

数据库实验一

赵丰

091242045

实验环境： MySQL Server 5.5

实验步骤：

(一) 数据定义

1. 建立基本表

[1] 创建学生表 Student ,由以下属性组成 :学号 SNO(INT 型 ,主键),姓名 SNAME(CHAR 型 , 长度为 8 , 非空), 性别 SEX (CHAR 型 , 长度为 2), 所在系 DEPTNO (INT 型)。

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE Student<
-> SNO INT PRIMARY KEY,
-> SNAME CHAR(8) NOT NULL,
-> SEX CHAR(2),
-> DEPTNO INT
-> >;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.12 sec)
```

[2] 创建课程表 Course ,由以下属性组成 :课程号 CNO(INT 型),课程名 CNAME(CHAR 型 , 长度为 20 , 非空),授课教师编号 TNO(INT 型),学分 CREDIT(INT 型)。其中(CNO , TNO) 为主键。

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE Course<
-> CNO INT,
-> CNAME CHAR(20) NOT NULL,
-> TNO INT,
-> CREDIT INT
-> >;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.12 sec)
```

[3] 创建学生选课表 SC ,由以下属性组成 :学号 SNO ,课程号 CNO ,成绩 GRADE。所有属性均为 INT 型 , 其中 (SNO , CNO) 为主键。

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE SC<
-> SNO INT,
-> CNO INT,
-> GRADE INT
-> >;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.19 sec)
```

- [4] 创建教师表 Teacher ,由以下属性组成 教师编号 TNO(INT 型 ,主键) 教师姓名 TNAME (CHAR 型 , 长度为 8 , 非空), 所在系 DEPTNO (INT 型)。

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE Teacher<
-> TNO INT PRIMARY KEY,
-> TNAME CHAR(8) NOT NULL,
-> DEPTNO INT
-> >;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.13 sec)
```

- [5] 创建系表 Dept ,由以下属性组成 :系号 DEPTNO(INT 型 ,主键) ,系名 DNAME(CHAR 型 , 长度为 20 , 非空)。

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE Dept<
-> DEPTNO INT PRIMARY KEY,
-> DNAME CHAR(20) NOT NULL
-> >;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.13 sec)
```

2. 修改基本表

- [1] 在 Student 表中加入属性 AGE (INT 型)。

```
mysql> ALTER TABLE Student ADD AGE INT;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.21 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

- [2] 将 Student 表中的属性 AGE 类型改为 SMALLINT 型。

```
mysql> ALTER TABLE Student MODIFY AGE SMALLINT;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.23 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

3. 删除基本表

- [1] 在所有操作结束后删除 Student 表。

```
mysql> DROP TABLE Student;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.06 sec)
```

- [2] 在所有操作结束后删除 Course 表。

```
mysql> DROP TABLE Course;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.08 sec)
```

[3] 在所有操作结束后删除 SC 表。

```
mysql> DROP TABLE SC;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.06 sec)
```

[4] 在所有操作结束后删除 Teacher 表。

```
mysql> DROP TABLE Teacher;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.05 sec)
```

[5] 在所有操作结束后删除 Dept 表。

```
mysql> DROP TABLE Dept;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.06 sec)
```

(二) 数据操作

1. 插入数据

[1] 向 Student 表插入下列数据：

(1001 , 张天 , m , 10 , 20) (1002 , 李兰 , f , 10 , 21)
(1003 , 陈铭 , m , 10 , 21) (1004 , 刘茜 , f , 20 , 21)
(1005 , 马阳 , m , 20 , 22)。

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Student VALUES(1001,'张天','m',10,20);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.07 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO Student VALUES(1002,'李兰','f',10,21);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.06 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO Student VALUES(1003,'陈铭','m',10,21);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.06 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO Student VALUES(1004,'刘茜','f',20,21);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.06 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO Student VALUES(1005,'马阳','m',20,22);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.04 sec)
```

[2] 向 Course 表插入下列数据：

(1 , 数据结构 , 101 , 4) (2 , 数据库 , 102 , 4)
(3 , 离散数学 , 103 , 4) (4 , C 语言程序设计 , 101 , 2)。

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Course VALUES(1,'数据结构',101,4);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.06 sec)
```

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Course VALUES(2,'数据库',102,4);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.05 sec)
```

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Course VALUES(3,'离散数学',103,4);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.03 sec)
```

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Course VALUES(4,'C语言程序设计',101,2);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.05 sec)
```

[3] 向 SC 表插入下列数据：

(1001 , 1 , 80) (1001 , 2 , 85) (1001 , 3 , 78)

(1002 , 1 , 78) (1002 , 2 , 82) (1002 , 3 , 86)

(1003 , 1 , 92) (1003 , 3 , 90)

(1004 , 1 , 87) (1004 , 4 , 90)

(1005 , 1 , 85) (1005 , 4 , 92)

```
mysql> INSERT INTO SC VALUES(1001,1,80);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.08 sec)
```

```
mysql> INSERT INTO SC VALUES(1001,2,85);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.06 sec)
```

```
mysql> INSERT INTO SC VALUES(1001,3,78);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.06 sec)
```

```
mysql> INSERT INTO SC VALUES(1002,1,78);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.06 sec)
```

```
mysql> INSERT INTO SC VALUES(1002,2,82);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.06 sec)
```

```
mysql> INSERT INTO SC VALUES(1002,3,86);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.06 sec)
```

```
mysql> INSERT INTO SC VALUES(1003,1,92);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.04 sec)
```

```
mysql> INSERT INTO SC VALUES(1003,3,90);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.07 sec)
```

```
mysql> INSERT INTO SC VALUES(1004,1,87);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.13 sec)
```

```
mysql> INSERT INTO SC VALUES(1004,4,90);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.04 sec)
```

```
mysql> INSERT INTO SC VALUES(1005,1,85);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.07 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO SC VALUES(1005,4,92);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.13 sec)
```

[4] 向 Teacher 表插入下列数据：

(101 , 张星 , 10) (102 , 李珊 , 10)

(103 , 赵应 , 10) (104 , 刘田 , 20)

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Teacher VALUES(101,'张星',10);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.06 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO Teacher VALUES(102,'李珊',10);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.06 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO Teacher VALUES(103,'赵应',10);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.06 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO Teacher VALUES(104,'刘田',20);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.08 sec)
```

[5] 向 Dept 表插入下列数据：

(10 , 计算机) (20 , 信息)

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Dept VALUES(10,'计算机');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.07 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO Dept VALUES(20,'信息');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.08 sec)
```

2. 单表查询

[1] 查询所有学生的信息。

```
mysql> SELECT *
-> FROM Student;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| SNO   | SNAME | SEX  | DEPTNO | AGE  |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1001  | 张天  | m    | 10     | 20   |
| 1002  | 李兰  | f    | 10     | 21   |
| 1003  | 陈铭  | m    | 10     | 21   |
| 1004  | 刘茜  | f    | 20     | 21   |
| 1005  | 马阳  | m    | 20     | 22   |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.05 sec)
```

[2] 查询所有女生的姓名。

```
mysql> SELECT SNAME
      -> FROM Student
      -> WHERE SEX = 'f';
+-----+
| SNAME |
+-----+
| 李兰  |
| 刘茜  |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.04 sec)
```

[3] 查询成绩在 80 到 89 之间的所有学生的选课记录，查询结果按成绩的降序排列。

```
mysql> SELECT *
      -> FROM SC
      -> WHERE GRADE >= 80 AND GRADE <= 89
      -> ORDER BY GRADE DESC;
+-----+-----+-----+
| SNO  | CNO  | GRADE |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 1004 | 1    | 87    |
| 1002 | 3    | 86    |
| 1001 | 2    | 85    |
| 1005 | 1    | 85    |
| 1002 | 2    | 82    |
| 1001 | 1    | 80    |
+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.05 sec)
```

[4] 查询各个系的学生人数。

```
mysql> SELECT DEPTNO, COUNT(SNO)
      -> FROM Student
      -> GROUP BY DEPTNO;
+-----+-----+
| DEPTNO | COUNT(SNO) |
+-----+-----+
| 10     | 3          |
| 20     | 2          |
+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

3. 连接查询

查询信息系年龄在 21 岁以下（含 21 岁）的女生姓名及其年龄。

```
mysql> SELECT SNAME, AGE
      -> FROM Student, Dept
      -> WHERE Student.DEPTNO = Dept.DEPTNO
      -> AND Dept.DNAME = '信息'
      -> AND AGE <= 21
      -> AND SEX = 'f';
+-----+-----+
| SNAME | AGE |
+-----+-----+
| 刘茜  | 21  |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

4. 嵌套查询

[1] 查询修课总学分在 10 分以下的学生姓名。

```
mysql> SELECT SNAME
-> FROM Student
-> WHERE SNO IN
-> <SELECT SNO
-> FROM SC, Course
-> WHERE SC.CNO = Course.CNO
-> GROUP BY SNO
-> HAVING SUM(CREDIT) < 10>;
```

SNAME
陈铭
刘茜
马阳

```
3 rows in set (0.05 sec)
```

[2] 查询各门课程取得最高成绩的学生姓名及其成绩。

```
mysql> SELECT CNO, SNAME, GRADE
-> FROM Student, SC SC1
-> WHERE Student.SNO = SC1.SNO AND SC1.GRADE IN
-> <SELECT MAX(GRADE)
-> FROM SC SC2
-> WHERE SC1.CNO = SC2.CNO
-> GROUP BY CNO>;
```

CNO	SNAME	GRADE
2	张天	85
1	陈铭	92
3	陈铭	90
4	马阳	92

```
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

[3] 查询选修了 1001 学生选课的全部课程的学生学号。

```
mysql> SELECT SNO
-> FROM Student
-> WHERE NOT EXISTS
-> <SELECT *
-> FROM SC SC1
-> WHERE SC1.SNO = 1001 AND NOT EXISTS
-> <SELECT *
-> FROM SC SC2
-> WHERE SC2.SNO = Student.SNO AND SC2.cno = SC1.cno>>;
```

SNO
1001
1002

```
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

[4] 查询选修了张星老师开设的全部课程的学生姓名。

```
mysql> SELECT SNAME
-> FROM Student
-> WHERE NOT EXISTS
-> <SELECT *
-> FROM Course
-> WHERE TNO IN
-> WHERE TNO IN
-> <SELECT TNO
-> FROM Teacher
-> WHERE TNAME = '张星'> AND NOT EXISTS
-> <SELECT *
-> FROM SC
-> WHERE SC.SNO = Student.SNO AND SC.CNO = Course.CNO>>;
+-----+
| SNAME |
+-----+
| 刘茜  |
| 马阳  |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

5. 修改数据

将张星老师数据结构课的学生成绩全部加 2 分。

```
mysql> UPDATE SC
-> SET GRADE = GRADE + 2
-> WHERE SC.CNO IN
-> <SELECT CNO
-> FROM Course
-> WHERE Course.CNAME = '数据结构' AND Course.TNO IN
-> <SELECT TNO
-> FROM Teacher
-> WHERE Teacher.TNAME = '张星'>>;
Query OK, 5 rows affected (0.09 sec)
Rows matched: 5 Changed: 5 Warnings: 0
```

6. 删除数据

删除马阳同学的所有选课记录。

```
mysql> DELETE FROM SC
-> WHERE SC.CNO IN
-> <SELECT SNO
-> FROM Student
-> WHERE Student.SNAME='马阳'>;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.05 sec)
```

(三) 视图操作

1. 建立视图

在插入数据的 Student 基本表上为计算机科学与技术系的学生记录建立一个视图

CS_STUDENT。

```
mysql> CREATE VIEW CS_STUDENT(SNO,SNAME,SEX,DEPTNO,AGE)
-> AS (SELECT *
->      FROM Student
->      WHERE DEPTNO = '计算机');
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.11 sec)
```

2. 删除视图

在操作结束后删除视图 CS_STUDENT。

```
mysql> DROP VIEW CS_STUDENT;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

实验问题与解决：

问题：MySQL command line client 里无法正常显示中文。

原因：字符编码没有设置正确。

解决：将 MySQL 安装目录下的配置文件 my.ini 中的两处 default-character-set=utf8 改为 default-character-set=gbk 即可。