深圳大学实验报告

课程名称:_	数据库系统
实验项目名称	K: SQL 的 DDL 语言和单表查询
学院 <u>:</u> (Computer Science and Software Engineering
专业:	Computer Science
指导教师 <u>:</u>	Basker George
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实验时间:_	17th September 2024
实验报告提交	E时间:17th September 2024

实验目的与要求: (Purpose of Experiment purpose and Requirements)

* Please show all work for these problems.

Just writing down the answer will not get full credit.

SQL的DDL语言和单表查询

Note: create a Table EMP and DEPT with all required constraints both Integrity and Referential Integrity Constraint.

EMP Table:

EMPNO	PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL IF PRIMARY KEY MODIFED THEN CHILD MUST BE UPDATED	NUMBER(4)
ENAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
JOB	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(9)
MGR	REFERENCES EMP(EMPNO)	NUMBER(4)
HIREDATE		DATE
SAL	NOT NULL AND MORE THAN 5000	NUMBER(7,2)
COMM		NUMBER(7,2)
DEPTNO	REFERENCES DEPT TABLE DEFAULT 10	NUMBER(2)

DEPT TABLE:

	PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL	
	DON'T ALLOW PRIMARY KEY TO BE	NUMBER(2)
	MODIFIED IF CHILD RECORD EXIST	
DNAME		CHAR(10)
LOC		CHAR(10)

INSERT TUPLES FOR EMP TABLE:

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-90	13750	NULL	20
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-FEB-89	19000	6400	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22-FEB-93	18500	4250	30
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-APR-89	26850		20
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-SEP-97	15675	3500	30
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-MAY-90	24000		30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-88	27500		10
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-87	19500		20
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-83	82500		10
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-92	18500	6250	30
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-96	11900		20
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03-DEC-95	12500		30
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-91	21500		20
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-95	13250		10
EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	СОММ	DEPTNO
3258	GREEN	SALESMAN	4422	24-JUL-95	18500	2750	50
4422	STEVENS	MANAGER	7839	14-JAN-94	24750		50
6548	BARNES	CLERK	4422	16-JAN-95	11950		50
7500	CAMPBELL	ANALYST	7566	30-OCT-92	24500	0	40

INSERT TUPLES FOR DEPT TABLE:

DEPTNO	DNAME	LOC
10	ACCOUNTING	LONDON
30	SALES	LIVERPOOL
40	OPERATIONS	STAFFORD
50	MARKETING	LUTON
20	RESEARCH	PRESTON

- 1 List all information about the employees.
- 2 List all information about the departments
- 3 List only the following information from the EMP table (Employee name, employee number, salary, department number)
- 4 List details of employees in departments 10 and 30.
- 5 List all the jobs in the EMP table eliminating duplicates.

- 6. What are the names of the employees who earn less than £20,000?
- 7. What is the name, job title and employee number of the person in department 20 who earns more than £25000?
- 8. Find all employees whose job is either Clerk or Salesman.
- 9. Find any Clerk who is not in department 10.
- 10. Find everyone whose job is Salesman and all the Analysts in department 20.
- 11. Find all the employees who earn between £15,000 and £20,000. Show the employee name, department and salary.
- 12 Find the name of the President.
- 13 Find all the employees whose last names end with S
- 14 List the employees whose names have TH or LL in them
- 15 List only those employees who receive commission.
- 16 Find the name, job, salary, hiredate, and department number of all employees by alphabetical order of name.
- 17. Find the name, job, salary, hiredate and department number of all employees in ascending order by their salaries.
- 18. List all salesmen in descending order by commission divided by their salary.
- 19. Order employees in department 30 who receive commission, in ascending order by commission
- 20 Find the names, jobs, salaries and commissions of all employees who do not have managers.
- 21 Find all the salesmen in department 30 who have a salary greater than or equal to £18000.
- 22 Find the employees who were hired before 01-Jan-1998 and have salary above 5000 or below 1000.
- 23 What is the command to add primary key constraint to EMPNO
- 24 What is the command to add a new column EMP_family_name to existing EMP table
- 25 How to drop primary key constraint for EMPNO
- 26 rename EMP table to EMPLOYEE
- 27 rename EMPLOYEE back to EMP
- 28 What is the SQL command to remove column EMP_family_name from EMP table
- 29 What is the SQL command to copy emp table to employee table
- 30 What is the SQL command to drop employee table
- 31 What is the SQL command to find the employee whose commission is NULL

实验过程及内容: (Methods and steps)

Use PHPMYADMIN/WAMP Server to complete the exercise

1. Environment Setup

I use VSCode for database operations.

Simply download the following two extensions in VSCode: MySQL and MySQL Syntax. Once installed, a database icon will appear on the sidebar. Click on the icon to establish a connection, create a new database, and you're ready to start working.

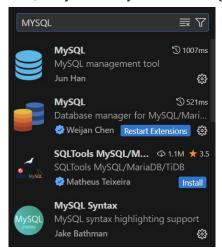


Figure 1: Extension Download

Download the second and fourth extensions as shown in the figure.

2. Creating Tables and Inserting Data

2.1 Creating Tables

The experiment requires me to create two tables, DEPT and EMP. Simply click the "New Table" button under the 'Tables' folder and input the table creation code according to the experiment requirements.

The specific code is shown in the figure below:

```
CREATE TABLE DEPT (
DEPTNO INT PRIMARY KEY,
DNAME VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
LOC VARCHAR(50),
UNIQUE (DNAME)
);
```

Figure 2: Creation of the DEPT Table

Figure 3: Creation of the EMP Table

After editing the code, simply click the run button, and the table will be successfully created.

2.2 Inserting Data

There are two main ways to insert data: one is by using code, and the second is by using the built-in import feature of the compiler. Below, I will demonstrate both methods.

2.2.1 Inserting Data via Code

```
INSERT INTO EMP (EMPNO, ENAME, JOB, MGR, HIREDATE, SAL, COMM, DEPTNO) VALUES (7499, 'ALLEN', 'SALESMAN', 7698, '1993-02-20', 19000, 6400, 30), (7521, 'WARD', 'SALESMAN', 7698, '1993-02-22', 18500, 4250, 30), (7566, 'JONES', 'MANAGER', 7839, '1983-04-02', 26850, NULL, 20), (7654, 'MARTIN', 'SALESMAN', 7698, '1997-09-28', 15675, 3500, 30), (7698, 'BLAKE', 'MANAGER', 7839, '1990-05-01', 24000, NULL, 30), (7782, 'CLARK', 'MANAGER', 7839, '1990-05-01', 24000, NULL, 20), (7783, 'SCOTT', 'ANALYST', 7566, '1987-04-19', 19500, NULL, 20), (7839, 'KING', 'PRESIDENT', NULL, '1983-11-17', 82500, NULL, 20), (7844, 'TURNER', 'SALESMAN', 7698, '1992-09-08', 18500, 6250, 30), (7876, 'ADAMS', 'CLERK', 7698, '1995-05-23', 11900, NULL, 20), (7900, 'TAMES', 'CLERK', 7698, '1995-12-03', 12500, NULL, 30), (7902, 'FGND, 'ANALYST', 7566, '1991-12-03', 12500, NULL, 20), (7934, 'MILLER', 'CLERK', 7782, '1995-01-23', 13250, NULL, 10);

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INSERT INTO EMP (EMPNO, ENAME, JO8, MGR, HIREDATE, SAL, COMM, DEPTNO) VALUES (3258, 'GREEN', 'SALESMAN', 4422, '1995-7-24', 18500, 2750, 50), (4422, 'STEVENS', 'MANAGER', 7389, '1994-01-14', 24750, NULL, 50), (6548, 'BARNES', 'CLERK', 4422, '1995-01-16', 11950, NULL, 50), (7500, 'CAMPBELL', 'ANALYST', 7566, '1992-10-30', 24500, 0,40);
```

Figure 4: Inserting Data

As shown in Figure 4, you can insert new rows using the INSERT statement. However, this method requires entering data one row at a time, which is less efficient.

2.2.2 Import Feature

The import feature allows you to bulk import data more efficiently compared to entering rows manually.

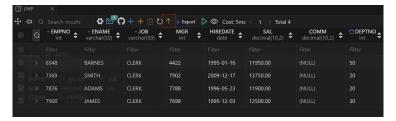


Figure 5: Importing Data

As shown in Figure 5, click the import icon in the red box, select the file containing your data (in this experiment, it's a .csv file), and the data rows will be imported into the database. This method is much more efficient and faster.

3. Completing the Exercise

Due to the large number of questions, I will not display all results individually. Instead, I will show the results of a few selected queries.

1. List all information about the employees.

SELECT * FROM EMP;



Figure 6: Result of Question 1

2. List all information about the departments

SELECT * FROM DEPT;

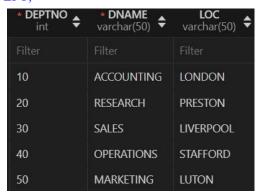


Figure 7: Result of Question 2

3. List only the following information from the EMP table (Employee name, employee number, salary, department number)

SELECT ENAME, EMPNO, SAL, DEPTNO FROM EMP;

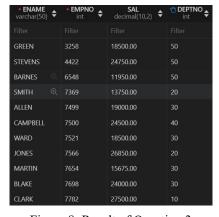


Figure 8: Result of Question 3

4. List details of employees in departments 10 and 30.

SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO IN (10,30);



Figure 9: Result of Question 4

5. List all the jobs in the EMP table eliminating duplicates.

SELECT DISTINCT JOB FROM EMP;

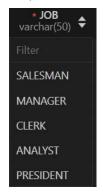


Figure 10: Result of Question 5

6. What are the names of the employees who earn less than £20,000? SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE SAL<20000;



Figure 11: Result of Question 6

7. What is the name, job title and employee number of the person in department 20 who earns more than £25000?

SELECT ENAME, JOB, EMPNO FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO = 20 AND SAL > 25000;

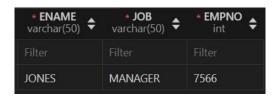


Figure 12: Result of Question 7

8. Find all employees whose job is either Clerk or Salesman.

SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE JOB IN ('CLERK', 'SALESMAN');



Figure 13: Result of Question 8

9. Find any Clerk who is not in department 10.

SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE JOB ='CLERK' AND DEPTNO <> 10;



Figure 14: Result of Question 9

10. Find everyone whose job is Salesman and all the Analysts in department 20.

SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE (JOB = 'SALESMAN') OR (JOB = 'ANALYST' AND DEPTNO = 20);



Figure 15: Result of Question 10

11. Find all the employees who earn between £15,000 and £20,000. Show the employee name, department and salary.

SELECT ENAME, DEPTNO, SAL FROM EMP WHERE SAL BETWEEN 15000 AND 20000;

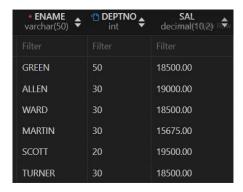


Figure 16: Result of Question 11

12. Find the name of the President.

SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE JOB = 'PRESIDENT';

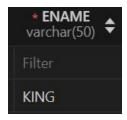


Figure 17: Result of Question 12

13. Find all the employees whose last names end with S

SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE ENAME LIKE '%S';

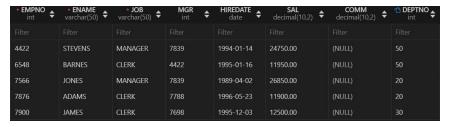


Figure 18: Result of Question 13

14. List the employees whose names have TH or LL in them

SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE ENAME LIKE '%TH%' OR ENAME LIKE '%LL%';

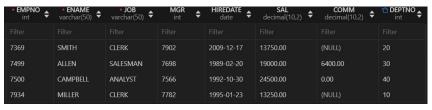


Figure 19: Result of Question 14

15. List only those employees who receive commission.

SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE COMM IS NOT NULL;



Figure 20: Result of Question 15

16. Find the name, job, salary, hiredate, and department number of all employees by alphabetical order of name.

SELECT ENAME, JOB, SAL, HIREDATE, DEPTNO FROM EMP ORDER BY ENAME;

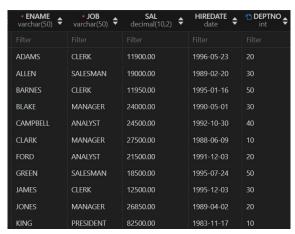


Figure 21: Result of Question 16

17. Find the name, job, salary, hiredate and department number of all employees in ascending order by their salaries.

SELECT ENAME, JOB, SAL, HIREDATE, DEPTNO FROM EMP ORDER BY SAL;

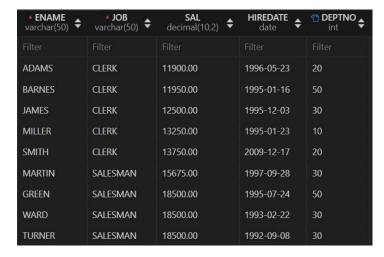


Figure 22: Result of Question 17

18. List all salesmen in descending order by commission divided by their salary.

SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE JOB = 'SALESMAN' ORDER BY COMM / SAL DESC;



Figure 23: Result of Question 18

19. Order employees in department 30 who receive commission, in ascending order by commission

SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO = 30 AND COMM IS NOT NULL ORDER BY COMM ASC;



Figure 24: Result of Question 19

20. Find the names, jobs, salaries and commissions of all employees who do not have managers.

SELECT ENAME, JOB, SAL, COMM FROM EMP WHERE MGR IS NULL;

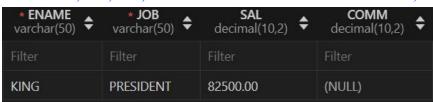


Figure 25: Result of Question 20

21. Find all the salesmen in department 30 who have a salary greater than or equal to £18000. SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE JOB = 'SALESMAN' AND DEPTNO = 30 AND SAL >= 18000;



Figure 26: Result of Question 21

22. Find the employees who were hired before 01-Jan-1998 and have salary above 5000 or below 1000.

SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE HIREDATE < '1998-01-01' AND (SAL > 5000 OR SAL < 1000);



Figure 27: Result of Question 22

What is the command to add primary key constraint to EMPNO
 ALTER TABLE EMP ADD CONSTRAINT EMP_PK PRIMARY KEY (EMPNO);

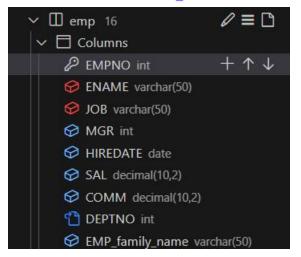


Figure 28: Result of Question 23

24. What is the command to add a new column EMP_family_name to existing EMP table ALTER TABLE EMP ADD EMP_family_name VARCHAR(50);

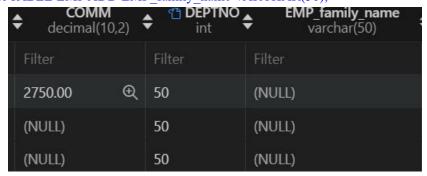


Figure 29: Result of Question 24

25. How to drop primary key constraint for EMPNO ALTER TABLE EMP DROP PRIAMRY KEY;

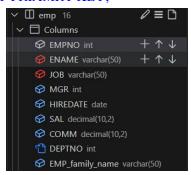


Figure 30: Result of Question 25

26. rename EMP table to EMPLOYEE

ALTER TABLE EMP RENAME TO EMPLOYEE;

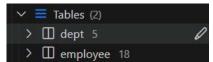


Figure 31: Result of Question 26

27. rename EMPLOYEE back to EMP

ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEE RENAME TO EMP;

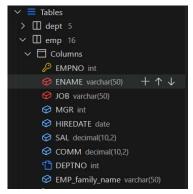


Figure 32: Result of Question 27

28. What is the SQL command to remove column EMP_family_name from EMP table ALTER TABLE EMP DROP COLUMN EMP_family_name;



Figure 33: Result of Question 28

29. What is the SQL command to copy emp table to employee table CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE AS SELECT * FROM EMP;

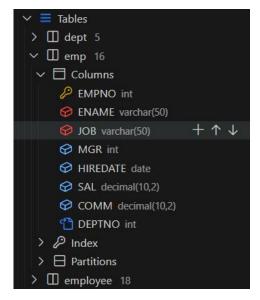


Figure 34: Result of Question 29

30. What is the SQL command to drop employee table DROP TABLE EMPLOYEE;



Figure 35: Result of Question 30

31. What is the SQL command to find the employee whose commission is NULL SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE COMM IS NULL;



Figure 36: Result of Question 31

	In this experiment, the main task was to create and manage two tables: EMP and DEPT, and execute several SQL queries to retrieve specific information from these tables. The experiment demonstrated how SQL can be used effectively to create tables, insert data, and perform complex queries to retrieve specific information. The use of SQL constraints, such as primary keys and foreign keys, ensures data integrity within the database. Additionally, SQL's ability to filter, sort, and join data from different tables highlights its importance in managing and analyzing structured data.
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	指导教师批阅意见:
	The following problems was identified from the students answer:
	成绩评定:
	Final Grade of Student is:
	松 巴 對
	指导教师签字: Basker George 2023 年 10 月 05 日
	备注:

数据处理分析: (Experiment process and content)

- 注: 1、报告内的项目或内容设置,可根据实际情况加以调整和补充。
 - 2、教师批改学生实验报告时间应在学生提交实验报告时间后 10 日内。