## 数据库第11周作业

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- 数据库第11周作业
  - 1. 安装 mysql
  - 。 2. 安装 postgresql
  - 3. 将 emp 、 dept 表导入 mysql
  - 4. 将 emp 、 dept 表导入 PGSQL
  - 5. 找出 Oracle 与 MySQL , PostgreSQL 的 SQL 实现语法不同之处,每个数据库各找 5 种差异

### **1. 安装** mysql

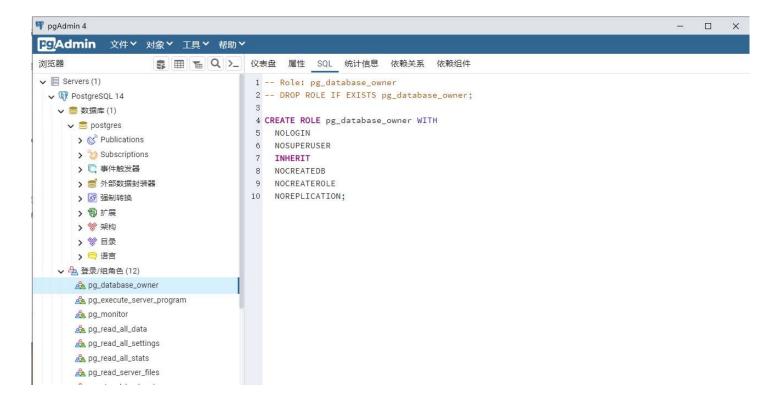
```
winget install oracle.mysql
```

```
PS D:\Work\数据库> winget install Oracle.mysql
已找到 MySQL [Oracle.MySQL] 版本 8.0.28
此应用程序由其所有者授权给你。
Microsoft 对第三方程序包概不负责,也不向第三方程序包授予任何许可证。
Downloading https://cdn.mysql.com/Downloads/MySQLInstaller/mysql-installer-community-8.0.28.0.msi
435 MB / 435 MB
已成功验证安装程序哈希
正在启动程序包安装...
已成功安装
PS D:\Work\数据库> []
```

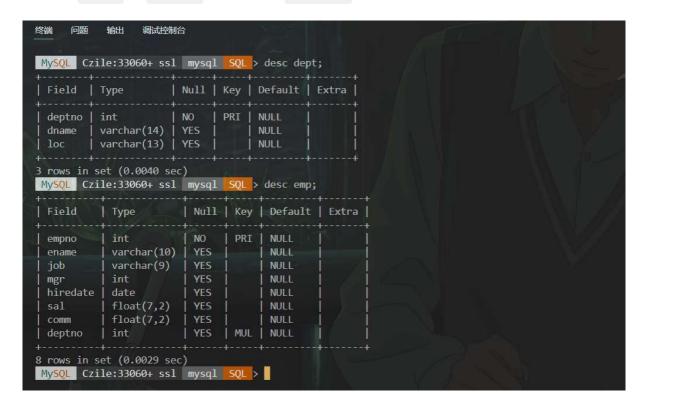
```
问题
            輸出
                  调试控制台
终端
PS D:\Work\数据库> mysqlsh
MySQL Shell 8.0.28
Copyright (c) 2016, 2022, Oracle and/or its affiliates.
Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its affiliates.
Other names may be trademarks of their respective owners.
Type '\help' or '\?' for help; '\quit' to exit.
MySQL JS > \connect Czile
Creating a session to 'Czile@Czile'
Fetching schema names for autocompletion... Press ^C to stop.
Your MySQL connection id is 10 (X protocol)
Server version: 8.0.28 MySQL Community Server - GPL
No default schema selected; type \use <schema> to set one.
MySQL Czile:33060+ ssl JS >
```

### 2. 安装 postgresql

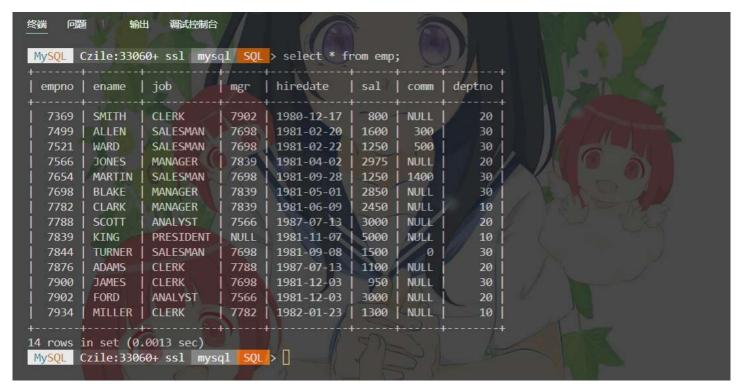
```
PS D:\Work\数据库> winget install postgresql.postgresql -l 'D:\program files\' 已找到 PostgreSQL 14 [PostgreSQL.PostgreSQL] 版本 14 此应用程序由其所有者授权给你。
Microsoft 对第三方程序包概不负责,也不向第三方程序包授予任何许可证。
Downloading https://get.enterprisedb.com/postgresql/postgresql-14.1-1-windows-x64.exe 284 MB / 284 MB
已成功验证安装程序哈希
正在启动程序包安装...
已成功安装
PS D:\Work\数据库> []
```



#### 3. 将 emp 、 dept 表导入 mysql



```
CREATE TABLE `dept`(
    `deptno` INT(2) NOT NULL,
    `dname` VARCHAR(14),
    `loc` VARCHAR(13),
    CONSTRAINT pk_dept PRIMARY KEY(deptno)
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8;
CREATE TABLE `emp` (
    `empno` int(4) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
    `ename` VARCHAR(10),
    `job` VARCHAR(9),
    `mgr` int(4),
    `hiredate` DATE,
    `sal` float(7,2),
    comm float(7,2),
    `deptno` int(2),
    CONSTRAINT fk_deptno FOREIGN KEY(deptno) REFERENCES dept(deptno)
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8;
INSERT INTO dept VALUES (10, 'ACCOUNTING', 'NEW YORK');
INSERT INTO dept VALUES (20, 'RESEARCH', 'DALLAS');
INSERT INTO dept VALUES (30, 'SALES', 'CHICAGO');
INSERT INTO dept VALUES (40, 'OPERATIONS', 'BOSTON');
INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (7369, 'SMITH', 'CLERK', 7902, '1980-12-17', 800, NULL, 20);
INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (7499, 'ALLEN', 'SALESMAN', 7698, '1981-02-20', 1600, 300, 30);
INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (7521, 'WARD', 'SALESMAN', 7698, '1981-02-22', 1250, 500, 30);
INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (7566, 'JONES', 'MANAGER', 7839, '1981-04-02', 2975, NULL, 20);
INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (7654, 'MARTIN', 'SALESMAN', 7698, '1981-09-28', 1250, 1400, 30);
INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (7698, 'BLAKE', 'MANAGER', 7839, '1981-05-01', 2850, NULL, 30);
INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (7782, 'CLARK', 'MANAGER', 7839, '1981-06-09', 2450, NULL, 10);
INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (7788, 'SCOTT', 'ANALYST', 7566, '1987-07-13', 3000, NULL, 20);
INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (7839, 'KING', 'PRESIDENT', NULL, '1981-11-07', 5000, NULL, 10);
INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (7844, 'TURNER', 'SALESMAN', 7698, '1981-09-08', 1500, 0, 30);
INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (7876, 'ADAMS', 'CLERK', 7788, '1987-07-13', 1100, NULL, 20);
INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (7900, 'JAMES', 'CLERK', 7698, '1981-12-03', 950, NULL, 30);
INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (7902, 'FORD', 'ANALYST', 7566, '1981-12-03', 3000, NULL, 20);
INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (7934, 'MILLER', 'CLERK', 7782, '1982-01-23', 1300, NULL, 10);
```



#### 4. 将 emp 、 dept 表导入 PGSQL

```
CREATE TABLE dept(
    deptno INT NOT NULL,
    dname VARCHAR(14),
    loc VARCHAR(13),
    CONSTRAINT pk_dept PRIMARY KEY(deptno)
);
CREATE TABLE emp (
    empno int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
    ename VARCHAR(10),
    job VARCHAR(9),
    mgr int,
    hiredate DATE,
    sal real,
    comm real,
    deptno int,
    CONSTRAINT fk_deptno FOREIGN KEY(deptno) REFERENCES dept(deptno)
);
INSERT INTO dept VALUES (10, 'ACCOUNTING', 'NEW YORK');
INSERT INTO dept VALUES (20, 'RESEARCH', 'DALLAS');
INSERT INTO dept VALUES (30, 'SALES', 'CHICAGO');
INSERT INTO dept VALUES (40, 'OPERATIONS', 'BOSTON');
INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (7369, 'SMITH', 'CLERK', 7902, '1980-12-17', 800, NULL, 20);
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INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (7934, 'MILLER', 'CLERK', 7782, '1982-01-23', 1300, NULL, 10);
```

	s=# \conne l经连接到	数据库 "test'	",用户'	"postgres".				
	select * +							
mpno	ename	job	mgr	hiredate	sal	COMM	deptno	
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	1980-12-17	800		20	
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	1981-02-20	1600	300	30	
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	1981-02-22	1250	500	30	
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	1981-04-02	2975		20	
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	1981-09-28	1250	1400	30	
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	1981-05-01	2850		30	
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	1981-06-09	2450		10	
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	1987-07-13	3000		20	
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		1981-11-07	5000		10	
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	1981-09-08	1500	0	30	
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	1987-07-13	1100		20	
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	1981-12-03	950		30	
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	1981-12-03	3000		20	
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	1982-01-23	1300		10	

# 5. 找出 Oracle 与 MySQL , PostgreSQL 的 SQL 实现语法不同之处, 每个数据库各找 5 种差异

	Oracle 与 Mysql/PgSql 差异之处								
	选择工资前三的员工信息								
Oracle	<pre>select * from (    select * from emp order by sal desc ) where rownum &lt;= 3;</pre>								
MySqI	select * from emp order by sal desc limit 3;								
PgSqI	select * from emp order by sal desc limit 3;								
	选出员工工资中位数								
Oracle	select median(sal) from emp;								
MySqI	<pre>with Numbered as (     select *, count(*) over () as Cnt,     ROW_NUMBER() over (order by sal) as RowNum     FROM emp ) select avg(sal) from Numbered     where RowNum in ((Cnt+1)/2, (Cnt+2)/2);`</pre>								
PgSql	select percentile_disc(0.5) within group (order by sal) from emp;								
	查看唯一行标识符								
Oracle	select rowid from emp;								
MySql	select _rowid from emp;								
PgSqI	select ctid from emp; <i>(ctid 将随着update而改变)</i>								
	首字母大写,其他字母小写								
Oracle	select initcap(lower('HELLO')) from dual;								
MySqI	<pre>select concat(UPPER(left("HELLO",1)),      substring(lower('HELLO'), 2, (length('HELLO') - 1))) from dual;`</pre>								
PgSqI	<pre>select initcap(lower('HELLO'));</pre>								
	查看当前登录用户								
Oracle	select user from dual;								
MySqI	select user();								
PgSql	select user;								