# 第07章\_单行函数

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#### 【题目】

- # 1.显示系统时间(注: 日期+时间)
- # 2.查询员工号,姓名,工资,以及工资提高百分之20%后的结果(new salary)
- # 3.将员工的姓名按首字母排序,并写出姓名的长度(length)
- # 4.查询员工id,last\_name,salary,并作为一个列输出,别名为OUT\_PUT
- # 5.查询公司各员工工作的年数、工作的天数,并按工作年数的降序排序
- # 6.查询员工姓名, hire\_date , department\_id, 满足以下条件: 雇用时间在1997年之后, department\_id 为80 或 90 或110, commission\_pct不为空
- # 7.查询公司中入职超过10000天的员工姓名、入职时间
- # 8.做一个查询,产生下面的结果

<last\_name> earns <salary> monthly but wants <salary\*3>

#### **Dream Salary**

### King earns 24000 monthly but wants 72000

#### # 9.使用case-when, 按照下面的条件:

job	grade
AD_PRES	Α
ST_MAN	В
IT_PROG	С
SA_REP	D
ST_CLERK	Е

产生下面的结果:

Last_name	Job_id	Grade
king	AD_PRES	A

#### 答案:

1.显示系统时间(注:日期+时间)

```
SELECT NOW()
FROM DUAL;
```

# 2.查询员工号,姓名,工资,以及工资提高百分之20%后的结果 (new salary)

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary, salary * 1.2 "new salary"
FROM employees;
```

3.将员工的姓名按首字母排序,并写出姓名的长度 (length)

```
SELECT last_name, LENGTH(last_name)
FROM employees
ORDER BY last_name DESC;
```

4.查询员工id,last\_name,salary,并作为一个列输出,别名为OUT\_PUT

```
SELECT CONCAT(employee_id, ',' , last_name , ',', salary) OUT_PUT
FROM employees;
```

5.查询公司各员工工作的年数、工作的天数,并按工作年数的降序排序。

```
SELECT DATEDIFF(SYSDATE(), hire_date) / 365 worked_years, DATEDIFF(SYSDATE(),
hire_date) worked_days
FROM employees
ORDER BY worked_years DESC
```

6.查询员工姓名, hire\_date, department\_id, 满足以下条件: 雇用时间在 1997年之后, department\_id 为80 或 90 或110, commission\_pct不为空

```
SELECT last_name, hire_date, department_id
FROM employees
#WHERE hire_date >= '1997-01-01'
#WHERE hire_date >= STR_TO_DATE('1997-01-01', '%Y-%m-%d')
WHERE DATE_FORMAT(hire_date, '%Y') >= '1997'
AND department_id IN (80, 90, 110)
AND commission_pct IS NOT NULL
```

7.查询公司中入职超过10000天的员工姓名、入职时间

```
SELECT last_name,hire_date
FROM employees
#WHERE TO_DAYS(NOW()) - to_days(hire_date) > 10000;
WHERE DATEDIFF(NOW(),hire_date) > 10000;
```

## 8.做一个查询,产生下面的结果

```
-- <last_name> earns `<salary>` monthly but wants <salary*3>
-- Dream Salary
-- King earns 24000 monthly but wants 72000
```

```
SELECT CONCAT(last_name, ' earns ', TRUNCATE(salary, 0) , ' monthly but wants ', TRUNCATE(salary * 3, 0)) "Dream Salary" FROM employees;
```

# 9.使用CASE-WHEN, 按照下面的条件:

```
-- job grade
-- AD_PRES A
-- ST_MAN B
-- IT_PROG C
-- SA_REP D
-- ST_CLERK E
-- 产生下面的结果
-- Last_name Job_id Grade
-- king AD_PRES A
```

```
SELECT last_name Last_name, job_id Job_id, CASE job_id WHEN 'AD_PRES' THEN 'A'

WHEN 'ST_MAN' THEN 'B'

WHEN 'IT_PROG' THEN 'C'

WHEN 'SA_REP' THEN 'D'

WHEN 'ST_CLERK' THEN 'E'

ELSE 'F'

END "grade"

FROM employees;
```