SQLite weeks 7&8

5 Data types supported by SQLite

NULL Value is Null

INTEGER A signed integer represented by 1,2,3,4,5,6,7, or 8 depending.

REAL floating point values that are 8 bytes

TEXT a text string stored using database encoding

BLOB input is a blob of data and is exactly what is input

Source

<https://www.sqlite.org/datatype3.html>

Three Valued Logic

In SQLite there is more than true and false when it comes to logical reasoning. There is also a third called unknown. Unknown is used when any data type is absent,and it means that it could be anything. So depending on the null data it could be anything but every null is different.

Source

https://modern-sql.com/concept/three-valued-logic

Operators

Addition represented as + adds value

Subtraction represented as - subtracts the right operand from the left

Multiplication represented as \* multiples values on either side

Division represented as / divides left hand by right hand value

Modulus represented as % divides left hand by right and returns the remainder

== checks if two operands are equal if they are it equals true

= checks if two values are equal if they are it equals true

!= checks if if two operands are equal or not if they are not equal the condition equals true

<> checks if two values are equals if they are not equals it equals true

> checks if the values of the left operand is greater than the right if the condition is yes it = true

< checks if the values of the left operand is less than than the right if the condition is yes it = true

>= checks if the left is greater than or equal too if yes than = true

<= checks if the left is less than or equal to if yes than = true

!< checks if the value of the left operand is not less than the value of the right operand, if yes = true

!> checks if the value of the left operand is not greater than the value of the right operand, if yes = true

Logical operator

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | **AND**  The AND operator allows the existence of multiple conditions in an SQL statement's WHERE clause. |
|  |  |
| 2 | **BETWEEN**  The BETWEEN operator is used to search for values that are within a set of values, given the minimum value and the maximum value. |
|  |  |
| 3 | **EXISTS**  The EXISTS operator is used to search for the presence of a row in a specified table that meets certain criteria. |
|  |  |
| 4 | **IN**  The IN operator is used to compare a value to a list of literal values that have been specified. |
|  |  |
| 5 | **NOT IN**  The negation of IN operator which is used to compare a value to a list of literal values that have been specified. |
|  |  |
| 6 | **LIKE**  The LIKE operator is used to compare a value to similar values using wildcard operators. |
|  |  |
| 7 | **GLOB**  The GLOB operator is used to compare a value to similar values using wildcard operators. Also, GLOB is case sensitive, unlike LIKE. |
|  |  |
| 8 | **NOT**  The NOT operator reverses the meaning of the logical operator with which it is used. Eg. NOT EXISTS, NOT BETWEEN, NOT IN, etc. **This is negate operator.** |
|  |  |
| 9 | **OR**  The OR operator is used to combine multiple conditions in an SQL statement's WHERE clause. |
|  |  |
| 10 | **IS NULL**  The NULL operator is used to compare a value with a NULL value. |
|  |  |
| 11 | **IS**  The IS operator work like = |
|  |  |
| 12 | **IS NOT**  The IS operator work like != |
|  |  |
| 13 | **||**  Adds two different strings and make new one. |
|  |  |
| 14 | **UNIQUE**  The UNIQUE operator searches every row of a specified table for uniqueness (no duplicates). |

Source

https://www.tutorialspoint.com/sqlite/sqlite\_operators.htm