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| （标题）**Querying Data**  SELECT 的使用 | |
| （概要）   1. 通常SELECT与FROM配合使用，可以指定SELECT的字段 2. “\*”代表所有字段 3. SELECT多个字段 4. SELECT等关键字通常使用大写，如果表名或者字段名中包含大写，则需要将通过双引号包起来 5. SELECT拼接内容 6. 给拼接内容赋名 7. 计算数值 8. 查看pg版本 | （详情） |
| SELECT first\_name FROM customer; |
| SELECT \* FROM customer; |
| SELECT first\_name, last\_name FROM customer; |
| SELECT “FIRST\_NAME” FROM customer; |
| SELECT first\_name || ‘ ’ || last\_name FROM customer; |
| SELECT first\_name || ‘ ‘ || last\_name AS full\_name FROM customer; |
| SELECT 5 \* 3 AS result |
| SELECT version(); |
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| （总结）   1. SELECT与FROM配合使用 2. SELECT的对象如果复杂，可以赋“别名” | |

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| （标题）**Querying Data**  ORDER BY的使用 | |
| （概要）   1. ORDER BY 默认是升序 2. ASC：升序 3. DESC：降序 4. 多个排序是，排序对象逗号分隔 5. 通过expression排序 | （详情） |
| SELECT first\_name FROM customer ORDER BY first\_name |
| SELECT first\_name FROM customer ORDER BY first\_name ASC |
| SELECT first\_name FROM customer ORDER BY first\_name DESC |
| SELECT first\_name, last\_name FROM customer ORDER BY first\_name ASC, last\_name DESC |
| SELECT first\_name LENGTH（first\_name） len FROM customer ORDER BY first\_name |
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| （总结）  ORDER BY配合SELECT一起使用，ORDER BY的对象是字段，方法有“升序”和“降序” | |

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| （标题）**Querying Data**  SELECT DISTINCT的使用 | |
| （概要）   1. 指定一个字段 2. 指定两个字段，联合唯一 3. 指定一个字段并SELECT关联字段 4. 指定两个字段并SELECT关联字段 5. 与ORDER BY配合使用 | （详情）去除重复数据，保证被SELECT字段唯一性 |
| SELECT DISTINCT first\_name FROM customer; |
| SELECT DISTINCT length, rating FROM film; |
| SELECT DISTINCT ON (rating) title, rating, length FROM film; |
| SELECT DISTINCT ON (rating, length) title, rating, length FROM film; |
| SELECT DISTINCT ON (rating) length, rating FROM film ORDER BY rating; |
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| （总结）  1、DISTINCT获取的“第一条”数据是随机的，通常配合ORDER BY获取需要的第一条数据 | |

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| （标题）**Filtering Data**  WHERE的使用 | | | |
| （概要）   1. WHERE与“条件”配合使用，“过滤”返回的数据 2. WHERE配合AND 3. WHERE配合OR 4. WHERE配合IN 5. WHERE配合LIKE 6. WHERE配合BETWEEN 7. WHERE配合<>使用 | （详情） | | |
| SELECT select\_list FROM table\_name WHERE condition; | | |
| SELECT first\_name FROM "customer" WHERE first\_name = 'Jamie' **AND** last\_name = 'Rice'; | | |
| SELECT first\_name FROM "customer" WHERE first\_name = 'Jamie' **OR** last\_name = 'Rice'; | | |
| SELECT first\_name, last\_name FROM customer WHERE first\_name **IN** ('Ann','Anne','Annie'); | | |
| SELECT first\_name, last\_name FROM customer WHERE first\_name **LIKE** 'An%'; | | |
| SELECT first\_name, "length"(first\_name) name\_length FROM customer WHERE "length"(first\_name) **BETWEEN** 3 AND 5; | | |
| SELECT first\_name, last\_name FROM customer WHERE first\_name LIKE'Bra%' AND last\_name **<>** 'Motley' ; | | |
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| （总结）  WHERE就是过滤条件，用来对指定的数据做处理操作。 | 常用“操作符” | = | Equal |
| > | Greater than |
| < | Less than |
| >= | Greater than or equal |
| <= | Less than or equal |
| <> or != | Not equal |
| AND | Logical operator AND |
| OR | Logical operator OR |

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| （标题）**Filtering Data**  WHERE的使用 | |
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| （总结） | |

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| （总结） | |