

Origin

author			topic				topic_tag_relation		tag		topic_type		
id	name	profile	tbls	description	created	author_id	topic_sbs	tag_sbs	id	name	tbls	book	price
1	kim	developer	MySQL	MySQL s.....	2011	1	MySQL	MySQL	1	job	MySQL	paper	10000
2	lee	dba	ORACLE	ORACLE s.....	2012	1	MySQL	ORACLE	2	tree	MySQL	online	0
			SQL SERVER	SQL SERVER s.....	2013	2	ORACLE	ORACLE	1	commercial	ORACLE	online	15000

컬럼의 역정규화 - 컬럼 중복 : JOIN을 줄이기

```

-- topic_tag_relation.topic_sbs 에 대해 MySQL 인 태그의 이름을 알고 싶다.
역정규화 이전
SELECT
  tag_name
FROM topic_tag_relation AS TTR
LEFT JOIN tag
ON TTR.tag_id = tag_id
WHERE topic_sbs = 'MySQL';

역정규화 후
topic_tag_relation
topic_sbs  tag_sbs  tag_name
MySQL    1 job      MySQL
MySQL    2 tree     MySQL
ORACLE   1 sbs     ORACLE
ORACLE   3 commercial

테이블 변경 후
ALTER TABLE topic_tag_relation ADD COLUMN tag_name VARCHAR(45) NULL AFTER tag_id;

UPDATE topic_tag_relation SET tag_name = 'job' WHERE (topic_sbs = 'MySQL' and (tag_id = '1'));
UPDATE topic_tag_relation SET tag_name = 'tree' WHERE (topic_sbs = 'MySQL' and (tag_id = '2'));
UPDATE topic_tag_relation SET tag_name = 'sbs' WHERE (topic_sbs = 'ORACLE' and (tag_id = '1'));
UPDATE topic_tag_relation SET tag_name = 'commercial' WHERE (topic_sbs = 'ORACLE' and (tag_id = '3'));
    
```

컬럼의 역정규화 - 피생 컬럼의 생성 : 계산작업을 줄이기

```

-- 각각의 자기가 몇개의 글을 작성했는지를 출력해보고 싶다.
역정규화 이전
SELECT
  author_id, COUNT(author_id)
FROM topic_tag_relation
GROUP BY author_id;

역정규화 후
author
id      name  profile  topic_count
1      kim   developer 2
2      lee   dba        1

테이블 변경 후
ALTER TABLE author ADD COLUMN topic_count INT NULL AFTER profile;
UPDATE author SET topic_count = 2 WHERE (id = '1');
UPDATE author SET topic_count = 1 WHERE (id = '2');

역정규화 후
SELECT
  id, topic_count
FROM
  author;
    
```

테이블의 역정규화 - 컬럼을 기준으로 테이블을 분리

topic				topic_description			
tbls	created	author_id	tbls	description	tbls	description	tbls
MySQL	2011	1	MySQL	MySQL s.....	MySQL	MySQL s.....	MySQL
ORACLE	2012	1	ORACLE	ORACLE s.....	ORACLE	ORACLE s.....	ORACLE
SQL SERVER	2013	2	SQL SERVER	SQL SERVER s.....	SQL SERVER	SQL SERVER s.....	SQL SERVER

테이블의 역정규화 - 행을 기준으로 테이블 분리

topic_1000				topic_1500			
tbls	description	created	author_id	tbls	description	created	author_id
MySQL	MySQL s.....	2011	1	SQL SERVER	SQL SERVER s.....	2013	1000
ORACLE	ORACLE s.....	2012	1				

관계의 역정규화 - 지름길을 만든다

```

-- 자기가 태그 아이디와 태그명을 출력한다.
역정규화 이전
SELECT
  tag_id, tag_name
FROM
  topic_tag_relation AS TTR
LEFT JOIN tag ON TTR.tag_id = tag_id
LEFT JOIN topic ON TTR.topic_sbs = topic_sbs
WHERE author_id = 1;

역정규화 이후
topic_tag_relation
topic_sbs  tag_sbs  author_id
MySQL    1 job      1
MySQL    2 tree     1
ORACLE   1 sbs     1
ORACLE   3 commercial

역정규화 후
ALTER TABLE topic_tag_relation ADD COLUMN author_id INT NULL AFTER tag_name;
UPDATE topic_tag_relation SET author_id = '1' WHERE (topic_sbs = 'MySQL' and (tag_id = '1'));
UPDATE topic_tag_relation SET author_id = '1' WHERE (topic_sbs = 'MySQL' and (tag_id = '2'));
UPDATE topic_tag_relation SET author_id = '1' WHERE (topic_sbs = 'ORACLE' and (tag_id = '1'));
UPDATE topic_tag_relation SET author_id = '1' WHERE (topic_sbs = 'ORACLE' and (tag_id = '3'));

역정규화 이후
SELECT
  tag_id, tag_name
FROM
  topic_tag_relation AS TTR
LEFT JOIN tag ON TTR.tag_id = tag_id
WHERE TTR.author_id = 1;
    
```



```
[1] DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `author`;  
CREATE TABLE `author` (  
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,  
  `name` varchar(45) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `profile` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`)  
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8;
```

```
INSERT INTO `author` VALUES (1,'kim','developer'),(2,'lee','DBA');
```

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `tag`;  
CREATE TABLE `tag` (  
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,  
  `name` varchar(45) DEFAULT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`)  
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8;
```

```
INSERT INTO `tag` VALUES (1,'rdb'),(2,'free'),(3,'commercial');
```

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `topic`;  
CREATE TABLE `topic` (  
  `title` varchar(50) NOT NULL,  
  `description` text,  
  `created` datetime DEFAULT NULL,  
  `author_id` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`title`)  
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8;
```

```
INSERT INTO `topic` VALUES ('MySQL','MySQL is ...','2011-01-01 00:00:00',1),('ORACLE','ORACLE is ...','2012-02-03 00:00:00',1),('SQL Server','SQL Server is ..','2013-01-04 00:00:00',2);  
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `topic_tag_relation`;
```

```
CREATE TABLE `topic_tag_relation` (  
  `topic_title` varchar(50) NOT NULL,  
  `tag_id` int(11) NOT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`topic_title`, `tag_id`)  
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8;
```

```
INSERT INTO `topic_tag_relation` VALUES ('MySQL',1),('MySQL',2),('ORACLE',1),('ORACLE',3);
```

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `topic_type`;  
CREATE TABLE `topic_type` (  
  `title` varchar(45) NOT NULL,  
  `type` char(6) NOT NULL,  
  `price` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`title`, `type`)  
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8;
```

```
INSERT INTO `topic_type` VALUES ('MySQL','online',0),('MySQL','paper',10000),('ORACLE','online',15000);
```