

(大 1 班 课堂测验参考答案)

1. **(关系代数, SQL)** 查询向'南京'市的所有顾客都销售过商品的供应商的名称。

(关系代数)

$((O[aid, cid] \div (C \text{ where city='南京'})[cid]) \text{ join } A)[aname]$

(SQL)

```
SELECT aname FROM A WHERE NOT EXISTS
(SELECT * FROM C WHERE C.city='南京' AND NOT EXISTS
(SELECT * FROM O WHERE O.aid=A.aid AND O.cid=C.cid))
```

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, 结果返回商品编号, 订单编号和销售金额。

(关系代数) 令  $O1:=O$ ,  $O2:=O$

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

$T2 := O[pid, ordno, dols] - T1$

(SQL)

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

3. **(SQL)** 查询购买金额为空值的订单的编号。

```
SELECT ordno FROM O WHERE dols IS NULL
```

4. **(SQL)** 将那些在 2014 年累计购买金额超过 1 万元的顾客的折扣(discont)增加 10%

```
UPDATE C
SET discount = 1.1 * discount
WHERE cid IN (select cid from O where year=2014
              group by cid having sum(dols)>10000)
```

1. (关系代数, SQL) 查询只向‘南京’市的顾客销售过商品的供应商的编号和名称。

(关系代数)

$T1 := ((C \text{ where city} \neq \text{'南京'})[cid] \text{ join } O)[aid]$

$T2 := ((O[aid] - T1) \text{ join } A)[aid, aname]$

(SQL)

```
SELECT A.aid, aname
FROM A, O O1
WHERE A.aid=O1.aid and A.aid NOT IN
      ( SELECT O2.aid FROM C, O O2
        WHERE C.city<>'南京' AND O2.cid=C.cid )
```

2. (关系代数, SQL) 查询销售过所有单价超过 100 元的商品的供应商的名字。

(关系代数)

$((O[aid, pid] \div (P \text{ where price} > 100)[pid]) \text{ join } A)[aname]$

(SQL)

```
SELECT aname FROM A WHERE NOT EXISTS
(SELECT * FROM P WHERE price>100 AND NOT EXISTS
 (SELECT * FROM O WHERE O.aid=A.aid AND O.pid=P.pid))
```

3. (SQL) 查询在商品名称 pname 中含有汉字‘牡丹花’的商品。

```
SELECT * FROM P WHERE pname LIKE '%牡丹花%'
```

4. (SQL) 将那些累计销售总数量超过 100 万件的商品的单价下调 10%

```
UPDATE P
SET price = 0.9 * price
WHERE pid IN ( select pid from O
               group by pid having sum(qty)>1000000)
```