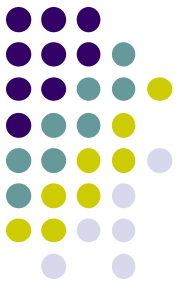


Data bases

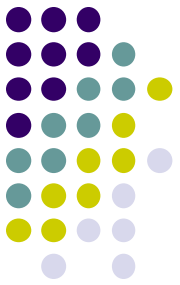




Software para data-bases

- [Oracle](#)
- [Microsoft SQL Server](#) (muy potente) y [Microsoft Access](#) (simple)
- [PostgreSQL](#) (potente/complejo libre open-source)
- [SQLite](#) (transportable, ligero free open-source)
- [MySQL](#) (simple free open-source)
 - Muchos servidores usan "[LAMP](#)" (Linux, Apache, MySQL, y PHP)
 - Wikipedia esta gestionado con PHP y MySQL
 - Nos centraremos en MySQL en este curso

Ejemplo de una base de datos (world.sql)



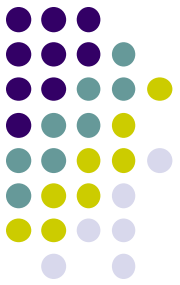
code	name	continent	independence_year	population	gnp	head_of_state	...
AFG	Afghanistan	Asia	1919	22720000	5976.0	Mohammad Omar	...
NLD	Netherlands	Europe	1581	15864000	371362.0	Beatrix	...
...

countries

id	name	country_code	district	population	country_code	language	official	percentage
3793	New York	USA	New York	8008278	AFG	Pashto	T	52.4
1	Los Angeles	USA	California	3694820	NLD	Dutch	T	95.6
...

cities

languages



Repaso rápido SQL

- Ejemplos de sql query:

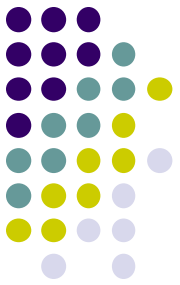
```
SELECT name FROM cities WHERE id = 17;
```

```
INSERT INTO countries VALUES ('SLD',  
    'ENG', 'T', 100.0);
```

```
SHOW DATABASES;
```

```
USE database;
```

```
SHOW TABLES;
```



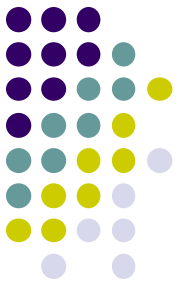
Select

- SELECT column(s) FROM table;

SELECT name, code FROM countries;

<u>name</u>	<u>code</u>
China	CHN
United States	USA
Indonesia	IND
Brazil	BRA
Pakistan	PAK

SELECT * FROM *table*; recupera todas las columnas



Distinct

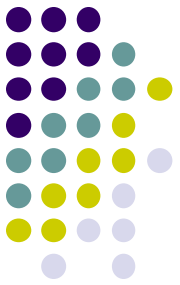
- `SELECT DISTINCT column(s) FROM table;`

```
SELECT language  
FROM languages;
```

language
Dutch
English
English
Papiamentu
Spanish
Spanish
Spanish

```
SELECT DISTINCT language  
FROM languages;
```

language
Dutch
English
Papiamentu
Spanish
...



Where

- SELECT column(s) FROM table WHERE condition(s);

SELECT name, population FROM cities WHERE country_code = "FSM";

<u>name</u>	<u>population</u>
-------------	-------------------

Weno	22000
------	-------

Palikir	8600
---------	------

condiciones

BETWEEN min AND max

LIKE pattern

IN (value, value, ..., value)

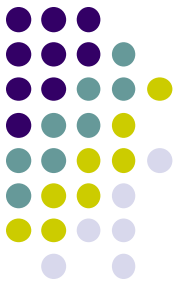
SELECT code, name, gnp FROM countries WHERE gnp > 2000000;

<u>code</u>	<u>name</u>	<u>gnp</u>
-------------	-------------	------------

JPN	Japan	3787042.00
-----	-------	------------

DEU	Germany	2133367.00
-----	---------	------------

USA	United States	8510700.00
-----	---------------	------------

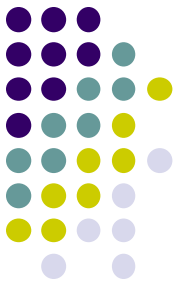


Like

- WHERE column LIKE pattern
- LIKE 'text%' busca por un texto que empieza con un patrón dado.
- LIKE '%text' busca por un texto que acaba con un patrón dado.
- LIKE '%text%' busca por un texto que contiene exactamente el patrón.

SELECT code, name, population FROM countries WHERE name LIKE 'United%';

<u>code</u>	<u>name</u>	<u>population</u>
ARE	United Arab Emirates	2441000
GBR	United Kingdom	59623400
USA	United States	278357000
UMI	United States Minor Outlying Islands	0



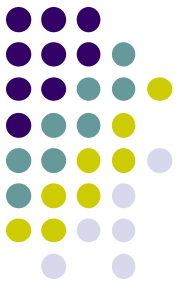
Order by

- ORDER BY column(s)

```
SELECT code, name, population FROM countries  
WHERE name LIKE 'United%' ORDER BY population;
```

<u>code</u>	<u>name</u>	<u>population</u>
-------------	-------------	-------------------

UMI	United States Minor Outlying Islands	0
ARE	United Arab Emirates	2441000
GBR	United Kingdom	59623400
USA	United States	27835700



Limit

LIMIT number

```
SELECT name FROM cities WHERE name LIKE  
'K%' LIMIT 5;
```

name

Kabul

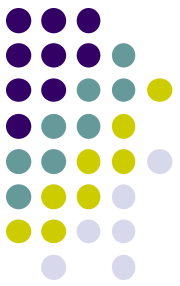
Khulna

Kingston upon Hull

Koudougou

Kafr al-Dawwar

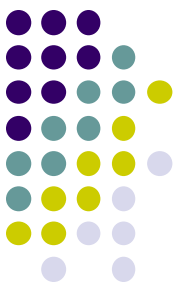
- Se puede usar para obtener los primeros N elementos de una category (combinando ORDER BY y LIMIT)
- Permite visualizar los primeros elementos cuando se hace un test



Query multi-tabla

- **Llave primaria:** una columna que garantiza que cada columna es única (e.g. Lisa Simpson tiene el 888)
- **Llave foranea:** una columna de la tabla A que almacena un valor de *primary key* de la tabla B
 - (ej. Valores de notas con el student_id de 888 son de Lisa)

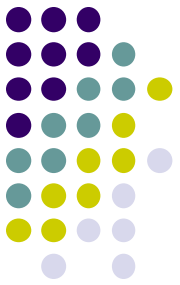
students			courses			grades			teachers	
id	name	email	id	name	teacher_id	student_id	course_id	grade	id	name
123	Bart	bart@fox.com	10001	Computer Science 142	1234	123	10001	B-	1234	Krabappel
456	Milhouse	milhouse@fox.com	10002	Computer Science 143	5678	123	10002	C	5678	Hoover
888	Lisa	lisa@fox.com	10003	Computer Science 190M	9012	456	10001	B+	9012	Stepp
404	Ralph	ralph@fox.com	10004	Informatics 100	1234	888	10002	A+		
						888	10003	A+		
						404	10004	D+		



Query multi-tabla

- Cuando el dataset es grande y se distribuye en múltiples tablas, necesitamos queries que respondan a cuestiones mas complejas como:
- Que cursos ha tomado Bart obteniendo un B- o mas?
- Que cursos han sido elegidos por Bart y Lisa?
- Quien son los profesores que ha tenido Bart?
- A cuantos estudiantes en total ha ensenado Ms. Krabappel y cual son sus nombres?
- Para hacer eso necesitamos juntar (**join**) datos da diferente tablas en nuestra query SQL

students			courses			grades			teachers	
id	name	email	id	name	teacher_id	student_id	course_id	grade	id	name
123	Bart	bart@fox.com	10001	Computer Science 142	1234	123	10001	B-	1234	Krabappel
456	Milhouse	milhouse@fox.com	10002	Computer Science 143	5678	123	10002	C	5678	Hoover
888	Lisa	lisa@fox.com	10003	Computer Science 190M	9012	456	10001	B+	9012	Stepp
404	Ralph	ralph@fox.com	10004	Informatics 100	1234	888	10002	A+		
						888	10003	A+		



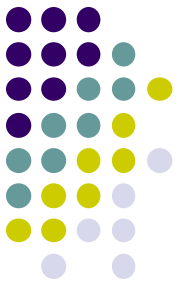
Juntar usando ON

```
SELECT column(s)
FROM table1
JOIN table2 ON condition(s)
...
JOIN tableN ON condition(s);
```

Ejemplo:

```
SELECT *
FROM students
JOIN grades ON id = student_id;
```

- join: combina informaciones provenientes de dos o mas tablas que satisfacen unas cuantas condiciones
- La condición ON especifica cual dato de cada será elegido
- A menudo las líneas son conectadas a sus columnas clave (id)



Ejemplo

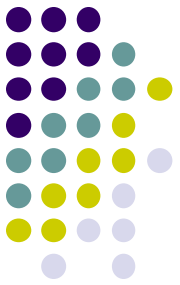
QUERY= Que cursos ha tomado Bart?

```
SELECT *  
FROM students  
JOIN grades ON id = student_id;
```

id	name	email	student_id	course_id	grade
123	Bart	bart@fox.com	123	10001	B-
123	Bart	bart@fox.com	123	10002	C
404	Ralph	ralph@fox.com	404	10004	D+
456	Milhouse	milhouse@fox.com	456	10001	B+
888	Lisa	lisa@fox.com	888	10002	A+
888	Lisa	lisa@fox.com	888	10003	A+

- table.column puede ser utilizado para distinguir los nombres de columnas:

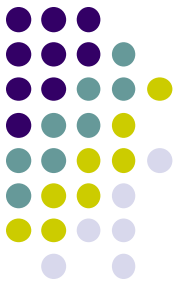
```
SELECT *  
FROM students  
JOIN grades ON students.id = grades.student_id;
```



Filtrar resultados

```
SELECT name, course_id, grade  
FROM students  
JOIN grades ON id = student_id;
```

name	course_id	grade
Bart	10001	B-
Bart	10002	C
Ralph	10004	D+
Milhouse	10001	B+
Lisa	10002	A+
Lisa	10003	A+

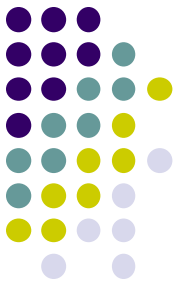


Filtrar resultados

```
SELECT name, course_id, grade
FROM students
JOIN grades ON id = student_id
WHERE name = 'Bart';
```

<u>name</u>	<u>course_id</u>	<u>grade</u>
Bart	10001	B-
Bart	10002	C

- FROM / JOIN juntan las tablas correctas, y WHERE filtra los resultados
- Cual es el rol de **ON** y cual es el rol de **WHERE**?
 - ON relaciona directamente columnas de las tablas juntadas
 - WHERE set limita ulteriormente a un particular valor (123, 'Bart')

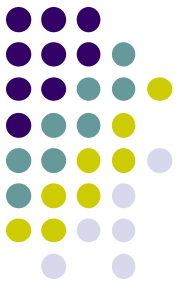


Errores comunes

```
SELECT name, id, course_id, grade
FROM students
JOIN grades ON id = 123
WHERE id = student_id;
```

<u>name</u>	<u>id</u>	<u>course_id</u>	<u>grade</u>
Bart	123	10001	B-
Bart	123	10002	C

- La query arriba produce el mismo resultado que antes, pero el estilo es incorrecto Porque?
- La condicion JOIN ON es incorrecta. En este caso no relaciona valores de notas con notas de estudiantes
 - Se relacionan cuando pertenecen a un estudiante con el mismo ID.
 - El filtraje de un ID especifico deberia ser hecho con la condicion WHERE, y no JOIN ON.

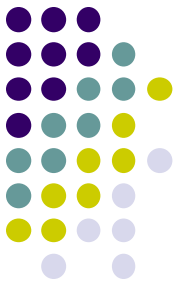


Definir nombres a tablas

```
SELECT s.name, g.*  
FROM students s  
JOIN grades g ON s.id = g.student_id  
WHERE g.grade <= 'C';
```

name	student id	course id	grade
Bart	123	10001	B-
Bart	123	10002	C
Milhouse	456	10001	B+
Lisa	888	10002	A+
Lisa	888	10003	A+

- Podemos definir nombres a tablas, como si fuera una variable
- Para especificar todas las columnas de una tablas, podemos escribir *table.**
- (grade ordena alfabeticamente, por lo cual se visualizan las notas C superior al umbral <= C)



Juntar mas que una tabla

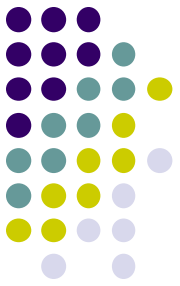
```
SELECT c.name  
FROM courses c  
JOIN grades g ON g.course_id = c.id  
JOIN students bart ON g.student_id = bart.id  
WHERE bart.name = 'Bart' AND g.grade <= 'B-';
```

Name

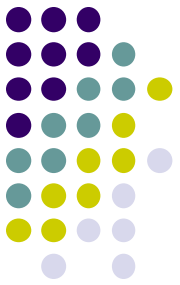
Computer Science 142

- Se han juntado mas que dos tablas
- La query representa:
 - El nombre de todos los cursos en los cuales Bart ha obtenido B- o mas.

Consejos para escribir un query



- Para identificar la sintaxis del query podemos seguir estos pasos:
 - Cual tabla(s) contiene los datos buscados? (FROM)
 - Desde que columna necesito extraer los resultados? (SELECT)
 - Como están conectadas las tablas (JOIN) e como tengo que filtrar los valores (WHERE)?
- Testear en un data set pequeño (imdb_small, simpson, world).
- Confirmar que funciona en un data set mas grande (imdb).
- Intentar la query inicialmente en un MySQL console (PhpMyAdmin).
- Escribir el código PHP que le corresponde.



Ejemplos colaborativos

- <https://codeshare.io/COW>
- Base de datos: “simpsons.sql” disponible en el campus

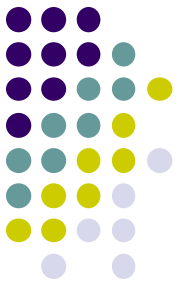
The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface. On the left, a tree view shows the database structure: 'phpmyadmin', 'simpsons' (expanded), 'New', 'courses' (selected), 'grades', 'students', 'teachers', and 'test'. The main area displays the 'courses' table with the following controls and data:

Controls: ☐ Show all | Number of rows: 25 | Filter rows: Search this table

Sort by key: None

+ Options

				id	name	teacher_id
<input type="checkbox"/>	Edit	Copy	Delete	10001	Computer Science 142	1234
<input type="checkbox"/>	Edit	Copy	Delete	10002	Computer Science 143	5678
<input type="checkbox"/>	Edit	Copy	Delete	10003	Computer Science 190M	9012
<input type="checkbox"/>	Edit	Copy	Delete	10004	Informatics 100	1234



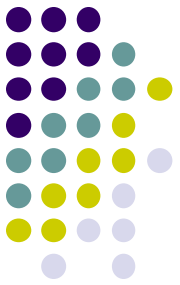
Ejemplos para practicar

- <https://codeshare.io/COW>
- Ejercicio: Cual cursos han sido elegidos por Bart y Lisa?

+ Options

course_id

10002



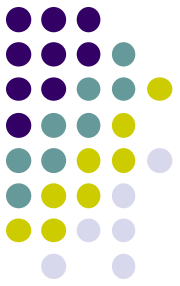
Ejemplos para practicar

- Esta versión recupera los nombre de cursos *course names*, y necesita solo saber los nombres de Bart/Lisa, y no sus IDs.

+ Options

name

Computer Science 143



Ejemplos para practicar

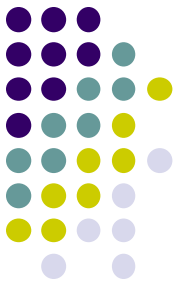
- Cual son los nombres de todos los profesores que Bart ha tenido?

+ Options

name

Krabappel

Hoover

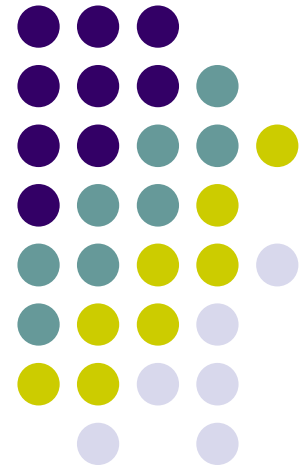


Ejemplos para practicar

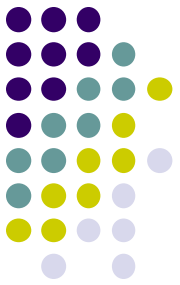
- A cuantos estudiantes en total Ms. Krabappel ha enseñado y cual son sus nombres?

A screenshot of a mobile application interface. At the top, there is a header with the text "+ Options" in blue. Below the header is a list of names: "name", "Bart", "Milhouse", and "Ralph". The name "Bart" is highlighted with an orange border. The names "Milhouse" and "Ralph" are also visible below it. The interface is clean and modern, with a white background and a subtle shadow effect.

PHP y mySQL



Conexión a un data base (método antiguo)



```
mysql_connect("host","user","password")  
or die("Database is not available. Try again later.");
```

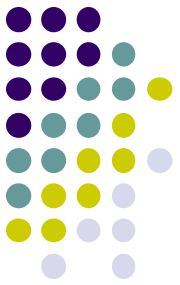
- Alternativamente (para tratar el caso que genera el error)

```
if(!mysql_connect("host","user","password"))  
{  
    echo "Database is not available. Try again later\n";  
    exit();  
}
```

Efectuar una petición (query)

```
$result=mysql_query("SELECT id,titel,interpret,jahr FROM cds  
ORDER BY interpret;");
```

Query usando PDO (librería PHP)



- Remplaza el comando mas viejo ***mysql_connect***

```
$name = new PDO("dbprogram:dbname=database;host=server; charset=utf8",  
    username, password);
```

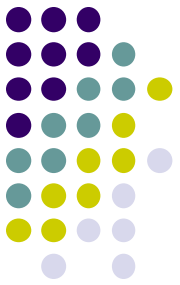
```
$name->query("SQL query");
```

- Ejemplo

```
$db = new PDO("mysql:dbname=world;host=localhost", "traveler",  
    "packmybags");
```

```
$conn = new PDO("mysql:host=$servername;dbname=$dbname;charset=utf8",  
    $username, $password);
```

```
$db->query("SELECT * FROM countries WHERE population > 100000000;");  
foreach ($rows as $row) {  
    do something with $row;  
}
```

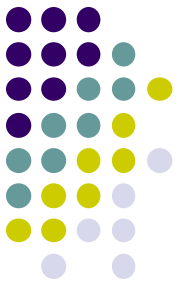


Otro ejemplo PDO

```
<?php
$db = new PDO("mysql:dbname=imdb_small", "jessica", "guinness");
$rows = $db->query("SELECT * FROM actors WHERE last_name LIKE
    'Del%'");
foreach ($rows as $row) {
    ?>
    <li> First name: <?= $row["first_name"] ?>,
        Last name: <?= $row["last_name"] ?> </li>
    <?php
}
?>
```

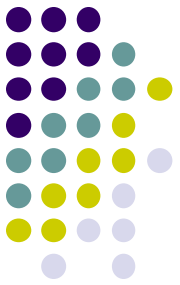
Resultado:

- First name: Benicio, Last name: Del Toro
- First name: Michael, Last name: Delano
- ...



Comandos de PDO

- nombre
query
- Descripción
Efectua una query SQL
SELECT en el database
(DB)
- nombre
exec
- Descripción
Efectua una query SQL que
modifique el database
(INSERT, DELETE,
UPDATE, etc.)
- nombre
getAttribute,setAttribute
- Descripción
Recupera/define las
propiedades de connection
con el DB connection
- nombre
quote
- Descripción
Codifica un valor que se usa
adentro de un query para
evitar inyección SQL



Ejemplos PDO

- Incrustar variables

get query parameter for name of movie

```
$title = $_GET["movietitle"];
```

```
$rows = $db->query("SELECT year FROM movies WHERE  
name = '$title'");
```

CUIDADO peligros porque permite incluir codigo pirata!!!

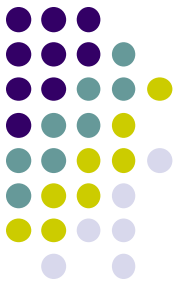
- Alternativa (mas correcta):

```
$title = $_GET["movietitle"];
```

```
$title = $db->quote($title);
```

```
$rows = $db->query("SELECT year FROM movies WHERE  
name = $title");
```

- Quote elimina todos caracteres ilegales y rodea el string con comillas “ ”

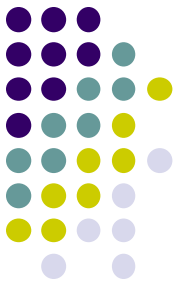


Gestión de los errores

```
$db = new PDO("mysql:dbname=imdb_small", "jessica", "guinness");  
$db->setAttribute(PDO::ATTR_ERRMODE, PDO::ERRMODE_EXCEPTION);  
$rows = $db->query("SEEELECT * FROM movies WHERE year = 2000");
```

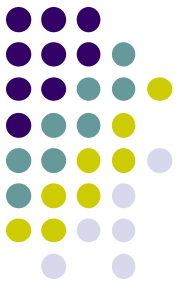
- El PDO en caso de error devuelve FALSE o NULL
- Sintaxis para recuperar error:

```
try {  
    comando(s);  
} catch (ExceptionType $name) {  
    código de gestión del error;  
}
```

Ejemplo conexión

```
try {  
    $db = new PDO("mysql:dbname=imdb_small", "jessica",  
        "guinness");  
    $db->setAttribute(PDO::ATTR_ERRMODE,  
        PDO::ERRMODE_EXCEPTION);  
    $rows = $db->query("SEEELECT * FROM movies WHERE year =  
        2000");  
    foreach ($rows as $row) { ... }  
} catch (PDOException $ex) {  
    ?>  
    <p>Sorry, a database error occurred. Please try again later.</p>  
    <p>(Error details: <?= $ex->getMessage() ?>)</p>  
    <?php  
}
```



Ejemplo conexión (2)

```
<?php
```

```
$servername = "localhost";
```

```
$username = "root";
```

```
$password = "";
```

```
try {
```

```
    $conn = new PDO("mysql:host=$servername;dbname=world", $username, $password);
```

```
    // set the PDO error mode to exception
```

```
    $conn->setAttribute(PDO::ATTR_ERRMODE, PDO::ERRMODE_EXCEPTION);
```

```
    echo "Connected successfully";
```

```
}
```

```
catch(PDOException $e)
```

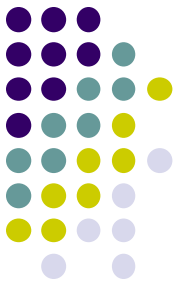
```
{
```

```
    echo "Connection failed: " . $e->getMessage();
```

```
}
```

```
?>
```

Fuente: www.w3schools.com/



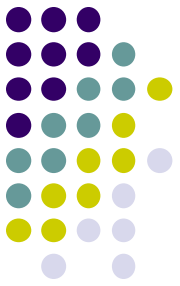
Analizar el output de PDO

la variable \$rows devuelta con la query PDO no es un array pero un objeto de tipo PDOStatement. Esto son los métodos disponibles:

- `columnCount()` numero de columnas del resultado
- `fetch()` devuelve la línea siguiente del resultado
- `fetchColumn(number)` devuelve la columna siguiente del resultado
- `rowCount()` devuelve el numero de líneas devuelta por la query

- Ejemplo:

```
if ($db->rowCount() > 0) {  
    $first_row = $db->fetch();  
    ...  
}
```

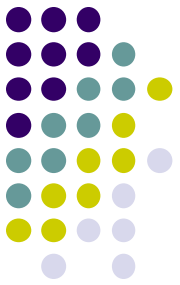


Cerrar la conexión

- La conexión se cierra automáticamente cuando el script acaba. Para cerrar la conexión antes se puede usar:

```
$conn = null;
```

Ejemplo creación tabla



```
<?php
$servername = "localhost";
$username = "username";
$password = "password";
$dbname = "myDBPDO";

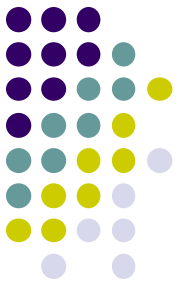
try {
    $conn = new PDO("mysql:host=$servername;dbname=$dbname", $username, $password);
    // set the PDO error mode to exception
    $conn->setAttribute(PDO::ATTR_ERRMODE, PDO::ERRMODE_EXCEPTION);

    // sql to create table
    $sql = "CREATE TABLE MyGuests (
    id INT(6) UNSIGNED AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
    firstname VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
    lastname VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
    email VARCHAR(50),
    reg_date TIMESTAMP
    )";

    // use exec() because no results are returned
    $conn->exec($sql);
    echo "Table MyGuests created successfully";
}
catch(PDOException $e)
{
    echo $sql . "<br>" . $e->getMessage();
}

$conn = null;
?>
```

Fuente: www.w3schools.com/



Ejemplo insert en una tabla

código

```
<?php
$servername = "localhost";
$username = "username";
$password = "password";
$dbname = "myDBPDO";

try {
    $conn = new PDO("mysql:host=$servername;dbname=$dbname",
        $username, $password);
    // set the PDO error mode to exception
    $conn->setAttribute(PDO::ATTR_ERRMODE,
        PDO::ERRMODE_EXCEPTION);
    $sql = "INSERT INTO MyGuests (firstname, lastname, email)
VALUES ('John', 'Doe', 'john@example.com')";
    // use exec() because no results are returned
    $conn->exec($sql);
    $last_id = $conn->lastInsertId();
    echo "New record created successfully. Last inserted ID is:
    " . $last_id;
}
catch(PDOException $e)
{
    echo $sql . "<br>" . $e->getMessage();
}

$conn = null;
?>
```

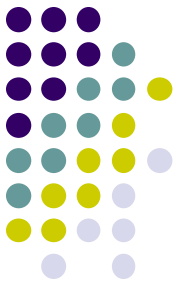
zoom

```
$sql = "INSERT INTO MyGuests (firstname,
    lastname, email)
VALUES ('John', 'Doe',
    'john@example.com')";

// use exec() because no results are
// returned
$conn->exec($sql);

$last_id = $conn->
    lastInsertId();
    echo "New record created
    successfully. Last inserted
    ID is: " . $last_id;
```

Ejemplo de múltiples insert



código

```
<?php
$servername = "localhost";
$username = "username";
$password = "password";
$dbname = "myDBPDO";

try {
    $conn = new PDO("mysql:host=$servername;dbname=$dbname", $username, $password);
    // set the PDO error mode to exception
    $conn->setAttribute(PDO::ATTR_ERRMODE, PDO::ERRMODE_EXCEPTION);

    // begin the transaction
    $conn->beginTransaction();
    // our SQL statements
    $conn->exec("INSERT INTO MyGuests (firstname, lastname, email)
VALUES ('John', 'Doe', 'john@example.com')");
    $conn->exec("INSERT INTO MyGuests (firstname, lastname, email)
VALUES ('Mary', 'Moe', 'mary@example.com')");
    $conn->exec("INSERT INTO MyGuests (firstname, lastname, email)
VALUES ('Julie', 'Dooley', 'julie@example.com')");

    // commit the transaction
    $conn->commit();
    echo "New records created successfully";
}
catch(PDOException $e)
{
    // roll back the transaction if something failed
    $conn->rollback();
    echo "Error: " . $e->getMessage();
}

$conn = null;
?>
```

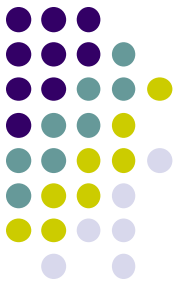
zoom

```
// begin the transaction
$conn->beginTransaction();

// our SQL statements
$conn->exec("INSERT INTO
MyGuests (firstname, lastname,
email)
VALUES ('John', 'Doe',
'john@example.com')");

// commit the transaction
$conn->commit();

echo "New records created
successfully";
```



Ejemplo borrar un elemento

código

```
<?php
$servername = "localhost";
$username = "username";
$password = "password";
$dbname = "myDBPDO";

try {
    $conn = new PDO("mysql:host=$servername;dbname=$dbname",
        $username, $password);
    // set the PDO error mode to exception
    $conn->setAttribute(PDO::ATTR_ERRMODE,
        PDO::ERRMODE_EXCEPTION);

    // sql to delete a record
    $sql = "DELETE FROM MyGuests WHERE id=3";

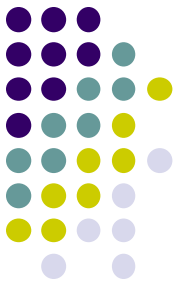
    // use exec() because no results are returned
    $conn->exec($sql);
    echo "Record deleted successfully";
}
catch(PDOException $e)
{
    echo $sql . "<br>" . $e->getMessage();
}

$conn = null;
?>
```

zoom

```
// sql to delete a record
$sql = "DELETE FROM
MyGuests WHERE id=3";

// use exec() because no
results are returned
$conn->exec($sql);
```

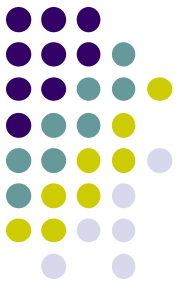



Ejercicios colaborativos

- <https://codeshare.io/COW>
- Base de datos: “world.sql” disponible en el campus

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface. On the left is the sidebar with a tree view of databases and tables. The 'world' database is expanded, showing tables 'city', 'country', and 'countrylanguage'. The 'city' table is selected. The main panel shows the 'Structure' tab with a table of 8 rows. The table has columns: ID, Name, CountryCode, District, and Population. Each row has an 'Edit', 'Copy', and 'Delete' icon to its left.

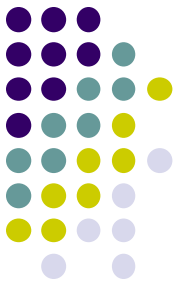
	ID	Name	CountryCode	District	Population
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit Copy Delete	1	Kabul	AFG	Kabol	1780000
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit Copy Delete	2	Qandahar	AFG	Qandahar	237500
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit Copy Delete	3	Herat	AFG	Herat	186800
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit Copy Delete	4	Mazar-e-Sharif	AFG	Balkh	127800
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit Copy Delete	5	Amsterdam	NLD	Noord-Holland	731200
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit Copy Delete	6	Rotterdam	NLD	Zuid-Holland	593321
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit Copy Delete	7	Haag	NLD	Zuid-Holland	440900
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit Copy Delete	8	Utrecht	NLD	Utrecht	234323



Ejercicios colaborativos

- Escribir un script que permita:
 - Conectarse a la base datos world
 - Visualizar en la lista de las primeras 5 ciudades

id	name	country_code	district	population
1	Kabul	AFG	Kabul	1780000
2	Qandahar	AFG	Qandahar	237500
3	Herat	AFG	Herat	186800
4	Mazar-e-Sharif	AFG	Balkh	127800
5	Amsterdam	NLD	Noord-Holland	731200



Ejercicios para casa

- Escribir un script que permita:
 - Conectarse a la base datos world
 - Visualizar en una tabla la lista de ciudades (city-country code-population)
 - Visualizar solo las ciudades de Afganistán (query cruzada con tabla country)
 - Insertar la ciudad “Kunduz” de Afganistán con 304,600 habitantes