

Database

Lecture 4-2. Structured Query Language (Part 2)

Spring 2024

Prof. Jik-Soo Kim, Ph.D.

E-mail: jiksoo@mju.ac.kr

Notes

Readings

Chapter 3: Introduction to SQL (Database System Concepts 7th Edition)



DATA MANIPULATION LANGUAGE

Data Manipulation Language (DML)

- SELECT
- DELETE
- INSERT
- UPDATE

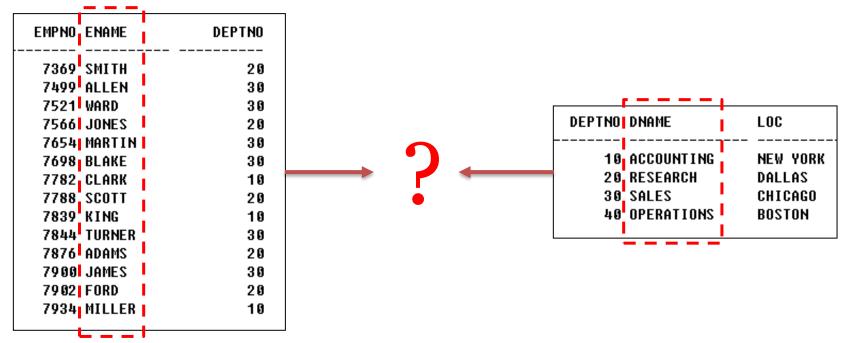


JOIN OPERATIONS



Join Operation

- 두개 이상의 테이블을 합쳐서 하나의 큰 테이블로 만드는 방법
- 필요성
 - 관계형 모델에서는 데이터의 일관성이나 효율을 위하여 데이터의 중복을 최소화("정규화") → 주로 Foreign Key를 이용하여 참조
 - 정규화된 테이블로부터 결합된 형태의 정보를 추출할 필요가 있음
 - 예) 직원의 이름과 직원이 속한 부서명을 함께 보고 싶으면???





Cartesian Product

- 두 테이블에서 그냥 결과를 선택하면?
 - SELECT ename, dname FROM emp, dept
 - 결과: 두 테이블의 행들의 가능한 모든 쌍이 추출됨
 - 일반적으로 사용자가 원하는 결과가 아님
- Cartesian Product

$$X \times Y = \{(x, y) | x \in X \text{ and } y \in Y\}$$

■ Cartesian Product를 막기 위해서는 <u>올바른</u> Join 조건을 WHERE 절에 부여해야 함

ENAME	DNAME
SMITH	ACCOUNT ING
ALLEN	ACCOUNTING
WARD	ACCOUNTING
JONES	ACCOUNTING
MARTIN	ACCOUNTING
BLAKE	ACCOUNTING
CLARK	ACCOUNTING
CCULL	OCCUINT THE
•••	
ALLEN	OPERATIONS
WARD	OPERATIONS
JONES	OPERATIONS
MARTIN	OPERATIONS
BLAKE	OPERATIONS
CLARK	OPERATIONS
SCOTT	OPERATIONS
KING	OPERATIONS
TURNER	OPERATIONS
ADAMS	OPERATIONS
JAMES	OPERATIONS
FORD	OPERATIONS
MILLER	OPERATIONS
HILLER	OLEKH I TOM?
56 개의	행이 선택되었습니다.

56 개의 행이 선택되었습니다.



Simple Join

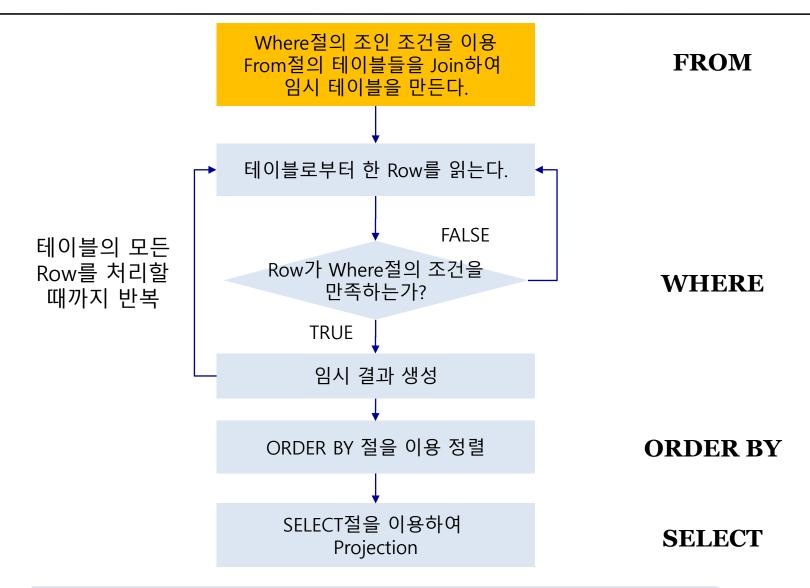
Syntax

```
SELECT t1.col1, t1.col2, t2.col1 ...
FROM Table1 t1, Table2 t2
WHERE t1.col3 = t2.col3
```

- 설명
 - FROM 절에 필요로 하는 테이블을 모두 적는다
 - 컬럼 이름의 모호성을 피하기 위해 Table 이름에 Alias 사용 가능 (테이블 이름으로 직접 지칭 가능)
 - 적절한 Join 조건을 WHERE 절에 부여
 (일반적으로 "테이블 개수 -1" 개의 조인 조건이 필요하며, PK와 FK간의
 = 이 붙는 경우가 많음)



Join 처리 개념





Join 종류

용어

- Cross Join (Cartesian Product): 모든 가능한 쌍이 나타남
- Inner Join: Join 조건을 만족하는 튜플만 나타남
- Outer Join: Join 조건을 만족하지 않는 튜플(짝이 없는 튜플)도
- Theta Join: 임의의 조건(theta)에 의한 조인 서치 = 6 (\(\nabla \times \))
- Equi-Join: Theta Join & 조건이 Equal (=)
- Natural Join: Equi-join & 동일한 Column명 합쳐짐
- Self Join: 자기 자신과 조인



Theta Join

- 정의
 - 임의의 조건을 Join 조건으로 사용 (Equi-Join도 Theta Join의 한 형태)
 - "="외의 조건 사용 시 Non-Equi Join이라고도 함
- SELECT e.ename, e.sal, s.grade
 FROM emp e, salgrade s > 역사
 WHERE e.sal BETWEEN s.losal AND s.hisal s.losal이상 s.hisal이하

				ENAME	SAL	GRADE			
				SMITH	800	1	4		
				JAMES	950	1			
				ADAMS	1100	1			
				WARD	1250	2			
EMPNO ENAME	JOB	MGR HIREDATE	SAL	MARTIN	1250	2			
				MILLER	1300	2	GRADE	LOSAL	HISAL
7369 SMITH	CLERK	7902 80/12/17	800	TURNER		3			
7499 ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698 81/02/20	1600		1500		1 1	700	1200
7521 WARD	SALESMAN	7698 81/02/22	1250	ALLEN	1600	3			
7566 JONES 7654 MARTIN	MANAGER Salesman	7839 81/04/02 7698 81/09/28	2975 1250	CLARK	2450	4	2	1201	1400
7698 BLAKE	MANAGER	7839 81/05/01	2850				3	1401	2000
7782 CLARK	MANAGER	7839 81/06/09	2450	BLAKE	2850	4	4	2001	3000
7788 SCOTT	ANALYST	7566 87/04/19	3000	JONES	2975	4	5	3001	9999
7839 KING	PRESIDENT	81/11/17	5000	1			'	0001	7777
7844 TURNER	SALESMAN	7698 81/09/08	1500	SCOTT	3000	4			
7876 ADAMS	CLERK	7788 87/05/23	1100	FORD	3000	4		salgrad	e
7900 JAMES	CLERK	7698 81/12/03	950	1				54.9.44	_
7902 FORD	ANALYST	7566 81/12/03	3000	KING	5000	5			
7934 MILLER	CLERK	7782 82/01/23	1300	Тө	<u> </u>		1		

Equi-Join theta join이면서 동시에 이퀴조인

EMPNO	ENAME		DEPTNO		4	
EMITNO	LIVAIVIL		DEFINO	DEPTN	O DNAME	LOC
7839	KING		10	1	0 ACCOUNTING	NEW YORK
7566	JONES	ı	20		0 RESEARCH	DALLAS
7900	JAMES		30	<u> </u>	0 SALES	CHICAGO
7369	SMITH		20			
7499	ALLEN		30	4	0 OPERATION	BOSTON
7499	ALLEN		30	PK	DEPT	
	$\mathbf{E}\mathbf{M}$	I P	FK			

EMPNO	ENAME		DEPTNO	DEPTNO	DNAME	LOC
7839	KING		10	10	ACCOUNTING	NEW YORK
7566	JONES		20	20	RESEARCH	DALLAS
7900	JAN SELI	ECT *	FROM E	MP, DE	PT	CHICAGO
7369	SMI WHEI	RE EM	P.DEPTN	O = DEF	PT.DEPTNO	DALLAS
7499	ALLEN		30	30	SALES	CHICAGO



Outer Join

■ 정의

- Join 조건을 만족하지 않는(짝이 없는) 튜플의 경우 Null을 포함하여 결과를 생성
- 모든 행이 결과 테이블에 나타남

■ 종류

- Left Outer Join: 왼쪽의 모든 튜플이 결과 테이블에 나타남
- Right Outer Join: 오른쪽의 모든 튜플이 결과 테이블에 나타남
- Full Outer Join: 양쪽 모두 결과 테이블에 나타남

■ 표현 방법

- NULL이 올수 있는 쪽 조건에 (+)를 붙인다(오라클)



Outer Join

	E	MP	FK		PK	DEPT	
EMPNO	ENAME		DEPTNO		DEPTNO	DNAME	LOC
7839	KING		10-	1	1 0	ACCOUNTING	NEW YORK
7566	JONES		20	<u> </u>	20	RESEARCH	DALLAS
7900	JAMES		30-	- 	30	SALES	CHICAGO
7369	SMITH		20		40	OPERATION -	BOSTON

40에 해당하는건 EMP에 없어 원래 이퀴조인에선 안나오지만 +를 통해 나온다. 이거같은 경우 right area

EMPNO	ENAME	• • • • •	DEPTNO	DEPTNO	DNAME	LOC
7839	KING	T ECM	* EDO	4 EMD		NEW YORK
7566	: IONIEC		* FRON	•	·)= DEPT.DE	PTNO S
7900	JAMES		DHI .DHI	•		стсад0
7369	SMITH		20	20	RESEARCH	DALLAS
7499	ALLEN		30	30	SALES	CHICAGO
				40	OPERATION	BOSTON



Self Join

- 자기자신과 Join
- Alias를 사용할 수 밖에 없음

king 즉 사장이므로 매니저없어 null

EMP PK FK EMPNO | ENAME MGR 7839 KING 7566 **JONES** 7839 7900 JAMES 7698 SMITH 7369 7902 7499 | ALLEN 7698

SELECT * FROM EMP E1, EMP E2
WHERE E1.MGR = E2.EMPNO

EMPNO	ENAME	MGR	••••	EMPNO	ENAME
7566	JONES	7839		7839	KING
7900	JAMES	7698		7698	BLAKE
7369	SMITH	7902		7902	FORD
7499	ALLEN	7698		7698	BLAKE



SQL:1999 Syntax

■ From절에서 바로 Join을 명시적으로 정의

```
SELECT table1.column, table2.column
FROM table1
[CROSS JOIN table2] |
[NATURAL JOIN table2] |
[JOIN table2 USING (column_name)] |
[JOIN table2
ON(table1.column_name = table2.column_name)] |
[LEFT|RIGHT|FULL OUTER JOIN table2
ON (table1.column_name = table2.column_name)];
```

■ 예)

- SELECT * FROM emp NATURAL JOIN dept;
- SELECT * FROM emp **JOIN** dept **USING** (deptno); (같은 결과값을 낸다.
- SELECT * FROM emp JOIN dept ON emp.deptno = dept.deptno;
- SELECT * FROM emp RIGHT OUTER JOIN dept ON (emp.deptno = dept.deptno);

on이 using보다 좀더 상위개념이라보면 됨.(using은 equal밖에 못 씀)

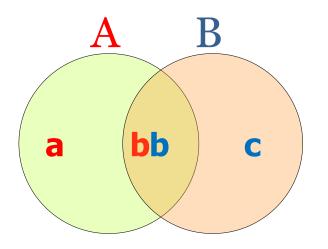


SET OPERATIONS



SET Operator

- 두 질의의 결과를 가지고 집합 연산(합집합, 교집합, 차집합 등)
- UNION, UNION ALL, INTERSECT, MINUS, ...



- A UNION B = {a, b, c} 중복제거
- A UNION ALL $B = \{a, b, b, c\}$
- A INTERSECT $B = \{b\}$
- A MINUS $B = \{a\}$

SELECT ename FROM emp UNION SELECT dname FROM dept;

안먹힐수도 있다.(IDE에 따라)

* The **MINUS** operator is not supported in all SQL databases!

It can be used in Oracle. For databases such as SQL Server, PostgreSQL, and SQLite, use the **EXCEPT** operator to perform this type of query.



Set Operations

- Set operations union, intersect, and except 합, 교, 차
 - each of the operations <u>automatically eliminates duplicates</u>
- To retain all duplicates, use the corresponding multiset versions union all, intersect all and except all
- Suppose a tuple occurs m times in r and n times in s, then it occurs:
 - m + n times in runion all s
 - min(m, n) times in r intersect all s
 - max(0, m n) times in r except all s



Set Operations

Find courses(course_id) that ran in Fall 2009 or in Spring 2010

```
(select course_id from section where sem = 'Fall' and year = 2009)
union
string은 작은따옴표!

(select course_id from section where sem = 'Spring' and year = 2010)
2010년 &봄학기에 단하나라도 열린 강좌의 강좌번호
```

Find courses(course_id) that ran in Fall 2009 and in Spring 2010

```
(select course_id from section where sem = 'Fall' and year = 2009)
intersect
(select course_id from section where sem = 'Spring' and year = 2010)
```

 Find courses(course_id) that ran in Fall 2009 but not in Spring 2010

```
(select course_id from section where sem = 'Fall' and year = 2009)

except
(select course_id from section where sem = 'Spring' and year = 2010)
```



Set Operations

- - select distinct *T.salary* from *instructor* as *T, instructor* as *S* rename을 통해 같은 두집합 합치기 where *T.salary* < *S.salary*
- Find all the salaries of all instructors
 - select distinct salaryfrom instructor
- Find the largest salary of all instructors
 - ("second query")
 except
 ("first query")
 전체-누군가보다는연봉이 작은 값 = 누구보다 작지않은값
 = 가장 큰 값



Null Values

- It is possible for tuples to have a null value denoted by null, for some of their attributes
- null signifies an unknown value or a value that does not exist
- The result of any arithmetic expression involving null is null
 - e.g., 5 + *null* returns *null*
- The predicate is null can be used to check for null values
 - e.g., Find all instructors whose salary is *null*

from *instructor*where *salary* is null

cf. = null로 쓰면 unknown이라는 다른 vaule값이 나오기때문에 쓰면 안된다.



Null Values and Three Valued Logic

- Three values *true*, *false*, *unknown*
- Any comparison with null returns unknown
 - e.g., 5 < null or null <> null or null = null
- Three-valued logic using the value unknown:

```
    OR: (unknown or true) = true,
    (unknown or false) = unknown
    (unknown or unknown) = unknown
```

- AND: (true and unknown) = unknown,
 - (false and unknown) = false,
 - (unknown and unknown) = unknown
- NOT: (not unknown) = unknown
- Result of where clause predicate is treated as *false* if it evaluates to *unknown* 즉, unknown은 false로 가정한다.



AGGREGATE FUNCTIONS



Aggregate Functions

 Aggregate functions operate on the multiset of values of a column of a relation, and return a single value

avg: average value

min: minimum value

max: maximum value

sum: sum of values

count: number of values



Aggregate Functions

- 여러 행으로부터 하나의 결과값을 반환
- 종류
 - AVG
 - COUNT

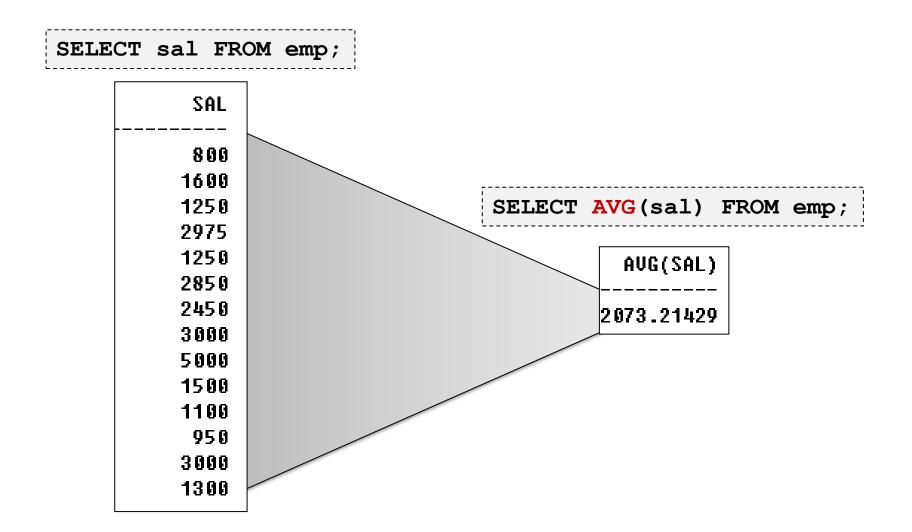
null포함 행 개수

- COUNT(*): number of rows in a table (NULL도 count된다)
- COUNT(expr): non-null value (NULL은 빠진다)
- COUNT(DISTINCT expr): distinct non-null null 빠고 + 중복제거
- MAX
- MIN
- SUM
- STDDEV 표준편차
- VARIANCE 분산

만약 튜플에 null만 있다면 count 제외 연산은 모두 null이다.



Aggregate Functions





Examples of Aggregate Functions

- Find the average salary of instructors in the Computer Science department
 - select avg (salary)
 from instructor
 where dept_name = 'Comp. Sci.';
- Find the total number of instructors who teach a course in the Spring 2010 semester
 - select count (distinct ID) 각 교수당 하나의 수업만 하면 상관없으나 그게 아니므로 from teaches
 where semester = 'Spring' and year = 2010;
- Find the number of tuples in the course relation
 - select count (*)from course;



집계함수에서의 일반적인 오류

SELECT deptno, AVG(sal) FROM emp;

- 주의
 - 집계함수의 결과는 한 row만 남게 된다
 - deptno는 하나의 row에 표현될 수 없다
 - 부서별과 같은 내용이 필요할 때는 Group by절 사용



GROUP BY

SELECT deptno, sal FROM emp ORDER BY deptno; 정렬해라(오름차순)

	DEPTNO	SAL	
ī	<u>-</u>	2450	_
ı	10	5000	
Ĺ	10	1300	
Ē	20	2975	_
!	20	3000	
:	20	1100	
i	20	800	
L	20	3 <u>000</u>	
Ϊ.	30	1250	
i	30	1500	
i	30	1600	
ı	30	950	
!	30	2850	
_	30	1250	

SELECT deptno, AVG(sal)
FROM emp
GROUP BY deptno
ORDER BY deptno;

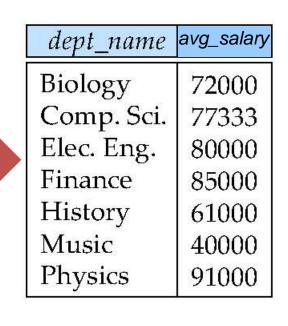
DEPTNO	AUG(SAL)
20	2916.66667 2175 1566.66667



GROUP BY

- Find the average salary of instructors in each department
 - select dept_name, avg (salary) as avg_salary
 from instructor
 group by dept_name;

ID	name	dept_name	salary
76766	Crick	Biology	72000
45565	Katz	Comp. Sci.	75000
10101	Srinivasan	Comp. Sci.	65000
83821	Brandt	Comp. Sci.	92000
98345	Kim	Elec. Eng.	80000
12121	Wu	Finance	90000
76543	Singh	Finance	80000
32343	El Said	History	60000
58583	Califieri	History	62000
15151	Mozart	Music	40000
33456	Gold	Physics	87000
22222	Einstein	Physics	95000





Group By에서의 일반적인 오류

부서별 월급에서 부서명도 출력?

```
SELECT deptno, dname, AVG(sal)
FROM emp
GROUP BY deptno
ORDER BY deptno;
```

 비록 부서번호에 따라 부서명은 하나로 결정될 수 있지만, dname은 grouping에 참여하지 않았으므로 하나의 row로 aggregate될 수 있다고 볼 수 없음

- 주의
 - SELECT의 컬럼 리스트에는 Group by에 참여한 필드나 Aggregate 함수만 올 수 있다!
 - Group by가 수행된 이후에는 Group by에 참여한 필드나 Aggregate 함수만 남아있는 셈 (∴ dname을 project 할 수 없음)
 - HAVING, ORDER BY도 마찬가지 즉 원본테이블이 아닌 Groupby 테이블이 기본이라 생각해야됨.



Group By에서의 일반적인 오류

- Attributes in **select** clause outside of aggregate functions *must* appear in **group by** list
 - /* erroneous query */
 select dept_name, ID, avg (salary)
 from instructor
 group by dept_name;

여기에 텍스트 입력



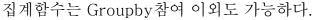
HAVING

- Aggregation 결과에 대해 다시 condition을 적용할 때 사용
- 일반적인 오류
 - 평균 월급이 2000 이상인 부서는?

SELECT deptno, AVG(sal)
FROM emp
WHERE AVG(sal) >= 2000
GROUP BY deptno;

보통 오류가 나기때문에 이렇게 안쓴다.

- 주의
 - WHERE 절은 Aggregation 이전, HAVING 절은 Aggregation 이후의
 Filtering
 - Having절에는 Group by에 참여한 컬럼이나 Aggregate 함수만 사용 가능!





HAVING

 Find the names and average salaries of all departments whose average salary is greater than 42000

```
select dept_name, avg (salary)
from instructor
group by dept_name
having avg (salary) > 42000;
```

위 조건 대신 count(ID) > 2;도 가능하다.

 Note: predicates in the having clause are applied after the formation of groups whereas predicates in the where clause are applied before forming groups

where절은 grouping이전에 먼저 적용 후 goruping한다.



Null Values and Aggregates

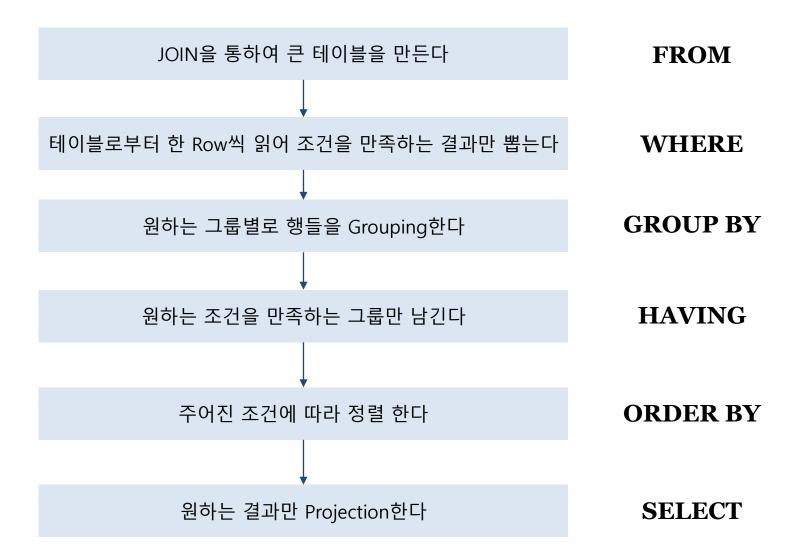
Total all salaries

select sum (*salary*) **from** *instructor*

- above statement ignores null amounts
- result is null if there is no non-null amount 모두 null일시 결과도 null
- All aggregate operations <u>except count(*)</u> ignore tuples with null values on the aggregated attributes
- What if collection has only null values?
 - count returns 0
 - all other aggregates return null



SQL문 실행 개념





SQL 작성법

- ① 최종 출력될 정보에 따라 원하는 컬럼들을 SELECT 절에 추가
- ② 원하는 정보를 가진 테이블들을 FROM 절에 추가
- 😘 WHERE절에 알맞은 Join 조건 추가
- ④ WHERE절에 알맞은 검색 조건 추가
- ⑤ 필요에 따라 GROUP BY, HAVING 등을 통해 Grouping/Filtering
- ⑥ 정렬 조건 ORDER BY에 추가

SELECT [ALL | DISTINCT] 열_리스트
[FROM 테이블_리스트]
[WHERE 조건]
[GROUP BY 열_리스트 [HAVING 조건]]
[ORDER BY 열_리스트 [ASC | DESC]];



NESTED SUBQUERIES



Nested Subqueries

- SQL provides a mechanism for nesting of subqueries.
 A subquery is a select-from-where expression that is nested within another query
- The nesting can be done in the following SQL query

select
$$A_1$$
, A_2 , ..., A_n
from r_1 , r_2 , ..., r_m
where P

as follows:

- $-A_i$ can be replaced by a subquery that generates a single value
- $-r_i$ can be replaced by any valid subquery
- P can be replaced with an expression of the form:

where B is an attribute and <operation> to be defined later



Subqueries in the Select Clause

■ Scalar subquery is the one which is used where a *single* value is expected → select 절에서 함수처럼 사용되는 Query

List all departments along with the number of instructors in each

Runtime error if subquery returns more than one result tuple



Subqueries in the From Clause

- SQL allows a subquery expression to be used in the from clause
 - from절에서 사용되며 임시 공간에 테이블을 생성하여 사용하는
 View와 비슷함 → Inline View라고도 표현
- Find the average instructors' salaries of those departments where the average salary is greater than \$42,000 cf.34page having 전

Note that we do not need to use the having clause



Subqueries in the From Clause

 Another way to write the query, "Find the average instructors' salaries of those departments where the average salary is greater than \$42,000"

```
select dept_name, avg_salary
from (select dept_name, avg (salary)
    from instructor
    group by dept_name) as dept_avg (dept_name, avg_salary)
where avg_salary > 42000;

원래 이름이없던 임시테이블을 이름을 주었음.
```



Subqueries in the Where Clause

- A common use of subqueries is to perform tests:
 - for set membership
 - for set comparisons
 - for set cardinality
- → Where 조건 절에서 주로 비교형태로 사용됨



Set Membership



Find courses offered in Fall 2009 and in Spring 2010

■ Find courses offered in Fall 2009 but not in Spring 2010 집합에선 except연산



Set Membership

■ Name all instructors whose name is neither "Mozart" nor Einstein"

```
select distinct name from instructor where name not in ('Mozart', 'Einstein') +a 'mozart'소문자일 시엔 나온다.(String이기때문에 완벽일치해야됨.)
```

■ Find the total number of (distinct) students who have taken course sections taught by the instructor with ID 10101이 교수가 가르친걸 수강한 이 ID는 학반

```
select count (distinct ID)
from takes
where (course_id, sec_id, semester, year) in

학생의 수를 세는 것이기 때문에
중복을 제외하는 것

(select course_id, sec_id, semester, year
from teaches
where teaches.ID = 10101);
이 아이디는 교수교번
```



Set Comparison – "some" Clause

 Find names of instructors with salary greater than that of some (at least one) instructor in the Biology department

```
select distinct T.name
from instructor as T, instructor as S
where T.salary > S.salary and S.dept_name = 'Biology';
```

Same query using > some clause

```
select name
from instructor
where salary > some (select salary
from instructor
where dept_name = 'Biology');
아무거나 골랐을때 그거보다 작은게 있으면 된다.
(하나라도 만족하면 가능)
```



Definition of "some" Clause

■ F <comp> some $r \Leftrightarrow \exists t \in r$ such that (F <comp> t) Where <comp> can be: <, ≤, >, =, ≠

(5 < some
$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \end{vmatrix}$$
) = true $\begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 6 \end{vmatrix}$
(5 < some $\begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \end{vmatrix}$) = false $\begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \end{vmatrix}$ = true $\begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \end{vmatrix}$ = true (since $0 \neq 5$)
(5 \neq some $\begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \end{vmatrix}$) = true (since $0 \neq 5$)
(= some) \equiv in $\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$ However, (\neq some) \neq not in



Set Comparison – "all" Clause

 Find the names of all instructors whose salary is greater than the salary of all instructors in the Biology department

```
select name
from instructor
where salary > all (select salary
from instructor
where dept_name = 'Biology');
모든 즉 그집합에선 이조건을 모두 다 만족해야한다.
```



Definition of "all" Clause

• F <comp> **all** $r \Leftrightarrow \forall t \in r$ (F <comp> t)

$$(5 < \mathbf{all} \quad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{array}) = \text{false}$$

$$(5 < \mathbf{all} \quad \begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 10 \end{array}) = \text{true}$$

$$(5 = \mathbf{all} \quad \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 5 \end{array}) = \text{false}$$

$$(5 \neq \mathbf{all} \quad \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 6 \end{array}) = \text{true (since } 5 \neq 4 \text{ and } 5 \neq 6)$$

$$(\neq \mathbf{all}) \equiv \mathbf{not in} \quad \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 6 \end{array}$$
However, $(= \mathbf{all}) \neq \mathbf{in}$



Test for Empty Relations

- The exists construct returns the value true if the argument subquery is nonempty
- **exists** $r \Leftrightarrow r \neq \emptyset$ 존재하냐? 즉 공집합이 아닌 것
- **not exists** $r \Leftrightarrow r = \emptyset$ 존재하지않냐 = 즉 공집합이냐



Use of "exists" Clause

 Yet another way of specifying the query "Find all courses taught in both the Fall 2009 semester and in the Spring 2010 semester"

- Correlation name variable S in the outer query
- Correlated subquery the inner query



Use of "not exists" Clause

■ Find all students who have taken *all* courses offered in the Biology department 생물학과 모든 교과목 수강한 학생들

```
চivision 연산자통해서 계산한 바있음.

select distinct S.ID, S.name
from student as S

where not exists ( (select course_id
from course

where dept_name = 'Biology')
except (처집합(-))
(select T.course_id
from takes as T
where S.ID = T.ID));
S.ID가 다 수강한 강좌번호
```

- first nested/query lists all courses offered in Biology
- second nested query lists all courses a particular student took
- Note that $X Y = \emptyset \iff X \subseteq Y$



Test for Absence of Duplicate Tuples X



- The unique construct tests whether a subquery has any duplicate tuples in its result
- The **unique** construct evaluates to "true" if a given subquery contains no duplicates
- Find all courses that were offered at most once in 2009

```
select T.course id
from course as T
where unique (select R.course_id
                    from section as R
                    where T.course_id = R.course_id
                             and R.year = 2009;
```

이제 안씀 참고만 하기



With Clause

- The with clause provides a way of defining a temporary relation whose definition is available only to the query in which the with clause occurs
- Find all departments with the maximum budget

with max_budget (value) as
 (select max(budget)
 from department)
select department.dept_name
from department, max_budget
where department.budget = max_budget.value,



MODIFICATION OF THE DATABASE



Modification of the Database

Deletion of tuples from a given relation

Insertion of new tuples into a given relation

추가

Updating of values in some tuples in a given relation

업데이트



Modification of the Database

- 종류
 - Add new row(s) 한줄추가
 - INSERT INTO 테이블이름 [(컬럼리스트)] VALUES (값리스트);
 - Modify existing rows 변경하기
 - UPDATE 테이블이름 SET 변경내용 [WHERE 조건];
 - Remove existing rows 삭제하기
 - DELETE FROM 테이블이름 [WHERE 조건];
- **트랜잭션**의 대상
 - 트랜잭션은 DML의 집합으로 이루어짐



Deletion

- 조건을 만족하는 레코드 삭제
 - 이름이 'SCOTT'인 사원 삭제

```
DELETE FROM emp WHERE ename = SCOTT';
```

- 조건이 없으면 모든 레코드 삭제 (주의!)
 - 모든 직원 정보 삭제

```
DELETE FROM emp;
```

- Subquery를 이용한 DELETE
 - 'SALES'부서의 직원 모두 삭제

```
DELETE FROM emp WHERE deptno =
    (SELECT deptno FROM dept WHERE dname = 'SALES');
```

부서번호를 모르므로 한번더 조건건다.



Deletion

Delete all instructors

```
delete from instructor;
```

- Delete all instructors from the Finance department delete from instructor where dept_name = 'Finance';
- Delete all tuples in the *instructor* relation for those instructors associated with a department located in the Watson building

```
delete from instructor
where dept_name in (select dept_name
from department
where building = 'Watson');
```



Deletion

 Delete all instructors whose salary is less than the average salary of instructors

```
둘이 같아 하나씩 삭제될수록 테이블도 똑같이 삭제되어 평균값이 계속 바뀐다.

where salary < (select avg (salary)
from instructor);
```

- Problem: as we delete tuples from instructor, the average salary changes!
- Solution used in SQL:
 - 1. First, compute avg (salary) and find all tuples to delete
 - Next, delete all tuples found above (without recomputing avg or retesting the tuples)



Insertion

- 묵시적 방법: 컬럼 이름/순서 지정하지 않음
 - <u>테이블 생성시 정의한 순서</u>에 따라 값 지정즉 순서에 맞게 처음에 맞춰 지정해줄 것 하나도 빼먹으면 안됨.

```
INSERT INTO dept VALUES (777, 'MARKETING', NULL);
```

dept테이블의 컬럼은 deptno, dname, contry 순서다.



- 명시적 방법: 컬럼 이름 명시적 사용
 - 지정되지 않은 컬럼 NULL 자동 입력

```
INSERT INTO dept(dname, deptno)
    VALUES ('MARKETING', 777);
```

- Subquery 이용: 타 테이블로부터 데이터 복사
 - 테이블은 이미 존재하여야 함

```
INSERT INTO deptusa
SELECT deptno, dname FROM dept WHERE country = 'USA';
```

- 참고: CREATE TABLE AS SELECT는 없는 테이블을 생성 & 데이터 복사



Insertion

■ Add a new tuple to *course* 목시적 insert into *course* values ('CS-437', 'Database Systems', 'Comp. Sci.', 4);

or equivalently দুন্ব

```
insert into course (course_id, title, dept_name, credits)
  values ('CS-437', 'Database Systems', 'Comp. Sci.', 4);
```

Add a new tuple to student with tot_creds set to null insert into student values ('3003', 'Green', 'Finance', null);



Insertion

- Add all instructors to the student relation with tot_creds set to 0 insert into student select ID, name, dept_name, 0 from instructor
- The select from where statement is evaluated *fully* before any of its results are inserted into the relation!

```
Otherwise queries like
```

```
insert into table1 select * from table1
```

would cause problem (might insert infinite number of tuples)



Updates

- 조건을 만족하는 레코드를 변경
 - 10번 부서원의 월급 100 인상 & 수수료 0으로 변경

```
UPDATE emp SET sal = sal + 100, comm = 0
WHERE deptno = 10;
```

- WHERE 절이 생략되면 모든 레코드에 적용
 - 모든 직원의 월급 10% 인상

```
UPDATE emp SET sal = sal * 1.1;
```

- Subquery를 이용한 변경
 - 담당업무가 'SCOTT'과 같은 사람들의 월급을 부서 최고액으로 변경

```
UPDATE emp SET sal = (SELECT MAX(sal) FROM emp)
WHERE job = (SELECT job FROM emp WHERE ename='SCOTT');
```



Updates

- Increase salaries of instructors whose salary is over \$100,000 by 3%, and all others by a 5%
 - write two update statements:

```
update instructor
set salary = salary * 1.03
where salary > 100000;
update instructor
set salary = salary * 1.05
where salary <= 100000;</pre>
```

이 예시의 경우 순서바꿀시 안되는 예로 100000일때 아래 5프로를 먼저쓰면 5프로오른상태에서 또 3프로 오를 것이다.

- the *order* is important! ਦੁਮੁਤਰ!!
- can be done better using the case statement



Updates

```
update instructor
set salary = case
    when salary <= 100000 then salary * 1.05
    else salary * 1.03
    end</pre>
```



- 데이터 입력, 수정 시 자주 사용되는 Pseudo 컬럼
 - USFR: Current user name
 - SYSDATE: Current date and time 현재시간
 - ROWID: Location information of rows

```
INSERT INTO emp(eno, hiredate) VALUES (200, SYSDATE);
```

DEFAULT: default값이 정의된 컬럼에 기본값을 입력할 경우 사용할 수 있음 처음에 create시 default정의가능(null 초기값이 아닌 default값으로 가능하다는 말)

```
INSERT INTO book VALUES (200, 'Gems', DEFAULT);
```

- DELETE와 TRUNCATE의 차이점
 - Delete는 Rollback 가능하나, 대량의 log 등을 유발하므로 Truncate보다 느림

cf. ddl은 undo(되돌리기)가 안된다. 즉 로그 안남김

- 모든 DML문은 Integrity Constraint를 어길 경우 에러 발생!

 - 1. drop table book; ->DDL / 시그마 날리고 내용도 날림 2. truncate table book; ->DDL / 내용만 날리기(시그마있음) 3. delete from book; -> DML / 내용만 날리기 (시그마있음)



THE END

