用SQL语句查询特定时间段的数据

 (2010-08-27 11:41:46)

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中国习惯

--查询本周注册人数    
  select   count(\*)   from   [user]    
  where   datediff(week,create\_day-1,getdate())=0    
     
--上周注册人数    
  select   count(\*)   from   [user]    
  where   datediff(week,create\_day-1,getdate())=1    
     
     
--本月注册人数    
  select   count(\*)   from   [user]    
  where   datediff(month,create\_day,getdate())=0    
     
--上月注册人数    
  select   count(\*)   from   [user]    
  where   datediff(month,create\_day,getdate())=1

ACCESS的话

select \* from table where date1<#2008-1-20# and date2>#2007-8-30#

select \* from table where 日期 between #2016/01/01# and #2016/10/01#

MYSQL的话

select \* from table where date1<'2008-1-20' and date2>'2007-3-30'

也可以

select \* from table where date1 between '2008-1-20' and '2007-3-30'

其中date1,date2都是日期类型的字段

sQL时间型查询语句

2007年12月04日 星期二 13:54

select \* from jy\_jjgl a ,jy\_jygl b where convert(varchar(10),a.shtime,120)='2007-11-27'

1.显示本月第一天

SELECT DATEADD(mm,DATEDIFF(mm,0,getdate()),0)

select convert(datetime,convert(varchar(8),getdate(),

120)+'01',120)

2.显示本月最后一天

select dateadd(day,-1,convert(datetime,convert

(varchar(8),dateadd(month,1,getdate()),120)+'01',120))

SELECT dateadd(ms,-3,DATEADD(mm,DATEDIFF(m,0,getdate())+1,0))

3.上个月的最后一天

SELECT dateadd(ms,-3,DATEADD(mm,DATEDIFF(mm,0,getdate()),0))

4.本月的第一个星期一i

select DATEADD(wk,DATEDIFF(wk,0, dateadd(dd,6-datepart(

day,getdate()),getdate())),0)

5.本年的第一天

SELECT DATEADD(yy,DATEDIFF(yy,0,getdate()),0)

6.本年的最后一天

SELECT dateadd(ms,-3,DATEADD(yy,DATEDIFF(yy,0,getdate())+1,0))

7.去年的最后一天

SELECT dateadd(ms,-3,DATEADD(yy,DATEDIFF(yy,0,getdate()),0))

8.本季度的第一天

SELECT DATEADD(qq,DATEDIFF(qq,0,getdate()),0)

9.本周的星期一

SELECT DATEADD(wk,DATEDIFF(wk,0,getdate()),0)

10.查询本月的记录

select \* from tableName where DATEPART(mm, theDate)

=DATEPART(mm, GETDATE()) and DATEPART(yy, theDate)

= DATEPART(yy, GETDATE())

11.查询本周的记录

select \* from tableName where DATEPART(wk, theDate) = DATEPART

(wk, GETDATE()) and DATEPART(yy, theDate) = DATEPART(yy, GETDATE())

12查询本季的记录 注：其中:GETDATE()是获得系统时间的函数。

select \* from tableName where DATEPART(qq, theDate) = DATEPART

(qq, GETDATE()) and DATEPART(yy, theDate) = DATEPART(yy, GETDATE())

13.获取当月总天数:

select DATEDIFF(dd,getdate(),DATEADD

(mm, 1, getdate()))

select datediff(day,

dateadd(mm, datediff(mm,'',getdate()), ''),

dateadd(mm, datediff(mm,'',getdate()), '1900-02-01'))

14.获取当前为星期几

DATENAME(weekday, getdate())

–返回当前时间

mysql> select now(),date(now()),sysdate();

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

| now()               | date(now()) | sysdate()           |

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

| 2008-12-02 10:11:36 | 2008-12-02  | 2008-12-02 10:11:36 |

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

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select curdate(),curdate()+0,curtime(),curtime()+0;

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

| curdate()  | curdate()+0 | curtime() | curtime()+0   |

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

| 2008-12-02 | 20081202    | 10:00:33  | 100033.000000 |

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

–返回日期当月最后一天

mysql> select last\_day('2008-12-02');

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

| last\_day('2008-12-02') |

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

| 2008-12-31             |

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

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

–返回日期的星期几

mysql> select dayname('2008-12-02'),dayofweek('2008-12-02');

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

| dayname('2008-12-02') | dayofweek('2008-12-02') |

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

| tuesday               |                       3 |

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

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

–返回日期的年，月，日

mysql> select month('2008-12-02'),year('2008-12-02'),day('2008-12-02');

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

| month('2008-12-02') | year('2008-12-02') | day('2008-12-02') |

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

|                  12 |               2008 |                 2 |

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

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

–返回日期的小时，分，秒

mysql> select hour('10:05:03'),minute('10:05:03'),second('10:05:03');

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

| hour('10:05:03') | minute('10:05:03') | second('10:05:03') |

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

|               10 |                  5 |                  3 |

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

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

1.subdate(d,t)：起始时间加上一段时间（year,month,day…）

mysql> select date\_add('1998-01-02', interval 31 day),adddate('1998-01-02', 31);

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

| date\_add('1998-01-02', interval 31 day) | adddate('1998-01-02', 31) |

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

| 1998-02-02                              | 1998-02-02                |

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

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select date\_add('1998-01-02',interval 2 year);

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

| date\_add('1998-01-02', interval 2 year)

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

| 2000-01-02

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

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select date\_add('1998-01-02', interval 2 hour);

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

| date\_add('1998-01-02', interval 2 hour)

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

| 1998-01-02 02:00:00

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

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

2.subdate(d,t)：起始时间减去一段时间

mysql> select subdate('1998-01-02', interval 31 day),subdate('1998-01-02', 31);

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

| subdate('1998-01-02', interval 31 day) | subdate('1998-01-02', 31) |

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

| 1997-12-02                             | 1997-12-02                |

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

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

3.addtime(d,t):起始时间d加入时间t

mysql> select addtime('1997-12-31 23:59:50','00:00:05'), addtime('23:59:50','00:00:05') ;

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

| addtime('1997-12-31 23:59:50','00:00:05') | addtime('23:59:50','00:00:05') |

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

| 1997-12-31 23:59:55                       | 23:59:55                       |

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

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

4.subtime(d,t):起始时间d减去时间t

mysql> select subtime('1997-12-31 23:59:50','00:00:05'), subtime('23:59:50','00:00:05');

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

| subtime('1997-12-31 23:59:50','00:00:05') | subtime('23:59:50','00:00:05') |

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

| 1997-12-31 23:59:45                       | 23:59:45                       |

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

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

5.datediff(d1,d2):返回起始时间d1和结束时间d2之间的天数

mysql> select datediff('1997-12-31 23:59:59','1997-12-30');

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

| datediff('1997-12-31 23:59:59','1997-12-30') |

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

|                                            1 |

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

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

6.date\_format(date,format):根据format字符串显示date值的格式

mysql> select date\_format('2008-12-02 22:23:00', '%y %m %m %h:%i:%s');

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

| date\_format('2008-12-02 22:23:00', '%y %m %m %h:%i:%s') |

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

| 2008 12 12 22:23:00                                     |

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

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

7.str\_to\_date(str,format) 字符串转化为时间

mysql> select str\_to\_date('04/31/2004', '%m/%d/%y %h:%i:s');

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

| str\_to\_date('04/31/2004', '%m/%d/%y %h:%i:s') |

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

| 2004-04-31 00:00:00                           |

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

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

8.timestamp(expr) , timestamp(expr,expr2) :

对于一个单参数,该函数将日期或日期时间表达式 expr 作为日期时间值返回.对于两个参数, 它将时间表达式 expr2添加到日期或日期时间表达式 expr 中，将theresult作为日期时间值返回

mysql> select timestamp('2003-12-31'), timestamp('2003-12-31 12:00:00','12:00:00');

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

| timestamp('2003-12-31') | timestamp('2003-12-31 12:00:00','12:00:00') |

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

| 2003-12-31 00:00:00     | 2004-01-01 00:00:00                         |

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

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

9.取当天0点0分，下一天0点0分

mysql> select timestamp(date(sysdate())),timestamp(adddate(date(sysdate()),1));

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

| timestamp(date(sysdate())) | timestamp(adddate(date(sysdate()),1)) |

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

| 2008-12-02 00:00:00        | 2008-12-03 00:00:00                   |

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

1 row in set (0.00 sec)