

Asignatura

# Bases de datos



**UNIVERSAE**  
Instituto Superior de FP

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Bases de datos

## UNIDAD 4

El lenguaje SQL. DDL



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# Tipos de lenguajes. SQL

La sintaxis de SQL se puede clasificar según el tipo de acción que van a realizar



## Data definition language (DDL)

Para la creación de la estructura de la base de datos

```
CREATE DATABASE / TABLE / INDEX / ..  
ALTER DATABASE / TABLE / INDEX / ..  
DROP DATABASE / TABLE / INDEX / ..
```



## Data manipulation language (DML)

Para la manipulación de los datos

```
SELECT  
INSERT  
UPDATE  
DELETE
```



## Data control language (DCL)

Para la administración de la base de datos

```
CREATE USER  
CREATE ROLE  
GRANT  
REVOKE
```



# Tipos de datos

Existen diferentes tipos de datos según el estándar de SQL

Tipo de datos	Descripción
CHAR	Cadena de caracteres con longitud fija
VARCHAR	Cadena de caracteres en la que su longitud es variable
CLOB	Cadena de caracteres de gran envergadura
INT, SMALLINT, NUMERIC O DEC	Números enteros
FLOAT, REAL O DOUBLE	Números decimales
DATE, TIME, TIMESTAMP O INTERVAL	Fechas, horas e intervalos
BOOLEAN	Lógicos (true o false, 0 o 1)
BLOB	Imágenes, objetos, documentos binarios, otros.
Definidos por el usuario (En algunas bases de datos)	CREATE TYPE nombre_tipo AS tipo[(longitud)];



# DDL. Base de datos

## CREATE DATABASE nombre *opciones*

Crea una base de datos.

```
CREATE {DATABASE | SCHEMA} [IF NOT EXISTS] db_name
    [create_option] ...

create_option: [DEFAULT] {
    CHARACTER SET [=] charset_name
    | COLLATE [=] collation_name
    | ENCRYPTION [=] {'Y' | 'N'}
}
```

## ALTER DATABASE nombre *opciones*

Modifica la base de datos.

```
ALTER {DATABASE | SCHEMA} [db_name]
    alter_option ...

alter_option: {
    [DEFAULT] CHARACTER SET [=] charset_name
    | [DEFAULT] COLLATE [=] collation_name
    | [DEFAULT] ENCRYPTION [=] {'Y' | 'N'}
    | READ ONLY [=] {DEFAULT | 0 | 1}
}
```

## DROP DATABASE nombre

Elimina la base de datos.

```
DROP {DATABASE | SCHEMA} [IF EXISTS] db_name
```

## SHOW DATABASES

Muestra las bases de datos existentes.

## USE nombre

Indica que base de datos se va a usar.



# DDL. Tablas parte I

## CREATE TABLE nombre (campo tipo opción)

Crea una tabla desde cero.

```
CREATE TABLE pedidos_productos (  
  pedido_producto_id INT(11) AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,  
  pedido_id INT(11) NOT NULL,  
  producto_id INT(11),  
  cantidad INT(11),  
  descripcion VARCHAR(100),  
  FOREIGN KEY (pedido_id) REFERENCES pedidos (pedido_id),  
  FOREIGN KEY (producto_id) REFERENCES productos (producto_id)  
);
```

## CREATE TABLE nombre AS (Consulta SQL)

Crea una tabla a partir de una consulta.

```
CREATE TABLE clientes AS  
  SELECT tienda_id AS "id", email  
  FROM tiendas;
```

## CREATE TABLE nombre LIKE tabla

Crea una tabla a partir de otra tabla.

```
CREATE TABLE clientes  
  LIKE tiendas;
```

```
CREATE [TEMPORARY] TABLE [IF NOT EXISTS] tbl_name  
  (create_definition,...)  
  [table_options]  
  [partition_options]
```

```
CREATE [TEMPORARY] TABLE [IF NOT EXISTS] tbl_name  
  [(create_definition,...)]  
  [table_options]  
  [partition_options]  
  [IGNORE | REPLACE]  
  [AS] query_expression
```

```
CREATE [TEMPORARY] TABLE [IF NOT EXISTS] tbl_name  
  { LIKE old_tbl_name | (LIKE old_tbl_name) }
```

```
create_definition: {  
  col_name column_definition  
  | {INDEX | KEY} [index_name] [index_type] (key_part,...)  
    [index_option] ...  
  | {FULLTEXT | SPATIAL} [INDEX | KEY] [index_name] (key_part,...)  
    [index_option] ...  
  | [CONSTRAINT [symbol]] PRIMARY KEY  
    [index_type] (key_part,...)  
    [index_option] ...  
  | [CONSTRAINT [symbol]] UNIQUE [INDEX | KEY]  
    [index_name] [index_type] (key_part,...)  
    [index_option] ...  
  | [CONSTRAINT [symbol]] FOREIGN KEY  
    [index_name] (col_name,...)  
    reference_definition  
  | check_constraint_definition  
}
```

```
column_definition: {  
  data_type [NOT NULL | NULL] [DEFAULT {literal | (expr)}]  
  [VISIBLE | INVISIBLE]  
  [AUTO_INCREMENT] [UNIQUE [KEY]] [[PRIMARY] KEY]  
  [COMMENT 'string']  
  [COLLATE collation_name]  
  [COLUMN_FORMAT {FIXED | DYNAMIC | DEFAULT}]  
  [ENGINE_ATTRIBUTE [=] 'string']  
  [SECONDARY_ENGINE_ATTRIBUTE [=] 'string']  
  [STORAGE {DISK | MEMORY}]  
  [reference_definition]  
  [check_constraint_definition]  
  | data_type  
  [COLLATE collation_name]  
  [GENERATED ALWAYS] AS (expr)  
  [VIRTUAL | STORED] [NOT NULL | NULL]  
  [VISIBLE | INVISIBLE]  
  [UNIQUE [KEY]] [[PRIMARY] KEY]  
  [COMMENT 'string']  
  [reference_definition]  
  [check_constraint_definition]  
}
```

# DDL. Tablas parte II



## ALTER TABLE nombre *opciones*

Modifica la base de datos.

```
ALTER TABLE clientes
  ADD cif VARCHAR(9) NOT NULL;

ALTER TABLE clientes
  DROP COLUMN email;
```

## DROP TABLE nombre

Elimina una tabla.

```
DROP TABLE clientes;
```

```
ALTER TABLE tbl_name
  [alter_option [, alter_option] ...]
  [partition_options]
```

```
alter_option: {
  table_options
| ADD [COLUMN] col_name column_definition
  [FIRST | AFTER col_name]
| ADD [COLUMN] (col_name column_definition,...)
| ADD {INDEX | KEY} [index_name]
  [index_type] (key_part,...) [index_option] ...
| ADD {FULLTEXT | SPATIAL} [INDEX | KEY] [index_name]
  (key_part,...) [index_option] ...
| ADD [CONSTRAINT [symbol]] PRIMARY KEY
  [index_type] (key_part,...)
  [index_option] ...
| ADD [CONSTRAINT [symbol]] UNIQUE [INDEX | KEY]
  [index_name] [index_type] (key_part,...)
  [index_option] ...
| ADD [CONSTRAINT [symbol]] FOREIGN KEY
  [index_name] (col_name,...)
  reference_definition
| ADD [CONSTRAINT [symbol]] CHECK (expr) [[NOT] ENFORCED]
| DROP {CHECK | CONSTRAINT} symbol
| ALTER {CHECK | CONSTRAINT} symbol [[NOT] ENFORCED]
| ALGORITHM [=] {DEFAULT | INSTANT | INPLACE | COPY}
| ALTER [COLUMN] col_name {
  SET DEFAULT {literal | (expr)}
  | SET {VISIBLE | INVISIBLE}
  | DROP DEFAULT
}
| ALTER INDEX index_name {VISIBLE | INVISIBLE}
| CHANGE [COLUMN] old_col_name new_col_name column_definition
  [FIRST | AFTER col_name]
| [DEFAULT] CHARACTER SET [=] charset_name [COLLATE [=] collation_name]
| CONVERT TO CHARACTER SET charset_name [COLLATE collation_name]
| {DISABLE | ENABLE} KEYS
| {DISCARD | IMPORT} TABLESPACE
| DROP [COLUMN] col_name
| DROP {INDEX | KEY} index_name
| DROP PRIMARY KEY
| DROP FOREIGN KEY fk_symbol
| FORCE
| LOCK [=] {DEFAULT | NONE | SHARED | EXCLUSIVE}
| MODIFY [COLUMN] col_name column_definition
  [FIRST | AFTER col_name]
| ORDER BY col_name [, col_name] ...
| RENAME COLUMN old_col_name TO new_col_name
| RENAME {INDEX | KEY} old_index_name TO new_index_name
| RENAME {TO | AS} new_tbl_name
| {WITHOUT | WITH} VALIDATION
}
```

```
DROP [TEMPORARY] TABLE [IF EXISTS]
tbl_name [, tbl_name] ...
[RESTRICT | CASCADE]
```



# DDL. Tablas. Clave primaria y foránea

## Definición de clave primaria PK

```
CREATE TABLE categorias (  
  categoria_id INT(11) AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,  
  nombre VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE clientes (  
  cliente_id INT(11) AUTO_INCREMENT,  
  nombre VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (cliente_id)  
);
```

## Definición de claves foráneas

```
CREATE TABLE productos_categorias (  
  producto_id INT(11) AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,  
  categoria_id INT(11),  
  FOREIGN KEY (categoria_id) REFERENCES categorias (categoria_id)  
);
```





# DDL. Índices

## CREATE INDEX nombre ON tabla ( campos ) [opciones]

Crea un índice sobre una tabla.

## ALTER (No existe)

- Se puede usar ALTER TABLE
- Borrar y crear de nuevo el índice

## DROP INDEX nombre ON tabla

Elimina un índice de una tabla.

```
CREATE [UNIQUE | FULLTEXT | SPATIAL] INDEX index_name [index_type]
ON tbl_name (key_part,...)
[index_option]
[algorithm_option | lock_option] ...

key_part: {col_name [(length)] | (expr)} [ASC | DESC]

index_option: {
    KEY_BLOCK_SIZE [=] value
  | index_type
  | WITH PARSER parser_name
  | COMMENT 'string'
  | {VISIBLE | INVISIBLE}
  | ENGINE_ATTRIBUTE [=] 'string'
  | SECONDARY_ENGINE_ATTRIBUTE [=] 'string'
}

index_type:
    USING {BTREE | HASH}

algorithm_option:
    ALGORITHM [=] {DEFAULT | INPLACE | COPY}

lock_option:
    LOCK [=] {DEFAULT | NONE | SHARED | EXCLUSIVE}
```

```
DROP INDEX index_name ON tbl_name
[algorithm_option | lock_option] ...

algorithm_option:
    ALGORITHM [=] {DEFAULT | INPLACE | COPY}

lock_option:
    LOCK [=] {DEFAULT | NONE | SHARED | EXCLUSIVE}
```



# Planteamiento de ejercicio

Queremos tener una base de datos que pueda reflejar la matriculación de alumnos en un centro. Elementos a tener en cuenta:

- ALUMNOS, CURSOS, DOCENTES, CENTROS.

Diseña una base de datos,

- Crea su base de datos
- Las tablas y campos que creáis oportunos
- Identificar y crear aquellos índices que sean necesarios.
- Establecer las relaciones que puedan existir.



# Resumen

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The background is a solid blue color. Overlaid on this are several faint, light-blue geometric patterns. A prominent feature is a grid of small squares that forms a stylized world map, with the continents of North and South America visible. Scattered throughout the background are numerous small, light-blue arrows of varying sizes, some pointing in different directions, creating a sense of movement and direction.

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