# Final Project: Advanced SQL Techniques



Estimated time needed: 60 minutes

### **Scenario**

You have to analyse the following datasets for the city of Chicago, as available on the Chicago City data portal.

- · Socioeconomic indicators in Chicago
- Chicago public schools
- Chicago crime data

Based on the information available in the different tables, you have to run specific queries using Advanced SQL techniques that generate the required result sets.

The lab will be followed by a graded quiz that will have questions on all problems in this lab. Hence, remember to take screenshots of your SQL queries and their outputs for reference.

## **Objectives**

After completing this lab, you will be able to:

- 1. Use joins to query data from multiple tables
- 2. Create and query views
- 3. Write and run stored procedures
- 4. Use transactions

#### **Software Used in this Lab**

In this lab, you will use 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**

Mysql\_learners database has been used in this lab.

Here you will be creating and inserting data into the below mentioned 3 tables

- 1. chicago\_public\_schools
- 2. chicago\_socioeconomic\_data
- 3. chicago\_crime

Here you will be using 3 dump files for this purpose.

chicago\_public\_schools

chicago\_crime

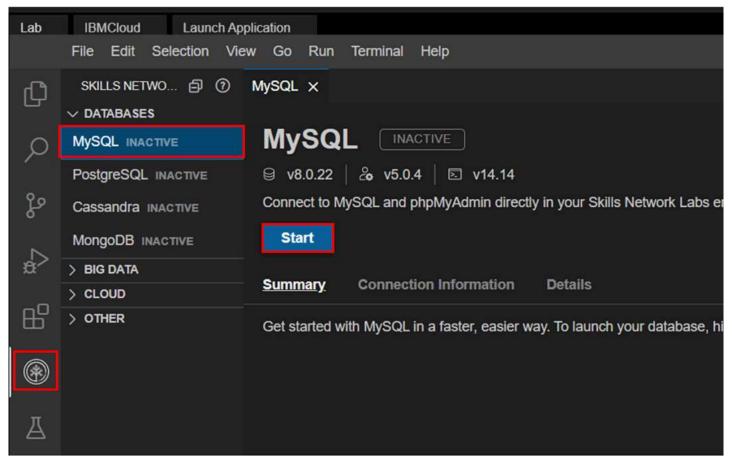
chicago socioeconomic data

## Create the database

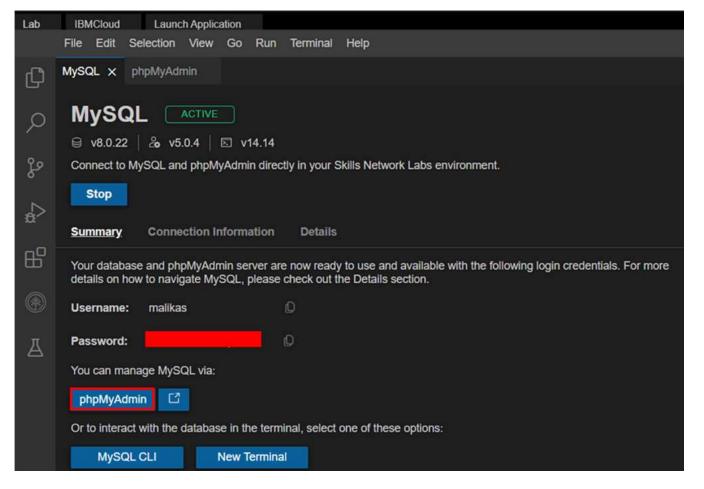
1. Click on Skills Network Toolbox. In Database section, click MySQL.

To start the MySQL click Start.

about:blank 1/9

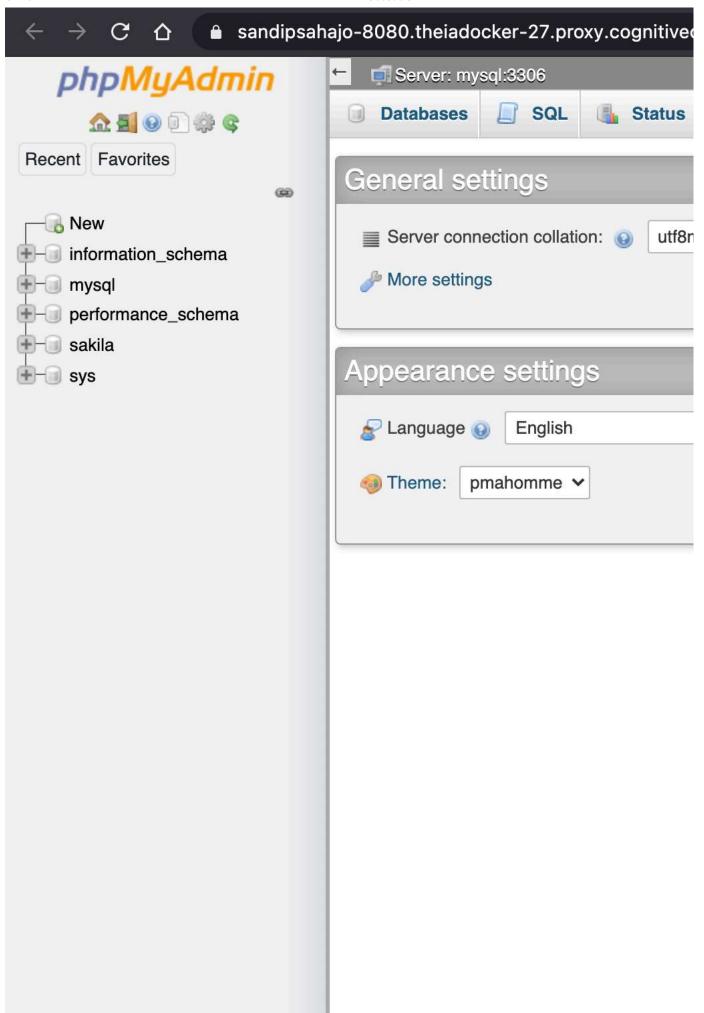


2. Once MySQL has started, click on phpMyAdmin button to open phpMyAdmin in the same window.



3. You will see the phpMyAdmin GUI tool.

about:blank 2/9

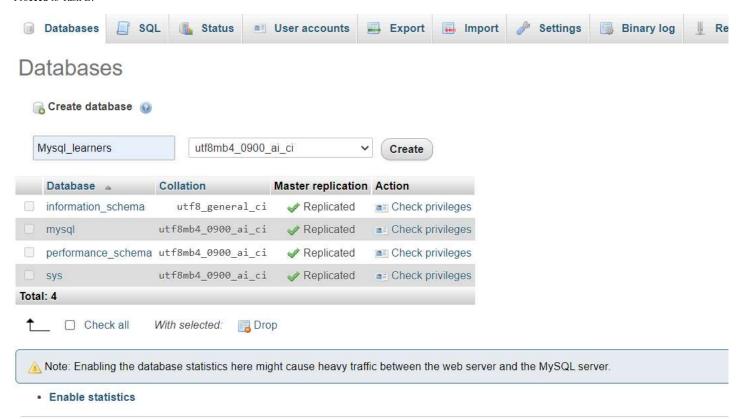


about:blank 3/9

4. In the tree-view, click New to create a new empty database. Then enter Mysql\_Learners as the name of the database and click Create.

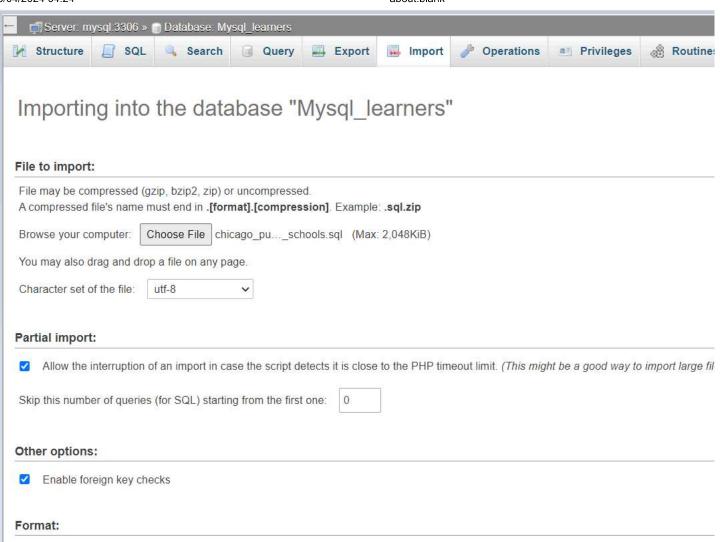
The encoding will be left as utf8mb4\_0900\_ai\_ci. UTF-8 is the most commonly used character encoding for content or data.

Proceed to Task B.

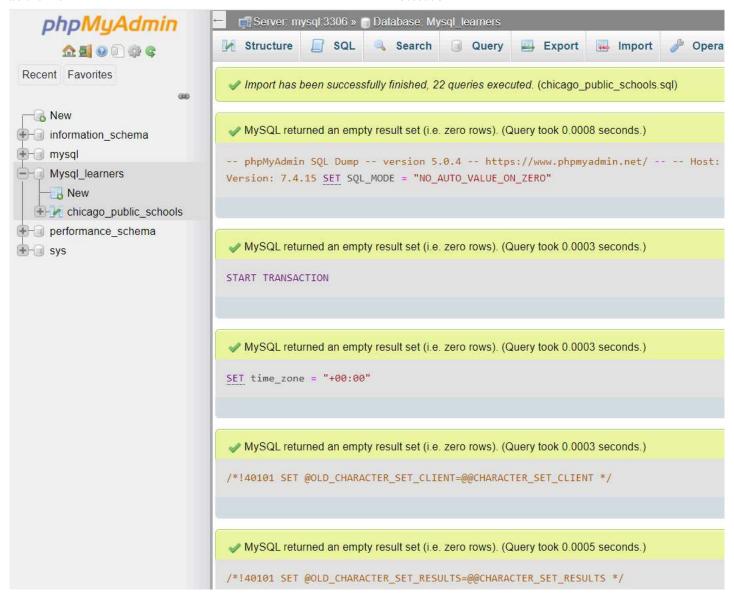


Load the dump files one by one into the database Mysql\_learners by clicking the Import tab and choose the file. Click on Go button.

about:blank 4/9



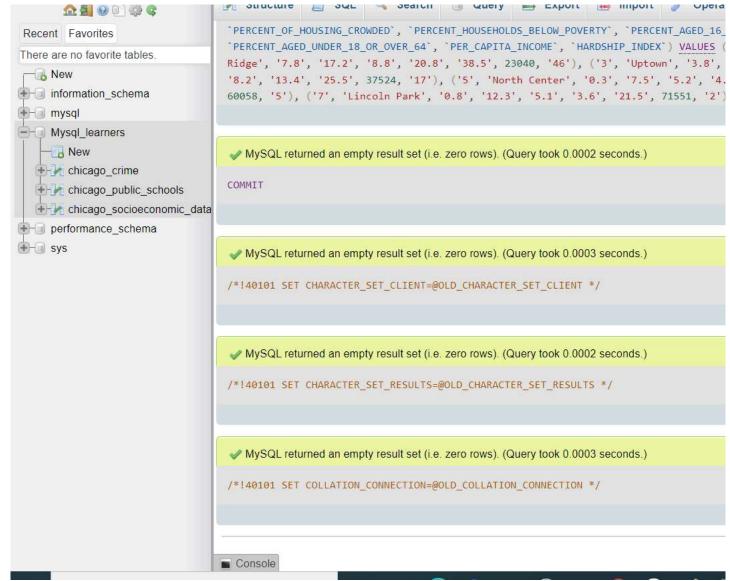
about:blank 5/9



The tables are created and the data is loaded successfully. Repeat the same operation with the other 2 dump files to create and load the tables.

You will see a screen as below

about:blank 6/9



# **Exercise 1: Using Joins**

You have been asked to produce some reports about the communities and crimes in the Chicago area. You will need to use SQL join queries to access the data stored across multiple tables.

### Question 1

- Write and execute a SQL query to list the school names, community names and average attendance for communities with a hardship index of 98.
- ▶ Hint 1
- ► Hint 2

Take a screenshot showing the SQL query and its results.

### Question 2

- Write and execute a SQL query to list all crimes that took place at a school. Include case number, crime type and community name.
- ► Hint 1
- ► Hint 2
- ► Hint 3

Take a screenshot showing the SQL query and its results.

# **Exercise 2: Creating a View**

For privacy reasons, you have been asked to create a view that enables users to select just the school name and the icon fields from the CHICAGO\_PUBLIC\_SCHOOLS table. By providing a view, you can ensure that users cannot see the actual scores given to a school, just the icon associated with their score. You should define new names for the view columns to obscure the use of scores and icons in the original table.

### Question 1

• Write and execute a SQL statement to create a view showing the columns listed in the following table, with new column names as shown in the second column

about:blank 7/9

#### Column name in CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS Column name in view

 NAME\_OF\_SCHOOL
 School\_Name

 Safety\_Icon
 Safety\_Rating

 Family\_Involvement\_Icon
 Family\_Rating

 Environment\_Rating
 Environment\_Rating

 Instruction\_Icon
 Instruction\_Rating

 Leaders\_Icon
 Leaders\_Rating

 Teachers\_Icon
 Teachers\_Rating

- · Write and execute a SQL statement that returns all of the columns from the view.
- Write and execute a SQL statement that returns just the school name and leaders rating from the view.

Take a screenshot showing the last SQL query and its results.

## **Exercise 3: Creating a Stored Procedure**

The icon fields are calculated based on the value in the corresponding score field. You need to make sure that when a score field is updated, the icon field is updated too. To do this, you will write a stored procedure that receives the school id and a leaders score as input parameters, calculates the icon setting and updates the fields appropriately.

#### Question 1

Write the structure of a query to create or replace a stored procedure called UPDATE\_LEADERS\_SCORE that takes a in\_School\_ID parameter as an integer
and a in Leader Score parameter as an integer.

Take a screenshot showing the SQL query.

#### **Ouestion 2**

• Inside your stored procedure, write a SQL statement to update the Leaders\_Score field in the CHICAGO\_PUBLIC\_SCHOOLS table for the school identified by in\_School\_ID to the value in the in\_Leader\_Score parameter.

Take a screenshot showing the SQL query.

#### **Ouestion 3**

• Inside your stored procedure, write a SQL IF statement to update the Leaders\_Icon field in the CHICAGO\_PUBLIC\_SCHOOLS table for the school identified by in School ID using the following information.

	Score lower limit	Score upper limit	Icon
	80	99	Very strong
	60	79	Strong
	40	59	Average
	20	39	Weak
	0	19	Very weak
I	► Hint 1		
١	► Hint 2		

Take a screenshot showing the SQL query.

#### **Ouestion 4**

• Run your code to create the stored procedure.

Take a screenshot showing the SQL query and its results.

• Write a query to call the stored procedure, passing a valid school ID and a leader score of 50, to check that the procedure works as expected.

# **Exercise 4: Using Transactions**

You realise that if someone calls your code with a score outside of the allowed range (0-99), then the score will be updated with the invalid data and the icon will remain at its previous value. There are various ways to avoid this problem, one of which is using a transaction.

#### Question 1

- Update your stored procedure definition. Add a generic ELSE clause to the IF statement that rolls back the current work if the score did not fit any of the
  preceding categories.
- ► Hint 1

Take a screenshot showing the SQL query.

#### **Question 2**

- · Update your stored procedure definition again. Add a statement to commit the current unit of work at the end of the procedure.
- ▶ Hint 1

Take a screenshot showing the SQL query.

about:blank 8/9

- Run your code to replace the stored procedure.
- Write and run one query to check that the updated stored procedure works as expected when you use a valid score of 38.
- Write and run another query to check that the updated stored procedure works as expected when you use an invalid score of 101.

## **Conclusion**

You can now write advanced SQL statements to query data from multiple tables, to obscure sensitive data from users, and to control how information is updated in your tables.

## Author(s)

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### **Additional Contributor**

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## Changelog

Date	Version	Changed by	Change Description
2023-10-18	0.5	Abhishek Gagneja	Minor update to instructions
2023-05-10	0.4	Eric Hao & Vladislav Boyko	Updated Page Frames
2023-05-04	0.3	Rahul Jaideep	Updated Markdown file
2022-07-04	0.2	Malika Singla	Updated screenshots
2021-11-01	0.1	Lakshmi Holla, Malika Singla	Initial Version

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about:blank 9/9