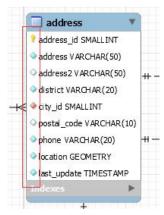
# 实验一报告

## 一、回答问题

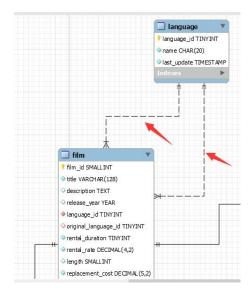
请一边熟悉 sakila 数据库,一边回答以下问题:

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
*	主键
<b>◇</b>	非空
<b>⋄</b>	默认为空
<b>*</b>	非空整数

- 2. 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?
- 答:访问 film、film\_actor、actor 可以获得影片-演员关系。
- 3. 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?答:访问 customer、rental、inventory、film
- 4. film 和 language 表间的 2 条虚线表示什么意思?



答:表示 film 表中的 language\_id 和 original\_language\_id 是指向 language 表的外键。

## 二、实验截图

## (注意截图清晰, 截图时需要体现 SQL 语句、执行结果、Output 窗口)

1、 请列出所有商店的详细地址,显示商店 id,商店地址,所在区域,所在城市,所在国家; sql 语句:

select store id, address, district, city, country

from store, address, city, country

where store.address\_id = address.address\_id and address.city\_id = city.city\_id and city.country\_id = country.country\_id; 执行结果:



#### output 窗口:



2、 哪些演员出演过影片《ROCKY WAR》?请列出他的 first\_name, last\_name; sql 语句:

SELECT first\_name, last\_name

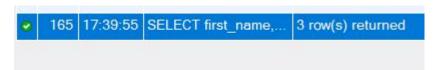
from film, film\_actor, actor

where film.film\_id = film\_actor.film\_id and film\_actor.actor\_id = actor.actor\_id and film.title = 'ROCKY WAR';

执行结果:



## output 窗口:



3、 找出租 DVD 花费最高的前 5 名,请列出他们的 first\_name, last\_name 和每个人花费的金额;

sql 语句:

select first\_name, last\_name, sum(amount)

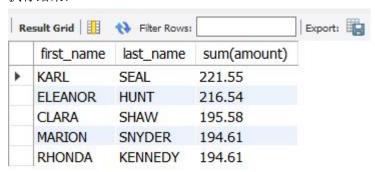
from payment, rental, customer

where payment.rental\_id = rental.rental\_id and rental.customer\_id = customer.customer\_id group by customer\_id

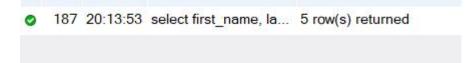
order by sum(amount) desc

limit 5;

执行结果:



## output 窗口:



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;

sql 语句:

select film.film id, title, sum(amount)

from payment, rental, inventory, film

where payment.rental\_id = rental.rental\_id and rental.inventory\_id = inventory.inventory\_id and inventory.film\_id = film.film\_id

group by film.film\_id

order by sum(amount) desc

limit 1;

执行结果:



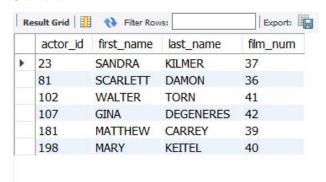
5、 哪个演员出演的电影超过 35 部? 请列出演员 id、演员名、出演的电影数; sql 语句:

select actor.actor\_id, first\_name, last\_name, count(\*) film\_num

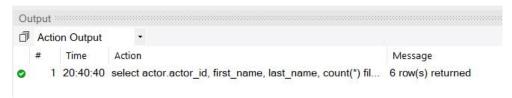
from film, film\_actor, actor

where film.film\_id = film\_actor.film\_id and film\_actor.actor\_id = actor.actor\_id group by actor.actor\_id having count(\*) > 35;

执行结果:



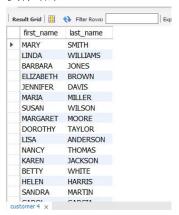
output 窗口:



6、请找出没有租借过电影《TELEGRAPH VOYAGE》的顾客姓名;
sql 语句:
select first\_name, last\_name
from customer
where customer\_id not in
 (select customer.customer\_id
 from customer, rental, inventory, film
 where customer.customer\_id = rental.customer\_id and rental.inventory\_id = inventory.inventory\_id and

inventory.film\_id = film.film\_id and title = 'TELEGRAPH VOYAGE');

#### 执行结果:



#### output 窗口:



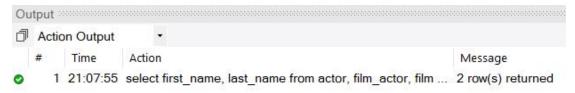
7、 查询演过《ELEPHANT TROJAN》和《SPLASH GUMP》这两部电影的演员,列出其姓名; sql 语句:

```
select first_name, last_name
from actor, film_actor, film f1
where actor.actor_id = film_actor.actor_id and film_actor.film_id = f1.film_id
and f1.title = 'ELEPHANT TROJAN' and actor.actor_id in
(select actor.actor_id
from actor, film_actor, film f2
where actor.actor_id = film_actor.actor_id and film_actor.film_id = f2.film_id
and f2.title = 'SPLASH GUMP');
```

#### 执行结果:

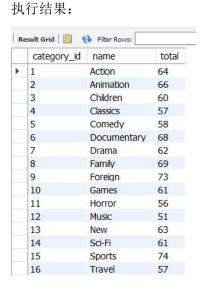


## output 窗口:



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; sql 语句:

select category.category\_id, category.name, count(\*) total from category, film\_category where category.category\_id = film\_category.category\_id group by category.category\_id;



### output 窗口:



9、 有哪些影片是 2 个商店都有库存的?

sql 语句:

select distinct title

from inventory i1, inventory i2, film

where i1.film\_id = i2.film\_id and i1.film\_id = film.film\_id and i1.store\_id = 1 and i2.store\_id = 2

## 执行结果:



## output 窗口:



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:

sql 语句:

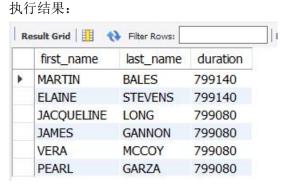
select first\_name, last\_name, (UNIX\_TIMESTAMP(return\_date) - UNIX\_TIMESTAMP(rental\_date)) duration

from rental, customer

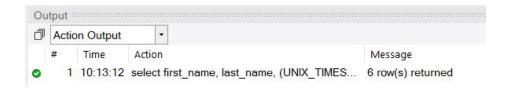
where rental.customer\_id = customer.customer\_id

order by UNIX\_TIMESTAMP(return\_date) - UNIX\_TIMESTAMP(rental\_date) desc limit 6

U /= /- III



output 窗口:



11、 在 customer 表中新增一条数据,注意 customer 表与其他表的关系; sql 语句:

**INSERT INTO customer** 

VALUES (600, 1, 'Allen', 'Iverson', 'Allen.Iverson@sakilacustomer.org', 1, 1, now(), '2022-11-15 04:57:20');执行结果:

customer_id	store_id	first_name	last_name	email	address_id	active	create_date	last_update
591	1	KENT	ARSENAU	KENT.ARSENAULT@sakilacustomer.org	597	1	2006-02-14 22:04:37	2006-02-15 04:57:20
592	1	TERRANCE	ROUSH	TERRANCE.ROUSH@sakilacustomer	598	0	2006-02-14 22:04:37	2006-02-15 04:57:20
593	2	RENE	MCALISTER	RENE.MCALISTER@sakilacustomer.org	599	1	2006-02-14 22:04:37	2006-02-15 04:57:20
594	1	EDUARDO	HIATT	EDUARDO.HIATT@sakilacustomer.org	600	1	2006-02-14 22:04:37	2006-02-15 04:57:20
595	1	TERRENCE	GUNDER	TERRENCE.GUNDERSON@sakilacust	601	1	2006-02-14 22:04:37	2006-02-15 04:57:20
596	1	ENRIQUE	FORSYTHE	ENRIQUE.FORSYTHE@sakilacustome	602	1	2006-02-14 22:04:37	2006-02-15 04:57:20
597	1	FREDDIE	DUGGAN	FREDDIE.DUGGAN@sakilacustomer.org	603	1	2006-02-14 22:04:37	2006-02-15 04:57:20
598	1	WADE	DELVALLE	WADE.DELVALLE@sakilacustomer.org	604	1	2006-02-14 22:04:37	2006-02-15 04:57:20
599	2	AUSTIN	CINTRON	AUSTIN.CINTRON@sakilacustomer.org	605	1	2006-02-14 22:04:37	2006-02-15 04:57:20
600	1	Allen	Iverson	Allen.Iverson@sakilacustomer.org	1	1	2022-11-29 10:33:20	2022-11-15 04:57:20
NUEL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

## output 窗口:



12、 修改刚才在 customer 表中新增的那条数据;

sql 语句:

update customer

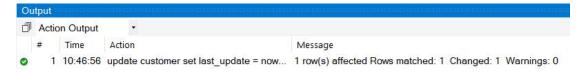
set last\_update = now()

where customer\_id = 600;

执行结果:

customer_id	store_id	first_name	last_name	email	address_id	active	create_date	last_update
591	1	KENT	ARSENAU	KENT.ARSENAULT@sakilacustomer.org	597	1	2006-02-14 22:04:37	2006-02-15 04:57:20
592	1	TERRANCE	ROUSH	TERRANCE.ROUSH@sakilacustomer	598	0	2006-02-14 22:04:37	2006-02-15 04:57:20
593	2	RENE	MCALISTER	RENE.MCALISTER@sakilacustomer.org	599	1	2006-02-14 22:04:37	2006-02-15 04:57:20
594	1	EDUARDO	HIATT	EDUARDO.HIATT@sakilacustomer.org	600	1	2006-02-14 22:04:37	2006-02-15 04:57:20
595	1	TERRENCE	GUNDER	TERRENCE.GUNDERSON@sakilacust	601	1	2006-02-14 22:04:37	2006-02-15 04:57:20
596	1	ENRIQUE	FORSYTHE	ENRIQUE.FORSYTHE@sakilacustome	602	1	2006-02-14 22:04:37	2006-02-15 04:57:20
597	1	FREDDIE	DUGGAN	FREDDIE.DUGGAN@sakilacustomer.org	603	1	2006-02-14 22:04:37	2006-02-15 04:57:20
598	1	WADE	DELVALLE	WADE.DELVALLE@sakilacustomer.org	604	1	2006-02-14 22:04:37	2006-02-15 04:57:20
599	2	AUSTIN	CINTRON	AUSTIN.CINTRON@sakilacustomer.org	605	1	2006-02-14 22:04:37	2006-02-15 04:57:20
600	1 NULL	Allen	Iverson	Allen.Iverson@sakilacustomer.org	1	1	2022-11-29 10:33:20	2022-11-29 10:46:56

## output 窗口:



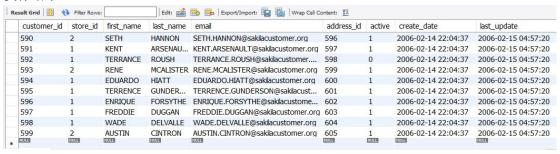
13、 删除第11步新增的那条数据。

sql 语句:

delete from customer

where customer id = 600;

执行结果:

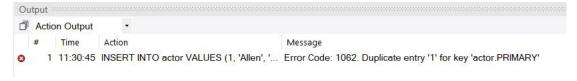


output 窗口:



## 三、思考题

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。



原因: actor\_id 为 actor 表的主码,其值唯一标识一个元组,不能有重复。

2) insert 语句还用了一个函数 NOW(),是做什么的呢? 答: NOW()用于返回当前的日期和时间。