

## 计算机科学与技术学院 数据库系统 课程实验报告

实验题目：综合查询		学号：201605130116
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<b>实验目的：</b> 练习复制表、删除数据		
<b>实验软件和硬件环境：</b> 软件环境：Windows 7 专业版 64 位系统 数据库客户端软件 ob10.exe 硬件环境：Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-6700 CPU @ 3.40Hz RAM 8.00 GB		
<b>实验原理和方法：</b> 利用数据库客户端软件，练习使用 SQL 语句		
<b>实验步骤：（不要求罗列完整源代码）</b> 1. 在学生表 pub.student 中统计名字（姓名的第一位是姓氏，其余为名字，不考虑复姓）的使用的频率，将统计结果放入 test7_01 <pre style="margin-left: 40px;">Create Table test7_01 As Select     substr(name, 2) first_name, count(substr(name, 2)) frequency From     pub.student Group By     (substr(name, 2));</pre> 2. 在学生表 pub.student 中统计名字（姓名的第一位是姓氏，不作统计，名字指姓名的第二个之后的汉字）的每个字使用的频率，将统计结果放入 test7_02 中 <pre style="margin-left: 40px;">Create Table test7_02 As Select     letter, count(letter) frequency From     (         Select substr(name, 2, 1) letter From pub.student         Union All Select substr(name, 3, 1) letter From pub.student     ) Group By     letter Having     letter Is Not NULL;</pre> 3. 创建“学院班级学分达标情况统计表 1” test7_03，依据 pub.student， pub.course，		

pub.student\_course 统计形成表中各项数据，成绩 $\geq 60$  为及格计入学分，总学分 $\geq 10$  为达标，院系为空值的数据不统计在下表中，表结构：院系名称 dname、班级 class、学分达标人数 p\_count1、学分未达标人数 p\_count2、总人数 p\_count

```
Create Table test7_03 As
```

```
Select
```

```
    dname,
```

```
    class,
```

```
    (
```

```
        Select
```

```
            count(sid)
```

```
        From
```

```
            pub.student s
```

```
        Where
```

```
            dname = t.dname
```

```
            And class = t.class
```

```
            And (
```

```
                Select
```

```
                    sum(credit)
```

```
                From
```

```
                    pub.student_course
```

```
                    Natural Join pub.student
```

```
                    Join pub.course USING (cid)
```

```
                Where
```

```
                    sid = s.sid And score  $\geq 60$ 
```

```
            )
```

```
             $\geq 10$ 
```

```
    ) p_count1,
```

```
    (
```

```
        Select
```

```
            count(sid)
```

```
        From
```

```
            pub.student s
```

```
        Where
```

```
            dname = t.dname And class = t.class
```

```
    )
```

```
    - (
```

```
        Select
```

```
            count(sid)
```

```
        From
```

```
            pub.student s
```

```
        Where
```

```
            dname = t.dname
```

```
            And class = t.class
```

```
            And (
```

```

                Select
                    sum(credit)
                From
                    pub.student_course
                Natural Join pub.student
                Join pub.course USING (cid)
                Where
                    sid = s.sid And score >= 60
            )
        >= 10
    ) p_count2,
(
    Select
        count(sid)
    From
        pub.student s
    Where
        dname = t.dname And class = t.class
    ) p_count
From
    (
        Select
            Distinct dname, class
        From
            pub.student
        Where
            dname Is Not NULL
    ) t;

```

4. 创建“学院班级学分达标情况统计表2” test7\_04，依据 pub.student， pub.course， pub.student\_course 统计形成表中各项数据，成绩>=60 为及格计入学分，2008 级及之前的班级总学分>=8 为达标，2008 级之后的班级学分>=10 未达标，院系为空值的数据不统计在下表中，表结构：院系名称 dname、班级 class、学分达标人数 p\_count1、学分未达标人数 p\_count2、总人数 p\_count

```

Create Table test7_04 As
Select
    dname,
    class,
    Case
        When class <= 2008
        Then (
            Select
                count(sid)
            From
                pub.student s

```

```

        Where
            dname = t.dname
            And class = t.class
            And (
                Select
                    sum(credit)
                From
                    pub.student_course
                    Natural Join pub.student
                    Join pub.course USING (cid)
                Where
                    sid = s.sid And score >= 60
            )
            >= 8
    )
Else (
    Select
        count(sid)
    From
        pub.student s
    Where
        dname = t.dname
        And class = t.class
        And (
            Select
                sum(credit)
            From
                pub.student_course
                Natural Join pub.student
                Join pub.course USING (cid)
            Where
                sid = s.sid And score >= 60
        )
        >= 10
    )
End
    p_count1,
Case
When class <= 2008
Then (
    (
        Select
            count(sid)
        From

```

```

        pub.student s
    Where
        dname = t.dname And class = t.class
    )
    - (
        Select
            count(sid)
        From
            pub.student s
        Where
            dname = t.dname
            And class = t.class
            And (
                Select
                    sum(credit)
                From
                    pub.student_course
                Natural Join pub.student
                Join pub.course USING (cid)
                Where
                    sid = s.sid And score >= 60
            )
            >= 8
    )
)
Else (
    (
        Select
            count(sid)
        From
            pub.student s
        Where
            dname = t.dname And class = t.class
    )
    - (
        Select
            count(sid)
        From
            pub.student s
        Where
            dname = t.dname
            And class = t.class
            And (
                Select

```

```

sum(credit)
From
    pub.student_course
Natural Join pub.student
Join pub.course USING (cid)
Where
    sid = s.sid And score >= 60
)
>= 10
)
)
End
    p_count2,
(
    Select
        count(sid)
    From
        pub.student s
    Where
        dname = t.dname And class = t.class
)
    p_count
From
    (
        Select
            Distinct dname, class
        From
            pub.student
        Where
            dname Is Not NULL
    ) t;

```

### 结论分析与体会：

练习了综合查询

### 就实验过程中遇到和出现的问题，你是如何解决和处理的，自拟 1—3 道问答题：

1. 统计名字中出现字的频率时，不知道如何获得名字中的每一个字  
统计发现名字最多两个字，可以枚举，虽然鲁棒性差但能用