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

프로그래머스 -> SQL 고득점 kit -> Is Null

1. 이름이 없는 동물의 아이디

SELECT animal\_id from animal\_ins

where name is null

order by animal\_id

1. 이름이 있는 동물의 아이디

SELECT animal\_id from animal\_ins

where name is not null

order by animal\_id

1. Null 처리하기

SELECT animal\_type, ifnull(name,'No name'), sex\_upon\_intake from animal\_ins

order by animal\_id

프로그래머스 -> SQL 고득점 kit -> Join

1. 없어진 기록 찾기

SELECT outs.animal\_id, outs.name

FROM ANIMAL\_OUTS as outs

LEFT JOIN ANIMAL\_INS as ins

ON outs.animal\_id = ins.animal\_id

WHERE ins.animal\_id is null

ORDER BY outs.animal\_id

1. 있었는데요 없었습니다

SELECT ins.animal\_id, ins.name

from animal\_ins as ins left join animal\_outs as outs

on ins.animal\_id = outs.animal\_id

where ins.datetime > outs.datetime

order by ins.datetime

1. 오랜 기간 보호한 동물들(1)

SELECT ins.name, ins.datetime

from animal\_ins as ins left join animal\_outs as outs

on ins.animal\_id = outs.animal\_id

where outs.animal\_id is null

order by ins.datetime

limit 3

1. 보호소에서 중성화한 동물

SELECT outs.animal\_id, outs.animal\_type, outs.name

from animal\_outs as outs left join animal\_ins as ins

on outs.animal\_id = ins.animal\_id

where ins.sex\_upon\_intake != outs.sex\_upon\_outcome

order by outs.animal\_id

프로그래머스 -> SQL 고득점 kit -> String, Date

1. 루시와 엘라 찾기

SELECT animal\_id, name, sex\_upon\_intake

from animal\_ins

where name in ('Lucy','Ella','Pickle','Rogan','Sabrina','Mitty')

1. 이름에 el이 들어가는 동물 찾기

SELECT animal\_id, name

from animal\_ins

where name like '%EL%' and animal\_type = 'Dog'

order by name

1. 중성화 여부 파악하기

SELECT animal\_id, name,

if(sex\_upon\_intake like '%Neutered%' or sex\_upon\_intake like '%Spayed%','O','X' )

from animal\_ins

order by animal\_id asc

1. 오랜 기간 보호한 동물(2)

SELECT ins.animal\_id, ins.name

from animal\_ins as ins left join animal\_outs as outs

on ins.animal\_id = outs.animal\_id

order by outs.datetime - ins.datetime desc

limit 2

1. Datetime에서 Date 형 변환

SELECT animal\_id, name, date\_format(datetime,'%Y-%m-%d')

from animal\_ins

order by animal\_id