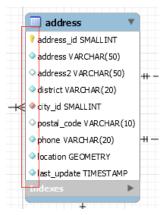
# 实验一报告

### 一、回答问题

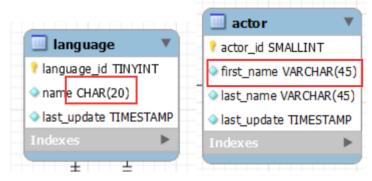
请一边熟悉 sakila 数据库,一边回答以下问题:

1. sakila.mwb 模型中,表结构里每个字段前面的小标记分别表示什么意思? (观察字段的属性)



标记	意义
9	主键,用于唯一标识此元组
♦ .	非空属性,属性值不能为 null
<b>♦</b>	可空属性,属性值可以为 null
<b>*</b>	外键,引用了其他表的属性

2. char 和 varchar 类型的区别是什么?



char 是固定长度的字符串类型,如 char(20)长度为 20,如果实际的数据长度不足 20,也会用空格填充成 20,适合存储定长的数据。varchar 是可变长度的字符串 类型,存储的字符串按照实际长度进行存储不会用空格填充,适合存储长度不定的数据。

3. 图中哪部分体现影片-演员关系?换句话说,如果要找出演某个影片的演员名字,访问哪几张表可以获得信息?

film\_actor。 如果要找某给影片的演员名字,访问 film\_actor, actor, film 三张表。

4. 如果已知某个顾客姓名,要找到他租借的所有影片名,需要访问哪几张表? customer,rental,inventory,film 4 张表。

### 二、实验截图

#### (请注意粘贴文本格式的 SQL 语句, 截图执行结果和 Output 窗口)

1、 请列出所有 country 是"France"的客户的信息,显示 customer\_id、客户姓名、地址、所在区域,所在城市(注意:客户姓名请以 first\_name+空格+last\_name 的格式,例如: SISSY SOBIESKI);

select customer\_id , concat(first\_name , ' ' , last\_name) as full\_name , address , district , city from customer

inner join address

on address\_id = customer.address\_id

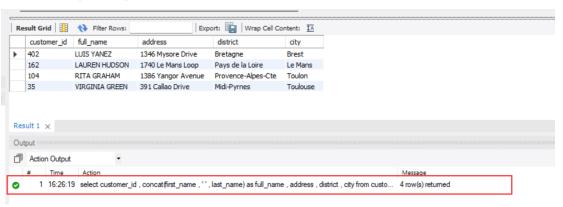
inner join city

on address.city\_id = city.city\_id

inner join country

on city.country\_id = country.country\_id

where country.country like 'france'



2、 列出属于 "Children" 类型并以 "J" 开头的电影名;

select title from film

inner join film\_category

on film\_category.film\_id = film.film\_id

inner join category

on film\_category.category\_id = category.category\_id

where category.name like 'children'

and title like 'J%'

order by film.film id asc



3、 找出费用在 180 至 200 之间的客户,列出他们的 first\_name, last\_name 和每个人花费的金额;

 $select\ payment.customer\_id\ ,\ sum(amount)\ as\ total\_amount\ from\ payment$ 

inner join customer

on payment.customer id = customer.customer id

group by payment.customer\_id

having total\_amount >= 180

and total\_amount <= 200

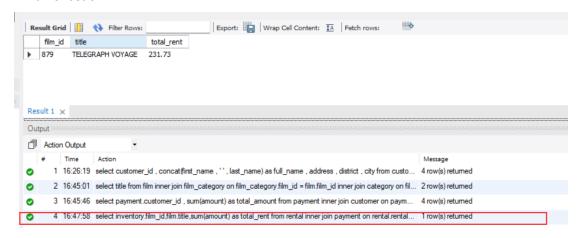


4、 哪个影片获得了<u>总体最高</u>的租金?请列出影片 id、影片名、总租金; select inventory.film\_id,film.title,sum(amount) as total\_rent from rental

inner join payment

on rental.rental\_id = payment.rental\_id

inner join inventory
on rental.inventory\_id = inventory.inventory\_id
inner join film
on inventory.film\_id = film.film\_id
group by inventory.film\_id
order by total\_rent desc
limit 1 offset 0



5、 哪些演员出演的电影超过 38 部? 请列出演员名、出演的电影数; select concat(first\_name,'', last\_name) as name, count(film\_id) as cnt\_film from film\_actor inner join actor on actor.actor\_id = film\_actor.actor\_id group by actor.actor\_id having cnt\_film > 38



6、 请找出没有租借过电影《NATURAL STOCK》的顾客姓名; select concat(first\_name , ' ' , last\_name) as full\_name from customer where customer\_id not in ( select distinct customer\_id from rental inner join inventory

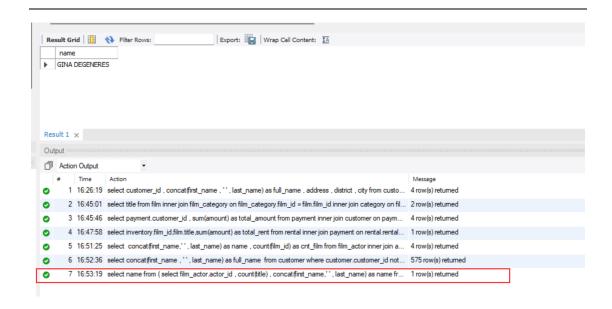
```
on rental.inventory_id = inventory.inventory_id inner join film on inventory.film_id = film.film_id where title like 'NATURAL STOCK'
```

); Export: Wrap Cell Content: 🔣 full\_name MARY SMITH PATRICIA JOHNSON LINDA WILLIAMS BARBARA JONES **JENNIFER DAVIS** SUSAN WILSON MARGARET MOORE DOROTHY TAYLOR LISA ANDERSON NANCY THOMAS KAREN JACKSON Result 1 × Output Action Output 1 16:26:19 select customer id , concat(first\_name , ", last\_name) as full\_name , address , district , city from custo... 4 row(s) returned 2 16:45:01 select title from film inner join film\_category on film\_category film\_id = film film\_id inner join category on film... 2 row(s) returned 3 16:45:46 select payment.customer\_id , sum(amount) as total\_amount from payment inner join customer on paym... 4 16:47:58 select inventory film\_id\_film.title,sum(amount) as total\_rent from rental inner join payment on rental rental. 5 16:51:25 select concat(first\_name,'', last\_name) as name, count(film\_id) as cnt\_film from film\_actor inner join a

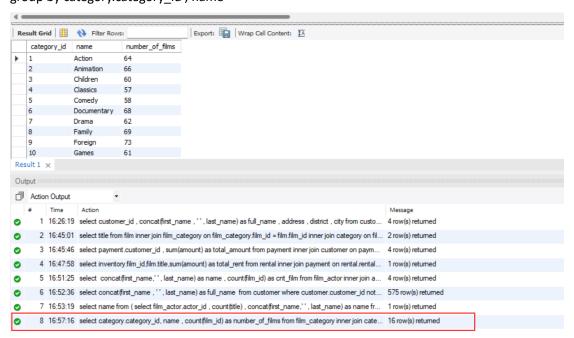
7、 查询既演过《ELEPHANT TROJAN》又演过《DOGMA FAMILY》的演员,列出其姓名; select name from (

 $select\ film\_actor.actor\_id\ ,\ count(title)\ ,\ concat(first\_name,'\ '\ ,\ last\_name)\ as\ name\ from\ film\_actor$ 

inner join film
on film\_actor.film\_id = film.film\_id
inner join actor
on actor.actor\_id = film\_actor.actor\_id
where title like 'ELEPHANT TROJAN'
or title like 'DOGMA FAMILY'
group by actor\_id
having count(title)=2) as subquery



8、 统计每种类型的影片数,显示类型编号、类型名称、该类型影片数; select category.category\_id, name , count(film\_id) as number\_of\_films from film\_category inner join category on film\_category\_id = category.category\_id group by category\_id , name



9、 找出最热门的(被最多不同人租借过)影片名,并显示租借人数; WITH CustomerCounts AS ( SELECT film.title, COUNT(DISTINCT rental.customer\_id) AS cnt\_customer

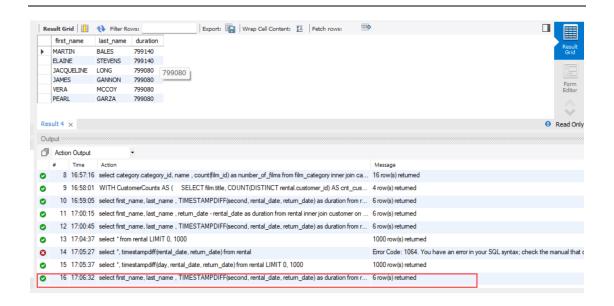
```
FROM rental
INNER JOIN inventory ON rental.inventory_id = inventory.inventory_id
INNER JOIN film ON inventory.film_id = film.film_id
GROUP BY film.film_id
)
SELECT title, cnt_customer
FROM CustomerCounts
WHERE cnt_customer = (SELECT MAX(cnt_customer) FROM CustomerCounts);
```



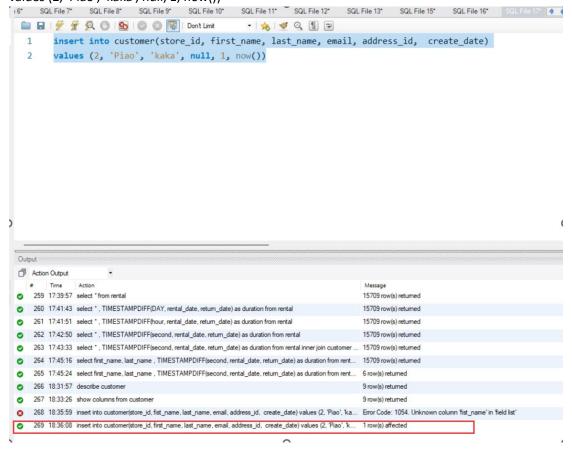
10、 查询单次租借影片时间最长的 6 位客户,列出其 first\_name、last\_name 和当次租借时长(单位秒);

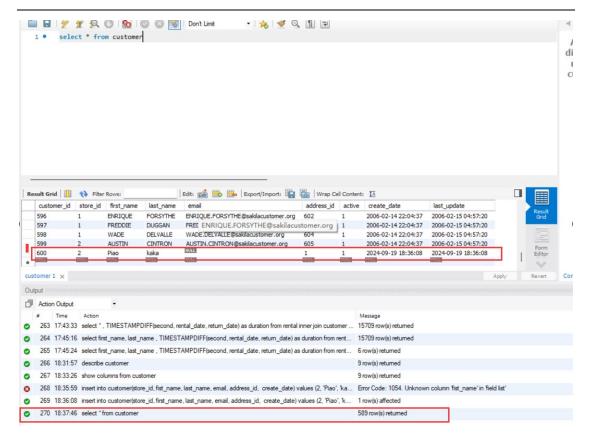
select first\_name, last\_name , TIMESTAMPDIFF(second, rental\_date, return\_date) as duration from rental

#select first\_name, last\_name , return\_date - rental\_date as duration from rental
inner join customer
on customer.customer\_id = rental.customer\_id
order by duration desc
limit 6 offset 0



11、 在 customer 表中新增一条数据,注意 customer 表与其他表的关系; insert into customer(store\_id, first\_name, last\_name, email, address\_id, create\_date) values (2, 'Piao', 'kaka', null, 1, now())





查询插入的数据

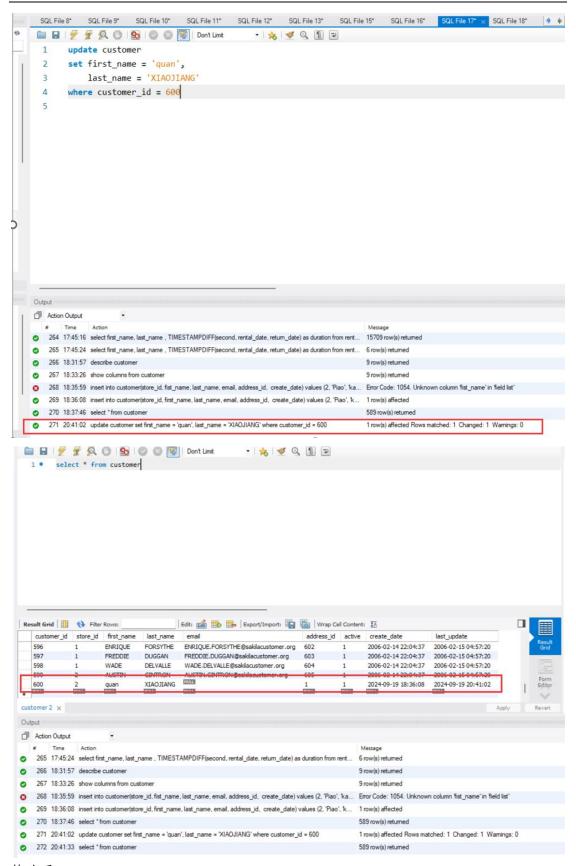
12、 修改刚才在 customer 表中新增的那条数据;

Update customer

Set first\_name = 'quan',

Last\_name = 'XIAOJIANG'

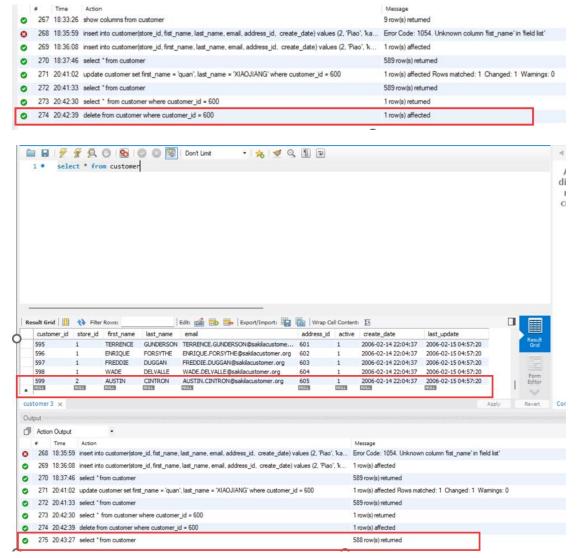
Where customer\_id = 600



修改后

13、 删除第11步新增的那条数据。

### Delete from customer Where customer\_id = 600



删除后

## 三、思考题

8 19 17:15:58 insert into actor values (1,"P22","GUINES2","2006-02-15 04:34:33")

1) 如果 insert 一条数据到 actor 表,但 actor\_id 和已有数据重复,会发生什么?同学们请自己尝试一下,截图并分析原因。

会报错,定义表时已经规定 actor\_id 不允许重复,如果插入有重复的 id 会报错。

Error Code: 1062. Duplicate entry '1' for key 'actor.PRIMAR

2) insert 语句还用了一个函数 NOW(),是做什么的呢? 用于获取到当前的时间。