1. 显示所有员工的姓名，部门号和部门名称。

Select last\_name,e.department\_id,department\_name from employees e,departments d where e.department\_id = d.department\_id;

1. 查询 90 号部门员工的 job\_id 和 90 号部门的 location\_id

SELECT job\_id,location\_id

FROM employees e,departments d

WHERE e.`department\_id`=d.`department\_id`

AND e.`department\_id`=90;

3. 选择所有有奖金的员工的

last\_name , department\_name , location\_id , city

SELECT last\_name , department\_name , l.location\_id , city

FROM employees e,departments d,locations l

WHERE e.department\_id = d.department\_id

AND d.location\_id=l.location\_id

AND e.commission\_pct IS NOT NULL;

4. 选择city在Toronto工作的员工的

last\_name , job\_id , department\_id , department\_name

SELECT last\_name , job\_id , d.department\_id , department\_name

FROM employees e,departments d ,locations l

WHERE e.department\_id = d.department\_id

AND d.location\_id=l.location\_id

AND city = 'Toronto';

1. 查询每个工种、每个部门的部门名、工种名和最低工资

SELECT department\_name,job\_title,MIN(salary) 最低工资

FROM employees e,departments d,jobs j

WHERE e.`department\_id`=d.`department\_id`

AND e.`job\_id`=j.`job\_id`

GROUP BY department\_name,job\_title;

1. 查询每个国家下的部门个数大于 2 的国家编号

SELECT country\_id,COUNT(\*) 部门个数

FROM departments d,locations l

WHERE d.`location\_id`=l.`location\_id`

GROUP BY country\_id

HAVING 部门个数>2;

7、选择指定员工的姓名，员工号，以及他的管理者的姓名和员工号，结果类似于下面的格

式

employees Emp# manager Mgr#

kochhar 101 king 100

SELECT e.last\_name employees,e.employee\_id "Emp#",m.last\_name manager,m.employee\_id "Mgr#"

FROM employees e,employees m

WHERE e.manager\_id = m.employee\_id

AND e.last\_name='kochhar';