- 注意link里的例题 !
- Data Definition Language —— DDL: 数据定义语言 ₽
- Data Query Language —— DQL: 数据查询语言
- Data Manipulation Language —— DML: 数据操纵语言
- Data Control Language —— DCL: 数据控制语言
- 其他

注意link里的例题

Data Definition Language —— DDL:数

据定义语言 🗸

数据库系统 | 笔记整理(3) ——SQL概述与数据定义 - 知乎 (zhihu.com)

Create、Drop、Alter(修改表结构)

包括定义:

- Entity integrity (实体完整性) ——primary key
- Referential integrity (实体完整性) ——foreign key
- user-defined integrity (用户定义的完整性) ——not null, unique, check, ……

```
CREATE TABLE Course
(Cno CHAR(4) PRIMARY KEY, /* 列级完整性约束条件, Cno是主码*/
Cname CHAR(40) NOT NULL, /* 列级完整性约束条件, Cname不能取空值*/
Cpno CHAR(4), /* Cpno的含义是先修课*/
Ccredit SMALLINT,
FOREIGN KEY (Cpno) REFERENCES Course(Cno)
/* 表级完整性约束条件, Cpno是外码,被参照表是Course,被参照列是Cno*/
);

FOREIGN KEY (Cpno) REFERENCES Course(Cno) 中, REFERENCES Course(Cno) 部分指定了外键的参照关系。这里的 Course 是表名, Cno 是该表中的列名。
```

1. 定义模式

- CREATE SCHEMA "S-T" AUTHORIZATION CHEN;
- CREATE SCHEMA AUTHORIZATION CHEN;

2. 删除模式

- DROP SCHEMA <模式名> CASCADE;
- DROP SCHEMA <模式名> RESTRICT;

3. 定义基本表

- CREATE TABLE Student (Sno CHAR(9) PRIMARY KEY, Sname CHAR(20)
 UNIQUE, Ssex CHAR(2), Sage SMALLINT, Sdept CHAR(20));
- CREATE TABLE Course (Cno CHAR(4) PRIMARY KEY, Cname CHAR(40)
 NOT NULL, Cpno CHAR(4), Ccredit SMALLINT, FOREIGN KEY (Cpno)
 REFERENCES Course(Cno));
- CREATE TABLE SC (Sno CHAR(9), Cno CHAR(4), Grade SMALLINT,
 PRIMARY KEY (Sno,Cno), FOREIGN KEY (Sno) REFERENCES
 Student(Sno), FOREIGN KEY (Cno) REFERENCES Course(Cno));

4. 修改基本表

- ALTER TABLE Student ADD S_entrance DATE;
- ALTER TABLE Student ALTER COLUMN Sage INT;
- ALTER TABLE Course ADD UNIQUE(Cname);

5. 删除基本表

- DROP TABLE Student CASCADE;
- DROP TABLE Student RESTRICT;

6. 建立索引

- CREATE UNIQUE INDEX Stusno ON Student(Sno);
- CREATE UNIQUE INDEX Coucno ON Course(Cno);
- CREATE UNIQUE INDEX SCno ON SC(Sno ASC, Cno DESC);

7. 修改索引

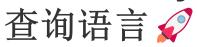
ALTER INDEX SCno RENAME TO SCSno;

8. 删除索引

DROP INDEX Stusname;

这些语句涵盖了模式的定义与删除、基本表的定义、删除与修改,以及索引的建立、修改与删除的关键操作。

Data Query Language —— DQL: 数据



数据库系统 | 笔记整理(4) ——数据查询 - 知乎 (zhihu.com)

Select !

Note:

- the qualifier of **distinct all** (对重复元组(duplicate rows)的处理)
- Correlated sub query: the main query and the sub query are relaying on the same table. 相关子查询: 主查询(父查询)与子查询依赖于同一张表。与之对应的是不相关子查询: no correlated sub query
- Derived table:派生表(子查询不仅可以出现在where子句中,还可以出现在 FROM子句中,这时子查询生成的临时表称为派生表。)
- 其它……

单表查询

1. 选择表中的若干列

```
SELECT Sno, Sname FROM Student;
SELECT * FROM Student;
SELECT Sname, 2021-Sage FROM Student;
```

2. 选择表中的若干元组

```
SELECT Sno, Sname, Sdept FROM Student WHERE Sdept = 'CS';
SELECT Sname, Sage FROM Student WHERE Sage < 20;
SELECT DISTINCT Sno FROM SC WHERE Grade < 60;
SELECT Sname, Sdept, Sage FROM Student WHERE Sage BETWEEN 20 AND 23;
SELECT Sname, Ssex FROM Student WHERE Sdept IN ('CS', 'MA', 'IS');
SELECT Sname FROM Student WHERE Sname LIKE '文以';
SELECT Sno, Cno FROM SC WHERE Grade IS NULL;
SELECT Sname FROM Student WHERE Sdept = 'CS' AND Sage < 20;
```

3. ORDER BY 子句

```
SELECT Sno, Grade FROM SC WHERE Cno = '3' ORDER BY Grade DESC;
```

```
SELECT * FROM Student ORDER BY Sdept, Sage DESC;
```

4. 聚集函数

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Student;
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT Sno) FROM SC;
SELECT AVG(Grade) FROM SC WHERE Cno = '1';
SELECT MAX(Grade) FROM SC WHERE Cno = '1';
SELECT SUM(Ccredit) FROM SC, Course WHERE Sno = '201215012' AND SC.Cno = Course.Cno;
```

5. GROUP BY 子句

```
SELECT Cno, COUNT(Sno) FROM SC GROUP BY Cno;
SELECT Sno FROM SC GROUP BY Sno HAVING COUNT(*) > 3;
SELECT Sno, AVG(Grade) FROM SC GROUP BY Sno HAVING AVG(Grade) >= 90;
```

连接查询

1. 等值与非等值连接查询

```
SELECT Student.*, SC.* FROM Student, SC WHERE Student.Sno = SC.Sno;
```

2. 自身连接

```
SELECT FIRST.Cno, SECOND.Cpno FROM Course FIRST, Course SECOND WHERE
FIRST.Cpno = SECOND.Cno;
```

3. 外连接

```
SELECT Student.Sno, Sname, Ssex, Sage, Sdept, Cno, Grade FROM Student LEFT
OUTER JOIN SC ON (Student.Sno = SC.Sno);
```

4. 多表连接

```
SELECT Student.Sno, Sname, Cname, Grade FROM Student, SC, Course WHERE Student.Sno = SC.Sno AND SC.Cno = Course.Cno;
```

1. 带有 IN 谓词的子查询

```
SELECT Sname FROM Student WHERE Sno IN (SELECT Sno FROM SC WHERE Cno = '2');
```

2. 带有比较运算符的子查询

```
SELECT Sno, Cno FROM SC x WHERE Grade >= (SELECT AVG(Grade) FROM SC y WHERE
y.Sno = x.Sno);
```

3. 带有 ANY (SOME) 或 ALL 谓词的子查询

```
SELECT Sname, Sage FROM Student WHERE Sage < ANY (SELECT Sage FROM Student
WHERE Sdept = 'CS') AND Sdept <> 'CS';
```

4. 带有 EXISTS 谓词的子查询

```
SELECT Sname FROM Student WHERE EXISTS (SELECT * FROM SC WHERE Sno =
Student.Sno AND Cno = '1');
SELECT Sname FROM Student WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT * FROM SC WHERE Sno =
Student.Sno AND Cno = '1');
```

Data Manipulation Language — DML

: 数据操纵语言

Insert, Update(修改表中的数据), Delete

数据库系统 | 笔记整理(5) ——数据更新、空值的处理、视图 - 知乎 (zhihu.com)

插入数据

1. 插入元组

```
INSERT INTO Student (Sno, Sname, Ssex, Sdept, Sage) VALUES ('201215128', '陈冬', '男', 'IS', 18);
INSERT INTO Student VALUES ('201215126', '张成民', '男', 18, 'CS');
```

```
INSERT INTO SC (Sno, Cno) VALUES ('201215128', '1'); -- 或者 INSERT INTO SC VALUES ('201215128', '1', NULL);
```

2. 插入子查询结果

```
-- 创建表
CREATE TABLE Dept_age (Sdept CHAR(15), Avg_age SMALLINT);
-- 插入数据
INSERT INTO Dept_age (Sdept, Avg_age) SELECT Sdept, AVG(Sage) FROM Student GROUP BY Sdept;
```

修改数据

```
UPDATE Student SET Sage=22 WHERE Sno='201215121';
UPDATE Student SET Sage=Sage+1;
UPDATE SC SET Grade=0 WHERE Sno IN (SELECT Sno FROM Student WHERE Sdept='CS');
```

删除数据

```
DELETE FROM Student WHERE Sno='201215128';
DELETE FROM SC;
DELETE FROM SC WHERE Sno IN (SELECT Sno FROM Student WHERE Sdept='CS');
```

空值的处理

1. 空值的产生

```
INSERT INTO SC (Sno, Cno, Grade) VALUES ('201215126', '1', NULL);
UPDATE Student SET Sdept=NULL WHERE Sno='201215200';
```

2. 空值的判断

```
SELECT * FROM Student WHERE Sname IS NULL OR Ssex IS NULL OR Sage IS NULL OR Sdept IS NULL;
```

视图

1. 定义视图

```
CREATE VIEW IS_Student AS SELECT Sno, Sname, Sage FROM Student WHERE Sdept='IS';
CREATE VIEW IS_Student AS SELECT Sno, Sname, Sage FROM Student WHERE Sdept='IS' WITH CHECK OPTION;
CREATE VIEW IS_S1 (Sno, Sname, Grade) AS SELECT Student.Sno, Sname, Grade FROM Student, SC WHERE Sdept='IS' AND Student.Sno=SC.Sno AND SC.Cno='1';
CREATE VIEW IS_S2 AS SELECT Sno, Sname, Grade FROM IS_S1 WHERE Grade>=90;
CREATE VIEW BT_S (Sno, Sname, Sbirth) AS SELECT Sno, Sname, 2021-Sage FROM Student;
CREATE VIEW S_G (Sno, Gavg) AS SELECT Sno, AVG(Grade) FROM SC GROUP BY Sno;
CREATE VIEW F_Student (F_sno, name, sex, age, dept) AS SELECT * FROM Student WHERE Ssex='女';
```

2. 删除视图

```
DROP VIEW BT_S;
DROP VIEW IS_S1 CASCADE;
```

3. 查询视图

```
SELECT Sno, Sage FROM IS_Student WHERE Sage<20;
SELECT IS_Student.Sno, Sname FROM IS_Student, SC WHERE IS_Student.Sno=SC.Sno
AND SC.Cno='1';
```

4. 更新视图

```
UPDATE IS_Student SET Sname='刘辰' WHERE Sno='201215122';
INSERT INTO IS_Student VALUES ('201215129', '赵新', 20);
DELETE FROM IS_Student WHERE Sno='201215129';
```

Data Control Language —— DCL: 数据控制语言

Grant, Revoke

GRANT 用法

GRANT语句用于给用户授权,允许他们执行特定的数据库操作,如查询、更新、删除数据等。

```
-- 授予用户SELECT权限,允许其查询指定的表GRANT SELECT ON table_name TO user_name;
-- 授予用户对表的SELECT和INSERT权限GRANT SELECT,INSERT ON table_name TO user_name;
-- 授予用户所有权限GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON table_name TO user_name;
-- 授予用户对数据库所有表的SELECT权限GRANT SELECT ON DATABASE database_name TO user_name;
-- 授予用户对表的SELECT权限,并允许他们将这个权限授予其他用户GRANT SELECT ON table_name TO user_name WITH GRANT OPTION;
```

REVOKE 用法

REVOKE语句用于撤销之前通过 GRANT授予的权限。

```
-- 撤销用户对表的SELECT权限
REVOKE SELECT ON table_name FROM user_name;
-- 撤销用户对表的SELECT和INSERT权限
REVOKE SELECT, INSERT ON table_name FROM user_name;
-- 撤销用户所有权限
REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON table_name FROM user_name;
-- 撤销用户对数据库所有表的SELECT权限
REVOKE SELECT ON DATABASE database_name FROM user_name;
-- 如果用户被授予了WITH GRANT OPTION的权限,也可以撤销
REVOKE GRANT OPTION FOR SELECT ON table_name FROM user_name;
```

在使用 GRANT和 REVOKE语句时,必须拥有足够的权限来授予或撤销相应的权限,并且通常这些操作是由数据库管理员执行的。需要注意的是,REVOKE语句只能撤销用户直接被授予的权限,如果用户通过角色或其他途径间接获得的权限,则需要单独处理。

其他

要求能正确书写各类SQL代码,特别是 **数据定义、数据查询**。 典型题型: 教材第 **3**章中的各例题。

区别:alter用来修改基本表,是对表的结构进行操作,比如对字段增加,删除,修改类型,而update用来修改表中的数据,修改某一行某一列的值

表、视图、查询表的区别(关系的三种基本类型) 查询表和视图表的区别-CSDN博客

CREATE VIEW IS_Student
AS
SELECT Sno,Sname,Sage
FROM Student
WHERE Sdept='IS'
WITH CHECK OPTION;
和
SELECT Sno,Sname,Sage
FROM Student
WHERE Sdept='IS'
WITH CHECK OPTION;
有什么区别呢

两者都是查询操作,但它们用于不同的目的。

第一个查询是用来创建一个名为 "IS_Student" 的视图。视图是存储在数据库中的预定义的SQL查询。它可以从一张或多张表中获取数据,并用单独的视图名存储起来,以简化复杂查询的使用。视图本质上是基于SQL查询的虚拟表。使用CREATE VIEW语句,你可以创建一个视图,此后可以像查询一个真实的表一样查询这个视图。在这个例子中,IS_Student视图将包含所有Sdept为IS的学生信息。WITH CHECK OPTION 保证了数据的完整性,这意味着对视图的修改(如果允许)只能在满足查询条件的前提下进行,否则会被拒绝。

第二个查询直接从"Student"表中选择所有Sdept为IS的学生。这是一个简单的SELECT查询,它返回的是一次性的查询结果,并没有创建持久的视图。需要注意的是,WITH CHECK OPTION只能用在CREATE VIEW命令中,你在普通的SELECT语句中看到这一选项可能是因为文档写错了,把创建视图的命令和普通查询混淆了。在普通查询中它没有效果,使用它可能会导致错误。

简而言之,视图查询和直接查询的主要区别在于,视图可以保存并重复使用,而直接查询则是一次性的。