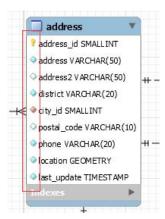
实验一报告

一、回答问题

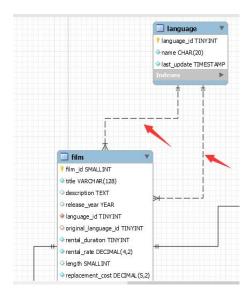
请一边熟悉 sakila 数据库,一边回答以下问题:

1. sakila.mwb 模型中,表结构里每个字段前面的小标记分别表示什么意思? (观察字段的属性)



标记	意义
*	主键
◇	表示不能取 null(空值)
♦	没有约束条件
•	无符号且不能为空,外键

- 2. 图中哪部分体现影片-演员关系?换句话说,如果要找出演某个影片的演员名字,访问哪几张表可以获得信息?
- 答: film,actor,film_actor;即要找出演某个影片的演员名字,需要访问这3张表。
- 3. 如果已知某个顾客姓名,要找到他租借的所有影片名,需要访问哪几张表? 答: 需要访问 customer,rental,inventory,film 这 4 张表。
- 4.film 和 language 表间的 2 条虚线表示什么意思?
- 答: 表示 Non-identifying relationship;language 表的主键 language_id 是 film 表的 original_language_id 和 lauguage_id 属性的一部分,且是 1 对多的关系,同时存在没有语言信息的 film。



二、实验截图

(注意截图清晰, 截图时需要体现 SQL 语句、执行结果、Output 窗口)

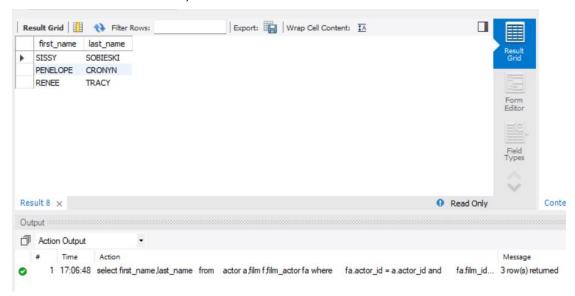
1、 请列出所有商店的详细地址,显示商店 id,商店地址,所在区域,所在城市,所在国家;

select store_id,address,district,city,country
from
 store,address,city,country
where
 store.address_id = address.address_id and
 address.city_id = city.city_id and



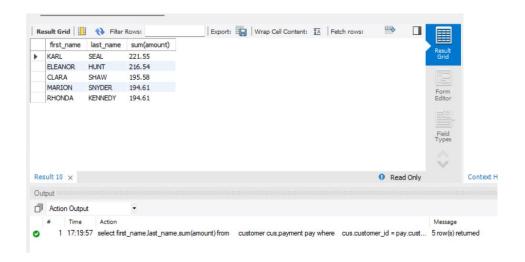
2、 哪些演员出演过影片《ROCKY WAR》?请列出他的 first_name, last_name;

```
select first_name,last_name
from
    actor a,film f,film_actor fa
where
    fa.actor_id = a.actor_id and
    fa.film_id = f.film_id and
    f.title = 'ROCKY WAR';
```



3、 找出租 DVD 花费最高的前 5 名,请列出他们的 first_name, last_name 和每个人花费的金额;

```
select first_name,last_name,sum(amount)
from
    customer cus,payment pay
where
    cus.customer_id = pay.customer_id
group by first_name,last_name
order by sum(amount) desc
limit 5;
```



4、 哪个影片获得了总体最高的租金? 请列出影片 id、影片名、总租金;

```
SELECT
```

film.film_id, title, sum(amount)

FROM

film ,payment pay,rental ren,inventory inv

where

limit 1;



5、 哪个演员出演的电影超过 35 部? 请列出演员 id、演员名、出演的电影数;

SELECT actor.actor_id,first_name,last_name,count(*)

from

actor,film_actor fa

where

actor.actor_id = fa.actor_id
group by actor_id having count(*) >35;



6、 请找出没有租借过电影《TELEGRAPH VOYAGE》的顾客姓名;

```
SELECT first_name,last_name
from customer cus
where not exists
  (
     select * from customer cus1,rental ren,inventory inv,film
     where cus1.customer_id = ren.customer_id and
          ren.inventory_id = inv.inventory_id and
          inv.film_id = film.film_id and
          cus1.customer_id = cus.customer_id and
          film.title = 'TELEGRAPH VOYAGE'
```



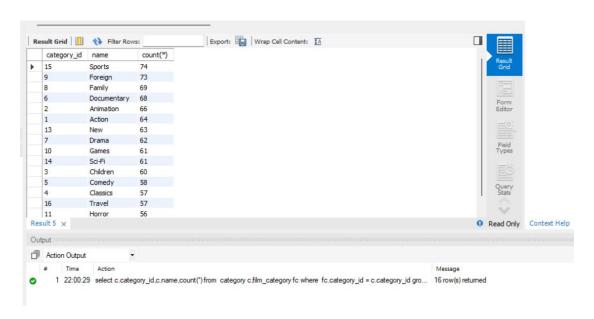
7、 查询演过《ELEPHANT TROJAN》和《SPLASH GUMP》这两部电影的演员,列出其姓名; select first_name,last_name from actor a,film_actor fa,film f where a.actor_id = fa.actor_id and

fa.film_id = f.film_id and f.title = 'ELEPHANT TROJAN' and

```
a.actor_id in
( select a1.actor_id
    from actor a1,film_actor fa1,film f1
    where
    a1.actor_id = fa1.actor_id and
    fa1.film_id = f1.film_id and
    f1.title = 'SPLASH GUMP'
```

);

8、 统计每种类型的影片数,显示类型编号、类型名称、该类型影片数; select c.category_id,c.name,count(*) from category c,film_category fc where fc.category_id = c.category_id group by c.category_id order by count(*) desc;



9、 有哪些影片是 2 个商店都有库存的?

select distinct title from film,inventory inv1,inventory inv2 where

> film.film_id = inv1.film_id and inv2.film_id = film.film_id and inv1.store_id != inv2.store_id;



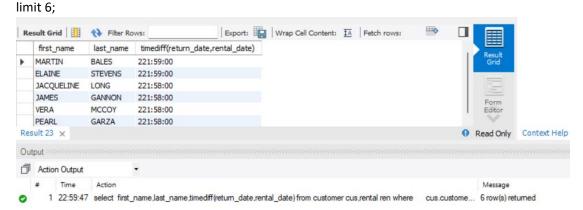
10、 查询单次租借影片时间最长的 6 位客户,列出其 first_name、last_name 和当次租借时长:

select first_name,last_name,timediff(return_date,rental_date)

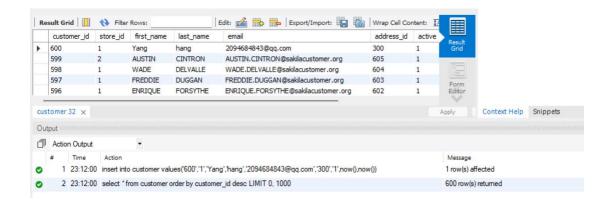
from customer cus, rental ren

where

cus.customer_id = ren.customer_id
order by timediff(return_date,rental_date) desc



11、 在 customer 表中新增一条数据,注意 customer 表与其他表的关系; insert into customer values('600','1','Yang','hang','2094684843@qq.com','300','1',now(),now()); select * from customer order by customer_id desc;



12、 修改刚才在 customer 表中新增的那条数据;

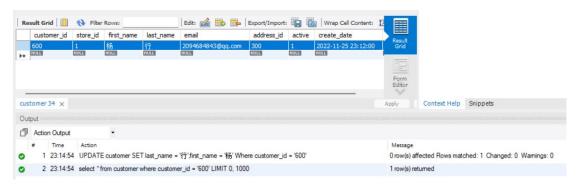
UPDATE customer

SET last_name = '行',first_name = '杨'

Where customer id = '600';

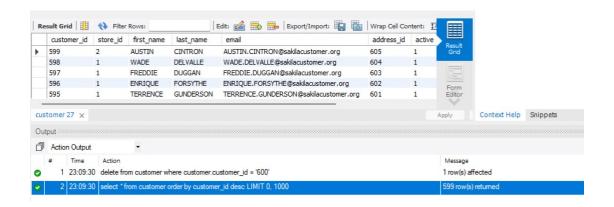
select * from customer

where customer_id = '600';



13、 删除第11步新增的那条数据。

delete from customer
where customer.customer_id = '600';
select * from customer
order by customer_id desc;



三、思考题

1) 如果 insert 一条数据到 actor 表,但 actor_id 和已有数据重复,会发生什么? 同学们请自己尝试一下,截图并分析原因。

INSERT INTO actor

VALUES('1', 'GRACE', 'WHITE', NOW());



答:会发生报错,因为 actor_id 是 actor 表的主键,是区分 actor 表内信息的标志,不允许发生重复。

2) insert 语句还用了一个函数 NOW(),是做什么的呢?

答:用来记录当前的时间,用于保存维护时间信息如 create_date,last_update。