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一. 针对五版教材 P79. 学生-课程数据库实例
/*1. 至少写出两种 SQL 语句描述查询年龄为 20 岁的同学所选课程的成绩, 要求两种写法使
用的谓词(EXISTS 为必选项)是不同的。*/
SELECT GRADE
FROM SC
WHERE EXISTS
(SELECT * FROM STUDENT
WHERE SNO=SC.SNO AND SAGE=20);
或
SELECT GRADE
FROM SC
WHERE SNO /*IN*/ =ANY /*IN 与=ANY 可替换*/
(SELECT SNO FROM STUDENT
WHERE STUDENT.SAGE=20);
/*2. 将年龄为 20 岁同学所选课程的成绩增加 1 分。*/
UPDATE SC SET GRADE=GRADE+1
WHERE SC.SNO IN
(SELECT SNO FROM STUDENT
 WHERE SAGE=20);
/*3.查询多于1人选修的课程名及其先行课课程号码,并按照课程名字降序排列。*/
SELECT CNAME, CPNO
FROM COURSE
WHERE COURSE.CNO IN
(SELECT SC.CNO
 FROM SC
 GROUP BY CNO
 HAVING COUNT(*)>1)
 ORDER BY CNAME DESC;
/*4.查询等于1人选修的课程名及其先行课课程名。类似5版教材P101面例3.52*/
SELECT X.CNAME, Y.CNAME CP_NAME
FROM COURSE Y, COURSE X
WHERE Y.CNO=X.CPNO AND X.CNO = ANY
(SELECT SC.CNO
 FROM SC
 GROUP BY SC.CNO
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HAVING COUNT(*)=1);

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二. 五版教材 P130 页 4, 5, 9 题
/*4.1 求供应工程 J1 零件的供应商号码 SNO*/
 SELECT DISTINCT SNO
 FROM SPJ
 WHERE JNO='J1';
/*4.2 求供应工程 J1 零件 P1 的供应商号码 SNO*/
 SELECT SNO
 FROM SPJ
 WHERE JNO='J1' AND PNO='P1';
 /*4.3-1 求供应工程 J1 零件为红色的供应商号码 SNO*/
 SELECT SNO
 FROM SPJ
 WHERE JNO='J1'
   AND PNO IN
       (SELECT PNO
       FROM P
       WHERE COLOR='红');
 /*4.3-2*/
 SELECT SNO
 FROM SPJ,P
 WHERE JNO='J1' AND SPJ.PNO=P.PNO AND COLOR='红';
 /*4.4-1 求没有使用天津供应商生产的红色零件工程号 JNO*/
 SELECT JNO
 FROM J
 WHERE NOT EXISTS
   (SELECT *
   FROM SPJ
   WHERE SPJ.JNO=J.JNO
       AND SNO IN
          (SELECT SNO
          FROM S
          WHERE CITY='天津')
       AND PNO IN
          (SELECT PNO
          FROM P
          WHERE COLOR='红'));
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/*4.4-2*/
SELECT JNO
FROM J
WHERE NOT EXISTS
   (SELECT *
   FROM SPJ,S,P
   WHERE SPJ.JNO=J.JNO AND SPJ.SNO=S.SNO
      AND SPJ.PNO=P.PNO AND S.CITY='天津'
       AND P.COLOR='红'):
/*4.5 求至少用了供应商 S1 所供应的全部零件的工程号 JNO,参考 P111 例 3.63, p:供应商 S1
供应了零件 y, q: 工程 x 选用了零件 y*/
/*不存在这样的零件 y,供应商 S1 供应了 y,而工程 x 没有选用 y */
SELECT DISTINCT JNO
FROM SPJ SPJZ
WHERE NOT EXISTS
   (SELECT *
   FROM SPJ SPJX
   WHERE SPJX.SNO='S1'
   AND NOT EXISTS
      (SELECT *
      FROM SPJ SPJY
      WHERE SPJY.PNO=SPJX.PNO
          AND SPJY.JNO=SPJZ.JNO));
/*5.1 找出所有供应商的姓名和所在城市*/
SELECT SNAME, CITY
FROM S;
/*5.2 找出所有零件的名称、颜色、重量*/
SELECT PNAME, COLOR, WEIGHT
FROM P;
/*5.3 找出使用供应商 S1 所供应零件的工程号码*/
SELECT JNO
FROM SPJ
WHERE SNO='S1':
/*5.4 找出工程项目 J2 使用的各种零件的名称及其数量*/
SELECT P.PNAME, SPJ.QTY
FROM P,SPJ
WHERE P.PNO=SPJ.PNO
   AND SPJ.JNO='J2';
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/*5.5 找出上海厂商供应的所有零件号码*/
SELECT DISTINCT PNO
FROM SPJ
WHERE SNO IN
   (SELECT SNO
   FROM S
   WHERE CITY='上海');
/*5.6-1 找出使用上海产的零件的名称*/
SELECT JNAME
FROM J.SPJ.S
WHERE J.JNO=SPJ.JNO
   AND SPJ.SNO=S.SNO
   AND S.CITY='上海';
/*5.6-2*/
SELECT JNAME
FROM J
WHERE JNO IN
   (SELECT JNO
   FROM SPJ,S
   WHERE SPJ.SNO=S.SNO
       AND S.CITY='上海');
/*5.7-1 找出没有使用天津产的零件的工程号码*/
SELECT JNO
FROM J
WHERE NOT EXISTS
   (SELECT *
   FROM SPJ
   WHERE SPJ.JNO=J.JNO
       AND SNO IN
          (SELECT SNO
           FROM S
          WHERE CITY='天津'));
/*5.7-2*/
SELECT JNO
FROM J
WHERE NOT EXISTS
   (SELECT *
   FROM SPJ,S
   WHERE SPJ.JNO=J.JNO
       AND SPJ.SNO=S.SNO AND S.CITY='天津');
```

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/*5.7-3*/
SELECT JNO
FROM J
WHERE JNO NOT IN
   (SELECT JNO
   FROM SPJ,S
   WHERE SPJ.SNO=S.SNO
       AND S.CITY='天津');
/*5.7-4*/
SELECT /*DISTINCT*/ JNO
FROM J
EXCEPT
SELECT /*DISTINCT*/ JNO
FROM SPJ,S
WHERE SPJ.SNO=S.SNO
AND S.CITY='天津';
/*5.8 把全部红色零件的颜色改为蓝色*/
UPDATE P
SET COLOR='蓝'
WHERE COLOR='红';
/*5.9 由 S5 供给 J4 的零件 P6 改为由 S3 供应,请作必要修改*/
UPDATE SPJ
SET SNO='S3'
WHERE SNO='S5'
   AND JNO='J4'
   AND PNO='P6';
/*5.10 从供应商关系中删除 S2 的记录, 并从供应情况关系中删除相应的记录*/
DELETE
FROM SPJ
WHERE SNO='S2';
DELETE
FROM S
WHERE SNO='S2';
/*5.11 请将(S2, J6, P4, 200 插入供应情况关系)*/
/*5.11-1*/
INSERT INTO SPJ(SNO,JNO,PNO,QTY)
VALUES('S2','J6','P4','200');
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/*5.11-2*/
INSERT INTO SPJ
VALUES('S2','P4','J6','200');
/*9.为三建工程项目建立一个供应情况的视图(包含 SNO\PNO\QTY)*/
CREATE VIEW V_SPJ AS
SELECT SNO,PNO,QTY
FROM SPJ
WHERE JNO=
   (SELECT JNO
   FROM J
   WHERE JNAME='三建');
/*9.1 找出三建工程项目使用的各种零件代码及其数量*/
SELECT PNO,QTY FROM V_SPJ;
/*9.2 找出供应商 S1 的供应情况*/
SELECT PNO,QTY
FROM V_SPJ
WHERE SNO='S1';
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