

MySQL



Repaso

2

- » Introducción a BD, SGBD
- » Teoría MySQL
- » Sentencia SELECT / WHERE / ORDER BY / LIMIT

Llaves Primarias

Llaves Foráneas


Llaves Primarias


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Llaves Primarias (Primary Key PK)₅

- » Identificación única de cada registro.
- » Compuesto por uno o varios campos.
- » Comúnmente llamado “id”.
- » Ejemplos.

Llaves Primarias (Primary Key PK)₆

movies
 id
title
rating
awards
release_date
length
 genre_id

genres
 id
name
ranking
active
created_at

Llaves Foráneas

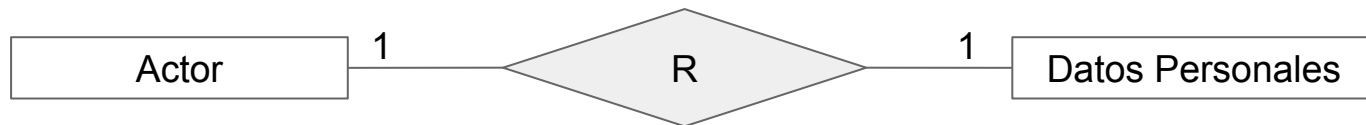
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Relaciones

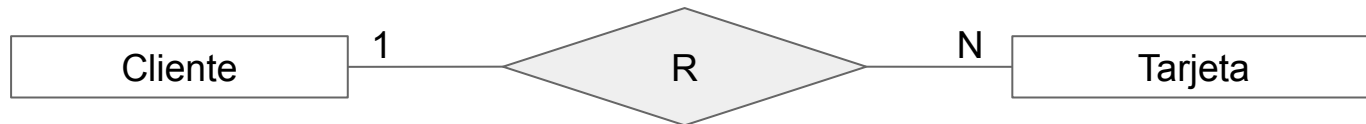
8

Número de entidades con la cual otra entidad puede asociarse mediante una relación.

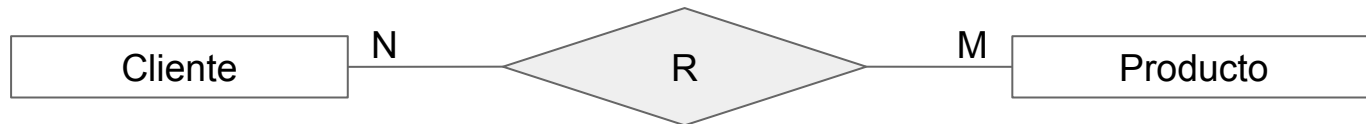
1:1



1:N



N:M



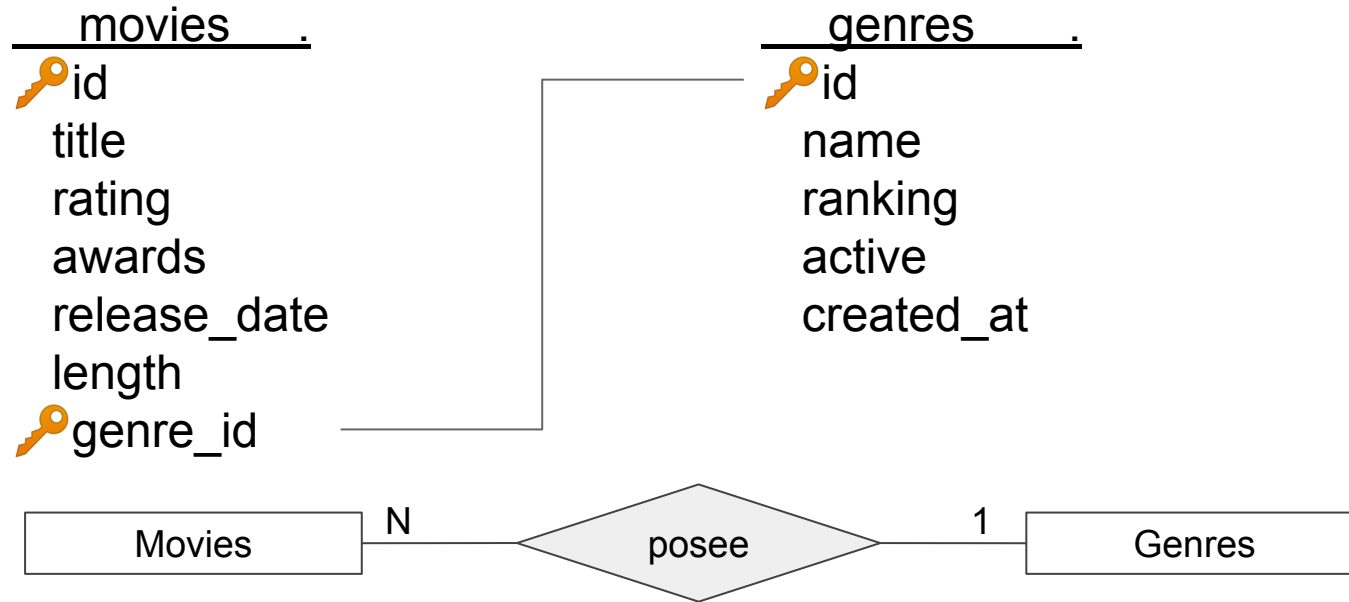
Llaves Foraneas (Foreigns Keys FK)

9

- » Referencia entre tablas.
- » Compuesto por uno o varios campos.
- » Se referencia al campo “id” de la tabla referenciada.
- » Puede ser nulo (de forma completa)
- » Ejemplos.

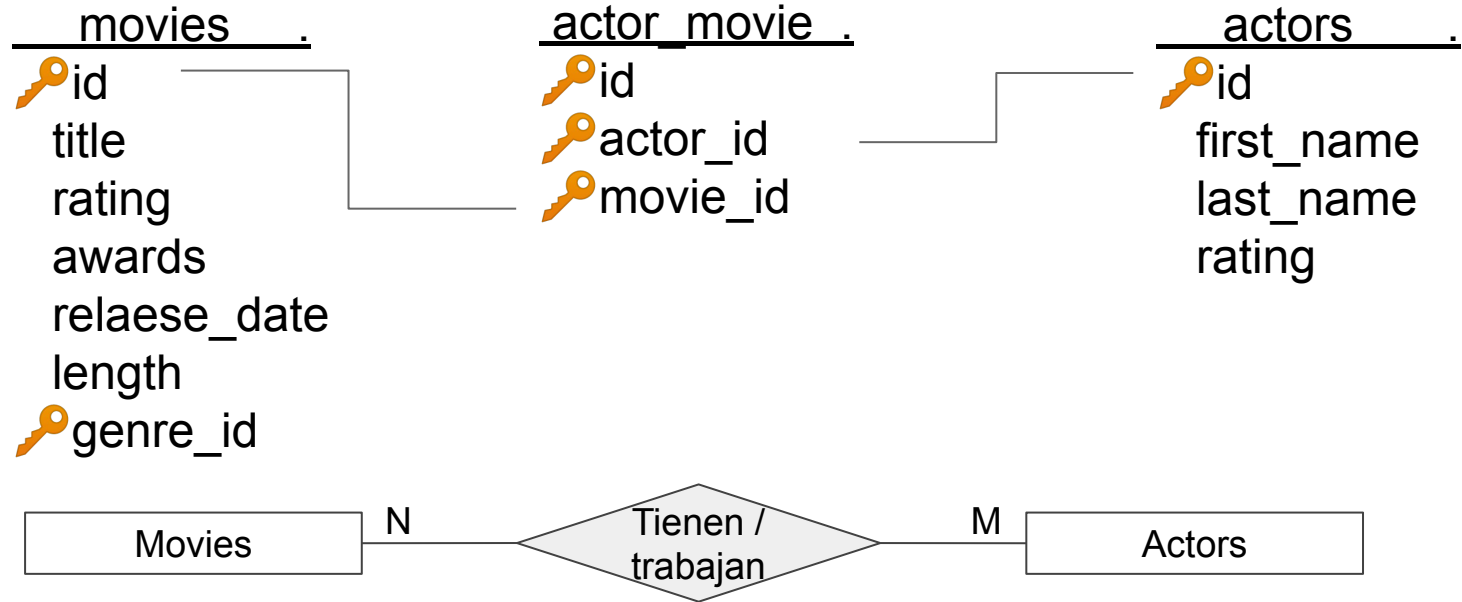
Llaves Foraneas (Foreigns Keys FK)

10



Llaves Foraneas (Foreigns Keys FK)

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Combinaciones en SELECT

¿Que combinamos?

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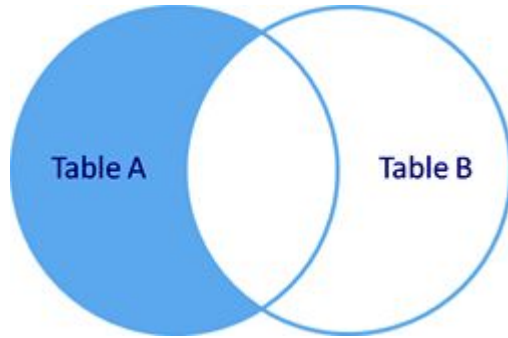
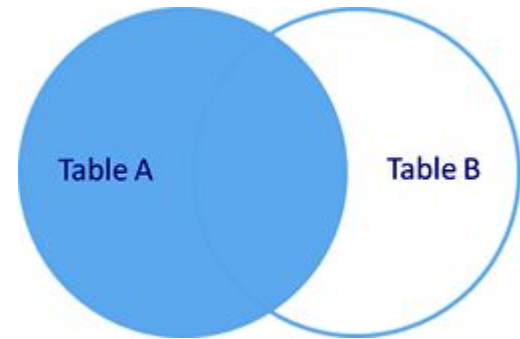
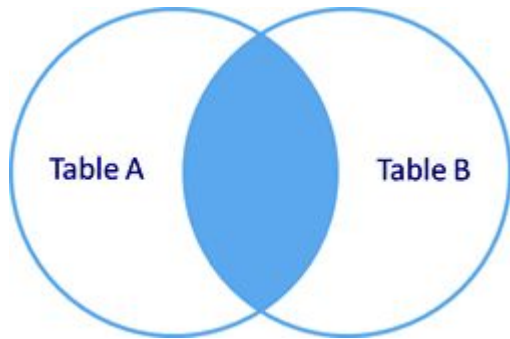
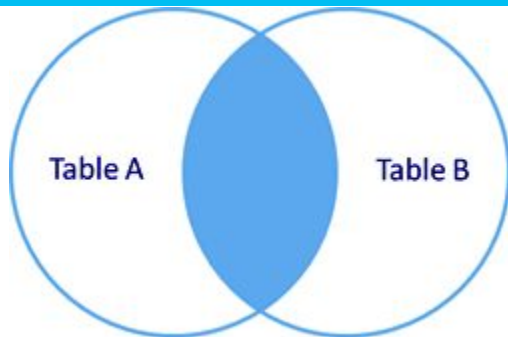


Table Reference

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```
SELECT campos  
FROM tablaA t1, tablaB t2, [... tablaC t3, tablen tn]  
WHERE t1.campo = t2.campo [... and t3.campo=tn.campo]
```

Table Reference

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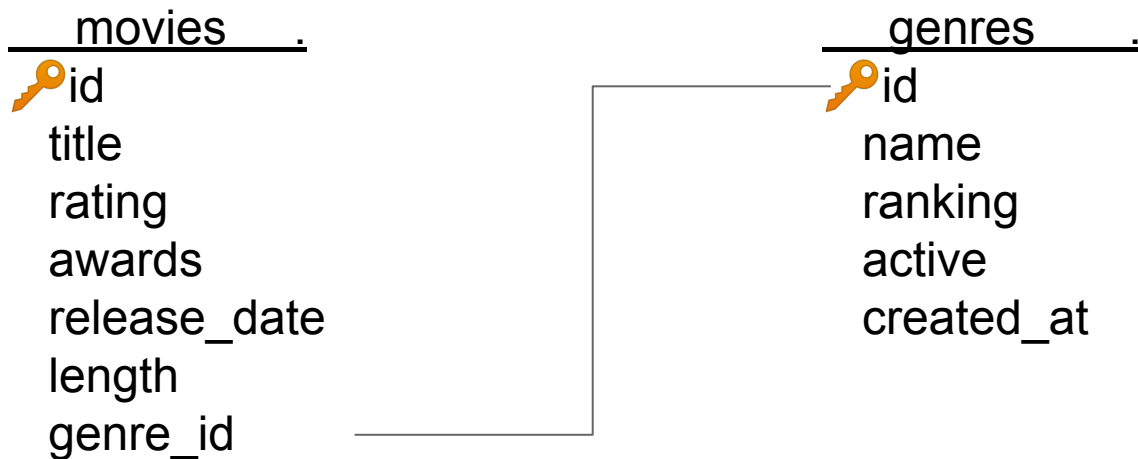


Table Reference - sintaxis

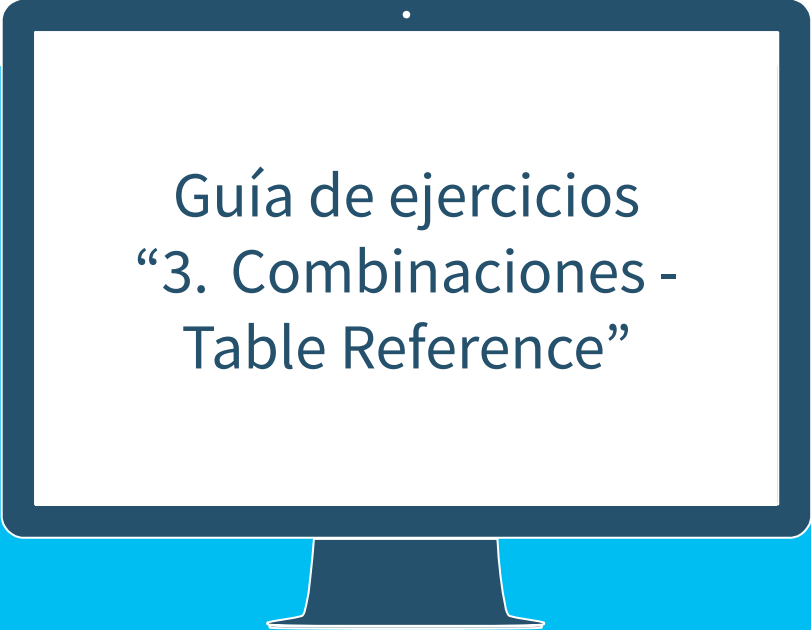
16

```
SELECT t1.*, t2.name
```

```
FROM movies AS t1, genres AS t2
```

```
WHERE t1.genre_id = t2.id;
```


Ejecutemos
sentencias

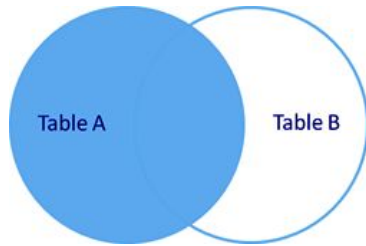


Guía de ejercicios
“3. Combinaciones -
Table Reference”

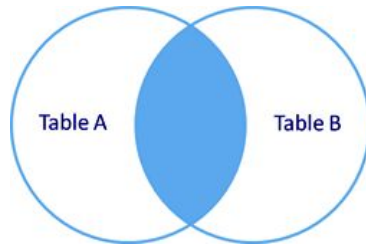
JOINS

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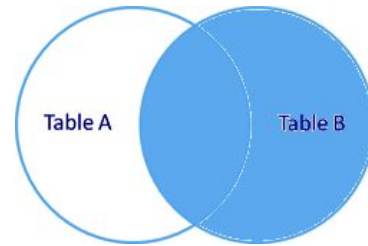
LEFT



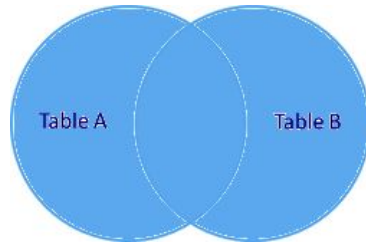
INNER



RIGHT



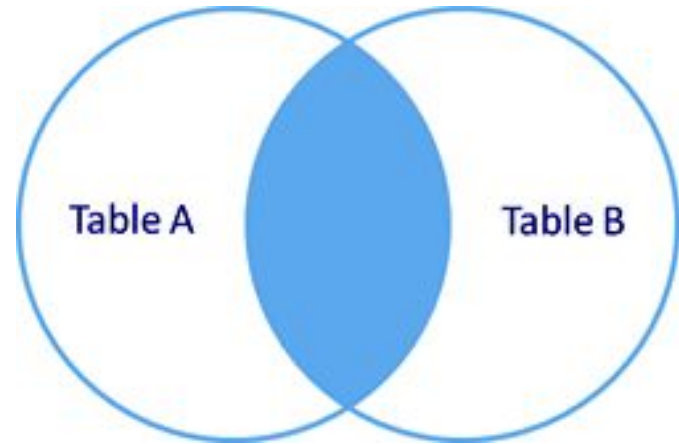
FULL



INNER JOIN

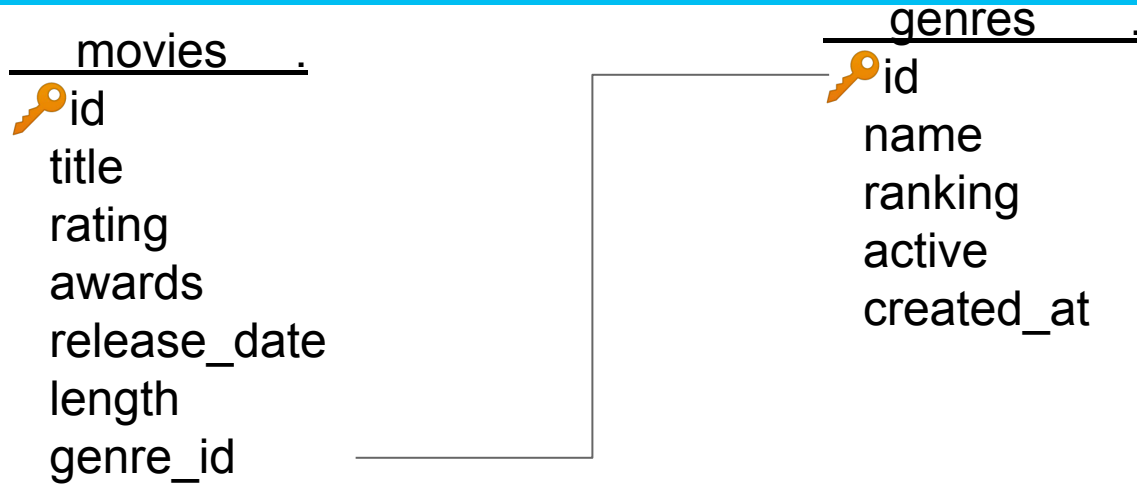
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```
SELECT campos  
FROM tablaA t1  
INNER JOIN tablaB t2  
on t1.campo1 = t2.campo2  
[using (campo)]
```



INNER JOIN

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Inner Join - ejemplo

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```
SELECT t1.*, t2.name
```

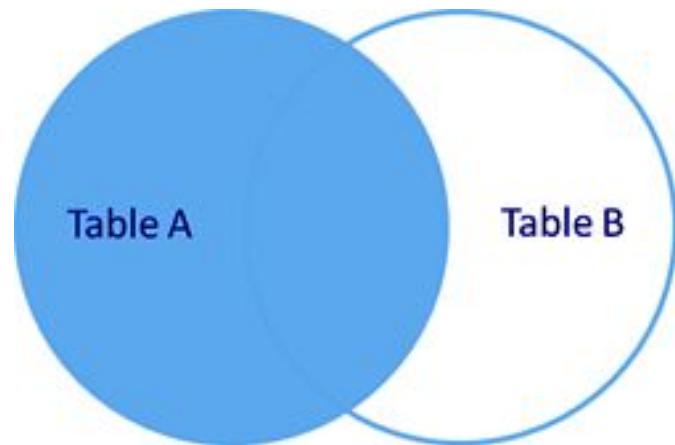
```
FROM movies AS t1
```

```
INNER JOIN genres AS t2 ON t1.genre_id = t2.id;
```

LEFT JOIN

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```
SELECT campos  
FROM tablaA t1  
LEFT JOIN tablaB t2  
ON t1.campo1 = t2.campo2  
[using (campo)]
```



LEFT JOIN

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movies



id

title

rating

awards

release_date

length

genre_id

genres



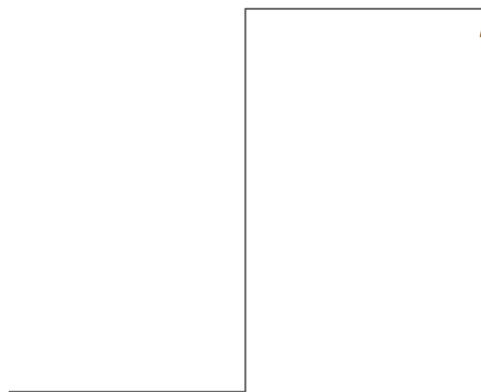
id

name

ranking

active

created_at



Left Join - ejemplo

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```
SELECT t1.*, t2.name
```

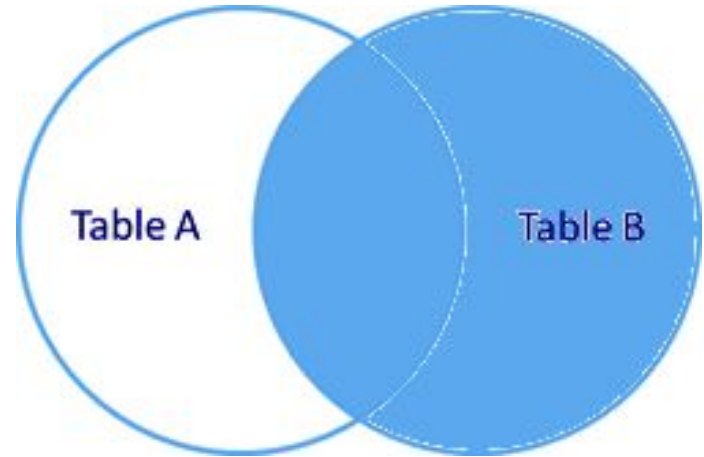
```
FROM movies as t1
```

```
LEFT JOIN genres AS t2 ON t1.genre_id = t2.id;
```


RIGHT JOIN

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```
SELECT campos  
FROM tablaA t1  
RIGHT JOIN tablaB t2  
ON t1.campo1 = t2.campo2  
[using (campo)]
```



RIGHT JOIN

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movies.



id

title

rating

awards

release_date

length

genre_id

genres.



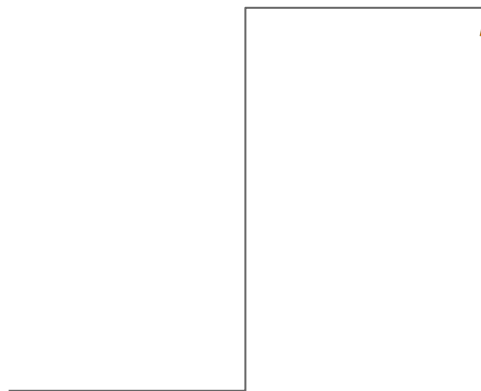
id

name

ranking

active

created_at



RIGHT JOIN - ejemplo

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```
SELECT t1.*, t2.name
```

```
FROM movies AS t1
```

```
RIGHT JOIN genres AS t2 ON t1.genre_id = t2.id;
```

Ejecutemos
sentencias

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Guía de ejercicios
“4. JOINS”

GRACIAS

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¿Que vimos hoy?

¿Preguntas?