#### 1．实训题

根据人力资源管理系统数据库中数据信息，完成下列操作。

1. 查询100号部门的所有员工信息。

Selsect \* from employees where department\_id = 100

1. 查询所有职位编号为“SA\_MAN”的员工的员工号、员工名和部门号。

Select employee\_id,first\_name,last\_name,department\_id from employees where job\_id= ‘SA\_MAN’

1. 查询每个员工的员工号、工资、奖金以及工资与奖金的和。

Select employee\_id,salary,commission\_pct,

salary\*(1+nvl(commission\_pct,0) from employees

1. 查询40号部门中职位编号为“AD\_ASST”和20号部门中职位编号为“SA\_REP”的员工的信息。

Select \* from employees where department\_id=40 and job\_id=’ AD\_ASST’ OR department\_id=20 and job\_id=’ SA\_REP’;

1. 查询所有职位名称不是“Stock Manager”和“Purchasing Manager”，且工资大于或等于2000的员工的详细信息。

Select \* from employees where job\_id not in(’ Stock Manager’,’ Purchasing Manager’) and salary>=2000

1. 查询有奖金的员工的不同职位编号和名称。

Select distinct job\_id, job\_title from jobs where job\_id in (select job\_id from employees where job\_id is not null)

1. 查询没有奖金或奖金低于100元的员工信息。

Select \* from employees where salary\*commission\_pct<100 or commission is NULL

1. 查询员工名（first\_name）中不包含字母“S”的员工。

Select first\_name from employees where first\_name not like ‘%S%’

1. 查询员工的姓名和入职日期，并按入职日期从先到后进行排序。

Select first\_name,last\_name,hire\_date from employees order by hire\_date;

1. 显示所有员工的姓名、职位、工资和奖金，按职位降序排序，若职位相同则按工资升序排序。

Select first\_name,last\_name,job\_id,salary ,salary\*commission\_pet from employees order by job\_id desc ,salary asc;

1. 查询所有员工的姓名及其直接上级的姓名。

Select a.first\_name,b.first\_name from employees a join employees b on b.employee\_id = a.manage\_id

1. 查询入职日期早于其直接上级领导的所有员工信息。  
    select \* from employees a where hire\_date<(select hire\_date from employees b b.employee\_id=a.manage\_id)
2. 查询各个部门号、部门名称、部门所在地以及部门领导的姓名。

Select d.department\_id,d.department\_name,d.location,e.first\_name from departments d join employees e

on d.manager\_id=e.employee\_id

1. 查询所有部门及其员工信息，包括那些没有员工的部门。

Select department\_name,first\_name from departments d left join employees e on d.deparment\_id=e.department\_id

1. 查询所有员工及其部门信息，包括那些还不属于任何部门的员工。

Select e.first\_name,d.department\_name

From employees left join departments on e.department\_id=d.department\_id;

1. 查询所有员工的员工号、员工名、部门名称、职位名称、工资和奖金。

Select e.employee\_id,e.first\_name,d.department\_name,j.job\_title,e.salary,e.salary\*e.commission\_pct 奖金

From departments d join employees e on d.department\_id=e.department\_id

Join jobs j on j.job\_id=e.job\_id;

1. 查询至少有一个员工的部门信息。

Select distinct departments.\* from departments d join employees e

on e.employee\_id is not null;

select \* from employees where department\_id in(select distinct department\_id from employees)

select \* from departments d where exists(select 1 from employees

where department\_id=d.department\_id)

1. 查询工资比100号员工工资高的所有员工信息。

Select \* from employees where salary>(select salary from employees where employee\_id = 100);

1. 查询工资高于公司平均工资的所有员工信息。

Select \* from employees where salary>(select avg(salary) from employees)

1. 查询各个部门中不同职位的最高工资。

Select job\_id,max(salary) from employees group by job\_id

1. 查询各个部门的人数及平均工资

Select department\_id,count(\*),avg(salary ) from employees

group by department\_id;

1. 统计各个职位的员工人数与平均工资。

Select job\_id ,count(employee\_id),avg(salary)

from employees

group by job\_id;

1. 统计每个部门中各职位的人数与平均工资。

Select department\_id,job\_id,count(\*),avg(salary) from employees group by department\_id,job\_id;

1. 查询最低工资大于5000元的各种工作。

Select job\_id,job\_title from jobs where job\_id in(

Select job\_id from employees group by job\_id having min(salary)>5000);

1. 查询平均工资低于6000元的部门及其员工信息。

Select e.\*,d.\* from employees e join departments d on e.department\_id=d.department\_id and

department\_id in(select department\_Id from employees group by employee\_id having avg(salary)<6000);

1. 查询在“Sales”部门工作的员工的姓名信息。

Select e.first\_name||e.last\_name from employees e join departments d on e.department\_id=d.department\_id where d.department\_name = ‘Sales’;

Select \* from employee where department\_id in(select department\_d from departments where department\_name=’Sales’)

1. 查询与140号员工从事相同工作的所有员工信息。

Select \* from employees where job\_id in (select job\_id from employees where employee\_id = 140);

1. 查询工资高于30号部门中所有员工的工资的员工姓名和工资。

Select first\_name,last\_name,salary from employees where salary>(select max(salary) from employees deparment\_id=30);

1. 查询每个部门中的员工数量、平均工资和平均工作年限。

Select count(\*),avg(salary),avg(round((sysdate-hire\_date)/365)) from employees group by department\_id

1. 查询工资为某个部门平均工资的员工的信息。

Select \* from employees where salsry in(select avg(Salary) from employees group by department\_id)

1. 查询工资高于本部门平均工资的员工的信息。

Select \* from employees e1 where salary>(select avg(salary) from employees e2 where e2.department\_id=e1.department\_id )

1. 查询工资高于本部门平均工资的员工的信息及其部门的平均工资。

Select e.\*,avgsal

From employees e join (select department\_id,avg(salary) avgsal from employees group by department\_id) d

On e.department\_id=d.department\_id

And e.salary>d.avgsal

1. 查询工资高于50号部门某个员工工资的员工的信息。

Select \*from employees where salary>any(select salary from employees where department\_id=50):

1. 查询工资、奖金与10号部门某员工工资、奖金都相同的员工的信息。

Select \* from employees where (salary,nvl(commission\_pct) ) in(

Select salary,nvl(commission\_pct) from employees where department\_id=10

)

1. 查询部门人数大于10的部门的员工信息。

Select \* from employees where department\_id in(select department\_id from employees group by department\_id having count(\*)>10);

查询所有员工工资都大于10000元的部门的信息

Select \* from department where department\_id in (select department\_id from employees group by department\_id having min(salary)>10000)

1. 查询所有员工工资都大于5000元的部门的信息及其员工信息。
2. 查询所有员工工资都在4000元～8000元之间的部门的信息。

Select \* from departments where department\_id in(

Select department\_id from employees group by department\_id having min(salary)>=4000 and max(salary)<=8000)

1. 查询人数最多的部门信息。

Select \* from department\_id where department\_id in(

Select department\_id from employees group by department\_id having

Count(\*)>=all(

select count(\*) from employees group by department\_id )

)

1. 查询30号部门中工资排序前3名的员工信息。

Select \* from employee where department\_id=30 and salary is not null and rownum<=3 order by salary desc

1. 查询所有员工中工资排序在5~10名之间的员工信息。

Select \* from

(

Select rownum rn,employee\_id,salary from (

Select employee\_id,salary from employees where salary is not null order by salary desc) e1

)e2

Where rn between 5 and 10

1. 向employees表中插入一条记录，员工号为1000元，入职日期为2002年5月10日，[email为example@neusoft.edu.cn](mailto:email为example@neusoft.edu.cn)，其他信息与员工号为150的员工相同。
2. 将各部门员工的工资修改为该员工所在部门平均工资加1000。
3. 查询各月倒数第2天入职的员工信息。
4. 查询工龄大于或等于10年的员工信息。
5. 查询员工信息，要求以首字母大写的方式显示所有员工姓（last\_name）和员工名（first\_name）。
6. 查询员工名（first\_name）正好为6个字符的员工的信息。
7. 查询员工名（first\_name）的第2个字母为“M”的员工信息。
8. 查询所有员工名（first\_name），如果包含字母“s”，则用“S”替换。
9. 查询在2月份入职的所有员工信息。