

## MODELOS Y BASES DE DATOS

### SQL Básico

2025-1

### Guía autoestudio 2/6

#### OBJETIVOS

Desarrollar competencias básicas escribir consultas en SQL considerando el valor que representa lo desconocido, operaciones entre conjuntos y juntas explícitas.

#### SQL- Detalle

- Dar nuevos nombres a tablas AS
- El valor NULL (DESCONOCIDO)
- Consultas que implican operaciones de conjuntos  
UNION, UNION ALL, INTERSECT, EXTRACT, IN
- Consultas que con junta explícita:
  - Junta interna: de equivalencia, natural, cruzada  
JOIN, NATURAL JOIN, CROSS JOIN
  - Junta externa: tabla izquierda, tabla derecha, completa  
LEFT JOIN, RIGHT JOIN, FULL JOIN
- Operadores
  - Desconocido : ISNULL, COALESCE
  - Lógicos : EXISTS, Comparación ANY, Comparación ALL,
  - Condicionales: CASE

#### ENTREGA

Publicar las respuestas en el espacio correspondiente en un archivo .zip , el nombre de este archivo debe ser la concatenación en orden alfabético de los primeros apellidos de cada uno de los miembros.

#### INVESTIGACIÓN

No olviden incluir la bibliografía.

##### A. NULL

1. ¿Qué significa?  
Null significa que una variable no tiene asignado ningún valor, ni entero, ni booleano, es indefinido.
2. ¿Resultado de operarlo con los diferentes tipos de operadores: aritméticos, lógicos y de comparación?

##### B. JUNTA

1. ¿Cuáles son las diferencias entre junta interna y externa?
2. ¿Qué opciones se tienen para la junta interna?
3. ¿Qué opciones se tienen para la junta externa?

## PRACTICA

### Usando w3schools SQL Tutorial [SQL Tutorial]

[En [auto01.doc](#)]

A. Estudien las secciones SQL Joins, SQL Inner Join, SQL Left Join, SQL Full Join, SQL Self Join, SQL Union, SQL Exists, SQL Any, All, SQL Case, SQL Null Functions

[Escojan cinco ejemplos y escriban las sentencias equivalentes en cálculo o algebra en [auto02.doc](#). Si no lograron escribir alguna sentencia indiquen la razón y el punto de problema]

INNER JOIN

UNION

ANY

ALL

CASE

### Usando SQLzoo.net [<http://sqlzoo.net/>]

[En [auto02.doc](#)]

A. Realicen los ejercicios propuestos en los siguientes tutoriales. Utilice el motor

MySQL.

[Para los casos, escriban la sentencia en SQL en [auto02.doc](#). Ejecuten la sentencia SQL en sqlzoo . Si no lograron escribir alguna sentencia indiquen el punto de problema]

Para los quices, incluyan el puntaje logrado en [auto02.doc](#) ]

JOIN  
quiz  
More JOIN  
quiz  
Using NULL  
quiz  
Self JOIN  
quiz

1.



The first example shows the goal scored by a player with the last name 'Bender'. The `*` says to list all the columns in the table - a shorter way of saying `matchid, teamid, player, gtime`

**Modify it to show the *matchid* and *player* name for all goals scored by Germany. To identify German players, check for: `teamid = 'GER'`**

```
SELECT matchid, player FROM goal
WHERE teamid='GER';
```

Submit SQL

restore default

#### Correct answer

matchid	player
1008	Mario Gómez
1010	Mario Gómez
1010	Mario Gómez
1012	Lukas Podolski
1012	Lars Bender
1026	Philipp Lahm
1026	Sami Khedira

2.



From the previous query you can see that Lars Bender's scored a goal in game 1012. Now we want to know what teams were playing in that match.

Notice in the that the column `matchid` in the `goal` table corresponds to the `id` column in the `game` table. We can look up information about game 1012 by finding that row in the `game` table.

**Show id, stadium, team1, team2 for just game 1012**

```
SELECT id,stadium,team1,team2 FROM game
where id = 1012;
```

#### Correct answer

id	stadium	team1	team2
1012	Arena Lviv	DEN	GER

3. 😊

You can combine the two steps into a single query with a `JOIN`.

```
SELECT *
FROM game JOIN goal ON (id=matchid)
```

The **FROM** clause says to merge data from the goal table with that from the game table. The **ON** says how to figure out which rows in **game** go with which rows in **goal** - the **matchid** from **goal** must match **id** from **game**. (If we wanted to be more clear/specific we could say `ON (game.id=goal.matchid)`)

The code below shows the player (from the goal) and stadium name (from the game table) for every goal scored.

**Modify it to show the player, teamid, stadium and mdate for every German goal.**

```
SELECT player,teamid,stadium,mdate FROM game
JOIN goal ON (id=matchid)
WHERE teamid='GER';
```

4. 😊

Use the same `JOIN` as in the previous question.

**Show the team1, team2 and player for every goal scored by a player called Mario player LIKE 'Mario%'**

```
SELECT team1, team2, player FROM game
JOIN goal ON (id=matchid)
WHERE player LIKE 'Mario%';
```

Submit SQL

restore default

5. 😊

The table `eteam` gives details of every national team including the coach. You can `JOIN goal` to `eteam` using the phrase `goal JOIN eteam on teamid=id`

**Show player, teamid, coach, gtime for all goals scored in the first 10 minutes gtime<=10**

```
SELECT player, teamid, coach, gtime
FROM goal
JOIN eteam ON (id=teamid)
WHERE gtime<=10
```

6. 😊

To `JOIN game` with `eteam` you could use either `game JOIN eteam ON (team1=eteam.id)` or `game JOIN eteam ON (team2=eteam.id)`

Notice that because `id` is a column name in both `game` and `eteam` you must specify `eteam.id` instead of just `id`

**List the dates of the matches and the name of the team in which 'Fernando Santos' was the team1 coach.**

```
SELECT mdate, teamname FROM game
JOIN eteam ON (team1=eteam.id)
WHERE coach='Fernando Santos'
```

## Correct answer

player	teamid	stadium	mdate
Mario Gómez	GER	Arena Lviv	9 June 2012
Mario Gómez	GER	Metalist Stadium	13 June 2012
Mario Gómez	GER	Metalist Stadium	13 June 2012
Lukas Podolski	GER	Arena Lviv	17 June 2012
Lars Bender	GER	Arena Lviv	17 June 2012
Philipp Lahm	GER	PGE Arena Gdansk	22 June 2012
Sami Khedira	GER	PGE Arena Gdansk	22 June 2012
Miroslav Klose	GER	PGE Arena Gdansk	22 June 2012
Marco Reus	GER	PGE Arena Gdansk	22 June 2012
Mesut Özil	GER	National Stadium, Warsaw	28 June 2012

## Correct answer

team1	team2	player
GER	POR	Mario Gómez
NED	GER	Mario Gómez
NED	GER	Mario Gómez
IRL	CRO	Mario Mandžukic
IRL	CRO	Mario Mandžukic
ITA	CRO	Mario Mandžukic
ITA	IRI	Mario Balotelli

## Correct answer

player	teamid	coach	gtime
Petr Jiráček	CZE	Michal Bílek	3
Václav Pílar	CZE	Michal Bílek	6
Mario Mandžukic	CRO	Slaven Bilic	3
Fernando Torres	ESP	Vicente del Bosque	4

## Correct answer

mdate	teamname
12 June 2012	Greece
16 June 2012	Greece

C. Propongan preguntas que cumplan los siguientes requerimientos.

Usen la base de datos [Adventure Works](#)

[Escriban la consulta en lenguaje natural y la sentencia en SQL en `auto02.doc`. Ejecuten la sentencia SQL en `sqlzoo`. Si no lograron escribir alguna sentencia indiquen el punto de problema]

- 5 consultas: una para cada operador de conjuntos
- 6 consultas: una para cada operador de junta
- 2 consultas: una para cada operador de desconocido
- 3 consultas: una para cada uno de los tipos de operadores lógicos
- 1 consulta: para el operador CASE