```
데이터베이스 Lab4(Displaying data from multiple tables)
1.
SELECT e.last name, d.department id, d.department name
FROM employees e NATURAL JOIN departments d;
//Natural join
SELECT e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_name
FROM employees e INNER JOIN departments d
ON e.department id = d.department id
SELECT DISTINCT e.job id, d.location id
FROM employees e NATURAL JOIN departments d
WHERE d.department_id = 80;
//Natural join
SELECT distinct e.job id, d.location id
        employees e INNER JOIN departments d
ON e.department_id = 80;
3.
SELECT e.last_name, d.department_name, d.location_id, l.city
FROM employees e, departments d, location I
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id
AND d.location id = l.location id
AND e.commission pct IS NOT NULL;
// 세개의 테이블 조인할때 이런방법밖에 없을까(아마)
4.
SELECT e.last_name, d.department_name
FROM employees e NATURAL JOIN departments d
WHERE e.last name LIKE '%a%';
5. ***어려움
SELECT e.last name, e.jod id, d.department id, d.department name
FROM (employees e INNER JOIN departments d ON (e.department id = d.department id)) INNER JOIN locations
I ON(d.location id = l.location id)
WHERE I.city = 'Toronto';
// 세개 테이블 조인 (JOIN, ON 키워드 사용)
6.
```

SELECT worker.last\_name as "Employee", worker.employee\_id as "Emp#", manager.last\_name as "Manager",

manager.employee id as "Mgr#"

//LEFT OUTER JOIN

ON worker.manager\_id = worker.employee\_id;

FROM employees worker LEFT OUTER JOIN employees manager

```
7. ***
```

SELECT emp.department\_id as "DEPARTMENT", emp.last\_name as "EMPLOYEE", col.last\_name as "COLLEAGUE" FROM employees emp INNER JOIN employees col ON emp.department\_id = col.department\_id WHERE emp.employee\_id <> col.employee\_id ORDER BY emp.department, emp.employee, col.colleague ASC;

## 8. \*\*\*

## 9.

SELECT e1.last\_name, e1.hire\_date, e2.last\_name, e2.hire\_date FROM employees e1 LEFT OUTER JOIN employees e2 ON e1.manager\_id = e2.employee\_id WHERE e1.hire\_date < e2.hire\_date;