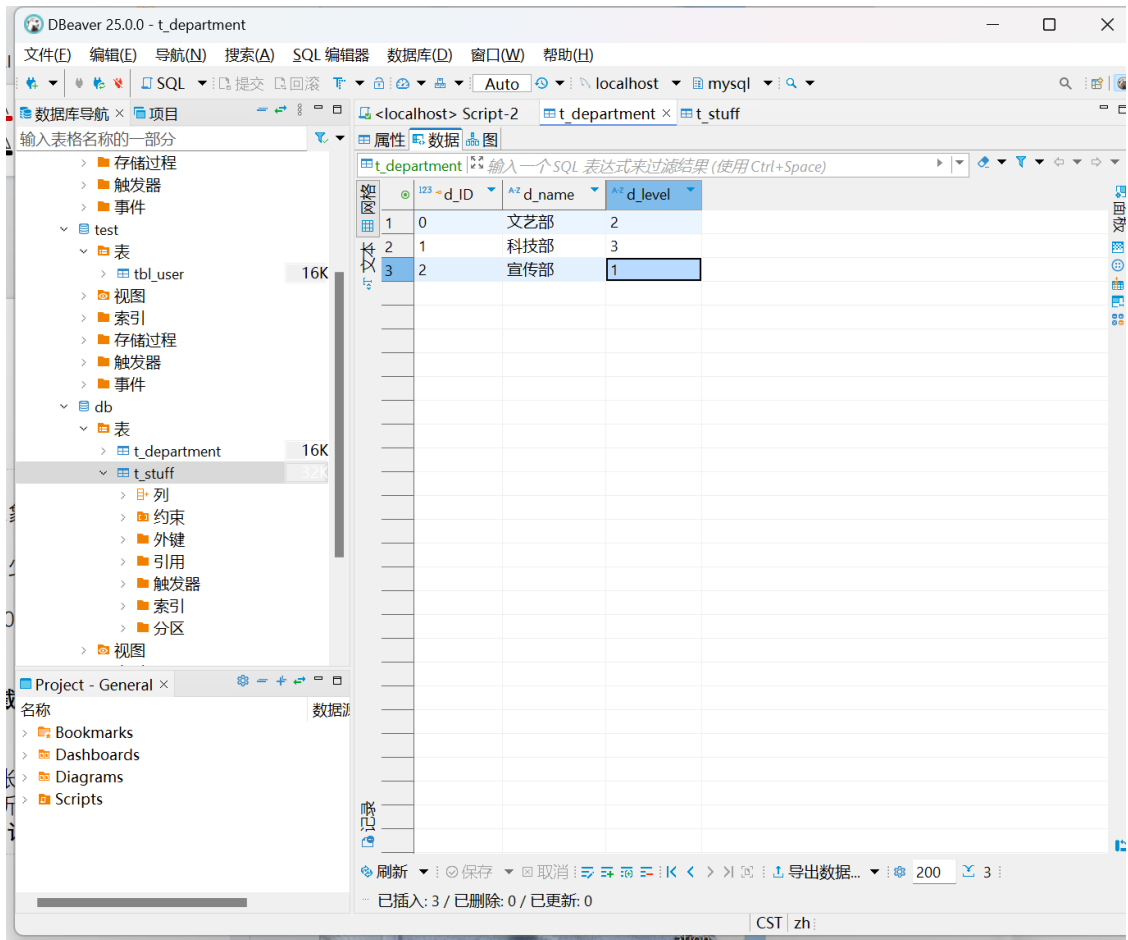## Q1

```sql
create table t_department (
    d_ID int not null primary key,
    d_name varchar(255) not null,
    d_level varchar(255) not null
);

create table t_stuff (
    s_ID int not null primary key,
    s_name varchar(255) not null,
    s_salary int not null,
    s_abs int not null default 0,
    s_birthday date,
    s_mar bool not null,
    s_dID int not null,
    constraint fk_dID foreign key (s_dID) references
t_department(d_ID),
    check (s_name REGEXP '^[A-Za-z]+ [A-Za-z]+$'),
    check (s_salary >= 2000)
);
```
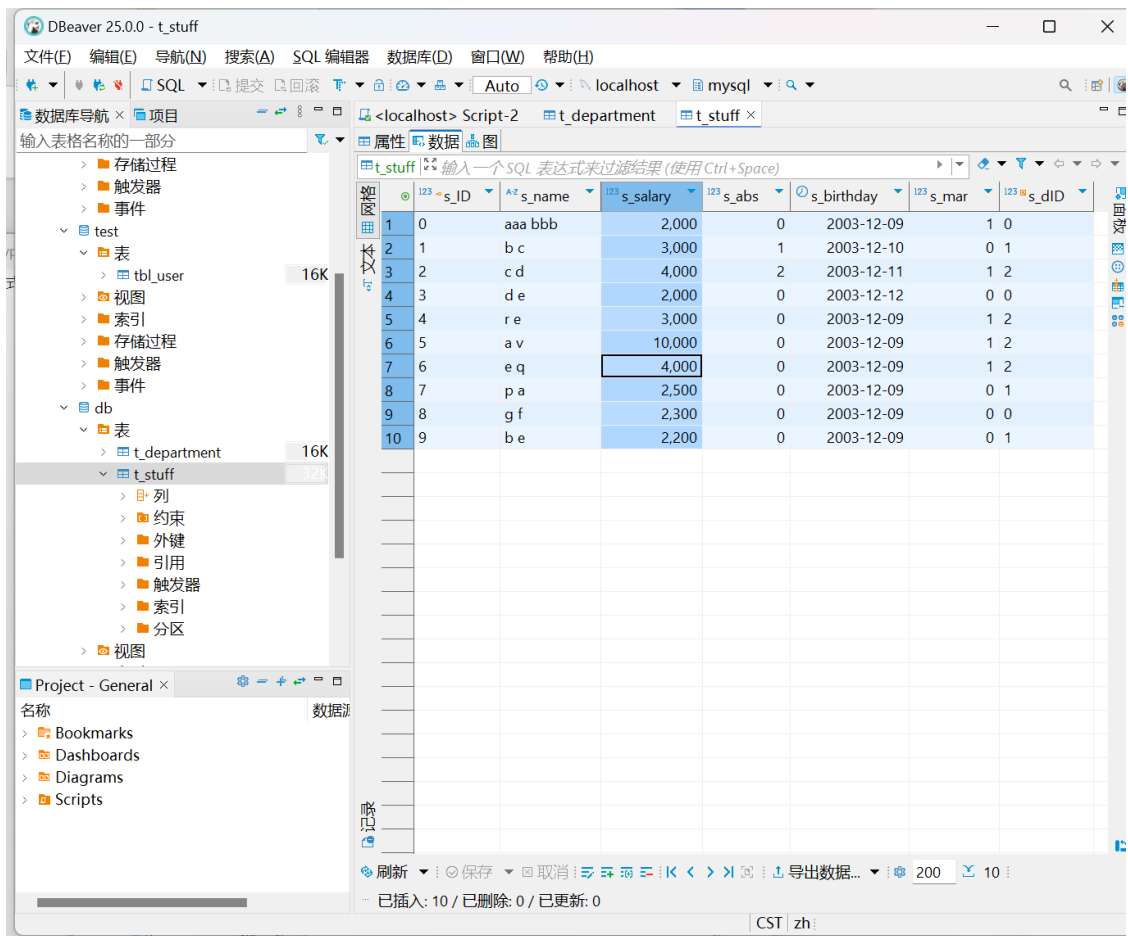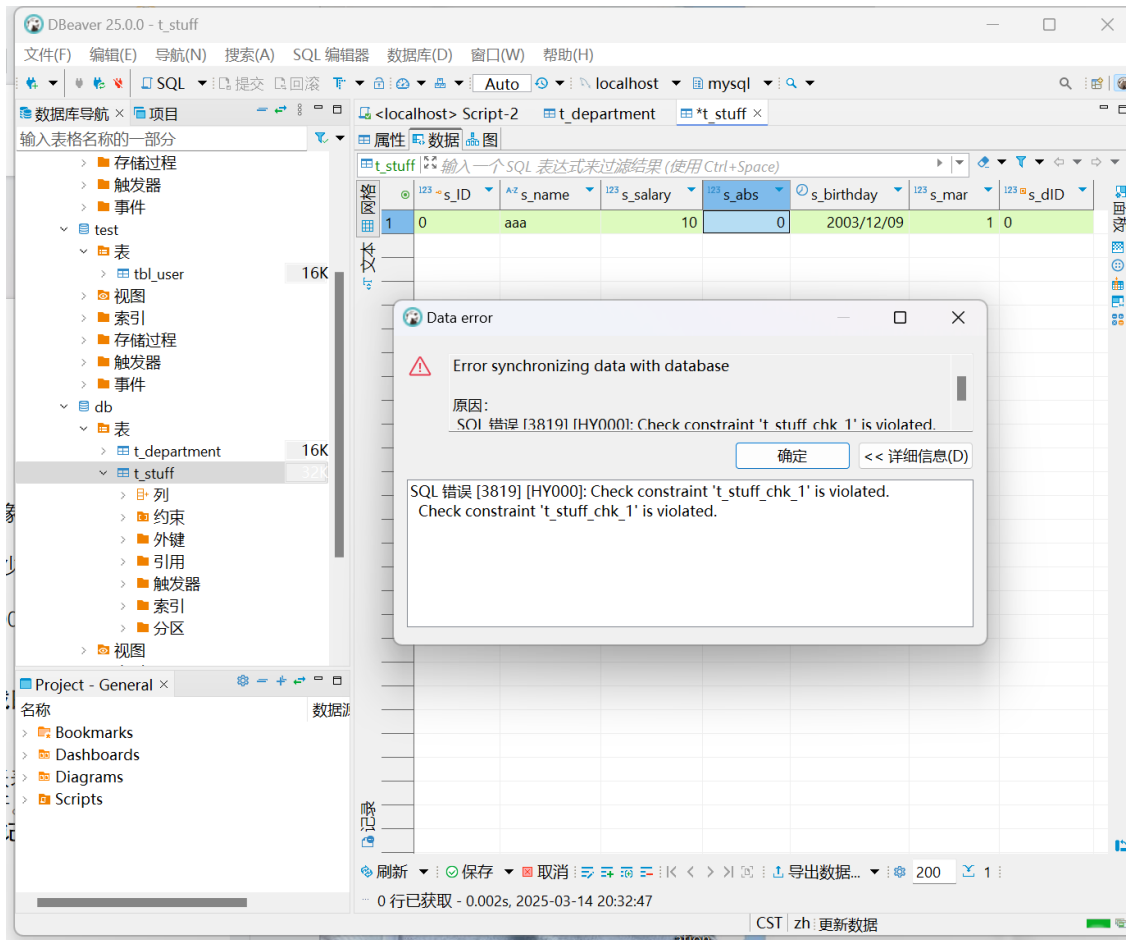
Q2

1. `t_department`

t_stuff
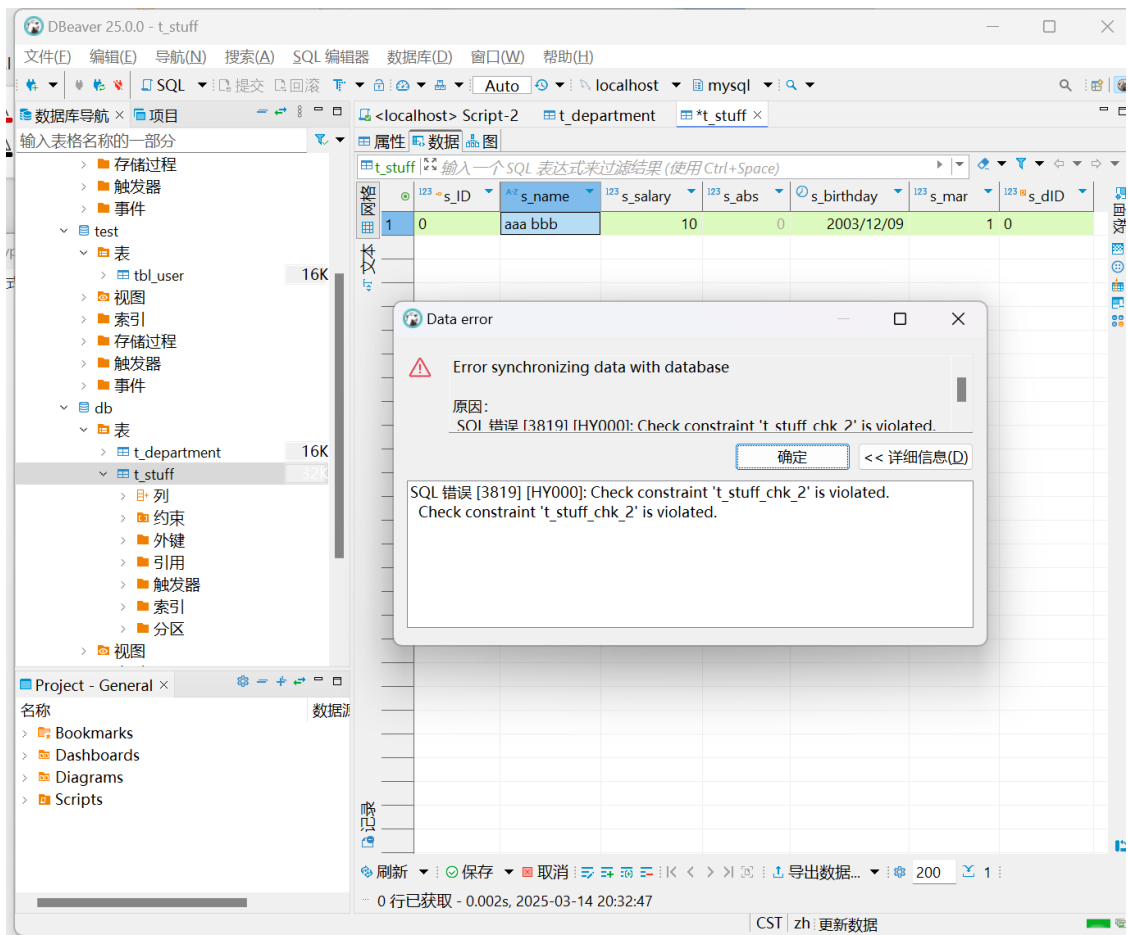

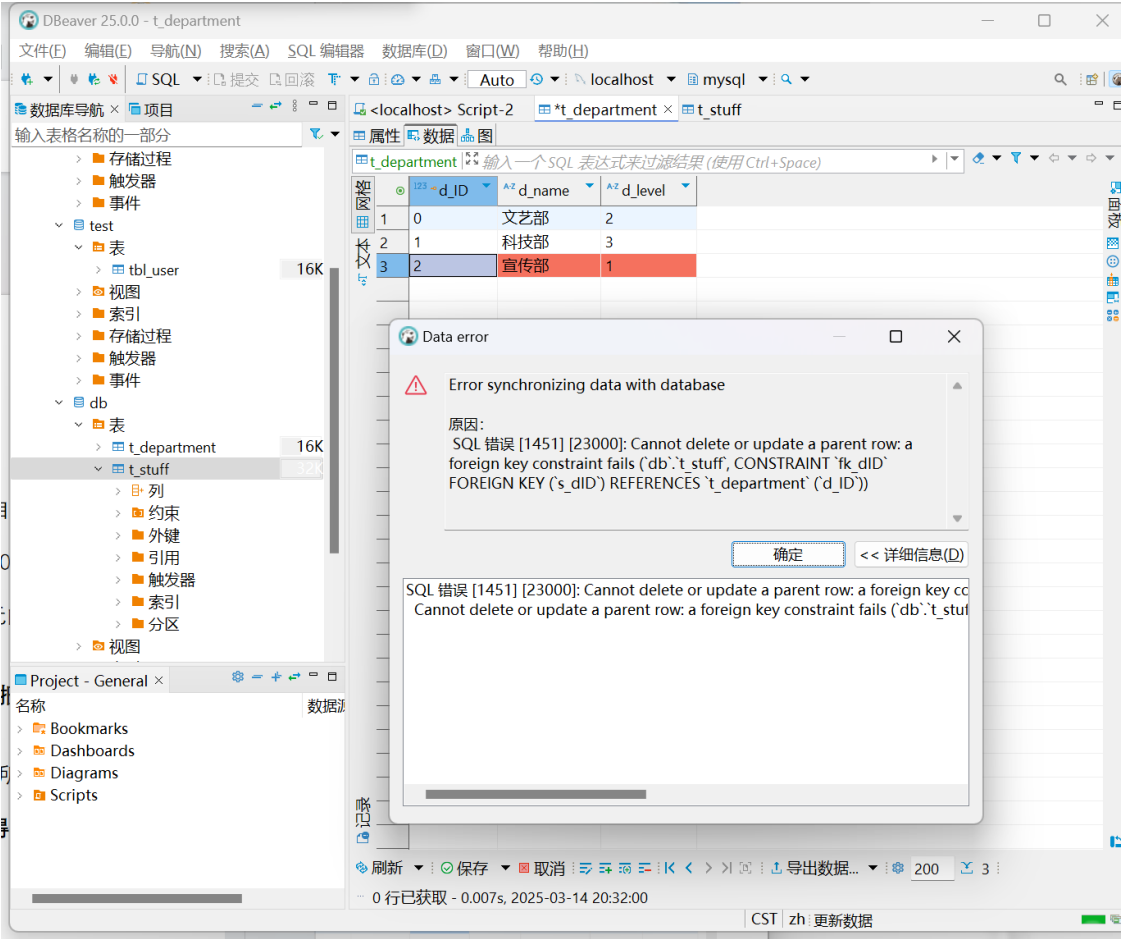2. 尝试插入英文名不合法的数据，报错如下

原因：不符合英文名的 FirstName 和 LastName

尝试插入工资 < 2000 的数据，报错如下

原因：不符合工资 ≥ 2000 的 check 限制

3. 尝试删除还有员工的"宣传部"，报错如下

原因：删除了一个有外键连接的行数据

Q3

```
select s_salary, s_abs from t_stuff;
```


Q4

```
select count(*) from t_stuff;
```

Q5

```
select avg(s_salary) from t_stuff;
```

Q6

```
select max(s_salary), min(s_salary) from t_stuff where s_dID = 1;
```

select max(s_salary), min(s_sal... 输入一个SQL 表达式来过滤结果 (使用 Ctrl+Space)

	max(s_salary)	min(s_salary)
1	3,000	2,200

刷新 ▼ ⊘保存 ▼ ⊠取消 ⋮ |< < > >| ⌷ ⋮ ↥导出数据... ▼ ⚙ 200 ☒ 1

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Q7

```
select s_name from t_stuff where s_abs > 3;
```

t_stuff 1 ×

select s_name from t_stuff wh... 输入一个SQL 表达式来过滤结果 (使用 Ctrl+Space)

	s_name
1	g f

Column: s_name varchar(255) NOT NULL
Read-only: No valid row identifier found

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t_stuff × | t_department

属性 | 数据 | 图

t_stuff 输入一个SQL 表达式来过滤结果 (使用 Ctrl+Space)

	s_ID	s_name	s_salary	s_abs	s_birthday	s_mar	s_dID
	7	e q	4,000	0	2003-12-09	1	2
	8	p a	2,500	0	2003-12-09	0	1
	9	g f	2,300	4	2003-12-09	0	0
	10	b e	2,200	0	2003-12-09	0	1

Q8

```
select d_name, d_level
    from t_department
    where d_level =
    (select s_dID from t_stuff
        group by s_dID
        order by avg(s_salary) desc
        limit 1);
```


Q9

```
select upper(s_name) from t_stuff;
```


Q10

```
select date_format(s_birthday, '%Y/%m/%d'),
       date_format(s_birthday, '%Y%m%d')
       from t_stuff;
```

	date_format(s_birthday, '%Y/%m/%d')	date_format(s_birthday, '%Y%m%d')
1	2003/12/09	20031209
2	2003/12/10	20031210
3	2003/12/11	20031211
4	2003/12/12	20031212
5	2003/12/09	20031209
6	2003/12/09	20031209
7	2003/12/09	20031209
8	2003/12/09	20031209
9	2003/12/09	20031209
10	2003/12/09	20031209

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Q11

```
select mid(s_name, 1, locate(' ', s_name) - 1)
    as lastName
    from t_stuff
    where s_name = "d e";

select mid(s_name, locate(' ', s_name) + 1)
    as firstName
    from t_stuff
    where s_name = "d e";
```

	lastName
1	d

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Q12

```
select datediff(
    (select s_birthday from t_stuff where s_ID = 0),
    (select s_birthday from t_stuff where s_ID = 1)
) as 'datediff';
```

Q13

```
select * from t_stuff where s_birthday > '2000-01-01';
```

t_stuff 1 ×

select * from t_stuff where s_b ⟨ 输入一个 SQL 表达式来过滤结果 (使用 Ctrl+Space)

	s_ID	s_name	s_salary	s_abs	s_birthday	s_mar	s_dID
1	0	aaa bbb	2,000	0	2003-12-09	1	0
2	1	b c	3,000	1	2003-12-10	0	1
3	3	d e	2,000	0	2003-12-12	0	0
4	4	r e	3,000	0	2003-12-09	1	2
5	5	a v	10,000	0	2003-12-09	1	2
6	6	e q	4,000	0	2003-12-09	1	2
7	7	p a	2,500	0	2003-12-09	0	1
8	8	g f	2,300	4	2003-12-09	0	0

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