设有如下关系模式: student(SNO, NAME, SEX, BIRTHDAY, CLASS) teacher(TNO,NAME,SEX,BIRTHDAY,PROF,DEPART) PROF 为职称,DEPART 为系别 course(CNO, CNAME, TNO) score(SNO,CNO,DEGREE) DEGREE 为成绩 写出实现以下各题功能的 SQL 语句: 查询至少有 2 名男生的班号; —— (雅) 查询不姓"王"的同学记录; —— (易) 查询每个学生的姓名和年龄; —— (雅) (1) (2) (3) 查询学生中最大和最小的 birthday 日期值;——(中) (4) (5) 查询学生表的全部记录并按班号和年龄从大到小的顺序; —— (中) 查询男教师及其所上的课程; —— (中) (6) (7) 查询最高分同学的学号,课程号和成绩;一

- 查询和"李军"同性别并同班的所有同学的姓名;——(中) (8)
- (9) 查询选修"数据库系统概论"课程的男同学的成绩表; —— (中)
- (10)
- (11)
- 查询所有未讲课的教师的姓名和所在系别; —— (雅)查询"计算机系"教师所教课程的成绩表; —— (雅)查询选修"3-105"课程的成绩高于"109"号同学成绩的所有同学的记录; —— (雅) (12)
- 查询最低分大于70,最高分小于90的学生的学号; ——(中) (13)
- 查询成绩在 60 到 80 之间的所有记录; —— (中) (14)
- 查询成绩比该课程平均成绩低的同学的成绩表;——(相关子查询)($\frac{\pi}{2}$)查询所有女教师和女同学的姓名、性别和生日;——(中) (15)
- (16)
- (17) 查询"计算机系"和"无线电系"不同职称的教师的姓名和职称;——(中)

解: (1) 查询至少有 2 名男生的班号;

SELECT CLASS FROM student WHERE SEX= '男'

GROUP BY CLASS HAVING COUNT(*)>=2;

(2)查询不姓"王"的同学记录;

SELECT * FROM student WHERE NAME NOT LIKE '王%';

(3)查询每个学生的姓名和年龄;

SELECT NAME, year(date())-year(birthday) as age FROM student;

(4)查询学生中最大和最小的 birthday 日期值:

SELECT MAX(BIRTHDAY), MIN(BIRTHDAY) FROM student;

(5)查询学生表的全部记录并按班号和年龄从大到小的顺序;

SELECT * FROM student ORDER BY CLASS DESC, BIRTHDAY ASC;

(6)查询男教师及其所上的课程;

SELECT x.name, y.cname FROM teacher x, course y WHERE x.tno=y.tno and x.sex='男';

(7)查询最高分同学的学号,课程号和成绩;

SELECT * FROM score WHERE degree=(SELECT max(degree) FROM score);

(8)查询和"李军"同性别并同班的所有同学的姓名;

SELECT name FROM student WHERE sex=(SELECT sex FROM student WHERE name='李军') and class=(SELECT class FROM student WHERE name='李军');

(9) 查询选修"数据库系统概论"课程的男同学的成绩表;

SELECT * FROM score WHERE sno IN(SELECT sno FROM student WHERE sex='男') and cno=(SELECT cno FROM course WHERE cname='数据库系统概论');

(10) 查询所有未讲课的教师的姓名和所在系别;

SELECT name, depart FROM teacher t WHERE NOT EXIST (SELECT * FROM course c WHERE c.tno=t.no);

(11) 查询"计算机系"教师所教课程的成绩表;

SELECT * FROM score s, teacher t, course c WHERE t.depart='计算机系' and t.tno=c.tno and

(12) 查询选修"3-105"课程的成绩高于"109"号同学成绩的所有同学的记录;

SELECT * FROM student s, score sc WHERE s.sno=sc.sno and cno='3-105' and degree>(SELECT degree FROM sc WHERE sno='109' and cno='3-105');

(13)查询最低分大于70,最高分小于90的学生的学号;

SELECT sno FROM score GROUP BY sno HAVING min(degree)>70 and max(degree)<90;

(14)查询成绩在60到80之间的所有记录;

SELECT * FROM score WHERE degree BETWEEN 60 AND 80;

(15)查询成绩比该课程平均成绩低的同学的成绩表;

SELECT * FROM score a WHERE degree < (SELECT avg(degree) FROM score b WHERE b.cno=a.cno):

(16)查询所有女教师和女同学的姓名、性别和生日;

SELECT name, sex, birthday FROM teacher WHERE sex= '女' UNION SELECT name, sex, birthday FROM student WHERE sex='女';

(17) 查询"计算机系"和"无线电系"不同职称的教师的姓名和职称;

SELECT name, prof FROM teacher WHERE depart='计算机系' OR depart='无线电系' order by prof;