SQLD 문제

프로그래머스 -> SQL 고득점 kit -> select

1. 모든 레코드 조회하기 :

SELECT \* from ANIMAL\_INS

ORDER BY ANIMAL\_ID;

1. 역순 정렬하기 :

SELECT NAME, DATETIME from ANIMAL\_INS

ORDER BY ANIMAL\_ID DESC;

1. 아픈 동물 찾기 :

SELECT animal\_id, name from animal\_ins

where intake\_condition = 'Sick'

order by animal\_id asc;

1. 어린 동물 찾기 :

SELECT animal\_id, name from animal\_ins

where intake\_condition !='Aged'

order by animal\_id;

1. 동물의 아이디와 이름 :

SELECT animal\_id, name from animal\_ins

order by animal\_id;

1. 여러 기준으로 정렬하기:

SELECT animal\_id, name, datetime from animal\_ins

order by name asc, datetime desc;

1. 상위 n개 레코드 :

SELECT name from animal\_ins

where datetime = (select min(datetime) from animal\_ins);

서브 쿼리 사용!!

프로그래머스 -> SQL 고득점 kit -> sum,max,min

1. 최대값 구하기 :

SELECT max(datetime) from animal\_ins

1. 최소값 구하기 :

SELECT min(datetime) from animal\_ins

1. 동물 수 구하기 :

SELECT count(animal\_id) from animal\_ins

1. 중복 제거하기 :

SELECT count(distinct name) from animal\_ins

where name is not null

프로그래머스 -> SQL 고득점 kit -> Group by

1. 고양이와 개는 몇 마리 있을까

SELECT animal\_type, count(animal\_type) from animal\_ins

group by animal\_type

order by animal\_type

1. 동명 동물 수 찾기

SELECT name, count(name) as count from animal\_ins

group by name

having count >= 2

order by name

1. 입양 시각 구하기1

SELECT hour(datetime) as hour, count(datetime) as count from animal\_outs

where hour(datetime) between 9 and 19

group by hour

order by hour

1. 입양 시각 구하기2

with recursive time as(

select 0 as hour

union all

select hour+1 from time

where hour <23

)

select time.hour, count(hour(datetime)) as count from time

left join animal\_outs on time.hour = hour(animal\_outs.datetime)

group by time.hour

set @hour := -1;

select (@hour := @hour + 1) as HOUR, (select count(\*) from animal\_outs where hour(datetime) = @hour) as count

from animal\_outs

where @hour < 23