-- 查询和"01"号的同学学习的课程　完全相同的其他同学的信息

-- 不存在这样的课程，01学了，但是学生x没学　->　蕴含逻辑运算

--（像这种蕴含逻辑运算，涉及到离散，做一些简单倒是可以，比如"完全相同"，"没有全部拥有的"等全量字眼）

```
SELECT *
FROM student
WHERE  NOT EXISTS(
	SELECT *
	FROM stucou  sc1
	WHERE sc1.SId='01' AND NOT EXISTS(
		SELECT *
		FROM stucou sc2
		WHERE sc2.SId=student.SId AND sc1.CId=sc2.CId)
);
```

详解:https://blog.csdn.net/qsyzb/article/details/12525955

-- 查询学过"张三"老师讲授的全部课程的学生姓名

-- 不存在这样的课程，张三老师教了，但是学生没学

```
SELECT
	s.*
FROM student s
WHERE NOT EXISTS (
	SELECT 1 FROM teacher t
	INNER JOIN course c ON  c.TId= t.TId
	WHERE t.Tname='张三' AND  NOT EXISTS (
		SELECT 1 FROM stucou sc
		WHERE c.CId = sc.CId AND sc.SId=s.SId
	)
)
```

-- 对于employees表中，给出奇数行的first_name

```
select e.first_name
from employees e
where
(select count(1) from employees e1 where  e.first_name >= e1.first_name)%2!=0
```

来自：https://www.nowcoder.com/practice/e3cf1171f6cc426bac85fd4ffa786594?tpId=82&tqId=29829&rp=0&ru=%2Fta%2Fsql&qru=%2Fta%2Fsql%2Fquestion-ranking&tPage=4

-- 对所有员工的当前(to_date='9999-01-01')薪水按照salary进行按照1-N的排名，相同salary并列且按照emp_no升序排列

-- 排名: 小于自己的有多少个,就是排第几,有点类似计数排序

```
select s.emp_no,s.salary,count(distinct s1.salary) as rank
from salaries s,salaries s1
where s.to_date='9999-01-01' and s1.to_date='9999-01-01' and s.salary<=s1.salary
group by s.emp_no
order by s.salary desc,s.emp_no asc
```