学号: 10235501437、

1.在新数据库中新建一张 user 表,插入几条数据,属性包含:唯一标识(id),姓名(name)性别(sex).年龄(age).联系方式(phone),数据如下: ('John Doe','Male',25,'123-456-7890') ('Jane Smith', 'Female',31,'987-654-3210') ('Bob Johnson','Male',22,'555-123-4567')

mysql> CREATE DATABASE testdb; Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE Persons (
-> id INT,
-> name VARCHAR(255),
-> sex VARCHAR(255),
-> age INT,
-> phone CHAR(15)
->);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

mysql> INSERT INTO Persons VALUES (1, 'John Doe', 'Male', 25, '123-456-7890'); INSERT INTO Persons VALUES (2, 'Jane Smith', 'Female', 31, '987-654-3210'); mysql> INSERT INTO Persons VALUES (3, 'Bob Johnson', 'Male', 22, '555-123-4567'); Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Persons;
  id
         name
                          sex
                                     age
                                             phone
                                             123-456-7890
                                       25
31
          John Doe
                          Male
     1
          Jane Smith
Bob Johnson
                          Female
                                             987-654-3210
                                             555-123-4567
                          Male
 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

2. 写出 SQL语句, 查询 user 表中所有年龄在 20-30 范围内的用户

```
mysql> SELECT *
      FROM Persons
   -> WHERE age >= 20 AND age <= 30;
                                      phone
 id
        name
                        sex
                               age
         John Doe
                       Male
                                 25
                                       123-456-7890
                                 22
     3
         Bob Johnson
                       Male
                                       555-123-4567
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

3. 写出SQL语句,向user表中添加自己的个人信息,并添加几条和你姓名同姓的虚拟信息。

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Persons VALUES (4,'Jiaxinyu','Female',19,'177-841-4786');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> INSERT INTO Persons VALUES (5, 'Jiagyu', 'Male', 29, '177-781-4786');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> INSERT INTO Persons VALUES (6,'Jiahanggyu','Male',27,'177-672-4986');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> SELECT * FROM Persons;
            name
                                                 age
                                                            phone
                                                            123-456-7890
987-654-3210
555-123-4567
177-841-4786
                                   Male
                                                    31
22
              Jane Smith
Bob Johnson
                                   Female
Male
                                   Female
                                                    19
                                                            177-781-4786
177-672-4986
                                                    29
27
              Jiagyu
                                   Male
              Jiahanggyu
                                   Male
                set (0.00
```

4. 写出 SQL语句, 查询 user 表中年龄在 20-30 范围内, 名字包含"你的姓氏"的用户, 并按照年龄从大到小排序输出

```
mysql> SELECT *
    -> FROM Persons
    -> WHERE age >= 20 AND age <= 30
    -> AND SUBSTRING(name, 1, 3) = 'Jia'
    -> ORDER BY age DESC;
  id
         name
                      sex
                              age
                                     phone
         Jiagyu
                      Male
                                29
                                     177-781-4786
                                     177-672-4986
         Jiahanggyu |
                      Male
  rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

5. 写出 SOL 语句, 计算 user 表中所有用户的平均年龄

6. 新建两张表team 表(id, teamName)和score 表(id, teamid, userid, score)。其中score 表中的 teamid 为指向 team表id的外键, userid为指向 user表id的外键

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE team (
-> id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
-> teamName VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL
->);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE score (
-> id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
-> teamid INT,
-> userid INT,
-> score DECIMAL(5, 2) NOT NULL,
-> FOREIGN KEY (teamid) REFERENCES team(id),
-> FOREIGN KEY (userid) REFERENCES Persons(id)
->);

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

7.在team表中和score表中插入合适的记录,写出 SQL语句,查询 teamName 为"ECNU"的队伍中,年龄小于 20 的用户们,结果不得为空

8. 写出 SQL 语句, 计算 teamName为 "ECNU"的总分(假设 score 存在 nul值, nul值默认为0 加入计算)

9. 写出SQL语句,删除user表中个人信息的记录。

```
nysql> DELETE FROM score WHERE userid = 4;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> DELETE FROM Persons WHERE id = 4;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> SELECT * FROM Persons;
 id
                                             phone
         name
                                    age
          John Doe
                                       25
31
22
                          Male
                                             123-456-7890
     1
2
3
                                             987-654-3210
555-123-4567
177-781-4786
         Jane Smith
Bob Johnson
                          Female
                          Male
                          Male
                                       29
          Jiagyu
                                             177-672-4986
         Jiahanggyu
                          Male
 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```