

Hands-on Lab: String Patterns, Sorting and Grouping

Estimated time needed: 35 minutes

In this lab, you will go through some SQL practice problems that will provide hands-on experience with string patterns, sorting result sets and grouping result sets.

Software Used in this Lab

In this lab, you will use an <u>IBM Db2 Database</u>. Db2 is a Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) from IBM, designed to store, analyze and retrieve data efficiently.

To complete this lab you will utilize a Db2 database service on IBM Cloud. If you did not already complete this lab task earlier in this module, you will not yet have access to Db2 on IBM Cloud, and you will need to follow the lab below first:

• Hands-on Lab: Sign up for IBM Cloud, Create Db2 service instance and Get started with the Db2 console

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:

SAMPLE HR DATABASE TABLES

EMPLOYE EMP_ID	F NAME	L NAME	SSN	B DATE		SEX	ADDRESS		JOB_ID	SALA	DV	MANAGE	P ID	DEP_ID
EIVIP_ID	F_NAIVIE	L_NAIVIE	SSIN	B_DATE		SEA	ADDRESS		JOB_ID	SALA	KT	MANAGE	K_ID	DEP_ID
E1001	John	Thomas	123456	1976-01	1-09	М	5631 Rice, O	akPark,IL	100	1000	00	30001		2
E1002	Alice	James	123457	1972-07	7-31	F	980 Berry In	, Elgin,IL	200	8000	0	30002		5
E1003	Steve	Wells	123458	1980-08	3-10	М	291 Springs,	Gary,IL	300	5000	0	30002		5
JOB_HIST	TORY					J	OBS							
EMPL_ID	START_D	START_DATE JO		S_ID DEPT_IC		JC	JOB_IDENT JOB_T		LE		MIN_SALARY		MAX_SALARY	
E1001	2000-01	2000-01-30 100		2		10	00 Sr. Arch		tect		6000	60000		000
E1002	2010-08	2010-08-16 2		5		20	00 Sr.Softw		vareDeveloper		60000		800	00
E1003	2016-08	2016-08-10 300		5		30	00 Jr.Softw		vareDeveloper		4000	40000		00
DEPARTN	MENTS						LOCATIO	ONS						
DEPT_ID_D	EP DEP_NA	DEP_NAME		MANAGER_ID L			LOCT_ID		DEP_ID_LOC		C			
2	Archite	Architect Group		30001			L0001		2					
5	Softwar	Software Development		30002			L0002		5					
7	Design	Design Team		30003			L0003		7					
5	Softwar	Software		30004 L0004										

NOTE: This lab requires you to have all 5 of these tables of the HR database populated with sample data on Db2. If you didn't complete the earlier lab in this module, you won't have the tables above populated with sample data on Db2, so you will need to go through the lab below first:

Hands-on Lab: Create tables using SQL scripts and Load data into tables

Objectives

After completing this lab, you will be able to:

- Simplify a SELECT statement by using string patterns, ranges, or sets of values
- Sort the result set in either ascending or descending order and identify which column to use for the sorting order
- Eliminate duplicates from a result set and further restrict a result set

Instructions

When you approach the exercises in this lab, follow the instructions to run the queries on Db2:

- Go to the Resource List of IBM Cloud by logging in where you can find the Db2 service instance that you created in a previous lab under Services section. Click on the Db2-xx service. Next, open the Db2 Console by clicking on Open Console button. Click on the 3-bar menu icon in the top left corner and go to the **Run SQL** page. The Run SQL tool enables you to run SQL statements.
 - If needed, follow <u>Hands-on Lab</u>: <u>Sign up for IBM Cloud, Create Db2 service instance and Get started with the Db2 console</u>

Exercise 1: String Patterns

In this exercise, you will go through some SQL problems on String Patterns.

1. Problem:

```
Retrieve all employees whose address is in Elgin, IL.
```

▼ Hint

Use the LIKE operator to find similar strings.

▼ Solution

```
SELECT F_NAME , L_NAME
FROM EMPLOYEES
WHERE ADDRESS LIKE '%Elgin, IL%';
```

Output

```
-- Query 1-----
     select F_NAME , L_NAME
 4 from EMPLOYEES
     where ADDRESS LIKE '%Elgin,IL%';
     --Query 2--
Saved scripts
                 Result
Filter by status:
               Result set
                              Log
  All
Delete All
               F_NAME
                                                                              L_NAME
∨ Al... 📋
               Alice
                                                                              James
               Nancy
                                                                              Allen
                                                                              Jacob
   select ...
              Total rows: 3
  select ...
```

2. Problem:

Retrieve all employees who were born during the 1970's.

▼ Hint

Use the LIKE operator to find similar strings.

▼ Solution

```
SELECT F_NAME , L_NAME
FROM EMPLOYEES
WHERE B_DATE LIKE '197%';
```

▼ Output

```
6 --Query 2--
     select F_NAME , L_NAME
     from EMPLOYEES
     where B_DATE LIKE '197%';
     ---Query3--
                 Result
 Saved scripts
Filter by status: Result set
                             Log
   All
Delete All
               F_NAME
                                                                            L_NAME
✓ Al... 
                                                                            Thomas
  select ...
                                                                            James
               Nancy
                                                                            Allen
   select...
               Mary
                                                                            Thomas
  🕗 select ...
  select ... Total rows: 4
```

3. Problem:

Retrieve all employees in department 5 whose salary is between 60000 and 70000.

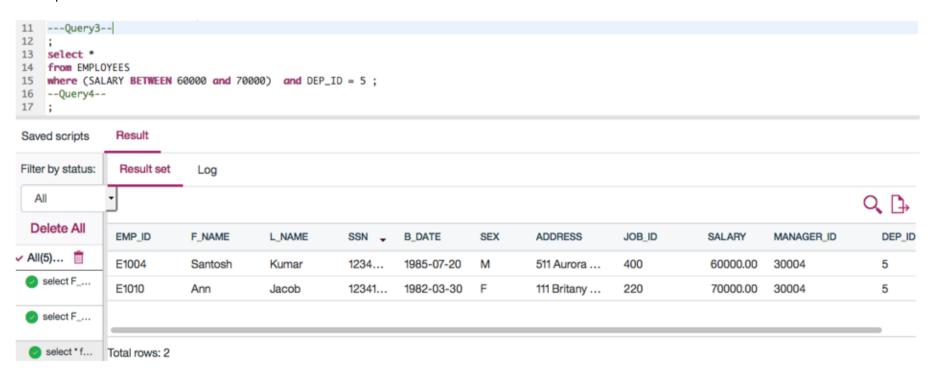
▼ Hint

Use the keyword BETWEEN for this SQL problem.

▼ Solution

```
SELECT *
FROM EMPLOYEES
WHERE (SALARY BETWEEN 60000 AND 70000) AND DEP_ID = 5;
```

▼ Output



Exercise 2: Sorting

In this exercise, you will go through some SQL problems on Sorting.

1. Problem:

Retrieve a list of employees ordered by department ID.

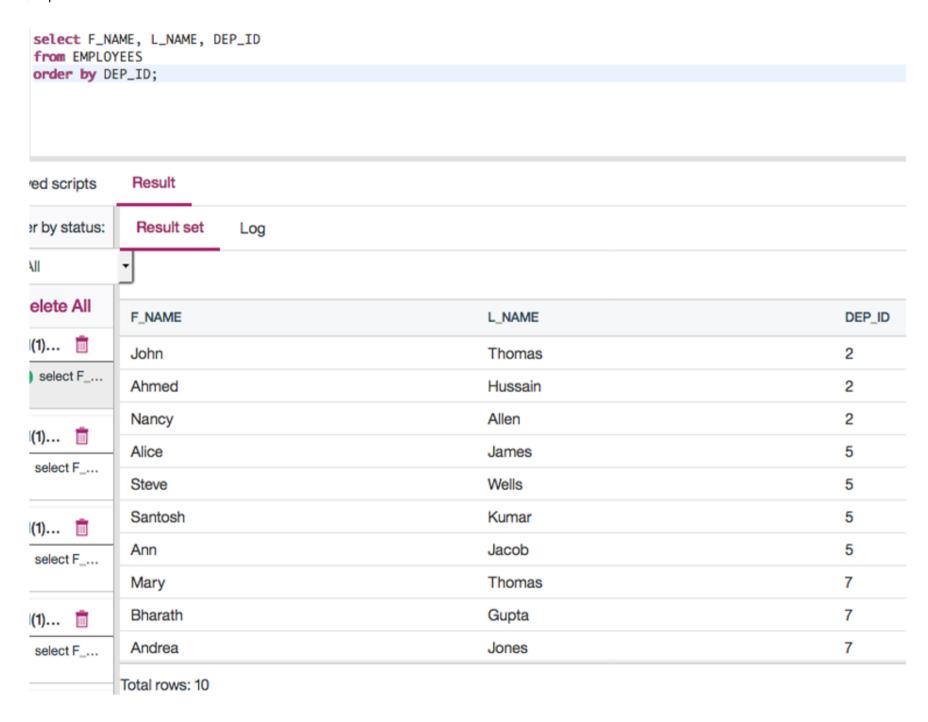
▼ Hint

Use the ORDER BY clause for this SQL problem. By default, the ORDER BY clause sorts the records in ascending order.

▼ Solution

```
SELECT F_NAME, L_NAME, DEP_ID
FROM EMPLOYEES
ORDER BY DEP_ID;
```

▼ Output



2. Problem:

Retrieve a list of employees ordered in descending order by department ID and within each department ordered alphabetically in descending order by last name.

▼ Hint

Use the ORDER BY clause with DESC for this SQL problem.

▼ Solution

```
SELECT F_NAME, L_NAME, DEP_ID
FROM EMPLOYEES
ORDER BY DEP_ID DESC, L_NAME DESC;
```

▼ Output select F_NAME, L_NAME, DEP_ID from EMPLOYEES order by DEP_ID desc, L_NAME desc; Result Saved scripts Filter by status: Result set Log All Delete All F_NAME DEP_ID L_NAME ✓ All(1)... 7 Mary **Thomas** select F_... 7 Andrea **Jones** 7 Bharath Gupta ✓ All(1)... 5 Steve Wells select F_... Santosh Kumar 5 Alice 5 James ✓ All(1)... Ann Jacob 5 select F_... **Thomas** John 2 Hussain 2 Ahmed ✓ All(1)... 2 Nancy Allen select F_...

3. (Optional) Problem:

✓ All(1)...

In SQL problem 2 (Exercise 2 Problem 2), use department name instead of department ID. Retrieve a list of employees ordered by department name, and within each department ordered alphabetically in descending order by last name.

▼ Hint

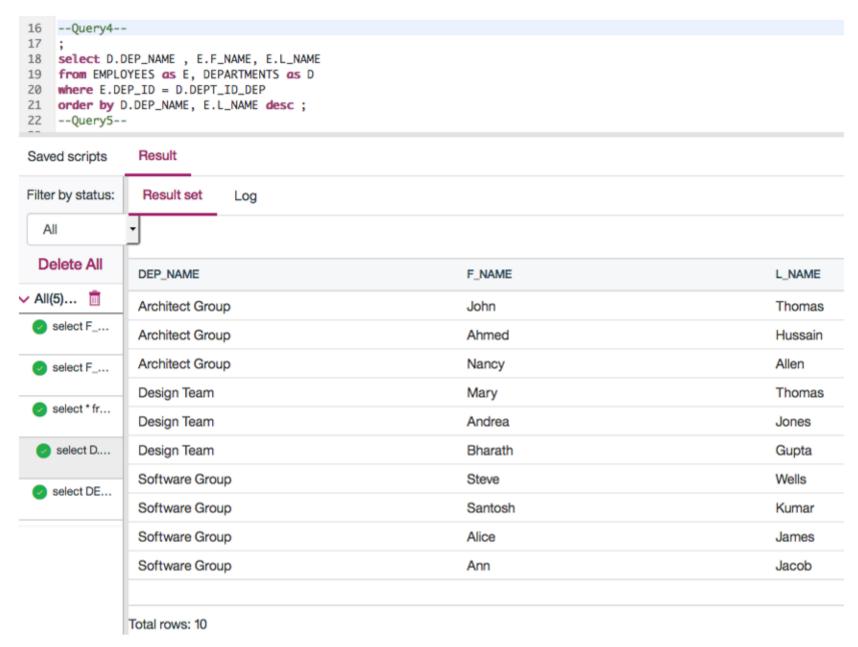
Department name is in the DEPARTMENTS table. So your query will need to retrieve data from more than one table. Don't worry if you are not able to figure this SQL problem out. We'll cover working with multiple tables in the lecture Working with Multiple Tables.

```
SELECT D.DEP_NAME , E.F_NAME, E.L_NAME
FROM EMPLOYEES as E, DEPARTMENTS as D
WHERE E.DEP_ID = D.DEPT_ID_DEP
ORDER BY D.DEP_NAME, E.L_NAME DESC;
```

Total rows: 10

In the SQL Query above, D and E are aliases for the table names. Once you define an alias like D in your query, you can simply write D.COLUMN_NAME rather than the full form DEPARTMENTS.COLUMN_NAME.

▼ Output



Exercise 3: Grouping

In this exercise, you will go through some SQL problems on Grouping.

NOTE: The SQL problems in this exercise involve usage of SQL Aggregate functions AVG and COUNT. COUNT has been covered earlier. AVG is a function that can be used to calculate the Average or Mean of all values of a specified column in the result set. For example, to retrieve the average salary for all employees in the EMPLOYEES table, issue the query: SELECT AVG(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEES;. You will learn more about AVG and other aggregate functions later in the lecture Built-in Database Functions.

1. Problem:

For each department ID retrieve the number of employees in the department.

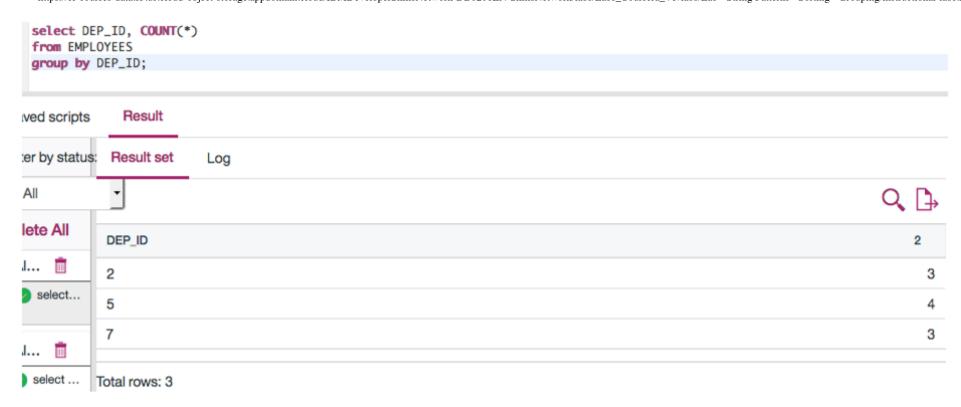
▼ Hint

Use COUNT(*) to retrieve the total count of a column, and then GROUP BY.

▼ Solution

```
SELECT DEP_ID, COUNT(*)
FROM EMPLOYEES
GROUP BY DEP_ID;
```

▼ Output



2. Problem:

For each department retrieve the number of employees in the department, and the average employee salary in the department..

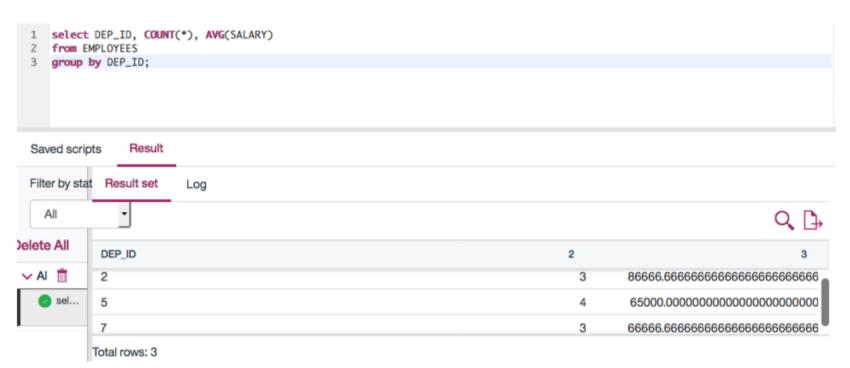
▼ Hint

Use COUNT(*) to retrieve the total count of a column, and AVG() function to compute average salaries, and then GROUP BY.

▼ Solution

```
SELECT DEP_ID, COUNT(*), AVG(SALARY)
FROM EMPLOYEES
GROUP BY DEP_ID;
```

▼ Output



3. Problem:

Label the computed columns in the result set of SQL problem 2 (Exercise 3 Problem 2) as NUM_EMPLOYEES and AVG_SALARY.

▼ Hint

Use SQL Aliases: column_name AS alias_name. For example, AVG(SALARY) AS "AVG_SALARY".

▼ Solution

```
SELECT DEP_ID, COUNT(*) AS "NUM_EMPLOYEES", AVG(SALARY) AS "AVG_SALARY"
FROM EMPLOYEES
GROUP BY DEP_ID;
```

▼ Output



4. Problem:

In SQL problem 3 (Exercise 3 Problem 3), order the result set by Average Salary..

▼ Hint

Use ORDER BY after the GROUP BY.

▼ Solution

```
SELECT DEP_ID, COUNT(*) AS "NUM_EMPLOYEES", AVG(SALARY) AS "AVG_SALARY"
FROM EMPLOYEES
GROUP BY DEP_ID
ORDER BY AVG_SALARY;
```

▼ Output



5. Problem:

In SQL problem 4 (Exercise 3 Problem 4), limit the result to departments with fewer than 4 employees.

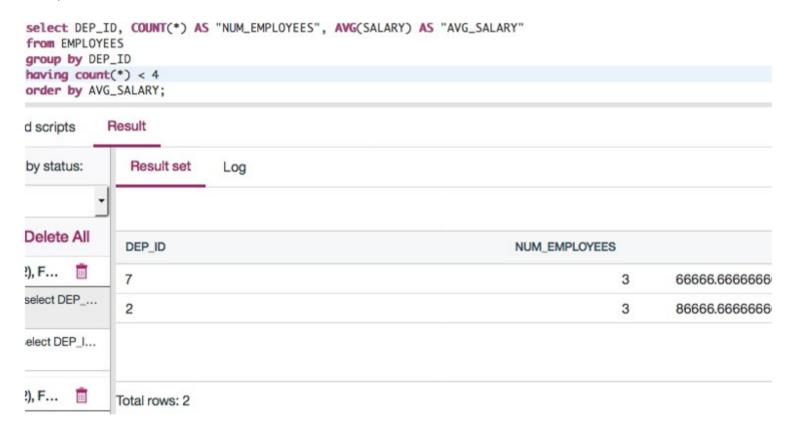
▼ Hint

Use HAVING after the GROUP BY, and use the count() function in the HAVING clause instead of the column label.

▼ Solution

```
SELECT DEP_ID, COUNT(*) AS "NUM_EMPLOYEES", AVG(SALARY) AS "AVG_SALARY"
FROM EMPLOYEES
GROUP BY DEP_ID
HAVING count(*) < 4
ORDER BY AVG_SALARY;
```

Output



Solution Script

If you would like to run all the solution queries of the SQL problems of this lab with a script, download the script below. Upload the script to the Db2 console and run. Follow Hands-on Lab: Create tables using SQL scripts and Load data into tables on how to upload a script to Db2 console and run it.

• <u>StringPattern-Sorting-Grouping Solution Script.sql</u>

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

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Other Contributor(s)

Changelog

Date	Version	Changed by	Change Description
2020-12-24	2.1	Steve Ryan	ID Reviewed
2020-12-08	2.0	Sandip Saha Joy	Created revised version from DB0201EN
2020	1.0	Rav Ahuja	Created initial version

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