## 实验四

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实验题目:复制表、修改表结构、修改数据

## 实验内容

利用oracle管理平台完成对表的结构、数据进行修改,每一个问题可以通过多个SQL语句完成

## 实验题目

• 将pub用户下表student\_41及数据复制到主用户的表test4\_01中,使用alter table语句为表增加列: "总成绩:sum\_score"。

```
CREATE TABLE test4_01 AS SELECT * FROM pub.student_41;
ALTER TABLE test4_01 ADD sum_score int;
UPDATE test4_01 SET sum_score =
  (SELECT sum(score) FROM pub.student stu, pub.student_course stuc
WHERE stu.sid = stuc.sid GROUP BY stu.sid HAVING stu.sid = test4_01.sid);
```

将pub用户下表student\_41及数据复制到主用户的表test4\_02中,使用alter table语句为表增加列"平均成绩:avg\_score"(小数点后保留1位)。

利用pub.student course、pub.course,统计"平均成绩",四舍五入到小数点后1位

```
CREATE TABLE test4_02 AS SELECT * FROM pub.student_41;
ALTER TABLE test4_02 ADD avg_score numeric(4, 1);
UPDATE test4_02 set avg_score =
(SELECT avg(score) FROM pub.student stu, pub.student_course stuc
WHERE stu.sid = stuc.sid GROUP BY stu.sid HAVING stu.sid = test4_02.sid);
```

• 将pub用户下表student\_41及数据复制到主用户的表test4\_03中,使用alter table语句为表增加列: "总学分:sum credit"。

使用update语句,利用pub.student\_course、pub.course, 统计"总学分";

这是需要注意:成绩及格才能够计算所得学分,一门课多个成绩都及格只计一次学分。

```
CREATE TABLE test4_03 AS SELECT * FROM pub.student_41;
ALTER TABLE test4_03 ADD sum_credit int;
UPDATE test4_03 set sum_credit =
```

```
(WITH tmp(sid, cid, credit) AS
  (SELECT sid, sc.cid, max(credit)
FROM pub.student_course sc, pub.course c WHERE sc.cid = c.cid and score >
  = 60 GROUP BY sid, sc.cid)
SELECT sum(credit) from tmp GROUP BY sid HAVING sid = test4_03.sid);
```

将pub用户下表student\_41及数据复制到主用户的表test4\_04中。
 根据列院系名称dname到pub.department找到对应院系编号did,将对应的院系编号回填到院系名称列dname中,如果表中没有对应的院系名称,则列dname中内容不变仍然是原来的内容。

```
CREATE TABLE test4_04 AS (SELECT * FROM pub.student_41);
UPDATE test4_04 set dname =
  (SELECT did FROM pub.department dep WHERE dep.dname = test4_04.dname)
WHERE dname in (SELECT dname FROM pub.department);
```

- 将pub用户下表student\_41及数据复制到主用户的表test4\_05中,使用alter table语句为表增加4个列: "总成绩:sum\_score"、"平均成绩:avg\_score"、"总学分:sum\_credit"、"院系编号:did varchar(2)"。
  - (1) 利用pub.student\_course、pub.course, 统计"总成绩";
  - (2) 利用pub.student course、pub.course、统计"平均成绩",四舍五入到小数点后1位;
  - (3) 利用pub.student\_course、pub.course, 统计"总学分";
  - (4) 根据院系名称到pub.department或者pub.department\_41中, 找到对应编号, 填写到院系编号中, 如果都没有对应的院系, 则填写为00。

```
CREATE TABLE test4_05 AS SELECT * FROM pub.student_41;
ALTER TABLE test4_05 ADD sum_score int;
ALTER TABLE test4_05 ADD avg_score numeric(4, 1);
ALTER TABLE test4_05 ADD sum_credit int;
ALTER TABLE test4_05 ADD did varchar(2);
UPDATE test4_05 SET sum_score =
(SELECT sum(score) FROM pub.student stu, pub.student_course stuc
WHERE stu.sid = stuc.sid GROUP BY stu.sid HAVING stu.sid = test4_05.sid);
UPDATE test4_05 set avg_score =
(SELECT avg(score) FROM pub.student stu, pub.student_course stuc
WHERE stu.sid = stuc.sid GROUP BY stu.sid HAVING stu.sid = test4_05.sid);
UPDATE test4_05 set sum_credit =
(WITH tmp(sid, cid, credit) AS
(SELECT sid, sc.cid, max(credit)
FROM pub.student_course sc, pub.course c WHERE sc.cid = c.cid and score >
= 60 GROUP BY sid, sc.cid)
SELECT sum(credit) from tmp GROUP BY sid HAVING sid = test4_05.sid);
UPDATE test4_05 set did =
(SELECT did FROM pub.department WHERE dname = test4_05.dname)
```

```
WHERE dname in (SELECT dname FROM pub.department);

UPDATE test4_05 set did =
  (SELECT did FROM pub.department_41 WHERE dname = test4_05.dname)
WHERE dname in (SELECT dname FROM pub.department_41);
```

• 将pub用户下的Student\_42及数据复制到主用户的表test4\_06中,对表中的数据进行整理,修复那些不规范的数据:

剔除姓名列中的所有空格;

```
CREATE TABLE test4_06 AS SELECT * FROM pub.student_42;
UPDATE test4_06 SET name = REPLACE(name, ' ', '');
```

• 将pub用户下的Student\_42及数据复制到主用户的表test4\_07中,对表中的数据进行整理,修复那些不规范的数据:

对性别列进行规范(需要先确定哪些性别数据不规范,也就是那些和大多数不一样的就是不规范的);

```
CREATE TABLE test4_07 AS SELECT * FROM pub.student_42;
UPDATE test4_07 SET sex = replace(sex, ' ', '');
update test4_07 SET sex = SUBSTR(sex, 1, 1) WHERE LENGTH(sex) >= 1;
```

• 将pub用户下的Student\_42及数据复制到主用户的表test4\_08中,对表中的数据进行整理,修复那些不规范的数据:

对班级列进行规范(需要先确定哪些班级不规范)。

```
CREATE TABLE test4_08 AS SELECT * FROM pub.student_42;
UPDATE test4_08 set class = substr(class, 1, 4) WHERE length(class) > 4;
```

• 将pub用户下的Student\_42及数据复制到主用户的表test4\_09中,对表中的数据进行整理,修复那些不规范的数据:

年龄为空值的根据出生日期设置学生年龄(截止到2012年的年龄,即年龄=2012-出生年份), 年龄不为空值的不要改变。

```
CREATE TABLE test4_09 AS SELECT * FROM pub.student_42;
UPDATE test4_09 set age = 2012 - extract(year FROM birthday) WHERE age is
null;
```

- 将pub用户下的Student\_42及数据复制到主用户的表test4\_10中,对表中的数据进行整理,修复那些不规范的数据:
  - (1) 剔除姓名列中的所有空格;
  - (2) 剔除院系名称列中的所有空格;
  - (3) 对性别列进行规范(需要先确定哪些性别数据不规范,也就是那些和大多数不一样的就是不规范的):
    - (4) 对班级列进行规范(需要先确定哪些班级不规范)。

(5) 年龄为空值的根据出生日期设置学生年龄(截止到2012年的年龄,即年龄=2012-出生年份),年龄不为空值的不要改变。

```
CREATE TABLE test4_10 AS SELECT * FROM pub.student_42;

UPDATE test4_10 SET name = REPLACE(name, ' ', '');

UPDATE test4_10 SET dname = REPLACE(dname, ' ', '');

UPDATE test4_10 SET sex = replace(sex, ' ', '');

update test4_10 SET sex = SUBSTR(sex, 1, 1) WHERE LENGTH(sex) >= 1;

UPDATE test4_10 set class = substr(class, 1, 4) WHERE length(class) > 4;

UPDATE test4_10 set age = 2012 - extract(year FROM birthday) WHERE age is null;

DROP TABLE test4_05;

update dbtest set test= 4;
```