



where e.manager\_id = m.employee\_id and e.salary >= m.salary;

F.

```
select e.first_name, e.employee_id, m.first_name, m.employee_id
from employees e, employees m
where e.manager_id = m.employee_id and e.department_id != m.department_id;
```

G.

(1)

```
select last_name, first_name, salary, department_id
from employees e1 natural join (select e2.department_id, avg(e2.salary) AS avg_salary
                                from employees e2
                                group by department_id) e3
where e3.avg_salary < e1.salary;
```

```
SQL> select last_name, first_name, salary, department_id
2   from employees e1 natural join (select e2.department_id, avg(e2.salary) AS avg_salary
3                                   from employees e2
4                                   group by department_id) e3
5  where e3.avg_salary < e1.salary;
```

- result

LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	SALARY	DEPARTMENT_ID
King	Steven	24000	90
Hunold	Alexander	9000	60
Ernst	Bruce	6000	60
Greenberg	Nancy	12008	100
Faviet	Daniel	9000	100
Raphaely	Den	11000	30
Weiss	Matthew	8000	50
Fripp	Adam	8200	50
Kaufling	Payam	7900	50
Vollman	Shanta	6500	50
Mourgos	Kevin	5800	50
LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	SALARY	DEPARTMENT_ID
Ladwig	Penske	3600	50
Rajs	Trenna	3500	50
Russell	John	14000	80
Partners	Karen	13500	80
Errazuriz	Alberto	12000	80
Cambrault	Gerald	11000	80
Zlotkey	Eleni	10500	80
Tucker	Peter	10000	80
Bernstein	David	9500	80
Hall	Peter	9000	80
King	Janette	10000	80
LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	SALARY	DEPARTMENT_ID
Sully	Patrick	9500	80
McEwen	Allan	9000	80
Vishney	Clara	10500	80
Greene	Danielle	9500	80
Ozer	Lisa	11500	80
Bloom	Harrison	10000	80
Fox	Taylor	9600	80
Abel	Ellen	11000	80
Sarchand	Nandita	4200	50
Bull	Alexis	4100	50
Chung	Kelly	3800	50
LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	SALARY	DEPARTMENT_ID
Dilly	Jennifer	3600	50
Bell	Sarah	4000	50
Everett	Britney	3900	50
Hartstein	Michael	13000	20
Higgins	Shelley	12008	110

38 행이 선택되었습니다.

(2)

```
select last_name, first_name, salary, department_id
from employees e1
where e1.salary > (select avg(e2.salary)
                   from employees e2
                   where e1.department_id = e2.department_id);
```

```
SQL> select last_name, first_name, salary, department_id
2   from employees e1
3   where e1.salary > (select avg(e2.salary)
4                      from employees e2
5                      where e1.department_id = e2.department_id);
```

- result

LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	SALARY	DEPARTMENT_ID
King	Steven	24000	90
Hunold	Alexander	9000	60
Ernst	Bruce	6000	60
Greenberg	Nancy	12008	100
Faviet	Daniel	9000	100
Raphaely	Den	11000	30
Weiss	Matthew	8000	50
Fripp	Adam	8200	50
Kaufling	Payam	7900	50
Vollman	Shanta	6500	50
Mourgos	Kevin	5800	50
LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	SALARY	DEPARTMENT_ID
Ladwig	Renske	3600	50
Rajs	Trenna	3500	50
Russell	John	14000	80
Partners	Karen	13500	80
Errazuriz	Alberto	12000	80
Cambrault	Gerald	11000	80
Zlotkey	Eleni	10500	80
Tucker	Peter	10000	80
Bernstein	David	9500	80
Hall	Peter	9000	80
King	Janette	10000	80
LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	SALARY	DEPARTMENT_ID
Sully	Patrick	9500	80
McEwen	Allan	9000	80
Vishney	Clara	10500	80
Greene	Danielle	9500	80
Ozer	Lisa	11500	80
Bloom	Harrison	10000	80
Fox	Taylor	9600	80
Abel	Ellen	11000	80
Sarchand	Nandita	4200	50
Bull	Alexis	4100	50
Chung	Kelly	3800	50
LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	SALARY	DEPARTMENT_ID
Dilly	Jennifer	3600	50
Bell	Sarah	4000	50
Everett	Britney	3900	50
Hartstein	Michael	13000	20
Higgins	Shelley	12008	110

38 행이 선택되었습니다.

(3)

```
select last_name, first_name, salary, department_id
```

```

from (select last_name, first_name, salary, department_id,
        avg(salary) over(partition by department_id) as avg_sal
      from employees) e
where e.avg_sal < e.salary;

```

```

SQL> select last_name, first_name, salary, department_id
2  from (select last_name, first_name, salary, department_id,
3        avg(salary) over(partition by department_id) as avg_sal
4        from employees) e
5  where e.avg_sal < e.salary;

```

- result

LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	SALARY	DEPARTMENT_ID
Hartstein	Michael	13000	20
Raphaely	Den	11000	30
Weiss	Matthew	8000	50
Fripp	Adam	8200	50
Kaufling	Payam	7900	50
Vollman	Shanta	8500	50
Mourgos	Kevin	5800	50
Ladwig	Penske	3600	50
Rais	Trenna	3500	50
Sarchand	Nandita	4200	50
Bull	Alexis	4100	50
LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	SALARY	DEPARTMENT_ID
Chung	Kelly	3800	50
Dilly	Jennifer	3600	50
Bell	Sarah	4000	50
Everett	Britney	3900	50
Hunold	Alexander	9000	60
Ernst	Bruce	6000	60
Russell	John	14000	80
Partners	Karen	13500	80
Errazuriz	Alberto	12000	80
Cambrault	Gerald	11000	80
Zlotkey	Eleni	10500	80
LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	SALARY	DEPARTMENT_ID
Tucker	Peter	10000	80
Bernstein	David	9500	80
Hall	Peter	9000	80
King	Janette	10000	80
Sully	Patrick	9500	80
McEwen	Allan	9000	80
Vishney	Clara	10500	80
Greene	Danielle	9500	80
Ozer	Lisa	11500	80
Bloom	Harrison	10000	80
Fox	Taylor	9600	80
LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	SALARY	DEPARTMENT_ID
Abel	Ellen	11000	80
King	Steven	24000	90
Greenberg	Nancy	12008	100
Faviet	Daniel	9000	100
Higgins	Shelley	12008	110

38 행이 선택되었습니다.

H.

```

select department_name, salary as payroll
from (select d.department_name, sum(e.salary) as salary, rank() over(order by sum(e.salary) asc) as rank
      from departments d, employees e
      where d.department_id = e.department_id
      group by d.department_name)

```

where rank <= 1;

```
SQL> select department_name, salary as payroll
  2 from (select d.department_name, sum(e.salary) as salary, rank() over(order by sum(e.salary) asc) as rank
  3       from departments d, employees e
  4       where d.department_id = e.department_id
  5       group by d.department_name)
  6 where rank <= 1;
```

DEPARTMENT_NAME	PAYROLL
Administration	4400

I.

```
select department_name, salary_average
from (select d.department_name, avg(e.salary) as salary_average
      from employees e, departments d
      where e.department_id = d.department_id
      group by d.department_name)
where salary_average > (select avg(e.salary)
                        from employees e, departments d
                        where e.department_id = d.department_id and
d.department_name = 'IT');
```

```
SQL> select department_name, salary_average
  2 from (select d.department_name, avg(e.salary) as salary_average
  3       from employees e, departments d
  4       where e.department_id = d.department_id
  5       group by d.department_name)
  6 where salary_average > (select avg(e.salary)
  7                          from employees e, departments d
  8                          where e.department_id = d.department_id and d.department_name = 'IT');
```

DEPARTMENT_NAME	SALARY_AVERAGE
Sales	8955.88235
Marketing	9500
Executive	19333.3333
Finance	8601.33333
Public Relations	10000
Human Resources	6500
Accounting	10154

J.

```
select d.department_name, l.city, c.country_name, r.region_name, count(*) as count
from employees e, departments d, locations l, countries c, regions r
where l.location_id = d.location_id and d.department_id = e.department_id and
c.country_id = l.country_id and r.region_id = c.region_id
group by rollup(d.department_name, l.city, c.country_name, r.region_name);
```

```
SQL> select d.department_name, l.city, c.country_name, r.region_name, count(*) as count
  2 from employees e, departments d, locations l, countries c, regions r
  3 where l.location_id = d.location_id and d.department_id = e.department_id and c.country_id = l.country_id and r.region_id = c.region_id
  4 group by rollup(d.department_name, l.city, c.country_name, r.region_name);
```

-result

DEPARTMENT_NAME	COUNT	CITY	COUNTRY_NAME	REGION_NAME
IT	5	Southlake	United States of America	Americas
IT	5	Southlake	United States of America	Americas
IT	5	Southlake	United States of America	Americas
IT	5	Southlake	United States of America	Americas
Sales	34	Oxford	United Kingdom	Europe
Sales	34	Oxford	United Kingdom	Europe
Sales	34	Oxford	United Kingdom	Europe
Sales	34	Oxford	United Kingdom	Europe
Finance	6	Seattle	United States of America	Americas
Finance	6	Seattle	United States of America	Americas
Finance	6	Seattle	United States of America	Americas
DEPARTMENT_NAME	COUNT	CITY	COUNTRY_NAME	REGION_NAME
Finance	6	Seattle	United States of America	Americas
Shipping	45	South San Francisco	United States of America	Americas
Shipping	45	South San Francisco	United States of America	Americas
Shipping	45	South San Francisco	United States of America	Americas
Shipping	45	South San Francisco	United States of America	Americas
Executive	3	Seattle	United States of America	Americas
Executive	3	Seattle	United States of America	Americas
Executive	3	Seattle	United States of America	Americas
Executive	3	Seattle	United States of America	Americas
Marketing	2	Toronto	Canada	Americas
Marketing	2	Toronto	Canada	Americas

DEPARTMENT_NAME	COUNT	CITY	COUNTRY_NAME	REGION_NAME
Marketing	2	Toronto	Canada	Americas
Marketing	2	Toronto	Canada	Americas
Accounting	2	Seattle	United States of America	Americas
Accounting	2	Seattle	United States of America	Americas
Accounting	2	Seattle	United States of America	Americas
Accounting	2	Seattle	United States of America	Americas
Purchasing	6	Seattle	United States of America	Americas
Purchasing	6	Seattle	United States of America	Americas
Purchasing	6	Seattle	United States of America	Americas
Purchasing	6	Seattle	United States of America	Americas
Administration	1	Seattle	United States of America	Americas
DEPARTMENT_NAME	COUNT	CITY	COUNTRY_NAME	REGION_NAME
Administration	1	Seattle	United States of America	Americas
Administration	1	Seattle	United States of America	Americas
Administration	1	Seattle	United States of America	Americas
Human Resources	1	London	United Kingdom	Europe
Human Resources	1	London	United Kingdom	Europe
Human Resources	1	London	United Kingdom	Europe
Human Resources	1	London	United Kingdom	Europe
Public Relations	1	Munich	Germany	Europe
Public Relations	1	Munich	Germany	Europe
Public Relations	1	Munich	Germany	Europe
Public Relations	1	Munich	Germany	Europe
DEPARTMENT_NAME	COUNT	CITY	COUNTRY_NAME	REGION_NAME
	106			

K.

```

select e.last_name, e.first_name
from employees e
where e.employee_id in (select h1.employee_id
                        from job_history h1
                        where not exists(select j.job_id
                                        from jobs j
                                        where j.job_id like 'SA%' and not
exists(select *
        from job_history h2
        where (h2.employee_id = h1.employee_id) and (h2.job_id = j.job_id)))));

```

```

SQL> select e.last_name, e.first_name
2  from employees e
3  where e.employee_id in (select h1.employee_id
4                        from job_history h1
5                        where not exists(select j.job_id
6                                      from jobs j
7                                      where j.job_id like 'SA%' and not exists(select *
8                                                                    from job_history h2
9                                                                    where (h2.employee_id = h1.employee_id) and (h2.job_id = j.job_id)))));

```

LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME
Taylor	Jonathon

2.

왼쪽의 쿼리문은 p와 r1테이블을 cross product시킨 후, p의 a1 column의 값이 r1의 a1 column과 같은 것을 selection하고, p와 r2테이블을 cross product시킨 후, p의 a1 column의 값이 r2의 a1 column이 같은 것들을 selection한 값들을 합치고 중복을 제거한 것이다.

오른쪽의 쿼리문은 p와 r1, r2테이블을 전부 cross product를 시킨 후, 그 중에서 p의 a1 column과 r1의 a1의 column이 같거나 p의 a1 column과 r2의 a1의 column이 같은 것을 selection한 것이다.

만약 a1이라는 값이 1,2,3...n의 값을 갖는다고 가정해보자. 그리고 그 값들은 p테이블에서 각각  $P_1, P_2, P_3 \dots P_n$ 의 개수를 가지고, r1테이블에서  $A_1, A_2, A_3 \dots A_n$ 의 개수를 가지고, r2테이블에서는  $B_1, B_2, B_3 \dots B_n$ 의 개수를 가진다고 가정해보자.

그렇다면 왼쪽 쿼리문은 중복이 허용되지 않으므로 만약 1의 값이 p테이블에 있고, r1테이블에 있거나 r2테이블에 존재하면 1개의 값을 가지게 된다.

반면 오른쪽 쿼리문에서는 1의 값은

$P_1(A_1(B_1 + B_2 + \dots + B_n) + B_1(A_1 + A_2 + \dots + A_n) - A_1B_1)$ 번이 나오는데

$P_1A_1(B_1 + B_2 + \dots + B_n)$ 은 p.a1 = r1.a1에서 만들어진 개수이고

$P_2B_1(A_1 + A_2 + \dots + A_n)$ 은 p.a1 = r2.a1에서 만들어진 개수이다.

또한  $-P_1A_1B_1$ 는 위 두 값에서 겹치는 것을 빼준 경우의 수가 된다.

정리하면 왼쪽 쿼리문에서는 j의 값이 p테이블에 있고, r1테이블에 있거나 r2테이블에 존재하면 1번 등장하고, 오른쪽 쿼리문에서는 j값이  $P_j(A_j(B_1 + B_2 + \dots + B_n) + B_j(A_1 + A_2 + \dots + A_n) - A_jB_j)$ 번 등장하게 된다. 그러므로 두 쿼리문이 의미하는 바는 다르다고 할 수 있다.