现有关系模式如下:

学生(学号,姓名,性别,出生年月);课程(<u>课程号</u>,课程名,教师姓名); 选课表(课程号,学号,成绩)

1. 检索年龄大于 20 岁的男生的学号和姓名。

select stu id,stu anme

from student as s

where 2020-year(birthday) >20 and stu sex='M';

2. 检索选修了姓刘的老师所教授的课程的女学生的姓名。

select stu name

from student as s, stu_course as sc, course as c where s.stu_id=sc.stu_id and sc.course_id=c.course_id and sex='F' and teacher like ' 対"。

3. 检索李想同学不学的课程的课程号和课程名。

select course id, course name

from course as c

where not exists

(select * from student as s, stu course as sc

Where s.stu id=sc.stu id and sc.course id=c.course id and s.stu name='李想');

4. 检索至少选修了两门课程的学生的学号。

select distinct x.stu_id ,x.stu_name from stu_course as x, stu_course as y where x.stu_id=y.stu_id and x.course_id <> y.course_id;

5. 求刘老师所教授课程的每门课的平均成绩。

select c.course_id,avg(sc.grade)

from stu coure sc, course c

Where sc.course id = c.course id and c.course teacher like '刘 %'

Group by c.course id;

6. 假设不存在重修的情况,请统计每门课的选修人数(选课人数超过两人的课程才统计)。 要求显示课程号和人数,查询结果按人数降序排列,若人数相同,按课程号升序排列。

Select sc.course id,count(sc.stu id)

From stu_course as sc

Group by sc.course id

Having count(*) >2

Order by 2 desc,1;

7. 求年龄大于所有女生年龄的男生的姓名和年龄。

Select s.stu name, s.stu age

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From student as s

Where s.stu_sex='M' and
s.stu_age >all  //或者 >(select max(stu_age)...)
(select b.stu_age
From student as b

Where b.stu_sex = 'F');
```

- 8. 假定不存在重修的情况,求选修了所有课程的学生的学号姓名。(可以不用相关子查询做)除了用 exists 查询,还有一种做法: select studentnumber from sc group by studentnumber having count(*)=(select count(*) from course)
- 9. 查询重修次数在 2 次以上的学生学号,课程号,重修次数 Select 学号,课程号, count(*) from sc group by 学号,课程号 having count(*)>=3
- 10. 查询被单个学生重修次数最多的课程号,课程名,教师姓名

select 课程 from 选课 group by 学生号,课程 having count(*)>=all(select count(*) from 选课 group by 学生号,课程 having count(*)>1)

学生(学号,姓名,年龄,性别,班级)

课程(课程号,课程名,先修课程号,学分)注意:此表的主键是(课程号)

选课(学号,课程号,教师号,成绩)

教师(教师号,教师名称)

- 1. 查找李力的所有不及格的课程名称和成绩,按成绩降序排列
- 2. 列出每门课的**学分**,选修的学生人数,及学生成绩的平均分 select count(stuid), avg(成绩), avg(学分) from sc, course c where Sc.课程号=c.课程号 group by c.课程号
- 3. 选出所修课程总学分在 10 分以下的学生 (注: 不及格的课程没有学分)。 Select stuid from c, sc where sc.courseid=c.courseid and 成绩>60 group by stuid having sum(学分)<10
- 4. 选出选课门数最多的学生学号及选课数量
 Select studentid,count(course) from sc group by studentid having count(course)>all (select count(course) from course group by student)
- 5. 列出每门课的最高分及获得该分数的学生

SELECT StuID, courseid, score

FROM sc AS a

WHERE EXISTS (SELECT courseid FROM sc

Where courseid=a.courseid

GROUP BY courseid

HAVING (MAX(score) = a.sc score))

- 6. 选出物理课得分比所有男学生的物理课平均分高的学生姓名
- 7. 选出修习过物理课的直接先修课的学生 Select * from student where exists(select * from sc where sc.学号=student.学号 and 课程号 in (select 先修课 from course where course.name='物理'))
- 8. 选出有两门以上先修课的课程(包括直接先修课、间接先修课)(用课程表)

Select * from course c where exists(

Select * from course c1, course c2 where c.先修=c1.课程号 and c1.先修=c2. 课程号)