ClickHouse 常用函数学习笔记

编制人：马飞

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一、检测函数

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 函数名 | 示例 |
| toTypeName | SELECT toTypeName(0); |
| SELECT toTypeName(-0); |
| SELECT toTypeName(-343); |
| SELECT toTypeName(12.43); |
| SELECT toTypeName(toFloat32(12.43)); |
| SELECT toTypeName(12.34343); |
| SELECT toTypeName(toDateTime(1502396027)); |

二、数值函数

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 函数名 | 示例 |
| plus | SELECT plus(12, 21), plus(10, -10); |
| Minus | SELECT minus(10, 5), minus(10, -10); |
| multiply | SELECT multiply(12, 2), multiply(12, -2); |
| divide | SELECT divide(12, 4), divide(-4.5, 3); |
| modulo | SELECT modulo(10, 3),modulo(10.5, 3); |
| negate | SELECT negate(10), negate(-10); |
| abs | SELECT abs(-10), abs(10); |
| gcd | SELECT gcd(12, 24), gcd(-12, -24) |
| lcm | SELECT lcm(12, 24), lcm(-12, -24) |

三、比较函数

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 函数名 | 示例 |
| ==、！=、<> | SELECT 12 == 12, 12 != 10, 12 <> 12; |
| Equals、notEquals | SELECT equals(12, 12), notEquals(12, 10); |
| greater | SELECT greater(12, 10), greater(10, 12); |
| greaterOrEquals | SELECT greaterOrEquals(12,10), greaterOrEquals(12,12); |
| less | SELECT less(12, 21), less(12, 10); |
| lessOrEquals | SELECT lessOrEquals(12, 120), lessOrEquals(12, 12); |

说明：始终返回0表示false 或 1表示true

四、逻辑函数

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 函数名 | 示例 |
| or | SELECT 12==12 or 12!=10;  SELECT or(equals(12, 12), notEquals(12, 10)); |
| and | SELECT 12==12 and 12!=10;  SELECT and(equals(12, 12), notEquals(12, 10)); |
| not | SELECT not 12, not 0;  SELECT not(12), not(0); |

说明：逻辑操作符（返回0表示false 或 1表示true）

五、转换函数

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 函数名 | 示例 |
| toInt8 | toInt8(12.3334343) |
| toFloat32 | toFloat32(10.001) |
| toFloat64 | toFloat64(1.000040) |
| toString | toString(now()) |
| CAST | SELECT  '2016-06-15 23:00:00' AS timestamp,  CAST(timestamp AS DateTime) AS datetime,  CAST(timestamp AS Date) AS date,  CAST(timestamp, 'String') AS string,  CAST(timestamp, 'FixedString(22)') AS fixed\_string; |
| toDate,  INTERVAL  toIntervalWeek  toIntervalMonth | WITH  toDate('2019-01-01') AS date,  INTERVAL 1 WEEK AS interval\_week,  toIntervalWeek(1) AS interval\_to\_week,  toIntervalMonth(1) AS interval\_to\_month  SELECT  date + interval\_week,  date + interval\_to\_week,  date + interval\_to\_month; |
| toDateTime  INTERVAL  toIntervalHour | WITH  toDateTime('2019-01-01 12:10:10') as datetime,  INTERVAL 1 HOUR AS interval\_hour,  toIntervalHour(1) as invterval\_to\_hour  SELECT  plus(datetime, interval\_hour),  plus(datetime, invterval\_to\_hour); |
| toDateTime  toUnixTimestamp  toDate  toTime  toYear  toMonth  toQuarter  toDayOfYear  toHour  toMinute  toSecond  toDayOfYear  toDayOfMonth  toDayOfWeek  toStartOfYear  toStartOfMonth  toStartOfQuarter  toStartOfDay  toStartOfHour  toStartOfMinute  toRelativeYearNum  toRelativeQuarterNum | SELECT  toDateTime('2019-07-30 10:10:10') AS time,  -- 将DateTime转换成Unix时间戳  toUnixTimestamp(time) as unixTimestamp,  -- 保留 时-分-秒  toDate(time) as date\_local,  -- 将DateTime中的日期转换为一个固定的日期，同时保留时间部分  toTime(time) as date\_time,。  -- 获取年份，月份，季度，小时，分钟，秒钟  toYear(time) as get\_year,  toMonth(time) as get\_month,  -- 一年分为四个季度。1（一季度:1-3）,2（二季度:4-6）,3（三季度:7-9）,4（四季度:10-12）  toQuarter(time) as get\_quarter,  toHour(time) as get\_hour,  toMinute(time) as get\_minute,  toSecond(time) as get\_second,  -- 获取 DateTime中的当前日期是当前年份的第几天，  -- 当前月份的第几日，当前星期的周几  toDayOfYear(time) as "当前年份中的第几天",  toDayOfMonth(time) as "当前月份的第几天",  toDayOfWeek(time) as "星期",  toDate(time, 'Asia/Shanghai') AS date\_shanghai,  toDateTime(time, 'Asia/Shanghai') AS time\_shanghai,  -- 得到当前年份的第一天,当前月份的第一天  -- 当前季度的第一天，当前日期的开始时刻  toStartOfYear(time),  toStartOfMonth(time),  toStartOfQuarter(time),  toStartOfDay(time) AS cur\_start\_daytime,  toStartOfHour(time) as cur\_start\_hour,  toStartOfMinute(time) AS cur\_start\_minute,  -- 从过去的某个固定的时间开始，以此得到当前指定的日期的编号  toRelativeYearNum(time),  toRelativeQuarterNum(time); |
| toISOYear  toISOWeek  today  yesterday | SELECT toDateTime('2019-07-30 14:27:30') as time, toISOYear(time) AS iso\_year, toISOWeek(time) AS iso\_week,  -- 返回当前时间yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss now() AS cur\_dateTime1,  -- 其功能与'toDate(now())'相同 today() AS cur\_dateTime2,  -- 当前日期的上一天 yesterday() AS yesterday,  -- 出现异常！！将时间向前取整半小时 -- timeSlot(1) AS timeSlot\_1, toDate(time) as getY\_M\_d; |
| toYYYYMMDDhhmmss  toYYYYMMDD  toYYYYMM | SELECT now() as nowTime, -- 将Date或DateTime转换为包含年份和月份编号  -- 的UInt32类型的数字（YYYY \* 100 + MM） toYYYYMMDDhhmmss(nowTime), toYYYYMMDD(nowTime), toYYYYMM(nowTime); |
| formatDateTime | SELECT  now() as now\_time,  toDateTime('2019-07-31 18:20:30') AS def\_datetime,  formatDateTime(now\_time, '%D')  AS now\_time\_day\_month\_year,-- 07/30/19  -- toDateTime('2019-07-31 18:20:30',  'Asia/Shanghai') AS def\_datetime1,  -- 指定时区  formatDateTime(def\_datetime,'%Y')  AS def\_datetime\_year,  -- 2019（指定日期为2019年）  formatDateTime(def\_datetime, '%y')  AS def\_datetime\_year\_litter,  -- 19（指定日期为19年,Year, last two digits (00-99),本世纪的第19年）  formatDateTime(def\_datetime, '%H') AS hour24,  -- 18 下午六点  formatDateTime(def\_datetime, '%I') AS hour12,  -- 06下午六点  formatDateTime(def\_datetime, '%p') AS PMorAM,  -- 指定时间是上午还是下午  formatDateTime(def\_datetime, '%w')  AS def\_datetime\_get\_curWeek,-- 3(指定日期为星期三)  formatDateTime(def\_datetime, '%F')  AS def\_datetime\_get\_date,-- 2019-07-31  formatDateTime(def\_datetime, '%T')  AS def\_datetime\_get\_time,-- 18:20:30  formatDateTime(def\_datetime, '%M')  AS def\_datetime\_get\_minute,  -- 20(得到指定事件的“分”，minute (00-59))  formatDateTime(def\_datetime, '%S')  AS def\_datetime\_get\_second;  -- 30(得到指定事件的“秒”，second (00-59)) |

六、正则表达式

七、日期函数

八、窗口函数

八、参考

<https://www.cnblogs.com/superdrew/p/11279663.html>

<https://blog.csdn.net/vkingnew/article/details/107618128>

<https://www.cnblogs.com/pengpenghuhu/p/14546305.html>

DBeaver6.1.2操作快捷键：

-- 常用快捷键须知：（Ctrl + Shift + L 显示快捷键列表）  
-- 1.删除光标所在行：Ctrl + D  
-- 2.复制光标所在行：Ctrl + Alt + ↓  
-- 3.移动光标所在行：Ctrl + Shift + ↑/↓  
-- 4.缩小SQL编辑器的文本字体大小：Ctrl + -/+  
-- 5.查找：Ctrl + F  
-- 6.选中上或下的SQL执行语句：Alt + ↑/↓  
-- 7.执行当前光标所在SQL语句（无论是否格式化过，前提是此SQL语句和上一条有空行或者上一条SQL语句有分号“;”隔开）