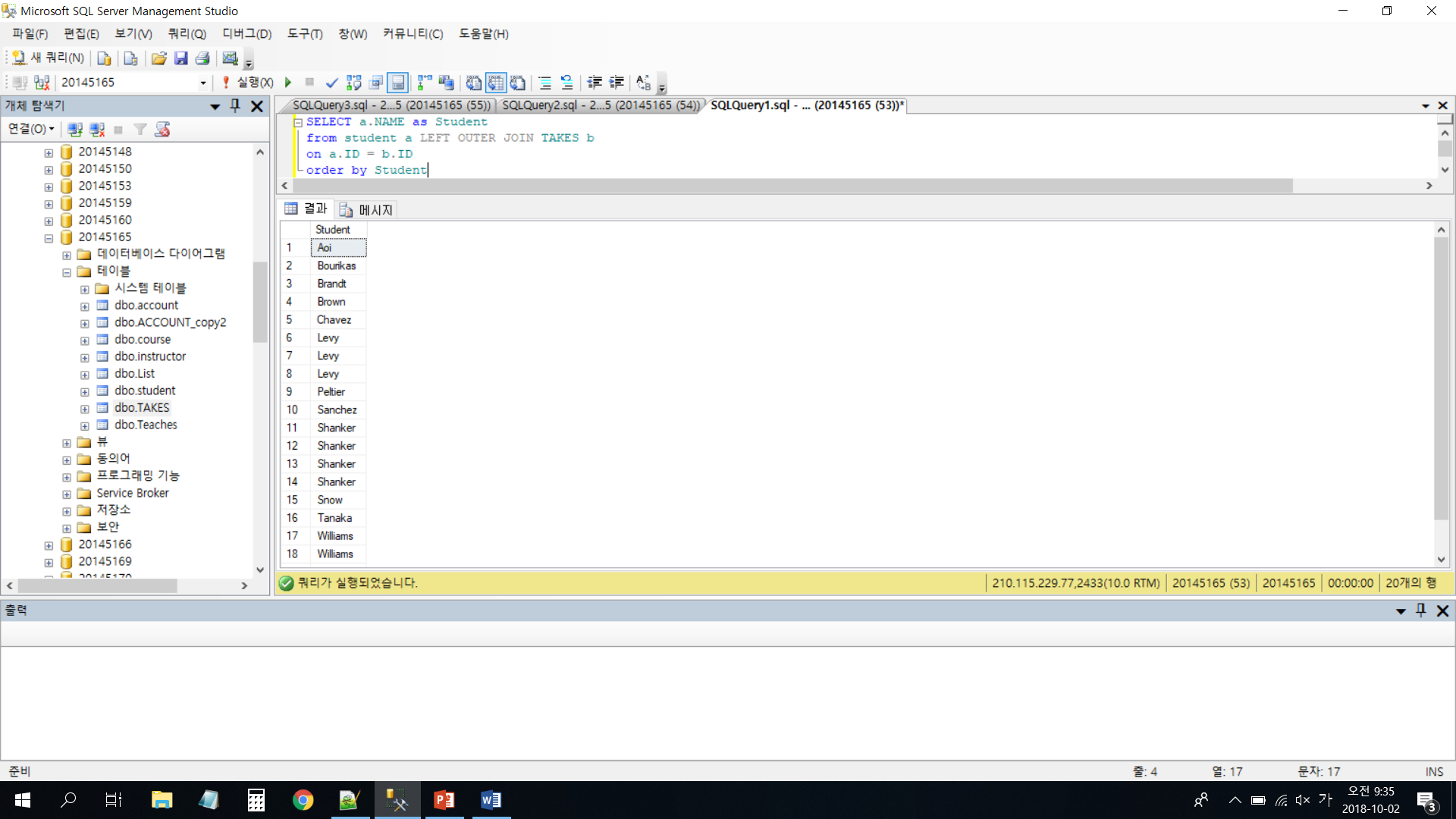
1.

SELECT a.NAME as Student /\* a.name을출력하며목록값에Student를준다. \*/

from student a LEFT OUTER JOIN TAKES b /\* student를a라는변수로저장, TAKES를b라는변수로저장하며LEFT OUTER JOIN를한다\*/

/\* JOIN할테이블중왼쪽에값이없는것포함하여출력. 일치하지않아도NULL값으로출력된다. \*/

on a.ID = b.ID /\* 조건Student의id와TAKES의id를같은것을찾는다.\*/

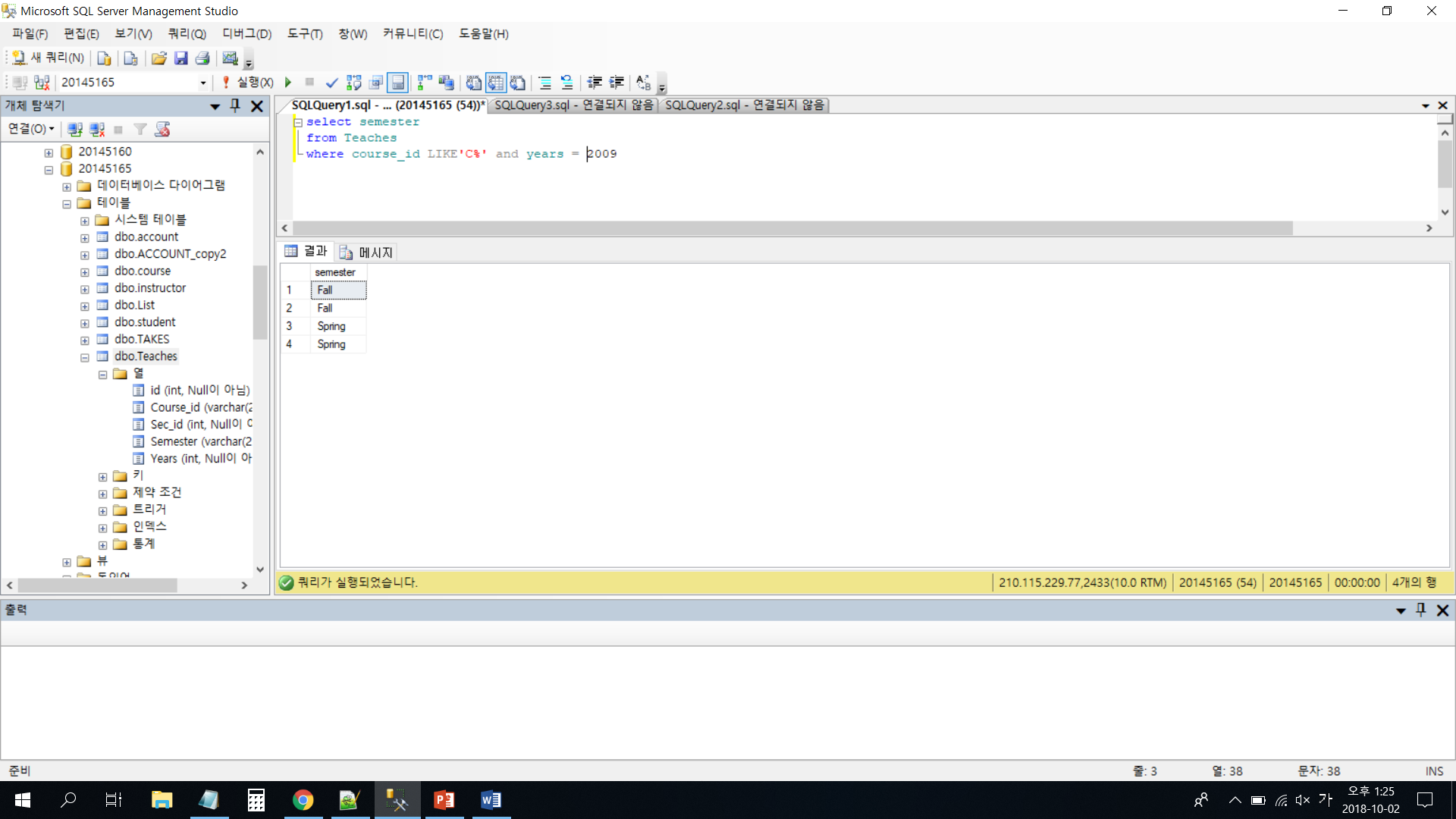
orderbyStudent/\*정렬을시킨다.기본적으로오름차순.\*/

2.

select semester /\* 찾을값\*/

from Teaches /\* 찾는곳\*/

where course\_id LIKE'C%' and years = 2009 /\* 조건c로시작하며2009년인계절\*/



3.

IF (select AVG(salary) from instructor) >= 70000 /\* salary의평균이70000만이상인가? \*/

BEGIN /\* 그렇다면\*/

select name,dept\_name /\* 출력한다name과dept\_name \*/

from instructor /\* instructor의있는\*/

END /\* 끝! \*/

ELSE /\* 조건에충족하지않는다면\*/

PRINT '연봉이70000이상인교수가없습니다.' /\* print을한다. \*/



4.

SELECT salary,

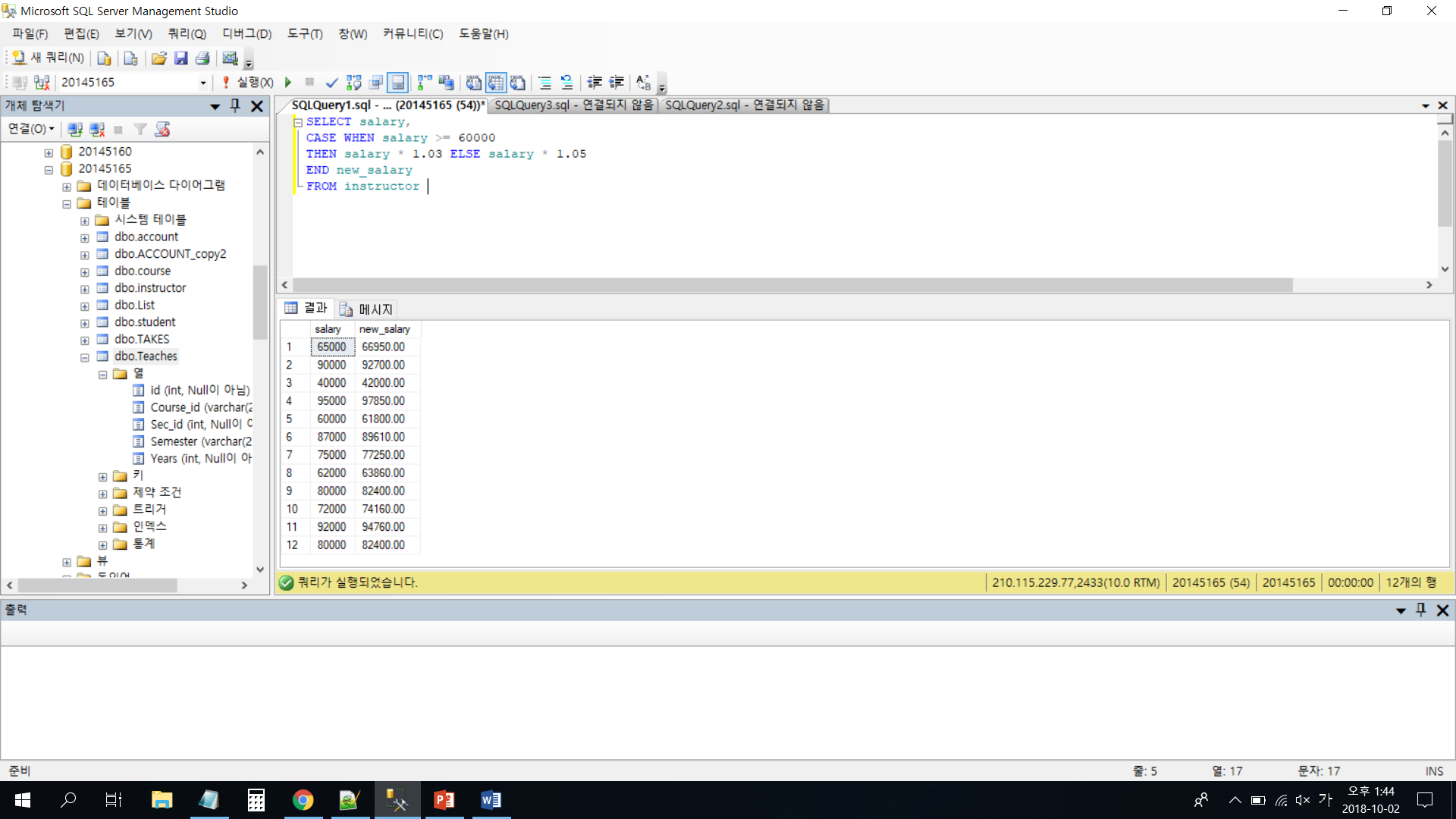
CASE WHEN salary >= 60000 /\* 조건에따라다른값입력하기, salary가60000 이상이면\*/

THEN salary \* 1.03 /\* salary의1.03을곱하며\*/

ELSE salary \* 1.05 /\* 아니면1.05을곱한다\*/

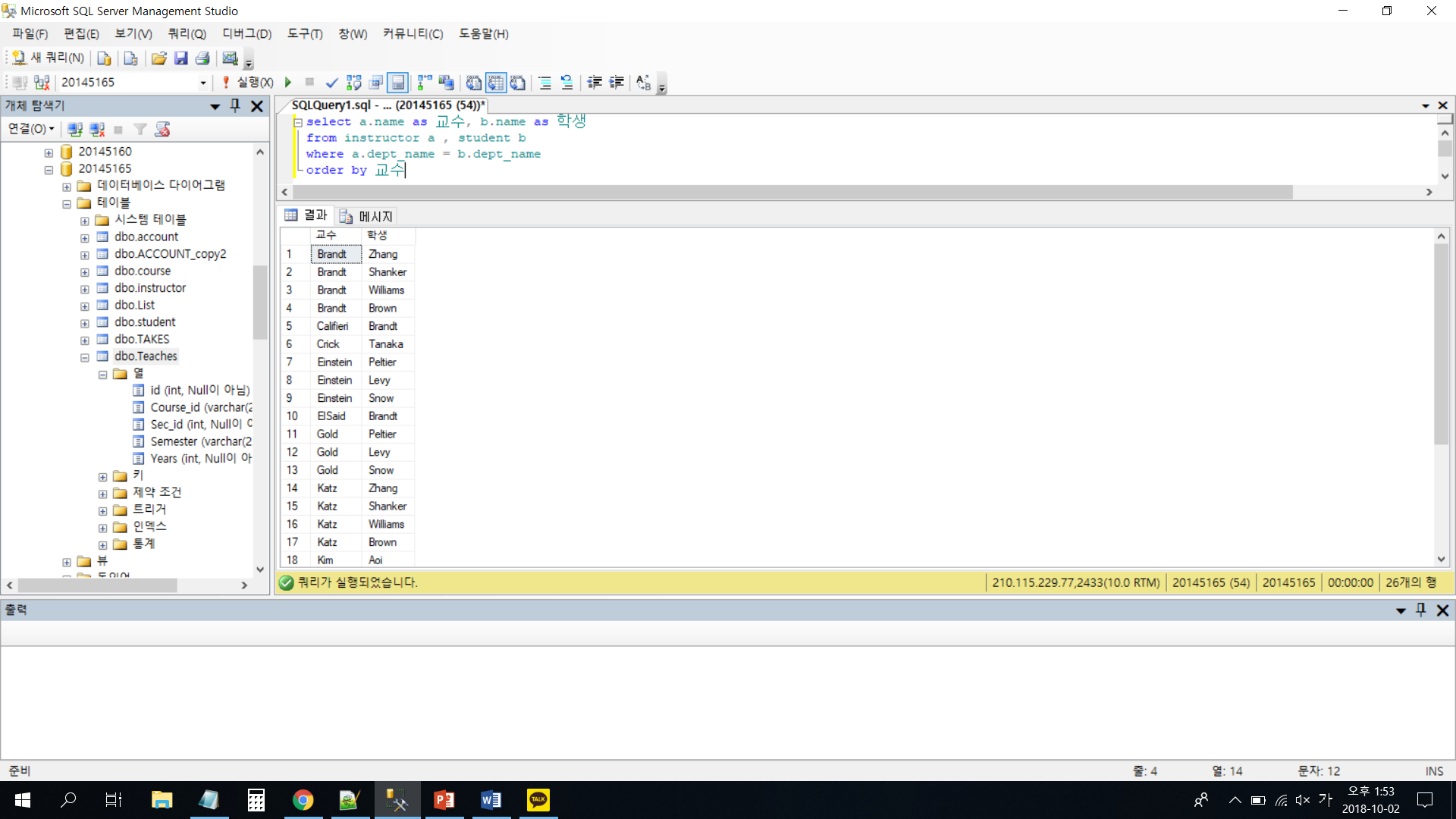
END new\_salary /\* 결과는new\_salary에출력\*/

FROM instructor

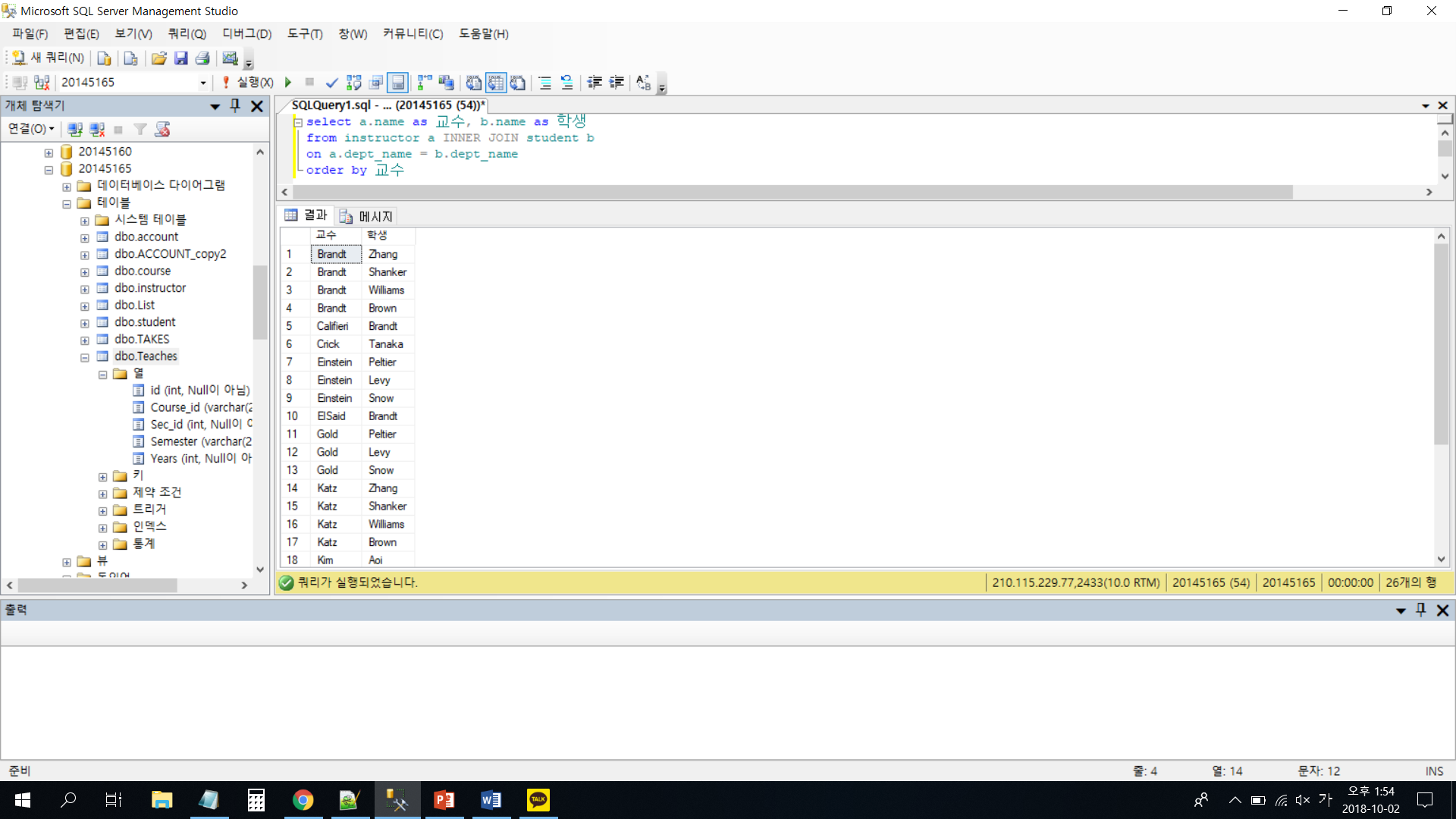


실습 과정

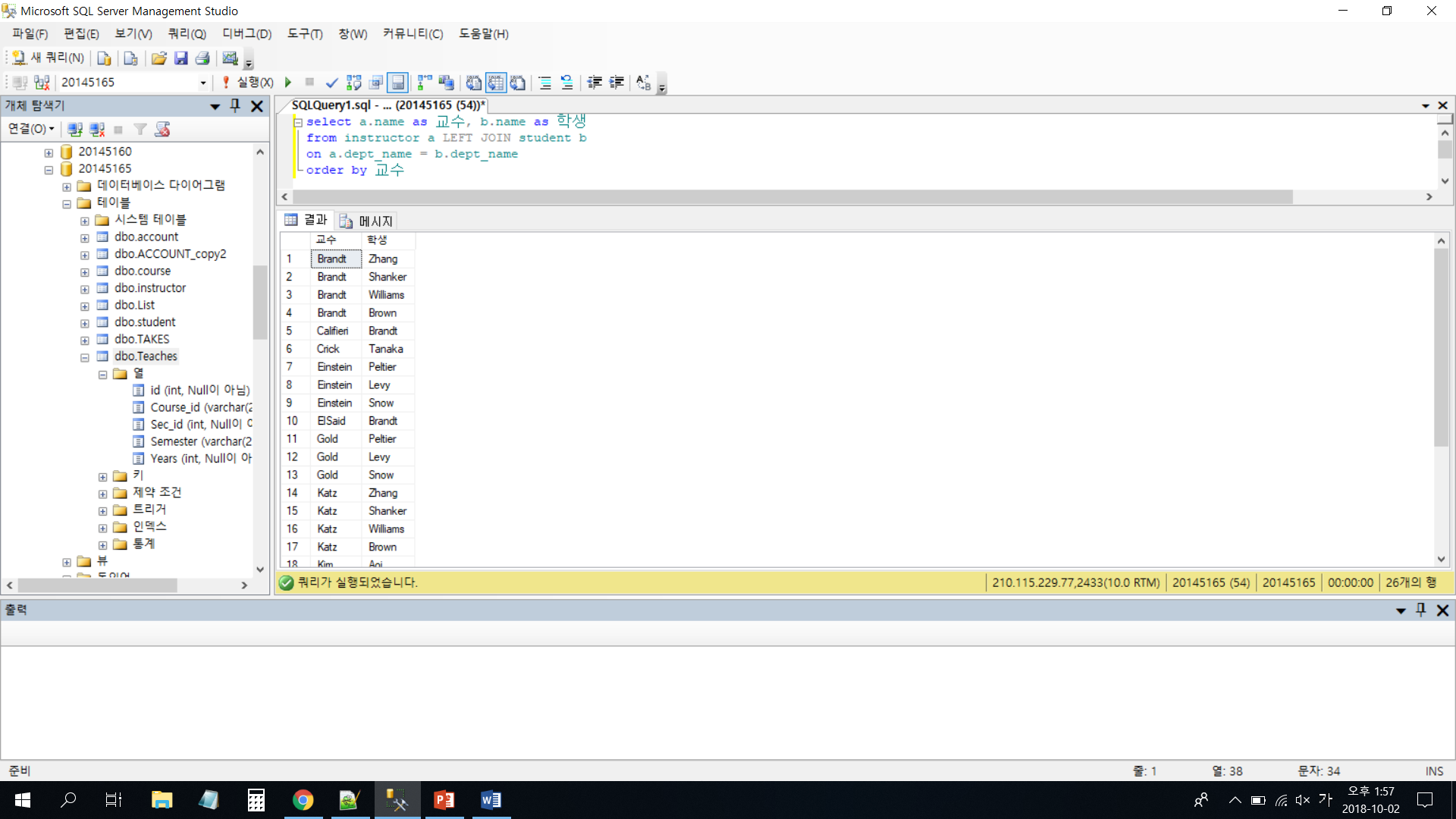
Join



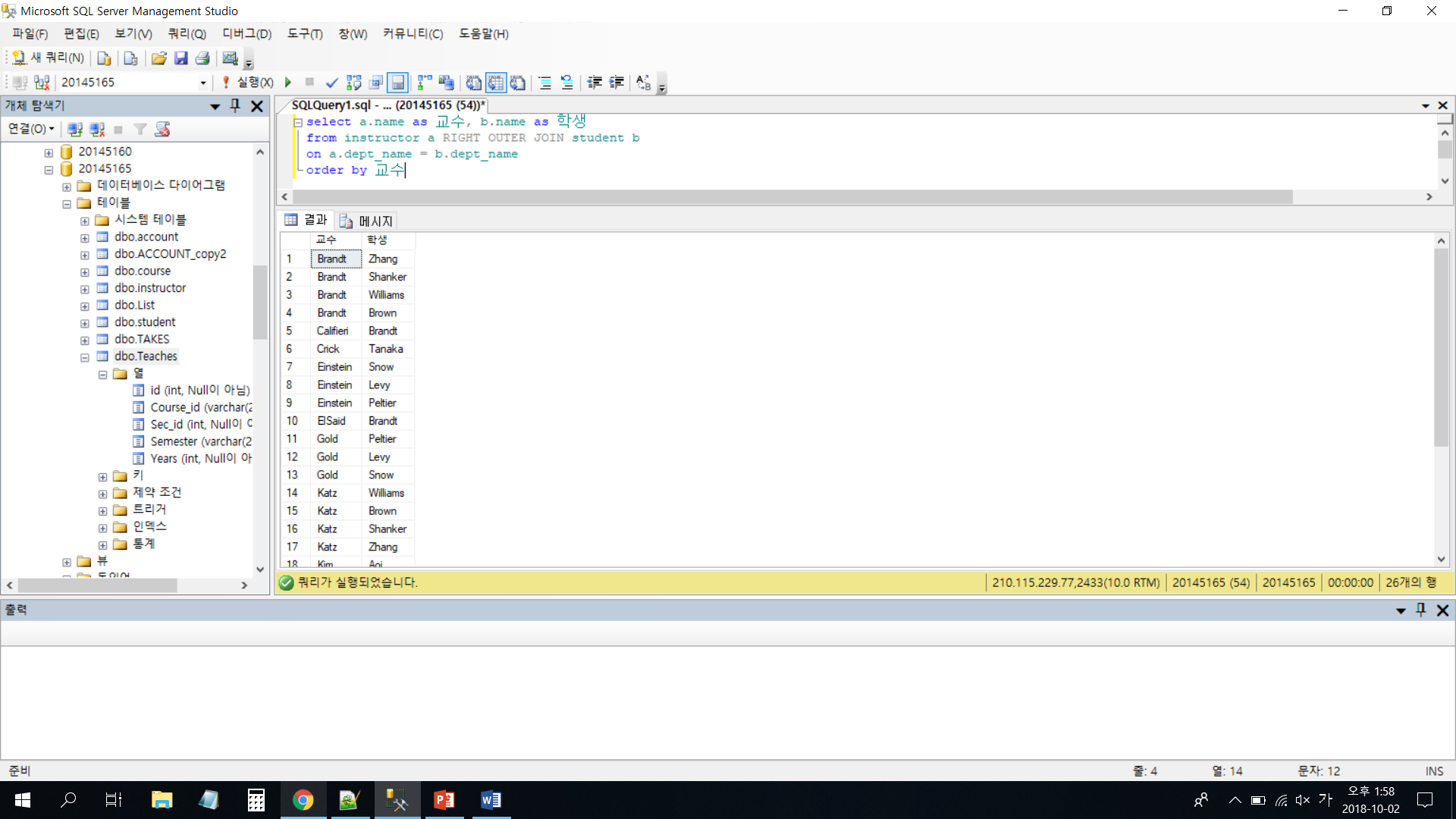
Inner join



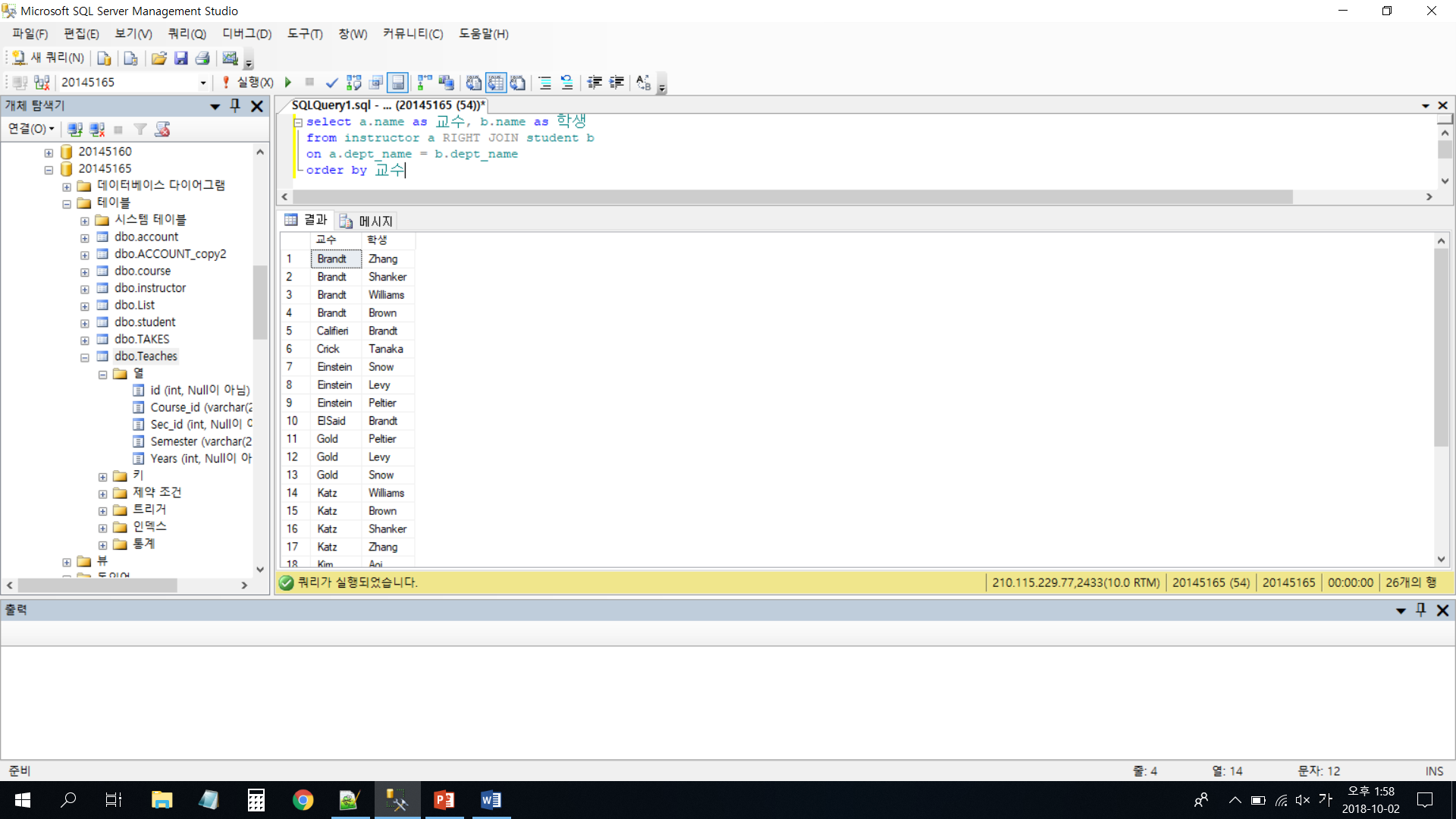
LEFT JOIN



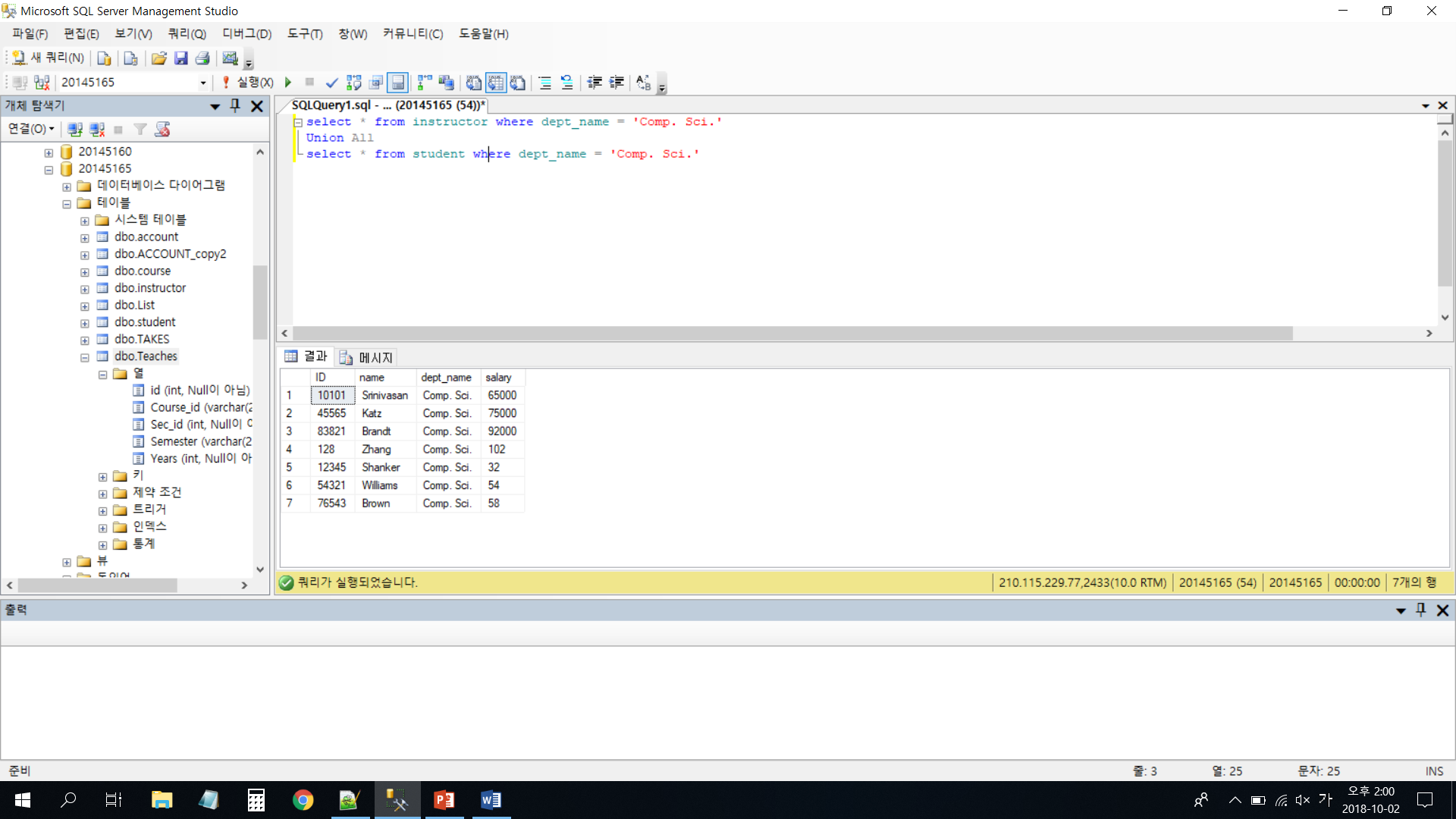
RIGHT OUTER JOIN



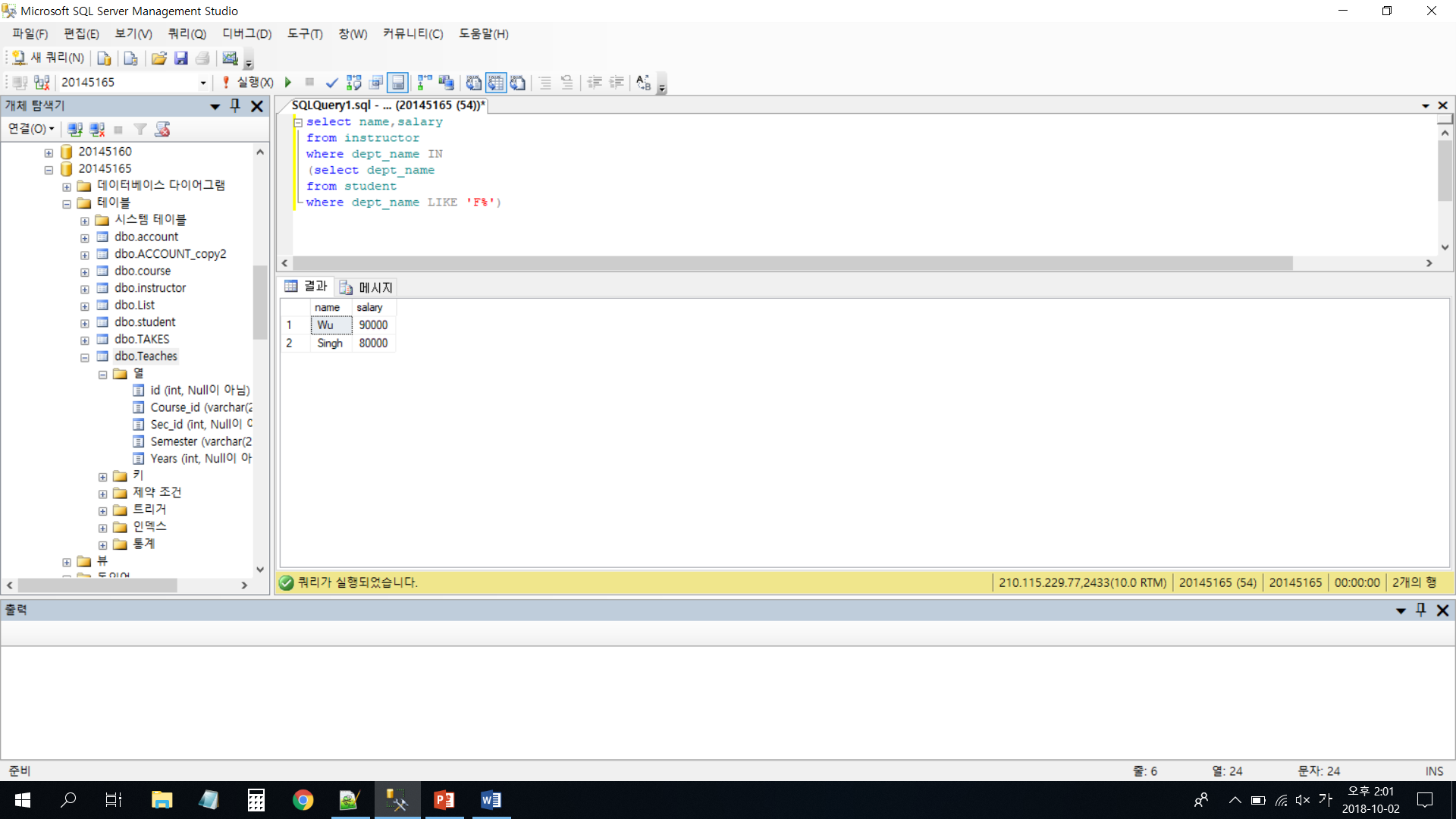
RIGHT JOIN



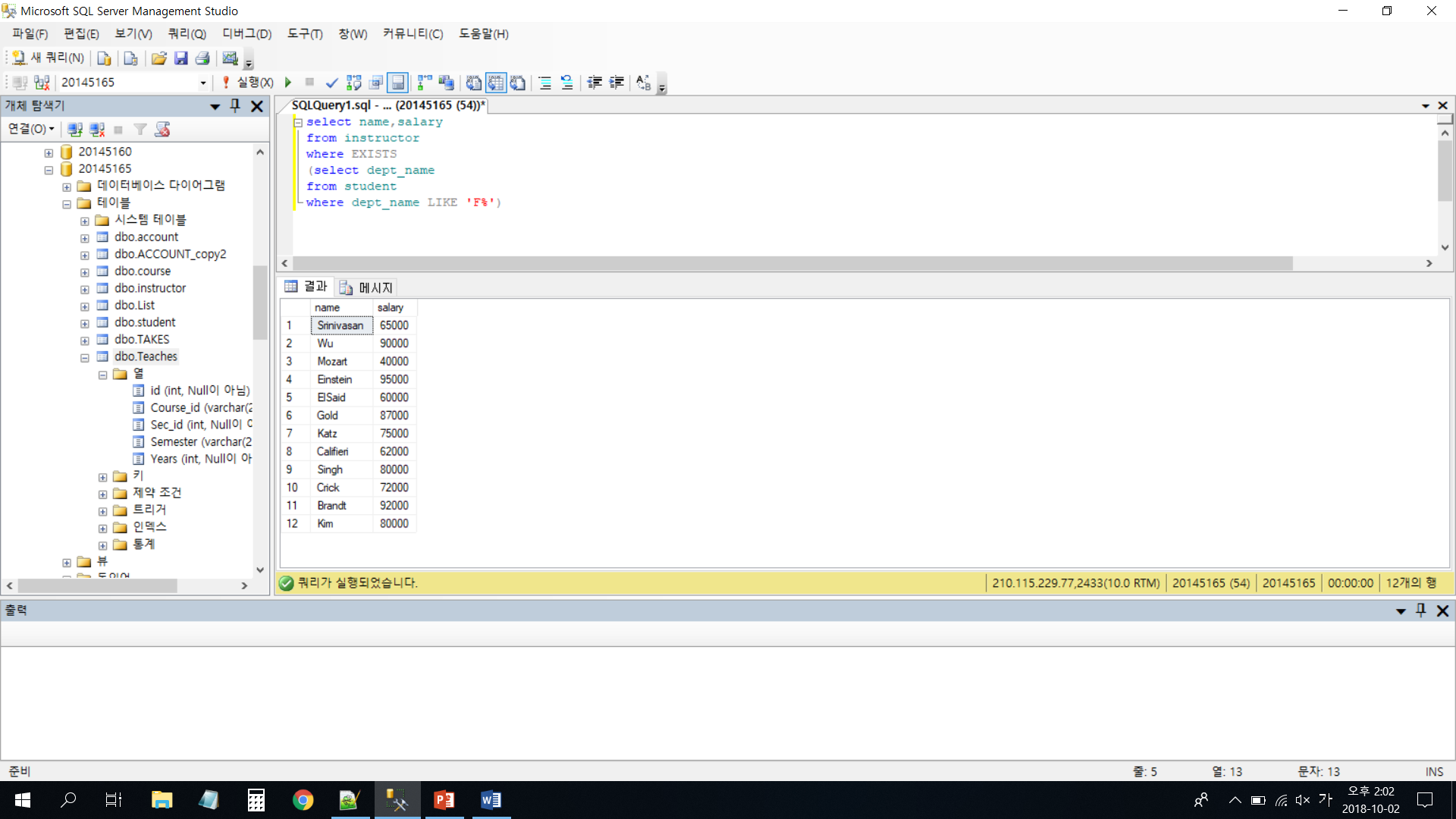
union



Subquery



EXISTS



CASE

