--全表查询

SELECT \* FROM 表名;

SELECT \* FROM EMP;

--字段查询

SELECT 字段,字段 FROM 表名;

SELECT EMPNO,ENAME,SAL,DEPTNO FROM EMP;

--查询所有用户

SELECT USERNAME FROM DBA\_USERS;

--查看用户的表

SELECT TABLE\_NAME FROM USER\_TABLES;

SELECT TABLE\_NAME FROM DBA\_TABLES WHERE OWNER='SYS';

--查看表结构

SELECT COLUMN\_NAME FROM USER\_TAB\_COLUMNS WHERE TABLE\_NAME='EMP';

--条件查询

SELECT 字段... FROM 表名 WHERE 条件;

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE SAL>2000;

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE SAL>2000 AND SAL<3000;

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE SAL BETWEEN 2000 AND 3000;

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO =10;

--逻辑查询 OR 或 AND 与

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO=10 AND JOB='MANAGER'

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO=20 AND JOB='ANALYST';

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE (DEPTNO=10 AND JOB='MANAGER') OR (DEPTNO=20 AND JOB='ANALYST');

--IN

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE EMPNO=7782 OR EMPNO=7788 OR EMPNO=7369;

SELECT 字段 FROM EMP WHERE 字段 IN(字段值);

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE EMPNO IN(7782,7788,7369);

-- 不等于 <>

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO <> 10;--推荐

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO != 10;

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO NOT IN(10);

-- IS NULL 将为空的数据查询出来

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE COMM IS NULL;

--模糊查询 %表示任意可以是0到多个字符 \_表示任意一个字符

--查询员工姓名中以S开头的信息

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE ENAME LIKE 'S%';

--查询员工姓名中以S结尾的信息

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE ENAME LIKE '%S';

--查询员工姓名中第三位是A的信息

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE ENAME LIKE '\_\_A%';

--查询员工姓名中含有S的信息

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE ENAME LIKE '%S%';

--查询里面的排序 ORDER BY

--按照数字

SELECT \* FROM EMP ORDER BY SAL;--系统默认升序

SELECT \* FROM EMP ORDER BY SAL DESC; --降序

--按照字母

SELECT \* FROM EMP ORDER BY ENAME ASC; --升序

SELECT \* FROM EMP ORDER BY ENAME DESC;--降序

--按照多个字段排序 排序是有顺序的先按照前面字段排序，如果前面字段相同再按照后面字段进行排序

--按照部门的编号升序，工资的降序

SELECT \* FROM EMP ORDER BY DEPTNO,SAL DESC;

--按照名字的升序，工资的升序

SELECT \* FROM EMP ORDER BY JOB,SAL,ENAME;

--COUNT(字段) 统计 会忽略null值

SELECT COUNT(COMM) FROM EMP;

--MAX 求最大值 AS 别名

SELECT MAX(SAL) AS MAXSAL FROM EMP;

--MIN 求最小值

SELECT MIN(SAL) FROM EMP;

--SUM 求和

SELECT SUM(SAL) FROM EMP;

--AVG 求平均值

SELECT AVG(SAL) FROM EMP;

--DISTINCT 去掉重复值 在字段的前面加上DISTINCT

SELECT DEPTNO FROM EMP;

SELECT DISTINCT DEPTNO FROM EMP;

--分组查询 GROUP BY

--按部门统计人数

SELECT DEPTNO,COUNT(\*) AS TATALS FROM EMP GROUP BY DEPTNO;

--求部门的平均工资

SELECT DEPTNO,AVG(SAL) AS AVGSAL FROM EMP GROUP BY DEPTNO;

--求每个部门的最高工资

SELECT DEPTNO,MAX(SAL) AS MAXSAL FROM EMP GROUP BY DEPTNO;

--求每个部门的最低工资

SELECT DEPTNO,MIN(SAL) AS MINSAL FROM EMP GROUP BY DEPTNO;

--去掉重复值

SELECT DISTINCT DEPTNO FROM EMP;

--GROUP BY 按照字段分组进行结果统计

--HAVING 对统计结果进行筛选

--ORDER BY 排序

--如果三者一起使用：顺序是先GROUP BY 再HAVING 最后ORDER BY

--求出部门平均工资大于2000的部门并按平均工资进行降序排序

SELECT DEPTNO,AVG(SAL) AS AVGSAL FROM EMP GROUP BY

DEPTNO HAVING AVG(SAL) >2000 ORDER BY AVG(SAL) DESC;

--求出部门人数大于5 按部门升序排序

SELECT DEPTNO,COUNT(\*) AS TATALS FROM EMP

GROUP BY DEPTNO HAVING COUNT(\*)>=5 ORDER BY DEPTNO;

--常用的系统函数 DUAL表示伪表

--求绝对值 ABS

SELECT ABS(-50) FROM DUAL;

SELECT ABS(4) FROM DUAL;

--求平方根 SQRT

--通过伪表

SELECT SQRT(9) FROM DUAL;

--通过表里面的数据

SELECT SQRT(COMM) FROM EMP;

--求幂 POWER

SELECT POWER(2,3) FROM DUAL;

SELECT POWER(2,7) FROM DUAL;

--四舍五入 ROUND

--去整

SELECT ROUND(3.1415926) FROM DUAL;

SELECT ROUND(3.8111) FROM DUAL;

--保留有效位数

SELECT ROUND(3.8222,3) FROM DUAL;

SELECT ROUND(3.8262,2) FROM DUAL;

--字符连接 CONCAT

SELECT CONCAT('青青','你好') AS ENAME FROM DUAL;

SELECT CONCAT('JEFFREY','你好') AS ENAME FROM DUAL;

--截取字符串 SUBSTR(c1,n1,n2)

--C1表示字符串 n1 表示从第几位开始（起始值是1） n2表示截取多少位，

--如果没有n2值就一直截取到末尾

SELECT SUBSTR('JEFFREY',1,3) AS ENAME FROM DUAL;

SELECT SUBSTR('JEFFREY',2) FROM DUAL;

SELECT SUBSTR(' zzz ',5)FROM DUAL;

--替代REPLACE

SELECT REPLACE('YOUR LOVE YOU','YOUR','I') AS ENAME FROM DUAL;

SELECT REPLACE('zzz南生与我 很聪明','很聪明','真的很聪明') AS ENAME FROM DUAL;

--转换成大写 UPPER

SELECT UPPER('sdsjsfjs')AS ENAME FROM DUAL;

SELECT UPPER('JDKSsddJD') AS ENAME FROM DUAL;

--转换成小写 LOWER

SELECT LOWER('DJFJSFdjfDJFS') AS ENAME FROM DUAL;

--时间类型转换成字符类型 TO\_CHAR

SELECT TO\_CHAR(SYSDATE,'YYYY-MM-DD HH:MI:SS') AS TIMES FROM DUAL;

SELECT TO\_CHAR(SYSDATE,'YYYY') AS TIMES FROM DUAL;

--字符类型转换成时间类型 TO\_DATE

SELECT TO\_DATE('2015-12-12','YYYY-MM-DD') AS TIMES FROM DUAL;

--对日期进行加减 ADD\_MONTHS

SELECT ADD\_MONTHS(SYSDATE,1) FROM DUAL;

SELECT ADD\_MONTHS(SYSDATE,-12) FROM DUAL;

--求一个月里面的最后一天 LAST\_DAY

--求系统时间的月份的最后一天

SELECT LAST\_DAY(SYSDATE) FROM DUAL;

--求EMP表里面的受雇日期的月份的最后一天

SELECT LAST\_DAY(HIREDATE) FROM EMP;

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