005-多表查询分析方法及复杂查询

可改写的文档:



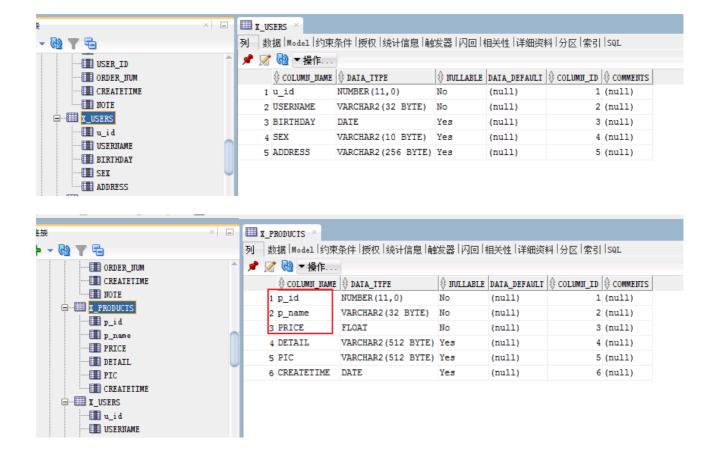
一、***项目中的多表查询***

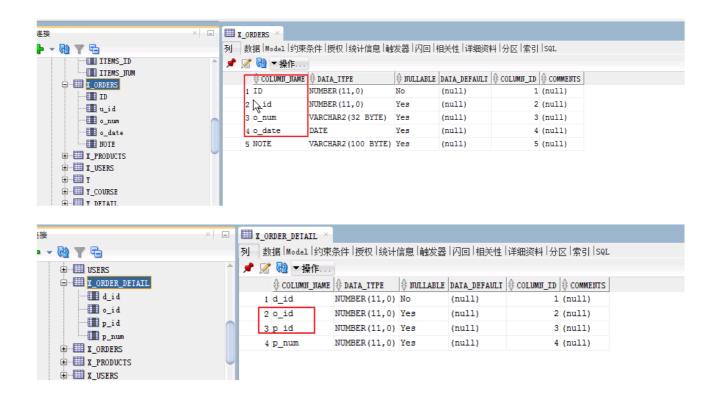
总体原则:

- 1.找到与功能相关的表
- 2.把主键、非空字段(表中的重要信息一般都是非空的)进行设计
- 3.分析有外键关联关系的表之间的ORM (对象关系映射)映射关系: 1:1 1: n
- 4.建立基础数据表【多表查询的结果】
- 5.根据需求完成复杂查询【在基础数据表上进行操作】

【网上商城项目---订单功能】

- 1.找出相关表: x_users(用户表),x_products(商品表),x_orders(订单表),x_order_detail(订单细节表)
- 2.列出表的核心字段:



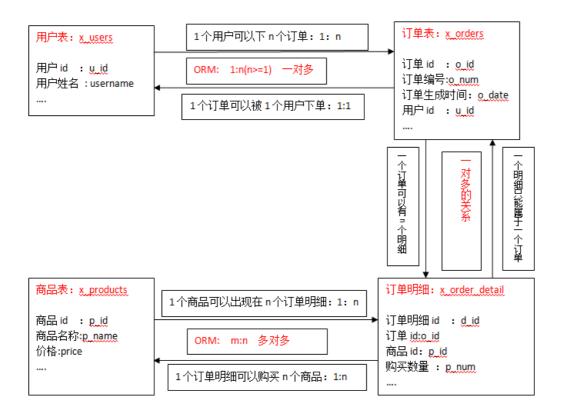


1.根据核心字段,把有外键关联关系的表之间的ORM关系明确

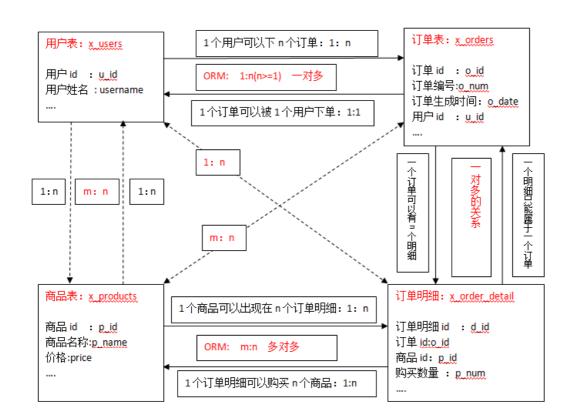








1.根据上图分析没有外键关联关系的表之间 ORM映射



例如: x_users表和x_products表之间的关系

5-根据图表分析的结果,可以写出任何复杂的查询语句,按步骤如下:

a)实现4张有外键关联表的多表查询(注意:必须规避笛卡尔乘积),得到【基础数据总表】

注意:在Oracle中,默认的表名和字段名均为大写,如果通过sqldeveloper修改了列名为小写,则引用该列时,需要加上双引号,例如:X USER.USERNAME 和

X_USER."username" 在oracle中均是有效的字段命名。

```
--users and orders
SELECT x users.*,
x_orders.*
FROM x_users,
x orders
WHERE x_users."u_id"=x_orders."user_id";
--users and order_detail
SELECT x_users.*,
x_orders.*,
x_order_detail.*
FROM x_users,
x_orders,
x_order_detail
WHERE x_users."u_id"=x_orders."user_id"
AND x_orders."o_id" =x_order_detail."o_id";
--users and products
SELECT x_users.*,
x_orders.*,
x_order_detail.*,
x_products.*
FROM x_users,
x_orders,
x_order_detail,
x_products
WHERE x_users."u_id" =x_orders."user_id"
AND x_orders."o_id" =x_order_detail."o_id"
AND x_order_detail."p_id"=x_products."p_id";
```

b)对【基础数据总表】进行复杂查询

```
--查询用户admin曾经购买过什么商品?
 SELECT DISTINCT x_products."p_name" AS admin_buy_products
 FROM x users,
 x_orders,
 x_order_detail,
 x products
 WHERE x users."u id" =x orders."user id"
 AND x_orders."o_id" =x_order_detail."o_id"
 AND x order detail."p id"=x products."p id"
 AND x users.USERNAME = 'admin';
 --请统计admin用户购买过的商品种类?
 SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT x products."p name") AS admin buy products
 FROM x users,
 x_orders,
 x order detail,
 x products
 WHERE x_users."u_id" =x_orders."user_id"
 AND x_orders."o_id" =x_order_detail."o_id"
 AND x_order_detail."p_id"=x_products."p_id"
 AND x users.USERNAME = 'admin';
 --请统计用户们在我们的电子商务网站上各自总共消费了多少钱?
 SELECT username,
 SUM(totalMoney)
 FROM
 (SELECT x users.USERNAME,
 x_products.PRICE*x_order_detail."p_num" AS totalMoney
 FROM x_users,
 x orders,
 x order detail,
 x products
 WHERE x_users."u_id" =x_orders."user_id"
 AND x_orders."o_id" =x_order_detail."o_id"
 AND x_order_detail."p_id"=x_products."p_id"
 GROUP BY username;
  、***<del>关于连接查</del>询***
1-内连接
 SELECT x users.*,
 x orders.*
 FROM x_users,
 x_orders
 WHERE x users."u id"=x orders."user id";
 --INNER JOIN
 SELECT x_users.*,
 x_orders.*
 FROM x users
 INNER JOIN x orders
```

ON x_users."u_id"=x_orders."user_id";

	∯ u_i d	♦ USERNAME		∜ SEX		∜ o_i d	∯ user_i d	∯ o_num	∜ o_date	♦ NOTE
1	1001	admin	09-3月 -16	male	dalian	2001	1001	JD_0001	01-3月 -16	baozhuang
2	1001	admin	09-3月 -16	male	dalian	2002	1001	JD_0002	08-3月 -16	gift for girl
3	1002	user	01-3月 -16	female	shanghai	2003	1002	JD_0003	09-2月 -16	fruit
4	1002	user	01-3月 -16	female	shanghai	2004	1002	JD_0004	29-2月 -16	cloths

2-交叉连接(笛卡尔乘积)

```
-- CROSS JOIN
SELECT x users.*,
x orders.*
FROM x_users
CROSS JOIN x orders;
--等价于笛卡尔乘积
SELECT * FROM x_users,x_orders;
```

	⊕ u_i d	♦ USERNAME	♦ BIRTHD	ΑY	♦ SEX		0_i d	∜ user_i d	∯ o_num	∜ o_date	♦ NOTE
1	1001	admin	09-3月	-16	male	dalian	2001	1001	JD_0001	01-3月 -16	baozhuang
2	1001	admin	09-3月	-16	male	dalian	2002	1001	JD_0002	08-3月 -16	gift for girl
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4	1001	admin	09-3月	-16	male	dalian	2004	1002	JD_0004	29-2月 -16	cloths
5	1002	user	01-3月	-16	female	shanghai	2001	1001	JD_0001	01-3月 -16	baozhuang
6	1002	user	01-3月	-16	female	shanghai	2002	1001	JD_0002	08-3月 -16	gift for girl
7	1002	user	01-3月	-16	female	shanghai	2003	1002	JD_0003	09-2月 -16	fruit
8	1002	user	01-3月	-16	female	shanghai	2004	1002	JD_0004	29-2月 -16	cloths

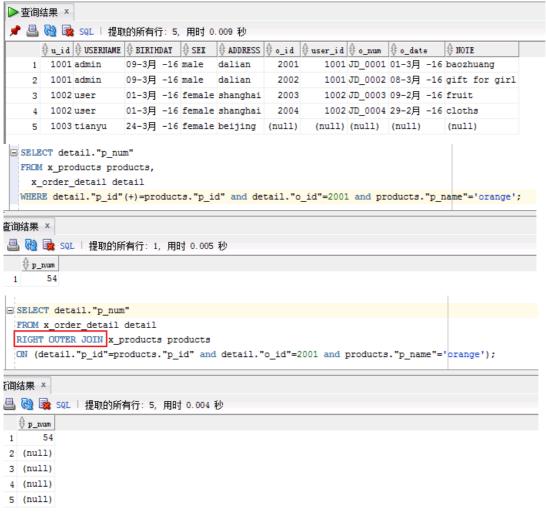
3-外连接

```
左外连接:
--LEFT OUTER JOIN...ON...
SELECT *
FROM x_users users,
x orders orders
WHERE users."u_id"=orders."user_id"(+);
SELECT *
FROM x_users users
LEFT OUTER JOIN x_orders orders
ON users."u_id"=orders."user_id";
为什么使用左外连接?
--外连接只发送一次sql请求,子查询需要至少发送两次请求,所以,外连接能够提高sql执行
效率
--例如:请查询admin用户的订单信息?
--原来使用的是子查询的方式
SELECT x orders.*
FROM x orders
WHERE "user_id"=
(SELECT "u_id" FROM x_users WHERE x_users.USERNAME='admin'
--请使用左外连接的方式修改上面的sql语句
SELECT *
FROM x_users users,
x orders orders
WHERE users."u_id"=orders."user_id"(+) and users.USERNAME='admin';
--但凡是子查询,我们都可以使用外连接的方式进行实现,从而提高程序效率
右外连接
```

右表:x_products(产品)左表:x_order_detail(订单详情)

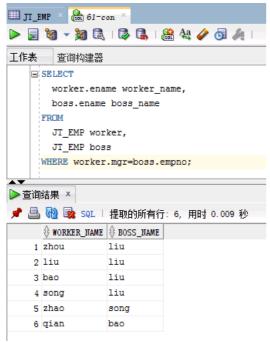
-- RIGHT OUTER JOIN...ON

```
SELECI ^
FROM x_products products,
x order detail detail
WHERE detail."p id"(+)=products."p id";
SELECT products.*,
detail.*
FROM x order detail detail
RIGHT OUTER JOIN x products products
ON detail."p_id"=products."p_id";
演示问题:
--查询2001号订单中orange的购买数量?
--子查询实现
SELECT "p_num"
FROM x_order_detail
WHERE "o id"=2001
AND "p id" =
(SELECT "p_id" FROM x_products WHERE "p_name"='orange'
);
--右外连接实现
SELECT detail."p_num"
FROM x_products products,
x order detail detail
WHERE detail."p_id"(+)=products."p_id" and detail."o_id"=2001 and products."p_
name"='orange';
--right outer join on的改写方法
```



4-自连接

请查询:【员工姓名 上级姓名】 SELECT worker.ename worker_name, boss.ename boss_name FROM JT_EMP worker, JT_EMP boss WHERE worker.mgr=boss.empno;



5-不等连接

```
不等连接: > <!=或者(<>), 左表中的每一条记录与右表中的记录—条条比较
--求所有人员的工资等级
SELECT emp.*,
salgrade.*
FROM JT_EMP emp
INNER JOIN JT_SALGRADE salgrade
ON emp.sal BETWEEN salgrade.minsal AND salgrade.maxsal;

SELECT emp.*,
salgrade.*
FROM JT_EMP emp
INNER JOIN JT_SALGRADE salgrade
ON emp.sal >salgrade.minsal
AND emp.sal >salgrade.minsal
AND emp.sal <salgrade.maxsal;
```