

# REPORT



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과 목 :	데이터베이스이론및실습
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담당교수 :	권기현
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-- 7-1. SUM 함수를 사용하여 급여 합계 출력하기

```
SELECT SUM(SAL) FROM EMP;
```

	SUM(...)
1	29025

-- 7-2. SUM 함수를 사용하여 사원 이름과 급여 합계 출력하기

```
SELECT ENAME, SUM(SAL) FROM EMP;
```

**ORA-00937: 단일 그룹의 그룹 함수가 아닙니다**  
**00937. 00000 - "not a single-group group function"**  
**\*Cause:**  
**\*Action:**  
**5행, 8열에서 오류 발생**

-- 7-3. 추가 수당 합계 구하기

```
SELECT SUM(COMM) FROM EMP;
```

	SUM(COMM)
1	2200

-- 7-4. 급여 합계 구하기(DISTINCT, ALL) 사용

```
SELECT SUM(DISTINCT SAL), SUM(ALL SAL), SUM(SAL) FROM EMP;
```

	SUM(DISTINCTSAL)	SUM(ALLSAL)	SUM(SAL)
1	24775	29025	29025

-- 7-5. EMP 테이블의 데이터 개수 출력하기

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM EMP;
```

	COUNT(*)
1	14

-- 7-6. 부서 번호가 30번인 직원 수 구하기

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO=30;
```

	COUNT(*)
1	6

-- 7-7. COUNT 함수를 사용하여 급여 개수 구하기(DISCINCT, ALL) 사용

SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT SAL), COUNT(ALL SAL), COUNT(SAL) FROM EMP;

	COUNT(DISTINCTSAL)	COUNT(ALLSAL)	COUNT(SAL)
1	12	14	14

-- 7-8. COUNT 함수를 사용하여 추가 수당 열 개수 출력하기

SELECT COUNT(COMM) FROM EMP;

	COUNT(COMM)
1	4

-- 7-9. COUNT 함수와 IS NOT NULL을 사용하여 추가 수당 열 개수 출력하기

SELECT COUNT(COMM) FROM EMP WHERE COMM IS NOT NULL;

	COUNT(COMM)
1	4

-- 7-10. 부서 번호가 10번인 직원들의 최대 급여 출력하기

SELECT MAX(SAL) FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO=10;

	MAX(SAL)
1	5000

-- 7-11. 부서 번호가 10번인 직원들의 최소 급여 출력하기

SELECT MIN(SAL) FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO=10;

	MIN(SAL)
1	1300

-- 7-12. 부서 번호가 20인 직원의 입사일 중 제일 최근 입사일 출력하기

SELECT MAX(HIREDATE) FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO=20;

	MAX(HIREDATE)
1	1983/01/12

```
SELECT MIN(HIREDATE) FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO=20;
```

-- 7-14. 부서 번호가 30인 사원들의 평균 급여 출력하기

-- 7-15. DISTINCT로 중복을 제거한 급여 열의 평균 급여 구하기

-- 7-16. 집합 연산자를 사용하여 각 부서별 평균 급여 출력하기

UNION ALL

UNION ALL

-- 7-17. GROUP BY를 사용하여 부서별 평균 급여 출력하기

[illegible]

-- 7-18. 부서 번호 및 직책별 평균 급여로 정렬하기

SELECT DEPTNO, JOB, AVG(SAL) FROM EMP GROUP BY DEPTNO, JOB ORDER BY DEPTNO, JOB;

	DEPTNO	JOB	AVG(SAL)
1	10	CLERK	1300
2	10	MANAGER	2450
3	10	PRESIDENT	5000
4	20	ANALYST	3000
5	20	CLERK	950
6	20	MANAGER	2975
7	30	CLERK	950
8	30	MANAGER	2850
9	30	SALESMAN	1400

-- 7-19. GROUP BY절에 없는 열을 SELECT절에 포함했을 경우

SELECT ENAME, DEPTNO, AVG(SAL) FROM EMP GROUP BY DEPTNO;

ORA-00979: GROUP BY 표현식이 아닙니다.  
00979. 00000 - "not a GROUP BY expression"  
\*Cause:  
\*Action:  
60행, 8열에서 오류 발생

-- 7-20. GROUP BY 절에 HAVING 절을 사용하여 출력하기

SELECT DEPTNO, JOB, AVG(SAL) FROM EMP

GROUP BY DEPTNO, JOB

HAVING AVG(SAL) >= 2000

ORDER BY DEPTNO, JOB;

	DEPTNO	JOB	AVG(SAL)
1	10	MANAGER	2450
2	10	PRESIDENT	5000
3	20	ANALYST	3000
4	20	MANAGER	2975
5	30	MANAGER	2850

-- 7-21. HAVING 절 대신 WHERE 절을 잘못 사용했을 경우

```
SELECT DEPTNO, JOB, AVG(SAL) FROM EMP
```

```
WHERE AVG(SAL) >= 2000
```

```
GROUP BY DEPTNO, JOB
```

```
ORDER BY DEPTNO, JOB;
```

**ORA-00934: 그룹 함수는 허가되지 않습니다**  
**00934. 00000 - "group function is not allowed here"**  
**\*Cause:**  
**\*Action:**  
**70행, 7열에서 오류 발생**

-- 7-22. WHERE절을 사용하지 않고 HAVING 절만 사용한 경우

```
SELECT DEPTNO, JOB, AVG(SAL) FROM EMP
```

```
GROUP BY DEPTNO, JOB
```

```
HAVING AVG(SAL) >= 2000
```

```
ORDER BY DEPTNO, JOB;
```

	DEPTNO	JOB	AVG(SAL)
1	10	MANAGER	2450
2	10	PRESIDENT	5000
3	20	ANALYST	3000
4	20	MANAGER	2975
5	30	MANAGER	2850

-- 7-23. WHERE 절과 HAVING 절 모두 사용한 경우

```
SELECT DEPTNO, JOB, AVG(SAL) FROM EMP
```

```
WHERE SAL <= 3000
```

```
GROUP BY DEPTNO, JOB
```

```
HAVING AVG(SAL) >= 2000
```

```
ORDER BY DEPTNO, JOB;
```

	DEPTNO	JOB	AVG(SAL)
1	10	MANAGER	2450
2	20	ANALYST	3000
3	20	MANAGER	2975
4	30	MANAGER	2850

-- 7-24. 기존 GROUP BY 절만 사용한 그룹화

```
SELECT DEPTNO, JOB, COUNT(*), MAX(SAL), SUM(SAL), AVG(SAL) FROM EMP
```

```
GROUP BY DEPTNO, JOB
```

```
ORDER BY DEPTNO, JOB;
```

	DEPTNO	JOB	COUNT(*)	MAX(SAL)	SUM(SAL)	AVG(SAL)
1	10	CLERK	1	1300	1300	1300
2	10	MANAGER	1	2450	2450	2450
3	10	PRESIDENT	1	5000	5000	5000
4	20	ANALYST	2	3000	6000	3000
5	20	CLERK	2	1100	1900	950
6	20	MANAGER	1	2975	2975	2975
7	30	CLERK	1	950	950	950
8	30	MANAGER	1	2850	2850	2850
9	30	SALESMAN	4	1600	5600	1400

```
SELECT DEPTNO, JOB, COUNT(*), MAX(SAL), SUM(SAL), AVG(SAL) FROM EMP
GROUP BY ROLLUP(DEPTNO, JOB);
```

[illegible]

```
SELECT DEPTNO, JOB, COUNT(*), MAX(SAL), SUM(SAL), AVG(SAL) FROM EMP
GROUP BY CUBE(DEPTNO, JOB)
```

[illegible]



-- 7-27. DEPTNO를 먼저 그룹화 한 후 ROLLUP 함수에 JOB 지정하기

```
SELECT DEPTNO, JOB, COUNT(*) FROM EMP
```

```
GROUP BY DEPTNO, ROLLUP(JOB);
```

	DEPTNO	JOB	COUNT(*)
1	20	CLERK	2
2	30	SALESMAN	4
3	20	MANAGER	1
4	30	MANAGER	1
5	10	MANAGER	1
6	20	ANALYST	2
7	10	PRESIDENT	1
8	30	CLERK	1
9	10	CLERK	1
10	20	(null)	5
11	30	(null)	6
12	10	(null)	3

-- 7-28. JOB을 먼저 그룹화 한 후 ROLLUP 함수에 DEPTNO 지정하기

```
SELECT DEPTNO, JOB, COUNT(*) FROM EMP
```

```
GROUP BY JOB, ROLLUP(DEPTNO);
```

	DEPTNO	JOB	COUNT(*)
1	20	CLERK	2
2	30	SALESMAN	4
3	20	MANAGER	1
4	30	MANAGER	1
5	10	MANAGER	1
6	20	ANALYST	2
7	10	PRESIDENT	1
8	30	CLERK	1
9	10	CLERK	1
10	(null)	CLERK	4
11	(null)	SALESMAN	4
12	(null)	MANAGER	3
13	(null)	ANALYST	2
14	(null)	PRESIDENT	1

[illegible]

```
SELECT DECODE(GROUPING(DEPTNO), 1, 'ALL_DEPT', DEPTNO) AS DEPTNO,
       DECODE(GROUPING(JOB), 1, 'ALL_JOB', JOB) AS JOB,
       COUNT(*), MAX(SAL), SUM(SAL), AVG(SAL)
FROM EMP
GROUP BY CUBE(DEPTNO, JOB)
ORDER BY DEPTNO, JOB;
```

-- 7-32. DEPTNO, JOB을 함께 명시한 GROUPING\_ID 함수 사용하기

DEPTNO	JOB	COUNT(*)	SUM(SAL)	GROUPING(DEPTNO)	GROUPING(JOB)	GROUPING_ID(DEPTNO,JOB)
1	10 CLERK	1	1300	0	0	0
2	10 MANAGER	1	2450	0	0	0
3	10 PRESIDENT	1	5000	0	0	0
4	10 (null)	3	8750	0	1	1
5	20 ANALYST	2	6000	0	0	0
6	20 CLERK	2	1900	0	0	0
7	20 MANAGER	1	2975	0	0	0
8	20 (null)	5	10875	0	1	1
9	30 CLERK	1	950	0	0	0
10	30 MANAGER	1	2850	0	0	0
11	30 SALESMAN	4	5600	0	0	0
12	30 (null)	6	9400	0	1	1
13	(null) ANALYST	2	6000	1	0	2
14	(null) CLERK	4	4150	1	0	2
15	(null) MANAGER	3	8275	1	0	2
16	(null) PRESIDENT	1	5000	1	0	2
17	(null) SALESMAN	4	5600	1	0	2
18	(null) (null)	14	29025	1	1	

-- 7-33. GROUP BY절로 그룹화하여 부서 번호와 사원 이름 출력하기

```
SELECT DEPTNO, ENAME
```

```
FROM EMP
```

```
GROUP BY DEPTNO, ENAME;
```

	DEPTNO	ENAME
1	20	SMITH
2	30	ALLEN
3	30	WARD
4	20	JONES
5	30	MARTIN
6	30	BLAKE
7	10	CLARK
8	20	SCOTT
9	10	KING
10	30	TURNER
11	20	ADAMS
12	30	JAMES
13	20	FORD
14	10	MILLER

-- 7-34. 부서별 사원 이름을 나란히 출력하기

```
SELECT DEPTNO, LISTAGG(ENAME, ', ') WITHIN GROUP(ORDER BY SAL DESC) AS ENAMES
```

```
FROM EMP
```

```
GROUP BY DEPTNO;
```

	DEPTNO	ENAMES
1	10	KING, CLARK, MILLER
2	20	FORD, SCOTT, JONES, ADAMS, SMITH
3	30	BLAKE, ALLEN, TURNER, MARTIN, WARD, JAMES

-- 7-35. 부서별, 직책별로 그룹화하여 최고 급여 데이터 출력하기

```
SELECT DEPTNO, JOB, MAX(SAL) FROM EMP
```

```
GROUP BY DEPTNO, JOB
```

```
ORDER BY DEPTNO, JOB;
```

	DEPTNO	JOB	MAX(SAL)
1	10	CLERK	1300
2	10	MANAGER	2450
3	10	PRESIDENT	5000
4	20	ANALYST	3000
5	20	CLERK	1100
6	20	MANAGER	2975
7	30	CLERK	950
8	30	MANAGER	2850
9	30	SALESMAN	1600

-- 7-36. PIVOT 함수를 사용하여 직책별, 부서별 최고 급여를 2차원 표 형태로 출력하기

```
SELECT * FROM (SELECT DEPTNO, JOB, SAL FROM EMP)
```

```
PIVOT(MAX(SAL) FOR DEPTNO IN (10,20,30))
```

```
ORDER BY JOB;
```

	JOB	10	20	30
1	ANALYST	(null)	3000	(null)
2	CLERK	1300	1100	950
3	MANAGER	2450	2975	2850
4	PRESIDENT	5000	(null)	(null)
5	SALESMAN	(null)	(null)	1600

-- 7-37. PIVOT 함수를 사용하여 부서별, 직책별 최고 급여를 2차원 표 형태로 출력하기

```
SELECT * FROM (SELECT JOB, DEPTNO, SAL FROM EMP)
```

```
PIVOT(MAX(SAL) FOR JOB IN('CLERK' AS CLERK,  
  
                           'SALESMAN' AS SALESMAN,  
  
                           'PRESIDENT' AS PRESIDENT,  
  
                           'MANAGER' AS MANAGER,  
  
                           'ANALYST' AS ANALYST))
```

```
ORDER BY DEPTNO;
```

	DEPTNO	CLERK	SALESMAN	PRESIDENT	MANAGER	ANALYST
1	10	1300	(null)	5000	2450	(null)
2	20	1100	(null)	(null)	2975	3000
3	30	950	1600	(null)	2850	(null)

-- 7-38. DECODE문을 활용하여 PIVOT 함수와 같은 출력 구현하기

```
SELECT DEPTNO,
```

```
       MAX(DECODE(JOB, 'CLERK', SAL)) AS "CLERK",
```

```
       MAX(DECODE(JOB, 'SALESMAN', SAL)) AS "SALESMAN",
```

```
       MAX(DECODE(JOB, 'PRESIDENT', SAL)) AS "PRESIDENT",
```

```
       MAX(DECODE(JOB, 'MANAGER', SAL)) AS "MANAGER",
```

```
       MAX(DECODE(JOB, 'ANALYST', SAL)) AS "ANALYST"
```

```
FROM EMP
```

```
GROUP BY DEPTNO
```

```
ORDER BY DEPTNO;
```

	DEPTNO	CLERK	SALESMAN	PRESIDENT	MANAGER	ANALYST
1	10	1300	(null)	5000	2450	(null)
2	20	1100	(null)	(null)	2975	3000
3	30	950	1600	(null)	2850	(null)

-- 7-39. UNPIVOT 함수를 사용하여 열로 구분된 그룹을 행으로 출력하기

```
SELECT * FROM (SELECT DEPTNO,  
  
                MAX(DECODE(JOB, 'CLERK', SAL)) AS "CLERK",  
  
                MAX(DECODE(JOB, 'SALESMAN', SAL)) AS "SALESMAN",  
  
                MAX(DECODE(JOB, 'PRESIDENT', SAL)) AS "PRESIDENT",  
  
                MAX(DECODE(JOB, 'MANAGER', SAL)) AS "MANAGER",  
  
                MAX(DECODE(JOB, 'ANALYST', SAL)) AS "ANALYST"  
  
            FROM EMP  
  
            GROUP BY DEPTNO  
  
            ORDER BY DEPTNO)  
  
UNPIVOT ( SAL FOR JOB IN (CLERK, SALESMAN, PRESIDENT, MANAGER, ANALYST))  
  
ORDER BY DEPTNO, JOB;
```

	DEPTNO	JOB	SAL
1	10	CLERK	1300
2	10	MANAGER	2450
3	10	PRESIDENT	5000
4	20	ANALYST	3000
5	20	CLERK	1100
6	20	MANAGER	2975
7	30	CLERK	950
8	30	MANAGER	2850
9	30	SALESMAN	1600