Hands-on Lab : Sub-queries and Nested Selects in MySQL using phpMyAdmin

Estimated time needed: 20 minutes

In this lab, you will learn how to create tables and load data in the MySQL database service using the phpMyAdmin graphical user interface (GUI) tool.

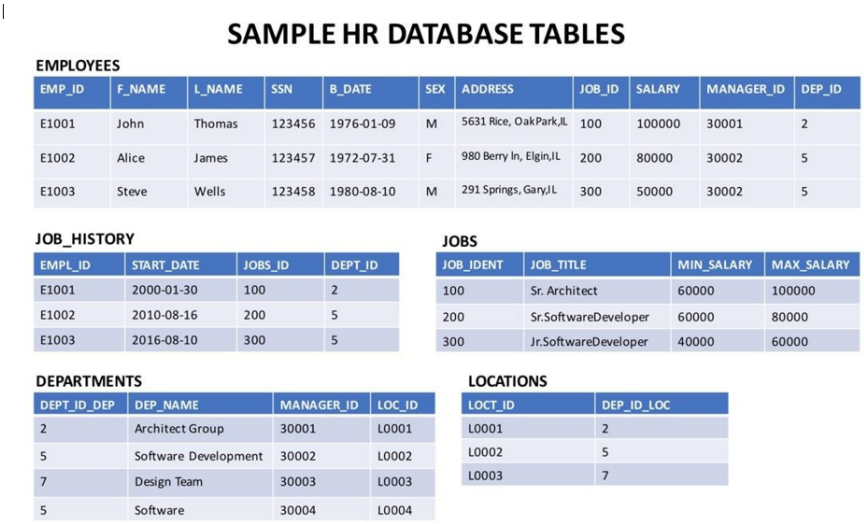
Software Used in this Lab

In this lab, you will use MySQL. MySQL is a Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) designed to efficiently store, manipulate, and retrieve data.

To complete this lab you will utilize MySQL relational database service available as part of IBM Skills Network Labs (SN Labs) Cloud IDE. SN Labs is a virtual lab environment used in this course.

Database Used in this Lab

The database used in this lab is an internal database. You will be working on a sample HR database. This HR database schema consists of 5 tables called **EMPLOYEES**, **JOB_HISTORY**, **JOBS**, **DEPARTMENTS** and **LOCATIONS**. Each table has a few rows of sample data. The following diagram shows the tables for the HR database:



Objectives

After completing this lab you will be able to:

- Write SQL queries that demonstrate the necessity of using sub-queries
- Compose sub-queries in the where clause
- Build Column Expressions (i.e. sub-query in place of a column)
- Write Table Expressions (i.e. sub-query in place of a table)

In this lab, you will run through some SQL practice problems that will provide hands-on experience with nested SQL SELECT statements (also known as Sub-queries).

How does a typical Nested SELECT statement syntax look?

```
1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5
6. 6
```

```
1. SELECT column_name [, column_name ]
2. FROM table1 [, table2 ]
3. WHERE column_name OPERATOR
4.    (SELECT column_name [, column_name ]
5.    FROM table1 [, table2 ]
6.    WHERE condition);
```

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Exercise:

1. Problem:

   Execute a failing query (i.e. one which gives an error) to retrieve all employees records whose salary is lower than the average salary.

▼ Hint

Use the AVG aggregate function.

▼ Solution

```
1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
1. select *
2. from EMPLOYEES
3. where salary < AVG(salary);
```

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▼ Output

Error

SQL query: Copy

```
select *
    from EMPLOYEES
    where salary < AVG(salary) LIMIT 0, 25
```

MySQL said:

```
#1111 - Invalid use of group function
```

2. Problem:

   Execute a working query using a sub-select to retrieve all employees records whose salary is lower than the average salary.

▼ Hint

Put AVG(SALARY) of the inner SELECT in comparison with SALARY of the outer SELECT.

▼ Solution

```
1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
1. select EMP_ID, F_NAME, L_NAME, SALARY
2. from EMPLOYEES
3. where SALARY < (select AVG(SALARY)
4.                 from EMPLOYEES);
```

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▼ Output

+ Options

	EMP_ID	F_NAME	L_NAME	SALARY
Edit Copy Delete	E1003	Steve	Wells	50000.00
Edit Copy Delete	E1004	Santosh	Kumar	60000.00
Edit Copy Delete	E1005	Ahmed	Hussain	70000.00
Edit Copy Delete	E1007	Mary	Thomas	65000.00
Edit Copy Delete	E1008	Bharath	Gupta	65000.00
Edit Copy Delete	E1009	Andrea	Jones	70000.00
Edit Copy Delete	E1010	Ann	Jacob	70000.00

Check all *With selected:* Edit Copy Delete Export

3. Problem:

Execute a failing query (i.e. one which gives an error) to retrieve all employees records with EMP_ID, SALARY and maximum salary as MAX_SALARY in every row.

▼ Hint

Use the MAX aggregate function.

▼ Solution

```
1. 1
2. 2
1. select EMP_ID, SALARY, MAX(SALARY) AS MAX_SALARY
2. from EMPLOYEES;
```

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▼ Output

Hide query box

Error

SQL query: Copy

```
select EMP_ID, SALARY, MAX(SALARY) AS MAX_SALARY
    from EMPLOYEES LIMIT 0, 25
```

MySQL said:

```
#1140 - In aggregated query without GROUP BY, expression #1 of SELECT list contains nonaggregated column 'HR.EMPL
sql_mode=only_full_group_by
```

4. Problem:

Execute a Column Expression that retrieves all employees records with EMP_ID, SALARY and maximum salary as MAX_SALARY in every row.

▼ Hint

Use the SELECT (which retrieves MAX(SALARY)) as a column of the other SELECT.

▼ Solution

```
1. 1
2. 2
1. select EMP_ID, SALARY, ( select MAX(SALARY) from EMPLOYEES ) AS MAX_SALARY
2. from EMPLOYEES;
```

Copied!

▼ Output

+ Options

EMP_ID	SALARY	MAX_SALARY
E1001	100000.00	100000.00
E1002	80000.00	100000.00
E1003	50000.00	100000.00
E1004	60000.00	100000.00
E1005	70000.00	100000.00
E1006	90000.00	100000.00
E1007	65000.00	100000.00
E1008	65000.00	100000.00
E1009	70000.00	100000.00
E1010	70000.00	100000.00

5. Problem:

Execute a Table Expression for the EMPLOYEES table that excludes columns with sensitive employee data (i.e. does not include columns: SSN, B_DATE, SEX, ADDRESS, SALARY).

▼ Hint

Use a SELECT (which retrieves non-sensitive employee data) after FROM of the other SELECT.

▼ Solution

```
1. 1
1. select * from ( select EMP_ID, F_NAME, L_NAME, DEP_ID from EMPLOYEES) AS EMP4ALL;
```

Copied!

▼ Output

+ Options

EMP_ID	F_NAME	L_NAME	DEP_ID
E1001	John	Thomas	2
E1002	Alice	James	5
E1003	Steve	Wells	5
E1004	Santosh	Kumar	5
E1005	Ahmed	Hussain	2
E1006	Nancy	Allen	2
E1007	Mary	Thomas	7
E1008	Bharath	Gupta	7
E1009	Andrea	Jones	7
E1010	Ann	Jacob	5

Solution Script

If you would like to run all the solution queries of the SQL problems in this lab with a script, download the script below. Import the script to the mysql phpadmin interface and run it. Follow Hands-on Lab : Create tables using SQL scripts and Load data into tables on how to upload a script to mysql phpadmin.

- SubQueries_Solution_Script.sql

Congratulations! You have completed this lab, and you are ready for the next topic.

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Changelog

Date	Version	Changed by	Change Description
2023-05-04	0.3	Rahul Jaideep	Updated Markdown file
2022-07-27	0.2	Lakshmi Holla	Updated HTML tag
2021-11-01	0.1	Lakshmi Holla, Malika Singla	Initial Version