查询语句 执行顺序

select

from 1

where 2 查询特征是遍历。

group by 3

having 4

order by 5

select sid as 学号 from student 起别名 as可省

select distinct sage from student;筛选, distinct 去掉相同的数据,作用域是右侧所有属性。

每一个表都有2个隐藏属性,rownum,rowid,行编号,条形码与数据一同移动。rownum只能小于等于

字符串加单引号,数值不需要符号

! =, ⇔均为不等于。幅值语句是: =。

与and,或or,非not。and是乘法,优先级比or高。\

between and 表示闭区间

in()集合运算,速度并不快,要进行逻辑上的集合筛选。 =是精确匹配。

模糊查询: select * from student where sname like '徐%' 所有姓徐的同学

select * from student where sname like '徐_'姓名为徐某的同学

select * from student where sname like '徐 '姓名为徐某某的同学

select * from student where smajor is null 空进行匹配

select * from student where smajor is not null

select * from student where not smajor is null

select * from student where (snativeplace='江苏' or snativeplace='福建') and (snative='汉族' or snative='傣族') and sname like '张%'

select ssex, min(sage), max(sage), avg(sage), sum(sage), count(*)

from student

group by ssex

order by 排序

select *

from student

order by sage desc 降序排序 asc 升序

多表查询:产生笛卡尔乘积,from子句产生。多表合并。分组

连接

子查询: 带入查询

案例:找出李四同学的平均分。

要显示姓名和均分。

传统方法: select sname, avg(cmark)

from student s, mark m

where s. sid=m. sid and sname='李四'

stepl. 找出李四的sid

select sid from student where sname='李四'

step2. 求10003号学生的均分

select avg(cmark) from mark where sid =10003

1. 找出李四的数学成绩

stepl. select sid from student where sname='李四'

step2. select cid from course where cname='数学'

step3. select cmark from mark where sid=(step1) and cid=(step2)

2. 找出数学均分

3, 找出数学乘积低于数学均分的学生姓名

stepl.select avg(cmark) from mark where cid=(select cid from course where cname='数学') //数学均分

step2. 找出数学成绩小于均分的sid

select sid from mark where cmark<(step1) and cid=(select cid from course where cname='数学')

step3. 找出数学成绩低于均分的学生姓名:

select sname from student where sid in(step2))

连接查询: