1.创建student和score表

use stu;

CREATE TABLE student(

id INT(10) PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL UNIQUE,

uname VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,

sex VARCHAR(4),

birth YEAR,

department VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,

address VARCHAR(50)

) COMMENT '学生表';

CREATE TABLE score(

id INT(10) PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL UNIQUE,

stu\_id INT(10) NOT NULL,

c\_class VARCHAR(20),

grade INT(10)

) COMMENT '成绩单';

2.为student和score表增加记录

INSERT INTO student (id, uname, sex, birth, department, address)

VALUES

(901, '张老大', '男', 1985, '计算机系', '北京省海淀区'),

(902, '张老二', '男', 1986, '中文系', '北京市昌平区'),

(903, '张三', '女', 1990, '中文系', '湖南省永州市'),

(904, '李四', '男', 1990, '英语系', '辽宁省阜新市'),

(905, '王五', '女', 1991, '英语系', '福建省厦门市'),

(906, '王六', '男', 1988, '计算机系', '湖南省衡阳市');

use stu;

INSERT INTO score (id, stu\_id, c\_class, grade)

VALUES

(1, 901, '计算机', 98),

(2, 901, '英语', 80),

(3, 902, '计算机', 65),

(4, 902, '中文', 65),

(5, 903, '中文', 95),

(6, 904, '计算机', 70),

(7, 904, '英语', 92),

(8, 905, '英语', 94),

(9, 906, '计算机', 90),

(10, 906, '英语', 85);

1. 查询student表的所有记录

use stu;

select \*from student;

4.查询student表的第2条到第4条记录

注意：第一条记录的索引为0，所以第2条到第4条记录索引区间为1到3。

SELECT \* FROM student LIMIT 1,3;

5.从student表查询所有学生的学号id、姓名name和院系department的信息

SELECT id, uname, department FROM student;

6.从student表中查询计算机系和英语系的学生信息

SELECT \* FROM student WHERE department IN ('计算机系', '英语系');

7.从student表中查询年龄18~22岁的学生信息

说明：2013-birth（2013减出生年份）表示计算每位学生在2013年时的年龄。

SELECT \* FROM student WHERE (2013 - birth) BETWEEN 18 AND 22;

8.从student表中查询每个院系有多少人

SELECT department, COUNT(\*) AS student\_count FROM student GROUP BY department;

9.从score表中查询每个科目的最高分

SELECT c\_class, MAX(grade) AS highest\_grade FROM score GROUP BY c\_class;

10.查询李四的考试科目c\_name和考试成绩grade

SELECT c\_class, grade FROM score

WHERE stu\_id = (SELECT id FROM student WHERE uname = '李四');

11.用连接的方式查询所有学生的信息和考试信息

SELECT student.id, student.uname, student.department, score.c\_class, score.grade

FROM student

JOIN score ON student.id = score.stu\_id;

12.计算每个学生的总成绩

SELECT stu\_id, SUM(grade) AS total\_score FROM score GROUP BY stu\_id;

13.计算每个考试科目的平均成绩

SELECT c\_class, AVG(grade) AS avg\_grade FROM score GROUP BY c\_class;

14.查询计算机成绩低于95的学生信息

SELECT student.\* FROM student

JOIN score ON student.id = score.stu\_id

WHERE score.c\_class = '计算机' AND score.grade < 95;

15.查询同时参加计算机和英语考试的学生的信息

SELECT student.\* FROM student

WHERE id IN (

SELECT stu\_id FROM score WHERE c\_class = '计算机'

INTERSECT

SELECT stu\_id FROM score WHERE c\_class = '英语'

);

16.将计算机考试成绩按从高到低进行排序

SELECT \* FROM score WHERE c\_class = '计算机' ORDER BY grade DESC;

17.从student表和score表中查询出学生的学号，然后合并查询结果

SELECT id FROM student

UNION

SELECT stu\_id FROM score;

18.查询姓张或者姓王的同学的姓名、院系和考试科目及成绩

SELECT student.uname, student.department, score.c\_class, score.grade

FROM student

JOIN score ON student.id = score.stu\_id

WHERE student.uname LIKE '张%' OR student.uname LIKE '王%';

19.查询都是湖南的学生的姓名、年龄、院系和考试科目及成绩

SELECT student.uname, (2013 - student.birth) AS age, student.department, score.c\_class, score.grade

FROM student

JOIN score ON student.id = score.stu\_id

WHERE student.address LIKE '湖南%';