

SQL 查询

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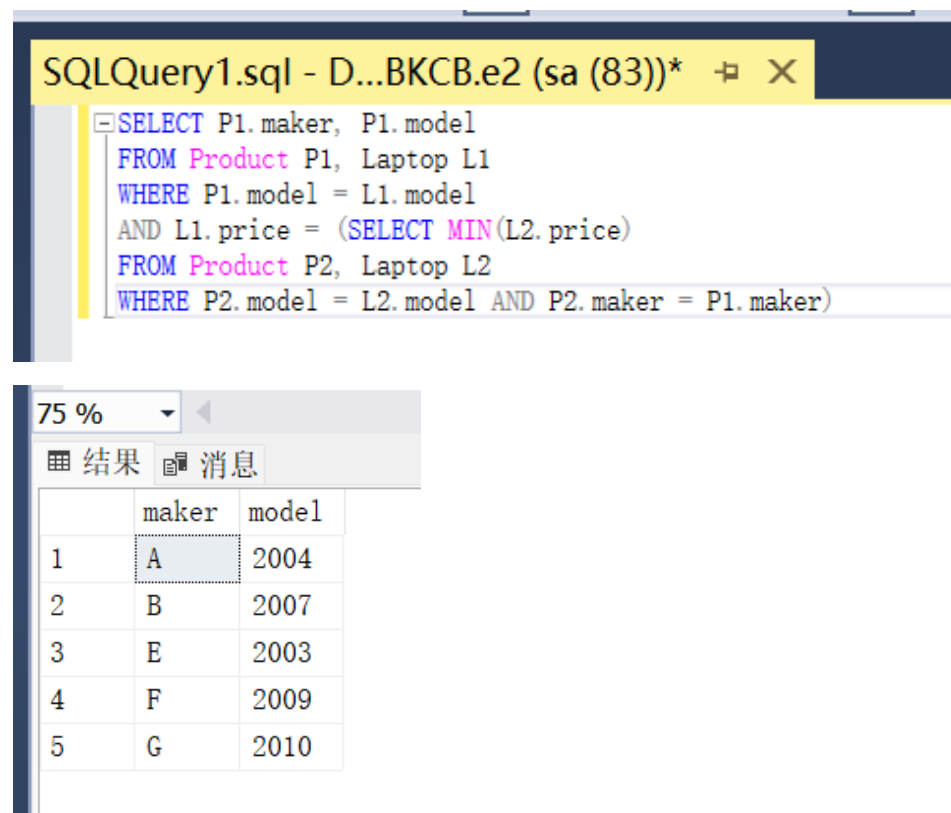
计算机产品数据库（要求：在 SQL Server/MySQL 中创建数据库、执行查询并验证结果）

Product (maker, model, type)

PC (model, speed, ram, hd, price)

Laptop (model, speed, ram, hd, screen, price)

1.查询每个制造商及其生产的最低价格的笔记本型号



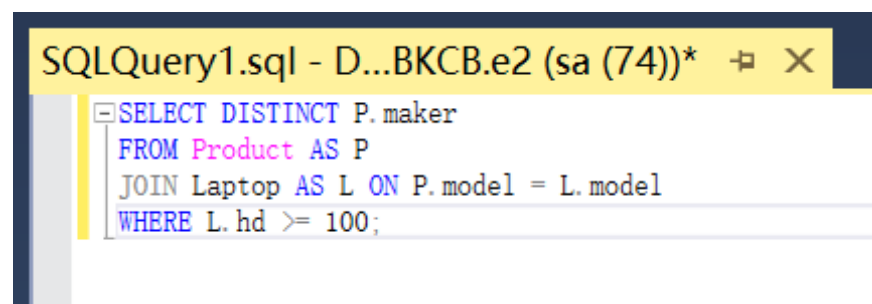
The screenshot shows a SQL query window titled "SQLQuery1.sql - D...BKCB.e2 (sa (83))*". The query is as follows:

```
SELECT P1.maker, P1.model
FROM Product P1, Laptop L1
WHERE P1.model = L1.model
AND L1.price = (SELECT MIN(L2.price)
FROM Product P2, Laptop L2
WHERE P2.model = L2.model AND P2.maker = P1.maker)
```

Below the query window, the results are displayed in a table with columns "maker" and "model". The results are as follows:

	maker	model
1	A	2004
2	B	2007
3	E	2003
4	F	2009
5	G	2010

2.查询生产的笔记本的硬盘容量不小于 100GB 的制造商



The screenshot shows a SQL query window titled "SQLQuery1.sql - D...BKCB.e2 (sa (74))*". The query is as follows:

```
SELECT DISTINCT P.maker
FROM Product AS P
JOIN Laptop AS L ON P.model = L.model
WHERE L.hd >= 100;
```

75 %

结果 消息

	maker
1	A
2	B
3	E
4	F
5	G

3.查询生产最快速度的计算机的制造商

SQLQuery1.sql - D...BKCB.e2 (sa (74))*

```

SELECT DISTINCT P.maker
FROM Product AS P
WHERE P.model IN (
  SELECT Computer.model
  FROM (SELECT model, speed
        FROM PC
        UNION
        SELECT model, speed
        FROM Laptop) AS Computer
  WHERE Computer.speed = (
    SELECT MAX(Computer1.speed)
    FROM (SELECT model, speed
          FROM PC
          UNION
          SELECT model, speed
          FROM Laptop) AS Computer1)
)
  
```

75 %

结果 消息

	maker
1	B

4.用差集法查询选修了全部课程的学生姓名

```
SELECT Sname
FROM Student S
WHERE NOT EXISTS
((SELECT Cno
FROM Course)
EXCEPT
(SELECT SC.Cno
FROM SC
WHERE SC.Sno = S.Sno))
```