

MS SQL Server

RoJeA

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語法

- 刪除:
 - DELETE FROM [database].[dbo].[datatable_name]
- 選擇:
 - SELECT * FROM dbo.table_name WHERE col_name IS NULL OR col_name=""
 - SELECT* FROM [database].[dbo].[datatable_neme]WHERE /*[column_name]='12' AND*/ [datatype_column] LIKE '%2018-08-30 %'
 - SELECT[datetime_column],[columnA],[columnB],[columnC],[columnD] from[tablename] where [datetime_column] between'2018-07-01 00:00:00.000' And '2018-07-31 23:59:00.000'order by [datetime_column]
- 平均(table-to-column-but-not-saved):
 - SELECT avg([old_column]) as [new_column]
- 複製:
 - 結構:SELECT*INTO [database_name].[dbo].[new_table_name] FROM [database_name].[dbo].[original_table_name] WHERE 1=0
 - 將A table某欄位複製到B table某欄位: update B set B.column=(select A.column from A where A.column=B.column)

語法

- 找尋時間資料用:
 - SELECT *
 - FROM [database_name].[dbo].[data_table]
 - WHERE convert(varchar(20),Hour,120) LIKE '%201_ - _ - _ 0[0-6]%'
 - OR convert(varchar(20),Hour,120) LIKE '%201_ - _ - _ 2[1-3]%'
 - ORDER BY [Hour]
- WHERE convert(varchar(20),[datetime_ column],120) LIKE '%2018-07-15 0[0-9]%'
- OR convert(varchar(20),[datetime_ column],120) LIKE '%2018-07-15 1[0-9]%'
- OR convert(varchar(20),[datetime_ column],120) LIKE '%2018-07-15 2[0-4]%'
- ORDER BY [datetime_ column]
- WHERE convert(varchar(20),[datetime_ column],120) LIKE '%2018-08-04%'
- ORDER BY [datetime_ column]
- where [datetime_ column] between '2018-07-01 00:00:00.000' And '2018-07-31 23:59:00.000' order by [datetime_ column]

語法

- 自原始資料新增行
 - `SELECT [Time], [columnA],[columnB],[columnC],[columnD] , DATEPART(hh, Time) AS HR, DATEPART(dd, Time) AS DAY FROM dbo.[data_table]`
- 檢視表新增資料行(加入判斷式=>Else if)
 - `SELECT [datetime], [columnA], [columnB],`
 - `CASE WHEN [columnA] >= 10 AND`
 - `[columnB] >= 5 THEN '1' WHEN [columnA] < 10 AND`
 - `[columnB] < 5 THEN '0' ELSE 'ERROR' END AS [column_Judge]`
 - `FROM dbo.[datatable_origin] AS [datatable_new]`
- 找出目前使用的資料庫的每一張資料表的資料大小
 - `sp_MsForEachTable "Sp_SpaceUsed '?'"`
 - 問號 ? 就是目前所在的資料庫的每一張表
- 查詢目前使用的資料庫的每一張資料表的筆數
 - `sp_MsForEachTable 'SELECT "?", COUNT(*) FROM ?'`
- 列出全部的資料庫
 - `sp_MSforeachdb 'SELECT "?'"`

語法

- 創建資料庫(Create Database)
 - `create database database_name;`
 - `database_name`：為需建立資料庫的名稱。
- 創建表格(Create Table)
 - `create table table_name`
 - `(column_name1 dataType [constraint],`
 - `column_name2 dataType [constraint],`
 - `...);`
 - `table_name`：為需建立資料表的名稱。
 - `column_name`：為需建立欄位的名稱。
 - `dataType`：用於指定該欄位資料儲存的資料類型。
 - `constraint`：用於限制返回資料的準則，可依需求看是否要填寫。
- 增加欄位(Add Column)
 - `alter table table_name add column_name dataType;`

語法

- 修改欄位之資料類型(Alter Column DataType)
 - alter table table_name alter column column_name dataType;
- 修改欄位名(Alter Column Name)
 - alter table table_name change column_name new_column_name new_dataType;
- 刪除欄位(Drop Column)
 - alter table table_name drop column column_name;
- 刪除資料表(Drop Table)
 - drop table table_name;
 - DROP TABLE IF EXISTS dbo.Scores
- 刪除資料表內容(Drop Table Contents)
 - truncate table table_name;
 - ※此一語法為只刪除資料表的內容，而資料表結構還在。
- 刪除資料庫(Drop Database)
 - drop database database_name;

語法

- 使用『IS NOT NULL』查詢欄位不為 NULL 的資料
 - SELECT * FROM tblCustomer WHERE LastName IS NOT NULL
- IS NULL
 - SELECT [datetime_column], [columnA],[columnB],[columnC],[columnD]
 - from [data_table]
 - where [datetime_column] between '2018-01-15 00:00:00.000' And '2019-01-15 23:59:00.000'
 - AND [columnD] IS NULL

Round

- UPDATE [data_table]
- SET [columnA]=ROUND([columnA],2),
- [columnB]=ROUND([columnB],2),
- [columnC]=ROUND([columnC],2)
- WHERE some_column=some_value;

備份(Backup)

- **[資料庫] SQL Server 備份**

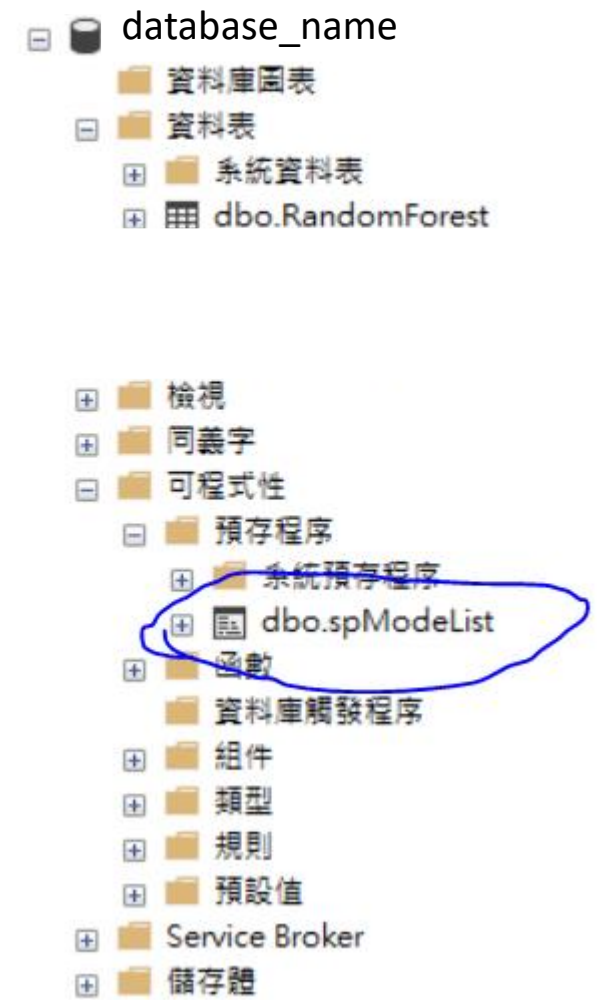
- <https://jeffprogrammer.wordpress.com/2015/09/29/%E8%B3%87%E6%96%99%E5%BA%AB-sql-server-%E5%82%99%E4%BB%BD/>

Uninstall

- [SQL][SERVER] Microsoft SQL Server 200x or R2 解除安裝
 - <http://mitblog.pixnet.net/blog/post/39869243-%5Bsql%5D%5Bserver%5D-microsoft-sql-server-200x-or-r2-%E8%A7%A3%E9%99%A4%E5%AE%89%E8%A3%9D>
- **Windows下SQL Server 2012徹底解除安裝刪除教程**
 - <https://www.itread01.com/article/1521863595.html>

Programmability

- USE database_name
 - GO--begins a new batch
 - CREATE PROC spModeList
 - AS
 - BEGIN
 - SELECT TOP (1000) [columnA]
 - ,[columnB]
 - ,[columnC]
 - FROM [database_name].[dbo].[RandomForest]
 - END
- RUN →



資料庫圖表
資料表
系統資料表
dbo.RandomForest

檢視
同義字
可程式性
預存程序
系統預存程序
dbo.spMod
參數
函數
資料庫觸發程序
組件
類型
規則
預設值
Service Broker
儲存體
安全性

預存程序(S)...

修改(Y)

執行預存程序(X)...

編寫預存程序的指令碼為(S)

檢視相依性(V)

原生編譯 Advisor(N)

原則(O)

Facet(A)

啟動 PowerShell(H)

報表(P)

重新命名(M)

SQLQuery5.sql - 14...(remote test (96)) SQLQuery3.sql - 14...(remote test (89))*

USE database_name

GO

/****** Object: StoredProcedure [dbo].[spModeList] Script Date: 2

SET ANSI_NULLS ON

GO

SET QUOTED_IDENTIFIER ON

GO

ALTER PROC [dbo].[spModeList]

AS

BEGIN

SELECT TOP (1000) [columnA]

,[columnB]

,[columnC]

FROM database_name [dbo].[RandomForest]

ORDER BY

[columnC] ASC

END