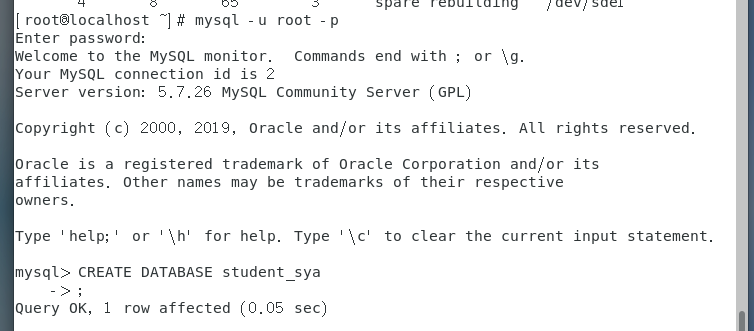
**CentOS运用mysql搭建学生管理系统**

**详细实验步骤：**

1. **建立数据库**

mysql -uroot -p

CREATE DATABASE student\_sys



**2.根据需求建立《学生信息表》《学生成绩表》**

学生信息表：

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `studentinfo`(

`stu\_id` INT UNSIGNED AUTO\_INCREMENT,

`stu\_name` VARCHAR(25) NOT NULL,

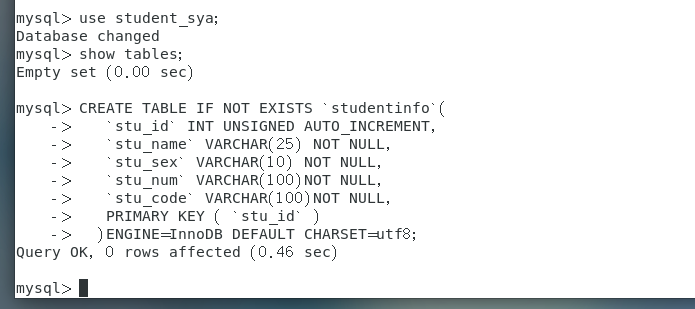
`stu\_sex` VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,

`stu\_num` VARCHAR(100)NOT NULL,

`stu\_code` VARCHAR(100)NOT NULL,

PRIMARY KEY ( `stu\_id` )

)ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8;



学生成绩表

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `studentrecord`(

`record\_id` INT UNSIGNED AUTO\_INCREMENT,

`stu\_num` VARCHAR(100)NOT NULL,

`match\_record` INT NOT NULL,

`datasec\_record` INT NOT NULL,

PRIMARY KEY ( `record\_id` )

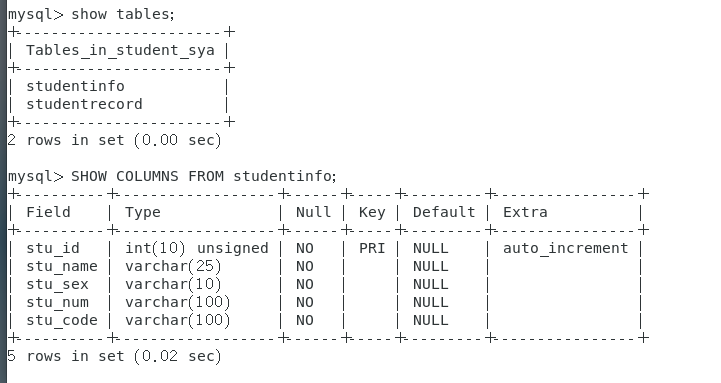
)ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8;

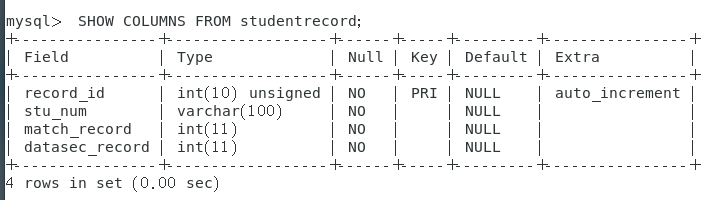
**3.查看表**

SHOW TABLES;

SHOW COLUMNS FROM studentinfo;

SHOW COLUMNS FROM studentrecord;





**4.插入数据**

**学生信息表**

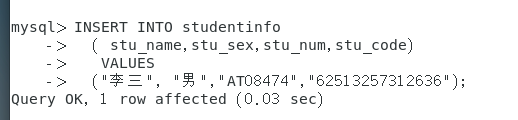
单条数据输入：

INSERT INTO studentinfo

( stu\_name,stu\_sex,stu\_num,stu\_code)

VALUES

("李三", "男","AT08474","62513257312636");



多条数据输入：

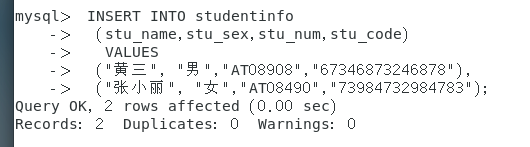
INSERT INTO studentinfo

(stu\_name,stu\_sex,stu\_num,stu\_code)

VALUES

("黄三", "男","AT08908","67346873246878"),

("张小丽", "女","AT08490","73984732984783");



**学生成绩表**

多条数据输入：

INSERT INTO studentrecord

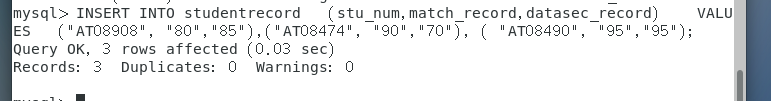
(stu\_num,match\_record,datasec\_record)

VALUES

("AT08908", "80","85"),

("AT08474", "90","70"),

("AT08490", "95","95");

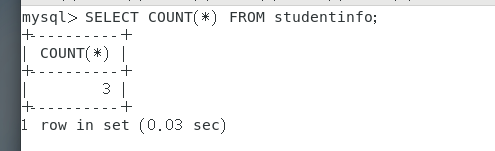


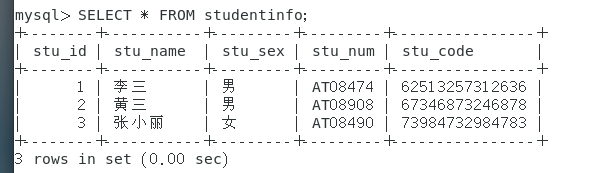
**5.查询数据**

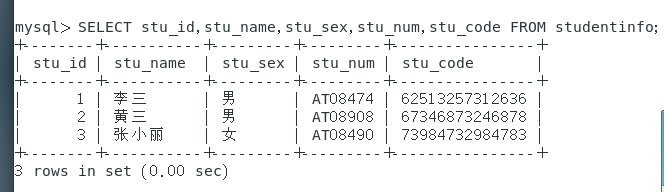
SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM studentinfo;

SELECT \* FROM studentinfo;

SELECT stu\_id,stu\_name,stu\_sex,stu\_num,stu\_code FROM studentinfo;

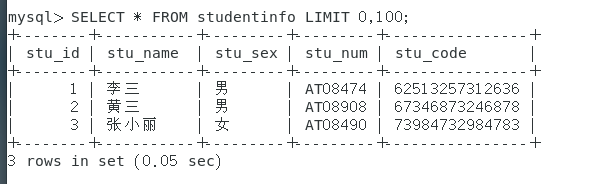






显示条数查询

SELECT \* FROM studentinfo LIMIT 0,100;



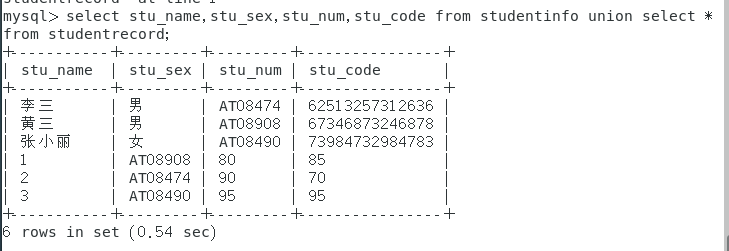
联合查询

SELECT stu\_id,stu\_name,stu\_sex,stu\_num,stu\_code

FROM studentinfo

UNION

SELECT \* FROM studentrecord;



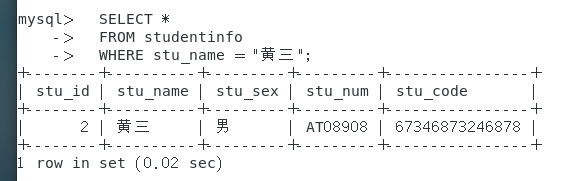
带条件查询

SELECT \* FROM studentinfo LIMIT 0,100;

SELECT \*

FROM studentinfo

WHERE stu\_name = "黄三";



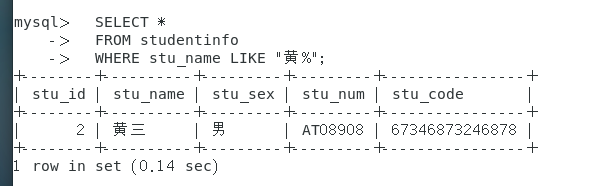
模糊查询 LIKE

SELECT \* FROM studentinfo LIMIT 0,100;

SELECT \*

FROM studentinfo

WHERE stu\_name LIKE "黄%";

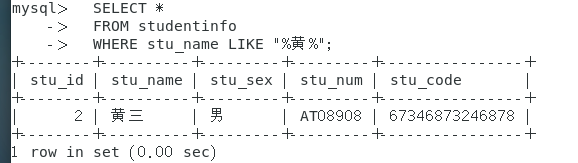


SELECT \* FROM studentinfo LIMIT 0,100;

SELECT \*

FROM studentinfo

WHERE stu\_name LIKE "%黄%";



排序 ORDER BY

SELECT field1, field2,...fieldN table\_name1, table\_name2...

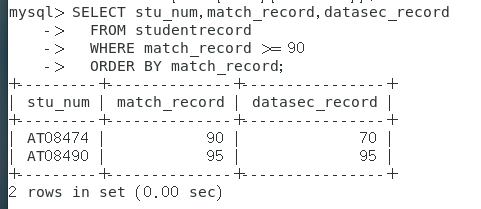
ORDER BY field1 [ASC [DESC][默认 ASC]], [field2...] [ASC [DESC][默认 ASC]]

如 SELECT stu\_num,match\_record,datasec\_record

FROM studentrecord

WHERE match\_record >= 90

ORDER BY match\_record;

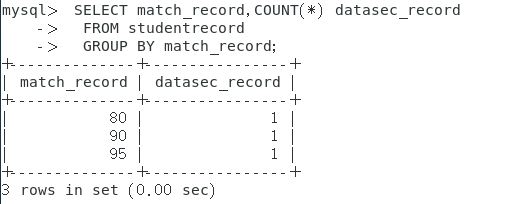


分组 GROUP BY

SELECT match\_record,COUNT(\*) datasec\_record

FROM studentrecord

GROUP BY match\_record;



**6.删除数据**

DELETE FROM studentinfo WHERE stu\_name = "黄三";



**7.更新数据**

UPDATE table\_name SET field1=new-value1, field2=new-value2 [WHERE Clause]

例UPDATE studentinfo

SET stu\_name="黄四"

WHERE stu\_name = "黄三";

