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

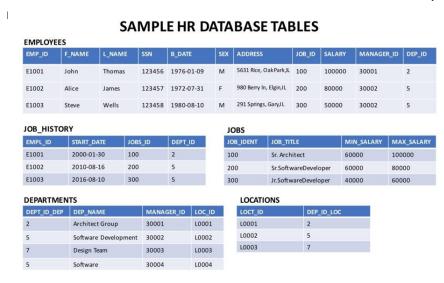
In this lab, you will use MySQL MySQL is a Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) designed to efficiently store, manipulate, and retrieve data.



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

```
SQL query: Copy. (a)

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

MySQL said: (a)
#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
- **▼** 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



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
- **▼** Solution
 - 1. 1 2. 2
 - 1. select EMP_ID, SALARY, MAX(SALARY) AS MAX_SALARY
 - 2. from EMPLOYEES;

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► Output

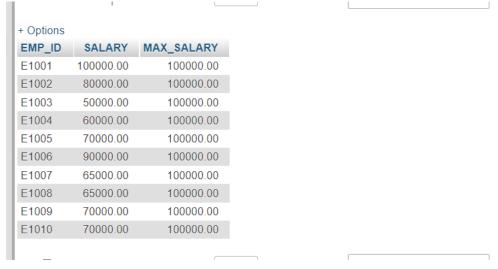
4. Problem:

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

- ► Hint
- ▼ Solution
 - 1. 1
 - 2. 2
 select EMP_ID, SALARY, (select MAX(SALARY) from EMPLOYEES) AS MAX_SALARY
 - from EMPLOYEES;

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▼ Output



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
- **▼** Solution
 - 1. 1

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.

Author(s)

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Changelog

Date	Version	Changed by	Change Description
2023-05-04	4 0.3	Rahul Jaideep	Updated Markdown file
2022-07-2	7 0.2	Lakshmi Holla	Updated HTML tag
2021-11-0	1 0.1	Lakshmi Holla, Malika Singla	Initial Version

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