4.17 MYSQL 多表查询练习作业

1、查询用户的订单,没有订单的用户不显示

select * from user inner join orders on user.id = orders.user_id

mysq1>	> select * 1	from ι	ıser inne	er join ord	ers on	user. id	= orders	s.user_id;
id	username	id	price	user_id				
3 3 4 5	张三 张三 李四 王五	1 2 3 4	1314 1314 15 315	3 3 4 5				
4+ 4 rows	in set (0.	.00 se	ec)	·				

2、查询所有用户的订单详情

select * from user left join orders on user.id = orders.user_id;

```
mysql> select * from user left join orders on user.id = orders.user_id;
  id
                    id
                                     user_id
       username
                            price
   3
3
                             1314
                                            3
                        2
3
                             1314
   4
                               15
                                            4
5
                              315
                        4
                    NULL
                             NULL
                                         NULL
5 rows in set (0.00~{
m sec})
```

3、查询所有订单的用户详情

select * from user right join orders on user.id = orders.user_id;

```
mysql> select st from user right join orders on user.id = orders.user_id;
  id
                     id
                                   user_id
         username
                          price
                           1314
     3
     3
                           1314
          李四
                             15
                                         4
     4
                                         5
                            315
     5
          王五
                      4
                      5
                           1014
                                      NULL
  NULL
         NULL
 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

4、查看用户为张三的订单详情

select * from user left join orders on user.id = orders.user_id where username = "张三";



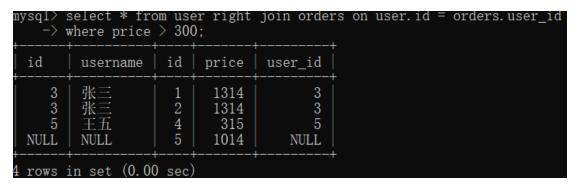
5、查询出订单的价格大于300的所有用户信息

select * from user left join orders on user.id = orders.user_id where price >300;

```
mysql> select * from user left join orders on user.id = orders.user_id
    -> where price >300
                  id
 id
                                  user_id
      username
                          price
       张张
                                         3
  3
                           1314
  3
                           1314
                     4
       王五
                            315
                                         5
 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

6、查询订单价格大于300的订单信息及相关用户的信息

select * from user right join orders on user.id = orders.user_id where price > 300;



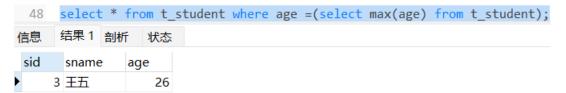
=

1、查询出总学生数,平均年龄,总年龄 select count(sid),avg(age),sum(age) from t_student;

```
46 select count(sid),avg(age),sum(age) from t_student;
信息 结果 1 剖析 状态
count(sid) avg(age) sum(age)
▶ 3 22.0000 66
```

2、查询年龄最大的学生信息

select * from t_student where age =(select max(age) from t_student);



3、查询出张三选择的课程名称

select sname, cname

from t_student

left join student_course on t_student.sid = student_course.sid

left join t_course on student_course.cid = t_course.cid

WHERE sname = "张三";

```
50
     select sname, cname
 51
     from t student
     left join student_course on t_student.sid = student_course.sid
 52
     left join t_course on student_course.cid = t_course.cid
 53
     WHERE sname = "张三";
     结果1 剖析
信息
                 状态
sname
         cname
* 张三
         Java
张三
         C++
```

4、查询出每门课的名称和被选择的次数

select cname,count(cname)

from t_student

left join student_course on t_student.sid = student_course.sid inner join t_course on student_course.cid = t_course.cid GROUP BY cname:

```
select cname,count(cname)
from t_student
left join student_course on t_student.sid = student_course.sid
inner join t_course on student_course.cid = t_course.cid
GROUP BY cname

结果 1 剖析 状态
```

cname count(cname) C++ 2 C语言 1 Java 1 高数 1

三、

1、返回拥有员工的部门名、部门号

select dept.DNAME,dept.DEPTNO

from dept

inner join emp on dept.DEPTNO = emp.DEPTNO

GROUP BY dept.DNAME;

```
116 select dept.DNAME,dept.DEPTNO
117 from dept
118 inner join emp on dept.DEPTNO = emp.DEPTNO
119 GROUP BY dept.DNAME

信息 结果 1 剖析 状态

DNAME DEPTNO
ACCOUNTI 10
RESEARCH 20
```

2、工资多于 smith 的员工信息。

select * from dept

SALES

inner join emp on dept.DEPTNO = emp.DEPTNO

30

WHERE sal > (select min(sal) from emp);

121 select * from dept
122 inner join emp on dept.DEPTNO = emp.DEPTNO
123 WHERE sal > (select min(sal) from emp);

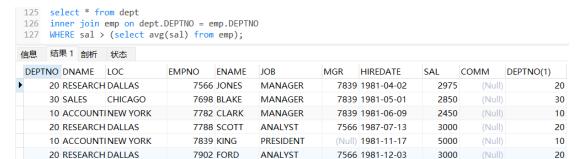
1	息	结织	果1 剖析	状态								
	DEPTN	NO	DNAME	LOC	EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO(1)
١		30	SALES	CHICAGO	7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	1981-02-20	1600	300	30
		30	SALES	CHICAGO	7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	1981-02-22	1250	500	30
		20	RESEARCH	DALLAS	7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	1981-04-02	2975	(Null)	20
		30	SALES	CHICAGO	7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	1981-09-28	1250	1400	30
		30	SALES	CHICAGO	7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	1981-05-01	2850	(Null)	30
		10	ACCOUNT	NEW YORK	7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	1981-06-09	2450	(Null)	10
		20	RESEARCH	DALLAS	7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	1987-07-13	3000	(Null)	20
		10	ACCOUNT	NEW YORK	7839	KING	PRESIDENT	(Null)	1981-11-17	5000	(Null)	10
		30	SALES	CHICAGO	7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	1981-09-08	1500	0	30

3、返回工资多于平均工资的员工

select * from dept

inner join emp on dept.DEPTNO = emp.DEPTNO

WHERE sal > (select avg(sal) from emp);

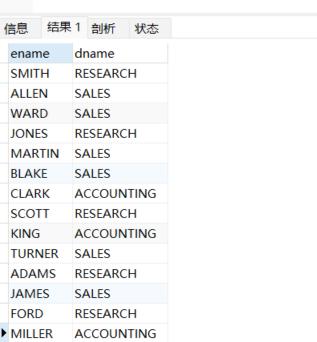


4、返回员工姓名及其所在的部门名称

select ename, dname from dept

inner join emp on dept.DEPTNO = emp.DEPTNO;

select ename,dname from dept
inner join emp on dept.DEPTNO = emp.DEPTNO



5、返回从事 clerk 工作的员工姓名和所在部门名称 select job,ename,dname from dept inner join emp on dept.DEPTNO = emp.DEPTNO

where job = "clerk";

CLERK

CLERK

```
129 select job,ename,dname from dept
130 inner join emp on dept.DEPTNO = emp.DEPTNO
131 where job = "clerk";

信息 结果 1 剖析 状态

job ename dname

CLERK SMITH RESEARCH

CLERK ADAMS RESEARCH
```

SALES

6、返回部门号及其本部门的最低工资

JAMES

MILLER

select dept.DEPTNO,min(sal) from dept

left join emp on dept.DEPTNO = emp.DEPTNO GROUP BY dept.DEPTNO;

ACCOUNTING

```
select dept.DEPTNO,min(sal) from dept
left join emp on dept.DEPTNO = emp.DEPTNO GROUP BY dept.DEPTNO
信息 结果 1 剖析 状态

DEPTNO min(sal)
10 1300
20 800
30 950
40 (Null)
```

7、返回销售部(sales)所有员工的姓名

select dept.DEPTNO,dept.DNAME,ename from dept

left join emp on dept.DEPTNO = emp.DEPTNO

where dept.DNAME = "sales";

- select dept.DEPTNO,dept.DNAME,ename from dept left join emp on dept.DEPTNO = emp.DEPTNO where dept.DNAME = "sales"
- 结果1 剖析 信息 状态 DEPTNO DNAME ename 30 SALES ALLEN 30 SALES WARD 30 SALES MARTIN **BLAKE** 30 SALES **TURNER** 30 SALES 30 SALES **JAMES**