第三章 综合练习

设有三个关系: S(sno,sname,sex,age) SC(sno,cno,grade) C(cno,cname,teacher)

- 1、查询 LIU 老师所授课程的课程号和课程名
- 2、查询年龄大于23岁的男学生的学号和姓名
- 3、查询学号为 S3 学生所学课程的课程名与任课教师名
- 4、查询至少选修 LIU 老师所授课程中一门课程的女学生姓名
- 5、查询 WANG 同学不学的课程的课程号
- 6、查询至少选修两门课的学生学号
- 7、统计每门课程的学生选修人数(超过 10 人的课程才统计)。要求显示课程号和人数,查询结果按人数降序排列,若人数相同,按课程号升序排列
- 8、求 LIU 老师所授课程的每门课程的平均成绩
- 9、检索姓名以 L 打头的所有学生的姓名和年龄
- 10、求年龄大于所有女同学年龄的男学生姓名和年龄
- 11、往关系 C 中插一个课程元组(' C8','VC++','BAO')
- 12、把选修 LIU 老师课程的女同学选课元组全部删去
- 13、把低于所有课程总平均成绩的男同学成绩提高 5% An Introduction to Database System



S(sno,sname,sex,age) SC(sno,cno,grade) C(cno,cname,teacher)

1、查询 LIU 老师所授课程的课程号和课程名

涉及到的表:

C(cno,cname,teacher)

Select cno, cname from C where teacher='LIU'



S(sno,sname,sex,age) SC(sno,cno,grade) C(cno,cname,teacher)

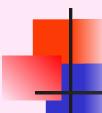
2、查询年龄大于23岁的男学生的学号和姓名

涉及到的表:

S(sno,sname,sex,age)

方法一:一般的查询

Select sno, sname from S where age>23 and sex='M'



S(sno,sname,sex,age) SC(sno,cno,grade) C(cno,cname,teacher)

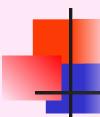
2、查询年龄大于23岁的男学生的学号和姓名

涉及到的表:

S(sno,sname,sex,age)

方法二: 用 IN 嵌套查询

Select sno, sname from S where age>23 and sno in (select sno from s where sex='男')



S(sno,sname,sex,age) SC(sno,cno,grade) C(cno,cname,teacher)

2、查询年龄大于23岁的男学生的学号和姓名

涉及到的表:

S(sno,sname,sex,age)

方法三:集合查询

Select sno,sname from S where age>23
Intersect
Select sno,sname from S where sex='男'

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S(sno,sname,sex,age) SC(sno,cno,grade) C(cno,cname,teacher)

3、查询学号为 S3 学生所学课程的课程名与任课教师名

涉及到的表:

SC(sno,cno,grade)

C(cno,cname,teacher)

方法一:连接查询

Select cname ,teacher from SC,C where SC.cno=C.cno and sno='S3'

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S(sno,sname,sex,age) SC(sno,cno,grade) C(cno,cname,teacher)

3、查询学号为 S3 学生所学课程的课程名与任课教师名

涉及到的表:

SC(sno,cno,grade)

C(cno,cname,teacher)

方法二: IN 嵌套查

Select chame, teacher from C where cno in

(select cno from SC

where sno='S3')

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S(sno,sname,sex,age) SC(sno,cno,grade) C(cno,cname,teacher)

4、查询至少选修 LIU 老师所授课程中一门课程的女学生姓名

涉及到全部的表: S, SC, C

方法一:连接查询

Select sname from S,SC,C where S.sno=SC.sno and SC.cno=C.cno and sex='F' and teacher='LIU'



S(sno,sname,sex,age) SC(sno,cno,grade) C(cno,cname,teacher)

4、查询至少选修 LIU 老师所授课程中一门课程的女学生姓名

涉及到全部的表: S, SC, C

方法二: IN 嵌套查询

Select sname from S
where sex='F' and sno in
(select sno from SC
where cno in
(select cno from C
where teacher='LIU'))
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S(sno,sname,sex,age) SC(sno,cno,grade) C(cno,cname,teacher)

5、查询 WANG 同学不学的课程的课程号

涉及到全部的表: S, SC, C

方法一: NOT EXISTS 嵌套查询

Select cno from C where not exists

(select * from S,SC where S.sno=SC.sno and SC.cno=C.cno and sname='WANG' on to Database System



S(sno,sname,sex,age) SC(sno,cno,grade) C(cno,cname,teacher)

5、查询 WANG 同学不学的课程的课程号

涉及到全部的表: S, SC, C

方法二:集合查询

Select cno from C

Except
Select distinct cno from S, SC
where S.sno=SC.sno
and sname='WANG'



S(sno,sname,sex,age) SC(sno,cno,grade) C(cno,cname,teacher)

6、查询至少选修两门课的学生学号

涉及到的表: SC

Select sno from SC group by sno having count(*)>=2



S(sno,sname,sex,age) SC(sno,cno,grade) C(cno,cname,teacher)

7、统计每门课程的学生选修人数(超过10人的课程才统计)。要求显示课程号和人数,查询结果按人数降序排列,若人数相同,按课程号升序排列

涉及到的表: SC

Select cno,count(sno) from SC group by cno having count(*)>10 order by 2 desc,1



S(sno,sname,sex,age) SC(sno,cno,grade) C(cno,cname,teacher)

8、求LIU老师所授课程的每门课程的平均成绩

涉及到的表: SC, C

Select C.cno,avg(grade)
from SC,C
where SC.cno=C.cno
and teacher='LIU'
group by C.cno



S(sno,sname,sex,age) SC(sno,cno,grade) C(cno,cname,teacher)

9、检索姓名以 L 打头的所有学生的姓名和年龄

涉及到的表: S

Select sname,age from S where sname like 'L%'



S(sno,sname,sex,age) SC(sno,cno,grade) C(cno,cname,teacher)

10、求年龄大于所有女同学年龄的男学生姓名和年龄

涉及到的表: S

方法一: >all
Select sname,age
from S
where sex='M'
and age>all (select age
from S

where sex= Protroduction to Database System



S(sno,sname,sex,age) SC(sno,cno,grade) C(cno,cname,teacher)

10、求年龄大于所有女同学年龄的男学生姓名和年龄

涉及到的表: S

方法二:

Selet sname, age

from S

where sex='M'

and age> (select max(age)

from S

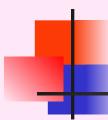
where sex='F'ntroduction to Database System



S(sno,sname,sex,age) SC(sno,cno,grade) C(cno,cname,teacher)

11、往关系 C 中插一个课程元组(' C8', 'VC++', 'BAO')

Insert into C values('C8','VC++','BAO')



S(sno,sname,sex,age) SC(sno,cno,grade) C(cno,cname,teacher)

12、把选修 LIU 老师课程的女同学选课元组全部删去

```
Delete from SC
where sno in
          (select sno
          from S
          where sex='F')
and cno in
         (select cno
         from C
         where teacher='LIU')
                                   An Introduction to Database System
```



S(sno,sname,sex,age) SC(sno,cno,grade) C(cno,cname,teacher)

13、把低于所有课程总平均成绩的男同学成绩提高5%

用 SQL 完成以下操作:

- (1) 列出 student 表中所有记录的 name, sex 和 class 列;
- (2) 显示教师所在的单位(即不重复的 depart 列);
- (3)显示 score 表中成绩在 60 到 80 分之间的所有记录;
- (4)显示 student 中"950311"班或性别为"女"的同学记录:
 - (5)以 class 降序在屏幕上显示 student 表的所有记录;
 - (6)显示"95031"班的学生人数;
 - (7) 显示所有学生的 name, cno 和 degree 列;
 - (8) 显示所有学生的 name, cname 和 degree 列;
 - (9) 列出所有未讲课的教师的 name 和 depart;
 - (10) 删除 student 中学号为"999"的学生记录;

An Introduction to Database System (11)将 student 中学号为"990"的学生的班号改为"95031"

- (1) select name, sex, class from student;
- (2) select distinct depart from teacher;
- (3) select * from score where degree between 60 and 80;
- (4) select * from student where class='95031' or sex=' 女';
- (5) select * from student order by class desc;
- (6) select count(*) as 学生人数 from student where class='95031'
- (7) select name,cno,degree from student,course,score where student.no=score.no
- (8) select name, cname, degree from student, course, score where student.no=score.no and score.cno=course.cno



```
(9) select name,depart
from teacher
where no not in
( select distinct tno
from course)
(10) delete from student where no='999'
(11)update student set class='95031' where no='990'
```