# 数据库作业:

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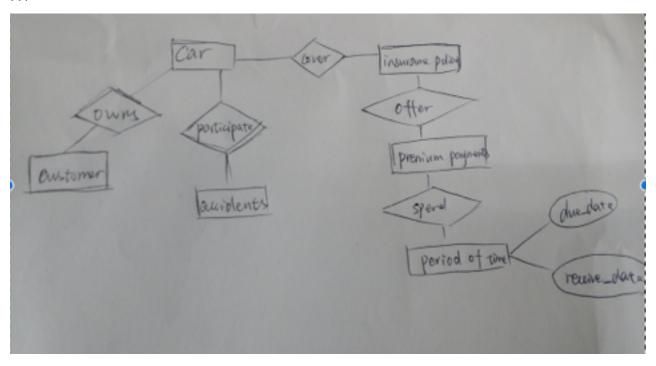
```
4.7
create table employee
      (employee_name varchar(30),
       street varchar(30),
       city varchar(30),
       primary key(employee_name))
create table works
      (employee_name varchar(30),
       company_name varchar(30),
       salary integer,
       primary key(employee_name),
       foreign key(employee name) references employee,
       foreign key(company_name) references company)
create table company
      (company name varchar(30),
       city varchar(30),
       primary key(company_name))
create table manages
       (employee_name varchar(30),
       manager_name varchar(30),
       primary key(employee name),
       foreign key(employee name) references employee,
       foreign key(employee_name) references works)
4.12
select employee.employee_name
from employee natural right outer join managers
on(employee.employee name=managers.employee name)
where manager_manager_name="NULL"
5.15
a. create function avg_salary(cname varchar(20))
      returns integer
      declare result integer;
             select avg(salary) into result
             from works
             where works.comany_name=cname
      return result;
   end
   select company_name
   from works
   where avg_salary(comany_name) > avg_salary("First Bank Corporation")
b. select company_name
  from works
  group by company_name
  having avg(salary)> (select avg(salary)
                      from works
                      where company name="First Bank Corporation")
```

### 5.17

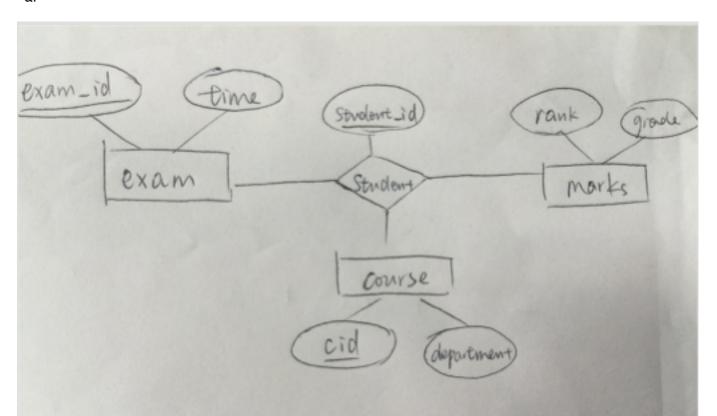
SQL function is used for extending the power of SQL to handle more complex data types, or to perform more complex and nonstandard operations. Embedded SQL can not only retrieve data, but also can perform the function's operations on the SQL result.

# 5.21 create trigger t after delete on s for each now begin delete from r where B =: old.A; end;

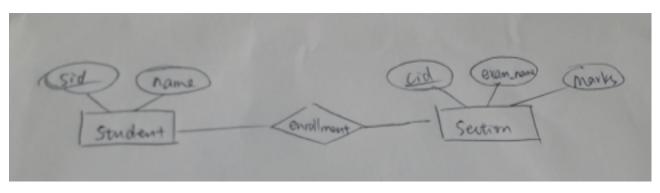
## 7.1



7.2 a.



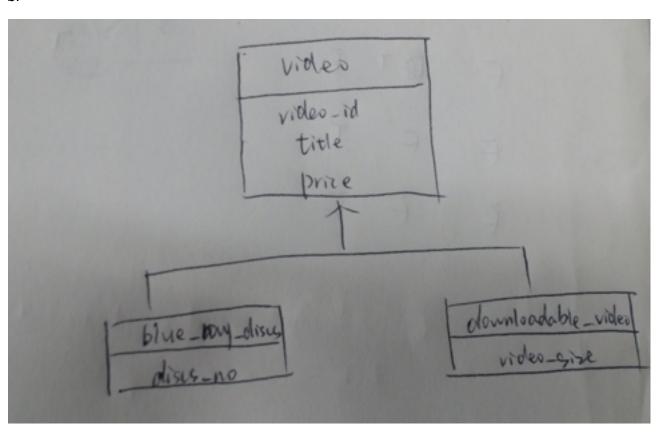
b.

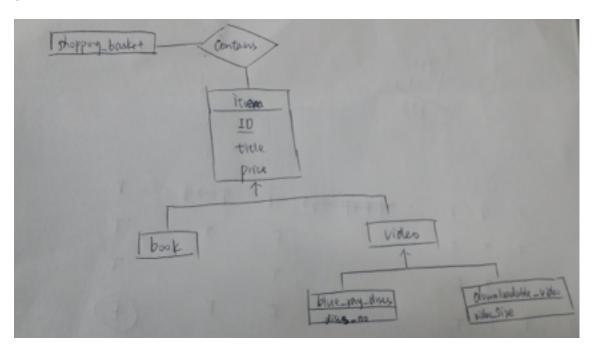


7.20

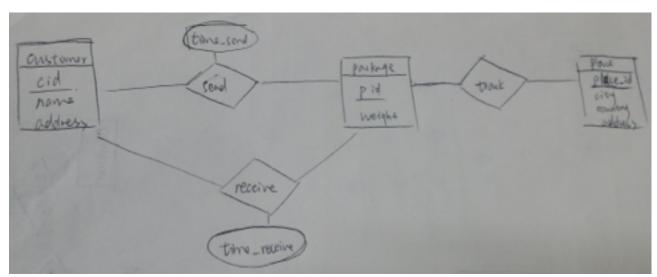
a. entity sets: (primary key will be underlined) author(<u>name</u>, address, URL) publisher(<u>name</u>, address, phone, URL) book(<u>ISBN</u>, title, year, price) customer(<u>email</u>, name, address, phone) warehouse(<u>code</u>, address, phone) shopping\_basket(basket\_id)

b.

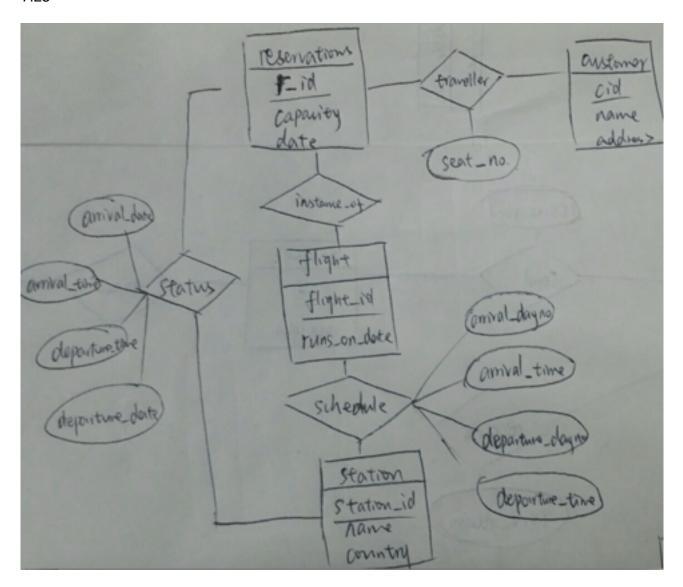




### 7.22



```
a set of relational schemas:
customer(cid, name, address)
package(pid, weight)
place(place_id, city, county, address)
send(cid, pid, time_send,
foreign key cid references customer,
foreign key pid references package
)
receive(cid, pid, time_receive,
foreign key cid references customer,
foreign key pid references customer)
track(pid, place_id,
foreign key pid references package,
foreign key place_id references place)
```



a set of relational schemas: customer(<u>cid</u>, name, address) reservations(<u>r\_id</u>, capacity, date) flight(<u>flight\_id</u>, runs\_on\_date) station(<u>station\_id</u>, name, country) traveller(<u>cid</u>, <u>r\_id</u>, seat\_no,

foreign key cid references customer,

foreign key r id references reservations)

instance\_of(r\_id, flight\_id,

foreign key r\_id references reservations,

foreign key flight\_id references flight)

schedule(<u>flight\_id</u>, <u>station\_id</u>, <u>arrival\_dayno</u>, arrival\_time, departure\_dayno, departure\_time, foreign key flight\_id references flight,

foreign key station\_id references station)

status(r\_id, station\_id, arrival\_date, arrival\_time, departure\_time, departure\_date,

foreign key r\_id references reservations,

foreign key station\_id references station)