# Mysql：

## 时间

### 1、str\_to\_date:字符串转换为日期

str\_to\_date('08/09/2008', '%m/%d/%Y')

**Select** *str\_to\_date*(**'08.09.2008 08:09:30'**, **'%m.%d.%Y %h:%i:%s'**);

### date\_format(date,format)

日期转换为字符串

### 3、maketime(hour,minute,second)

makdedate(year,dayofyear), 拼凑日期函数

select makedate(2001,32); -- '2001-02-01'

select maketime(12,15,30); -- '12:15:30'

### 时间加减date\_sub()

**set** *@dt* = *now*();  
**select** *date\_add*(@dt, **interval** 1 **day**); *-- add 1 day***select** *date\_add*(@dt, **interval** 1 **hour**); *-- add 1 hour***select** *date\_add*(@dt, **interval** 1 **minute**); *-- ...***select** *date\_add*(@dt, **interval** 1 **second**);  
**select** *date\_add*(@dt, **interval** 1 **microsecond**);  
**select** *date\_add*(@dt, **interval** 1 **week**);  
**select** *date\_add*(@dt, **interval** 1 **month**);  
**select** *date\_add*(@dt, **interval** 1 **quarter**);  
**select** *date\_add*(@dt, **interval** 1 **year**);

**select** *date\_add*(@dt, **interval** -1 **day**); *-- sub 1 day*可用在INTERVAL中的类型：**DAY** ,**DAY\_HOUR** ,**DAY\_MINUTE** ,**DAY\_SECOND** ,**HOUR** ,**HOUR\_MINUTE** ,**HOUR\_SECOND** ,**MINUTE** ,**MINUTE\_SECOND**,**MONTH** ,**SECOND** ,**YEAR**

### 5 月份最后一天：

select last\_day('2008-02-01'); -- 2008-02-29

### 6 返回星期和月份名称函数

set @dt = '2008-08-08';

select dayname(@dt); -- Friday

select monthname(@dt); -- August

### 7 两个时间差

**SELECT** TIMESTAMPDIFF(MONTH,'2012-10-01','2013-01-13');

只能计算两个时间的天数差：**SELECT** DATEDIFF('2013-01-13','2012-10-01');

### 8 查询当天、周、上月

**今天**

select \* from 表名 where to\_days(时间字段名) = to\_days(now());

**昨天**

SELECT \* FROM 表名 WHERE TO\_DAYS( NOW( ) ) - TO\_DAYS( 时间字段名) <= **1**

**近7天**

SELECT \* FROM 表名 where DATE\_SUB(CURDATE(), INTERVAL **7** DAY) <= date(时间字段名)

**近30天**

SELECT \* FROM 表名 where DATE\_SUB(CURDATE(), INTERVAL **30** DAY) <= date(时间字段名)

**本月**

SELECT \* FROM 表名 WHERE DATE\_FORMAT( 时间字段名, '%Y%m' ) = DATE\_FORMAT( CURDATE( ) , '%Y%m' )

**上一月**

SELECT \* FROM 表名 WHERE PERIOD\_DIFF( date\_format( now( ) , '%Y%m' ) , date\_format( 时间字段名, '%Y%m' ) ) =**1**

**查询本季度数据**

select \* from `ht\_invoice\_information` where QUARTER(create\_date)=QUARTER(now());

**查询上季度数据**

select \* from `ht\_invoice\_information` where QUARTER(create\_date)=QUARTER(DATE\_SUB(now(),interval **1** QUARTER));

**查询本年数据**

select \* from `ht\_invoice\_information` where YEAR(create\_date)=YEAR(NOW());

**查询上年数据**

select \* from `ht\_invoice\_information` where year(create\_date)=year(date\_sub(now(),interval **1** year));

**查询当前这周的数据**

SELECT name,submittime FROM enterprise WHERE YEARWEEK(date\_format(submittime,'%Y-%m-%d')) = YEARWEEK(now());

**查询上周的数据**

SELECT name,submittime FROM enterprise WHERE YEARWEEK(date\_format(submittime,'%Y-%m-%d')) = YEARWEEK(now())-**1**;

**查询当前月份的数据**

select name,submittime from enterprise where date\_format(submittime,'%Y-%m')=date\_format(now(),'%Y-%m')

**查询距离当前现在6个月的数据**

select name,submittime from enterprise where submittime between date\_sub(now(),interval **6** month) and now();

## 字符串

### 2.1 字符串相加：

*CONCAT*(**'SR'**,2017,**'05'**);

### 2.2 字符串转换类型

*CAST*((20170321) **AS DATETIME**);

### 2.3 字符串截取

**set** sym=*substring*(sumdate,1,6);

CHARSET(str) //返回字串字符集  
CONCAT (string2 [,… ]) //连接字串  
INSTR (string ,substring ) //返回substring首次在string中出现的位置,不存在返回0  
LCASE (string2 ) //转换成小写  
LEFT (string2 ,length ) //从string2中的左边起取length个字符  
LENGTH (string ) //string长度  
LOAD\_FILE (file\_name ) //从文件读取内容  
LOCATE (substring , string [,start\_position ] ) 同INSTR,但可指定开始位置  
LPAD (string2 ,length ,pad ) //重复用pad加在string开头,直到字串长度为length  
LTRIM (string2 ) //去除前端空格  
REPEAT (string2 ,count ) //重复count次  
REPLACE (str ,search\_str ,replace\_str ) //在str中用replace\_str替换search\_str  
RPAD (string2 ,length ,pad) //在str后用pad补充,直到长度为length  
RTRIM (string2 ) //去除后端空格  
STRCMP (string1 ,string2 ) //逐字符比较两字串大小,  
SUBSTRING (str , position [,length ]) //从str的position开始,取length个字符,

## 存储过程：

### 将查询结果放入变量：

方式 1

DECLARE cnt INT DEFAULT **0**;

select count(\*) into cnt from test\_tbl;

select cnt;

-- 方式 2

set @cnt = (select count(\*) from test\_tbl);

select @cnt;

-- 方式 3

select count(\*) into @cnt1 from test\_tbl;

select @cnt1;

-- 多个列的情况下似乎只能用 into 方式

select max(status), avg(status) into @max, @avg from test\_tbl;

select @max, @avg;

-- 方式 5

select @id:=id,@cityid:=cityid from tbl\_currentWeather where cityid = \_cityid;

### 自动提交：

autocommit=0时，insert语句只是把记录保存在内存中，不会写磁盘，要显式调用commit语句才会写磁盘

autocommit=1时，每次insert就会写磁盘

begin  
set autocommit=0;

把数据从内存写到磁盘 commit;

### 数据表行列转置：

*-- 创建表***create table** score\_test(  
**name varchar**(11),  
**Math int**,  
**English int**);

*-- 填充数据*  
**insert into** score\_test **values** (**'甲'**,89,78);  
**insert into** score\_test **values**(**'乙'**,77,81);  
**insert into** score\_test **values**(**'丙'**,87,98);  
  
  
**select name as** c1,**'Math' as** c2,**Math as** c3 **FROM** score\_test **GROUP BY name  
UNION  
SELECT name** ,**'English' as** c2,**English FROM** score\_test **GROUP BY name**;

*-- 行列转置*  
**select** c2 **AS '课程'**,  
*SUM*(*IF*(c1=**'甲'**,c3,0)) **AS '甲'**,  
*SUM*(*IF*(c1=**'乙'**,c3,0)) **AS '乙'**,  
*SUM*(*IF*(c1=**'丙'**,c3,0)) **AS '丙' from** (  
**select name as** c1,**'Math' as** c2,**Math as** c3 **FROM** score\_test **GROUP BY name  
UNION  
SELECT name** ,**'English' as** c2,**English FROM** score\_test **GROUP BY name**)**AS** tx **GROUP BY** c2;