

# SQL综合查询



# 引言

## 一个完整的数据查询语句的格式

```
SELECT [ ALL|DISTINCT ] <目标列表达式1> [, <目标列表达式2> , ... ]  
FROM <表名或视图名1> [, <表名或视图名2> , ... ]  
[ WHERE <元组选择条件表达式> ]  
[ GROUP BY <属性列名1> [, <属性列名2> , ...] [ HAVING <组选择条件表达式> ] ]  
[ ORDER BY <目标列名1> [ASC|DESC] [, <目标列名2> [ASC|DESC] , ... ] ]
```



## 数据库实例

### 学校教务管理系统数据库

- 学生表STUDENT (学号SNO, 姓名SNAME, 性别GENDER, 所在班级号CNO)
- 班级表CLASS (班级号CNO, 所在院系DEPARTMENT, 所属专业SPECIALITY, 班长学号MONITOR)
- 课程表LESSON (课程号LNO, 课程名LNAME, 教材名BOOK, 学分CREDIT)
- 教师表TEACHER (教师编号TID, 姓名TNAME, 所在院系DEPARTMENT)
- 班级选课表ELECTION (班级号CNO, 课程号LNO, 教师编号TID, 上课年度SYEAR, 上课学期SEMESTER)
- 学生成绩表GRADE (学生学号SNO, 课程号LNO, 分数SCORE)

**注意：**表中CREDIT, SCORE, YEAR属性为INT类型，其余为CHAR类型。





## 练习1

学生表STUDENT (学号SNO, 姓名SNAME, 性别GENDER, 所在班级号CNO)

班级表CLASS (班级号CNO, 所在院系DEPARTMENT, 所属专业SPECIALITY,  
班长学号MONITOR)

课程表LESSON (课程号LNO, 课程名LNAME, 教材名BOOK, 学分CREDIT)

教师表TEACHER (教师编号TID, 姓名TNAME, 所在院系DEPARTMENT)

班级选课表ELECTION (班级号CNO, 课程号LNO, 教师编号TID, 上课年度SYEAR,  
上课学期SEMESTER)

学生成绩表GRADE (学生学号SNO, 课程号LNO, 分数SCORE)



**查询所有班长的学号，姓名，所在  
班级号和所学专业。**

```
SELECT MONITOR,SNAME,CLASS.CNO, SPECIALITY
FROM CLASS, STUDENT
WHERE CLASS .MONITOR = STUDENT.SNO;
```

```
SELECT monitor, sname, speciality, class.cno
FROM class, student
WHERE class.monitor = student.sno;
```

100 %

结果 消息

	monitor	sname	speciality	cno
1	s01	王玲	大数据	1
2	s04	赵泽	人工智能	2
3	s05	崔雪	计算机	3
4	s07	王明	计算机	4



## 练习2

- 查询2018年度讲授过两门或两门以上课程的教师编号和所教授的课程号。

```
SELECT DISTINCT E1.TID,E1.LNO  
FROM ELECTION AS E1,ELECTION AS E2  
WHERE E1.SYEAR=2018 AND E1.TID=E2.TID  
AND (E1.LNO<>E2.LNO OR E1.CNO<>E2.CNO ) AND E2.SYEAR=2018;
```

```
SELECT DISTINCT E1.Tid,E1.LNo  
FROM Election AS E1,Election AS E2  
WHERE E1.SYear=2018 AND E1.Tid=E2.Tid  
AND (E1.Lno<>E2.Lno or E1.Cno<>E2.Cno ) AND E2.SYear=2018;
```

100 %		
结果 消息		
	Tid	LNo
1	001	C01
2	001	c03
3	003	c04
4	003	c05
5	004	c01
6	004	c02
7	005	c01
8	005	c06



## 练习2

► 查询2018年度讲授过两门或两门以上课程的教师编号和所教授的课程号。

```
SELECT DISTINCT TID,LNO
FROM ELECTION
WHERE SYEAR=2018 AND TID IN
(SELECT TID
FROM ELECTION
WHERE SYEAR=2018
GROUP BY TID HAVING COUNT(*)>=2);
```

```
SELECT DISTINCT TID, LNO
FROM ELECTION
WHERE SYEAR=2018 AND TID IN
(SELECT TID
FROM ELECTION
WHERE SYEAR=2018
GROUP BY TID HAVING COUNT(*)>=2)
```

100 %  
结果 消息

	TID	LNO
1	001	C01
2	001	c03
3	003	c04
4	003	c05
5	004	c01
6	004	c02
7	005	c01
8	005	c06



## 练习3

- ▶ 统计“计算机系”所有教师的教师编号，教师姓名，2018年度教授的总课程数和总学分数，按总学分数从低到高排列。

```
SELECT TEACHER.TID,TNAME,COUNT(ELECTION.LNO),SUM(CREDIT)
FROM TEACHER,ELECTION,LESSON
WHERE TEACHER.TID=ELECTION.TID AND ELECTION.LNO=LESSON.LNO
AND SYEAR=2018 AND DEPARTMENT= '计算机系'
GROUP BY TEACHER.TID,TNAME
ORDER BY 4;
```

```
SELECT Teacher.Tid, Tname, COUNT(election.LNo), SUM(credit)
FROM Teacher, Election, Lesson
WHERE Teacher.Tid=Election.Tid AND Election.LNo=Lesson.LNo
AND syear=2018 AND Department='计算机系'
GROUP BY Teacher.Tid, Tname
ORDER BY 4;
```

	Tid	Tname	(无列名)	(无列名)
1	002	张军	1	3
2	005	丁明	2	4
3	003	王建国	3	7



## 练习4

- 查询选修了“数据库”但没有选修“软件工程”的班级号，所属专业和该班学生人数。

```
SELECT CLASS.CNO,SPECIALITY,COUNT(SNO)
FROM CLASS,STUDENT
WHERE CLASS.CNO=STUDENT.CNO AND
CLASS.CNO IN (SELECT ELECTION.CNO
FROM ELECTION,LESSON
WHERE LNAME= '数据库' AND ELECTION.LNO=LESSON.LNO)
AND CLASS.CNO NOT IN(SELECT ELECTION.CNO
FROM ELECTION,LESSON
WHERE LNAME=' 软件工程' AND ELECTION.LNO=LESSON.LNO)
GROUP BY CLASS.CNO,SPECIALITY;
```

```
SELECT CLASS.CNO,SPECIALITY,COUNT(SNO)
FROM CLASS,STUDENT
WHERE CLASS.CNO=STUDENT.CNO AND
      CLASS.CNO IN (SELECT ELECTION.CNO
                     FROM ELECTION,LESSON
                     WHERE LNAME=' 数据库' AND ELECTION.LNO=LESSON.LNO)
      AND CLASS.CNO NOT IN(SELECT ELECTION.CNO |
                            FROM ELECTION,LESSON
                            WHERE LNAME=' 软件工程' AND ELECTION.LNO=LESSON.LNO)
GROUP BY CLASS.CNO,SPECIALITY;
```

结果		消息
CNO	SPECIALITY (无列名)	
1	4	计算机
2		





## 练习4

- 查询选修了“数据库”但没有选修“软件工程”的班级号，所属专业和该班学生人数。

```
SELECT CLASS.CNO,SPECIALITY,COUNT(DISTINCT SNO)
```

```
FROM CLASS,STUDENT
```

```
WHERE CLASS.CNO=STUDENT.CNO
```

```
AND CLASS.CNO IN (SELECT CNO  
FROM ELECTION,LESSON  
WHERE LNAME= '数据库'  
AND ELECTION.LNO=LESSON.LNO
```

```
EXCEPT
```

```
SELECT CNO
```

```
FROM ELECTION,LESSON
```

```
WHERE LNAME='软件工程' AND ELECTION.LNO=LESSON.LNO)
```

```
GROUP BY CLASS.CNO,SPECIALITY;
```

```
=SELECT CLASS.CNO, SPECIALITY, COUNT(DISTINCT SNO)  
FROM CLASS, STUDENT  
WHERE CLASS.CNO=STUDENT.CNO  
AND CLASS.CNO IN (SELECT CNO  
FROM ELECTION, LESSON  
WHERE LNAME='数据库'  
AND ELECTION.LNO=LESSON.LNO  
EXCEPT  
SELECT CNO  
FROM ELECTION, LESSON  
WHERE LNAME='软件工程' AND ELECTION.LNO=LESSON.LNO)
```

100 %

结果 消息

CNO	SPECIALITY	(无列名)
1	4	计算机
2		



## 练习5

- ▶ 创建一个视图V1，给出所有“计算机系”学生的学号，姓名，性别，所在班级号和“数据库”课程的分。

### CREATE VIEW V1

```
AS  SELECT  Grade.SNo,Sname,Gender,Cno, Score
      FROM  Student,Grade,Lesson
      WHERE Student.SNo=Grade.Sno AND Lname='数据库'
            AND Grade.Ino=Lesson.Ino and Student.Cno in
            (SELECT Cno FROM Class WHERE Speciality='计算机')
```



## 练习5

- 创建一个视图V1，给出所有“计算机系”学生的学号，姓名，性别，所在班级号和“数据库原理与应用”课程的分。

```
CREATE VIEW V1
```

```
AS SELECT Grade.SNo,Sname,Gender,Class.Cno, Score
```

```
FROM Student,Grade,Class,Lesson
```

```
WHERE Student.SNo=Grade.Sno AND
```

```
Student.Cno=Class.Cno AND
```

```
Speciality='计算机' AND
```

```
Grade.LNo=Lesson.LNo AND
```

```
Lname= '数据库'
```



## 练习6




- 统计“计算机系”学生中“数据库”课程分数最高的学生学号，姓名和所得分数。

```
SELECT SNo,Sname,Score  
FROM V1  
WHERE Score=(SELECT MAX(Score) FROM V1);
```

```
CREATE VIEW V1  
AS SELECT Grade.SNo,Sname,Gender,Cno, Score  
FROM Student,Grade,Lesson  
WHERE Student.SNo=Grade.Sno AND Lname='数据库'  
AND Grade.Ino=Lesson.Ino and Student.Cno in  
(SELECT Cno FROM Class WHERE Speciality='计算机')
```



## 小结

-  SELECT语句实现的查询功能是SQL语言的核心和重点。
-  SQL语言可满足用户对数据库的不同查询需求。
-  SQL语言是高度非过程化的语言。