Chapter 8 Exercise

例1



1. 断言实现

```
CREATE ASSERTION ASSE1 CHECK(

5 >= ALL(SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT (TYPE)

FROM EC

GROUP BY ENO, DATE));

CREATE ASSERTION ASSE2 CHECHK(

(NOT EXISTS (SELECT * FROM EC

GROUP BY ENO, DATE

HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT (TYPE) > 5)));
```

2. SQL3触发器

```
WHERE E.ENO = NEWTUPLE.ENO) OR

(-1000 > (SELECT BALANCE - NEWTUPLE.EXPEND FROM E

WHERE E.ENO=NEWTUPLE.ENO))

END

FROM EACH ROW;
```

例2

- 2. 用 SQL3 触发器完成如卜操作: 若发现某笔消费金额使支付卡余额透支超过 1000 元,则使此次消费无效。若此次消费有效,积分累加本次消费金额的 10%。↩
- 二、某图书借阅管理数据库有如下关系模式: ← BOOK (BNO, BNAME, AUTHOR, AMOUNT, CATEGORY, PUBLISHER) ← LIB_CARD (CNO, NAME, AGE, TEL, ADDR) ← BORROW (CNO, BNO, B_DATE, R_DATE, FINE) ←

书籍表(书号,书名,作者,总数,分类,出版社名)↔ 读者表(借书证号,姓名,年龄,电话,地址)↔ 借阅情况表(借书证号,书号,借书日期,还书日期,罚金)↔

1. 请用指定的方法定义下列约束: ↩

分别表示: ↩

- (1) 用表约束实现: 书籍表中书名、作者、出版社名三个属性构成的属性组的值不能相同。↩
- (2) 用断言实现: 借阅情况表中每本图书借出的数目不能大于该图书的总数。↩
- 2. 用 SQL3 触发器完成如下操作:若还书时,借阅的时间超过了规定的天数(20 天),那么根据超出的天数按照每天 0.5 元的标准计算罚金,并将罚金存入借阅情况表。↩

1. 表约束

UNIQUE(BNAME, AUTHOR, PUBLISHER) # 利用UNIQUE实现

2. 断言

```
CREATE ASSERTION MAX_AMOUNT CHECK(
NOT EXISTS (SELECT * FROM BOOK
WHERE AMOUNT < SELECT COUNT(*) FROM BORROW
WHERE BORROW.BNO = BOOK.BNO
AND R_DATE IS NULL)) # 注意要未还书
```

3. SQL3

```
CREATE TRIGGER TRIG1

AFTER UPDATE OF R_DATE ON BORROW

REFERENCING

OLD AS OLDTUPLE

NEW AS NEWTUPLE

WHEN (NEWTUPLE.R_DATE - NEWTUPLE.B_DATE > 20)

UPDATE BORROW

SET FINE = (NEWTUPLE.R_DATE-NEWTUPLE.B_DATE-20)*0.5

WHERE CNO = NEWTUPLE.CNO AND # 要加全

BNO = NEWTUPLE.BNO AND

B_DATE = NEWTUPLE.B_DATE

FOR EACH ROW;
```