## 第4次实验

## 一、练习

1. 定义选课信息和课程名称的视图 VIEWC;

```
USE SCHOOL

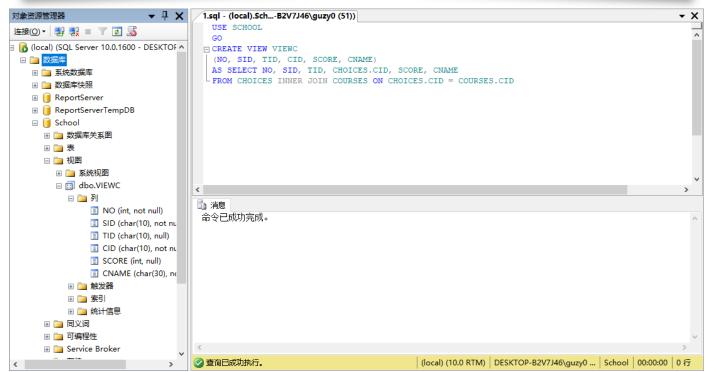
GO

CREATE VIEW VIEWC

(NO, SID, TID, CID, SCORE, CNAME)

AS SELECT NO, SID, TID, CHOICES.CID, SCORE, CNAME

FROM CHOICES INNER JOIN COURSES ON CHOICES.CID = COURSES.CID
```



2. 定义学生姓名与选课信息的视图 VIEWS;

```
USE SCHOOL

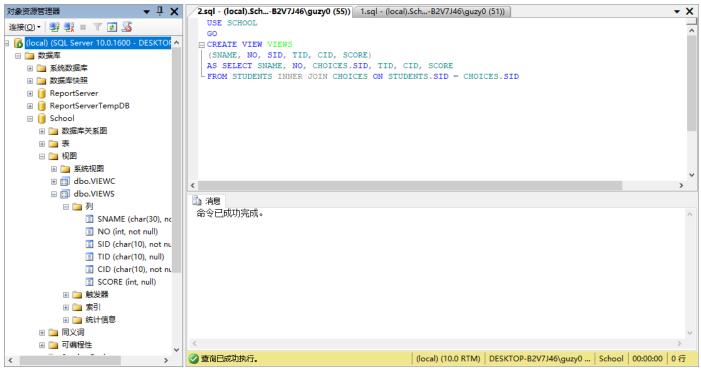
GO

CREATE VIEW VIEWS

(SNAME, NO, SID, TID, CID, SCORE)

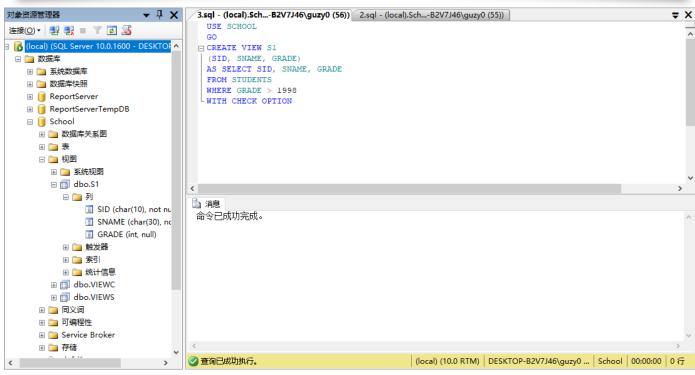
AS SELECT SNAME, NO, CHOICES.SID, TID, CID, SCORE

FROM STUDENTS INNER JOIN CHOICES ON STUDENTS.SID = CHOICES.SID
```



3. 定义年级低于1998的学生的视图S1(SID, SNAME, GRADE);





4. 查询学生为"uxjof"的学生的选课信息;

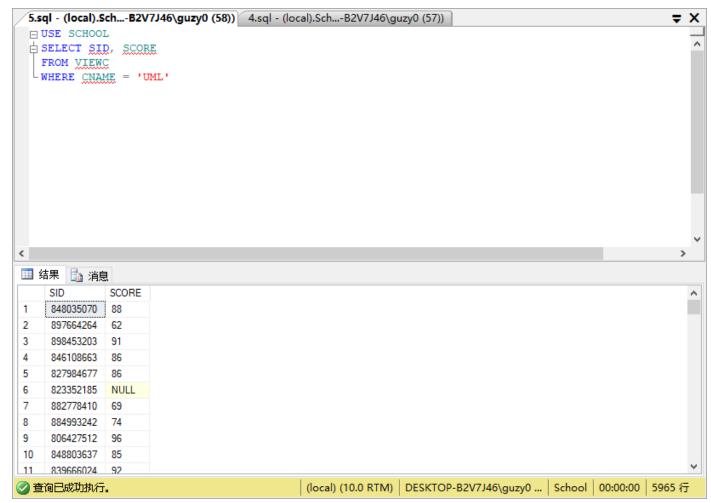
```
USE SCHOOL
  SELECT NO, SID, TID, CID, SCORE
  FROM VIEWS
  WHERE SNAME = 'uxjof'
 4.sql - (local).Sch...-B2V7J46\guzy0 (57)) 3.sql - (local).Sch...-B2V7J46\guzy0 (56))
 USE SCHOOL
 | SELECT NO, SID, TID, CID, SCORE
  FROM VIEWS
 WHERE SNAME = 'uxjof'
🎹 结果 🛅 消息
             SID
                     TID
                                      SCORE
   541221076 800023963 238341990 10018 84
    567316431 800023963 258375444 10037 98
3 506978093 800023963 220667042 10046 94
```

5. 查询选修课程"UML"的学生的编号和成绩;

☑ 查询已成功执行。

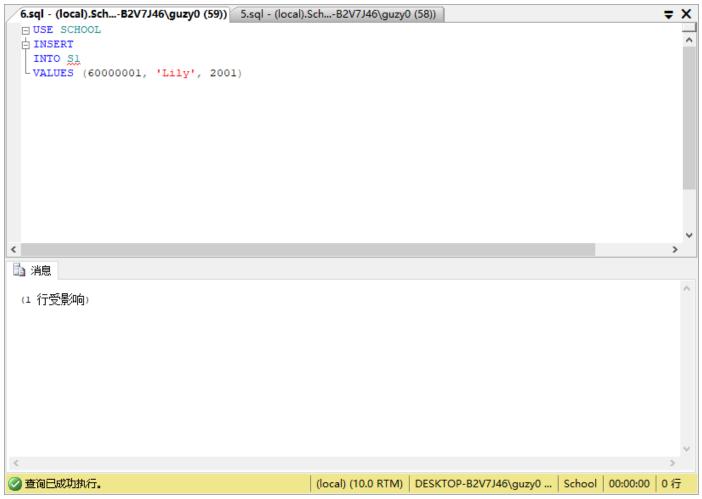
```
USE SCHOOL
SELECT SID, SCORE
FROM VIEWC
WHERE CNAME = 'UML'
```

(local) (10.0 RTM) | DESKTOP-B2V7J46\guzy0 ... | School | 00:00:01 | 3 行



6. 向视图S1插入记录(60000001,Lily,2001);

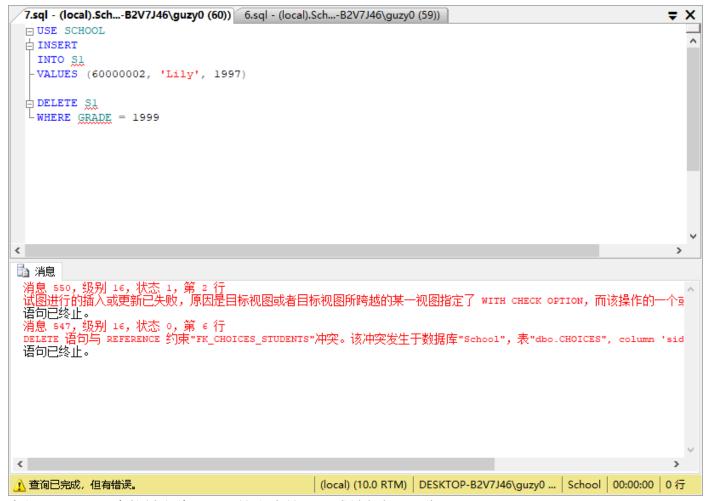
```
USE SCH00L
INSERT
INTO S1
VALUES (60000001, 'Lily', 2001)
```



7. 定义包括更新和插入约束的视图S1,尝试向视图插入记录(60000001,Lily,1997),删除所有年级为1999的学生记录,讨论更新和插入约束带来的影响;

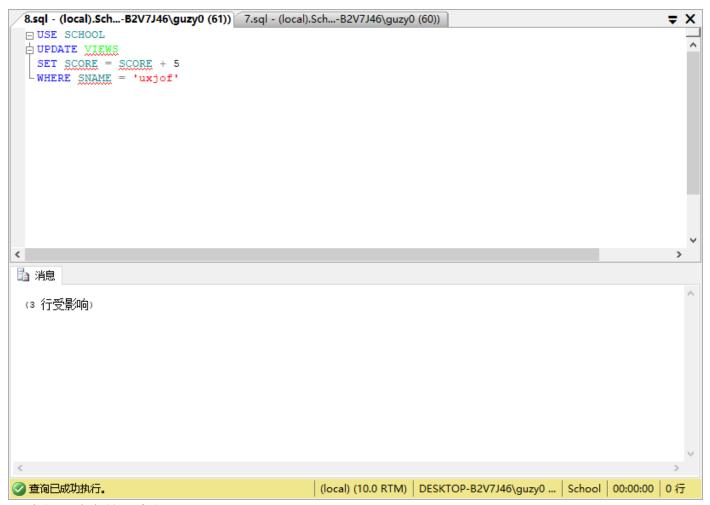
```
USE SCHOOL
INSERT
INTO S1
VALUES (60000002, 'Lily', 1997)

DELETE S1
WHERE GRADE = 1999
```



8. 在视图 VIEWS中将姓名为"uxjof"的学生的选课成绩都加上5分;

```
USE SCHOOL
UPDATE VIEWS
SET SCORE = SCORE + 5
WHERE SNAME = 'uxjof'
```



9. 取消以上建立的所有视图。

```
USE SCHOOL
DROP VIEW VIEWC
DROP VIEW VIEWS
DROP VIEW S1
```

