{desafío} latam\_

Modelamiento y gestión de bases de datos \_



## **Preliminares**

### ¿Qué es SQL?

- Structured Query Language: Creado para la manipulación de bases de datos relacionales.
- Se considera un lenguaje declarativo:
  - Generamos instrucciones para crear, actualizar, borrar y solicitar datos de tablas.



### Ventajas de PostgreSQL

#### Algunas de las ventajas son:

- Tablas comunes que facilitan la generación de consultas complejas.
- Manejo de estructuras de datos como listas y diccionarios.
- Manejo de datos no estructurados.
- Soporte de consultas paralelizadas.



# Elementos básicos de PostgreSQL

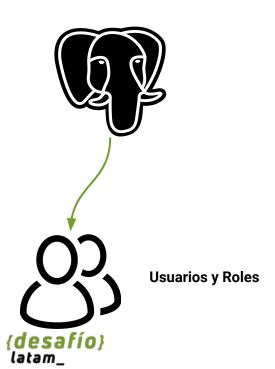


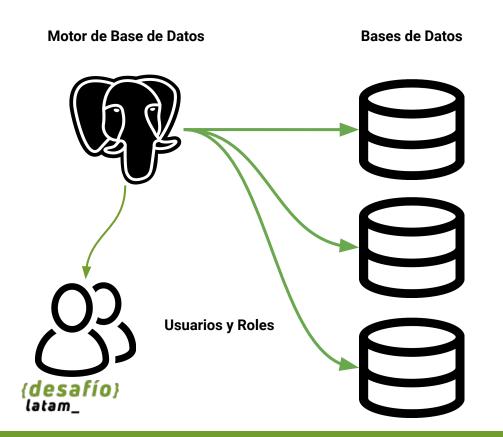
Motor de Base de Datos

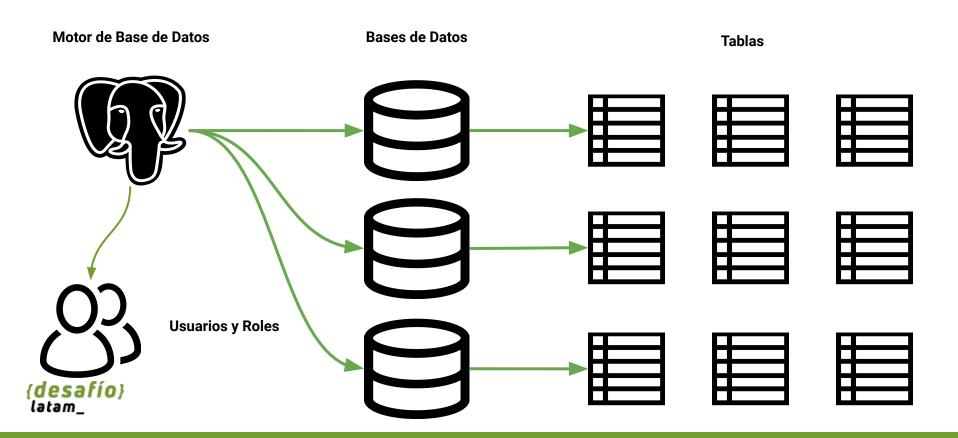




Motor de Base de Datos







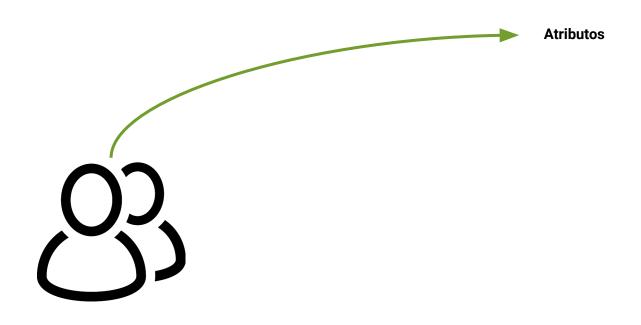
### Entidades y Atributos de una tabla



**Entidades** 

{desafío} latam\_

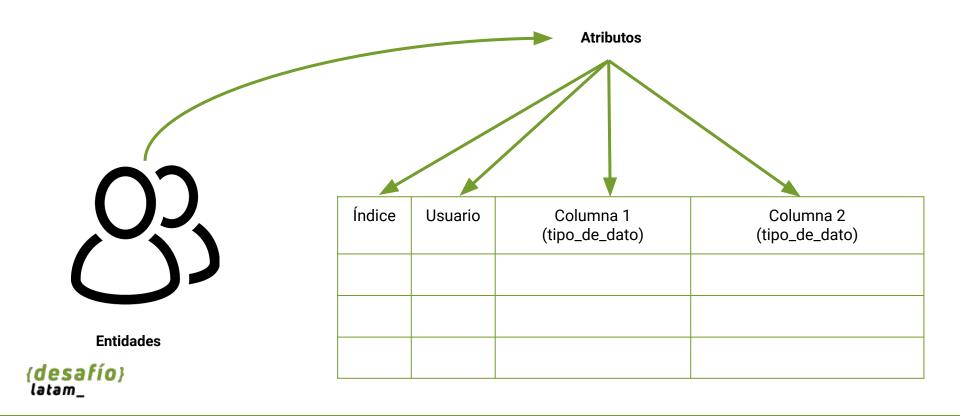
### Entidades y Atributos de una tabla



Entidades

{desafío} latam\_

## Entidades y Atributos de una tabla



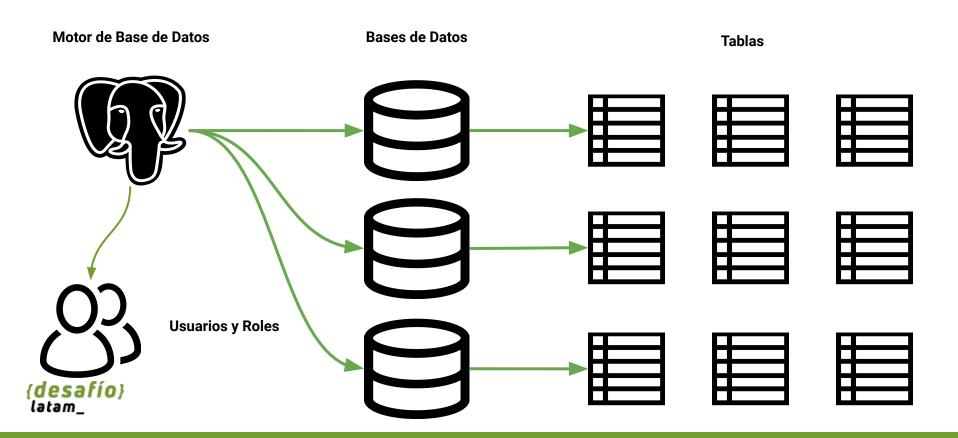
### Algunos elementos a considerar

- Toda instrucción debe ser terminada con ;
- Existen palabras reservadas
- PostgreSQL es case-insensitive.



## Administración





### Ingresando a PostgreSQL

Vamos a interactuar principalmente con la consola:

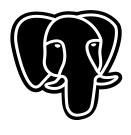
Ingresar en el terminal psql

Existe un error común:

```
psql: could not connect to server: No such file or directory
```

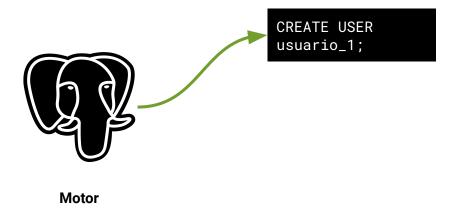
- Este surge cuando no tenemos nuestro servicio corriendo.
- Antes de entrar a PSQL, <u>debemos tener nuestro servicio corriendo</u>.



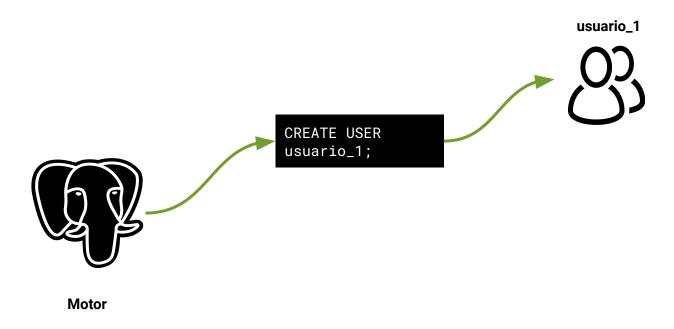


Motor

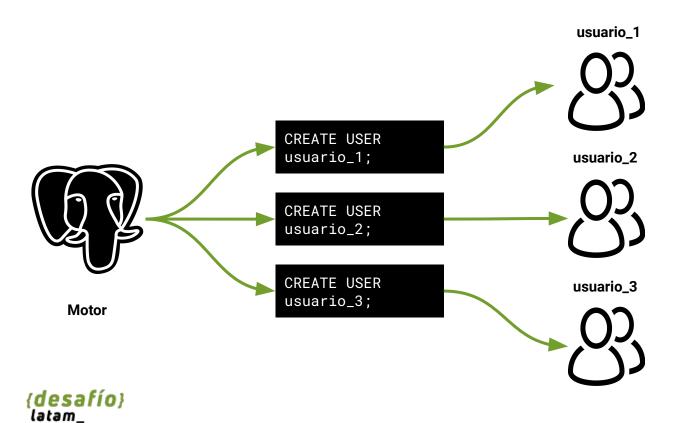


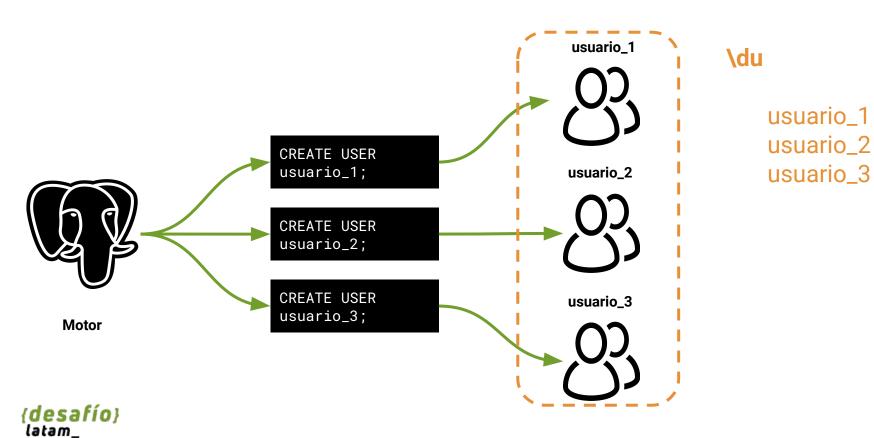


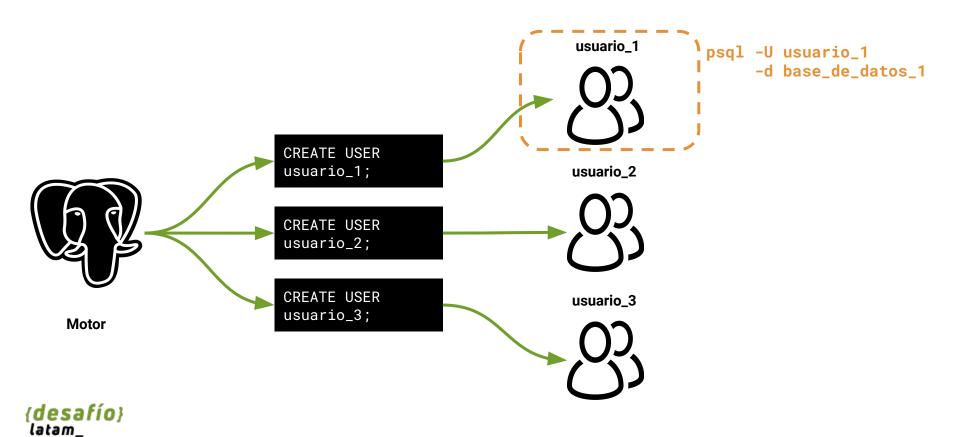


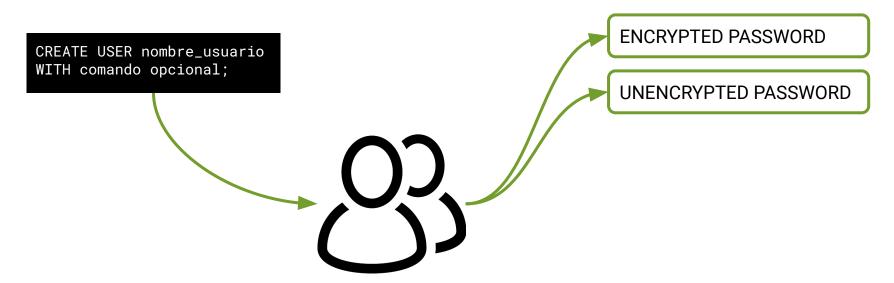








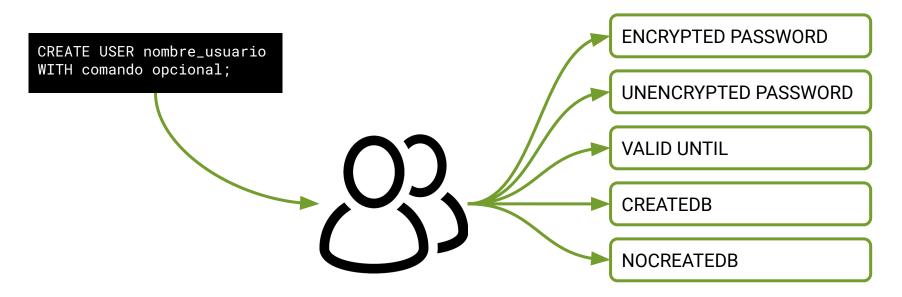




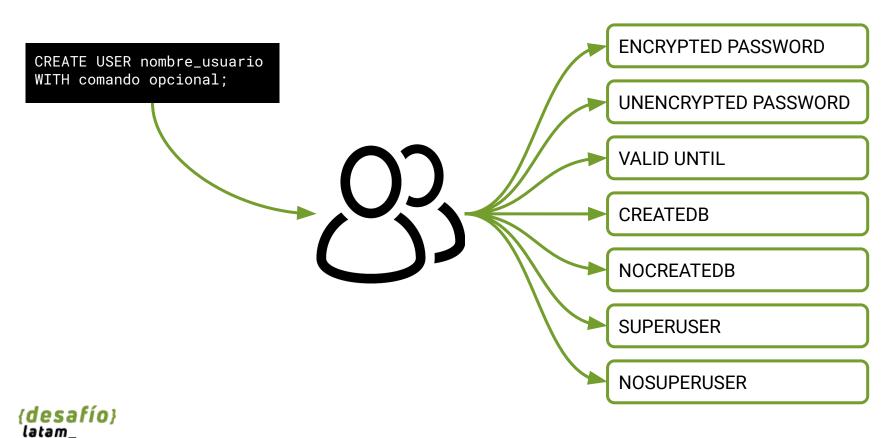


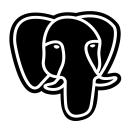






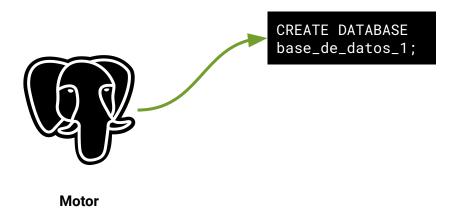






Motor

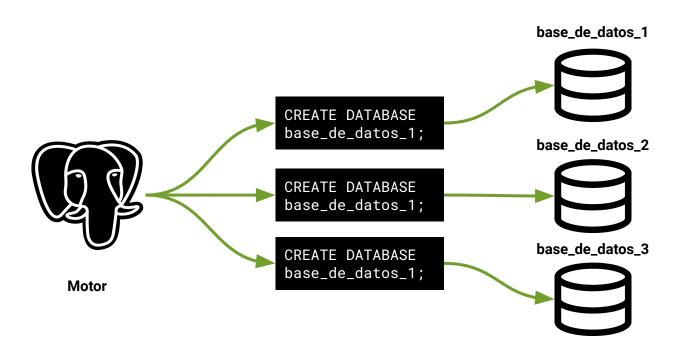




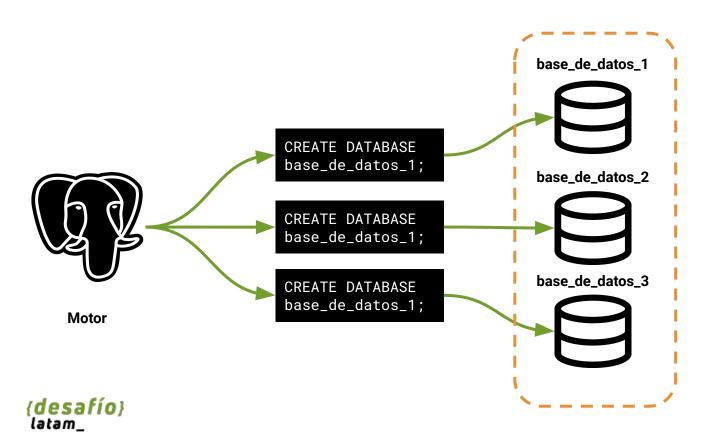






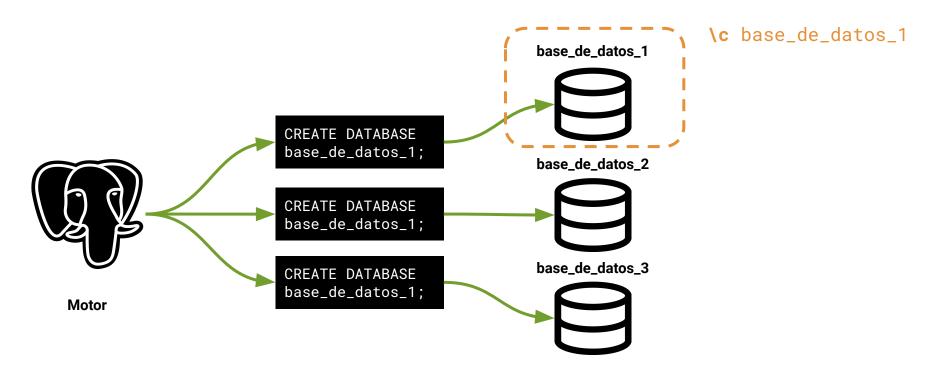




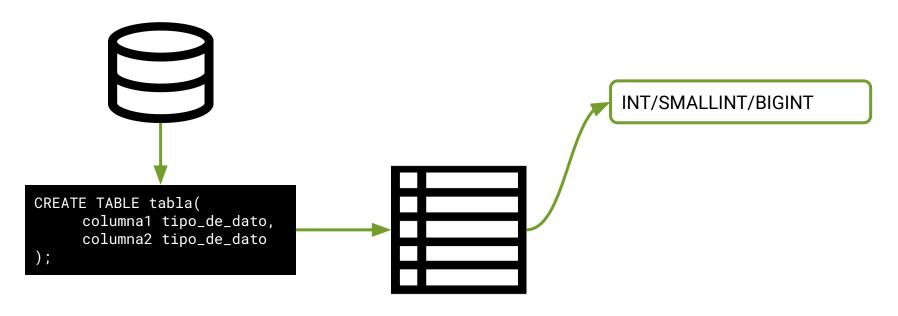


V

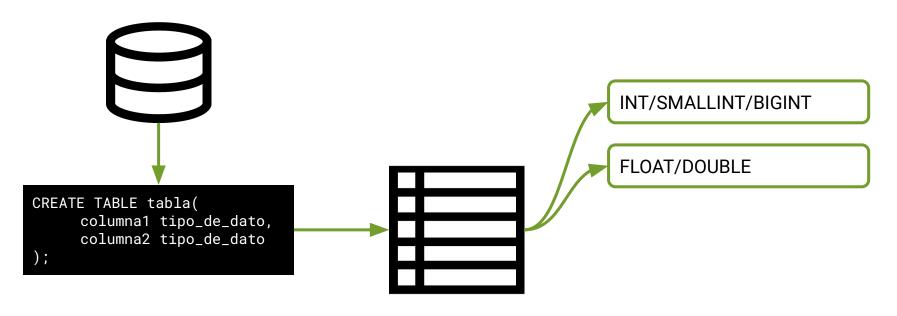
base\_de\_datos\_1 base\_de\_datos\_2 base\_de\_datos\_3



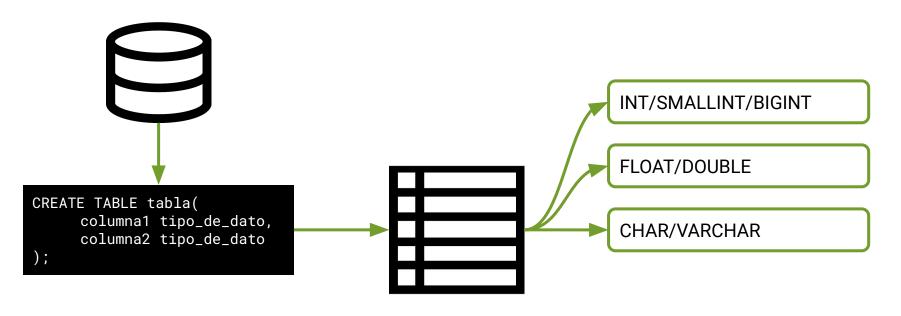




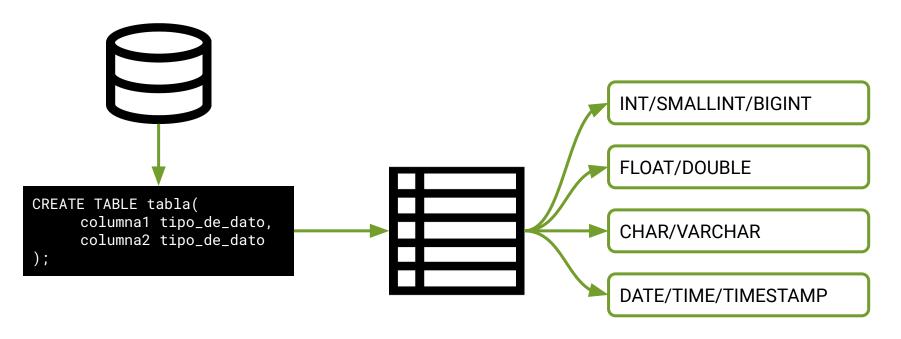






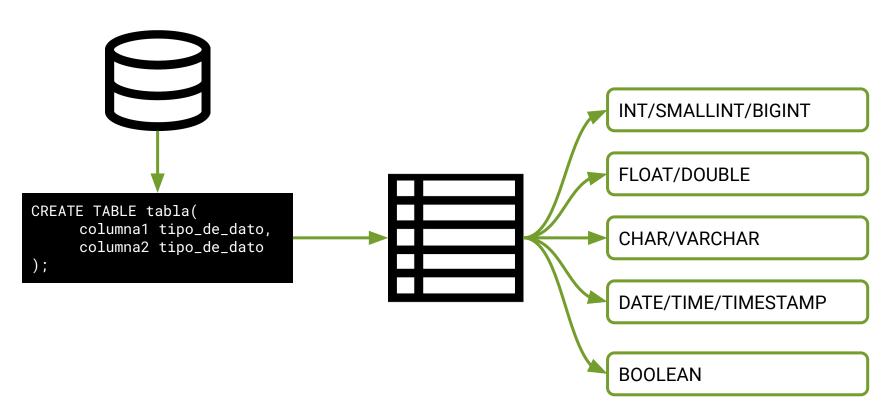








#### Elementos básicos de una tabla





# Operaciones a nivel de tabla

## Ingreso de un registro

```
INSERT INTO tabla(
(columna1, columna2) VALUES
(1, 2));

1, 2
```



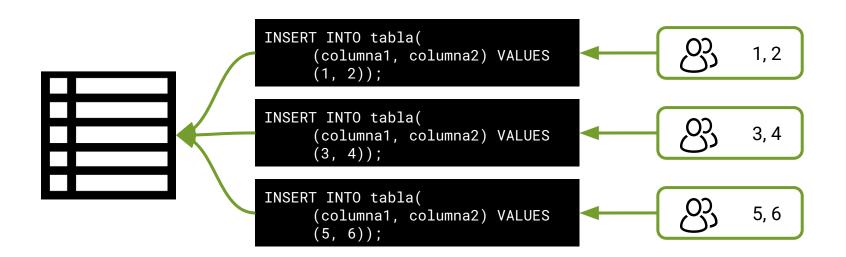
### Ingreso de un registro

```
INSERT INTO tabla(
(columna1, columna2) VALUES
(1, 2));

INSERT INTO tabla(
(columna1, columna2) VALUES
(3, 4));
```

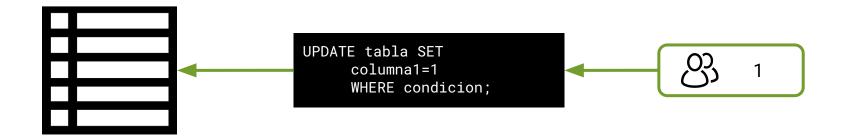


### Ingreso de un registro





## Actualización de un registro



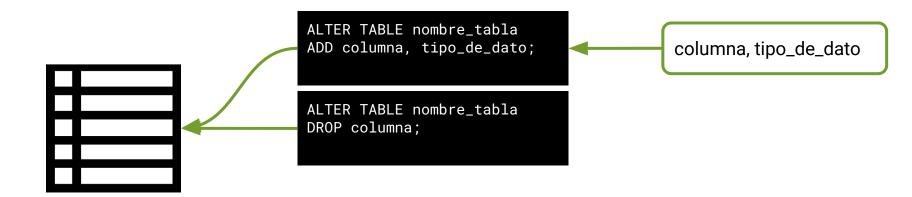


## Eliminación de registros

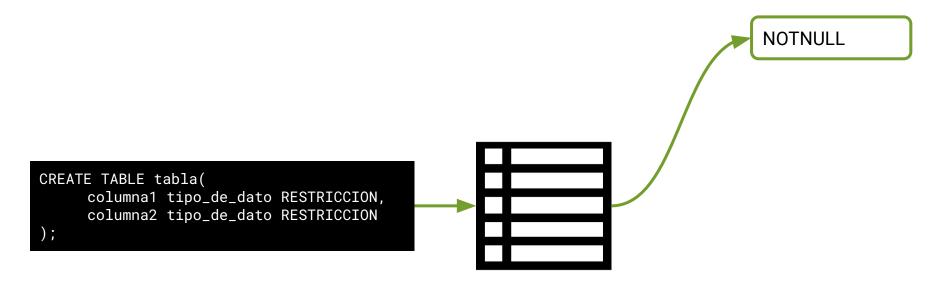




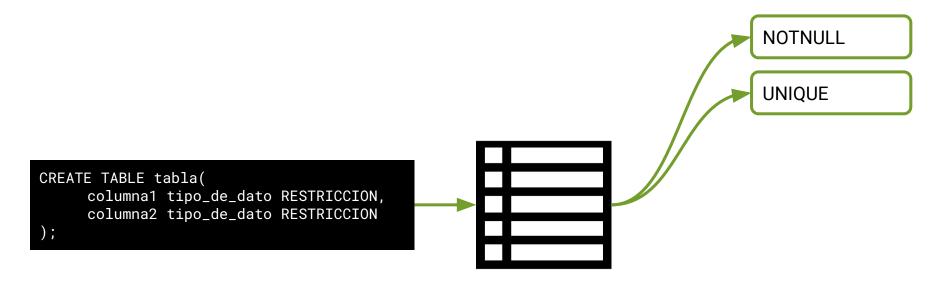
#### Alteración de Columnas



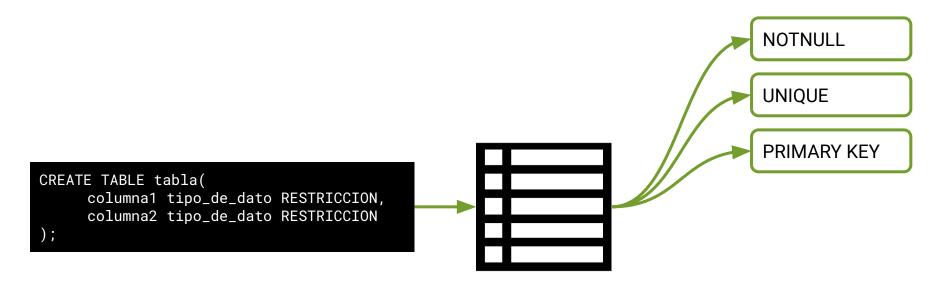




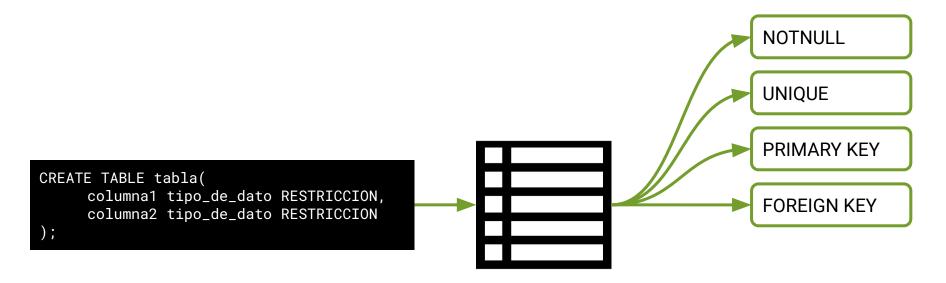




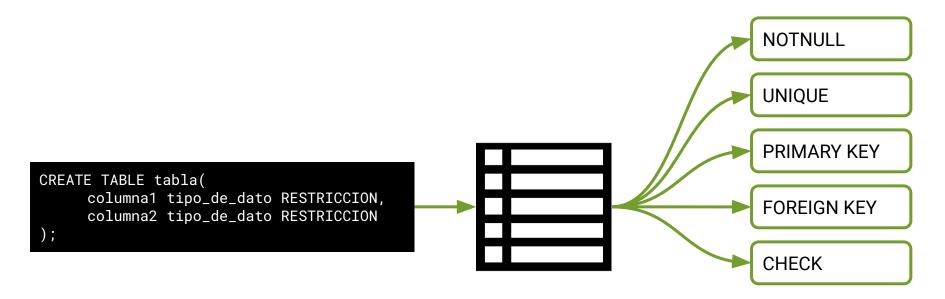




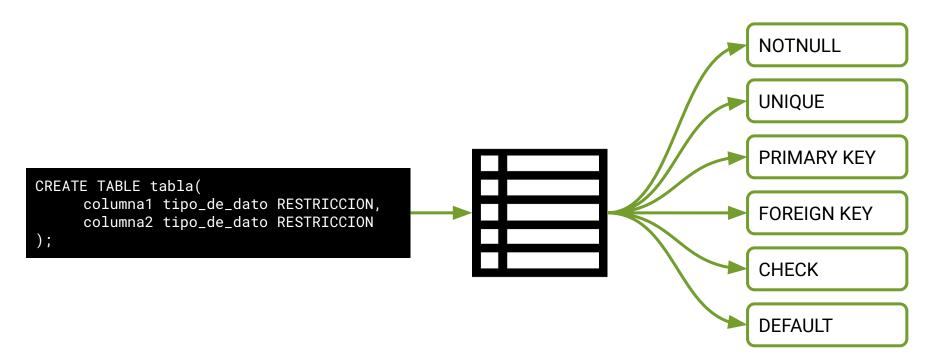




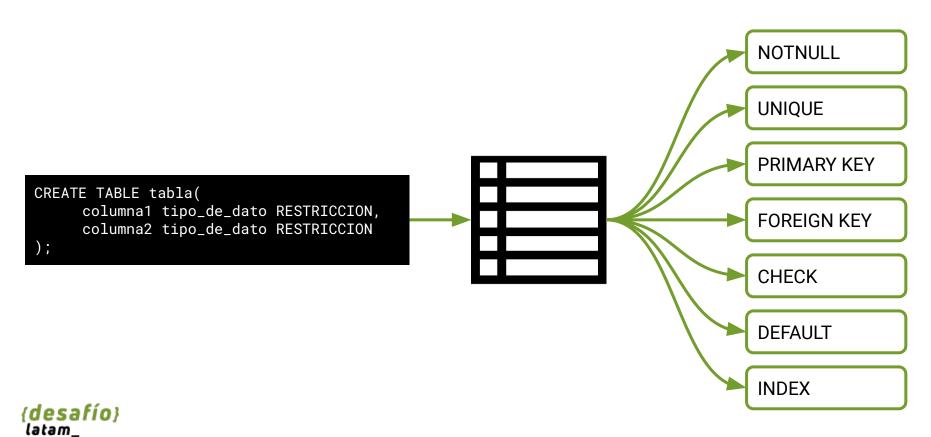












## Restricciones en Claves Primarias/Foráneas

```
CREATE TABLE tabla1(
     columna1 tipo_de_dato,
     columna2 tipo_de_dato,
     PRIMARY KEY(columna1)
);
```

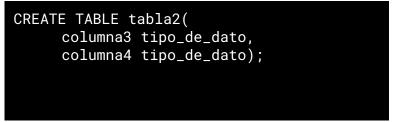
columna1	columna2	
1	ʻa'	
2	'b'	
3	'c'	



## Restricciones en Claves Primarias/Foráneas

```
CREATE TABLE tabla1(
        columna1 tipo_de_dato,
        columna2 tipo_de_dato,
        PRIMARY KEY(columna1)
);
```

columna1	columna2	
1	ʻa'	
2	'b'	
3	'c'	



columna3	columna4
True	1
False	2
True	3



## Restricciones en Claves Primarias/Foráneas

```
CREATE TABLE tabla1(
        columna1 tipo_de_dato,
        columna2 tipo_de_dato,
        PRIMARY KEY(columna1)
);
```

columna1	columna2	
1	'a'	
2	'b'	
3	'c'	

CREATE TABLE tabla2(
columna3 tipo_de_dato,
columna4 tipo_de_dato,
FOREIGN KEY (columna3)
REFERENCES tabla1(columna1);

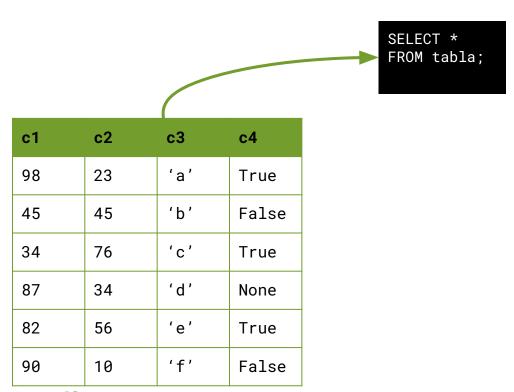
columna3	columna4
True	1
False	2
True	3



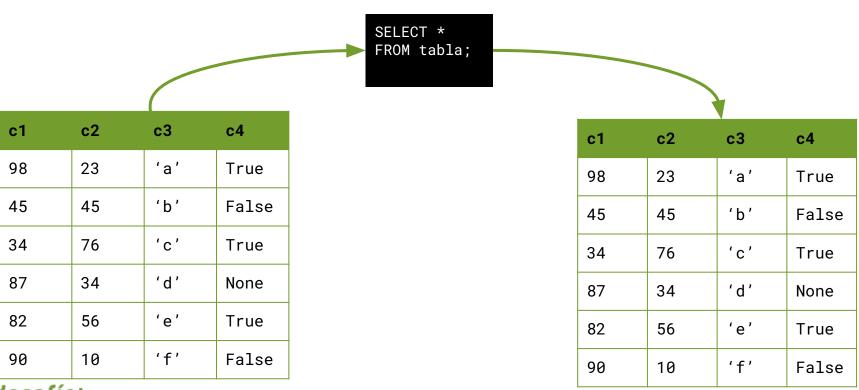
## Consultas a nivel de tabla



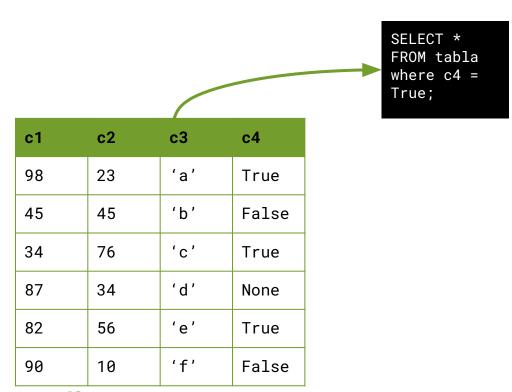
#### Consulta básica



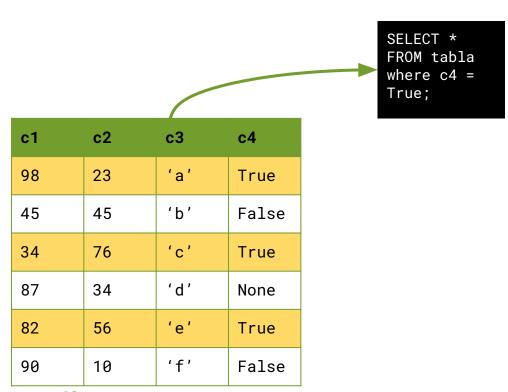
#### Consulta básica



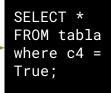
#### Consulta condicionada



#### Consulta condicionada



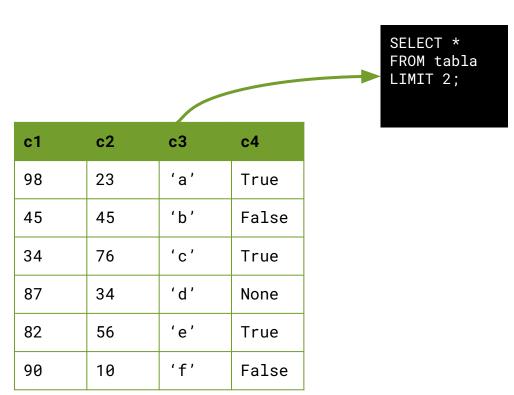
#### Consulta condicionada



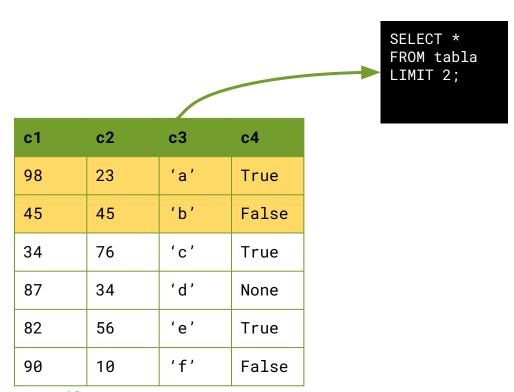
c1	c2	с3	c4
98	23	'a'	True
45	45	ʻb'	False
34	76	'c'	True
87	34	'd'	None
82	56	'e'	True
90	10	'f'	False

c1	c2	с3	c4	
98	23	'a'	True	
34	76	'c'	True	
82	56	'e'	True	

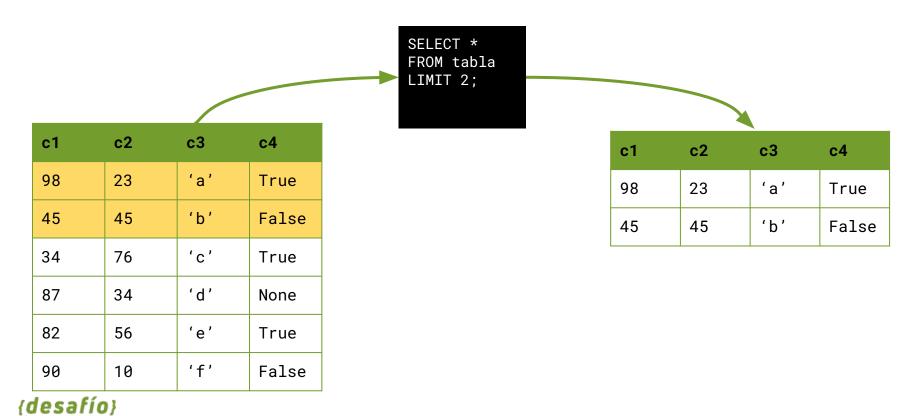
#### **Consulta limitada**



#### **Consulta limitada**



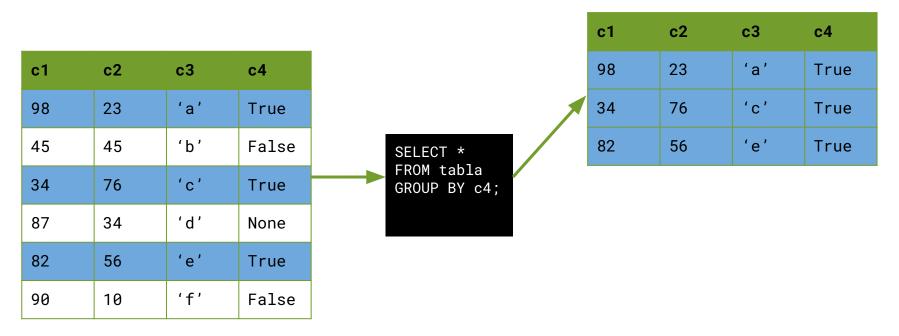
#### **Consulta limitada**



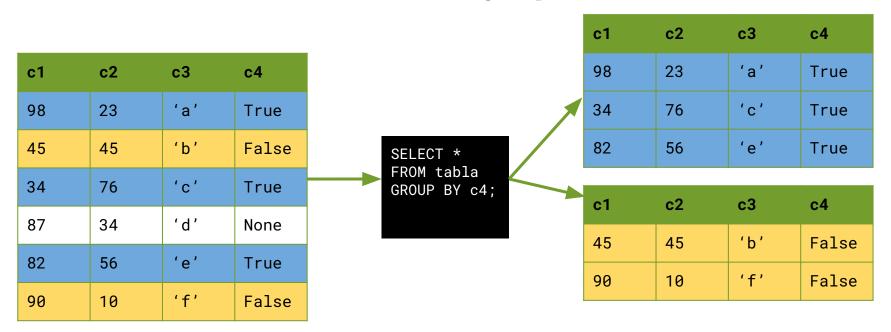
latam\_

c1	c2	с3	c4
98	23	'a'	True
45	45	'b'	False
34	76	'c'	True
87	34	' d '	None
82	56	' e '	True
90	10	'f'	False

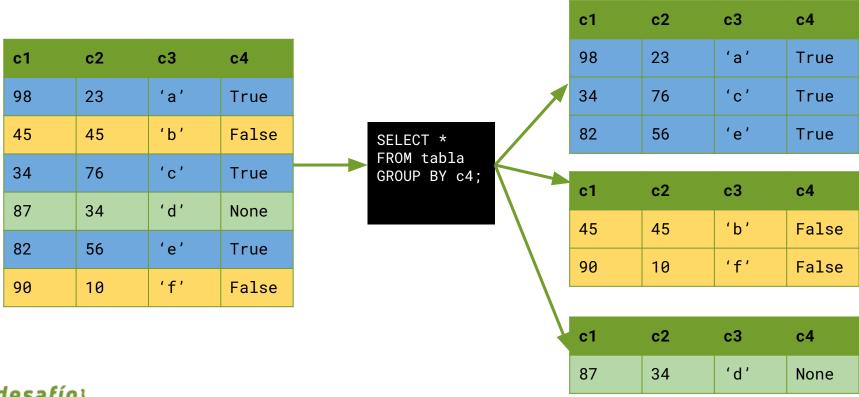






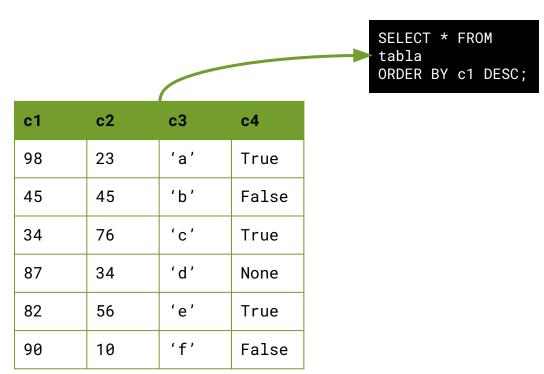








#### **Consulta Ordenada**



#### **Consulta Ordenada**

SELECT \* FROM tabla ORDER BY c1 DESC;

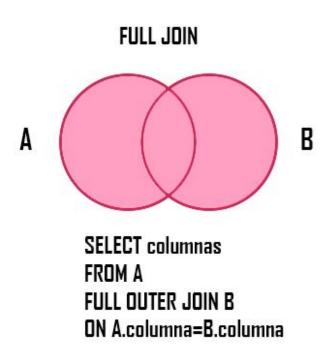
c1	c2	с3	c4
98	23	ʻa'	True
45	45	'b'	False
34	76	'c'	True
87	34	'd'	None
82	56	'e'	True
90	10	'f'	False

c1	c2	с3	c4
98	23	'a'	True
90	10	' f '	False
87	34	' d '	None
82	56	'e'	True
45	45	ʻb'	False
34	76	'c'	True

# Operaciones de Unión entre tablas

#### **Outer Joins**

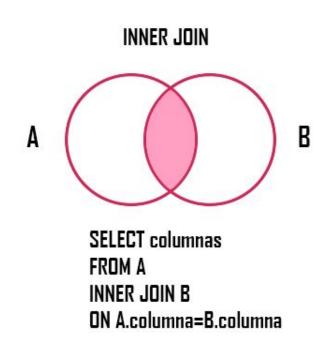
- Permite seleccionar en una nueva consulta todos aquellos elementos de las tablas A y B, independiente si se cumple la cláusula definida.
- Útil cuando deseamos combinar registros de ambas tablas.





#### **Inner Joins**

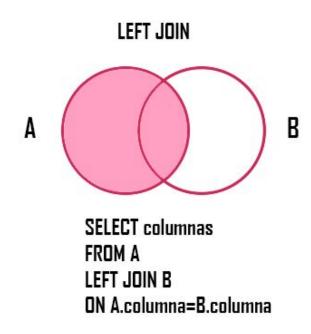
- Permite seleccionar todas aquellas observaciones registradas en las tablas A y B que satisfagan la cláusula definida.
- Útil cuando deseamos evaluar subconjuntos similares.





## (Left/Right) Joins

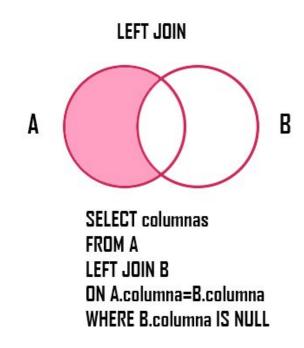
- Permite seleccionar todos los registros de una tabla A, más aquellos que cumplan con el correlativo en la tabla B.
- Útil cuando deseamos añadir información alojada en nuestra segunda tabla.





## (Left/Right) Join Null

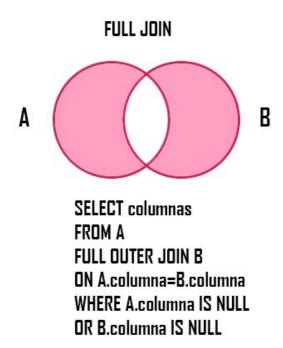
 Permite excluir todas aquellas observaciones en la tabla A que presenten un correlativo con la tabla B.





#### **Outer Join Null**

 Permite reservar todos los registros de las tablas A y B que no presenten correlativos entre ambas.



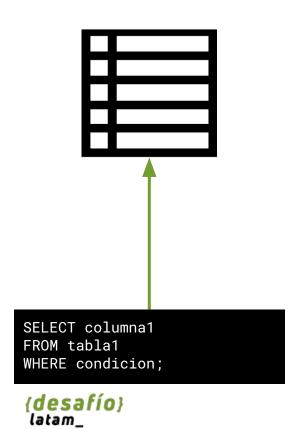


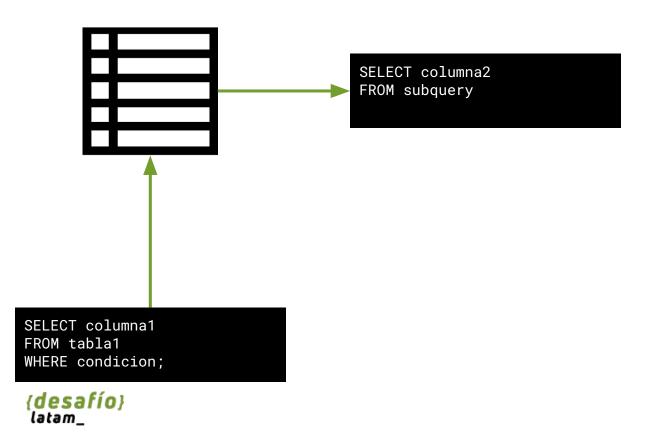
## Subqueries

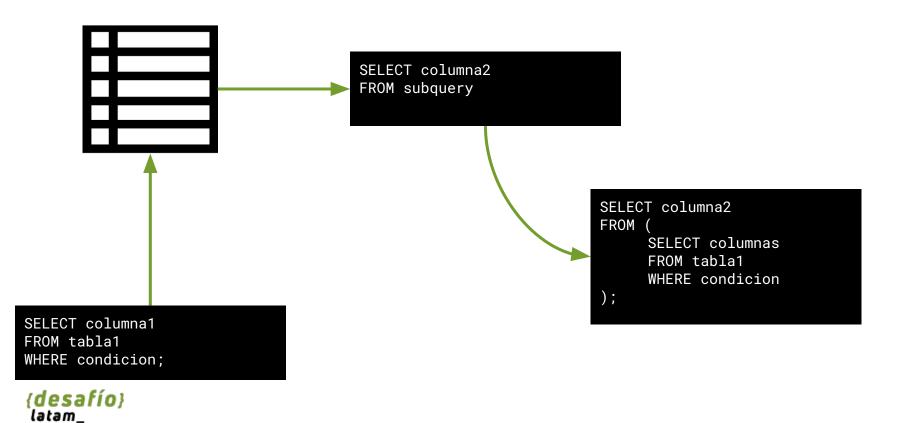


```
SELECT columna1
FROM tabla1
WHERE condicion;
```

```
{desafío}
latam_
```







# {desafío} Academia de talentos digitales

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