# 实验步骤:

(1) .插入 department 数据:

```
    INSERT INTO `course`.`department` (`d_no`, `d_name`) VALUES ('001', '信自学院');
    INSERT INTO `course`.`department` (`d_no`, `d_name`) VALUES ('002', '管理学院');
    INSERT INTO `course`.`department` (`d_no`, `d_name`) VALUES ('003', '机电学院');
    INSERT INTO `course`.`department` (`d_no`, `d_name`) VALUES ('004', '外文学院');
    INSERT INTO `course`.`department` (`d_no`, `d_name`) VALUES ('005', '法学院');
    INSERT INTO `course`.`department` (`d_no`, `d_name`) VALUES ('006', '理学院');
    INSERT INTO `course`.`department` (`d_no`, `d_name`) VALUES ('006', '理学院');
```

### (2) 插入 student 数据:

```
1. INSERT INTO `course`.`student` (`S_no`, `S_name`, `gender`, `d_no`, `phone`,
     `birthday`, `address`) VALUES ('201510101101', '刘晓东', '男
    ', '001', '11000000001', '1999-5-10', '昆明');

    INSERT INTO `course`.`student` (`S_no`, `S_name`, `gender`, `d_no`, `phone`,

    `birthday`, `address`) VALUES ('201510101102', '林慧', '女
   ','001','11000000002','1999-12-15','上海');
3. INSERT INTO `course`.`student` (`S_no`, `S_name`, `gender`, `d_no`, `phone`,
    `birthday`, `address`) VALUES ('201511101103', '李远鹏', '男
    ', '002', '11000000003', '1998-10-25 ', '北京');
4. INSERT INTO `course`.`student` (`S_no`, `S_name`, `gender`, `d_no`, `phone`,
    `birthday`, `address`) VALUES ('201511101104', '吴娜文', '女
    ','002','11000000004','1999-8-10','昆明');
5. INSERT INTO `course`.`student` (`S_no`, `S_name`, `gender`, `d_no`, `phone`,
    `birthday`, `address`) VALUES ('201511101105', '刘智', '男
    ','003','11000000005','1999-5-8','北京');
INSERT INTO `course`.`student` (`S_no`, `S_name`, `gender`, `d_no`, `phone`,
    `birthday`, `address`) VALUES ('201511101106', '赵立民', '男
    ','003','11000000006','1999-2-25','上海');
7. INSERT INTO `course`.`student` (`S_no`, `S_name`, `gender`, `d_no`, `phone`,
     `birthday`, `address`) VALUES ('201513101111', '张亮亮', '男
    ','004','11000000007','1998-9-5','上海');
8. INSERT INTO `course`.`student` (`S_no`, `S_name`, `gender`, `d_no`, `phone`,
    `birthday`, `address`) VALUES ('201513101116', '王丽萍', '女
   ','005','11000000008','1998-6-3','重庆');
```

#### (3) 插入 teacher 数据:

```
    INSERT INTO `course`.`teacher` (`t_no`, `t_name`, `d_no`) VALUES ('2001', '张华', '001');
    INSERT INTO `course`.`teacher` (`t_no`, `t_name`, `d_no`) VALUES ('2002', '王明', '002');
    INSERT INTO `course`.`teacher` (`t_no`, `t_name`, `d_no`) VALUES ('2003', '李萍', '003');
    INSERT INTO `course`.`teacher` (`t_no`, `t_name`, `d_no`) VALUES ('2004', '田野', '004');
    INSERT INTO `course`.`teacher` (`t_no`, `t_name`, `d_no`) VALUES ('2005', '赵瑾', '005');
    INSERT INTO `course`.`teacher` (`t_no`, `t_name`, `d_no`) VALUES ('2006', '胡一民', '006');
```

#### (4) 插入 course 数据:

```
1. INSERT INTO `course`.`course` (`c_no`, `c_name`, `period`, `credit`, `c_type `, `t_no`) VALUES ('1001', '高等数学', '90', '6', '必修', '2006');

2. INSERT INTO `course`.`course` (`c_no`, `c_name`, `period`, `credit`, `c_type `, `t_no`) VALUES ('1002', '英语', '90', '6', '必修', '2004');

3. INSERT INTO `course`.`course` (`c_no`, `c_name`, `period`, `credit`, `c_type `, `t_no`) VALUES ('1003', '计算机基础', '70', '4', '必修', '2001');

4. INSERT INTO `course`.`course` (`c_no`, `c_name`, `period`, `credit`, `c_type `, `t_no`) VALUES ('1004', '数据库应用', '60', '4', '必修', '2001');

5. INSERT INTO `course`.`course` (`c_no`, `c_name`, `period`, `credit`, `c_type `, `t_no`) VALUES ('1005', '会计学', '100', '6', '必修', '2002');

6. INSERT INTO `course`.`course` (`c_no`, `c_name`, `period`, `credit`, `c_type `, `t_no`) VALUES ('1006', '经济学', '80', '5', '必修', '2003');

7. INSERT INTO `course`.`course` (`c_no`, `c_name`, `period`, `credit`, `c_type `, `t_no`) VALUES ('1006', '经济学', '80', '5', '必修', '2003');
```

#### (5) 插入 choose 数据:

```
    SET FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS = 0;
    INSERT INTO `course`.`choose` (`id`, `s_no`, `c_no`, `score`) VALUES ('1', '201510101101', '1001', '50');
    INSERT INTO `course`.`choose` (`id`, `s_no`, `c_no`, `score`) VALUES ('2', '201510101101', '1002', '55');
    INSERT INTO `course`.`choose` (`id`, `s_no`, `c_no`, `score`) VALUES ('3', '201510101102', '1001', '60');
    INSERT INTO `course`.`choose` (`id`, `s_no`, `c_no`, `score`) VALUES ('4', '201510101102', '1002', '65');
    INSERT INTO `course`.`choose` (`id`, `s_no`, `c_no`, `score`) VALUES ('5', '201510101103', '1001', '67');
    INSERT INTO `course`.`choose` (`id`, `s_no`, `c_no`, `score`) VALUES ('6', '201510101103', '1005', '70');
```

```
    INSERT INTO `course`.`choose` (`id`, `s_no`, `c_no`, `score`) VALUES ('7', '201510101104', '1005', '78');
    INSERT INTO `course`.`choose` (`id`, `s_no`, `c_no`, `score`) VALUES ('8', '201510101105', '1006', '82');
    INSERT INTO `course`.`choose` (`id`, `s_no`, `c_no`, `score`) VALUES ('9', '201513101116', '2001', '0');
    INSERT INTO `course`.`choose` (`id`, `s_no`, `c_no`, `score`) VALUES ('10', '201513101111', '1004', '0');
    SET FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS = 1;
```

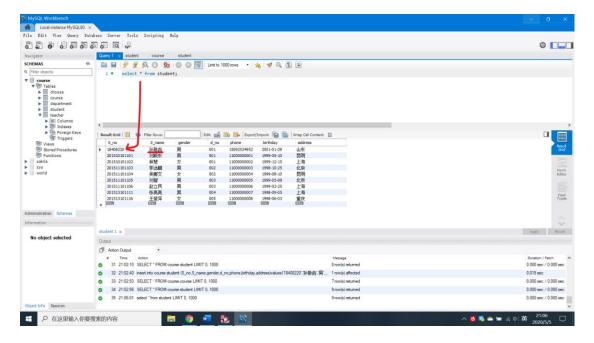
(疑问:此处 score 内容是 tinyint 类型 那么有符号的范围是-128~127 无符号的范围是 0~255 感觉最后两条插入的数值不能为 null 类型)



# 实验内容:

- (1): 使用 insert 语句向 student 表中插入一条记录。记录内容为自己的个人信息。
  - 1. **insert into** course.student (S\_no,S\_name,gender,d\_no,phone,birthday,address)v alues('18408220','孙敬垚','男','001','15092524952','2001-01-29','山东')

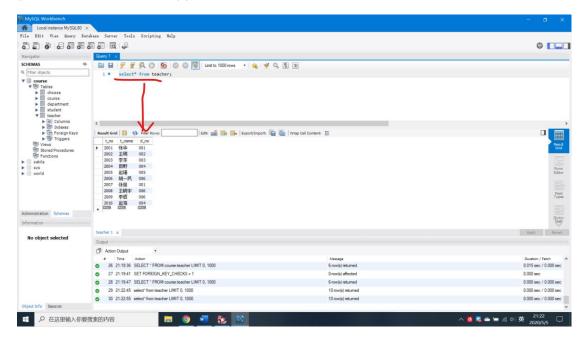
使用 select \* from student; 语句查看结果。



(2): 使用 insert 语句批量向 teacher 表中插入如下表中的记录。

```
    SET FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS = 0;
    insert into course.teacher (t_no,t_name,d_no)values(2007,'张丽',001);
    insert into course.teacher (t_no,t_name,d_no)values(2008,'王晓宇',006);
    insert into course.teacher (t_no,t_name,d_no)values(2009,'李辉',006);
    insert into course.teacher (t_no,t_name,d_no)values(2010,'赵海',004);
    SET FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS = 1;
```

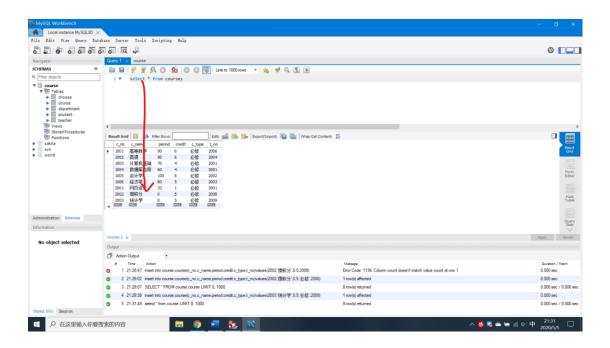
使用 select \* from teacher;语句查看结果。



(3): 使用 insert 语句向 course 表中指定字段插入如下信息。

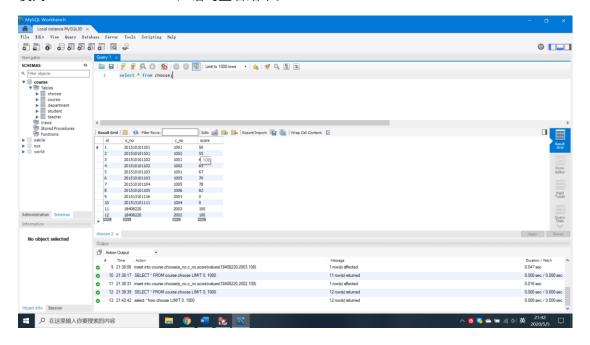
```
    insert into course.course(c_no,c_name,period,credit,c_type,t_no)values(2002, '微积分',0,5,'必修',2008);
    insert into course.course(c_no,c_name,period,credit,c_type,t_no)values(2003, '统计学',0,5,'必修',2009);
```

使用 select \* from course; 语句查看结果。

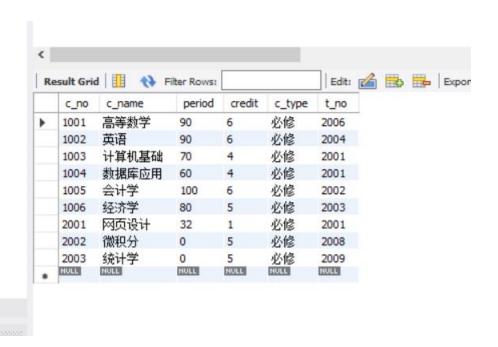


- (4): 使用 insert 语句向 choose 表中插入两条选课记录。要求将自己所选的 微积分、统计学的信息插入该表, 其中, id 字段自动生成下一个标号, score 字段自己模拟两个成绩。
  - insert into course.choose(s\_no,c\_no,score)values(18408220,2002,100);
  - 2. insert into course.choose(s\_no,c\_no,score)values(18408220,2003,100);

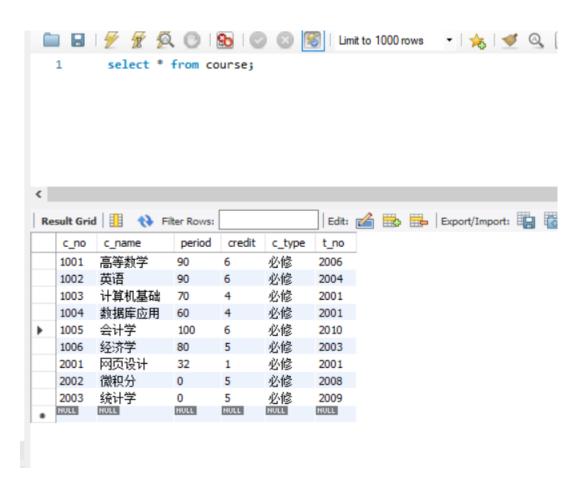
使用 select \* from choose; 语句查看结果。



- (5): 使用 update 语句, 将 course 表中课程号为"2002"的教师编号更改为 "2010"。
  - 1. UPDATE course.course SET t\_no = '2010' WHERE (c\_no = '1005');



使用 select \* from choose; 语句查看结果。



(6): 删除教师表中教师编号为"2008"的教师。

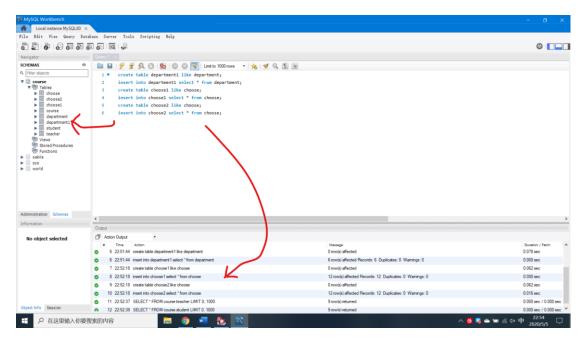


```
    SET FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS = 0;
    delete from teacher where t_no = 2008;
    SET FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS = 1;
```

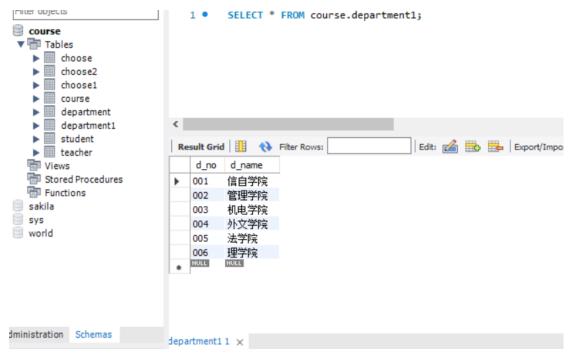
使用 select \* from teacher; 语句查看结果。



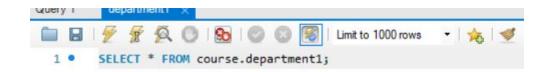
(7): 使用以下三条语句创建三张新的数据表。然后, 使用 insert into 语句将 department 记录以及 choose 记录插入到新建的数据表中。

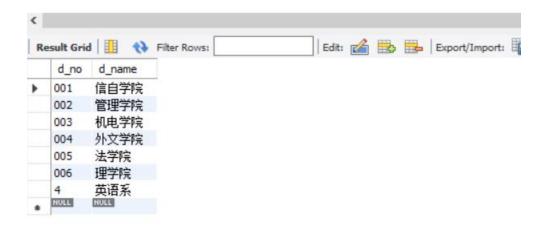


(8): 使用 replace into 命令向 department1 表中插入如下一条记录, 查看执行 后系统返回 所影响行数, 并查看 department1 表中的内容。



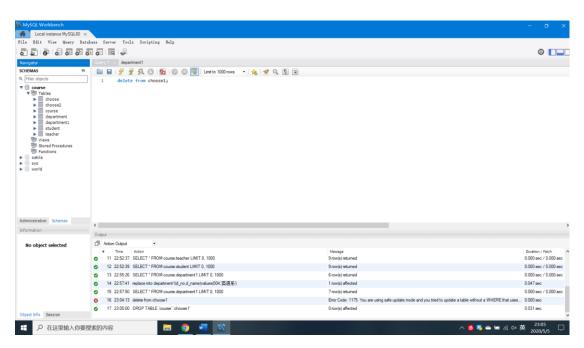
replace into department1(d\_no,d\_name)values(004,'英语系');





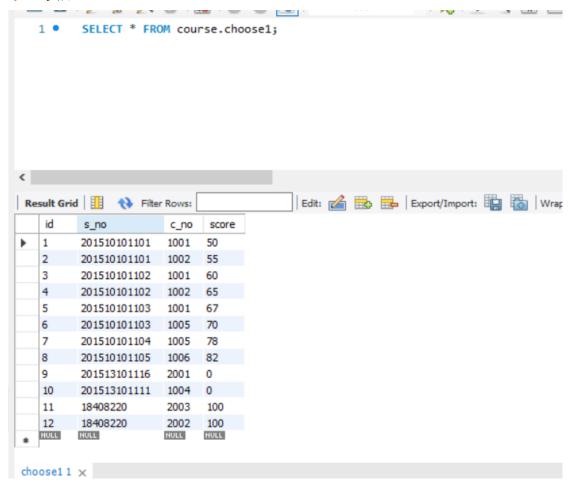
思考: replace into 会在插入时,如果已经存在,就会删除该记录 然后插入 而改成 insert 会检测是否存在,如果存在的话 将会插入失败

- (9): 使用 delete 语句删除 choose1 表中的所有记录。
  - delete from choose1;

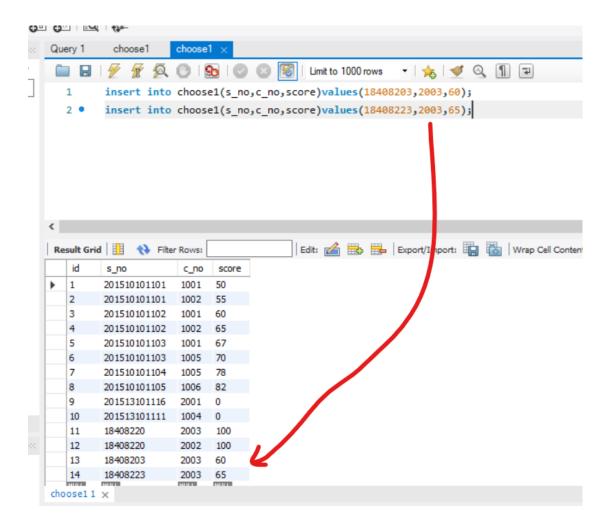


(10): 向 choose1 表中任意插入两条记录查看 id 字段的内容。

### 原 ID 字段:

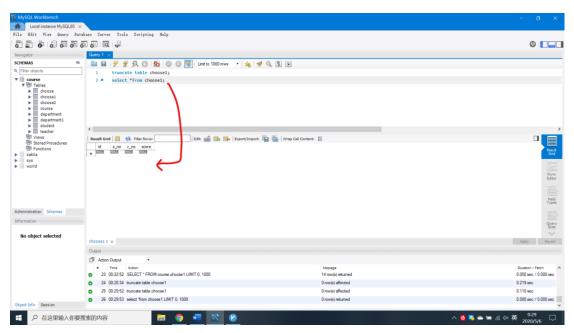


## 添加后:

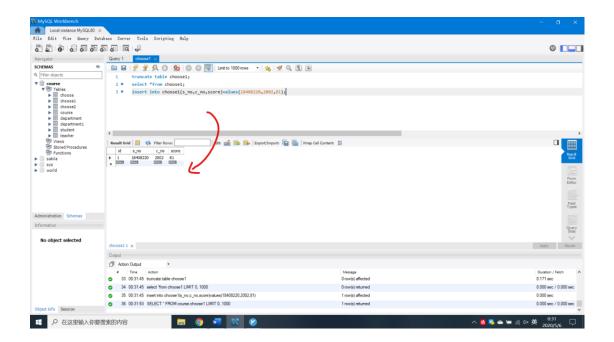


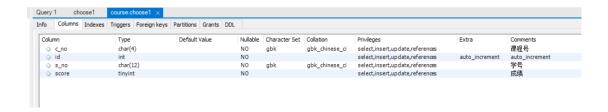
## ID 字段是自增变化的。

(11): 使用 truncate 语句清空 choose1 表中的所有记录。使用 show create table choose1 语句查看表结构。任意插入一条语句查看 id 字段的内容。



```
    truncate table choose1;
    select *from choose1;
    insert into choose1(s_no,c_no,score)values(18408220,2002,81);
    show create table choose1;
```

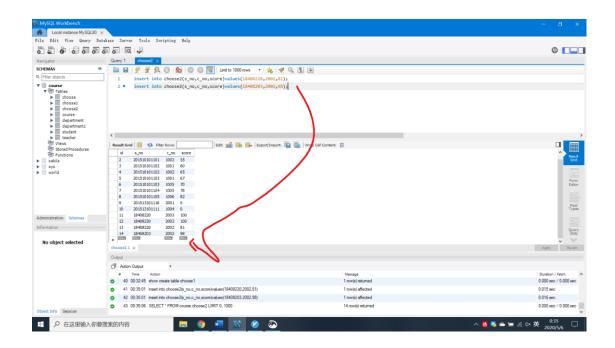




(12): 向 choose2 表中任意插入两条记录查看 id 字段的内容

```
    insert into choose2(s_no,c_no,score)values(18408220,2002,81);
```

- 2. insert into choose2(s\_no,c\_no,score)values(18408203,2002,98);
- 3. select \*from choose2;



修改后的 ID 是按照自增的顺序来排列的。 从之前的 ID 值+1 转换成当前 ID。