SQL 簡介

SQL 是什麼?

- 結構化查詢語言(Structured Query Language)
- > SQL 是一種 ANSI (American National Standards Institute 美國國家標準化組織)標準的計算機語言
- ▶ 除了標準之外,各資料庫大都擁有屬於自己的擴充功能或函式
- ➤ SQL 讓您可以訪問和處理資料庫

SQL 能做什麼?

- ▶ 建立資料庫
- ➤ 在資料庫建立 Table、View
- ▶ 設定權限
- ▶ 從資料庫取得資料
- ▶ 新增、修改、刪除資料庫的資料

RDBMS

- ▶ 關聯式資料庫管理系統 (Relational Database Management System)
- ▶ 是 SQL 的基礎,也是現代資料庫的基礎,例如: MS SQL Server、IBM DB2、Oracle、 MySQL 以及 Microsoft Access

SQL 語法

注意事項

- > 大小寫視為相同
- ▶ 要一次執行多句 SQL 時,需在 SQL 結尾加上分號

SELECT

▶ 查詢資料庫,查詢結果存在 ResultSet

語法

```
SELECT column1, column2, ...
FROM table_name;
```

SELECT * FROM table_name;

[例] https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_select.asp

SELECT DISTINCT

▶ 重複的資料只會出現一次

語法

```
SELECT DISTINCT column1, column2, ...
FROM table_name;
```

[例] https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_distinct.asp

WHERE

- ▶ 篩選資料,只會查到符合條件的資料
- ▶ 除了 SELECT,也可以用在 UPDATE 和 DELETE
- > 文字前後需加單引號,數字則否

可以用在 WHERE 的運算符

Operator Operator	Description
=	
<>	不等於
>	
<	
>=	
<=	
BETWEEN	介於兩者之間(含)
LIKE	尋找符合格式的資料
IN	資料符合任一值(多筆)

```
語法
```

```
SELECT column1, column2, ...
FROM table_name
WHERE condition;
```

[例] https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_where.asp

AND, OR, NOT

- ▶ 與 WHERE 或 JOIN ON 一起使用
- ▶ 可以混合使用
- ➤ AND:多個條件都符合
- ▶ OR: 任一條件符合
- ▶ NOT: 條件不符合

語法

```
SELECT column1, column2, ...
FROM table_name
WHERE condition1 AND condition2 AND condition3 ...;
```

```
SELECT column1, column2, ...
FROM table_name
WHERE condition1 OR condition2 OR condition3 ...;
```

```
SELECT column1, column2, ...
FROM table_name
WHERE NOT condition;
```

[例] https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_and_or.asp

ORDER BY

- 對查詢結果升冪或降冪排序
- ▶ 預設為升冪,降冪要加 DESC

語法

```
SELECT column1, column2, ...
FROM table_name
ORDER BY column1, column2, ... ASCIDESC;
```

[例] https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_orderby.asp

INSERT INTO

▶ 在 Table 新增一筆資料

語法

```
INSERT INTO table_name (column1, column2, column3, ...)
VALUES (value1, value2, value3, ...);
```

```
INSERT INTO table_name
VALUES (value1, value2, value3, ...);
```

[例] https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_insert.asp

NULL VALUE

- ▶ 表示欄位沒有值
- ▶ 如果新增或異動時沒有設定該欄位的話,即為 NULL (如果該欄位可以為 NULL)

測試語法

```
SELECT column_names
FROM table_name
WHERE column_name IS NULL;
```

```
SELECT column_names
FROM table_name
WHERE column_name IS NOT NULL;
```

UPDATE

▶ 修改 Table 中的資料

語法

```
UPDATE table_name
SET column1 = value1, column2 = value2, ...
WHERE condition;
```

[例] https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_update.asp

DELETE

▶ 刪除 Table 中的資料

語法

```
DELETE FROM table_name
WHERE condition;
```

「例」https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_delete.asp

LIKE

查詢符合指定格式的資料

▶ 搭配使用

■ %: 0~n 個字

■ _: 1個字

語法

```
SELECT column1, column2, ...
FROM table_name
WHERE columnN LIKE pattern;
```

[例] https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_like.asp

IN

- ▶ 指定多個值
- ▶ 是多句 OR 的簡寫

語法

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_name
WHERE column_name IN (value1, value2, ...);
```

[例] https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_in.asp

BETWEEN

▶ 值果介於兩者之間(含)

語法

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_name
WHERE column_name BETWEEN value1 AND value2;
```

[例] https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_between.asp

別名

➢ 給 Table 或 Column 一個別名,使其更容易閱讀

語法

```
SELECT column_name AS alias_name FROM table_name;
```

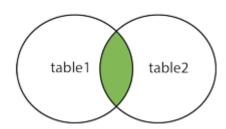
```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_name AS alias_name;
```

[例] https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_alias.asp

INNER JOIN

▶ 從2個 Table中,找出相同欄位的資料

INNER JOIN



語法

SELECT column_name(s)

FROM table1

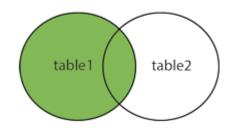
INNER JOIN table2 ON table1.column_name = table2.column_name;

[例] https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_join_inner.asp

LEFT (OUTER) JOIN

得到左邊 Table 的所有資料,如果右邊 Table 有資料符合條件,則右邊 Table 的欄位有值, 否則為空

LEFT JOIN



語法

SELECT column_name(s)

FROM table1

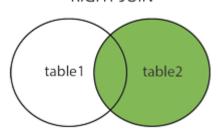
LEFT JOIN table2 ON table1.column_name = table2.column_name;

「例」https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_join_left.asp

RIGHT (OUTER) JOIN

▶ 得到右邊 Table 的所有資料,如果左邊 Table 有資料符合條件,則左邊 Table 的欄位有值, 否則為空

RIGHT JOIN



語法

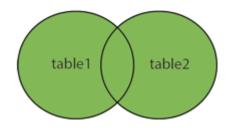
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table1
RIGHT JOIN table2 ON table1.column_name = table2.column_name;

[例] https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_join_right.asp

FULL OUTER JOIN

▶ 得到左邊或右邊 Table 符合條件的所有資料

FULL OUTER JOIN



語法

SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table1
FULL OUTER JOIN table2 ON table1.column_name = table2.column_name;

Self JOIN

▶ 結合多個 Table 查詢資料

語法

SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table1 T1, table1 T2
WHERE condition;

[例] https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_join_self.asp

UNION

- 結合多個查詢結果
- 每個查詢的欄位個數、型態、順序皆須相同
- ▶ 預設是取得不同的值,如果希望重複的值也要出現,則要用 UNION ALL

語法

SELECT column_name(s) FROM table1
UNION
SELECT column_name(s) FROM table2;

SELECT column_name(s) FROM table1
UNION ALL
SELECT column_name(s) FROM table2;

「例」https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_union.asp

GROUP BY

▶ 常與聚合函數一起使用 (COUNT · MAX · MIN · SUM · AVG) · 將多筆資料分組

語法

```
SELECT column_name, aggregate_function(column_name)
FROM table_name
WHERE column_name operator value
GROUP BY column_name;
```

[例] https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_groupby.asp

HAVING

- ▶ 因為 WHERE 條件無法與聚合函數一起使用
- ▶ 可以篩選分組後的資料

語法

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_name
WHERE condition
GROUP BY column_name(s)
HAVING condition
ORDER BY column_name(s);
```

[例] https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_having.asp

INSERT INTO SELECT

▶ 將一個查詢結果新增至另外一個 Table

語法

```
INSERT INTO table2
SELECT * FROM table1
WHERE condition;
```

```
INSERT INTO table2 (column1, column2, column3, ...)
SELECT column1, column2, column3, ...
FROM table1
WHERE condition;
```

[例] https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_insert_into_select.asp

- ▶ 單行: --
- ▶ 多行: /**/

[例] https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_comments.asp

[Q] like 時要怎麼設定_