

mysql 基础篇之查询

作者: [branda2019wj](#)

原文链接: <https://ld246.com/article/1559007979725>

来源网站: [链滴](#)

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一 单表查询

例：比如有一张员工表

1 查询所有员工的信息

```
select * from emp;
```

```
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
MariaDB [test]> select * from emp;
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| sid | sname | sage | sal   | deptno |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1   | nancy | 23   | 5000.00 | 101   |
| 2   | candy | 23   | 6000.00 | 102   |
| 3   | ken   | 29   | 8000.00 | 101   |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
MariaDB [test]>
```

查询全部员工信息

2 查询部门号为101的员工信息

```
select * from emp where deptno = 10;
```

```
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
MariaDB [test]> select * from emp where deptno = 101;
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| sid | sname | sage | sal   | deptno |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1   | nancy | 23   | 5000.00 | 101   |
| 3   | ken   | 29   | 8000.00 | 101   |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
MariaDB [test]>
```

查询部门号为101的员工信息

3 只想要查询所有的部门号

```
select distinct deptno from emp;
```

```
MariaDB [test]> select distinct deptno from emp;
+-----+
| deptno |
+-----+
| 101    |
| 102    |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

去重查询部门号

二 联表查询

如果数据存储在多个表中，如何使用单条select语句检索出数据？答案是联结。简单来说，联结是一种机制，用来在一条select语句中关联，因此称为联结

例：联合表emp和department，查询sname、address和detel

select sname,address,detel from emp,department where emp deptno = department.deptno;

```
MariaDB [test]> select sname,address,detel from emp,department where emp.deptno = department.deptno;
+-----+-----+-----+
| sname | address | detel |
+-----+-----+-----+
| nancy | nanjing | 5100001 |
| candy | shanghai | 5100002 |
| ken   | nanjing | 5100001 |
+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

联合查询两张表

三 内部联结--inner join

定义：进行连接的两个表对应的相匹配的字段完全相同的连接

例：select * from emp inner join department on emp.deptno = department.deptno ;

```
MariaDB [test]> select * from emp inner join department on emp.deptno = department.deptno ;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| sid | sname | sage | sal | deptno | deptno | address | detel |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | nancy | 23 | 5000.00 | 101 | 101 | nanjing | 5100001 |
| 2 | candy | 23 | 6000.00 | 102 | 102 | shanghai | 5100002 |
| 3 | ken   | 29 | 8000.00 | 101 | 101 | nanjing | 5100001 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

内部联结--inner join

四 外连接--左连接和右连接

左连接：两个表进行左连接时，会返回左边表中的所有行和右边表与之相匹配的列值，没有相匹配的用空值代替。

例：select * from emp left join department on emp.deptno = department.deptno;

右连接：两个表进行右连接时，会返回右边表中的所有行和左边表与之相匹配的列值，没有相匹配的用空值代替

例：select * from emp right join department on emp.deptno = department.deptno;

```
3 rows in set (0.01 sec)
MariaDB [test]> select * from emp left join department on emp.deptno = department.deptno;
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| sid | sname | sage | sal   | deptno | deptno | address | detel |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1   | nancy | 23   | 5000.00 | 101   | 101   | nanjing | 5100001 |
| 2   | candy | 23   | 6000.00 | 102   | 102   | shanghai | 5100002 |
| 3   | ken   | 29   | 8000.00 | 101   | 101   | nanjing | 5100001 |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [test]> ### select * from emp right join department on emp.deptno = department.deptno;
MariaDB [test]> select * from emp right join department on emp.deptno = department.deptno;
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| sid | sname | sage | sal   | deptno | deptno | address | detel |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1   | nancy | 23   | 5000.00 | 101   | 101   | nanjing | 5100001 |
| 2   | candy | 23   | 6000.00 | 102   | 102   | shanghai | 5100002 |
| 3   | ken   | 29   | 8000.00 | 101   | 101   | nanjing | 5100001 |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [test]>
```

此处没有空值，左连接和右连接效果一致

以上，over

原创申明：以上都是根据笔者个人经验总结，仅供参考，如需转载，请注明出处