**DB2常用语句总结**

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1、查找员工的编号、姓名、部门和出生日期，如果出生日期为空值，显示日期不详,并按部门排序输出,日期格式为yyyy-mm-dd。 select emp\_no,emp\_name,dept,isnull(convert(char(10),birthday,120),

　　    1、查找员工的编号、姓名、部门和出生日期，如果出生日期为空值，显示日期不详,并按部门排序输出,日期格式为yyyy-mm-dd。

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| --- |
| select emp\_no,emp\_name,dept,isnull(convert(char(10),birthday,120),'日期不详') birthday from employee order by dept |

　　2、查找与喻自强在同一个单位的员工姓名、性别、部门和职称

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| --- |
| select emp\_no,emp\_name,dept,title from employee where emp\_name<>'喻自强' and dept in (select dept from employee where emp\_name='喻自强') |

　　3、按部门进行汇总，统计每个部门的总工资

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| --- |
| select dept,sum(salary) from employee group by dept |

　　4、查找商品名称为14寸显示器商品的销售情况，显示该商品的编号、销售数量、单价和金额

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| --- |
| select a.prod\_id,qty,unit\_price,unit\_price\*qty totprice from sale\_item a,product b where a.prod\_id=b.prod\_id and prod\_name='14寸显示器' |

　　5、在销售明细表中按产品编号进行汇总，统计每种产品的销售数量和金额

|  |
| --- |
| select prod\_id,sum(qty) totqty,sum(qty\*unit\_price) totprice from sale\_item group by prod\_id |

　　6、使用convert函数按客户编号统计每个客户1996年的订单总金额

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| --- |
| select cust\_id,sum(tot\_amt) totprice from sales where convert(char(4),order\_date,120)='1996' group by cust\_id |

　　7、查找有销售记录的客户编号、名称和订单总额

|  |
| --- |
| select a.cust\_id,cust\_name,sum(tot\_amt) totprice from customer a,sales b where a.cust\_id=b.cust\_id group by a.cust\_id,cust\_name |

　　8、查找在1997年中有销售记录的客户编号、名称和订单总额

|  |
| --- |
| select a.cust\_id,cust\_name,sum(tot\_amt) totprice from customer a,sales b where a.cust\_id=b.cust\_id and convert(char(4),order\_date,120)='1997' group by a.cust\_id,cust\_name |

　　9、查找一次销售最大的销售记录

|  |
| --- |
| select order\_no,cust\_id,sale\_id,tot\_amt from sales where tot\_amt= (select max(tot\_amt) from sales) |

　　10、查找至少有3次销售的业务员名单和销售日期

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| --- |
| select emp\_name,order\_date from employee a,sales b  where emp\_no=sale\_id and a.emp\_no in (select sale\_id from sales group by sale\_id having count(\*)>=3) order by emp\_name |

　　11、用存在量词查找没有订货记录的客户名称

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| --- |
| select cust\_name from customer a where not exists (select \* from sales b where a.cust\_id=b.cust\_id) |

　　12、使用左外连接查找每个客户的客户编号、名称、订货日期、订单金额订货日期不要显示时间，日期格式为yyyy-mm-dd按客户编号排序，同一客户再按订单降序排序输出

|  |
| --- |
| select a.cust\_id,cust\_name,convert(char(10),order\_date,120),tot\_amt from customer a left outer join sales b on a.cust\_id=b.cust\_id order by a.cust\_id,tot\_amt desc |

　　13、查找16M DRAM的销售情况，要求显示相应的销售员的姓名、性别，销售日期、销售数量和金额，其中性别用男、女表示

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| --- |
| select emp\_name 姓名, 性别= case a.sex when 'm' then '男' when 'f' then '女'  else '未' end, 销售日期= isnull(convert(char(10),c.order\_date,120),'日期不详'), qty 数量, qty\*unit\_price as 金额 from employee a, sales b, sale\_item c,product d where d.prod\_name='16M DRAM' and d.prod\_id=c.prod\_id and a.emp\_no=b.sale\_id and b.order\_no=c.order\_no |

　　14、查找每个人的销售记录，要求显示销售员的编号、姓名、性别、产品名称、数量、单价、金额和销售日期

|  |
| --- |
| select emp\_no 编号,emp\_name 姓名, 性别= case a.sex when 'm' then '男' when 'f' then '女'  else '未' end, prod\_name 产品名称,销售日期= isnull(convert(char(10),c.order\_date,120),'日期不详'), qty 数量, qty\*unit\_price as 金额 from employee a left outer join sales b on a.emp\_no=b.sale\_id , sale\_item c,product d where d.prod\_id=c.prod\_id and b.order\_no=c.order\_no |

　　15、查找销售金额最大的客户名称和总货款

|  |
| --- |
| select cust\_name,d.cust\_sum from customer a, (select cust\_id,cust\_sum from (select cust\_id, sum(tot\_amt) as cust\_sum from sales group by cust\_id ) b where b.cust\_sum =  ( select max(cust\_sum) from (select cust\_id, sum(tot\_amt) as cust\_sum from sales group by cust\_id ) c ) ) d where a.cust\_id=d.cust\_id |

26、选取编号界于'C0001'和'C0004'的客户编号、客户名称、客户地址。

|  |
| --- |
| select CUST\_ID,cust\_name,addr from customer  where cust\_id between 'C0001' AND 'C0004' |

　　27、计算出一共销售了几种产品。

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| --- |
| select count(distinct prod\_id) as '共销售产品数' from sale\_item |

　　28、将业务部员工的薪水上调3%。

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| update employee set salary=salary\*1.03 where dept='业务' |

　　29、由employee表中查找出薪水最低的员工信息。

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| --- |
| select \* from employee where salary= (select min(salary ) from employee ) |

　　30、使用join查询客户姓名为"客户丙"所购货物的"客户名称","定单金额","定货日期","电话号码"

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| --- |
| select a.cust\_id,b.tot\_amt,b.order\_date,a.tel\_no from customer a join sales b on a.cust\_id=b.cust\_id and cust\_name like '客户丙' |

　　31、由sales表中查找出订单金额大于"E0013业务员在1996/10/15这天所接每一张订单的金额"的所有订单。

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| --- |
| select \* from sales where tot\_amt>all (select tot\_amt  from sales  where sale\_id='E0013'and order\_date='1996/10/15') order by tot\_amt |

　　32、计算'P0001'产品的平均销售单价

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| --- |
| select avg(unit\_price) from sale\_item where prod\_id='P0001' |

　　33、找出公司女员工所接的定单

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| --- |
| select sale\_id,tot\_amt from sales where sale\_id in  (select sale\_id from employee where sex='F') |

　　34、找出同一天进入公司服务的员工

|  |
| --- |
| select a.emp\_no,a.emp\_name,a.date\_hired from employee a join employee b on (a.emp\_no!=b.emp\_no and a.date\_hired=b.date\_hired) order by a.date\_hired |

　　35、找出目前业绩超过232000元的员工编号和姓名。

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| --- |
| select emp\_no,emp\_name from employee  where emp\_no in (select sale\_id from sales  group by sale\_id having sum(tot\_amt)<232000) |

16、查找销售总额少于1000元的销售员编号、姓名和销售额

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| --- |
| select emp\_no,emp\_name,d.sale\_sum from employee a, (select sale\_id,sale\_sum from (select sale\_id, sum(tot\_amt) as sale\_sum from sales group by sale\_id ) b where b.sale\_sum <1000  ) d where a.emp\_no=d.sale\_id |

　　17、查找至少销售了3种商品的客户编号、客户名称、商品编号、商品名称、数量和金额

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| --- |
| select a.cust\_id,cust\_name,b.prod\_id,prod\_name,d.qty,d.qty\*d.unit\_price from customer a, product b, sales c, sale\_item d where a.cust\_id=c.cust\_id and d.prod\_id=b.prod\_id and  c.order\_no=d.order\_no and a.cust\_id in ( select cust\_id from (select cust\_id,count(distinct prod\_id) prodid from (select cust\_id,prod\_id from sales e,sale\_item f where e.order\_no=f.order\_no) g group by cust\_id having count(distinct prod\_id)>=3) h ) |

　　18、查找至少与世界技术开发公司销售相同的客户编号、名称和商品编号、商品名称、数量和金额

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| --- |
| select a.cust\_id,cust\_name,d.prod\_id,prod\_name,qty,qty\*unit\_price from customer a, product b, sales c, sale\_item d where a.cust\_id=c.cust\_id and d.prod\_id=b.prod\_id and  c.order\_no=d.order\_no and not exists (select f.\* from customer x ,sales e, sale\_item f where cust\_name='世界技术开发公司' and x.cust\_id=e.cust\_id and e.order\_no=f.order\_no and not exists ( select g.\* from sale\_item g, sales h where g.prod\_id = f.prod\_id and g.order\_no=h.order\_no and h.cust\_id=a.cust\_id) ) |

　　19、查找表中所有姓刘的职工的工号，部门，薪水

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| --- |
| select emp\_no,emp\_name,dept,salary from employee where emp\_name like '刘%' |

　　20、查找所有定单金额高于2000的所有客户编号

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| select cust\_id from sales where tot\_amt>2000 |

　　21、统计表中员工的薪水在4000-6000之间的人数

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| --- |
| select count(\*)as 人数 from employee where salary between 4000 and 6000 |

　　22、查询表中的同一部门的职工的平均工资，但只查询"住址"是"上海市"的员工

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| --- |
| select avg(salary) avg\_sal,dept  from employee  where addr like '上海市%' group by dept |

　　23、将表中住址为"上海市"的员工住址改为"北京市"

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| --- |
| update employee  set addr like '北京市' where addr like '上海市' |

　　24、查找业务部或会计部的女员工的基本信息。

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| select emp\_no,emp\_name,dept from employee  where sex='F'and dept in ('业务','会计') |

　　25、显示每种产品的销售金额总和，并依销售金额由大到小输出。

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| --- |
| select prod\_id ,sum(qty\*unit\_price) from sale\_item  group by prod\_id order by sum(qty\*unit\_price) desc |