【Python】SQLALchemy-查询篇

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似乎ORM最难设计的部分是查询。特别是面向对象的查询，今天学习SQLAlchemy，发现SQLAlchemy的查询语法竟如此灵活，惊叹其如此强大的表达能力的同时也对Python也有了更深的认识。下面看一下我写的一些查询语句：

Python代码:

#简单查询

#注意User是一个类对象,user\_table是数据库中的表

print(session.query(User).all())

—相当于SQL语句—>

select \* from user\_table

print(session.query(User.name,User.fullname.all()))

—相当于SQL语句—>

select user\_table.name,user\_table.fullname from user\_table

print(session.query(User,user.name).all())

—相当于SQL语句—>

select user\_table.name from user\_table

#条件查询

print (session.query(User).filter\_by(name=’user1).all())

—相当于SQL语句—>

select \* from user\_table where name = ‘user1′

print (session.query(User).filter(User.name == “user).all())

—相当于SQL语句—>

select \* from user\_table where user\_table.name = user

print (session.query(User).filter(User.name.like(“user%”)).all())

—相当于SQL语句—>

select \* from user\_table where user\_table.name like user%

#多条件查询

print (session.query(User).filter(

and\_(User.name.like(“user),User.fullname.like(“first%”))).all()

—相当于SQL语句—>

select \* from user\_table where user\_table.name like %user

and user\_table.fullname like first%

print(session.query(User).filter

(or\_(User.name.like(“user%),User.password != None)).all()

—相当于SQL语句—>

select \* from user\_table where user\_table.name = user%

or user\_table.password != none

#sql过滤

print(session(User).filter(“id>:id”).params(id=1).all()

—相当于SQL语句—>

select \* from user\_table where user\_table.id > 1

#关联查询

print(session.query(User,Address).filter(User.id == Address.user\_id).all()

—相当于SQL语句—>

select \* from user\_table,address\_table where user\_table.id == address.user\_id

print (session.query(User).jion(User.address).all()

—相当于SQL语句—>

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

print (session.query(User).outerjoin(User.address).all())

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

#聚合查询

print(session.query(User.name,func.count(‘\*’).

label(“user\_count)).group\_by(User.name).all())

—相当于SQL语句—>

select count(user\_table.name) as user\_count

from user\_table where group by(user\_table.name)

print(session.query(User.name,func.sum(User.id).

label(“user\_id\_sum”)).group\_by(User.name).all())

—相当于SQL语句—>

select user\_table.name,sum(user\_table.id)

from user\_table where group by(user\_table.name)

#子查询

stmt = session.query(Address.user\_id,func.count(‘\*’).

label(“address\_count”).group by(Address.user\_id).subquery()

print (session.query(User,stmt.c.address\_count).

outjion((stmt,User.id == stmt.c.user\_id.order\_by(User\_id).all()

#exits

print (session.query(User).filter(exists().where(Address.user\_id == User.id)))

print (session.query(User).filter(User.addresses.any()))

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