#1. 查询和Zlotkey相同部门的员工姓名和工资

#①查询Zlotkey的部门

SELECT department\_id

FROM employees

WHERE last\_name = 'Zlotkey'

#②查询部门号=①的姓名和工资

SELECT last\_name,salary

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id = (

SELECT department\_id

FROM employees

WHERE last\_name = 'Zlotkey'

)

#2.查询工资比公司平均工资高的员工的员工号，姓名和工资。

#①查询平均工资

SELECT AVG(salary)

FROM employees

#②查询工资>①的员工号，姓名和工资。

SELECT last\_name,employee\_id,salary

FROM employees

WHERE salary>(

SELECT AVG(salary)

FROM employees

);

#3.查询各部门中工资比本部门平均工资高的员工的员工号, 姓名和工资

#①查询各部门的平均工资

SELECT AVG(salary),department\_id

FROM employees

GROUP BY department\_id

#②连接①结果集和employees表，进行筛选

SELECT employee\_id,last\_name,salary,e.department\_id

FROM employees e

INNER JOIN (

SELECT AVG(salary) ag,department\_id

FROM employees

GROUP BY department\_id

) ag\_dep

ON e.department\_id = ag\_dep.department\_id

WHERE salary>ag\_dep.ag ;

#4. 查询和姓名中包含字母u的员工在相同部门的员工的员工号和姓名

#①查询姓名中包含字母u的员工的部门

SELECT DISTINCT department\_id

FROM employees

WHERE last\_name LIKE '%u%'

#②查询部门号=①中的任意一个的员工号和姓名

SELECT last\_name,employee\_id

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id IN(

SELECT DISTINCT department\_id

FROM employees

WHERE last\_name LIKE '%u%'

);

#5. 查询在部门的location\_id为1700的部门工作的员工的员工号

#①查询location\_id为1700的部门

SELECT DISTINCT department\_id

FROM departments

WHERE location\_id = 1700

#②查询部门号=①中的任意一个的员工号

SELECT employee\_id

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id =ANY(

SELECT DISTINCT department\_id

FROM departments

WHERE location\_id = 1700

);

#6.查询管理者是King的员工姓名和工资

#①查询姓名为king的员工编号

SELECT employee\_id

FROM employees

WHERE last\_name = 'K\_ing'

#②查询哪个员工的manager\_id = ①

SELECT last\_name,salary

FROM employees

WHERE manager\_id IN(

SELECT employee\_id

FROM employees

WHERE last\_name = 'K\_ing'

);

#7.查询工资最高的员工的姓名，要求first\_name和last\_name显示为一列，列名为 姓.名

#①查询最高工资

SELECT MAX(salary)

FROM employees

#②查询工资=①的姓.名

SELECT CONCAT(first\_name,last\_name) "姓.名"

FROM employees

WHERE salary=(

SELECT MAX(salary)

FROM employees

);