```
基础的查询
             - SELECT * FROM tb name
                           大于、小于、等于、不等于、大于等于、小于等于
              比较运算符 -

    SELECT * FROM tb name WHERE user id > 10:

                            逻辑运算符是用来拼接其他条件的。用and或者or来连接两个条件,如果用or来连接的时候必须使用小括号
              逻辑运算符
                            SELECT * FROM tb_name WHERE user_id > 10 AND sex = '男'
                                         % (百分号) 匹配零个或者多个任意字符
                              通配符 •
                                         (下划线) 匹配一个任意字符
                                      SELECT * FROM tb_name WHERE username LIKE '张%';查找username开头是张的数据
where子句
              LIKE模糊查询
                                      SELECT * FROM to name WHERE username LIKE '%张%':查询username中含有张的数据
                                      SELECT * FROM tb_name WHERE username LIKE '%张';查询username字段的数据以张结尾的
                                      SELECT * FROM tb_name WHERE username LIKE '张_';查询username以张开头后边有一个字符的数据
                                    IN (value1,value2,value3,....)
              IN字段指定多个值查询
                                    SELECT * FROM tb_name WHERE user_id IN (1,3,5,7,9,11);查询user_id是1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11的所有数据
                                     field BETWEEN value1 AND value2
               BETWEEN AND 区间查询 -
                                      SELECT * FROM user WHERE user id BETWEEN 2 AND 9:查询user表中user id大于等于2小于等于9的所有值
```

```
-- 不带条件查询
select * from t_user;
-- 带条件查询(比较运算 > < >= <=,!=,<>,=)
select * from t_user where user_gender='男';
select * from t_user where user_gender="男";
-- 1、范围查询
select * from t_user where user_id > 4;
select * from t_user where user_id >= 4;
INSERT INTO `testdb`.`t_user`(`user_id`, `user_name`, `user_birthday`,
`user_gender`, `user_state`, `user_height`, `user_decribe`) VALUES (6, 'hanmei',
'2020-08-04', '男', 0, 173.3, '朝夕java讲师');
select * from t_user where user_state < 1;</pre>
select * from t_user where user_state <= 1;</pre>
-- 不等于
select * from t_user where user_state != 1;
select * from t_user where user_state <> 1;
select * from t_user where user_name != 'Lilly';
select * from t_user where user_name <> 'Lilly';
-- 逻辑运算符[and, or]
-- 性别是男的,姓名为gerry人员信息
select * from t_user where user_gender='男' and user_name='gerry';
-- 性别是男或者姓名为gerry人员信息
select * from t_user where user_gender='男' or user_name='gerry';
-- 模糊匹配 【like "_"占位, "%"代表通配符】
INSERT INTO `testdb`.`t_user`(`user_id`, `user_name`, `user_birthday`,
'hanmei', '2020-08-04', '男', 0, 173.3, '朝夕java讲师'),*/(8, 'Ahanmei11', '2020-
08-04', '男', 0, 173.3, '朝夕java讲师'), (9, 'hanmeiC11', '2020-08-04', '男', 0,
173.3, '朝夕java讲师');
-- 查询姓han的的用户信息
select * from t_user where user_name like 'han%';
select * from t_user where user_name like '_han%';
-- 查询包含hanmei字符串的姓名
select * from t_user where user_name like '%hanmei%';
-- IN 查询
select * from t_user where user_id in (5,6,9);
select * from t_user where user_id = 5
UNION ALL
```

```
select * from t_user where user_id = 6
UNION ALL
select * from t_user where user_id = 9
-- between and 查询
select * from t_user where user_id between 6 and 9;
select * from t_user where user_id >=6 and user_id <=9;
```