*Database Tour Two: Διαχείριση βάσης προσωπικού με χρήση σύνθετων δηλώσεων*



#1

SELECT AVG(comm), MIN(comm), MAX(comm), SUM(comm), COUNT(comm), COUNT(\*) FROM EMP;

#2

SELECT ename, job, sal, deptno

FROM EMP

WHERE sal > (SELECT MIN(sal)

 FROM EMP

 WHERE deptno IN (10, 20));

#3

SELECT deptno, AVG(sal), COUNT(\*)

FROM emp

GROUP BY DEPTNO;

**#4**

SELECT deptno, AVG(sal), COUNT(\*)

FROM EMP

GROUP BY DEPTNO HAVING COUNT(\*)>2;

**# Σύνδεση πινάκων - join**

**#5**

SELECT \*

FROM emp, dept

WHERE emp.deptno=dept.deptno;

**# INNER JOIN**

SELECT empno, ename, emp.deptno, dept.dname, sal, comm

FROM emp

**INNER JOIN** dept ON emp.deptno=dept.deptno;

SELECT empno, ename, dept.deptno

FROM emp

**JOIN** dept ON emp.deptno=dept.deptno;

**# Ποιά η διαφορά LEFT JOIN, RIGHT JOIN**

SELECT empno, ename, emp.deptno, dept.dname, sal, comm FROM emp
**INNER JOIN** dept
ON emp.deptno=dept.deptno
ORDER BY ename;

SELECT empno, ename, dept.deptno
FROM emp
**LEFT JOIN** dept
ON emp.deptno=dept.deptno
ORDER BY ename;

SELECT empno, ename, dept.deptno
FROM emp
**RIGHT JOIN** dept
ON emp.deptno=dept.deptno
ORDER BY ename;

**# FULL JOIN - Στη MySQL γίνεται με UNION**

SELECT empno, ename, dept.deptno
FROM emp
**LEFT JOIN** dept
ON emp.deptno=dept.deptno

**UNION**

SELECT empno, ename, dept.deptno
FROM emp
**RIGHT JOIN** dept
ON emp.deptno=dept.deptno
ORDER BY ename;