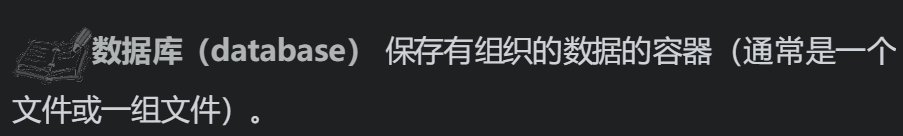
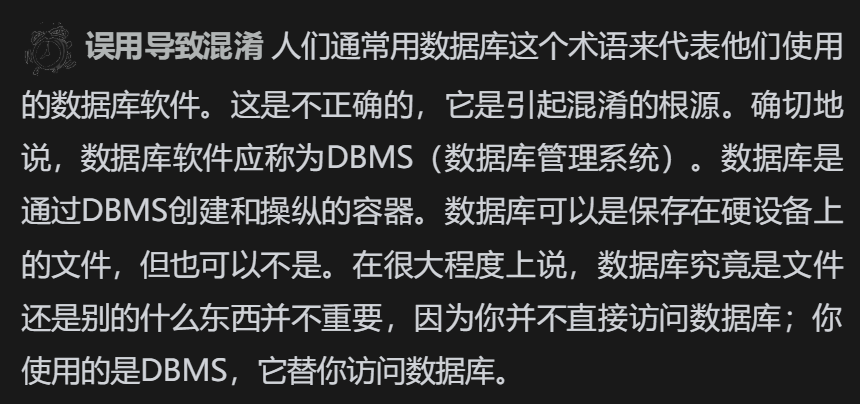
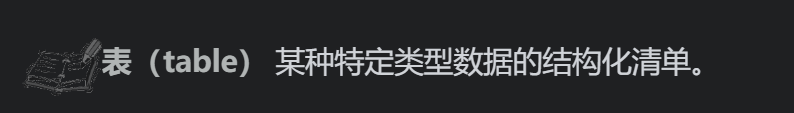
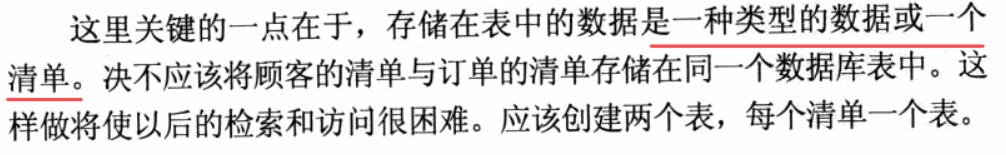
# MySQL必知必会笔记

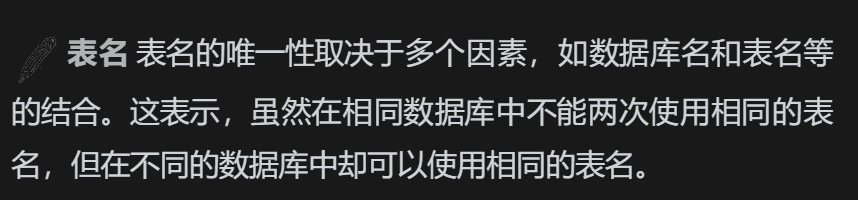
## 第一章

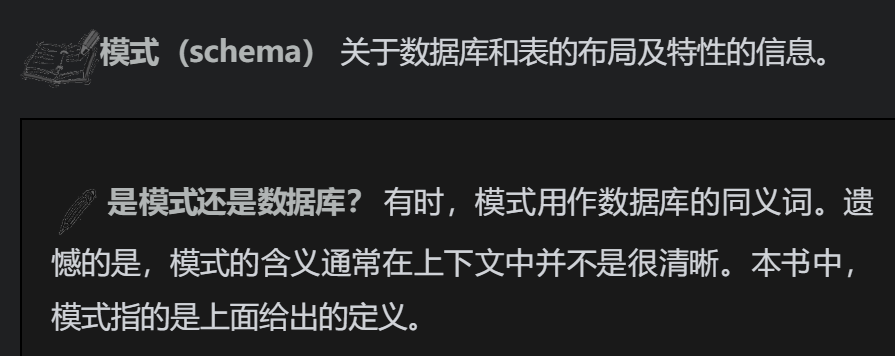


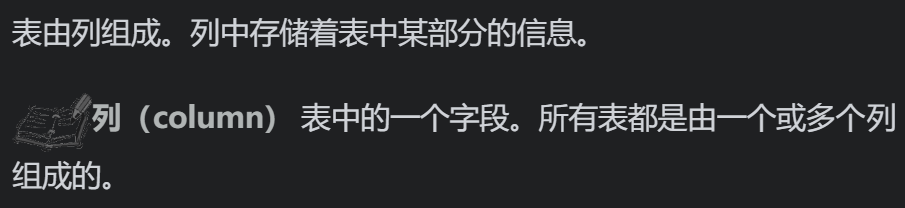


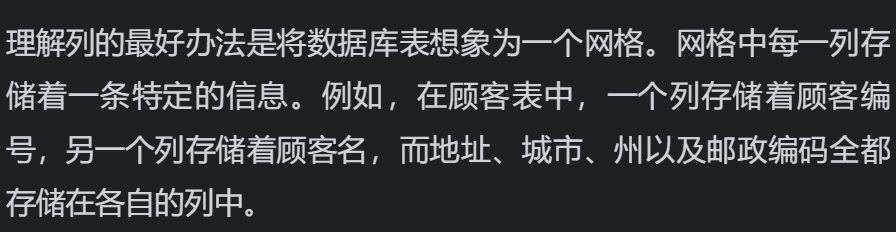


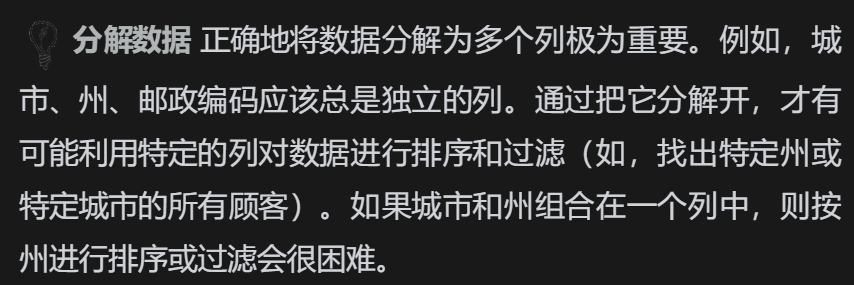




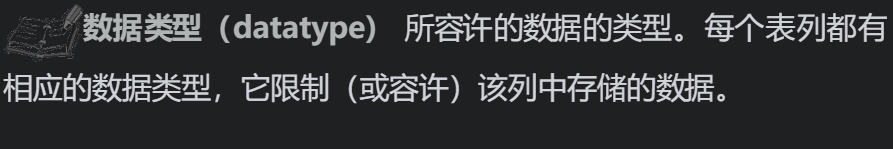


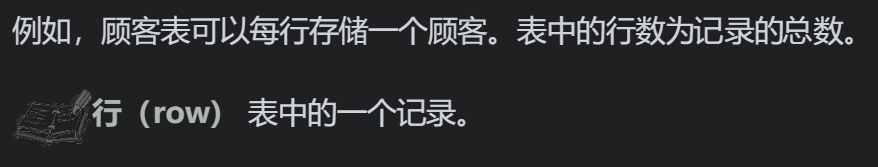


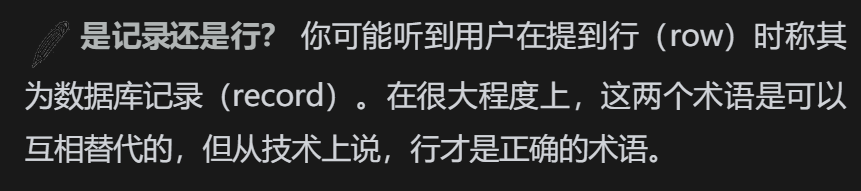


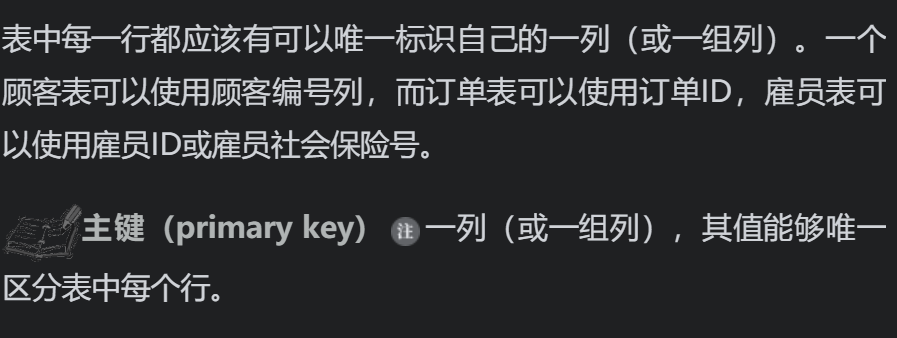


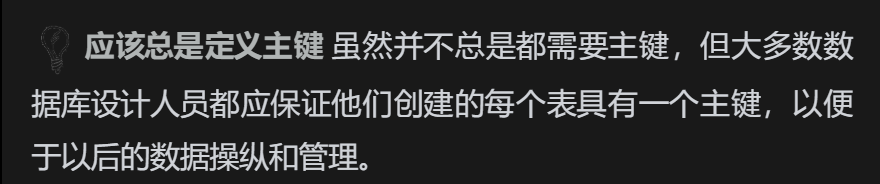
分解数据就是把数据分类：把数据分成列！！！

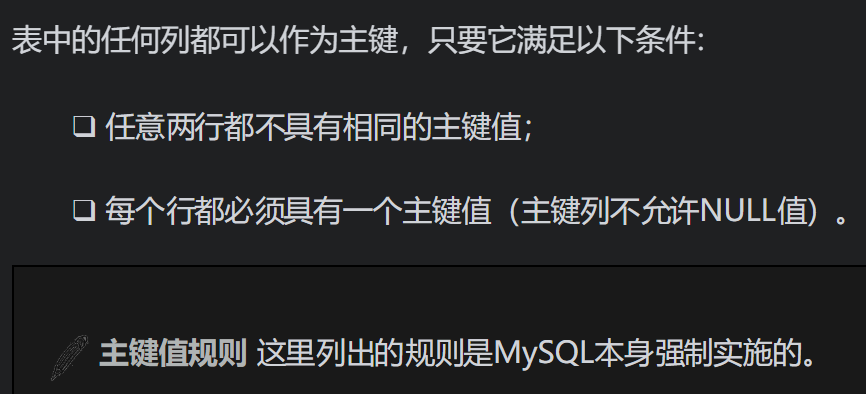




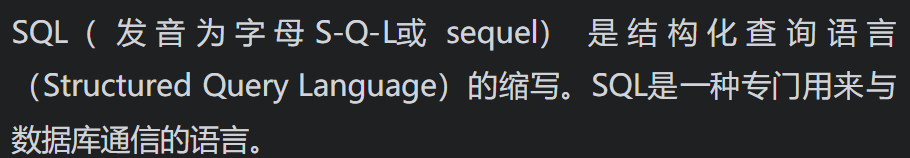




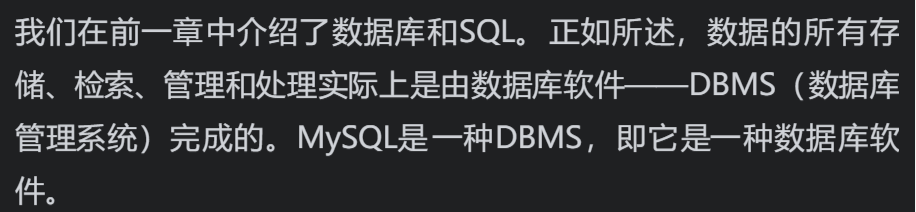


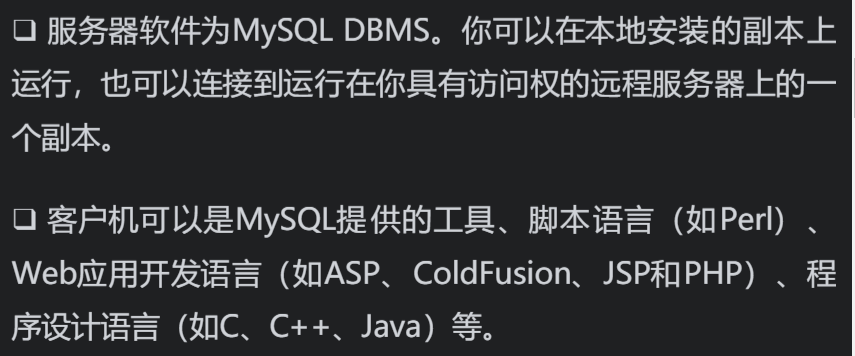


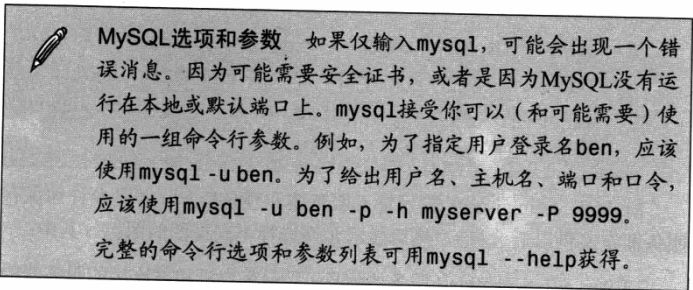


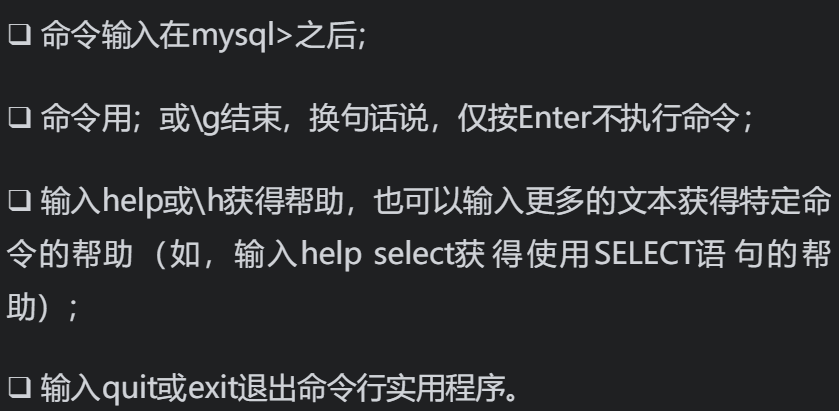


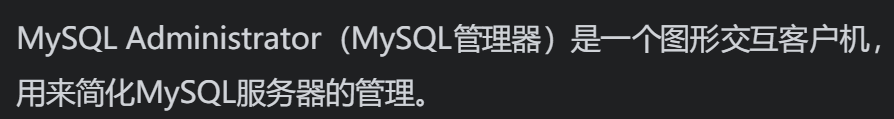
## 第二章











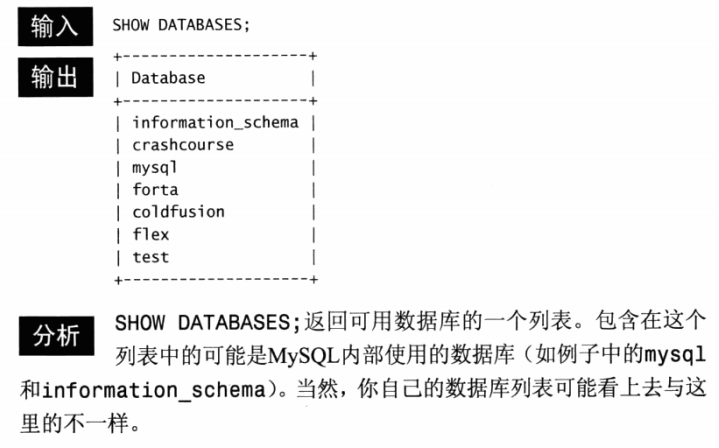


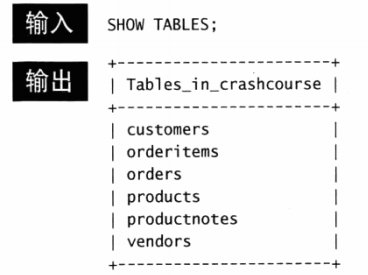


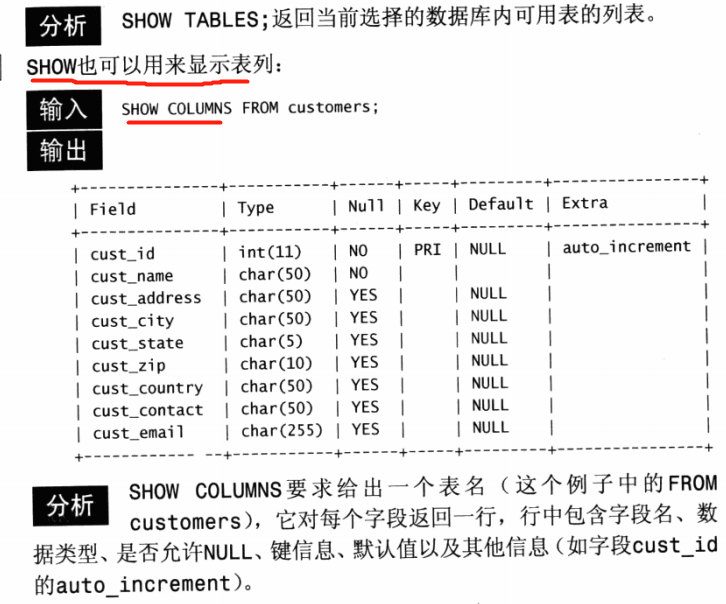


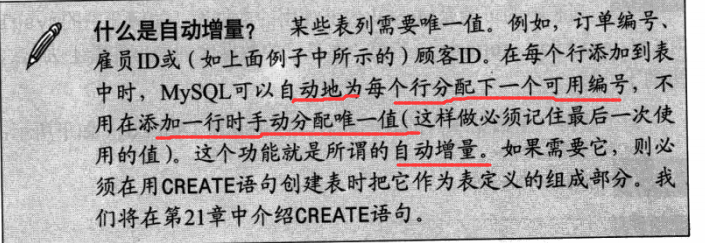
## 第三章

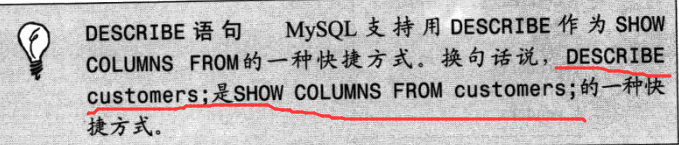


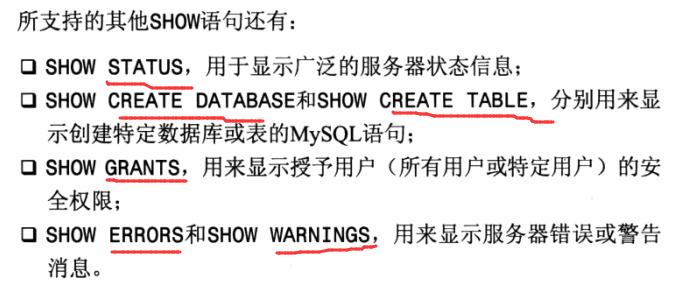


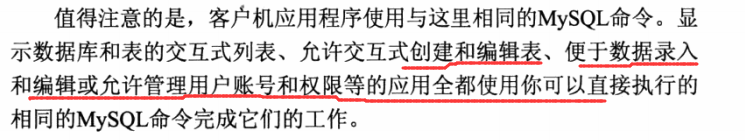




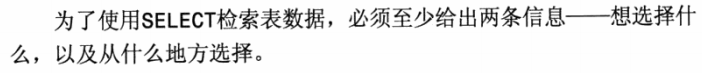


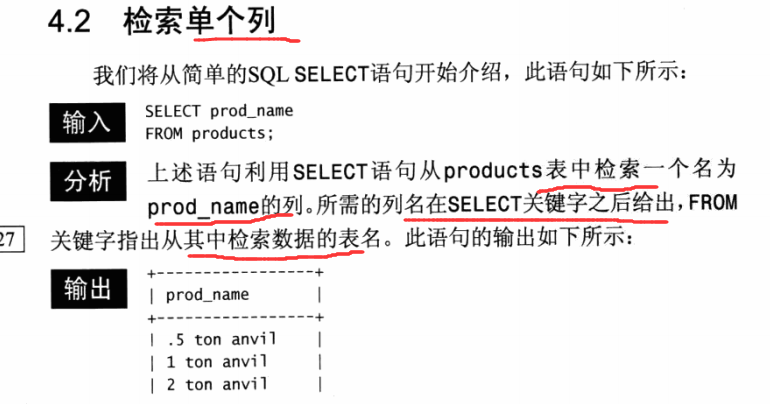


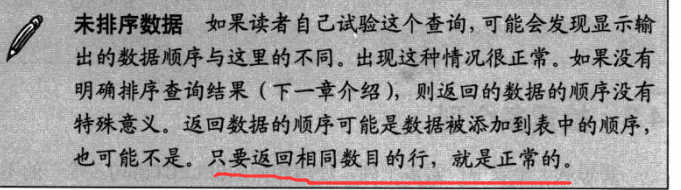


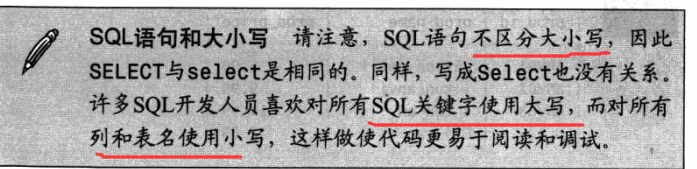


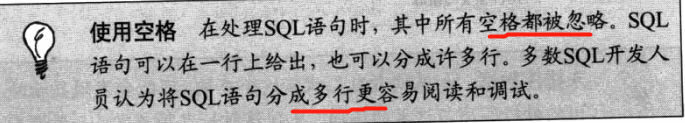
## 第四章

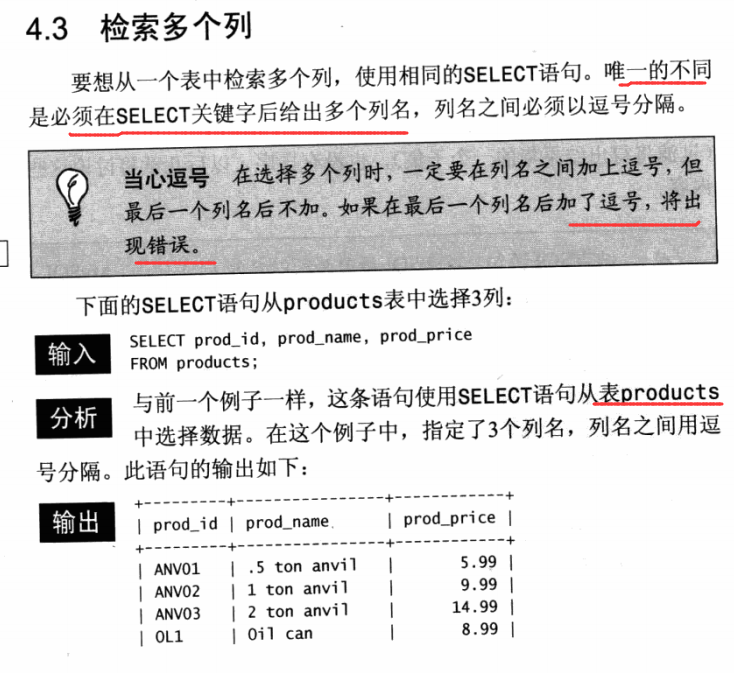


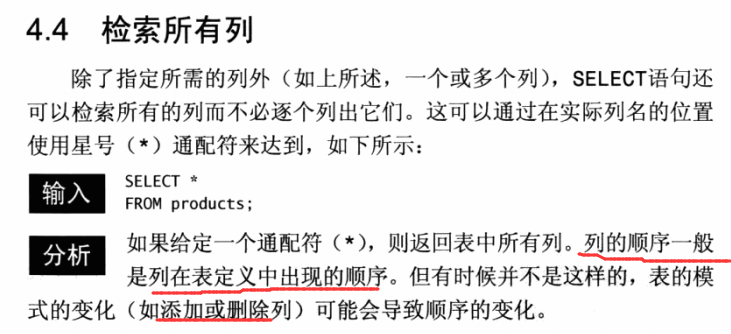


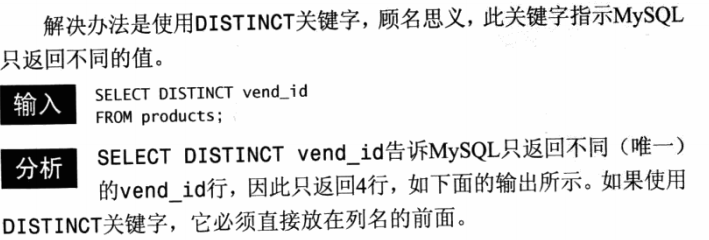


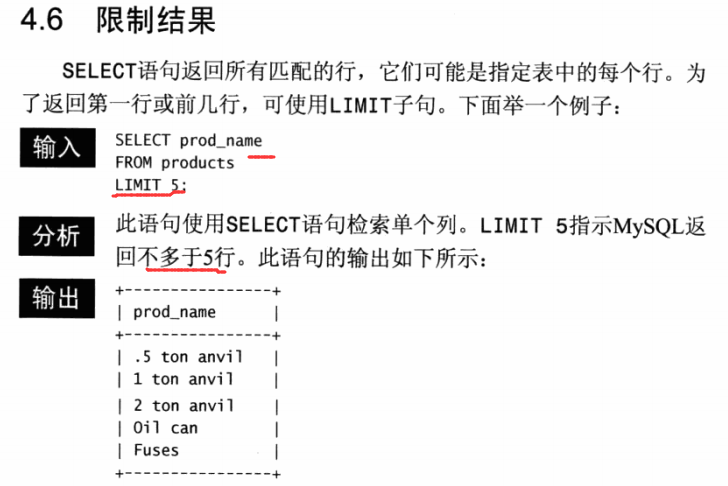


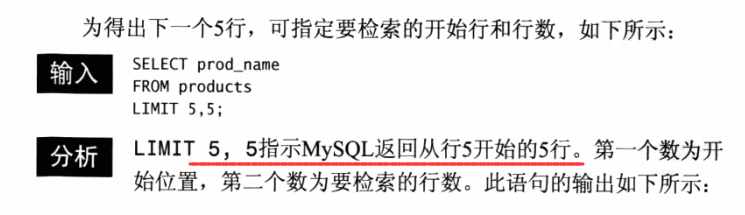


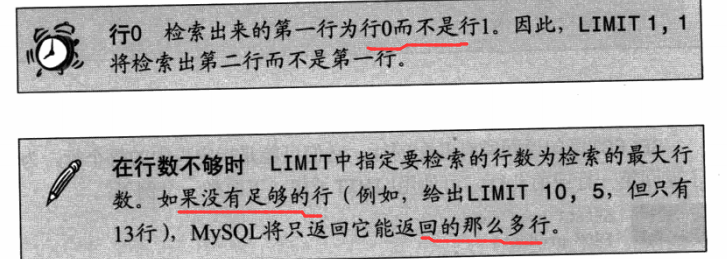


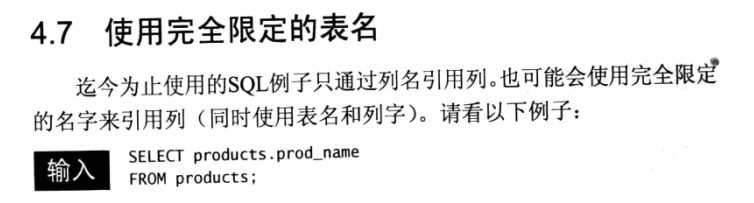


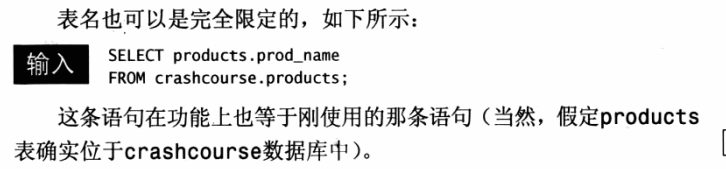




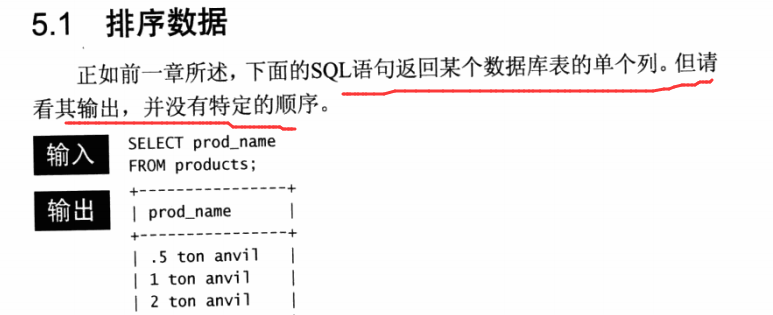


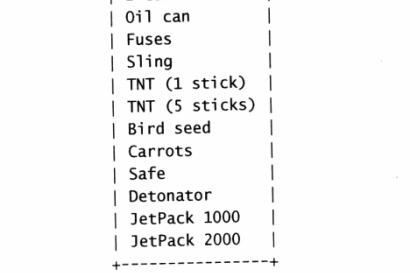




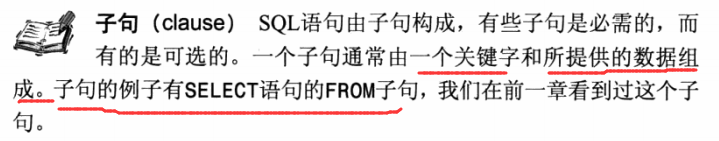


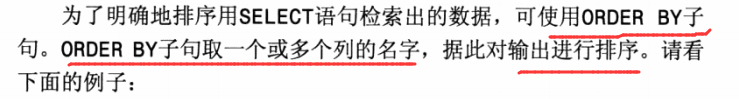
## 第五章

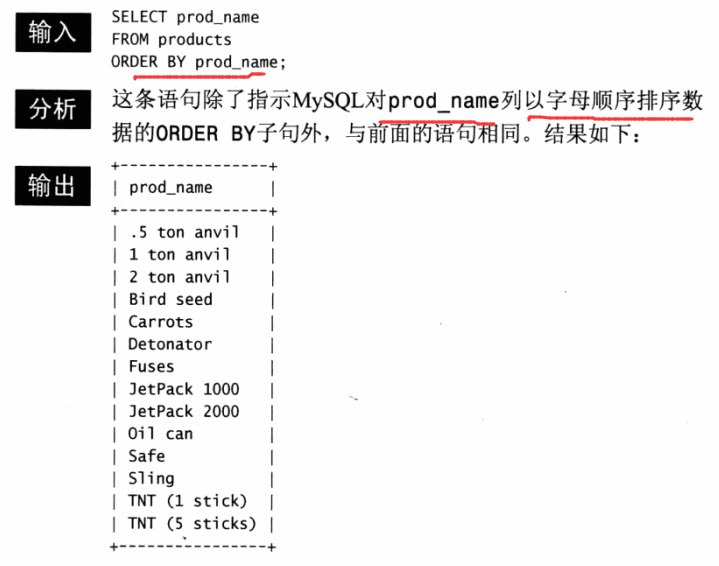




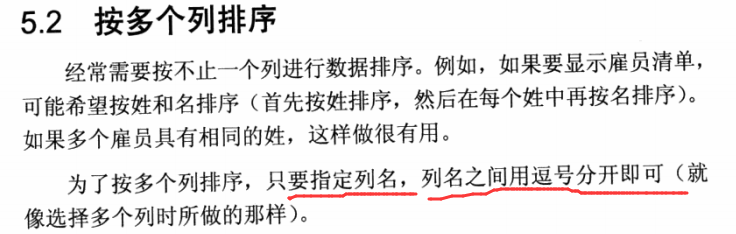
其实，检索出的数据并不是以纯粹的随机顺序显示的。如果不排序，数据一般将以它在底层表中出现的顺序显示。这可以是数据最初添加到表中的顺序。但是，如果数据后来进行过更新或删除，则此顺序将会受到MySQL重用回收存储空间的影响。因此，如果不明确控制的话，不能（也不应该）依赖该排序顺序。关系数据库设计理论认为，如果不明确规定排序顺序，则不应该假定检索出的数据的顺序有意义。

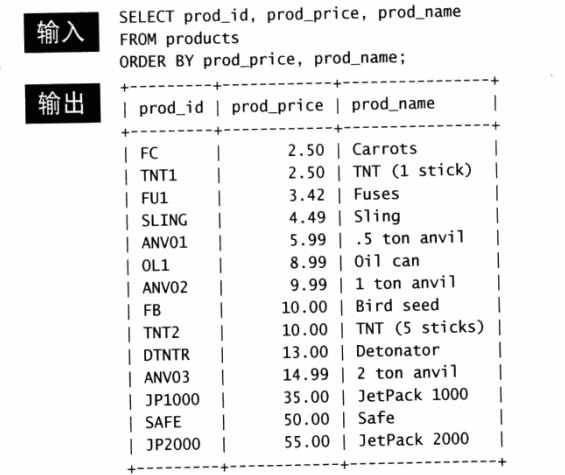




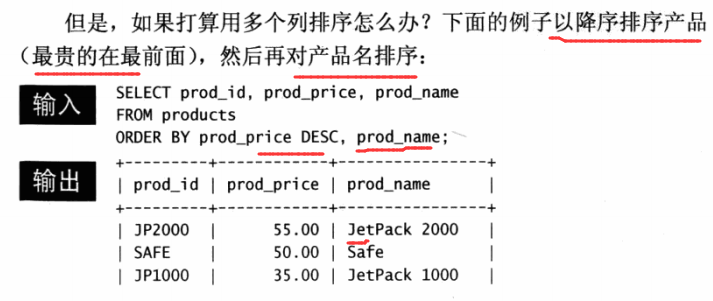


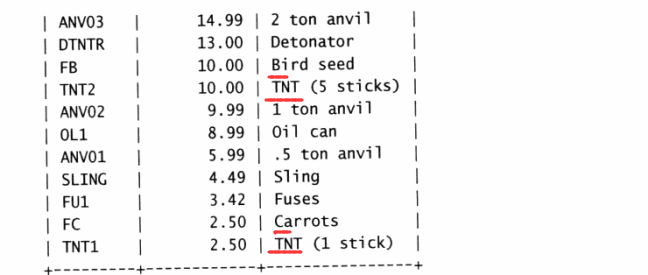


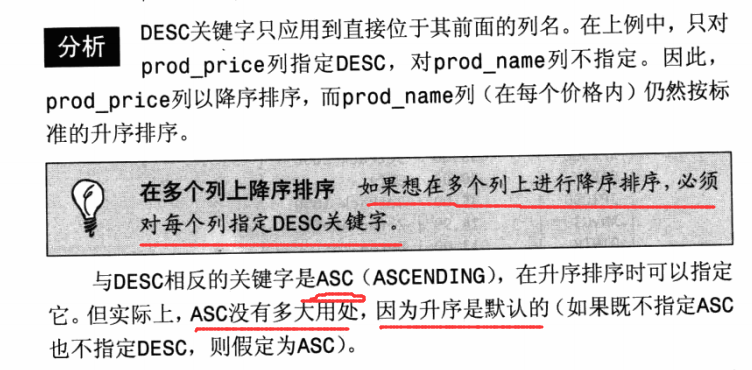


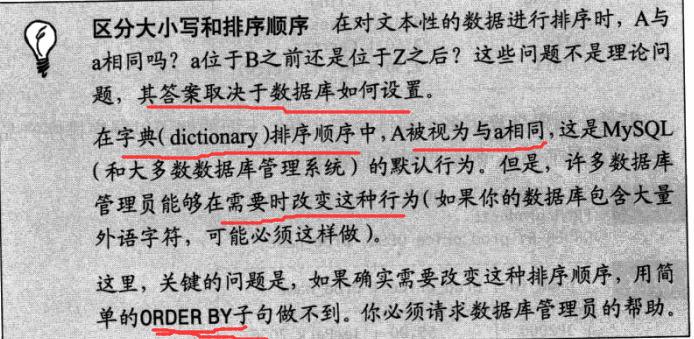


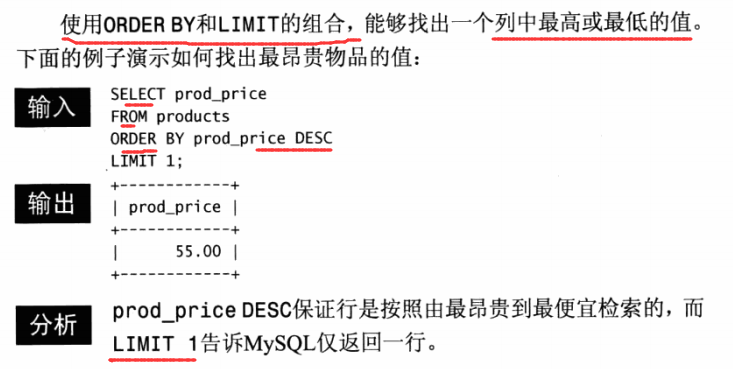
重要的是理解在按多个列排序时，排序完全按所规定的顺序进行。换句话说，对于上述例子中的输出，仅在多个行具有相同的prod\_price值时才对产品按prod\_name进行排序。如果prod\_price列中所有的值都是唯一的，则不会按prod\_name排序。











顺序要准确

