

# SQL 測試試卷 (總分 100 分)

1. Personid 為主鍵 integer, LastName, FirstName 長度不超過 25 且不為空, Address 長度不超過 50, City 長度不超過 20, 請寫出建立 Persons 表格與刪除表格的 SQL 語句 (10 分)

```
CREATE TABLE Persons (  
    Personid INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,  
    LastName VARCHAR(25) NOT NULL,  
    FirstName VARCHAR(25) NOT NULL,  
    Address VARCHAR(50),  
    City VARCHAR(20)  
);
```

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS Persons;
```

2. 插入表格中的數據到 Persons 表中 (10 分)

"Persons" 表：

| LastName | FirstName | Address        | City    |
|----------|-----------|----------------|---------|
| Carter   | Thomas    | Changan Street | Beijing |

請寫出 SQL 語句：

```
INSERT INTO Persons (LastName, FirstName, Address, City)  
VALUES ('Carter', 'Thomas', 'Changan Street', 'Beijing');
```

3. 修改 lastname=' Wilson' 的地址 (address) 為 NanChang (10 分) "Persons"表：

| LastName | FirstName | Address      | City    |
|----------|-----------|--------------|---------|
| Gates    | Bill      | Xuanwumen 10 | Beijing |
| Wilson   | Fred      | Zhongshan    | NN      |

請寫出 SQL 語句：

```
UPDATE Persons  
SET Address = 'NanChang'  
WHERE LastName = 'Wilson';  
-- 如果可以，使用主鍵：Personid
```

#### 4. 從 Company 表中列出不同的 Company 並按 CreateYear 倒序 (10 分)

"Company"表：

| CompanyName | CreateYear |
|-------------|------------|
| IBM         | 1924       |
| IANC        | 2008       |
| Apple       | 1976       |
| IANC        | 2008       |
| Google      | 1998       |
| Google      | 1998       |

請寫出 SQL 語句：

```
SELECT DISTINCT CompanyName
FROM Company
ORDER BY CreateYear DESC;
```

#### 5. 選取表中前兩條數據 (10 分)

Persons 表：

| Id | LastName | FirstName | Address             | City       |
|----|----------|-----------|---------------------|------------|
| 1  | Adams    | John      | Oxford Street       | London     |
| 2  | Bush     | George    | Fifth Avenue        | New York   |
| 3  | Carter   | Thomas    | Changan Street      | Beijing    |
| 4  | Obama    | Barack    | Pennsylvania Avenue | Washington |

請寫出 SQL 語句：

```
SELECT *
FROM Persons
ORDER BY Id
LIMIT 2;
```

## 6. 從表中 "Persons" 表中選取居住在以 "N" 開始的城市裡的人：（10 分）

提示："%" 可用于定义通用符號（模式中缺少的字母）。

Persons 表：

| Id | LastName | FirstName | Address        | City     |
|----|----------|-----------|----------------|----------|
| 1  | Adams    | John      | Oxford Street  | London   |
| 2  | Bush     | George    | Fifth Avenue   | New York |
| 3  | Carter   | Thomas    | Changan Street | Beijing  |

請寫出 SQL 語句：

```
SELECT *  
FROM Persons  
WHERE City LIKE 'N%';
```

## 7. 請使用 join 列出所有人的訂購 (10 分)

"Persons" 表：

| <b>Id_P</b> | <b>LastName</b> | <b>FirstName</b> | <b>Address</b> | <b>City</b> |
|-------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1           | Adams           | John             | Oxford Street  | London      |
| 2           | Bush            | George           | Fifth Avenue   | New York    |
| 3           | Carter          | Thomas           | Changan Street | Beijing     |

"Orders" 表：

| <b>Id_O</b> | <b>OrderNo</b> | <b>Id_P</b> |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1           | 77895          | 3           |
| 2           | 44678          | 3           |
| 3           | 22456          | 1           |
| 4           | 24562          | 1           |
| 5           | 34764          | 65          |

請寫出 SQL 語句：

```
SELECT *  
FROM Persons AS P  
JOIN Orders AS O ON P.Id_P = O.Id_P;
```

## 8. 承上題, Persons 與 Orders 表中選擇所有帶有客戶資訊(Id\_P)的訂單 (inner join) , 請寫出 SQL 語句 (10 分)

```
SELECT *  
FROM Persons AS P  
INNER JOIN Orders AS O ON P.Id_P = O.Id_P;
```