# Limit

## 使用limit 来限制查询条数

select \* from websites limit=2;

# Like

## like后面是一个字符串

select \* from websites where country like 'CN';

## 使用百分号%代替0个或者多个字符

select \* from websites where country like '%N%';

## 使用not like

select \* from websites where country not like '%N';

## \_代替一个字符

select \* from websites where country like '\_N';

# Regexp

## ^[GJ]代表匹配以G或者J开头的

select \* from websites where name regexp '^[GJ]';

## ^[a-z]代表匹配以a到z之间的字母开头的

select \* from websites where name regexp '^[a-z]';

## 里面再加上一个^取反，表示不以a到z之间的字母开头的

select \* from websites where name regexp '^[^a-z]';

# In-between

## in

select \* from websites where name in ("Google");

## not in

select \* from websites where name not in ("Google");

## between

select \* from websites where alexa between 1 and 10;

## not between

select \* from websites where alexa not between 1 and 10;

## 带有between的in

select \* from websites where alexa between 1 and 101 and name in ("JD");

## 带有in的between

select \* from websites where name in ("JD") and alexa between 1 and 101;

## 带有日期值date的between包含结尾

select \* from access\_log where date between '2016-05-10' and '2016-05-14';

# 别名

## 列的别名

select name (as ) my\_name from websites;

## 表的别名

select qinmeng.name from websites (as) qinmeng;

## 带concat函数的列的别名

select name user\_name,concat(url,",",alexa,",",country) as info from websites;

# Join

## Inner join

两边都匹配才显示

select w.name,w.url,w.country,a.aid,a.site\_id,a.date from websites as w inner join access\_log as a on w.id=a.site\_id;

## Left join

以左边为基准，右边查不出来也显示

select w.name,w.url,w.country,a.aid,a.site\_id,a.date from websites as w left join access\_log as a on w.id=a.site\_id;

## Right join

以右边为基准，左边查不出来也显示

select w.name,w.url,w.country,a.aid,a.site\_id,a.date from websites as w right join access\_log as a on w.id=a.site\_id;

# Union

## 两个表查询的字段不相同时

select name from websites union select date as name from access\_log;

## 两个表查询的字段相同时

select name from websites union select name from access\_log;

## 允许重复时

select name from websites union all select date as name from access\_log;

## 带where的union all

select name from websites union all select date as name from access\_log where site\_id=5;

# INSERT INTO SELECT

## 从一个表查询复制到另一个表中

INSERT INTO Websites (name, country) SELECT app\_name, country FROM apps;

# 创建视图view

CREATE VIEW gf1 AS SELECT \* FROM websites w WHERE w.name REGEXP '^[GF]';

SELECT \* FROM gf1;