

#1

날짜	@2023년 5월 8일
상태	Done

1. 사원 테이블에서 사원번호와 이름 그리고 월급을 출력하세요

EMPNO	ENAME	SAL
7839	KING	5000
7698	BLAKE	2850
7782	CLARK	2450
:	:	:

▼ 답

<pre>SELECT empno,ename,sal FROM emp;</pre>			
Script Output x Query Result x			
SQL All Rows Fetched: 14 in 0.007			
	EMPNO	ENAME	SAL
1	7839	KING	5000
2	7698	BLAKE	2850
3	7782	CLARK	2450
4	7566	JONES	2975
5	7654	MARTIN	1250
6	7499	ALLEN	1600
7	7844	TURNER	1500
8	7900	JAMES	950
9	7521	WARD	1250

```
SELECT empno, ename, sal  
FROM emp;
```

2. 사원 테이블의 모든 열을 전부 출력하세요

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		81/11/17	5000		10
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	81/05/01	2850		30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	81/05/09	2450		10
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	81/04/01	2975		20
7694	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	81/09/10	1250	1400	30
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	81/02/11	1600	300	30

▼ 답

The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with a query window and a results window. The query window contains the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT *
FROM emp;
```

The results window displays the output of the query, showing 14 rows of data. The columns are EMPNO, ENAME, JOB, MGR, HIREDATE, SAL, COMM, and DEPTNO. The data is as follows:

	EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
1	7839	KING	PRESIDENT	(null)	81-11-17	5000	(null)	10
2	7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	81-05-01	2850	(null)	30
3	7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	81-05-09	2450	(null)	10
4	7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	81-04-01	2975	(null)	20
5	7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	81-09-10	1250	1400	30
6	7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	81-02-11	1600	300	30
7	7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	81-08-21	1500	0	30
8	7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	81-12-11	950	(null)	30
9	7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	81-02-23	1250	500	30

Below the screenshot, the SQL query is repeated:

```
SELECT *
FROM emp;
```

3. 사원 테이블의 사원번호와 이름 그리고 월급을 출력하는데 컬럼명을 변경하여 출력하세요

“사원 번호”, “사원 이름”, “Salary”

사원 번호	사원 이름	SALARY
7839	KING	5000
7698	BLAKE	2850
7782	CLARK	2450
7566	JONES	2975
7654	MARTIN	1250

▼ 답

```
SELECT empno "사원 번호",
ename "사원 이름",
sal Salary
FROM emp;
```

Script Output x Query Result x

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 14 in 0.009 second

	사원 번호	사원 이름	SALARY
1	7839	KING	5000
2	7698	BLAKE	2850
3	7782	CLARK	2450
4	7566	JONES	2975
5	7654	MARTIN	1250
6	7499	ALLEN	1600
7	7844	TURNER	1500
8	7900	JAMES	950
9	7521	WARD	1250

```
SELECT empno "사원 번호",
ename "사원 이름",
sal Salary
FROM emp;
```

4. 사원 테이블의 이름과 월급을 서로 붙여서 출력하세요

ENAME SAL
KING5000
BLAKE2850
CLARK2450
JONES2975
:

▼ 답

```
SELECT ename || sal
FROM emp;
```

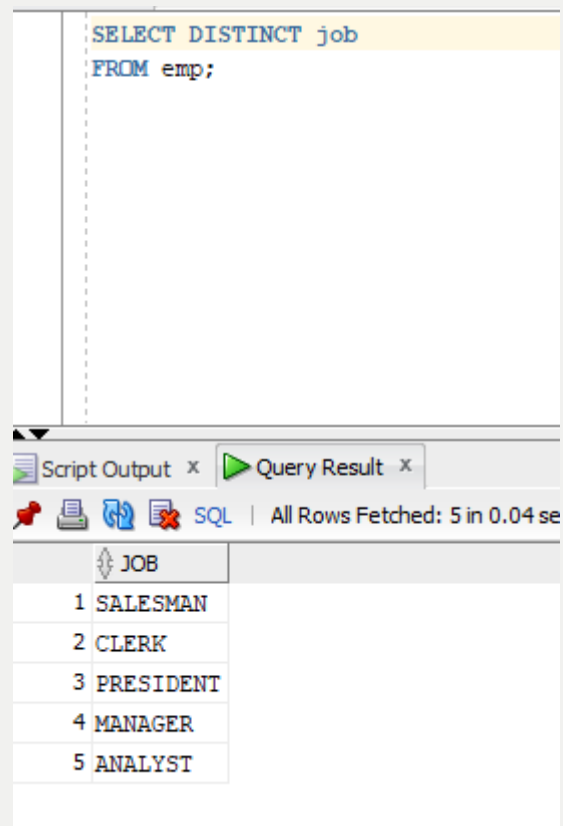
Script Output	Query Result
SQL All Rows Fetched: 14 in 0.	
ENAME SAL	
1 KING5000	
2 BLAKE2850	
3 CLARK2450	
4 JONES2975	
5 MARTIN1250	
6 ALLEN1600	
7 TURNER1500	
8 JAMES950	
9 WARD1250	

```
SELECT ename || sal
FROM emp;
```

5. 사원 테이블에서 직업을 출력하는데 중복된 데이터는 제외하고 출력하세요

JOB
SALESMAN
CLERK
ANALYST
MANAGER
PRESIDENT

▼ 답



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE window with a query editor and a results pane. The query editor contains the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT DISTINCT job
FROM emp;
```

The results pane shows the output of the query, which is a list of distinct job titles. The results are displayed in a table with a single column labeled 'JOB' and five rows of data:

JOB
1 SALESMAN
2 CLERK
3 PRESIDENT
4 MANAGER
5 ANALYST

```
SELECT DISTINCT job
FROM emp;
```

6. 사원테이블에서 이름과 월급을 출력하는데 월급이 낮은 사원부터 출력하세요

ENAME	SAL
SMITH	800
JAMES	950
ADAMS	1100
WARD	1250
MARTIN	1250
MILLER	1300
TURNER	1500
ALLEN	1600
CLARK	2450
BLAKE	2850
JONES	2975
FORD	3000
SCOTT	3000
KING	5000

▼ 답

```
SELECT ename, sal
FROM emp
ORDER BY sal ASC;
```

Script Output x Query Result x

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 14

	ENAME	SAL
1	SMITH	800
2	JAMES	950
3	ADAMS	1100
4	WARD	1250
5	MARTIN	1250
6	MILLER	1300
7	TURNER	1500
8	ALLEN	1600
9	CLARK	2450

```
SELECT ename, sal
FROM emp
ORDER BY sal ASC;
```

7. 사원 테이블에서 월급이 3000인 사원들의 이름, 월급, 직업을 출력하세요

ENAME	SAL	JOB
FORD	3000	ANALYST
SCOTT	3000	ANALYST

▼ 답

The screenshot shows a SQL query window with the following text:

```
SELECT ename, sal, job
FROM emp
WHERE sal =3000;
```

Below the query window, there is a 'Query Result' tab showing the results of the query. The status bar indicates 'All Rows Fetched: 2 in 0.01'. The results are displayed in a table with columns ENAME, SAL, and JOB.

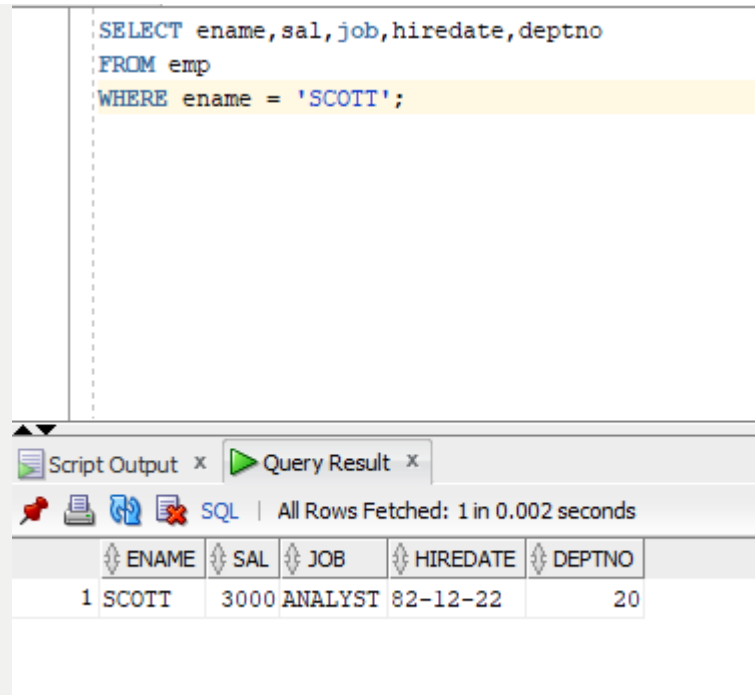
	ENAME	SAL	JOB
1	FORD	3000	ANALYST
2	SCOTT	3000	ANALYST

```
SELECT ename, sal, job
FROM emp
WHERE sal =3000;
```

8. 이름이 SCOTT 인 사원의 이름, 월급, 직업, 입사일, 부서 번호를 출력하세요

ENAME	SAL	JOB	HIREDATE	DEPTNO
SCOTT	3000	ANALYST	82/12/22	20

▼ 답



```
SELECT ename, sal, job, hiredate, deptno
FROM emp
WHERE ename = 'SCOTT';
```

9. 연봉이 36000 이상인 직원들의 이름과 연봉을 출력하세요

ENAME	연봉
KING	60000
FORD	36000
SCOTT	36000

▼ 답

워크시트

질의 작성기

```

SELECT ename, sal*12 연봉
FROM emp
WHERE sal*12 >= 36000;

```

스크립트 출력 x

질의 결과 x

SQL | 인출된 모든 행: 3(0.001초)

	ENAME	연봉
1	KING	60000
2	FORD	36000
3	SCOTT	36000

```

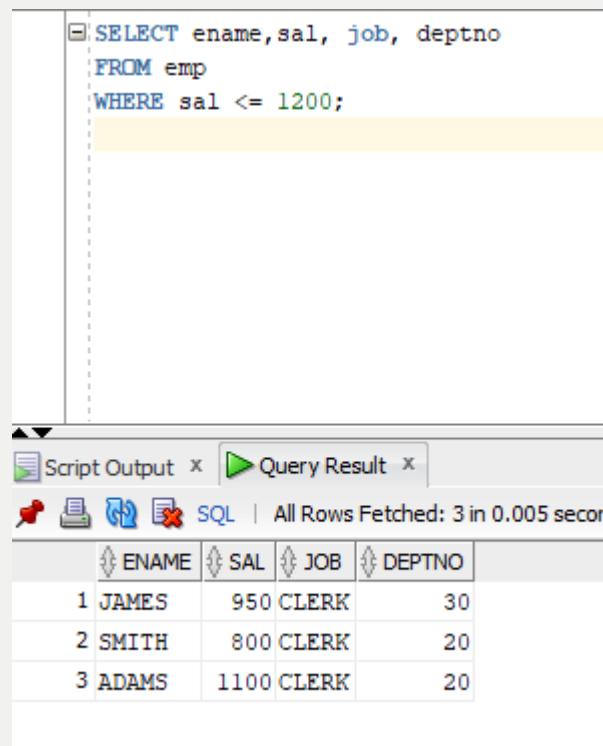
SELECT ename, sal*12 연봉
FROM emp
WHERE sal*12 >= 36000;

```

10. 월급이 1200이하인 직원들의 이름, 월급, 직업, 부서번호를 출력하세요

ENAME	SAL	JOB	DEPTNO
JAMES	950	CLERK	30
SMITH	800	CLERK	20
ADAMS	100	CLERK	20

▼ 답



```
SELECT ename,sal, job, deptno
FROM emp
WHERE sal <= 1200;
```

Script Output x Query Result x

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 3 in 0.005 seconds

	ENAME	SAL	JOB	DEPTNO
1	JAMES	950	CLERK	30
2	SMITH	800	CLERK	20
3	ADAMS	1100	CLERK	20

```
SELECT ename,sal, job, deptno
FROM emp
WHERE sal <= 1200;
```