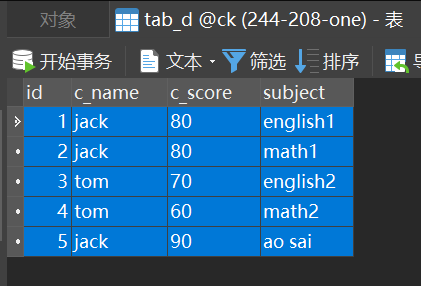
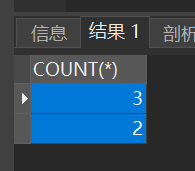
sql语句中有分组的，count是对每个组内进行计数的。

id是自增、主键，其他是一般字段



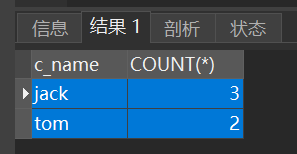
SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM tab\_d GROUP BY c\_name; （符合预期）

//可知计数是对分组后每个组内进行的。

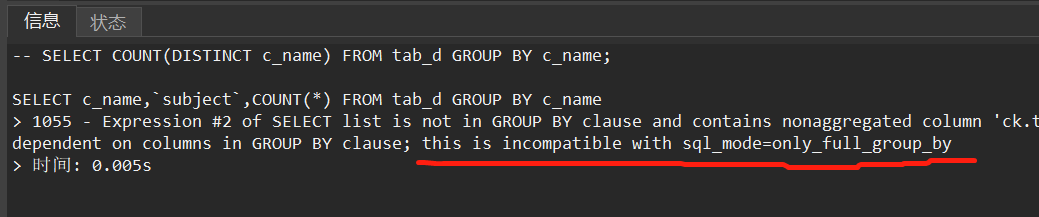


SELECT c\_name,COUNT(\*) FROM tab\_d GROUP BY c\_name;

（符合预期）



SELECT c\_name,`subject`,COUNT(\*) FROM tab\_d GROUP BY c\_name;



对JOIN表的带group by条件的含count的搜索，sql语句写法示例：

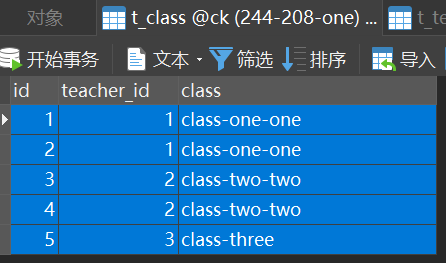
SELECT t\_info.panel\_id, COUNT(\*) FROM t\_info JOIN t\_file ON t\_info.id = t\_file.resource\_id WHERE t\_resource\_info.batch = 1 GROUP BY t\_resource\_info.panel\_id;

**如果有分组，则COUNT必然是对分组后每个组内进行计数，而非是对组间的组个数计数。**

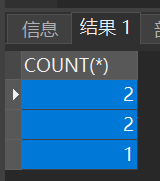
**不论sql中是否撑开组成员，也不论COUNT(\*)中的\*写成分组依据字段。**

=========证明1=========

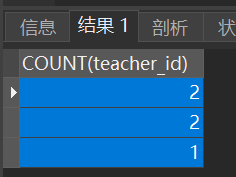
原始表：



SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM t\_class GROUP BY teacher\_id;

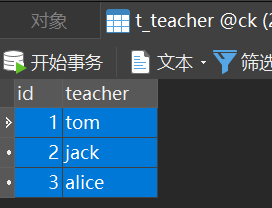


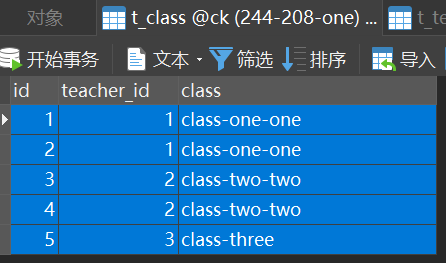
SELECT COUNT(teacher\_id) FROM t\_class GROUP BY teacher\_id;



以上两种，无论如何写count，都不会计算得到组的个数3

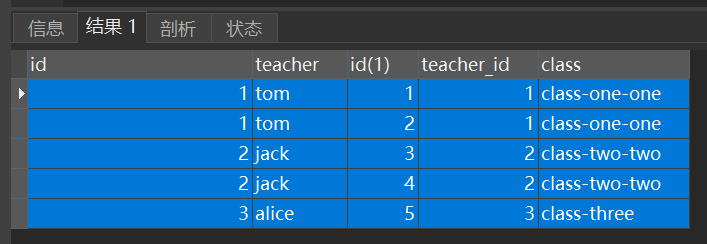
=========证明2=========





先看看联表后的情况

SELECT \* FROM t\_teacher INNER JOIN t\_class ON t\_class.teacher\_id = t\_teacher.id GROUP BY teacher, t\_class.id ORDER BY t\_teacher.id;



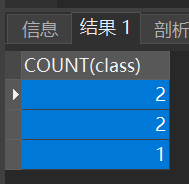
现在看分组计数

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM t\_teacher INNER JOIN t\_class ON t\_teacher.id = t\_class.teacher\_id GROUP BY teacher ORDER BY t\_teacher.id; 可见COUNT(\*)默认就是对分组后每个组内的计数



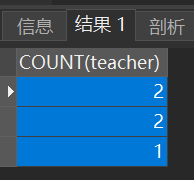
指明组内计数

SELECT COUNT(t\_class.id) FROM t\_teacher INNER JOIN t\_class ON t\_teacher.id = t\_class.teacher\_id GROUP BY teacher ORDER BY t\_teacher.id;



指明组间计数，即计算组数

SELECT COUNT(teacher) FROM t\_teacher INNER JOIN t\_class ON t\_teacher.id = t\_class.teacher\_id GROUP BY teacher ORDER BY t\_teacher.id;

 可见，实际仍是对分组后组内的计数，而不会得到组的个数3

要想获得分组后组的个数，可以不使用COUNT而直接使用len来对查询到的结果计数。

（完）