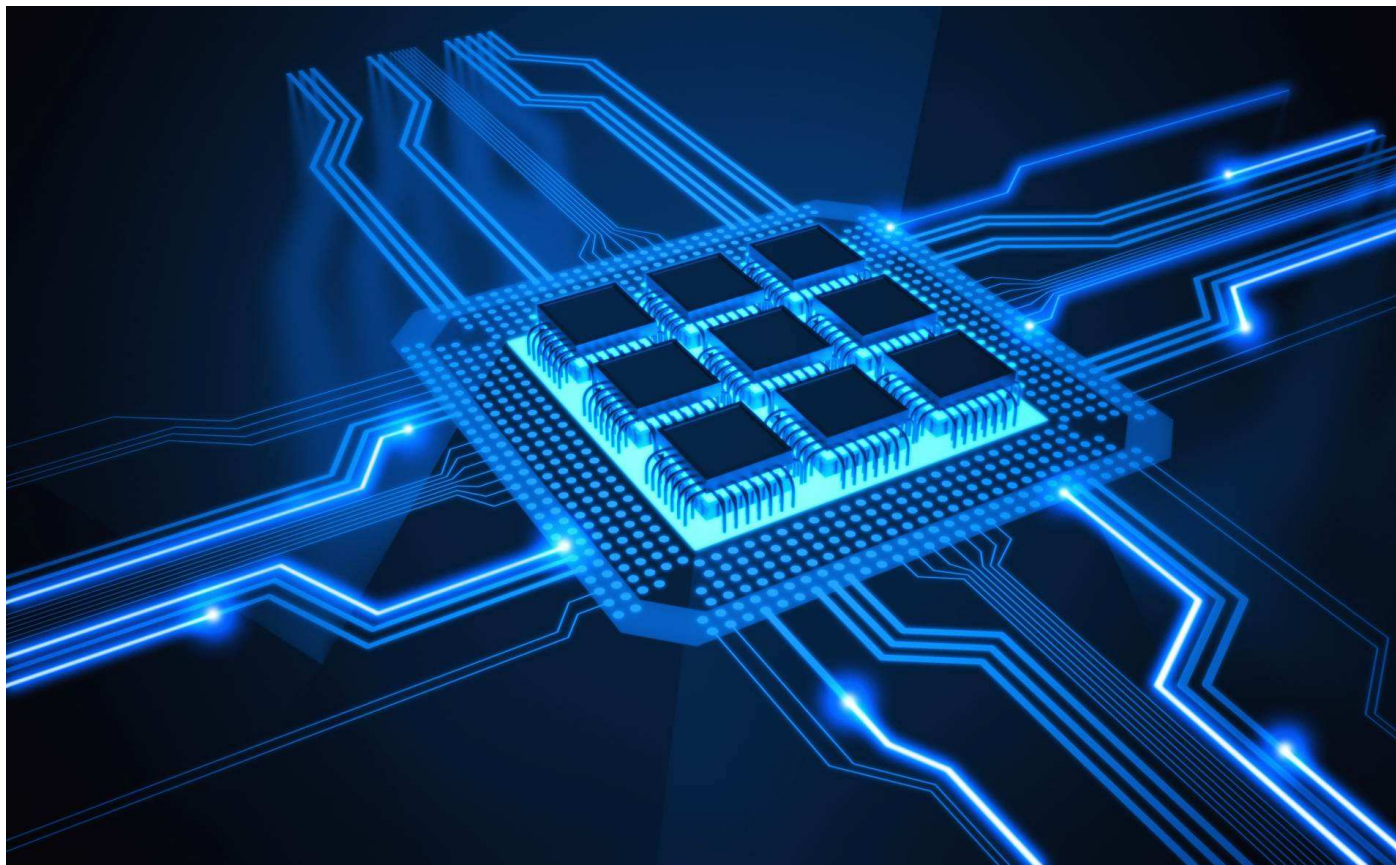




中山大學  
SUN YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY



# 2021级 《数据库原理与应用》 第8周

2023.4.18



## 开窗短语: range

```
select empno,ename,deptno,hiredate,sal,  
sum(sal) over (partition by deptno order by hiredate  
range between unbounded preceding and 365 following) sum_sal  
from emp;
```

从本分区最开始的行一直累加到hiredate+365 (值范围) 的行

# 结果



```
SQL> select empno,ename,deptno,hiredate,sal,  
2 sum(sal) over (partition by deptno order by hiredate  
3 range between unbounded preceding and 365 following) sum_sal  
4 from emp;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	DEPTNO	HIREDATE	SAL	SUM_SAL
7782	CLARK	10	09-6月 -81	2450	10800
4682	MAY	10	19-10月 -81	2050	10800
7839	KING	10	17-11月 -81	5000	12150
7934	MILLER	10	23-1月 -82	1300	12150
4921	ROSE	10	03-11月 -82	1350	12150
7369	SMITH	20	17-12月 -80	800	9675
7566	JONES	20	02-4月 -81	2975	9675
4932	IRENE	20	04-10月 -81	2900	9675
7902	FORD	20	03-12月 -81	3000	9675
4566	JOHN	20	23-4月 -83	3500	13175
4877	CASSANDRA	20	13-12月 -85	1000	14175
7499	ALLEN	30	20-2月 -81	1600	11350
7521	WARD	30	22-2月 -81	1250	11350
7698	BLAKE	30	01-5月 -81	2850	11350
7844	TURNER	30	08-9月 -81	1500	11350
7654	MARTIN	30	28-9月 -81	1250	12700

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## ■ 注意JOHN这行

```
SQL> select empno,ename,deptno,hiredate,sal,
2      sum(sal) over (partition by deptno order by hiredate
3      range between 365 preceding and 365 following) sum_sal
4      from emp;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	DEPTNO	HIREDATE	SAL	SUM_SAL
7782	CLARK	10	09-6月 -81	2450	10800
4682	MAY	10	19-10月 -81	2050	10800
7839	KING	10	17-11月 -81	5000	12150
7934	MILLER	10	23-1月 -82	1300	12150
4921	ROSE	10	03-11月 -82	1350	7650
7369	SMITH	20	17-12月 -80	800	9675
7566	JONES	20	02-4月 -81	2975	9675
4932	IRENE	20	04-10月 -81	2900	9675
7902	FORD	20	03-12月 -81	3000	9675
4566	JOHN	20	23-4月 -83	3500	3500
4877	CASSANDRA	20	13-12月 -85	1000	1000
7499	ALLEN	30	20-2月 -81	1600	11350
7521	WARD	30	22-2月 -81	1250	11350
7698	BLAKE	30	01-5月 -81	2850	11350
7844	TURNER	30	08-9月 -81	1500	11350
7654	MARTIN	30	28-9月 -81	1250	12700
4903	JADE	30	03-11月 -81	1950	12700
7900	JAMES	30	03-12月 -81	950	12700
4854	LARRY	30	25-9月 -82	1350	8550



# 常用分析函数

- 统计函数
- 排序函数
- 数据分布函数
- 统计分析函数



- AVG ()
- MAX ()
- MIN ()
- SUM ()
- COUNT ()



# 排序函数

- RANK ()
- DENSE\_RANK ()
- FIRST
- FIRST\_VALUE ()
- LAST
- LAST\_VALUE ()
- LAG ()
- LEAD ()
- ROW\_NUMBER ()

# RANK()



```
select empno,ename,deptno,hiredate,sal,  
rank() over (partition by deptno order by sal) rank_sal  
from emp;
```

```
SQL> select empno,ename,deptno,hiredate,sal,  
2 rank() over (partition by deptno order by sal) rank_sal  
3 from emp;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	DEPTNO	HIREDATE	SAL	RANK_SAL
7934	MILLER	10	23-1月 -82	1300	1
4921	ROSE	10	03-11月 -82	1350	2
4682	MAY	10	19-10月 -81	2050	3
7782	CLARK	10	09-6月 -81	2450	4
7839	KING	10	17-11月 -81	5000	5
7369	SMITH	20	17-12月 -80	800	1
4877	CASSANDRA	20	13-12月 -85	1000	2
4932	IRENE	20	04-10月 -81	2900	3
7566	JONES	20	02-4月 -81	2975	4
7902	FORD	20	03-12月 -81	3000	5
4566	JOHN	20	23-4月 -83	3500	6
7900	JAMES	30	03-12月 -81	950	1
7521	WARD	30	22-2月 -81	1250	2
7654	MARTIN	30	28-9月 -81	1250	2
4854	LARRY	30	25-9月 -82	1350	4
4421	WATSON	30	25-8月 -84	1350	4
7844	TURNER	30	08-9月 -81	1500	6



- 有并列自动顺延
- 可以看做row\_number伪列函数的大号升级版

# 混合多个rank



```
SQL> select empno,ename,deptno,hiredate,sal,  
2 rank() over (partition by deptno order by sal) rank_sal,  
3 rank() over (partition by deptno order by hiredate) rank_hiredate  
4 from emp;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	DEPTNO	HIREDATE	SAL	RANK_SAL	RANK_HIREDATE
7934	MILLER	10	23-1月 -82	1300	1	4
4921	ROSE	10	03-11月-82	1350	2	5
4682	MAY	10	19-10月-81	2050	3	2
7782	CLARK	10	09-6月 -81	2450	4	1
7839	KING	10	17-11月-81	5000	5	3
7369	SMITH	20	17-12月-80	800	1	1
4877	CASSANDRA	20	13-12月-85	1000	2	6
4932	IRENE	20	04-10月-81	2900	3	3
7566	JONES	20	02-4月 -81	2975	4	2
7902	FORD	20	03-12月-81	3000	5	4
4566	JOHN	20	23-4月 -83	3500	6	5
7900	JAMES	30	03-12月-81	950	1	7
7521	WARD	30	22-2月 -81	1250	2	2
7654	MARTIN	30	28-9月 -81	1250	2	5
4421	WATSON	30	25-8月 -84	1350	4	11
4854	LARRY	30	25-9月 -82	1350	4	8
7844	TURNER	30	08-9月 -81	1500	6	4
4499	ALEXANDER	30	20-12月-83	1500	6	10
7499	ALLEN	30	20-2月 -81	1600	8	1
4845	PETER	30	10-9月 -85	1600	8	12
4903	JADE	30	03-11月-81	1950	10	6

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## Dense\_rank(): 处理并列的方式有差异

EMPNO	ENAME	DEPTNO	HIREDATE	SAL	RANK_SAL	DENSERANK_SAL
7934	MILLER	10	23-1月 -82	1300	1	1
4921	ROSE	10	03-11月 -82	1350	2	2
4682	MAY	10	19-10月 -81	2050	3	3
7782	CLARK	10	09-6月 -81	2450	4	4
7839	KING	10	17-11月 -81	5000	5	5
7369	SMITH	20	17-12月 -80	800	1	1
4877	CASSANDRA	20	13-12月 -85	1000	2	2
4932	IRENE	20	04-10月 -81	2900	3	3
7566	JONES	20	02-4月 -81	2975	4	4
7902	FORD	20	03-12月 -81	3000	5	5
4566	JOHN	20	23-4月 -83	3500	6	6
7900	JAMES	30	03-12月 -81	950	1	1
7521	WARD	30	22-2月 -81	1250	2	2
7654	MARTIN	30	28-9月 -81	1250	2	2
4854	LARRY	30	25-9月 -82	1350	4	3
4421	WATSON	30	25-8月 -84	1350	4	3
7844	TURNER	30	08-9月 -81	1500	6	4
4499	ALEXANDER	30	20-12月 -83	1500	6	4
4845	PETER	30	10-9月 -85	1600	8	5
7499	ALLEN	30	20-2月 -81	1600	8	5
4903	JADE	30	03-11月 -81	1950	10	6
7698	BLAKE	30	01-5月 -81	2850	11	7
4695	BOB	30	01-9月 -83	3050	12	8

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# First和keep



```
SQL> select empno,ename,deptno,hiredate,sal,  
2 dense_rank() over (partition by deptno order by sal) denserank_sal,  
3 min(ename) keep (dense_rank first order by sal) over (partition by deptno) min_first  
4 from emp;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	DEPTNO	HIREDATE	SAL	DENSERANK_SAL	MIN_FIRST
7934	MILLER	10	23-1月 -82	1300	1	MILLER
4921	ROSE	10	03-11月-82	1350	2	MILLER
4682	MAY	10	19-10月-81	2050	3	MILLER
7782	CLARK	10	09-6月 -81	2450	4	MILLER
7839	KING	10	17-11月-81	5000	5	MILLER
7369	SMITH	20	17-12月-80	800	1	SMITH
4877	CASSANDRA	20	13-12月-85	1000	2	SMITH
4932	IRENE	20	04-10月-81	2900	3	SMITH
7566	JONES	20	02-4月 -81	2975	4	SMITH
7902	FORD	20	03-12月-81	3000	5	SMITH
4566	JOHN	20	23-4月 -83	3500	6	SMITH
7900	JAMES	30	03-12月-81	950	1	JAMES
7521	WARD	30	22-2月 -81	1250	2	JAMES
7654	MARTIN	30	28-9月 -81	1250	2	JAMES
4854	LARRY	30	25-9月 -82	1350	3	JAMES
4421	WATSON	30	25-8月 -84	1350	3	JAMES
7844	TURNER	30	08-9月 -81	1500	4	JAMES
4499	ALEXANDER	30	20-12月-83	1500	4	JAMES
4845	PETER	30	10-9月 -85	1600	5	JAMES
7499	ALLEN	30	20-2月 -81	1600	5	JAMES
4903	JADE	30	03-11月-81	1950	6	JAMES

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- 之前“求每个部门工资最高的员工名字”用了内部视图嵌套，分析函数减少了内部视图使用
- 有并列会显示什么？注意使用了“min”保证返回一个值而不是多个值

```
select empno,ename,deptno,hiredate,sal,  
dense_rank() over (partition by deptno order by sal)  
denserank_sal,  
min(ename) keep (dense_rank first order by sal) over  
(partition by deptno) min_first,  
min(ename) keep (dense_rank last order by sal) over  
(partition by deptno) min_last  
from emp;
```



EMPNO	ENAME	DEPTNO	HIREDATE	SAL	DENSERANK_SAL	MIN_FIRST	MIN_LAST
7934	MILLER	10	23-1月 -82	1300	1	MILLER	KING
4921	ROSE	10	03-11月 -82	1350	2	MILLER	KING
4682	MAY	10	19-10月 -81	2050	3	MILLER	KING
7782	CLARK	10	09-6月 -81	2450	4	MILLER	KING
7839	KING	10	17-11月 -81	5000	5	MILLER	KING
7369	SMITH	20	17-12月 -80	800	1	SMITH	JOHN
4877	CASSANDRA	20	13-12月 -85	1000	2	SMITH	JOHN
4932	IRENE	20	04-10月 -81	2900	3	SMITH	JOHN
7566	JONES	20	02-4月 -81	2975	4	SMITH	JOHN
7902	FORD	20	03-12月 -81	3000	5	SMITH	JOHN
4566	JOHN	20	23-4月 -83	3500	6	SMITH	JOHN
7900	JAMES	30	03-12月 -81	950	1	JAMES	BOB
7521	WARD	30	22-2月 -81	1250	2	JAMES	BOB
7654	MARTIN	30	28-9月 -81	1250	2	JAMES	BOB
4854	LARRY	30	25-9月 -82	1350	3	JAMES	BOB
4421	WATSON	30	25-8月 -84	1350	3	JAMES	BOB
7844	TURNER	30	08-9月 -81	1500	4	JAMES	BOB
4499	ALEXANDER	30	20-12月 -83	1500	4	JAMES	BOB
4845	PETER	30	10-9月 -85	1600	5	JAMES	BOB
7499	ALLEN	30	20-2月 -81	1600	5	JAMES	BOB
4903	JADE	30	03-11月 -81	1950	6	JAMES	BOB
7698	BLAKE	30	01-5月 -81	2850	7	JAMES	BOB
4695	BOB	30	01-9月 -83	3050	8	JAMES	BOB
5521	ZEN	40	22-12月 -83	1250	1	ZEN	SNOW
5599	ATARI	40	21-6月 -81	1650	2	ZEN	SNOW

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# Firs\_value

```
select empno,ename,deptno,hiredate,sal,  
dense_rank() over (partition by deptno order by sal) denserank_sal,  
max(ename) keep (dense_rank first order by sal) over (partition by deptno)  
min_first,  
first_value(ename) over (partition by deptno order by sal) firstvalue  
from emp;
```

与前面的first+keep有什么不同？处理并列的方式不同（删除7900员工实验）



# First\_value

```
SQL> select empno,ename,deptno,hiredate,sal,
2 dense_rank() over (partition by deptno order by sal) denserank_sal,
3 min(ename) keep (dense_rank first order by sal) over (partition by deptno) min_first,
4 first_value(ename) over (partition by deptno order by sal) firstvalue
5 from emp;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	DEPTNO	HIREDATE	SAL	DENSERANK_SAL	MIN_FIRST	FIRSTVALUE
7934	MILLER	10	23-1月 -82	1300	1	MILLER	MILLER
4921	ROSE	10	03-11月 -82	1350	2	MILLER	MILLER
4682	MAY	10	19-10月 -81	2050	3	MILLER	MILLER
7782	CLARK	10	09-6月 -81	2450	4	MILLER	MILLER
7839	KING	10	17-11月 -81	5000	5	MILLER	MILLER
7369	SMITH	20	17-12月 -80	800	1	SMITH	SMITH
4877	CASSANDRA	20	13-12月 -85	1000	2	SMITH	SMITH
4932	IRENE	20	04-10月 -81	2900	3	SMITH	SMITH
7566	JONES	20	02-4月 -81	2975	4	SMITH	SMITH
7902	FORD	20	03-12月 -81	3000	5	SMITH	SMITH
4566	JOHN	20	23-4月 -83	3500	6	SMITH	SMITH
7900	JAMES	30	03-12月 -81	950	1	JAMES	JAMES
7654	MARTIN	30	28-9月 -81	1250	2	JAMES	JAMES
7521	WARD	30	22-2月 -81	1250	2	JAMES	JAMES
4854	LARRY	30	25-9月 -82	1350	3	JAMES	JAMES
4421	WATSON	30	25-8月 -84	1350	3	JAMES	JAMES
4499	ALEXANDER	30	20-12月 -83	1500	4	JAMES	JAMES
7844	TURNER	30	08-9月 -81	1500	4	JAMES	JAMES
7499	ALLEN	30	20-2月 -81	1600	5	JAMES	JAMES
4845	PETER	30	10-9月 -85	1600	5	JAMES	JAMES
4903	JADE	30	03-11月 -81	1950	6	JAMES	JAMES
7698	BLAKE	30	01-5月 -81	2850	7	JAMES	JAMES
4695	BOB	30	01-9月 -83	3050	8	JAMES	JAMES

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# First\_value



EMPNO	ENAME	DEPTNO	HIREDATE	SAL	DENSERANK_SAL	MIN_FIRST	FIRSTVALUE
7934	MILLER	10	23-1月 -82	1300	1	MILLER	MILLER
4921	ROSE	10	03-11月 -82	1350	2	MILLER	MILLER
4682	MAY	10	19-10月 -81	2050	3	MILLER	MILLER
7782	CLARK	10	09-6月 -81	2450	4	MILLER	MILLER
7839	KING	10	17-11月 -81	5000	5	MILLER	MILLER
7369	SMITH	20	17-12月 -80	800	1	SMITH	SMITH
4877	CASSANDRA	20	13-12月 -85	1000	2	SMITH	SMITH
4932	IRENE	20	04-10月 -81	2900	3	SMITH	SMITH
7566	JONES	20	02-4月 -81	2975	4	SMITH	SMITH
7902	FORD	20	03-12月 -81	3000	5	SMITH	SMITH
4566	JOHN	20	23-4月 -83	3500	6	SMITH	SMITH
7654	MARTIN	30	28-9月 -81	1250	1	WARD	MARTIN
7521	WARD	30	22-2月 -81	1250	1	WARD	MARTIN
4854	LARRY	30	25-9月 -82	1350	2	WARD	MARTIN
4421	WATSON	30	25-8月 -84	1350	2	WARD	MARTIN
4499	ALEXANDER	30	20-12月 -83	1500	3	WARD	MARTIN
7844	TURNER	30	08-9月 -81	1500	3	WARD	MARTIN
7499	ALLEN	30	20-2月 -81	1600	4	WARD	MARTIN
4845	PETER	30	10-9月 -85	1600	4	WARD	MARTIN
4903	JADE	30	03-11月 -81	1950	5	WARD	MARTIN
7698	BLAKE	30	01-5月 -81	2850	6	WARD	MARTIN
4695	BOB	30	01-9月 -83	3050	7	WARD	MARTIN
5521	ZEN	40	22-12月 -83	1250	1	ZEN	ZEN
5599	ATARI	40	21-6月 -81	1650	2	ZEN	ZEN
5559	NED	40	11-12月 -81	2800	3	ZEN	ZEN
5566	SNOW	40	22-4月 -82	2975	4	ZEN	ZEN

已选择26行。



## Lag()和lead()

```
select empno,ename,deptno,hiredate,sal,  
lag(sal) over (partition by deptno order by sal) lag_sal,  
lead(sal) over (partition by deptno order by sal) lead_sal  
from emp;
```

# 结果



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EMPNO	ENAME	DEPTNO	HIREDATE	SAL	LAG_SAL	LEAD_SAL
7934	MILLER	10	23-1月 -82	1300		1350
4921	ROSE	10	03-11月-82	1350	1300	2050
4682	MAY	10	19-10月-81	2050	1350	2450
7782	CLARK	10	09-6月 -81	2450	2050	5000
7839	KING	10	17-11月-81	5000	2450	
7369	SMITH	20	17-12月-80	800		1000
4877	CASSANDRA	20	13-12月-85	1000	800	2900
4932	IRENE	20	04-10月-81	2900	1000	2975
7566	JONES	20	02-4月 -81	2975	2900	3000
7902	FORD	20	03-12月-81	3000	2975	3500
4566	JOHN	20	23-4月 -83	3500	3000	
7521	WARD	30	22-2月 -81	1250		1250
7654	MARTIN	30	28-9月 -81	1250	1250	1350
4421	WATSON	30	25-8月 -84	1350	1250	1350
4854	LARRY	30	25-9月 -82	1350	1350	1500
7844	TURNER	30	08-9月 -81	1500	1350	1500
4499	ALEXANDER	30	20-12月-83	1500	1500	1600
4845	PETER	30	10-9月 -85	1600	1500	1600
7499	ALLEN	30	20-2月 -81	1600	1600	1950
4903	JADE	30	03-11月-81	1950	1600	2850
7698	BLAKE	30	01-5月 -81	2850	1950	3050

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```
SQL> select empno,ename,deptno,hiredate,sal,
2 lag(ename) over (partition by deptno order by sal) lag_sal,
3 lead(ename) over (partition by deptno order by sal) lead_sal
4 from emp;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	DEPTNO	HIREDATE	SAL	LAG_SAL	LEAD_SAL
7934	MILLER	10	23-1月 -82	1300		ROSE
4921	ROSE	10	03-11月 -82	1350	MILLER	MAY
4682	MAY	10	19-10月 -81	2050	ROSE	CLARK
7782	CLARK	10	09-6月 -81	2450	MAY	KING
7839	KING	10	17-11月 -81	5000	CLARK	
7369	SMITH	20	17-12月 -80	800		CASSANDRA
4877	CASSANDRA	20	13-12月 -85	1000	SMITH	IRENE
4932	IRENE	20	04-10月 -81	2900	CASSANDRA	JONES
7566	JONES	20	02-4月 -81	2975	IRENE	FORD
7902	FORD	20	03-12月 -81	3000	JONES	JOHN
4566	JOHN	20	23-4月 -83	3500	FORD	
7521	WARD	30	22-2月 -81	1250		MARTIN
7654	MARTIN	30	28-9月 -81	1250	WARD	WATSON
4421	WATSON	30	25-8月 -84	1350	MARTIN	LARRY
4854	LARRY	30	25-9月 -82	1350	WATSON	TURNER
7844	TURNER	30	08-9月 -81	1500	LARRY	ALEXANDER
4499	ALEXANDER	30	20-12月 -83	1500	TURNER	PETER
4845	PETER	30	10-9月 -85	1600	ALEXANDER	ALLEN
7499	ALLEN	30	20-2月 -81	1600	PETER	JADE
4903	JADE	30	03-11月 -81	1950	ALLEN	BLAKE
7698	BLAKE	30	01-5月 -81	2850	JADE	BOB
4695	BOB	30	01-9月 -83	3050	BLAKE	

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## 更复杂的用法

```
select empno,ename,deptno,hiredate,sal,  
lag(ename,2,'NA') over (partition by deptno order by sal) lag_sal  
from emp;
```

## 测试结果



```
SQL> select empno,ename,deptno,hiredate,sal,  
2 lag(ename,2,'NA') over (partition by deptno order by sal) lag_sal  
3 from emp;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	DEPTNO	HIREDATE	SAL	LAG_SAL
7934	MILLER	10	23-1月 -82	1300	NA
4921	ROSE	10	03-11月 -82	1350	NA
4682	MAY	10	19-10月 -81	2050	MILLER
7782	CLARK	10	09-6月 -81	2450	ROSE
7839	KING	10	17-11月 -81	5000	MAY
7369	SMITH	20	17-12月 -80	800	NA
4877	CASSANDRA	20	13-12月 -85	1000	NA
4932	IRENE	20	04-10月 -81	2900	SMITH
7566	JONES	20	02-4月 -81	2975	CASSANDRA
7902	FORD	20	03-12月 -81	3000	IRENE
4566	JOHN	20	23-4月 -83	3500	JONES
7521	WARD	30	22-2月 -81	1250	NA
7654	MARTIN	30	28-9月 -81	1250	NA
4421	WATSON	30	25-8月 -84	1350	WARD
4854	LARRY	30	25-9月 -82	1350	MARTIN
7844	TURNER	30	08-9月 -81	1500	WATSON
4499	ALEXANDER	30	20-12月 -83	1500	LARRY
4845	PETER	30	10-9月 -85	1600	TURNER
7499	ALLEN	30	20-2月 -81	1600	ALEXANDER
4903	JADE	30	03-11月 -81	1950	PETER
7698	BLAKE	30	01-5月 -81	2850	ALLEN

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# Row\_number ()

```
select empno,ename,deptno,hiredate,sal,  
rank() over (partition by deptno order by sal) rank_sal,  
rank() over (partition by deptno order by hiredate) rank_hiredate,  
row_number() over (partition by deptno order by sal) rank_sal_rownumber  
from emp;
```

按输出顺序rank, 没有并列



# 结果



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EMPNO	ENAME	DEPTNO	HIREDATE	SAL	RANK_SAL	RANK_HIREDATE	RANK_SAL_ROWNUMBER
7934	MILLER	10	23-1月 -82	1300	1	4	1
4921	ROSE	10	03-11月 -82	1350	2	5	2
4682	MAY	10	19-10月 -81	2050	3	2	3
7782	CLARK	10	09-6月 -81	2450	4	1	4
7839	KING	10	17-11月 -81	5000	5	3	5
7369	SMITH	20	17-12月 -80	800	1	1	1
4877	CASSANDRA	20	13-12月 -85	1000	2	6	2
4932	IRENE	20	04-10月 -81	2900	3	3	3
7566	JONES	20	02-4月 -81	2975	4	2	4
7902	FORD	20	03-12月 -81	3000	5	4	5
4566	JOHN	20	23-4月 -83	3500	6	5	6
7521	WARD	30	22-2月 -81	1250	1	2	1
7654	MARTIN	30	28-9月 -81	1250	1	5	2
4854	LARRY	30	25-9月 -82	1350	3	7	3
4421	WATSON	30	25-8月 -84	1350	3	10	4
7844	TURNER	30	08-9月 -81	1500	5	4	5
4499	ALEXANDER	30	20-12月 -83	1500	5	9	6
4845	PETER	30	10-9月 -85	1600	7	11	7
7499	ALLEN	30	20-2月 -81	1600	7	1	8
4903	JADE	30	03-11月 -81	1950	9	6	9
7698	BLAKE	30	01-5月 -81	2850	10	3	10
4695	BOB	30	01-9月 -83	3050	11	8	11
5521	ZEN	40	22-12月 -83	1250	1	4	1
5599	ATARI	40	21-6月 -81	1650	2	1	2
5559	NED	40	11-12月 -81	2800	3	2	3
5566	SNOW	40	22-4月 -82	2975	4	3	4

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# Cume\_dist ()



```
SQL> select empno,ename,deptno,hiredate,sal,
2 rank() over (partition by deptno order by sal) rank_sal,
3 rank() over (partition by deptno order by hiredate) rank_hd,
4 cume_dist() over (partition by deptno order by sal) cumedist_sal
5 from emp;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	DEPTNO	HIREDATE	SAL	RANK_SAL	RANK_HD	CUMEDIST_SAL
7934	MILLER	10	23-1月 -82	1300	1	4	.2
4921	ROSE	10	03-11月 -82	1350	2	5	.4
4682	MAY	10	19-10月 -81	2050	3	2	.6
7782	CLARK	10	09-6月 -81	2450	4	1	.8
7839	KING	10	17-11月 -81	5000	5	3	1
7369	SMITH	20	17-12月 -80	800	1	1	.166666667
4877	CASSANDRA	20	13-12月 -85	1000	2	6	.333333333
4932	IRENE	20	04-10月 -81	2900	3	3	.5
7566	JONES	20	02-4月 -81	2975	4	2	.666666667
7902	FORD	20	03-12月 -81	3000	5	4	.833333333
4566	JOHN	20	23-4月 -83	3500	6	5	1
7521	WARD	30	22-2月 -81	1250	1	2	.181818182
7654	MARTIN	30	28-9月 -81	1250	1	5	.181818182
4854	LARRY	30	25-9月 -82	1350	3	7	.363636364
4421	WATSON	30	25-8月 -84	1350	3	10	.363636364
7844	TURNER	30	08-9月 -81	1500	5	4	.545454545
4499	ALEXANDER	30	20-12月 -83	1500	5	9	.545454545
4845	PETER	30	10-9月 -85	1600	7	11	.727272727
7499	ALLEN	30	20-2月 -81	1600	7	1	.727272727
4903	JADE	30	03-11月 -81	1950	9	6	.818181818
7698	BLAKE	30	01-5月 -81	2850	10	3	.909090909
4695	BOB	30	01-9月 -83	3050	11	8	1

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# Percent\_rank()



```
SQL> select empno,ename,deptno,hiredate,sal,
2 rank() over (partition by deptno order by sal) rank_sal,
3 cume_dist() over (partition by deptno order by sal) cumedist_sal,
4 percent_rank() over (partition by deptno order by sal) pcrank_sal
5 from emp;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	DEPTNO	HIREDATE	SAL	RANK_SAL	CUMEDIST_SAL	PCRANK_SAL
7934	MILLER	10	23-1月 -82	1300	1	.2	0
4921	ROSE	10	03-11月 -82	1350	2	.4	.25
4682	MAY	10	19-10月 -81	2050	3	.6	.5
7782	CLARK	10	09-6月 -81	2450	4	.8	.75
7839	KING	10	17-11月 -81	5000	5	1	1
7369	SMITH	20	17-12月 -80	800	1	.166666667	0
4877	CASSANDRA	20	13-12月 -85	1000	2	.333333333	.2
4932	IRENE	20	04-10月 -81	2900	3	.5	.4
7566	JONES	20	02-4月 -81	2975	4	.666666667	.6
7902	FORD	20	03-12月 -81	3000	5	.833333333	.8
4566	JOHN	20	23-4月 -83	3500	6	1	1
7521	WARD	30	22-2月 -81	1250	1	.181818182	0
7654	MARTIN	30	28-9月 -81	1250	1	.181818182	0
4421	WATSON	30	25-8月 -84	1350	3	.363636364	.2
4854	LARRY	30	25-9月 -82	1350	3	.363636364	.2
7844	TURNER	30	08-9月 -81	1500	5	.545454545	.4
4499	ALEXANDER	30	20-12月 -83	1500	5	.545454545	.4
4845	PETER	30	10-9月 -85	1600	7	.727272727	.6
7499	ALLEN	30	20-2月 -81	1600	7	.727272727	.6
4903	JADE	30	03-11月 -81	1950	9	.818181818	.8
7698	BLAKE	30	01-5月 -81	2850	10	.909090909	.9
4695	BOB	30	01-9月 -83	3050	11	1	1
5521	ZEN	40	22-12月 -83	1250	1	.25	0

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- 大部分数据库缺省使用B+树索引（另有专题阐述索引原理）
- 用于提高查询性能，但同时又会影响DML性能（因为需要维护索引）
- 索引自动维护，自动使用
- 主键，候选键对应的列会自动建立索引
- 一张表不适合建立太多索引，可以建在大表常用的查询条件上
- 11g以后的版本由于大量使用内存缓冲数据，索引的效果对于不太大的表不是很明显（做实验时表的大小应超过内存数）
- 索引技术是数据库产品最重要的核心技术之一

```
SQL> truncate table test_table;
```

表被截断。

已用时间: 00: 00: 00.04

```
SQL> declare
2  max_record constant int:=10000000;
3  i int:=1;
4  begintime date;
5  endtime date;
6  runtime number;
7  begin
8  begintime:=sysdate;
9  for i in 1..max_record loop
10 if mod(i,2)=1 then
11 insert into test_table values (i,sysdate);
12 else
13 insert into test_table values (i,sysdate+1);
14 end if;
15 end loop;
16 commit;
17 endtime:=sysdate;
18 runtime:=(endtime-begintime)*86400;
19 dbms_output.enable;
20 dbms_output.put_line(runtime);
21 end;
```

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```
SQL> select * from test_table where record_number=6789000;
```

```
RECORD_NUMBER CURRENT_DATE
```

```
-----  
6789000 15-5月 -22
```

```
已用时间: 00: 00: 00.13
```

```
SQL> create index xxxyyy on test_table(record_number);
```

索引已创建。

```
已用时间: 00: 00: 15.89
```

```
SQL> select * from test_table where record_number=6789000;
```

```
RECORD_NUMBER CURRENT_DATE
```

```
-----  
6789000 15-5月 -22
```

```
已用时间: 00: 00: 00.00
```

```
SQL> █
```



## 序列 (sequence)

```
SQL> create sequence abcd start with 1 increment by 10;
```

序列已创建。

已用时间: 00: 00: 00.00

```
SQL> select scott.abcd.nextval from dual;
```

NEXTVAL
1

已用时间: 00: 00: 00.00

```
SQL> /
```

NEXTVAL
11

已用时间: 00: 00: 00.00

```
SQL>
```

SI
NEXTVAL

```
SQL> select scott.abcd.nextval from dual;
```

- 可以指定首项和公差的等差数列，开始时指针指向数列首部，每访问一次指针往前移动一项。
- 序列不可以回滚，指针永远前进不可回退，故每次访问序列（即使是不同的会话）均获得不同的返回值
- 用途：产生唯一的编号，例如学号，会员号，商品号，机票号等等
- 把现实信息融入标识中是不良设计（隐私泄露，编号容易被推测）



```
SQL> alter table emp add (clubid number(4));
```

表已更改。

已用时间: 00: 00: 00.01

```
SQL> update emp set clubid=scott.abcd.nextval;
```

已更新27行。

已用时间: 00: 00: 00.00

```
SQL> select * from emp;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO	CLUBID
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-12月-80	800		20	311
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-2月-81	1600	300	30	321
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22-2月-81	1250	500	30	331
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-4月-81	2975		20	341
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-9月-81	1250	1400	30	351
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-5月-81	2850		30	361
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-6月-81	2450		10	371
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-11月-81	5000		10	381
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-9月-81	1500	0	30	391
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03-12月-81	950		30	401
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-12月-81	3000		20	411
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-1月-82	1300		10	421

## 测试：序列不能出现在子查询中

```
SQL> update emp set clubid=(select scott.abcd.nextval from dual);  
update emp set clubid=(select scott.abcd.nextval from dual)  
*
```

第 1 行出现错误：  
ORA-02287：此处不允许序号

已用时间： 00: 00: 00.01

```
SQL> select empno,ename,(select scott.abcd.nextval from dual) from emp;  
select empno,ename,(select scott.abcd.nextval from dual) from emp  
*
```

第 1 行出现错误：  
ORA-02287：此处不允许序号

已用时间： 00: 00: 00.01

# 同义词 (synonym)

```
SQL> connect system/manager
```

已连接。

```
SQL> select * from scott.emp where ename='KING' ;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO	CLUBID
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-11月-81	5000		10	381

已用时间: 00: 00: 00.00

```
SQL> create synonym e for scott.emp;
```

同义词已创建。

已用时间: 00: 00: 00.01

```
SQL> select * from e where ename='KING' ;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO	CLUBID
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-11月-81	5000		10	381

已用时间: 00: 00: 00.00

```
SQL>
```

- 用户只能使用自己创建的同义词
- 使用他人创建的同义词需要经过授权（与表类似）
- 同义词并不能绕过权限系统，相当于别名而已



## 创建用户

```
SQL> connect system/manager
```

已连接。

```
SQL> create user y1 identified by abc;
```

用户已创建。

已用时间: 00: 00: 00.05

```
SQL> create user y2 identified by 123;
```

用户已创建。

已用时间: 00: 00: 00.01

```
SQL> connect y1/abc
```

ERROR:

ORA-01045: user Y1 lacks CREATE SESSION privilege; logon denied

警告: 您不再连接到 ORACLE。

```
SQL> █
```



## 使用户能登录会话

```
SQL> connect system/manager
```

已连接。

```
SQL> grant connect to y1  
2 ;
```

授权成功。

已用时间: 00: 00: 00.01

```
SQL> grant connect to y2;
```

授权成功。

已用时间: 00: 00: 00.00

```
SQL> connect y1/abc
```

已连接。



```
SQL> connect system/manager
```

已连接。

```
SQL> alter user y1 identified by xyz;
```

用户已更改。

```
SQL> connect y1/xyz
```

已连接。

## 删除用户



```
SQL> connect system/manager
```

已连接。

```
SQL> drop user y3;
```

用户已删除。

```
SQL> grant resource to y1;
```

授权成功。

```
SQL> connect y1/xyz
```

已连接。

```
SQL> create table xxxxx (c1 char(1));
```

表已创建。



## 级联删除用户



```
SQL> connect system/manager
```

已连接。

```
SQL> drop user y1;
```

```
drop user y1
```

\*

第 1 行出现错误:

ORA-01922: 必须指定 CASCADE 以删除 'Y1'

```
SQL> drop user y1 cascade;
```

用户已删除。

- **系统特权**：支配系统中一般性资源的能力，一般由DBA授予
- **对象特权**：支配某一具体数据库对象的能力，一般由对象拥有者授予

# 列出所有系统特权

```
SQL> desc dba_sys_privs
```

名称

是否为空? 类型

-----  
GRANTEE  
PRIVILEGE  
ADMIN\_OPTION

NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)  
NOT NULL VARCHAR2(40)  
VARCHAR2(3)

```
SQL> select privilege from dba_sys_privs;
```

PRIVILEGE

-----  
UPDATE ANY CUBE BUILD PROCESS  
CREATE MINING MODEL  
DROP ANY ASSEMBLY  
DROP ANY EDITION  
CREATE EXTERNAL JOB  
MANAGE FILE GROUP  
ADMINISTER SQL TUNING SET  
MANAGE SCHEDULER  
CREATE ANY RULE  
CREATE ANY EVALUATION CONTEXT  
CREATE ANY CONTEXT

## 几个有趣的系统特权

- SELECT ANY TABLE
- DROP USER, CREATE USER
- CREATE SESSION
- UNLIMITED TABLESPACE



## 授予系统特权

```
SQL> connect system/manager
```

已连接。

```
SQL> grant create user to scott;
```

授权成功。

```
SQL> connect scott/tiger
```

已连接。

```
SQL> create user z1 identified by xyz;
```

用户已创建。

```
SQL> █
```



```
SQL> connect system/manager
```

已连接。

```
SQL> revoke create user from scott;
```

撤销成功。

```
SQL> connect scott/tiger
```

已连接。

```
SQL> create user z1 identified by xyz;
```

```
create user z1 identified by xyz
```

\*

第 1 行出现错误:

ORA-01031: 权限不足



## 带“with admin option” 授权

```
SQL> connect system/manager
```

已连接。

```
SQL> grant create user to scott with admin option;
```

授权成功。

```
SQL> connect scott/tiger
```

已连接。

```
SQL> grant create user to zl;
```

授权成功。

## 对象特权?

- 针对特定数据库对象（表，视图，索引，同义词，序列，存储过程，存储函数等等）
- Select
- Update
- Insert
- Delete
- Alter
- Index
- Execute



- Db或对象owner可以进行授权

```
SQL> connect system/manager  
已连接。
```

```
SQL> grant connect to zl;
```

授权成功。

```
SQL> grant select on scott.emp to zl;
```

授权成功。

```
SQL> connect scott/tiger  
已连接。
```

```
SQL> grant select on emp to zl;
```

授权成功。

```
SQL> connect z1/xyz
```

已连接。

```
SQL> set linesize 120
```

```
SQL> select * from emp;
```

```
select * from emp
```

\*

第 1 行出现错误:

ORA-00942: 表或视图不存在

```
SQL> select * from scott.emp;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-12月-80	800		20
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-2月-81	1600	300	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22-2月-81	1250	500	30
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-4月-81	2975		20
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-9月-81	1250	1400	30
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-5月-81	2850		30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-6月-81	2450		10
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-11月-81	5000		10
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-9月-81	1500	0	30
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03-12月-81	950		30
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-12月-81	3000		20
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-1月-82	1300		10

## 撤销对象特权



```
SQL> connect scott/tiger
```

已连接。

```
SQL> revoke select on emp from z1;
```

撤销成功。

```
SQL> connect z1/xyz
```

已连接。

```
SQL> select * from scott.emp;
```

```
select * from scott.emp
```

\*

第 1 行出现错误:

ORA-00942: 表或视图不存在

## With grant option

---

- 类似with admin option
- With admin option和with grant option的微妙区别?

- 求底层员工（即没有直属下属）中工资最高的员工名字

```
SQL> select ename from emp
      2  where sal=(select max(sal) from emp where empno in
      3    ((select empno from emp) minus (select mgr from emp)))
      4  and empno in ((select empno from emp) minus (select mgr from emp)) ;
```

ENAME

-----  
ALLEN

## 夹带知识点：集合运算

■ Minus, intersect, union, union all

```
select ename from emp
```

```
where sal=(select max(sal) from emp where empno in  
((select empno from emp) minus (select mgr from  
emp)));
```

# Union与union all



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## ■ Union (去除重复元素) , union all (不去除重复元素)

```
SQL> (select empno from emp) union all (select mgr from emp);
```

EMPNO
7369
7499
7521
7566
7654
7698
7782
7839
7844
7900
7902
7934
7902
7698
7698
7839
7698
7839
7839
7698
7698
7566
7782

已选择24行。

- 用1条SQL语句建立以下统计表格，分别统计每个部门，每个年份进入公司，每个工种的人数

```
SQL> (select deptno,count(*) from emp group by deptno) union all  
2  (select to_char(hiredate,'yyyy'),count(*) from emp group by to_char(hiredate,'yyyy')) union all  
3  (select job,count(*) from emp group by job);  
(select deptno,count(*) from emp group by deptno) union all  
*
```

第 1 行出现错误:

ORA-01790: 表达式必须具有与对应表达式相同的数据类型



# 作业答案



```
SQL> (select dname,count(*) from emp, dept where emp.deptno=dept.deptno group by dname) union all  
2 (select to_char(hiredate,'yyyy'),count(*) from emp group by to_char(hiredate,'yyyy')) union all  
3 (select job,count(*) from emp group by job);
```

DNAME	COUNT(*)
ACCOUNTING	3
RESEARCH	3
SALES	6
1980	1
1982	1
1981	10
CLERK	3
SALESMAN	4
PRESIDENT	1
MANAGER	3
ANALYST	1

已选择11行。

# 作业答案



```
SQL> select dname,to_char(hiredate,'yyyy'),job,count(*),
2 grouping(dname),grouping(to_char(hiredate,'yyyy')),grouping(job)
3 from emp,dept
4 where emp.deptno=dept.deptno
5 group by rollup (dname,to_char(hiredate,'yyyy'),job);
```

DNAME	TO_C	JOB	COUNT(*)	GROUPING(DNAME)	GROUPING(TO_CHAR(HIREDATE,'YYYY'))	GROUPING(JOB)
SALES	1981	CLERK	1	0	0	0
SALES	1981	MANAGER	1	0	0	0
SALES	1981	SALESMAN	4	0	0	0
SALES	1981		6	0	0	1
SALES			6	0	1	1
RESEARCH	1980	CLERK	1	0	0	0
RESEARCH	1980		1	0	0	1
RESEARCH	1981	ANALYST	1	0	0	0
RESEARCH	1981	MANAGER	1	0	0	0
RESEARCH	1981		2	0	0	1
RESEARCH			3	0	1	1
ACCOUNTING	1981	MANAGER	1	0	0	0
ACCOUNTING	1981	PRESIDENT	1	0	0	0
ACCOUNTING	1981		2	0	0	1
ACCOUNTING	1982	CLERK	1	0	0	0
ACCOUNTING	1982		1	0	0	1
ACCOUNTING			3	0	1	1
			12	1	1	1

# 作业答案



```
SQL> select  dname,to_char(hiredate,'yyyy'),job,count(*) from emp,dept
2  where emp.deptno=dept.deptno
3  group by cube (dname,to_char(hiredate,'yyyy'),job)
4  having grouping(dname)+grouping(to_char(hiredate,'yyyy'))+grouping(job)=2;
```

DNAME	TO_C	JOB	COUNT(*)
		CLERK	3
		ANALYST	1
		MANAGER	3
		SALESMAN	4
		PRESIDENT	1
	1980		1
	1981		10
	1982		1
SALES			6
RESEARCH			3
ACCOUNTING			3

已选择11行。

- 在学生选修表SC与课程表C放置一些数据，写一条SQL求出选修了C表所列全部课程的学生名单
- 思路：翻译为not exists算法能解决的形式，找出这样的学生，不存在一门课他是没有选修的

# 建立数据



```
insert into s values ('s1','X','MA',21);
```

```
insert into s values ('s2','Y','PH',20);
```

```
insert into s values ('s3','Z','CS',21);
```

```
insert into s values ('s4','W','MA',25);
```

```
insert into c values ('c1','Algebra',NULL);
```

```
insert into c values ('c2','C Language',NULL);
```

```
insert into c values ('c3','Analysis',NULL);
```

```
insert into sc values ('s1','c1',90);
```

```
insert into sc values ('s1','c2',99);
```

```
insert into sc values ('s2','c1',70);
```

```
insert into sc values ('s2','c2',90);
```

```
insert into sc values ('s2','c3',92);
```

```
insert into sc values ('s3','c3',60);
```

```
SQL> select * from s;
```

S#	SN	SD	SA
s1	X	MA	21
s2	Y	PH	20
s3	Z	CS	21
s4	W	MA	25

```
SQL> select * from c;
```

C#	CN	PC#
c1	Algebra	
c2	C Language	
c3	Analysis	

```
SQL> select * from sc;
```

S#	C#	G
s1	c1	90
s1	c2	99
s2	c1	70
s2	c2	90
s2	c3	92
s3	c3	60

已选择6行。

```
select sn from s
where not exists ( select * from c where
                    not exists (select * from sc
                                where s#=s.s# and c#=c.c#)
                    );
```



# 作业答案



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```
SQL> select sn from s
      2  where not exists ( select * from c where
      3                        not exists (select * from sc
      4                                    where s#=s.s# and c#=c.c#)
      5                        );
```

SN

-----

Y

SQL>

SQL>

- 王珊《数据库系统概论》第5版第110页例3.62
- 这种运算在关系代数中称为“关系 (table) 的除法”,记为“ $sc \div c$ ”,这是唯一没有被翻译为SQL基本操作的关系代数运算

- N年前一道研究生入学考试题：列出选修了每一门课的同学人数
- 难道不是 “`select c#,count(*) from sc group by c#`” ？

- 怎样用一条SQL语句判断两个集合（假设都没有重复元素）是否相等或是子集关系？
- 列出选修课程与某位指定同学完全一样的同学
- 列出所有选修课程完全一样的同学名单，以学号对的形式输出结果

- 有A, B两张表, 均有C1, C2两列, C1代表商品名称, C2代表商品价格。B中的商品有些是A中的原有商品, 有些是在A中没有的新商品, 要求对A表进行更新修改, B中原有商品用B里的新价格覆盖A的原价格, B中的新商品则插入到A中, 要求1条SQL语句完成

```
SQL> select * from ta;
```

C	C2
X	100
Y	140
Z	30
W	500
U	160
V	230
P	800
Q	320

已选择8行。

```
SQL> select * from tb;
```

C	C2
V	1300
Y	1400
Q	1500

```
SQL> insert into tb values ('A',2400);
```

已创建 1 行。

```
SQL> insert into tb values ('B',3400);
```

已创建 1 行。

```
SQL> commit;
```

2

```
SQL>
```

```
SQL> select * from tb;
```

C	C2
A	2400
B	3400
V	1300
Y	1400
Q	1500

## 用两条语句完成的方法

- 用已经学过的语句不大可能一条语句完成, update不能insert, insert不能update
- 先insert A表没有的行
- 化归为上周作业的问题
- 问题: 为什么insert进去的行会放在最前面?

```
SQL> insert into ta
2  select c1,c2 from tb
3  where not exists(select * from ta where c1=tb.c1);
```

已创建2行。

```
SQL> select * from ta;
```

C	C2
A	2400
B	3400
X	100
Y	140
Z	30
W	500
U	160
V	230
P	800
Q	320

已选择10行。



## 夹带知识点: MERGE语句

```
SQL> select * from tb;
```

C	C2
A	2400
B	3400
V	1300
Y	1400
Q	1500

```
SQL> merge into ta using tb on (ta.c1=tb.c1)
  2  when matched then update set ta.c2=tb.c2
  3  when not matched then insert values(tb.c1, tb.c2);
```

5 行已合并。



```
SQL> select * from ta;
```

C	C2
A	2400
B	3400
X	100
Y	1400
Z	30
W	500
U	160
V	1300
P	800
Q	1500

- 在SC表中加入大量数据，然后用pivot函数将它转为宽表SCwide。再用unpivot函数将SCwide转为窄表

```
SQL> create table scwide as  
2 select * from sc pivot (max (g) for c# in ('c1' c1,'c2' c2,'c3' c3));
```

表已创建。

```
SQL> select * from scwide;
```

S#	C1	C2	C3
s2	70	90	92
s1	90	99	
s3			60

```
SQL> select * from scwide  
      2 unpivot (g for c# in (c1, c2, c3));
```

S#	C#	G
s2	C1	70
s2	C2	90
s2	C3	92
s1	C1	90
s1	C2	99
s3	C3	60

已选择6行。



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# Thanks

**FAQ时间**