	-、 ら値 重切 ちゅんいをは
小猪肉	1. 格比: S select 多组 如双, M (艺术 知) te group by 不石的)
	O from to
	② where 节鱼鱼
	3 group by 312 fm by E. @ having 272 76 hm 7655 6 order by 85
	2.122: 老烟州起游线精彩, 石城之多烟如南graup by 76
	生光加多段.
2. 1/32	大梅花:①分组多河中的军运盘许分为1电轰
	吸掘水作工 美雄学
	子紀前 海並 ながし group by ty where
	540 76 75 340 76 - 76 having
	1°-1350多级作为条件常是放在 having 80 4.
	2°然用分组有有多的光度用分组有有多
	@ group by 875tg & 4 3m 3 4 13 To 5 50 (3 7 8 15 2 io)
	同是号隔开, 无服务经验), 也支持是生成成为级
	(面好有公分)
	① 电引播和制度(松林等等级基础成为)
	二分位表间下之用
	1. 何年的5位主河
	#简单的分组查询 #案例1: 查询每个工种的最高工资 SELECT MAX(salary),job_id FROM employees
	#案例2: 查询每个位置上的部门个数 SELECT COUNT(*),location_id FROM departments GROUP BY location_id;

2. 绿加多烟荷二杯芝季中 - Where

#添加分组前的筛选条件 #案例1: 查询邮箱中包含a字符的,每个部门的平均工资 SELECT AVG(salary),department_id FROM employees WHERE email LIKE '%a%' GROUP BY department_id;

#案例2: 查询有奖金的每个领导手下员工的最高工资 SELECT MAX(salary),manager_id FROM employees WHERE commission_pct IS NOT NULL GROUP BY manager id;

3. 18 20 5 60 76 L To Legra - having

#添加分组后的筛选条件 #案例1: 查询哪个部门的员工个数大于2 #o查询每个部门的员工个数 SELECT COUNT(*),department_id FROM employees GROUP BY department id;

#@根据@的结果进行筛选,查询哪个部门的员工个数>2 SELECT COUNT(*),department_id FROM employees GROUP BY department_id

HAVING COUNT (*)>2; #案例2: 查询每个工种有奖金的员工的最高工资大于12000的工种编号和最高工资 #©分组前的筛选: 查询每个工种有奖金的员工的最高工资 SELECT MAX(salary),job_id FROM employees WHERE commission_pct IS NOT NULL GROUP BY job_id;

#の根据の的结果进行筛选,最高工资大于12000 SELECT MAX(salary),job_id FROM employees WHERE commission_pct IS NOT NULL GROUP BY job_id HAVING MAX(salary)>12000;

#案例3: 查询领导编号>102的每个领导手下最低工资>5000的领导编号是哪个,以及其最低工资 #0分组前的筛选: 每个领导手下最低工资 SELECT MIN(salary),manager_id FROM employees GROUP BY manager_id; #0添加筛选条件: 领导编号>102 SELECT MIN(salary),manager_id FROM employees WHERE manager_id >102

#の添加分组后的筛选条件: 最低工资大于5000 #O添加分组后的筛选条件: 最低工资大于5000 FROM employees WHERE manager_id >102 GROUP BY manager_id HAVING MIN(salary)>5000;

4. 指花生成成点如台组

#按表达式或函数分组

#案例:按员工姓名的长度分组,查询每一组的员工个数,筛选员工个数大于5的有哪些 SELECT COUNT(*) 个数, LENGTH(last_name) 姓名长度 FROM employees GROUP BY 姓名长度 HAVING 个数 >5;

5、招引省的发生

#按多个字段分组 #案例: 查询每个部门每个工种的员工的平均工资 SELECT AVG(salary),department_id,job_id FROM employees GROUP BY department_id,job_id;

6. LED-11/3

#添加排序 #案例: 查询每个部门每个工种的员工的平均工资,并且按照平均工资的高低显示 SELECT AVG(Salary),department_id,job_id FROM employees WHERE department_id IS NOT NULL GROUP BY department_id,job_id HAVING AVG(salary)>10000 ORDER BY AVG(salary) DESC;

