1.在ORACLE中用select \* from all\_users显示所有的用户，而在MYSQL中显示所有数据库的命令是show databases。对于我的理解，ORACLE项目来说一个项目就应该有一个用户和其对应的表空间，而MYSQL项目中也应该有个用户和一个库。在ORACLE(db2也一样)中表空间是文件系统中的物理容器的逻辑表示，视图、触发器和存储过程也可以保存在表空间中。而MYSQL并没有使用表空间来进行管理。  
        2.查询当前所有的表。ORACLE： select \* from tab，MYSQL：show tables。  
        3.改变连接用户(库)。ORACLE：conn 用户名/密码@主机字符串，MYSQL：use 库名。  
        4.显示当前连接用户(库)。ORACLE：show user，MYSQL：connect。  
        5.执行外部脚本命令。ORACLE：@a.sql，MYSQL：source a.sql。

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| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | 比版本 | Personal Oracle 10 | mysql 5.1 | |  |  |  | | 默认安装目录 | 可选择 | C:/program files/MYSQL | | 各种实用程序所在目录 | 可选择 | C:/program files//BIN | | 控制台工具 | SVRMGR.EXE SVRMGR23.EXE | mysqladmin.exe | | 数据库启动程序 | 0start73.exe screen | mysqld-shareware.exe | | 关闭数据库命令 | ostop73.exe | mysqladmin.exe -u root shutdown | | 客户程序 | SQL\*Plus | mysql | | 启动命令 | c:/orawin95/bin/sqlplus.exe | c:/mysql/bin/mysql.exe | | 带用户启动方式 （直接连库方式） | c:/orawin95/bin/sqlplus.exe system/manager@TNS | c:/mysql/bin/mysql.exe test c:/mysql/bin/mysql.exe -u root test | | 安装后系统默认用户（库） | sys system scott | mysql test | | 显示所有用户（库） | SQL >select \* from all\_users; | C:/mysql/bin>mysqlshow C:/mysql/bin>mysqlshow --status mysql> show databases; | | 退出命令 | SQL> exit SQL> quit | mysql> exit mysql> quit | | 改变连接用户（库） | SQL> conn 用户名/密码@主机字符串 | mysql> use 库名 | | 查询当前所有的表 | SQL> select \* from tab; SQL> select \* from cat; | mysql> show tables; c:/mysql/bin>mysqlshow 库名 | | 显示当前连接用户（库） | SQL> show user | mysql> connect | | 查看帮助 | SQL> ? | mysql> help | | 显示表结构 | SQL> desc 表名 SQL> describe 表名 | mysql> desc 表名; mysql> describe 表名; mysql> show columns from 表名; c:/mysql/bin>mysqlshow 库名 表名 | | 日期函数 | SQL> select sysdate from dual; | mysql> select now(); mysql> select sysdate(); mysql> select curdate(); mysql> select current\_date; mysql> select curtime(); mysql> select current\_time; | | 日期格式化 | SQL> select to\_char(sysdate,'yyyy-mm-dd') from dual; SQL> select to\_char(sysdate,'hh24-mi-ss') from dual; | mysql> select date\_format(now(),'%Y-%m-%d'); mysql> select time\_format(now(),'%H-%i-%S'); | | 日期函数 （增加一个月） | SQL> select to\_char(add\_months(to\_date('20000101','yyyymmdd'),1),'yyyy-mm-dd') from dual; 结果：2000-02-01 SQL> select to\_char(add\_months(to\_date('20000101','yyyymmdd'),5),'yyyy-mm-dd') from dual; 结果：2000-06-01 | mysql> select date\_add('2000-01-01',interval 1 month); 结果：2000-02-01 mysql> select date\_add('2000-01-01',interval 5 month); 结果：2000-06-01 | | 别名 | SQL> select 1 a from dual; | mysql> select 1 as a; | | 字符串截取函数 | SQL> select substr('abcdefg',1,5) from dual; SQL> select substrb('abcdefg',1,5) from dual; 结果：abcde | mysql> select substring('abcdefg',2,3); 结果：bcd mysql> select mid('abcdefg',2,3); 结果：bcd mysql> select substring('abcdefg',2); 结果：bcdefg mysql> select substring('abcdefg' from 2); 结果：bcdefg 另有SUBSTRING\_INDEX(str,delim,count)函数 返回从字符串str的第count个出现的分隔符delim之后的子串。 如果count是正数，返回最后的分隔符到左边(从左边数) 的所有字符。 如果count是负数，返回最后的分隔符到右边的所有字符(从右边数)。 | | 执行外部脚本命令 | SQL >@a.sql | 1：mysql> source a.sql 2：c:/mysql/bin>mysql <a.sql 3：c:/mysql/bin>mysql 库名 <a.sql | | 导入、导出工具 | exp.exe exp73.exe imp.exe imp73.exe | mysqldump.exe mysqlimport.exe | | 改表名 | SQL> rename a to b; | mysql> alter table a rename b; | | 执行命令 | ;<回车> / r run | ;<回车> go ego | | distinct用法 | SQL> select distinct 列1 from 表1; SQL> select distinct 列1,列2 from 表1; | mysql> select distinct 列1 from 表1; mysql> select distinct 列1,列2 from 表1; | | 注释 | -- | # -- | | 当作计算器 | SQL> select 1+1 from dual; | mysql> select 1+1; | | 限制返回记录条数 | SQL> select \* from 表名 where rownum<5; | mysql> select \* from 表名 limit 5; | | 新建用户（库） | SQL> create user 用户名 identified by 密码; | mysql> create database 库名; | | 删用户（库） | SQL> drop user 用户名; | mysql> drop database 库名; | | 外连接 | 使用(+) | 使用left join | | 查询索引 | SQL> select index\_name,table\_name from user\_indexes; | mysql> show index from 表名 [FROM 库名]; | | 通配符 | “%” | “%”和“\_” | | SQL语法 | SELECT selection\_list 选择哪些列 FROM table\_list 从何处选择行 WHERE primary\_constraint 行必须满足什么条件 GROUP BY grouping\_columns 怎样对结果分组 HAVING secondary\_constraint 行必须满足的第二条件 ORDER BY sorting\_columns 怎样对结果排序 | SELECT selection\_list 选择哪些列 FROM table\_list 从何处选择行 WHERE primary\_constraint 行必须满足什么条件 GROUP BY grouping\_columns 怎样对结果分组 HAVING secondary\_constraint 行必须满足的第二条件 ORDER BY sorting\_columns 怎样对结果排序 LIMIT count 结果限定 | |