学生:登录

教师:SELECT ename,salary\*12 AS "年薪" FROM emp

WHERE salary\*12>=60000;

教师:SELECT ename,deptno FROM emp WHERE deptno IN(2,4,5);

教师:SELECT ename FROM emp WHERE ename LIKE '刘%';

SELECT ename FROM emp WHERE ename LIKE '刘\_';

教师:SELECT ename,salary,comm FROM emp

WHERE salary>=5000 AND comm IS NOT NULL;

教师:查询员工姓名以张开头的员工信息，要求工资超过2000元，

奖金不为空，输出员工姓名、工资、奖金

教师:SELECT ename,salary FROM emp

WHERE deptno IN(1,4,5)

ORDER BY salary DESC;

教师:SELECT ename,salary\*12 AS "年薪"

FROM emp ORDER BY salary\*12;

教师:SELECT ename,deptno,salary FROM emp

ORDER BY deptno ASC,salary DESC;

教师:SELECT ename,CONCAT('字符个数：',CHAR\_LENGTH(ename)) FROM emp;

教师:SELECT INSTR('明天天气不错','气候');

教师:SELECT INSERT('台湾三民主义拯救中国',3,4,'\*\*\*\*');

教师:SELECT ename,MID(ename,CHARACTER\_LENGTH(ename),1) FROM emp WHERE deptno in(2,5);

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教师:SELECT RPAD(MID(ename,1,1),CHAR\_LENGTH(ename),'\*') FROM emp;

教师:SELECT LPAD(MID(ename,CHAR\_LENGTH(ename),1),CHAR\_LENGTH(ename),'\*') FROM emp;

教师:SELECT ename,FORMAT(salary\*12,2) AS "年薪" FROM emp;

教师:-- 员工入职不满一个月都是80%的工资，要求把上个月入职的员工工资恢复成100%，

-- 显示这些员工的编号，名字，试用期工资，正式工资

教师:SELECT

empno,ename,salary,FLOOR(salary/0.8)

FROM emp

WHERE DATE\_FORMAT(hiredate,"%m")=DATE\_FORMAT(NOW(),"%m")-1

AND DATE\_FORMAT(hiredate,"%Y")=DATE\_FORMAT(NOW(),"%Y");

教师:-- 查询工龄超过5年，并且是6月份入职的员工数据，

-- 显示员工编号，名字，部门编号，入职日期，工龄年数

教师:SELECT

empno,ename,deptno,hiredate,FLOOR(DATEDIFF(NOW(),hiredate)/365) AS "工龄"

FROM emp WHERE DATEDIFF(NOW(),hiredate)/365>=5 AND

DATE\_FORMAT(hiredate,'%m')=06;

SELECT DATE\_FORMAT(DATE\_ADD(NOW(),INTERVAL -100 DAY),'%Y/%m/%d %W');

教师:-- 计算当前日期之后的一个月零三天是几月几号

SELECT DATE\_ADD(DATE\_ADD(NOW(),INTERVAL 1 MONTH),INTERVAL 3 DAY);

教师:SELECT DAY(LAST\_DAY('2014-10-1'));

--计算八月九月十月一共是多少天

教师:SELECT ename,salary+IFNULL(comm,0),IF(comm,'有奖金','无奖金') FROM emp;

教师:SELECT

ename,

salary,

deptno,

CASE deptno

WHEN 1 THEN salary\*1.1

WHEN 2 THEN salary\*1.2

WHEN 3 THEN salary\*1.05

WHEN 4 THEN salary\*1.07

ELSE salary

END AS "工资结果"

FROM emp;

教师:SELECT ename,

CASE

WHEN DATEDIFF(NOW(),hiredate)/365<1 THEN '新员工'

WHEN DATEDIFF(NOW(),hiredate)/365<3 THEN '普通员工'

ELSE '老员工'

END

FROM emp;

教师:-- 起征点3500元 （工资-3500)\*税率-扣除数

-- 1. 不超过1500 3% 0

-- 2. 不超过4500 10% 105

-- 3. 不超过9000 20% 555

-- 4. 不超过35000 25% 1005

-- 5. 不超过55000 30% 2755

-- 6. 不超过80000 35% 5505

-- 7. 80000以上 45% 13505

-- 假设美元汇率 1美元=6.1199人民币

-- 显示员工编号，姓名，性别，部门编号，月收入（工资+奖金），个税

-- 注意：个税精确到小数点后两位，强制进位，例如363.1111变成363.12

教师:

SELECT

empno,ename,sex,deptno,(salary+IFNULL(comm,0))\*6.1199 AS "月收入",

CEILING(CASE

WHEN (salary+IFNULL(comm,0))\*6.1199-3500<0 THEN 0

WHEN (salary+IFNULL(comm,0))\*6.1199-3500<=1500

THEN ((salary+IFNULL(comm,0))\*6.1199-3500)\*0.03-0

WHEN (salary+IFNULL(comm,0))\*6.1199-3500<=4500

THEN ((salary+IFNULL(comm,0))\*6.1199-3500)\*0.10-105

WHEN (salary+IFNULL(comm,0))\*6.1199-3500<=9000

THEN ((salary+IFNULL(comm,0))\*6.1199

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教师:SELECT e.empno,e.ename,d.dname FROM emp e

LEFT JOIN dept d ON e.deptno=d.deptno ORDER BY e.empno;

教师:salgrade 工资登记表

grade INT 主键 自动递增

min\_salary decimal 10 2 NOT NULL

max\_salary decimal 10 2 NOT NULL

教师:SELECT e.empno,e.ename,e.salary,g.grade,d.dname FROM emp e

LEFT JOIN dept d ON e.deptno=d.deptno

LEFT JOIN grade g ON e.salary BETWEEN g.min\_salary AND g.max\_salary

ORDER BY e.empno;

SELECT MAX(salary),MIN(salary),SUM(salary) FROM emp;

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM emp e JOIN dept d ON e.deptno=d.deptno

WHERE d.dname="市场部";

教师:SELECT sex,COUNT(\*) FROM emp GROUP BY sex ORDER BY sex;

SELECT

deptno,AVG(salary),MAX(salary),MIN(salary)

FROM emp WHERE deptno IN(1,4,5) GROUP BY deptno;

教师:SELECT deptno,count(\*) FROM emp GROUP BY deptno HAVING count(\*)>=3 ;

教师:SELECT d.dname,AVG(e.salary),count(\*) FROM emp e JOIN dept d ON e.deptno=d.deptno

WHERE salary>=3500 GROUP BY d.dname HAVING COUNT(\*)>=3 ;

教师:SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM emp;

SELECT COUNT(\*)-COUNT(deptno) FROM emp;

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM emp WHERE deptno IS NULL;

SELECT dept.dname,AVG(salary),COUNT(\*) FROM dept,emp

WHERE dept.deptno=emp.deptno AND emp.salary>3500

GROUP BY dept.dname HAVING COUNT(\*)>=2;

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM emp WHERE salary>=(SELECT AVG(salary) FROM emp)

学生:登录

教师:SELECT \* FROM emp WHERE salary>ANY(SELECT

salary

FROM emp e JOIN dept d ON e.deptno=d.deptno

WHERE d.dname='保安部');

学生:注销

学生:登录

教师:-- 多行子查询：把查询的结果当成数据表操作

-- SELECT \* FROM (SELECT A,B,C FROM 表) 别名

-- 查询所有工资高于自己所在部门平均工资的

-- 员工编号，姓名，部门名称，工资，部门平均工资

SELECT e.empno,e.ename,d.dname,e.salary,t.g FROM emp e JOIN

(SELECT deptno,avg(salary) AS "g" FROM emp GROUP BY deptno) t

ON e.deptno=t.deptno JOIN dept d ON e.deptno=d.deptno

WHERE e.salary>t.g;

教师:INSERT INTO emp(ename,sex,salary,comm,hiredate,deptno)

VALUES('金毛狮王','男',4500,NULL,'2014-10-24',1);

COMMIT;

教师:UPDATE emp set salary=salary\*1.03

WHERE DATEDIFF(NOW(),hiredate)/365>2;

COMMIT;

学生:注销

学生:登录

教师:UPDATE emp set salary=salary\*1.03

WHERE DATEDIFF(NOW(),hiredate)/365>2;

COMMIT;

教师:START TRANSACTION;

DELETE FROM emp

WHERE deptno=

(SELECT deptno FROM dept WHERE dname='保安部');

ROLLBACK;

CREATE VIEW vw\_emp\_1 AS(

SELECT e.empno,e.ename,e.salary,d.dname,g.grade

FROM emp e JOIN dept d ON e.deptno=d.deptno

JOIN grade g ON e.salary BETWEEN g.min\_salary AND g.max\_salary

WHERE DATEDIFF(NOW(),hiredate)/365>=5);

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM vw\_emp\_1;

select \*FROM vw\_emp\_1 WHERE ename LIKE='刘%' ORDER BY empno;