数据库的分类:(DDL,DML,DQL,DCL,)

一．DML数据操作语言（增删改）

1. 查看表中的数据

```
1   select *from student;
```

2.添加数据

insert into 表名 values (值1,值2....)

```
1   insert into 表名 values (值1,值2....)
2   insert into student values (null ,'张三','男','111111111111');
```

```
1   数据要和字段要求相匹配
2   insert into student values (null ,'null','男','111111111111');
```

```
1   数据要和字段顺序相匹配
2   insert into student values (null ,'男','张三','1111111111888');
```

```
1   insert into 表名 (字段1,字段2,...)values (值1,值2,...)
2   insert into student(name，age，phone)values ('王麻
子','女','1999933344445');
```

快捷键：ins

```
1   insert into student (name，age，phone)
2   values ('司机','男','未知');
```

3.把一个表的数据导入到另一张表中

```
1   insert into people select *from student;
```

```
1   添加多个人的信息是否存在:(如下)
```

```
1   # insert into 表名
2   # select 值1,值2,...
3   # union all
4   # select 值1,值2,...
5   # union all
6   # select 值1,值2,...
```

```
1   insert into student
2   select null ,'哪吒','女','666'
3   union all
```

```
4  select null ,'匹诺曹','男','999';
```

4.修改(通过ID)

update 表名 set 字段1=值1,字段2=值2,...where 主键=值

```
1
2  update people
3  set name='张三',
4   age='男'
5  where id=109;
```

5.删除(通过ID)

```
1   delete from 表名 where主键=值;
2  delete from people where id=100;
```

二.DQL(查询)

1.select

字段1,字段2,....

from 表1,表2,....

where 条件1,and/or条件2 and/or...

2.group by 字段

having 条件1 and/or条件2 and/or...

order by 字段1,字段2,...

3.limit m,n

注释

```
1  -- 注释
2  /*
3  注释
4   */
```

查询所有学生的姓名电话

```
1  select name,phone from student;
```

统计学生的性别

```
1  select distinct age from student;
```

查询学生的所有信息,*代表所有字段

```
1  select * from student;
```

4.段别名

```
1  select name,age from student;
2  select name as '姓名',age as '性别'from student;
3  select name '姓名',age '性别'from student;
4  select name n ,age m from student;
5  # as可以省略
```

5.聚合函数

```
1  count(字段),计算不为空的字段数量
2  select count(*) from student;
3  select count(id) from student;
4  select count(age) from student;
```

max(字段),获取字段的最大值

```
1  select max(age1) from student;
2  select min(age1) from student;
3  select sum(age1) from student;
4  select avg(age1) from student;
```

```
1   查询所有女同学
2   select * from student where age ='女';
3
4   select * from student where age1 >=18;
5   select * from student where age1 <=18;
6   select * from student where age1 =18;
7   #不等于
8   select * from student where age1 !=18;
9   select * from student where age1 <>18;
10
11  select * from student where age1 >18;
12  select * from student where age1 >18;
13
14  select *from student where name='张三';
15  select *from student where name like '张三';
16  #模糊查找
17  #代表一个字符
18  select *from student where name like '_三';
```

```
19   #代表多个字符
20   select *from student where name like '%三';
21   select *from student where age like '女';
```

```
1  select *
2  from student where age1>=18 and age='女';
3
4  select *from student where age1>=18 or age='女';
```

```
1  年龄为18,19,21的男同学
2  select *from student where age1=18 or age1=19 or age1=21;
3  select *from student where age1 in(18,19,21);
4
5  select *from student where age1 >=18 and age1<=20;
6  select *from student where age1 between 18 and 20;
7  select *from student where age1 not between 18 and 20;
8  select *from student where age is null ;
```

6. ground by

```
1  select age ,count(*) from student group by age;
```

统计男和女的人数

```
1  select age ,count(*)
2  from student
3  where age='男'or age='女'
4  group by age;
```

对分组后的内容进行筛选

```
1  select age ,count(*)
2  from student
3  group by age
4  having age='男'or age='女';
```

获取分组人数大于5人的分组

```
1  select age
2  from student
3  where age='男'or age='女'
4  having count(*)>=5;
```

7.order by排序

```
1  select *
2  from student
3  order by age1;
```

asc升序

```
1  select *
2  from student
3  order by age1 asc ;
```

desc 降续

```
1  select *
2  from student
3  order by age1 desc;
```

```
1  select *
2  from student
3  order by age1 desc ,id asc ;
```

8.limit

```
1  #前5条
2  select *from student limit 5;
```

从第6行开始取两行

```
1  select *from student limit 5,2;
```

分页

```
1  -- 1
2  select *from student limit 0,5;
3  -- 2
4  select *from student limit 5,5;
5  -- 3
6  select *from student limit 10,5;
7  -- 每一页为为count,第n页的数据
8  #select * from student limit (n-1)*count,count;
```