语法

select

字段列表

from

表名列表

where

条件列表

group by

分组字段

having

分组之后的条件

order by

排序

limit

分页限定

一、基础查询

1、多个字段的查询

select name,age from student;

2、去除重复

select distinct address from student;

3、计算列

select name,math,english,math+ifnull(english,0) from student;

4、起别名;

select name,math,english,math+ifnull(english,0) as 总分 from student;

select name,math,english,math+ifnull(english,0) 总分 from student;

二、条件查询

1、where子句后跟条件

2、运算符

>、 < 、<=、 >= 、= 、<>

between ... and ...

select \* from student where age between 20 and 30;

in(集合)

select \* from student where age in (22,18,25);

like

占位符 a、\_:单个任意字符 b、%:多个任意字符

select \* from student where name like '马%';

select \* from student where name like '\_化%';

select \* from student where name like '\_\_\_';

select \* from student where name like '%马%';

is null

and 或 &&

or 或 ||

select \* from student where age = 22 or age = 18 or age = 25;

not 或 !

select \* from student where english is null;

select \* from student where english is not null;

三、排序查询

语法：order by 子句

order by 排序字段1 排序方式1, 排序字段2 排序方式2...

升序 ASC(默认)

降序 DESC

select \* from student order by math asc, english asc;

四、聚合函数

将一列数据作为一个整体，进行纵向的计算（聚合函数的计算会排除null值）

1、count：计算个数

select count(name) from student;

select count(ifnull(english,0)) from student;

select count(\*) from student;

2、max：计算最大值

select max(math) from student;

3、min：计算最小值

select min(math) from student;

4、sum：计算和

select sum(math) from student;

5、avg：计算平均值

select avg(math) from student;

五、分组查询

语法：group by 分组字段;

1、分组之后查询的字段：分组字段、聚合函数

2、where 和 having 的区别

a、where在分组之前进行限定，不满足条件不分组，having在分组之后进行限定，不满足条件不 会被查询出来

b、where后不可以跟聚合函数，having可以进行聚合函数的判断

select sex, avg(math), count(id) from student group by sex;

select sex, avg(math), count(id) from student where math > 70 group by sex;

select sex, avg(math), count(id) from student where math > 70 group by sex having count(id) > 2;

select sex, avg(math), count(id) 人数 from student where math > 70 group by sex having 人数 > 2;

六、分页查询

语法：limit 开始的索引,每页查询的条数;(针对mysql)

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select \* from student limit 0,3;

select \* from student limit 3,3;