

《数据库系统》课堂测验（2014-03-24）

顾 客 C (cid, cname, city, discnt)

供应商 A (aid, aname, city)

商 品 P (pid, pname, quantity, price)

订 单 O (ordno, orddate, cid, aid, pid, qty, dols)

（上午题目）

1. (关系代数, SQL) 查询只有一份订单的顾客的编号。

（关系代数）令 $O1:=O, O2:=O$

$O[cid] - ((O1 \times O2) \text{ where } O1.cid=O2.cid \text{ and } O1.ordno \neq O2.ordno)[O1.cid]$

（SQL）

参考答案 1:

```
SELECT cid FROM O
WHERE cid NOT IN ( SELECT O1.cid
                   FROM O O1, O O2
                   WHERE O1.cid=O2.cid and O1.ordno<>O2.ordno);
```

参考答案 2:

```
(SELECT cid
FROM O) EXCEPT ( SELECT O1.cid
                  FROM O O1, O O2
                  WHERE O1.cid=O2.cid and O1.ordno<>O2.ordno);
```

参考答案 3:

```
SELECT cid FROM O O1
WHERE NOT EXISTS ( SELECT *
                  FROM O O2
                  WHERE O2.cid=O1.cid and O2.ordno<>O1.ordno);
```

参考答案 4:

```
SELECT cid FROM O GROUP BY cid HAVING count(*)=1;
```

参考答案 5:

```
SELECT cid
FROM (SELECT cid, count(*) as ordnum FROM O GROUP BY cid)
WHERE ordnum=1 ;
```

2. (关系代数, SQL) 查询每一种商品的单笔销售金额最高的订单, 结果返回订单上的商品编号、订单编号和销售金额。

(关系代数) 令 $O1:=O, O2:=O$

参考答案 1:

$T1 := ((O1 \times O2) \text{ where } O1.pid=O2.pid \text{ and } O1.dols < O2.dols)[O1.pid, O1.ordno, O1.dols]$
 $O[pid, ordno, dols] - T1$

参考答案 2:

$T1 := ((O1 \times O2) \text{ where } O1.pid=O2.pid \text{ and } O1.dols < O2.dols)[O1.ordno]$
 $((O[ordno] - T1) \text{ join } O) [pid, ordno, dols]$

(SQL)

参考答案 1:

```
SELECT pid, ordno, dols FROM O
WHERE ordno NOT IN ( SELECT O1.ordno
                     FROM O O1, O O2
                     WHERE O1.pid=O2.pid and O1.dols < O2.dols);
```

参考答案 2:

```
(SELECT pid, ordno, dols FROM O)
EXCEPT ( SELECT O1.pid, O1.ordno, O1.dols
           FROM O O1, O O2
           WHERE O1.pid=O2.pid and O1.dols < O2.dols );
```

参考答案 3:

```
SELECT pid, ordno, dols FROM O O1
WHERE NOT EXISTS ( SELECT *
                  FROM O O2
                  WHERE O2.pid=O1.pid and O2.dols > O1.dols );
```

参考答案 4:

```
SELECT pid, ordno, dols
FROM O O1
WHERE dols >= ALL ( SELECT O2.dols FROM O O2 WHERE O2.pid=O1.pid );
```

参考答案 5:

```
SELECT O.pid, O.ordno, O.dols
FROM O, (SELECT pid, max(dols) FROM O GROUP BY pid) AS X(pid, m_dols)
WHERE O.pid=X.pid and O.dols=X.m_dols ;
```

3. (SQL) 查询每一个顾客的最近一份订单，结果返回顾客编号和最近一份订单的购买日期，并按照购买日期的降序输出查询结果。

(SQL)

参考答案 1:

```
SELECT  cid, orddate
FROM    O O1
WHERE   orddate >= ALL(SELECT O2.orddate FROM O O2 WHERE O2.cid=O1.cid)
ORDER BY  orddate  DESC;
```

参考答案 2:

```
SELECT  cid, orddate
FROM    O O1
WHERE   NOT EXISTS ( SELECT  *
                      FROM    O O2
                      WHERE   O2.cid=O1.cid and O2.orddate > O1.orddate )
ORDER BY  orddate  DESC;
```

参考答案 3:

```
SELECT  cid, orddate
FROM    O, (SELECT cid, max(orddate) FROM O GROUP BY cid) AS X(cid, m_date)
WHERE   O.cid=X.cid and O.orddate=X.m_date
ORDER BY  orddate  DESC;
```

参考答案 4:

```
SELECT  cid, orddate
FROM    O
WHERE   ordno NOT IN ( SELECT  O1.ordno
                      FROM    O O1, O O2
                      WHERE   O1.cid=O2.cid and O1.orddate < O2.orddate)
ORDER BY  orddate  DESC;
```

(下午题目)

1. (关系代数, SQL) 查询'南京'市的所有供应商都销售过的商品的编号。

(关系代数) $O[pid, aid] \div (A \text{ where city='南京'})[aid]$

(SQL)

```
SELECT pid FROM P
WHERE NOT EXISTS (
    SELECT * FROM A
    WHERE city='南京' and NOT EXISTS (
        SELECT * FROM O
        WHERE O.pid=P.pid and O.aid=A.aid ) );
```

2. (关系代数, SQL) 查询满足下述条件的供应商的名称: 该供应商每一份订单的销售金额都小于 1000 元。

(关系代数) $((O[aid] - (O \text{ where dols} \geq 1000)[aid]) \text{ join } A) [aname]$

(SQL)

参考答案 1:

```
SELECT A.aname
FROM A, O O1
WHERE A.aid=O1.aid and
      A.aid NOT IN (SELECT O2.aid FROM O O2 WHERE O2.dols>=1000);
```

参考答案 2:

```
SELECT A.aname
FROM A, O O1
WHERE A.aid=O1.aid and
      NOT EXISTS (SELECT * FROM O O2 WHERE O2.aid=A.aid and O2.dols>=1000);
```

参考答案 3:

```
SELECT A.aname
FROM A, (SELECT aid FROM O GROUP BY aid HAVING max(dols)<1000) as X
WHERE A.aid = X.aid ;
```

3. (SQL) 针对每一种商品查询满足下述条件的订单: 销售金额高于该商品所有订单的平均销售金额。结果返回商品编号, 订单编号和销售金额, 并按照商品编号的升序和销售金额的降序输出查询结果。

(SQL)

```
SELECT O.pid, O.ordno, O.dols
FROM O,
      (SELECT pid, avg(dols) FROM O GROUP BY pid) as X(pid, avg_dols)
WHERE O.pid = X.pid and O.dols > X.avg_dols
ORDER BY O.pid ASC, O.dols DESC ;
```