

# 数据的导出与导入

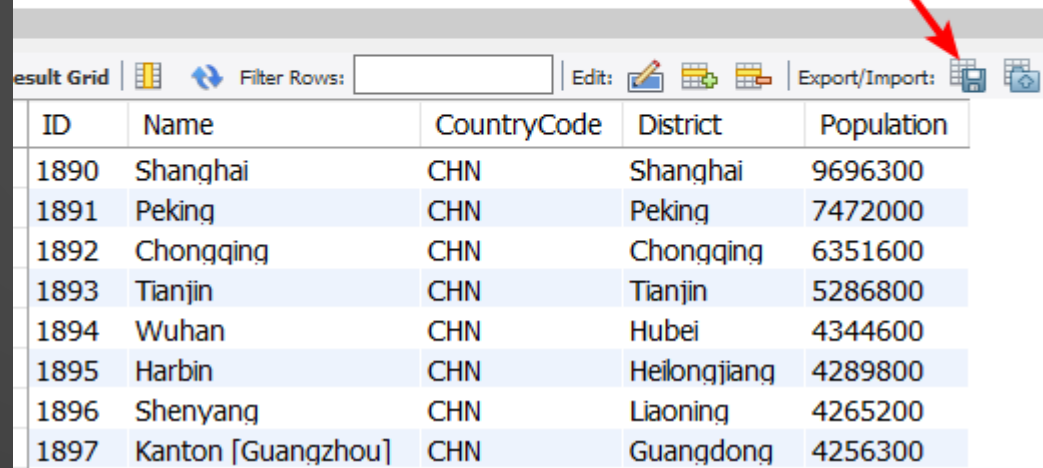
# 数据导出

- 方法1：工具

- select语句查询数据

- 然后点击导出按钮

```
250 • use world;
251 • select * from city where CountryCode='CHN';
252 #方法1：工具
253
254 #方法2：通过sql命令导出
```



The screenshot shows a database interface with a query result grid. The grid has columns: ID, Name, CountryCode, District, and Population. The data rows are as follows:

ID	Name	CountryCode	District	Population
1890	Shanghai	CHN	Shanghai	9696300
1891	Peking	CHN	Peking	7472000
1892	Chongqing	CHN	Chongqing	6351600
1893	Tianjin	CHN	Tianjin	5286800
1894	Wuhan	CHN	Hubei	4344600
1895	Harbin	CHN	Heilongjiang	4289800
1896	Shenyang	CHN	Liaoning	4265200
1897	Kanton [Guangzhou]	CHN	Guangdong	4256300

The interface includes a toolbar with buttons for 'Filter Rows', 'Edit', and 'Export/Import'. A red arrow points to the 'Export/Import' button.

# 数据导出

- 方法2：通过sql命令导出

```
select * from city where CountryCode='CHN'  
into outfile 'E:/data/db_mysql/export/city.csv'  
fields terminated by ',' lines terminated by '\r\n';
```

- 脚下留心：导出数据可能会遇到错误

The MySQL server is running with the --secure-file-priv option so it cannot execute this statement。。。

解决方法：修改配置文件my.ini中参数'secure\_file\_priv'的值为空。

# 如何修改参数'secure\_file\_priv'的值

1. 找到MySQL的配置文件my.ini
2. 找到参数'secure\_file\_priv', 将其值修改为空

## 如何找到MySQL的配置文件?

1. 在“我的电脑”上右击鼠标, 选择“管理”, 在打开的窗口中选择“服务和应用程序”中的“服务”, 找到MySQL服务, 右击鼠标, 查看属性。
2. 在“可执行文件的路径” 中, 找到配置文件的位置  
defaults-file="C:\ProgramData\MySQL\MySQL Server 8.0\my.ini"
3. 用记事本打开my.ini文件, 修改参数'secure\_file\_priv'的值为空

MySQL80 的属性(本地计算机)

常规

登录

恢复

依存关系

服务名称: MySQL80

显示名称: MySQL80

描述:

可执行文件的路径:

defaults-file = "C:\ProgramData\MySQL\MySQL Server 8.0\my.ini" MySQL80

启动类型(E):

自动

服务状态:

正在运行

启动(S)

停止(T)

暂停(P)

恢复(R)

当从此处启动服务时, 你可指定所适用的启动参数。

启动参数(M):

确定

取消

应用(A)

my.ini - 记事本

文件(F) 编辑(E) 格式(O) 查看(V) 帮助(H)

```
# during replica registration. This value appears in
the output of SHOW REPLICAS
# on the source server. Leave the value unset if you
do not want the replica to
# register itself with the source.
```

```
# report_host=0.0
```

```
# NOTE: Modify this value after Server initialization
won't take effect.
```

```
lower_case_table_names=1
```

```
# Secure File Priv.
```

```
secure-file-priv=""
```

```
# The maximum amount of concurrent sessions the
MySQL server will
```

```
# allow. One of these connections will be reserved
for a user with
```

```
# SUPER privileges to allow the administrator to
login even if the
```

```
# connection limit has been reached.
```

```
max_connections=151
```

```
# The number of open tables for all threads.
```

# 数据导入

- 导入数据的第一种方式：工具
  1. 建立一张空表，接着查询所有记录
  2. 点击导入按钮，根据对话框引导，一步一步地将数据导入
    1. 选择要导入的文件，csv或者json文件
    2. 选择要导入的目的地：目标数据库、表
    3. 导入数据的列名和表的列名对应
    4. 开始导入，直到执行完成。

**脚下留心：**要确保导入的数据有字段名，并且和表的字段名对应！

脚下留心：要确保导入的数据有字段名，并且和表的字段名对应！

stuinfo.csv						
1	stuid, stuname, gender, birthdate, age, city					
2	20161001, Jack, 男, 1990-01-01, 28, Beijing					
3	20161002, Wangwu, 女, 1991-01-03, 19, Beijing					
4	20161003, Lisi, 男, 1990-11-04, 21, Shanghai					
5	20161004, Ximen, 男, 1989-08-07, 32,					
6	20161005, zhangsan, 女, 1989-01-02, 35, Tianjing					
7	20161010, Leilei, 男, 1990-12-05, 30,					
8	20161015, Niuer, 女, 1990-07-06, 30, Guangzhou					
9						

stuId	stuName	gender	birthDate	age	city
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

# 数据导入

- 导入数据的第二种方式: sql命令

```
load data infile 'E:/data/db_mysql/stuinfo.txt'  
into table stuinfo  
fields terminated by '\t' lines terminated by '\r\n';
```