

南京邮电大学

# 实验报告

( 2024 / 2025 学年 第 二 学期 )

课程名称	数据库系统基础
实验名称	实验二：MySQL 进阶开发
实验时间	2025 年 5 月 7 日
指导单位	计算机学院、软件学院、网络空间安全学院
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## 实 验 报 告

实验名称	实验二：MySQL 进阶开发		
实验类型	验证	实验学时	2
<p><b>一、 实验目的和要求</b></p> <p>（1）理解表记录的查询过程，并熟练掌握使用 Navicat for MySQL 进行表记录的查询操作，包括单表记录的查询、聚合函数的查询、多表连接查询以及子查询等；</p> <p>（2）理解索引的概念及其作用，掌握索引的查看、创建、使用和删除方法；</p> <p>（3）理解视图的概念及其作用，掌握视图的创建、查看、修改、删除及应用方法。</p>			
<p><b>二、实验环境(实验设备)</b></p> <p>硬件： 微型计算机</p> <p>软件： Windows 操作系统、MySQL 5.6 或更高版本、Navicat for MySQL 15 或更高版本</p>			
<p><b>三、实验原理及内容</b></p> <p><b>1 表记录的查询</b></p> <p>在数据库 studentinfo 中创建一个名为"Student1"的数据表，包括字段（id, name, age, grade），并插入一些示例数据，包括但不限于：(1, 'Alice', 18, 'A'), (2, 'Bob', 20, 'B'), (3, 'Charlie', 17, 'A'), (4, 'David', 19, 'B'), (5, 'Emily', 21, 'A')；</p> <p>（1）请在 Student1 表中找出年级为"B"且出生于 2005 年（含）以后的学生记录，给出 SQL 语句并输出截图：</p> <pre>CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS studentinfo; USE studentinfo; CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Student1 (     id INT PRIMARY KEY,     name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,     age INT,     grade CHAR(1) ); INSERT INTO Student1 (id, name, age, grade) VALUES (1, 'Alice', 18, 'A'), (2, 'Bob', 20, 'B'), (3, 'Charlie', 17, 'A'), (4, 'David', 19, 'B'),</pre>			

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```
(5, 'Emily', 21, 'A'),
```

```
(6, 'John', 16, 'A');
```

```
SELECT * FROM Student1 WHERE grade = 'B' AND age >=18; |
```

(2) 请使用聚合函数进行查询, 计算每个年级学生的人数, 给出 SQL 语句并输出截图:

```
SELECT grade, COUNT(name) AS number FROM Student1 GROUP BY grade; |
```

(3) 假设有另一个成绩表格"Grades", 包含字(student\_id, math\_grade, science\_grade), 并插入一些示例数据, 包括但不限于: (1, 90, 85), (2, 80, 92), (3, NULL, 88), (4, 95, NULL), (6, 85, 90); 请使用多表连接查询, 找出每个学生及其对应的数学和科学成绩 (包括没有成绩的学生), 给出 SQL 语句并输出截图:

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Grades (  
    student_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    math_grade INT,  
    science_grade INT,  
    FOREIGN KEY (student_id) REFERENCES Student1(id)  
);  
INSERT INTO Grades (student_id, math_grade, science_grade) VALUES  
(1, 90, 85),  
(2, 80, 92),  
(3, NULL, 88),  
(4, 95, NULL),  
(6, 85, 90);  
SELECT id, name, math_grade, Grades.science_grade FROM Student1 INNER JOIN Grades ON  
Student1.id = Grades.student_id; |
```

(4) 请使用子查询, 找出年龄大于所有年级平均年龄的学生记录, 给出 SQL 语句并输出截图:

```
SELECT * FROM student1 WHERE age > (SELECT AVG(age) FROM student1); |
```

### 2 索引的操作

在数据库 studentinfo 中创建一个名为"Student2"的表格, 包括字段(id, name, age, department), 并插入一些示例数据, 如下所示: (1, 'Alice', 18, 'Math'), (2, 'Bob', 20, 'Science'), (3, 'Charlie', 17, 'Math'), (4, 'David', 19, 'History'), (5, 'Emily', 21, 'Science');

(1) 查看"Student2"表格的名为"idx\_name"的唯一索引的详细信息, 给出 SQL 语句并输出截图:

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Student2 (  
    id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
    age INT,  
    department VARCHAR(50)  
);  
INSERT INTO Student2 (id, name, age, department) VALUES  
(1, 'Alice', 18, 'Math'),
```

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```
(2, 'Bob', 20, 'Science'),  
(3, 'Charlie', 17, 'Math'),  
(4, 'David', 19, 'History'),  
(5, 'Emily', 21, 'Science');
```

```
SHOW INDEX FROM Student2 WHERE key_name = 'idx_name'; |
```

(2) 创建组合唯一索引：请为"Student2"表格的"department"和"age"字段创建一个组合唯一索引，名称自拟，给出 SQL 语句并输出截图：

```
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX idx_department_age ON Student2 (department,age); |
```

(3) 使用组合唯一索引：使用适当的索引，查询科目为"Math"且年龄为 18 岁的学生记录，给出 SQL 语句并输出截图：

```
SELECT * FROM Student2 WHERE department = 'math' AND age = 18; |
```

(4) 删除索引：删除"Student2"表格的组合唯一索引，给出 SQL 语句并输出截图：

```
DROP INDEX idx_department_age ON Student2; |
```

### 3 视图的操作

创建一个数据库 companyinfo, 并在该库中创建一个名为"Employee"的表, 包括字段(id, name, age, department, salary, hire\_date), 并插入一些示例数据, 包括但不限于: (1, 'Alice', 28, 'HR', 6500, '2020-01-01'), (2, 'Bob', 32, 'IT', 8000, '2019-05-15'), (3, 'Charlie', 30, 'Sales', 7500, '2021-02-10'), (4, 'David', 31, 'Finance', 7200, '2018-11-20'), (5, 'Emily', 29, 'HR', 5800, '2022-03-05');

(1) 创建视图, 该视图包含每个部门的总员工人数、平均年龄和平均薪水, 名称自拟, 需体现出视图的功能性, 给出 SQL 语句并输出截图:

```
CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS companyinfo;
```

```
USE companyinfo;
```

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Employee (
```

```
    id INT PRIMARY KEY,
```

```
    name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
```

```
    age INT,
```

```
    department VARCHAR(50),
```

```
    salary DECIMAL(10,2),
```

```
    hire_date DATE
```

```
);
```

```
INSERT INTO Employee (id, name, age, department, salary, hire_date) VALUES
```

```
(1, 'Alice', 28, 'HR', 6500.00, '2020-01-01'),
```

```
(2, 'Bob', 32, 'IT', 8000.00, '2019-05-15'),
```

```
(3, 'Charlie', 30, 'Sales', 7500.00, '2021-02-10'),
```

```
(4, 'David', 31, 'Finance', 7200.00, '2018-11-20'),
```

```
(5, 'Emily', 29, 'HR', 5800.00, '2022-03-05');
```

```
CREATE VIEW DepartmentSummary AS SELECT department, COUNT(name) AS 'number',  
AVG(age) AS 'age', AVG(salary) AS 'salary' FROM Employee GROUP BY department; |
```

(2) 查看该视图的定义, 给出 SQL 语句并输出截图:

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SHOW CREATE VIEW Departmentssummary;

(3) 修改视图的定义, 仅包含部门为"HR"和"IT"的部门汇总信息, 给出 SQL 语句并输出截图:

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW DepartmentSummary AS SELECT department, COUNT(name) AS 'number', AVG(age) AS 'age', AVG(salary) AS 'salary' FROM Employee WHERE department IN ('HR','IT') GROUP BY department;

(4) 删除视图, 给出 SQL 语句并输出截图:

DROP VIEW Departmentssummary;

(5) 使用该视图, 查询部门为"HR"和"IT"的部门汇总信息, 给出 SQL 语句并输出截图:

SELECT \* FROM Departmentssummary;

```
MySQL 8.0
Enter password: *****
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 19
Server version: 8.0.41 MySQL Community Server - GPL

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owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS studentinfo;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> USE studentinfo;
Database changed
mysql> CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Student1 (
  -> id INT PRIMARY KEY,
  -> name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
  -> age INT,
  -> grade CHAR(1)
  -> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO Student1 (id, name, age, grade) VALUES
  -> (1, 'Alice', 18, 'A'),
  -> (2, 'Bob', 20, 'B'),
  -> (3, 'Charlie', 17, 'A'),
  -> (4, 'David', 19, 'B'),
  -> (5, 'Emily', 21, 'A'),
  -> (6, 'John', 16, 'A');
Query OK, 6 rows affected (0.00 sec)
Records: 6 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> SELECT * FROM Student1 WHERE grade = 'B' AND age >=18;
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | name  | age  | grade |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| 2  | Bob   | 20   | B     |
| 4  | David | 19   | B     |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> SELECT grade, COUNT(name) AS number FROM Student1 GROUP BY grade;
+-----+-----+
| grade | number |
+-----+-----+
| A     | 4      |
| B     | 2      |
+-----+-----+
```

```
MySQL 8.0
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Grades (
  -> student_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
  -> math_grade INT,
  -> science_grade INT,
  -> FOREIGN KEY (student_id) REFERENCES Student1(id)
  -> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO Grades (student_id, math_grade, science_grade) VALUES
  -> (1, 90, 85),
  -> (2, 80, 92),
  -> (3, NULL, 88),
  -> (4, 95, NULL),
  -> (6, 85, 90);
Query OK, 5 rows affected (0.00 sec)
Records: 5 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> SELECT id, name, math_grade, Grades.science_grade FROM Student1 INNER JOIN Grades ON Student1.id = Grades.student_id;
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | name  | math_grade | science_grade |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1  | Alice | 90         | 85            |
| 2  | Bob   | 80         | 92            |
| 3  | Charlie | NULL      | 88            |
| 4  | David | 95         | NULL          |
| 6  | John  | 85         | 90            |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> SELECT * FROM student1 WHERE age > (SELECT AVG(age) FROM student1);
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | name  | age  | grade |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| 2  | Bob   | 20   | B     |
| 4  | David | 19   | B     |
| 5  | Emily | 21   | A     |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Student2 (
  -> id INT PRIMARY KEY,
  -> name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
  -> age INT,
  -> department VARCHAR(50)
  -> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO Student2 (id, name, age, department) VALUES
  -> (1, 'Alice', 18, 'Math'),
  -> (2, 'Bob', 20, 'Science'),
```

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```
MySQL 8.0 x + -
-> (3, 'Charlie', 17, 'Math');
-> (4, 'David', 19, 'History');
-> (5, 'Emily', 21, 'Science');
Query OK, 5 rows affected (0.00 sec)
Records: 5 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> SHOW INDEX FROM Student2 WHERE key_name = 'idx_name';
Empty set (0.00 sec)

mysql> CREATE UNIQUE INDEX idx_department_age ON Student2 (department,age);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> SELECT * FROM Student2 WHERE department = 'math' AND age = 18;
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | name  | age  | department |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1  | Alice | 18   | Math       |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> DROP INDEX idx_department_age ON Student2;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS companyinfo;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> USE companyinfo;
Database changed

mysql> CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Employee (
->   id INT PRIMARY KEY,
->   name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
->   age INT,
->   department VARCHAR(50),
->   salary DECIMAL(10,2),
->   hire_date DATE
-> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO Employee (id, name, age, department, salary, hire_date) VALUES
-> (1, 'Alice', 28, 'HR', 6500.00, '2020-01-01'),
-> (2, 'Bob', 32, 'IT', 8000.00, '2019-05-15'),
-> (3, 'Charlie', 30, 'Sales', 7500.00, '2021-02-10'),
-> (4, 'David', 31, 'Finance', 7200.00, '2018-11-20'),
-> (5, 'Emily', 29, 'HR', 6800.00, '2022-03-05');
Query OK, 5 rows affected (0.00 sec)
Records: 5 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> CREATE VIEW DepartmentSummary AS SELECT department, COUNT(name) AS 'number', AVG(age) AS 'age', AVG(salary) AS 'salary' FROM Employee GROUP BY department;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

MySQL 8.0 x + -
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS companyinfo;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> USE companyinfo;
Database changed

mysql> CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Employee (
->   id INT PRIMARY KEY,
->   name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
->   age INT,
->   department VARCHAR(50),
->   salary DECIMAL(10,2),
->   hire_date DATE
-> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO Employee (id, name, age, department, salary, hire_date) VALUES
-> (1, 'Alice', 28, 'HR', 6500.00, '2020-01-01'),
-> (2, 'Bob', 32, 'IT', 8000.00, '2019-05-15'),
-> (3, 'Charlie', 30, 'Sales', 7500.00, '2021-02-10'),
-> (4, 'David', 31, 'Finance', 7200.00, '2018-11-20'),
-> (5, 'Emily', 29, 'HR', 6800.00, '2022-03-05');
Query OK, 5 rows affected (0.00 sec)
Records: 5 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> CREATE VIEW DepartmentSummary AS SELECT department, COUNT(name) AS 'number', AVG(age) AS 'age', AVG(salary) AS 'salary' FROM Employee GROUP BY department;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> SHOW CREATE VIEW DepartmentSummary;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| View | Create View | character_set_client | collation_connection |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| departmentsummary | CREATE ALGORITHM=UNDEFINED DEFINER='root@localhost' SQL SECURITY DEFINER VIEW 'departmentsummary' AS select 'employee'.department AS 'department',count('employee'.name) AS 'number',avg('employee'.age) AS 'age',avg('employee'.salary) AS 'salary' from 'employee' group by 'employee'.department | gbk | gbk_chinese_ci |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW DepartmentSummary AS SELECT department, COUNT(name) AS 'number', AVG(age) AS 'age', AVG(salary) AS 'salary' FROM Employee WHERE department IN ('HR','IT') GROUP BY department;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> DROP VIEW DepartmentSummary;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> SELECT * FROM DepartmentSummary;
ERROR 1146 (42S02): Table 'companyinfo.departmentsummary' doesn't exist
mysql>
```

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### 四、实验小结（包括问题和解决方法、心得体会、意见与建议等）

#### （一） 实验中遇到的主要问题及解决方法

无。

#### （二） 实验心得

本次实验通过实际操作 MySQL 进阶开发,我深入理解了表记录的查询过程,包括单表查询、聚合函数查询、多表连接查询以及子查询的应用,掌握了使用 Navicat for MySQL 进行高效查询的方法。在索引操作部分,我学习了索引的创建、查看、使用和删除,认识到索引在提升查询性能中的重要作用。此外,通过视图的创建、修改和删除,我进一步理解了视图在简化复杂查询和数据安全性方面的优势。实验过程中,我能够顺利完成各项任务,未遇到重大问题,整体操作流畅。通过本次实验,我对 MySQL 的高级功能有了更全面的掌握,为后续数据库开发和应用打下了坚实基础。

#### （三） 意见与建议（没有可省略）

无。

# 实验报告

## 五、支撑毕业要求指标点

4.2-M 能够根据实验方案，配置实验环境、开展实验，综合分析实验结果以获得合理有效的结论。

5.2-M 能够针对计算机及应用领域中的复杂工程问题，合理选择使用恰当的技术、资源和现代工程工具进行预测和模拟，并理解其局限性。

## 六、指导教师评语

评价细则	评分项	优秀	良好	中等	合格	不合格
	遵守实验室规章制度					
	学习态度					
	算法思想准备情况					
	程序设计能力					
	解决问题能力					
	算法设计合理性					
	算法效能评价					
	报告书写认真程度					
	内容详实程度					
	文字表达熟练程度					
	其它评价意见					
	本次实验能力达成评价（总成绩）		批阅人		日期	