<pre>

mysql复习

一:复习前的准备

1:确认你已安装wamp

2:确认你已安装ecshop,并且ecshop的数据库名为shop

二 基础知识:

1.数据库的连接

mysql -u -p -h

-u 用户名

-p 密码

-h host主机

2:库级知识

2.3 创建数据库: create database dbname charset utf8;

3.4 创建表:

　create table tbName (

列名称1　列类型　[列参数]　[not null default ],

....列2...

....

列名称N　列类型　[列参数]　[not null default ]

)engine myisam/innodb charset utf8/gbk

3.4的例子:

create table user (

id int auto\_increment,

name varchar(20) not null default '',

age tinyint unsigned not null default 0,

index id (id)

)engine=innodb charset=utf8;

注:innodb是表引擎,也可以是myisam或其他,但最常用的是myisam和innodb,

charset 常用的有utf8,gbk;

3.5 修改表

3.5.1 修改表之增加列:

alter table tbName

add 列名称１　列类型　[列参数]　[not null default ]　#(add之后的旧列名之后的语法和创建表时的列声明一样)

3.5.2 修改表之修改列

alter table tbName

change 旧列名 新列名 列类型　[列参数]　[not null default ]

(注:旧列名之后的语法和创建表时的列声明一样)

3.5.3 修改表之减少列:

alter table tbName

drop 列名称;

3.5.8 清空表的数据

truncate tableName;

4:列类型讲解

列类型:

整型:tinyint (0~255/-128~127) smallint (0~65535/-32768~32767) mediumint int bigint (参考手册11.2)

参数解释:

unsigned 无符号(不能为负) zerofill 0填充（设置了0填充则默认为无符号类型） M 填充后的宽度

举例:tinyint unsigned;

tinyint(6) zerofill;

数值型

浮点型:float double

金钱类型：deciaml 精度更高

格式:float(M,D) unsigned\zerofill;

字符型

char(m) 定长

varchar(m)变长

text

列 实存字符i 实占空间 利用率

char(M) 0<=i<=M M i/m<=100%

varchar(M) 0<=i<=M i+1,2 i/i+1/2<100%

year YYYY 范围:1901~2155. 可输入值2位和4位(如98,2012)

日期时间类型 date YYYY-MM-DD 如:2010-03-14

time HH:MM:SS 如:19:26:32

datetime YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS 如:2010-03-14 19:26:32

timestamp YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS 特性:不用赋值,该列会为自己赋当前的具体时间

5:增删改查基本操作

5.5， select 查询

（1） 条件查询 where a. 条件表达式的意义，表达式为真，则该行取出

b. 比较运算符 = ，!=，< > <= >=

c. like , not like ('%'匹配任意多个字符,'\_'匹配任意单个字符)

in , not in , between and

d. is null , is not null

（2） 分组 group by

一般要配合5个聚合函数使用:max,min,sum,avg,count

（3） 筛选 having

（4） 排序 order by

（5） 限制 limit

having相当于是对分组查询的结果进一步的筛选，因此having筛选的字段必须是分组查询出来的。

6: 连接查询

6.1， 左连接

.. left join .. on

table A left join table B on tableA.col1 = tableB.col2 ;

例句:

select 列名 from table A left join table B on tableA.col1 = tableB.col2

2. 右链接: right join

3. 内连接: inner join

左右连接都是以在左边的表的数据为准,沿着左表查右表.

内连接是以两张表都有的共同部分数据为准,也就是左右连接的数据之交集.

7 子查询

where 型子查询:内层sql的返回值在where后作为条件表达式的一部分

例句: select \* from tableA where colA = (select colB from tableB where ...);

from 型子查询:内层sql查询结果,作为一张表，一般要做个临时的表名，才能在最后的where条件中引用，如果直接对字段进行筛选就会报错,供外层的sql语句再次查询

例句:select \* from (select \* from ...) as tableName where ....

如果没有给临时表起名字就会报错，数据库不知道引用那个列：

MariaDB [tt]> select \* from (select \* from group01 where name='三星') where price >20;

ERROR 1248 (42000): Every derived table must have its own alias 这句话表名每个衍生表都要有别名

而指定了临时的表名，在where条件中使用这个别名就可以

MariaDB [tt]> select \* from (select \* from group01 where name='三星') as temp where temp.price >20;

+----+------+-------+-------+

| id | name | price | intro |

+----+------+-------+-------+

| 13 | 三星 | 21 | |

| 14 | 三星 | 32 | |

| 17 | 三星 | 21 | |

| 18 | 三星 | 32 | |

+----+------+-------+-------+

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

8: 字符集

查看当前的字符集：

show variables like ‘%char%’

客服端sql编码 character\_set\_client

服务器转化后的sql编码 character\_set\_connection

服务器返回给客户端的结果集编码 character\_set\_results

快速把以上3个变量设为相同值: set names 字符集

存储引擎 engine=1\2

1 Myisam 速度快 不支持事务 回滚

2 Innodb 速度慢 支持事务,回滚

①开启事务 start transaction

②运行sql;

③提交,同时生效\回滚 commit\rollback

触发器 trigger

监视地点:表

监视行为:增 删 改

触发时间:after\before

触发事件:增 删 改

创建触发器语法

create trigger tgName

after/before insert/delete/update

on tableName

for each row 这句话是固定的

sql; -- 触发语句

删除触发器:drop trigger tgName;

触发器和存储过程一样是属于库的。

索引

提高查询速度,但是降低了增删改的速度,所以使用索引时,要综合考虑.

索引不是越多越好,一般我们在常出现于条件表达式中的列加索引.

值越分散的列，索引的效果越好

索引类型

primary key主键索引

index 普通索引

unique index 唯一性索引

fulltext index 全文索引

综合练习:

连接上数据库服务器

创建一个gbk编码的数据库

建立商品表和栏目表,字段如下:

商品表:goods

goods\_id　--主键,

goods\_name -- 商品名称

cat\_id -- 栏目id

brand\_id -- 品牌id

goods\_sn -- 货号

goods\_number -- 库存量

shop\_price -- 价格

goods\_desc　--商品详细描述

栏目表:category

cat\_id --主键

cat\_name -- 栏目名称

parent\_id -- 栏目的父id

建表完成后,作以下操作:

删除goods表的goods\_desc 字段,及货号字段

并增加字段:click\_count -- 点击量

在goods\_name列上加唯一性索引

在shop\_price列上加普通索引

在clcik\_count列上加普通索引

删除click\_count列上的索引

对goods表插入以下数据:

+----------+------------------------------+--------+----------+-----------+--------------+------------+-------------+

| goods\_id | goods\_name | cat\_id | brand\_id | goods\_sn | goods\_number | shop\_price | click\_count |

+----------+------------------------------+--------+----------+-----------+--------------+------------+-------------+

| 1 | KD876 | 4 | 8 | ECS000000 | 10 | 1388.00 | 7 |

| 4 | 诺基亚N85原装充电器 | 8 | 1 | ECS000004 | 17 | 58.00 | 0 |

| 3 | 诺基亚原装5800耳机 | 8 | 1 | ECS000002 | 24 | 68.00 | 3 |

| 5 | 索爱原装M2卡读卡器 | 11 | 7 | ECS000005 | 8 | 20.00 | 3 |

| 6 | 胜创KINGMAX内存卡 | 11 | 0 | ECS000006 | 15 | 42.00 | 0 |

| 7 | 诺基亚N85原装立体声耳机HS-82 | 8 | 1 | ECS000007 | 20 | 100.00 | 0 |

| 8 | 飞利浦9@9v | 3 | 4 | ECS000008 | 17 | 399.00 | 9 |

| 9 | 诺基亚E66 | 3 | 1 | ECS000009 | 13 | 2298.00 | 20 |

| 10 | 索爱C702c | 3 | 7 | ECS000010 | 7 | 1328.00 | 11 |

| 11 | 索爱C702c | 3 | 7 | ECS000011 | 1 | 1300.00 | 0 |

| 12 | 摩托罗拉A810 | 3 | 2 | ECS000012 | 8 | 983.00 | 14 |

| 13 | 诺基亚5320 XpressMusic | 3 | 1 | ECS000013 | 8 | 1311.00 | 13 |

| 14 | 诺基亚5800XM | 4 | 1 | ECS000014 | 4 | 2625.00 | 6 |

| 15 | 摩托罗拉A810 | 3 | 2 | ECS000015 | 3 | 788.00 | 8 |

| 16 | 恒基伟业G101 | 2 | 11 | ECS000016 | 0 | 823.33 | 3 |

| 17 | 夏新N7 | 3 | 5 | ECS000017 | 1 | 2300.00 | 2 |

| 18 | 夏新T5 | 4 | 5 | ECS000018 | 1 | 2878.00 | 0 |

| 19 | 三星SGH-F258 | 3 | 6 | ECS000019 | 0 | 858.00 | 7 |

| 20 | 三星BC01 | 3 | 6 | ECS000020 | 13 | 280.00 | 14 |

| 21 | 金立 A30 | 3 | 10 | ECS000021 | 40 | 2000.00 | 4 |

| 22 | 多普达Touch HD | 3 | 3 | ECS000022 | 0 | 5999.00 | 15 |

| 23 | 诺基亚N96 | 5 | 1 | ECS000023 | 8 | 3700.00 | 17 |

| 24 | P806 | 3 | 9 | ECS000024 | 148 | 2000.00 | 36 |

| 25 | 小灵通/固话50元充值卡 | 13 | 0 | ECS000025 | 2 | 48.00 | 0 |

| 26 | 小灵通/固话20元充值卡 | 13 | 0 | ECS000026 | 2 | 19.00 | 0 |

| 27 | 联通100元充值卡 | 15 | 0 | ECS000027 | 2 | 95.00 | 0 |

| 28 | 联通50元充值卡 | 15 | 0 | ECS000028 | 0 | 45.00 | 0 |

| 29 | 移动100元充值卡 | 14 | 0 | ECS000029 | 0 | 90.00 | 0 |

| 30 | 移动20元充值卡 | 14 | 0 | ECS000030 | 9 | 18.00 | 1 |

| 31 | 摩托罗拉E8 | 3 | 2 | ECS000031 | 1 | 1337.00 | 5 |

| 32 | 诺基亚N85 | 3 | 1 | ECS000032 | 1 | 3010.00 | 9 |

+----------+------------------------------+--------+----------+-----------+--------------+------------+-------------+

三 查询知识

注:以下查询基于ecshop网站的商品表(ecs\_goods)

在练习时可以只取部分列,方便查看.

1: 基础查询 where的练习:

查出满足以下条件的商品

1.1:主键为32的商品

select goods\_id,goods\_name,shop\_price

from ecs\_goods

where goods\_id=32;

1.2:不属第3栏目的所有商品

select goods\_id,cat\_id,goods\_name,shop\_price from ecs\_goods

where cat\_id!=3;

1.3:本店价格高于3000元的商品

select goods\_id,cat\_id,goods\_name,shop\_price from ecs\_goods

where shop\_price >3000;

1.4:本店价格低于或等于100元的商品

select goods\_id,cat\_id,goods\_name,shop\_price from ecs\_goods where shop\_price <=100;

1.5:取出第4栏目或第11栏目的商品(不许用or)

select goods\_id,cat\_id,goods\_name,shop\_price from ecs\_goods

where cat\_id in (4,11);

1.6:取出100<=价格<=500的商品(不许用and)

select goods\_id,cat\_id,goods\_name,shop\_price from ecs\_goods

where shop\_price between 100 and 500;

1.7:取出不属于第3栏目且不属于第11栏目的商品(and,或not in分别实现)

select goods\_id,cat\_id,goods\_name,shop\_price from ecs\_goods where cat\_id!=3 and cat\_id!=11;

select goods\_id,cat\_id,goods\_name,shop\_price from ecs\_goods where cat\_id not in (3,11);

1.8:取出价格大于100且小于300,或者大于4000且小于5000的商品()

select goods\_id,cat\_id,goods\_name,shop\_price from ecs\_goods where shop\_price>100 and shop\_price <300 or shop\_price >4000 and shop\_price <5000;

1.9:取出第3个栏目下面价格<1000或>3000,并且点击量>5的系列商品

select goods\_id,cat\_id,goods\_name,shop\_price,click\_count from ecs\_goods where

cat\_id=3 and (shop\_price <1000 or shop\_price>3000) and click\_count>5;

1.10:取出第1个栏目下面的商品(注意:1栏目下面没商品,但其子栏目下有)

select goods\_id,cat\_id,goods\_name,shop\_price,click\_count from ecs\_goods

where cat\_id in (2,3,4,5);

1.11:取出名字以"诺基亚"开头的商品

select goods\_id,cat\_id,goods\_name,shop\_price from ecs\_goods where goods\_name like '诺基亚%';

1.12:取出名字为"诺基亚Nxx"的手机

select goods\_id,cat\_id,goods\_name,shop\_price from ecs\_goods

where goods\_name like '诺基亚N\_\_';

1.13:取出名字不以"诺基亚"开头的商品

select goods\_id,cat\_id,goods\_name,shop\_price from ecs\_goos

where goods\_name not like '诺基亚%';

1.14:取出第3个栏目下面价格在1000到3000之间,并且点击量>5 "诺基亚"开头的系列商品

select goods\_id,cat\_id,goods\_name,shop\_price from ecs\_goods where

cat\_id=3 and shop\_price>1000 and shop\_price <3000 and click\_count>5 and goods\_name like '诺基亚%';

select goods\_id,cat\_id,goods\_name,shop\_price from ecs\_goods where

shop\_price between 1000 and 3000 and cat\_id=3 and click\_count>5 and goods\_name like '诺基亚%';

一道面试题

有如下表和数组

把num值处于[20,29]之间,改为20

num值处于[30,39]之间的,改为30

floor(num/10)\*10

mian表

+------+

| num |

+------+

| 3 |

| 12 |

| 15 |

| 25 |

| 23 |

| 29 |

| 34 |

| 37 |

| 32 |

| 45 |

| 48 |

| 52 |

+------+

练习题:

把good表中商品名为'诺基亚xxxx'的商品,改为'HTCxxxx',

提示:大胆的把列看成变量,参与运算,甚至调用函数来处理 .

substring(),concat()

2 分组查询group:

2.1:查出最贵的商品的价格

select max(shop\_price) from ecs\_goods;

2.2:查出最大(最新)的商品编号

select max(goods\_id) from ecs\_goods;

2.3:查出最便宜的商品的价格

select min(shop\_price) from ecs\_goods;

2.4:查出最旧(最小)的商品编号

select min(goods\_id) from ecs\_goods;

2.5:查询该店所有商品的库存总量

select sum(goods\_number) from ecs\_goods;

2.6:查询所有商品的平均价

select avg(shop\_price) from ecs\_goods;

2.7:查询该店一共有多少种商品

select count(\*) from ecs\_goods;

count(\*)会将null的字段也一起记录，如果使用字段名的话就会忽略为null值的记录。

2.8:查询每个栏目下面

最贵商品价格

最低商品价格

商品平均价格

商品库存量

商品种类

提示:(5个聚合函数,sum,avg,max,min,count与group综合运用)

select cat\_id,max(shop\_price) from ecs\_goods group by cat\_id;

3 having与group综合运用查询:

3.1:查询该店的商品比市场价所节省的价格

select goods\_id,goods\_name,market\_price-shop\_price as j

from ecs\_goods ;

having是对分组查询结果的进一步筛选

3.2:查询每个商品所积压的货款(提示:库存\*单价)

select goods\_id,goods\_name,goods\_number\*shop\_price from ecs\_goods

3.3:查询该店积压的总货款

select sum(goods\_number\*shop\_price) from ecs\_goods;

3.4:查询该店每个栏目下面积压的货款.

select cat\_id,sum(goods\_number\*shop\_price) as k from ecs\_goods group by cat\_id;

3.5:查询比市场价省钱200元以上的商品及该商品所省的钱(where和having分别实现)

select goods\_id,goods\_name,market\_price-shop\_price as k from ecs\_goods

where market\_price-shop\_price >200;

select goods\_id,goods\_name,market\_price-shop\_price as k from ecs\_goods

having k >200;

3.6:查询积压货款超过2W元的栏目,以及该栏目积压的货款

select cat\_id,sum(goods\_number\*shop\_price) as k from ecs\_goods group by cat\_id

having k>20000

3.7:where-having-group综合练习题

有如下表及数据

+------+---------+-------+

| name | subject | score |

+------+---------+-------+

| 张三 | 数学 | 90 |

| 张三 | 语文 | 50 |

| 张三 | 地理 | 40 |

| 李四 | 语文 | 55 |

| 李四 | 政治 | 45 |

| 王五 | 政治 | 30 |

+------+---------+-------+

要求:查询出2门及2门以上不及格者的平均成绩

## 一种错误做法

mysql> select name,count(score<60) as k,avg(score) from stu group by name having k>=2;

+------+---+------------+

| name | k | avg(score) |

+------+---+------------+

| 张三 | 3 | 60.0000 |

| 李四 | 2 | 50.0000 |

+------+---+------------+

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select name,count(score<60) as k,avg(score) from stu group by name;

+------+---+------------+

| name | k | avg(score) |

+------+---+------------+

| 张三 | 3 | 60.0000 |

| 李四 | 2 | 50.0000 |

| 王五 | 1 | 30.0000 |

+------+---+------------+

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select name,count(score<60) as k,avg(score) from stu group by name having k>=2;

+------+---+------------+

| name | k | avg(score) |

+------+---+------------+

| 张三 | 3 | 60.0000 |

| 李四 | 2 | 50.0000 |

+------+---+------------+

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

#加上赵六后错误暴露

mysql> insert into stu

-> values

-> ('赵六','A',100),

-> ('赵六','B',99),

-> ('赵六','C',98);

Query OK, 3 rows affected (0.05 sec)

Records: 3 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

#错误显现

mysql> select name,count(score<60) as k,avg(score) from stu group by name having k>=2;

+------+---+------------+

| name | k | avg(score) |

+------+---+------------+

| 张三 | 3 | 60.0000 |

| 李四 | 2 | 50.0000 |

| 赵六 | 3 | 99.0000 |

+------+---+------------+

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

#正确思路,先查看每个人的平均成绩

mysql> select name,avg(score) from stu group by name;

+------+------------+

| name | avg(score) |

+------+------------+

| 张三 | 60.0000 |

| 李四 | 50.0000 |

| 王五 | 30.0000 |

| 赵六 | 99.0000 |

+------+------------+

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> # 看每个人挂科情况

mysql> select name,score < 60 from stu;

+------+------------+

| name | score < 60 |

+------+------------+

| 张三 | 0 |

| 张三 | 1 |

| 张三 | 1 |

| 李四 | 1 |

| 李四 | 1 |

| 王五 | 1 |

| 赵六 | 0 |

| 赵六 | 0 |

| 赵六 | 0 |

+------+------------+

9 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> #计算每个人的挂科科目

mysql> select name,sum(score < 60) from stu group by name;

+------+-----------------+

| name | sum(score < 60) |

+------+-----------------+

| 张三 | 2 |

| 李四 | 2 |

| 王五 | 1 |

| 赵六 | 0 |

+------+-----------------+

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

#同时计算每人的平均分

mysql> select name,sum(score < 60),avg(score) as pj from stu group by name;

+------+-----------------+---------+

| name | sum(score < 60) | pj |

+------+-----------------+---------+

| 张三 | 2 | 60.0000 |

| 李四 | 2 | 50.0000 |

| 王五 | 1 | 30.0000 |

| 赵六 | 0 | 99.0000 |

+------+-----------------+---------+

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

#利用having筛选挂科2门以上的.

mysql> select name,sum(score < 60) as gk ,avg(score) as pj from stu group by name having gk >=2;

+------+------+---------+

| name | gk | pj |

+------+------+---------+

| 张三 | 2 | 60.0000 |

| 李四 | 2 | 50.0000 |

+------+------+---------+

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

4: order by 与 limit查询

4.1:按价格由高到低排序

select goods\_id,goods\_name,shop\_price from ecs\_goods order by shop\_price desc;

4.2:按发布时间由早到晚排序

select goods\_id,goods\_name,add\_time from ecs\_goods order by add\_time;

4.3:接栏目由低到高排序,栏目内部按价格由高到低排序

select goods\_id,cat\_id,goods\_name,shop\_price from ecs\_goods

order by cat\_id ,shop\_price desc;

4.4:取出价格最高的前三名商品

select goods\_id,goods\_name,shop\_price from ecs\_goods order by shop\_price desc limit 3;

4.5:取出点击量前三名到前5名的商品

select goods\_id,goods\_name,click\_count from ecs\_goods order by click\_count desc limit 2,3;

5 连接查询

5.1:取出所有商品的商品名,栏目名,价格

select goods\_name,cat\_name,shop\_price from

ecs\_goods left join ecs\_category

on ecs\_goods.cat\_id=ecs\_category.cat\_id;

5.2:取出第4个栏目下的商品的商品名,栏目名,价格

select goods\_name,cat\_name,shop\_price from

ecs\_goods left join ecs\_category

on ecs\_goods.cat\_id=ecs\_category.cat\_id

where ecs\_goods.cat\_id = 4;

5.3:取出第4个栏目下的商品的商品名,栏目名,与品牌名

select goods\_name,cat\_name,brand\_name from

ecs\_goods left join ecs\_category

on ecs\_goods.cat\_id=ecs\_category.cat\_id

left join ecs\_brand

on ecs\_goods.brand\_id=ecs\_brand.brand\_id

where ecs\_goods.cat\_id = 4;

5.4: 用友面试题

根据给出的表结构按要求写出SQL语句。

Match 赛程表

<table border="1">

<tr>

<td>字段名称</td><td>字段类型</td><td>描述</td>

</tr>

<tr><td>matchID</td><td>int</td><td>主键</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>hostTeamID</td><td>int</td><td>主队的ID</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>guestTeamID</td><td>int</td><td>客队的ID</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>matchResult</td><td>varchar(20)</td><td>比赛结果，如（2:0）</td>

</tr>

<tr><td>matchTime</td><td>date</td><td>比赛开始时间</td>

</tr>

</table>

Team 参赛队伍表

<table border="1">

<tr>

<td>字段名称</td><td>字段类型</td><td>描述</td>

</tr>

<tr><td>teamID</td><td>int</td><td>主键</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>teamName</td><td>varchar(20)</td><td>队伍名称</td>

</tr>

</table>

Match的hostTeamID与guestTeamID都与Team中的teamID关联

查出 2006-6-1 到2006-7-1之间举行的所有比赛，并且用以下形式列出：

拜仁 2：0 不来梅 2006-6-21

mysql> select \* from m;

+-----+------+------+------+------------+

| mid | hid | gid | mres | matime |

+-----+------+------+------+------------+

| 1 | 1 | 2 | 2:0 | 2006-05-21 |

| 2 | 2 | 3 | 1:2 | 2006-06-21 |

| 3 | 3 | 1 | 2:5 | 2006-06-25 |

| 4 | 2 | 1 | 3:2 | 2006-07-21 |

+-----+------+------+------+------------+

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select \* from t;

+------+----------+

| tid | tname |

+------+----------+

| 1 | 国安 |

| 2 | 申花 |

| 3 | 传智联队 |

+------+----------+

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select hid,t1.tname as hname ,mres,gid,t2.tname as gname,matime

-> from

-> m left join t as t1

-> on m.hid = t1.tid

-> left join t as t2

-> on m.gid = t2.tid;

+------+----------+------+------+----------+------------+

| hid | hname | mres | gid | gname | matime |

+------+----------+------+------+----------+------------+

| 1 | 国安 | 2:0 | 2 | 申花 | 2006-05-21 |

| 2 | 申花 | 1:2 | 3 | 传智联队 | 2006-06-21 |

| 3 | 传智联队 | 2:5 | 1 | 国安 | 2006-06-25 |

| 2 | 申花 | 3:2 | 1 | 国安 | 2006-07-21 |

+------+----------+------+------+----------+------------+

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

6 union查询

6.1:把ecs\_comment,ecs\_feedback两个表中的数据,各取出4列,并把结果集union成一个结果集.

6.2:3期学员碰到的一道面试题

A表:

+------+------+

| id | num |

+------+------+

| a | 5 |

| b | 10 |

| c | 15 |

| d | 10 |

+------+------+

B表:

+------+------+

| id | num |

+------+------+

| b | 5 |

| c | 15 |

| d | 20 |

| e | 99 |

+------+------+

mysql> # 合并 ,注意all的作用

mysql> select \* from ta

-> union all

-> select \* from tb;

+------+------+

| id | num |

+------+------+

| a | 5 |

| b | 10 |

| c | 15 |

| d | 10 |

| b | 5 |

| c | 15 |

| d | 20 |

| e | 99 |

+------+------+

要求查询出以下效果:

+------+----------+

| id | sum(num) |

+------+----------+

| a | 5 |

| b | 15 |

| c | 30 |

| d | 30 |

| e | 99 |

+------+----------+

参考答案:

mysql> # sum,group求和

mysql> select id,sum(num) from (select \* from ta union all select \* from tb) as tmp group by id;

+------+----------+

| id | sum(num) |

+------+----------+

| a | 5 |

| b | 15 |

| c | 25 |

| d | 30 |

| e | 99 |

+------+----------+

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

7: 子查询:

7.1:查询出最新一行商品(以商品编号最大为最新,用子查询实现)

select goods\_id,goods\_name from

ecs\_goods where goods\_id =(select max(goods\_id) from ecs\_goods);

7.2:查询出编号为19的商品的栏目名称(用左连接查询和子查询分别)

7.3:用where型子查询把ecs\_goods表中的每个栏目下面最新的商品取出来

select goods\_id,goods\_name,cat\_id from ecs\_goods where goods\_id in (select max(goods\_id) from ecs\_goods group by cat\_id);

7.4:用from型子查询把ecs\_goods表中的每个栏目下面最新的商品取出来

select \* from (select goods\_id,cat\_id,goods\_name from ecs\_goods order by goods\_id desc) as t group by cat\_id;

创建触发器:

CREATE trigger tg2

after insert on ord

for each row

update goods set goods\_number=goods\_number-new.num where id=new.gid

CREATE trigger tg3

after delete on ord

for each row

update goods set goods\_number=good\_number+old.num where id=old.gid

CREATE trigger tg4

after update on ord

for each row

update goods set goods\_number=goods\_number+old.num-new.num where id=old.gid

</pre>

<h3>2012-03-25更新,添加了面试案例</h3>