



윈도우 함수(WINDOW FUNCTION)

- 윈도우 함수, 분석 윈도우 함수, 분석 함수라고도 부름.
- 행 그룹에 대해 하나의 결과를 반환하는 집계 함수와는 달리 행 그룹의 값을 계산하고 각 행마다 하나의 결과를 반환함.
- 윈도우 함수는 OVER 절을 포함하고, OVER 절은 평가 중인 행을 중심으로 행의 기간을 정의함.
- 각 행에 대한 윈도우 함수 결과는 선택된 행 윈도우를 입력으로 사용하여 집계 방식으로 계산함.
- 윈도우 함수를 사용하면 이동 평균, 항목의 순위, 누적 합계를 계산하고, 그 외 기타 분석한다.



윈도우 함수 구문

```
function_name ( [ argument_list ] ) OVER over_clause
over_clause:
  { named_window | ( [ window_specification ] ) }
window_specification:
  [ named_window ]
  [ PARTITION BY partition_expression [, ...] ]
   ORDER BY expression [ { ASC | DESC } ] [, ...] ]
  [ window_frame_clause ]
window_frame_clause:
  { rows_range } { frame_start | frame_between }
rows_range:
  { ROWS | RANGE }
```



OVER절 정의

```
function_name ( [ argument_list ] ) OVER over_clause

over_clause:
    { named_window | ( [ window_specification ] ) }
```



윈도우 사양 정의

```
window_specification:
  [ named_window ]
  [ PARTITION BY partition_expression [, ...] ]
  [ ORDER BY expression [ { ASC | DESC } ] [, ...] ]
  [ window_frame_clause ]
```



윈도우 범위 설정

RANGE BETWEEN UNBOUNDED PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW

```
SELECT book, LAST_VALUE(item)
OVER (ORDER BY year)
FROM Library
```

```
SELECT book, LAST_VALUE(item)
OVER (
ORDER BY year
RANGE BETWEEN UNBOUNDED PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW)
FROM Library
```





총 합계 계산

- (banana, apple, leek, cabbage, lettuce, kale) = 54 total purchases
- (banana, apple, leek, cabbage, lettuce, kale) = 54 total purchases
- (banana, apple, leek, cabbage, lettuce, kale) = 54 total purchases
- (banana, apple, leek, cabbage, lettuce, kale) = 54 total purchases
- (banana, apple, leek, cabbage, lettuce, kale) = 54 total purchases
- (banana, apple, leek, cabbage, lettuce, kale) = 54 total purchases



소계 계산

- fruit
 - (banana, apple) = 10 total purchases
 - (banana, apple) = 10 total purchases
- vegetable
 - (leek, cabbage, lettuce, kale) = 44 total purchases
 - (leek, cabbage, lettuce, kale) = 44 total purchases
 - (leek, cabbage, lettuce, kale) = 44 total purchases
 - (leek, cabbage, lettuce, kale) = 44 total purchases



누적 합계 계산

- fruit
 - (banana, apple) = 2 total purchases
 - (banana, apple) = 10 total purchases
- vegetable
 - (leek, cabbage, lettuce, kale) = 2 total purchases
 - (leek, cabbage, lettuce, kale) = 11 total purchases
 - (leek, cabbage, lettuce, kale) = 21 total purchases
 - (leek, cabbage, lettuce, kale) = 44 total purchases



누적 합계 계산 (2)

- (banana, leek, apple, cabbage, lettuce, kale) = NULL
- (banana, leek, apple, cabbage, lettuce, kale) = NULL
- (banana, leek, apple, cabbage, lettuce, kale) = 2
- (banana, leek, apple, cabbage, lettuce, kale) = 4
- (banana, leek, apple, cabbage, lettuce, kale) = 12
- (banana, leek, apple, cabbage, lettuce, kale) = 21





이동 평균 계산

- (banana, leek, apple, cabbage, lettuce, kale) = 2 average purchases
- (banana, leek, apple, cabbage, lettuce, kale) = 4 average purchases
- (banana, leek, apple, cabbage, lettuce, kale) = 6.3333 average purchases
- (banana, leek, apple, cabbage, lettuce, kale) = 9 average purchases
- (banana, leek, apple, cabbage, lettuce, kale) = 14 average purchases
- (banana, leek, apple, cabbage, **lettuce**, **kale**) = 16.5 average purchases



범위 내의 항목 수 계산

- (goose, dog, ox, goat, duck, cat) = 4 animals between population range 0-2.
- (goose, dog, ox, goat, duck, cat) = 5 animals between population range 1-3.
- (goose, dog, ox, goat, duck, cat) = 5 animals between population range 1-3.
- (goose, dog, ox, goat, duck, cat) = 5 animals between population range 1-3.
- (goose, dog, ox, goat, duck, cat) = 4 animals between population range 2-4.
- (goose, dog, ox, goat, duck, cat) = 1 animal between population range 22-24.



각 카테고리에서 가장 인기있는 항목 가져오기

- fruit
 - (banana, apple) = apple is most popular
 - (banana, apple) = apple is most popular
- · vegetable
 - (leek, cabbage, lettuce, kale) = kale is most popular
 - (leek, cabbage, lettuce, kale) = kale is most popular
 - (leek, cabbage, lettuce, kale) = kale is most popular
 - (leek, cabbage, lettuce, kale) = kale is most popular



범위의 마지막 값 가져오기

- fruit
 - (banana, apple) = apple is most popular
 - (banana, apple) = apple is most popular
- vegetable
 - (leek, cabbage, lettuce, kale) = cabbage is most popular
 - (leek, cabbage, lettuce, kale) = lettuce is most popular
 - (leek, cabbage, lettuce, kale) = kale is most popular
 - (leek, cabbage, **lettuce**, **kale**) = kale is most popular



순위 계산

- department 1
 - (Jacob, Anthony, Andrew) = Assign rank 1 to Jacob
 - (Jacob, Anthony, Andrew) = Assign rank 2 to Anthony
 - (Jacob, Anthony, Andrew) = Assign rank 3 to Andrew
- department 2
 - (Isabella, Daniel, Jose) = Assign rank 1 to Isabella
 - (Isabella, Daniel, Jose) = Assign rank 2 to Daniel
 - (Isabella, Daniel, Jose) = Assign rank 3 to Jose





명명된 윈도우 참조 (1)

- 윈도우 사양에서 명명된 윈도우를 사용하기 위한 규칙은 화면에서 보듯이 적용됩니다.
- 첫째, 명명된 윈도우의 사양은 윈도우 사양 절에 정의된 새 사양으로 확장할 수 있습니다.
- 둘째, 중복된 정의를 가질 수 없습니다. 명명된 윈도우와 윈도우 사양 절에 ORDER BY 절이 있으면 오류가 발생합니다.
- 셋째, 명명된 윈도우와 PARTITION BY는 윈도우 사양에 함께 표시될 수 없습니다.
- 넷째, PARTITION BY가 필요한 경우 명명된 윈도우에 추가하시면 됩니다.
- 다섯째, ORDER BY 절, 외부 쿼리 또는 하위 쿼리에서 명명된 윈도우를 참조할 수 없습니다.



명명된 윈도우 참조 (2)

```
--this works:
SELECT item, purchases, LAST_VALUE(item)
OVER (item_window ROWS BETWEEN 2 PRECEDING AND 2 FOLLOWING) AS most_popular
FROM Produce
WINDOW item_window AS (ORDER BY purchases)

--this does not work:
SELECT item, purchases, LAST_VALUE(item)
OVER (item_window ORDER BY purchases) AS most_popular
FROM Produce
WINDOW item_window AS (ROWS BETWEEN 2 PRECEDING AND 2 FOLLOWING)
```

