兰州大学 数据库原理课程设计

实验报告 第四次实验

Hollow Man

一、实验十

```
1. 问题 1
```

```
1)
   使用如下 SQL 命令:
    create view S_C_GRADE (sno,sname,tcid,score)
    as select student.sno,sname,tcid,score from student,student_course
   where student.sno=student_course.sno;
   运行结果如下图所示:
       □create view S_C_GRADE (sno,sname,tcid,score)
         as select student.sno,sname,tcid,score from student,student_course
        where student.sno=student_course.sno;
    100 % ▼ ◀
    Messages
       Commands completed successfully.
       Completion time: 2019-11-07T19:19:37.9657339+08:00
    2)
    使用如下 SQL 命令:
    create view COMPUTE_AVG_GRADE
    as select student.sno,avg(score) avgscore from student,student_course
   where student.sno=student_course.sno and dno='计算机系'
    group by student.sno;
    运行结果如下图所示:
       □create view COMPUTE_AVG_GRADE
         as select student.sno,avg(score) avgscore from student,student_course
        where student.sno=student_course.sno and dno='计算机系'
        group by student.sno;
    100 % ▼ ◀ ■
    Messages
       Commands completed successfully.
       Completion time: 2019-11-07T19:25:31.2247667+08:00
2. 问题 2
   使用如下 SQL 命令:
```

```
EXEC sp_rename 'V_计算机系学生','计算机系男生';
运行结果如下图所示:
```

```
EXEC sp_rename 'V_计算机系学生','计算机系男生';

100 % ▼

■ Messages

Caution: Changing any part of an object name could break scripts and stored procedures.

Completion time: 2019-11-07T19:28:58.3406773+08:00
```

3. 问题 3

使用如下 SQL 命令:

drop view COMPUTE_AVG_GRADE

运行结果如下图所示:

```
drop view COMPUTE_AVG_GRADE

100 % 

Messages

Commands completed successfully.
```

Completion time: 2019-11-07T19:30:16.6741660+08:00

二、实验十一

1. 问题 1

```
1)
使用如下 SQL 命令:
create view v computer
as select * from student;
运行结果如下图所示:
   ⊟create view v_computer
   as select * from student;
100 % ▼ 4

    Messages

  Commands completed successfully.
   Completion time: 2019-11-07T19:38:20.3829002+08:00
2)
使用如下 SQL 命令:
create view V_S_C_G
as select student.sno 学号, sname 姓名, course.cno 课程号, cname 课程名, score 成
from student, student_course, course
where student.sno=student_course.sno and student_course.tcid=course.cno;
运行结果如下图所示:
```

```
⊟create view V_S_C_G
        as select student.sno 学号, sname 姓名, course.cno 课程号, cname 课程名, score 成绩
        from student,student_course,course
        where student.sno=student_course.sno and student_course.tcid=course.cno;
    100 % ▼ ◀ ■

    Messages

      Commands completed successfully.
      Completion time: 2019-11-07T20:24:34.6446499+08:00
   3)
    使用如下 SQL 命令:
    因为给的表中没有学生年龄这一项,且 avg 函数不支持 smalldate 类型,所以将求年龄
平均值改为求生日最小值:
    create view V_NUM_AVG
    as select count(dno) 人数,min(birthday) 平均年龄 from student
    group by dno;
   运行结果如下图所示:
       ⊟create view V_NUM_AVG
         as select count(dno) 人数,min(birthday) 平均年龄 from student
        group by dno;
    100 % ▼ ◀ ■

    Messages

       Commands completed successfully.
       Completion time: 2019-11-07T19:50:38.8603682+08:00
   4)
   使用如下 SQL 命令:
    create view V YEAR(sname, birthyear)
    as select sname, birthday from student;
    运行结果如下图所示:
       □create view V_YEAR(sname,birthyear)
       as select sname, birthday from student;
    100 % ▼ ◀

    Messages

       Commands completed successfully.
       Completion time: 2019-11-07T19:55:22.4203377+08:00
    5)
    使用如下 SQL 命令:
    create view V_AVG_S_G
    as select student.sno 学号, sname 姓名, count(tcid) 选课门数, avg(score) 平均成绩
   from student, student_course
   where student.sno=student_course.sno
    group by student.sno, sname
   运行结果如下图所示:
```

```
⊟create view V_AVG_S_G
        as select student.sno 学号,sname 姓名,count(tcid) 选课门数,avg(score) 平均成绩
        from student, student course
        where student.sno=student_course.sno
       group by student.sno,sname
    100 % ▼ ◀ ▮

    Messages

      Commands completed successfully.
      Completion time: 2019-11-07T20:03:56.7634714+08:00
   6)
   使用如下 SQL 命令:
   create view V AVG C G(课程号,选课人数,平均分)
   as select tcid 课程号, count(sno) 选课人数, avg(score) 平均分
   from student_course
   group by tcid
   运行结果如下图所示:
      □create view V_AVG_C_G(课程号,选课人数,平均分)
        as select toid 课程号, count(sno) 选课人数, avg(score) 平均分
        from student_course
        group by tcid
    100 % ▼ 4

    Messages

      Commands completed successfully.
      Completion time: 2019-11-07T20:07:31.4010911+08:00
2. 问题 2
   2)
   使用如下 SQL 命令:
   select distinct sno, sname, score
   from S_C_GRADE where score>90;
   运行结果如下图所示:
      ⊟select distinct sno,sname,score
       from S_C_GRADE where score>90;
   100 % ▼ ◀
    sno sname score
   3)
   使用如下 SOL 命令:
   select V_S_C_G.学号,V_AVG_S_G.姓名, V_S_C_G.课程名,V_S_C_G.成绩
   运行结果如下图所示:
   4)
   使用如下 SQL 命令:
   select V_S_C_G.学号, V_AVG_S_G.姓名, V_S_C_G.课程名, V_S_C_G.成绩
   from V_S_C_G, V_AVG_S_G
   where V_S_C_G.学号=V_AVG_S_G.学号 and V_S_C_G.成绩 > V_AVG_S_G.平均成绩
```

运行结果如下图所示:

```
□ select V S C G 学号, V AVG S G 姓名, V S C G 课程名, V S C G 成绩
from V S C G, V AVG S G
where V S C G 学号=V AVG S G 学号 and V S C G 成绩 > V AVG S G 平均成绩

100 % ▼
■ Results ■ Messages
学号 姓名 课程名 成绩
```

3. 问题 3

注: 因定义的视图中无 V IS, 所以本问中同一使用正确的视图 V Computer

1)

```
使用如下 SQL 命令:
```

```
update V_Computer set sname='S1_MMM' where sno='S1' update V_Computer set sname='S4_MMM' where sno='S4' 运行结果如下图所示:
```

```
□ update V Computer set sname='S1_MMM' where sno='S1'
update V Computer set sname='S4_MMM' where sno='S4'

100 % ▼

■ Messages

(0 rows affected)

(0 rows affected)

Completion time: 2019-11-07T20:34:50.6269391+08:00
```

2)

使用如下 SOL 命令:

注: 因无年龄对应的列, 因而将年龄 19 改为生日日期 2019-11-07:

insert into V_Computer (sno,sname,birthday,dno)
values('s12','YAN XI','2019-11-07','IS');
select * from V_Computer where sno='s12';
>> 47/+ Elent Elect = .

运行结果如下图所示:

3)

不能实现。因为 $V_AVG_S_G$ 视图的字段来自聚集函数,含有 $GROUP_BY$ 字句,此视图不允许更新。

三、实验十二

1. 问题 1

```
使用如下 SQL 命令:
    UPDATE student SET classno ='001'
   WHERE (spno='001' AND YEAR(entime)= '2006')OR(spno='003' AND
    (year(getdate ())- year(birthday))< 20);</pre>
    运行结果如下图所示:
       FUPDATE student SET classno ='001'
         WHERE (spno='001' AND YEAR(entime)= '2006')OR(spno='003' AND
         (year(getdate ())- year(birthday))< 20);</pre>
    100 % ▼ 4

    Messages

       (0 rows affected)
       Completion time: 2019-11-07T20:53:03.8886162+08:00
2.
     问题 2
    使用如下 SQL 命令:
    DELETE FROM student
    WHERE spno='003' AND (year(getdate())- year(birthday))< 20</pre>
    运行结果如下图所示:
     ■DELETE FROM student
        WHERE spno='003' AND (year(getdate())- year(birthday))< 20
    100 % ▼ <

    Messages

       (0 rows affected)
       Completion time: 2019-11-07T20:55:06.4798146+08:00
     问题 3
3.
    使用如下 SQL 命令:
    INSERT INTO student(sno,sname,sex,birthday,dno,spno,classno,entime)
   VALUES ('2007110011', '张三', '男', '1988-8-8', '001', '001', '001', '2007-
9-1');
    运行结果如下图所示:
      □INSERT INTO student(sno,sname,sex,birthday,dno,spno,classno,entime)
       | VALUES ( '2007110011', '张三', '男', '1988-8-8', '001', '001', '001', '2007-9-1' );
    100 % ▼ ◀ □

    Messages

       Completion time: 2019-11-07T20:58:26.4764124+08:00
4. 问题 4
    使用如下 SQL 命令:
    UPDATE student SET tel =null
   WHERE entime >=ALL( select entime FROM student)
```

```
OR year (birthday)>=ALL( select year (birthday) from student)
   运行结果如下图所示:
      ■UPDATE student SET tel =null
         WHERE entime >=ALL( select entime FROM student)
        OR year (birthday)>=ALL( select year (birthday) from student )
    100 % ▼ 4

    Messages

       (1 row affected)
       Completion time: 2019-11-07T21:00:05.9343377+08:00
5. 问题 5
   使用如下 SQL 命令:
   UPDATE student SET dno ='008'
   where dno in(
   SELECT top 1 dno FROM student
   GROUP BY dno
   ORDER BY AVG(year(getdate())- year(birthday)))
   运行结果如下图所示:
       ■UPDATE student SET dno ='008'
        where dno in(
        SELECT top 1 dno FROM student
        GROUP BY dno
        ORDER BY AVG(year(getdate())- year(birthday)))
    100 % ▼ 4

    Messages

       (1 row affected)
       Completion time: 2019-11-07T21:01:33.0854716+08:00
四、实验十三
   问题 1
1.
   代码如下:
   DECLARE @year INT
   SELECT @year =2014
   if
   @year %4 =0 and @year %100 <> 0 print CONVERT( CHAR( 4), @year )+ ' 是闰年 '
   else print CONVERT( CHAR( 4 ), @year )+ ' 不是闰年 '
   运行结果如下:
```

```
DECLARE @year INT
        SELECT @year =2014
        if
        @year %4 =0 and @year %100 <> 0 print CONVERT( CHAR( 4), @year )+ ' 是闰年 '
        else print CONVERT( CHAR( 4 ), @year )+ ' 不是闰年 '
    100 % ▼ ◀ ■

    Messages

       2014 不是闰年
       Completion time: 2019-11-07T21:02:37.0567672+08:00
     问题 2
2.
    1)
    代码如下:
    DECLARE @SUM INT,@I INT
    SELECT @I=1,@SUM=0
   WHILE @I<=100
    BEGIN
        SELECT @SUM=@SUM+@I
        SELECT @I=@I+1
    END
    PRINT '1...100 的和为: '+CONVERT(CHAR(4),@SUM)
    运行结果如下:
       □DECLARE @SUM INT,@I INT
        SELECT @I=1,@SUM=0
       ⊟WHILE @I<=100
       ⊟BEGIN
             SELECT @SUM=@SUM+@I
             SELECT @I=@I+1
         END
        PRINT '1...100的和为: '+CONVERT(CHAR(4),@SUM)
    100 % ▼ ◀
    Messages
      1...100的和为: 5050
      Completion time: 2019-11-07T21:03:38.9609759+08:00
    可知,While 循环语句块为标志 BEGIN ... END 之间的部分
    2)
    代码如下:
    DECLARE @SUM INT , @I INT
    SELECT @I=1 , @SUM=1
   WHILE @I<= 10
    BEGIN
      SELECT @SUM=@SUM* @I
      SELECT @I=@I+1
    PRINT '10 的阶乘的结果为: ' +CONVERT(CHAR(10), @SUM)
```

运行结果如下:

```
⊟DECLARE @SUM INT , @I INT
     SELECT @I=1 , @SUM=1
   ⊟WHILE @I<= 10
    ⊟BEGIN
     SELECT @SUM=@SUM* @I
     SELECT @I=@I+1
     END
    PRINT '10的阶乘的结果为: ' +CONVERT(CHAR(10), @SUM)
100 % ▼ ◀

    Messages

   10的阶乘的结果为: 3628800
   Completion time: 2019-11-07T21:06:08.4279995+08:00
3)
代码如下:
SELECT
main . number
FROM
master .. spt_values AS main
WHERE
type ='P'
AND number BETWEEN 3 AND 100
AND NOT EXISTS (
SELECT
1
FROM
master .. spt_values AS sub
WHERE
type ='P'
AND sub.number BETWEEN 2 AND main . number - 1
AND main.number % sub.number = 0 )
```

运行结果如下:

```
⊟SELECT
     main . number
     FROM
     master .. spt_values AS main
    WHERE
     type ='P'
     AND number BETWEEN 3 AND 100
     AND NOT EXISTS (
     SELECT
     master .. spt_values AS sub
    WHERE
     type ='P'
     AND sub.number BETWEEN 2 AND main . number - 1
    AND main.number % sub.number = 0 )
100 % ▼ ◀
Results Messages
     number
    3
2
     5
3
     11
4
5
     13
     17
6
7
     19
     23
8
     29
     31
10
     37
11
 12
     41
13
     43
     47
14
15
     53
16
     59
     61
17
     67
18
     71
19
```

3. 问题 3

```
1)
代码如下:
select 书名,出版社,作者,
case
when 定价>50 then '定价太高,不适合作教材'
else '定价' + CAST(定价 as varchar(5)) + ', 可以作教材'
end 可否作为教材
from 图书
运行结果如下:
```

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```
🖂 select 书名,出版社,作者,
        case
            when 定价>50 then '定价太高,不适合作教材'
            else '定价' + CAST(定价 as varchar(5)) + ', 可以作教材'
        end 可否作为教材
    from 图书
100 %
Results Messages
              出版社
                          作者
     书名
                                 可否作为教材
    数据结构
             机械工业出版社
                           王民
                                 定价太高,不适合作教...
    计算机应用
              机械工业出版社
                           张建平
                                 定价20.00,可以作教材
 2
                                 定价15.00,可以作教材
     数据库技术
              电子工业出版社
                           王敏
 3
 4
     C语言
              电子工业出版社
                           谭浩强
                                 定价25.00,可以作教材
 5
    应用文写作
              中国人民大学出版... 张锦芯
                                 定价25.00,可以作教材
              高等教育出版社
                           Robison 定价15.00,可以作教材
 6
     管理学
 7
     工业管理
              机械工业出版社
                           Fayol
                                 定价太高,不适合作教...
                           李平
 8
    线性代数
              机械工业出版社
                                 定价50.00,可以作教材
9
     公司的概念 机械工业出版社
                           Durark 定价14.00,可以作教材
                         徐新国
    统计学
              机械工业出版社
                                 定价15.00,可以作教材
 10
2)
代码如下:
SELECT student.sno, sname, cname,
CASE
WHEN student_course . score >= 90 THEN ' 优'
when student_course . score >= 80 and student_course . score <= 90 THEN '良
when student_course . score >= 70 and student_course . score <= 80 THEN '中
when student_course . score >= 60 and student_course . score <= 70 THEN '及
格'
else '不及格'
END GRADE
FROM student course, course, student
WHERE student_course.tcid=course.cno AND
student_course.sno =student.sno
运行结果如下:

☐SELECT student.sno, sname, cname,

    CASE
    WHEN student_course . score >= 90 THEN ' 优'
    when student_course . score >= 80 and student_course . score <= 90 THEN 'e
    when student_course . score >= 70 and student_course . score <= 80 THEN '中'
    when student_course . score >= 60 and student_course . score <= 70 THEN '及格'
    else '不及格'
    END GRADE
    FROM student_course, course, student
    WHERE student course.tcid=course.cno AND
    student_course.sno =student.sno
100 % ▼ ◀ ■
sno sname cname
                  GRADE
```

4. 问题 4

```
代码如下:
SELECT '今天是'+
DATENAME(YEAR,GETDATE())+
'年'+DATENAME(MONTH,GETDATE())+
'月'+DATENAME(DAY,GETDATE())+
'∃'+DATENAME(WEEKDAY,GETDATE())
运行结果如下:
  □SELECT '今天是'+
    DATENAME(YEAR, GETDATE())+
    '年'+DATENAME(MONTH,GETDATE())+
    '月'+DATENAME(DAY,GETDATE())+
    '∃'+DATENAME(WEEKDAY,GETDATE())
100 % ▼ 4
(No column name)
    今天是2019年November月7日Thursday
```

通过系统函数,可以查询一些关于系统的重要信息。