# 简单的查询语句DQL

### 语法格式:

```
select 字段名1,字段名2,字段名3,...from 表名;//查所有字段用*代替
```

#### 提示:

- 1、任何一条sql语句以";"结尾,在dos命令窗口中填写命令或语句见";"才能回车执行命令或语句,语句后接\c表示终止语句的填写
- 2、sal语句不区分大小写

在员工表emp中可以查询到月薪,但能否查询年薪呢?可以

### 由于字段可以参与数学运算,所以可以查询员工的年薪:

```
mysql> select ename, sal*12 from emp;
+----+
| ename | sal*12 |
+----+
| SMITH | 9600.00 |
| ALLEN | 19200.00 |
| WARD | 15000.00 |
| JONES | 35700.00 |
| MARTIN | 15000.00 |
| BLAKE | 34200.00 |
| CLARK | 29400.00 |
| SCOTT | 36000.00 |
| KING | 60000.00 |
| TURNER | 18000.00 |
| ADAMS | 13200.00 |
| JAMES | 11400.00 |
| FORD | 36000.00 |
| MILLER | 15600.00 |
+----+
14 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

上面查询出来显示的别名年薪字段为sal\*12不好看,可以重写

## 给查询结果的列字段重命名(as关键字可以省略):

```
mysql> select ename,sal*12 as yearsal from emp;
+-----+
| ename | yearsal |
+-----+
| SMITH | 9600.00 |
| ALLEN | 19200.00 |
| WARD | 15000.00 |
| JONES | 35700.00 |
| MARTIN | 15000.00 |
| BLAKE | 34200.00 |
| CLARK | 29400.00 |
```

```
| SCOTT | 36000.00 |

| KING | 60000.00 |

| TURNER | 18000.00 |

| ADAMS | 13200.00 |

| JAMES | 11400.00 |

| FORD | 36000.00 |

| MILLER | 15600.00 |

+-----+
```

如果别名中有中文: sql语句中的字符用单引号括起来,在MySQL中也可用双引号括,但是如果到其他如Oracle中就不行了

```
mysql> select ename, sal*12 as '年薪' from emp;
+----+
| ename | 年薪
+----+
| SMITH | 9600.00 |
| ALLEN | 19200.00 |
| WARD | 15000.00 |
| JONES | 35700.00 |
| MARTIN | 15000.00 |
| BLAKE | 34200.00 |
| CLARK | 29400.00 |
| SCOTT | 36000.00 |
| KING | 60000.00 |
| TURNER | 18000.00 |
| ADAMS | 13200.00 |
| JAMES | 11400.00 |
| FORD | 36000.00 |
| MILLER | 15600.00 |
+----+
14 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```