# **NSD RDBMS1 DAY02**

1. <u>案例1:约束条件</u>
2. <u>案例2:修改表结构</u>
3. 案例3: index 普通索引
4. <u>案例4: primary key 主键</u>
5. <u>案例5: foreign key 外键</u>

1案例1:约束条件

1.1 问题

具体要求如下:

• 如图-1所示设置约束条件

mysql> desc db2.t2;						
Field	Туре	Null	Key	Default	Extra	
name	char (9) char (10)	YES NO		NULL		
age likes +	tinyint(4) set('a','b','c','d')	NO YES		19 a, b	 	
likes	set('a', 'b', 'c', 'd')	YES		a, b		

图 - 1

# 1.2 步骤

实现此案例需要按照如下步骤进行。

步骤一:设置约束

1) 在db2库里创建t2表时设置字段约束条件

01. mysql>
02.
03. mysql> create database db2; //建库
04. Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
05.

**Top** 

06. mysql> use db2; //切换库

```
07.
     Database changed
08.
     mysql> create table t2 ( //建表
09.
       -> class char(9),
10.
       -> name char(10) not null,
11.
       -> age tinyint not null default 19,
12.
       -> likes set("a", "b", "c", "d") default "a,b"
13.
       -> );
14.
     Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.05 sec)
15.
16.
17.
18.
19.
20.
     mysql> desc t2; //查看表结构
21.
     +-----+
22.
     | Field | Type
                  | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
23.
     +-----+
24.
                     YES NULL
     class | char(9)
25.
     name | char(10)
                       NO NULL
26.
     | age | tinyint(4) | NO | 19 |
27.
     | likes | set('a','b','c','d') | YES | | a,b | |
28.
     +-----+
29.
     4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
30.
31.
     mysql>
32.
33.
     mysql> insert into t2 values (null, "bob", 29, "c,d");
34.
     Query OK, 1 row affected (0.05 sec)
35.
36.
     mysql> insert into t2(class,name) values ("nsd1902","tom");
37.
     Query OK, 1 row affected (0.05 sec)
38.
39.
     mysql> insert into t2 values (null,null,null,null);
40.
     ERROR 1048 (23000): Column 'name' cannot be null //不允许赋null值
41.
     MariaDB [db2]>
42.
43.
     MariaDB [db2]> select * from db2.t1; //查看记录
44.
     +----+
45.
     | class | name | age | likes |
                                                                Top
46.
     +----+
     | NULL | bob | 29 | c,d |
47.
```

```
48. | nsd1902 | tom | 19 | a,b | 49. +----++---+
50. 2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
51. 52. mysql>
```

# 2案例2:修改表结构

## 2.1 问题

具体要求如下:

- 添加字段
- 修改字段名
- 修改字段类型
- 删除字段
- 修改表名

# 2.2 步骤

实现此案例需要按照如下步骤进行。

## 步骤一:添加字段

1) 在studb库下创建tea6表

```
01.
       Mysql> create database studb;
       mysql> CREATE TABLE studb.tea6(
02.
03.
       \rightarrow id int(4),
04.
         -> name varchar(4) NOT NULL,
05.
         -> age int(2) NOT NULL
06.
         -> );
07.
       Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.34 sec)
08.
       mysql>
```

## 2) 为tea6表添加一个address字段

```
01. mysql> DESC tea6;

02. +----+-----+----+

03. | Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |

04. +----+------+----+

05. | id | int(4) | YES | | NULL | |

06. | name | varchar(4) | NO | | NULL | |

07. | age | int(2) | NO | | NULL |
```

08. +----+

09. 3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

#### 添加address字段:

- 01. mysql> ALTER TABLE tea6 ADD address varchar(48);
- 02. Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.84 sec)
- 03. Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

#### 添加后(默认作为最后一个字段):

```
01.
    mysql> DESC tea6;
02.
    +----+
03.
    | Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
    +-----+
04.
05.
       int(4) YES | NULL |
06.
    name varchar(4) NO NULL
07.
    | age | int(2) | NO | NULL | |
08.
    address | varchar(48) | YES | NULL |
09.
    +----+
10.
    4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

# 3) 在tea6表的age列之后添加一个gender字段

#### 添加操作:

- 01. mysql> ALTER TABLE tea6 ADD gender enum('boy', 'girl') AFTER age;
- 02. Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.59 sec)
- 03. Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

#### 确认添加结果:

```
      06.
      | name | varchar(4) | NO | | NULL | |

      07.
      | age | int(2) | NO | | NULL | |

      08.
      | gender | enum('boy', 'girl') | YES | | NULL |

      09.
      | address | varchar(48) | YES | | NULL |

      10.
      +-----+ +----+ +----+

      11.
      5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

#### 步骤二:修改字段名和字段类型

将tea6表的gender字段改名为sex,并添加非空约束修改操作:

```
01. mysql> ALTER TABLE tea6 CHANGE gender
02. -> sex enum('boy', 'girl') NOT NULL;
03. Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.08 sec)
04. Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

#### 确认修改结果:

```
01.
    mysql> DESC tea6;
02.
03.
                 | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
    | Field | Type
    +-----+
04.
05.
    | id | int(4)
                 YES | NULL |
    name | varchar(4)
06.
                   NO NULL
07.
                  NO NULL
    age
        int(2)
        enum('boy','girl') | NO | NULL |
08.
    sex
09.
    address varchar(48) YES NULL
10.
    +-----+
11.
    5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

## 步骤三:删除字段

删除tea6表中名为sex的字段:

```
01. mysql> ALTER TABLE tea6 DROP sex; //删除操作
02. Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.52 sec)
03. Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
04.
```

```
05.
                               //确认删除结果
    mysql> DESC tea6;
06.
    +-----+
07.
    | Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
08.
    +----+
09.
    id int(4) YES NULL
10.
    name varchar(4) NO NULL
11.
    | age | int(2) | NO | NULL |
12.
    address | varchar(48) | YES | NULL |
13.
    +----+
14.
    4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

# 3 案例3: index 普通索引

# 3.1 问题

具体要求如下:

- 在已有表里添加index字段
- 建表时,添加index字段
- 查看表索引
- 删除表索引

## 3.2 步骤

实现此案例需要按照如下步骤进行。

步骤一:索引的创建与删除

1) 创建表的时候指定INDEX索引字段

创建库home:

- 01. mysql> create database home;
- 02. Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

允许有多个INDEX索引字段。比如,以下操作在home库中创建了tea4表,将其中的id、name作为索引字段:

```
01. mysql> USE home;
02. Database changed
03. mysql> CREATE TABLE tea4(
04. -> id char(6) NOT NULL,
05. -> name varchar(6) NOT NULL,
06. -> age int(3) NOT NULL,
07. -> gender ENUM('boy', 'girl') DEFAULT 'boy',
```

```
O8. -> INDEX(id),INDEX(name)O9. -> );Ouery OK, 0 rows affected (0.59 sec)
```

查看新建tea4表的字段结构,可以发现两个非空索引字段的KEY标志为MUL:

```
01.
   mysql> DESC tea4;
   +-----+
02.
              | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
03.
   | Field | Type
   +-----+
04.
05.
   id char(6) NO MUL NULL
   name varchar(6) NO MUL NULL
06.
07.
   age int(3) NO NULL
08.
   gender enum('boy','girl') YES boy
09.
   +-----+
10.
   4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

#### 2) 删除现有表的某个INDEX索引字段

比如,删除tea4表中名称为named的INDEX索引字段:

```
01.
    mysql> drop INDEX name ON tea4;
                              //删除name字段的索引
02.
    Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.18 sec)
03.
    Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
04.
05.
    mysql> DESC tea4;
                              //确认删除结果
    +-----+
06.
               | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
07.
   | Field | Type
    +-----+
08.
    id char(6) NO MUL NULL
09.
10.
    name varchar(6) NO NULL
11.
    age int(3)
                 NO NULL
12.
    gender enum('boy','girl') YES boy
13.
    +-----+
14.
    4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

3) 在已有的某个表中设置INDEX索引字段 比如,针对tea4表的age字段建立索引,名称为 nianling:

<u>Top</u>

```
01.
    mysql> CREATE INDEX nianling ON tea4(age); //针对指定字段创建索引
02.
    Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.62 sec)
03.
    Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
04.
05.
    mysql> DESC tea4;
                              //确认创建结果
    +-----+
06.
07.
    | Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
08.
    +-----+
09.
    id char(6) NO MUL NULL
10.
    name varchar(6) NO NULL
11.
    age int(3)
                 NO MULNULL
12.
    gender enum('boy','girl') YES boy
13.
    +-----+
14.
    4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

## 4) 查看指定表的索引信息

#### 使用SHOW INDEX 指令:

```
01.
     mysgl> SHOW INDEX FROM tea4 \G
     02.
03.
         Table: tea4
04.
      Non unique: 1
05.
        Key_name: id
06.
      Seq_in_index: 1
07.
      Column name: id
08.
       Collation: A
09.
      Cardinality: 0
10.
        Sub part: NULL
11.
        Packed: NULL
12.
         Null:
13.
      Index_type: BTREE
                                //使用B树算法
14.
        Comment:
15.
     Index_comment:
16.
     ************************ 2. row ******************
17.
         Table: tea4
18.
      Non_unique: 1
19.
        Key_name: nianling
                           //索引名称
20.
      Seq_in_index: 1
                                                            Top
21.
      Column_name: age
                                  //字段名称
22.
       Collation: A
```

23. Cardinality: 0 24. Sub\_part: NULL 25. Packed: NULL 26. Null: 27. Index\_type: BTREE 28. Comment: 29. Index comment: 30. 2 rows in set (0.00 sec) 31. Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.30 sec) 32. Mysql> 33. Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.47 sec)

Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

# 4 案例4: primary key 主键

34.

# 4.1 问题

具体要求如下:

- 建表时,创建主键
- 在已有表里添加主键
- 建表时创建复合主键
- 删除主键
- 设置字段值自增长

#### 4.2 步骤

实现此案例需要按照如下步骤进行。

步骤一:练习主键的使用

1) 建表时设置PRIMARY KEY主键索引

```
01. Mysql> create database db2;
02. mysql> CREATE TABLE db2.biao01(
03. -> id int(4) PRIMARY KEY, //直接在字段定义时约束
04. -> name varchar(8)
05. -> );
06. Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.19 sec)
```

#### 或者:

01. mysql> CREATE TABLE db2.biao02(
02. -> id int(4),

```
03. -> name varchar(8),
04. -> PRIMARY KEY(id) //所有字段定义完,最后指定
05. -> );
06. Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.17 sec)
```

在建表的时候,如果主键字段为int类型,还可以为其设置AUTO\_INCREMENT自增属性,这样当添加新的表记录时,此字段的值会自动从1开始逐个增加,无需手动指定。比如,新建一个tea6表,将id列作为自增的主键字段:

```
01. mysql> CREATE TABLE db2.tea6(
02. -> id int(4) AUTO_INCREMENT,
03. -> name varchar(4) NOT NULL,
04. -> age int(2) NOT NULL,
05. -> PRIMARY KEY(id)
06. -> );
07. Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.29 sec)
```

#### 2) 删除现有表的PRIMARY KEY主键索引

如果要移除某个表的PRIMARY KEY约束,需要通过ALTER TABLE指令修改。比如,以下操作将清除biao01表的主键索引。

## 清除前 (主键为id) :

```
01.
    mysql> DESC db2.biao01;
02.
    +----+
03.
    | Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
    +----+
04.
05.
    id int(4) NO PRI NULL
    name | varchar(8) | YES | NULL |
06.
    +-----+
07.
08.
    2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

#### 清除操作:

- 01. mysql> ALTER TABLE db2.biao01 DROP PRIMARY KEY;
- 02. Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.49 sec)
- 03. Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

**Top** 

#### 清除后(无主键):

```
01.
    mysql> DESC db2.biao01;
02.
    +----+
03.
    | Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
04.
    +----+
05.
    id int(4) NO NULL
06.
    name | varchar(8) | YES | NULL |
07.
    +----+
08.
    2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

#### 当尝试删除tea6表的主键时,会出现异常:

- 01. mysql> ALTER TABLE tea6 DROP PRIMARY KEY;
- 02. ERROR 1075 (42000): Incorrect table definition; there can be only one auto column an

这是因为tea6表的主键字段id具有AUTO\_INCREMNET自增属性,提示这种字段必须作为主键存在,因此若要清除此主键必须先清除自增属性——修改id列的字段定义:

- 01. mysql> ALTER TABLE tea6 MODIFY id int(4) NOT NULL;
- 02. Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.75 sec)
- 03. Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

#### 然后再清除主键属性就OK了:

```
01.
    mysql> ALTER TABLE tea6 DROP PRIMARY KEY;
                                           //清除主键
02.
    Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.39 sec)
03.
     Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
04.
05.
    mysql> desc tea6;
                                    //确认清除结果
06.
    +----+
07.
    | Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
    +----+
08.
09.
    id int(4) NO NULL
10.
    name | varchar(4) | NO | NULL |
    | age | int(2) | NO | NULL | |
11.
                                                       Top
12.
    +----+
13.
    3 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

# 3) 为现有表添加PRIMARY KEY主键索引 重新为tea6表指定主键字段,仍然使用id列:

```
01.
    mysql> ALTER TABLE tea6 ADD PRIMARY KEY(id); //设置主键字段
02.
    Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.35 sec)
03.
    Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
04.
05.
    mysql> DESC tea6;
                                   //确认设置结果
06.
    +----+
07.
    | Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
08.
    +----+
09.
    id int(4) NO PRI NULL
    name | varchar(4) | NO | NULL |
10.
11.
    age int(2) NO NULL
12.
    +----+
13.
    3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

#### 4) 建表时创建复合主键

```
01.
     mysql>
02.
     mysql> create table db2.t6(
03.
     -> class char(7),
04.
     -> name char(15),
05.
      -> pay enum("yes", "no") default "no",
06.
      -> primary key(class,name,pay) //指定多个字段一起做主键
07.
      -> ):
08.
     Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)
09.
10.
     mysql> desc db2.t6;
     +-----+
11.
    | Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
12.
    +----+
13.
14.
    class char(7) NO PRI
15.
    name | char(15) | NO | PRI |
16.
    pay enum('yes','no') NO PRI no
17.
     +----+
                                                       Top
18.
     3 rows in set (0.01 sec)
19.
```

20. mysql>

# 5 案例5: foreign key 外键

## 5.1 问题

#### 具体要求如下:

- 创建员工表yg 如表-1所示
- 创建工资表gz如表-2所示,并设置外键实现同步更新与同步删除
- 测试外键
- 删除外键

表-1 员工表yg的数据

yg_id	name	
1	Jerry	
2	Tom	

表-2 工资表gz的数据

gz_id	Name	gz
1	Jerry	12000
2	Tom	8000

# 步骤一: 创建外键

- 1) 创建yg表,用来记录员工工号、姓名,其中yg\_id列作为主键,并设置自增属性
  - 01. mysql> CREATE TABLE yg(
  - 02. -> yg\_id int primary key AUTO\_INCREMENT,
  - 03. -> name char(16)
  - 04. -> )engine=innodb;
  - 05. Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.15 sec)
  - 06. Mysql>
- 2) 创建gz表,用来记录员工的工资信息

其中gz\_id需要参考员工工号,即gz表的gz\_id字段设为外键,将yg表的yg\_id字段作为参考键:

- 01. mysql> CREATE TABLE gz(
- 02. -> gz\_id int,
- 03. -> name char(16),
- 04. -> gz float(7,2),
- 05. -> FOREIGN KEY(gz\_id) REFERENCES yg(yg\_id) //创建外键

- 06. -> ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE //同步更新、同步删除
- 07. -> )engine=innodb;
- 08. Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.23 sec)
- 09. Mysql>

#### 3) 为yg表添加2条员工信息记录

因yg\_id有AUTO\_INCREMENT属性,会自动填充,所以只要为name列赋值就可以了。插入表记录可使用INSERT指令,这里先执行下列操作,具体在下一章学习:

- 01. mysql> INSERT INTO yg(name) VALUES('Jerry'),('Tom');
- 02. Query OK, 2 rows affected (0.16 sec)
- 03. Records: 2 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

#### 确认yg表的数据记录:

```
01.
     mysql> SELECT * FROM yg;
02.
     +----+
03.
     yg_id name
04.
     +----+
05.
         1 | Jerry |
06.
         2 | Tom |
07.
     +----+
08.
     2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

#### 4) 为gz表添加2条工资信息记录

同上,数据参考图-2,插入相应的工资记录(gz\_id字段未指定默认值,也未设置自增属性,所以需要手动赋值):

```
01. mysql> INSERT INTO gz(gz_id,name,gz)
```

- 02. -> VALUES(1,'Jerry',12000),(2,'Tom',8000)
- 03. ->;
- 04. Query OK, 2 rows affected (0.06 sec)
- 05. Records: 2 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

#### 确认gz表的数据记录:

```
01.
     mysql> SELECT * FROM gz;
02.
     +----+
03.
    gz_id name gz
    +----+
04.
05.
    1 | Jerry | 12000.00 |
       2 | Tom | 8000.00 |
06.
    +----+
07.
08.
     2 rows in set (0.05 sec)
```

# 5) 验证表记录的UPDATE更新联动 将yg表中Jerry用户的yg\_id修改为1234:

```
01. mysql> update yg SET yg_id=1234 WHERE name='Jerry';
```

- 02. Query OK, 1 row affected (0.05 sec)
- 03. Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0

#### 确认修改结果:

```
01.
     mysql> SELECT * FROM yg;
02.
    +----+
03.
    yg_id name
    +----+
04.
     2 | Tom |
05.
06.
    | 1234 | Jerry |
07.
     +----+
08.
     2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

## 同时也会发现,gz表中Jerry用户的gz\_id也跟着变了:

```
01. mysql> SELECT * FROM gz;

02. +----+----+

03. |gz_id | name | gz |

04. +----+----+

05. | 1234 | Jerry | 12000.00 |

06. | 2 | Tom | 8000.00 |

07. +-----+-----+
```

08. 2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

# 6) 验证表记录的DELETE删除联动删除yg表中用户Jerry的记录:

- 01. mysql> DELETE FROM yg WHERE name='Jerry';
- 02. Query OK, 1 row affected (0.05 sec)

#### 确认删除结果:

```
01. mysql> SELECT * FROM yg;
02. +----+
03. | yg_id | name |
04. +----+
05. | 2 | Tom |
06. +----+
07. 1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

# 查看gz表中的变化(Jerry的记录也没了):

```
01. mysql> SELECT * FROM gz;
02. +----+
03. | gz_id | name | gz |
04. +----+
05. | 2 | Tom | 8000.00 |
06. +----+
07. 1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

#### 7) 删除指定表的外键约束

先通过SHOW指令获取表格的外键约束名称:

```
`name` char(16) NOT NULL,
`gz` float(7,2) NOT NULL DEFAULT '0.00',
KEY `name` (`name`),
KEY `gz_id` (`gz_id`),
CONSTRAINT `gz_ibfk_1` FOREIGN KEY (`gz_id`) REFERENCES `yg` (`yg_id`) ON DELETON DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

其中gz\_ibfk\_1即删除外键约束时要用到的名称。

#### 删除操作:

- 01. mysql> ALTER TABLE gz DROP FOREIGN KEY gz\_ibfk\_1;
- 02. Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
- 03. Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

#### 确认删除结果:

```
01.
     mysql> SHOW CREATE TABLE gz\G
02.
     03.
         Table: gz
04.
     Create Table: CREATE TABLE `gz` (
05.
      `gz_id` int(4) NOT NULL,
06.
      `name` char(16) NOT NULL,
07.
      `gz` float(7,2) NOT NULL DEFAULT '0.00',
08.
      KEY `name` (`name`),
09.
      KEY `gz_id` (`gz_id`)
10.
     ) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8
11.
     1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```