**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。

|  |
| --- |
| select emp\_no,emp\_name,dept,isnull(convert(char(10),birthday,120),'日期不详') birthdayfrom employeeorder 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,titlefrom employeewhere emp\_name<>'喻自强' and dept in(select dept from employeewhere emp\_name='喻自强')  |

　　3、按部门进行汇总，统计每个部门的总工资

|  |
| --- |
| select dept,sum(salary)from employeegroup 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 totpricefrom sale\_item a,product bwhere 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) totpricefrom sale\_itemgroup 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

|  |
| --- |
| select cust\_id,sum(tot\_amt) totpricefrom saleswhere 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) totpricefrom customer a,sales bwhere a.cust\_id=b.cust\_idgroup 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) totpricefrom customer a,sales bwhere 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\_amtfrom saleswhere 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

|  |
| --- |
| select emp\_name,order\_datefrom employee a,sales b where emp\_no=sale\_id and a.emp\_no in(select sale\_idfrom salesgroup by sale\_idhaving 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

|  |
| --- |
| select cust\_namefrom customer awhere not exists(select \*from sales bwhere 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\_amtfrom customer a left outer join sales b on a.cust\_id=b.cust\_idorder 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

|  |
| --- |
| 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 dwhere d.prod\_name='16M DRAM' and d.prod\_id=c.prod\_id anda.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 dwhere 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\_sumfrom customer a,(select cust\_id,cust\_sumfrom (select cust\_id, sum(tot\_amt) as cust\_sumfrom salesgroup by cust\_id ) bwhere b.cust\_sum = ( select max(cust\_sum)from (select cust\_id, sum(tot\_amt) as cust\_sumfrom salesgroup by cust\_id ) c )) dwhere 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,addrfrom customer where cust\_id between 'C0001' AND 'C0004'  |

　　27、计算出一共销售了几种产品。

|  |
| --- |
| 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 employeeset salary=salary\*1.03where 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 employeewhere 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"

|  |
| --- |
| select a.cust\_id,b.tot\_amt,b.order\_date,a.tel\_nofrom customer a join sales bon 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 saleswhere 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

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

　　33、找出公司女员工所接的定单

|  |
| --- |
| select sale\_id,tot\_amtfrom saleswhere sale\_id in (select sale\_id from employeewhere 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\_hiredfrom employee ajoin employee bon (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\_namefrom employee where emp\_no in(select sale\_idfrom sales group by sale\_idhaving 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\_sumfrom employee a,(select sale\_id,sale\_sumfrom (select sale\_id, sum(tot\_amt) as sale\_sumfrom salesgroup by sale\_id ) bwhere b.sale\_sum <1000 ) dwhere 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\_pricefrom customer a, product b, sales c, sale\_item dwhere 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\_idfrom (select cust\_id,count(distinct prod\_id) prodidfrom (select cust\_id,prod\_idfrom sales e,sale\_item fwhere e.order\_no=f.order\_no) ggroup by cust\_idhaving 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\_pricefrom customer a, product b, sales c, sale\_item dwhere 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 fwhere cust\_name='世界技术开发公司' and x.cust\_id=e.cust\_id ande.order\_no=f.order\_no and not exists( select g.\*from sale\_item g, sales hwhere g.prod\_id = f.prod\_id and g.order\_no=h.order\_no andh.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,salaryfrom employeewhere 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\_idfrom saleswhere 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 employeewhere 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,deptfrom 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\_idorder by sum(qty\*unit\_price) desc  |