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#### 第三作业

1.答:综合统一,高度非过程化,面向集合的操作方式,语言简洁,易学易用,已同一语法结构提供两种使用方式(自含式,嵌入式)。

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3.答: (1)SELECT * FROM S WHERE A=10
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- (2) SELECT DISTINCT A, B FROM S
- (3)SELECT A,B,S.C,S.D,E,F FROM S,T WHERE S.C=T.C AND S.D=T.D
- (4)SELECT A,B,S.C,S.D,T.C,T.D,E,F FROM S,T WHERE S.C=T.C
- (5)SELECT A,B,S.C,S.D,T.C,T.D,E,F FROM S,T WHERE A<E
- (6)SELECT S1.C,S1.D,T.C,T.D,E,F FROM T,(select DISTINCT C,D FROM S) AS S1

### 4.答: 建S表:

```
S (SNO, SNAME, STATUS, CITY);
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CREATE TABLE S

(SNO CHAR(3), SNAME CHAR(10), STATUS CHAR(2), CITY CHAR(10));

#### 建 P 表:

P (PNO, PNAME, COLOR, WEIGHT);

CREATE TABLE P

(PNO CHAR(3), PNAME CHAR(10), COLOR CHAR(4), WEIGHT INT);

#### 建」表:

J (JNO, JNAME, CITY);

CREATE TABLE J

(JNO CHAR(3), JNAME CHAR(10), CITY CHAR(10));

#### 建 SPJ 表:

SPJ (SNO,PNO,JNO,QTY);

CREATE TABLE SPJ

(SNO CHAR(3), PNO CHAR(3), JNO CHAR(3), QTY INT);

# 5.答: (1)SELECT SNAME,CITY //pg 36

# FROM S

SNAME	CITY
精益	天津
盛锡	北京
东方红	北京
丰泰盛	天津
为民	上海

# (2)SELECT PNAME,COLOR,WEIGHT

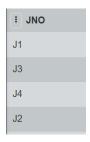
#### FROM P

PNAME	COLOR	WEIGHT
螺母	红	12
螺栓	绿	17
螺丝刀	蓝	14
螺丝刀	红	14
凸轮	蓝	40
齿轮	红	30

(3)SELECT JNO

FROM SPJ

WHERE SNO='S1';



(4)SELECT P.PNAME,SPJ.QTY

FROM P,SPJ

WHERE P.PNO=SPJ.PNO

#### AND SPJ.JNO='J2';

PNAME	QTY
螺栓	100
螺丝刀	200
凸轮	100
齿轮	200

# (5)SELECT DISTINCT PNO

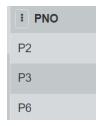
FROM SPJ

WHERE SNO IN

(SELECT SNO

FROM S

WHERE CITY='上海');



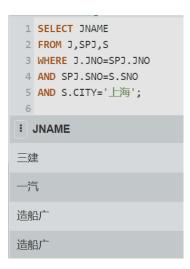
# (6) SELECT JNAME

FROM J,SPJ,S

WHERE J.JNO=SPJ.JNO

AND SPJ.SNO=S.SNO

AND S.CITY='上海';



# (7) SELECT JNO

FROM J

WHERE NOT EXISTS

(SELECT \*

FROM SPJ

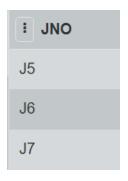
WHERE SPJ.JNO=J.JNO

AND SNO IN

(SELECT SNO

FROM S

WHERE CITY='天津'));



# (8) UPDATE P

SET COLOR='蓝'

WHERE COLOR='红';

: PNO	PNAME	COLOR	WEIGHT
P1	螺母	蓝	12
P2	螺栓	绿	17
P3	螺丝刀	蓝	14
P4	螺丝刀	蓝	14
P5	凸轮	蓝	40
P6	齿轮	蓝	30

# (9) UPDATE SPJ

SET SNO='S3'

WHERE SNO='S5'

AND JNO='J4'

#### AND PNO='P6';

: SNO	PNO	JNO	QTY
S5	P2	J4	100
S5	P3	J1	200
S5	P6	J2	200
S3	P6	J4	500

(10)DELETE

FROM SPJ

WHERE SNO='S2';

DELETE

FROM S

WHERE SNO='S2';

i sno	SNAME	STATUS	CITY
S1	精益	20	天津
S3	东方红	30	北京
S4	丰泰盛	20	天津
S5	为民	30	上海

6.答: **基本表**式本身独立存在的表,在 SQL 中一个关系就对应一个基本表。

视图是从一个或几个基本表导出的表。

视图本身不存在独立存储在数据库中,是一个虚表。即数据库中只存放视图的定义而不存放视图对应的数据,这些数据仍然存放在导出视图的基本表中。视图在概念上基本与表等同。视图在概念上与基本表等同,用户可以在基本表那样使用视图,可以在视图上再定义视图。

# 9.答: 创建视图:

1) CREATE VIEW V\_SPJ AS

SELECT SNO, PNO, QTY

FROM SPJ

WHERE JNO=

(SELECT JNO FROM J WHERE JNAME='三建');

# 对该视图查询:

- 1) SELECT PNO,QTY
  - FROM V\_SPJ;
- 2) SELECT PNO,QTY

FROM V\_SPJ

WHERE SNO='S1';