1. 查询出部门编号为30的所有员工

SELECT \* FROM t\_employees as t WHERE t.deptno=30;

1. 所有经理的姓名、编号和部门编号。

SELECT t.ename,t.empno,t.deptno FROM t\_employees as t WHERE t.job=’经理’;

1. 找出奖金高于工资的员工。

SELECT \* FROM t\_employees as t WHERE t.comm>t.sal;

1. 找出奖金高于工资60%的员工。

SELECT \* FROM t\_employees as t WHERE t.comm>t.sal\*0.6;

1. 找出部门编号为10中所有经理，和部门编号为20中所有分析员的详细资料。

SELECT \* FROM t\_employees as t WHERE t.deptno=10 AND t.job=’经理’ OR t.deptno=20 AND t.job=’分析员’;

1. 找出部门编号为10中所有经理，部门编号为20中所有分析员，还有即不是经理又不是武装上将但其工资大或等于3000的所有员工详细资料。

SELECT \* FROM t\_employees as t WHERE t.deptno=10 AND t.job=’经理’ OR t.deptno=20 AND t.job=’分析员’ OR NOT t.job=’经理’ AND NOT t.job=’武装上将’ AND t.sal>=3000;

1. 无奖金或奖金低于1000的员工。

SELECT \* FROM t\_employees as t WHERE t.comm IS NULL OR t.comm<1000;

1. 查询名字由三个字组成的员工。

SELECT \* FROM t\_employees as t WHERE t.ename like ‘\_\_\_’;

1. 查询2000年以及以后入职的员工。

SELECT \* FROM t\_employees as t WHERE t.hiredate>’1999-12-31’;

1. 查询所有员工详细信息，用编号升序排序

SELECT \* FROM t\_employees as t ORDER BY t.empno ASC;

1. 查询所有员工详细信息，用工资降序排序，如果工资相同使用入职日期升序排序

SELECT \* FROM t\_employees as t WHERE ORDER BY t.sal DESC,t.hiredate ASC;

1. 查询每个部门的平均工资

SELECT t.deptno,AVG(t.sal) FROM t\_employees as t GROUP BY t.deptno;

1. 查询每个部门的雇员数量。

SELECT t.deptno,COUNT(t.empno) FROM t\_employees as t GROUP BY t.deptno;

1. 查询每种工作的最高工资、最低工资、人数

SELECT t.job,MAX(t.sal) AS ‘最高工资’,MIN(t.sal) AS ‘最低工资’,COUNT(t.empno) AS ‘人数’ FROM t\_employees as t GROUP BY t.job;

\*/