



佛授內容

- 1 并运算
- 2 差运算
- 3 交运算



S (<u>SNO</u>, SN, SD, SB, SEX)
C (<u>CNO</u>, CN, <u>PC</u>)
SC (<u>SNO</u>, <u>CNO</u>, GRADE)

SELECT SNO FROM SC WHERE CNO= 'C01';

SELECT SNO FROM SC WHERE CNO= 'C02';



并 (UNION) 运算

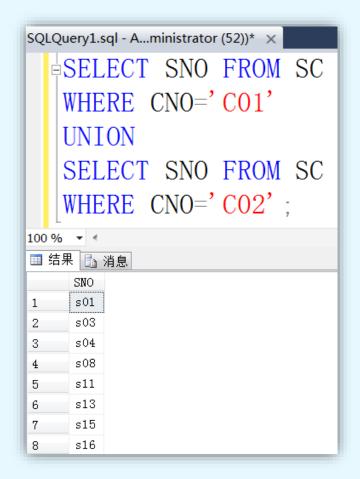
并(UNION)运算的语法格式:SELECT语句1UNION [ALL]

SELECT 语句2



▶ 查询选修了课程号为 "C01" 或 "C02" 的学生学号。

SELECT SNO FROM SC WHERE CNO= 'C01'
UNION
SELECT SNO FROM SC WHERE CNO= 'C02';

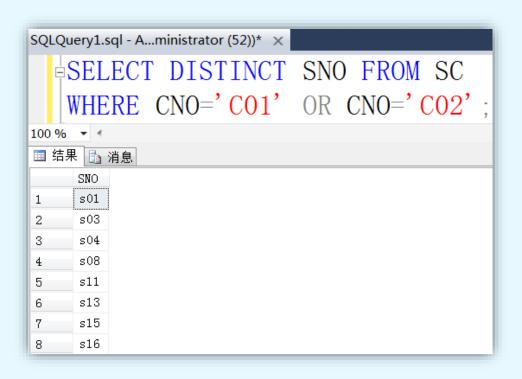




▶ 查询选修了课程号为 "C01" 或 "C02" 的学生学号。

SELECT DISTINCT SNO FROM SC

WHERE CNO= 'C01' OR CNO='C02';





交 (INTERSECT) 运算

交 (INTERSECT) 运算的语法格式:

SELECT语句1

INTERSECT

SELECT语句2

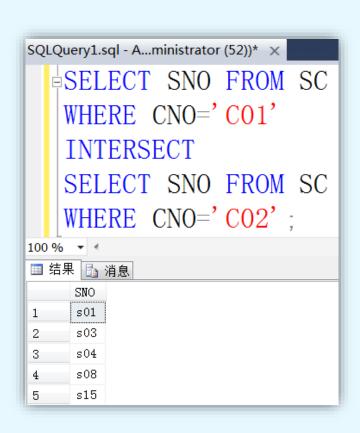


▶ 查询选修了 "C01"课程又选修了 "C02"课程的学生学号。

SELECT SNO FROM SC WHERE CNO= 'C01'

INTERSECT

SELECT SNO FROM SC WHERE CNO= 'C02';







查询选修了 "C01"课程又选修了 "C02"课程的学生学号。



SELECT SNO FROM SC



WHERE CNO='C01' AND CNO='C02';

SELECT SNO FROM SC

WHERE CNO='C01' AND SNO IN

(SELECT SNO FROM SC

WHERE CNO='C02');

```
SQLQuery1.sql - A...ministrator (52))* ×
  SELECT SNO FROM SC
   WHERE CNO='CO1' AND CNO='CO2'
🎟 结果 🔓 消息
SQLQuery1.sql - A...ministrator (52))* ×
  SELECT SNO FROM SC
   WHERE CNO='CO1' AND SNO IN
        (SELECT SNO FROM SC
          WHERE CNO='CO2');
100 % ▼ ∢
🎟 结果 ြ 消息
     SNO
    s01
     s15
```



差 (EXCEPT) 运算

● 差 (EXCEPT) 运算的语法格式:

SELECT语句1

EXCEPT

SELECT语句2

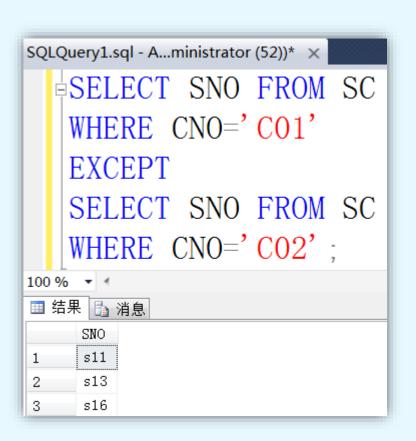


▶查询选修了课程号为 "C01" 但没选修 "C02" 课程的学生学号。

SELECT SNO FROM SC WHERE CNO= 'C01'

EXCEPT

SELECT SNO FROM SC WHERE CNO= 'C02';





▶查询选修了课程号为 "C01" 但没选修 "C02" 课程的学生学号。

SELECT SNO FROM SC

WHERE CNO='C01' AND SNO NOT IN

(SELECT SNO

FROM SC

WHERE CNO='C02');



- 体现了SQL语言对关系的操作能力。
- **集合查询方式语义清晰,容易理解。**
- 不同的DBMS对集合查询的支持不同,语义动词也可能不一样。