```
《数据库系统原理》实验报告(1)
题目: DDL 语言实验
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                              姓名
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                                                                日期
                                                                           2025.04.09
实验环境:
Docker-desktop 4.40.0
oceanbase-ce 4.3.5.1
实验步骤及结果截图:
(1)创建实验所需的数据库并使用
 create database exp1;
 use exp1;
       sh-4.4# obclient -uroot@sys -h127.1 -P2881;
       | Welcome to the OceanBase. Commands end with ; or \g. | Your OceanBase connection id is 3221498747
       | Server version: OceanBase_CE 4.3.5.1 (r101000042025031818-b6d5706eb3d2c5f501c7fa646ddbf32f3dc87069) (Built Mar 18 2025 18:13:36)
       Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, OceanBase and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
       Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
       obclient(root@sys)[(none)]> create database exp1;
       Query OK, 1 row affected (0.033 sec)
       obclient(root@sys)[(none)]> use exp1
       obclient(root@sys)[exp1]>
(2)表结构设计,根据题目要求创建下面5个表(电商系统相关数据表):
①表 Customers
 CREATE TABLE Customers (
      CustomerID INT AUTO_INCREMENT NOT NULL,
    Name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
    Email VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL UNIQUE,
    Phone VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
    RegistrationDate DATE NOT NULL DEFAULT (date(current_timestamp)),
    PRIMARY KEY (CustomerID),
      -- 检查邮箱是否包含 @ 和 .
      CHECK (Email LIKE '%@%.%'),
      -- 检查电话(如果非空,长度为 11 且全为数字)
      CHECK (LENGTH(Phone) = 11 AND Phone NOT LIKE '%[^0-9]%')
 );
     obclient(root@sys)[exp1]> CREATE TABLE Customers (
              CustomerID INT AUTO INCREMENT NOT NULL,
              Name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
               Email VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL UNIQUE,
                 Phone VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
                 RegistrationDate DATE NOT NULL DEFAULT (date(current_timestamp)),
               PRIMARY KEY (CustomerID),
          ->
                 -- 检查邮箱是否包含 @ 和 .
          ->
               CHECK (Email LIKE '%@%.%'),
                 -- 检查电话 (如果非空, 长度为 11 且全为数字)
                 CHECK (LENGTH(Phone) = 11 AND Phone NOT LIKE '%[^0-9]%')
          -> );
      Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.069 sec)
②表 Categories
```

CREATE TABLE Categories (

```
CategoryID INT AUTO_INCREMENT NOT NULL,
      CategoryName VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL UNIQUE,
      PRIMARY KEY (CategoryID)
 );
              obclient(root@sys)[exp1]> CREATE TABLE Categories (
                  -> CategoryID INT AUTO_INCREMENT NOT NULL,
                  -> CategoryName VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL UNIQUE,
                       PRIMARY KEY (CategoryID)
                  ->
                  -> );
              Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.061 sec)
③表 Products
 CREATE TABLE Products (
      ProductID INT AUTO_INCREMENT NOT NULL,
      ProductName VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
      Price DECIMAL(10,2) NOT NULL CHECK (Price > 0),
      StockQuantity INT NOT NULL CHECK (StockQuantity >= 0),
      CategoryID INT NOT NULL,
      PRIMARY KEY (ProductID),
      FOREIGN KEY (CategoryID) REFERENCES Categories(CategoryID)
 );
        obclient(root@sys)[exp1]> CREATE TABLE Products (
            -> ProductID INT AUTO INCREMENT NOT NULL.
             -> ProductName VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL.
            -> Price DECIMAL(10,2) NOT NULL CHECK (Price > 0),
            -> StockQuantity INT NOT NULL CHECK (StockQuantity >= 0),
            -> CategoryID INT NOT NULL,
            -> PRIMARY KEY (ProductID),
                 FOREIGN KEY (CategoryID) REFERENCES Categories(CategoryID)
            -> );
         Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.118 sec)
④表 Orders
 CREATE TABLE Orders (
      OrderID INT AUTO_INCREMENT NOT NULL,
      CustomerID INT NOT NULL,
      OrderDate DATETIME NOT NULL DEFAULT current_timestamp,
      TotalAmount DECIMAL(10,2) NOT NULL CHECK (TotalAmount >= 0),
      PRIMARY KEY (OrderID),
      FOREIGN KEY (CustomerID) REFERENCES Customers(CustomerID)
 );
           obclient(root@sys)[exp1]> CREATE TABLE Orders (
              -> OrderID INT AUTO INCREMENT NOT NULL,
                   CustomerID INT NOT NULL,
                   OrderDate DATETIME NOT NULL DEFAULT current_timestamp,
                    TotalAmount DECIMAL(10,2) NOT NULL CHECK (TotalAmount >= 0),
              ->
                    PRIMARY KEY (OrderID),
                    FOREIGN KEY (CustomerID) REFERENCES Customers(CustomerID)
              -> );
           Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.159 sec)
⑤表 OrdersItems
  CREATE TABLE OrderItems (
      OrderItemID INT AUTO_INCREMENT NOT NULL,
```

```
OrderID INT NOT NULL,
      ProductID INT NOT NULL,
      Quantity INT NOT NULL CHECK (Quantity > 0),
      Subtotal DECIMAL(10,2) NOT NULL CHECK (Subtotal > 0),
      PRIMARY KEY (OrderItemID),
      FOREIGN KEY (OrderID) REFERENCES Orders(OrderID),
      FOREIGN KEY (ProductID) REFERENCES Products(ProductID)
 );
            obclient(root@sys)[exp1]> CREATE TABLE OrderItems (
                 -> OrderItemID INT AUTO_INCREMENT NOT NULL,
                      OrderID INT NOT NULL,
                 -> ProductID INT NOT NULL,
                 -> Quantity INT NOT NULL CHECK (Quantity > 0),
                      Subtotal DECIMAL(10,2) NOT NULL CHECK (Subtotal > 0),
                      PRIMARY KEY (OrderItemID),
                      FOREIGN KEY (OrderID) REFERENCES Orders(OrderID),
                      FOREIGN KEY (ProductID) REFERENCES Products(ProductID)
                 -> );
            Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.133 sec)
    触发器:设置 OrderItems.Subtotal = Products.Price * OrderItems.Quantity,满足字段 Subtotal 的设
计要求。
 DELIMITER //
 CREATE TRIGGER before_orderitems_insert
  BEFORE INSERT ON OrderItems
 FOR EACH ROW
 BEGIN
      DECLARE product_price DECIMAL(10,2);
      -- 获取产品价格
      SELECT Price INTO product_price
      FROM Products
      WHERE ProductID = NEW.ProductID;
      -- 设置 Subtotal = Price * Quantity
      SET NEW.Subtotal = product_price * NEW.Quantity;
 END //
 DELIMITER;
        obclient(root@sys)[exp1]> -- 触发器: 设置OrderItems.Subtotal = Products.Price * OrderItems.Quantity
        Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.001 sec)
        obclient(root@sys)[exp1]> DELIMITER //
        obclient(root@sys)[exp1]>
        obclient(root@sys)[exp1]> CREATE TRIGGER before_orderitems_insert
           -> BEFORE INSERT ON OrderItems
           -> FOR EACH ROW
           -> BEGIN
                DECLARE product_price DECIMAL(10,2);
                -- 获取产品价格
                SELECT Price INTO product_price
                FROM Products
                WHERE ProductID = NEW.ProductID;
                -- 设置 Subtotal = Price * Quantity
                SET NEW.Subtotal = product_price * NEW.Quantity;
           -> END //
        Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.110 sec)
        obclient(root@sys)[exp1]>
        obclient(root@sys)[exp1]> DELIMITER ;
    建立完所有表后进行 show tables 展示所有表:
```

```
obclient(root@sys)[exp1]> show tables;
                | Tables_in_exp1 |
                +----
                | Categories
                | Customers
                OrderItems
                I Orders
                | | Products
                5 rows in set (0.008 sec)
(3)表结构查询
 desc Customers;
 desc Products;
 desc Categories;
 desc Order:
 desc OrderItems:
   obclient(root@sys)[exp1]> desc Customers;
   l Field
         | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra
   | RegistrationDate | date | NO |
                            | date(now()) |
   15 rows in set (0.022 sec)
    obclient(root@sys)[exp1]> desc Products;
    +-----
    | Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra
    +----
   | ProductID | int(11) | NO | PRI | NULL | auto_increment | ProductName | varchar(100) | NO | NULL | | Price | decimal(10,2) | NO | NULL | |
                            NULL
    NULL
    | CategoryID | int(11)
    5 rows in set (0.011 sec)
    -----
    obclient(root@sys)[exp1]> desc Categories;
    +----
    | Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra
    +----+
    | CategoryID | int(11) | NO | PRI | NULL | auto_increment |
    | CategoryName | varchar(50) | NO | UNI | NULL |
    +-----
    2 rows in set (0.016 sec)
    obclient(root@sys)[exp1]> desc Orders;
    | Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra
    +-----
   +-----
    4 rows in set (0.010 sec)
```

(4)查询建立的约束

SELECT table_name, constraint_name, constraint_type

FROM information_schema.TABLE_CONSTRAINTS

WHERE table_name = 'Customers';

SELECT table_name, constraint_name, constraint_type

FROM information schema.TABLE CONSTRAINTS

WHERE table_name = 'Products';

 $SELECT\ table_name, constraint_name, constraint_type$

FROM information_schema.TABLE_CONSTRAINTS

WHERE table_name = 'Categories';

SELECT table_name, constraint_name, constraint_type

FROM information schema. TABLE CONSTRAINTS

WHERE table_name = 'Orders';

 $SELECT\ table_name, constraint_name, constraint_type$

FROM information_schema.TABLE_CONSTRAINTS

WHERE table_name = 'OrderItems';

(5)表结构修改与操作

①在 Customers 表中添加一个新字段 LastLoginDate,类型为 DATETIME,当客户每次登录时,该字段自动更新为当前时间。需创建触发器实现此功能。

第一步先进行表的修改,添加一个新字段:

ALTER TABLE Customers

ADD LastLoginDate DATETIME NOT NULL;

第一个触发器会在向 Customers 表插入新记录(比如新用户注册)之前被触发。在插入新记录时,自动将新记录的 LastLoginDate 字段设置为当前时间:

DELIMITER //

CREATE TRIGGER before_customers_insert

BEFORE INSERT ON Customers

FOR EACH ROW

```
BEGIN
     -- 新用户注册时,设置 LastLoginDate 为当前时间
     SET NEW.LastLoginDate = CURRENT_TIMESTAMP;
 END //
 DELIMITER;
   第二个触发器会在 Customers 表的记录被更新之前触发。在更新记录,即用户登录时,自动将
LastLoginDate 字段设置为当前时间:
 DELIMITER //
 CREATE TRIGGER before_customers_update
 BEFORE UPDATE ON Customers
 FOR EACH ROW
 BEGIN
     -- 在用户登录(更新)时,自动设置 LastLoginDate 为当前时间
     SET NEW.LastLoginDate = current_timestamp;
 END //
 DELIMITER;
       obclient(root@sys)[exp1]> DELIMITER //
       obclient(root@sys)[exp1]> CREATE TRIGGER before_customers_insert
          -> BEFORE INSERT ON Customers
          -> FOR EACH ROW
               -- 新用户注册时,设置 LastLoginDate 为当前时间
          -> SET NEW.LastLoginDate = CURRENT_TIMESTAMP;
          -> END //
       Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.120 sec)
       obclient(root@sys)[exp1]> DELIMITER ;
       obclient(root@sys)[exp1]> DELIMITER //
       obclient(root@sys)[exp1]> CREATE TRIGGER before_customers_update
          -> BEFORE UPDATE ON Customers
          -> FOR EACH ROW
                -- 在用户登录(更新)时,自动设置 LastLoginDate 为当前时间
              SET NEW.LastLoginDate = current_timestamp;
          -> END //
       Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.129 sec)
       obclient(root@sys)[exp1]> DELIMITER ;
②将 Customers 中的 name 由 varchar 改为 char(15)。
   对于 Name 列的值,如果它的长度(字符数)超过 15 个字符,就只保留前 15 个字符,为更改其数
据类型做准备:
 UPDATE Customers
 SET Name = LEFT(Name, 15)
 WHERE LENGTH(Name) > 15;
 然后将 Name 列的数据类型改为 CHAR(15):
 ALTER TABLE Customers
```

MODIFY COLUMN Name CHAR(15) NOT NULL;

③修改 Products 表,添加一个 IsFeatured 字段,类型为 BOOLEAN,默认值为 FALSE。同时,创建一个索引,用于快速查询特色商品(IsFeatured 为 TRUE 的商品)。

向 Products 表添加一个新字段 IsFeatured, 数据类型为 BOOLEAN:

ALTER TABLE Products

ADD IsFeatured BOOLEAN NOT NULL DEFAULT FALSE;

在 Products 表的 IsFeatured 列上创建一个索引,找到表中 IsFeatured 列为 TRUE 所有数据, 并显示该索引:

CREATE INDEX idx_isfeatured ON Products(IsFeatured);

SHOW INDEX FROM Products;

④删除 Categories 表中所有没有关联商品的分类记录,同时要保证删除操作符合数据库的参照完整性。 需创建一个存储过程实现此功能。

存储过程 DeleteOrphanedCategories 的目的是清理 Categories 表中没有关联商品的记录。步骤是:定义变量 deleted_rows 记录删除行数;设置错误处理器,确保异常时回滚事务并抛出错误;开启事务,保证操作的原子性;使用 NOT EXISTS 子查询找出没有商品的分类并删除;记录删除的行数;提交事务,确认更改;返回删除的行数信息。

DELIMITER //

```
CREATE PROCEDURE DeleteOrphanedCategories()
BEGIN
    -- 声明变量用于错误处理和记录删除行数
    DECLARE deleted_rows INT DEFAULT 0;
    DECLARE EXIT HANDLER FOR SQLEXCEPTION
    BEGIN
        -- 错误发生时回滚事务并返回错误信息
        ROLLBACK;
        SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000'
        SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'An error occurred while deleting orphaned categories';
    END;
    -- 开启事务,确保操作原子性
    START TRANSACTION;
    -- 删除没有关联商品的分类
    DELETE FROM Categories
    WHERE NOT EXISTS (
        SELECT 1
        FROM Products
        WHERE\ Products. Category ID = Categories. Category ID
    );
    -- 获取删除的行数
    SET deleted_rows = ROW_COUNT();
    -- 提交事务
    COMMIT;
    -- 返回删除的行数,用于验证
    SELECT CONCAT('Deleted', deleted_rows, 'orphaned categories') AS Result;
END //
DELIMITER;
          obclient(root@sys)[exp1]> DELIMITER //
           obclient(root@sys)[exp1]> CREATE PROCEDURE DeleteOrphanedCategories()
             -> BEGIN
                   -- 声明变量用于错误处理和记录删除行数
                  DECLARE deleted_rows INT DEFAULT 0;
                  DECLARE EXIT HANDLER FOR SQLEXCEPTION
                      -- 错误发生时回滚事务并返回错误信息
                     ROLLBACK;
                      SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000'
                     SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'An error occurred while deleting orphaned categories';
                  END:
                   -- 开启事务,确保操作原子性
                  START TRANSACTION;
                   -- 删除没有关联商品的分类
                  DELETE FROM Categories
              ->
                  WHERE NOT EXISTS (
                      WHERE Products.CategoryID = Categories.CategoryID
                   -- 获取删除的行数
                  SET deleted_rows = ROW_COUNT();
                   -- 提交事务
                  COMMIT:
              ->
                   -- 返回删除的行数,用于验证
                   SELECT CONCAT('Deleted ', deleted_rows, ' orphaned categories') AS Result;
              -> END //
           Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.119 sec)
```

执行刚刚定义的存储过程,触发删除操作并返回结果:

CALL DeleteOrphanedCategories();

出现的问题:

①DATE 型变量设置默认值会报错

错误发生在 RegistrationDate DATE NOT NULL DEFAULT (date(current_timestamp))。该版本 oceanbase-ce 不支持直接在 DEFAULT 中使用 date(current_timestamp)这样的默认值表达式。

```
| Deblient(root@sys)[exp1]> CREATE TABLE Customers (
| -> CustomerID INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
| -> Name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL DITQUE,
| -> Phone VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL DITQUE,
| -> Phone VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL DEFAULT (date(current_timestamp)),
| -> Phone VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL DEFAULT (date(current_timestamp)),
| -> -- 检查邮码 (MURIPE DEFAULT (date(current_timestamp)),
| -> -- 检查邮码 (MURIPE MED) II 目全为数字)
| -> CHECK (Fanal LIKE 'NMK, N'),
| -> -- 化性区 (Fonal LIKE 'NMK, N'),
| -> -- 化性区 (Fonal LIKE 'NMK, N'),
| -> CHECK (Phone IS NULL OR (LENGTH(Phone) = 11 AND Phone NOT LIKE '%[^0-9]%'))
| -> );
| ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your OceanBase version for the right syntax to use near '(date(current_timestamp)),
| -- ????????? ? .
| CHECK (En' at time 6 |
| 172.17.0.2:2882) | [2025-04-09 13:34:30.051382] [V842AC110002-000632586196B005-0-0]
```

②列定义发生语法错误

错误发生在:

CREATE TABLE Categories (

CategoryID INT AUTO_INCREMENT NOT NULL,

CategoryName VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL UNIQUE,

PRIMARY KEY (CategoryID),

);

试图创建 Categories 表,但由于语法错误导致失败。

```
Obclient(root@sys)[exp1]> CREATE TABLE Categories (

-> CategoryID INT AUTO_INCREMENT ON NULL,

-> CategoryIdame VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL UNIQUE,

-> PRIMARY KEY (CategoryID),

-> );

FRROM 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your OceanBase version for the right syntax to use near ')' at line 5

[172.17.0.2:2882] [2025-04-09 13:58:22.136977] [YB42AC110002-0006325896280601-0-0]
```

③查询语句约束信息错误

SQL 语句试图从 information_schema.TABLE_CONSTRAINTS 表中查询 Customers 表的约束信息,但数据库返回了错误信息,错误提示表明,在 WHERE 子句中,Customers 被当作列名处理,但实际上它是一个表名,导致查询失败。

```
obclient(root@sys)[exp1]> SELECT table_name, constraint_name, constraint_type

-> FROM information_schema.TABLE_CONSTRAINTS

-> WHERE table_name = Customers;

ERROR 1054 (42522): Unknown column 'Customers' in 'where clause'

[172.17.0.2:2882] [2025-04-09 16:24:29.901536] [YB42AC110002-0006325898580603-0-0]
```

④创建索引失败

SQL 语句试图在 Products 表上创建名为 idx_isfeatured 的索引,但数据库返回了错误信息,错误发生在第 1 行,提示语法问题,具体是 Products 的使用不正确。

```
obclient(root@sys)[exp1]> CREATE INDEX idx_isfeatured ON Products;

ERROR 1864 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your OceanBase version for the right syntax to use near 'Products' at line 1
[172.17.0.2:2882] [2025-04-10 10:08:05.096276] [YB42AC110002-00063269BBFDE5A9-0-0]
```

解决方案:

①DATE 型变量设置默认值会报错问题的解决

按照要求对 oceanbase-ce 进行升级,升到 4.3.5.1 后成功运行。

②列定义发生语法错误问题的解决

经检查发现,"PRIMARY KEY (CategoryID),"后面的逗号是多余的,正确的语句应该直接以)结束表定义。在 CREATE TABLE 语句中,列定义或约束列表的最后一个元素后不能有逗号。删去逗号后就可以成功创建。

③查询语句约束信息错误问题的解决

WHERE 子句试图筛选表名为 Customers 的记录。问题在于 Customers 没有用单引号或双引号括起来。在 SQL 中,字符串值(包括表名)需要用引号括起来,否则数据库会将其视为列名或标识符。这里,Customers 被错误地解析为列名,而 TABLE_CONSTRAINTS 表中没有名为 Customers 的列,因此报错。将 Customers 加上引号后结果就正确了。

④创建索引失败问题的解决

具体问题是语句缺少索引所基于的列名。在 SQL 中,CREATE INDEX 语句必须明确指定索引要应用于表的哪些列,例如 ON Products(IsFeatured),改成这样后就可以成功创建。