

# Selecting Data from a Database

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## Scenario

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The database operations team has created a relational database named **world** containing three tables: **city**, **country**, and **countrylanguage**. Based on specific use cases defined in the lab exercise, you write a few queries using database operators and the **SELECT** statement.

## Lab overview and objectives

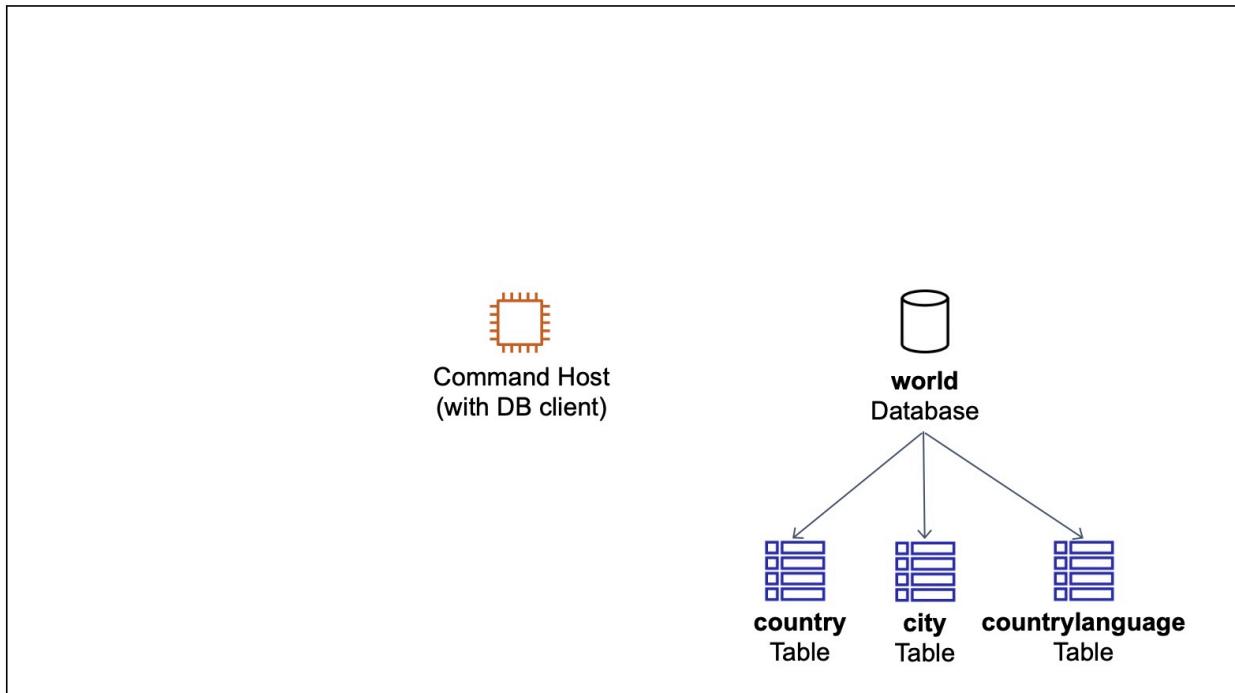
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This lab demonstrates how to use some common database operators and the **SELECT** statement.

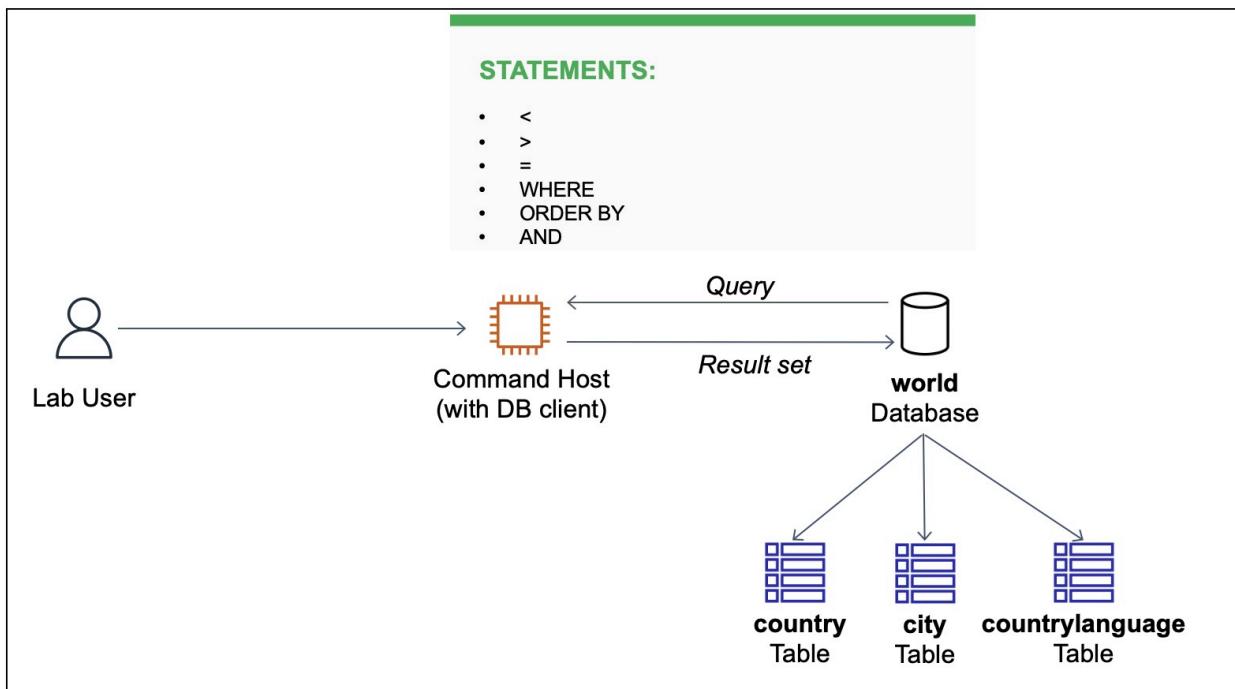
After completing this lab, you should be able to:

- Use the **SELECT** statement to query a database
- Use the **COUNT()** function
- Use the following operators to query a database:
  - <
  - >
  - =
  - **WHERE**
  - **ORDER BY**
  - **AND**

When you start the lab, the following resources are already created for you:



At the end of this lab, you will have used the **SELECT** statement and some common database operators:



# Task 1: Connect to the Command Host

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In this task, you connect to an instance containing a database client, which is used to connect to a database. This instance is referred to as the Command Host.

5. In the AWS Management Console, choose the **Services** menu. Choose **Compute**, and then choose **EC2**.
6. In the left navigation menu, choose **Instances**.
7. Next to the instance labelled **Command Host**, select the check box and then choose **Connect**.  
**Note:** If you do not see the **Command Host**, the lab is possibly still being provisioned, or you may be using another Region.
8. For **Connect to instance**, choose the **Session Manager** tab.
9. Choose **Connect** to open a terminal window.  
**Note:** If the **Connect** button is not available, wait for a few minutes and try again.
10. To configure the terminal to access all required tools and resources, run the following command:
11. `sudo su`  
`cd /home/ec2-user/`
12. **Tips:**
  - Copy and paste the command into the Session Manager terminal window.
  - If you are using a Windows system, press Shift+Ctrl+v to paste the command.
13. To connect to the database server, run the following command in the terminal. A password was configured when the database was installed.
14. `mysql -u root --password='re:St@rt!9'`
15. **Tip:** At any stage of the lab, if the Sessions Manager window is not responsive or if you need to reconnect to the database, then follow these steps:
  - Close the Sessions Manager window, and try to reconnect using the previous steps.
  - Run the following commands in the terminal.
16. `sudo su`  
`cd /home/ec2-user/`  
`mysql -u root --password='re:St@rt!9'`

```
sh-4.2$ sudo su
[root@ip-10-1-11-253 bin]# cd /home/ec2-user/
[root@ip-10-1-11-253 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 5
Server version: 10.5.29-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)]> █
```

## Task 2: Query the world database

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In this task, you query the **world** database using various **SELECT** statements and database operators.

12. To show the existing databases, enter the following command in the terminal.
13. `SHOW DATABASES;`
14. Verify that a database named **world** is available. If the **world** database is not available, then contact your instructor.
13. To list all rows and columns in the **country** table, run the following query.
14. `SELECT * FROM world.country;`
15. To query the number of rows in a table, you can use the **COUNT()** function in a **SELECT** statement. To count all the rows in table, you can use **COUNT(\*)**. To count the number of rows that have a value in a specific column, include the column name as a parameter in the COUNT() function: for example, **COUNT(Population)**. To list the number of rows in the **country** table, run the following query.
16. `SELECT COUNT(*) FROM world.country;`
17. To list all columns in the **country** table, run the following query. You run this query to understand the table schema.
18. `SHOW COLUMNS FROM world.country;`

19. To query specific columns in the **world** table, run the following query to return a result set that includes the Name, Capital, Region, SurfaceArea, and Population columns.

20. `SELECT Name, Capital, Region, SurfaceArea, Population FROM world.country;`

21. Database column names are sometimes not user friendly. To add a more descriptive column name to the query output, you can use the **AS** option. Run the following query that includes this option.

22. `SELECT Name, Capital, Region, SurfaceArea AS "Surface Area", Population FROM world.country;`

23. If required, scroll to the top of the query results, and observe that the **SurfaceArea** column is displayed as **Surface Area**.

24. Ordered result sets are easier to view and work with. If you would like to order the output based on a column, you can use the **ORDER BY** option. In this example, you order the output based on the population.

25. `SELECT Name, Capital, Region, SurfaceArea AS "Surface Area", Population FROM world.country ORDER BY Population;`

26. The **ORDER BY** option orders data in ascending order.

27. To order data in descending order, use the **DESC** option with **ORDER BY**. Run the following command with this option.

28. `SELECT Name, Capital, Region, SurfaceArea AS "Surface Area", Population FROM world.country ORDER BY Population DESC;`

29. You can add conditions to **SELECT** statements by using the **WHERE** clause. For example, to list all rows with a population greater than 50,000,000, run the following query.

30. `SELECT Name, Capital, Region, SurfaceArea AS "Surface Area", Population FROM world.country WHERE Population > 50000000 ORDER BY Population DESC;`

31. You have used the **>** comparison operator. Similarly, you can use other comparison operators to compare values.

32. You can construct a **WHERE** clause by using a number of conditions and operators.

The following query uses two conditions: all rows with a population greater than 50,000,000 and all rows with a population less than 100,000,000. The query includes the **AND** operator to indicate that both the conditions must be true. Run the following query in your terminal.

33. `SELECT Name, Capital, Region, SurfaceArea AS "Surface Area", Population FROM world.country WHERE Population > 50000000 AND Population < 100000000 ORDER BY Population DESC;`

34. For more information about comparison operators, see the **Additional resources** section at the end of the lab.

Liberia	2440	Western Africa	111369.00	3154000
Cape Verde	1859	Western Africa	4033.00	428000
Mali	2482	Western Africa	1240192.00	11234000
Luxembourg	2452	Western Europe	2586.00	435700
Netherlands	5	Western Europe	41526.00	15864000
Germany	3068	Western Europe	357022.00	82164700
France	2974	Western Europe	551500.00	59225700
Belgium	179	Western Europe	30518.00	10239000
Monaco	2695	Western Europe	1.50	34000
Austria	1523	Western Europe	83859.00	8091800
Switzerland	3248	Western Europe	41284.00	7160400
Liechtenstein	2446	Western Europe	160.00	32300

239 rows in set (0.001 sec)

```
MariaDB [(none)]> SELECT Name, Capital, Region, SurfaceArea AS "Surface Area", Population FROM world.country ORDER BY Population DESC;
```

Name	Capital	Region	Surface Area	Population
China	1891	Eastern Asia	9572900.00	1277558000
India	1109	Southern and Central Asia	3287263.00	1013662000
United States	3813	North America	9363520.00	278357000
Indonesia	939	Southeast Asia	1904569.00	212107000
Brazil	211	South America	8547403.00	170115000
Pakistan	2831	Southern and Central Asia	796095.00	156483000
Russian Federation	3580	Eastern Europe	17075400.00	146934000
Bangladesh	150	Southern and Central Asia	143998.00	129155000
Japan	1532	Eastern Asia	377829.00	126714000
Nigeria	2754	Western Africa	923768.00	111506000
Mexico	2515	Central America	1958201.00	98881000
Germany	3068	Western Europe	357022.00	82164700
Vietnam	3770	Southeast Asia	331689.00	79832000
Philippines	766	Southeast Asia	300000.00	75967000
Egypt	608	Northern Africa	1001449.00	68470000
Iran	1380	Southern and Central Asia	1648195.00	67702000
Turkey	3358	Middle East	774815.00	66591000

 MySQL  
Mostly clouds!



## Challenge

Query the **country** table to return a set of records based on the following question.

Which country in Southern Europe has a population greater than 50,000,000?

```
SELECT Name, Capital, Region, SurfaceArea AS "Surface Area", Population from
world.country WHERE Population > 50000000 AND Region = "Southern Europe";
```

**Tip:** Expand the question to reveal the solution.

## Conclusion

Congratulations! You have now successfully:

- Used the **SELECT** statement to query a database
- Used the **COUNT()** function
- Used the following operators to query a database:
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  - >

- =
- WHERE
- ORDER BY
- AND

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eric  
MySql Cloudy

