



2 . SQL (Structured Query Language)



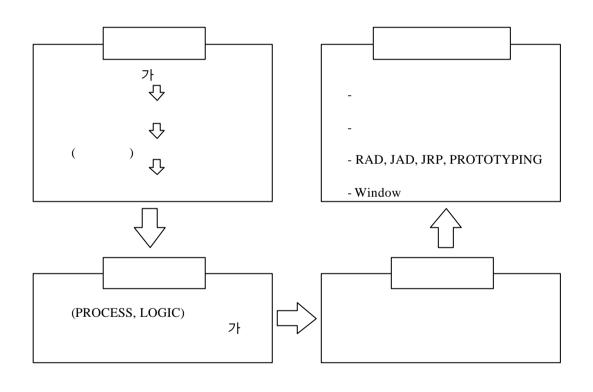


2.

3.4.

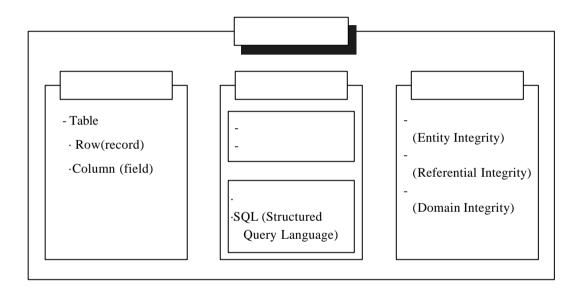


- 1.
- 1.1



```
.( , )
가 , 가
가
Relational Theory (E.F.Codd, C.J.Date)
:
: (Entity, ; ; ; )
(Relationship) .
```

1.3 3



- (Entity)

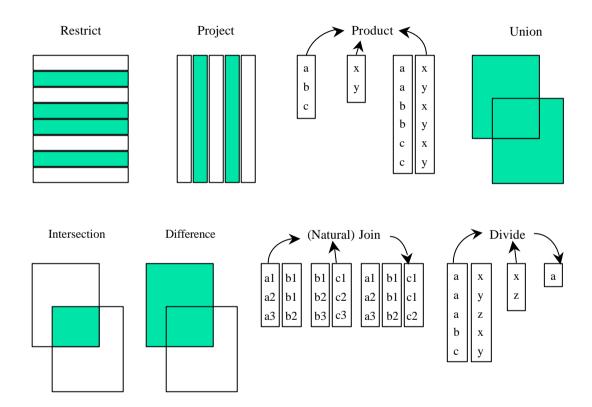
- SQL

-

```
가.
  1)
         (Relation)
                   (Column)
                                        2
        (Row)
  2)
           (Column)
                                        가 (No repeating group)
                            (Column)
                                                    가 (Same domain)
                                                   (Unique identifier)
                            (No hidden meaning by the order)
                            (Ability to retrieve rows in any sequence)
                             가 (Referenced by name not by position)
  3)
    - Base Relation:
                          (View, 가
    - Derived Relation:
```

```
1)
  - SET
              (not one record at a time)
2)
  - Select(or Restrict):
                                             Subset
  - Project:
                  Subset
  - Product :
                                                         (concatenation)
  - Join:
  - Union:
                                                         (Stack)
  - Intersection :
  - Difference :
                                                                                                가
  - Division:
                                     (A)
                                                           (B)
             В
                                     A
3)
  - Insert :
  - Update:
  - Delete :
```

4) (OVERVIEW)

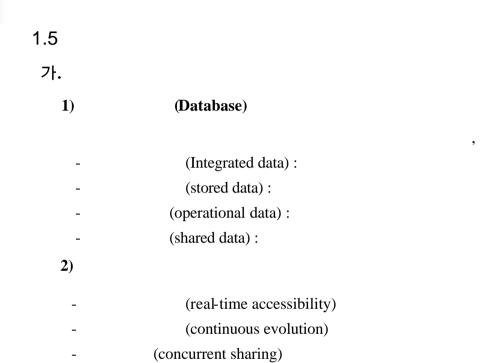


```
가
2)
                        (Entity Integrity Rule)
                Null
                                                    가
                      (Referential Integrity Rule)
             (Foreign Key)가
                                                                  Null
                             가
      (Insert, Update, Delete
                     (Domain Integrity Rule)
                    (Triggering Operation;
                                                                  Operation
```

1.4 , / DB , DB

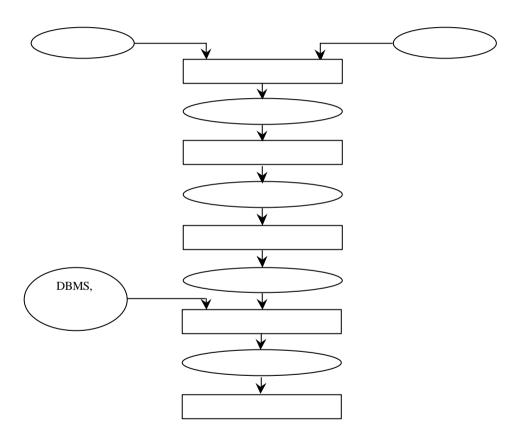
	/ DB	DB
- () - 가 ,	- Pointer 7† - DB - DB Search Record Pointer - (Dynamic) - Data (Independence) , Record Format	- SQL - DBMS7† DB Table - Pointer - Data JOIN - DB Schema 7† 7†

- RDB Pointer가 Table JOIN DB Search - SQL



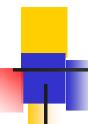


•

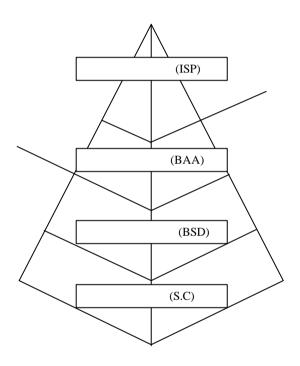




```
- Top - Down
- DB 7 Modeling Document SPEC( )
- Graphic User Interface (Window )
```



가.



Enterprise Modeling

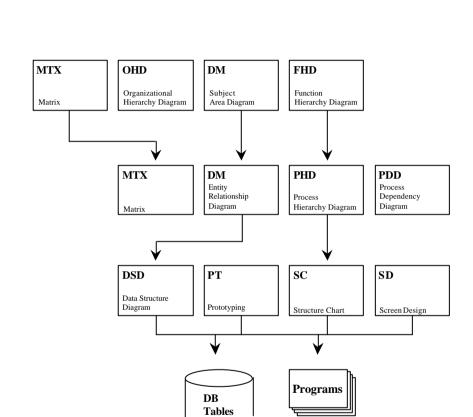
Logical Data Modeling

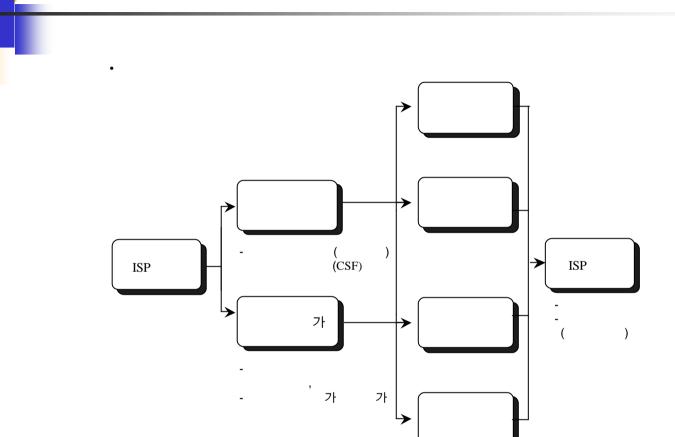
Process Modeling

Transition Design (Database Design)

Information Technology Design

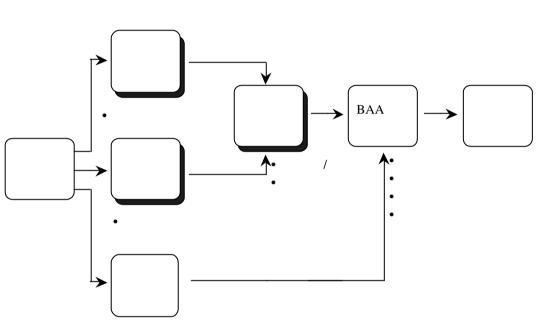
(Application Program Design)

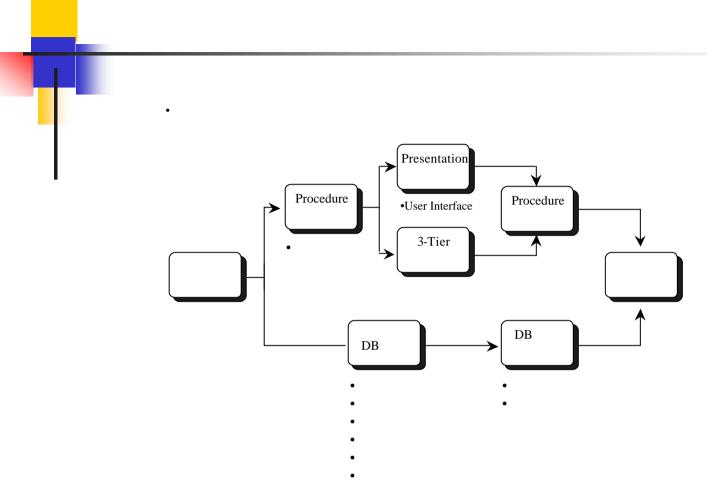






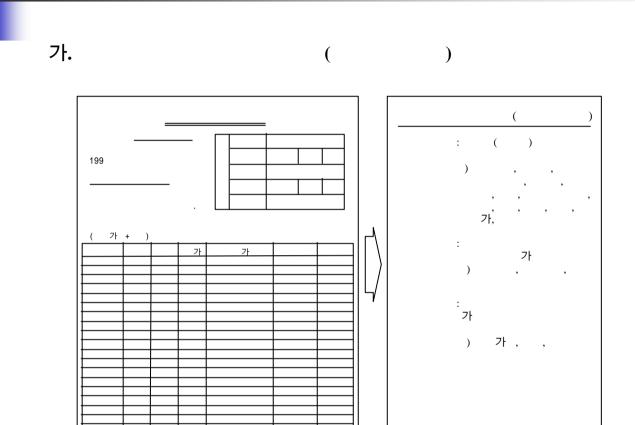


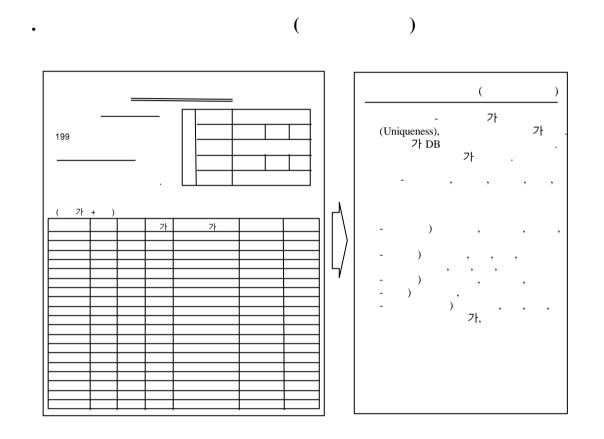




2.3 RDB

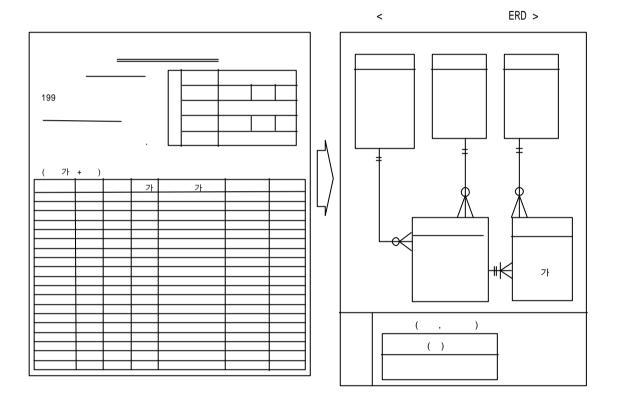
1) Data 2) Data 3) (BAA) (Entity-Relationship Diagram) (Logical ERD) 4) (Physical ERD) (BSD) (Physical ERD) 5) (BRD) (Physical ERD) Table Create 6) (BSD) (Physical ERD) 7) (SC) (Entity) (Attribute) (Entity) (Attribute) Mapping





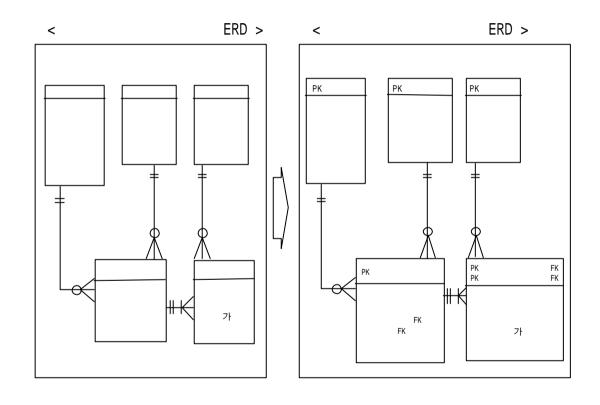


(ERD)

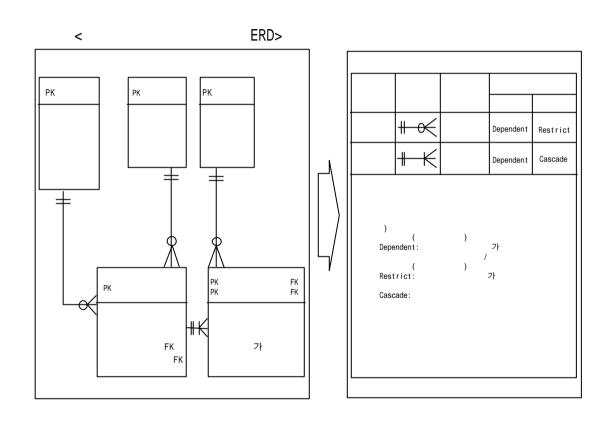


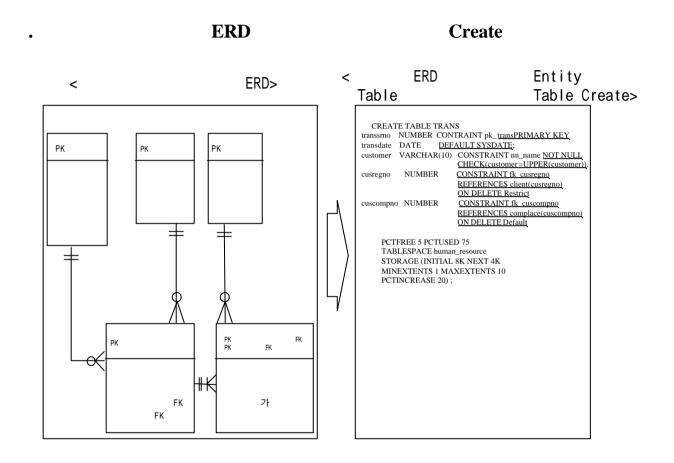






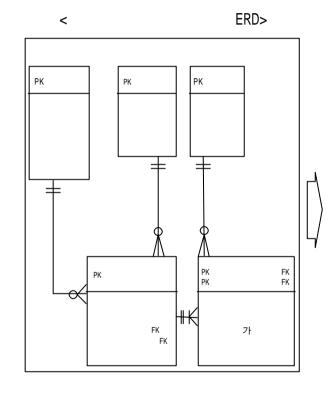
. ERD

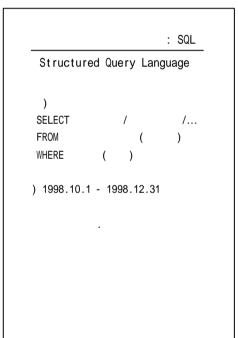


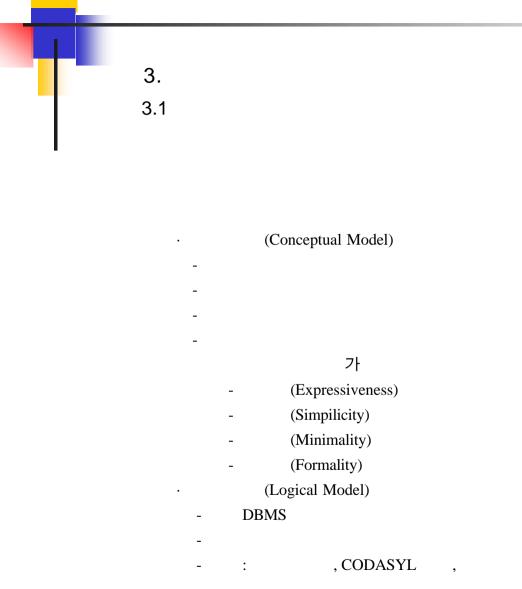




ERD

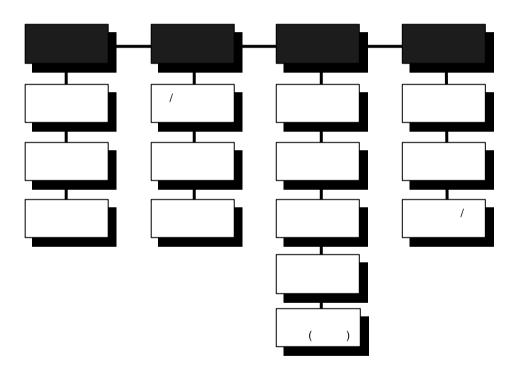








가.



•

1) (Entity)

```
( ( ( , , , , ....), (가 , ,...), ( , , ....))
( ( , , , , ....), ( , ....), ( , , , ....),
( , , , ....))
( ( , , , ....), ( , , , , ....), ( , , , ....),
( , , , , , , ....), ( , , , , ....),
( , , , , , , ....), 가( , , ....),
( , , ....), ( , , , , ....), ( , , ....),
( , , ....),
```

2) (Relationship) (Cardinality) - 1:1, 1:M, M:N - 1 (Optionality) - (,) - 1:0 (Optional), 1:1 (Mandatory) - 1

[James Martin]

-

```
3)
                                   가
                                                               가
                                          (Kernal Entity)
                                                  (Cardinality)
                                           \leq
M
                                                 (Optionality)
                                        ERD
                                                             ERD
                             ERD
```



1) (Primary Identifier)

- 7\
- Subtype Supertype

2) (Foreign Identifier)

가 .

```
3)
               Unique
                         , Not Null
                         'Primary Key'
   - DDL(
                                             가
                                가
   ·Dependent :
                                                               가
                                                                             가
   ·Automatic:
                                                                          가
   ·Nullify:
                                                             가
                                        Null
                                                             가
                                                                          가
   ·Default:
                                            Default Value
                                                          Set.
                                         가
```

 $\cdot Customized:\\$

·No Effect:

·No Effect:

1) (nonkey) " DB file field PK

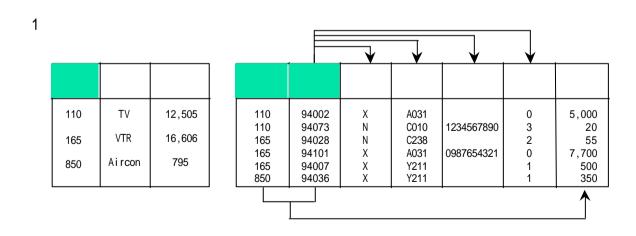


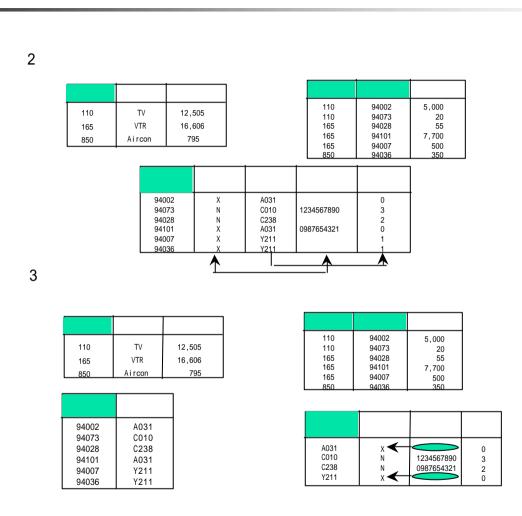
3 - 2 3 - 가

4 - 3 4

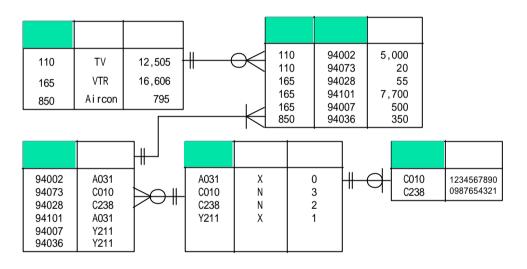
(Normalization)

110	TV	12,505	94002	Х	A031		0	5,000	110
		ŕ	94073	N	C010	1234567890	3	20	110
165	VTR	16,606	94028	N	C238		2	55	165
		·	94101	X	A031	0987654321	0	7,700	165
850	Aircon	795	94007	Х	Y211		1	500	165
			94036	Х	Y211		1	350	850
	•		$\overline{\longleftarrow}$			•			\rightarrow



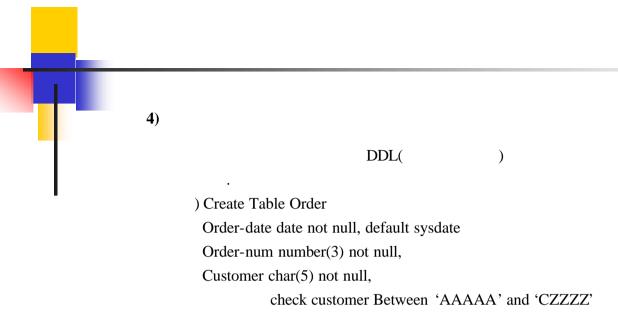






Subset

		(n,m)					
	NUM CHAR DATE DATE CHAR DATE NUM	7 5 8 8 1 8	YYMM999 A9999 YY.MM.DD YY.MM.DD A YY.MM.DD	>=Today IN ('C', 'E', 'D')	Unique	Not Null Not Null Not Null Not Null	Today 'C'
: = SUM(7 *(100)/100 WHERE . = .							



```
5)
                     (Trigger:
         (Event)
                                                                       (Triggering Operation)
                                    (source attribute)
                                                       event
     * Sub-type Occurence
                                          Super-type
     * system time(
    Trigger
     * Trigger
```

- creating, debugging, altering, dropping, enabling, and disabling triggers

- user triggers, All triggers, DBA triggers

		,	N/A	='E' AND <today-1></today-1>	
				<today and="C"></today>	, = 'D'
,	INSERT		N/A		, += (* 7*
	UPDATE		, 가		(100-)/100) +-=
, 가,	DELETE INSERT		N/A 가,	가,	-= MESSAGE
, 가,	INSERT		가,	가,	MESSAGE
	INSERT				
	DELETE		N/A		
	DELETE		N/A		
	DELETE		N/A		



· 1)

-

_

-

_

-

-

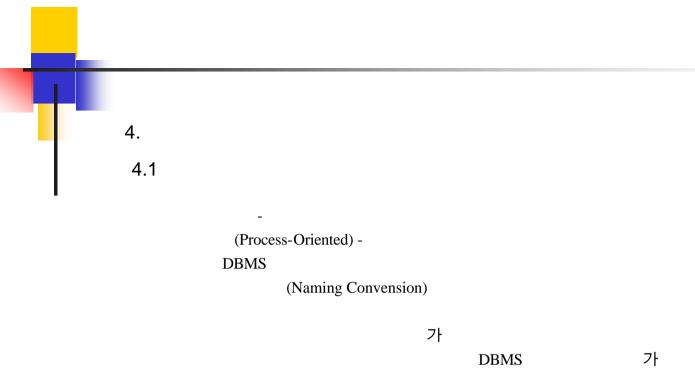
_

subtype

- sub-type super-type

가

_						
	2)					
		Group CheckUser				
		-				
		-				
		Group Check - Business rule 가가			E-R Modeling	가
		- Project	·		Check	
		-	Error		check .	
		- INTERVIE	EW, 가	,	,	

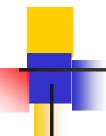


```
ERD
- Row Length (
             ),
    М -
                                 Row
   ( ):1
               ) : /
               가
Data
```



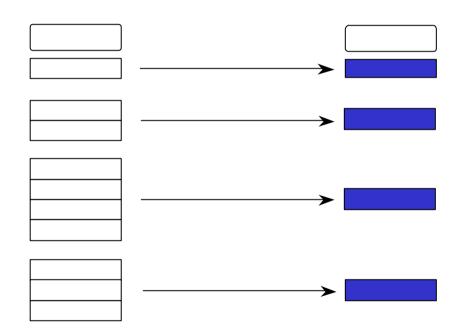
Т	1,000		50	50	1	
T	120		40	40	1	
М	15,000		250	200		
М	1,200		350	290		
S	15,000	1	550	550	10	
С	20		50	30	10	

- M : , T : , C : , S : , X :



가.

: /





. - /

	1	2

C = Central Data

Сору

Master

CR = Copy

P = Partitioned Data

S = Subset Data

Master (Extract)

Host

R = Replicated (Duplicated) Data

,

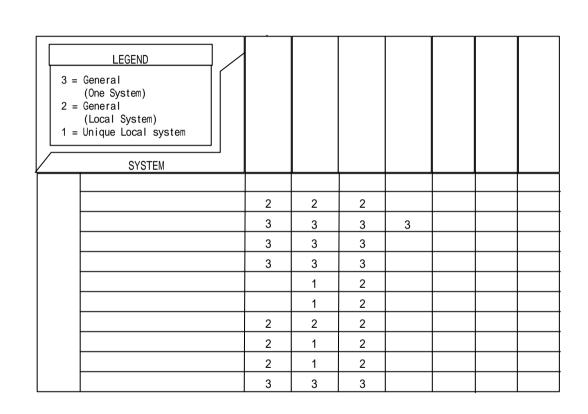
O = reOrganized Data

가 ,

V = Variant (Saparated-Schema) Data

С		
CR	R	
С	٧	
0		Р
С		

DB



```
1)
             , CPU
2)
                                           2가
```

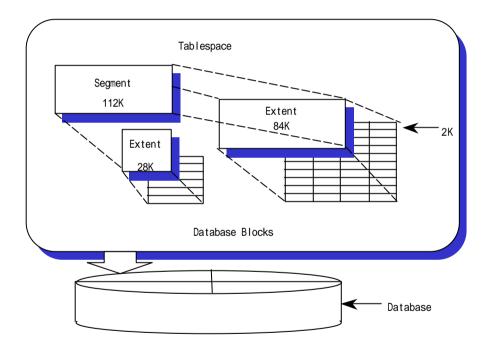
```
1)
          OWNER
2)
                     가
3)
                 , 가
                                  가
4)
    - WAN
            LAN
5)
                     가
6)
           가
                                    가
                        , 가
                                       ), Refresh
                가
7)
             UPDATE
                                  UPDATE
```

```
4.4
가. 1
                 ENTITY
                          TABLE
        가
           30
         DBMS가
   - _, $, #
                  254 column
   . 2 :
  - ENTITY
              가
  - SQL
               (Reserved Word)
  - 가
                                            SQL
                 Nulls/Unique
                               NN
```

```
: UID
 . 3
 1) 1
                ENTITY
                        UID
                                                  PΚ
  - PK
                             Nulls/Unique
                                                    NN,U
                      UID가
  NN,U1
           Unique Key가
                               NN,U2
2) 2
        : PK & FK
  - PK
    -Nulls/Unique
                          NN,U1
               PK,FK
                          PK,FK1,PK,FK2...
         FK가
                              PK,FK1
      가 FK
                                    가
 * UID : Unique Identifier (
```

```
. 4 :
1) 1 : 1 (Mandatory)
 - Mandatory
                           PK Mandatory
                                             FΚ
 - NN
2) 1 : 1 (Optional)
           PΚ
                      FK
                          FK 가
 - FK U
3) 1 : 1
4) M:1
 - 1(ONE)
         PK M(many) FK
   -FK
            FK
   -Nulls/Unique
               NN
                    (must be
             가
5) M:1
            UNIQUE FK
                             가
 - FK
                              PK
 - FK
            가
 - FK
            NN
```

1)



2) Table Space

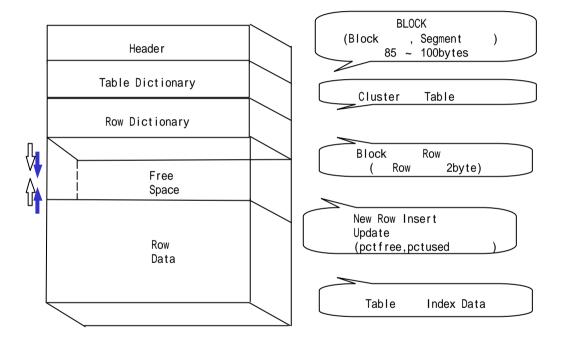
Table Space

- DB Data Disk , DB , Tablespace Online/Offline , DB & , DISK

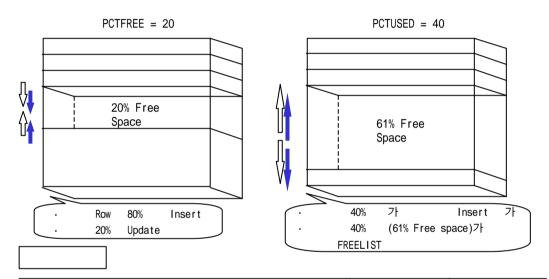
Table Space

- System, Data, Data_2(), Indexes, Indexes_2(), RBS, RBS_2(RBS), Temp, User(), Tools

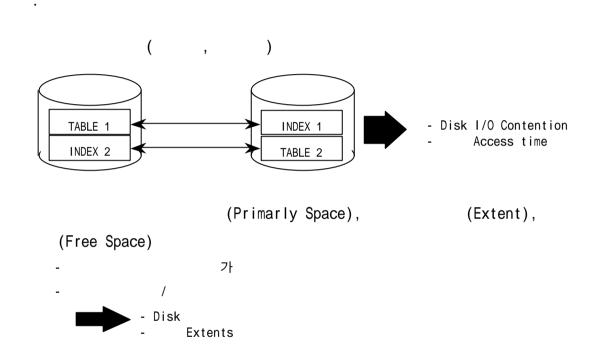
3) Database Block



4) PCTFREE PCTUSED



	PCTFREE	PCTUSED
Null 가 가 Update가 Row가	20	40
Update 가 , Insert, Delete Update	20	50
Read-Only	20	50



가.

```
( Uniqueness, Minimality
Disallowance of Null)
                             DBMS
      1) Create Table Order
             (order_date date not null primary key,
             order_num number(3) not null,
             customer char(5) not null,
      2) Create Table Order
             (order_date date not null,
             order_num number(3) not null,
             customer char(5) not null,
             primary key(order_date, order_num))
      3) Create Table Order
             (order_date date not null,
               order_num number(3) not null)
         Create unique index on order
              (order_date, order_num)
```

```
DBMS
     1) DDL
             Create Table Order
              (order_date date not null,
              order_num number (3) not null,
              primary key(order_date, order_num)
        foreign key(customer reference customer on update cascade)
     2)
                 (Triggering Operation)
             : DB Trigger
                                                              DBMS
     (Domain)
: Data type, Length, Default value, constraints,
 Uniqueness, null support, Format Picture, fixed or variable
     1) DDL
              Create Table Order
              order_date date not null, default sysdate
              order_num number(3) not null,
              customer char(5) not null,
                        check customer between 'AAAAA' and 'CZZZZ'
```

```
(Trigger)
1) Database Trigger
            Table
                                                                                      Stored Procedure
                           Insert, Update, Delete가
                                   Database
    Application
                                                   Insert Trigger
                                    Table T
  UPDATE T SET
                                                                Update Trigger
  INSERT INTO T
                                                                             Delete Trigger
  DELETE FROM T
Trigger
                            DBMS(Highly Qustomized DBMS)
                                               DB
      Table
                                          - Table
Trigger
- System Time(
- Subtype Occurence
                                       Supertype
                                     (Source Attribute)
```

2) Trigger

- Trigger

Application

Trigger

```
- SQL Statement
- UPDATE t1 SET....;
                     UPDATE_T1 Trigger
 Fire UPDATE_T1BEFORE UPDATE ON t1
   Trigger
              FOR EACH ROW
              BEGIN
                INSERT INTO t2 VALUES (...);
                    END
                                                             INSERT_T2 Trigger
                                                 Fire INSERT_T2BEFORE INSERT ON t2
                                                    Trigger
                                                               FOR EACH ROW
                                                               BEGIN
                                                                INSERT INTO t3 VALUES (...);
                                                                    END
```

```
3) Trigger
   - ROW Trigger :
                                                                 Trigger Code가
     Trigger
       ) UPDATE
                                Row
                                                        Row
                                                              UPDATE
                                                                                   Action
   - Statement Trigger
               Table Row
                                          Trigger가
        ) DELETE
                                Row
                                                     Trigger
4) Trigger
     Triggering Event / Statement, Trigger
                                             , Trigger Action
               (REORDER) Trigger
         AFTER UPDATE OF
                                  ON
         WHEN (new,
                              < new,
         FOR EACH ROW
         DECLARE
                 NUMBER x;
         BEGIN
                            SELECT COUNT(*) INTO x
                            FROM
                            WHERE
                                          = :new.
         IF x = 0
               THEN
                    INSERT INTO
                               가
                   VALUES(new,
                                                    , sysdate);
                                      ,new,
                   END IF;
         END ;
```



2 . SQL (Structured Query Language)



- 1. SQL
- 2. SQL
- 3. SQL -I
- 4. SQL -II

1. SQL



SQL 가

(All Data Base)

DBMS

- ISO/ANSI

-

-

(Non-Procedural)

SQL (All Users)

- DBA,
- System , DB Access, Dbupdate ...



2. SQL

SQL SQL (Function), (Reserved Word), , (Operator) SQL (SQL Command)

7 .

2.1

ABS (n)	n
CEIL (n)	n
COS (n)	n cosine
COSH (n)	n hyperbolic cosine
EXP (n)	e(2.71818283) n
FLOOR (n)	n
LN (n)	n (>0) natural logarithm
LOG (m,n)	m n logarithm
MOD (m,n)	m n
POWER (m,n)	m n

ROUND (n,[m])	m : m	0
SIGN (n)	n<0 -1, n=0 0, n>0 1	
SIN (n)	n sine	
SINH (n)	n hyperbolic sine	
SQRT (n)	n : n<0 Null	
TAN (n)	n tangent	
TANH (n)	n hyperbolic tangent	
TRUNC (n,[m])	m : m	0

_						
CHR (n)	n					
CONCAT (char1, char2)	char1 char2					
INITCAP (char)						
LOWER (char)						
LPAD (char1, n, [char2])	char1	char2		n		
	char2가			(blank	<u>(</u>)	
LTRIM (char[,set])	char		set		가	
ETRIW (char[,set])	· ·	. set	500	•		
NLS_INITCAP (n[,nls_sort])		INITCAP				
NLS_LOWER (n[,nls_sort])		LOWER				
NLS_UPPER (n[,nls_sort])		UPPER				
REPLACE (char, search_str	search_str			replace_str		, replace_str
[,replace_str])		search_str				
RPAD(char1,n[,char2])	char1	char2		n	가	
	char2가					
RTRIM (char[,set])	char			set		가
			set			
SOUNDEX (char)				•		

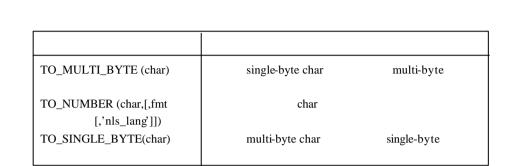
1								
SUBSTR (char,m[,n])	char	m		n				
	n							
SUBSTRB (char,m[,n])	char	m	byte	n	byte			
	n							
TRANSLATE (char, from,to)	char		from		to			
UPPER (char)								
ASCII (char)	char							
	multi-b	yte			byte			
INSTR (char1, char2[,n[,m])	char1		n				char2가 m	
			. n,m	1		1		
INSTRB (char1, char2[,n	char1		n l	yte			char2가 m	
[,m])								
LENGTH (char)	char		_					
LENGTHB (char)	char	byte	,					
NLSSORT (char[,nls_sort])	char		nls					

AVG ([DISTINCT ALL] n) COUNT ([ALL] *) COUNT ([DISTINCT ALL] expr) MAX ([DISTINCT ALL] expr) MIN ([DISTINCT ALL] expr)	n : null occurrence query / subquery expr null expr expr
STDDEV ([DISTINCT ALL] n) SUM ([DISTINCT ALL] n) VARIANCE ([DISTINCT ALL] n)	n : null occurrence n n : null occurrence

ADD_MONTHS (d,n)		d	n		
LAST_DAY (d)		d			
MONTHS_BETWEEN (d,e)	d	e			
NEW_TIME (d,a,b)	a		d	b	
NEXT_DAY (d,char)		d			char
SYSDATE					

ROUND (d[,fmt])	fmt	()	d	
TRUNC (d[,fmt])	fmt	()	d	

CHARTOROWID (char)	char CHAR ROWID
CONVERT (char, dest_char_set	source_char_set dest_char_set
[,source_char_set])	
HEXTORAW (char)	16 char RAW
ROWTOHEX (row)	RAW raw CHAR 16
RAWIDTOCHAR (rowid)	ROWID rowid char
TO_CHAR (expr[,fmt[,	NUMBER DATA expr fmt CHAR
'nls_num_fmt]])	: fmt가 DATA NUM -
	BER .
TO_DATE(char[,fmt[,	fmt char DATA : fmt
'nls_lang']])	char .

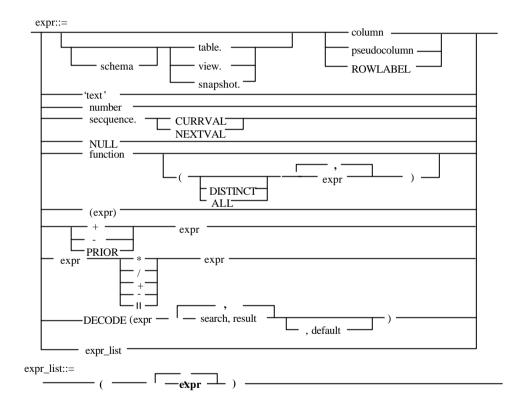


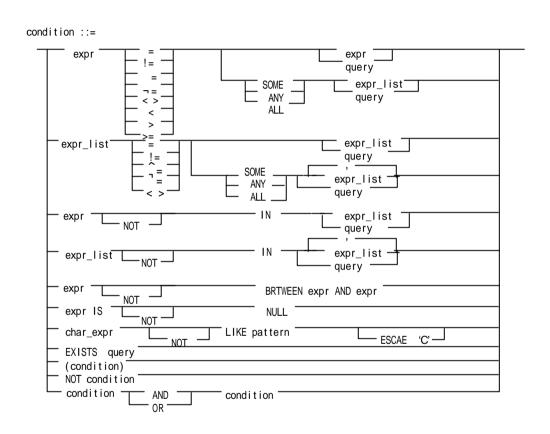
DECODE (expr,search1,return1	expr search n return n ,
[,search2,return2][default])	default .
DUMP (expr[,diplay_format	expr DBMS .
[,start_position[,length]]])	
GREATEST (expr[,expr])	expr .
LEAST (expr[,expr])	expr .
NVL (expr1,expr2)	expr1 null expr2 .
UID	user .
USER	user .
USERENV ('option')	option .
	option ENTRYID, SESSIOND, TERMINAL,
	LANGUAGE, LABEL .
VSIZE (expr)	expr DBMS byte .
SYSDATE	/

2.2 SQL

ACCESS*	DEFAULT*	INTEGER	OPTION*	START*
ADD*	DELETE*	INTERSECT*	OR*	SUCCESSFUL
ALL*	DESC*	INTO*	ORDER*	SYNONYM
ALTER*	DISTINCT*	IS*	PCTFREE*	SYSDATA
AND*	DROP*	LEVEL*	PRIOR*	TABLE
ANY*	ELSE*	LIKE*	PRIVILEGES	THEN*
AS	EXCLUSIVE	LOCK	PUBLIC*	TO*
ASC*	EXISTS*	LONG	RAW	TRIGGER
AUDIT	FILE	MAXEXSTENTS	RENAME*	UID
BETWEEN*	FLOAT	MINUS*	RESOURCE*	UNION*
BY*	FOR*	MODE	REVOKE	UINQUE*
CHAR*	FROM*	MODIFY	ROW	UPDATE*
CHECK*	GRANT*	MOAUDIT	ROWID	USER
CLUSTER*	GROUP*	NOCOMPRESS*	ROWLABLE	VALIDATE
COLUMN	HAVING*	NOT*	ROWNUM*	VALUES
COMMENT	IDENTIFIED*	NOWAIT	ROWS	VARCHAR*
COMPRESS*	IMMEDIATE	NULL*	SELECT*	VARCHAR2*
CONNECT*	IN*	NUMBER*	SESSION	VIEW*
CREATE*	INCREMENT	OF*	SET*	WHENEVER
CURRENT*	INDEX*	OFFLINE	SHARE	WHERE*
DATA*	INITIAL	ON*	SIZE*	WITH*
DECIMAL*	INSERT*	ONLINE	SMALLINT	

2.3 SQL







2.4 2.4.1

+ - ()	,	
* /		/	
+ -		/	

2.4.2

NOT	
NOT AND	
	,
OR	
	,

-

2.4.3

```
> >= < <=
                                                  member
                                        subquery
IN
                                    . '= ANY '
                                        subquery
NOT IN
                                                       member
                                      . '!= ALL '
                                      subquery
ANY, SOME
ALL
                                      subquery
[NOT]BETWEEN x AND y
                                             ), y
                          Χ
[NOTE] EXISTS
                          subquery
[NOT]LIKE p [ESCAPE'C']
                                     (p)
                              '%'
                          NULL
IS[NOT]NULL
```

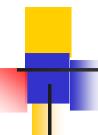


2.4.4 SELECT

UNION	:
UNION ALL	:
INTERSECT	:
MINUS	

2.4.5 SELECT

(+)	outer join				
*					
PRIOR	select		(tree structured)	arent-	
	child (lo	ogical	가		.)
ALL			(default)		
DISTINCT					



2.5 SQL

2.5.1

Data Definition Language

- CREATE, ALTER, DROP, RENAME
 Data Manipulation Language
- (SELECT), INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE
- COMMIT:
- ROLLBACK : savepoint

Data Control Language

- GRANT, REVOKE, AUDIT, LOCK, ROLE, SESSION等

PL/SQL : Oracle

Data Definition Language

2.5.2 Table

: 250 (1) create table sawon (sawon_id char(7) not null, hname, sawon_name char(1) not null) sawon_sex (2) create table jiyok as select * [ALL/DISTINCT] from jijom where samusil_nbr > 3 - 1. 2. 가 false

2.5.3 Insert, Update, Delete, Truncate

```
insert sawon(sawon_id, sawon_kid)

values('4312', '5703121243213')

insert sawon select * from sawon_master

update sawon set sawon_name = '

where sawon_kid = '5703121243213'

update book set price = price * 1.4

from book b, jijom j

where b.id = j.id and j.jiyok = '

delete book where book.id = '134132'

truncate table : table owner 7
```



2.5.4 Order By

Order By

SELECT id, name, kid FROM sawon
ORDER BY id (ASC), kid DESC
SELECT id, name, kid FROM sawon
ORDER BY jikchek DESC

2.5.5 Group By, Having

buseo, n	nin(sal), max(sal) from sawon
e jichek = '	' group by buseo
min(sal)	max(sal)
3000	7000
4200	5500
3800	5500
buseo, n	nin(sal), max(sal) from sawon
e jikchek = '	' group by buseo
having min(s	sal) < 4000
min(sal)	max(sal)
3000	7000
3800	5500
	e jichek = ' min(sal) 3000 4200 3800 buseo, m e jikchek = ' having min(s min(sal) 3000

2.5.6 Like Wildcard, String / Data

```
like: pattern
                   wild card
- select * from... where jiyok name like "
- %: 0, 1,..., _:1, [abc], [a-c], [^a]
例: SELECT * FROM sawon WHERE name LIKE '
  SELECT * FROM sawon WHERE name LIKE ' %'
 string
- Ora: substr('abcde', 2, 2) Syb: substring('abcde' 2, 2)
 right('abcde', 3), ltrim, ...
- lower, upper, ascii, ...
 date
- Ora: add_months(d, n), last_day(d), months_between(d1, d2),
  new_time(d, z1, z2), next_day(d, char), round(d[, fmt],
  sysdate, trunc(d[, fmt])
- Syb: getdate(), datename(datepart, date),
    datepart(datepart, date), datediff(datepart, date, date)
    dateadd(datepart, number, date)
```

3. SQL -I

(: Customer)

cust_no	cust_name	cust_address
C005		
D010		
G001		
R001		

(: Order)

cust_no	approve_no	order_date
C005	1	940807
C005	2	940901
D010	1	940728
G001	1	940910
K005	1	940830

(:Order_detail)

cust_no	approve_no	ser_no	goods_code	amount
C005	1	1	PR1	20
C005	1	2	PX0	15
C005	2	1	QP1	10
C005	2	2	SO0	5
D010	1	1	PX0	30
D010	1	2	SO	6
G001	1	1	PX	25
	•	•	0	•

(:Goods)

goods_code	goods_name	unit_price	
PR1	1	300	
PX0	3	250	
QP1	1	910	
SO0	1	4500	

SQL

1) SELCT cust_no, order_date FROM Order

WHERE order_date >= '940801'

AND order_date <= '940831'

2) SELECT goods_name, unit_price, unit_price * 0.9

FROM Goods

WHERE goods_name LIKE ' %'

3) SELECT cust_no, MAX(order_date)

FROM Order

GROUP BY cust_no

HAVING COUNT(*) >= 2

4) SELECT goods_code, COUNT(*), AVG(amount), SUM(amount)

FROM Order_detail

WHERE goods_code LIKE 'P%'

GROUP BY goods_code



5) SELECT * FROM goods

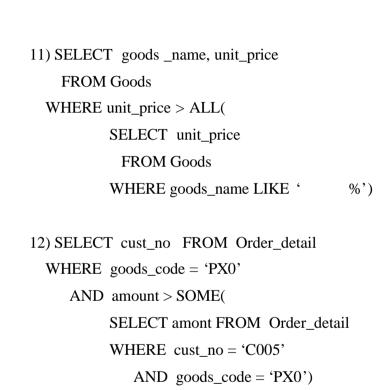
WHERE unit_price <=1000

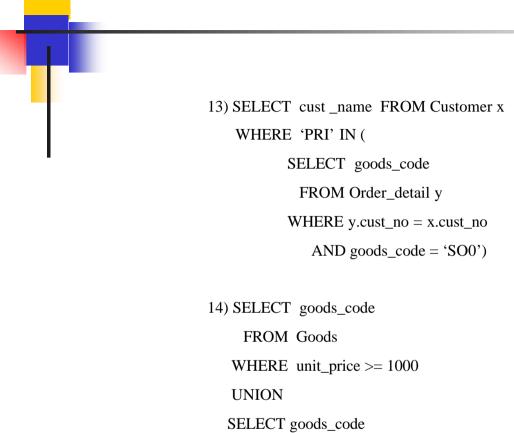
ORDER BY unit_price DESC

6) SELECT cust_no, approve_no, COUNT(*)
FROM Order_detail
GROUP BY cust_no, approve_no
ORDER BY cust_no, approve_no

- 7) SELECT customer.cust_no, cust_name, approve_no, order_date
 FROM Cstomer, Order
 WHERE Customer.cust_no = Order.cust_no
- 8) SELECT approve_no, Order_detail.cust_no, amount * unit_price FROM Order_detail, Goods WHERE Order_detail.goods_code = Goods.goods_code AND cust_no = 'D010'

```
9) SELECT goods_name, amount
   FROM Customer x, Order_detail y, Goods z
  WHERE cust_nmae = '
     AND x.cust_no = y.cust_no
     AND y.goods _code = z.goods_code
 ORDER BY 2
10) SELECT goods_name
    FROM Goods
   WHERE goods_code IN (
          SELECT x.goods_code
           FROM Order_detail x, Customer y
          WHERE cust_name = "
            AND x.cust_no = y.cust_no)
```





FROM Order_detail

WHERE amount >= 20

15) SELECT x.cust _no, x.approve_no, x.order_date, ser_no, goods_code, amount

FROM Order x, Order_detail y

WHERE x.cust_no = y.cust_no

AND x.approve_no = y.approve_no

AND x.cust_no = 'D010'

16) CREATE VIEW Order_Inspect

(cust_no, approve_no, order_date) As

SELECT cust_no, approve_no, order_date

FROM Order

WHERE order_date < '940901'

- f
- 17) (SELECT * FROM Goods) INTERSECT (SELECT goods_code FROM Order)
- 18) (SELECT goods_code FROM Goods) EXCEPT (SELECT goods_code FROM Order)
- 19) SELECT goods_code FROM Goods x

 WHERE EXISTS (

 SELECT * FROM Order y

 WHERE x.goods_code = y.goods_code)



4. SQL -II

:SAWON() :BUSEO()

SABEON	NAME I	SUSEO_CODE	MANAGEF	SALARY	BONUS
1001		00	0	3,000,000	3,000,000
1002		03	2	1,500,000	1,500,000
1003		02	2	1,300,000	1,300,000
1004		05	1	1,300,000	1,300,000
1005		02	3	1,100,000	1,100,000
1006		02	3	1,100,000	1,100,000
1007		03	3	1,000,000	1,000,000
1008		03	3	1,000,000	1,000,000
1009		04	1	1,000,000	1,000,000
1010		01	2	900,000	900,000
Char(4)	Char(10)	Char(2)	Char(4)	int	int

USEO_COD I	USEO_NAM	E LOCATE
00	SI	
01		
02		
03	S/W	
04		
05		
06		
Char(4)	Char(16)	Char(16)

```
SQL
1)
2)
3)
          가 '1003'
4)
5)
         '1,100,000'
                        가 '1,100,000'
          가 '02'
6)
          가 '02'
7)
                           가 '1,100,000'
         가 '03'
                             가 '1,300,000'
            가
8)',
                                     (%_)
                                            LIKE
9)
          가 '02'
                         '05'
  (BETWEEN AND
                      (SUM
10)
                                             (MAX
11)
```

```
12)
                        (COUNT(*)
                                       (COUNT(*), SUM
13)
             3
       가 1,100,000
                               2
14)
15)
16)
       가 1,100,000
17)
                                 , 1,500,000
 (UNION;
           가
18)
                                      (Subquery
                                                 MAX
19)
                                 (JOIN)
       가 1,100,000
20)
21)
                             가 (1011, ,500,000 )
                       10,000,000
22)
                        100,000,000
23)
           가 1001
24)
                                     가 1,000,000
25)
```



3.

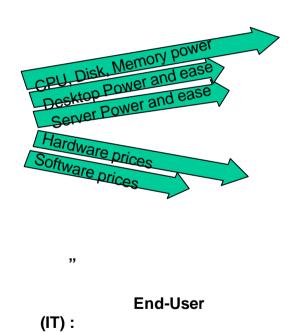


- 1. Data Warehouse
- 2. Data Mart
- 3. CRM (Customer Relationship Management)

1. Data Warehouse

1.1

="



■ S/W -> Down,
■H/W, S/W 7 Down

Down

Down

Technology savvy user and manager and manager

The savvy user and manager and ma

가



(Subject-Oriented)

Operational









Data Warehouse





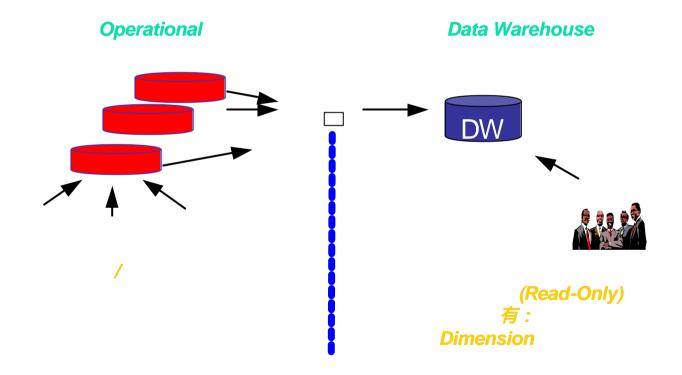




(=



(Non-Voratile)





(Time_Variant)

Operational



Data Warehouse

2001. 3								
S	M	Т	W	Т	F	S	H	
				1	2	3	H	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	H	
11	12	13	15	16	17	18	H	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	H	
26	27	' 28	29		31		H	
4	4	4	4	4	4	4		

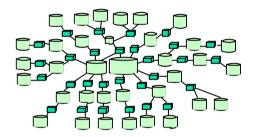
->

1.3 (E)DW/DM/ODS - EDW (Enterprise Data Warehouse)

- •
- •
- •
- DM

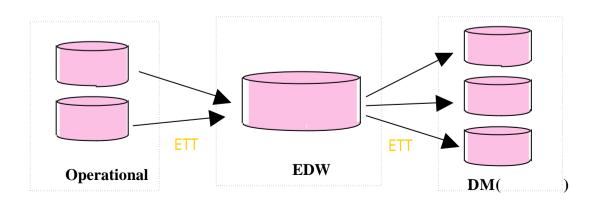
DM

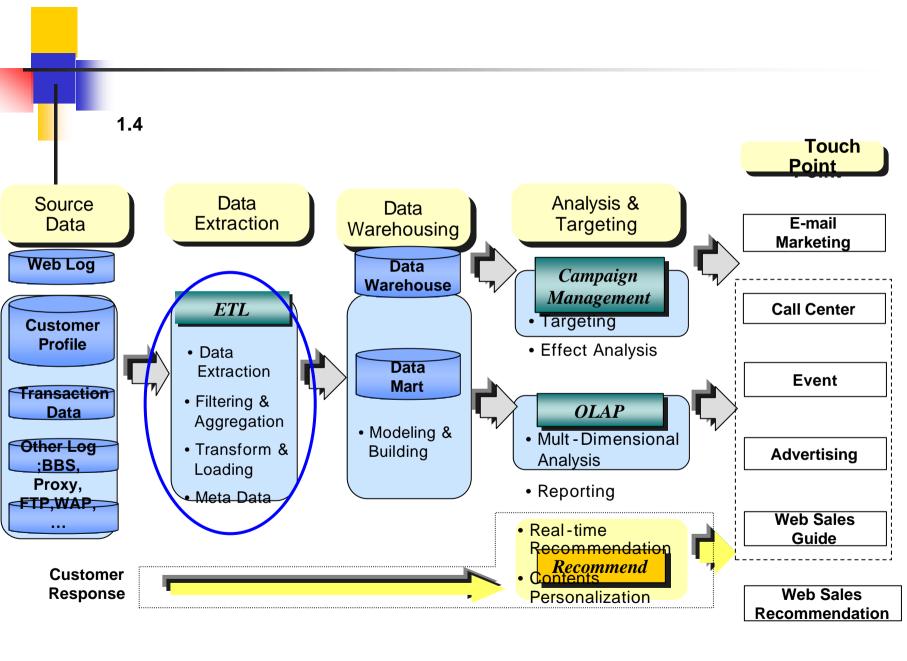
Spider Web

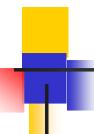


EDW

- (Integrated):
- Denormalized ER Model
- Atomic Data
- Historical Data







Business Case

Business Process

Fact

- (major) Measure
- Measure Performance Data
- 7 Type Measures
- Raw(Base) fact / Derived(Calculated) metric

Dimension

- (minor
- Fact
- Dimension 가 Drill-up Drill-down 가



	ER /OLTP	DW /OLAP
	On-Line Transaction Processing	On-Line Analytical Processing
		(<= /)
	ER Model(=Entity Relation Model)	Multi-Dimensional Model
	Entity, Relation, Attribute	Fact, Dimension, Measure
Reporting	/ /	/ /Ad hoc
	/ /	(=)
	/	/ (Forecasting)



2. (Data Mart)

2.1 E)DW/DM/ODS - DM(Data Mart)

DW

가

• EDW

• DM

DM

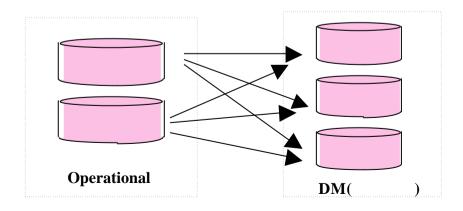
•

•

•

• OLAP

•



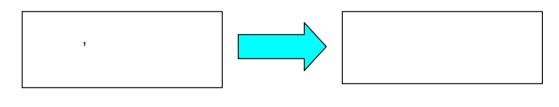
2.2 E)DW/DM/ODS -ODS (Operating Data System)



3. CRM(Customer Relationship Management)

3.1 CRM

- ____ "
 - 가



가 CRM 가

3.2 CRM 가 2. Second 3.

* IDIC : Identify, Differentiate, Interacting, Customize (Don Peppers & Martha Rogers)

