

# 数据库系统原理实践报告

项目名称: 数据库系统原理实验报告

姓 名:

专业:

班级:

学号:

指导教师:

分数	
教师签名	

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# 1 课程任务概述

## 实验一 软件功能学习

- 1) 练习 SQL Server 或其他某个主流关系数据库管理系统软件的备份方式, 要求要有通过数据库的软件功能进行的备份和通过文件形式的脱机备份。
  - 2) 练习在新增的数据库上增加用户并配置权限的操作。

## 实验二 Sql 练习部分

- 1.建表
- 2.数据更新
- 3.数据查询
- 4.了解系统的查询性能分析功能(选做)
- 5. DBMS 函数及存储过程和事务(选做)

## 实验三 数据库应用系统设计

自行选择所擅长的 DBMS 软件以及数据库应用系统(客户端程序或者网站)的程序开发工具,参考后面的题目例子,拟定一个自己感兴趣的数据库应用系统题目,完成该小型数据库应用系统的设计与实现工作。主要内容包括:需求调研与分析、总体设计、数据库设计、详细设计与实现、测试等环节的工作。

# 2 软件功能学习部分

# 2.1 任务要求

- 1) 练习 SQL Server 或其他某个主流关系数据库管理系统软件的备份方式,要求要有通过数据库的软件功能进行的备份和通过文件形式的脱机备份。
  - 2) 练习在新增的数据库上增加用户并配置权限的操作

# 2.2 完成过程

实验环境: WINDOWS10

数据库: MYSOL

数据库可视化操作软件: navicat

#### 2.2.1 数据库备份

数据库的备份方式分为冷备份和热备份,冷备份即脱机备份,是在数据库关闭的状况下对数据库进行物理文件级别的备份;热备份需要在联机数据库运行的状态下进行,依赖于数据库自身的相关工具。

冷备份适用于数据规模较大的数据库文件,由于恢复是在文件级别进行的,所以恢复的速度相对较快,但对于备份前后的数据库版本和机器版本有要求。热备份是进行了数据库重新构建的整个过程,恢复速度较慢,但对于恢复的场景没有严格要求,即允许在不同的数据库或主机上进行恢复操作。

下面以 mysql 数据库的两种备份及恢复方式进行说明:

1) 数据库软件备份(热备份):

执行命令: mysqldump -u root -p train > d:/train\_backup.sql 将 train 数据库备份

接下来删除数据库 train

图 2.1 删除数据库

# 再导入数据库备份 train\_backup. sql

```
mysq1> show databases;
 Database
 information_schema
 mysq1
 performance_schema
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysq1> create database train;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.20 sec)
{f mysq1}> show databases;
 Database
 information_schema
 mysq1
 performance_schema
  sys
  train
 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

图 2.2 备份数据库

执行: mysql -uroot -p train < d:/train\_backup.sql 导入结果:

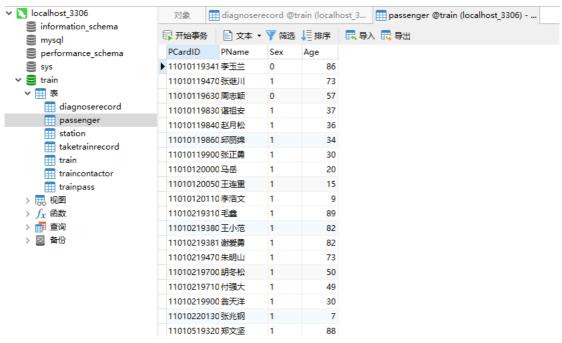


图 2.3 恢复数据库

可见数据库备份恢复成功

#### 2) 脱机备份(冷备份)

先停掉 mysql 数据库:

备份需要的数据库目录下的表文件

备份 ib logfile0, ib logfile1 配置文件

#### 2.2.2 新增数据库用户并配置权限

查看 mysql 的配置信息: desc mysql.user;

mysql> desc mysql.user;							
Field	Туре	Nu11	Key	Default			
Host User Select_priv Insert_priv Update_priv Delete_priv Create_priv Drop_priv Reload_priv Shutdown_priv Frile_priv Grant_priv References_priv	char (255) char (32) enum('N','Y')	NO N	PRI PRI	N N N N N N N N N			

#### 图 2.4 配置信息

其中的 Host, User, Password 是登录时候需要输入的参数,列名为\*\_priv 的列对应的是增、删、改、建表、删表等权限。

本数据库的相关信息:

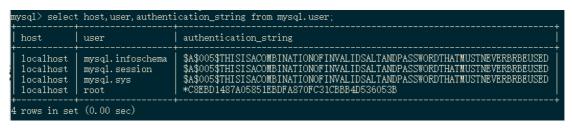


图 2.5 数据库信息

#### 创建新用户的步骤:

//只允许指定 ip 连接

create user '新用户名'@'localhost' identified by '密码';

//允许所有 ip 连接(用通配符%表示)

create user '新用户名'@'%' identified by '密码';

eg: create user 'testuser' @ '%' identified by '123456';



图 2.6 查看 user

添加用户 testuser 成功

登录用户 testuser 并查看其权限:

```
C:\Users\朱志成>mysq1 -u testuser -p
Enter password: ******
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 16
Server version: 8.0.20 MySQL Community Server - GPL

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Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysq1> show grants;

Grants for testuser@%

GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO `testuser`@`%` |

1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

图 2.7 查看用户权限

可以看到新创建的 testuser 用户没有其他的权限

为新用户授权基本格式如下:

grant all privileges on 数据库名. 表名 to '新用户名'@'指定 ip' identified by '新用户密码';

//示例

```
mysql> grant all privileges on train.* to 'testuser'@'%' with grant option;
Query OK, O rows affected (0.43 sec)
mysql>
```

图 2.8 用户授权

//允许访问所有数据库 train 下的所有表 再次查看权限:

图 2.9 查看用户权限

设置用户操作权限: //设置查询权限

```
mysql> grant select on *.* to 'testuser'@'%' with grant option;
Query OK, O rows affected (0.42 sec)
mysql>
```

图 2.10 增加查询权限

#### 再次查看权限:

```
mysq1> show grants;

Grants for testuser@%

GRANT SELECT ON *.* TO `testuser`@`%` WITH GRANT OPTION

GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON `train`.* TO `testuser`@`%` WITH GRANT OPTION

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

图 2.11 查看用户权限

//其它操作权限 select 查询 insert 插入 delete 删除 update 修改类似

取消用户查询的查询权限

REVOKE select ON what FROM '新用户名';

```
mysql> revoke select on *.* from 'testuser';
Query OK, O rows affected (0.41 sec)
```

图 2.12 移除查询权限

#### 再次查看权限:

图 2.13 查看用户权限

修改后需要刷新权限:

FLUSH PRIVILEGES;

删除用户:

DROP USER username@localhost;

# 2.3 任务总结

最初是在 DM 数据库系统上进行的相关实验,但考虑到后续实验三系统开发的相关环境,中途改用了 Mysql 进行相关的实验以提前熟悉数据库的相关操作。

最初对实验要求中的两种备份方式不是很了解,在查阅了相关资料后有了进一步的认识,顺利完成两种备份及恢复。

mysql 的一些操作和 DM 数据库也有些许区别,在刚开始使用的过程中也出现了一些不习惯的地方,后续慢慢适应。

# 3 Sql 练习部分

# 3.1 任务要求

- 1) 建表
- 2) 数据更新
- 3)数据查询
- 4) 了解系统的查询性能分析功能(选做)
- 5) DBMS 函数及存储过程和事务(选做)

## 3.2 完成过程

#### 3.2.1 建表

1)定义相关表

(a)车站表【车站编号,车站名,所属城市】

Station (SID int, SName char(20), CityName char(20))

其中, 主码为车站编号。

create table Station(

SID int primary key,

SName char(20) not null,

CityName char(30)

);

(b)车次表【列车流水号,发车日期,列车名称,起点站编号,终点站编号,开 出时刻,终点时刻】

Train (TID int, SDate date, TName char(20), SStationID int, AStationID int, STime datetime, ATime datetime)

其中,TID 为主码,(列车名称,发车日期)为候选码; SStationID 和 AStationID 都来源于车站表的 SID。

(注:车次表中的列车名称是指一般意义上的车次(如 G50),同一个车次在多个不同的日期发车,对应的是不同的记录,这些记录的列车流水号是不一样的) create table Train(

TID int primary key,

SDate date not null,

TName char(20) not null,

SStationID int,

AStationID int,

Stime datetime,

ATime datetime,

```
foreign key(SStationID) references Station(SID),
   foreign key(AStationID) references Station(SID),
   unique(SDate,TName)
   );
(c)车程表【列车流水号,车站序号,车站编号,到达时刻,离开时刻】
TrainPass (TID int, SNo smallint, SID int, STime datetime, ATime datetime)
其中,主码为(列车编号,车站序号)。SID来源于车站表的SID。
create table TrainPass(
   TID int not null.
   SNo smallint not null,
   SID int,
   STime datetime,
   ATime datetime,
   primary key(TID,SNo),
   foreign key(SID) references Station(SID),
   foreign key(TID) references Train(TID)
   );
(d)乘客表【乘客身份证号,姓名,性别,年龄】
Passenger (PCardID char(18), PName char(20), Sex bit, Age smallint)
其中,主码为乘客身份证号;性别取值为 0/1 ("1"表示"男","0"表示"女")。
create table Passenger(
   PCardID char(18) not null primary key,
   PName char(20),
   Sex bit,
   Age smallint
);
(e)乘车记录表【记录编号,乘客身份证号,列车编号,发车日期,出发站编号,
到达站编号, 车厢号, 席位排号, 席位编号, 席位状态】
TakeTrainRecord (RID int, PCardID char(18), TID int, SDate date, SStationID int,
AStationID int, CarrigeID smallint, SeatRow smallint, SeatNo char(1), SStatus int)
其中,主码、外码请依据应用背景合理定义。
CarrigeID 若为空,则表示"无座";
SeatNo 只能取值为'A'、'B'、'C'、'E'、'F',或为空值;
SStatus 只能取值'0'(退票)、'1'(正常)、'2'(乘客没上车)。
create table TakeTrainRecord(
   RID int not null primary key,
   PCardID char(18),
```

```
TID int,
   -- SDate date,
   SStationID int,
   AStationID int,
   CarrigeID smallint,
   SeatRow smallint,
   SeatNo char(1) check(SeatNo='A' or SeatNo='B' or SeatNo='C' or SeatNo='D' or
SeatNo='E' or SeatNo is null),
   SStatus int check(SStatus between 0 and 2),
   foreign key(PCardID) references Passenger(PCardID),
   foreign key(TID) references Train(TID),
   foreign key(SStationID) references Station(SID),
   foreign key(AStationID) references Station(SID)
   );
(f)诊断表【诊断编号,病人身份证号,诊断日期,诊断结果,发病日期】
DiagnoseRecord (DID int, PCardID char(18), DDay date, DStatus smallint, FDay
date)
其中, 主码为 DID; DStatus 包括: 1: 新冠确诊; 2: 新冠疑似; 3: 排除新冠
create table DiagnoseRecord(
   DID int not null primary key,
   PCardID char(18),
   DDay date,
   DStatus smallint check(DStatus between 1 and 3),
   FDay date,
   foreign key(PCardID) references Passenger(PCardID)
   );
(g)乘客紧密接触者表【接触日期,被接触者身份证号,状态,病患身份证号】
TrainContactor (CDate date, CCardID chsar(18), DStatus smallint, PCardID char(18))
其中, 主码为全码。DStatus 包括: 1: 新冠确诊; 2: 新冠疑似; 3: 排除新冠
create table Traincontactor(
   CDate date,
   CCardID char(18) references Passenger(PCardID),
   DStatus smallint not null check(DStatus between 1 and 3),
   PCardID char(18) not null,
   primary key(CDate, CCardID, DStatus, PCardID),
   foreign key(CCardID) references Passenger(PCardID),
   foreign key(PCardID) references Passenger(PCardID)
   );
```

Station 和 passenger 表来自于老师给的数据包,直接导入即可:

```
对于 Train 表和 TakePass 表,由于车次和车次时刻表中使用的是车站名而非
车站 id, 所以此处需要对表中的数据进行中转, 先建立中转表 train temp 和
takepass temp 表,之后利用存储过程生成
-- train 表生成
INSERT INTO train SELECT
TID,
@date := DATE ADD( "2020-01-01", INTERVAL FLOOR( rand()* 30 ) DAY ) AS
SDate,
TName,
s1.SID AS SStationID,
s2.SID AS AStationID,
CONCAT(@date, '', STime) AS STime,
CONCAT(@date, '', ATime ) AS ATime
FROM
   train temp,
   station s1,
   station s2
WHERE
   SStationName = s1.SName
   AND AStationName = s2.SName
ORDER BY
   TID;
-- trainpass 表生成
INSERT INTO trainpass SELECT
TID,
SNo.
SID,
CONCAT(SDate, '', trainpass temp.STime) AS STime,
CONCAT( SDate, '', trainpass_temp.ATime ) AS ATime
FROM
   trainpass temp,
   train,
   station
```

#### **WHERE**

trainpass\_temp.TName = train.TName
AND trainpass\_temp.SName = station.SName

#### **ORDER BY**

TID,

SNo;

其他三个表先在 excel 中设计好需要的数据导入对应表即可。设计了用于测试查询 sql 的对应数据,冗余数据较少

#### 3)完整性验证

验证在建立外码时是否一定要参考被参照关系的主码

对于 TRAIN 表, 其 SSTAITIONID 和 ASTATIONID 均为外码,尝试向其插入一条未参照 STATION 表 STATIONID 的数据:

```
INSERT INTO train.train
VALUES
( 1, '2020-5-1', 'insesr_exp', '100000', '30', '2020-5-1 01:53:55', '2020-5-1 03:53:55' );
```

#### 执行结果为:

执行失败,因为此处的 SSID 100000 不满足参照性关系,不在 SATATION 表中将 100000 改为 100:

#### 执行成功:

TID	SDate	TName	SStationID	AStationID	Stime	ATime
1	2020-05-01	insesr_exp	100	30	2020-05-01 01:53:55	2020-05-01 03:53:55

图 3.1 sql 执行结果

实验说明:外码一定是被参照表的主码,当外键不是主键时会触发 error

#### 3.2.2 数据更新

1)分别用一条 sql 语句完成对乘车记录表基本的增、删、改的操作选择空的 train 表进行操作

#### 增:

```
INSERT INTO train.train
VALUES

( 1, '2020-5-1', 'exp1', '100', '10', '2020-5-1 01:53:55', '2020-5-1 11:53:55' ),
 ( 2, '2020-5-2', 'exp2', '200', '20', '2020-5-2 02:53:55', '2020-5-2 12:53:55' ),
 ( 3, '2020-5-3', 'exp3', '300', '30', '2020-5-3 03:53:55', '2020-5-3 13:53:55' ),
 ( 4, '2020-5-4', 'exp4', '400', '40', '2020-5-4 04:53:55', '2020-5-4 14:53:55' ),
 ( 5, '2020-5-5', 'exp5', '500', '50', '2020-5-5 05:53:55', '2020-5-5 15:53:55' );
```

图 3.2 sql 执行结果

# 执行结果:

	TID	SDate	TName	SStationID	AStationID	Stime	ATime
١	- 1	2020-05-01	exp1	100	10	2020-05-01 01:53:55	2020-05-01 11:53:55
	2	2020-05-02	exp2	200	20	2020-05-02 02:53:55	2020-05-02 12:53:55
	3	2020-05-03	exp3	300	30	2020-05-03 03:53:55	2020-05-03 13:53:55
	4	2020-05-04	exp4	400	40	2020-05-04 04:53:55	2020-05-04 14:53:55
	5	2020-05-05	exp5	500	50	2020-05-05 05:53:55	2020-05-05 15:53:55

图 3.3 sql 执行结果

### 删:

```
DELETE FROM train.train WHERE TID = 5
> Affected rows: 1
> 时间: 0.441s
```

## 执行结果:

	TID	SDate	TName	SStationID	AStationID	Stime	ATime
۰	1	2020-05-01	exp1	100	10	2020-05-01 01:53:55	2020-05-01 11:53:55
	2	2020-05-02	exp2	200	20	2020-05-02 02:53:55	2020-05-02 12:53:55
	3	2020-05-03	exp3	300	30	2020-05-03 03:53:55	2020-05-03 13:53:55
	4	2020-05-04	exp4	400	40	2020-05-04 04:53:55	2020-05-04 14:53:55

图 3.4 sql 执行结果

#### 改:

```
UPDATE train.train set SStationID = 1000 WHERE TID = 4 > Affected rows: 1 > 时间: 0.147s
```

#### 执行结果:

TID	SDate	TName	SStationID	AStationID	Stime	ATime
<b>)</b> 1	2020-05-01	exp1	100	10	2020-05-01 01:53:55	2020-05-01 11:53:55
2	2020-05-02	exp2	200	20	2020-05-02 02:53:55	2020-05-02 12:53:55
3	2020-05-03	exp3	300	30	2020-05-03 03:53:55	2020-05-03 13:53:55
4	2020-05-04	exp4	1000	40	2020-05-04 04:53:55	2020-05-04 14:53:55

图 3.5 sql 执行结果

## 2) 批处理操作

将乘车记录表中的从武汉出发的乘客的乘车记录插入到一个新表WH\_TakeTrainRecord中。

## 执行 sql:

```
create table WH TakeTrainRecord(
   RID int not null primary key,
   PCardID char (18),
   TID int,
   SStationID int,
   AStationID int,
   CarrigeID smallint,
   SeatRow smallint,
   SeatNo char(1) check(SeatNo='A' or SeatNo='B' or SeatNo='C' or
SeatNo='D' or SeatNo='E' or SeatNo is null),
   SStatus int check(SStatus between 0 and 2),
   foreign key (PCardID) references Passenger (PCardID),
   foreign key(TID) references Train(TID),
   foreign key (SStationID) references Station (SID),
   foreign key (AStationID) references Station (SID)
   );
```

 $insert\ into\ WH\_TakeTrainRecord$ 

SELECT \* from taketrainrecord

where SStationID in (SELECT SID FROM station WHERE CityName = '武汉')

#### 执行结果:

F	RID		PCardID	TID	SStationID	AStationID	CarrigeID	SeatRow	SeatNo	SStatus
١		1	1506211963021	4	1599	1625	1	1	Α	1
		2	4505021960022	1	1602	1624	2	2	В	1
		3	3307821932030	4	1607	1621	3	3	С	1
		4	1303221947063	2	1607	1621	4	4	D	1

图 3.6 sql 执行结果

#### 3)数据导入导出

通过查阅 DBMS 资料学习数据导入导出功能,并将任务 2.1 所建表格的数据导出到操作系统文件,然后再将这些文件的数据导入到相应空表。

- (1) 借助 navicat 的导入导出功能即可:
- 所有数据可以导出到 excel 表中:
  - (2) 借助 mysqldump 导出

mysqldump -u root -p train > train\_backup.sql 实验一中已经进行了导入导出的相关实验,所以这里就不再赘述了

#### 4) 观察性实验

建立一个关系,但是不设置主码,然后向该关系中插入重复元组,然后观察在图 形化交互界面中对已有数据进行删除和修改时所发生的现象。

建立关系 R(A, B);

```
CREATE TABLE R(
       A int,
       B int)
> OK
> 时间: 0.72s
```

图 3.7 建表

#### 插入数据:

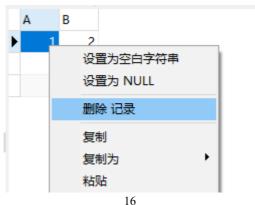
```
INSERT INTO train.R
VALUES
         ( 1, 2 ),
( 1, 2 ),
         (1, 2)
> Affected rows: 3
> 时间: 0.54s
```

执行结果:



图 3.8 插入数据

Navicat 中删除一条记录:



#### 执行结果:



图 3.10 删除结果

#### Navicat 中修改一条记录

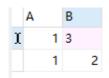


图 3.11 修改记录

#### 执行结果:

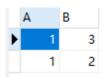


图 3.12 执行结果

使用说明删除和修改操作只对对应的元组生效。

#### 5) 创建视图

创建一个新冠确诊病人的乘火车记录视图,其中的属性包括:身份证号、姓名、年龄、乘坐列车编号、发车日期、车厢号,席位排号,席位编号。按身份证号升序排序,如果身份证号一致,按发车日期降序排序(注意,如果病人买了票但是没坐车,不计入在内)。

create view diagnoserecord info as

select diagnoserecord.PCardID,passenger.PName,passenger.Age,train.TName, train.SDate.

taketrainrecord.CarrigeID,taketrainrecord.SeatRow,taketrainrecord.SeatNo from diagnoserecord,passenger,taketrainrecord,train where diagnoserecord.PCardID = passenger.PCardID and diagnoserecord.PCardID = taketrainrecord.PCardID and taketrainrecord.TID = train.TID;

结果测试: select \* from diagnoserecord\_info;

PCardID	PName	Age	TName	SDate	CarrigeID	SeatRow	SeatNo
130131200305162576	安相华	17	G4818	2020-01-22	00001	1	С
130131200305162576	安相华	17	K339	2020-01-22	00002	1	C
34040319880709303X	安中一	32	G4818	2020-01-22	00001	2	С
360202200908013015	白翶	11	G531	2020-01-22	00001	1	Α
360404194207120139	敖卫	78	G4818	2020-01-22	00001	3	С
370522194808092081	安娜	72	G1007	2020-01-22	00001	1	Α
440705200201301351	安炜	18	D4794	2020-01-22	00001	1	В
440705200201301351	安炜	18	D5609	2020-01-22	00002	1	В

图 3.13 执行结果

#### 6) 触发器实验

IF

编写一个触发器,用于实现以下完整性控制规则:

1) 当新增一个确诊患者时,若该患者在发病前 14 天内有乘车记录,则将其同排及前后排乘客自动加入"乘客紧密接触者表",其中:接触日期为乘车日期。

```
CREATE TRIGGER trigger_add_diagnose AFTER INSERT ON diagnoserecord FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
```

```
(
   new.DStatus = 1
   AND new.PCardID IN (
   SELECT
        taketrainrecord.PCardID
   FROM
        taketrainrecord,
        train
    WHERE
        taketrainrecord.PCardID = new.PCardID
        AND taketrainrecord.TID = train.TID
        AND taketrainrecord.SStatus = 1
        AND datediff( new.FDay, train.SDate ) BETWEEN 0
        AND 14
   )
   ) THEN
   INSERT IGNORE INTO traincontactor SELECT
   train.SDate AS CDate,
   t2.PCardID AS CCardID,
   2 AS DStatus,
   new.PCardID AS PCardID
FROM
   train,
   taketrainrecord t1,
   taketrainrecord t2
```

```
WHERE

new.PCardID = t1.PCardID

AND t1.TID = train.TID

AND t1.sstatus = 1

AND datediff( new.FDay, train.SDate ) BETWEEN 0

AND 14

AND t1.TID = t2.TID

AND t1.CarrigeID = t2.CarrigeID

AND new.PCardID <> t2.PCardID

AND abs( t1.SeatRow - t2.SeatRow )<= 1

AND t2.sstatus = 1;

END IF;
```

**END** 

## 执行插入语句:

```
INSERT INTO diagnoserecord VALUES ('8', '321282197806192885', '2020-01-26', '1', '2020-01-25');
```

图 3.14 插入 sql

执行结果: takecontactor 中增加了两行,符合预期

2020-01-22	430102201107044038	2 321282197806192885
2020-01-22	51332419700223265X	2 321282197806192885

图 3.15 执行结果

2) 当一个紧密接触者被确诊为新冠时,从"乘客紧密接触者表"中修改他的状态为"1"。

CREATE TRIGGER trigger\_update\_diagnose AFTER UPDATE ON diagnoserecord FOR EACH ROW

```
BEGIN
```

```
IF

new.DStatus = 1 THEN

UPDATE traincontactor

SET DStatus = 1

WHERE

CCardID = new.PCardID;

END IF;
```

**END** 

插入疑似人员到 diagnoserecord 表中

```
INSERT INTO diagnoserecord
VALUES
    (9, '51332419700223265X', '2020-01-27', '2', '2020-01-26' );
```

#### 修改其 DStatus 状态为 1

```
UPDATE diagnoserecord
SET DStatus = 1
WHERE
   PCardID = '51332419700223265X';
```

图 3.17 sql 内容

观察 traincontactor 中 DStatus 状态,与上图对比

2020-01-22	150151200503102370	1 24040213000103302V
2020-01-22	51332419700223265X	1 321282197806192885
2020 01 22	420102201107044020	2 221202107006102006

图 3.18 执行结果

触发器成功执行

#### 3.2.3 查询

(1) 查询确诊者"安娜"的在发病前 14 天内的乘车记录;

```
select * from TakeTrainRecord
where PCardID in(
select taketrainrecord.PCardID
from taketrainrecord, diagnoserecord, passenger,train
where taketrainrecord.PCardID = diagnoserecord.PCardID
and taketrainrecord.PCardID = passenger.PCardID
and taketrainrecord.TID = train.TID
and Pname = '安娜'
and DStatus = 1
and datediff(FDay,SDate) BETWEEN 0 AND 14 );
```

运行结果:

RID	PCardID	TID	SStationID	AStationID	CarrigeID	SeatRow	SeatNo	SStatus
	1 370522194808092081	192	1597	471	00001	1	Α	

图 3.19 执行结果

(2)查询所有从城市"武汉"出发的乘客乘列车所到达的城市名;

```
select DISTINCT CityName from Station
where SID in(
select AStationID
from Train left join Station on Train.SStationID = Station.SID
where Station.CityName = '武汉');
运行结果:
```



图 3.20 执行结果

(3) 计算每位新冠患者从发病到确诊的时间间隔(天数)及患者身份信息,并将结果按照发病时间天数的降序排列

# select \* from(

select PCardID , datediff(DDay,FDay) as day\_interval from DiagnoseRecord where DStatus = 1 order by day\_interval desc) as a natural join Passenger;

#### 运行结果:

	PCardID	day_interval	PName	Sex	Age
Þ	370522194808092081	1	安娜	0	72
	440705200201301351	1	安炜	1	18
	130131200305162576	1	安相华	1	17
	34040319880709303X	1	安中一	1	32
	360404194207120139	1	敖卫	1	78
	360202200908013015	1	白翶	1	11

图 3.21 执行结果

(4) 查询 "2020-01-22" 从"武汉"发出的所有列车

#### select \* from Train

where SStationID IN (select SID from Station where CityName = '武汉') and SDate = '2020-01-22';

运行结果:

TID	SDate	TName	SStationID	AStationID	Stime	ATime
35	2020-01-22	C5631	1597	1556	2020-01-22 06:53:00	2020-01-22 07:34:00
74	2020-01-22	D3272/D327	1615	231	2020-01-22 12:37:00	2020-01-22 20:23:00
92	2020-01-22	D4794	1615	2020	2020-01-22 09:46:00	2020-01-22 13:07:00
154	2020-01-22	D5941	1615	1661	2020-01-22 07:13:00	2020-01-22 09:08:00
159	2020-01-22	D5951	1615	1540	2020-01-22 14:16:00	2020-01-22 19:36:00
162	2020-01-22	D5957	1615	1661	2020-01-22 13:41:00	2020-01-22 15:43:00
192	2020-01-22	G1007	1597	471	2020-01-22 09:30:00	2020-01-22 14:34:00
314	2020-01-22	G4818	1597	129	2020-01-22 02:54:00	2020-01-22 07:57:00
327	2020-01-22	G518	1615	129	2020-01-22 12:45:00	2020-01-22 17:46:00
348	2020-01-22	G6813	1615	1579	2020-01-22 10:02:00	2020-01-22 12:44:00
351	2020-01-22	G6819	1615	1579	2020-01-22 12:30:00	2020-01-22 15:26:00

图 3.22 执行结果

(5) 查询 "2020-01-22" 途经"武汉"的所有列车;

```
SELECT *
FROM TRAIN
WHERE TID IN(
SELECT TID
FROM TRAINPASS,STATION
WHERE STIME LIKE '2020-01-22%'
AND TRAINPASS.SID=STATION.SID
AND STATION.CityName='武汉'
):
```

方 运行结果:

	TID		SDate	TName	SStationID	AStationID	Stime	ATime
Þ		55	2020-01-22	D3031/D303	1661	3365	2020-01-22 06:33:00	2020-01-22 14:47:00
		70	2020-01-22	D3252/D325	2127	3997	2020-01-22 07:36:00	2020-01-22 17:25:00
		74	2020-01-22	D3272/D327	1615	231	2020-01-22 12:37:00	2020-01-22 20:23:00
	:	333	2020-01-22	G531	979	471	2020-01-22 09:14:00	2020-01-22 19:15:00

图 3.23 执行结果

(6)查询"2020-01-22"从武汉离开的所有乘客的身份证号、所到达的城市、到达日期

```
select PCardID,CityName,convert(STime,DATE) from taketrainrecord,station,trainpass where SStationID in (select SID from station where CityName = '武汉') and taketrainrecord.TID = trainpass.TID and taketrainrecord.AStationID = trainpass.SID and taketrainrecord.AStationID = station.SID and convert(STime,DATE) = '2020-01-22'; 运行结果:
```

(7)统计"2020-01-22" 从武汉离开的所有乘客所到达的城市及达到各个城市的武汉人员数

```
select CityName,count(CityName) from taketrainrecord,station,trainpass where SStationID in (select SID from station where CityName = '武汉') and taketrainrecord.TID = trainpass.TID and taketrainrecord.AStationID = trainpass.SID and taketrainrecord.AStationID = station.SID and convert(STime,DATE) = '2020-01-22' GROUP BY CityName
```

运行结果:

CityName	count(CityName)	
深圳		3
南京		1
丰台区		4
郑州		1
石家庄		2

图 3.24 执行结果

(8) 查询 2020 年 1 月到达武汉的所有人员

select \* from

(select PCardID

from taketrainrecord, trainpass

where taketrainrecord.AStationID in (select SID from station where CityName = '武汉')

and taketrainrecord.TID = trainpass.TID and taketrainrecord.AStationID = trainpass.SID and trainpass.STime like '2020-01%') as a natural join passenger;

运行结果:

PCardID	PName	Sex	Age
360681195104064259	巴广玉	1	69
533124199004161279	巴岩	1	30
<b>▶</b> 360202200908013015	白翶	1	11

图 3.25 执行结果

(9) 查询 2020 年 1 月乘车途径武汉的外地人员(身份证非"420"开头) select distinct

passenger.\*

from

```
trainpass t,
taketrainrecord,
passenger
where

t.SID in (select SID from station where CITYNAME = '武汉')
and t.TID = TakeTrainRecord.TID
and t.SNo <= (select SNO from trainpass where taketrainrecord.ASTATIONID =
trainpass.SID and taketrainrecord.TID = trainpass.TID)
and t.SNo >= (select SNO from trainpass where taketrainrecord.SSTATIONID =
trainpass.SID and taketrainrecord.TID = trainpass.TID)
and TakeTrainRecord.SSTATUS = 1
and t.STime like '2020-01%'
and passenger.PCardID = taketrainrecord.PCardID
and not passenger.PCardID like '420%';
运行结果:
```

	PCardID	PName	Sex	Age
	62292119641111333X	白福周	1	56
	450327194812204606	白光芹	0	72
	350802193412192847	白桂	0	86
	500111197005171816	白剑	1	50
	321282197806192885	于合勤	0	42
	51332419700223265X	于和	1	50
Þ	430102201107044038	于贺龙	1	9

图 3.26 执行结果

(10) 统计 "2020-01-22" 乘坐过 'G1007'号列车的新冠患者在火车上的密切接触乘客人数 (每位新冠患者的同车厢人员都算同车密切接触)

select diagnoserecord.PCardID,count(diagnoserecord.PCardID) as contactor\_count from diagnoserecord, taketrainrecord t1, taketrainrecord t2

where diagnoserecord.PCardID = t1.PCardID

and t1.PCardID <> t2.PCardID

and t1.TID = t2.TID

and t1.CarrigeID = t2.CarrigeID

and t1.TID in (select TID from train where SDate = '2020-01-22' and TName = 'G1007')

group by diagnoserecord.PCardID;

运行结果:



图 3.27 执行结果

(11)查询一趟列车的一节车厢中有3人及以上乘客被确认患上新冠的列车名、出发日期,车厢号

```
select TName, SDate, CarrigeID
from TakeTrainRecord, DiagnoseRecord, train
where DStatus = 1
and taketrainrecord.PCardID = diagnoserecord.PCardID
and taketrainrecord.TID = train.TID
group by TName,SDate,CarrigeID
having count(*) >= 3;
```

运行结果:

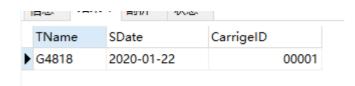


图 3.28 执行结果

(12) 查询没有感染任何周边乘客的新冠乘客的身份证号、姓名、乘车日期 select a1.PCardID,passenger.PName,train.SDate from (select diagnoserecord.PCardID,COUNT(diagnoserecord.PCardID) as num from diagnoserecord, taketrainrecord t1, taketrainrecord t2 where diagnoserecord. PCardID = t1.PCardIDand t1.TID = t2.TIDand t1.PCardID <> t2.PCardID and t1.CarrigeID = t2.CarrigeID group by diagnoserecord.PCardID ) as a1, (select diagnoserecord.PCardID,COUNT(diagnoserecord.PCardID) as num from diagnoserecord, taketrainrecord t1, taketrainrecord t2 where diagnoserecord.PCardID = t1.PCardID and t1.TID = t2.TIDand t1.PCardID <> t2.PCardID and t1.CarrigeID = t2.CarrigeIDand t2.PCardID not in (select PCardID from diagnoserecord) group by diagnoserecord.PCardID ) as a2, taketrainrecord, passenger, train where a 1.PC ard ID = a 2.PC ard IDand a1.num = a2.numand a1.PCardID = taketrainrecord.PCardID

运行结果:

and a1.PCardID = passenger.PCardID and train.TID = taketrainrecord.TID

PCardID	PName	SDate
<b>▶</b> 360202200908013015	白翶	2020-01-22
370522194808092081	安娜	2020-01-22

图 3.29 执行结果

(13) 查询到达 "北京"、或"上海",或"广州"(即终点站)的列车名,要求 where 子句中除了连接条件只能有一个条件表达式

select TName from

Train join Station on Train.AStationID = Station.SID where CityName in ('北京','上海','广州'); 运行结果:

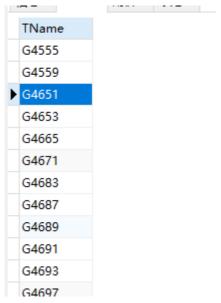


图 3.30 执行结果

(14)查询"2020-01-22"从"武汉站"出发,然后当天换乘另一趟车的乘客身份证号和首乘车次号,结果按照首乘车次号降序排列,同车次则按照乘客身份证号升序排列

select PCardID,TName from

(select \*

from taketrainrecord

where SStationID in (select SID from station where CityName = '武汉'))as t1 join taketrainrecord t2 using(PCardID) join train on t1.TID = train.TID where t1.TID  $\Leftrightarrow$  t2.TID

and t1.TID in (select DISTINCT TID from trainpass where convert(atime,DATE) = '2020-01-22')

order by TName desc, PCardID; 运行结果:

	PCardID	TName
١	130131200305162576	G4818
	440705200201301351	D4794

图 3.31 执行结果

(15)查询所有新冠患者的身份证号,姓名及其 2020 年以来所乘坐过的列车名、 发车日期,要求即使该患者未乘坐过任何列车也要列出来

```
select diagnoserecord.PCardID,PName,TName,SDate from diagnoserecord natural left outer join (select PCardID,TName,SDate from taketrainrecord, train where taketrainrecord.TID = train.TID ) as a natural join passenger where SDate like '2020%' or SDate is null;; 运行结果:
```

PCardID	PName	TName	SDate
110105200604134974	侯保兵	(Null)	(Null)
130131200305162576	安相华	G4818	2020-01-22
34040319880709303X	安中一	G4818	2020-01-22
360202200908013015	白翶	G531	2020-01-22
360404194207120139	敖卫	G4818	2020-01-22
370522194808092081	安娜	G1007	2020-01-22
440705200201301351	安炜	D4794	2020-01-22
440705200201301351	安炜	D5609	2020-01-22

图 3.32 执行结果

(16) 查询所有发病日期相同而且确诊日期相同的病患统计信息,包括:发病日期、确诊日期和患者人数,结果按照发病日期降序排列的前提下再按照确诊日期降序排列。

```
select FDay, DDay, count(*)as ill_num from DiagnoseRecord where DStatus = 1 group by DDay,FDay order by FDay desc, DDay desc; 运行结果:
```

FDay DDay ill\_num ▶ 2020-01-24 2020-01-25 6

### 3.2.4 了解系统的查询性能分析功能

对于如下查询语句进行分析:

--9) 查询 2020年1月乘车途径武汉的外地人员(身份证非"420"开头);

Explain select distinct

passenger.\*

from

trainpass t, taketrainrecord,

passenger

where

t.SID in (select SID from station where CITYNAME = '武汉')

and t.TID = TakeTrainRecord.TID

and t.SNo <= ( select SNO from trainpass where taketrainrecord.ASTATIONID = trainpass.SID and taketrainrecord.TID = trainpass.TID )

and t.SNo >= ( select SNO from trainpass where taketrainrecord.SSTATIONID = trainpass.SID and taketrainrecord.TID = trainpass.TID )

and TakeTrainRecord.SSTATUS = 1

and t.STime like '2020-01%'

and passenger.PCardID = taketrainrecord.PCardID

and not passenger.PCardID like '420%';

在语句前加上 explain 查看执行计划:

	id	select_type	table	partitions	type	possible_keys	key	key_len	ref	rows	filtered	Extra
Þ	1	PRIMARY	taketrainrecord	(Null)	ALL	PCardID,TID	(Null)	(Null)	(Null)	21	10.00	Using where; Using tem
	1	PRIMARY	t	(Null)	ref	PRIMARY,SID	PRIMARY	4	train.taketrainrecord.TID	9	11.11	Using where
	1	PRIMARY	station	(Null)	eq_ref	PRIMARY	PRIMARY	4	train.t.SID	1	10.00	Using where
	1	PRIMARY	passenger	(Null)	eq_ref	PRIMARY	PRIMARY	72	train.taketrainrecord.PCa	1	100.00	Using where
	4	DEPENDENT SUBQUERY	trainpass	(Null)	ref	PRIMARY,SID	SID	9	train.taketrainrecord.SSta	1	100.00	Using index
	3	DEPENDENT SUBQUERY	trainpass	(Null)	ref	PRIMARY,SID	SID	9	train.taketrainrecord.ASta	1	100.00	Using index

图 3.34 执行计划

expain 出来的信息有 10 列,分别是 id、select\_type、table、type、possible\_keys、key、key\_len、ref、rows、Extra

对这些列的概要描述:

id: 如果相同,可以认为是一组,从上往下顺序执行;在所有组中,id 值越大,优先级越高,越先执行

select\_type:表示查询的类型,最外层查询则被标记为主查询 PRIMARY, SUBQUERT 为子查询

table:输出结果集的表

type:表示表的连接类型, all 表示全表扫描; ref 是唯一性索引扫描, 对于每个索引键, 表中只有一条记录与之匹配; eq ref 是非唯一性索引扫描, 返回匹配某个

单独值的所有行

possible keys: 显示可能应用在这张表中的索引,一个或多个

key: 实际使用到的索引,如果为 NULL,则没有使用索引

key\_len:显示索引的哪一列被使用了,如果可能的话,是一个常数,哪些列或常量被用于查找索引列上的值

ref: 显示索引的哪一列被使用了,如果可能的话,是一个常数,哪些列或常量被用于查找索引列上的值

rows: 根据表统计信息及索引选用情况,大致估算出找到所需的记录所需读取的 行数

filtered: 查询的表行占表的百分比

Extra:执行情况的描述和说明, using index 表示相应的 select 操作中使用了覆盖索引,避免访问了表的数据行:

### 3.2.5 DBMS 函数及存储过程和事务

1)编写一个依据乘客身份证号计算其在指定年乘列车的乘车次数的自定义函数, 并利用其查询 2020 年至少乘车过 3 次的乘客。

CREATE DEFINER='root'@'localhost' FUNCTION 'getcount'('ID' char(18),'y' year) RETURNS int

**READS SQL DATA** 

#### **BEGIN**

#Routine body goes here...

DECLARE count int;
select count(\*) from taketrainrecord,train
where taketrainrecord.tid = train.tid
and YEAR(train.SDate) = y
and taketrainrecord.PCardID = ID
group by taketrainrecord.PCardID
into count;
RETURN count;

# 执行函数测试:

**END** 

```
insert into taketrainrecord values(30,'370522194808092081',192,1597,471,1,1,'A',1);
insert into taketrainrecord values(31,'370522194808092081',192,1597,471,1,1,'A',1);
insert into taketrainrecord values(32,'370522194808092081',192,1597,471,1,1,'A',1);
insert into taketrainrecord values(33,'370522194808092081',192,1597,471,1,1,'A',1);
select distinct passenger.* from passenger,TakeTrainRecord
where getcount(TakeTrainRecord.PCardID,2020)>=3
and passenger.PCardID = TakeTrainRecord.PCardID;
```

## 测试结果

PCardID	PName	Sex	Age
370522194808092081	安娜	0	72

图 3.36 测试结果

2) 尝试编写 DBMS 的存储过程,建立每趟列车的乘坐人数的统计表,并通过存储过程更新该表。

```
CREATE TABLE countpertrain (
TID INT PRIMARY KEY,
count INT,
FOREIGN KEY ( TID ) REFERENCES train ( TID ) );
```

```
CREATE PROCEDURE count_train () BEGIN INSERT INTO countpertrain SELECT TID, count(*)
FROM
TakeTrainRecord
GROUP BY
TakeTrainRecord.TID;
```

END;

执行该存储过程:

Call count train();

执行结果:

П	TID	count
١	92	1
П	129	1
	192	3
	284	3
	314	7
	333	5
	397	1

图 3.37 存储过程执行结果

3)尝试在 DBMS 的交互式界面中验证事务机制的执行效果。 mysql 事务具有 ACID 特性:即原子性,一致性,隔离性和持久性 mysql 事务的隔离级别包括: read uncommitted: 读取尚未提交的数据: 哪个问题都不能解决

read committed: 读取已经提交的数据: 可以解决脏读

repeatable read: 重读读取: 可以解决脏读 和 不可重复读 ---mysql 默认的 serializable: 串行化: 可以解决 脏读 不可重复读 和 虚读---相当于锁表

显示当前的隔离级别:

图 3.38 当前隔离级别

可以看到隔离级别为 repeatable read

将隔离级别设置为 read uncommited

此时对于两个不同的事务 A, B: 在 A 中进行 update 操作, 在 B 中进行 select 操作, 当 AB 并行执行时, 若 A 由于某些异常情况造成了事务回滚, 那么 B 读到的 A 执行 update 以后的数据就属于脏数据。

# 3.3 任务总结

第二次实验大量练习了 SQL 查询语句的编写,部分查询问题的语义不是很明确,在查询的过程中经过了多次修改,最初检查时未考虑到途径武汉的区间问题,在指出后及时修正了。

比较有难度的部分是几个存储过程的编写,这部分的内容在课堂上并未设计,查阅了一些相关的资料才了解了基本的语法,而且在真正编写的时候还碰到一些不好定位的问题,花费了较多的时间来解决。

选做题在后来进行了尝试,通过查阅资料了解了 mysql 语句查询过程分析中各个项的含义,了解了数据库执行复杂 sql 语句的过程。

总的来说,这次实验大大提高了我的 sql 熟练度,也很好地熟悉了 mysql 的使用,为实验三开发系统软件打下了较好的基础。

# 4 综合实践任务

# 4.1 系统设计目标

#### 4.1.1 应用背景

如今,信息资源已经成为一个企业的重要财富,随着企业的规模扩大以及对于信息处理日益增长的需求,拥有一个能够高效管理信息的系统软件已经成为提高企业运作效率的必要条件。而作为计算机领域的基础软件之一,数据库已经越来越体现出它的核心价值,被广泛应用于各种信息处理系统中,数据库的完整设计成了一个系统不可或缺的模块。

本次课程设计选题为常见的企业管理系统,以工资管理为着重点,期望实现对于员工工资状况的高效管理,从而对于企业的管理形成良好反馈,采用 B/S 架构实现。

#### 4.1.2 基本设计目标

系统需求:实现一个工资管理系统,完成工种管理,员工工资管理,员工考 勒管理,员工基本信息管理,生成企业工资报表

#### 对管理人员:

- 1. 添加新员工: 即添加新入职员工的基本信息, 允许进行修改
- 2. 删除员工: 删除离职员工的相关信息
- 3. 管理工种情况表: 允许对工种,等级,基本工资进行修改
- 4. 管理员工津贴信息表: 查看或修改员工加班类别、加班天数、津贴情况
- 6. 查看企业工资报表: 查看整体的工资情况, 以图表的形式进行展示

#### 对员工:

- 1. 打卡:记录当日工作情况,签到和签退时间
- 2. 查看个人工资情况
- 3. 查看个人考勤状况
- 4. 查看个人津贴情况

#### 4.1.3 追加目标

- 1.使用 session 区分登录状态
- 2.数据展示图表添加排序, 筛选等功能

## 4.1.4 安全性目标

- 1. 实现管理人员和用户人员的权限分离
- 2. 对数据库的数据定期进行备份,保障数据的可靠性
- 3. 网页需要进行 SQL 注入攻击的防护

# 4.2 需求分析

#### 4.2.1 系统功能划分

- 1.主页:输入网站域名后,直接显示登录页面,跟据输入账号的权限等级跳转到对应的用户界面或管理员界面。
- 2.用户考勤:进入用户界面后可以考勤,包括签到和签退,记录当前时间到数据库。
- 3.用户查询: 进入用户界面后,用户可以选择查询自己的考勤信息,津贴信息,工资信息。
  - 4.实现管理员对用户的管理:包括管理和个人信息和登录账户信息
  - 5.实现管理员对工种表的管理,允许修改不同工种的基本工资
  - 6.实现管理员查询所有人的考勤记录/津贴情况/工资情况
  - 7.实现管理员对津贴情况添加和更新
  - 8.实现管理员查询并生成企业工资报表,以图表的形式进行多方面的展示

#### 4.2.2 性能需求

系统使用初期数据量较少,对性能无明显要求;当员工数据较多的时候,可能在数据查询上存在一定的时间消耗,这种情况下可以考虑对于基本信息表按照部门进行分表操作以减少查询的时间,还可以考虑建立在需要经常查询的表属性上建立相应的索引。

#### 4.2.3 数据表说明

数据库中应该具有以下的几张表:

员工考勤情况表,反映员工的考勤情况

员工工种情况表,反映员工的工种、等级,基本工资等信息

员工津贴信息表,反映员工的加班时间,加班类别、加班天数、津贴情况等

员工基本信息表,反映员工的基本信息

员工月工资表, 反映员工的月工资情况

登陆信息表,用来处理所有的登录账号

### 4.2.4 数据流图

顶层:



图 4.1 顶层数据流

# 第二层:

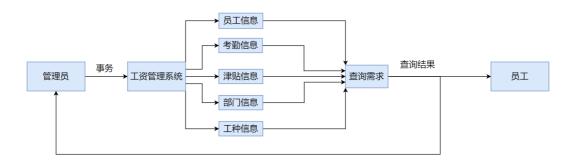


图 4.2 第二层数据流

# 4.2.5 数据字典

字段名	数据类型	允许为空	字段说明
UID	char(10)	NO	员工 ID
ADate	date	NO	签到日期
ATime	time	YES	签到时间
STime	time	YES	签退时间
BDate	date	NO	津贴日期
ВТуре	char(20)	NO	津贴类型
BDays	smallint(6)	YES	津贴时长
Bonus	int(11)	YES	津贴数目
DID	smallint(6)	NO	部门 ID
DName	char(30)	YES	部门名称
DRef	varchar(255)	YES	部门备注说明
Dnum	smallint(6)	YES	部门人数

UName	char(30)	YES	员工姓名
Age	smallint(6)	YES	年龄
			性别,0为男,1为
Sex	tinyint(1)	YES	女
KID	smallint(6)	YES	工种编号
KName	char(30)	YES	工种名称
Level	smallint(6)	YES	职阶
Base_salary	int(11)	YES	基本薪资
Password	char(30)	YES	登录密码
Authority	smallint(6)	YES	权限等级, 0 为管
			理员, 1为一般员
			工
Month	date	NO	月份
Base_salary	int(11)	YES	基本薪资
attendance_times	smallint(6)	YES	本月出勤次数
attendance_rate	float	YES	本月出勤率
Bonus	int(11)	YES	本月津贴
Total_salary	int(11)	YES	本月总工资
UID	char(10)	NO	员工 ID
UName	char(30)	YES	员工姓名

# 4.3 总体设计

# 4.3.1 开发环境

开发环境: python3.6.4

运行环境: Ubuntu 16.04.6 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.4.0-178-generic x86\_64)

# 4.3.2 系统架构

依据系统的功能和开发语言的选择,设计系统的总体架构如下图:

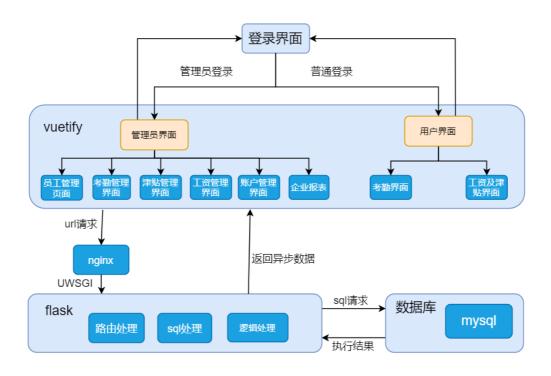


图 4.3 总体架构图

系统前端由 vuetify 实现,后台由 nginx 做路由分发,flask + mysql 做逻辑和数据库处理。各部分的跳转指向如上图,同时对每个页面,区分好用户和管理员的权限。用户在前端操纵网页上触发 url 跳转时,由 flask 的路由层捕获并执行相应处理逻辑后返回数据渲染模板。Linux 云服务器上部署 nginx 服务器接受 url 请求,以 uwsgi 来进行 nginx 和 flask 的 wsgi 接口的通信,通过浏览器根据 IP 或者域名访问该系统。

### 4.3.3 功能模块

### ①登录

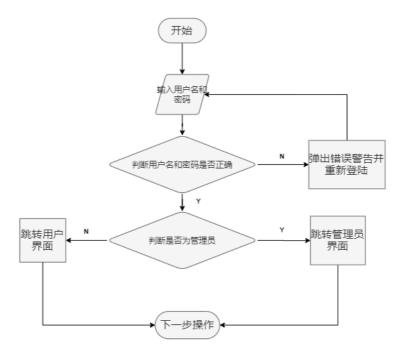


图 4.4 登录模块

### ②用户考勤

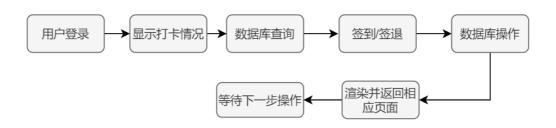


图 4.5 考勤模块

### ③用户查询个人信息,工资及津贴



图 4.6 查询模块

# ④管理员添加新员工



图 4.7 添加模块

### ⑤管理员修改员工信息/部门信息/工种信息/津贴信息/账号信息

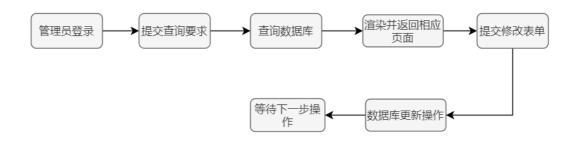


图 4.8 修改模块

# ⑥管理员查询工资信息和企业报表

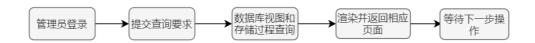


图 4.9 查询报表模块

# 4.4 数据库设计

### 4.4.1 E-R 图设计

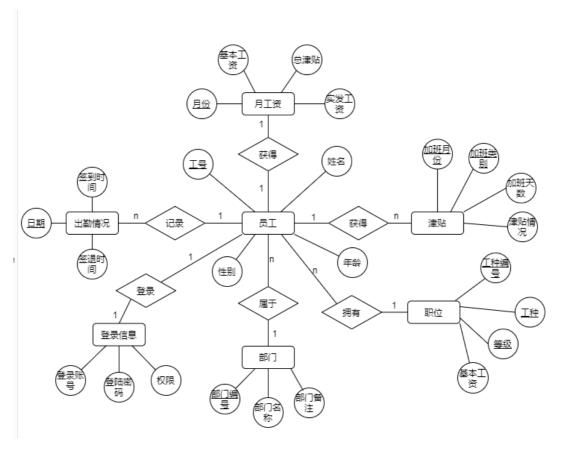


图 4.10 数据库 ER 图设计

# 4.4.2 关系数据模型

# 1.员工基本信息表(employee\_info)

字段	中文说明	字段类型	完整性约束	备注
UID	工号	char(10)	主码	
UName	姓名	char(30)		
Age	年龄	Samllint		
Sex	性别	{0,1}		{男,女}
KID	工种编号	Smallint	外码	
DID	部门编号	Smallint	外码	

# 2.员工工种情况表(kind\_info)

字段	中文说明	字段类型	完整性约	备注
			東	

KID	工种编号	Smallint	主码	
KName	工种	char(30)		
Level	等级	Samllint		
Base_salary	基本薪资	int		

# 3.部门情况表(department\_info)

字段	中文说明	字段类型	完整性约束	备注
DID	部门编号	Smallint	主码	
DName	部门名称	Char(30)		
DRef	部门备注	Char(255)		
DNum	部门人数	smallint		

# 4.员工考勤情况表(attendance\_info)

字段	中文说明	字段类型	完整性约束	备注
UID	工号	char(10)	主码, 外码	
Date	日期	Date	主码	
ATime	签到时间	time		
STime	签退时间	time		

# 5.员工津贴信息表(bonus\_info)

字段	中文说明	字段类型	完整性约束	备注
UID	工号	char(10)	主码, 外码	
BDate	加班月份	Date	主码	
ВТуре	加班类型	char(20)	主码	记录加班原因
BDys	加班天数	Smallint		
Bonus	津贴情况	int		

# 6.员工月工资表(salary\_info)

字段	中文说明	字段类型	完整性约	备注
			束	

UID	工号	char(10)	主码,外码	
Month	月份	Date	主码	
Base_salary	基本工资	int		
attendance_times	出勤次数	smallint		
attendance_rate	出勤率	float		
Bonus	津贴	Int		
Total_salary	总工资	int		

### 7.登录信息表(log\_info)

字段	中文说明	字段类型	完整性约束	备注
UID	工号(登陆账号)	char(10)	主码	
Password	登录密码	Char(100)		
Authority	权限等级	{0,1}		0 为管理员权限

### 4.4.3 数据库视图

(1) view\_get\_employee\_info:查询用户信息的视图功能:为后端提供一个查询接口,查询基本的个人信息具体实现:

### **SELECT**

```
'employee info'.'UID' AS 'UID',
   'employee info'.'UName' AS 'UName',
   'employee info'.'Age' AS 'Age',
   'employee_info'.'Sex' AS 'Sex',
   'department info'.'DName' AS 'DName',
   'kind info'.'KName' AS 'KName',
   'kind info'.'Level' AS 'Level',
   'kind info'.'Base salary' AS 'Base salary',
   `kind_info`.`KID` AS `KID`,
   'department info'.'DID' AS 'DID'
FROM
   (( 'employee info' JOIN 'department info' ) JOIN 'kind info' )
WHERE
   ((
           'employee info'.'KID' = 'kind info'.'KID'
   AND ( 'employee info'. 'DID' = 'department info'. 'DID' ))
```

```
(2) view_get_salary_report: 查询企业工资报表的视图
   功能: 为后端提供每个员工的年度工资展示接口
   具体实现:
    SELECT
       'employee info'.'UID' AS 'UID',
       'employee info'.'UName' AS 'UName',
       'department info'.'DName' AS 'DName',
       'get salary year' ( 'employee info'. 'UID', '2020' ) AS 'Salary',
       'get year end awards employee' ('employee info'.'UID', '2020') AS
    'Award'
    FROM
       ('employee info' JOIN 'department info')
    WHERE
       'employee info'.'DID' = 'department info'.'DID')
4.4.4 数据库物理设计
   使用到索引的地方
   Employee info 中:
   INDEX 'KID'('KID') USING BTREE,
   INDEX 'DID'('DID') USING BTREE,
```

### 4.5 详细设计与实现

#### 4.5.1 数据库事务的定义与实现

在本次实验中用到了两个个数据库存储事务。目的是保证一系列操作的原子 性,防止在发生意外情况时导致的数据库数据错误。

更新考勤信息: attendance\_update ( UID CHAR ( 10 ), ADate date, ATime time, STime time, type INT )

输入参数:

UID: 员工 ID

Adate: 考勤日期 ATime: 签到时间 STime: 签退时间

Type: 更新种类,签退还是签到

作用:根据 type 的种类来选择更新 attendance info 表的方式

具体实现:根据 type 的种类和当前 attendance 表中是否存在签到信息来选择 更新的方式,当存在签到信息时不允许再次签到,当存在签到信息时才允许签退 CREATE PROCEDURE attendance\_update (UID CHAR (10), ADate date, ATime time, STime time, type INT) BEGIN

```
DECLARE
       flag INT;
   SELECT
       count(*) INTO flag
   FROM
       attendance info
   WHERE
       attendance info.UID = UID
       AND attendance info.ADate = ADate;
   IF
       type = 0
       AND flag = 0 \text{ THEN}
           INSERT INTO attendance info
       VALUES
           (UID, ADate, ATime, NULL);
       ELSEIF type = 1
       AND flag = 1 \text{ THEN}
           UPDATE attendance info
           SET attendance info.STime = STime
           WHERE
               attendance info.UID = UID
               AND attendance info.ADate = ADate;
       END IF;
END;
```

在使用时执行 call attendance\_update()即可,用于向后端提供一个处理考勤信息的接口。

插入数据到 salary\_info 表: calculate\_salary\_per\_month ( UID CHAR ( 10 ), whichmonth date )

输入参数:

UID: 员工 ID Date: 月份信息

具体实现: 首先会获得员工对应工种的基本工资和本月总津贴,然后再attendance\_info表中获得其再本月的考勤数,根据考勤数计算出其考勤率,将基

本工资乘上考勤率加上津贴作为本月的总工资,最后将上述信息均填入 salary 表中。

```
CREATE PROCEDURE calculate salary per month (UID CHAR (10),
whichmonth date ) BEGIN
       DECLARE
           Base salary INT;
       DECLARE
           Bonus INT;
       DECLARE
           Total salary INT;
       DECLARE
           attendance times INT;
       DECLARE
           attendance rate FLOAT;
       SET Base salary = get base salary (UID);
       SET Bonus = get bonus month (UID, whichmonth);
       SELECT
           COUNT(*) INTO attendance times
       FROM
           attendance info
       WHERE
           attendance info.UID = UID AND
DATE FORMAT( attendance info.ADate, '%Y-%m') =
DATE FORMAT( whichmonth, '%Y-%m')
           AND TIMESTAMPDIFF( HOUR, attendance_info.ATime,
attendance info.STime) \geq 8;
       SET attendance rate = attendance times / 22;
       SET Total salary = Bonus + Base salary * attendance rate;
       DELETE
       FROM
           salary info
       WHERE
           salary info.UID = UID
           AND DATE FORMAT( salary_info.`Month`, '%Y-%m') =
DATE_FORMAT( whichmonth, '%Y-%m' );
       INSERT INTO salary info
       VALUES
       (UID, CONCAT(DATE FORMAT(whichmonth, '%Y-%m'),
'-01'), Base salary, attendance times, attendance rate, Bonus, Total salary);
   END
```

#### 4.5.2 数据库函数定义与实现

```
(1) 查询基本工资的函数: get base salary()
具体实现:根据员工 ID 查询其对应工种的基本工资
CREATE FUNCTION get base salary (
   UID CHAR (10)) RETURNS INT BEGIN
   DECLARE
      ret INT;
   SELECT
      Base_salary
   FROM
      employee info,
      kind info
   WHERE
      employee info.UID = UID
      AND employee info.KID = kind info.KID INTO ret;
RETURN ret;
END;
(2) 查询某个月份所有津贴的函数: get bonus month()
具体实现:根据员工 ID 和 date 查询其某个月份的总津贴
CREATE FUNCTION get bonus month (UID CHAR (10), whichmonth date)
RETURNS INT BEGIN
   DECLARE
      total bonus INT;
   SELECT
      SUM(Bonus)
   FROM
      bonus info
   WHERE
      bonus info.UID = UID
      AND DATE FORMAT( whichmonth, '%Y-%m') =
DATE FORMAT(bonus info.BDate, '%Y-%m') INTO total bonus;
   RETURN total bonus;
END;
(3) 计算某个 UID 某年的总工资的函数: get salary year ()
具体实现:根据员工 ID 和年份记录其获得的总工资
CREATE FUNCTION get salary year (
```

```
UID CHAR (10),
      whichyear CHAR (10)) RETURNS INT BEGIN
      DECLARE
         total INT;
      SELECT
         SUM( salary info. Total salary )
      FROM
         salary info
      WHERE
         salary info.UID = UID
         AND DATE FORMAT( salary_info.MONTH, '%Y' ) = whichyear
   INTO total;
      RETURN total;
   END;
   (4) 计算某个 UID 某年的年终奖的函数: get year end awards employee()
   具体实现:根据员工 UID 和年份计算其获得的年终奖
   CREATE FUNCTION get year end awards employee (
      UID CHAR (10),
      whichyear CHAR (10)) RETURNS INT BEGIN
         DECLARE
            ret INT;
         SET ret = get salary year(UID,whichyear) / 12;
         RETURN ret:
      END;
4.5.3 触发器定义与实现
   (1) 当对津贴进行改动时重新计算并修改 salary info 的触发器:
   津贴表插入表项时: 调用存储过程重新计算插入表项对应的 salary_info
   具体实现:
   CREATE TRIGGER calculate salary per month when insert bonus AFTER
   INSERT ON bonus info FOR EACH ROW
   BEGIN
         CALL calculate salary per month ( NEW.UID, NEW.BDate );
   END;
   津贴表删除表项时: 调用存储过程重新计算删除表项对应的 salary info
   具体实现:
```

DELETE ON bonus info FOR EACH ROW

CREATE TRIGGER calculate salary per month when delete bonus AFTER

```
BEGIN
         CALL calculate salary per month (OLD.UID, OLD.BDate);
   END;
  津贴表改动表项时: 当新旧表项津贴日期发生变化时,要同时调用存储过程
重新计算两个津贴日期对应的 salary info
  具体实现:
   CREATE TRIGGER calculate salary per month when update bonus AFTER
   UPDATE ON bonus info FOR EACH ROW
   BEGIN
         CALL calculate salary per month (OLD.UID, OLD.BDate);
     IF
         OLD.BDate != NEW.BDate THEN
            CALL calculate salary per month ( NEW.UID, OLD.BDate );
     END IF;
   END:
   (2) 签退时更新当月的薪资情况
  考勤表改动表项时: 当考勤表插入签退信息时,调用存储过程重新计算考勤
日期对应月份的 salary info
  具体实现:
   CREATE TRIGGER get salary permonth when update attendance AFTER
   UPDATE ON attendance info FOR EACH ROW
   BEGIN
     IF
         ! isnull( NEW.STime ) THEN
            CALL calculate salary per month ( NEW.UID, NEW.ADate );
     END IF;
   END:
   (3) 员工基本信息表更新时:
   添加新员工信息时: 为新员工添加登录信息,包括账号和初始密码
   具体实现:
   CREATE TRIGGER add new log AFTER INSERT ON employee info FOR
   EACH ROW
   BEGIN
        INSERT INTO log info
     VALUES
     ( new.UID, new.UID, 1 );
   END:
```

```
删除员工时:同时删除其登录账号信息
具体实现:
CREATE TRIGGER del old log BEFORE DELETE ON employee info FOR
EACH ROW
BEGIN
  DELETE FROM log info where log info.UID=OLD.UID;
END;
添加新员工信息时:对应的部门人数自增
具体实现:
CREATE TRIGGER department people num plus AFTER INSERT ON
employee info FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
     UPDATE department info
     SET Dnum = IFNULL( Dnum, 0 )+ 1
  WHERE
  DID = new.DID;
END:
删除新员工信息时:对应的部门人数自减
具体实现:
CREATE TRIGGER department_people_num_minus AFTER DELETE ON
employee info FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
     UPDATE department info
     SET Dnum = Dnum - 1
  WHERE
  DID = old.DID:
END;
更新员工部门时:同时对离开的部门和加入的部门人数进行修正
具体实现:
CREATE TRIGGER department people num update AFTER UPDATE ON
employee info FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
  IF
     (old.DID!=new.DID)
     THEN
        UPDATE department info
```

```
SET Dnum = Dnum + 1
WHERE
DID = new.DID;
UPDATE department_info
SET Dnum = Dnum - 1
WHERE
DID = old.DID;
END IF;
END;
```

### 4.5.4 主干功能的业务流程图

整个系统的业务流程图如下所示:

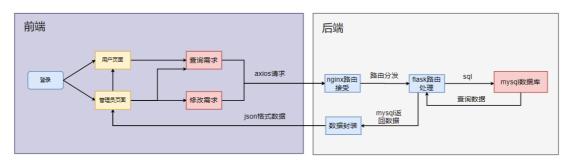


图 4.11 业务流程图

# 4.5.5 关键技术说明

下面列举一些系统核心的重要的操作及其算法进行说明。

① 登录的实现

算法设计:

- 1.首先用户输入所有数据并提交。
- 2.判断用户提交数据是否有空,若有空则退回 1。
- 3.执行 SQL 查询,判断用户是否存在且密码是否输入正确,若不正确则退回 1。
- 4.将用户的登录信息存储到 session 中,并保存其权限等级根据权限等级跳转 到对应的主页

```
session['uid'] = uid
session['password'] = password
session['authority'] = authority
session.permanent = True
if(authority == 0):
    return render_template('index.html')
else:
```

### return render\_template('index-user.html')

② 用户个人信息展示

算法设计:

- 1.前端提交 axios 请求
- 2.后端处理对应路由,根据 session 中存储的 authority 权限等级,执行相应的 sql(数据库中已创建好对应的视图):

sql\_admin = "'SELECT \* from view\_get\_employee\_info"

sql user = "SELECT \* from view get employee info where UID = %s"

- 3.数据库返回查询数据给后端以后,由后端将其封装为 json 格式后返回给 ajax 请求,由前端逻辑进行数据填充
  - ③ 修改和更新请求

算法设计:

- 1.前端填写表单后发送 axios 请求, 附带表单数据
- 2.后端处理对应路由,先根据不同的路由提取 axios 中的数据,创建相应的 sql 语句,交由数据库处理

例如:对于工种的更新请求,处理方式如下:

@app.route("/index/delete/kind\_info", methods=["POST"])

def kind info delete():

KID = request.get json()['KID']

sql = "'delete from kind info where KID = %s"

data = db.query(sql,KID)

return isonify(data)

- 3.前端点击刷新按钮后可调用②相应的步骤对对应的展示页面予以刷新部分 sql 语句调用了数据库中的函数和存储过程以简化语句
- ④ 企业工资报表分析的实现

算法设计:

- 1.对于企业报表中的每一个部门工资进行累加求和,检测到第一次出现时需要进行初始化
  - 2.将所有部门和对应的总薪资以键值对的形式填充到 echart 中去
  - 3.调用 echart 进行数据展示
  - 4.如果重复点击分析薪资按钮后会回到步骤1进行刷新操作
- 4.5.6 界面设计

前端各个页面的如下述截图所示:

登录页:

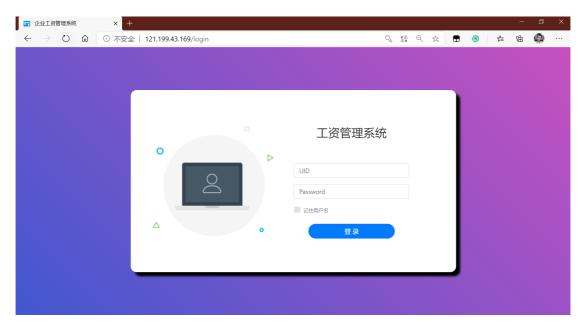


图 4.12 登录页

# 普通用户登录:

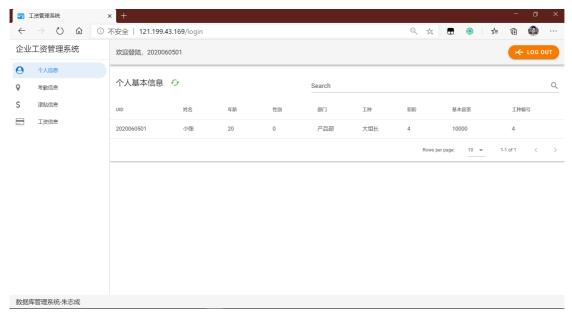


图 4.13 普通用户主页面

# 考勤页面:

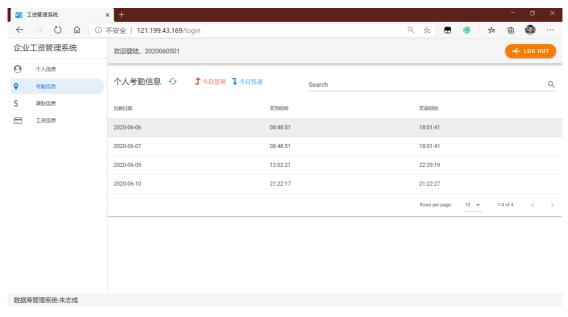


图 4.14 用户考勤页面

### 津贴信息:

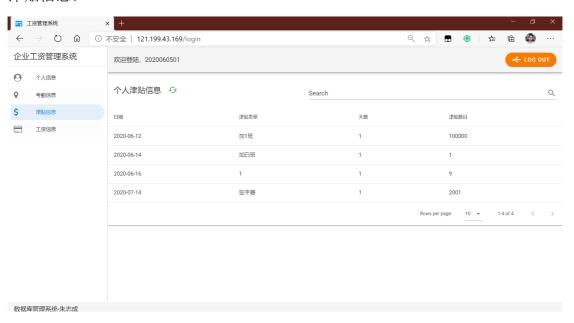


图 4.15 普通用户津贴信息页面

### 管理员登录:

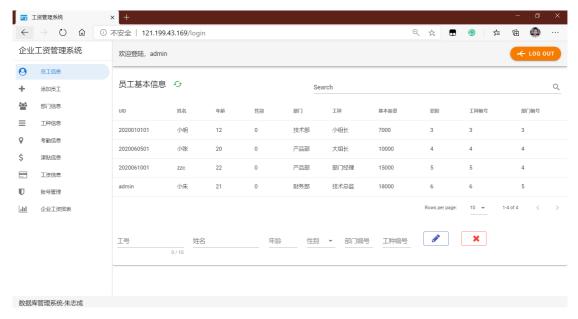


图 4.16 管理员主页面

### 部门管理及更新页面:

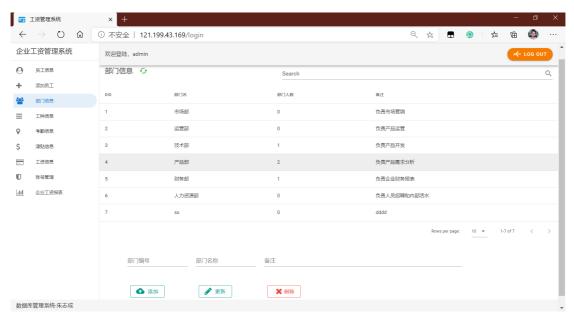


图 4.17 部门信息页面

### 津贴信息展示及修改页面:

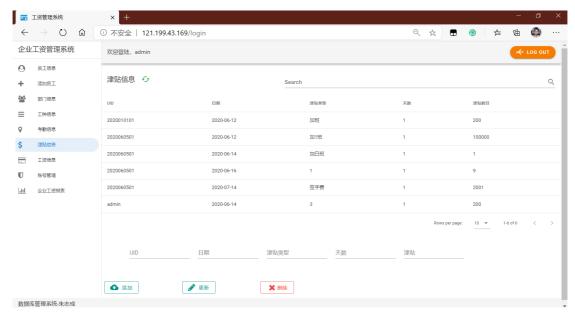


图 4.18 津贴信息页面

### 薪资信息展示页面:

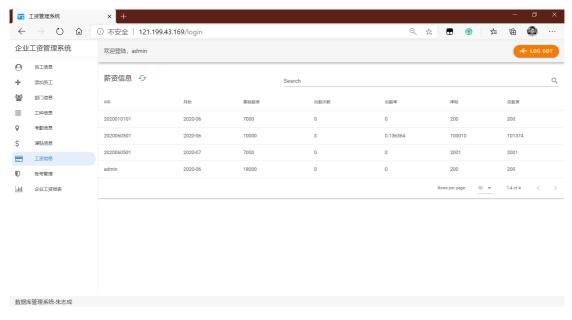


图 4.19 薪资信息页面

### 企业工资报表:

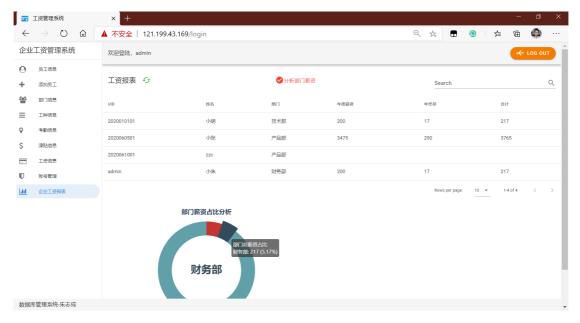


图 4.20 企业工资报表页面

# 4.6 系统测试

- 一、登录和注册的数据验证测试
- ① 用户名或密码错误

当输入错误的用户名和密码时,会刷新登录界面:



图 4.21 登陆页面

点击登录后,由于密码错误(密码为 admin),会刷新当前登陆页面



图 4.22 返回登陆页面

# ② 管理员登录测试

输入管理员账号密码进行登录(admin,admin)

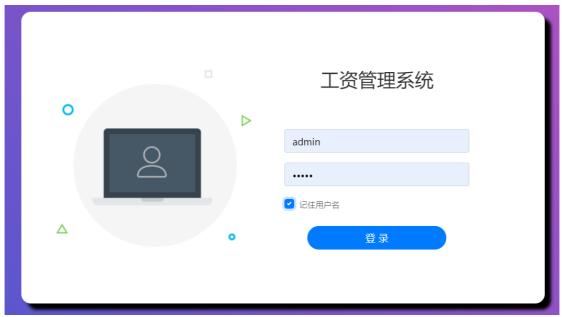


图 4.23 登陆页面

成功登录管理员界面

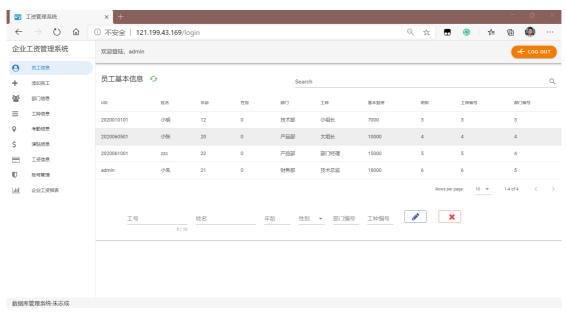


图 4.24 成功登陆页面

# ③ 登出功能测试 点击管理员界面的 log out 成功清除 session,返回登陆界面

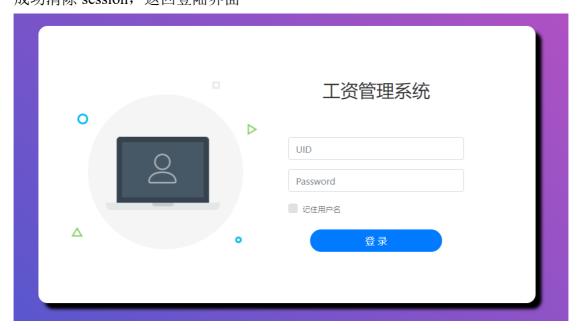


图 4.25 成功登出页面

# ④ 用户登陆测试

输入用户账号密码进行登录(2020060501, 2020060501)

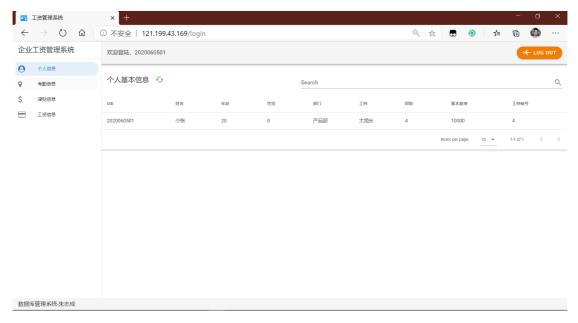


图 4.26 成功登陆用户页面

### 成功登入用户界面

综上,通过以上的测试,验证登录权限管理功能完善,达到了预期的目标。

- 二、用户功能测试
- ① 基本查询功能
- 登入用户界面后,分别查看个人信息,考勤信息,津贴信息,薪资信息



图 4.27 个人信息

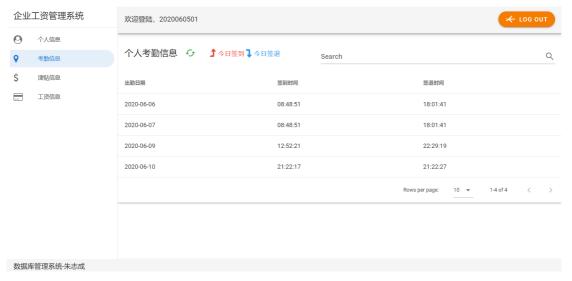


图 4.28 考勤信息

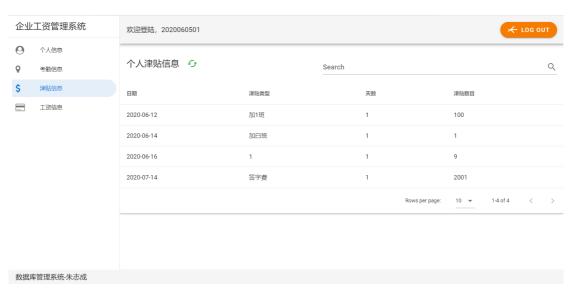
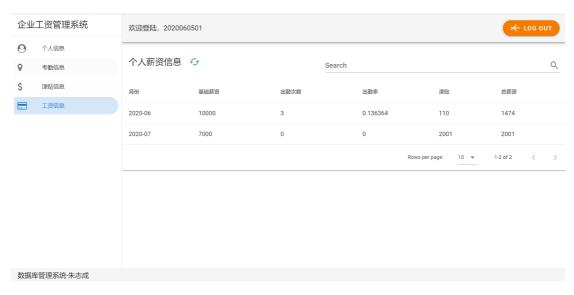


图 4.29 津贴信息



### ② 考勤功能测试

点击签到按钮后刷新考勤表

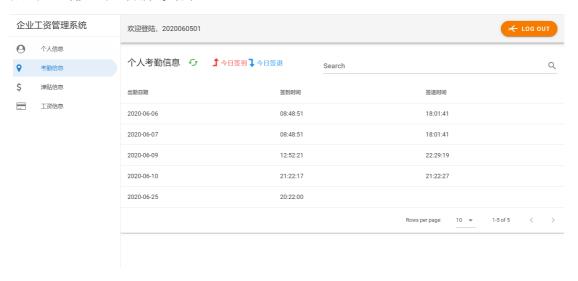


图 4.31 签到功能测试

### 2020-6-25 成功签到

点击签退按钮后刷新考勤表

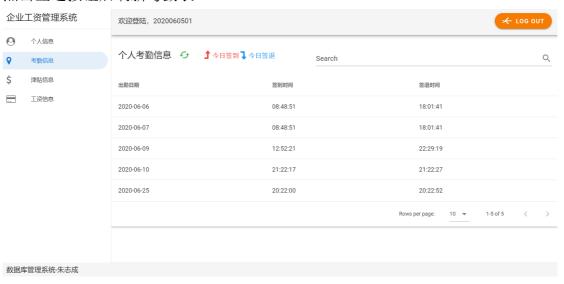


图 4.32 签退功能测试

#### 2020-6-25 成功签退

综上,通过以上的测试,验证系统用户功能完善,达到了预期的目标。

- 三、管理员功能测试
- ①添加测试(以员工信息表为例)

初始员工信息表

员工基本信息	息砂			\$	Search				Q
UID	姓名	年龄	性别	部门	工种	基本薪资	职阶	工种编号	部门编号
2020010101	小明	12	0	技术部	小组长	7000	3	3	3
2020060501	小张	20	0	产品部	大组长	10000	4	4	4
2020061001	zzc	22	0	产品部	部门经理	15000	5	5	4
admin	小朱	21	0	财务部	技术总监	18000	6	6	5
						Row	s per page:	10 • 1-4 of	4 < >

图 4.33 初始员工信息表

# 添加新员工



图 4.34 添加新员工

# 提交结果后刷新基本信息表

员工基本信息	息砂			<u> </u>	Search					
UID ↑	姓名	年龄	性别	部门	工种	基本薪资	职阶	工种编号	部门编号	
2020010101	小明	12	0	技术部	小组长	7000	3	3	3	
2020060501	小张	20	0	产品部	大组长	10000	4	4	4	
2020061001	zzc	22	0	产品部	部门经理	15000	5	5	4	
2020062501	小美	22	1	运营部	小组长	7000	3	3	2	
admin	小朱	21	0	财务部	技术总监	18000	6	6	5	
						Row	s per page:	10 🔻 1-5 0	of 5 < >	

图 4.35 添加结果

# 刷新登录信息表

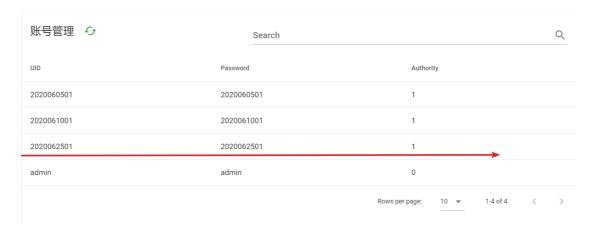


图 4.36 登陆信息表

### 添加员工信息和登陆账号信息均成功

# ②修改测试(以工种信息为例)

### 修改前工种信息

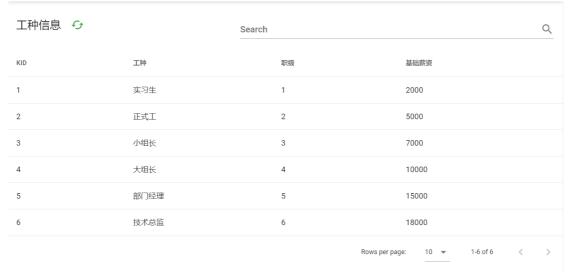


图 4.37 修改前工种信息

#### 修改项



图 4.38 修改工种信息

# 更新后刷新工种表

工种信息 分		Search	Q	
KID	工种	职级	基础薪资	
1	实习生	1	2001	
2	正式工	2	5000	
3	小组长	3	7000	
4	大组长	4	10000	
5	部门经理	5	15000	
6	技术总监	6	18000	
			Rows per page: 10 ▼ 1-6 of 6	< >

图 4.39 修改后工种信息

# KID=2 的基础薪资成功更新为 2001 刷新员工基本信息表

员工基本信息 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					Search					
UID 个	姓名	年龄	性别	部门	工种	基本薪资	职阶	工种编号	部门编号	
2020010101	小明	12	0	技术部	小组长	7000	3	3	3	
2020060501	小张	20	0	产品部	大组长	10000	4	4	4	
2020061001	zzc	22	0	产品部	部门经理	15000	5	5	4	
2020062501	小美	22	1	运营部	实习生	2001	1	1	2	
admin	小朱	21	0	财务部	技术总监	18000	6	6	5	
						Rows	s per page: 1	10 ▼ 1-5 of	5 < >	

图 4.40 修改后员工信息

# 基本信息表也成功更新

# ③ 企业报表图表分析测试工资报表情况

工资报表 😏		✔分析部门	]薪资	Search	Q
UID	姓名	音印门	年度薪资	年终奖	合计
2020010101	小明	技术部	200	17	217
2020060501	小张	产品部	3475	290	3765
2020061001	ZZC	产品部			
2020062501	小美	运营部			
admin	小朱	财务部	200	17	217
				Rows per page: 10 ▼	1-5 of 5 < >

图 4.41 工资报表

# 点击分析部门薪资

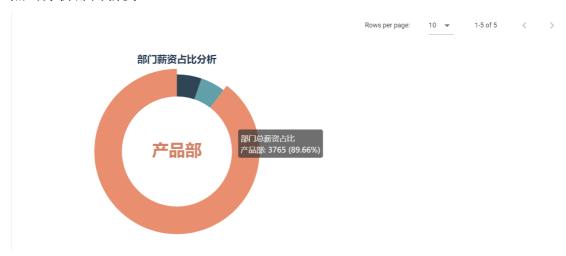


图 4.42 分析部门薪资

# 分析结果与数据相符

# ④筛选与搜索功能验证 以管理员的基本员工信息表为例

# UID 部分搜索

员工基本信息	息の			2	202006					
UID	姓名	年龄	性别	部门	工种	基本薪资	职阶	工种编号	部门编号	
2020060501	小张	20	0	产品部	大组长	10000	4	4	4	
2020061001	zzc	22	0	产品部	部门经理	15000	5	5	4	
2020062501	小美	22	1	运营部	实习生	2001	1	1	2	
						Row	s per page:	10 🔻 1-3	3 of 3 <	>

图 4.43 UID 搜索

### 姓名搜索



图 4.44 姓名搜索

### 部门搜索



图 4.45 部门搜索

### 按基本薪资排序

UID	姓名	年龄	性别	部门	工种	基本薪资 🍑	职阶	工种编号	部门编号
admin	小朱	21	0	财务部	技术总监	18000	6	6	5
2020061001	zzc	22	0	产品部	部门经理	15000	5	5	4
2020060501	小张	20	0	产品部	大组长	10000	4	4	4
2020010101	小明	12	0	技术部	小组长	7000	3	3	3
2020062501	小美	22	1	运营部	实习生	2001	1	1	2

图 4.46 排序功能

### 以上测试说明图表的过滤和搜索功能是完备的

综上,通过以上的测试,验证系统管理员功能完善,达到了预期的目标。

# 4.7 安全性控制

由于是 web 系统, 所以很容易遭到各方面的渗透攻击等, 于是在安全性上做

#### 了以下几点完善。

#### (1) 权限控制

由于 WEB 服务器的特性,所有的页面都可以被用户得到,但对于不同权限的用户,并不是可以访问到服务器上所有的页面,因此对所有的页面都进行了权限控制。当用户登录时,会在 session 中存储 UID 和 authority 权限信息,当管理员登录时,authority 为 0,当一般用户登录时,authority 为 1。退出时,会清除 seeion。所有的页面在加载时,都会对 seesion 值进行检测,不存在则直接跳转到登陆页面,不允许访问。

### (2) SOL 防注入

所有的数据获取方式均是以 axsio 的方式实现,数据以 json 格式存储,后端在获取数据时会调用 get json 函数进行数据赋值,而不是简单的"="赋值

DID = request.get ison()['DID']

DName = request.get [son()['DName']

DRef = request.get ison()['DRef']

该操作可以替换掉例如 "," "=" "-" 等等敏感的可以利用来进行 SQL 注入的字符串,从而保证了系统的安全性。

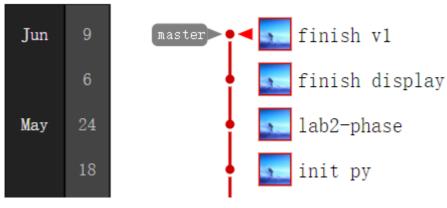
### (3) 数据库备份要求

数据库支持热备份,编写 shell 脚本部署在服务器上,设置为定时任务,每 天特定时间对 mysql 数据库内容进行备份并将备份情况记录到日志中去。当发生 意外情况导致数据库崩溃或数据丢失时,可以及时进行数据库的恢复

备份脚本文件内容见附录

# 4.8 系统设计与实现总结

整个系统的开发历时 10 天



#### 整个过程分为以下几个阶段:

- ① 5 月中下旬开始了解前端和后端的技术框架, B/S 和 C/S 的优劣等, 结合项目实际需求, 最终选定采用 B/S 架构进行开发
- ② 确定架构后开始了解对应的技术框架,前端了解的包括原生实现, bootstrap, vue, echart, element-ui, vuetify,后端了解的包括 flask, php, express,数据库包括 mysq
- ③ 完成数据库设计 撰写文档,设计数据库表类型、ER 图、数据流图等,并在 MySQL 中 建立相关的表和建立完整性约束。
- ④ 初次系统架构设计,开始正式开发 选定实现方案为: 原生 html+bootstrap+flask+mysql,设计好了整个系统 的流程,规划好了要写哪些模块,哪些文件。
- ⑤ 界面设计 先选定和设计了基本的界面图,着手实现,同时开始写后端 flask 逻辑
- ⑥ 重新设计系统架构 到 6 月 6 日做出的 V1 版本和预期有较大差距,重新选定实现方案:在原先的基础上使用了 vue 部分特性,嵌入了 vuetify 图表,后端加上 nginx 做路由分发。
- (7) 第二次实现前端页面,利用 vue 做动态控制
- ⑧ 后台逻辑完善编写后台接口,同时和 mysql 数据库交互
- (9) 完善数据库事务,触发器,存储过程,重新设计部分表
- (10) 部署系统到云端,进行系统联调,功能测试与完善

# 4 课程总结

本次实验在我看来像是一个升级版的软件工程,完整的经历了一个软件项目 开发的过程,收获巨大。

之前在软件工程的课程中最后做的也是一个 web 项目,但是当时没有添加数据库,没有后端,只包括了前端和 js 的逻辑项,相比之下,数据库实验实现的系统更加完整, web 的各个方面都有很好的体现。

本次的系统开发过程并不顺利,由于自己对于 web 相关技术不是很了解, 在前期调研的时候花费了大量精力,包括对相关技术的了解,不同技术的优劣和 适用场景,以及开发初期的试错和项目重构,都花费了大量的时间,导致在最终 确定好技术框架后,留给我的时间不是那么充足,最终实现的效果和目标还有些 许差距。

本次实验的过程中我收获了许多,在确定好要用 B/S 架构实现以后,我先去复习了一遍 html+css+js 的基础知识,又有了更进一步的认识,并在此基础上学习了 ajax 相关知识。在技术选择的过程中,我对于常见的 web 技术和应用场景都有了基本的认识。通过构建完整系统的过程,我学会了服务器 web 项目的部署,前后端的交互方式,数据库的正确使用,接口的设计规范,项目的迭代和重构等知识,对于自己能力的提高有很大的帮助。

总结整个开发历程,我觉得,自己学会的不仅仅是数据库的知识,更提升了自己的学习能力,解决问题的能力,在这个过程中,看博客,读文档已经成为了常态,我也迅速学会了很多东西。

本次数据库实验中让我觉得较为麻烦的是实验二的数据处理方面,在数据导入的过程中碰到了不少麻烦,不过也学会了存储过程的相关知识(虽然过程体验不是很好)。综合实践很令人满意,我能很明显的感觉出自己的进步,投入的时间对于能力的提升效果明显。

感谢课设,感谢老师的指导,也感谢自己这两个星期的付出。今后我将继续 保持在数据库系统开发期间的学习热情,碰到问题积极解决,做到更好。

# 5 附录

附录 1 数据库备份脚本 backup.sh

#!/bin/bash

#功能说明:本功能用于备份 mysql 数据库

#编写日期: 2020/06/9

PATH=/bin:/usr/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/mysql/bin

export PATH

#数据库用户名

dbuser='user'

#数据库密码

dbpasswd='3323150'

#数据库名,可以定义多个数据库,中间以空格隔开,如: test test1 test2

dbname='test'

#备份时间

backtime='date +%Y%m%d%H%M%S'

#日志备份路径

logpath='/opt/mysqlbackup/log'

#数据备份路径

datapath='/opt/mysqlbackup'

#日志记录头部

echo '"备份时间为\${backtime},备份数据库表 \${dbname} 开始" >> \${logpath}/mysqllog.log

#正式备份数据库

for table in \$dbname; do

source='mysqldump -u\${dbuser} -p\${dbpasswd} --single-transaction \${table}>

\${datapath}/\${backtime}.sql` 2>> \${logpath}/mysqllog.log;

#备份成功以下操作

if [ "\$?" == 0 ];then

cd \$datapath

#为节约硬盘空间,将数据库压缩

tar jcf \${table}\${backtime}.tar.bz2 \${backtime}.sql > /dev/null

#删除原始文件,只留压缩后文件

rm -f \${datapath}/\${backtime}.sql

echo "数据库表 \${dbname} 备份成功!!" >> \${logpath}/mysqllog.log

```
else
```

#备份失败则进行以下操作

echo "数据库表 \${dbname} 备份失败!!" >> \${logpath}/mysqllog.log

fi

done

## 附录 2 数据库表和相关结构创建 Navicat Premium Data Transfer Source Server : aliyun Source Server Type : MySQL Source Server Version: 50730 Source Host : localhost:3306 Source Schema : test Target Server Type : MySQL Target Server Version: 50730 : 65001 File Encoding Date: 23/06/2020 23:30:24 \*/ SET NAMES utf8mb4; SET FOREIGN\_KEY\_CHECKS = 0; -- Table structure for attendance info DROP TABLE IF EXISTS 'attendance info'; CREATE TABLE 'attendance info' ( 'UID' char(10) CHARACTER SET utf8 COLLATE utf8 general ci NOT NULL, 'ADate' date NOT NULL, 'ATime' time(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL, 'STime' time(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL, PRIMARY KEY ('UID', 'ADate') USING BTREE, CONSTRAINT 'attendance\_info\_ibfk\_1' FOREIGN KEY ('UID') REFERENCES

'employee\_info' ('UID') ON DELETE RESTRICT ON UPDATE RESTRICT
) ENGINE = InnoDB CHARACTER SET = utf8 COLLATE = utf8 general\_ci

ROW FORMAT = DYNAMIC;

```
-- Table structure for bonus info
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS 'bonus info';
CREATE TABLE 'bonus info'
  'UID' char(10) CHARACTER SET utf8 COLLATE utf8 general ci NOT NULL,
  'BDate' date NOT NULL,
  'BType' char(20) CHARACTER SET utf8 COLLATE utf8 general ci NOT
NULL,
  'BDays' smallint(6) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
  'Bonus' int(11) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY ('UID', 'BDate', 'BType') USING BTREE,
  CONSTRAINT 'bonus info ibfk 1' FOREIGN KEY ('UID') REFERENCES
'employee info' ('UID') ON DELETE RESTRICT ON UPDATE RESTRICT
) ENGINE = InnoDB CHARACTER SET = utf8 COLLATE = utf8 general ci
ROW FORMAT = DYNAMIC;
-- Table structure for department info
__ ____
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS 'department info';
CREATE TABLE 'department info'
  'DID' smallint(6) NOT NULL,
  'DName' char(30) CHARACTER SET utf8 COLLATE utf8_general_ci NULL
DEFAULT NULL,
  'DRef' varchar(255) CHARACTER SET utf8 COLLATE utf8 general ci NULL
DEFAULT NULL,
  'Dnum' smallint(6) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY ('DID') USING BTREE
) ENGINE = InnoDB CHARACTER SET = utf8 COLLATE = utf8 general ci
ROW FORMAT = DYNAMIC;
-- Table structure for employee info
```

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS 'employee info';
CREATE TABLE 'employee info'
  'UID' char(10) CHARACTER SET utf8 COLLATE utf8 general ci NOT NULL,
  'UName' char(30) CHARACTER SET utf8 COLLATE utf8 general ci NULL
DEFAULT NULL,
  'Age' smallint(6) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
  'Sex' tinyint(1) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
  'KID' smallint(6) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
  'DID' smallint(6) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
 PRIMARY KEY ('UID') USING BTREE,
 INDEX 'KID'('KID') USING BTREE,
 INDEX 'DID'('DID') USING BTREE,
 CONSTRAINT 'employee info ibfk 1' FOREIGN KEY ('KID') REFERENCES
'kind info' ('KID') ON DELETE RESTRICT ON UPDATE RESTRICT,
 CONSTRAINT 'employee info ibfk 2' FOREIGN KEY ('DID') REFERENCES
'department info' ('DID') ON DELETE RESTRICT ON UPDATE RESTRICT
) ENGINE = InnoDB CHARACTER SET = utf8 COLLATE = utf8 general ci
ROW FORMAT = DYNAMIC;
 . _____
-- Table structure for kind info
__ _____
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS 'kind info';
CREATE TABLE 'kind info'
  'KID' smallint(6) NOT NULL,
  'KName' char(30) CHARACTER SET utf8 COLLATE utf8 general ci NULL
DEFAULT NULL,
  'Level' smallint(6) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
  'Base salary' int(11) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
 PRIMARY KEY ('KID') USING BTREE
) ENGINE = InnoDB CHARACTER SET = utf8 COLLATE = utf8 general ci
ROW FORMAT = DYNAMIC;
-- Table structure for log info
```

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS 'log info';
CREATE TABLE 'log info'
  'UID' char(10) CHARACTER SET utf8 COLLATE utf8 general ci NOT NULL,
  'Password' char(30) CHARACTER SET utf8 COLLATE utf8 general ci NULL
DEFAULT NULL,
  'Authority' smallint(6) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
 PRIMARY KEY ('UID') USING BTREE,
 CONSTRAINT 'log_info_ibfk_1' FOREIGN KEY ('UID') REFERENCES
'employee info' ('UID') ON DELETE RESTRICT ON UPDATE RESTRICT
) ENGINE = InnoDB CHARACTER SET = utf8 COLLATE = utf8 general ci
ROW FORMAT = DYNAMIC;
-- Table structure for salary info
-- -----
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS 'salary info';
CREATE TABLE 'salary info'
  'UID' char(10) CHARACTER SET utf8 COLLATE utf8 general ci NOT NULL,
  'Month' date NOT NULL,
  'Base salary' int(11) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
  'attendance times' smallint(6) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
  'attendance rate' float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
  'Bonus' int(11) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
  'Total salary' int(11) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
 PRIMARY KEY ('UID', 'Month') USING BTREE,
 CONSTRAINT 'salary info ibfk 1' FOREIGN KEY ('UID') REFERENCES
'employee info' ('UID') ON DELETE RESTRICT ON UPDATE RESTRICT
) ENGINE = InnoDB CHARACTER SET = utf8 COLLATE = utf8 general ci
ROW FORMAT = DYNAMIC;
-- View structure for view get employee info
-- -----
DROP VIEW IF EXISTS 'view get employee info';
```

```
CREATE ALGORITHM = UNDEFINED SOL SECURITY DEFINER VIEW
'view get employee info' AS select 'employee info'.'UID' AS
'UID', 'employee info'. 'UName' AS 'UName', 'employee info'. 'Age' AS
'Age', 'employee info'. 'Sex' AS 'Sex', 'department info'. 'DName' AS
'DName', 'kind info'. 'KName' AS 'KName', 'kind info'. 'Level' AS
'Level', 'kind info'. 'Base salary' AS 'Base salary', 'kind info'. 'KID' AS
'KID', 'department info'. 'DID' AS 'DID' from (('employee info' join
'department info') join 'kind info') where (('employee info'.'KID' =
'kind info'.'KID') and ('employee info'.'DID' = 'department info'.'DID'));
-- View structure for view get salary report
DROP VIEW IF EXISTS 'view get salary report';
CREATE ALGORITHM = UNDEFINED SQL SECURITY DEFINER VIEW
'view get salary report' AS select 'employee info'. 'UID' AS
'UID', 'employee info'. 'UName' AS 'UName', 'department info'. 'DName' AS
'DName', 'get salary year' ('employee info'. 'UID', '2020') AS
'Salary', 'get year end awards employee' ('employee info'. 'UID', '2020') AS
'Award' from ('employee info' join 'department info') where
('employee info'.'DID' = 'department info'.'DID');
-- Procedure structure for attendance update
DROP PROCEDURE IF EXISTS 'attendance update';
delimiter;;
CREATE PROCEDURE 'attendance update' (UID CHAR (10), ADate date, ATime
time, STime time, type INT)
BEGIN
    DECLARE
       flag INT;
    SELECT
        count(*) INTO flag
    FROM
```

```
attendance info
   WHERE
       attendance_info.UID = UID
       AND attendance info.ADate = ADate;
   IF
       type = 0
       AND flag = 0 THEN
           INSERT INTO attendance_info
       VALUES
           (UID, ADate, ATime, NULL);
       ELSEIF type = 1
       AND flag = 1 \text{ THEN}
           UPDATE attendance info
           SET attendance info.STime = STime
           WHERE
               attendance info.UID = UID
               AND attendance info.ADate = ADate;
       END IF;
END
delimiter;
-- Procedure structure for calculate_salary_per_month
DROP PROCEDURE IF EXISTS 'calculate salary per month';
delimiter;;
CREATE PROCEDURE 'calculate_salary_per_month' (UID CHAR (10),
whichmonth date)
BEGIN
   DECLARE
       Base_salary INT;
   DECLARE
```

```
Bonus INT;
   DECLARE
       Total_salary INT;
   DECLARE
       attendance times INT;
   DECLARE
       attendance rate FLOAT;
   SET Base salary = get base salary (UID);
   SET Bonus = get bonus month (UID, whichmonth);
   SELECT
       COUNT(*) INTO attendance times
   FROM
       attendance info
   WHERE
       attendance info.UID = UID AND DATE FORMAT( attendance info.ADate,
'%Y-%m') = DATE FORMAT( whichmonth, '%Y-%m')
       AND TIMESTAMPDIFF( HOUR, attendance info.ATime,
attendance info.STime) >= 8;
   SET attendance rate = attendance times / 22;
   SET Total salary = Bonus + Base salary * attendance rate;
   DELETE
   FROM
       salary info
   WHERE
       salary info.UID = UID
       AND DATE FORMAT( salary info. 'Month', '%Y-%m') =
DATE FORMAT( whichmonth, '%Y-%m');
   INSERT INTO salary info
   VALUES
   (UID, CONCAT(DATE FORMAT(whichmonth, '%Y-%m'), '-01'), Base salary,
attendance times, attendance rate, Bonus, Total salary);
```

```
END
;;
delimiter;
__ ____
-- Function structure for get base salary
DROP FUNCTION IF EXISTS 'get_base_salary';
delimiter;;
CREATE FUNCTION 'get base salary' (UID CHAR ( 10 ))
 RETURNS int(11)
BEGIN
   DECLARE
       ret INT;
   SELECT
       Base_salary
   FROM
       employee info,
       kind info
   WHERE
       employee info.UID = UID
       AND employee info.KID = kind info.KID INTO ret;
RETURN ret;
END
;;
delimiter;
-- Function structure for get bonus month
DROP FUNCTION IF EXISTS 'get_bonus_month';
delimiter;;
CREATE FUNCTION 'get bonus month' (UID CHAR (10), whichmonth date)
 RETURNS int(11)
BEGIN
```

```
DECLARE
       total bonus INT;
   SELECT
       SUM(Bonus)
   FROM
       bonus info
   WHERE
       bonus info.UID = UID
       AND DATE FORMAT( whichmonth, '%Y-%m') =
DATE FORMAT( bonus info.BDate, '%Y-%m') INTO total bonus;
   RETURN total_bonus;
END
delimiter;
-- Function structure for get salary year
DROP FUNCTION IF EXISTS 'get salary year';
delimiter;;
CREATE FUNCTION 'get_salary_year'(UID CHAR (10),
   whichyear CHAR (10))
 RETURNS int(11)
BEGIN
   DECLARE
       total INT;
   SELECT
       SUM( salary info. Total salary )
   FROM
       salary_info
   WHERE
       salary info.UID = UID
       AND DATE FORMAT( salary info.MONTH, '%Y' ) = whichyear INTO
total;
```

```
RETURN total;
END
;;
delimiter;
-- Function structure for get_year_end_awards_employee
DROP FUNCTION IF EXISTS 'get_year_end_awards_employee';
delimiter;;
CREATE FUNCTION 'get_year_end_awards_employee' (UID CHAR (10),
    whichyear CHAR (10))
 RETURNS int(11)
BEGIN
       DECLARE
           ret INT;
       SET ret = get salary year(UID, which year) / 12;
       RETURN ret;
   END
;;
delimiter;
-- Function structure for plus
DROP FUNCTION IF EXISTS 'plus';
delimiter;;
CREATE FUNCTION 'plus' (arg1 INT, arg2 INT)
 RETURNS int(11)
BEGIN
   DECLARE
       total INT;
    SET total = arg1 + arg2;
```

```
RETURN total;
END
;;
delimiter;
-- Triggers structure for table attendance info
DROP TRIGGER IF EXISTS 'get_salary_permonth_when_update_attendance';
delimiter;;
CREATE TRIGGER 'get_salary_permonth_when_update_attendance' AFTER
UPDATE ON 'attendance info' FOR EACH ROW BEGIN
   IF
       ! isnull( NEW.STime ) THEN
           CALL calculate salary per month ( NEW.UID, NEW.ADate );
   END IF;
END
;;
delimiter;
  _____
-- Triggers structure for table bonus info
DROP TRIGGER IF EXISTS 'calculate_salary_per_month_when_insert_bonus';
delimiter;;
CREATE TRIGGER 'calculate salary per month when insert bonus' AFTER
INSERT ON 'bonus info' FOR EACH ROW BEGIN
       CALL calculate salary per month ( NEW.UID, NEW.BDate );
END
delimiter;
```

```
-- Triggers structure for table bonus info
DROP TRIGGER IF EXISTS 'calculate_salary_per_month_when_update_bonus';
delimiter;;
CREATE TRIGGER 'calculate salary per month when update bonus' AFTER
UPDATE ON 'bonus info' FOR EACH ROW BEGIN
       CALL calculate salary per month (OLD.UID, OLD.BDate);
   IF
       OLD.BDate != NEW.BDate THEN
           CALL calculate salary per month ( NEW.UID, OLD.BDate );
   END IF;
END
delimiter;
-- Triggers structure for table bonus info
DROP TRIGGER IF EXISTS 'calculate salary per month when delete bonus';
delimiter;;
CREATE TRIGGER 'calculate salary per month when delete bonus' AFTER
DELETE ON 'bonus info' FOR EACH ROW BEGIN
       CALL calculate salary per month (OLD.UID, OLD.BDate);
END
delimiter;
-- Triggers structure for table employee info
DROP TRIGGER IF EXISTS 'add new log';
delimiter;;
CREATE TRIGGER 'add new log' AFTER INSERT ON 'employee info' FOR
```

```
EACH ROW BEGIN
       INSERT INTO log info
   VALUES
   (new.UID, new.UID, 1);
END
;;
delimiter;
-- Triggers structure for table employee info
DROP TRIGGER IF EXISTS 'department people num plus';
delimiter;;
CREATE TRIGGER 'department people num plus' AFTER INSERT ON
'employee info' FOR EACH ROW BEGIN
       UPDATE department info
       SET Dnum = IFNULL( Dnum, 0 )+ 1
   WHERE
   DID = new.DID;
END
;;
delimiter;
-- Triggers structure for table employee info
DROP TRIGGER IF EXISTS 'department people num update';
delimiter;;
CREATE TRIGGER 'department_people_num_update' AFTER UPDATE ON
'employee info' FOR EACH ROW BEGIN
   IF
       (old.DID!=new.DID) THEN
           UPDATE department info
           SET Dnum = Dnum + 1
       WHERE
```

```
DID = new.DID;
       UPDATE department info
       SET Dnum = Dnum - 1
       WHERE
           DID = old.DID;
   END IF;
END
delimiter;
-- Triggers structure for table employee info
DROP TRIGGER IF EXISTS 'del old log';
delimiter;;
CREATE TRIGGER 'del old log' BEFORE DELETE ON 'employee info' FOR
EACH ROW BEGIN
   DELETE FROM log info where log info.UID=OLD.UID;
END
;;
delimiter;
-- -----
-- Triggers structure for table employee info
DROP TRIGGER IF EXISTS 'department people num minus';
delimiter;;
CREATE TRIGGER 'department_people_num_minus' AFTER DELETE ON
'employee_info' FOR EACH ROW BEGIN
       UPDATE department info
       SET Dnum = Dnum - 1
   WHERE
   DID = old.DID;
END
```

```
;;
delimiter;
SET FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS = 1;
```

```
附录 3 后台路由处理主程序 run.py
# from method.db utils import *
import method.db utils
from flask import Flask, redirect, url for, request, render template, jsonify, session
from method.json utils import tupletojson
import datetime
app = Flask( name )
app.secret key = '168017'
db = method.db utils.DataBaseHandle('127.0.0.1', 'root', '3323150', 'test', 3306)
@app.route("/")
def login():
    return render template('login.html')
# @app.route("/login/post", methods=("GET", "POST"))
@app.route("/login", methods=("GET","POST"))
def login post():
    if request.method=="GET":
         return render template('login.html')
    if request.method=="POST":
         uid = request.form.get('uid')
         password = request.form.get('password')
         data = db.query('select * from log info where UID = %s', uid, one=True)
         if (data[1] == password):
              authority = data[2]
              session['uid'] = uid
              session['password'] = password
              session['authority'] = authority
              session.permanent = True
              if(authority == 0):
                   return render template('index.html')
              else:
```

```
return render_template('login.html')
@app.route("/logout", methods=["get"])
def logout():
    session.clear()
    return {'res':'sucess'}
@app.context processor
def my context processor():
    user = session.get('uid')
    if user:
         return {'login user': user}
    return {}
@app.route("/index")
def index():
    if session:
         if session['authority'] == 0:
               return render template('index.html')
         else:
               return render template('index-user.html')
    else:
         return render template('login.html')
@app.route("/index/get/employee info", methods=["GET"])
def get employee info():
    sql = "'SELECT * from view_get employee info"
    sql_user = "'SELECT * from view_get_employee_info where UID = %s"'
    if(session['authority'] == 1):
          data = db.query(sql user,session['uid'])
    else:
```

return render template('index-user.html')

```
data = db.query(sql)
    dict = ('UID', 'UName', 'Age', 'Sex', 'DName', 'KName', 'Level',
'Base salary','KID','DID')
    res = tupletojson(data, dict)
    return jsonify(res)
@app.route("/index/get/department info", methods=["GET"])
def get department info():
    sql = "select * from department info"
    data = db.query(sql)
    dict = ('DID', 'DName', 'DRef', 'DNum')
    res = tupletojson(data, dict)
    return jsonify(res)
@app.route("/index/get/kind info", methods=["GET"])
def get kind info():
    sql = "select * from kind info"
    data = db.query(sql)
    dict = ('KID', 'KName', 'Level', 'Base salary')
    res = tupletojson(data, dict)
    return jsonify(res)
@app.route("/index/get/bonus info", methods=["GET"])
def get bonus info():
    db = method.db utils.DataBaseHandle('127.0.0.1', 'root', '3323150', 'test', 3306)
    sql = "select UID, DATE FORMAT(BDate, '%Y-%m-%d') as BDate,
BType,BDays,Bonus from bonus info"
    sql user = "select UID, DATE FORMAT(BDate, '%%Y-%%m-%%d') as BDate,
BType,BDays,Bonus from bonus info where UID = %s'"
    if(session['authority'] == 1):
         data = db.query(sql user,session['uid'])
    else:
```

```
data = db.query(sql)
    dict = ('UID', 'BDate', 'BType', 'BDays', 'Bonus')
    res = tupletojson(data, dict)
    return jsonify(res)
@app.route("/index/get/attendance info", methods=["GET"])
def get attendance info():
    sql = "select UID, DATE FORMAT(ADate, '%Y-%m-%d') as
ADate ,TIME FORMAT(ATime, '%T') as ATime, TIME FORMAT(STime, '%T') as
STime from attendance info"
    sql user = "select UID, DATE FORMAT(ADate, '%%Y-%%m-%%d') as
ADate ,TIME FORMAT(ATime,'%%T') as ATime,TIME FORMAT(STime,'%%T')
as STime from attendance info where UID = %s'"
    if(session['authority'] == 1):
         data = db.query(sql user,session['uid'])
    else:
         data = db.query(sql)
    dict = ('UID', 'ADate', 'ATime', 'STime')
    res = tupletojson(data, dict)
    return jsonify(res)
(@app.route("/index/get/salary info", methods=["GET"])
def get salary info():
    sql = "select UID, DATE FORMAT('Month', '%Y-%m')'Month',
Base salary, attendance times, attendance rate, Bonus, Total salary from salary info"
    sql user = "select UID, DATE FORMAT('Month', '%%Y-%%m')'Month',
Base salary, attendance times, attendance rate, Bonus, Total salary from salary info
where UID = %s'''
    if(session['authority'] == 1):
         data = db.query(sql user,session['uid'])
    else:
         data = db.query(sql)
    dict = ('UID', 'Month', 'Base salary', 'attendance times', 'attendance rate', 'Bonus',
```

```
'Total salary')
    res = tupletojson(data, dict)
    return jsonify(res)
@app.route("/index/get/log info", methods=["GET"])
def get log info():
    sql = "select * from log info"
    data = db.query(sql)
    dict = ('UID', 'Password', 'Authority')
    res = tupletojson(data, dict)
    return jsonify(res)
(@app.route("/index/get/salary report", methods=["GET"])
def get salary report():
    sql = ""SELECT
    UID, UName, DName, Salary, Award, Salary + Award as Total FROM
view get salary report;"
    data = db.query(sql)
    dict = ('UID', 'UName', 'DName', 'Salary', 'Award', 'Total')
    res = tupletojson(data, dict)
    return jsonify(res)
(@app.route("/index/add/employee info", methods=["POST"])
def employee info add():
    UID = request.get json()['UID']
    UName = request.get json()['UName']
    Age = int(request.get json()['Age'])
    KID = int(request.get json()['KID'])
    DID = int(request.get json()['DID'])
    Sex = int(request.get json()['Sex'])
    sql = "insert into employee_info values(%s,%s,%s,%s,%s,%s,%s)"
    dict = [UID,UName,Age,Sex,KID,DID]
    data = db.query(sql,dict)
    return jsonify(data)
```

```
@app.route("/index/update/employee info", methods=["POST"])
def employee info update():
    UID = request.get json()['UID']
    UName = request.get json()['UName']
    Age = int(request.get json()['Age'])
    KID = int(request.get json()['KID'])
    DID = int(request.get json()['DID'])
    Sex = int(request.get json()['Sex'])
    sql = "update employee info set UName= \%s, Age= \%s, Sex= \%s, KID = \%s,
DID = \%s where UID = \%s'''
    dict = [UName,Age,Sex,KID,DID,UID]
    data = db.query(sql,dict)
    return jsonify(data)
@app.route("/index/delete/employee info", methods=["POST"])
def employee info delete():
    UID = request.get ison()['UID']
    sql = "'delete from employee info where UID = %s"
    data = db.query(sql,UID)
    return jsonify(data)
(@app.route("/index/add/kind info", methods=["POST"])
def kind info add():
    KID = request.get json()['KID']
    KName = request.get json()['KName']
    Level = int(request.get json()['Level'])
    Base salary = int(request.get json()['Base salary'])
    sql = "insert into kind info values(%s,%s,%s,%s)"
    dict = [KID,KName,Level,Base salary]
    data = db.query(sql,dict)
    return jsonify(data)
@app.route("/index/update/kind info", methods=["POST"])
def kind info update():
```

```
KID = request.get ison()['KID']
    KName = request.get json()['KName']
    Level = int(request.get json()['Level'])
    Base salary = int(request.get json()['Base salary'])
    sql = "update kind info set KName = %s, Level = %s, Base salary = %s where
KID = %s'''
    dict = [KName,Level,Base salary,KID]
    data = db.query(sql,dict)
    return jsonify(data)
(@app.route("/index/delete/kind info", methods=["POST"])
def kind_info_delete():
    KID = request.get ison()['KID']
    sql = "'delete from kind info where KID = %s"
    data = db.query(sql,KID)
    return jsonify(data)
@app.route("/index/add/bonus info", methods=["POST"])
def bonus_info_add():
    UID = request.get ison()['UID']
    BDate = datetime.datetime.strptime( request.get json()['BDate'],'%Y-%m-%d')
    BType = request.get ison()['BType']
    BDays = int(request.get json()['BDays'])
    Bonus = int(request.get json()['Bonus'])
    sql = "insert into bonus info values(%s,%s,%s,%s,%s)"
    dict = [UID,BDate,BType,BDays,Bonus]
    data = db.query(sql,dict)
    return jsonify(data)
@app.route("/index/update/bonus info", methods=["POST"])
def bonus info update():
    UID = request.get ison()['UID']
    BDate = datetime.datetime.strptime(request.get json()['BDate'],'%Y-%m-%d')
```

```
BType = request.get json()['BType']
    BDays = int(request.get json()['BDays'])
    Bonus = int(request.get json()['Bonus'])
    sql = "update bonus info set BType = %s, Bdays = %s, Bonus = %s where UID
= %s and BDate = %s'''
    dict = [BType,BDays,Bonus,UID,BDate]
    data = db.query(sql,dict)
    return jsonify(data)
@app.route("/index/delete/bonus info", methods=["POST"])
def bonus info delete():
    UID = request.get ison()['UID']
    BDate = datetime.datetime.strptime(request.get json()['BDate'],'%Y-%m-%d')
    sql = "'delete from bonus_info where UID= %s and BDate = %s"
    data = db.query(sql,[UID,BDate])
    return jsonify(data)
@app.route("/index/add/department info", methods=["POST"])
def department info add():
    DID = request.get json()['DID']
    DName = request.get json()['DName']
    DRef = request.get ison()['DRef']
    sql = "insert into department info() values(%s,%s,%s,0)"
    dict = [DID,DName,DRef]
    data = db.query(sql,dict)
    return jsonify(data)
@app.route("/index/update/department info", methods=["POST"])
def department info update():
    DID = request.get ison()['DID']
    DName = request.get json()['DName']
    DRef = request.get ison()['DRef']
    sql = "update department info set DName = %s, DRef = %s where DID = %s"
    dict = [DName,DRef,DID]
```

```
data = db.query(sql,dict)
    return jsonify(data)
@app.route("/index/delete/department info", methods=["POST"])
def department info delete():
    DID = request.get json()['DID']
    sql = "'delete from department info where DID = %s"
    data = db.query(sql,DID)
    return jsonify(data)
@app.route("/index/update/log info", methods=["POST"])
def log info update():
    UID = request.get ison()['UID']
    Password = request.get ison()['Password']
    Authority = request.get json()['Authority']
    sql = "update log info set Password = %s, Authority = %s where UID = %s"
    dict = [Password, Authority, UID]
    data = db.query(sql,dict)
    return jsonify(data)
@app.route("/index/update/attendance info", methods=["POST"])
def attendance info update():
    UID = session['uid']
    type = request.get json()['type']
    ADate = request.get json()['ADate']
    ATime = request.get json()['ATime']
    STime = request.get json()['STime']
    sql = "call attendance update(%s,%s,%s,%s,%s,%s)"
    dict = [UID,ADate,ATime,STime,type]
    data = db.query(sql,dict)
    return jsonify(data)
if name == ' main ':
```

app.run(host='0.0.0.0')
# app.run()

## 附录 3 管理员前端控制 index.js var vue = new Vue({ el: "#main", vuetify: new Vuetify(), data: { display: { employee info: true, employee\_info\_add: false, bonus\_info: false, department\_info: false, kind info: false, log info: false, salary\_info: false, attendance\_info: false, salary\_report: false }, search: ", //employee employee\_headers: [ { text: 'UID', align: 'start', sortable: true, value: 'UID', }, { text: '姓名', value: 'UName' }, { text: '年龄', value: 'Age' }, { text: '性别', value: 'Sex' }, { text: '部门', value: 'DName' },

{ text: '工种', value: 'KName' },

{ text: '职阶', value: 'Level' }, { text: '工种编号', value: 'KID'

{ text: '基本薪资', value: 'Base salary' },

```
{ text: '部门编号', value: 'DID' }
],
employee_info: [],
//employee info add or update or delete
valid: false,
employee_info_add: {
     UID: null,
     UName: null,
     Age: null,
     KID: null,
     DID: null,
     Sex: null,
},
Sex_info: [0, 1],
//department info
department headers: [
     {
          text: 'DID',
          align: 'start',
          sortable: true,
          value: 'DID',
     },
     { text: '部门名', value: 'DName' },
     { text: '部门人数', value: 'DNum' },
     { text: '备注', value: 'DRef' },
],
department_info: [],
//department info add
department_info_add: {
     DID: null,
     DName: null,
```

```
DRef: null
},
//bonus info
bonus headers: [
     {
          text: 'UID',
          align: 'start',
          sortable: true,
          value: 'UID',
     },
     { text: '日期', value: 'BDate' },
     { text: '津贴类型', value: 'BType' },
     { text: '天数', value: 'BDays' },
     { text: '津贴数目', value: 'Bonus' },
],
bonus_info: [],
//bonus info add
bonus info add: {
     UID: null,
     BDate: null,
     Btype: null,
     BDays: null,
     Bonus: null,
},
//salary_info
salary_headers: [
     {
          text: 'UID',
          align: 'start',
          sortable: true,
          value: 'UID',
     },
```

```
{ text: '月份', value: 'Month' },
     { text: '基础薪资', value: 'Base salary' },
     { text: '出勤次数', value: 'attendance times' },
     { text: '出勤率', value: 'attendance_rate' },
     { text: '津贴', value: 'Bonus' },
     { text: '总薪资', value: 'Total salary' },
],
salary info: [],
//attendance_info,
attendance headers: [
     {
          text: 'UID',
          align: 'start',
          sortable: true,
          value: 'UID',
     },
     { text: '出勤日期', value: 'ADate' },
     { text: '签到时间', value: 'ATime' },
     { text: '签退时间', value: 'STime' },
],
attendance info: [],
//kind_info
kind headers: [
     {
          text: 'KID',
          align: 'start',
          sortable: true,
          value: 'KID',
     },
     { text: '工种', value: 'KName' },
     { text: '职级', value: 'Level' },
```

```
{ text: '基础薪资', value: 'Base salary' },
],
kind_info: [],
//kind info add
kind info add: {
     KID: null,
     KName: null,
     Level: null,
     Base_salary: null
},
//log_info
log_headers: [
     {
          text: 'UID',
          align: 'start',
          sortable: true,
          value: 'UID',
     },
     { text: 'Password', value: 'Password' },
     { text: 'Authority', value: 'Authority' },
],
log_info: [],
//kind_info_add
log_info_add: {
     UID: null,
     Password: null,
     Authoruty: null,
},
log_authority_items:[0,1],
```

```
//salary report
     salary_report_headers: [
          {
               text: 'UID',
               align: 'start',
               sortable: true,
               value: 'UID',
          },
          { text: '姓名', value: 'UName' },
          { text: '部门', value: 'DName' },
          { text: '年度薪资', value: 'Salary' },
          { text: '年终奖', value: 'Award' },
          { text: '合计', value: 'Total' }
     ],
     salary_report: [],
},
methods: {
     show: function (target) {
          for (each in this.display) {
               if (target === each)
                     this.display[each] = true;
               else
                     this.display[each] = false;
          }
     },
     logout:function(){
          axios.get('/logout')
          .then(function (res) {
               window.location.href="login"
          }).catch(function (error) {
```

```
alert(error);
     });
},
info refresh: function (tar) {
     var this = this;
     axios.get('/index/get/' + tar)
          .then(function (res) {
                _{this[tar] = [];}
                for (var i of res.data) {
                     _this[tar].push(i);
                }
          }).catch(function (error) {
                alert(error);
          });
},
get department: function () {
     this.show('department info');
     if (this.department_info.length === 0)
          this.info refresh('department info');
},
get kind: function () {
     this.show('kind_info');
     if (this.kind_info.length === 0)
          this.info refresh('kind info');
},
get_bonus: function () {
     this.show('bonus info');
     if (this.bonus info.length === 0)
          this.info refresh('bonus info');
},
```

```
get salary: function () {
     this.show('salary info');
     if (this.salary_info.length === 0)
          this.info refresh('salary info');
},
get attendance: function () {
     this.show('attendance info');
     if (this.attendance info.length === 0)
          this.info refresh('attendance info');
},
get log: function () {
     this.show('log info');
     if (this.log info.length === 0)
          this.info refresh('log info');
},
get salary report: function () {
     this.show('salary report');
     if (this.salary report.length === 0)
          this.info refresh('salary report');
},
employee info reset:function(){
     for (each in this.employee info add) {
          this.employee info add[each] = null;
     }
},
employee_info_submit: function () {
     var this = this;
     axios.post('/index/add/employee_info', _this.employee info add)
          .then(function (res) {
               for (each in this.employee info add) {
```

```
this.employee_info_add[each] = null;
               }
               console.log(res);
          }).catch(function (error) {
               alert(error);
          });
},
employee info update: function () {
     var this = this;
     axios.post('/index/update/employee info', this.employee info add)
          .then(function (res) {
               for (each in this.employee info add) {
                    this.employee info add[each] = null;
               }
               console.log(res);
          }).catch(function (error) {
               alert(error);
          });
},
employee info delete: function () {
     var _this = this;
     axios.post('/index/delete/employee info', this.employee info add)
          .then(function (res) {
               for (each in this.employee info add) {
                    _this.employee_info_add[each] = null;
               }
               console.log(res);
          }).catch(function (error) {
               alert(error);
          });
},
kind info submit: function () {
```

```
var this = this;
     axios.post('/index/add/kind info', this.kind info add)
          .then(function (res) {
               for (each in this.kind info add) {
                    this.kind info add[each] = null;
               }
               console.log(res);
          }).catch(function (error) {
               alert(error);
          });
},
kind info update: function () {
     var this = this;
     axios.post('/index/update/kind_info', _this.kind_info_add)
          .then(function (res) {
               for (each in this.kind info add) {
                    _this.kind_info_add[each] = null;
               }
               console.log(res);
          }).catch(function (error) {
               alert(error);
          });
},
kind info delete: function () {
     var this = this;
     axios.post('/index/delete/kind info', this.kind info add)
          .then(function (res) {
               for (each in _this.kind_info_add) {
                    _this.kind_info_add[each] = null;
               console.log(res);
          }).catch(function (error) {
               alert(error);
```

```
});
},
bonus info submit: function () {
     var _this = this;
     axios.post('/index/add/bonus info', this.bonus info add)
          .then(function (res) {
               for (each in this.bonus info add) {
                    _this.bonus_info_add[each] = null;
               }
               console.log(res);
          }).catch(function (error) {
               alert(error);
          });
},
bonus info update: function () {
     var this = this;
     axios.post('/index/update/bonus_info', _this.bonus_info_add)
          .then(function (res) {
               for (each in this.bonus info add) {
                    this.bonus info add[each] = null;
               }
               console.log(res);
          }).catch(function (error) {
               alert(error);
          });
},
bonus_info_delete: function () {
     var this = this;
     axios.post('/index/delete/bonus info', this.bonus info add)
          .then(function (res) {
               for (each in this.bonus info add) {
                    _this.bonus_info_add[each] = null;
```

```
}
                         console.log(res);
                    }).catch(function (error) {
                         alert(error);
                    });
         },
         department info submit: function () {
               var this = this;
               axios.post('/index/add/department info', this.department info add)
                    .then(function (res) {
                         for (each in _this.department_info_add) {
                              _this.department_info_add[each] = null;
                         }
                         console.log(res);
                    }).catch(function (error) {
                         alert(error);
                    });
         },
         department info update: function () {
               var _this = this;
              axios.post('/index/update/department info',
this.department info add)
                    .then(function (res) {
                         for (each in this.department info add) {
                              _this.department_info_add[each] = null;
                         }
                         console.log(res);
                    }).catch(function (error) {
                         alert(error);
                    });
         },
         department info delete: function () {
```

```
var this = this;
     axios.post('/index/delete/department info', this.department info add)
          .then(function (res) {
               for (each in this.department info add) {
                    this.department info add[each] = null;
               }
               console.log(res);
          }).catch(function (error) {
               alert(error);
          });
},
log info update: function () {
     var this = this;
     axios.post('/index/update/log_info', _this.log_info_add)
          .then(function (res) {
               for (each in this.log info add) {
                    this.log info add[each] = null;
               }
               console.log(res);
          }).catch(function (error) {
               alert(error);
          });
},
analysis:function(){
     var option = {
          tooltip: {
               trigger: 'item',
               formatter: '\{a\} < br/> \{b\}: \{c\} (\{d\}\%)'
          },
          title: {
               text: '部门薪资占比分析',
               left: 'center',
               top: 20,
```

```
textStyle: {
               color: '#293c55'
          }
     },
     series: [
          {
               name: '部门总薪资占比',
               type: 'pie',
               radius: ['50%', '70%'],
               avoidLabelOverlap: false,
               label: {
                    show: false,
                    position: 'center'
               },
               emphasis: {
                    label: {
                         show: true,
                         fontSize: '30',
                         fontWeight: 'bold'
                    }
               },
               labelLine: {
                    show: false
               },
               data: [
               ]
          }
     ]
};
this.get_salary_report();
var total = [];
for (each in this.salary_report){
```

```
if (total[this.salary report[each].DName]==undefined)
                         total[this.salary report[each].DName] =
this.salary_report[each].Total;
                    else
                         total[this.salary report[each].DName] +=
this.salary report[each].Total;
               }
               // console.log(total);
               for(each in total){
                    option.series[0].data.push({ value: total[each], name: each });
               }
               option.series[0].data.sort(function (a, b) { return a.value - b.value; });
               var myChart = echarts.init(document.getElementById("mycharts"));
               myChart.setOption(option, true);
          }
     },
     mounted: function () {
          var this = this;
          axios.get('/index/get/employee info')
               .then(function (res) {
                    for (var i of res.data) {
                          _this.employee_info.push(i);
                    }
               }).catch(function (error) {
                    alert(error);
               });
     }
});
```