(北京)

中国石油大学

CHINA UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM

数据库原理上机报告

实 T-SQL 编程验三 T-SQL 编程

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《数据库原理》上机报告

报告名称						
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1. 上机实践目的与准备知识(简介,300字以内)

1.实验目的

- (1) 掌握变量、基本数据类型、运算符、控制语句的基本语法和使用;
- (2) 掌握系统函数和用户自定义函数的使用;
- (3) 掌握存储过程的基本格式和使用。

2. 实验准备

- (1) 了解 T-SQL 支持的变量、基本数据类型、运算符、控制语句的基本语法和使用方法;
- (2) 了解系统函数的调用方法和用户自定义函数的使用步骤;
- (3) 了解存储过程的编写方法和使用过程。
- 2. 主要实践内容与具体操作步骤(实践内容完成情况要有描述,如执行的 SQL 命令等,有运行结果截图,图大小以保证文字清晰为准)
 - (1) 自定义数据类型 CREATE TYPE Employee_num FROM char(6) NOT NULL

练习 1: 使用 SQL 语句创建表 Employees3,结构与表 Employees 类似,只是 EmployeeID 使用上述自定义类型 Employee_num;

mysql 没有。。。

(2) 使用变量

```
例如: DECLARE @student char(6)
例如: SELECT @var1 =
(
SELECT 姓名
FROM xsb
WHERE 学号= '191399'
)
SELECT @var1 AS 'NAME'
```

练习 2: 定义一个变量,描述 Salary 表某一员工(员工号根据表中实际值选定)的实际收入(income-outcome),然后查询该变量。

```
set @wage = (
    select Income - Outcome
    from Salary
    where EmployeeID = '1'
);
select @wage as wage;
```



(3) 流程控制

分支结构练习 3.1: 判断姓名为"王琳"(或其他名字)的员工实际收入是否高于 6000,如果是则显示 其收入,否则显示"收入不高于 6000"。

```
create procedure judge()
begin
    if @wagea > 6000
        then select 'a', @wagea;
    else
        select 'a', '收入不高于 6000';
    end if;
end;
```

call judge();



循环结构练习3.2:

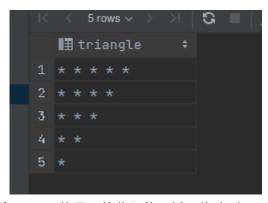
(a) 使用循环输出一个用'*'组成的5行三角形。

```
-- mysql haven't print!!!

SET @NUMBER = 6;

SELECT REPEAT('* ', @NUMBER := @NUMBER - 1) as 'triangle'

FROM information_schema.tables LIMIT 5;
```



(b) 将员工收入低于 4000 的员工的收入使用循环修改到 6000,每次只加 50,并判断循环了多少次。

```
create table Income_loop_num(
    ID char(6),
    Loop_num int
);

create procedure addIncome(add_num int)
begin
    declare number int;
    declare i int;
    declare count int;
    declare tem_income int;
```

```
declare tem_id char(6);
    select count(*) from Salary into number;
    set i = 0;
    set count = 0;
            select Income, EmployeeID from Salary1 LIMIT i, 1
into tem_income, tem_id;
            if tem_income < 4000 then</pre>
                while tem_income < 6000 do</pre>
                     set tem_income = tem_income + add_num;
                    end while;
                update Salary1 set Income = tem_income where
EmployeeID = tem_id;
                insert into Income_loop_num value (tem_id,
count);
end;
select *
from Income_loop_num;
create table Salary1 like Salary;
insert into Salary1 select * from Salary;
call addIncome(50);
```

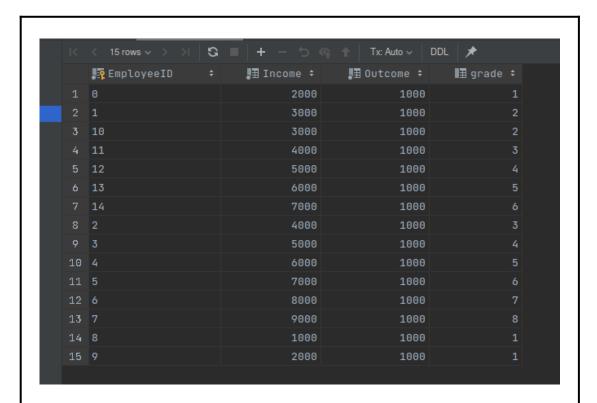
	🌇 EmployeeID	ୃ∰ Income ≎	ୃ⊞ Outcome ≎
1		2000	1000
		3000	1000
		3000	1000
	11	4000	1000
	12	5000	1000
	13	6000	1000
		7000	1000
		4000	1000
		5000	1000
		6000	1000
11		7000	1000
12		8000	1000
13		9000	1000
		1000	1000
15	9	2000	1000

K	<	5 ro	WS V	>	ΣI	G		+	_	D
	I	ID			I	Loop	_nui			
1	0							80		
2	1							60		
3	10							60		
4	8							100		
5	9							80		

(4) 自定义函数

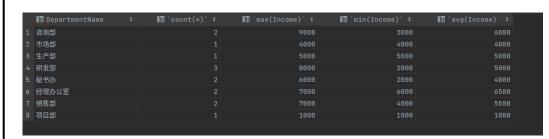
练习 4: a)编写一个函数用来对员工的工资进行分级,3000 元以下为 1 级,3000-4000 元为 2 级,…以此类推,每级相差 1000 元。调用该函数显示每个员工的工资及其级别。

```
create table grading like Salary;
insert into grading select * from Salary;
alter table grading add grade int;
create procedure grading()
begin
    declare number int;
    declare tem_income int;
   declare tem_id char(6);
    declare tem_grade int;
    set i = 0;
    select count(*) from grading into number;
    while(i < number) do</pre>
        select Income, EmployeeID into tem_income, tem_id from
grading limit i, 1;
        if(tem_income < 3000) then</pre>
            set tem_grade = 1;
        else
            set tem_grade = (tem_income - 1000) / 1000;
        update grading set grade = tem_grade where EmployeeID =
tem_id;
        set i = i+1;
        set tem_grade = 0;
end;
drop procedure grading;
call grading();
select *
from grading;
```



b)编写一个函数,该函数的作用是统计公司各部门的员工人数和员工的最高收入、 最低收入和平均收入(选做)

```
select DepartmentName, count(*), max(Income), min(Income),
avg(Income)
from Employees natural join Departments natural join Salary
group by DepartmentName;
```



5) 存储过程

练习 5.1: (a) 创建一个存储过程,比较两个员工的实际收入,若前者比后者高就输出 0,否则输出 1

```
create procedure compare_income(name1 char(6), name2 char(6))
begin
   declare income1, income2 int;
    select Income into income1 from Salary where EmployeeID =
name1;
   select Income into income2 from Salary where EmployeeID =
name2;
   if income1 ≥ income2 then
        select 0;
   else
       select 1;
end;
drop procedure compare_income;
call compare_income('1', '0');
select *
from Salary;
```



(b) 创建一个存储过程,将每个人的收入提高 500。(如果是根据每个人的学历将收入提高,如大专及以下提高 400,本科提高 500,硕士提高 650,博士提高 800,又如何实现?选做)

```
create procedure add_income_by_education()
begin
    declare tem_education char(4);
    declare number, i int;
    declare tem_income int;
    declare tem_id char(6);
    set i = 0;
    select count(*) from Employees natural join Salary2 into
```

```
number;
    while(i < number) do</pre>
        select Income, EmployeeID, Education into tem_income,
tem_id, tem_education
       from Employees natural join Salary2 limit i, 1;
        case tem_education
            when '小学' then set tem_income = tem_income + 400;
            when '大学' then set tem_income = tem_income + 800;
            when '高中' then set tem_income = tem_income + 1200;
        update Salary2 set Income = tem_income where EmployeeID =
tem_id;
end;
select *
from Salary2;
select *
from Salary;
call add_income_by_education();
```

I<	15 rows V	21 3	= + - > •	Ix: Auto V
	⊪ EmployeeID		.⊞ Income ÷	.⊞ Outcome ≎
			2000	1000
			3000	1000
	10		3000	1000
	11		4000	1000
	12		5000	1000
	13		6000	1000
	14		7000	1000
			4000	1000
			5000	1000
			6000	1000
11			7000	1000
12			8000	1000
13			9000	1000
14			1000	1000
15			2000	1000

	≣ EmployeeID :	.⊞ Income ≎	.⊞ Outcome ≎
		2400	1000
		3000	1000
	10	3800	1000
	11	4800	1000
	12	5800	1000
	13	6800	1000
	14	7800	1000
		5200	1000
		6200	1000
		7200	1000
11		8200	1000
12		9200	1000
13		10200	1000
		1800	1000

练习 5.2: (a) 创建一个存储过程,要求一个员工的工作年份大于 10 年时将其转到经理办公室工作

```
create procedure cursor_move()
begin
   declare done int default false;
   declare tem_id char(6);
   declare tem_workyer char(3);
   declare need_id char(3);
   declare cursor_i cursor for select EmployeeID, Workyer from
Employees;
   declare continue handler for not found set done = true;
  select DepartmentID into need_id from Departments where
DepartmentName = '经理办公室';
 open cursor_i;
  read_loop: LOOP
   fetch cursor_i into tem_id, tem_workyer;
   if done then
     leave read_loop;
    if tem_workyer > 10 then
       update Employees1 set DepartmentID = need_id where
EmployeeID = tem_id;
 close cursor_i;
end;
create table Employees1 like Employees;
insert into Employees1 select * from Employees;
select *
from Employees1;
```

(b) 创建一个存储过程,使用游标计算本科及以上学历的员工在总员工中所占比例。 (选做)

2000-08-01

```
create procedure compute()
begin
   declare done int default false;
   declare tem_education char(4);
   declare total int;
   declare number_education int;
   declare cursor_education cursor for select Education from
Employees;
   declare continue handler for not found set done = true;
   set number_education = 0;
    select count(*) into total from Employees;
   open cursor_education;
   label: loop
   fetch cursor_education into tem_education;
    if done then
        leave label;
    if tem_education \neq '小学' then
```

```
set number_education = number_education + 1;
end if;
end loop;
close cursor_education;
select number_education / total;
end;
call compute();
```

```
■ number_education / total ÷

1 0.9286
```

(c) 创建存储过程,使用游标确定一个员工的实际收入是否排在前三名,结果为 1 表示是,结果为 0 表示否。(选做)

```
create procedure judge_rank(id char(6))
begin
    declare tem_id char(6);
    declare count int;
    declare flag int;
    declare cursor1 cursor for select EmployeeID from Salary
order by Income desc;
    set count = 0;
    set flag = 0;

    open cursor1;
    label: loop
        fetch cursor1 into tem_id;
    if count = 3 then
        leave label;
    end if;
    if tem_id = id then
        set flag = 1;
```

```
leave label;
end if;
set count = count + 1;
end loop;
if flag then
        select id, '1' as if_first_3;
else select id, '0' as if_first_3;
end if;
close cursor1;
end;

drop procedure judge_rank;

select * from Salary order by Income desc;
call judge_rank('7');
call judge_rank('6');
call judge_rank('4');
```

	. EmployeeID	÷	.⊞ Income ÷	.⊞ Outcome ÷
1	7		9000	1000
2	6		8000	1000
3	5		7000	1000
4	14		7000	1000
5	13		6000	1000
6	4		6000	1000
7	12		5000	1000
8	3		5000	1000
9	11		4000	1000
10	2		4000	1000
11	10		3000	1000
12	1		3000	1000
13	0		2000	1000
14	9		2000	1000
15	8		1000	1000

3. 总结与问题分析(100字以上)

语法难找,还有 mysql 有一些语法不支持,像自定义数据类型,也没有 print 函数,只能找些代替品了,不是很全。

函数的定义必须要有返回值,一律用 procedure 代替,影响不大。而且函数 里面不能 select 输出,报什么 value set 的错误。

在浏览一个表时,除了用 cursor 之外,limit 也挺好使的,加个循环。

Limit I 1, 从 I 行起,查一行 ,那在插入语句时怎样插入指定行的顺序呢, 实现排序之类的。

在网上查的过程中,有一个 label,好像挺重要的样子,还有什么 loop 之类的。

