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1、假设有关系表 persons(name, age),请用一条完整的 SQL 语句来表达以下查询:

关系表 persons 中不重复元组的个数。

至少用两种不同的方法来实现上述查询。

- (1) select count(distinct name, age) from persons;
- (2) select count(*) from (select distinct * from persons) as no_repetition;
- 2、在 SELECT-FROM-WHERE 表达式中,FROM 子句里可以嵌套另外一个查询 (即子查询),请用你的机器上的数据库系统做实验,看看这样的嵌套可以多少 层?

在 OS X 10.13.6, MySQL 8.0.12 中, 最多可以嵌套 64 层(也就是一共出现 64 个 select)

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mysql> select * from (select * from (select * from (select * from (select * from
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n58) as n59) as n60) as n61) as n62) as n63) as n64;
ERROR 1473 (HY000): Too high level of nesting for select
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3、在你的数据库系统中、给定一个如下查询:

SELECT R

FROM T

WHERE R IN (SELECT-FROM-WHERE)

假设 SELECT-FROM-WHERE 这个子查询只有一个单值,就是空值 NULL。

请问:1、数据库选项 ANSI_NULLS 的打开与关闭是否影响查询结果? 影响,如果 T 中有 NULL,ANSI_NULLS 打开的话会返回空集合,ANSI_NULLS 关闭的话会返回 NULL。

2、如果把保留字 IN 改成=,其他条件不变。那么数据库选项 ANSI_NULLS 的打开与关闭是否影响查询结果?

影响,如果T中有NULL, ANSI_NULLS 打开的话会返回空集合,ANSI_NULLS 关闭的话会返回 NULL。