

1. 第一题:

- 4.7** Consider the employee database of Figure 4.12. Give an SQL DDL definition of this database. Identify referential-integrity constraints that should hold, and include them in the DDL definition.

表 4.12:

<i>employee</i> (<u>ID</u> , <i>person_name</i> , <i>street</i> , <i>city</i>)
<i>works</i> (<u>ID</u> , <i>company_name</i> , <i>salary</i>)
<i>company</i> (<i>company_name</i> , <u>city</u>)
<i>manages</i> (<u>ID</u> , <i>manager_id</i>)

Figure 4.12 Employee database.

题目中文：考虑图 4.12 中的雇员数据库。给出该数据库的 SQL DDL 定义。确定应该保留的引用完整性约束，并将它们包含在 DDL 定义中。

解答：

```
create table employee
(ID varchar(12) not null,
person_name varchar(12) not null,
street varchar(12) not null,
city varchar(12) not null,
primary key(ID));

create table company
(company_name varchar(12) not null,
city varchar(12) not null,
primary key(company_name));

create table works
(ID varchar(12) not null,
company_name varchar(12) not null,
salary int not null,
primary key(ID),
foreign key(company_name) references company);

create table manages
(ID varchar(12) not null,
manager_id varchar(12) not null,
primary key(ID));
```

2. 第二题:

4.16 Write an SQL query using the university schema to find the ID of each student who has never taken a course at the university. Do this using no subqueries and no set operations (use an outer join).

题目中文:

使用大学模式编写一个 SQL 查询，查找从未在该大学上过课的每个学生的 ID。不使用子查询和集合操作(使用外部连接)来完成此操作。

解答:

我们先假定两个简单的表，没有具体的内容

Student(ID, course_id)

Course(course_id, University)

```
Select ID from student left outer join course where course.University is  
null or course.University ≠ 'This University' ;
```