Homework 3

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March 25 2020

1 给定下面的基本表:

学生表 Student(<u>sno</u>, sname, age)

课程表 Course(cno, cname, type, credit)

选课表 SC(sno, cno, score, term)

其中:

type 是整型, 0 表示必修课, 1 表示选修课, 2 表示通识课, 3 表示公选课。 credit 表示课程学分。

term 表示第几学期, 取值范围为 1-8。

请用 SQL 语句回答下面的查询:

- (1) 查询选修了必修课但是缺少成绩的学生学号和姓名
- (2) 查询已选必修课总学分大于 16 并且所选通识课成绩都大于 75 分的学生姓名
- (3) 查询所有课程总成绩排名在前 50% (向上取整)的学生中必修课平均分最高的前 10 位同学,要求返回这些学生的学号、姓名、必修课平均分以及课程总成绩 (不足 10 位时则全部返回)
- (4) 查询每门课程的课程名、课程类型、平均成绩和不及格率,要求结果按通识课、必修课、选修课、公选课顺序排列(提示:课程名可能有重名)
- (5) SC 表中重复的 sno 和 cno 意味着该学生重修了课程(在不同的学期里),现在我们希望删除学生重复选课的信息,只保留最近一个学期的选课记录以及成绩,请给出相应的 SQL 语句

解

(1) 查询选修了必修课但是缺少成绩的学生学号和姓名

```
select sno, sname from Student
where exists

(
select * from SC natural join Course
where score is NULL and type = 0
);
```

(2) 查询已选必修课总学分大于 16 并且所选通识课成绩都大于 75 分的学生姓名

```
select sname from Student
where sno in

(
    select sno from SC natural join Course
    where type = 0
    group by sno
    having sum(credit) > 16

) and not exists
(
    select sno from SC natural join Course
    where type = 2 and score <= 75
);</pre>
```

(3) 查询所有课程总成绩排名在前 50% (向上取整)的学生中必修课平均分最高的前 10 位同学,要求返回这些学生的学号、姓名、必修课平均分以及课程总成绩 (不足 10 位时则全部返回)

```
with Total(sno, total_score) as

(
select sno, sum(score) from SC natural join Course
group by sno
)
select sno, name, average_score, total_score from
(
Student natural join
```

```
(
9
           select sno, avg(score) as average_score from SC
10
              natural join Course
           where type = 0
11
           group by sno
12
13
      natural join Total
14
  ) as t1 where
16
       select count(*) from Total as t2
17
       where t2.total_score > t1.total_score
18
19
  < ceil((select count(*) from Student) / 2)
  order by average_score desc limit 10;
```

(4) 查询每门课程的课程名、课程类型、平均成绩和不及格率,要求结果按通识课、必修课、选修课、公选课顺序排列(提示:课程名可能有重名)

```
with Total(cno, total_number) as
2
      select cno, count(*) from SC
      group by cno
  ),
  Fail(cno, fail_number) as
      select cno, count(*) from SC
      where score < 60
      group by cno
10
11
  select cname, type, average_grade, fail_rate from Course
     natural join
  (
13
      select cno, avg(score) as average_grade from SC
14
      group by sno
15
```

```
16  ) natural join
17  (
18     select cno, (fail_number / (cast(total_number as float))) as fail_rate from Total natural join Fail
19  )
20  order by field(type, 2, 0, 1, 3);
```

(5) SC 表中重复的 sno 和 cno 意味着该学生重修了课程(在不同的学期里),现在我们希望删除学生重复选课的信息,只保留最近一个学期的选课记录以及成绩,请给出相应的 SQL 语句

```
delete from SC as t1
where t1.term <>
(
    select max(t2.term)
from SC as t2
where t1.sno = t2.sno and t1.cno = t2.cno
);
```