一、基础

1、说明:创建数据库

Create DATABASE database-name

2、说明:删除数据库 drop database dbname

3、说明:备份sql server

一 创建 备份数据的 device

**USE** master

EXEC sp\_addumpdevice 'disk', 'testBack',

'c:\mssql7backup\MyNwind\_1.dat'

一开始备份

BACKUP DATABASE pubs TO testBack

4、说明:创建新表

create table tabname(col1 type1 [not null] [primary key],col2 type2

[not null],..)

根据已有的表创建新表:

A: create table tab\_new like tab\_old (使用旧表创建新表)

B: create table tab\_new as select col1,col2... from tab\_old definition

only

5、说明:删除新表 drop table tabname

6、说明:增加一个列

Alter table tabname add column col type

注:列增加后将不能删除。DB2中列加上后数据类型也不能改变,唯一能改变的是增加varchar类型的长度。

7、说明:添加主键: Alter table tabname add primary key(col)

说明:删除主键: Alter table tabname drop primary key(col)

8、说明:创建索引: create [unique] index idxname on tabname(col....)

删除索引: drop index idxname

注:索引是不可更改的,想更改必须删除重新建。

9、说明:创建视图:create view viewname as select statement

删除视图: drop view viewname

10、说明:几个简单的基本的sql语句

选择:select \* from table1 where 范围

插入:insert into table1(field1,field2) values(value1,value2)

删除: delete from table1 where 范围

更新: update table1 set field1=value1 where 范围

查找:select \* from table1 where field1 like '%value1%' —like的语

法很精妙,查资料!

排序: select \* from table1 order by field1,field2 [desc]

总数: select count as totalcount from table1

求和:select sum(field1) as sumvalue from table1

平均:select avg(field1) as avgvalue from table1

最大:select max(field1) as maxvalue from table1

最小:select min(field1) as minvalue from table1

11、说明:几个高级查询运算词

A: UNION 运算符

UNION 运算符通过组合其他两个结果表(例如 TABLE1 和 TABLE2)并消去表中任何重复行而派生出一个结果表。当 ALL 随 UNION 一起使用时(即 UNION ALL),不消除重复行。两种情况下,派生表的每一行不是来自 TABLE1 就是来自 TABLE2。

B: EXCEPT 运算符

EXCEPT 运算符通过包括所有在 TABLE1 中但不在 TABLE2 中的行并消除所有重复行而派生出一个结果表。当 ALL 随 EXCEPT 一起使用时 (EXCEPT ALL),不消除重复行。

C: INTERSECT 运算符

INTERSECT 运算符通过只包括 TABLE1 和 TABLE2 中都有的行并消除所有重复行而派生出一个结果表。当 ALL 随 INTERSECT 一起使用时 (INTERSECT ALL),不消除重复行。

注:使用运算词的几个查询结果行必须是一致的。

12、说明:使用外连接

A、left outer join:

左外连接(左连接):结果集几包括连接表的匹配行,也包括左连接表的所有行

SQL: select a.a, a.b, a.c, b.c, b.d, b.f from a LEFT OUT JOIN b ON a.a = b.c

B: right outer join:

右外连接(右连接):结果集既包括连接表的匹配连接行,也包括右连接表的所有行。

C: full outer join:

全外连接:不仅包括符号连接表的匹配行,还包括两个连接表中的所有记录。

二、提升

1、说明:复制表(只复制结构,源表名:a新表名:b) (Access可用)

法一: select \* into b from a where 1<>1

法二: select top 0 \* into b from a

2、说明:拷贝表(拷贝数据,源表名:a目标表名:b) (Access可用)

insert into b(a, b, c) select d,e,f from b;

3、说明:跨数据库之间表的拷贝(具体数据使用绝对路径) (Access可用) insert into b(a, b, c) select d,e,f from b in '具体数据库' where 条

件

例子:..from b in ""&Server.MapPath(".")&"\data.mdb" &" where..

4、说明:子查询(表名1:a表名2:b)

select a,b,c from a where a IN (select d from b ) 或者: select a,b,c from a where a IN (1,2,3)

5、说明:显示文章、提交人和最后回复时间

select a.title,a.username,b.adddate from table a,(select max(adddate) adddate from table where table.title=a.title) b

6、说明:外连接查询(表名1:a表名2:b)

select a.a, a.b, a.c, b.c, b.d, b.f from a LEFT OUT JOIN b ON a.a = b.c

7、说明:在线视图查询(表名1:a)

select \* from (Select a,b,c FROM a) T where t.a > 1;

8、说明:between的用法,between限制查询数据范围时包括了边界值,not between不包括

select \* from table1 where time between time1 and time2 select a,b,c, from table1 where a not between 数值1 and 数值2

9、说明: in 的使用方法

select \* from table1 where a [not] in ('值1','值2','值4','值6' )

10、说明:两张关联表,删除主表中已经在副表中没有的信息 delete from table1 where not exists (select \* from table2 where table1.field1=table2.field1)

11、说明:四表联查问题:

select \* from a left inner join b on a.a=b.b right inner join c on a.a=c.c inner join d on a.a=d.d where .....

12、说明:日程安排提前五分钟提醒

SQL: select \* from 日程安排 where datediff('minute',f开始时间,getdate ())>5

13、说明:一条sql 语句搞定数据库分页

select top 10 b.\* from (select top 20 主键字段,排序字段 from 表名 order by 排序字段 desc) a,表名 b where b.主键字段 = a.主键字段 order by a.排序字段

14、说明:前10条记录

select top 10 \* form table1 where 范围

15、说明:选择在每一组b值相同的数据中对应的a最大的记录的所有信息(类似这样的用法可以用于论坛每月排行榜,每月热销产品分析,按科目成绩排名,等等,)

select a,b,c from tablename ta where a=(select max(a) from tablename tb where tb.b=ta.b)

16、说明:包括所有在 TableA 中但不在 TableB和TableC 中的行并消除所有重

```
复行而派生出一个结果表
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(select a from tableA) except (select a from tableB) except (select a from tableC)

17、说明:随机取出10条数据

select top 10 \* from tablename order by newid()

18、说明:随机选择记录

select newid()

19、说明:删除重复记录

Delete from tablename where id not in (select max(id) from tablename

group by col1,col2,...)

20、说明:列出数据库里所有的表名

select name from sysobjects where type='U'

21、说明:列出表里的所有的

select name from syscolumns where id=object id('TableName')

22、说明:列示type、vender、pcs字段,以type字段排列,case可以方便地实现多重选择,类似select中的case。

select type,sum(case vender when 'A' then pcs else 0 end),sum(case vender when 'C' then pcs else 0 end),sum(case vender when 'B' then pcs else 0 end) FROM tablename group by type

## 显示结果:

type vender pcs

电脑 A 1

电脑 A 1

光盘 B 2

光盘 A 2

手机 B 3

手机 C 3

23、说明:初始化表table1

**TRUNCATE TABLE table1** 

24、说明:选择从10到15的记录

select top 5 \* from (select top 15 \* from table order by id asc)

table 别名 order by id desc

三、技巧

1、1=1,1=2的使用,在SQL语句组合时用的较多

"where 1=1" 是表示选择全部 "where 1=2"全部不选,

如:

if @strWhere !="

begin

set @strSQL = 'select count() as Total from [' + @tblName + '] where

' + @strWhere

```
end
else
begin
set @strSQL = 'select count() as Total from [' + @tblName + ']'
end
我们可以直接写成
set @strSQL = 'select count(*) as Total from [' + @tblName + '] where
1=1 安定 '+ @strWhere
2、收缩数据库
-重建索引
DBCC REINDEX
DBCC INDEXDEFRAG
-收缩数据和日志
DBCC SHRINKDB
DBCC SHRINKFILE
3、压缩数据库
dbcc shrinkdatabase(dbname)
4、转移数据库给新用户以已存在用户权限
exec sp_change_users_login 'update_one','newname','oldname'
go
5、检查备份集
RESTORE VERIFYONLY from disk='E:\dvbbs.bak'
6、修复数据库
Alter DATABASE [dvbbs] SET SINGLE USER
GO
DBCC CHECKDB('dvbbs',repair allow data loss) WITH TABLOCK
GO
Alter DATABASE [dvbbs] SET MULTI USER
GO
7、日志清除
SET NOCOUNT ON
DECLARE @LogicalFileName sysname,
@MaxMinutes INT,
@NewSize INT
USE tablename – 要操作的数据库名
Select @LogicalFileName = 'tablename log', - 日志文件名
@MaxMinutes = 10, - Limit on time allowed to wrap log.
@NewSize = 1 – 你想设定的日志文件的大小(M)
- Setup / initialize
DECLARE @OriginalSize int
```

```
Select @OriginalSize = size
FROM sysfiles
Where name = @LogicalFileName
Select 'Original Size of ' + db name() + ' LOG is ' +
CONVERT(VARCHAR(30),@OriginalSize) + '8K pages or '+
CONVERT(VARCHAR(30),(@OriginalSize*8/1024)) + 'MB'
FROM sysfiles
Where name = @LogicalFileName
Create TABLE DummyTrans
(DummyColumn char (8000) not null)
DECLARE @Counter INT,
@StartTime DATETIME,
@TruncLog VARCHAR(255)
Select @StartTime = GETDATE(),
@TruncLog = 'BACKUP LOG ' + db name() + 'WITH TRUNCATE ONLY'
DBCC SHRINKFILE (@LogicalFileName, @NewSize)
EXEC (@TruncLog)

    Wrap the log if necessary.

WHILE @MaxMinutes > DATEDIFF (mi, @StartTime, GETDATE()) - time has
not expired
AND @OriginalSize = (Select size FROM sysfiles Where name =
@LogicalFileName)
AND (@OriginalSize * 8 /1024) > @NewSize
BEGIN – Outer loop.
Select @Counter = 0
WHILE ((@Counter < @OriginalSize / 16) AND (@Counter < 50000))
BEGIN – update
Insert DummyTrans VALUES ('Fill Log')
Delete DummyTrans
Select @Counter = @Counter + 1
END
EXEC (@TruncLog)
END
Select 'Final Size of ' + db name() + ' LOG is ' +
CONVERT(VARCHAR(30), size) + '8K pages or '+
CONVERT(VARCHAR(30),(size*8/1024)) + 'MB'
FROM sysfiles
Where name = @LogicalFileName
Drop TABLE DummyTrans
```

SET NOCOUNT OFF

8、说明:更改某个表

exec sp\_changeobjectowner 'tablename','dbo'

9、存储更改全部表

Create PROCEDURE dbo.User\_ChangeObjectOwnerBatch

@OldOwner as NVARCHAR(128),

@NewOwner as NVARCHAR(128)

AS

DECLARE @Name as NVARCHAR(128)

DECLARE @Owner as NVARCHAR(128)

DECLARE @OwnerName as NVARCHAR(128)

DECLARE curObject CURSOR FOR

select 'Name' = name,

'Owner' = user\_name(uid)

from sysobjects

where user name(uid)=@OldOwner

order by name

OPEN curObject

FETCH NEXT FROM curObject INTO @Name, @Owner

WHILE(@@FETCH\_STATUS=0)

**BEGIN** 

if @Owner=@OldOwner

begin

set @OwnerName = @OldOwner + '.' + rtrim(@Name)

exec sp\_changeobjectowner @OwnerName, @NewOwner end

- select @name,@NewOwner,@OldOwner

FETCH NEXT FROM curObject INTO @Name, @Owner

**END** 

close curObject

deallocate curObject

GO

## 10、SQL SERVER中直接循环写入数据

declare @i int

set @i=1

while @i<30

begin

insert into test (userid) values(@i)

set @i=@i+1

end

来源: http://www.cnblogs.com/SALIN/archive/2009/10/22/1588006.html