50道SQL练习题



mmggqq

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题目转载自超经典SQL练习题,做完这些你的SQL就过关了

下班空闲时间正好搜了一些SQL题来做,练习SQL。题目是最简单的学生选课场景。

我使用的Mysql版本是5.7.19。SQL语句可能会因数据库系统的不同会有少许差异

知乎不支持Markdown。如果觉得边幅太长可以看这个50道Mysql 练习题

数据表

--1.学生表

Student(Sld,Sname,Sage,Ssex)

- --SId 学生编号, Sname 学生姓名, Sage 出生年月, Ssex 学生性别
- --2.课程表

Course(Cld,Cname,Tld)

- --Cld 课程编号,Cname 课程名称,Tld 教师编号
- --3.教师表

Teacher(Tld,Tname)

--TId 教师编号,Tname 教师姓名

--SId 学生编号,CId 课程编号,score 分数

创建测试数据

学生表 Student

```
reate table Student(SId varchar(10), Sname varchar(10), Sage datetime, Ssex varchinsert into Student values('01', '赵雷', '1990-01-01', '男'); insert into Student values('02', '钱电', '1990-12-21', '男'); insert into Student values('03', '孙风', '1990-05-20', '男'); insert into Student values('04', '李云', '1990-08-06', '男'); insert into Student values('05', '周梅', '1991-12-01', '女'); insert into Student values('06', '吴兰', '1992-03-01', '女'); insert into Student values('07', '郑竹', '1989-07-01', '女'); insert into Student values('09', '张三', '2017-12-20', '女'); insert into Student values('10', '李四', '2017-12-25', '女'); insert into Student values('11', '李四', '2017-12-30', '女'); insert into Student values('12', '赵六', '2017-01-01', '女'); insert into Student values('13', '孙七', '2018-01-01', '女');
```

科目表 Course

```
create table Course(CId varchar(10),Cname nvarchar(10),TId varchar(10))
insert into Course values('01', '语文', '02')
insert into Course values('02', '数学', '01')
insert into Course values('03', '英语', '03')
```

教师表 Teacher

```
create table Teacher(TId varchar(10),Tname varchar(10)) insert into Teacher values('01', '张三') insert into Teacher values('02', '李四') insert into Teacher values('03', '王五')
```

成绩表 SC

```
insert into SC values('01' , '02' , 90)
insert into SC values('01' , '03' , 99)
insert into SC values('02' , '01' , 70)
insert into SC values('02' , '02'
insert into SC values('02' , '03' , 80)
insert into SC values('03' , '01' , 80)
insert into SC values('03' , '02'
insert into SC values('03' , '03' , 80)
insert into SC values('04' , '01' , 50)
insert into SC values('04' , '02'
                                  , 30)
insert into SC values('04' , '03' , 20)
insert into SC values('05' , '01' , 76)
insert into SC values('05' , '02' , 87)
insert into SC values('06' , '01' , 31)
insert into SC values('06' , '03' , 34)
insert into SC values('07' , '02' , 89)
insert into SC values('07' , '03' , 98)
```

练习题目

- 1. 查询" 01 "课程比" 02 "课程成绩高的学生的信息及课程分数
- 1.1 查询同时存在" 01 "课程和" 02 "课程的情况
- 1.2 查询存在" 01 "课程但可能不存在" 02 "课程的情况(不存在时显示为 null)
- 1.3 查询不存在" 01 "课程但存在" 02 "课程的情况
- 2. 查询平均成绩大于等于 60 分的同学的学生编号和学生姓名和平均成绩
- 3. 查询在 SC 表存在成绩的学生信息
- 4. 查询所有同学的学生编号、学生姓名、选课总数、所有课程的总成绩(没成绩的显示为 null)
- 4.1 查有成绩的学生信息
- 5. 查询「李」姓老师的数量
- 6. 查询学过「张三」老师授课的同学的信息

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- 8. 查询至少有一门课与学号为" 01 "的同学所学相同的同学的信息
- 9. 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
- 10. 查询没学过"张三"老师讲授的任一门课程的学生姓名
- 11. 查询两门及其以上不及格课程的同学的学号,姓名及其平均成绩
- 12. 检索" 01 "课程分数小于 60、按分数降序排列的学生信息
- 13. 按平均成绩从高到低显示所有学生的所有课程的成绩以及平均成绩
- 14. 查询各科成绩最高分、最低分和平均分:

以如下形式显示:课程 ID,课程 name,最高分,最低分,平均分,及格率,中等率,优良率,优 秀率

及格为>=60,中等为:70-80,优良为:80-90,优秀为:>=90

要求输出课程号和选修人数,查询结果按人数降序排列,若人数相同,按课程号升序排列

- 15. 按各科成绩进行排序、并显示排名、 Score 重复时保留名次空缺
- 15.1 按各科成绩进行排序,并显示排名, Score 重复时合并名次
- 16. 查询学生的总成绩,并进行排名,总分重复时保留名次空缺
- 16.1 查询学生的总成绩,并进行排名,总分重复时不保留名次空缺
- 17. 统计各科成绩各分数段人数:课程编号,课程名称,[100-85],[85-70],[70-60],[60-0]及 所占百分比
- 18. 查询各科成绩前三名的记录
- 19. 查询每门课程被选修的学生数
- 20. 查询出只选修两门课程的学生学号和姓名
- 21. 查询男生、女生人数

- 23. 查询同名同性学生名单,并统计同名人数
- 24. 查询 1990 年出生的学生名单
- 25. 查询每门课程的平均成绩、结果按平均成绩降序排列、平均成绩相同时、按课程编号升序排列
- 26. 查询平均成绩大于等于85的所有学生的学号、姓名和平均成绩
- 27. 查询课程名称为「数学」,且分数低于60的学生姓名和分数
- 28. 查询所有学生的课程及分数情况(存在学生没成绩、没选课的情况)
- 29. 查询任何一门课程成绩在70分以上的姓名、课程名称和分数
- 30. 查询不及格的课程
- 31. 查询课程编号为 01 且课程成绩在 80 分以上的学生的学号和姓名
- 32. 求每门课程的学生人数
- 33. 成绩不重复,查询选修「张三」老师所授课程的学生中,成绩最高的学生信息及其成绩
- 34. 成绩有重复的情况下,查询选修「张三」老师所授课程的学生中,成绩最高的学生信息及其成绩
- 35. 查询不同课程成绩相同的学生的学生编号、课程编号、学生成绩
- 36. 查询每门功成绩最好的前两名
- 37. 统计每门课程的学生选修人数(超过 5 人的课程才统计)。
- 38. 检索至少选修两门课程的学生学号
- 39. 查询选修了全部课程的学生信息
- 40. 查询各学生的年龄、只按年份来算
- 41. 按照出生日期来算、当前月日 < 出生年月的

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- 43. 查询下周过生日的学生
- 44. 查询本月过生日的学生
- 45. 查询下月过生日的学生

自己写的参考答案,如果有错误或者更好的解答,有劳各位提供,谢谢。

1.查询" 01 "课程比" 02 "课程成绩高的学生的信息及课程分数

```
select *
from (select SId ,score from sc where sc.CId='01')as t1 , (select SId ,score from from t1.SId=t2.SId
and t1.score>t2.score
```

1.1 查询同时存在" 01 "课程和" 02 "课程的情况

```
select *
from (select SId ,score from sc where sc.CId='01')as t1 , (select SId ,score from the sc.CId='01')as t1 .
```

1.2 查询存在" 01 "课程但可能不存在" 02 "课程的情况(不存在时显示为 null)

```
select *
from (select SId ,score from sc where sc.CId='01')as t1 left join (select SId
on t1.SId=t2.SId
```

1.3 查询不存在" 01 "课程但存在" 02 "课程的情况

```
select *
from sc
where sc.SId not in (select SId from and sc.CId='02'

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```

```
select student.*,t1.avgscore
from student inner JOIN(
select sc.SId ,AVG(sc.score)as avgscore
from sc
GROUP BY sc.SId
HAVING AVG(sc.score)>=60)as t1 on student.SId=t1.SId
```

3. 查询在 SC 表存在成绩的学生信息

```
select DISTINCT student.*
from student ,sc
where student.SId=sc.SId
```

4.查询所有同学的学生编号、学生姓名、选课总数、所有课程的总成绩(没成绩的显示为null)

```
select student.SId,student.Sname,t1.sumscore,t1.coursecount
from student ,(
select SC.SId,sum(sc.score)as sumscore ,count(sc.CId) as coursecount
from sc
GROUP BY sc.SId) as t1
where student.SId =t1.SId
```

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4.1 查有成绩的学生信息

```
select *
from student
where EXISTS(select * from sc where student.SId=sc.SId)
```

5. 查询「李」姓老师的数量

```
select count(*)
from teacher
where teacher.Tname like '李%
```

```
select student.*
from teacher ,course ,student,sc
where teacher.Tname='张三'
and teacher.TId=course.TId
and course.CId=sc.CId
and sc.SId=student.SId
```

7. 查询没有学全所有课程的同学的信息

- 解法1

```
select student.*
from student
where student.SId not in ( select sc.SId
from sc
group by sc.SId
having count(*)=(select count(CId) from course))
```

- 解法2

```
select DISTINCT student.*
from
(select student.SId,course.CId
from student,course ) as t1 LEFT JOIN (SELECT sc.SId,sc.CId from sc)as t2 on t2
where t2.SId is null
and t1.SId=student.SId
```

利用笛卡尔积可以把什么课都没选的同学查询出来

8. 查询至少有一门课与学号为" 01 "的同学所学相同的同学的信息

```
select DISTINCT student.*

from sc ,student

where sc.CId in (select CId from sc where sc.SId='01')

and sc.SId=student.SId

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```

```
select *
from student
where student.SId not in (
select t1.SId
from
(select student.SId,t.CId
from student ,(select sc.CId from sc where sc.SId='01') as t )as t1
left join sc on t1.SId=sc.SId and t1.CId=sc.CId
where sc.CId is null )
and student.SId !='01'
```

10.查询没学过"张三"老师讲授的任一门课程的学生姓名

```
select *
from student
where student.SId not in
(
select student.SId
from student left join sc on student.SId=sc.SId
where EXISTS
(select *
from teacher ,course
where teacher.Tname='张三'
and teacher.TId=course.TId
and course.CId=sc.CId))
```

11.查询两门及其以上不及格课程的同学的学号,姓名及其平均成绩

```
select student.SId,student.Sname,avg(sc.score)
from student ,sc
where student.SId=sc.SId
and    sc.score<60
GROUP BY sc.SId
HAVING count(*)>=2
```

12. 检索" 01 "课程分数小于 60, 按分数降序排下"竹一件信息

where sc.CId ='01'
and sc.score<60
and student.SId=sc.SId</pre>

13. 按平均成绩从高到低显示所有学生的所有课程的成绩以及平均成绩

select
sc.SId,sc.CId,sc.score,t1.avgscore
from sc left join (select sc.SId,avg(sc.score) as avgscore
from sc
GROUP BY sc.SId) as t1 on sc.SId =t1.SId
ORDER BY t1.avgscore DESC

14. 查询各科成绩最高分、最低分和平均分:

以如下形式显示:课程 ID,课程 name,最高分,最低分,平均分,及格率,中等率,优良率,优 秀率

及格为>=60,中等为:70-80,优良为:80-90,优秀为:>=90

要求输出课程号和选修人数,查询结果按人数降序排列,若人数相同,按课程号升序排列

select sc.CId ,max(sc.score)as 最高分,min(sc.score)as 最低分,AVG(sc.score)as 平均 from sc
GROUP BY sc.CId
ORDER BY count(*)DESC,sc.CId asc

15. 按各科成绩进行排序,并显示排名, Score 重复时保留名次空缺

select sc.SId,sc.CId ,case when @pre_parent_code=sc.CId then @curRank:=@curRank
from (select @curRank:=0,@pre_parent_code:='') as t ,sc

ORDER by sc.CId,sc.score desc

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15.1 按各科成绩进行排序、并显示排名、 Score 重复时合并名次

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when @prefontscore:=sc.score then @curRank:=1 end as rank ,sc.score,@pre_parefrom (select @curRank:=0,@pre_parent_code:='',@prefontscore :=null) as t ,sc ORDER by sc.CId,sc.score desc

16. 查询学生的总成绩、并进行排名、总分重复时保留名次空缺

```
select t1.*,@currank:= @currank+1 as rank
from (select sc.SId, sum(score)
from sc
GROUP BY sc.SId
ORDER BY sum(score) desc) as t1,(select @currank:=0) as t
```

16.1 查询学生的总成绩,并进行排名,总分重复时不保留名次空缺

```
select t1.*, case when @fontscore=t1.sumscore then @currank when @fontscore:=1
from (select sc.SId, sum(score) as sumscore
from sc
GROUP BY sc.SId
ORDER BY sum(score) desc) as t1,(select @currank:=0,@fontscore:=null) as t
```

17. 统计各科成绩各分数段人数:课程编号,课程名称,[100-85],[85-70],[70-60],[60-0]及所占百分比

```
select course.CId,course.Cname,t1.*
from course LEFT JOIN (
select sc.CId,CONCAT(sum(case when sc.score>=85 and sc.score<=100 then 1 else (
CONCAT(sum(case when sc.score>=70 and sc.score<85 then 1 else 0 end )/count(*)>
CONCAT(sum(case when sc.score>=60 and sc.score<70 then 1 else 0 end )/count(*)>
CONCAT(sum(case when sc.score>=0 and sc.score<60 then 1 else 0 end )/count(*)*:
from sc
GROUP BY sc.CId) as t1 on course.CId=t1.CId</pre>
```

18. 查询各科成绩前三名的记录

思路:前三名转化为若大于此成绩的数量少于3°°°***

where (select count(*) from sc as a where sc.CId =a.CId and sc.score <a.score ORDER BY CId asc,sc.score desc

19. 查询每门课程被选修的学生数

select sc.CId,count(*)
from sc
GROUP BY sc.CId

20. 查询出只选修两门课程的学生学号和姓名

select student.SId, student.Sname
from sc, student
where student.SId=sc.SId
GROUP BY sc.SId
HAVING count(*)=2

21.查询男生、女生人数

select student.Ssex ,count(*) as 人数 from student GROUP BY student.Ssex

22. 查询名字中含有「风」字的学生信息

select *
from student
where student.Sname like '%风%'

23.查询同名同性学生名单、并统计同名人数

select *
from student LEFT JOIN (select Sname, Ssex, COUNT(*)同名人数 from Student group by on student. Sname =t1. Sname and studen where t1.同名人数>1

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```
select *
from student
where YEAR(student.Sage)=1990
```

25.查询每门课程的平均成绩,结果按平均成绩降序排列,平均成绩相同时,按课程编号升序排列

```
select sc.CId,AVG(sc.score)
from sc
GROUP BY sc.CId
ORDER BY AVG(sc.score) desc ,sc.CId asc
```

26. 查询平均成绩大于等于 85 的所有学生的学号、姓名和平均成绩

```
select student.SId,student.Sname,t1.avgscore
from student INNER JOIN (select sc.SId ,AVG(sc.score) as avgscore from sc GROUF
student.SId=t1.SId
```

27. 查询课程名称为「数学」,且分数低于60的学生姓名和分数

```
select student.Sname ,t1.score from student INNER JOIN (select sc.SId,sc.score from sc,course where sc.CId=course.CId and course.Cname='数学' and sc.score<60)as t1 on student.SId=t1.SId
```

28. 查询所有学生的课程及分数情况(存在学生没成绩,没选课的情况)

select student.SId,sc.CId,sc.score from Student left join sc on student.SId=

29. 查询任何一门课程成绩在 70 分以上的姓名、课程名称和分数

```
select student.Sname,course.Cname,sc.score

from student , sc ,course

where sc.score>=70

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```

30.查询存在不及格的课程

```
select DISTINCT sc.CId
from sc
where sc.score <60</pre>
```

31.查询课程编号为 01 且课程成绩在 80 分以上的学生的学号和姓名

```
select student.SId,student.Sname
from student ,sc
where sc.CId='01'
and student.SId=sc.SId
and sc.score>80
```

32. 求每门课程的学生人数

```
select sc.CId,count(*) as 学生人数
from sc
GROUP BY sc.CId
```

33. 成绩不重复, 查询选修「张三」老师所授课程的学生中, 成绩最高的学生信息及其成绩

```
select student.*,sc.score
from student ,course ,teacher ,sc
where course.CId=sc.CId
and course.TId=teacher.TId
and teacher.Tname='张三'
and student.SId =sc.SId
LIMIT 1
```

34. 成绩有重复的情况下,查询选修「张三」老师所授课程的学生中,成绩最高的学生信息及其成绩

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```
from course ,teacher ,sc,(select @fontage:=null,@rank:=0) as t
where course.CId=sc.CId
and course.TId=teacher.TId
and teacher.Tname='张三'
ORDER BY sc.score DESC) as t1 on student.SId=t1.SId
where t1.rank=1
```

35. 查询不同课程成绩相同的学生的学生编号、课程编号、学生成绩

```
select *
from sc as t1
where exists(select * from sc as t2 where t1.SId=t2.SId and t1.CId!=t2.CId and
```

36.查询每门功成绩最好的前两名

```
select *
from sc as t1
where (select count(*) from sc as t2 where t1.CId=t2.CId and t2.score >t1.score
ORDER BY t1.CId
```

37.统计每门课程的学生选修人数(超过5人的课程才统计)

```
select sc.CId as 课程编号,count(*) as 选修人数
from sc
GROUP BY sc.CId
HAVING count(*)>5
```

38.检索至少选修两门课程的学生学号

```
select DISTINCT t1.SId
from sc as t1
where (select count(*) from sc where t1.SId=sc.SId)>=3
```

39. 查询选修了全部课程的学生信息

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```
where sc.SId=student.SId
GROUP BY sc.SId
HAVING count(*) = (select DISTINCT count(*) from course )
```

40.查询各学生的年龄,只按年份来算

select student.SId as 学生编号,student.Sname as 学生姓名,TIMESTAMPDIFF(YEAR,stufrom student

41. 按照出生日期来算,当前月日 < 出生年月的月日则,年龄减一

select student.SId as 学生编号,student.Sname as 学生姓名,TIMESTAMPDIFF(YEAR,stufrom student

42.查询本周过生日的学生

```
select *
from student
where YEARWEEK(student.Sage)=YEARWEEK(CURDATE())
```

43. 查询下周过生日的学生

```
select *
from student
where YEARWEEK(student.Sage)=CONCAT(YEAR(CURDATE()), week(CURDATE())+1)
```

44.查询本月过生日的学生

```
select *
from student
where EXTRACT(YEAR_MONTH FROM student.Sage)=EXTRACT(YEAR_MONTH FROM CURDATE())
```

45.查询下月过生日的学生