

数据库



数据库是数据存储的集合 表是数据结构化的信息



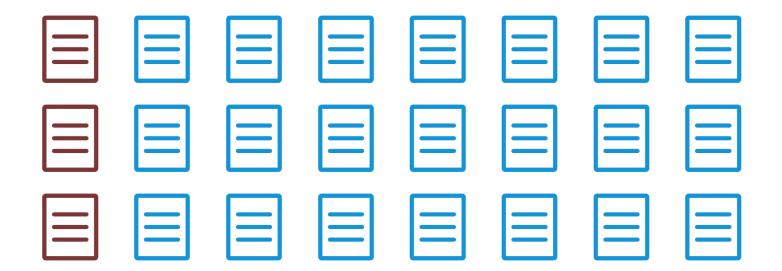


列存储表中的组织信息 行存储表中的明细记录





主键是表中的唯一标示主键不具备业务意义



表的主键不做强制要求,但建议设立

主键值必须唯一

每行必须有一个主键,不可为空

主键值不可被修改

主键值被删除后不可重用

表A的主键,可以做为表B的字段,此时不受约束

Char

int

%

float



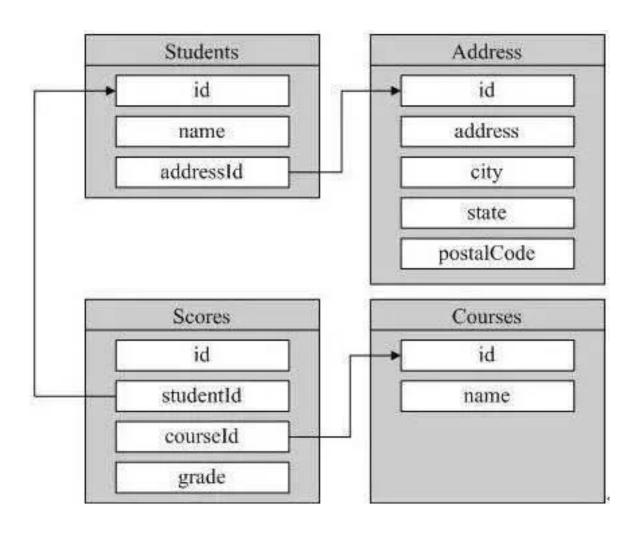
date

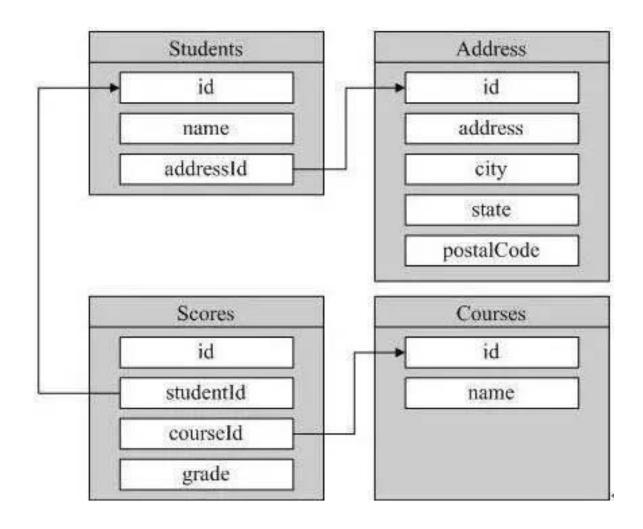


timestamp

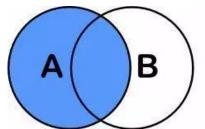


Join

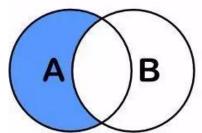




Students.addressId = Address.id Students.id = Scores.studentId Scores.courseId = Courses.id



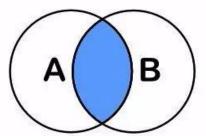
SELECT <auswahl>
FROM tabelleA A
LEFT JOIN tabelleB B
ON A.key = B.key



SELECT <auswahl>
FROM tabelleA A
LEFT JOIN tabelleB B
ON A.key = B.key
WHERE B.key IS NULL

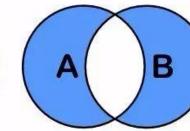
SELECT <auswahl>
FROM tabelleA A
FULL OUTER JOIN tabelleB B
ON A.key = B.key

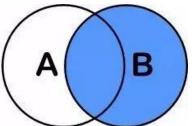




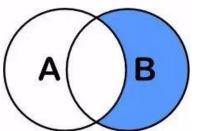
SELECT <auswahl> FROM tabelleA A INNER JOIN tabelleB B ON A.key = B.key

B





SELECT <auswahl> FROM tabelleA A RIGHT JOIN tabelleB B ON A.key = B.key



SELECT <auswahl>
FROM tabelleA A
RIGHT JOIN tabelleB B
ON A.key = B.key
WHERE A.key IS NULL

SELECT <auswahl>
FROM tabelleA A
FULL OUTER JOIN tabelleB B
ON A.key = B.key
WHERE A.key IS NULL
OR B.key IS NULL



SQL练习题

统计不同月份的下单人数

统计用户三月份的回购率和复购率

统计男女用户的消费频次是否有差异

统计多次消费的用户,第一次和最后一次消费间隔是多少?

统计不同年龄段,用户的消费金额是否有差异?

统计消费的二八法则,消费的top20%用户,贡献了多少额度