SINGLE COLUMN, MULTIPLE ROW RETURN SUBQUERY

① SELECT ENAME,JOB FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO = 10,30; // ??
② SELECT ENAME,JOB FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO IN (10,30); // Multiple Rows

// 3명 이상 근무 하는 부서의 정보
③ SELECT DNAME,LOC FROM DEPT
WHERE DEPTNO = (SELECT DEPTNO FROM EMP GROUP BY DEPTNO HAVING COUNT(*) > 3);

MULTIPLE COLUMN, MULTIPLE ROW RETURN

④ SELECT DEPTNO,JOB,ENAME,SAL FROM EMP
WHERE (DEPTNO,JOB) IN (SELECT DEPTNO,JOB FROM EMP
GROUP BY DEPTNO,JOB HAVING AVG(SAL) > 2000);

Scalar Subquery

[장점] 편리성
[질문] 반복되는 실행을 하는가? 실행횟수 // 입/출력값 , Query Execution Cache , hashing

⑤ SELECT DEPTNO,ENAME,JOB,SAL,
(SELECT ROUND(AVG(SAL),0) FROM EMP S WHERE S.JOB=M.JOB) AS JOB_AVG_SAL
FROM EMP M
ORDER BY JOB;

CORRELATED SUBQUERY(상관서브쿼리)

[주의] Subquery는 Mainquery의 컬럼을 참조할수 있지만 Mainquery는 Subquery의 컬럼을 참조할수 없다
[질문] Mainquery에서 Subquery의 컬럼을 참조 하려면 → ① Join 으로 변환 ② Scalar Subquery

⑥ SELECT DEPTNO,ENAME,JOB,SAL FROM EMP M
WHERE SAL > (SELECT AVG(SAL) AS AVG_SAL FROM EMP WHERE JOB = M.JOB);