

Lecture 3, Fall 2017/2018

数据库系统实验

Yubao Liu (刘玉葆)

School of Data and Computer Science

Sun Yat-sen University

- 本节课提纲

- 实验目的
- 实验内容
- 实验示例
- 练习

- 实验目的

熟悉SQL的**数据查询语言**，

能够使用SQL语句对数据库进行**单表查询、连接查询**

- # 实验内容

- ## 1) 单表查询

- 查询的目标表达式为**所有列、指定列或指定列的运算**。
- 用 **DISTINCT**保留字消除重复行
- 对查询结果**排序和分组**。
- **集合分组**使用**集函数**进行各项统计

- ## 2)连接查询

- 笛卡儿连接和**等值连接**。
- 自连接
- **外连接**
- 复合条件连接
- 多表连接

- 实验示例

以 school数据库为例，在该数据库中存在4张表格，分别为

- students (sid, sname , email , grade)
- teachers (tid, tname , email , salary)
- courses (cid, cname , hour)
- choices (no, sid , tid , cid , score)

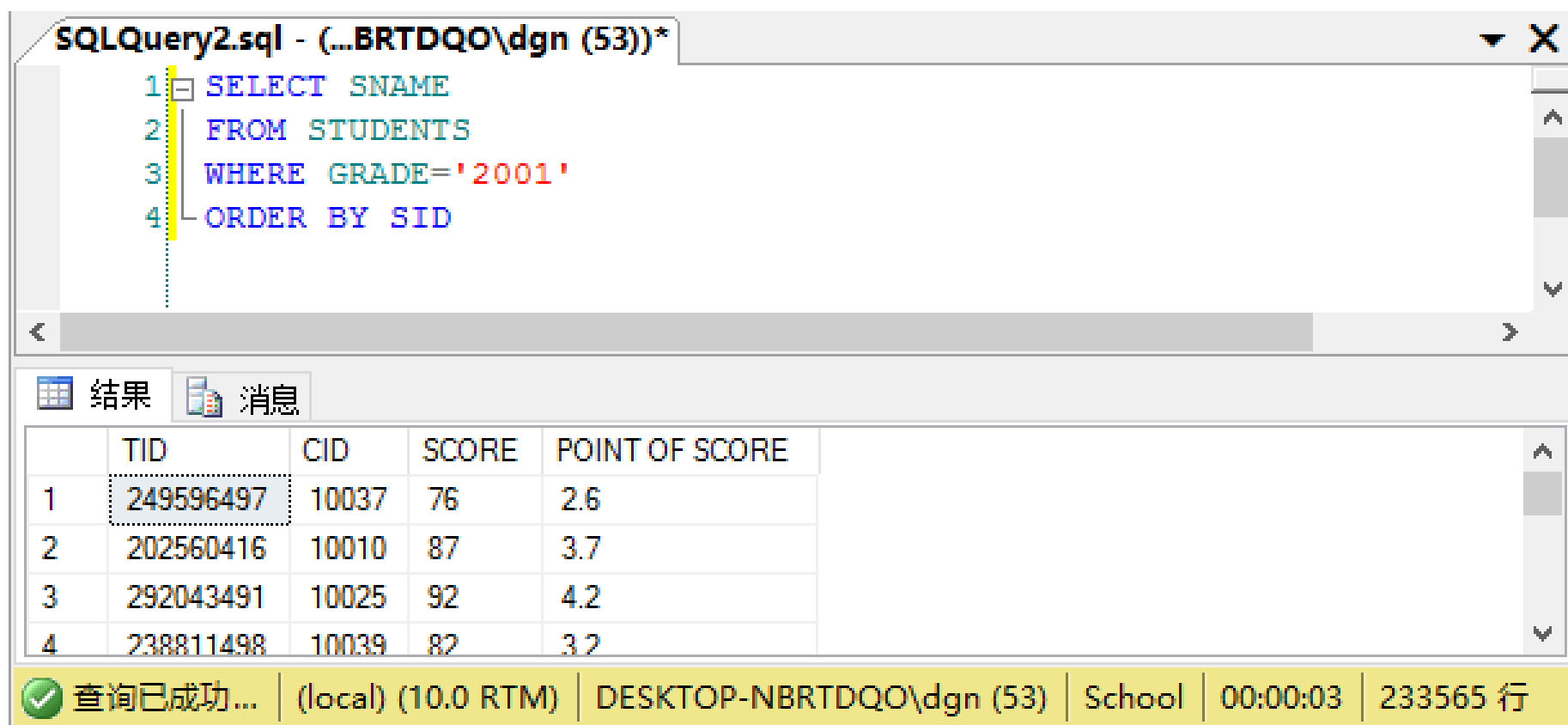
在数据库中，存在这样的关系，学生可以选择课程。一个课程对应一个教师。

在CHOICES表中保存学生的选课记录。

• 实验示例

一. 单表查询

1. 查询年级为2001所有学生的名称，按编号升序排列。



The screenshot shows a SQL query window titled "SQLQuery2.sql - (...BRTDQO\dgn (53))*". The query text is as follows:

```
1 SELECT SNAME
2 FROM STUDENTS
3 WHERE GRADE='2001'
4 ORDER BY SID
```

Below the query editor, there are two tabs: "结果" (Results) and "消息" (Messages). The "结果" tab is active, displaying a table with the following data:

	TID	CID	SCORE	POINT OF SCORE
1	249596497	10037	76	2.6
2	202560416	10010	87	3.7
3	292043491	10025	92	4.2
4	238811498	10039	82	3.2

At the bottom of the window, a status bar displays the following information: "查询已成功..." (Query successful...), "(local) (10.0 RTM)", "DESKTOP-NBRTDQO\dgn (53)", "School", "00:00:03", and "233565 行" (233565 rows).

实验示例

2. 查询学生的选课成绩合格的课程成绩，并把成绩换算为积点。（60分对应积点1，每增加1分，积点增加0.1）

SQLQuery2.sql - (...BRTDQO\dgn (53))*

```
1 SELECT TID,CID,SCORE, (1+(SCORE-60)*0.1) as 'POINT OF SCORE'
2 FROM CHOICES
3 WHERE SCORE>60
```

结果 消息

	TID	CID	SCORE	POINT OF SCORE	别名
1	249596497	10037	76	2.6	
2	202560416	10010	87	3.7	
3	292043491	10025	92	4.2	
4	238811498	10039	82	3.2	

查询已成功... (local) (10.0 RTM) DESKTOP-NBRTDQO\dgn (53) School 00:00:03 233565

• 相当于给 '积点' 取了个别名。

• 原本表中无定义“积点”这个属性，但可以通过score属性计算而得。

- 实验示例

3. 查询课时是48或者64的课程名称

(注：可使用 in 或者 or 语句)

SQLQuery2.sql - (...BRTDQO\dgn (53))*

```
1 SELECT CNAME
2 FROM COURSES
3 WHERE HOUR IN ('48', '64')
```

<

结果 消息

	CNAME
1	computer graphics
2	java
3	design pattern
4	real-time system

✓ 查询已成功执行。 | (local) (10.0 RTM) | DESKTOP-

SQLQuery2.sql - (...BRTDQO\dgn (53))*

```
1 SELECT CNAME
2 FROM COURSES
3 WHERE (HOUR='48') or (HOUR = '64')
```

<

结果 消息


	CNAME
1	computer graphics
2	java
3	design pattern
4	real-time system

✓ 查询已成功执行。 | (local) (10.0 RTM) | DESKTOP-NBR

实验示例

4. 查询所有课程名称中含有**data**的课程编号

(注：使用模糊查询like)



The screenshot shows a SQL Server Enterprise Manager window with a query editor and a results pane. The query editor displays the following SQL code:

```
1 SELECT CNAME
2 FROM COURSES
3 WHERE CNAME like '%data%'
```

The results pane shows the following data:

	CNAME
1	database
2	data structure
3	data mining
4	data warehouse

The status bar at the bottom indicates: 查询已成功执行。 (local) (10.0 RTM) | DESKTOP-NBRTDQO\dgn (53) | School | 00:00:00 | 4 行

实验示例

5. 查询所有选课表中的课程号（不重复显示）

（注：使用distinct去重）

SQLQuery2.sql - (...BRTDQO\dgn (53))*

```
1 SELECT CID FROM CHOICES
```

<

结果 消息

	CID
299548	10050
299549	10050
299550	10050

查询已成功... (local) (10.0 RTM) DESKTOP-

去重前记录数

SQLQuery2.sql - (...BRTDQO\dgn (53))*

```
1 SELECT DISTINCT CID FROM CHOICES
```

<

结果 消息

	CID
48	10029
49	10047
50	10017

查询已成功执行。 (local) (10.0 RTM) DESKTOP-NBRTDQO

去重后记录数

- 实验示例

6.统计所有老师的平均工资

(注：用AVG()函数求平均数)

The screenshot shows a SQL query window titled "SQLQuery2.sql - (...BRTDQO\dgn (53))*". The query text is "1 SELECT AVG (SALARY) FROM TEACHERS". Below the query editor, there are two tabs: "结果" (Results) and "消息" (Messages). The "结果" tab is active, displaying a single row of data in a table. The table has one column labeled "(无列名)" (No column name) and one row with the value "2917". At the bottom of the window, a status bar indicates "查询已成功执行。" (Query executed successfully.) and provides additional details: "(local) (10.0 RTM) | DESKTOP-NBRTDQO\dgn (53) | School | 00:00:00 | 1 行" (1 row).

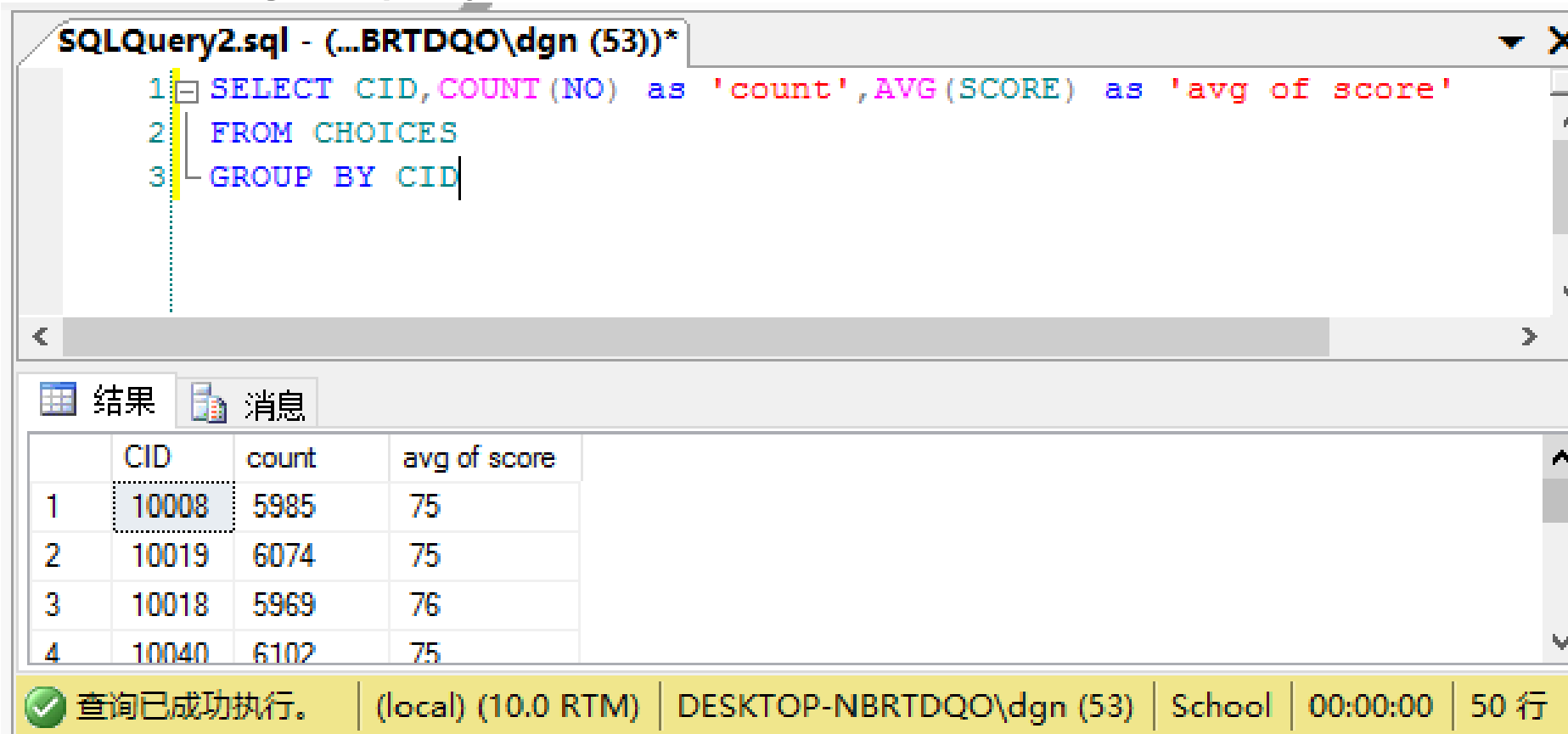
(无列名)
2917

查询已成功执行。 | (local) (10.0 RTM) | DESKTOP-NBRTDQO\dgn (53) | School | 00:00:00 | 1 行

• 实验示例

7.统计每个课程的选课人数和平均成绩

(注：使用group by)



The screenshot displays the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The top pane shows a query window titled "SQLQuery2.sql - (...BRTDQO\dgn (53))*" containing the following SQL code:

```
1 SELECT CID, COUNT(NO) as 'count', AVG(SCORE) as 'avg of score'
2 FROM CHOICES
3 GROUP BY CID
```

The bottom pane shows the "结果" (Results) tab, which displays the query results in a table with 4 rows and 4 columns. The columns are labeled "CID", "count", and "avg of score". The first column is an implicit index for the rows.

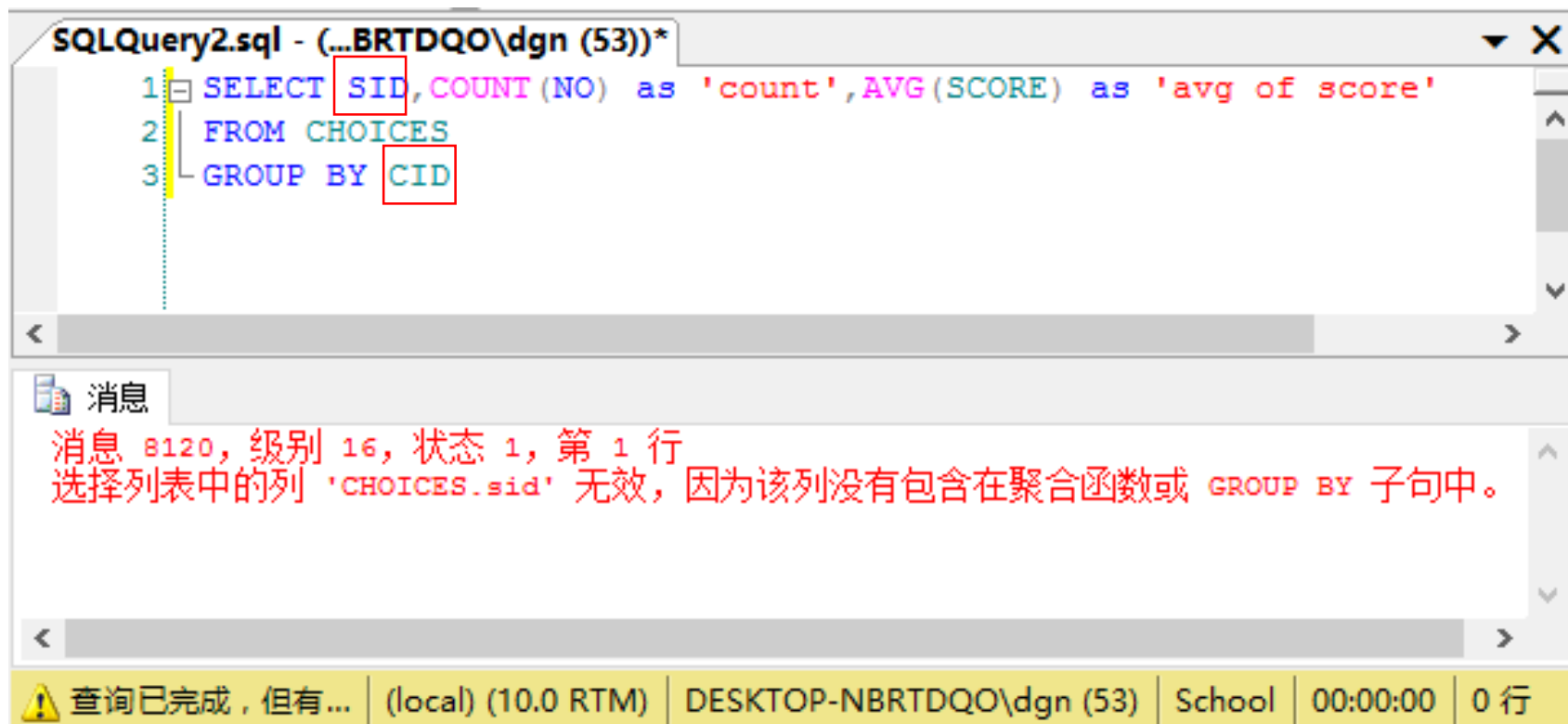
	CID	count	avg of score
1	10008	5985	75
2	10019	6074	75
3	10018	5969	76
4	10040	6102	75

The status bar at the bottom indicates: "查询已成功执行。" (Query executed successfully.) | (local) (10.0 RTM) | DESKTOP-NBRTDQO\dgn (53) | School | 00:00:00 | 50 行

• 实验示例

注意：如果有group by语句，则select语句允许**groupby**字句中出现的**字段**和**集合函数表达式**，**不允许出现包含其他字段的表达式**。

（比如将上题中select语句中 CID 替换成 SID则报错，因为groupby 是CID，select语句中出现SID会报错）



```
SQLQuery2.sql - (...BRTDQO\dgn (53))*
1 SELECT SID, COUNT(NO) as 'count', AVG(SCORE) as 'avg of score'
2 FROM CHOICES
3 GROUP BY CID
```

消息 8120, 级别 16, 状态 1, 第 1 行
选择列表中的列 'CHOICES.sid' 无效, 因为该列没有包含在聚合函数或 GROUP BY 子句中。

查询已完成, 但有... (local) (10.0 RTM) DESKTOP-NBRTDQO\dgn (53) School 00:00:00 0 行

• 实验示例

8. 查询至少选修了三门课程的学生编号

(注：分组后还要求按照一定条件对这些组进行筛选，则使用having语句指定筛选条件)

SQLQuery2.sql - (...BRTDQO\dgn (53))*

```
1 SELECT SID
2 FROM CHOICES
3 GROUP BY SID
4 HAVING COUNT(*) > 3
```

结果 消息

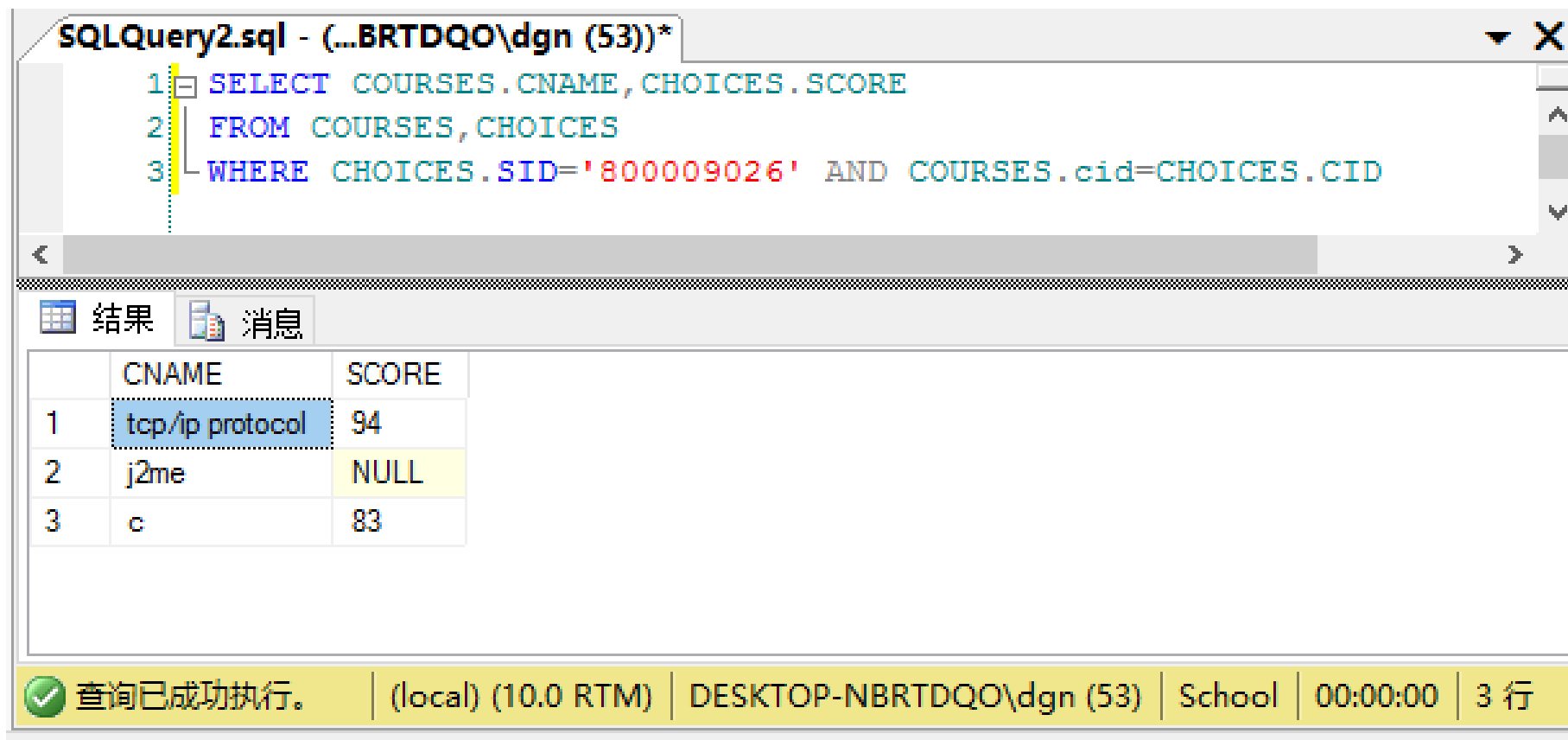
	SID
1	801855166
2	812917218
3	888277410
4	807064377

查询已成功... | (local) (10.0 RTM) | DESKTOP-NBRTDQO\dgn (53) | School | 00:00:00 | 39912 行

• 实验示例

二. 连接查询

1. 查询编号800009026的学生所选的全部课程的课程名和成绩。



The screenshot shows a SQL query window titled "SQLQuery2.sql - (...BRTDQO\dgn (53))*". The query is as follows:

```
1 SELECT COURSES.CNAME, CHOICES.SCORE
2 FROM COURSES, CHOICES
3 WHERE CHOICES.SID='800009026' AND COURSES.cid=CHOICES.CID
```

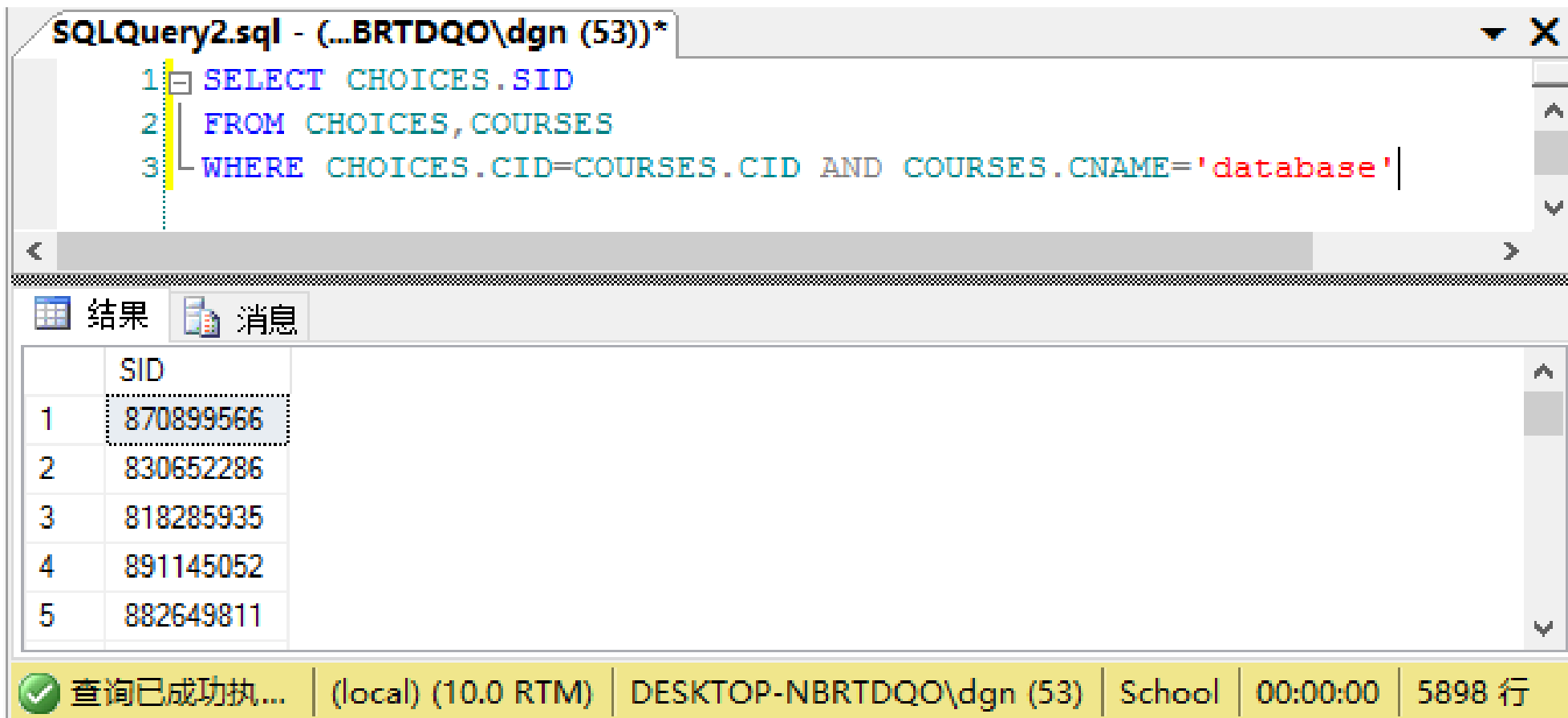
Below the query, there are two tabs: "结果" (Results) and "消息" (Messages). The "结果" tab is active, displaying a table with the following data:

	CNAME	SCORE
1	tcp/ip protocol	94
2	j2me	NULL
3	c	83

At the bottom of the window, a status bar indicates: "查询已成功执行。" (Query executed successfully.) | (local) (10.0 RTM) | DESKTOP-NBRTDQO\dgn (53) | School | 00:00:00 | 3 行

实验示例

2.查询所有选择了database课程的学生的编号。



The screenshot shows a SQL query window titled "SQLQuery2.sql - (...BRTDQO\dgn (53))*". The query is as follows:

```
1 SELECT CHOICES.SID
2 FROM CHOICES, COURSES
3 WHERE CHOICES.CID=COURSES.CID AND COURSES.CNAME='database'
```

Below the query, there are two tabs: "结果" (Results) and "消息" (Messages). The "结果" tab is active, displaying a table with the following data:

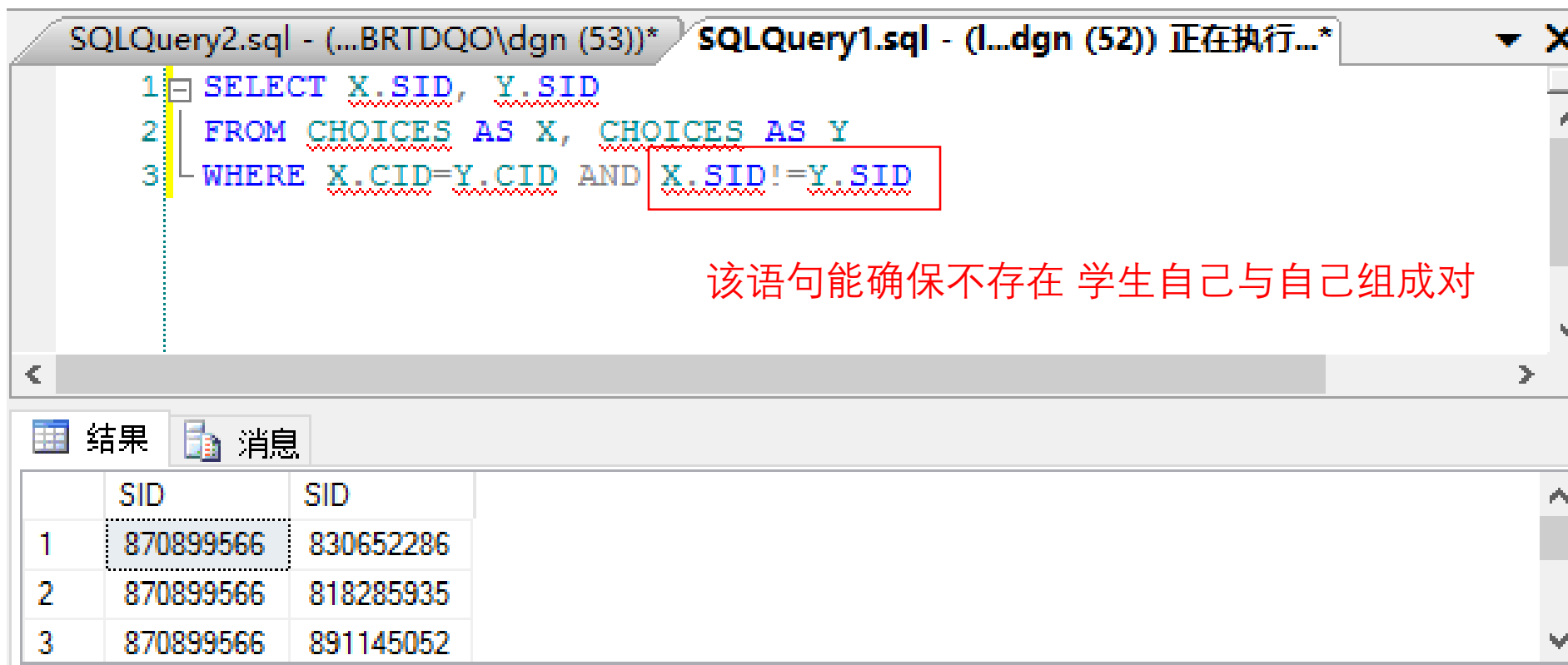
	SID
1	870899566
2	830652286
3	818285935
4	891145052
5	882649811

At the bottom of the window, a status bar indicates: "查询已成功执..." (Query successfully executed...), "(local) (10.0 RTM)", "DESKTOP-NBRTDQO\dgn (53)", "School", "00:00:00", and "5898 行" (5898 rows).

• 实验示例

3.查询选择了同一个课程的学生对。

(注：因为要查询同一课程的所有学生对，需要对表CHOICES进行自身连接，需要两个不同的名称来标志同一个表CHOICES，可以通过给表取不同别名实现)



SQLQuery2.sql - (...BRTDQO\dgn (53))* SQLQuery1.sql - (l...dgn (52)) 正在执行...*

```
1 SELECT X.SID, Y.SID
2 FROM CHOICES AS X, CHOICES AS Y
3 WHERE X.CID=Y.CID AND X.SID!=Y.SID
```

该语句能确保不存在 学生自己与自己组成对

结果 消息

	SID	SID
1	870899566	830652286
2	870899566	818285935
3	870899566	891145052

实验示例

4.查询与编号850955252的学生选修至少一门相同课程的学生们的编号。

SQLQuery1.sql - (...BRTDQO\dgn (52))*

```
1 SELECT Y.SID
2 FROM CHOICES AS X, CHOICES AS Y
3 WHERE X.CID=Y.CID AND X.SID='850955252'
```

结果 消息

	SID
1	866594050
2	835316300
3	890098848

✓ 查询已成功... | (local) (10.0 RTM) | DESKTOP-NBRTDQO\dgn (52) | School | 00:00:00 | 23683 行

实验示例

5.查询学生的基本信息以及选修课程编号和成绩（外连接）

（注：若某同学没有选课，则只输出其基本情况，其选课信息为空值即可，即用外连接）

SQLQuery1.sql - ...NBRTDQO\dgn (52)

```
1 SELECT STUDENTS.SID, STUDENTS.SNAME, STUDENTS.GRADE, CHOICES.CID, CHOICES.SCORE
2 FROM STUDENTS JOIN CHOICES ON STUDENTS.SID=CHOICES.SID
```

结果 消息

	SID	SNAME	GRADE	CID	SCORE
1	823069829	pxfys	1994	10037	76
2	850955252	baqzmo	2001	10021	54
3	847061074	qxkbh	1994	10025	92

实验示例

6.查询编号为850955252学生的姓名和选修课程名称以及成绩。
(注：多表连接)

SQLQuery1.sql - (...BRTDQO\dgn (52))*

```
1 SELECT STUDENTS.SNAME, COURSES.CNAME, CHOICES.SCORE
2 FROM STUDENTS, COURSES, CHOICES
3 WHERE STUDENTS.SID=CHOICES.SID AND COURSES.CID=CHOICES.CID AND STUDENTS.SID='850955252'
```

结果 消息

	SNAME	CNAME	SCORE
1	baqzmo	j2me	54
2	baqzmo	data mining	62
3	baqzmo	embeded system	94
4	baqzmo	project manag...	76

查询已成功执行。 | (local) (10.0 RTM) | DESKTOP-NBRTDQO\dgn (52) | School | 00:00:00 | 4 行

• 练习

- (1)查询全部课程的详细记录;
- (2)查询所有有选修课的学生编号;
- (3)查询课时<88(小时)的课程的编号;
- (4)请找出总分超过400分的学生;
- (5)查询课程的总数;
- (6)查询所有课程和选修该课程的学生总数;
- (7)查询选修成绩超过60的课程超过两门的学生编号;
- (8)统计各个学生的选修课程数目和平均成绩;
- (9)查询选修Java的所有学生的编号及姓名;
- (10)查询姓名为ssht的学生所选的课程的编号和成绩;
- (11)查询其他课时比课程C++多的课程的名称;