- 一、SQL 分类: DDL、DML、DCL、DQL
 - DDL:数据定义语言,用于定义和管理SQL数据库中的表结构和索引。
 - DML: 数据操作语言,用于对数据库进行增、删、改、查这些操作。
 - DCL: 数据控制语言,主要用于控制不同权限的数据库用户对数据库表、视图等的访问。
 - DQL:数据查询语言,用于从数据库获取信息,它也是大多数终端用户及应用程序员最经常使用的SQL语言。
- 二、DDL(Data Definition Language):数据定义语言
- 1、基本操作

1操作数据库: 创建库CREATE DATABASE,删除库DROP DATABASE,修改库ALTER DATABASE。

```
CREATE DATABASE TestDB;
DROP DATABASE TestDB;
ALTER DATABASE TestDB COLLATE Chinese_PRC_CI_AS;
```

2 数据类型:数字型(int, tinyint, decimal, float等)、日期和时间类型(Date, TIME等)、字符串类型(char, varchar等)。

```
CREATE TABLE NumTable (
   id INT,
   smallNum TINYINT,
   money DECIMAL(10, 2),
   size FLOAT
);
CREATE TABLE DateTable (
   date_column DATE,
   time_column TIME
);
CREATE TABLE StringTable (
   fixed_length_name CHAR(50),
   variable_length_address VARCHAR(255)
);
```

3 操作表: 创建表CREATE TABLE,删除表DROP TABLE,修改表ALTER TABLE,重命名表 RENAME TABLE。

```
CREATE TABLE EmployeeTable (
    ID int,
    Name varchar(255),
    Age int
);

DROP TABLE EmployeeTable;

ALTER TABLE EmployeeTable ADD Email varchar(255);
ALTER TABLE EmployeeTable MODIFY COLUMN Age smallint;
ALTER TABLE EmployeeTable DROP COLUMN Age;

RENAME TABLE EmployeeTable TO StaffTable;
```

三、DML(Data Manipulation Language):数据操作语言

1插入数据:利用INSERT INTO语句添加一条或多条记录。

```
INSERT INTO employees (id, name, department_id) VALUES (1, 'Li Ming', 101); (向employees表中插入一条新的员工记录, id为1, 名字是'Li Ming', 部门id是101)

INSERT INTO employees (name, department_id) VALUES ('Wang Gang', 102); (向employees表中插入一条新的员工记录, id将自动生成, 名字是'Wang Gang', 部门id是102)

INSERT INTO employees VALUES (3, 'Zhang San', 103); (向employees表中插入一条新的员工记录, id为3, 名字是'Zhang San', 部门id是103)
```

2 修改数据: 用UPDATE语句可以修改表中的数据。

```
UPDATE employees SET department_id = 201 WHERE name = 'Li Ming'; (修改名为'Li Ming'的员工的部门id为201)

UPDATE employees SET name = 'Liu Yan' WHERE id = 2; (修改id为2的员工的名字为'Liu Yan')

UPDATE employees SET name = 'Zhu Rongji', department_id = 202 WHERE id = 3; (修改id为3的员工的名字为'Zhu Rongji'和部门id为202)
```

3 删除数据: DELETE FROM语句用于在表中删除一条或者多条记录。

```
DELETE FROM employees WHERE id = 1;
(删除id为1的员工记录)

DELETE FROM employees WHERE name = 'Wang Gang';
(删除名字为'Wang Gang'的员工记录)

DELETE FROM employees WHERE department_id = 202;
(删除部门id为202的所有员工记录)
```

四、DCL(Data Control Language):数据控制语言

1 创建用户: 使用CREATE USER语句创建新的数据库用户。

```
CREATE USER 'newuser'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
(在"localhost"上创建一个名为"newuser"的新用户,密码是"password"。)
```

2 给用户授权:使用GRANT语句为用户分配访问权限。

```
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, DELETE ON database_name.table_name TO 'username'@'localhost'; (在localhost上给"username"用户赋予运database_name数据库中table_name表的SELECT, INSERT和DELETE权限。)
```

3 撤销授权:使用REVOKE语句撤销用户的访问权限。

```
REVOKE INSERT ON database_name.table_name FROM 'username'@'localhost';
(在localhost上撤销"username"用户对database_name数据库中table_name表的INSERT权限。)
```

4 查看用户权限:使用SHOW GRANTS语句查看用户当前的权限列表。

```
SHOW GRANTS FOR 'username'@'localhost';
(显示"localhost"上"username"用户的所有权限。)
```

5 删除用户: 用DROP USER语句来删除一个用户。

```
DROP USER 'username'@'localhost';
(删除"localhost"上名为"username"的用户。)
```

6 修改用户密码(以root身份):通过ALTER USER语句可以修改用户的密码。

```
ALTER USER 'username'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'newpassword';
(修改在"localhost"上username用户的密码为"newpassword"。)
```

五、DQL(Data Query Language):数据查询语言

1 基础查询: 利用SELECT 语句可以查询数据库中的数据。

```
SELECT *
FROM Employee;
(查询Employees表中的所有记录)

SELECT FirstName, LastName
FROM Employee;
(查询Employee表中的FirstName和LastName字段所有记录)
```

2条件查询:通过使用WHERE子句来设定查询条件。

```
SELECT *
FROM Employee
WHERE Salary > 5000;
(查询Employee表中Salary大于5000的所有记录)
SELECT FirstName, LastName
FROM Employee
WHERE Age <= 30;
(查询Employee表中年龄小于等于30的员工的firstName和lastName字段记录)
SELECT *
FROM Employee
WHERE Salary > 5000
AND Age <= 30;
(查询Employee表中Salary大于5000且年龄小于等于30的所有记录)
SELECT *
FROM Employee
WHERE Salary > 5000
OR Age <= 30;
(查询Employee表中Salary大于5000或年龄小于等于30的所有记录)
```

3 模糊查询: 使用LIKE子句,配合通配符%和_进行模糊查询。

```
SELECT *

FROM Employee
WHERE FirstName LIKE 'John%';
(查询Employee表中FirstName以John开头的所有记录)

SELECT *

FROM Employee
WHERE FirstName LIKE '%John%';
(查询Employee表中FirstName包含John的所有记录)

SELECT FirstName, LastName
FROM Employee
```

```
WHERE LastName LIKE '%son_';
(查询Employee表中LastName以son+一个任意字符结束的所有记录)
```

4 字段控制查询: 运用DISTINCT关键字进行去重查询。

```
SELECT DISTINCT City
FROM Employee;
(查询Employee表中, City字段去重之后的所有城市记录)

SELECT DISTINCT Age, Salary
FROM Employee
WHERE Age<50;
(查询Employee表中, Age小于50岁的员工的Age和Salary字段组合记录, 并进行去重处理)
```

5 排序: 用ORDER BY子句按照一个或多个列进行排序。

单列排序:

```
SELECT *
FROM Employee
ORDER BY Salary;
(按'工资'列的升序返回Employee表中的所有行。)
```

多列排序:

```
SELECT *
FROM Employee
ORDER BY Salary, Age DESC;
(首先根据'工资'列的升序对Employee表中的行进行排序,然后在工资相同的情况下,根据'Age'列的降序进行排序。)
```

6 聚合函数:包括COUNT,SUM,MAX,MIN,AVG等函数。

COUNT:

```
SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM Employee;
(返回Employee表的总行数。)
```

SUM:

```
SELECT SUM(Salary)
FROM Employee;
(返回Employee表中所有员工的薪水总和。)
```

MAX:

```
SELECT MAX(Age)
FROM Employee;
(返回Employee表中员工的最大年龄。)
```

MIN:

```
SELECT MIN(Age)
FROM Employee;
(返回Employee表中员工的最小年龄。)
```

AVG:

```
SELECT AVG(Salary)
FROM Employee;
(返回Employee表中员工的平均薪水。)
```

7分组查询: GROUP BY子句是用于结合聚合函数,依据一个或多个列进行分组。

按单列分组:

```
SELECT Department, COUNT(*)
FROM Employee
GROUP BY Department;
(返回每个部门的员工数量。)
```

按多列分组:

```
SELECT Department, JobTitle, AVG(Salary)
FROM Employee
GROUP BY Department, JobTitle;
(返回每个部门及职位下员工的平均薪水。)
```

分组后过滤:

```
SELECT Department, JobTitle, AVG(Salary)
FROM Employee
GROUP BY Department, JobTitle
HAVING AVG(Salary) > 5000;
(返回每个部门及职位下员工的平均薪水大于5000的部分。)
```

8 LIMIT: 用来限定查询结果的起始行,以及总行数。

简单LIMIT:

```
SELECT *
FROM Employee
ORDER BY Salary DESC
LIMIT 10;
(返回前10个工资最高的员工。)
```

带偏移量的LIMIT:

```
SELECT *
FROM Employee
ORDER BY Salary DESC
LIMIT 10 OFFSET 5;
(返回工资排名第6到第15的10个员工。)
```

9 多表连接查询:

内连接: INNER JOIN

```
SELECT Orders.OrderID, Customers.CustomerName
FROM Orders
INNER JOIN Customers
ON Orders.CustomerID = Customers.CustomerID;
```

左连接: LEFT JOIN

```
SELECT Customers.CustomerName, Orders.OrderID

FROM Customers

LEFT JOIN Orders

ON Customers.CustomerID = Orders.CustomerID;
```

右连接: RIGHT JOIN

```
SELECT Orders.OrderID, Customers.CustomerName
FROM Orders
RIGHT JOIN Customers
ON Orders.CustomerID = Customers.CustomerID;
```

全外连接: FULL JOIN

```
SELECT Customers.CustomerName, Orders.OrderID
FROM Customers
FULL JOIN Orders
ON Customers.CustomerID = Orders.CustomerID;
```

笛卡尔积: CROSS JOIN

SELECT Products.ProductName, Suppliers.SupplierName
FROM Products
CROSS JOIN Suppliers;