

## AWS:Start

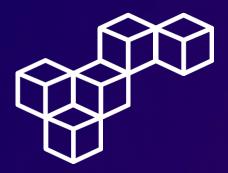
# Working with Functions



WEEK 7







## Overview

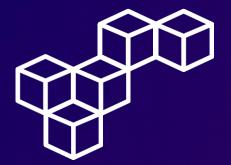
Understanding and leveraging functions in database operations is vital for streamlined data handling. Functions like those used for summarizing data or extracting substrings play a pivotal role in simplifying complex tasks and improving data accuracy. By utilizing functions effectively within data queries and analyses, professionals can enhance the efficiency and accuracy of their data processing workflows.

Moreover, functions enable users to perform various data transformations and validations, such as checking string lengths or removing duplicates. This capability ensures data integrity and enhances the quality of analytical outputs. By incorporating functions seamlessly into data manipulation processes, professionals can achieve more precise results, optimize resource utilization, and make informed decisions based on reliable data insights.

#### **Topics covered**

- Use aggregate functions SUM(), MIN(), MAX(), and AVG()
   to summarize data
- Use the SUBSTRING\_INDEX() function to split strings
- Use the LENGTH() and TRIM() functions to determine the length of a string
- Use the DISTINCT() function to filter duplicate records
- Use functions in the SELECT statement and WHERE clause

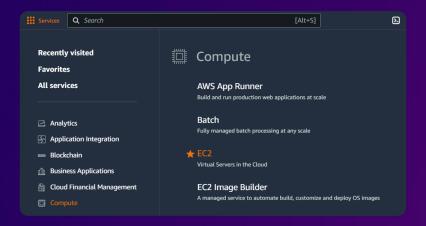




## Connect to the Command Host

#### **Step 1: Access the EC2 Management Console**

Open the AWS Management Console, and select EC2.

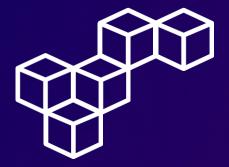


#### **Step 2: Review running instances**

Navigate to the **Instances** section. The running **Command Host** instance is listed.



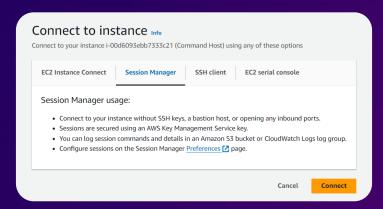




## Connect to the Command Host

#### **Step 3: Connect to the instance**

Connect to the **Command Host** EC2 instance, which contains a database client, using Session Manager.



#### **Step 4: Connect to the database server**

To connect to the database server, run the following commands in the terminal.

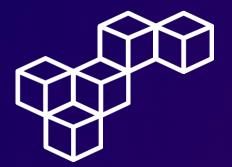
```
sh-4.2$ sudo su [root@ip-10-1-11-196 bin] # cd /home/ec2-user/ [root@ip-10-1-11-196 ec2-user] # mysql -u root --password='re:St@rt!9' Welcome to the MariaDB monitor. Commands end with; or \g. Your MariaDB connection id is 14 server version: 10.6.17-MariaDB MariaDB Server

Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

MariaDB [(none)]>
```

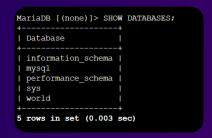




## Query the world database

#### **Step 1: Show existing databases**

Show the existing databases using the SHOW DATABASES query, and verify that a database named **world** is available.



#### **Step 2: Review the table schema**

Review the table schema, data, and number of rows in the **country** table, using the SELECT \* FROM statement.

Code	Nume	Continent	Region	SurfaceArea	IndepYear	Population	LifeExpectancy	GMP	GNFO1d	LocalName	GovernmentForm	Capital	1   Code2
	Aruba	North America		193.00							Normetropolitan Territory of The Netherlands		9   247
	Afghanistan	Asia	Southern and Central Asia			22720000				Afganistan/Afganestan	Islamic Emirate		1   AF
	Angola	Africa	Central Africa	1246700.00	1975						Republic		6   20
	Anguilla	North America		96.00						Anguilla	Dependent Territory of the UK		2   AI
	Albania	Europe	Southern Europe	28748.00	1912	3401200				Shqipëria	Republic		H   AL
	Andorra	Europe	Southern Europe	468.00						Andorra	Parliamentary Coprincipality		S   AD
	Netherlands Antilles	North America		800.00	NULL	217000				Nederlandse Antillen	Normetropolitan Territory of The Netherlands		13   YM
	United Arab Emirates	Asia	Middle East	83600.00						Al-Imarat al-'Arabiya al-Muttahida	Emirate Federation		55   AE
	Argentina	South America		2780400.00	1816				323310.00		Federal Republic		9   AR
	Armenia	Asia	Middle East	29800.00	1991					Hajastan	Republic		6   AM
ASM	American Samoa	Oceania	Polynesia	199.00	NULL	€8000	75.1	334.00		Amerika Samoa	US Territory	1 54	4   AS
	Antarctica	Antarctica		13120000.00	NULL						Co-administrated		L   10
	French Southern territories	Antarctica	Antarctica	7780.00	NULL					Terres australes françaises	Normetropolitan Territory of France		L   TF
	Antigua and Barbuda	North America		442.00	1981					Antigua and Barbuda	Constitutional Monarchy		3   AG
	Australia	Oceania	Australia and New Zealand						392911.00		Constitutional Monarchy, Federation		15   AU
	Austria	Europe	Western Europe	83859.00		8091800		211860.00			Federal Republic		3   AT
	Aserbaijan	Asia	Middle East	86600.00						Asarbaycan	Federal Republic		4 AZ
	Burundi	Africa	Eastern Africa	27834.00	1962	6695000		903.00		Burundi/Uburundi	Republic	550	2   BI
	Belgium	Europe	Western Europe	30518.00		10239000				België/Belgique	Constitutional Monarchy, Federation		9   HE
	Benin	Africa	Western Africa	112622.00		6097000	50.2	2357.00			Republic	181	7   BJ
	Burkina Faso	Africa	Western Africa	274000.00		11937000				Burkina Faso	Republic		9   BF
	Bangladesh	Asia	Southern and Central Asia				60.2	32852.00		Bangladesh	Republic		0   ED
BGR	Bulgaria	Europe	Eastern Europe	110994.00	1908	8190900	70.9	12178.00	10169.00	Balgarija	Republic	539	9   EG
	Bahrain	Asia	Middle East	694.00						Al-Bahrayn	Monarchy (Emirate)	149	9   EH
EHS	Bahamas	North America	Caribbean	13878.00		307000	71.1	3527.00	3347.00	The Bahamas	Constitutional Monarchy	148	8   ES
	Bosnia and Hersegovina		Southern Europe	51197.00						Bosna i Hercegovina	Federal Republic		1   EA
	Belarus	Europe	Eastern Europe	207600.00	1991	10236000	68.0	13714.00	NULL	Belarus	Republic	3520	10   BY
	Belise		Central America	22696.00	1981					Belise	Constitutional Monarchy		5   EZ
	Bermuda	North America		53.00	NULL	65000	76.9	2328.00	2190.00	Bermuda	Dependent Territory of the UK	1 19	1   EM
BOL	Bolivia	South America	South America	1098581.00	1825	8329000	63.7	8571.00	7967.00	Bolivia	Republic		H   BO
ERA	Brazil	South America		8547403.00	1822	170115000	62.9	776739.00	804108.00	Brasil	Federal Republic	211	1   ER
	Barbados	North America		430.00	1966	270000				Barbados	Constitutional Monarchy		4   23
BOOK IN	Brunei	Asia	Southeast Asia	5765.00	1984	228000	72.6	11705.00		Brunei Darussalam	Monarchy (Sultanate)	528	18   EN
110	Bhutan	Asia	Southern and Central Asia	47000.00	1910	2124000	52.4	372.00		Druk-Yul	Monarchy	193	2   BT
100	Bouvet Island	Antarctica	Antarctica	59.00	NULL	. 0	NULL	0.00	NULL	Bouvetaya	Dependent Territory of Norway	NUL	L EV
	Botswana	Africa	Southern Africa	581730.00	1966	1622000	39.3	4834.00		Botswana	Republic	20	4   EW
CAF	Central African Republic	Africa	Central Africa	622984.00	1960	3615000	44.0	1054.00	993.00	Centrafrique/Bê-Afrîka	Republic	1889	9   CF
CAN	Canada	North America	North America	9970610.00	1867	31147000	79.4	598862.00	625626.00	Canada	Constitutional Monarchy, Federation	182	2   CA





## Query the world database

#### Step 3: Use aggregate functions

Use the aggregate functions SUM(), AVG(), MAX(), MIN(), and COUNT() to aggregate data from all records in the **country** table.

```
MariaDB [(none)]> SELECT SUM(Population), AVG(Population), MAX(Population), MIN(Population), COUNT(Population) FROM world.country;

| SUM(Population) | AVG(Population) | MAX(Population) | MIN(Population) | COUNT(Population) |

| 6078749450 | 25434098.1172 | 1277558000 | 0 | 239 |

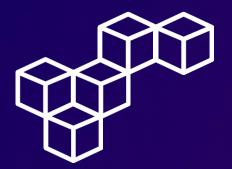
| 1 row in set (0.001 sec)
```

#### Step 4: Split a string

Use the function SUBSTRING\_INDEX() to split a string where a space occurs.

```
MariaDB [(none)]> SELECT Region, SUBSTRING INDEX(Region, " ", 1) FROM world.country;
                              SUBSTRING_INDEX(Region, " ", 1) |
 Caribbean
                              Caribbean
 Southern and Central Asia |
                              Southern
 Central Africa
                              Central
 Caribbean
                              Caribbean
 Southern Europe
                              Southern
 Southern Europe
                              Southern
                              Caribbean
 Middle East
                              Middle
  South America
                              South
 Middle East
                              Middle
 Polynesia
                              Polynesia
 Antarctica
                              Antarctica
 Antarctica
                              Antarctica
 Caribbean
                              Caribbean
 Australia and New Zealand | Australia
 Western Europe
                              Western
 Middle East
                              Middle
 Eastern Africa
                              Eastern
  Western Europe
                              Western
 Western Africa
  Western Africa
                              Western
  Southern and Central Asia | Southern
```





## Query the world database

#### Step 5: Search rows using a string fragment

Filter records that include "Southern" in the first part of the region name using the SUBSTRING\_INDEX() function.

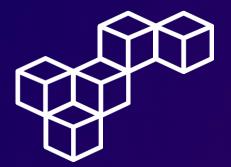
```
MariaDB [(none)]> SELECT Name, Region FROM world.country WHERE SUBSTRING INDEX(Region, " ", 1) = "Southern";
| Name
                                | Region
| Afghanistan
                                 Southern and Central Asia
| Albania
                                  Southern Europe
                                I Southern Europe
 Andorra
 Bangladesh
                                | Southern and Central Asia
 Bosnia and Herzegovina
                                | Southern Europe
 Bhutan
                                | Southern and Central Asia
 Botswana
                                  Southern Africa
 Spain
                                 Southern Europe
 Gibraltar
                                  Southern Europe
 Greece
                                  Southern Europe
 Croatia
                                  Southern Europe
 India
                                  Southern and Central Asia
                                  Southern and Central Asia
 Italy
                                  Southern Europe
 Kazakstan
                                | Southern and Central Asia
```

#### Step 6: Determine the length of a string

Return only regions that have fewer than 10 characters in their names using the LENGTH() function.

```
MariaDB [(none)]> SELECT Region FROM world.country WHERE LENGTH(TRIM(Region)) < 10;
+-----+
| Region |
| Caribbean |
| Caribbean |
| Caribbean |
| Polynesia |
| Caribbean |
```





## Query the world database

#### **Step 7: Filter duplicate records**

You might have noticed duplicate records in the previous example. Use the DISTINCT() function to filter the duplicates.

```
MariaDB [(none)]> SELECT DISTINCT(Region) FROM world.country WHERE LENGTH(TRIM(Region)) < 10;
+-----+
| Region |
+-----+
| Caribbean |
| Polynesia |
| Melanesia |
+----------
3 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

#### **Step 8: Challenge**

Write a query to return rows that have Micronesia/Caribbean as the name in the region column. The output should split the region as Micronesia and Caribbean into two separate columns: one named Region Name 1 and one named Region Name 2.





#### The SUM() and AVG() functions

The SUM() and AVG() functions are essential for calculating total values and averages in numerical data sets, providing valuable insights into overall trends and patterns.

#### The MIN() and MAX() functions

The MIN() and MAX() functions help identify the smallest and largest values within a dataset, facilitating data analysis and decision-making processes.

#### The SUBSTRING\_INDEX() function

The SUBSTRING\_INDEX() function is instrumental in extracting substrings based on specified delimiters, enabling efficient string manipulation and data extraction tasks.

#### The LENGTH() and TRIM() functions

The LENGTH() and TRIM() functions are useful for determining string lengths and removing leading or trailing spaces, ensuring data cleanliness and accuracy.

#### The DISTINCT() function

The DISTINCT() function is crucial for filtering duplicate records, improving data quality, and ensuring accurate and relevant query results.



# aws re/start



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