

231128 (sql,outerjoin,rightouterjoin)

자바스프링

2023/11/28 20:26

<http://blog.naver.com/sophia2164/223277366247>

다음 SQL 중 결과가 다른 SQL은 무엇인가?

- ①

```
SELECT A.COL1, B.COL3
FROM SAMPLE1 A, SAMPLE2 B
WHERE A.COL1 >= B.COL1
AND A.COL1 <= B.COL2;
```
- ②

```
SELECT A.COL1, B.COL3
FROM SAMPLE1 A, SAMPLE2 B
WHERE A.COL1 BETWEEN B.COL1 AND B.COL2;
```
- ③

```
SELECT A.COL1, B.COL3
FROM SAMPLE1 A, SAMPLE2 B
WHERE B.COL1 <= A.COL1
AND B.COL2 >= A.COL1;
```
- ④

```
SELECT B.COL1, B.COL3
FROM SAMPLE1 A, SAMPLE2 B
WHERE A.COL1 >= B.COL1
AND A.COL1 <= B.COL2;
```

다음 SQL 중 결과가 다른 SQL은 무엇인가?

- ① SELECT A.COL1, B.COL3
FROM SAMPLE1 A, SAMPLE2 B
WHERE A.COL1 >= B.COL1
AND A.COL1 <= B.COL2;
- ② SELECT A.COL1, B.COL3
FROM SAMPLE1 A, SAMPLE2 B
WHERE A.COL1 BETWEEN B.COL1 AND B.COL2;
- ③ SELECT A.COL1, B.COL3
FROM SAMPLE1 A, SAMPLE2 B
WHERE B.COL1 <= A.COL1
AND B.COL2 >= A.COL1;
- ④ SELECT B.COL1, B.COL3
FROM SAMPLE1 A, SAMPLE2 B
WHERE A.COL1 >= B.COL1
AND A.COL1 <= B.COL2;

다음 SQL 중 결과가 다른 SQL은 무엇인가?

- ① SELECT A.COL1, B.COL3
FROM SAMPLE1 A, SAMPLE2 B
WHERE A.COL1 >= B.COL1
AND A.COL1 <= B.COL2;
- ② SELECT A.COL1, B.COL3
FROM SAMPLE1 A, SAMPLE2 B
WHERE A.COL1 BETWEEN B.COL1 AND B.COL2;
- ③ SELECT A.COL1, B.COL3
FROM SAMPLE1 A, SAMPLE2 B
WHERE B.COL1 <= A.COL1
AND B.COL2 >= A.COL1;
- ④ SELECT B.COL1, B.COL3
FROM SAMPLE1 A, SAMPLE2 B
WHERE A.COL1 >= B.COL1
AND A.COL1 <= B.COL2;

의미상 같다

```

1 SELECT A.PRODUCT_NAME,
2       B.MEMBER_ID,
3       B.CONTENT,
4       C.EVENT_NAME
5 FROM PRODUCT A,
6       PRODUCT_REVIEW B,
7       EVENT C
8 WHERE A.PRODUCT_CODE = B.PRODUCT_CODE
9       AND B.REG_DATE BETWEEN C.START_DATE AND C.END_DATE;

```

B.REG_DATE 는 C.start_date와 c.end_date 사이에 있다.(범위지정)

PRODUCT_NAME	MEMBER_ID	CONTENT	EVENT_NAME
무소용 무선 마우스	sqlchild02	무선이라 정말 편하네요!	20% 할인쿠폰 증정
무소용 무선 마우스	sqlbaby01	무소용인데 소음이 조금 있는 듯?	20% 할인쿠폰 증정
기계식 게이밍 키보드	sqladult03	게이밍할 맛 납니다	마우스패드 증정

친구나 동료에게 Whiteboard를 추천할 의향이 있나요?

A.COL1 >= B.COL1
A.COL1 <= B.COL2

다음 SQL 중 결과가 다른 SQL은 무엇인가?

① SELECT A.COL1, B.COL2
FROM SAMPLE1 A, SAMPLE2 B
WHERE A.COL1 = B.COL1;

② SELECT A.COL1, B.COL2
FROM SAMPLE1 A INNER JOIN SAMPLE2 B
ON A.COL1 = B.COL1;

③ SELECT A.COL1, B.COL2
FROM SAMPLE1 A, SAMPLE2 B
WHERE A.COL1 = B.COL1(+); Outer join

④ SELECT B.COL1, B.COL2
FROM SAMPLE1 A, SAMPLE2 B
WHERE A.COL1 = B.COL1;

S1
table A

1	2	3
---	---	---

S2
table B

1	2	3
---	---	---

[SQL]
SELECT SUM(A.COL2) AS RESULT1,
COUNT(A.COL3) AS RESULT2,
COUNT(DISTINCT A.COL3) AS RESULT3
FROM SAMPLE A, SAMPLE2 B
WHERE A.COL1 = B.COL1;

[SAMPLE1 테이블]

COL1	COL2	COL3
가	100	A
나	110	A
다	200	NULL
라	150	B
마	50	NULL

[SAMPLE2 테이블]

COL1	COL2
가	10
나	0
다	5

Result1	Result2	Result3
410	2	1

→ 3/0/1

친구나 동료에게 Whiteboard
할 의향이 있나요?

다음 두 테이블을 COL1을 JOIN 컬럼으로 하여 LEFT OUTER JOIN, RIGHT OUTER JOIN, FULL OUTER JOIN했을 때 각각 출력되는 데이터 건수로 가장 적절한 것은 무엇인가? (단, SAMPLE1 테이블이 LEFT TABLE, SAMPLE2 테이블이 RIGHT TABLE이라고 가정)

(A) 3건

COL1	COL2	COL3
1	A	D
3	B	E
5	C	F

2 =
A =
F =

COL1	COL2
2	G
3	H
3	I

6 A

C1	C2	C3	C1	C4
1	A	D	NULL	NULL
3	B	E	3	H
3	B	E	3	I
5	C	F	NULL	NULL
NULL	NULL	NULL	2	G
NULL	NULL	NULL	6	12

[SAMPLE1 테이블]

COL1	COL2
2	G
3	H
3	I

[SAMPLE2 테이블]

COL1	COL2
1	A
2	B
3	NULL
4	D
5	E

1 =

5 | E | NULL | NULL

COL1	COL2	COL1-1	COL2-1
2	G	2	B

COL1	COL2	COL1	COL2
NULL	NULL	1	A
2	G	2	B
NULL	NULL	3	NULL
NULL	NULL	4	D
NULL	NULL	5	E

[SQL]

SELECT *

FROM SAMPLE1 A RIGHT OUTER JOIN SAMPLE2 B

ON A.COL1 = B.COL1

WHERE B.COL2 IS NOT NULL;

[SAMPLE1 테이블]

COL1	COL2
2	G
3	H
3	I

[SAMPLE2 테이블]

COL1	COL2
1	A
2	B
3	NULL
4	D
5	E

Select

from

outer join

on

where

group by

having

order by

1	2	1	2
N	N	/	A
2	G	2	B
3	H	3	N
3	I	3	N
N	N	4	D
N	N	5	E

다음 SQL 중 결과가 다른 SQL은 무엇인가?

① SELECT A.COL1, B.COL2

FROM SAMPLE1 A, SAMPLE2 B

WHERE A.COL1 = B.COL1;

② SELECT A.COL1, B.COL2

FROM SAMPLE1 A INNER JOIN SAMPLE2 B

ON A.COL1 = B.COL1;

③ SELECT A.COL1, B.COL2

FROM SAMPLE1 A, SAMPLE2 B

WHERE A.COL1 = B.COL1(+);

④ SELECT B.COL1, B.COL2

FROM SAMPLE1 A, SAMPLE2 B

WHERE A.COL1 = B.COL1;

다음 SQL 중 결과가 다른 SQL은 무엇인가?

① SELECT A.COL1, B.COL2
FROM SAMPLE1 A, SAMPLE2 B
WHERE A.COL1 = B.COL1;

② SELECT A.COL1, B.COL2
FROM SAMPLE1 A INNER JOIN SAMPLE2 B
ON A.COL1 = B.COL1;

③ SELECT A.COL1, B.COL2
FROM SAMPLE1 A, SAMPLE2 B
WHERE A.COL1 = B.COL1(+); Outer join

④ SELECT B.COL1, B.COL2
FROM SAMPLE1 A, SAMPLE2 B
WHERE A.COL1 = B.COL1;

S1
table A

1	2	3
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table B

1	2	3
---	---	---

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SELECT SUM(A.COL2) AS RESULT1,
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FROM SAMPLE A, SAMPLE2 B
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COL1	COL2	COL3
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나	110	A
다	200	NULL
라	150	B
마	50	NULL

[SAMPLE2 테이블]

COL1	COL2
가	10
나	0
다	5

Result1	Result2	Result3
410	2	1

→ 3/0

친구나 동료에게 Whiteboard
할 의향이 있나요?

다음 SQL의 결과로 가장 적절한 것은 무엇인가?

[SQL]

```
SELECT A.COL1, B.COL3
FROM SAMPLE1 A, SAMPLE2 B
WHERE B.COL3 % 5 = 0;
```

[SAMPLE1 테이블]

COL1	COL2
2	G
4	I

[SAMPLE2 테이블]

COL1	COL3
1	55
2	12
3	30
4	33
4	20

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1						
2						
3		c1	c2	c1	c2	
4	1	2	g	1	55	
5	2	2	g	2	12	
6	3	2	g	3	30	
7	4	2	g	4	33	
8	5	2	g	5	20	
9	6	4	i	1	55	
10	7	4	i	2	12	
11	8	4	i	3	30	
12	9	4	i	4	33	
13	10	4	i	5	20	
14						
15						
16						

다음 SQL 중 에러가 발생하지 않는 SQL은 무엇인가? (Oracle이라고 가정)

① SELECT A.COL1, B.COL2

FROM SAMPLE1 A, SAMPLE2 B

WHERE B.COL2 IS NULL;

② SELECT A.COL1, B.COL2

FROM SAMPLE1 A NATURAL JOIN SAMPLE2 B

ON A.COL1 = B.COL1;

③ SELECT A.COL1, B.COL2

FROM SAMPLE1 A, SAMPLE2 B

WHERE A.COL1(+) = B.COL1(+);

④ SELECT B.COL1, B.COL2

FROM SAMPLE1 A JOIN SAMPLE2 B

USING (COL1, COL2);

outer join

LEFT

(+)는 둘 중 1개만 쓴다
왼쪽에 쓰면 right outer join
오른쪽에 쓰면 left outer join

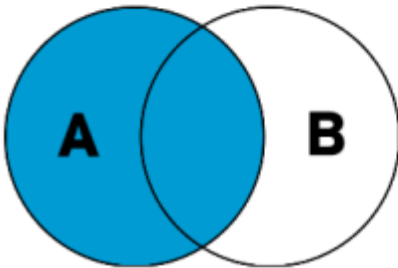
Right

특정 테이블 지정 사용 가능

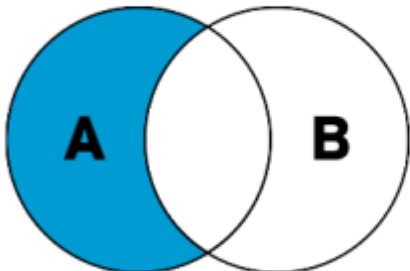
조금 더 알아보기

OUTER JOIN

LEFT OUTER JOIN

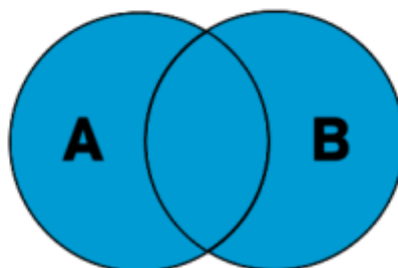


```
SELECT *  
FROM A a  
LEFT JOIN B b  
ON a.KEY = b.KEY
```

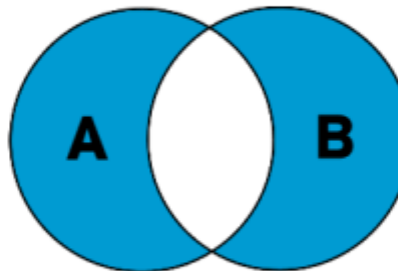


```
SELECT *  
FROM A a  
LEFT JOIN B b  
ON a.KEY = b.KEY  
WHERE b.KEY IS NULL
```

FULL OUTER JOIN

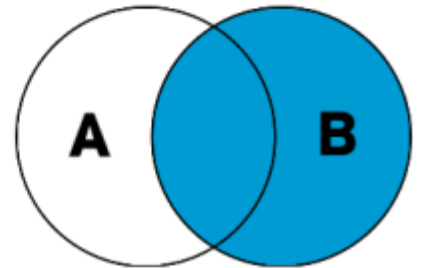


```
SELECT *  
FROM A a  
FULL OUTER JOIN B b  
ON a.KEY = b.KEY
```

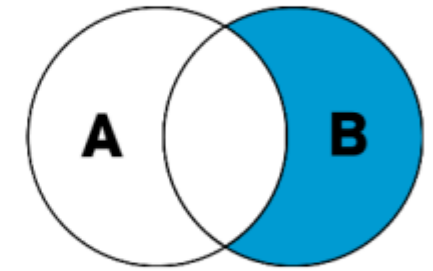


```
SELECT *  
FROM A a  
FULL OUTER JOIN B b  
ON a.KEY = b.KEY  
WHERE a.KEY IS NULL  
OR b.KEY IS NULL
```

RIGHT OUTER JOIN



```
SELECT *  
FROM A a  
RIGHT OUTER JOIN B b  
ON a.KEY = b.KEY
```

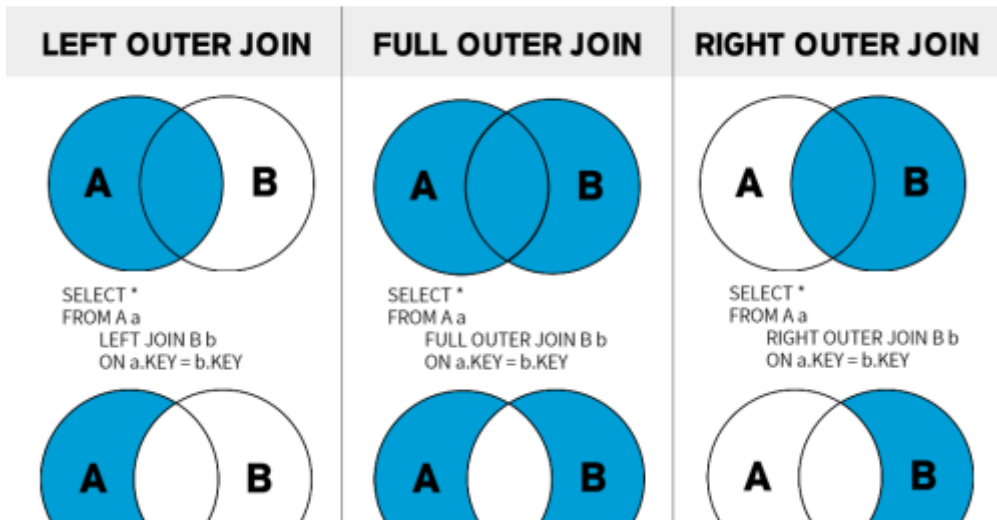


```
SELECT *  
FROM A a  
RIGHT OUTER JOIN B b  
ON a.KEY = b.KEY  
WHERE a.KEY IS NULL
```

출처: <https://hongong.hanbit.co.kr/sql->

[%EA%B8%B0%EB%B3%B8-%EB%AC%B8%EB%B2%95-joininner-outer-cross-self-join/](https://hongong.hanbit.co.kr/sql-%EA%B8%B0%EB%B3%B8-%EB%AC%B8%EB%B2%95-joininner-outer-cross-self-join/)

SQL



SQL 기본 문법: JOIN(INNER, OUTER, CROSS, SELF JOIN)

조인은 두 개의 테이블을 서로 묶어서 하나의 결과를 만들어 내는 것을 말한다. INNER JOIN(내부 조인)은 두 테이블을 조인할 때, 두 테이블에 모두 지정한 열의 데이터가 있어야 한다. OUTER JOIN(외부 조인)은 두 테이블을 조인할 때...

hongong.hanbit.co.kr

