

- count 函数

```
SQL> select * from emp;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	1980/12/17	800.00		20
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	1981/2/20	1600.00	300.00	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	1981/2/22	1250.00	500.00	30
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	1981/4/2	2975.00		20
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	1981/9/28	1250.00	1400.00	30
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	1981/5/1	2850.00		30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	1981/6/9	2450.00		10
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	1987/4/19	1100.00		20
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		1981/11/17	5000.00		10
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	1981/9/8	1500.00	200.00	30
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	1987/5/23	1100.00		20
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	1981/12/3	950.00		30
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	1981/12/3	3000.00		20
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	1982/1/23	1300.00		10

```
14 rows selected
```

```
--查找emp表总共有多少行?
```

```
SQL> select count(*) as emp表总行数 from emp;
```

EMP表总行数

```
-----
```

14

```
--查找emp表总共有多少行?
```

```
SQL> select count(job) as emp表总行数 from emp;
```

EMP表总行数

```
-----
```

14

```
--查找emp表deptno列不同值个数?
```

```
SQL> select count(distinct deptno) as deptno不同值个数 from emp;
```

DEPTNO不同值个数

```
-----
```

3

```
--查找emp表, 以job分组, 求每组值总个数?
```

```
SQL> select job,count(*) from emp group by job;
```

JOB        COUNT(\*)

-----

CLERK        4

SALESMAN     4

PRESIDENT    1

MANAGER      3

ANALYST      2

--查找emp表, 以job分组, 求每组值总个数并按照升序展示?

SQL> select job,count(\*) as nbr from emp group by job order by nbr;

JOB        NBR

-----

PRESIDENT    1

ANALYST      2

MANAGER      3

SALESMAN     4

CLERK        4

- sum函数

SQL> select \* from dept;

DEPTNO	DNAME	LOC
10	ACCOUNTING	NEW YORK
20	RESEARCH	DALLAS
30	SALES	CHICAGO
40	OPERATIONS	BOSTON

--查找denp表总共用多少行? 注: sum(1) 和count(\*), count(column)效果一样

SQL> select sum(1) from dept;

SUM(1)

-----

4

--查找dept表deptno数组总和?

SQL> select sum(deptno) from dept;

SUM(DEPTNO)

-----

100

--查找emp表不同job工资sal总和?

SQL> select job,sum(sal) from emp group by job;

JOB	SUM(SAL)
-----	-----
CLERK	4150
SALESMAN	5600
PRESIDENT	5000
MANAGER	8275
ANALYST	4100

--having子句练习。注：**WHERE** 关键字无法与聚合函数一起使用，所以这里使用**having**子句

```
SQL> select emp.job,sum(sal),count(emp.job)
2   from emp
3   inner join dept
4     on emp.deptno = dept.deptno
5  where emp.sal > 1000
6  group by emp.job
7  having count(emp.job) > 2;
```

JOB	SUM(SAL)	COUNT(EMP.JOB)
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SALESMAN	5600	4
MANAGER	8275	3