习题3

3.

(1)

SELECT \*

FROM S

WHERE A=10;

(2)

SELECT A,B

FROM S;

(3)

SELECT \*

FROM S,T

WHERE S.C=T.C AND S.D=T.D;

(4)

SELECT \*

FROM S,T

WHERE S.C=T.C;

(5)

SELECT \*

FROM S,T

WHERE A<E

(6)

SELECT S.C,S.D,T.\*

FROM S,T;

5.

(1)

SELECT SNAME,CITY

FROM S;

(2)

SELECT PNAME,COLOR,WEIGHT

FROM P;

(3)

SELECT JNO

FROM SPJ

WHERE SNO=S1;

(4)

SELECT PNAME,QTY

FROM P,SPJ

WHERE P.SNO=SPJ.SNO AND JNO=J2;

(5)

SELECT PNO

FROM S,SPJ

WHERE S.SNO=SPJ.SNO AND CITY=上海;

(6)

SELECT JNAME

FROM S,J,SPJ

WHERE S.SNO=SPJ.SNO AND J.JNP=SPJ.JNO AND CITY=上海;

(7)

SELECT JNO

FROM SPJ

WHERE JNO NOT IN (

SELECT JNO

FROM SPJ,S

WHERE SPJ.SNO=S.SNO AND CITY=天津);

(8)

UPDATE P

SET COLOR =蓝色

WHERE COLOR=红色；

(9)

UPDATA SPJ

SET SNO=S3

WHERE SNO=S5 AND PNO=P6 AND JNO=J4;

(10)

DELETE

FROM S

WHERE SNO=S2;

DELETE

FROM SPJ

WHERE SNO=S2;

(11)

INSERT

INTO SPJ

VALUES (S2,J6,94,200);

7.

(1)视图可以简化用户的操作

(2)视图使用户得以多种角度看待同一数据

(3)视图对重构数据库提供一定程度的逻辑独立性

(4)视图能够对机密数据提供安全保护

(5)适当的利用视图可以更清晰的表达查询