TALLER DE PROGRAMACIÓN UNIDAD 2: BASES DE DATOS

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QUÉ APRENDEREMOS

- Cómo utilizar la cláusula WHERE para restringir las filas afectadas por una sentencias SQL.
- Cómo utilizar los diferentes operadores en una condición de comparación.
- Cómo utilizar los diferentes operadores lógicos en una condición.

¿Cómo mostrar sólo los empleados que trabajan en el departamento 90?

| | JOB_ID | LAST_NAME | DEPARTMENT_ID |
|-----|------------|-----------|---------------|
| 100 | AD_PRES | King | 90 |
| 101 | AD_VP | Kochhar | 90 |
| 102 | AD_VP | De Haan | 90 |
| 103 | IT_PROG | Hunold | 60 |
| 104 | IT_PROG | Ernst | 60 |
| 105 | IT_PROG | Austin | 60 |
| 106 | IT_PROG | Pataballa | 60 |
| 107 | IT_PROG | Lorentz | 60 |
| 108 | FI_MGR | Greenberg | 100 |
| 109 | FI_ACCOUNT | Faviet | 100 |
| 110 | FI_ACCOUNT | Chen | 100 |
| | | | |
| 204 | PR_REP | Baer | 70 |
| 205 | AC_MGR | Higgins | 110 |
| 206 | AC_ACCOUNT | Gietz | 110 |

La cláusula WHERE restringe a que las filas deben cumplir con una condición para ser visualizadas, actualizadas o eliminadas

En una sentencia
SELECT o DELETE va
a continuación de
la cláusula FROM.
En un sentencia
UPDATE va a
continuación de la
cláusula SET

Se pueden comparar valores entre columnas, valores literal, expresiones aritméticas o funciones

Sintaxis:

```
SELECT * | { [ DISTINCT ] columna|expresión [alias],...}
FROM tabla
[WHERE condición(es)_comparación]
[ORDER BY {columna, alias, expresión, posición_numérica} [ASC|DESC]];
```

Elementos de una comparación:

... WHERE columna_a_comparar condición_comparación valor_con_el_se_compara

Operador de Comparación

- Columna
- Constante
- Lista de valores
- Cadena de Caracteres
- Fechas literales

• <u>Ejemplo:</u>

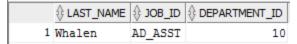
SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, department_id FROM employees

WHERE department_id = 90;

| | \$ EMPLOYEE_ID | \$ LAST_NAME | | |
|---|----------------|--------------|---------|----|
| 1 | 100 | King | AD_PRES | 90 |
| 2 | 101 | Kochhar | AD_VP | 90 |
| 3 | 102 | De Haan | AD_VP | 90 |

Ejemplo:

```
SELECT last_name, job_id, department_id FROM employees
WHERE last_name = 'Whalen';
```



```
SELECT last_name, hire_date
FROM employees
WHERE hire_date > '01/03/2008';
```

| | | ♦ HIRE_DATE |
|---|--------|-------------|
| 1 | Markle | 08/03/2008 |
| 2 | Ande | 24/03/2008 |
| 3 | Banda | 21/04/2008 |
| 4 | Kumar | 21/04/2008 |

CONDICIONES DE COMPARACIÓN

| OPERADOR | DESCRIPCIÓN |
|-------------|---|
| = | Igual a |
| > | Mayor que |
| >= | Mayor o igual a |
| < | Menor que |
| <= | Menor o igual a |
| <>, !=, ^= | No igual o distinto a |
| BETWEEN AND | Entre dos valores (inclusivos) |
| IN (lista) | Valores que estén en la lista |
| LIKE | Valores que cumplan con una condición textual %: indica una serie cualquiera de caracteres _: indica un carácter cualquiera |
| IS NULL | Es un valor NULO |

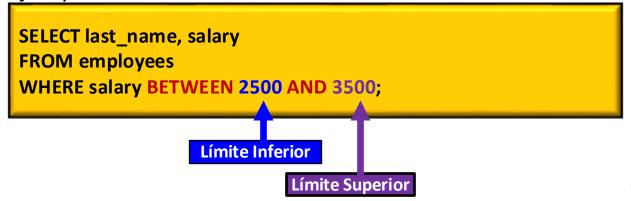
CONDICIÓN DE COMPARACIÓN: OPERADOR <=

```
SELECT last_name, salary FROM employees WHERE salary <= 2500;
```

| | \$ LAST_NAME | SALARY |
|----|--------------|--------|
| 1 | Colmenares | 2500 |
| 2 | Landry | 2400 |
| 3 | Markle | 2200 |
| 4 | Marlow | 2500 |
| 5 | Olson | 2100 |
| 6 | Gee | 2400 |
| 7 | Philtanker | 2200 |
| 8 | Patel | 2500 |
| 9 | Vargas | 2500 |
| 10 | Sullivan | 2500 |
| 11 | Perkins | 2500 |

CONDICIÓN DE COMPARACIÓN: OPERADOR BETWEEN

Ejemplo:



| | | SALARY |
|---|-------------|--------|
| 1 | Khoo | 3100 |
| 2 | Baida | 2900 |
| 3 | Tobias | 2800 |
| 4 | Himuro | 2600 |
| 5 | Colmenares | 2500 |
| 6 | Nayer | 3200 |
| 7 | Mikkilineni | 2700 |
| | | |

| 15 | Patel | 2500 | |
|----|--------|------|--|
| 16 | Rajs | 3500 | |
| 17 | Davies | 3100 | |

| 30 | Walsh | 3100 |
|----|----------|------|
| 31 | Feeney | 3000 |
| 32 | OConnell | 2600 |
| 33 | Grant | 2600 |
| | | |

CONDICIÓN DE COMPARACIÓN: OPERADOR IN

• Ejemplo:

SELECT employee_id, last_name, manager_id, department_id FROM employees WHERE last_name IN('Hartstein', 'Vargas');

| | \$ EMPLOYEE_ID | \$ LAST_NAME | | |
|---|----------------|--------------|-----|----|
| 1 | 201 | Hartstein | 100 | 20 |
| 2 | 144 | Vargas | 124 | 50 |

• Ejemplo:

SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary, manager_id
FROM employees
WHERE manager_id IN(100, 101, 201);

| | | \$ LAST_NAME | | MANAGER_ID |
|----|-----|--------------|-------|------------|
| 1 | 101 | Kochhar | 17000 | 100 |
| 2 | 102 | De Haan | 17000 | 100 |
| 3 | 114 | Raphaely | 11000 | 100 |
| 4 | 120 | Weiss | 8000 | 100 |
| 5 | 121 | Fripp | 8200 | 100 |
| 6 | 122 | Kaufling | 7900 | 100 |
| 7 | 123 | Vollman | 6500 | 100 |
| 8 | 124 | Mourgos | 5800 | 100 |
| 9 | 145 | Russell | 14000 | 100 |
| 10 | 146 | Partners | 13500 | 100 |
| | | | | |

| 17 | 203 | Mavris | 6500 | 101 |
|----|-----|---------|-------|-----|
| 18 | 204 | Baer | 10000 | 101 |
| 19 | 205 | Higgins | 12008 | 101 |
| 20 | 202 | Fay | 6000 | 201 |

CONDICIÓN DE COMPARACIÓN: OPERADOR LIKE

• Ejemplo:

```
SELECT first_name
FROM employees
WHERE first_name LIKE 'S%';
```

FIRST_NAME 1 Sundar 2 Shelli 3 Sarah 4 Shelley 5 Steven 6 Sundita 7 Steven 8 Susan 9 Samuel 10 Sarath 11 Stephen 12 Sigal 13 Shanta

CONDICIÓN DE COMPARACIÓN: OPERADOR LIKE

Ejemplo:

```
SELECT last_name, hire_date FROM employees WHERE hire_date LIKE '%03';
```

| 1 | King | 17/06/2003 |
|---|----------|------------|
| 2 | Khoo | 18/05/2003 |
| 3 | Kaufling | 01/05/2003 |
| 4 | Ladwig | 14/07/2003 |
| 5 | Rajs | 17/10/2003 |
| 6 | Whalen | 17/09/2003 |

Ejemplo

```
SELECT last_name FROM employees WHERE last_name LIKE '_o%';
```

| | \$LAST_NAME |
|----|-------------|
| 1 | Colmenares |
| 2 | Doran |
| 3 | Fox |
| 4 | Johnson |
| 5 | Jones |
| 6 | Kochhar |
| 7 | Lorentz |
| 8 | Mourgos |
| 9 | Popp |
| 10 | Rogers |
| 11 | Tobias |
| 12 | Vollman |
| | |

CONDICIÓN DE COMPARACIÓN: OPERADOR NULL

Ejemplo:

SELECT last_name, manager_id FROM employees WHERE manager_id IS NULL;

| \$ LAST_NAME | MANAGER_ID |
|--------------|------------|
| King | (null) |

Ejemplo

SELECT last_name, job_id, commission_pct FROM employees WHERE commission_pct IS NOT NULL;

| | \$ LAST_NAME | ♦ JOB_ID | ♦ COMMISSION_PCT |
|---|--------------|----------|------------------|
| 1 | Russell | SA_MAN | 0,4 |
| 2 | Partners | SA_MAN | 0,3 |
| 3 | Errazuriz | SA_MAN | 0,3 |
| 4 | Cambrault | SA_MAN | 0,3 |
| 5 | Zlotkey | SA_MAN | 0,2 |
| 6 | Tucker | SA_REP | 0,3 |
| 7 | Bernstein | SA_REP | 0,25 |
| 8 | Hall | SA_REP | 0,25 |

| | | | |
|------|------------|--------|------|
| 33 | Livingston | SA_REP | 0,2 |
| 34 | Grant | SA_REP | 0,15 |
| 35 | Johnson | SA_REP | 0,1 |

USANDO OPERADORES LÓGICOS

Una sentencia SQL
puede requerir más
de una condición
para visualizar o
actualizar
información de las
tablas

Para poder definir más de una condición en una sentencia SQL se deben usar Operadores Lógicos

• Los operadores que se pueden utilizar en una sentencia SQL son:

| OPERADOR | DESCRIPCIÓN |
|----------|--|
| AND | Retorna verdadero si todos los componentes de la condición son verdaderas. |
| OR | Retorna verdadero si alguna de las expresiones de la condición son verdaderas. |
| NOT | Retorna verdadero si la condición es falsa. |

USANDO OPERADOR LÓGICO AND

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, salary FROM employees
WHERE salary >= 10000
AND job_id LIKE '%MAN%';
```

| 1 | 114 | Raphaely | PU_MAN | 11000 |
|---|-----|-----------|--------|-------|
| 2 | 145 | Russell | SA_MAN | 14000 |
| 3 | 146 | Partners | SA_MAN | 13500 |
| 4 | 147 | Errazuriz | SA_MAN | 12000 |
| 5 | 148 | Cambrault | SA_MAN | 11000 |
| 6 | 149 | Zlotkey | SA_MAN | 10500 |
| 7 | 201 | Hartstein | MK_MAN | 13000 |

USANDO OPERADOR LÓGICO OR

```
SELECT employee_id, salary, hire_date
FROM employees
WHERE salary >= 17000
OR hire_date > '01/01/2008';
```

| | | | ♦ HIRE_DATE |
|----|-----|-------|-------------|
| 1 | 100 | 24000 | 17/06/2003 |
| 2 | 101 | 17000 | 21/09/2005 |
| 3 | 102 | 17000 | 13/01/2001 |
| 4 | 128 | 2200 | 08/03/2008 |
| 5 | 136 | 2200 | 06/02/2008 |
| 6 | 149 | 10500 | 29/01/2008 |
| 7 | 164 | 7200 | 24/01/2008 |
| 8 | 165 | 6800 | 23/02/2008 |
| 9 | 166 | 6400 | 24/03/2008 |
| 10 | 167 | 6200 | 21/04/2008 |
| 11 | 173 | 6100 | 21/04/2008 |
| 12 | 179 | 6200 | 04/01/2008 |
| 13 | 183 | 2800 | 03/02/2008 |
| 14 | 199 | 2600 | 13/01/2008 |

USANDO OPERADOR LÓGICO NOT

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, salary FROM employees WHERE job_id NOT IN ('IT_PROG','ST_CLERK','SH_CLERK','SA_REP','SA_MAN');
```

| | \$ EMPLOYEE_ID | \$ LAST_NAME | JOB_ID | |
|----|----------------|--------------|------------|-------|
| 1 | 100 | King | AD_PRES | 24000 |
| 2 | 101 | Kochhar | AD_VP | 17000 |
| 3 | 102 | De Haan | AD_VP | 17000 |
| 4 | 108 | Greenberg | FI_MGR | 12008 |
| 5 | 109 | Faviet | FI_ACCOUNT | 9000 |
| 6 | 110 | Chen | FI_ACCOUNT | 8200 |
| 7 | 111 | Sciarra | FI_ACCOUNT | 7700 |
| 8 | 112 | Urman | FI_ACCOUNT | 7800 |
| 9 | 113 | Popp | FI_ACCOUNT | 6900 |
| 10 | 114 | Raphaely | PU_MAN | 11000 |

| | • | ••••• | | |
|----|---|---------|------------|-------|
| 24 | 203 | Mavris | HR_REP | 6500 |
| 25 | 204 | Baer | PR_REP | 10000 |
| 26 | 205 | Higgins | AC_MGR | 12008 |
| 27 | 206 | Gietz | AC_ACCOUNT | 8300 |

REGLAS DE PRECEDENCIA PARA LOS OPERADORES

| ORDEN DE PRECEDENCIA | SIGNIFICADO |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Operadores Aritméticos |
| 2 | Operador de Concatenación |
| 3 | Condiciones de Comparaciones |
| 4 | IS [NOT], NULL, LIKE, [NOT] IN |
| 5 | [NOT] BETWEEN |
| 6 | No igual |
| 7 | Condición lógica NOT |
| 8 | Condición lógica AND |
| 9 | Condición lógica OR |

REGLAS DE PRECEDENCIA PARA LOS OPERADORES

```
SELECT last_name, job_id, salary FROM employees

WHERE job_id = 'SA_REP'

OR job_id = 'AD_PRES'

AND salary > 15000;
```

| | \$LAST_NAME | JOB_ID | |
|----|-------------|---------|-------|
| 1 | King | AD_PRES | 24000 |
| 2 | Tucker | SA_REP | 10000 |
| 3 | Bernstein | SA_REP | 9500 |
| 4 | Hall | SA_REP | 9000 |
| 5 | Olsen | SA_REP | 8000 |
| 6 | Cambrault | SA_REP | 7500 |
| 7 | Tuvault | SA_REP | 7000 |
| 8 | King | SA_REP | 10000 |
| 9 | Sully | SA_REP | 9500 |
| 10 | McEwen | SA_REP | 9000 |
| | | | |
| 28 | Taylor | SA_REP | 8600 |
| 29 | Livingston | SA_REP | 8400 |
| 30 | Grant | SA_REP | 7000 |
| 31 | Johnson | SA REP | 6200 |

REGLAS DE PRECEDENCIA PARA LOS OPERADORES

```
SELECT last_name, job_id, salary
FROM employees
WHERE (job_id = 'SA_REP'
OR job_id = 'AD_PRES')
AND salary > 15000;
```

| | \$ LAST_NAME | ∮ JOB_ID | SALARY |
|---|--------------|----------|--------|
| 1 | King | AD_PRES | 24000 |

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