

注：本表不包含 Oracle 数据库的用户管理等。只是 T-SQL 的基本用法，通用性较强。

基本用法

新建表：	create table table1(id varchar(300) primary key, name varchar(200) not null);
插入数据 增	insert into table1 (id,name) values ('aa','bb');
删除数据 删	delete from table1 where id = 'cc';
更新数据 改	update table1 set id = 'bb' where id='cc';
条件查询：查	select id,name (case gender when 0 then '男' when 1 then '女' end) gender from table1
删除表	drop table table1;
修改表名：	alter table table1 rename to table2;
表数据复制：	insert into table1 (select * from table2);
复制表结构：	create table table1 select * from table2 where 1>1;
复制表结构和数据：	create table table1 select * from table2;
复制指定字段：	create table table1 as select id, name from table2 where 1>1;

数学函数

绝对值：abs()	select abs(-2) value from dual;	(2)
取整函数（大）：ceil ()	select ceil(-2.001) value from dual;	(-2)
取整函数（小）：floor ()	select floor(-2.001) value from dual;	(-3)
取整函数（截取）：trunc ()	select trunc(-2.001) value from dual;	(-2)
四舍五入：round ()	select round(1.234564,4) value from dual;	(1.2346)
取平方：Power (m,n)	select power(4,2) value from dual;	(16)
取平方根：SQRT()	select sqrt(16) value from dual;	(4)
取随机数：dbms_random(minvalue,maxvalue)	select dbms_random.value() from dual; (默认是 0 到 1 之间) select dbms_random.value(2,4) value from dual; (2-4 之间随机数)	
取符号：Sign()	select sign(-3) value from dual;	(-1)
取集合的最大值：greatest(value)	select greatest(-1,3,5,7,9) value from dual;	(9)
取集合的最小值：least(value)	select least(-1,3,5,7,9) value from dual;	(-1)
处理 Null 值：nvl(空值，代替值)	select nvl(null,10) value from dual;	(10)

rownum 相关

rownum 小于某个数时可以直接作为查询条件（注意 oracle 不支持 select top）	select * from student where rownum < 3;
查询 rownum 大于某个数值,需要使用子查询, 并且 rownum 需要有别名	select * from (select rownum rn ,id,name from student) where rn > 2; select * from (select rownum rn, student.* from student) where rn > 3;
区间查询	select * from (select rownum rn, student.* from student) where rn > 3 and rn < 6;
排序+前 n 条	select * from (select rownum rn, t.* from (select d.* from DJDRIVER d order by drivernumber)t)p where p.rn < 10;
排序+区间查询 1	select * from (select rownum rn, t.* from (select d.* from DJDRIVER d order by DJDRIVER_DRIVERTIMES)t)p where p.rn < 9 and p.rn > 6;
排序+区间查询 2	select * from (select rownum rn, t.* from (select d.* from DJDRIVER d order by DJDRIVER_DRIVERTIMES)t where rownum < 9)p where p.rn > 6;效率远高于方式一

分页查询（假设每页 10 条）

不包含排序：

效率低	select * from (select rownum rn, d.* from DJDRIVER d)p where p.rn <= 20 and p.rn >= 10; select * from (select rownum rn, d.* from DJDRIVER d)p where p.rn between 10 and 20;
效率高	select * from (select rownum rn, d.* from DJDRIVER d where rownum <= 20)p where p.rn >= 10;

包含排序：

排序+区间查询 1（效率低）	select * from (select rownum rn, t.* from (select d.* from DJDRIVER d order by DJDRIVER_DRIVERTIMES)t)p where p.rn <= 20 and p.rn >= 10;
	select * from (select rownum rn, t.* from (select d.* from DJDRIVER d order by DJDRIVER_DRIVERTIMES)t)p where p.rn between 10 and 20;
排序+区间查询 2（效率高）	select * from (select rownum rn, t.* from (select d.* from DJDRIVER d order by DJDRIVER_DRIVERTIMES)t where rownum <= 20)p where p.rn >= 10;

字符函数

字符串截取	substr('abcdefg',1,5) substr,
查找子串	instr('abcdefg','bc') instr,
连接	'Hello' 'World' concat,
去前后空格	trim(' wish ') trim,
去后面空格	rtrim('wish ') rtrim,
去前面空格	ltrim(' wish') ltrim,
去前缀	trim(leading 'w' from 'wish') deletetprefix,
去后缀	trim(trailing 'h' from 'wish') deletetrailing,
	trim('w' from 'wish') trim1,
ascii(转换为对应的十进制数)	ascii('A') A1,
	ascii('a') A2,
	chr(65) C1,
chr(十进制转对应字符)	chr(97) C2,
length	length('abcdefg') len,
大小写变换	lower('WISH') lower,
	upper('wish') upper,
	initcap('wish') initcap,
替换	replace('wish1','1','youhappy') replace,
转换, 对应一位(前面的位数大于等于后面的位数)	translate('wish1','1','y') translate,
	translate('wish1','sh1','hy') translate1,
连接	concat('11','22') concat

to_number 函数

to_number(expr)

to_number(expr,format)

to_number(expr,format,'nls-param')

聚合函数

项目条数	count (distinct all)
平均数	avg (distinct all)
最大值	max (distinct all)
最小值	min (distinct all)
标准差	stddev(distinct all)
总和	sum(distinct all)
中位数	median(distinct all)

e.g.

select median(score) from student;

select classno, avg(score) score from student group by classno;