1.列出至少有三个员工的所有部门和部门信息。

Select \* from dept where deptno in (select deptno from emp group by deptno having count(\*) >= 3);

2.列出受雇日期早于直接上级的所有员工的编号，姓名，部门名称

Select e1.empno,e1.ename,d.dname from emp e1,emp e2,dept d where e1.mgr = e2.empno and e1.hiredate < e2.hiredate and d.deptno = e1.deptno;

3.列出职位为“CLERK”的姓名和部门名称，部门人数：

select e1.ename,d1.deptno,t1.n from emp e1,dept d1,(select deptno,count(\*) n from emp group by deptno) t1 where e1.job = 'CLERK' and e1.deptno = d1.deptno and e1.deptno = t1.deptno;

4.列出和“SCOTT”从事相同工作的所有员工及部门名称：

select e1.\*,d1.dname from emp e1,dept d1 where e1.job = (select job from emp where ename = 'SCOTT') and e1.deptno = d1.deptno and e1.ename != 'SCOTT';

5.列出每个部门工作的员工数量、平均工资和平均服务期限（单位为年）

Select deptno,count(\*),avg(sal),avg(months\_between(sysdate,hiredate)/12) from emp group by deptno;

6、列出各个部门的MANAGER 的最低薪金：

select deptno,min(sal) from emp where job = 'MANAGER' group by deptno;

7、给任职日期超过10年的人加薪10%；

select empno,ename,sal\*1.1 from emp where months\_between(sysdate,hiredate)/12 > 10;

8,查询出和SCOTT工资一样的员工信息

select \* from emp where sal = (select sal from emp where ename = 'SCOTT') and ename != 'SCOTT';

9,查询出比SCOTT工资高的员工信息

select \* from emp where sal > (select sal from emp where ename = 'SCOTT') and ename != 'SCOTT';

10.查询出不是领导的员工

select \* from emp where empno not in (select mgr from emp where mgr is not null);

11,查询出平均工资高于2000的部门编号和该部门平均工资

select deptno,avg(sal) from emp group by deptno having avg(sal) > 2000;

12,查询出平均工资高于2000的部门名称和该部门平均工资

select d1.dname,avg(sal) from emp e1,dept d1 where e1.deptno = d1.deptno group by d1.dname having avg(sal) > 2000;

13,查询出有员工的部门【数据量大的时候用exists效率非常高】

select \* from dept where deptno in (select deptno from emp group by deptno);

select \* from dept d1 where exists(select \* from emp e1 where d1.deptno = e1.deptno);

14,找到员工表中薪水大于本部门平均工资的员工。

select \* from emp e1,(select deptno,avg(sal) avgsal from emp group by deptno) t1 where e1.deptno = t1.deptno and e1.sal > t1.avgsal;

15,统计每年入职的员工个数

select to\_char(hiredate,'yyyy') y,count(\*) from emp group by to\_char(hiredate,'yyyy');

16,查询出emp表中工资在第六和第十之间的数据oracle中的分页查询【rownum】

select \* from (select rownum r,t1.\* from (select \* from emp order by sal desc) t1) t2 where t2.r between 6 and 10;

17,统计薪资大于薪资最高的员工所在部门的平均工资和薪资最低的员工所在部门的平均工资的平均工资的员工信息。

select \* from emp where sal > ((select avg(sal) from emp where deptno = (select deptno from emp where sal = (select max(sal) from emp)))

+(select avg(sal) from emp where deptno = (select deptno from emp where sal = (select min(sal) from emp))))/2;

18,薪资最高的员工所在部门的平均工资和薪资最低的员工所在部门的平均工资的平均工资

select ((select avg(sal) from emp where deptno = (select deptno from emp where sal = (select max(sal) from emp)))

+(select avg(sal) from emp where deptno = (select deptno from emp where sal = (select min(sal) from emp))))/2

from dual;

19,查询部门名称不是research,职位是manager,且薪资大于平均薪资的员工(包含ename hiredate loc三个字段)

select e1.ename,e1.hiredate,d1.loc from emp e1,dept d1,(select avg(sal) avgsal from emp) t1 where e1.deptno = d1.deptno and d1.dname != 'RESEARCH' and e1.job = 'MANAGER' and e1.sal > t1.avgsal;