### JAVA第二阶段—DAY01-JAVA案例

1. 安装MySQL服务，配置MySQL中的my.ini文件

* 示例代码

[mysqld]

# 设置3306端口

port=3306

# 设置mysql的安装目录，需指向自己计划安装MySQL的目录

basedir=C:\Program Files\MySQL

# 设置mysql数据库的数据的存放目录，通常指定到安装目录下的Data文件夹

datadir=C:\Program Files\MySQL\Data

# 允许最大连接数

max\_connections=200

# 允许连接失败的次数。

max\_connect\_errors=10

# 服务端使用的字符集默认为utf8mb4

character-set-server=utf8mb4

# 创建新表时将使用的默认存储引擎

default-storage-engine=INNODB

# 默认使用“mysql\_native\_password”插件认证

#mysql\_native\_password

default\_authentication\_plugin=mysql\_native\_password

# 设置时区为东八区

default-time-zone='+8:00'

[mysql]

# 设置mysql客户端默认字符集

default-character-set=utf8mb4

[client]

# 设置mysql客户端连接服务端时默认使用的端口

port=3306

default-character-set=utf8mb4

1. 连接数据库

-- 直接在命令行带连接密码

mysql -uroot -p12345

-- 交互输入连接密码

mysql -uroot -p

-- 远程登录数据库

mysql –h127.0.0.1 –uroot -proot

-- 完整版本登录命令

mysql --host=localhost --user=root --password=root ​

1. 创建数据库用户与授权

* 示例代码

-- 创建test用户

create user 'test'@'%' identified by '123';

-- 给test用户授予完全权限

grant all on \*.\* to test@’%’;

flush privileges;

-- 修改test用户密码

ALTER USER 'test'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY '456';

flush privileges;

-- 删除test用户

drop user test@’%’;

1. 创建表、修改表、删除表

* 示例代码

-- 创建student3表

CREATE TABLE student3 (

id int,

name varchar(20),

age int,

sex varchar(5),

address varchar(100),

math int,

english int

);

-- 修改表结构

ALTER TABLE student3 ADD remark VARCHAR(20);

-- 删除表

drop table student3;

1. 单表查询

* 示例代码

-- 插入测试数据

INSERT INTO student3(id,NAME,age,sex,address,math,english) VALUES

(1,'马云',55,'男','杭州',66,78),

(2,'马化腾',45,'女','深圳',98,87),

(3,'马景涛',55,'男','香港',56,77),

(4,'柳岩',20,'女','湖南',76,65),

(5,'柳青',20,'男','湖南',86,NULL),

(6,'刘德华',57,'男','香港',99,99),

(7,'马德',22,'女','香港',99,99),

(8,'德玛西亚',18,'男','南京',56,65);

-- 使用算术操作符

select age\*2 as a from student3;

select name, meth + english as b from student3;

-- 使用比较运算符

select name, meth = english as c from student3;

select name, meth > english as c from student3;

-- 条件查询

select \* from student3 where address=’香港’;

-- 条件组合查询

select \* from student3 where age>=30 and age<=60;

select \* from student3 where age<=40 or age>=50;

select \* from student3 where address=’香港’ and sex=’男’;

select \* from student3 where address=’香港’ or sex=’男’;

-- 使用括号来组合条件查询

select \* from student3 where age<=40 or age>=50 and address=’香港’;

select \* from student3 where (age<=40 or age>=50) and address=’香港’;

-- 使用模糊匹配

select \* from student3 where name like ‘马%’;

select \* from student3 where name like ‘德%’;

select \* from student3 where name like ‘%德’;

select \* from student3 where name like ‘%德%’;

select \* from student3 where name like ‘马\_’;

select \* from student3 where name like ‘马\_\_’;

-- 使用distinct关键字

select distinct address from student3;

-- 使用group by关键字

select address from student3 group by address;

-- 使用order by关键字

select address from student3 group by address order by address;

select address from student3 group by address order by address asc;

select address from student3 group by address order by address desc;

1. 聚合函数

* 示例代码

-- 使用聚合函数

select address, count(\*) from student3 group by address;

select name, max(age) from studnet3 group by name;

select name, min(age) from studnet3 group by name;

select \* from student3 order by name desc limit 3, 4;

select \* from student3 where address=’香港’；

union

select \* from studnet3 where age>20;

select \* from student3 where address=’香港’；

union all

select \* from studnet3 where age>20;