



郑州升达经贸管理学院

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《数据库原理与应用》

实
验
指
导
书

信息工程学院

2017年1月

目 录

实验一 基本表定义	1
实验二 单表查询	6
实验三 连接查询	8
实验四 嵌套查询	9
实验五 更新、视图	11
实验六 存储过程	13
实验七 触发器	15
实验八 访问控制	16

实验一 基本表定义

实验类型：验证性

实验学时：4 学时

一、实验目的

掌握 sql 语句定义基本表，理解完整性约束定义方法。

二、实验内容

使用 select 语句完成以下操作，（1）或（2）二选一：

（1）建立教学数据库基本表,定义主码,姓名不能重复,成绩小于等于 100,并录入模拟数据。

```
student(sno, sname, ssex, sage, sdept)
course(cno, cname, cpno, ccredit)
sc(sno, cno, grade)
```

（2）建立供应关系数据库基本表,定义外码,录入模拟数据。

```
s(sno, sname, status, city)
p(pno, pname, color, weight)
j(jno, jname, city)
spj(sno, pno, jno, qty)
```

三、实验结果参考

本指导书的实验参考均以 ORACLE 为例。

（1）

```
create table student (
    sno char(12) not null ,
    sname varchar2(20) unique,
    ssex char(3) not null check(ssex='男' or ssex='女'),
    sage number(3) not null,
    sdept varchar2(20) ,
    primary key(sno)
);
create table course (
```

```

        cno varchar2(6) not null ,
        cname varchar2(20) not null ,
        cpno varchar2(6) ,
        ccredit number(2) ,
        primary key (cno)
    );

create table sc (
    sno char(12) not null ,
    cno varchar2(6) not null ,
    grade number(3) check(grade<=100) ,
    primary key (sno,cno)
) ;

insert into student(sno, sname, ssex, sage, sdept)
values('200215121', '李勇', '男',20,'cs');
insert into student(sno, sname, ssex, sage, sdept)
values('200215122', '刘晨', '女',19,'cs');
insert into student(sno, sname, ssex, sage, sdept)
values('200215123', '王敏', '女',18,'ma');
insert into student(sno, sname, ssex, sage, sdept)
values('200215125', '张立', '男',19,'is');

insert into course(cno, cname, cpno ,ccredit)
values('1', '数据库',5,4);
insert into course(cno, cname, cpno ,ccredit)
values('2', '数学',null,2);
insert into course(cno, cname, cpno ,ccredit)
values('3', '信息系统',1,4);
insert into course(cno, cname, cpno ,ccredit)
values('4', '操作系统',6,3);
insert into course(cno, cname, cpno ,ccredit)
values('5', '数据结构',7,4);
insert into course(cno, cname, cpno ,ccredit)

```

```
values('6', '数据处理', null, 2);
insert into course(cno, cname, cpno, ccredit)
values('7', 'pascal 语言', 6, 4);
```

```
insert into sc(sno, cno, grade)
values('200215121', '1', 92);
insert into sc(sno, cno, grade)
values('200215121', '2', 85);
insert into sc(sno, cno, grade)
values('200215121', '3', 88);
insert into sc(sno, cno, grade)
values('200215122', '2', 90);
insert into sc(sno, cno, grade)
values('200215122', '3', 80);
```

(2)

```
create table s (
    sno varchar2(10) not null ,
    sname varchar2(50) ,
    status number(4) ,
    city varchar2(20) ,
    primary key (sno)
) ;
```

```
create table p (
    pno varchar2(10) not null ,
    pname varchar2(50),
    color varchar2(10),
    weight number(4),
    primary key (pno)
) ;
```

```
create table j (
```

```

        jno varchar2(10) not null ,
        jname varchar2(50) ,
        city varchar2(20) ,
        primary key(jno)
    ) ;
create table spj (
    sno varchar2 (10) not null ,
    pno varchar2 (10) not null ,
    jno varchar2 (10) not null ,
    qty number(8) ,
    primary key (sno,pno, jno),
    foreign key (sno) references s(sno),
    foreign key (pno) references p(pno),
    foreign key (jno) references j(jno)
);

```

```

insert into s(sno, sname, status, city)
values('s1', '精益', 20, '天津');
insert into s(sno, sname, status, city)
values('s2', '盛锡', 10, '北京');
insert into s(sno, sname, status, city)
values('s3', '东方红', 30, '北京');
insert into s(sno, sname, status, city)
values('s4', '丰泰盛', 20, '天津');
insert into s(sno, sname, status, city)
values('s5', '为民', 30, '上海');
insert into p(pno, pname, color, weight)
values('p1', '螺母', '红', 12);
insert into p(pno, pname, color, weight)
values('p2', '螺栓', '绿', 17);
insert into p(pno, pname, color, weight)
values('p3', '螺丝刀', '蓝', 14);
insert into p(pno, pname, color, weight)

```

```

values(' p4', '螺丝刀', '红', 14);
insert into p(pno, pname, color, weight)
values(' p5', '凸轮', '蓝', 40);
insert into p(pno, pname, color, weight)
values(' p6', '齿轮', '红', 30);
insert into j(jno, jname, city)
values(' j1', '三建', '北京');
insert into j(jno, jname, city)
values(' j2', '一气', '长春');
insert into j(jno, jname, city)
values(' j3', '弹簧厂', '天津');
insert into j(jno, jname, city)
values(' j4', '造船厂', '天津');
insert into j(jno, jname, city)
values(' j5', '机床厂', '唐山');
insert into j(jno, jname, city)
values(' j6', '无线电厂', '常州');
insert into j(jno, jname, city)
values(' j7', '半导体厂', '南京');
insert into spj(sno, pno, jno, qty)
values(' s1', ' p1', ' j1', 200);
insert into spj(sno, pno, jno, qty)
values(' s1', ' p1', ' j3', 100);
insert into spj(sno, pno, jno, qty)
values(' s1', ' p1', ' j4', 700);
insert into spj(sno, pno, jno, qty)
values(' s1', ' p2', ' j2', 100);
insert into spj(sno, pno, jno, qty)
values(' s2', ' p3', ' j1', 400);
insert into spj(sno, pno, jno, qty)
values(' s2', ' p3', ' j2', 200);
insert into spj(sno, pno, jno, qty)
values(' s2', ' p3', ' j4', 500);

```

```
insert into spj(sno, pno, jno, qty)
values('s2', 'p3', 'j5', 400);
insert into spj(sno, pno, jno, qty)
values('s2', 'p5', 'j1', 400);
insert into spj(sno, pno, jno, qty)
values('s2', 'p5', 'j2', 100);
insert into spj(sno, pno, jno, qty)
values('s3', 'p1', 'j1', 200);
insert into spj(sno, pno, jno, qty)
values('s3', 'p3', 'j1', 200);
insert into spj(sno, pno, jno, qty)
values('s4', 'p5', 'j1', 100);
insert into spj(sno, pno, jno, qty)
values('s4', 'p6', 'j3', 300);
insert into spj(sno, pno, jno, qty)
values('s4', 'p6', 'j4', 200);
insert into spj(sno, pno, jno, qty)
values('s5', 'p2', 'j4', 100);
insert into spj(sno, pno, jno, qty)
values('s5', 'p3', 'j1', 200);
insert into spj(sno, pno, jno, qty)
values('s5', 'p6', 'j2', 200);
insert into spj(sno, pno, jno, qty)
values('s5', 'p6', 'j4', 500);
```

实验二 单表查询

实验类型：验证性

实验学时：4 学时

一、实验目的

学习 sql 连接查询，掌握单表查询方法。

二、实验内容

使用 select 语句完成以下操作：

- (1) 查询“cs”系，姓“刘”的学生学号和姓名；
- (2) 查询先行课（cpno）为空的课程名称；
- (3) 查询选修了“1”号课程的学生学号，按学号由小到大排列；
- (4) 统计选修了课程的学生人数；
- (5) 查询选修了“1”号课程，并且成绩 90 分以上的学生人数；
- (6) 统计各门课程的选修人数；
- (7) 统计每个学生的选课门数；
- (8) 查询选修的课程超过二门的学生学号及选课门数；
- (9) 查询每个系男女生的人数、平均年龄；

三、实验结果参考

(1)

```
select sno,sname from student where lower(sdept)='cs' and sname like '刘%';
```

(2)

```
select cname from course where cpno is null;
```

(3)

```
select sno from sc where cno='1' order by sno;
```

(4)

```
select count(distinct sno) from sc ;
```

(5)

```
select count(sno) from sc where cno='1' and grade>=90;
```

(6)

```
select cno,count(sno) from sc group by cno;
```

(7)

```
select sno,count(cno) from sc group by sno;
```

(8)

```
select sno,count(cno) from sc group by sno having count(cno)>2;
```

(9)

```
select sdept,ssex,count(sno),avg(sage) from student group by sdept,ssex;
```

实验三 连接查询

实验类型：验证性

实验学时：4 学时

一、实验目的

学习 sql 连接查询，掌握连接查询方法。

二、实验内容

使用 select 语句完成以下操作：

- (1) 查询“cs”系男学的选课情况
- (2) 查询选修了“数据库”课程的学生姓名
- (3) 查询选修了“数据库”课程，并且成绩 90 分以上的学生人数、平均成绩
- (4) 统计各系选课的学生人数、课程门数
- (5) 统计各系男女生选课的学生人数、课程门数
- (6) 查询选修课超过二门的学生学号、姓名
- (7) 使用了“绿”或者“蓝”色零件的工程编号、名称，要求按工程编号从小到大排序
- (8) 使用了零件“凸轮”的工程数量
- (9) 统计各供应商供应工程的数量，只要求统计工程数量 3 个以上的，并显示供应商的编号和名称，同时按供应商编号排序
- (10) 查询各“北京”供应商供应的工程数量，要求显示供应商的编号和名称

三、实验结果参考

(1)
`select sc.* from sc, student where sc.sno=student.sno and lower(sdept)='cs' and ssex='男';`

(2)
`select sname from sc, course, student where sc.cno=course.cno and sc.sno=student.sno and cname='数据库';`

(3)
`select count(sno), avg(grade) from sc, course where sc.cno=course.cno and cname='数据库' and grade>=90;`

(4)

```
Select sdept, count(distinct student. sno), count(distinct cno) from sc, student
where sc. sno=student. sno group by sdept;
```

(5)

```
Select sdept, ssex, count(distinct student. sno), count(distinct cno) from
sc, student where sc. sno=student. sno group by sdept, ssex;
```

(6)

```
Select student. sno, sname, count(cno) from sc, student where sc. sno=student. sno
group by student. sno, sname having count(cno)>2;
```

(7)

```
Select distinct j. jno, jname from spj, p, j where spj. pno=p. pno and spj. jno=j. jno
and (color='绿' or color='蓝') order by j. jno;
```

(8)

```
Select count(distinct jno) from spj, p where spj. pno=p. pno and pname like '%
凸轮%';
```

(9)

```
Select s. sno, sname, count(distinct jno) from spj, s where spj. sno=s. sno group by
s. sno, sname having count(distinct jno)>=3;
```

(10)

```
Select s. sno, sname, count(distinct jno) from spj, s where spj. sno=s. sno and
city='北京' group by s. sno, sname;
```

实验四 嵌套查询

实验类型：验证性

实验学时：4 学时

一、实验目的

学习 sql 嵌套查询，掌握嵌套查询方法。

二、实验内容

使用 in 或 exists 谓词完成以下操作：

- (1) 查询没有选择任何课程的学生
- (2) 查询没有选择 1 号课的学生

- (3) 查询没有选择“数据库”课程的学生
- (4) 查询“200215121”号学生没有选择的课程
- (5) 没有参与选课的男生的学生姓名
- (6) 没有使用“p2”零件的工程名称
- (7) 没有使用“s2”供应商零件的工程名称
- (8) 查询没有使用了红色零件的工程编号和工程名称
- (9) 没有人选修的课程
- (10) 查询选择了所有课程的学生学号和姓名

三、实验程序

(1)

```
Select * from student where sno not in (select sno from sc);
```

```
Select * from student where not exists (select * from sc where sno=student.sno);
```

(2)

```
Select * from student where sno not in (select sno from sc where cno='1');
```

```
Select * from student where not exists (select * from sc where cno='1' and sno=student.sno);
```

(3)

```
Select * from student where sno not in (select sno from sc, course where sc.cno=course.cno and cname='数据库');
```

```
Select * from student where not exists (select * from sc, course where sc.cno=course.cno and cname='数据库' and sno=student.sno);
```

(4)

```
Select * from course where cno not in (select cno from sc where sno='200215121');
```

```
Select * from course where not exists (select cno from sc where sno='200215121' and cno=course.cno);
```

(5)

```
Select sname from student where sno not in (select sno from sc) and ssex='男';
```

```
Select sname from student where not exists (select * from sc where sno=student.sno) and ssex='男';
```

(6)

```
Select jname from j where jno not in (select jno from spj where pno='p2');
```

```
Select jname from j where not exists (select * from spj where pno='p2' and  
jno=j.jno);
```

(7)

```
Select jname from j where jno not in (select jno from spj where sno='s2');
```

```
Select jname from j where not exists (select * from spj where sno='s2' and  
jno=j.jno);
```

(8)

```
Select jno, jname from j where jno not in (select jno from spj, p where  
spj.pno=p.pno and color='红');
```

```
Select jno, jname from j where not exists (select * from spj, p where spj.pno=p.pno  
and color='红' and jno=j.jno);
```

(9)

```
Select * from course where cno not in (select cno from sc);
```

```
Select * from course where not exists (select * from sc where cno=course.cno);
```

(10)

```
Select sno, sname from student
```

```
Where not exists (select * from course
```

```
Where not exists (select * from sc
```

```
Where sc.cno=course.cno and sc.sno=student.sno));
```

补充运行下列语句后，再试试。

```
insert into sc(sno, cno, grade)
```

```
values('200215121', '4', 92);
```

```
insert into sc(sno, cno, grade)
```

```
values('200215121', '5', 85);
```

```
insert into sc(sno, cno, grade)
```

```
values('200215121', '6', 88);
```

```
insert into sc(sno, cno, grade)
```

```
values('200215121', '7', 88);
```

实验五 更新、视图

实验类型：验证性

实验学时：4 学时

一、实验目的

学习 sql 数据更新、视图定义和使用。

二、实验内容

- (1) 将 '1' 号课名称改为“数据库概论”、学分为 3
- (2) 增加选课元组, ('200215125' , '1' , '85')、 ('200215125' , '2' , '88')
- (3) 将 'is' 系的选课成绩清零
- (4) 删除 'is' 系的选课记录
- (5) 将系别改为小写字母(参见 lower 函数)
- (6) 将男生姓名前增加字符 a (参见字符串连接函数 concat (串 1, 串 2))
- (7) 将零件的 color 增加一个 '色' 字, 如: “红色”、“蓝色”等
- (8) 删除 “s5” 供应商所有信息 (涉及到 s, spj 两张表)
- (9) 创建反映 cs 系学生信息视图
- (10) 创建反映学生平均成绩的视图 (包括学号、姓名、平均成绩)

三、实验结果参考

(1)

```
Update course set cname='数据库概论',ccredit=3 where cno='1';
```

(2)

```
insert into sc(sno, cno, grade)
values('200215125','1',85);
insert into sc(sno, cno, grade)
values('200215125','2',88);
```

(3)

```
Update sc set grade=0 where sno in (select sno from student where lower(sdept)='is');
```

或者

```
Update sc set grade=0 where exists (select * from student where lower(sdept)='is'
and sno=sc.sno);
```

(4)

```
Delete from sc where sno in (select sno from student where lower(sdept)='is');
```

或者

```
Delete from sc where exists (select * from student where lower(sdept)='is' and  
sno=sc.sno);
```

(5)

```
Update student set sdept=lower(sdept);
```

(6)

```
Update student set sname=concat('a',sname) where ssex='男';
```

(7)

```
Update p set color= concat(color,'色');
```

(8)

```
Delete from spj where sno='s5';
```

```
Delete from s where sno='s5';
```

```
/*注意两个语句执行顺序不能颠倒，否则违反参考完整性约束*/
```

(9)

```
create view cs_student  
as  
select sno,sname,sage  
from student  
where lower(sdept)= 'cs'
```

(10)

```
create view avg1 (学号,姓名,平均成绩)
```

```
as  
select sc.sno,sname,avg(grade)  
from sc,student  
where sc.sno=student.sno  
group by sc.sno,sname;
```

实验六 存储过程

实验类型：验证性

实验学时：2 学时

一、实验目的

学习存储过程定义和使用。

二、实验内容

- (1) 定义插入 course 表元组存储过程，执行存储过程
- (2) 定义查询指定课程名称的选课人数的存储过程，执行存储过程
- (3) 定义删除 sc 表指定学号的选课元组存储过程，执行存储过程

三、实验结果参考

(1)

```
create or replace procedure insert_course (no in char, name in char, pno in char, credit in number)
```

```
as
```

```
begin
```

```
insert into course(cno, cname, cpno, ccredit)
```

```
values(no, name, pno, credit);
```

```
end;
```

```
--执行存储过程
```

```
exec insert_course ('8', '程序设计', '1', 3);
```

(2)

```
create or replace procedure s1(name in char, num out number)
```

```
as
```

```
begin
```

```
select count(sno) into num from sc, course where sc.cno=course.cno and  
cname=name;
```

```
end;
```

```
--执行存储过程
```

```
var num1 number;
```

```
exec s1 ('数据库', :num1);
```

```
print num1;
```

(3)

```
create or replace procedure delete_sc (no in char)
```

```
as
```

```
begin
```



```
delete from sc where sno=no;
end;
--执行存储过程
exec delete_sc ( '200215122' );
```

实验七 触发器

实验类型：验证性

实验学时：2 学时

一、实验目的

学习触发器定义和使用。

二、实验内容

建立一下两个关系模式：

书目 c (isbn, 书名 bname, 数量 qty)

图书 b (bid, isbn, 状态 status) 。

(1) 创建图书 b 触发器，插入图书后，增加书目的数量

(2) 创建图书 b 触发器，删除图书后，减少书目的数量

三、实验结果参考

```
Create table c(
    ISBN varchar2(30) primary key,
    Bname varchar2(50),
    QTY number(4)
);
```

```
Create table b(
    BID varchar2(30) primary key,
    ISBN varchar2(30),
    STATUS char(3),
    foreign key (ISBN) references c(ISBN)
);
```

```
Insert into c values ('nn001', '数学', 0);
```

```
Insert into c values ('nn002', '语文', 0);
```

(1)

```

create or replace trigger b_insert
after insert on b /* 修改后触发 */
for each row /* 行级触发器*/
begin
    update c set qty=qty+1 where isbn=:new.isbn;
end;
//执行触发器
insert into b values ('1','mn001',0);
insert into b values ('2','mn001',0);
insert into b values ('3','mn002',0);
insert into b values ('4','mn002',0);

```

(2)

```

create or replace trigger b_delete
after delete on b /* 修改后触发 */
for each row /* 行级触发器*/
begin
    update c set qty=qty-1 where isbn=:old.isbn;
end;
//执行触发器
delete from b where bid='2';
delete from b where bid='4';

```

实验八 访问控制

实验类型：验证性

实验学时：2 学时

一、实验目的

学习 dbms 访问控制。

二、实验内容

(1) 新建用户 shengda, 密码 123

- (2) 给 shengda 授权, 授予 create session(访问权限) ,create table (建表权限)
- (3) 指定存储空间, 10m 表空间
- (4) 用户 shengda 数据库连接
- (5) 建立教学数据库的表
- (6) 查看表空间有哪些表
- (7) 执行有关的操作语句

三、实验结果参考

- (1) 新建用户 shengda, 密码 123。

```
sql>create user shengda identified by 123;
```

- (2) 给 shengda 授权, 授予 create session(访问权限) ,create table (建表权限)。

```
sql>grant create session ,create table to shengda;
```

- (3) 指定存储空间, 10m 表空间。

```
sql>alter user shengda
    default tablespace sysaux
    quota 10m on sysaux ;
```

- (4) 建立数据库连接

```
sql>connect shengda /123
```

- (5) - (7) 略