一.DDL语句

- 删除表

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS 't_student';
```

- 创建表

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS 't_student' (
        'id' INTEGER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,
        'name' TEXT,
        'age' INTEGER
);
```

二.DML语句

- 插入数据

```
INSERT INTO t_student (name, age) VALUES ('why', 18);
INSERT INTO t_student (name, age) VALUES ('lmj', 25);
INSERT INTO t_student (name, age) VALUES ('lnj', 22);
INSERT INTO t_student (name, age) VALUES ('yz', 17);
INSERT INTO t_student (name, age) VALUES ('wsz', 28);
```

- 更新数据

```
UPDATE t_student SET age = 30 WHERE name = 'why';
UPDATE t_student SET name = 'zs' WHERE age > 20;
```

- 删除数据

```
DELETE FROM t_student WHERE name = 'zs’;
```

二.DQL语句

- 1.基本查询

SELECT * FROM t_student;

- 2.查询特殊的字段

SELECT name, age FROM t_student;

- 3.通过条件来查询语句

SELECT name, age FROM t_student WHERE age <= 25;

- 4.通过条件查询(模糊查询)

SELECT name, age FROM t_student WHERE name LIKE '%l%';

- 5.多个条件的查询

SELECT name, age FROM t_student WHERE name LIKE '%l%' AND age >= 25;

SELECT name, age FROM t_student WHERE name LIKE '%l%' OR age >= 25;

- 6.计算个数

SELECT count(*) FROM t_student;

SELECT count(name) FROM t_student;

SELECT count(age) FROM t_student;

- 7.数据的排序

1> 升序 ASC(默认)

SELECT * FROM t_student ORDER BY age;

2> 降序 DESC

SELECT * FROM t_student ORDER BY age DESC;

3> 以年龄的升序排序,如果年龄相同,以名字的降序排序

SELECT * FROM t_student ORDER BY age, name DESC;

- 8.起别名

1> 给表起别名

SELECT s.name, s.age FROM t_student AS s;

2> 给字段起别名

SELECT name AS myName, age AS myAge FROM t_student;

- 9.分页查询(limit)

1> 基本分页

SELECT name, age FROM t_student LIMIT 4, 2;

2> 该语句的意思是:跳过0条数据,查询前五条数据

SELECT name, age FROM t_student LIMIT 5;