

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 Employees;  
SELECT * FROM Departments;  
SELECT * FROM Salary;
```

2. 查询每个员工的姓名、地址和电话号码

```
SELECT Name, Address, PhoneNumber FROM Employees;
```

3. 查询Employees表中的部门号和性别，消除重复行

```
SELECT DISTINCT DepartmentID, Sex FROM Employees;
```

4. 查询EmployeeID为000001的员工地址和电话

```
SELECT Address, PhoneNumber FROM Employees WHERE EmployeeID = '000001';
```

5. 查询月收入高于2000元的员工号、姓名和收入

```
SELECT e.EmployeeID, e.Name, s.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, Address FROM Employees WHERE Birthday > '1970-12-31';
```

7. 查询财务部的所有员工的员工号和姓名

```
SELECT e.EmployeeID, e.Name  
FROM Employees e  
JOIN Departments d ON e.DepartmentID = d.DepartmentID  
WHERE d.DepartmentName = '财务部';
```

8. 查询女员工的地址和电话（标题设为“地址”和“电话”）

```
SELECT Address AS 地址, PhoneNumber AS 电话  
FROM Employees  
WHERE Sex = '0';
```

9. 查询员工的姓名和性别（1显示“男”，0显示“女”）

```
SELECT Name,
CASE
    WHEN Sex = '1' THEN '男'
    WHEN Sex = '0' THEN '女'
END AS 性别
FROM Employees;
```

10. 查询员工的姓名、住址和收入水平分类

```
SELECT e.Name, e.Address,
CASE
    WHEN s.InCome < 2000 THEN '低收入'
    WHEN s.InCome BETWEEN 2000 AND 3000 THEN '中等收入'
    ELSE '高收入'
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

```
SELECT e.EmployeeID, e.Name, (s.InCome - s.OutCome) AS 实际收入
FROM Employees e
JOIN Salary s ON e.EmployeeID = s.EmployeeID;
```

12. 获取员工人数

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS 员工人数 FROM Employees;
```

13. 计算月收入的平均值

```
SELECT AVG(InCome) AS 平均月收入 FROM Salary;
```

14. 计算所有员工的总收入

```
SELECT SUM(InCome) AS 总收入 FROM Salary;
```

15. 查询财务部员工的最高和最低实际收入

```
SELECT MAX(s.InCome - s.OutCome) AS 最高实际收入, MIN(s.InCome - s.OutCome) AS 最低实际收入
FROM Salary s
JOIN Employees e ON s.EmployeeID = e.EmployeeID
WHERE e.DepartmentID = '1';
```

16. 查询姓“王”的员工的姓名和部门号

```
SELECT Name, DepartmentID FROM Employees WHERE Name LIKE '王%';
```

17. 查询员工号倒数第二位为0的员工

```
SELECT EmployeeID, Name FROM Employees WHERE EmployeeID LIKE '%0_';
```

18. 查询地址含“中山”的员工的ID和部门号

```
SELECT EmployeeID, DepartmentID FROM Employees WHERE Address LIKE '%中山%';
```

19. 查询收入在2000~3000元的员工的ID和姓名

```
SELECT e.EmployeeID, e.Name  
FROM Employees e  
JOIN Salary s ON e.EmployeeID = s.EmployeeID  
WHERE s.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 FROM Employees WHERE DepartmentID IN ('1', '3');
```