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| **实验报告** | | | | | | 次数 |  |
| 实验项目名称 | **表数据插入、删除、修改** | | 姓名 | KAFLE SAMRAT | 日期：2021-05-06 |  | |
| 教师评语 |  | | | | | | |
| 实验成绩： | | 指导教师（签字）： 年 月 日 | | | | | |
| **一.实验目的与要求**  （1）学会在对象资源管理器中对数据库表进行插入、修改和删除数据操作；  （2）学会使用T-SQL语句对数据库表进行插入、修改和删除数据操作；  （3）了解数据更新操作时要注意数据完整性。  **二.实验内容**  （1）按约定方式对数据库、数据表进行改名，建立表间的关联关系；  （2）分别使用对象资源管理器和T-SQL语句，向实验一中建立的数据库YGGL的三个表Employees、Department和Salary中插入多行数据记录（Employees和Salary表不低于50行，Department不低于8行），数据要具有合理性、规范性，然后修改和删除一些记录。使用T-SQL语句进行有限制的修改和删除。  **三.实验内容和结果**  Modify data to the database using object explorer.  Before adding:  table Employee:    table Salary:    table Departments:    After adding:  table Employee:    table Salary:    After Deleting:  table Employee:    table Salary:    After Editing:  we edit employee id 2 to 71 in the table Salary:    Modify data to the database using object T-SQL statements:  Adding data in table Salary:  .    Remove data from table Salary:  .  .  update data from table Employe: | | | | | | | |
| 实验总结及体会：  1. When inserting data, it is important to pay attention to the data type and the size of the allocation when the table is originally built.  2. Proficient in the language of inserting table data, deleting delete, modifying alter and other operations, and modifying basic tables The operation of internal properties is differentiated, and the keyword to delete the basic table is drop, and the keyword to delete the data is delete.  3. You cannot delete tables that have been built and inserted into data at will. | | | | | | | |