第08章_聚合函数

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【题目】

- #1.where子句可否使用组函数进行过滤?
- #2.查询公司员工工资的最大值,最小值,平均值,总和
- #3.查询各job_id的员工工资的最大值,最小值,平均值,总和
- #4.选择具有各个job_id的员工人数
- # 5. 查询员工最高工资和最低工资的差距(DIFFERENCE)
- # 6.查询各个管理者手下员工的最低工资,其中最低工资不能低于6000,没有管理者的员工不计算在内
- # 7.查询所有部门的名字, location_id, 员工数量和平均工资,并按平均工资降序
- # 8.查询每个工种、每个部门的部门名、工种名和最低工资

#1.where子句可否使用组函数进行过滤?

No!

#2.查询公司员工工资的最大值,最小值,平均值,总和

```
SELECT MAX(salary), MIN(salary), AVG(salary), SUM(salary)
FROM employees;
```

#3.查询各job_id的员工工资的最大值,最小值,平均值,总和

```
SELECT job_id, MAX(salary), MIN(salary), AVG(salary), SUM(salary)
FROM employees
GROUP BY job_id;
```

#4.选择具有各个job_id的员工人数

```
SELECT job_id, COUNT(*)
FROM employees
GROUP BY job_id;
```

5.查询员工最高工资和最低工资的差距 (DIFFERENCE)

```
SELECT MAX(salary), MIN(salary), MAX(salary) - MIN(salary) DIFFERENCE
FROM employees;
```

6.查询各个管理者手下员工的最低工资,其中最低工资不能低于6000,没有管理者的员工不计算在内

```
SELECT manager_id, MIN(salary)
FROM employees
WHERE manager_id IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY manager_id
HAVING MIN(salary) > 6000;
```

7.查询所有部门的名字,location_id,员工数量和平均工资,并按平均工资降序

```
SELECT department_name, location_id, COUNT(employee_id), AVG(salary) avg_sal
FROM employees e RIGHT JOIN departments d
ON e.`department_id` = d.`department_id`
GROUP BY department_name, location_id
ORDER BY avg_sal DESC;
```

8.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_id,MIN(salary)
FROM departments d LEFT JOIN employees e
ON e.`department_id` = d.`department_id`
GROUP BY department_name,job_id
```