数据除了数字类型在这里都是要加单引号的。

**选择数据，要指定列**

Select country,name from websites;

**update数据库数据**

Update Websites set name=’50000’,county=’USA’ where name=’菜鸟’ （不加where全部都更改）

**Delete 数据库数据**

Delete from Websites where id=’3 and county=’CN’

对结果集进行排序。。

Select \* from websites order by alexa/ alexa DESC

规定要返回的数据数目。。

Select \* from website limit 2

选择规定模式的数据。。

Select \* from website where name like ‘G%’ / ‘%k’ /’%oo%’ not like ‘%k’

通配符

%代替0个或多个字符 ‘G-o-le’ 这里是指代替一个字符

在where子句中规定多个值

Select \* from websites where name in (‘Goole’,’菜鸟’);

取位于两个值之间的数据范围内的值

Select \* from websites where alexa between 2 and 10;

连接

Select websites.id,websites.name,access\_log.count,access\_log.date

From websites inner join access\_log

On websites.id=access\_log.site\_id;

左连接

SELECT Websites.name, access\_log.count, access\_log.date  
FROM Websites  
LEFT JOIN access\_log  
ON Websites.id=access\_log.site\_id  
ORDER BY access\_log.count DESC;

右连接

SELECT Websites.name, access\_log.count, access\_log.date FROM access\_log RIGHT JOIN Websites ON access\_log.site\_id=Websites.id ORDER BY access\_log.count DESC;

* **INNER JOIN**：如果表中有至少一个匹配，则返回行
* **LEFT JOIN**：即使右表中没有匹配，也从左表返回所有的行
* **RIGHT JOIN**：即使左表中没有匹配，也从右表返回所有的行
* **FULL JOIN**：只要其中一个表中存在匹配，则返回行

合并两个或多个select语句的结果

Select country from websites union select country from apps order by county;(选取所有不同的country)

Union all （即便重复的也要数出来）

从一个表中复制数据，插入到另一个表中。

Select \* into websitesBackup FROM websites select name,url into websiteBackup from website

Select \* into websitesbackup from websites where country =’CN’

将一个表复制信息到另一个表的另一种写法

Select \* slnewoonoww

Group

https://www.cnblogs.com/jingfengling/p/5962182.html