数据库实验报告 实验五 数据查询(嵌套查询)

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一、实验目的

熟悉SQL语句的数据查询语言,能够使用SQL语句对数据库进行嵌套查询

二、实验环境

数据库: Mysql

图形化工具: Navicat Premium 16

三、实验内容

- 通过实验验证对子查询的两个限制条件。
- 体会相关子查询和不相关自查询的不同。
- 考察4类谓词的用法,包括:
 - 。第1类, IN, NOT IN;
 - 。 第2类, 带有比较运算符的子查询;
 - 。 第3类, SOME, ANY或ALL谓词的子查询;
 - 。 第4类, 带有EXISTS谓词的子查询。

四、课内实验

1. 查询学号850955252的学生同年级的所有学生资料

```
SELECT *
FROM students
WHERE grade IN (
SELECT grade
FROM students
WHERE sid = 850955252);
```

部分结果如下:

sid	sname	email	grade
800028044	ztozk	r369l9m@lmykh.gov	2001
800041569	pgmrkdhh	xpqi2wc@hrjtp.edu	2001
800070739	nkdnfq	pto7n@sci.com	2001
800152632	qtxblqzsv	tdvh@mneu.edu	2001
800166448	ctvxn	5b6zz@fpplh.org	2001
800169970	airnnfv	ytkyo@xeh.org	2001
800177146	vaesalave	tla7d4@ypzxr.gov	2001
800202438	xiraegdlg	_fow_i@hmbc.edu	2001
800268599	dwjny	9pax@ejjk.com	2001
	800028044 800041569 800070739 800152632 800166448 800169970 800177146 800202438	800028044 ztozk 800041569 pgmrkdhh 800070739 nkdnfq 800152632 qtxblqzsv 800166448 ctvxn 800169970 airnnfv 800177146 vaesalave 800202438 xiraegdlg	800028044 ztozk r369l9m@lmykh.gov 800041569 pgmrkdhh xpqi2wc@hrjtp.edu 800070739 nkdnfq pto7n@sci.com 800152632 qtxblqzsv tdvh@mneu.edu 800166448 ctvxn 5b6zz@fpplh.org 800169970 airnnfv ytkyo@xeh.org 800177146 vaesalave tla7d4@ypzxr.gov 800202438 xiraegdlg _fow_i@hmbc.edu

2. 查询所有的有选课的学生的详细信息

```
1 | SELECT *
2  FROM students
3  WHERE sid in (
4  SELECT DISTINCT sid
5  FROM choices)
```

部分结果如下:

	sid	sname	email	grade
١	800001216	gfxrgs	hhce4@qhldj.gov	1992
	800002933	vnbqz%svv	pvhxd4l@zqur.org	2002
	800005753	waqcj	hlhq0h8@jdba.gov	1992
	800006682	fiiluommh	ihzd6_k@kzvft.gov	1992
	800006941	ogvmu	62sfbd@lrt.gov	1995
	800007595	uxqqbkjn	cr8g@zrvgt.edu	1997
	800008565	ehlycg	nach10@uic.com	1999
	800009026	rcxaihj	4ul4kqb@hko.edu	2002
	800009099	zapyv	jqmqn8@iwaiu.org	1992

3. 查询没有学生选的课程的编号

```
1 SELECT cid
2 FROM courses
3 WHERE cid NOT in(
4 SELECT DISTINCT cid
5 FROM choices)
```

结果是所有课程都有学生选择,不存在没有学生选的课程

4. 查询选修了课程名为C++的学生学号和姓名

```
SELECT students.sid, students.sname
FROM students
WHERE sid IN (
SELECT sid
FROM choices
WHERE cid IN (
SELECT cid
FROM courses
WHERE courses.cname = 'C++'))
```

	sid	sname
١	826310502	cqkrjkuf
	880275978	qqono
	883794999	znkoo
	852880400	ikhznrlq
	812844702	ovfhnnx
	891133170	rfmyavwi
	837089679	devttiryo
	879230818	kstfbei
	804706477	firiqjaq

5. 找出选修课程成绩最差的选课记录

```
1 SELECT *
2 FROM CHOICES
3 WHERE score IN(
4 SELECT min(score)
5 FROM CHOICES)
```

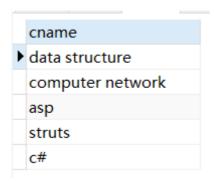
部分结果如下:

no		sid	tid	cid	score
•	500018789	832640245	239055611	10018	50
	500021593	819911256	253207637	10041	50
	500032049	822809365	299638722	10012	50
	500038935	841789759	223939189	10017	50
	500101080	815780422	290991539	10037	50
	500101869	847833719	260307994	10046	50
	500102084	897689534	240255558	10037	50
	500135203	897366021	266244419	10034	50
	500138427	841137277	297426471	10038	50

6. 找出和课程UML或课程C++的课时一样的课程名称

```
SELECT courses.cname
FROM courses
WHERE courses.`hour` in (
SELECT courses.`hour`
FROM courses
WHERE courses.cname = 'C++' or courses.cname = 'UML')
and courses.cname != 'C++' AND courses.cname != 'UML'
```

结果如下:



7. 查询所有选修编号10001的课程的学生的姓名

```
SELECT students.sname
FROM students
WHERE sid in (
SELECT sid
FROM choices
WHERE cid = 10001)
```

部分结果如下:



8. 查询选修了所有课程的学生姓名

```
1 | SELECT students.sname
2 FROM students
3 WHERE sid IN(
       SELECT sid
4
5
      FROM(
 6
           SELECT sid,COUNT(any_value(cid)) as num
7
          FROM choices
8
          GROUP BY sid) as cc
     WHERE cc.num in (
9
10
          SELECT COUNT(courses.cid)
11
          FROM courses)
12 )
```

首先统计了每个学生选课的数目,然后统计了所有课程数目,最后在学生选课数目表中查找是否有 选课数目等于所有课程数目的学生。结果是没有。

自我检测

1. 查询选修C++课程的成绩比姓名为znkoo的学生高的所有学生的编号和姓名

```
1 | SELECT c.sid, students.sname, c.score
2 FROM(
3
      SELECT *
      FROM choices
4
     WHERE cid = (
5
          SELECT cid
 6
7
          FROM courses
           WHERE cname = 'C++')) as c
8
9 LEFT JOIN students
10 ON students.sid = c.sid
11 WHERE score > (
12 | SELECT score
13 FROM(
14
      SELECT *
      FROM choices
15
     WHERE cid = (
16
17
          SELECT cid
18
           FROM courses
19
           WHERE cname = 'C++')) as c
20 LEFT JOIN students
21 ON students.sid = c.sid
22 WHERE sname = 'znkoo')
```

首先找出选修C++课程的所有学生和他们的成绩,然后在其中筛选成绩大于该表中学生姓名等于znkoo的分数。部分结果如下:

sname	score
cqkrjkuf	90
qqono	91
ikhznrlq	83
kshwz	95
efnjrxqt	87
tvzbbjz	95
pboeu	99
qpjpu	94
bnfilyudm	89
cwlxfhu	84
qjqjjrnpu	99
	cqkrjkuf qqono ikhznrlq kshwz efnjrxqt tvzbbjz pboeu qpjpu bnfilyudm cwlxfhu

2. 找出和学生883794999或学生850955252的年级一样的学生的姓名

```
SELECT sname
FROM students
WHERE grade IN (
SELECT grade
FROM students
WHERE sid = 883794999 or sid = 850955252
)
```

部分结果如下:

	sname
١	uxqqbkjn
	hvylafcj
	vocojjnml
	ztozk
	efmgfprz
	pgmrkdhh
	ttyyb
	mcefjr
	rlmbgu
	nkdnfq
	grnxesrhv

3. 查询没有选修Java的学生名称

```
1 | SELECT sname
 2 FROM students
 3 WHERE sid NOT IN(
      SELECT sid
 4
 5
      FROM choices
     WHERE cid = (
 6
9 10 )
        SELECT cid
         FROM courses
         WHERE cname = 'Java')
```

利用not in关键字,筛选没有选择java课程的学生。部分结果如下:



4. 找出课时最少的课程的详细信息

```
1 | SELECT *
2 FROM courses
3 WHERE `hour` = (
4 | SELECT MIN(courses. hour)
5 FROM courses)
```

结果如下:

	cid	cname	hour
Þ	10024	use case	18
	10034	windows	18

5. 查询工资最高的教师的编号和开设的课程号

```
SELECT DISTINCT tid,cid
FROM choices
WHERE tid IN(
SELECT tid
FROM teachers
WHERE salary =
(SELECT MAX(salary)
FROM teachers))
```

	tid	cid
١	204711560	10032
	204711560	10017
	204711560	10001
	204711560	10026
	204711560	10042
	204711560	10009
	204711560	10004
	204711560	10041
	204711560	10016
	204711560	10045
	204711560	10036

6. 找出选修课程ERP成绩最高的学生编号

```
1 | SELECT sid
2 FROM choices
3 WHERE score = (
4
     SELECT MAX(score)
     FROM choices
     WHERE cid = (
SELECT cid
6
7
8
         FROM courses
          WHERE cname = 'ERP')
9
10 ) and cid =
11 ( SELECT cid
12
         FROM courses
       WHERE cname = 'ERP')
13
```

	sid
١	831163985
	862976650
	840891316
	844440501
	883884237
	862654622
	839342232
	865296034
	843643589
	827092658
	866949513

7. 查询没有学生选修的课程的名称

```
1 SELECT cname
2 FROM courses
3 WHERE cid NOT in(
4 SELECT DISTINCT cid
5 FROM choices)
```

结果为空。

8. 找出讲授课程UML的教师讲授的所有课程名称

```
1 | SELECT c.*, courses.cname
2 FROM(
3
     SELECT DISTINCT tid,cid
      FROM choices
4
     WHERE tid in(
5
          SELECT tid
6
7
          FROM teachers
8
         WHERE tid IN (
9
         SELECT DISTINCT tid
10
         FROM choices
         WHERE cid IN (
11
12
          SELECT cid
13
          FROM courses
          WHERE cname = 'UML'))
14
15 )) as c
16 | LEFT JOIN courses
17 on c.cid = courses.cid
```

部分结果如下:

tid	cid	cname
200003125	10044	computer storage
200003125	10029	compiling principle
200003125	10030	information system
200003125	10032	virtual system
200003125	10018	unix/linux
200003125	10048	data warehouse
200003125	10028	architectonics
200003125	10002	operating system
200003125	10047	computer interface
200003125	10017	algorithm
200003125	10003	computer graphics
200003125	10037	software testing
200003125	10024	use case
200003125	10001	database
200003125	10021	j2me
200003125	10005	C++
200003125	10023	corba
200003125	10038	C#
200003125	10004	java
200003125	10007	uml
200010493	10042	С
200010493	10029	compiling principle
200010493	10008	data structure

9. 查询选修了编号200102901的教师开设的所有课程的学生编号

```
1  SELECT sid
2  FROM(
3  SELECT sid,any_value(COUNT(cid)) as c_count
4  FROM choices
5  WHERE tid = 200102901
6  GROUP BY sid) as c
7  WHERE c.c_count = (
8  SELECT any_value(COUNT(cid))
9  FROM choices
10  WHERE tid = 200102901
11  GROUP BY tid)
```

首先查询出选修了200102901教师的课程的所有学生,统计他们选修了几门200102901教师开设的课程,然后统计200102901教师开设的总课程数,然后将统计学生选课数的表与总课程数作比较,相等说明该学生选修了编号200102901教师开设的所有课程。结果为空。

10. 查询选修课程Database的学生集合与选修课程UML的学生集合的并集

```
1 SELECT sid
2 FROM choices
```

```
WHERE cid = (
SELECT cid
FROM courses
WHERE cname = 'Database')

UNION

SELECT sid
FROM choices
WHERE cid = (
SELECT cid
FROM courses
WHERE cid = (
WHERE cid = (
WHERE cid = (
WHERE cname = 'UML')
```

	sid
þ	870899566
	830652286
	818285935
	891145052
	882649811
	896389791
	875474472
	885336151
	813866325
	827173338