

SQL 知识清单简略版

0 前置基础

0.1 基本数据类型

int, bigint, float, double, string等

0.2 注释

单行注释:以--开头的行,将被视为注释,不被执行。

多行注释:以/开头,并且以/结尾的内容(中间可以包含多行),将被视为多行注释,不被执行

0.3 关键字

查询常用: select, from, where, group, order, having, join, limit, cast, as, by, with, and, or, like, in, unoin, all, distinct, sort;

创建、写入、修改、删除常用: create, exists, comment, alter, drop, inert, overwrite, into:

常用函数:concat_ws, explode, lateral view, desc, acs, avg, sum, if, nvl, case, when, then, else, round, over, partition, distribute, rand;

其他: use, show, set...

1表管理

1.1 建表

create table if not exists table_name(

column1_name column1_type comment 'column1 note', column2_name column2_type comment 'column2 note'

```
) partition by (partition_name)
stored as parquet;
```

1.2 删表

drop table if exists table_name;

1.3 改表

关键字:alter

- 1.3.1 表级别
- 1.3.2 列级别

2 查询

2.1 简单查询

select

1+1,

8/3

注:SQL可以当作计算器使用

2.2 单表查询

select

```
cast(column2 as column2_new_type) as column2_new_name,
column3 as column3_other_name
```

from table_name as table_other_name

注:select关键字是必须的, from、where等部分可以没有, column2中的第一个as是改变列的类型, 第二个as是取别名, column3和table_name中的as均是取别名。

2.3 条件查询

select

column1,

column2.

column3

from table_name

where condition1 and condition2 or condition3

order by column1 desc

limit 100

注:where约束了返回结果需要满足的条件;order by指定了按照column1排序,desc指定降序排列,asc可以指定升序排列;limit限制返回结果的条数为100

2.4 分组查询

2.4.1 基础分组查询

select

```
count(*) as cnt,
avg(column1) as column1_avg,
sum(column2) as column2_sum
```

column3

from table_name

group by column3

注:group by指定按照column3的取值进行分组,count(*)统计每个组中的数据个数,avg计算组均值,sum计算组数值之和;使用group by时,可以同时指定多个列;使用group by时,没有被用于分组的列,必须进行聚合运算,如avg、sum等。

2.4.2 分组前过滤

select

```
count(*) as cnt,
avg(column1) as column1_avg,
sum(column2) as column2_sum
column3
```

from table_name

where condition

group by column3

2.4.3 分组前后过滤

select

```
count(*) as cnt,
```

avg(column1) as column1_avg,

```
sum(column2) as column2_sum
 column3
from table_name
group by column3
having avg(column1)>0
注:分组前过滤关键字为where,分组后过滤关键字为having。
2.5 多表查询
select
 column1,
 column2,
 column3,
 column4
from(
 select
   column1,
   column2
 from table1) other_name1
```

join(

```
select
    column3,
    column4
  from table2) other_name2
on join_condition1
and join_condition2
注:多表连接方式:inner join(join默认为inner join),outer join,left join,right join,cross
join。
2.6 合并
(select
  distinct column1,
  column2
from table1_name
where condition1)
unoin all
(select
  distinct column1,
  column2
from table1_name
```

where condition2)

3高级用法

3.1 with 定义临时函数

```
--定义查询函数
```

```
with preprocess as(
```

```
select
```

```
column1,

if(column2='0', 1, 0) as is_0,

nvl(column3) as not_null,

round(column4, 3) as column4,

case

when column5 = 'str1' then 1,

when column5 = 'str2' then 2,

when column5 = 'str3' then 3,

else 0

end as column5
```

from table1_name

```
), infomation as(
  select
   column1,
   column6,
   column7,
   column8
  from table2_name
--使用查询函数, 查询语句应出现在定义的查询函数之后
select
  a.column1,
  is_0,
  not_null,
  column4,
  column5,
  column6,
  column7,
  column8,
  concat_ws('-',column6,column7,column8) as multi_column_joined
```

```
from (
 select*
 from preprocess) a
left join(
 select*
 from information) b
on a.column1=b.column1
注:在调用定义的临时函数时,必须使用别名
3.2 窗口函数
由over partition order by等关键字构成
3.3 随机抽样
select
 column1,
 column2,
 column3
from table_name
```

where rand() < threshold

distribute by rand()

sort by rand()

limit 10000