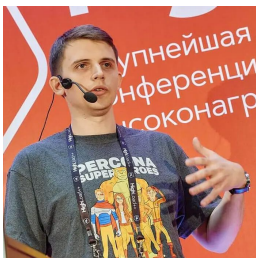


MySQL Up and Running in 30 minutes

Sergey Kuzmichev
Vinicius Grippa



Who we are



Sergey Kuzmichev

Databases, performance, reliability. Infrastructure and Performance Architect at [Investing.com](https://www.investing.com). We [are hiring](#).

LinkedIn: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/skuzmichev>

Telegram: @arronax

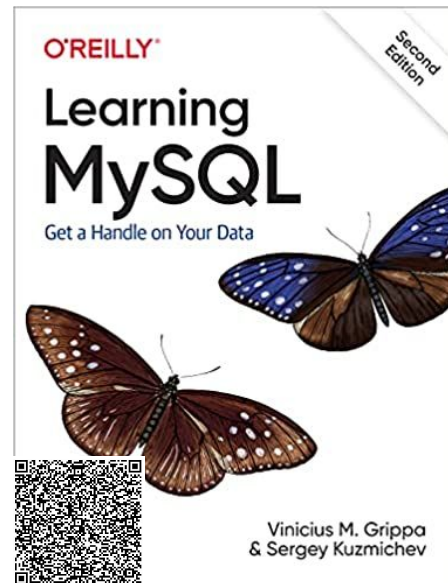
GitHub: <https://github.com/arronax>



Vinicius Grippa

Senior Database Engineer at [Percona](https://www.percona.com).

LinkedIn: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/vinicius-grippa/>



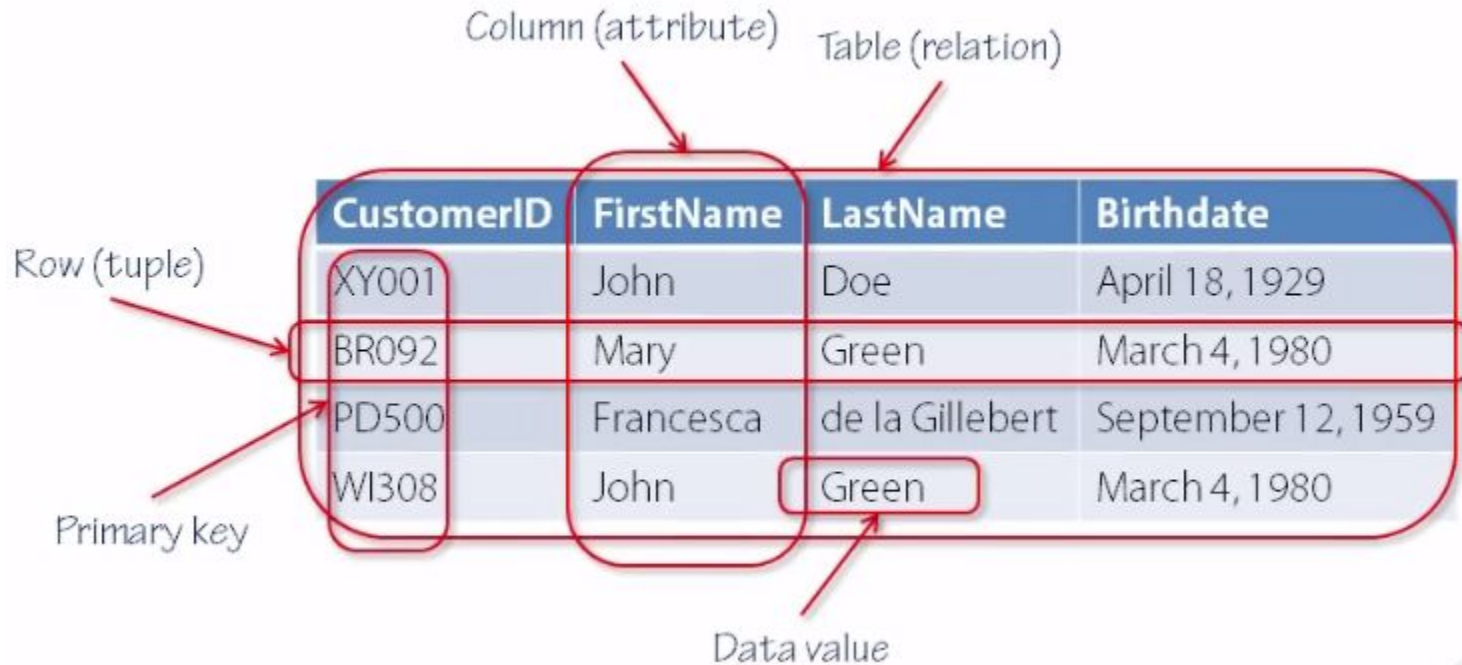
Agenda

- What is a relational database management system (RDBMS)? How different it is from a NoSQL database?
- Is SQL useful for Data Science?
- Deploying a MySQL instance
- MySQL GUI tools
- Dataset examples

What is a relational database management system (RDBMS)?

- Data is organized in tables, where columns represent attributes and rows represent records.
- Relation in RDBMS is a table, not the FK or another constraint.
- Schema is strict and omnipresent. Each table is defined to hold specific data.
- Data is traditionally accessed mainly via the SQL.
- SQL stands for Structured Query Language, a language used to interact with a relational database. It can be used to read and write (create, update, delete) data in a Relational Database Management System (RDBMS).

What is a relational database management system (RDBMS)?

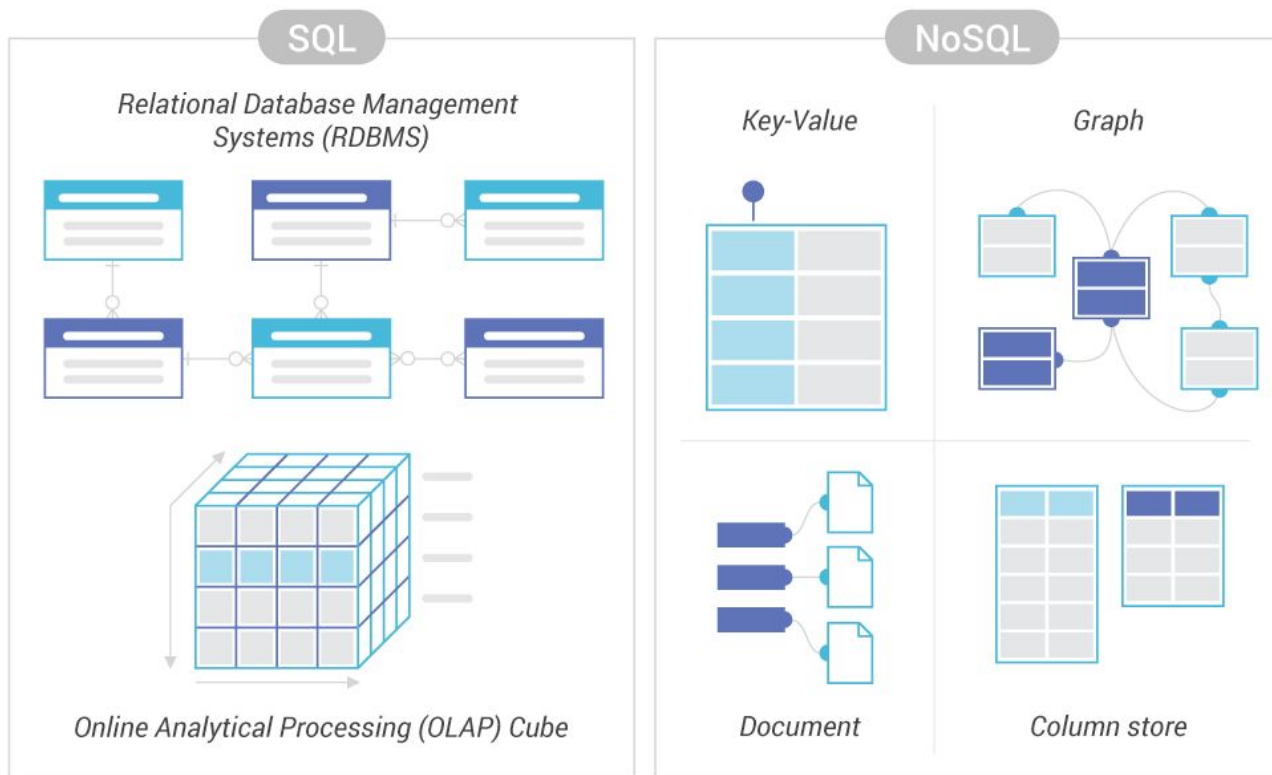


Source: <https://medium.com/@oliverknocklein/visualizing-sql-a-beginners-guide-to-relational-databases-c2dcfda79ea4>

How different it is from a NoSQL database?

- While not a mandatory trait, most NoSQL databases will have no schema or a relaxed schema.
- Constraints and table dependencies come naturally in an RDBMS, but they do not define the RDBMS.
- NoSQL can store different types of data.

How different it is from a NoSQL database?

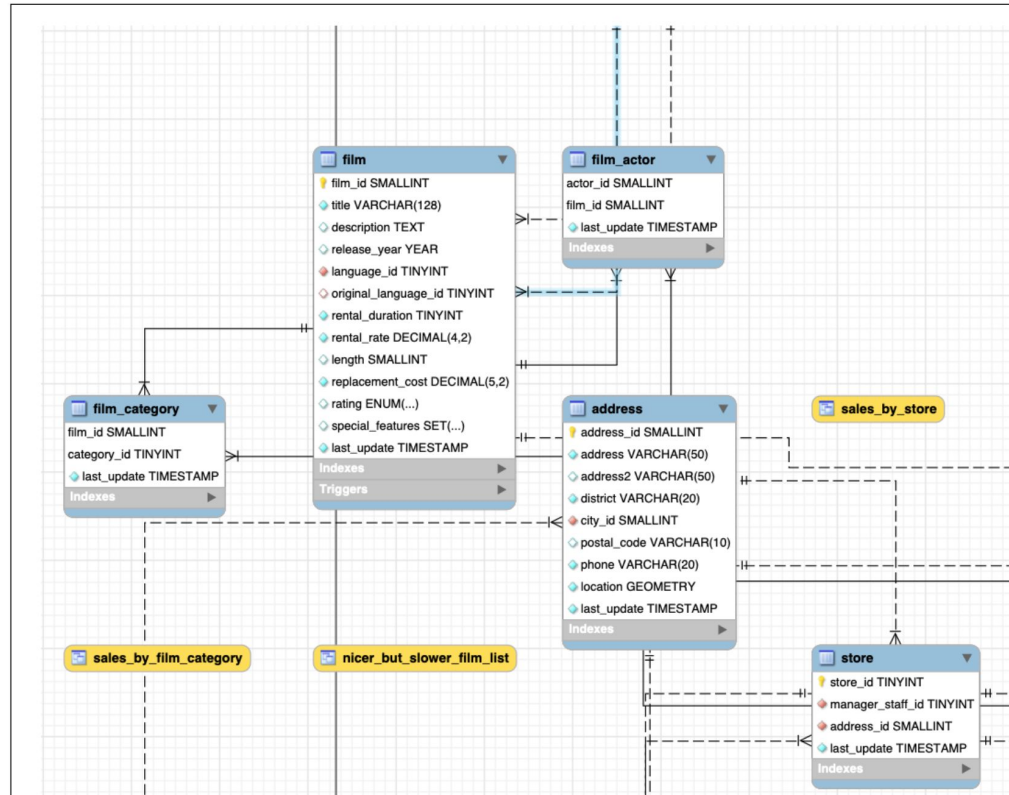


Source: <https://www.scylladb.com/learn/nosql/nosql-vs-sql/>

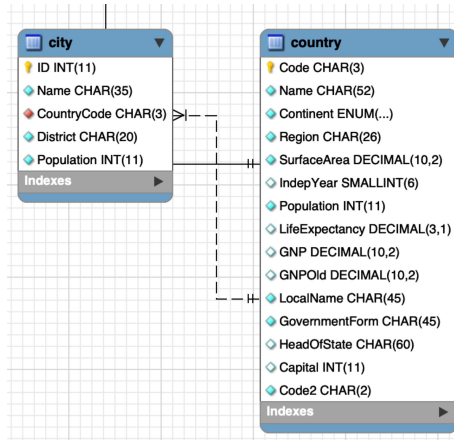
Is SQL useful for Data Science?

- SQL remains the ideal choice for many CRM, business intelligence tools, finance and in office operations.
- A Data Scientist needs SQL in order to handle structured data (extract, manipulate and transform). This structured data is stored in relational databases.

Is SQL useful for Data Science?



Structured Query Language (SQL)



```
SELECT Name FROM country;
```

```
SELECT Name FROM city;
```

```
SELECT city.Name, country.Name FROM country INNER JOIN city ON  
CountryCode=Code;
```

Deploying a MySQL instance



Deploying a MySQL instance

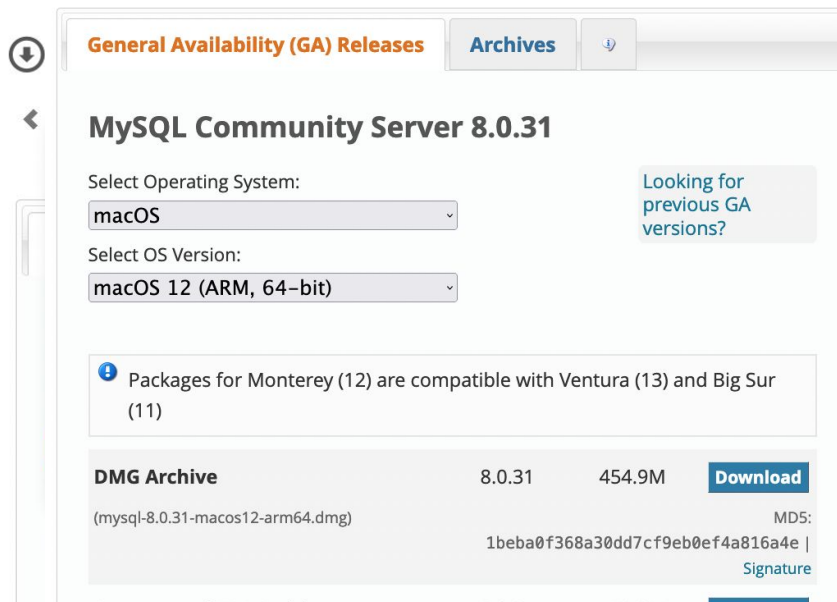
- There are many ways to deploy or install a database.
- It is possible to install in a server, virtualized instances (EC2, Compute Engine, Virtualbox).
- Or more recently ways as docker, LXC, Kubernetes, podman.
- In both options, you can automate the deployment (Terraform, Ansible, Vagrant, ...)
- And more recently, DBaaS (database-as-a-service).

Deploying a MySQL instance

DEMO

Deploying MySQL locally

- [MySQL Community Server installers or packages are available for most OSES](#)
- MacOS and Windows have graphical installers



The screenshot shows the MySQL Community Server 8.0.31 download page. The page is titled "MySQL Community Server 8.0.31" and has tabs for "General Availability (GA) Releases" and "Archives". The "General Availability (GA) Releases" tab is selected. Below the title, there are two dropdown menus: "Select Operating System:" with "macOS" selected, and "Select OS Version:" with "macOS 12 (ARM, 64-bit)" selected. To the right of these dropdowns is a link that says "Looking for previous GA versions?". Below the dropdowns is a message box with an information icon and the text: "Packages for Monterey (12) are compatible with Ventura (13) and Big Sur (11)". At the bottom, there is a table with one row for the "DMG Archive". The table has columns for the archive name, version, size, and a "Download" button. The archive name is "(mysql-8.0.31-macos12-arm64.dmg)", the version is "8.0.31", and the size is "454.9M". To the right of the "Download" button is the MD5 hash "1beba0f368a30dd7cf9eb0ef4a816a4e" and a link for "Signature".

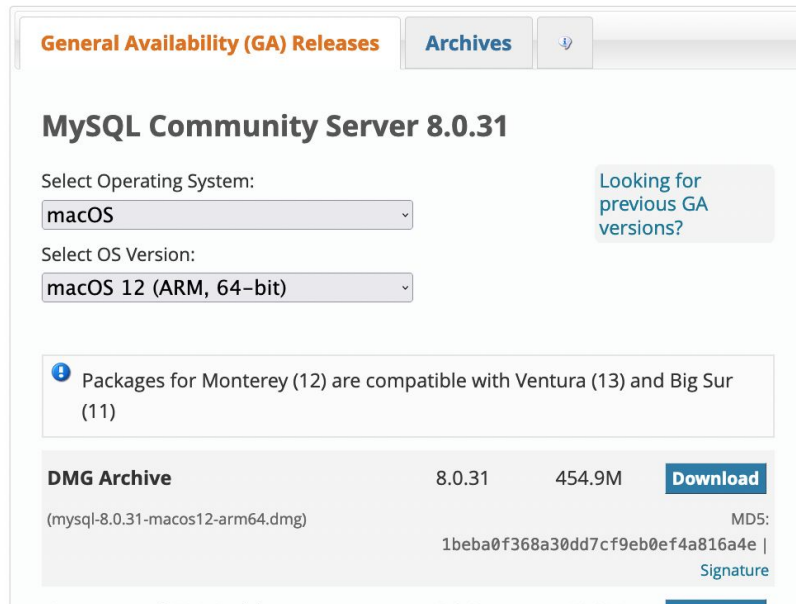
DMG Archive	8.0.31	454.9M	Download
(mysql-8.0.31-macos12-arm64.dmg)			MD5: 1beba0f368a30dd7cf9eb0ef4a816a4e Signature

Deploying MySQL locally – MacOS

- Windows installation is similar to one outlined here
- [Dedicated installer for Windows](#)

Deploying MySQL locally – macOS

- Pick macOS as the OS
- Pick your CPU (Intel is x86, Apple Silicon is ARM)
- Get DMG



General Availability (GA) Releases Archives

MySQL Community Server 8.0.31

Select Operating System:
macOS

Select OS Version:
macOS 12 (ARM, 64-bit)

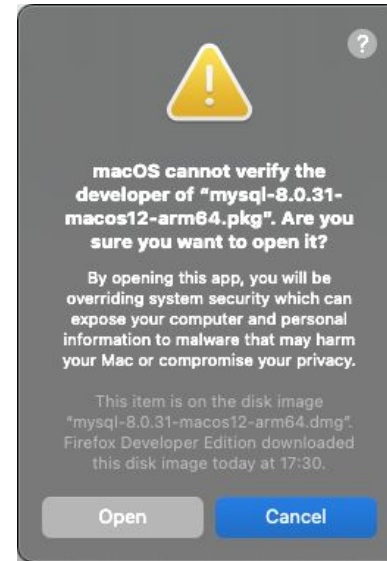
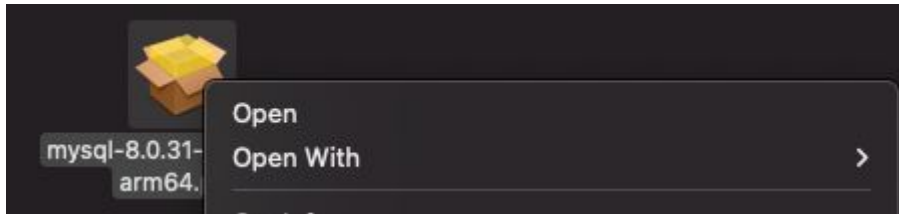
Looking for previous GA versions?

ⓘ Packages for Monterey (12) are compatible with Ventura (13) and Big Sur (11)

DMG Archive	8.0.31	454.9M	Download
(mysql-8.0.31-macos12-arm64.dmg)			MD5: 1beba0f368a30dd7cf9eb0ef4a816a4e Signature

Deploying MySQL locally – MacOS

- Bypass developer verification using forbidden knowledge
- Right mouse click (double-click on touchpad, or ctrl+click a single mouse button)



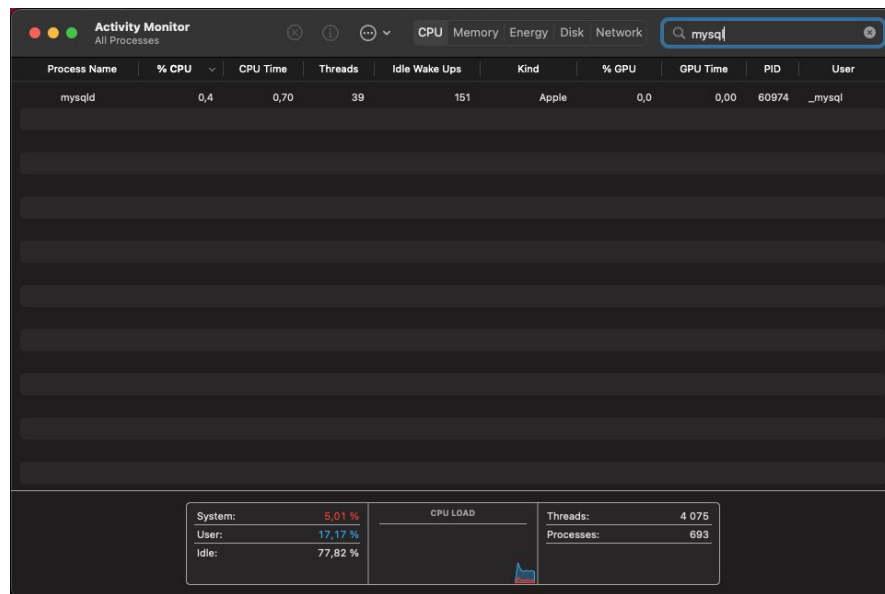
Deploying MySQL locally – MacOS

- Press next and continue everywhere, it's that simple
- We recommend using Legacy Password (only for local envs, not prod!)



Deploying MySQL locally – MacOS

- mysqld process – MySQL Daemon – is running



The screenshot shows the macOS Activity Monitor application. The search bar at the top right contains the text "mysql". The main table lists the following process:

Process Name	% CPU	CPU Time	Threads	Idle Wake Ups	Kind	% GPU	GPU Time	PID	User
mysqld	0,4	0,70	39	151	Apple	0,0	0,00	60974	_mysql

At the bottom of the window, there are system statistics:

System:	5,01 %	CPU LOAD	Threads:	4 075
User:	17,17 %		Processes:	693
Idle:	77,82 %			

Deploying MySQL locally – MacOS

- MySQL CLI can be used to verify the installation

```
sergeyk ~ /usr/local/mysql/bin/mysql -uroot -p - /usr/local/mysql/bin/mysql...
→ ~ /usr/local/mysql/bin/mysql -uroot -p
[Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 11
Server version: 8.0.31 MySQL Community Server - GPL

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affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

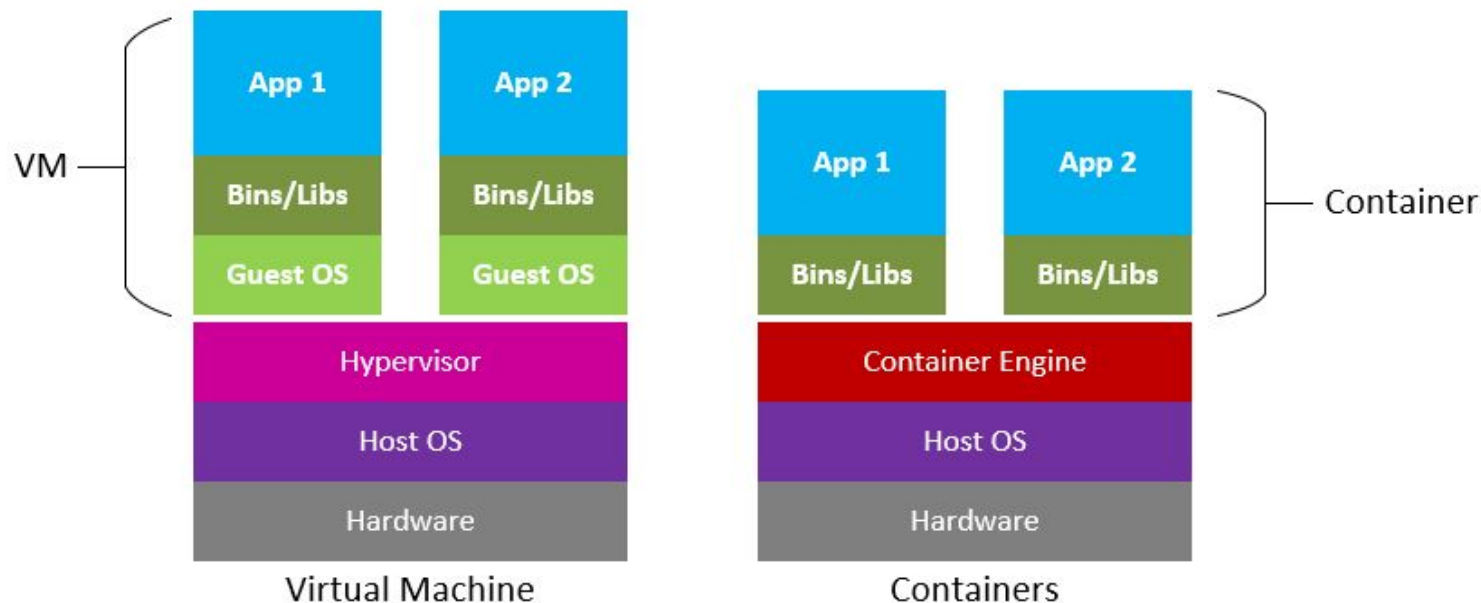
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current inp
ut statement.

mysql> █
```



Deploying MySQL with Docker

- Docker uses OS-level virtualization to deliver software in containers. It is possible to have many containers running in the same host. It is usually faster to deploy than a VM.



Deploying MySQL with Docker

DEMO

Deploying MySQL with Docker



Docker Desktop

Install Docker Desktop – the fastest way to containerize applications.

Download Docker Desktop

 Intel Chip



Deploying MySQL with Docker

A screenshot of the Docker Desktop application interface. The top bar shows "Docker Desktop" and "Update to latest". The left sidebar contains navigation options: "Containers", "Images", "Volumes", "Dev Environments" (with a "BETA" badge), "Extensions" (with a "BETA" badge), and "Add Extensions". The main area is titled "Containers" and includes a "Give feedback" link. Below the title is a description: "A container packages up code and its dependencies so the application runs quickly and reliably from one computing environment to another. [Learn more](#)". There is a toggle switch for "Only show running containers" which is currently turned on. A search bar is present. Below the search bar is a table of running containers.

	NAME	IMAGE	STATUS	PORT(S)	STARTED	ACTIONS
<input type="checkbox"/>	ps bcef0ef37fc0	percona/percona-server:8.0	Running		1 day ago	<input type="checkbox"/> ⋮
<input type="checkbox"/>	mysql-latest 799345691bb7	mysql/mysql-server:latest	Running	6033:3306	1 day ago	<input type="checkbox"/> ⋮



Deploying MySQL with Docker

```
$ docker run --name mysql-latest -p 6033:3306 -e  
MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD='learning_mysql' -d mysql/mysql-server:latest  
  
$ docker exec -ti mysql-latest mysql -uroot -plearning_mysql
```

Deploying MySQL with Docker



```
vinnie-macpro:Downloads vgrippa$ docker ps -a
```

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS	PORTS	NAMES
38ad18246717	mysql/mysql-server	"/entrypoint.sh mysq..."	About a minute ago	Up About a minute (healthy)	33060-33061/tcp, 0.0.0.0:6033->3306/tcp	mysql-latest

Deploying Percona Server/MariaDB with Docker



```
$ docker run -d --name ps -e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=root percona/percona-server:8.0
```

```
$ docker run --name mariadb -p 3307:3306 -e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=password -d mariadb
```

Deploying MySQL with Docker



CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS	PORTS	NAMES
afff5c823258	mariadb	"docker-entrypoint.s..."	4 seconds ago	Up 2 seconds	0.0.0.0:3307->3306/tcp	mariadb
740fc048d19f	percona/percona-server:8.0	"/docker-entrypoint...."	2 minutes ago	Up 2 minutes	3306/tcp, 33060/tcp	ps
38ad18246717	mysql/mysql-server	"/entrypoint.sh mysql..."	7 minutes ago	Up 7 minutes (healthy)	33060-33061/tcp, 0.0.0.0:6033->3306/tcp	mysql-latest

Interfacing with MySQL – CLI

- Convenient on a server
- Probably not the best way to learn

Interfacing with MySQL – CLI

DEMO

Interfacing with MySQL – MySQL Workbench

- Similar to the MySQL Server itself, Oracle provides [Workbench installers](#)
- x86 app works on ARM Macs



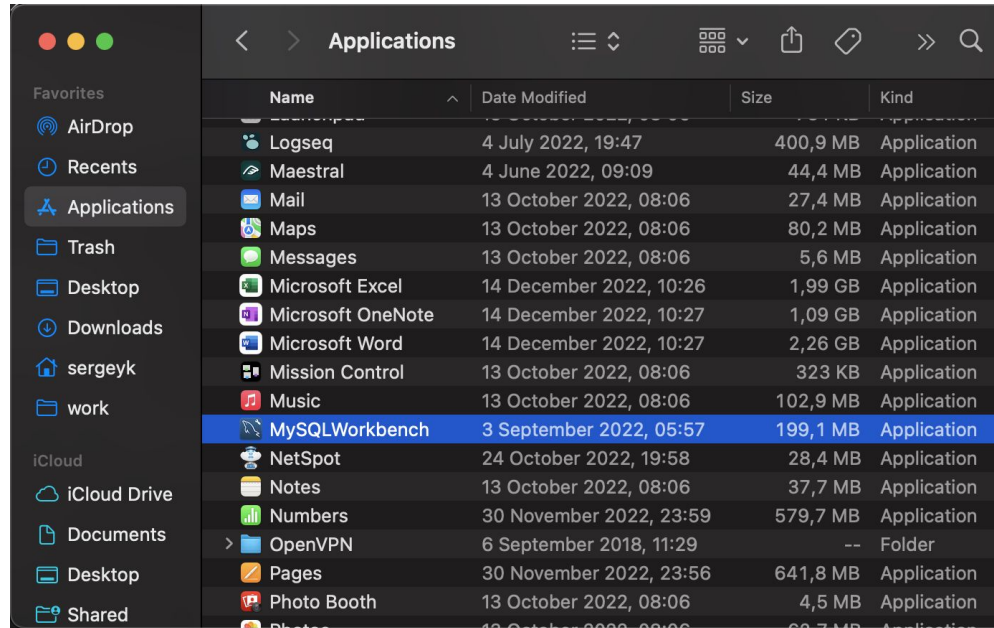
The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench 8.0.31 download page. At the top, there are tabs for 'General Availability (GA) Releases', 'Archives', and an information icon. The main heading is 'MySQL Workbench 8.0.31'. Below this, there is a 'Select Operating System:' dropdown menu with 'macOS' selected. A warning message states: 'Packages require Big Sur (11.1 or newer)'. At the bottom, there is a table with one row for the macOS (x86, 64-bit) DMG Archive. The table includes the version number (8.0.31), the file size (113.0M), and a 'Download' button. Below the table, the filename '(mysql-workbench-community-8.0.31-macos-x86_64.dmg)' and the MD5 hash 'MD5: 57927c4341d3ae5addb1ad82ac9647e3 | Signature' are displayed.

Operating System	Version	File Size	Action
macOS (x86, 64-bit), DMG Archive	8.0.31	113.0M	Download

(mysql-workbench-community-8.0.31-macos-x86_64.dmg) MD5: 57927c4341d3ae5addb1ad82ac9647e3 | [Signature](#)

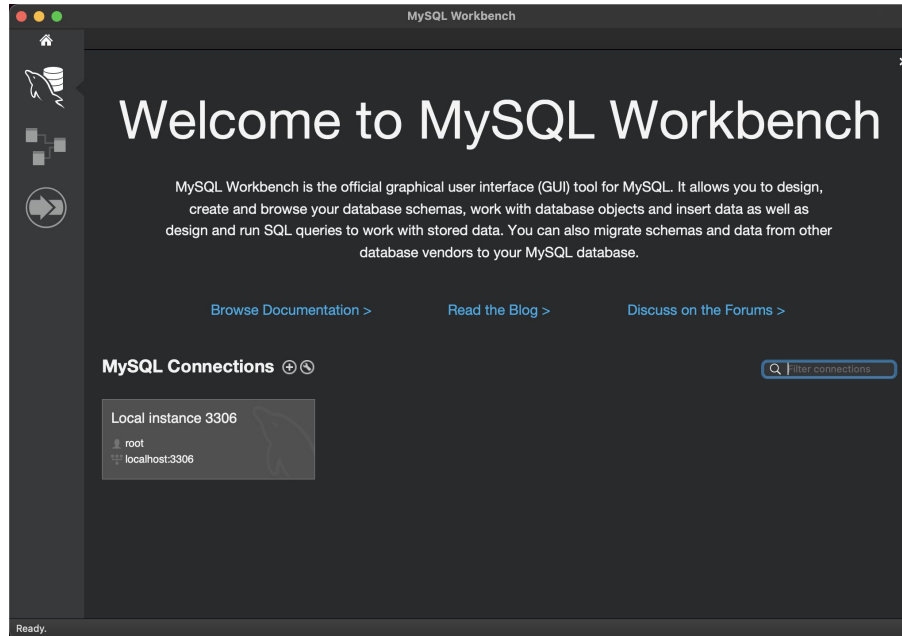
Interfacing with MySQL – MySQL Workbench

- After following the standard dmg installation, find Workbench in Apps list



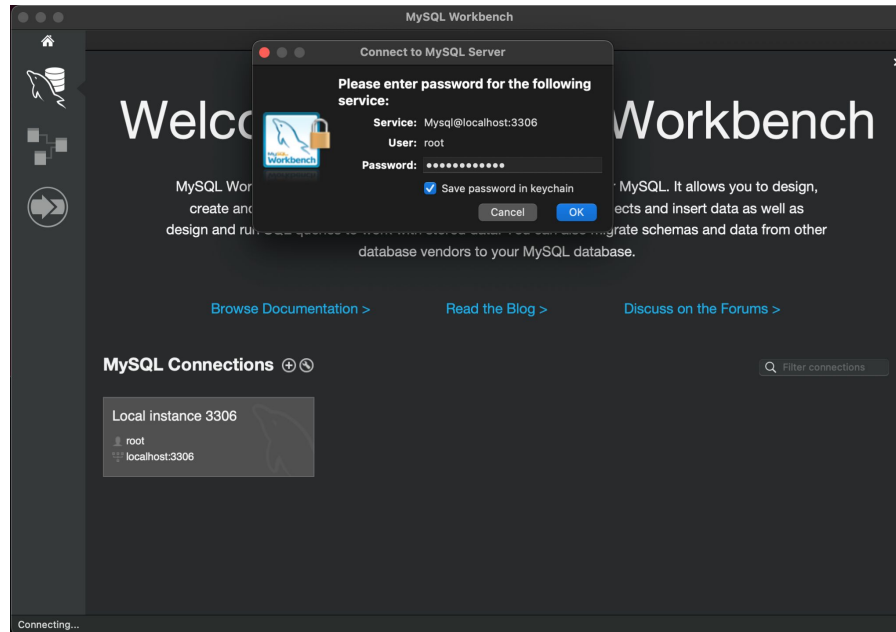
Interfacing with MySQL – MySQL Workbench

- Default Workbench startup screen has a Local connection



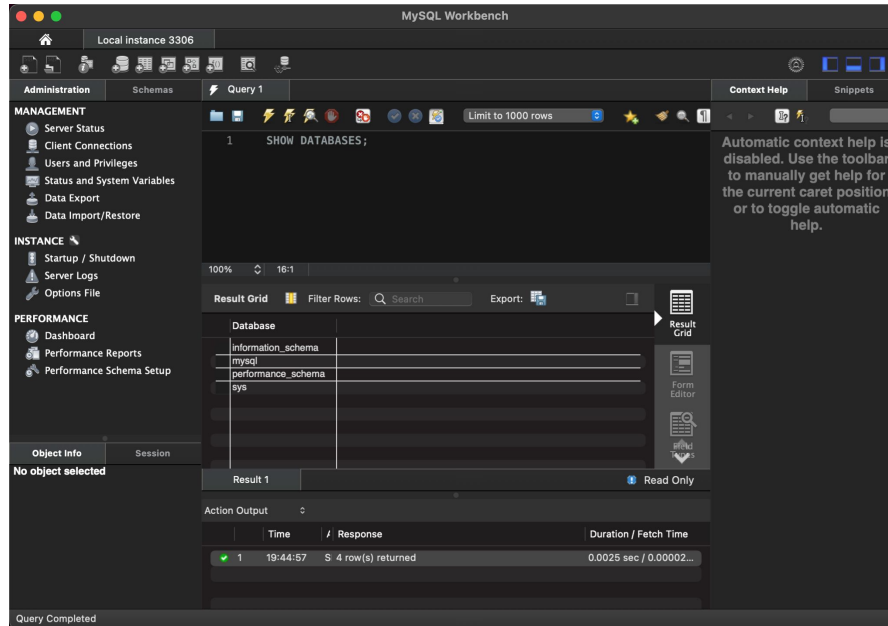
Interfacing with MySQL – MySQL Workbench

- Hopefully, you remember the password you set when installing MySQL



Interfacing with MySQL – MySQL Workbench

- By default, a fresh MySQL installation has no data



Demo Datasets and where to find them

- By default, a fresh MySQL installation has no data
- There are many datasets available online
- Here are [some from Oracle itself](#)
- We will show Sakila and Employee databases

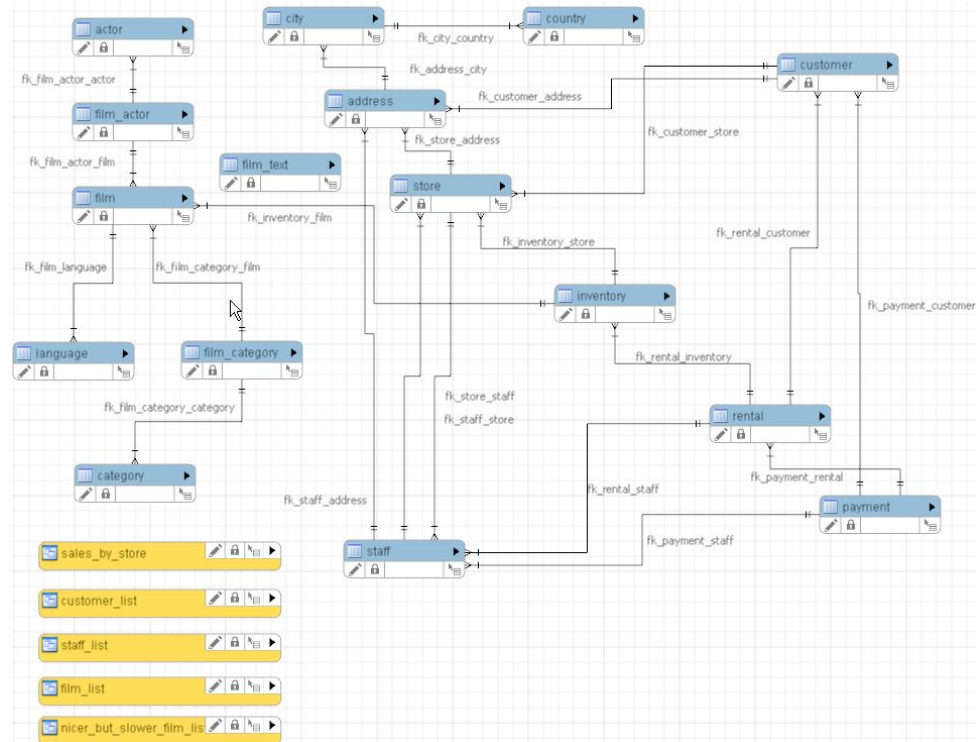
Example Databases

Title	DB Download	HTML Setup Guide	PDF Setup Guide
employee data (large dataset, includes data and test/verification suite)	GitHub	View	US Ltr A4
world database	TGZ Zip	View	US Ltr A4
world_x database	TGZ Zip	View	US Ltr A4
sakila database	TGZ Zip	View	US Ltr A4
airportdb database (large dataset, intended for MySQL on OCI and HeatWave)	TGZ Zip	View	US Ltr A4
menagerie database	TGZ Zip		

Sakila database

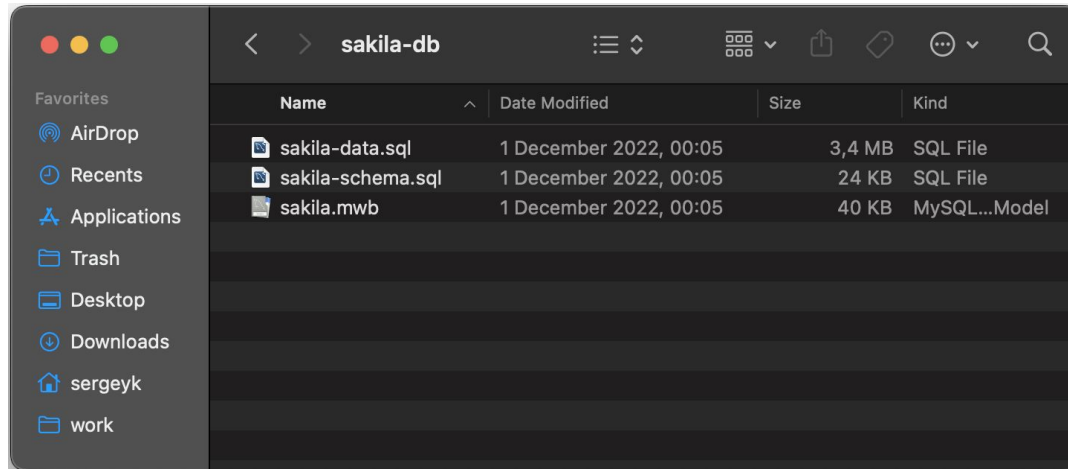
- Sakila is a classic example database
- Simple and small, yet allows for some complicated queries
- Rental company data

Sakila database



Sakila database – installation

- [Download from mysql.com](#)
- Unpack (both macOS and Windows support zip files by default)
- Navigate to the unpacked directory

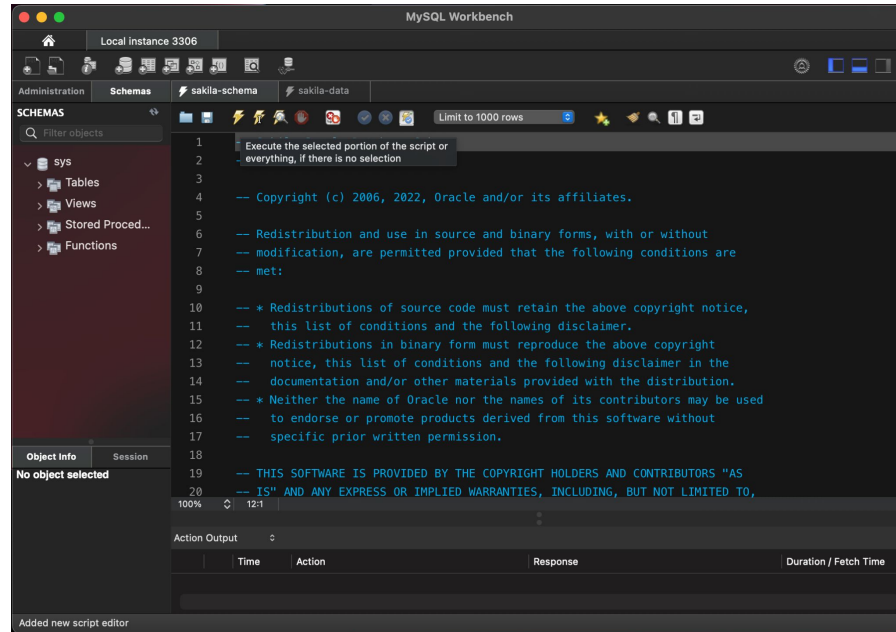


Sakila database – installation

- We will use MySQL Workbench to install the data
- Open two scripts
- Either from Workbench
- Or just doubleclick from the OS (Explorer or Finder)

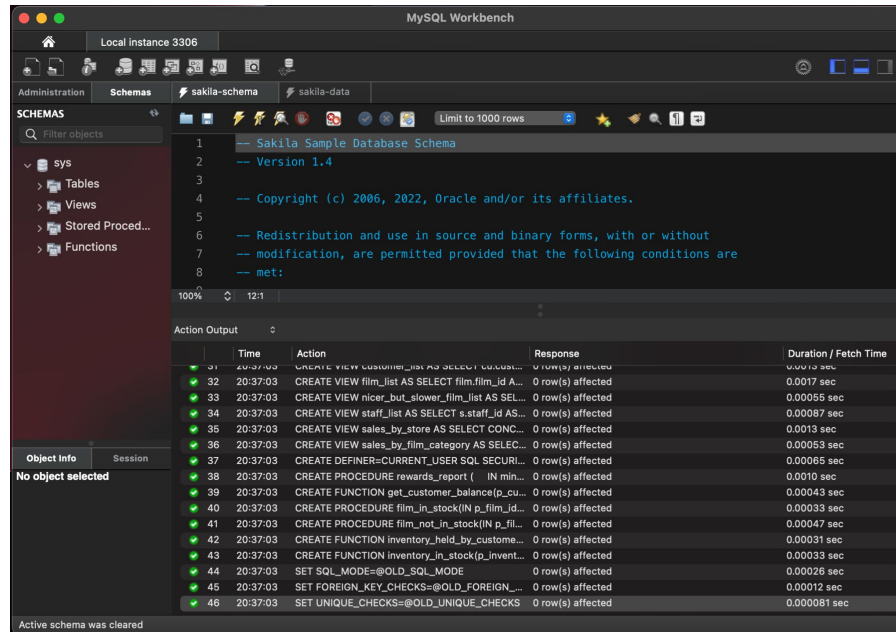
Sakila database – installation

- Execute sakila-schema



Sakila database – installation

- All action output items (but one warning) should be green



MySQL Workbench

Local Instance 3306

Administration Schemas sakila-schema sakila-data

SCHEMAS

Filter objects

100% 12:1

Action Output

	Time	Action	Response	Duration / Fetch Time
31	20:37:03	CREATE VIEW customer_list AS SELECT customer_id, first_name, last_name, email, address, address2, city, state, postal_code, phone, fax FROM customer;	0 row(s) affected	0.0019 sec
32	20:37:03	CREATE VIEW film_list AS SELECT film.film_id AS film_id, title AS title, description AS description, release_year AS release_year, rating AS rating, length AS length, rental_rate AS rental_rate, replacement_cost AS replacement_cost, number_of_films AS number_of_films FROM film;	0 row(s) affected	0.0017 sec
33	20:37:03	CREATE VIEW nicer_but_slower_film_list AS SELECT film.film_id AS film_id, title AS title, description AS description, release_year AS release_year, rating AS rating, length AS length, rental_rate AS rental_rate, replacement_cost AS replacement_cost, number_of_films AS number_of_films FROM film;	0 row(s) affected	0.00055 sec
34	20:37:03	CREATE VIEW staff_list AS SELECT s.staff_id AS staff_id, first_name AS first_name, last_name AS last_name, email AS email, address AS address, address2 AS address2, city AS city, state AS state, postal_code AS postal_code, phone AS phone, fax AS fax FROM staff;	0 row(s) affected	0.00087 sec
35	20:37:03	CREATE VIEW sales_by_store AS SELECT store_id AS store_id, sales AS sales FROM sales;	0 row(s) affected	0.0013 sec
36	20:37:03	CREATE VIEW sales_by_film_category AS SELECT film.film_id AS film_id, title AS title, description AS description, release_year AS release_year, rating AS rating, length AS length, rental_rate AS rental_rate, replacement_cost AS replacement_cost, number_of_films AS number_of_films FROM film;	0 row(s) affected	0.00053 sec
37	20:37:03	CREATE DEFINER=CURRENT_USER SQL SECURITY INVOKER TRIGGER trg_customer_list AFTER INSERT ON customer FOR EACH ROW BEGIN SET @customer_id = NEW.customer_id; SET @first_name = NEW.first_name; SET @last_name = NEW.last_name; SET @email = NEW.email; SET @address = NEW.address; SET @address2 = NEW.address2; SET @city = NEW.city; SET @state = NEW.state; SET @postal_code = NEW.postal_code; SET @phone = NEW.phone; SET @fax = NEW.fax; SET @sales_by_store = (SELECT sales FROM sales WHERE customer_id = @customer_id); SET @sales_by_film_category = (SELECT sales FROM sales WHERE customer_id = @customer_id);	0 row(s) affected	0.00065 sec
38	20:37:03	CREATE PROCEDURE rewards_report (IN min_rew INT) BEGIN SET @min_rew = min_rew; SET @sales_by_store = (SELECT sales FROM sales WHERE customer_id = @customer_id); SET @sales_by_film_category = (SELECT sales FROM sales WHERE customer_id = @customer_id);	0 row(s) affected	0.0010 sec
39	20:37:03	CREATE FUNCTION get_customer_balance(p_customer_id INT, p_balance DECIMAL(10,2)) RETURNS DECIMAL(10,2) BEGIN SET @balance = (SELECT balance FROM customer WHERE customer_id = p_customer_id);	0 row(s) affected	0.00043 sec
40	20:37:03	CREATE PROCEDURE film_in_stock(IN p_film_id INT) RETURNS INT BEGIN SET @film_id = p_film_id; SET @sales_by_store = (SELECT sales FROM sales WHERE customer_id = @customer_id); SET @sales_by_film_category = (SELECT sales FROM sales WHERE customer_id = @customer_id);	0 row(s) affected	0.00033 sec
41	20:37:03	CREATE PROCEDURE film_not_in_stock(IN p_film_id INT) RETURNS INT BEGIN SET @film_id = p_film_id; SET @sales_by_store = (SELECT sales FROM sales WHERE customer_id = @customer_id); SET @sales_by_film_category = (SELECT sales FROM sales WHERE customer_id = @customer_id);	0 row(s) affected	0.00047 sec
42	20:37:03	CREATE FUNCTION inventory_held_by_customer(p_customer_id INT, p_balance DECIMAL(10,2)) RETURNS DECIMAL(10,2) BEGIN SET @balance = (SELECT balance FROM customer WHERE customer_id = p_customer_id);	0 row(s) affected	0.00031 sec
43	20:37:03	CREATE FUNCTION inventory_in_stock(p_inventory_id INT) RETURNS INT BEGIN SET @inventory_id = p_inventory_id; SET @sales_by_store = (SELECT sales FROM sales WHERE customer_id = @customer_id); SET @sales_by_film_category = (SELECT sales FROM sales WHERE customer_id = @customer_id);	0 row(s) affected	0.00033 sec
44	20:37:03	SET SQL_MODE=@OLD_SQL_MODE	0 row(s) affected	0.00026 sec
45	20:37:03	SET FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS=@OLD_FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS	0 row(s) affected	0.00012 sec
46	20:37:03	SET UNIQUE_CHECKS=@OLD_UNIQUE_CHECKS	0 row(s) affected	0.000081 sec

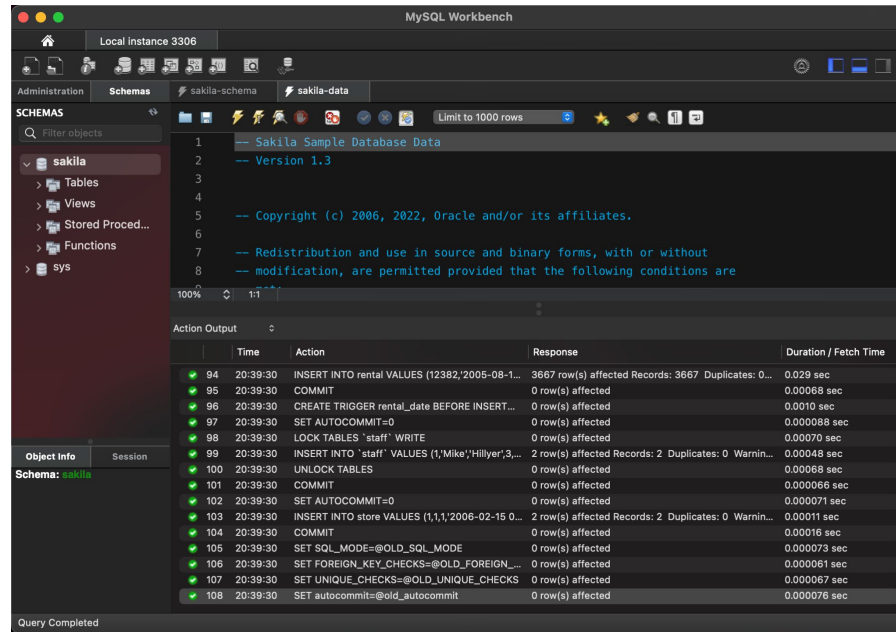
Object Info Session

No object selected

Active schema was cleared

Sakila database – installation

- Execute sakila-data and observe the output



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface for a local instance 3306. The 'Schemas' panel on the left shows the 'sakila' database selected. The main window displays the 'sakila-data' schema, which includes the following text:

```
1 -- Sakila Sample Database Data
2 -- Version 1.3
3
4
5 -- Copyright (c) 2006, 2022, Oracle and/or its affiliates.
6
7 -- Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
8 -- modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are
```

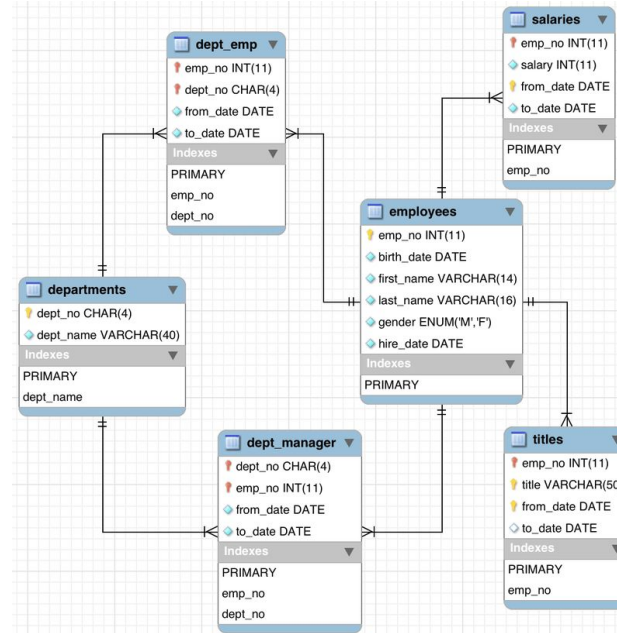
The 'Action Output' table shows the execution of 14 SQL statements. The table has columns for Time, Action, Response, and Duration / Fetch Time.

Time	Action	Response	Duration / Fetch Time
20:39:30	INSERT INTO rental VALUES (12382,'2005-08-1...	3667 row(s) affected Records: 3667 Duplicates: 0...	0.029 sec
20:39:30	COMMIT	0 row(s) affected	0.00068 sec
20:39:30	CREATE TRIGGER rental_date BEFORE INSERT...	0 row(s) affected	0.0010 sec
20:39:30	SET AUTOCOMMIT=0	0 row(s) affected	0.000088 sec
20:39:30	LOCK TABLES `staff` WRITE	0 row(s) affected	0.00070 sec
20:39:30	INSERT INTO `staff` VALUES (1,'Mike','Hillyer',3...	2 row(s) affected Records: 2 Duplicates: 0 Warnin...	0.00048 sec
20:39:30	UNLOCK TABLES	0 row(s) affected	0.00068 sec
20:39:30	COMMIT	0 row(s) affected	0.000066 sec
20:39:30	SET AUTOCOMMIT=0	0 row(s) affected	0.000071 sec
20:39:30	INSERT INTO store VALUES (1,1,'2006-02-15 0...	2 row(s) affected Records: 2 Duplicates: 0 Warnin...	0.00011 sec
20:39:30	COMMIT	0 row(s) affected	0.00016 sec
20:39:30	SET SQL_MODE=@OLD_SQL_MODE	0 row(s) affected	0.000073 sec
20:39:30	SET FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS=@OLD_FOREIGN...	0 row(s) affected	0.000061 sec
20:39:30	SET UNIQUE_CHECKS=@OLD_UNIQUE_CHECKS	0 row(s) affected	0.000067 sec
20:39:30	SET autocommit=@old_autocommit	0 row(s) affected	0.000076 sec

Query Completed

Employee database

- Another great sample database
- Larger size than Sakila, though still on a small side (~150MiB)
- Simpler schema structure

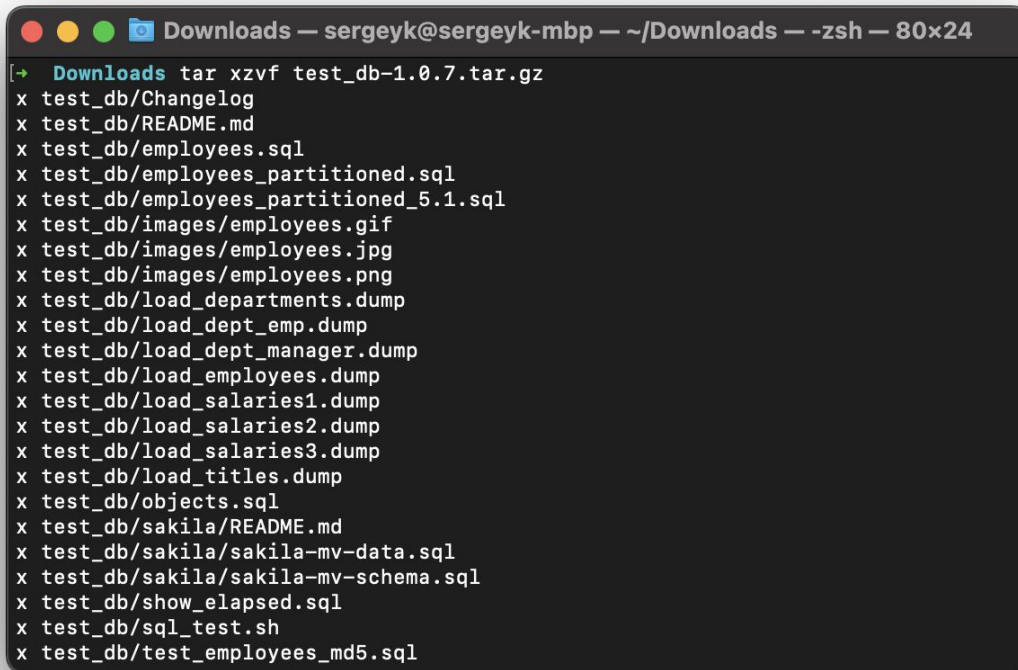


Employee database – installation

- We will need to use a terminal and MySQL CLI
- Download Employee database [from github](#)
- Package is a tar.gz file, not native for Windows or macOS
- Both OSes (Win from version 10) support tar, however
- Command for Windows and macOS is going to be the same

Employee database – installation

- `tar xzvf test_db-1.0.7.tar.gz`



```
Downloads — sergeyk@sergeyk-mbp — ~/Downloads — -zsh — 80x24
[→ Downloads tar xzvf test_db-1.0.7.tar.gz
x test_db/Changelog
x test_db/README.md
x test_db/employees.sql
x test_db/employees_partitioned.sql
x test_db/employees_partitioned_5.1.sql
x test_db/images/employees.gif
x test_db/images/employees.jpg
x test_db/images/employees.png
x test_db/load_departments.dump
x test_db/load_dept_emp.dump
x test_db/load_dept_manager.dump
x test_db/load_employees.dump
x test_db/load_salaries1.dump
x test_db/load_salaries2.dump
x test_db/load_salaries3.dump
x test_db/load_titles.dump
x test_db/objects.sql
x test_db/sakila/README.md
x test_db/sakila/sakila-mv-data.sql
x test_db/sakila/sakila-mv-schema.sql
x test_db/show_elapsed.sql
x test_db/sql_test.sh
x test_db/test_employees_md5.sql
```

Employee database – installation

- `mysql -u root -p < employees.sql`

```
test_db — sergeyk@sergeyk-mbp — ..loads/test_db — -zsh — 80x24
[+] Downloads cd test_db
[+] test_db /usr/local/mysql/bin/mysql -uroot -p < employees.sql
[Enter password:
INFO
CREATING DATABASE STRUCTURE
INFO
storage engine: InnoDB
INFO
LOADING departments
INFO
LOADING employees
INFO
LOADING dept_emp
%INFO
LOADING dept_manager
INFO
LOADING titles
INFO
LOADING salaries
data_load_time_diff
00:00:19
-> test_db %
```

Interfacing with MySQL – MySQL Workbench

- Now that we have sample data
- Let's explore and run some queries
- It's super easy

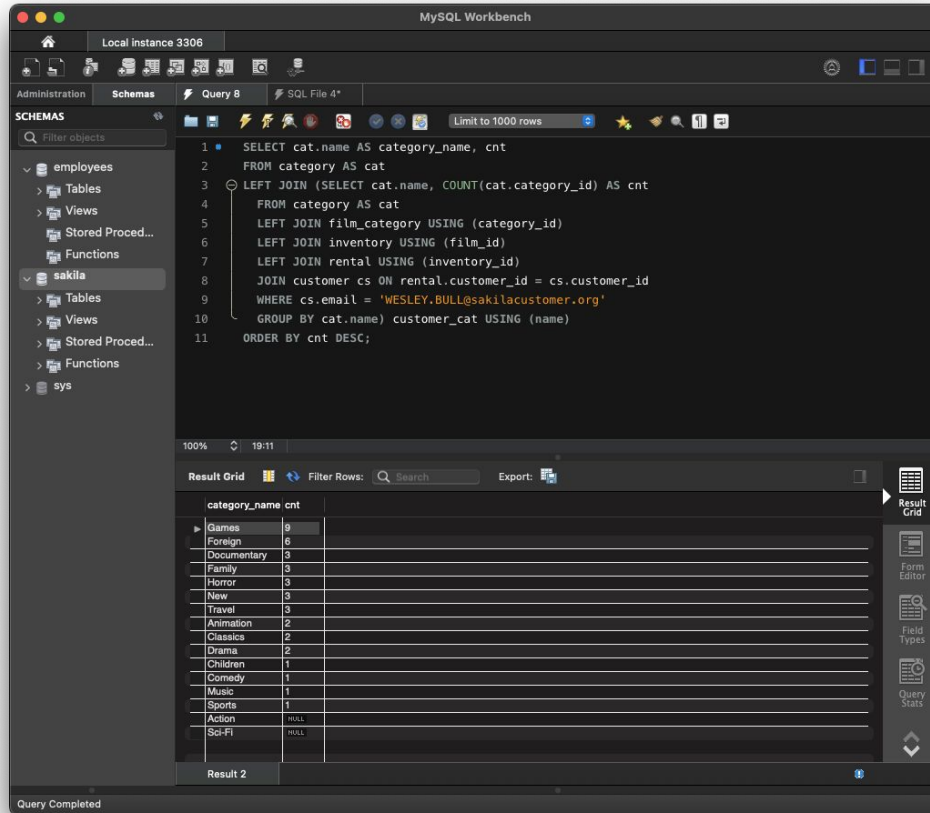
Interfacing with MySQL – Sakila sample query

- Even though Sakila is simple, it allows for fairly complicated queries
- Break down rented films by category for a specific customer
- Include 0 or NULL where they rented no films
- All basic SQL but might not be as straightforward to write initially

Interfacing with MySQL – Sakila sample query

```
SELECT cat.name AS category_name, cnt
FROM category AS cat
LEFT JOIN (SELECT cat.name, COUNT(cat.category_id) AS cnt
          FROM category AS cat
          LEFT JOIN film_category USING (category_id)
          LEFT JOIN inventory USING (film_id)
          LEFT JOIN rental USING (inventory_id)
          JOIN customer cs ON rental.customer_id = cs.customer_id
          WHERE cs.email = 'WESLEY.BULL@sakilacustomer.org'
          GROUP BY cat.name) customer_cat USING (name)
ORDER BY cnt DESC;
```

Interfacing with MySQL – Sakila sample query



The screenshot displays the MySQL Workbench interface. The central pane shows a SQL query (Query 8) that counts the number of rentals for each category, filtered by a specific customer email. The results are shown in a table below the query.

```
1 SELECT cat.name AS category_name, cnt
2 FROM category AS cat
3 LEFT JOIN (SELECT cat.name, COUNT(cat.category_id) AS cnt
4 FROM category AS cat
5 LEFT JOIN film_category USING (category_id)
6 LEFT JOIN inventory USING (film_id)
7 LEFT JOIN rental USING (inventory_id)
8 JOIN customer cs ON rental.customer_id = cs.customer_id
9 WHERE cs.email = 'WESLEY.BULL@sakilacustomer.org'
10 GROUP BY cat.name) customer_cat USING (name)
11 ORDER BY cnt DESC;
```

category_name	cnt
Games	9
Foreign	6
Documentary	3
Family	3
Horror	3
New	3
Travel	3
Animation	2
Classics	2
Drama	2
Children	1
Comedy	1
Music	1
Sports	1
Action	NULL
Sci-Fi	NULL

Result 2

Interfacing with MySQL – Employees sample query

- Employees allows playing around with more complicated queries
- Still really small and simple
- Let's try some window functions
- And CTEs
- Show minimum and maximum salaries per department with each employee
- Find percentile bucket where an employee's salary falls

Interfacing with MySQL – Employees sample query

- Employees allows playing around with more complicated queries
- Still really small and simple
- Let's try some window functions
- And CTEs

Interfacing with MySQL – Employees sample query

- Employees allows playing around with more complicated queries
- Still really small and simple
- Let's try some window functions
- And CTEs
- Rank salaries per department and show alongside min and avg salaries

Interfacing with MySQL – Employees sample query

```
WITH current_salaries AS (  
    SELECT emp_no, salary  
    FROM salaries  
    WHERE to_date = '9999-01-01'  
),  
current_titles AS (  
    SELECT emp_no, title  
    FROM titles  
    WHERE to_date = '9999-01-01'  
),  
employees_dept_sal AS (  
    SELECT emp.first_name, emp.last_name, dep.dept_name, ct.title, cs.salary  
    FROM employees emp  
    JOIN current_salaries cs USING (emp_no)  
    JOIN current_titles ct USING (emp_no)  
    JOIN dept_emp de USING (emp_no)  
    JOIN departments dep USING (dept_no)  
)  
SELECT  
    first_name, last_name, dept_name, title, salary,  
    ROUND((percent_rank() OVER (PARTITION BY dept_name ORDER BY salary ASC)*100),2) salary_pct,  
    MIN(salary) OVER(partition by dept_name) AS min_salary,  
    AVG(salary) OVER(partition by dept_name) AS avg_salary  
FROM  
    employees_dept_sal  
ORDER BY salary DESC, salary_pct DESC
```

Interfacing with MySQL – Employees sample query

The screenshot displays the MySQL Workbench interface. The top toolbar includes icons for file operations, database management, and query execution. The 'Administration' tab is active, showing the 'Schemas' section with a tree view of databases including 'employees', 'sakila', and 'sys'. The 'Query 2' window is open, showing a SQL query that joins the 'employees' table with the 'departments' table and calculates various salary-related metrics. The query is as follows:

```
17 JOIN departments dep USING (dept_no)
18 )
19 SELECT
20     first_name, last_name, dept_name, title, salary,
21     ROUND((percent_rank() OVER (PARTITION BY dept_name ORDER BY salary ASC)*100),2) salary_pct,
22     MIN(salary) OVER(partition by dept_name) AS min_salary,
23     AVG(salary) OVER(partition by dept_name) AS avg_salary
24 FROM
25     employees_dept_sal
26 ORDER BY salary DESC, salary_pct DESC
```

The 'Result Grid' shows the output of the query, displaying 20 rows of employee data. The columns are: first_name, last_name, dept_name, title, salary, salary_pct, min_salary, and avg_salary. The results are sorted by salary in descending order.

first_name	last_name	dept_name	title	salary	salary_pct	min_salary	avg_salary
Tokuyasu	Pesch	Sales	Senior Staff	158220	100	39426	88842.1590
Honesty	Mukaidonno	Sales	Senior Staff	156286	100	39426	88842.1590
Xiahua	Whitcomb	Sales	Senior Staff	155709	100	39426	88842.1590
Sanjai	Luders	Sales	Senior Staff	155513	99.99	39426	88842.1590
Tsutomu	Alameldin	Sales	Senior Staff	155190	99.99	39426	88842.1590
Willard	Baca	Sales	Senior Staff	154459	99.99	39426	88842.1590
Lidong	Meriste	Sales	Senior Staff	154376	99.99	39426	88842.1590
Charmame	Griswold	Sales	Senior Staff	153715	99.98	39426	88842.1590
Weijing	Cheroweth	Sales	Senior Staff	152710	99.98	39426	88842.1590
Weicheng	Hatcliff	Sales	Senior Staff	152687	99.98	39426	88842.1590
Shin	Birdsall	Sales	Senior Staff	152412	99.98	39426	88842.1590
Mitsuyuki	Stanfel	Sales	Senior Staff	152220	99.97	39426	88842.1590
Mohamm...	Moehrke	Sales	Senior Staff	150740	99.97	39426	88842.1590
Ilibia	Junet	Sales	Senior Staff	150345	99.97	39426	88842.1590
Lansino	Kambil	Sales	Senior Staff	150052	99.97	39426	88842.1590

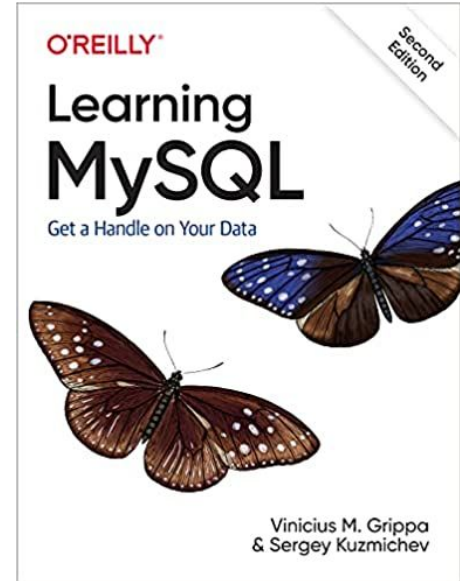
The interface also shows a 'Result Grid' tab, a 'Filter Rows' search bar, and an 'Export' button. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Query Completed' and 'Read Only'.

QUESTIONS?



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Thank you

Grazie

Obrigado

Gracias