

数据库第13周作业

19336035 陈梓乐

1. 学习游标的使用（cursor，参考《Introduction to PL/SQL》一书第 6 章），利用游标实现“查询公司中工资最高的三位员工”

```
set serveroutput on;

declare
    cursor most_sal is
        select ename, sal from emp
        order by sal desc;
    sal emp.sal%type;
    ename emp.ename%type;
    i integer;
begin
    open most_sal;
    for i in 1..3 loop
        fetch most_sal into ename, sal;
        dbms_output.put_line(ename||' '||sal);
    end loop;
    close most_sal;
end;
/
```

TERMINAL PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE

```
SQL = @"src\13-1 most-sal.sql"
KING 5500
BLAKE 3230
FORD 3210
```

PL/SQL 过程已成功完成。

```
SQL = █
```

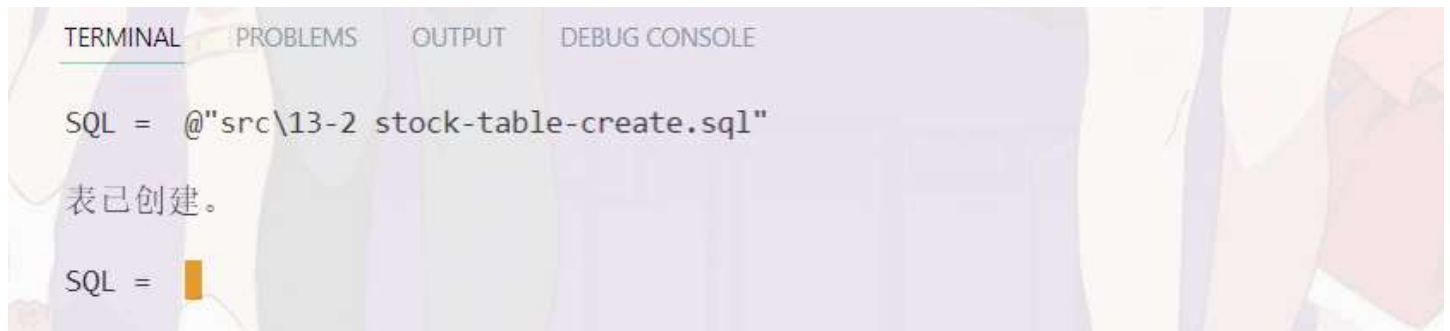
2. 把“课程资源”中的“上证指数历史数据”导入到 Oracle，完成以下任务（尽量使用 1 条 SQL 语句完成）

- 参考课程幻灯片第 48 页，求出所有“黄金交叉”（日期）和“死亡交叉”
- 参考课程幻灯片第 51 页，找出所有“连升三天”“连跌三天”的日期

导入数据

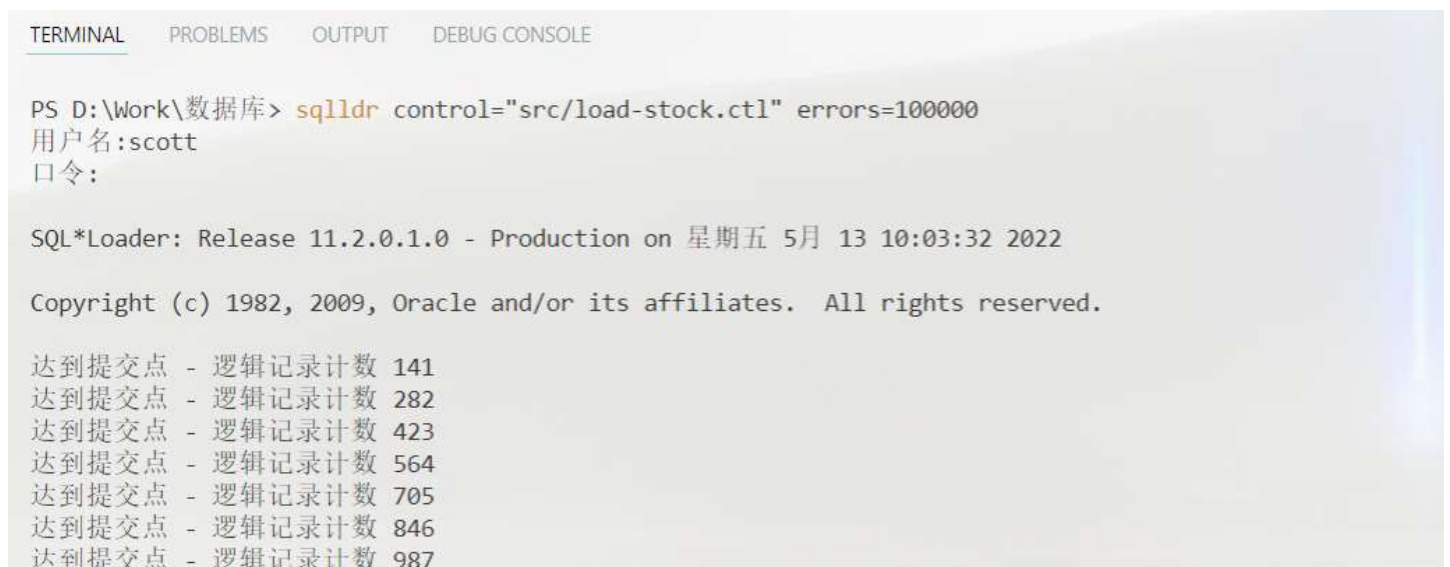
- 创建表格：

```
create table ss001 (  
    day      char(10),  
    open     number(12, 6),  
    high     number(12, 6),  
    low      number(12, 6),  
    close    number(12, 6),  
    adjclose number(12, 6),  
    volume   number(12, 6)  
);
```



- 导入数据

```
options(skip=1,rows=4096)  
load data  
infile "data/000001.SS.csv"  
truncate  
INTO table ss001  
fields terminated by ","  
(day,open,high,low,close,adjclose,volume)
```



- 展示导入效果

```
SQL = select * from ss001 where rownum <= 3;
```

DAY	OPEN	HIGH	LOW	CLOSE	ADJCLOSE	VOLUME
1998-01-19	1215.40796	1216.98706	1205.479	1213.12903	1213.12903	0
1998-01-20	1211.276	1215.56995	1195.38196	1203.71497	1203.71497	0
1998-01-21	1201.98804	1209.68897	1198.22803	1200.203	1200.203	0

```
SQL =
```

找出黄金交叉与死亡交叉日期

```
with analysis1 as (
  select
    day,
    close,
    avg(close) over (
      order by day
      rows between 10 preceding and 1 preceding
    ) MA10,
    avg(close) over (
      order by day
      rows between 30 preceding and 1 preceding
    ) MA30
  from ss001
), analysis2 as (
  select
    day, close, MA10, MA30,
    lag(MA10 - MA30) over(order by day) LAST_DAY,
    MA10 - MA30 TODAY
  from analysis1
), analysis3 as (
  select day,close,MA10,MA30, LAST_DAY, TODAY,
  case
    when LAST_DAY < 0 and TODAY > 0 then 'GOLDEN'
    when LAST_DAY > 0 and TODAY < 0 then 'DEAD'
    else null
  end OPERATE
  from analysis2
)
select * from analysis3
where OPERATE is not null;
```

TERMINAL PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE

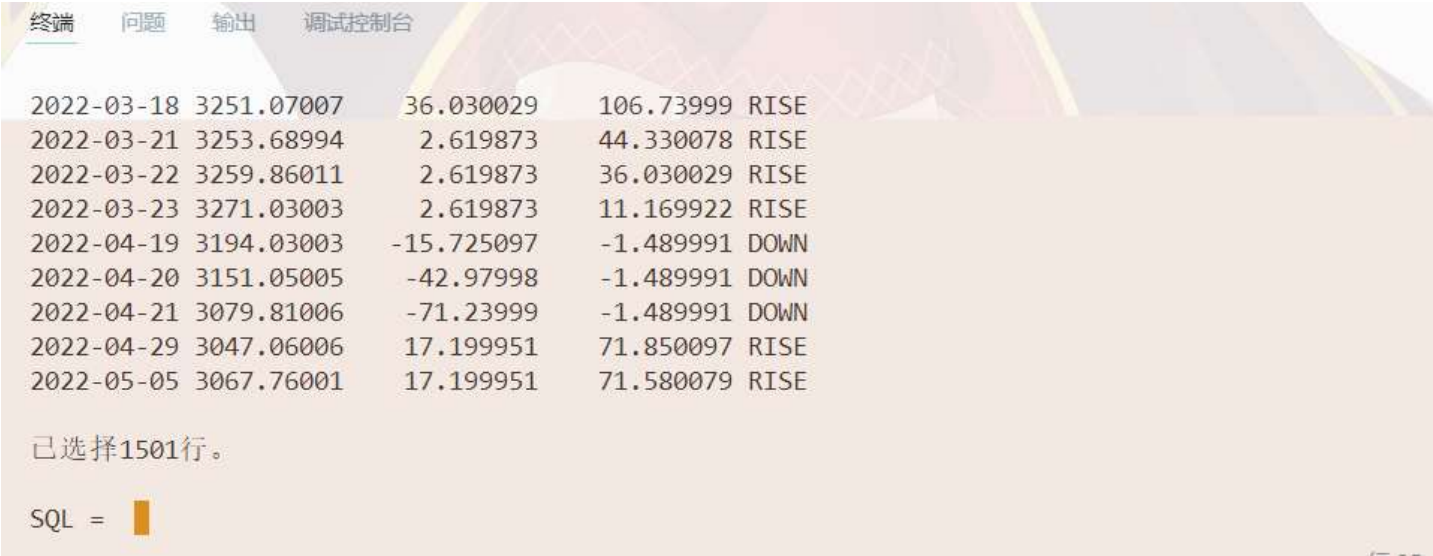
```
SQL = @"src\13-3 operate-day.sql"
```

DAY	CLOSE	MA10	MA30	LAST_DAY	TODAY	OPERATE
1997-07-23	1198.86096	1170.52511	1165.0783	-2.3753474	5.44681047	GOLDEN
1997-08-19	1132.90503	1167.0338	1169.12321	3.65689287	-2.0894044	DEAD
1997-09-02	1226.30298	1185.53949	1177.8423	-.6145753	7.6971882	GOLDEN
1997-09-24	1110.01196	1174.434	1187.39666	2.4487387	-12.962663	DEAD
1997-10-24	1178.30603	1155.12301	1150.11727	-2.8128988	5.00574143	GOLDEN
1997-11-25	1125.52795	1176.67462	1177.34654	5.5831828	-.67191977	DEAD
1997-12-23	1171.25403	1159.23129	1156.25827	-.55471597	2.9730144	GOLDEN
1998-03-02	1188.30603	1218.7869	1222.02347	1.11580007	-3.2365641	DEAD
1998-04-01	1254.96497	1204.04449	1203.89567	-3.7187458	.148824167	GOLDEN
1998-06-18	1370.68506	1375.05299	1377.07303	5.10343013	-2.0200358	DEAD
1998-09-16	1252.13794	1188.5679	1181.49594	-3.7391724	7.07196047	GOLDEN
1998-10-28	1225.92896	1229.02168	1229.20116	2.50795083	-.17948403	DEAD
1998-11-10	1286.55896	1236.91079	1233.06153	-.8342367	3.8492635	GOLDEN
1998-12-07	1209.54102	1248.48961	1254.04487	.121439533	-5.5552613	DEAD

共210行，其中有105行是黄金交叉点。

找出连续涨跌三天的日子

```
with t1 as (
    select day, close,
           close - lag(close) over (order by day) gradient
    from ss001
), t2 as (
    select day, close,
           min(gradient) over (
               order by day
               rows between 2 preceding and current row
           ) min_gradient,
           max(gradient) over (
               order by day
               rows between 2 preceding and current row
           ) max_gradient
    from t1
)
select
    day, close, min_gradient, max_gradient,
    case
        when min_gradient > 0 then 'RISE'
        when max_gradient < 0 then 'DOWN'
        else null
    end status
from t2
where min_gradient * max_gradient > 0 and day >= '1997-07-05';
```



共1501行，其中连续涨3天的日子有864天。

3. 参考课程幻灯片第 68 页。

- 先随机生成模拟数据，包含手机号，时间戳（只需要考虑在同天内即可），基站 id，每一行数据表示手机定期与最接近的基站联系了一次
- 假设某个特定号码沿着时间轴联系了 A 站，接着再联系 B 站（也可能是再次联系 A），那么他在 A 的停留时间就是前后两个时间戳之差。求每个号码当天连接时间最长的三个基站

建立表格

```
create table phone (  
    time number(16),  
    num number(11),  
    station number(5)  
);
```

导入数据

设有5个手机号，共10个基站，产生300条连接记录，导入代码如下：

```
import cx_Oracle, random  
con = cx_Oracle.connect('scott/tiger@127.0.0.1/orcl')  
  
# 手机号表  
phone_number = [  
    int(1e10) + random.randint(0, 1e10)  
    for i in range(5)  
]  
  
# 基站表  
station = [  
    random.randint(0, 1e5)  
    for i in range(10)  
]  
  
to_insert = [(  
    random.randint(1652371200, 1652457600),  
    random.choice(phone_number),  
    random.choice(station))  
    for i in range(300)  
]  
  
with open('data.csv', 'w') as f:  
    for i in to_insert:  
        f.write(','.join(map(str, i)))  
        f.write('\n')  
  
cur = con.cursor()  
cur.bindarraysize = 10000  
cur.setinputsizes(int, int, int)  
cur.executemany("insert into phone values (:1, :2, :3)", to_insert)  
con.commit()
```

TERMINALPROBLEMSOUTPUTDEBUG CONSOLE

SQL = select time, to_char(num) num, station from phone where rownum <= 10;

TIME	NUM	STATION
1652448827	10862002774	66174
1652410986	18514616822	84692
1652453415	13598454967	42132
1652417641	11555492095	34873
1652428383	19323372494	98140
1652385598	19349508947	21764
1652456125	17029305820	17923
1652445138	19355341925	52792
1652376248	10361697526	64776
1652416515	19450753514	11464

已选择10行。

SQL =

处理数据

```
with analysis1 as (  
    select  
        to_char(num) num, time, station,  
        lag(station) over (  
            partition by num  
            order by time  
        ) lagstation,  
        time - lag(time) over (  
            partition by num  
            order by time  
        ) t  
    from phone  
) , analysis2 as (  
    select * from analysis1  
    where t is not null  
)  
select num, lagstation station,  
       sum(t), grouping(lagstation)  
from analysis2  
group by rollup(num, lagstation);
```


NUM	STATION	SUM(T)	GROUPING(LAGSTATION)
10316766911	3289	5228	0
10316766911	13498	11887	0
10316766911	33641	13991	0
10316766911	39869	6094	0
10316766911	48710	5497	0
10316766911	53748	5908	0
10316766911	70898	5959	0
10316766911	71017	4908	0
10316766911	72695	8549	0
10316766911	81150	13558	0
10316766911		81579	1
12398915589	3289	11191	0
12398915589	13498	3962	0
12398915589	33641	1870	0
12398915589	39869	6923	0
12398915589	48710	4588	0
12398915589	53748	6765	0
12398915589	70898	8582	0
12398915589	71017	8650	0
12398915589	72695	19006	0
12398915589	81150	11046	0
12398915589		82583	1
13934559517	3289	12670	0
13934559517	13498	5394	0
13934559517	33641	15048	0
13934559517	39869	7116	0
13934559517	48710	6905	0
13934559517	53748	13269	0
13934559517	70898	9486	0
13934559517	71017	5066	0
13934559517	72695	7300	0
13934559517	81150	3759	0
13934559517		86013	1
14056632797	3289	9222	0

找出连接时间前三的基站

```

with analysis1 as (
    select
        to_char(num) num, time, station,
        lag(station) over (
            partition by num
            order by time
        ) lagstation,
        time - lag(time) over (
            partition by num
            order by time
        ) t
    from phone
), analysis2 as (
    select * from analysis1
    where t is not null
), analysis3 as (
    select num, lagstation station,
        sum(t) s, grouping(lagstation) g,
        rank() over (partition by num order by sum(t) desc) r
    from analysis2
    group by rollup(num, lagstation)
)
select num, station, s time from analysis3
where r <= 4 and r >= 2;

```

SQL = @"src\13-7 phone-connect-most.sql"

NUM	STATION	TIME
10316766911	33641	13991
10316766911	81150	13558
10316766911	13498	11887
12398915589	72695	19006
12398915589	3289	11191
12398915589	81150	11046
13934559517	33641	15048
13934559517	53748	13269
13934559517	3289	12670
14056632797	72695	13877
14056632797	71017	12642
14056632797	39869	12275
17159510523	3289	13597
17159510523	70898	12055
17159510523	81150	11567

已选择15行。