



## 数据库系统课程实验报告

实验名称:	实验三 - 数据基本查询
实验日期:	2023/4/7
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## 1.实验目的

- 熟练掌握 openGauss 单表查询的语法结构及其使用方法
- 掌握设计正确查询语句以实现查询要求的方法
  - 简单单表查询（此处指不涉及模糊、集合、聚集、分组、排序的查询）
  - 模糊查询、聚集函数、分组统计和排序
- 掌握 Group by 的使用
- 正确区分元组过滤条件（WHERE 子句）和分组过滤条件（HAVING 短语）的异同
- 掌握 Order by 的使用
- 掌握使用 DISTINCT 实现查询结果的去重方法
- 掌握空值 NULL 的使用方法
- 掌握表别名的使用场合及方法
- 掌握自身连接的使用方法

## 2.实验内容和步骤

(1) 登录 ECS 服务器，以 omm 操作系统管理员身份登录数据库，使用 gsql 连接到数据库。

```
root@123.249.39.20 x
Users online: 1

[root@ecs-hxnb ~]# su - omm
Last login: Sat Apr 8 22:53:33 CST 2023 on pts/0

Welcome to 4.19.90-2110.8.0.0119.oe1.aarch64

System information as of time: Sat Apr 8 23:22:06 CST 2023

System load: 0.53
Processes: 141
Memory used: 23.7%
Swap used: 0.0%
Usage On: 14%
IP address: 192.168.0.99
Users online: 1

[omm@ecs-hxnb ~]$ gsql -d sales -p 26000 -U hx -W HX0123pass -r
gsql ((openGauss 2.0.0 build 78689da9) compiled at 2021-03-31 21:03:52 commit 0 last mr
Non-SSL connection (SSL connection is recommended when requiring high-security)
Type "help" for help.
```

## (2) 重建 Sales 数据库，导入上次实验的数据

根据实验 2 的销售数据库 Sales，包含 12 张表，加入各表的表名和信息，约束。

(3) 查询顾客表中的顾客号 (customer\_id)、顾客名 (name) 和信用卡额度 (credit\_limit)。

```
select customer_id, name, credit_limit from customers;
```

```
sales=> select customer_id, name, credit_limit from customers;
```

customer_id	name	credit_limit
177	United Continental Holdings	5000.00
180	INTL FCStone	5000.00
184	Publix Super Markets	1200.00
187	ConocoPhillips	2400.00
190	3M	1200.00
192	Exelon	500.00
208	Tesoro	500.00
207	Northwestern Mutual	3600.00
200	Enterprise Products Partners	2400.00
204	Rite Aid	3600.00
212	Qualcomm	500.00
216	EMC	700.00
220	Time Warner Cable	3700.00
223	Northrop Grumman	5000.00
39	Lear	500.00
43	Facebook	500.00
46	Supervalu	500.00
49	NextEra Energy	600.00
52	PG&E Corp.	700.00
55	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	700.00

(4) 查询顾客的所有信息，且只显示前 20 条记录。--需要用到 **limit**

**n** 来限制输出记录数

```
select * from customers limit 20;
```

```
sales=> select * from customers limit 20;
```

customer_id	name	address	website	credit_limit
177	United Continental Holdings	2904 S Salina St, Syracuse, NY	http://www.unitedcontinentalholdings.com	5000.00
180	INTL FCStone	5344 Haverford Ave, Philadelphia, PA	http://www.intlfcstone.com	5000.00
184	Publix Super Markets	1795 Wu Meng, Muang Chonburi,	http://www.publix.com	1200.00
187	ConocoPhillips	Walpurgisstr 69, Munich,	http://www.conocophillips.com	2400.00
190	3M	Via Frenzy 6983, Roma,	http://www.3m.com	1200.00
192	Exelon	Via Luminosa 162, Firenze,	http://www.exeloncorp.com	500.00
208	Tesoro	Via Notoriosa 1942, Firenze,	http://www.tesocorp.com	500.00
207	Northwestern Mutual	1831 No Wong, Peking,	http://www.northwesternmutual.com	3600.00
200	Enterprise Products Partners	Via Notoriosa 1949, Firenze,	http://www.enterpriseproducts.com	2400.00
204	Rite Aid	Piazza Cacchiatore 23, San Gimignano,	http://www.riteaid.com	3600.00
212	Qualcomm	Piazza Svizzera, Milano,	http://www.qualcomm.com	500.00
216	EMC	Via Delle Grazie 11, San Gimignano,	http://www.emc.com	700.00
220	Time Warner Cable	1597 Legend St, Mysore, Kar	http://www.twc.com	3700.00
223	Northrop Grumman	1606 Sangam Blvd, New Delhi,	http://www.northropgrumman.com	5000.00
39	Lear	2115 N Towne Ln Ne, Cedar Rapids, IA	http://www.lear.com	500.00
43	Facebook	5112 Sw 9Th St, Des Moines, IA	http://www.facebook.com	500.00
46	Supervalu	8989 N Port Washington Rd, Milwaukee, WI	http://www.supervalu.com	500.00
49	NextEra Energy	4715 Sprecher Rd, Madison, WI	http://www.nexteraenergy.com	600.00
52	PG&E Corp.	8600 W National Ave, Milwaukee, WI	http://www.pge.com	700.00
55	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	600 N Broadway Fl 1, Milwaukee, WI	http://www.goodyear.com	700.00

(5) 查询订单表中的订单号，顾客号，状态，订单日期，并按订单日期降序显示结果。

```
select order_id, customer_id, status, order_date from orders ORDER BY  
order_date DESC;
```

order by: 排序

ASC: 升序

DESC: 降序

```
sales=> select order_id, customer_id, status, order_date from orders ORDER BY order_date DESC;  
order_id | customer_id | status | order_date  
-----+-----+-----+-----  
88 | 6 | Shipped | 2017-11-01 00:00:00  
94 | 1 | Shipped | 2017-10-27 00:00:00  
1 | 4 | Pending | 2017-10-15 00:00:00  
14 | 48 | Shipped | 2017-09-28 00:00:00  
15 | 49 | Shipped | 2017-09-27 00:00:00  
17 | 17 | Shipped | 2017-09-27 00:00:00  
57 | 68 | Shipped | 2017-09-24 00:00:00  
10 | 44 | Pending | 2017-09-24 00:00:00  
28 | 6 | Canceled | 2017-09-15 00:00:00  
29 | 44 | Shipped | 2017-09-14 00:00:00  
31 | 46 | Canceled | 2017-09-12 00:00:00  
30 | 45 | Shipped | 2017-09-12 00:00:00  
99 | 49 | Shipped | 2017-09-07 00:00:00  
36 | 51 | Shipped | 2017-09-05 00:00:00  
100 | 16 | Pending | 2017-09-05 00:00:00  
101 | 3 | Pending | 2017-09-03 00:00:00  
77 | 1 | Shipped | 2017-09-02 00:00:00  
60 | 1 | Shipped | 2017-06-30 00:00:00  
21 | 21 | Pending | 2017-05-27 00:00:00  
20 | 20 | Shipped | 2017-05-27 00:00:00
```

(6) 查询联系表中的名 (first name) 和姓 (last name)，并按名升序，姓降序显示。

```
select first_name, last_name from contacts ORDER BY first_name ASC,  
last_name DESC;
```

```

sales=> select first_name, last_name from contacts ORDER BY first_name ASC, last_name DESC;
first_name | last_name
-----+-----
Aaron      | Holder
Adah       | Myers
Adam       | Jacobs
Adrienne   | Lang
Agustina   | Conner
Al         | Schultz
Aleshia    | Reese
Alessandra | Estrada
Alexandra  | McGowan
Alvaro     | Hooper
Alysa      | Kane
Amado      | Jefferson
Amber      | Brady
Amira      | Macdonald
Annabelle  | Butler
Annelles   | Lawrence
Annice     | Boyer
Arlene     | Elliott
Arlette    | Thornton
Arlyne     | Ingram

```

(7) 执行以下语句并观察 `state` 列 `NULL` 值的显示位置, 得出结论。

`SELECT country_id, city, state FROM locations ORDER BY city, state;`

```

sales=> SELECT country_id, city, state FROM locations ORDER BY city, state;
country_id | city | state
-----+-----+-----
CN         | Beijing | 
CH         | Bern | BE
IN         | Bombay | Maharashtra
CH         | Geneva | Geneve
JP         | Hiroshima | 
UK         | London | 
MX         | Mexico City | Distrito Federal,
DE         | Munich | Bavaria
UK         | Oxford | Oxford
IT         | Roma | 
BR         | Sao Paulo | Sao Paulo
US         | Seattle | Washington
SG         | Singapore | 
US         | South Brunswick | New Jersey
US         | South San Francisco | California
US         | Southlake | Texas
UK         | Stretford | Manchester
AU         | Sydney | New South Wales
JP         | Tokyo | Tokyo Prefecture
CA         | Toronto | Ontario
NL         | Utrecht | Utrecht
IT         | Venice | 
CA         | Whitehorse | Yukon
(23 rows)

```

这个查询将按照 `city` 和 `state` 列的值进行升序排序。如果 `state` 列中有 `NULL` 值, 则这些 `NULL` 值将在排序后显示在最后。

```
SELECT country_id, city, state FROM locations ORDER BY state ASC NULLS FIRST;
```

```
sales=> SELECT country_id, city, state FROM locations ORDER BY state ASC NULLS FIRST ;
country_id |      city      |      state
-----+-----+-----
CN         | Beijing       |
IT         | Venice        |
IT         | Roma          |
JP         | Hiroshima     |
UK         | London        |
SG         | Singapore     |
CH         | Bern          | BE
DE         | Munich        | Bavaria
US         | South San Francisco | California
MX         | Mexico City   | Distrito Federal,
CH         | Geneva        | Geneve
IN         | Bombay        | Maharashtra
UK         | Stretford     | Manchester
US         | South Brunswick | New Jersey
AU         | Sydney        | New South Wales
CA         | Toronto       | Ontario
UK         | Oxford        | Oxford
BR         | Sao Paulo     | Sao Paulo
US         | Southlake     | Texas
JP         | Tokyo         | Tokyo Prefecture
NL         | Utrecht       | Utrecht
US         | Seattle       | Washington
CA         | Whitehorse    | Yukon
(23 rows)
```

这个查询将按照 state 列的值进行升序排序。如果 state 列中有 NULL 值,则这些 NULL 值将在排序后显示在最前面。

```
SELECT country_id, city, state FROM locations ORDER BY state ASC NULLS LAST;
```

```

sales=> SELECT country_id, city, state FROM locations ORDER BY state ASC NULLS LAST;
country_id |          city          |          state
-----+-----+-----
CH          | Bern                   | BE
DE          | Munich                 | Bavaria
US          | South San Francisco    | California
MX          | Mexico City            | Distrito Federal,
CH          | Geneva                 | Geneve
IN          | Bombay                 | Maharashtra
UK          | Stretford              | Manchester
US          | South Brunswick        | New Jersey
AU          | Sydney                 | New South Wales
CA          | Toronto                | Ontario
UK          | Oxford                 | Oxford
BR          | Sao Paulo              | Sao Paulo
US          | Southlake              | Texas
JP          | Tokyo                  | Tokyo Prefecture
NL          | Utrecht                | Utrecht
US          | Seattle                | Washington
CA          | Whitehorse             | Yukon
IT          | Venice                 |
CN          | Beijing                |
IT          | Roma                   |
SG          | Singapore              |
UK          | London                 |
JP          | Hiroshima              |
(23 rows)

```

这个查询将按照 `state` 列的值进行升序排序。如果 `state` 列中有 `NULL` 值，则这些 `NULL` 值将在排序后显示在最后面。

(8) 查询订单细节表中 (`order_items`) 的产品号和数量，查询结果应无重复元组。

```
select DISTINCT product_id, quantity from order_items;
```

```

sales=> select DISTINCT product_id, quantity from order_items;
product_id | quantity
-----+-----
        126 |      105.00
         65 |       99.00
        216 |       82.00
        186 |      116.00
        121 |      120.00
         23 |      142.00
        266 |       83.00
        194 |       75.00
        110 |       94.00
        230 |       49.00
        188 |      130.00
        106 |      137.00
         34 |      126.00
        168 |      136.00
        165 |       46.00
         10 |      147.00
         29 |      133.00
        163 |       98.00
         13 |       75.00
         28 |       63.00

```

(9) 查询产品表中的产品名为 ‘Kingston’ 的产品名，产品描述和价格。

```

select product_name,description,list_price from products WHERE
product_name='Kingston';

```

```

sales=> select product_name,description,list_price from products WHERE product_name='Kingston';
product_name | description | list_price
-----+-----+-----
Kingston | Speed:DDR4-2133,Type:288-pin DIMM,CAS:15Module:4x16GBSize:64GB | 74163.00
Kingston | Speed:DDR3-1333,Type:240-pin DIMM,CAS:9Module:4x16GBSize:64GB | 67138.00
Kingston | Speed:DDR3-1600,Type:240-pin DIMM,CAS:11Module:4x8GBSize:32GB | 6535.00
Kingston | Speed:DDR3-1600,Type:240-pin DIMM,CAS:11Module:4x16GBSize:64GB | 644.00
(4 rows)

```

(10) 查询产品表中所有价格大于 500 且 category\_id 为 4 的产品名和价格。

```

select product_id, list_price from products where list_price > 500 AND
category_id = 4;

```



```

sales=> select product_id, list_price from products where list_price > 500 AND category_id = 4;
product_id | list_price
-----+-----
      190 |   94899.00
       62 |   78979.00
      189 |    649.00
      191 |   57399.00
       63 |   57296.00
      193 |   56159.00
      271 |   54959.00
       64 |   52599.00
      192 |   51999.00
      225 |   50398.00
      252 |   49999.00
      274 |   49999.00
       61 |    4873.00
      188 |   48249.00
       28 |   47999.00

```

(11) 查询产品表中所有价格在 650 和 680 之间的产品名和价格并按价格升序显示结果。

```

select product_name, list_price from products where list_price between 650
and 680 order by standard_cost ASC;

```

```

sales=> select product_name, list_price from products where list_price between 650 and 680 order by standard_cost ASC;
product_name | list_price
-----+-----
Intel Core i7-3930K |    660.00
(1 row)

```

(12) 查询雇员表中的名和姓，名和姓的字段分别显示为 "First Name" 和 "Family Name"。

```

SELECT first_name "First_Name", last_name "Family_Name"
FROM employees;

```

```

sales=> SELECT first_name "First_Name", last_name "Family_Name" FROM employees;
"first_name" | "family_name"
-----+-----
Summer       | Payne
Rose         | Stephens
Annabelle    | Dunn
Tommy        | Bailey
Blake        | Cooper
Jude         | Rivera
Tyler        | Ramirez
Ryan         | Gray
Elliot       | Brooks
Elliott      | James
Albert       | Watson
Mohammad     | Peterson
Harper       | Spencer
Louie        | Richardson
Nathan       | Cox
Bobby        | Torres

```

(13) 查询产品表中的产品名及毛利，并按毛利结果降序显示，毛利名为 gross\_profit，毛利=list\_price - standard\_cost。

```
select product_name, list_price-standard_cost "gross_profit" FROM
products ORDER BY list_price-standard_cost DESC;
```

```
sales=> select product_name, list_price-standard_cost "gross_profit" FROM products ORDER BY list_price-standard_cost DESC;
-----+-----
product_name | "gross_profit"
-----+-----
Intel Xeon E5-2697 V4 | 234055.00
Intel SSDPECM040T401 | 174433.00
PNY VCQP6000-PB | 144100.00
Intel Core i7-5960X (OEM/Tray) | 89801.00
PNY VCQP4000-PB | 82265.00
PNY VCQM6000-PB | 74995.00
Corsair Dominator Platinum | 73494.00
GSkill Trident Z | 70331.00
Zotac ZI-P10810D-10P | 70198.00
Gigabyte GV-N108TAORUS-11GD | 68445.00
Intel Core i7-980 | 64362.00
Intel Core i7-7820X | 62764.00
Intel Xeon E5-2698 V3 (OEM/Tray) | 62554.00
GSkill Ripjaws V Series | 62075.00
Corsair Vengeance LPX | 58882.00
AMD 100-505909 | 57132.00
Asus RAMPAGE V EXTREME | 56837.00
PNY VCQK6000-PB | 55048.00
```

(14) 查询雇员表中每个雇员对应的经理名，要求第一列字段名为 employee\_name，第二列字段名为 manager\_name（雇员和经理的姓名同一格式为 ‘first\_name, last\_name’）。

说明：此处查询涉及字符串的连接。字符串连接符号为“||”，即两个连续的竖线。如

```
openGauss=# SELECT 'MPP' || 'DB' AS RESULT;

result
-----
MPPDB

(1 row)
```

注：字符串连接符||的两边只能用单引号，如使用双引号等其它符号将会报错

```
select first.first_name || ',' || first.last_name as employee_name,
second.first_name || ',' || second.last_name as manager_name from
employees first, employees second WHERE first.manager_id = second.
employee_id;
```

```

sales> select first.first_name||','||first.last_name as employee_name, second.first_name||','||second.last_name as manager_name from employees first,
employees second WHERE first.manager_id = second.employee_id;

```

employee_name	manager_name
Summer,Payne	Rose,Stephens
Rose,Stephens	Jude,Rivera
Annabelle,Dunn	Jude,Rivera
Blake,Cooper	Tommy,Bailey
Jude,Rivera	Tommy,Bailey
Tyler,Ramirez	Mohammad,Peterson
Ryan,Gray	Mohammad,Peterson
Elliot,Brooks	Mohammad,Peterson
Elliot,James	Mohammad,Peterson
Albert,Watson	Mohammad,Peterson
Mohammad,Peterson	Jude,Rivera
Harper,Spencer	Jude,Rivera
Louie,Richardson	Blake,Cooper
Nathan,Cox	Louie,Richardson
Bobby,Torres	Louie,Richardson
Charles,Ward	Louie,Richardson
Gabriel,Howard	Louie,Richardson
Emma,Perkins	Tommy,Bailey
Amelie,Hudson	Emma,Perkins

(15) 查询产品表中所有以 Asus 开头的产品名和价格，并以价格降序显示。

```

select product_name,list_price from products where product_name like
'Asus%' order by list_price desc;

```

模糊查询: like, rlike

%: 任意字符串

\_ : 规定大小, 一个横线表示一个字符

```

sales=> select product_name,list_price from products where product_name like 'Asus%' order by list_price desc;

```

product_name	list_price
Asus GTX780TI-3GD5	89999.00
Asus ROG-POSEIDON-GTX1080TI-P11G-GAMING	86498.00
Asus STRIX-GTX1080TI-O11G-GAMING	82999.00
Asus ROG MAXIMUS IX EXTREME	57399.00
Asus RAMPAGE V EXTREME	57296.00
Asus Z10PE-D8 WS	56159.00
Asus Rampage V Edition 10	51999.00
Asus X99-E WS/USB 31	48249.00
Asus Z10PE-D16 WS	46999.00
Asus K6PE-D16	41798.00
Asus Z10PE-D16	40299.00
Asus MAXIMUS IX FORMULA	38899.00
Asus X99-DELUXE II	38398.00
Asus MAXIMUS VIII EXTREME/ASSEMBLY	35398.00
Asus STRIX X299-E GAMING	34999.00
Asus TUF X299 MARK 1	33999.00
Asus Z170-WS	33899.00
Asus ROG STRIX X99 GAMING	31999.00
Asus SABERTOOTH X99	31267.00
Asus PRIME X299-A	30985.00
Asus MAXIMUS IX CODE	29898.00
Asus Sabertooth 990FX	29572.00
Asus PRIME X299-DELUXE	4873.00
Asus X99-DELUXE/U31	4403.00
Asus X99-E-10G WS	649.00
Asus VANGUARD B85	287.00

(26 rows)

(16) 查询联系表中电话号码不是以 '+1' 开头的名、姓和电话号码，并以名升序显示。

```

select first_name, last_name, phone from contacts where phone not like

```

'+1%' order by last\_name;

```
sales=> select first_name, last_name, phone from contacts where phone not like '+1%' order by last_name;
first_name | last_name |      phone
-----+-----+-----
Lucius      | Abbott   | +91 80 012 4783
Jarvis      | Allison  | +39 10 012 4371
Ginger      | Atkinson | +91 33 012 4825
Marhta      | Baldwin  | +39 49 012 4409
Yolanda     | Ball     | +91 80 012 4809
Maple       | Barnett  | +91 80 012 3725
Fran       | Battle   | +91 80 012 4123
Shamika     | Bauer    | +91 11 012 4853
Josiah      | Beasley  | +91 80 012 3735
Cristine    | Bell     | +91 11 012 4851
Shenna      | Blair    | +91 141 012 4895
Stephaine   | Booker   | +39 55 012 4559
Charlene    | Booker   | +41 61 012 3537
Jaleesa     | Bowen    | +66 76 012 4633
Amber       | Brady    | +91 80 012 3837
Shelia      | Brewer    | +49 89 012 4129
Jerica      | Brooks   | +91 11 012 4811
Marianne    | Bryant   | +39 6 012 4507
Brandie     | Buchanan | +91 22 012 4831
```

(17) 查询联系表中的电话号码和电子邮件,要求名(first\_name) 的长度为 4 且以'Je'开头,以'i'结尾,按名升序显示。

select phone,email from contacts where first\_name like 'Je\_i' order by first\_name;

```
sales=> select phone,email from contacts where first_name like 'Je_i' order by first_name;
phone      | email
-----+-----
+1 812 123 4129 | jenilevy@centenecom
+49 90 012 4131 | jerirandall@nikecom
(2 rows)
```

(18) 查询联系表中所有以开头'Je'的名,且至少包含 3 个字符的名,姓,电子邮件和电话。

select first\_name, last\_name,email,phone from contacts where first\_name like 'Je\_%';

```
sales=> select first_name, last_name,email,phone from contacts where first_name like 'Je_%';
first_name | last_name |      email      |      phone
-----+-----+-----+-----
Jeni       | Levy     | jenilevy@centenecom | +1 812 123 4129
Jessika    | Merritt  | jessikamerritt@bnymelloncom | +1 612 123 4397
Jeri       | Randall  | jerirandall@nikecom | +49 90 012 4131
Jermaine   | Cote     | jermainecote@wfscorpcom | +49 91 012 4133
Jeannie    | Poole    | jeanniepoole@aboutmcdonaldscom | +91 80 012 4637
Jess       | Nguyen   | jessnguyen@searsholdingscom | +39 2 012 4773
Jerica     | Brooks   | jericabrooks@northropgrummancom | +91 11 012 4811
Jen        | McMahon  | jenmcmahon@voyacom | +41 68 012 3571
(8 rows)
```

(19) 查询订单表中所有没有销售员负责的订单 (i.e., query all sales

orders that do not have a responsible salesman)。

```
select * from orders where salesman_id IS NULL;
```

```
sales=> select * from orders where salesman_id IS NULL;
```

order_id	customer_id	status	salesman_id	order_date
2	4	Shipped		2015-02-26 00:00:00
3	5	Shipped		2017-02-26 00:00:00
6	6	Shipped		2015-02-09 00:00:00
7	7	Shipped		2017-02-15 00:00:00
8	8	Shipped		2017-02-14 00:00:00
9	9	Shipped		2017-02-14 00:00:00
10	44	Pending		2017-09-24 00:00:00
11	45	Shipped		2016-11-29 00:00:00
12	46	Shipped		2016-11-29 00:00:00
13	47	Shipped		2016-11-29 00:00:00
14	48	Shipped		2017-09-28 00:00:00
15	49	Shipped		2017-09-27 00:00:00
16	16	Pending		2016-09-27 00:00:00
17	17	Shipped		2017-09-27 00:00:00
18	18	Shipped		2016-09-16 00:00:00
19	19	Shipped		2016-05-27 00:00:00
20	20	Shipped		2017-05-27 00:00:00
21	21	Pending		2017-05-27 00:00:00
22	22	Canceled		2016-05-26 00:00:00
23	23	Shipped		2016-09-07 00:00:00

(20) 统计每个顾客的订单总数（查询订单表）。

```
select customer_id,count(*) from orders group by customer_id;
```

聚合函数：count(), max(), min(), sum(), avg(), round()

```

sales=> select customer_id,count(*) from orders group by customer_id;
customer_id | count
-----+-----
          47 |      5
          42 |      1
          57 |      1
           3 |      4
          45 |      5
          23 |      1
           7 |      4
          52 |      1
          64 |      1
           2 |      4
          49 |      5
          66 |      1
          70 |      1
          68 |      1
          16 |      4
          43 |      1
          59 |      1
           8 |      4

```

(21) 统计每个订单的总价格大于 1000000 的订单号和总价格，并按总价格降序显示结果。（查询订单细节表 order\_items，总价格=unit\_price\*quantity）

```

select order_id, unit_price*quantity as sum_price from order_items where
unit_price*quantity > 1000000 order by unit_price*quantity desc;

```

```

sales=> select order_id, unit_price*quantity as sum_price from order_items where unit_price*quantity > 1000000 order by unit_price*quantity desc;
order_id | sum_price
-----+-----
       70 | 60302332.0000
       32 | 38985570.0000
       46 | 36858304.0000
       54 | 36719864.0000
       92 | 35441967.0000
       75 | 34487235.0000
       59 | 32803842.0000
       18 | 31865859.0000
      104 | 31552861.0000
       67 | 31107882.0000
       90 | 30904112.0000
       40 | 30768351.0000
       46 | 30239888.0000
       32 | 30027543.0000
       43 | 30013918.0000
       94 | 29969889.0000

```

(22) 创建一个折扣表 discounts

```

CREATE TABLE discounts

```

```

(product_id NUMBER,

```

```

discount_message VARCHAR2( 255 ) NOT NULL,

```

---

PRIMARY KEY( product\_id ));

```
sales=> CREATE TABLE discounts
sales-> (product_id NUMBER,
sales(> discount_message VARCHAR2( 255 ) NOT NULL,
sales(> PRIMARY KEY( product_id ) );
NOTICE: CREATE TABLE / PRIMARY KEY will create implicit index "discounts_pkey" for table "discounts"
CREATE TABLE
```

插入 3 条数据:

INSERT INTO discounts(product\_id, discount\_message) VALUES(1, 'Buy 1 and Get 25% OFF on 2nd ');

INSERT INTO discounts(product\_id, discount\_message) VALUES(2, 'Buy 2 and Get 50% OFF on 3rd ');

INSERT INTO discounts(product\_id, discount\_message) VALUES(3, 'Buy 3 Get 1 free');

```
sales=> INSERT INTO discounts(product_id, discount_message) VALUES(1, 'Buy 1 and Get 25% OFF on 2nd ');
INSERT 0 1
sales=> INSERT INTO discounts(product_id, discount_message) VALUES(2, 'Buy 2 and Get 50% OFF on 3rd ');
INSERT 0 1
sales=> INSERT INTO discounts(product_id, discount_message) VALUES(3, 'Buy 3 Get 1 free');
INSERT 0 1
sales=> □
```

要求: 查询折扣表中折扣信息出现“25%”的产品号和折扣信息。

select product\_id, discount\_message from discounts where

discount\_message like '%25\%%%' escape'\';

```
sales=> select product_id, discount_message from discounts where discount_message like '%25\%%%' escape'\';
product_id | discount_message
-----+-----
1 | Buy 1 and Get 25% OFF on 2nd
(1 row)
```

---

## 3.实验总结

### 3.1 完成的工作

设计正确的 SQL 查询语句并测试其结果是否满足查询要求。

### 3.2 对实验的认识

(1) 使用 GROUP BY 时 SELECT 关键词后面的列及其次序有何要求？请上机验证你的看法。

在使用 GROUP BY 时，SELECT 关键词后面的列必须是 GROUP BY 后面的分组列或聚合函数，否则会出现语法错误。此外，列的次序可以任意排列。

同时，要注意分组列可以是任何类型的表达式，但不能是聚集函数或者子查询。

#### (2) 单引号和双引号

单引号用来标识实际的值，双引号用来标识表名或列名等数据库中存在的值。当在程序中进行 sql 拼装的时候，加上引号的好处在于可以简化对值的校验，同时又可以避免 sql 注入，提高了安全性。

#### (3) 收获

这一次实验反复使用数据库查询语言，在加深理解的同时，我提高了运用数据库代码实现自己相关需求的能力，未来在组织数据库查询语言方面我会更加熟练。

对于具体的使用方法，我学会了 SELECT 语句查询表中的数据，使用 WHERE 子句指定查询条件、使用 ORDER BY 子句对查询结



---

果进行排序、使用 `DISTINCT` 关键字确保查询结果中不包含重复的元组、使用 `AS` 关键字将列名重命名为所需的名称、使用 `LIMIT` 子句限制输出记录数、使用 `BETWEEN` 关键字指定范围、以及如何使用数学运算符计算列之间的差值，除此之外我还学会了字符串连接符 `||` 的使用。

### 3.3 遇到的困难及解决方法

#### 1. `is null` 与 `=null`

SQL 判断字是否为空的正确方法是使用 `is NULL` 和 `is not NULL`

类似 `NULL=NULL` 和 `NULL<>NULL` 的用法都是错误的

#### 2. 关于字体

华文仿宋的字体单引号双引号不能被数据库识别！