上机实验三：

（一）四个基本表的定义

1. Create Table Student

(

Sno Char(7) primary key,

Sname varchar(20) not null,

Ssex char(2) not n

ull,Sage smallint,

Clno char(5) not null

)

1. Create Table Course

(

Cno char(1) not null unique,

Cname varchar(20) not null,

Credit smallint

)

1. Create Table class

(

Clno char(5) not null unique,

Speciality varchar(20) not null,

Inyear char(4) not null,

Number int ,

Monitor char(7)

)

1. create Table Grade

(

Sno char(7) not null,

Cno Char(1) not null,

Gmark Numeric(4,1)

）

（二）T11

1. alter table Student add Nation Varchar(20);

2. alter table Student drop column Nation;

3. insert into Grade values('2001110','3',80);

4. update Grade set Gmark=70 where Sno='2001110';

5. delete Grade where Sno = '2001110';

6. create index IX\_Class on Student(Clno);

7. drop index Student.IX\_Class;

思考题：Not Null 保证了当前属性列不能为空，否则会报错。

上机实验四

（一）T12

1. select distinct Cno from Grade;

2. select \*from Student where Clno='01311' and Ssex='女';

3. select Sname,Ssex,2019-Sage As[Year-of-Birth] from Student where Clno in('01311','01312');

4. select \*from Student where Sname like '李%';

5. select count(\*) from Student where Clno= (select Clno from Student where Sname = '李勇');

6. select AVG(Gmark) as[Avegare],MAX(Gmark)as[Max],MIN(Gmark)as[Min] from Grade where Cno = (select Cno from Course where Cname = '操作系统');

7. select COUNT(distinct Sno) as[Num] from Grade;

8. select COUNT(\*) FRoM Grade WHERE CNO = ( select Cno from Course where Cname='操作系统');

9. select Sname from Student where Sno = (select Sno from Grade where Sno in( select Sno from Student where Clno = (select Clno from Class where Speciality='计算机软件'and Inyear=2000)) and Gmark is NULL);

（二）

不正确

select sno,sname,sage from Student where Sage < (select AVG(sage) from Student);

思考题：遇到子查询时要使用别名，别名的作用是简化表名，更方便人阅读和理解。还有一种情况是对同一个表进行了多次扫描，select \* from (select \* from table1) as [t1](https://www.baidu.com/s?wd=t1&tn=SE_PcZhidaonwhc_ngpagmjz&rsv_dl=gh_pc_zhidao)。

作用范围是当前的SQL语句