

1. 什么 MySQL?

MySQL 是一种文件类型的关系型数据库。文件类型的数据库注重持久化, 任何一个操作它的底层都是读/写文件, 这些文件存储在硬盘里。MYSQL 作为关系型数据库, 采用关系模型来组织数据, 关系模型指的就是二维表格模型, 类似于 Excel 工作表。

2. MYSQL 在工作中的意义

- (1) 制作数据
- (2) 查数据
- (3) 与测试结果作比对, 检查前台数据与后台是否一致

比如: 我下单的时候, 我可以下订单, 但是不支付, 然后我去 mysql 数据库里面把价格改成 0.1, 此时再去支付, 看支付金额是否变成 0.1

3. MYSQL 的数据类型

- (1) 数值类型: 整型 (int, bigint), 浮点型 (float, double)
- (2) 字符串类型: char, varchar
char 如果没有指定宽度, 默认为 1 个字符; varchar (M) 必须指定宽度
- (3) 日期和时间: datetime

4. 创建教师表, 里面有字段 id (自增, 不能为 null), 教师姓名 (字符), 教师学科 (字符), 教师班级 (字符), 教师电话 (字符)

```
mysql> create table teacher(  
-> id int not null auto_increment,  
-> name varchar(100),  
-> subject varchar(100),  
-> class varchar(100),  
-> number varchar(100)  
-> ,  
-> primary key (id)  
-> );  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)  
  
mysql> show tables;  
+-----+  
| Tables_in_test01 |  
+-----+  
| teacher          |  
+-----+  
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

5. 添加一条教师姓名为张三的

```
mysql> insert into teacher values(null, '张三', '语文', '一班', '123456')  
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)  
  
mysql> select * from teacher;  
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
| id | name | subject | class | number |  
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
| 1  | 张三 | 语文    | 一班  | 123456 |  
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
1 row in set (0.04 sec)
```

6. 把张三的电话改为 01234

```
mysql> update teacher set number='01234' where name='张三';
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.02 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0

mysql> select * from teacher;
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | name | subject | class | number |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1  | 张三 | 语文   | 一班 | 01234  |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

7. 删除张三的这一条数据

```
mysql> delete from teacher where name='张三';
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.04 sec)

mysql> select * from teacher;
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

8. 再次添加张三，并且查询

```
mysql> insert into teacher values(null,'张三','语文','一班','123456');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.04 sec)

mysql> select * from teacher;
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | name | subject | class | number |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 2  | 张三 | 语文   | 一班 | 123456 |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

1. 创建教师表，里面有字段 id（自增，不能为 null），教师姓名（字符），教师学科（字符），教师班级（字符），教师电话（字符）

mysql

day01

运行

停止

```
1 show databases;
2 use day01;
3 show tables;
4 create table teacher(
5   id int not null auto_increment,
6   name varchar(100),
7   subject varchar(100),
8   class varchar(100),
9   number varchar(100),
10  primary key (id)
11 );
```

信息	结果 1	结果 2	状态
	Tables_in_day01		
	student		
	teacher		

2. 添加一条教师姓名为张三的

mysql day01 运行 停止

```
1 show databases;
2 use day01;
3 show tables;
4 create table teacher(
5 id int not null auto_increment,
6 name varchar(100),
7 subject varchar(100),
8 class varchar(100),
9 number varchar(100),
10 primary key (id)
11 );
12 insert into teacher values(null,'张三','语文','一班',
13 '123456');
14 select * from teacher;
```

信息 结果 1 剖析 状态

id	name	subject	class	number
1	张三	语文	一班	123456

3. 把张三的电话改为 01234

```
2 use day01;
3 show tables;
4 create table teacher(
5 id int not null auto_increment,
6 name varchar(100),
7 subject varchar(100),
8 class varchar(100),
9 number varchar(100),
10 primary key (id)
11 );
12 insert into teacher values(null,'张三','语文','一班',
13 '123456');
14 select * from teacher;
15 update teacher set number='01234' where name='张三';
16 select * from teacher;
```

信息 结果 1 剖析 状态

id	name	subject	class	number
1	张三	语文	一班	01234

4. 删除张三的这一条数据

```

4 create table teacher(
5     id int not null auto_increment,
6     name varchar(100),
7     subject varchar(100),
8     class varchar(100),
9     number varchar(100),
10    primary key (id)
11 );
12 insert into teacher values(null,'张三','语文','一班',
13    '123456');
14 select * from teacher;
15 update teacher set number='01234' where name='张三';
16 select * from teacher;
17 delete from teacher where name='张三';
18 select * from teacher;

```

信息	结果 1	剖析	状态
	id	name	subject
	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)

5. 再次添加张三，并且查询

```

2 use day01;
3 show tables;
4 create table teacher(
5     id int not null auto_increment,
6     name varchar(100),
7     subject varchar(100),
8     class varchar(100),
9     number varchar(100),
10    primary key (id)
11 );
12 insert into teacher values(null, '张三', '语文', '一班',
13                             '123456');
14 select * from teacher;
15 update teacher set number='01234' where name='张三';
16 select * from teacher;
17 delete from teacher where name='张三';
18 select * from teacher;
19 insert into teacher values(null, '张三', '语文', '一班',
20                             '123456');
21 select * from teacher;

```

id	name	subject	class	number
2	张三	语文	一班	123456