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一、婚好多多
                            语法: select 查询列表 from 表名 where 筛选条件;
                          分类:
                           1.按条件表达式筛选
                          条件运算符: > < = != <> >= <=
                           2. 按逻辑表达式筛选
                           作用:用于连接条件表达式
                          逻辑运算符: &&/||/!/and/or/not
                          & Mand: 两个条件都为true,结果为true,反之为false
||或 or: 只要有一个为true,结果为true,反之为false
                          ! 或not: 如果连接的条件本身为false, 结果为true, 反之为false
                          3.模糊查询
                          like/between and/in/is null
二、具体分裂了例
                          #1.12&FTRACO_MMA
#案例一: 查询工贷>12000的员工信息
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary > 12000;
#案例二: 查询部门编号不等于90号的员工名和部门编号
SELECT `last_name`, department_id FROM employees WHERE department_id <>90;
                          #2.按逻辑表达式筛选
#案例一: 查询工资在10000到20000之间的员工名、工资以及奖金
SELECT last_name, salary, commission_pct
                            FROM
                            employees
                            salary >= 10000 AND salary <=20000;
                                  *3.模糊查询like/between and/in/is null
                          1/3、快朝日明1116/555000 (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) (11/2 ) 
                          ©between and注意事项:
>提高语句的简洁度
>包含临界值
                           >两个临界值不要调换顺序
                          ○□Ⅲ
>含义:用于判断某字段的值是否属于in列表中的某一项
>特点:使用in提高语句简洁度;
                                                           in列表的值类型必须统一或兼容;
                                                            不支持通配符
                           @is null
                            >符号=或<>不能用于判断null值
                            >is null或is not null可以用于判断null值
                          #Olike
#案例一:查询员工名中包含字符a的员工信息
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE last name LIKE '%a*';
#案例二:查询员工名中第三个字符为n,第五个字符为1的员工名和工资
SELECT last name, salary FROM employees WHERE last_name LIKE '__n_1*';
#案例三:查询员工名中第二个字符为_的员工名
#加转义字符,也对各任意指定转义字符
#SELECT last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_FROM_employees_WHERE_last_name_F
                          #案例1: 查询员工编号在100到120之间的员工信息
#select * from employees where employee id >= 100 and employee id <=120;
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE employee_id BETWEEN 100 AND 200;
                          ##M: 查询员工的工种编号是IT_PROG\AD_VP\AD_PRES中一个的员工名和工种编号
SELECT last_name,job_id FROM employees WHERE job_id IN ('IT_PROG','AD_VP','AD_PRES');
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#安全等于<=>
#案例一: 查询没有奖金的员工名和奖金率
SELECT last_name, commission_pct FROM employees WHERE commission_pct <=> NULL;
#案例二: 查询工资为12000的员工名和奖金率
SELECT last_name, commission_pct, salary FROM employees WHERE salary <=> 12000;

9/*is null和<=>对比
is null: 仅仅可以判断null值,可读性较高,建议使用
<=>: 既可以判断null值,又可以判断者通的数值,但可读性较低
**/
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