

# 20200508 DB과제

## 기초 6

B반 신석환

# #UNION

2개 이상의 쿼리 결과를 합쳐서 보여주는 것

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM DIRECTORY;
```

NO	WORDING	CONTENTS
1	PRIMARY KEY	다른 항목과
2	FOREIGN KEY	테이블 내의
3	SubQuery	하나의 SQL문
4	View	데이터베이스
5	Stored Procedure	여러 SQL 문을
6	JDBC_Connect_Java	자바에서 데이
7	Trigger	테이블에 대한

7 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM MYSQL
-> ;
```

No	Wording	Exp
1	SELECT	Searching Columr
2	INSERT	Add Detail
3	CREATE	Create Something
4	DELETE	Delete Somethin
5	UPDATE	Changing column
6	TRUNCATE	Delete Something
7	SHOW	Show databases c
8	USE	Use a database c
9	ALTER	Add or Delete Cc
10	ORDER BY	Order a column
11	GROUP BY	Grouping Details
12	AUTO_INCREMENT	Making No Machar

12 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> SELECT WORDING FROM MYSQL
-> UNION
-> SELECT WORDING FROM DIRECTORY;
```

WORDING
SELECT
INSERT
CREATE
DELETE
UPDATE
TRUNCATE
SHOW
USE
ALTER
ORDER BY
GROUP BY
AUTO_INCREMENT
PRIMARY KEY
FOREIGN KEY
SubQuery
View
Stored Procedure
JDBC_Connect_Java
Trigger

19 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> SELECT WORDING FROM DIRECTORY
-> UNION
-> SELECT WORDING FROM DIRECTORYDB
-> UNION
-> SELECT WORDING FROM MYSQL;
```

WORDING
PRIMARY KEY
FOREIGN KEY
SubQuery
View
Stored Procedure
JDBC_Connect_Java
Trigger
Data Modeling
DBMS
DML
DDL
DCL
TCL
Database
Field
Record
Table
SELECT
INSERT
CREATE
DELETE
UPDATE
TRUNCATE
SHOW
USE
ALTER
ORDER BY
GROUP BY
AUTO_INCREMENT

29 rows in set (0.00 sec)

# #JOIN – INNER JOIN

양 테이블에서 일치하는 레코드를  
출력

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM STUDENT;
```

NO	NAME	SCHOOL	GRADE	ADDRESS	PHONE_NUMBER	ETC
1	William	jamsil	3	Seoul	01011112222	
2	Shin	seoungnam	2	SeoungNam	01022223333	
3	Seok	jeju	2	jeju	01033334444	
4	Hwan	busan	1	deagu	01044445555	
5	Juan	jamsil	2	Seoul	01055556666	
6	Lee	jeju	3	canada	01066667777	

```
6 rows in set (0.03 sec)
```

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE(NO INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY, NAME CHAR(10), DEPARTMENT CHAR(30))
```

```
Query OK, 0 rows affected (1.09 sec)
```

```
mysql> INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE(NAME, DEPARTMENT, ADDR) VALUES('William', 'a', 'a'), ('SHIN', 'b', 'b'), ('seoK', 'c', 'c'), ('JUAN', 'e', 'e'), ('LEE', 'f', 'f');
```

```
Query OK, 6 rows affected (0.07 sec)
```

```
Records: 6 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE;
```

NO	NAME	DEPARTMENT	ADDR
1	William	a	a
2	SHIN	b	b
3	seoK	c	c
4	Hwan	d	d
5	JUAN	e	e
6	LEE	f	f

```
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM STUDENT INNER JOIN EMPLOYEE ON STUDENT.NAME = EMPLOYEE.NAME;
```

NO	NAME	SCHOOL	GRADE	ADDRESS	PHONE_NUMBER	ETC	NO	NAME	DEPARTMENT	ADDR
1	William	jamsil	3	Seoul	01011112222		1	William	a	a
2	Shin	seoungnam	2	SeoungNam	01022223333		2	SHIN	b	b
3	Seok	jeju	2	jeju	01033334444		3	seoK	c	c
4	Hwan	busan	1	deagu	01044445555		4	Hwan	d	d
5	Juan	jamsil	2	Seoul	01055556666		5	JUAN	e	e
6	Lee	jeju	3	canada	01066667777		6	LEE	f	f

```
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

# #JOIN – LEFT JOIN

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM STUDENT;
```

NO	NAME	SCHOOL	GRADE	ADDRESS	PHONE_NUMBER	ETC
1	William	jamsil	3	Seoul	01011112222	
2	Shin	seoungnam	2	SeoungNam	01022223333	
3	Seok	jeju	2	jeju	01033334444	
4	Hwan	busan	1	deagu	01044445555	
5	Juan	jamsil	2	Seoul	01055556666	
6	Lee	jeju	3	canada	01066667777	

```
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE;
```

NO	NAME	DEPARTMENT	ADDRESS
1	William	a	a
2	SHIN	b	b
3	seok	c	c
4	Hwan	d	d
5	JUAN	e	e
6	IEE	f	f
7	William	a	a
8	SHIN	b	b
9	seok	c	c
10	ASDFL	d	d

```
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

왼쪽 테이블의 모든 레코드 출력,  
오른쪽 테이블에서는 일치하는 레코드만 출력

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE LEFT JOIN STUDENT ON EMPLOYEE.NAME = STUDENT.NAME;
```

NO	NAME	DEPARTMENT	ADDRESS	NO	NAME	SCHOOL	GRADE	ADDRESS	PHONE_NUMBER	ETC
1	William	a	a	1	William	jamsil	3	Seoul	01011112222	
2	SHIN	b	b	2	Shin	seoungnam	2	SeoungNam	01022223333	
3	seok	c	c	3	Seok	jeju	2	jeju	01033334444	
4	Hwan	d	d	4	Hwan	busan	1	deagu	01044445555	
5	JUAN	e	e	5	Juan	jamsil	2	Seoul	01055556666	
6	IEE	f	f	6	Lee	jeju	3	canada	01066667777	
7	William	a	a	1	William	jamsil	3	Seoul	01011112222	
8	SHIN	b	b	2	Shin	seoungnam	2	SeoungNam	01022223333	
9	seok	c	c	3	Seok	jeju	2	jeju	01033334444	
10	ASDFL	d	d	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

```
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

# #JOIN – RIGHT JOIN

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM STUDENT;
```

NO	NAME	SCHOOL	GRADE	ADDRESS	PHONE_NUMBER	ETC
1	William	jamsil	3	Seoul	01011112222	
2	Shin	seoungnam	2	SeoungNam	01022223333	
3	Seok	jeju	2	jeju	01033334444	
4	Hwan	busan	1	deagu	01044445555	
5	Juan	jamsil	2	Seoul	01055556666	
6	Lee	jeju	3	canada	01066667777	

```
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE;
```

NO	NAME	DEPARTMENT	ADDRESS
1	William	a	a
2	SHIN	b	b
3	seok	c	c
4	Hwan	d	d
5	JUAN	e	e
6	IEE	f	f
7	William	a	a
8	SHIN	b	b
9	seok	c	c
10	ASDFL	d	d

```
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE RIGHT JOIN STUDENT ON EMPLOYEE.NAME = BINARY(STUDENT.NAME);
```

NO	NAME	DEPARTMENT	ADDRESS	NO	NAME	SCHOOL	GRADE	ADDRESS	PHONE_NUMBER	ETC
1	William	a	a	1	William	jamsil	3	Seoul	01011112222	
7	William	a	a	1	William	jamsil	3	Seoul	01011112222	
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	2	Shin	seoungnam	2	SeoungNam	01022223333	
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	3	Seok	jeju	2	jeju	01033334444	
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	4	Hwan	busan	1	deagu	01044445555	
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	5	Juan	jamsil	2	Seoul	01055556666	
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	6	Lee	jeju	3	canada	01066667777	

```
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

오른쪽 테이블의 모든 레코드 출력,  
왼쪽 테이블에서는 일치하는 레코드만 출력

# #순서도 (Flowchart)















## 순서도 (flowchart)

순서도(flowchart)는 다이어그램의 종류중 하나로 어떤 일을 처리할때 여러 종류의 상자와 연결선을 이어주는 화살표를 이용해

명령의 순서를 보여주는 알고리즘(algorithm)<sup>1</sup> 혹은 프로세스(process)<sup>2</sup>를 말한다

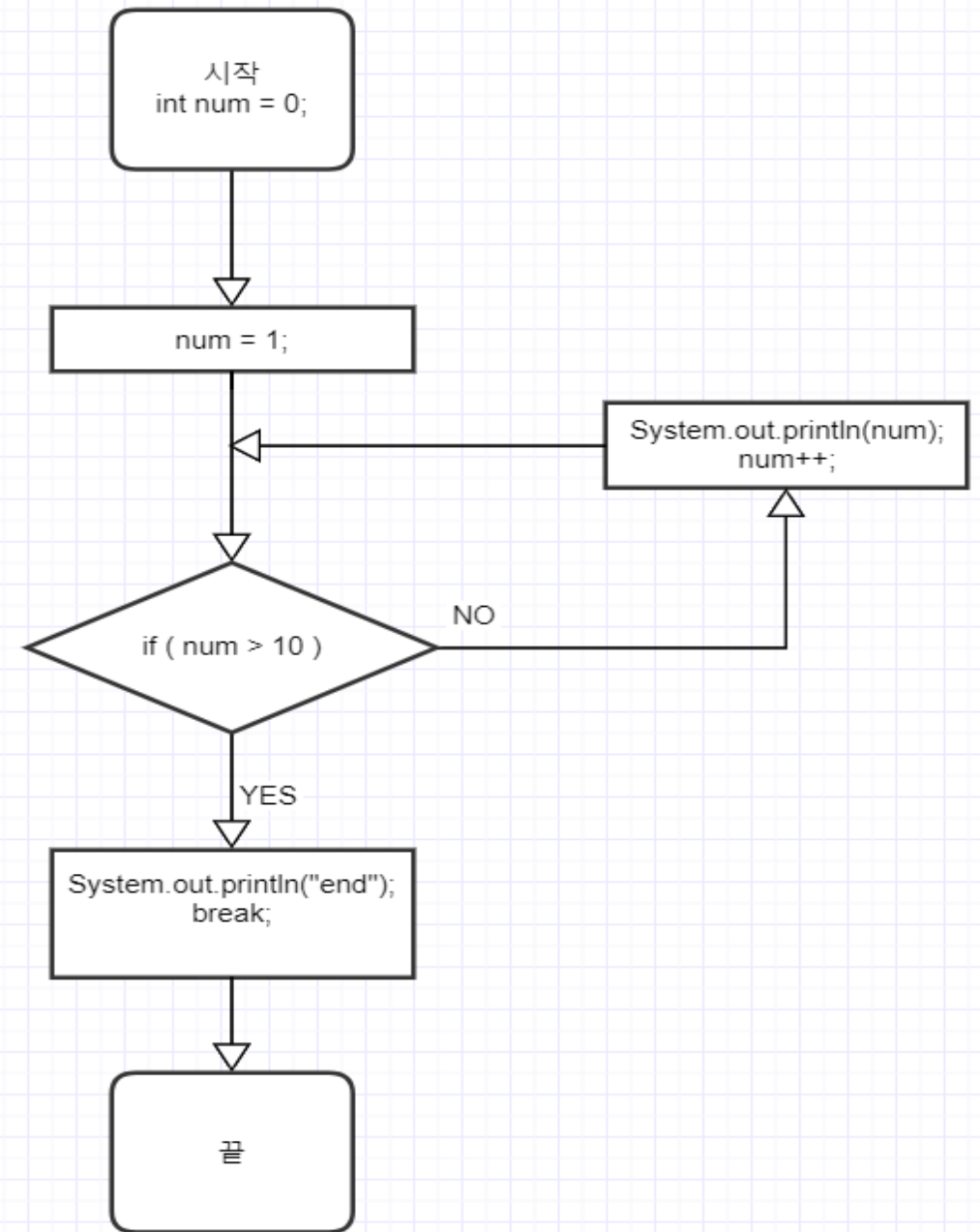
## 순서도 기호

■ 순서도 기호 ■

	단말	순서도의 시작과 끝		카드입력	카드리더(card reader)를 통한 입력
	흐름선	작업 흐름을 명시		수동입력	키보드를 통한 입력
	준비	작업 단계 시작 전 준비 (변수 및 초기치 선언 등)		서브루틴	정의하여 둔 부프로그램의 호출
	처리	처리하여야 할 작업을 명시 (변수에 계산 값 입력 등)		페이지 내 연결자	한 페이지 내의 순서도 연결
	입출력	일반적인 데이터의 입력 또는 결과의 출력		페이지 간 연결자	페이지가 다른 순서도의 연결
	판단	조건에 따라 흐름선을 선택 (일반적으로 참, 거짓 구분)		화면 표시	처리결과 또는 메시지를 모니터를 이용하여 출력
	프린트	프린터를 이용한 출력 (서류 등의 지면에 출력)		결합	기본 흐름선에 다른 흐름선 합류

# #순서도 (Flowchart)

```
public class methods {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int num = 0;  
        num = 1;  
        while(true) {  
            if(num > 10) {  
                System.out.println("end");  
                break;  
            }  
            System.out.println(num);  
            num++;  
        }  
    }  
}
```



# #복습과제 – RENTAL\_CAL COMPANY

## 1. 렌터카 업체 Table 만들기

### 1) Table 구성 및 내용

(1) 회원정보 테이블 : No, 이름, 전화번호 등 (Column 7개)

(2) 차량별 예약 테이블 : No, 차량명, 예약일, 예약여부, 예약자명

### 2) 데이터

(1) 회원정보 최소 5건 이상

(2) 렌터카 최소 3대, 렌터카별 예약일 오늘 기준 앞뒤로 5일

### 3) 아래 내용 출력하기

(1) JOIN을 사용하여 이름을 기준으로 렌터카와 회원정보 전체 동시 출력

(2) 서브쿼리를 사용하여 A라는 렌터카의 예약현황을 출력할 때, 회원의 이름이  
“김 ” 으로 시작하는 사람 출력



## #복습과제 – RENTAL\_CAR COMPANY

1

```
mysql> INSERT INTO CUSTOMER(NAME, NUMBER, LICENSE_NUMBER, SEX, ADDRESS, CUSTOMER_NUMBER) VALUES
-> ('SHIN', '01011112222', '13323', 'M', 'SEOUL', '1'),
-> ('SEOK', '01011113333', '13322', 'M', 'SEOUL', '2'),
-> ('HWAN', '01011114444', '13333', 'M', 'BUSAN', '3'),
-> ('WILLIAM', '01011115555', '13324', 'M', 'JEON_JU', '4'),
-> ('JUAN', '01011116666', '13344', 'F', 'SEONG_NAM', '5');
Query OK, 5 rows affected (0.11 sec)
Records: 5 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> SELECT * FROM CUSTOMER;
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| NO | NAME  | NUMBER | LICENSE_NUMBER | SEX | ADDRESS | CUSTOMER_NUMBER |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1  | SHIN  | 01011112222 | 13323 | M | SEOUL | 1 |
| 2  | SEOK  | 01011113333 | 13322 | M | SEOUL | 2 |
| 3  | HWAN  | 01011114444 | 13333 | M | BUSAN | 3 |
| 4  | WILLIAM | 01011115555 | 13324 | M | JEON_JU | 4 |
| 5  | JUAN  | 01011116666 | 13344 | F | SEONG_NAM | 5 |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

2

```
mysql> INSERT INTO BOOK(CAR_NAME, BOOK_DATE, WHETHER_BOOK, BOOKING_NAME) VALUES
-> ('SONATA', '2020-05-02', 'Y', 'WILLIAM'),
-> ('TICO', '2020-05-07', 'N', 'SHIN'),
-> ('MINI', '2020-05-04', 'Y', 'JUAN'),
-> ('AVANTE', '2020-05-10', 'N', 'HWAN'),
-> ('SONATA', '2020-05-11', 'Y', 'SEOK');
Query OK, 5 rows affected (0.07 sec)
Records: 5 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> SELECT * FROM BOOK;
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| NO | CAR_NAME | BOOK_DATE | WHETHER_BOOK | BOOKING_NAME |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1  | SONATA   | 2020-05-02 | Y | WILLIAM |
| 2  | TICO     | 2020-05-07 | N | SHIN    |
| 3  | MINI     | 2020-05-04 | Y | JUAN    |
| 4  | AVANTE   | 2020-05-10 | N | HWAN    |
| 5  | SONATA   | 2020-05-11 | Y | SEOK    |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

# 3-1

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM CUSTOMER LEFT JOIN BOOK ON CUSTOMER.NAME = BOOK.NAME
-> UNION
-> SELECT * FROM CUSTOMER RIGHT JOIN BOOK ON CUSTOMER.NAME = BOOK.NAME;
```

NO	NAME	NUMBER	LICENSE_NUMBER	SEX	ADDRESS	CUSTOMER_NUMBER	NO	CAR_NAME	BOOK_DATE	WHETHER_BOOK	NAME
1	SHIN	01011112222	13323	M	SEOUL	1	2	TICO	2020-05-07	N	SHIN
2	SEOK	01011113333	13322	M	SEOUL	2	5	SONATA	2020-05-11	Y	SEOK
3	HWAN	01011114444	13333	M	BUSAN	3	4	AVANTE	2020-05-10	N	HWAN
4	WILLIAM	01011115555	13324	M	JEONJU	4	1	SONATA	2020-05-02	Y	WILLIAM
5	JUAN	01011116666	13344	F	SEONGNAM	5	3	MINI	2020-05-04	Y	JUAN
6	KIM	01011113333	13322	M	SEOUL	6	6	MINI	2020-05-04	Y	KIM

6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

# 3-2

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM CUSTOMER;
```

NO	NAME	NUMBER	LICENSE_NUMBER	SEX	ADDRESS	CUSTOMER_NUMBER
1	SHIN	010111112222	13323	M	SEOUL	1
2	SEOK	010111113333	13322	M	SEOUL	2
3	HWAN	010111114444	13333	M	BUSAN	3
4	WILLIAM	010111115555	13324	M	JEON_JU	4
5	JUAN	010111116666	13344	F	SEONG_NAM	5
6	KIM	010111113333	13322	M	SEOUL	6

```
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM BOOK;
```

NO	CAR_NAME	BOOK_DATE	WHETHER_BOOK	NAME
1	SONATA	2020-05-02	Y	WILLIAM
2	TICO	2020-05-07	N	SHIN
3	MINI	2020-05-04	Y	JUAN
4	AVANTE	2020-05-10	N	HWAN
5	SONATA	2020-05-11	Y	SEOK
6	MINI	2020-05-04	Y	KIM

```
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM BOOK;
```

NO	CAR_NAME	BOOK_DATE	WHETHER_BOOK	NAME
1	SONATA	2020-05-02	Y	WILLIAM
2	TICO	2020-05-07	N	SHIN
3	MINI	2020-05-04	Y	JUAN
4	AVANTE	2020-05-10	N	HWAN
5	SONATA	2020-05-11	Y	SEOK
6	MINI	2020-05-04	Y	KIM

```
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT WHETHER_BOOK FROM BOOK WHERE NAME = (SELECT NAME FROM CUSTOMER WHERE NAME = 'KIM');
```

WHETHER_BOOK
Y

```
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM BOOK WHERE NAME = (SELECT NAME FROM CUSTOMER WHERE NAME LIKE '%KIM%');
```

NO	CAR_NAME	BOOK_DATE	WHETHER_BOOK	NAME
6	MINI	2020-05-04	Y	KIM

```
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

## #복습과제 – 순서도

### [복습]

2. 실시간 검색어 차트를 위한 순서도 및 테이블 구성하기

: 시간대별, 연령별 키워드 순위 1 ~ 10위가 나올 수 있도록 구성하기, 추가(개인별 자유)

3. 실시간 뉴스 차트를 위한 순서도 및 테이블 구성하기

: 댓글 많은 순, 조회 많은 순, 추가(개인별 자유)

4. 쇼핑 카테고리별 차트를 위한 순서도 및 테이블 구성하기

: 판매량 순, 누적 후기 순, 추가(개인별 자유)

회원

2

시작

회원정보 DB

로그인?

No

비회원 키워드  
DB에 추가

회원정보DB  
받기

회원 키워드  
DB에 저장

끝

시작

비회원 키워드  
DB

비회원 키워드  
DB 받기

키워드 카운팅  
이 많은 순서로  
내림차순 출력

끝

```
mysql> DESC UNLOGIN_KWD;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
KEYWORDS	char(100)	YES		NULL	

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

회원

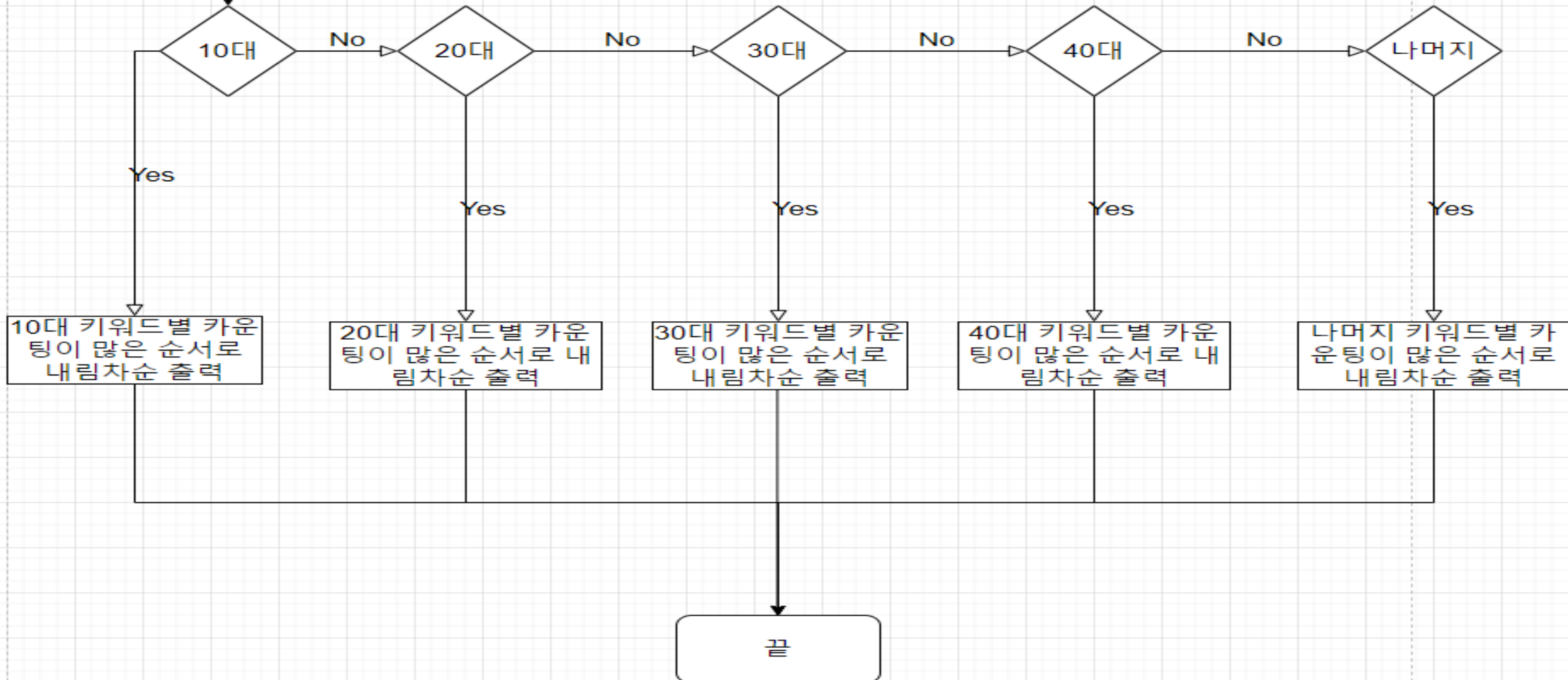
시작

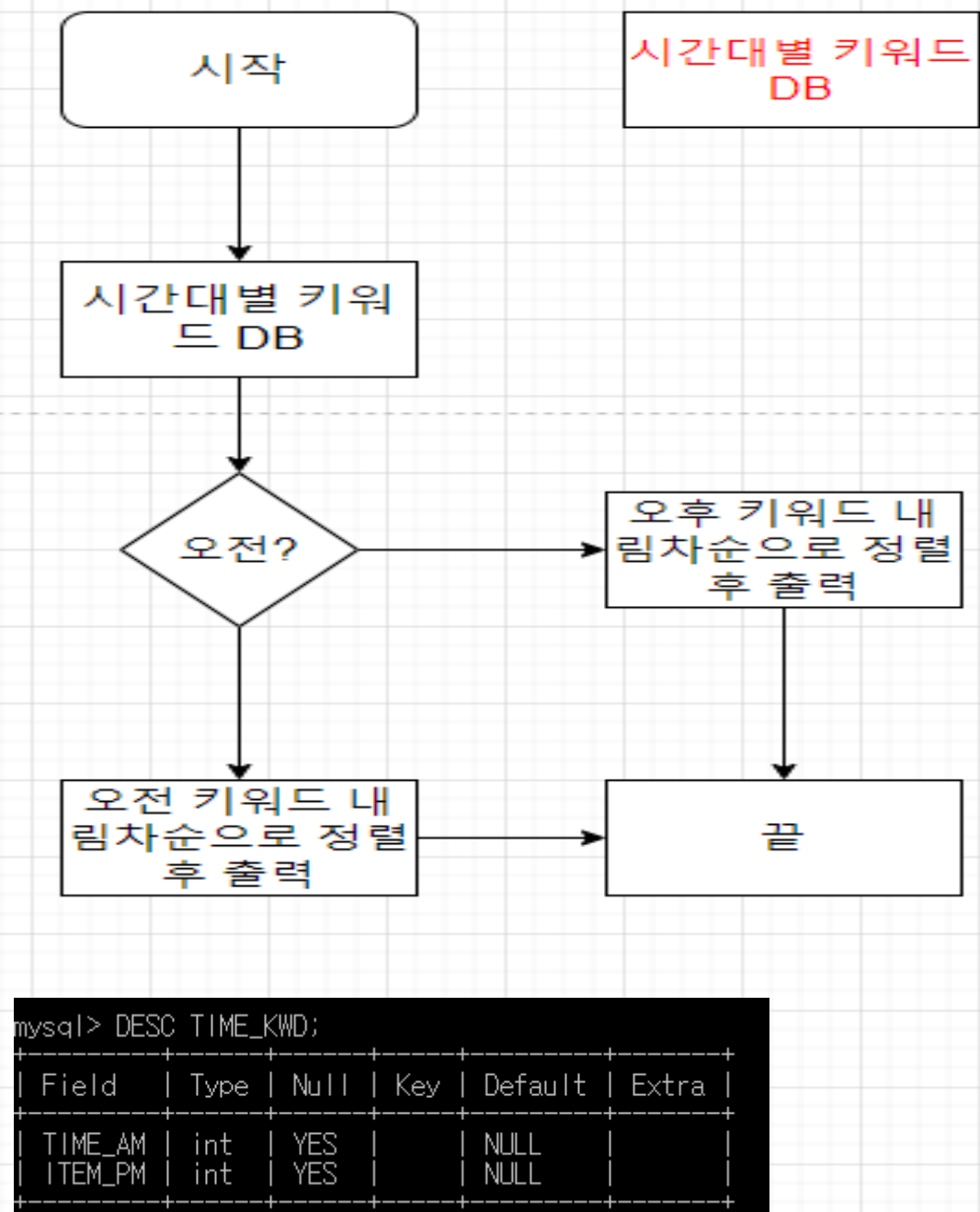
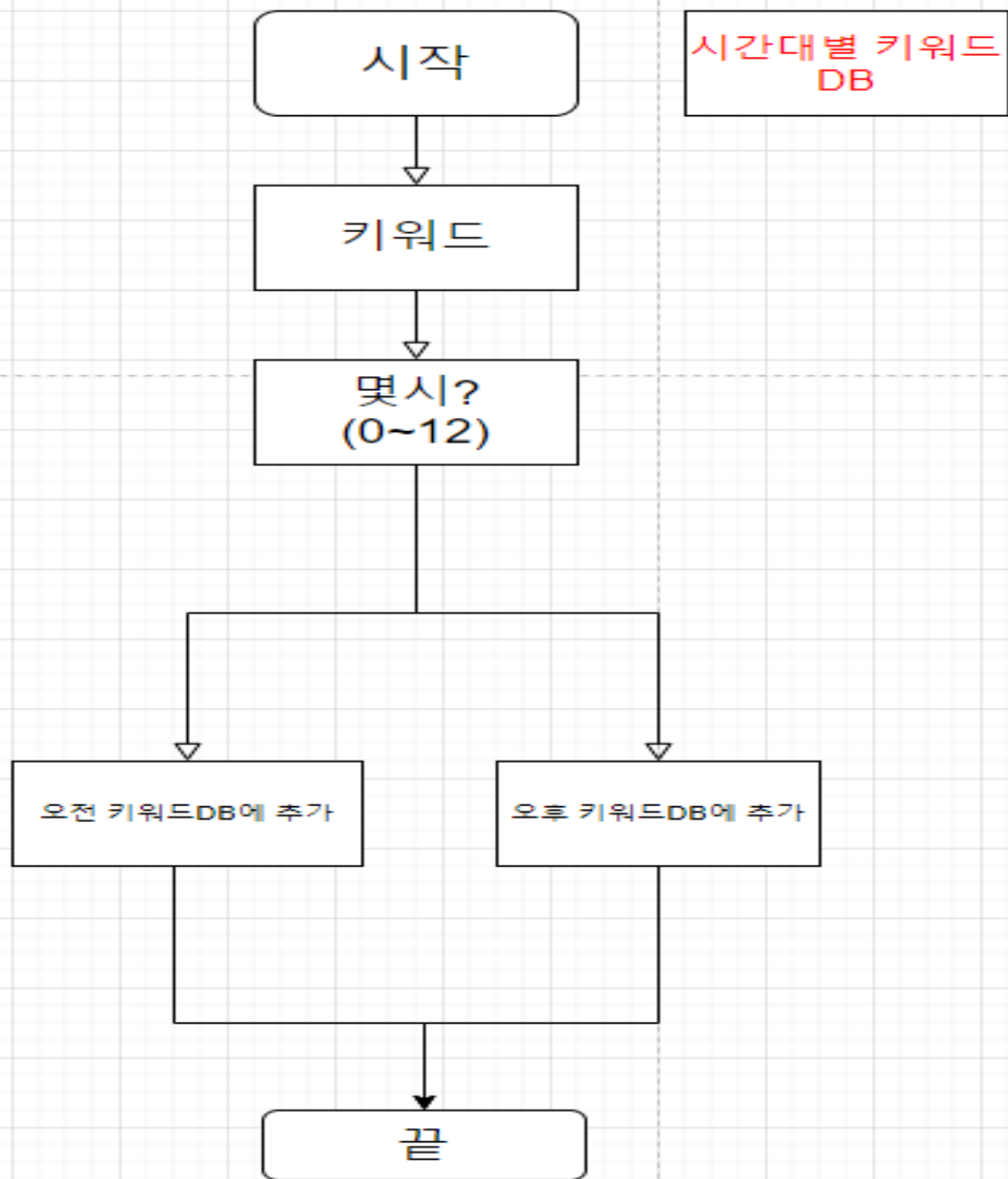
연령대별 키워드 DB

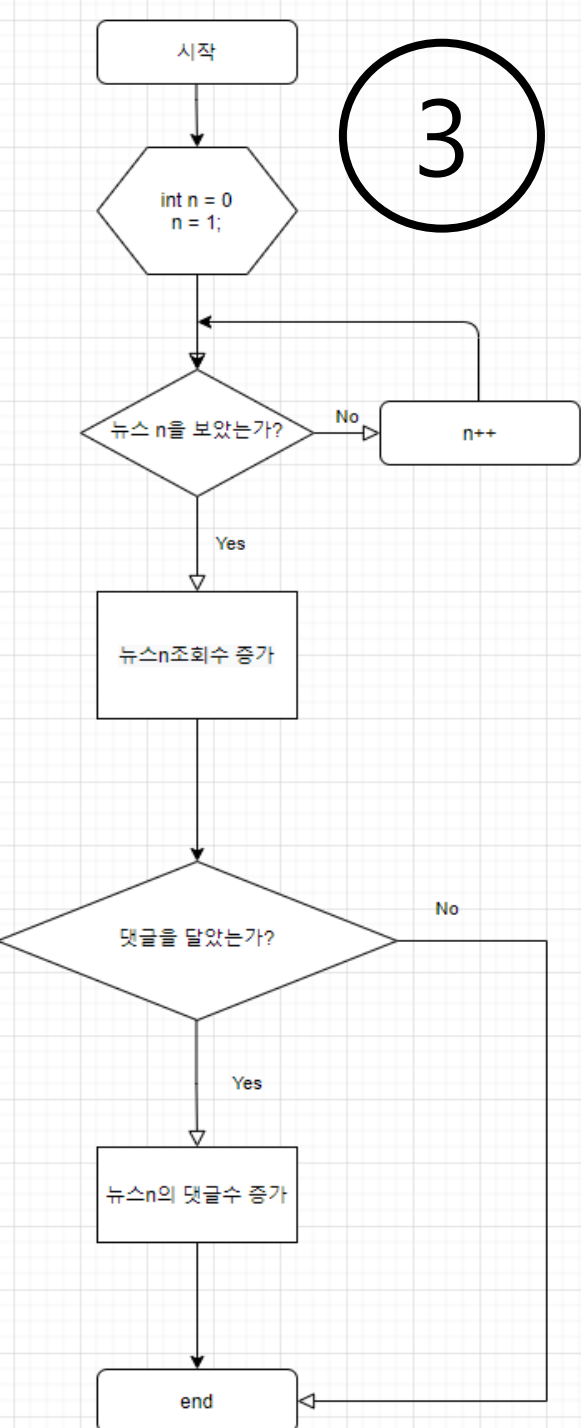
```
mysql> DESC KWD;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
AGE	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
KEYWORDS	char(100)	YES		NULL	

연령대별 키워드 DB







3

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM NEW_COUNTING;
```

ID	WATCHED_NEW	COMENT
5	SHIN	N
7	SHIN	N
10	SEOK	Y
13	SEOK	Y
1	SHIN	Y
2	SHIN	N
4	SEOK	N
3	HWAN	N
6	JUAN	Y
8	JUAN	Y
9	SCHOOL	Y
11	SCHOOL	N
12	GRADE	N
14	SEOK	N

14 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM NEWS;
```

WATCHED_NEW	ALL_COUNTING	COMENT_COUNTING
SHIN	4	1
SEOK	4	2
HWAN	1	0
JUAN	2	2
SCHOOL	2	1
GRADE	1	0

6 rows in set (0.00 sec)



## [예습]

- View, Index, Stored Procedure에 대한 정의 조사, 예문 3개씩 실행하기

View : 데이터베이스에 존재하는 일종의 가상 테이블

### VIEW

```
mysql> CREATE VIEW TEST AS  
-> SELECT NO, WORDING  
-> FROM DIRECTORY  
-> WHERE NO = 2;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.23 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM TEST;
```

NO	WORDING
2	FOREIGN KEY

1 row in set (0.01 sec)

CARNAME	NAME
A	JUNG
B	KIM
A	KIM

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> CREATE VIEW VT SELECT  
ERROR 1064 (42000): You have  
for the right syntax to use  
mysql> CREATE VIEW VT AS SEL  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0
```

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM VT;
```

CARNAME	NAME
A	JUNG
A	KIM

ID	NAME
1	KIM
3	LEE

2 rows in set (0.02 sec)

```
mysql> CREATE VIEW VTS AS  
Query OK, 0 rows affected
```

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM VTS;
```

NAME	ID
KIM	1

## Index : 대부분의 책의 제일 뒤에 붙어 있는 '찾아보기'와 같은 개념

### INDEX

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM FRUITS;
```

NO	ITEM	PRICE	ETC
1	APPLE	2000	NULL
2	STRAWBERRY	3000	NULL
3	PINEAPPLE	2500	NULL
4	ORANGE	1500	NULL
5	BANANA	4000	NULL

5 rows in set (0.03 sec)

```
mysql> CREATE INDEX INDEX_TEST ON FRUITS(ITEM);
```

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.39 sec)  
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

```
mysql> SHOW INDEX FROM FRUITS;
```

ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; c  
mysql> SHOW INDEX FROM FRUITS;

Table	Non_unique	Key_name	Seq_in_index	Column
fruits	0	PRIMARY	1	NO
fruits	1	INDEX_TEST	1	ITEM

2 rows in set (0.09 sec)

```
mysql> CREATE INDEX IND_TEST ON SCHOOL(NAME);  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.58 sec)  
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> SHOW INDEX FROM SCHOOL;
```

Table	Non_unique	Key_name	Seq_in_index	Column
school	0	PRIMARY	1	NAME
school	1	IND_TEST	1	NAME

2 rows in set (0.12 sec)

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM TEST;
```

NO	TITLE	C3	C4	MY_Answer	Answer
15	A software system that enable user to define, create and maintain the database system.	DBMS	SQLite	NULL	DBMS
16	A structured set of data held in a computer, especially one that is accessible by a program.	Server	Android	NULL	Database
17	A process of creating a data model for the data to be stored in a database.	Coding	Data mining	NULL	Data modeling
18	The SQL commands that deals with the manipulation of data present in the database.	DCL	DDL	NULL	DML
19	The command used for adding, deleting, dropping or modifying columns in the table.	ALTER	CREATE	NULL	ALTER
20	Which word does not belong in the following list?	Tuple	Record	NULL	Attribute
21	A function that operates on numeric data types and automatically generates a unique value.	int	char	NULL	AUTO_INCREMENT

7 rows in set (0.02 sec)

```
mysql> CREATE INDEX IND ON TEST(TITLE);
```

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.45 sec)  
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

```
mysql> SHOW INDEX FROM TEST;
```

Table	Non_unique	Key_name	Seq_in_index	Column_name	Collation
test	0	PRIMARY	1	NO	A
test	1	IND	1	TITLE	A

2 rows in set (0.07 sec)

# Stored Procedure : MYSQL에서 제공해주는 프로그래밍 기능. 즉 SQL을 하나로 묶어서 편리하게 사용하는 기능

## PROCEDURE

```
mysql> delimiter go
mysql> create procedure pr1()
-> begin
-> select * from price;
-> select * from fruits;
-> end;
-> delimiter go
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.21 sec)
```

```
mysql> CALL PR1;
```

No	name	price
1	Pencil	1000
2	pEn	2000
3	noTe	500
4	maSk	1500
5	Shose	5000
6	pencil	1000
7	pen	2000
8	note	500
9	mask	1500
10	shoes	5000

10 rows in set (0.01 sec)

NO	ITEM	PRICE	ETC
1	APPLE	2000	NULL
2	STRAWBERRY	3000	NULL
3	PINEAPPLE	2500	NULL
4	ORANGE	1500	NULL
5	BANANA	4000	NULL

5 rows in set (0.01 sec)

```
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM STUDENT;
```

NO	NAME	ETC	SALARY	DEPARTMENT
1	KIM	NA	200000000	CEO
2	KIM3	NA	50000	STAFF
3	WANG3	NA	25000000	ASSISTANT MANAGER
4	LEE	NA	700000	HEAD MANAGER

4 rows in set (0.02 sec)

```
mysql> DELIMITER //
```

```
mysql> CREATE PROCEDURE PROC()
```

```
-> BEGIN
```

```
-> SELECT NAME FROM STUDENT;
```

```
-> SELECT NO FROM STUDENT WHERE SALARY = 50000;
```

```
-> END//
```

```
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.12 sec)
```

```
mysql> DELIMITER ;
```

```
mysql> ;
```

```
ERROR:
```

```
No query specified
```

```
mysql> CALL PROC;
```

NAME
KIM
KIM3
WANG3
LEE

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

NO
----

2
---

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM ORDER_NUM;
```

ID	ORDER_MENU	TABLEID	PRICE
1	1	1	30000
2	10	4	55000
3	5	1	25000
4	6	4	15000
5	2	3	45000
6	3	3	18000

6 rows in set (0.02 sec)

```
DELIMITER //
```

```
CREATE PROCEDURE PROC()
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
SELECT ID FROM ORDER_NUM WHERE TABLEID = 4;
```

```
SELECT NO FROM STUDENT WHERE SALARY = 50000;
```

```
END//
```

```
OK, 0 rows affected (0.10 sec)
```

```
DELIMITER ;
```

ID
----

2
4

2 rows in set (0.01 sec)

NO
----

2
---

1 row in set (0.02 sec)