

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
日期：2019.4.21	班级：泰山学堂	姓名：杜洪超
Email：1503345074@qq.com		
实验目的： 练习综合查询		
实验软件和硬件环境： 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		
实验原理和方法： 利用数据库客户端软件，练习使用 SQL 语句		
实验步骤：（不要求罗列完整源代码） 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 ≥ 60 为及格计入学分，总学分 ≥ 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