```
#（1）查询每个员工的所有数据，查询 Departments 表和 Salary 表的所有数据；
SELECT * FROM yggl.employees;
SELECT * FROM yggl.departments;
SELECT * FROM yggl.salary;

#2）查询每个员工的姓名、地址和电话号码；
SELECT Name,Address,PhoneNumber FROM yggl.employees;

#3）查询 Employees 表中的部门号和性别，要求消除重复的行；
SELECT distinct DepartmentID, Sex FROM yggl.employees;

#4）查询 EmployeeID 为 000001 的员工地址和电话；
SELECT Address,PhoneNumber FROM yggl.employees where EmployeeID = '000001';

#5）查询月收入高于 2000 元的员工的员工号、姓名和收入；
SELECT e.EmployeeID,Name,InCome FROM employees e join salary s on e.EmployeeID = s.EmployeeID  where s.InCome>2000;

#6）查询 1970 年以后出生的员工的姓名和住址；
SELECT Name,Birthday, Address FROM employees where Left(Birthday,4)>='1970';

#（7）查询财务部的所有员工的员工号和姓名；
SELECT EmployeeID,Name FROM employees e join Departments d on e.DepartmentID = d.DepartmentID  where d.DepartmentName='财务部';

#8）查询 Employees 表中女员工的地址和电话，并将标题分别设置为地址和电话；
SELECT Name,sex, Address 地址,PhoneNumber 电话 FROM employees where sex='0';

#9) 查询 Employees 表中员工的姓名和性别，并且性别值为 1 时显示“男”，值为 0 时显示“女”
SELECT Name, case when sex = '1' then '男' else '女' end as 性别 FROM employees;

#10）查询 Employees 表中员工的姓名、住址和收入水平，收入水平：2000 以下显示“低收入”，2000~3000 元显示“中等收入”，3000 元以上显示“高收入”；
SELECT Name, Address,case when InCome >= 3000 then '高收入' when InCome >= 2000 then '中等收入' else '低收入' end as 收入水平 FROM employees e join salary s on e.EmployeeID = s.EmployeeID;

#（11）计算每个员工的实际收入，标题显示为“实际收入”，实际收入=Income-Outcome
SELECT e.EmployeeID,Name,format(sum(Income-Outcome),2) as 实际收入 FROM employees e join salary s on e.EmployeeID = s.EmployeeID group by  e.EmployeeID ;

#（12）获取员工的人数；
SELECT count(*) as 人数 FROM employees;
```

#（13）计算 Salary 表中员工月收入的平均值;
SELECT e.EmployeeID,Name, format(avg(Income),2) as 平均收入 FROM employees e join salary s on e.EmployeeID = s.EmployeeID group by e.EmployeeID ;

#（14）计算 Salary 表中所有员工的总收入;
SELECT e.EmployeeID,Name, format(sum(Income),2) as 平均收入 FROM employees e join salary s on e.EmployeeID = s.EmployeeID group by e.EmployeeID ;

#（15）查询财务部员工的最高和最低实际收入;
SELECT e.EmployeeID,Name, max(income-outcome) 最高实际收入, min(income-outcome) 最低实际收入
FROM employees e join Departments d on e.DepartmentID = d.DepartmentID join salary s on e.EmployeeID = s.EmployeeID
where d.DepartmentName='财务部' group by e.EmployeeID;

#（16）查询姓“王”的员工的姓名和部门号;
SELECT EmployeeID,Name, DepartmentID FROM employees e where Name like '王%';

#（17）查询员工号中倒数第 2 个数字为 0 的员工的员工号和姓名;
SELECT EmployeeID,Name FROM employees e where EmployeeID like '%0_';

SELECT EmployeeID,Name FROM employees e where EmployeeID regexp '0.$';

#（18）查询地址中含“中山”的员工的 ID 和部门号;
SELECT EmployeeID,Name,DepartmentID,address FROM employees e where address like '%中山%';

SELECT EmployeeID,Name,DepartmentID,address FROM employees e where address regexp '中山';

#（19）查询收入在 2000~3000 间的员工的 ID 和姓名;
SELECT e.EmployeeID,Name, Income FROM employees e join salary s on e.EmployeeID = s.EmployeeID where income between 2000 and 3000 ;

#20）查询部门号为 1 或 3 的员工的 ID 和姓名。
SELECT EmployeeID,Name,DepartmentID,address FROM employees e where DepartmentID = 1 or DepartmentID = 3;
SELECT EmployeeID,Name,DepartmentID,address FROM employees e where DepartmentID in (1, 3);