## 1、查询员工表所有数据

-- select \* from EMPLOYEES

## --查询职位(JOB)为'PRESIDENT'的员工的工资

-- SELECT MIN\_SALARY,MAX\_SALARY from JOBS where JOB\_TITLE = 'President'

## --查询佣金(COMM)为0或为NULL的员工信息

-- SELECT \* FROM EMP where COMM = 0 OR COMM is NULL

## --查询入职日期在1981-5-1 到1981-12-31之间的所有员工信息

-- SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE HIREDATE BETWEEN TO\_DATE('1981-5-1','yyyy-MM-dd') and TO\_DATE('1981-12-31','yyyy-MM-dd')

## -- 查询所有名字长度为4 的员工的员工编号,姓名

-- SELECT EMPNO,ENAME FROM EMP where "LENGTH"(ENAME)=4

## --显示10 号部门的所有经理('MANAGER')和20号部门的所有职员('CLERK')的详细信息

-- SELECT \* from EMP WHERE (job = 'MANAGER' AND DEPTNO = 10) or (job = 'CLERK' AND DEPTNO = 20)

## --显示姓名中没有'L'字的员工的详细信息或含有'SM'字的员工信息

-- -- SELECT \* from EMP where ename not like '%L%' or ename like '%SM%'

## -- 显示各个部门经理('MANAGER')的工资

-- SELECT sal from emp where job = 'MANAGER'

## -- 显示佣金(COMM)收入比工资(SAL)高的员工的详细信息

--select\* from emp where to\_char(hiredate, 'mm') = to\_char(sysdate , 'mm');

## --把hiredate列看做是员工的生日,求下月过生日的员工

## -- 求1982年入职的员工

--select\* from emp where to\_char(hiredate, 'yyyy') = 1982 and to\_char(hiredate, 'mm') >=7

## --求1981年各个月入职的的员工个数

-- SELECT

-- TO\_CHAR(TRUNC(hiredate, 'month'),'mm') 时间月,

-- COUNT (\*) 人数

-- FROM

-- emp

-- WHERE

-- TO\_CHAR (hiredate, 'yyyy') = '1981'

-- GROUP BY

-- TRUNC(hiredate, 'month')

-- ORDER BY

-- TRUNC(hiredate, 'month')

## --查询各个部门的平均工资

select DEPARTMENT\_ID,"AVG"(salary) 平均工资 from EMPLOYEES group by DEPARTMENT\_ID ORDER BY DEPARTMENT\_ID

## 16.显示各种职位的最低工资

SELECT job\_id,job\_title,min\_salary from jobs

## 17. 按照入职日期由新到旧排列员工信息

SELECT \* from EMPLOYEES ORDER BY hire\_date DESC

## 18. 查询员工的基本信息，附加其上级的姓名

SELECT e1.\*, e2.first\_name ||'-'||e2.last\_name boss\_name

from

EMPLOYEES e1 ,

EMPLOYEES e2

where e1.manager\_id = e2.employee\_id

## 19. 显示工资比'ALLEN'高的所有员工的姓名和工资

SELECT ename,sal from emp where sal >(

SELECT sal from emp where ename = 'ALLEN'

)

## 20. 显示与'SCOTT'从事相同工作的员工的详细信息

SELECT \* from emp where job in(

SELECT job from emp where ename = 'SCOTT'

)

21. 显示销售部('SALES')员工的姓名

SELECT first\_name ||'-'||last\_name from EMPLOYEES where department\_id in

( select department\_id from DEPARTMENTS where department\_name = 'Sales')

22. 显示与30号部门'MARTIN'员工工资相同的员工的姓名和工资

SELECT

23. 查询所有工资高于平均工资(平均工资包括所有员工)的销售人员('SALESMAN')

select \* from emp where job = 'SALESMAN' and sal > (select avg(sal) from emp);

24. 显示所有职员的姓名及其所在部门的名称和工资

SELECT

ename,

JOB,

dname

FROM

emp E,

dept D

WHERE

E .deptno = D .deptno;

25. 查询在研发部('RESEARCH')工作员工的编号，姓名，工作部门，工作所在地

SELECT empno,ename,dname,loc from emp e,dept d

where e.deptno = d.deptno and DNAME='RESEARCH';

26. 查询各个部门的名称和员工人数

select \* from (select count(\*), deptno from emp group by deptno) e

inner join dept d on e.deptno = d.deptno;

27. 查询各个职位员工工资大于平均工资(平均工资包括所有员工)的人数和员工职位

select job, count(\*) from emp where sal > (select avg(sal) from emp) group by job;

28. 查询工资相同的员工的工资和姓名

select \* from emp e where (select count(\*) from emp where sal = e.sal group by sal)> 1;

29. 查询工资最高的3名员工信息

SELECT \* from (SELECT \* from emp order by sal desc) where rownum <=3

30. 按工资进行排名,排名从1开始,工资相同排名相同(如果两人并列第1则没有第2名,从第三名继续排)

select e.\*, (select count(\*) from emp where sal > emp.sal)+1 rank from emp e order by rank;

31. 求入职日期相同的(年月日相同)的员工

SELECT \* from emp e where (SELECT count(\*) from emp where e.hiredate = hiredate) > 1;

32. 查询每个部门的最高工资

SELECT deptno,max(sal) from emp GROUP BY deptno ORDER BY deptno

33. 查询每个部门,每种职位的最高工资

SELECT deptno,job,"MAX"(sal) from emp group by deptno,job order by deptno,job

--select deptno, job, max(sal) from emp group by deptno, job order by deptno, job;

34. 查询每个员工的信息及工资级别

SELECT e.\*,g.grade from emp e,SALGRADE g where e.sal between g.losal and hisal

35. 查询工资最高的第6-10名员工

SELECT \* from (SELECT ROWNUM rm ,e.\* from(SELECT \* from emp ORDER BY sal) e where ROWNUM <= 10 ) where rm >5

37. 查询每个部门工资最高的前2名员工

SELECT \* from emp e where (SELECT count(\*) from emp where sal >e.sal and deptno = e.deptno) < 2 ORDER BY deptno,sal DESC

select\* from emp e where

(select count(\*) from emp where sal > e.sal and e.deptno = deptno) < 2

order by deptno, sal desc;

38. 查询出有3个以上下属的员工信息

select\* from emp e where

(select count(\*) from emp where e.empno = mgr) > 2;

39. 查询所有大于本部门平均工资的员工信息

SELECT \* from emp e where sal > (SELECT avg(sal) from emp where deptno = e.deptno GROUP BY deptno) ORDER BY deptno

select\* from emp e where sal >

(select avg(sal) from emp where (deptno = e.deptno))

order by deptno;

40. 查询平均工资最高的部门信息

SELECT d.\* ,avgsal from dept d ,(SELECT avg(sal) avgsal,deptno from emp GROUP BY deptno ) selavg

where avgsal = (SELECT max(avg(sal)) from emp GROUP BY deptno ) and d.deptno = selavg.deptno

select d.\*, avgsal from dept d, (select avg(sal) avgsal, deptno from emp group by deptno) se

where avgsal = (select max(avg(sal)) from emp group by deptno) and d.deptno =se.deptno;

41. 查询大于各部门总工资的平均值的部门信息

select d.\*,sumsal from dept d, (select sum(sal) sumsal, deptno from emp group by deptno) se

where sumsal >(select avg(sum(sal)) from emp group by deptno) and se.deptno =d.deptno;

42. 查询大于各部门总工资的平均值的部门下的员工信息

select e.\*,sumsal from emp e, (select sum(sal) sumsal, deptno from emp group by deptno) se

where sumsal >(select avg(sum(sal)) from emp group by deptno) and se.deptno =e.deptno;

43. 查询没有员工的部门信息

select d.\* from dept d left join emp e on (e.deptno = d.deptno) where empno is null;

44. 查询当前月有多少天

SELECT "TRUNC"(ADD\_MONTHS(sysdate,1), 'mm') - "TRUNC"(sysdate, 'mm') 当月的天数 from dual

45. 列出最低薪金大于1500的各种工作及此从事此工作的全部雇员人数

SELECT job,COUNT(empno)

FROM emp

GROUP BY job HAVING MIN(sal)>1500 ;

46. 列出薪金高于公司平均薪金的所有员工，所在部门，上级领导，公司的工资等级

SELECT e.empno 员工号,e.ename 员工姓名,e.sal 员工工资,d.dname 部门名称,m.ename 领导名称,s.grade 工资等级

FROM emp e,dept d,emp m,salgrade s

WHERE e.sal > (SELECT AVG(sal) FROM emp) AND e.mgr = m.empno AND d.deptno = e.deptno(+) AND e.sal BETWEEN losal AND hisal;

select e1.empno, e1.ename, d.dname, e1.sal, sg.grade

from emp e1, emp e2, dept d, salgrade sg

where e1.sal > (select avg(sal) from emp)

and e1.mgr = e2.empno

and e1.deptno = d.deptno

and e1.sal between losal and hisal;

47. 列出薪金高于在部门30工作的所有员工的薪金的员工姓名和薪金、部门名称

SELECT e.ename,e.sal,d.dname FROM emp e,dept d

WHERE sal > ALL (SELECT sal FROM emp WHERE deptno=30) AND e.deptno=d.deptno;

48. 列出所有部门的详细信息和部门人数

SELECT d.dname,d.loc,dt.count

FROM dept d,(SELECT deptno,COUNT(\*) count FROM emp GROUP BY deptno) dt

WHERE d.deptno=dt.deptno ;

49. 显示非销售人员工作名称以及从事同一工作雇员的月工资的总和，并且要满足从事同一工作的雇员的月工资合计大于$5000，输出结果按月工资的合计升序排列

SELECT job,SUM(sal) sum

FROM emp

WHEREj ob<>'SALESMAN'

GROUP BY job HAVING sum>5000

ORDER BY sum;

50. 客户表a(id name address) 登陆流水表b(id time) 购物流水表c(id time productid productnum)

1.求每个客户的最新登陆时间time,姓名name,客户id?

select a.id,a.name,d.time as time

from a left join (select id,max(time) as time from b group by id) d

on a.id =d.id ;

2.查最新登陆并且已经购买商品的客户id,name,登陆的时间time(一条sql语句)

答案

select a.id,a.name,d.time as time

from a,(select id,max(time) as time from b group by id) d

where a.id =d.id

and exists (select \* from c where id = a.id);