一对多

Q:Mysql中没有数组?

A:两张表即可。

表book

id	author	age	sex		
1	郭敬明	19	男		
2	老舍	33	男		
3					

表authorBook

authorid	book				
1	《男生》				
1	《错过》				
2	《学生》				

建立链表查询

表A inner join 表B:表A与表B匹配时的行会出现在结果中 全连接

表A left join 表B:表A与表B匹配时会出现在结果中,外加A对应数据,未对应的数据使用Null填充。

表A right join 表B:表A与表B匹配时会出现在结果中,外加B对应数据,未对应的数据使用Null填充。

on后面追加条件

注！！！是用A表的数据筛选出来的去匹配B表的数据

```
select * from author inner join authorBook on author.id == authorBook.authorid where autl
select * from author inner join book on author.id = book.authorid where author.author =
```

内联查询和自关联查询和子查询

内联查询

例子:查询所有学生的语文成绩

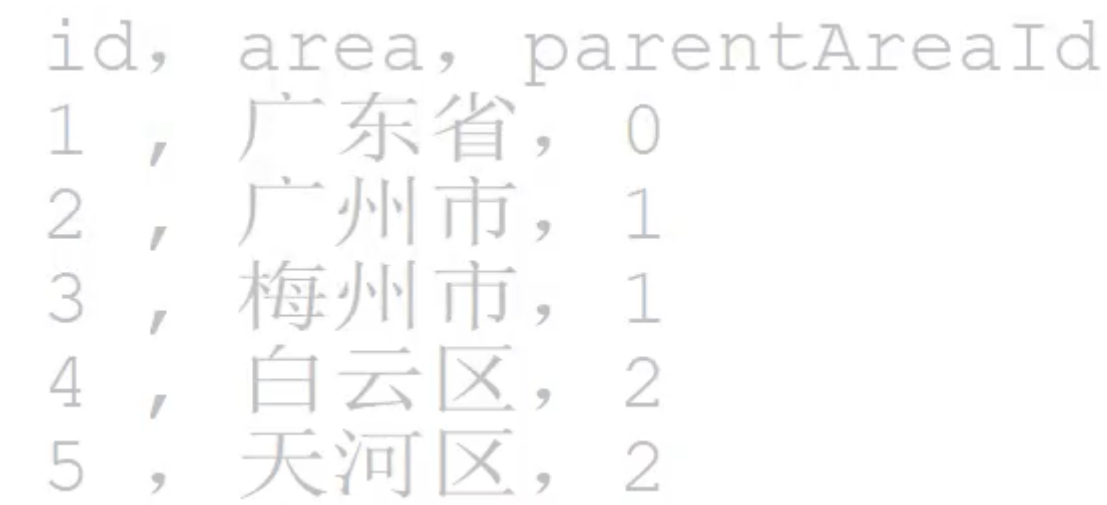
```
SELECT * FROM score
//或
SELECT score.id,score.score,student.studentname,project.project FROM score
```

```
INNER JOIN student on student.id = score.stuid
INNER JOIN project on project.id = score.projectid
WHERE project.project = "语文"
//查询学生的成绩 查询学生科目的成绩
```

自关联查询

例子：地区归属

id，省，市，区



找出广东省里的所有市

```
select * from region where name = '广东省'
//将两张表关联起来（同一张表）
select * from region as r1 INNER JOIN region as r2 on r1.id = r2.pid where r1.name = "广
```

适用:上下级,公司层级,游戏帮派层级

子查询

```
select * from student where age < 20;
//查询出小明
select * from score inner join student on score.stuid = student.id
where student.studentname = "小明";
//关联后 子查询
select * from score inner join student on score.stuid = student.id
where student.studentname = (select * from student where age < 20";)
```

存在某个条件下,才能做某个查询

学生>50岁

```
select * from teacher where exists (select studentname from student where student.age >5
```

```
select * from teacher where exists (select studentname from student where student age >5
```