第三章

3、

```
CREATE TABLE S(
SNO CHAR(2) PRIMARY KEY,
SNAME CHAR(6),
STATUS NUMBER(2),
CITY CHAR(4)
);

CREATE TABLE P(
PNO CHAR(2) PRIMARY KEY,
PNAME CHAR(6),
COLOR CHAR(2),
WEIGHT NUMBER(2)
);

CREATE TABLE J(
JNO CHAR(2) PRIMARY KEY,
JNAME CHAR(8),
CITY CHAR(4)
);

CREATE TABLE SPJ(
SNO CHAR(2) ,
PNO CHAR(2),
JNO CHAR(2),
QTY NUMBER(3),
PRIMARY KEY(SNO,PNO,JNO),
FOREIGN KEY (PNO) REFERENCES P(PNO),
FOREIGN KEY (JNO) REFERENCES J(JNO)
);
```

5、

(1)SELECT SNAME, CITY FROM S;

(2)SELECT PNAME, COLOR, WEIGHT FROM P;

(3)SELECT JNO FROM SPJ WHERE SNO='S1';

(4)SELECT PNAME, QTY, FROM P, SPJ WHERE P.PNO=SPJ.PNO AND SPJ.JNO='J2';

(5)SELECT DISTINCT PNO FROM S, SPJ WHERE S.SNO=SPJ.SNO AND CITY='上海';

(6)SELECT JNAME FROM S, SPJ, J WHERE S.SNO=SPJ.SNO AND J.JNO=SPJ.JNO AND S.CITY='上海';

(7)SELECT JNO FROM J WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT * FROM SPJ WHERE J.JNO=SPJ.JNO AND SNO IN (SELECT SNO FROM S WHERE CITY='天津'));

(8)UPDATE P SET COLOR='蓝' WHERE COLOR='红';

(9) UPDATE SPJ SET SNO='S3' WHERE SNO='S5' AND PNO='P6' AND JNO='J4';
(10)DELETE FROM SPJ WHERE SNO='S2';
DELETE FROM S WHERE SNO='S2';
(11)INSERT INTO SPJ VALUES('S2','P4','J6',200);

8、不是。视图是不实际存储数据的虚表，对视图的更新，最终要转换为对基本表的更新。因为有些视图的更新不能唯一有意义地转换成对相应基本表的更新，所以，并不是所有的视图都是可更新的。
例如：创建一个显示学生所修课程的平均成绩的视图，如果我们修改视图中的平均成绩，这样的操作是没意义的，因为在基本表中，各科成绩不变，他的平均成绩就不会变，所以并不是所有的视图都是可更新的。

11、
CREATE VIEW V_SPJ AS SELECT SNO, PNO, QTY FROM SPJ WHERE JNO=(SELECT JNO FROM J WHERE JNAME='三建');
(1)SELECT PNO, QTY FROM V_SPJ;
(2)SELECT PNO, QTY FROM V_SPJ WHERE SNO='S1';