

《数据库系统概论》

SQL 语句练习



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学生表: Student(Sno,Sname,Ssex,Sage,Sdept)

课程表: Course(Cno,Cname,Cpno,Ccredit)

cpno 参照于 cno

学生选课表: SC(Sno,Cno,Grade)

课程号 Cno	课程名 Cname	先行课 Cpno	学分 Ccredit
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学号 Sno	姓名 Sname	性别 Ssex	年龄 Sage	所在系 Sdept
201215121	李勇	男	20	CS
201215122	刘晨	女	19	CS
201215123	王敏	女	18	MA
201215125	张立	男	19	IS

1	数据库	5	4
2	数学		2
3	信息系统	1	4
4	操作系统	6	3
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学 号 Sno	课程号 Cno	成绩 Grade
201215121	1	92
201215121	2	85
201215121	3	88
201215122	2	90
201215122	3	80

1. 建立“学生”表 Student。学号是主码，姓名取值不为空。

```
CREAST TABLE Student (
    Sno CHAR ( 9 ) PRIMARY KEY,
    Sname CHAR ( 20 ) UNIQUE,
    Ssex CHAR ( 2 ),
    Sage SMALLINT,
    Sdept CHAR ( 20 )
);
```

2. 建立一个“课程”表 Course

```
CREATE TABLE Course (
    Cno CHAR ( 4 ) PRIMARY KEY,
    Cname CHAR ( 40 ) NOT NULL,
    Cpno CHAR ( 4 ),
    Ccredit SMALLINT,
    FOREIGN KEY ( Cpno ) REFERENCES Course ( Cno )
);
```

3. 建立一个学生选课表 SC

```
CREATE TABLES SC (  
    Sno CHAR ( 9 ),  
    Cno CHAR ( 4 ),  
    Grade SMALLINT,  
    PRIMARY KEY ( Sno, Cno ),  
    FOREIGN KEY ( Sno ) REFERENCES Student ( Sno ),  
    FOREIGN KEY ( Sno ) REFERENCES Course ( Cno )  
);
```

4. 向 **Student** 表增加“入学时间”列，其数据类型为日期型

```
ALTER TABLE Student ADD S_entrance DATE;
```

5. 删除 **Student** 表

```
DROP TABLE Student CASCADE;
```

6. 查询全体学生的学号与姓名

```
SELECT Sno,Sname  
FROM Student;
```

7. 查询全体学生的姓名、学号、所在系

```
SELECT  
    Sname,  
    Sno,  
    Sdept  
FROM  
    Student;
```

8. 查询全体学生的详细记录

```
SELECT  
    *  
FROM  
    Student;  
或  
SELECT  
    Sno,  
    Sname,  
    Ssex,  
    Sage,  
    Sdept,  
    S_entrance  
FROM  
    Student;
```

9. 查全体学生的姓名及其出生年份

```
SELECT  
    Sname,  
    2021-Sage  
FROM  
    Student;
```

10. 查询全体学生的姓名、出生年份和所在的院系，要求用小写字母表示系名

```
SELECT
```

```
    Sno
```

```
FROM
```

```
    SC;
```

11. 查询选修了课程的学生学号

```
SELECT Sno
```

```
    FROM SC;
```

12. 查询计算机科学系全体学生的名单

```
SELECT
```

```
    *
```

```
FROM
```

```
    Student
```

```
WHERE
```

```
    Sdept = "CS";
```

13. 查询所有年龄在 20 岁以下的学生姓名及其年龄

```
SELECT
```

```
    Sname,
```

```
    Sage
```

```
FROM
```

```
    Student
```

```
WHERE
```

```
    Sage < 20;
```

14. 查询考试成绩有不及格的学生的学号

```
SELECT
```

```
    Sno
```

```
FROM
```

```
    SC
```

```
WHERE
```

```
    Grade < 60;
```

15. 查询年龄在 20~23 岁（包括 20 岁和 23 岁）之间的学生的姓名、系别和年龄

```
SELECT
```

```
    Sname,
```

```
    Sdept,
```

```
    Sage
```

```
FROM
```

```
    Student
```

```
WHERE
```

```
    Sage BETWEEN 20
```

```
    AND 23;
```

16. 查询年龄不在 20~23 岁之间的学生姓名、系别和年龄

```
SELECT
```

```
    Sname,
```

```
    Sdept,
```

```
    Sage
```

```
FROM
    Student
WHERE
    Sage NOT BETWEEN 20
    AND 23;
```

17. 查询计算机科学系（CS）、数学系（MA）和信息系（IS）学生的姓名和性别。

```
SELECT
    Sname,
    Ssex
FROM
    Student
WHERE
    Sdept IN ( 'CS', 'MA', 'IS' );
```

18. 查询既不是计算机科学系、数学系，也不是信息系的学生的姓名和性别。

```
SELECT
    Sname,
    Ssex
FROM
    Student
WHERE
    Sdept NOT IN ( 'CS', 'MA', 'IS' );
```

19. 查询学号为 201215121 的学生的详细情况

```
SELECT *
FROM Student
WHERE Sno LIKE '201215121';
```

或

```
SELECT *
FROM Student
WHERE Sno='201215121';
```

20. 查询所有姓刘学生的姓名、学号和性别。

```
SELECT
    Sname,
    Sno,
    Ssex
FROM
    Student
WHERE
    Sname LIKE '刘%';
```

21. 查询姓"欧阳"且全名为三个汉字的学生的姓名。

```
SELECT
    Sname
FROM
    Student
```

WHERE

Sname LIKE '欧阳_';

22. 查询名字中第 2 个字为"阳"字的学生的姓名和学号。

SELECT

Sname,

Sno

FROM

Student

WHERE

Sname LIKE '_阳%';

23. 查询所有不姓刘的学生姓名、学号和性别。

SELECT

Sname,

Sno,

Ssex

FROM

Student

WHERE

Sname NOT LIKE '刘%';

24. 查询 DB_Design 课程的课程号和学分。

SELECT

Cno,

Ccredit

FROM

Course

WHERE

Cname LIKE 'DB_Design' ESCAPE '\';

25. 查询以"DB_"开头, 且倒数第 3 个字符为 i 的课程的具体情况。

SELECT

*

FROM

Course

WHERE

Cname LIKE 'DB__%i__' ESCAPE '\';

26. 某些学生选修课程后没有参加考试, 所以有选课记录, 但没有考试成绩。
查询缺少成绩的学生的学号和相应的课程号。

SELECT

Sno,

Cno

FROM

SC

WHERE

Grade IS NULL;

27. 查所有有成绩的学生学号和课程号。

```
SELECT
```

```
    Sno,
```

```
    Cno
```

```
FROM
```

```
    SC
```

```
WHERE
```

```
    Grade IS NOT NULL;
```

28. 查询计算机系年龄在 20 岁以下的学生姓名。

```
SELECT Sname
```

```
    FROM Student
```

```
    WHERE Sdept='CS' AND Sage<20;
```

29. 查询计算机科学系（CS）、数学系（MA）和信息系（IS）学生的姓名和性别。

```
SELECT
```

```
    Sname,
```

```
    Ssex
```

```
FROM
```

```
    Student
```

```
WHERE
```

```
    Sdept = 'CS'
```

```
    OR Sdept = 'MA'
```

```
    OR Sdept = 'IS';
```

30. 查询选修了 3 号课程的学生的学号及其成绩，查询结果按分数降序排列。

```
SELECT
```

```
    Sno,
```

```
    Grade
```

```
FROM
```

```
    SC
```

```
WHERE
```

```
    Cno = '3'
```

```
ORDER BY
```

```
    Grade DESC;
```

31. 查询全体学生情况，查询结果按所在系的系号升序排列，同一系中的学生按年龄降序排列。

```
SELECT
```

```
    *
```

```
FROM
```

```
    Student
```

```
ORDER BY
```

```
    Sdept,
```

```
    Sage DESC;
```

32. 查询学生总人数。

```
SELECT
```

```
    COUNT(*)
```


FROM

SC;

33. 查询选修了课程的学生人数。

SELECT

COUNT(DISTINCT Sno)

FROM

SC;

34. 计算 1 号课程的学生平均成绩。

SELECT

AVG(Grade)

FROM

SC

WHERE

Cno = '1';

35. 查询选修 1 号课程的学生最高分数。

SELECT

MAX(Grade)

FROM

SC

WHERE

Cno = '1';

36. 查询学生 201215012 选修课程的总学分数。

SELECT

SUM(Ccredit)

FROM

SC,

Course

WHERE

Sno = '201212012'

AND SC.Cno = Course.Cno;

37. 求各个课程号及相应的选课人数。

SELECT

Cno,

COUNT(Sno)

FROM

SC

GROUP BY

Cno;

38. 查询选修了 3 门以上课程的学生学号。

SELECT

Sno

FROM

SC

GROUP BY

```
    Sno
HAVING
    COUNT(*)> 3;
```

39. 查询平均成绩大于等于 90 分的学生学号和平均成绩

```
SELECT
    Sno,
    AVG( Grade )
FROM
    SC
WHERE
    AVG( Grade )>= 90
GROUP BY
    Sno;
```

40. 查询每个学生及其选修课程的情况

```
SELECT
    Student.*,
    SC.*
FROM
    Student,
    SC
WHERE
    Student.Sno = SC.Sno;
```

41. 查询选修 2 号课程且成绩在 90 分以上的所有学生的学号和姓名

```
SELECT
    Student.Sno,
    Sname
FROM
    Student,
    SC
WHERE
    Student.Sno = SC.Sno
    AND SC.Cno = '2'
    AND SC.Grade > 90;
```

42. 查询每个学生的学号、姓名、选修的课程名及成绩

```
SELECT
    Student.Sno,
    Sname,
    Cname,
    Grade
FROM
    Student,
    SC,
    Course
WHERE
```

```
Student.Sno = SC.Sno  
AND SC.Cno = Course.Cno;
```

43. 查询与“刘晨”在同一个系学习的学生。

```
SELECT  
    Sno,  
    Sname,  
    Sdept  
FROM  
    Student  
WHERE  
    Sdept IN ( SELECT Sdept FROM Student WHERE Sname = '刘晨' );
```

44. 查询选修了课程名为“信息系统”的学生学号和姓名

```
SELECT  
    Student.Sno,  
    Sname  
FROM  
    Student,  
    SC,  
    Course  
WHERE  
    Student.Sno = SC.Sno  
    AND SC.Cno = Course.Cno  
    AND Course.Cname = '信息系统';
```

45. 找出每个学生超过他选修课程平均成绩的课程号

```
SELECT  
    Sno,  
    Sname,  
    Sdept  
FROM  
    Student  
WHERE  
    Sdept = ( SELECT Sdept FROM Student WHERE Sname = '刘晨' );
```

46. 查询非计算机科学系中比计算机科学系任意一个学生年龄小的学生姓名和年龄

```
SELECT  
    Sname,  
    Sage  
FROM  
    Student  
WHERE  
    Sage < ANY ( SELECT Sage FROM Student WHERE Sdept = 'CS' )  
    AND Sdept <> 'CS';
```

47. 查询非计算机科学系中比计算机科学系所有学生年龄都小的学生姓名及年龄。

```

SELECT
    Sname,
    Sage
FROM
    Student
WHERE
    Sage < ALL ( SELECT Sage FROM Student WHERE Sdept = 'CS' )
    AND Sdept <> 'CS';

```

或

```

SELECT
    Sname,
    Sage
FROM
    Student
WHERE
    Sage < ( SELECT MIN( Sage ) FROM Student WHERE Sdept = 'CS' )
    AND Sdept <> 'CS';

```

48. 查询所有选修了 1 号课程的学生姓名。

```

SELECT
    Sname
FROM
    Student
WHERE
    EXISTS ( SELECT * FROM SC WHERE Sno = Student.Sno AND Cno = '1' );

```

49. 查询没有选修 1 号课程的学生姓名

```

SELECT
    Sname
FROM
    Student
WHERE
    NOT EXISTS ( SELECT * FROM SC WHERE Sno = Student.Sno AND Cno =
'1' );

```

50. 查询与“刘晨”在同一个系学习的学生。

```

SELECT
    Sno,
    Sname,
    Sdept
FROM
    Student S1
WHERE
    EXISTS ( SELECT * FROM Student S2 WHERE S2.Sdept = S1.Sdept AND
S2.Sname = '刘晨' );

```

51. 查询选修了全部课程的学生姓名。

```

SELECT

```

```

        Sname
FROM
    Student
WHERE
    NOT EXISTS (
        SELECT
            *
        FROM
            Course
    WHERE
        NOT EXISTS ( SELECT * FROM SC WHERE Sno = Student.Sno AND CNO =
Course.Cno ));

```

52. 查询至少选修了学生 201215122 选修的全部课程的学生号码。

```

SELECT DISTINCT
    Sno
FROM
    SC SCX
WHERE
    NOT EXISTS (
        SELECT
            *
        FROM
            SC SCY
        WHERE
            SCY.Sno = '201215122'
            AND NOT EXISTS ( SELECT * FROM SC SCZ WHERE SCZ.Sno = SCX.Sno
AND SCZ.Cno = SCY.Cno ));

```

53. 查询计算机科学系的学生及年龄不大于 19 岁的学生。

```

SELECT
    *
FROM
    Student
WHERE
    Sdept = 'CS' UNION
SELECT
    *
FROM
    Student
WHERE
    Sage <= 19;

```

54. 查询选修了课程 1 或者选修了课程 2 的学生。

```

SELECT
    Sno
FROM

```

```

SC
WHERE
    Cno = '1' UNION
SELECT
    Sno
FROM
    SC
WHERE
    Cno = '2';

```

55. 查询计算机科学系的学生与年龄不大于 19 岁的学生的交集。

```

SELECT
    *
FROM
    Student
WHERE
    Sdept = 'CS' INTERSECT
SELECT
    *
FROM
    Student
WHERE
    Sage <= 19;

```

56. 实际上就是查询计算机科学系中年龄不大于 19 岁的学生。

```

SELECT
    *
FROM
    Student
WHERE
    Sdept = 'CS'
    AND Sage <= 19;

```

57. 查询既选修了课程 1 又选修了课程 2 的学生。

```

SELECT
    Sno
FROM
    SC
WHERE
    Cno = '1' UNION
SELECT
    Sno
FROM
    SC
WHERE
    Cno = '2';

```

58. 查询计算机科学系的学生与年龄不大于 19 岁的学生的差集。

```

SELECT
    *

```

```
FROM
    Student
WHERE
    Sdept = 'CS' EXCEPT
SELECT
    *
```

```
FROM
    Student
WHERE
    Sage <= 19;
```

59. 实际上是查询计算机科学系中年龄大于 19 岁的学生

```
SELECT
    *
FROM
    Student
WHERE
    Sdept = 'CS'
    AND Sage <= 19;
```

60. 查询所有选修了 1 号课程的学生姓名

```
SELECT
    Sname
FROM
    Student
WHERE
```

```
    EXISTS ( SELECT * FROM SC WHERE Sno = Student.Sno AND Cno = '1' );
```

61. 将一个新学生元组（学号：201215128;姓名：陈冬;性别：男;所在系：IS;年龄：18 岁）插入到 Student 表中。

```
INSERT INTO Student ( Sno, Sname, Ssex, Sdept, Sage )
VALUES
    ( '201215128', '陈冬', '男', 'IS', 18 );
```

62. 插入一条选课记录（ '200215128','1' ）。

```
INSERT INTO SC
VALUES
    ( '201215128', '1', NULL );
```

63. 将学生张成民的信息插入到 Student 表中。

```
INSERT INTO Student ( Sno, Sname, Ssex, Sdept, Sage )
VALUES
    ( '201215126', '张成民', '男', 'CS', 18 );
```

64. 对每一个系，求学生的平均年龄，并把结果存入数据库

-- 首先在数据库中建立一个新表，其中一列存放系名，另一列存放相应的学生平均年龄。

--

```
SELECT TABLE
    Dept_age ( Sdept CHAR ( 15 ) Avg_age SMALLINT );-- 然后对 Student 表按系
```

分组求平均年龄，再把系名和平均年龄存入新表中。

--

```
INSERT INTO Dept_age ( Sdept, Avg_age ) SELECT
Sdept,
AVG( Sage )
FROM
    Student
GROUP BY
    Sdept;
```

65. 将学生 201215121 的年龄改为 22 岁

```
UPDATE Student
SET Sage = 22
WHERE
```

```
    Sno = '201215121';
```

66. 将所有学生的年龄增加 1 岁。

```
UPDATE Student
SET Sage = Sage + 1;
```

67. 将计算机科学系全体学生的成绩置零。

```
UPDATE SC
SET Grade = 0
WHERE
```

```
    SNO IN ( SELECT Sno FROM Student WHERE Sdept = 'cs' );
```

68. 删除学号为 201215128 的学生记录。

```
DELETE
FROM
    Student
WHERE
```

```
    Sno = '201215128';
```

69. 删除所有的学生选课记录。

```
DELETE
FROM
    SC;
```

70. 删除计算机科学系所有学生的选课记录。

```
DELETE
FROM
    SC
WHERE
```

```
    Sno IN ( SELECT Sno FROM Student WHERE Sdept = 'CS' );
```

71. 向 SC 表中插入一个元组，学生号是"201215126"，课程号是"1"，成绩为空。

```
INSERT INTO SC ( Sno, Cno, Grade )
VALUES
```

```
    ( '201215126', '1', NULL );
```

或：

```
INSERT INTO SC ( Sno, Cno )
```


VALUES

('201215126', '1');

72. 将 Student 表中学生号为”201215200”的学生所属的系改为空值

UPDATE Student

SET Sdept = NULL

WHERE

Sno = '201215200';

73. 从 Student 表中找出漏填了数据的学生信息

SELECT

*

FROM

Student

WHERE

Sname IS NULL

OR Ssex IS NULL

OR Sage IS NULL

OR Sdept IS NULL;

74. 找出选修 1 号课程的不及格的学生。

SELECT

Sno

FROM

SC

WHERE

Grade < 60

AND Cno = '1';

75. 选出选修 1 号课程的不及格的学生以及缺考的学生。

SELECT

Sno

FROM

SC

WHERE

Grade < 60

AND Cno = '1' UNION

SELECT

Sno FROM SC

WHERE

Grade IS NULL

AND Cno = '1';

或:

SELECT

Sno

FROM

SC

WHERE

```
Cno = 'I'  
AND ( Grade < 60 OR Grade IS NULL );
```

76. 建立信息系学生的视图。

```
CREATE VIEW IS_Studnet AS SELECT  
Sno,  
Sname,  
Sage  
FROM  
Student  
WHERE  
Sdept = 'IS';
```

77. 建立信息系学生的视图，并要求进行修改和插入操作时仍需保证该视图只有信息系的学生。

```
CREATE VIEW IS_Student AS SELECT  
Sno,  
Sname,  
Sage  
FROM  
Student  
WHERE  
Sdept = 'IS' WITH CHECK OPTION;
```

78. 建立信息系选修了 1 号课程的学生的视图（包括学号、姓名、成绩）

```
CREATE VIEW IS_S1 ( Sno, Sname, Grade ) AS SELECT  
Student.Sno,  
Sname,  
Grade  
FROM  
Student,  
SC  
WHERE  
Sdept = 'IS'  
AND Student.Sno = SC.Sno  
AND SC.Cno = '1';
```

79. 建立信息系选修了 1 号课程且成绩在 90 分以上的学生的视图。

```
CREATE VIEW IS_S2 AS SELECT  
Sno,  
Sname,  
Grade  
FROM  
IS_S1  
WHERE  
Grade >= 90;
```

80. 定义一个反映学生出生年份的视图。

```
CREATE VIEW BT_S ( Sno, Sname, Sbirth ) AS SELECT
```

```
Sno,  
Sname,  
2014-Sage  
FROM  
    Student;
```

81. 将学生的学号及平均成绩定义为一个视图

```
CREATE VIEW S_G ( Sno, Gavg ) AS SELECT  
Sno,  
AVG( Grade )  
FROM  
    SC  
GROUP BY  
    Sno;
```

82. 将 Student 表中所有女生记录定义为一个视图

```
CREATE VIEW F_Student ( F_sno, NAME, sex, age, dept ) AS SELECT  
*  
FROM  
    Student  
WHERE  
    Ssex = '女';
```

83. 在信息系学生的视图中找出年龄小于 20 岁的学生。

```
SELECT  
    Sno,  
    Sage  
FROM  
    IS_Student  
WHERE  
    Sage < 20;
```