mysql\_day03

1. **数据的导入与导出**

1.1 默认检索路径:

1.1.1 查看 show variables like “%file%”;

mysql> show variables like "secure\_file\_priv"; #查看默认索引路径

+---------------------+---------------------------+

| Variable\_name | Value |

+---------------------+---------------------------+

| secure\_file\_priv | /var/lib/mysql-files |

+---------------------+---------------------------+

1.1.2 修改

mkdir /myload #创建目录

chown mysql /myload #修改目录所有者

]# vim /etc/my.cf #修改数据库配置文件

[mysqld]

secure\_file\_priv=”/myload” #设置指定的索引路径

:wq #保存配置文件

systemctl restart mysqld #重启服务配置文件方可生效

mysql -uroot -p123456

mysql>show variables like “scure\_file\_priv”;

+------------------+----------------+

| Variable\_name| Value |

+------------------+----------------+

| secure\_file\_priv | /myload/ |

+------------------+----------------+

1.2数据导入:把系统文件的内容存储到数据库的表中

1.2.1命令格式

mysql> load data infile “目录名/文件名” #指定要导入的文件名称

into table 库名.表名 #指定将文件导入的数据库表名

fields terminated by “分隔符” #设定文件分割符号

lines terminated by “\n” #指定一行结束换行

1.2.2 注意事项

-字段分隔符与文件一致

-表字段类型和字段要与文件匹配

-导入数据时指定文件的绝对路径

1.2.3 数据导入步骤

(1)建库

(2)建表

(3)拷贝文件到检索目录下

(4)导入数据

(5)查看记录

1.2.4 例子

create database db3; #创建数据库

create table db3.user( #创数据库表

name char(50),

password char(1),

uid int,

gid int,

comment varchar(150),

homedir char(60),

shell char(50));

mysql> system cp /etc/passwd /myload #拷贝文件到检索目录下

mysql> load data infile "/myload/passwd" into table db3.user fields terminated by ":" lines

terminated by "\n"; #导入数据命令格式

mysql> select \* from db3.user #查看表信息

alter table db3.user add id int primary key auto\_increment first; #添加id字段

mysql> select \* from db3.user;0

1.3数据导出:把表的记录存储到系统文件

1.3.1命令格式

(1)sql查询命令 into outfile “目录名/文件”;

(2)sql查询命令 into outfile “目录名/文件” fields terminated by “分隔符”;

(3)sql查询命令 into outfile “目录名/文件名” firlds terminated by “分隔符” lines terminated

by “\n”;

1.3.2 注意事项

-导出数据行数由sql查询决定

-导出的是表记录,不包括字段名

-自动创建存储数据的文件

-存储数据文件,具有唯一性

1.3.3 例子

select \* from db3.user into outfile “/myload/user.txt”;

select \* from db3.user into outfile “/myload/user1.txt” fields terminated by “:”;

select \* from db3.user where id <=2 into outfile "/myload/user3.txt" fields terminated by

"#" lines terminated by "!!!";

mysql> system cat /myload/user.txt #查看文件数据

mysql> system cat /myload.user2.txt #查看文件数据

1. **管理表记录**

2.1插入表记录 insert into

插入1条记录给所有字段赋值:

insert into 库名.表名values(值列表);

插入多条记录给所有字段赋值

insert into 库名.表名 values(值列表),(值列表)..;

插入1条记录给指定字段赋值:

insert into 库名.表名(字段名列表) values(值列表);

插入多条记录给指定字段赋值

insert into 库名.表名(字段名列表) values(值列表),(值列表)...;

2.2查询表记录 select

select 字段名列表 from 库.表 where 条件;

select \* from db3.user; #查看所有列

select name,uid,password from db3.user; #查看指定字段的所有列

select name,uid,password,shell from db3.user where shell=”/sbin/nologin”; #查

看指定字段的满足条件的列

2.3 修改表记录字段值update

update 库.表 set 字段名=值,字段名=值; #修改指定字段的值

update db3.user set password=”a”;

update 库.表 set 字段名=值 [where 条件] #根据条件更新指定字段值

update db3.user set password=”a” where name=”root”;

2.4删除记录 delete

delete from 库.表 where 条件表达式 #删除与条件匹配的记录

delete from db3.user where name = “bob”;

delete from 库.表 #删除表中所有记录

1. **匹配条件(适用于select update delete)**

3.1 基本匹配条件

3.1.1 数值比较(= != > >= < <=)

select name from db3.user where uid = 0; #查看uid=0的记录

select name,uid,gid from db3.user where uid = gid; #查看uid等于gid的记录

select name,uid,gid from db3.user where uid != gid; #查看uid不等于gid的记录

3.1.2 字符比较(= != is null<为空> is not null<非空>)

select name,shell from db3.user where shell != "/bin/bash"; #查看shell不是/bin/bash用户

select name,shell from db3.user where shell is not null; #查看shell不为空

insert into db3.user(name) values(null),("null"),(""); #插入3条记录

select id,name from db3.user where name = ""; #查看name=””的记录

select id,name from db3.user where name is null; #查看name为空的记录

select id,name from db3.user where name = "null"; #查看name为null的记录

3.1.3 逻辑匹配(or and !或not)

逻辑与 and 多个条件必须都成立

逻辑或 or 多个条件成立即可

逻辑非 !/not 取反

3.1.4 范围内匹配/去重显示

in 在...里

select name from db3.user where name in("boot","ftp","sshd"); #显示name在

("boot","ftp","sshd")中重在的记录

not in 不在...里

select name from db3.user where name not in("boot","ftp","sshd"); #显示name不在

("boot","ftp","sshd")中重在的记录

between 数字 and 数字 在...之间...

select \* from db3.user where uid between 10 and 40; #显示uid在10-40之间的记录

distinct 字段名 去重显示

select distinct gid from db3.user ; #将gid去除重复显示

select distinct gid from db3.user where id <= 10

3.2 高级匹配条件

3.2.1 模糊查询 like

where 字段名 like “通配符”

\_ :表示1个字符

% :表示0~n个字符

示例:mysql>select name form db3.user where name like “\_ \_ \_”;

mysql> select name from db3.user where name like 'r%'; #查询以r开头的记录

3.2.2 正则匹配

where 字段名 regexp ‘正则表达式’

正则元字符 ^ $ . [] \* |

示例:mysql>select name from db3.user where name regexp ‘^a|t$’ #a开头t结尾的记录

mysql>insert into db3.user(name) values(“1lisi”),(“li2si”),(“zhang3”);

mysql>select name from db3.user where name regexp ‘[0-9]’ #name字段中包含数字

3.2.3 四则运算符(+ - \* / % () )

alter table db3.user add age tinyint unsigned default 10 after name;

select name,uid,gid,uid+gid zh from db3.user; #查询uid+gig之和保存到字段zh中

select name,age,2019-age csnf from db3.user where name=”root” #查询出生年份

update db3.user set uid=uid+1 where uid <= 10; #uid值加1

select name,uid,gid,(uid+gid)/2 pjz from db3.user where name = "bin";

3.3操作查询结果

3.3.1 聚集函数(mysql内置数据统计函数)

--avg(字段名) //统计字段平均值

--sum(字段名) //统计字段之和

--min(字段名) //统计字段最小值

--max(字段名) //统计字段最大值

--count(字段名) //统计字段个数

mysql> select avg(gid) from db3.user; #gid平均值

mysql> select max(gid) from db3.user; #gid最大值

mysql> select min(gid) from db3.user; #gid最小值

mysql> select sum(uid) from db3.user; #uid之和

mysql> select count(name) from db3.user where shell != “/bin/bash”; #统计shell为

/bin/bash用户的个数

mysql> select count(\*) from db3.user; #统计总记录数

3.3.2 查询结果排序 order by 字段 asc/desc

select name,uid from db3.user where uid <= 1000 order by uid; #升序排序

select name,uid from db3.user where uid <= 1000 order by uid desc; #降序排序

3.3.3 查询结果分组 group by 字段名

select shell from db3.user where shell <= 100;

select shell from db3.user where shell <= 100 group by shell; #以shell分组

3.3.4 查询结果过滤having 条件

select name from db3.user where uid <= 300;

select name from db3.user where uid <= 300 having name = “mysql”; #过滤name为

mysql且uid小于等于300的名字

3.3.5 限制查询结果显示行数 limit

只显示查询结果的头几行 limit 数字;

select \* from db3.user where id <= 10 limit 2; #显示前2行满足条件的记录

只显示查询结果指定的行 limit 起始行,行个数

select \* from db3.user where id <= 10 limit 0,2; #第一行开始显示两行

select \* from db3.user where id <= 10 limit 2,3; #第三行开始显示三行

**4.MySQL管理工具**

命令行 mysq

安装软件,由软件童工管理数据库的页面(web页面或软件自己提供图形窗口)

4.1 常用的管理工具

mysql 命令行 跨平台 mysql官方bundle包自带

mysq-Workbench 图形 跨平台 mysql官方提供

mysql-Front 图形 windows 开源,轻量级客户端软件

Navicat 图形 windows 功能强大,商业版

phpMyAdmin 浏览器 跨平台 开源,需要LAMP

4.2 安装部署phpMyAdmin

(1)准备phpMyAdmin软件包:scp phpMyAdmin-2.11.11-all-languages.tar.gz

[root@192.168.4.50:/root/](mailto:root@192.168.4.50:/root/)

1. 部署环境LAMP并启动服务设置开机自启

yum -y install httpd php php-mysql

systemctl start httpd

systemctl enable httpd

1. 解压phpMysqlAdmin包,并移动到网站目录

tar -zxvf phpMyAdmin-2.11.11-all-languages.tar.gz

mv phpMyAdmin-2.11.11-all-languages /var/www/html/phpmyadmin

cd /var/www/html/phpmyadmin/

cp config.sample.inc.php config.inc.php

vim config.inc.php

17 $cfg['blowfish\_secret'] = 'jw';

31 $cfg['Servers'][$i]['host'] = 'localhost';