database-9

태그 날짜 @2023년 6월 13일

select 결과를 그룹지어서 보고 싶거나, 정렬해서 보고싶거나, 통계를 내서 보고 싶을 때 사용할 수 있는 문법을 설명

내용

- ORDER BY 로 정렬해서 select하기
- aggregate function으로 통계 결과 뽑기
- GROUP BY로 그룹화 하기
- HAVING 키워드로 그룹 필터링 하기

order by

- 조회 결과를 특정 attribute(s) 기준으로 정렬하여 가져오고 싶을 때 사용
- default 정렬 방식은 오름차순이다.
- 오름차순 정렬은 ASC, 내림차순 정렬은 DESC로 표기한다.

임직원들의 정보를 연봉 순서대로 정렬해서 알고 싶다.

SELECT * FROM employee ORDER BY salary;

+	+		+-			+		- +	
1	id	name	Τ		sal	ary	dept_id	1	
+	+		+-					- +	
1	3	JENNY	Τ		500	00000	1003	1	
1	8	JOHN	Τ		650	00000	1003	-	
1	14	SAM	1	•••	700	00000	1003	1	
1	11	SUZANNE	1		750	00000	1005	1	
1	7	MINA	1	•••	800	00000	1004	1	
1			1	•••		. [1	
1	13	JISUNG	1	•••	900	00000	1005	1	
1	1	MESSI	Τ	•••	1000	00000	1003	1	
1	4	BROWN	Τ	•••	1200	00000	1001	1	
1	5	DINGYO	Ī		1200	00000	1003	1	
1	6	JULIA	١	-	1200	00000	1002	1	
1	16	MUSK	١		1500	00000	NULL		
+ +									

SELECT * FROM employee ORDER BY salary DESC;

+		+-		+-		+		+-		- +
1	id	1	name	1	•••	1	salary	1	dept_id	-1
+		+-		+-		+		+-		+
1	16	1	MUSK	1		1	150000000	1	NULL	
1	4	1	BROWN	Τ		Ī	120000000	1	1001	1
1	5	1	DINGYO	Τ		1	120000000	1	1003	\perp
1	6	1	JULIA	1		1	120000000	1	1002	1
1	1	1	MESSI	1		1	100000000	1	1003	1
1	13	Τ	JISUNG	Τ		Ī	90000000	1	1005	1
1		Τ		Ī		1		1		1
1	7	Ť.	MINA	T	•••	Ī	80000000	1	1004	1
1	11	Ĺ	SUZANNE	Ť	•••	1	75000000	T	1005	1
1_	14	Ī	SAM	Ī	•••	1	70000000	1_	1003	I.
Ī	8	Ī	JOHN	1	•••	1	65000000	1	1003	1
1	3	Ī	JENNY	1		1	50000000	1	1003	1
++										

SELECT * FROM employee ORDER BY dept_id ASC, salary DESC;

+		+		- +-		+		+-	dent th	+
I	id		name	!	•••	1	salary	1	dept_id	'
+		+		- +-		+	45000000	+-		+
	16	1	MUSK	- 1	•••	1	150000000	Т	NULL	ı
1	15	1	SIMON	- 1	•••	1	100000000	1	NULL	-1
1	4	1	BROWN	- [1	120000000	T	1001	-1
1	6		JULIA	-1		1	120000000	1	1002	-1
1	9	Ì	HENRY	-1		1	82000000	1	1002	-1
1	5	1	DINGYO	- [1	120000000	1	1003	-1
1	1	\mathbf{I}	MESSI	-1		1	100000000	1	1003	-1
1	10	1	NICOLE	-1		1	90000000	1	1003	-1
1	14	1	SAM	-1		1	70000000	\mathbf{I}	1003	-1
1	8	\mathbf{I}	JOHN	-1		1	65000000	Ι	1003	-1
1	3	Ī	JENNY			1	50000000	Ī	1003	-
1		Ī		Ī		1		Ī		-1
+		+		- +-		+		+-		+

aggregate function

- 여러 tuple들의 정보를 요약해서 하나의 값으로 추출하는 함수
- 대표적으로 count, sum max, min, avg 함수가 있다.
- (주로) 관심있는 attribute에 사용된다. ex) avg(salary) max(birth_date)
- null 값들은 제외하고 요약값을 추출

```
임직원 수를 알고 싶다.

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM employee;
16
(*) : 튜블의 수를 의미

SELECT COUNT(position) FROM employee;
16
같은 결과 출력

SELECT COUNT(dept_id) FROM employee;
14
dept_id가 null인 경우가 있다.
null은 count를 하지 않는다.
```

```
프로젝트 2002에 참여한 임직원 수와 최대 연봉과 최소 연봉과 평균 연봉을 알고 싶다.

SELECT COUNT(*), MAX(salary), MIN(salary), AVG(salary)
FROM works_on W JOIN employee E ON W.empl_id = E.id
WHERE W.proj_id = 2002;
```

```
+ --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + --- + ---
```

GROUP BY

```
SELECT W.proj_id, COUNT(*), MAX(salary), MIN(salary), AVG(salary)
FROM works_on W JOIN employee E ON W.empl_id = E.id
GROUP BY W.proj_id;
```

- 관심있는 attribute(s) 기준으로 그룹을 나눠서 그룹별로 aggregate function을 적용하고 싶을 때 사용
- grouping attribute(s) : 그룹을 나누는 기준이 되는 attribute(s)
- grouping attribute(s)에 null 값이 있을 때는 null 값을 가지는 tuple끼리 묶인다.

HAVING : 결과를 기준으로 어떤 조건을 걸고 싶을때 사용

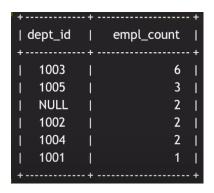
프로젝트 참여 인원이 7명 이상인 프로젝트 들에 대해서 각 프로젝트에 참여한 임직원 수와 최 대 연봉과 최소 연봉과 평균 연봉을 알고 싶다.

```
SELECT W.proj_id, COUNT(*), MAX(salary), MIN(salary), AVG(salary)
FROM works_on W JOIN employee E ON W.empl_id = E.id
GROUP BY W.proj_id
HAVING COUNT(*) >= 7;
```

- GROUP BY 와 함께 사용한다.
- aggregate function 의 결과값을 바탕으로 그룹을 필터링하고 하고 싶을 때 사용
- HAVING 절에 명시된 조건을 만족하는 그룹만 결과에 포함된다.

```
각 부서별 인원수를 인원 수가 많은 순서대로 정렬해서 알고 싶다.

SELECT dept_id, COUNT(*) AS empl_count FROM employee
GROUP BY dept_id
ORDER BY empl_count DESC;
```



SELECT

- SELECT attribute(s) or aggregate function(s)
- 1. FROM table(s)
- 2. [WHERE condition(s)]
- 3. [GROUP BY group attribute(s)]
- 4. [HAVING group condition(s)]
- 5. [ORDER BY attribute(s)]
- select 쿼리에서 각 절(phrase)의 실행 순서는 개념적인 순서이다.
- select 쿼리의 실제 실행 순서는 각 RDBMS에서 어떻게 구현했는지에 따라 다르다.