SQL básico

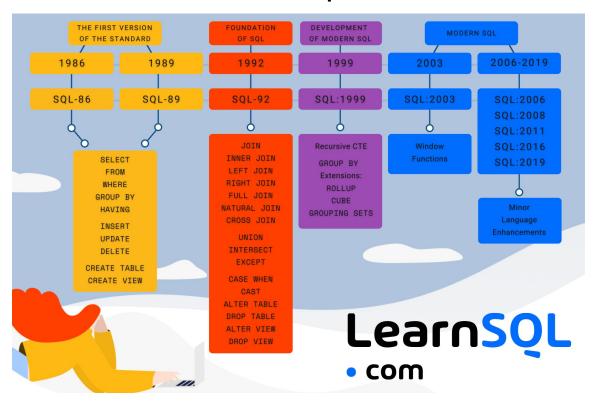
Sivana Hamer - sivana.hamer@ucr.ac.cr Escuela de Ciencias de la Computación Licencia: CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

Structured Query Language (SQL) es un estándar



https://www.contrib.andrew.cmu.edu/~shadow/sql/sql1992.txt

SQL ha evolucionado con el tiempo...



https://learnsql.com/blog/history-of-sql-standards/

SQL no está implementado igualmente para los RDBMS

Comparison of different SQL implementations

The goal of this page was to gather information relevant for people who are porting SQL from one product to another and/or are interested in possibilities and limits of 'cross-product' SQL.

The following tables compare how different DBMS products handled various SQL (and related) features. If possible, the tables also stated how the implementations should do things, according to the SQL standard.

I'm sorry about the colors. They were a result of wanting to mark each DBMS differently and at the same time wanting to be relatively nice to printers.

Unfortunately, I don't have the time and motivation to keep this page up-to-date any longer

```
Contents:

 Legend, definitions, and notes

 Features

 Views

 Join types/features

 Data definition language (DDL)

 Copying structure

 The SELECT statement

 Ordering result sets

 Limiting result sets (RANK() / ROW_NUMBER() / FETCH FIRST / LIMIT / TOP)

 Simple limit

 Top-n (quota-queries)

 Limit—with offset, including a note about the importance of sorting on unique values

· The INSERT statement
     · Inserting several rows at a time

 Data types

 BOOLEAN

    • CHAR

 Date and time types

 TIMESTAMP

 Functions and operators

 CHARACTER LENGTH

 SUBSTRING

    • REPLACE
    • TRIM

 LOCALTIMESTAMP

 Concatenation

· Constraint handling

 The UNIQUE constraint

 Mixture of type and operations

 Automatic key generation (IDENTITY/SERIAL/AUTO INCREMENT)

· Bulk operations

 TRUNCATE TABLE

· Command line operations / metadata
    · Starting the command line interface

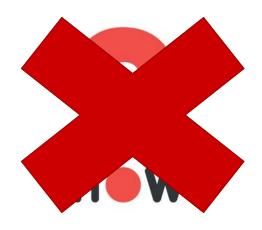
 Getting a list of databases

 Getting a list of schemas
```

http://troels.arvin.dk/db/rdbms/

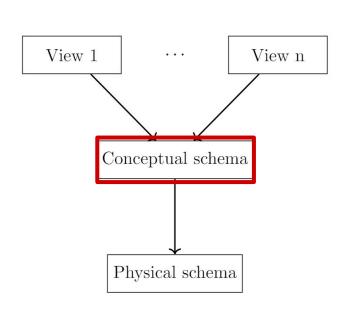
Define qué se quiere recuperar, no el cómo



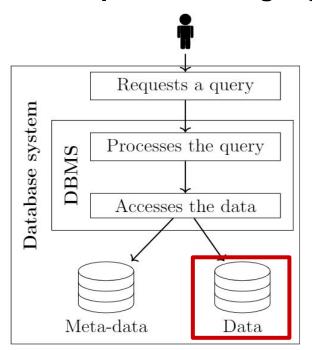


SQL define la base de datos a nivel de DDL y DML

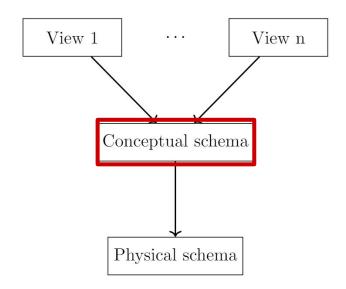
Data Definition Language



Data Manipulation Language



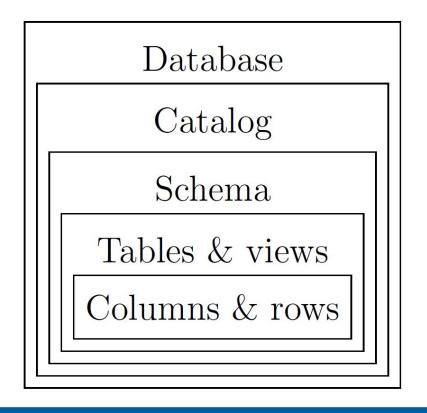
Data Definition Language

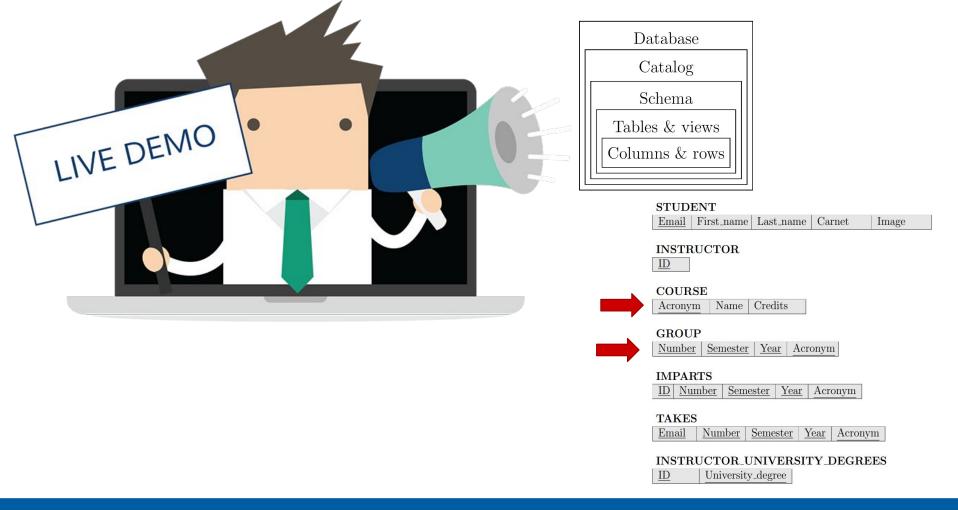


La relación entre elementos del modelos relacional y SQL...

Relational model	SQL
Relation	Table
Tuple	Row
Attribute	Column

Hay distintos niveles de abstracción para los elementos dentro de la base de datos....





Hay muchos tipos de datos...

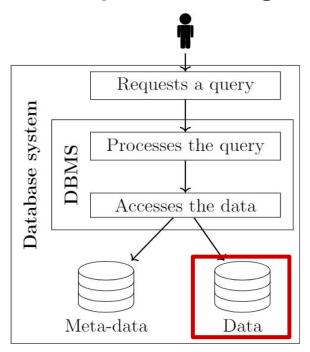
Category	Data type	Description	Types	
Numeric	Integers	An integer number	INT or INTEGER	
		642111	SMALLINT	
	Real	A real number	FLOAT or REAL	
			DOUBLE PRECISION	
		Formated number, where i is		
	Formated	the number of decimal digits	DECIMAL/DEC/NUMERIC(i, j)	
		and j the decimal digits after	DECIMAL/DEC/NOMERIC(i, j)	
		the decimal point		
5	A CHANGE CONTRACTOR OF	Fixes a char string to have n		
	Fixed length	chars. If shorter, it is padded	CHAR(n)	
Chars		with spaces to the right.		
	Variable length	Strings can have a variable	VARCHAR(n)	
		length of maximum n chars	VARCHAR(n)	
	Large object	Specifies large texts like docu-	10 m 100 m	
		ments, where n is a size and s	CLOB(ns)	
		the size type (K,M,G)		
	Fixed length	Fixes a bit string to have n bits.	CHAR(n)	
	Variable length	Strings can have a variable	BIT $VARYING(n)$	
Bits		length of maximum n bits.	BII VARTING(n)	
	Large object	Specifies large bit string, where		
		n is a size and s the size type	BLOB(ns)	
		(K,M,G)		
	Boolean	Boolean that can be either	BIT	
	Doolean	TRUE or FALSE		
Dates	Date	Given in 'YYYY-MM-DD'.	DATE	
Daves	Time	Given in 'HH-MM-SS'.	TIME	

* Hay diferencias entre RDBMS

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/data-types/data-types-transact-sql



Data Manipulation Language



Name	Acronym	Phone_number	Number_students
Ciencias de la Computación e Informática	ECCI	2511-8000	888
Ciencias de la Comunicación Colectiva	ECCC	2511-3600	999
Lenguas Modernas	ELM	2511 8391	NULL
Administración de Negocios	EAN	2511-9180	3000
Antropología	EAT	2511-6458	500
Matemática	EMat	2511-6551	1500





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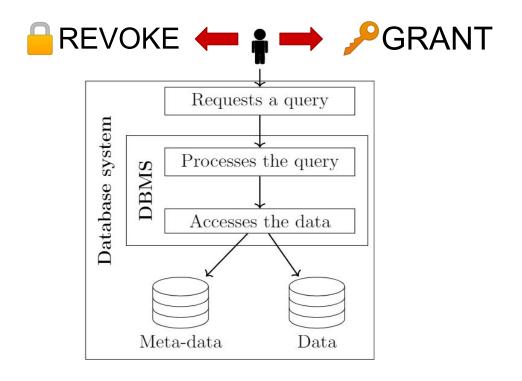


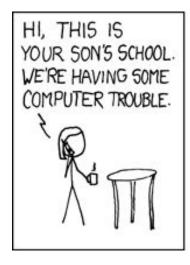


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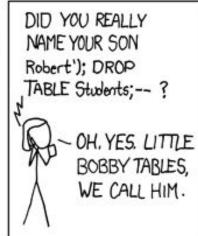
AVG COUNT SUM MIX MAN

Diferentes permisos se pueden dar en una base de datos...











Referencias

- R. Elmasri and S. Navathe, Fundamentals of database systems, 7th ed.
 Pearson, 2016, chapters 6.
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- E. Malinowski and A. Mart inez, Material de Apoyo de Bases de Datos I, 1st ed., Universidad de Costa Rica, 2018, parte VI.
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