SQLite

SQLite es una biblioteca en lenguaje C que implementa un motor de base de datos SQL pequeño, rápido, autónomo, de alta fiabilidad y completo. SQLite es el motor de base de datos más utilizado en el mundo. Está integrado en todos los teléfonos móviles y en la mayoría de las computadoras, y se incluye en innumerables aplicaciones que las personas usan

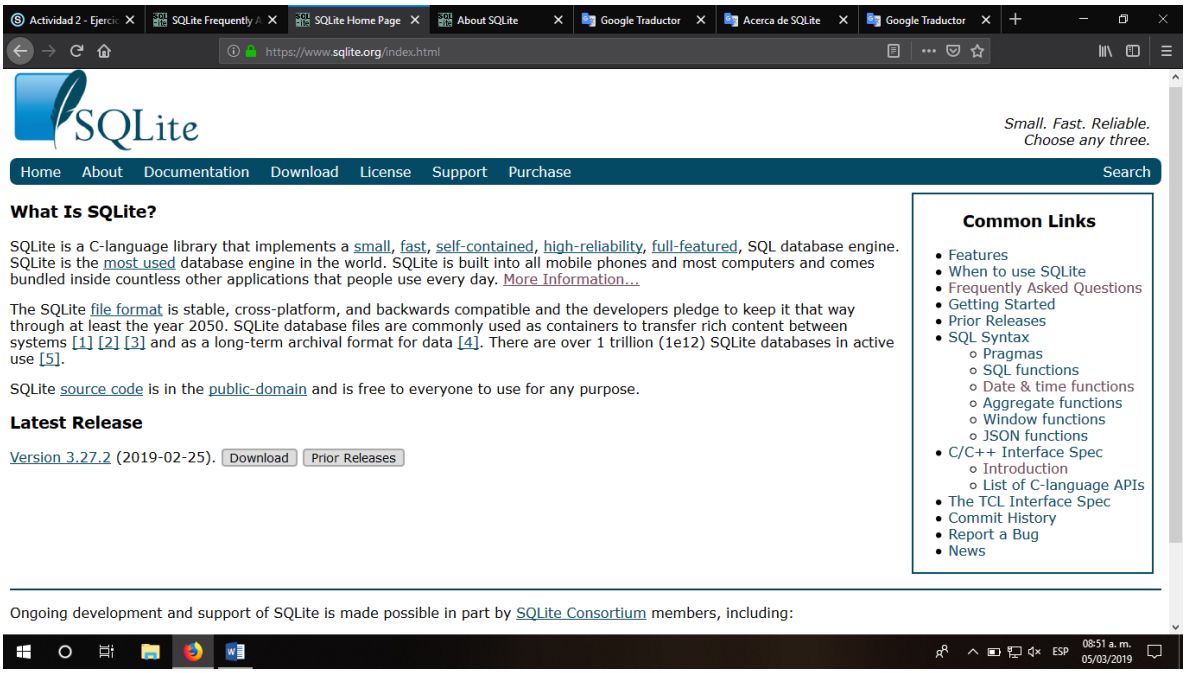
SQLite es una biblioteca en proceso que implementa un motor de base de datos transaccional de SQL auto contenido, **sin servidor**, de configuración cero. El código para SQLite está en el dominio público y, por lo tanto, es de uso gratuito para cualquier propósito, comercial o privado.

SQLite es un motor de base de datos SQL incorporado. A diferencia de la mayoría de las otras bases de datos SQL, SQLite no tiene un proceso de servidor separado. SQLite lee y escribe directamente en archivos de disco ordinarios.

¿Pueden varias aplicaciones o varias instancias de la misma aplicación acceder a un solo archivo de base de datos al mismo tiempo?

Varios procesos pueden tener la misma base de datos abierta al mismo tiempo. Múltiples procesos pueden estar haciendo un SELECT al mismo tiempo. Sin embargo, solo un proceso puede realizar cambios en la base de datos en cualquier momento. SQLite utiliza bloqueos de lectura / escritura para controlar el acceso a la base de datos.

SQLite permite que múltiples procesos tengan el archivo de base de datos abierto a la vez, y que múltiples procesos lean la base de datos a la vez. Cuando cualquier proceso quiera escribir, debe bloquear todo el archivo de la base de datos durante la actualización. Pero eso normalmente solo toma unos pocos milisegundos. Otros procesos solo esperan que el escritor termine y luego continúe con su negocio. Otros motores de base de datos SQL incorporados normalmente solo permiten que un solo proceso se conecte a la base de datos a la vez.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What Is SQLite?
SQLite is a C-language library that implements a small, fast, self-contained, high-reliability, full-featured, SQL database engine. SQLite is the most used database engine in the world. SQLite is built into all mobile phones and most computers and comes bundled inside countless other applications that people use every day. More Information...
The SQLite file format is stable, cross-platform, and backwards compatible and the developers pledge to keep it that way through at least the year 2050. SQLite database files are commonly used as containers to transfer rich content between systems [1] [2] [3] and as a long-term archival format for data [4]. There are over 1 trillion (1e12) SQLite databases in active use [5].
SQLite source code is in the public-domain and is free to everyone to use for any purpose.
Latest Release
Version 3.27.2 (2019-02-25). Download Prior Releases
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Ongoing development and support of SQLite is made possible in part by SQLite Consortium members, including:
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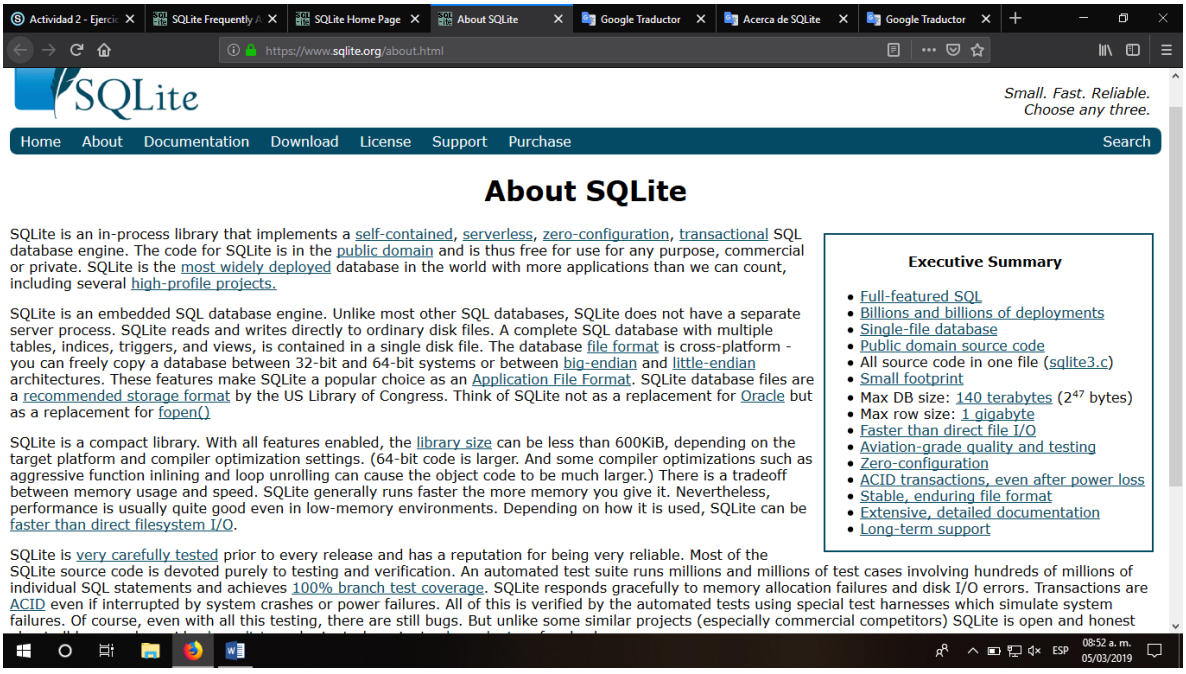
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About SQLite
SQLite is an in-process library that implements a self-contained, serverless, zero-configuration, transactional SQL database engine. The code for SQLite is in the public domain and is thus free for use for any purpose, commercial or private. SQLite is the most widely deployed database in the world with more applications than we can count, including several high-profile projects.
SQLite is an embedded SQL database engine. Unlike most other SQL databases, SQLite does not have a separate server process. SQLite reads and writes directly to ordinary disk files. A complete SQL database with multiple tables, indices, triggers, and views, is contained in a single disk file. The database file format is cross-platform - you can freely copy a database between 32-bit and 64-bit systems or between big-endian and little-endian architectures. These features make SQLite a popular choice as an Application File Format. SQLite database files are a recommended storage format by the US Library of Congress. Think of SQLite not as a replacement for Oracle but as a replacement for fopen()
SQLite is a compact library. With all features enabled, the library size can be less than 600KiB, depending on the target platform and compiler optimization settings. (64-bit code is larger. And some compiler optimizations such as aggressive function inlining and loop unrolling can cause the object code to be much larger.) There is a tradeoff between memory usage and speed. SQLite generally runs faster the more memory you give it. Nevertheless, performance is usually quite good even in low-memory environments. Depending on how it is used, SQLite can be faster than direct filesystem I/O.
Executive Summary
Full-featured SQL
Billions and billions of deployments
Single-file database
Public domain source code
All source code in one file (sqlite3.c)
Small footprint
Max DB size: 140 terabytes (2^{47} bytes)
Max row size: 1 gigabyte
Faster than direct file I/O
Aviation-grade quality and testing
Zero-configuration
ACID transactions, even after power loss
Stable, enduring file format
Extensive, detailed documentation
Long-term support
SQLite is very carefully tested prior to every release and has a reputation for being very reliable. Most of the SQLite source code is devoted purely to testing and verification. An automated test suite runs millions and millions of test cases involving hundreds of millions of individual SQL statements and achieves 100% branch test coverage. SQLite responds gracefully to memory allocation failures and disk I/O errors. Transactions are ACID even if interrupted by system crashes or power failures. All of this is verified by the automated tests using special test harnesses which simulate system failures. Of course, even with all this testing, there are still bugs. But unlike some similar projects (especially commercial competitors) SQLite is open and honest
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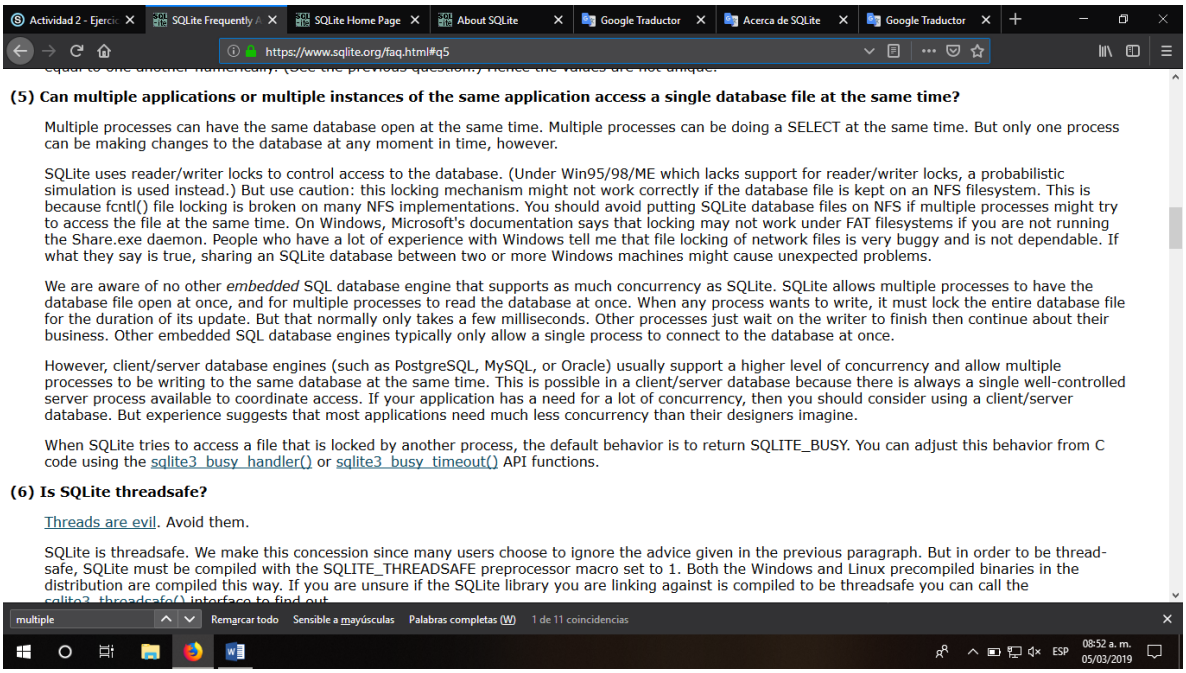

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