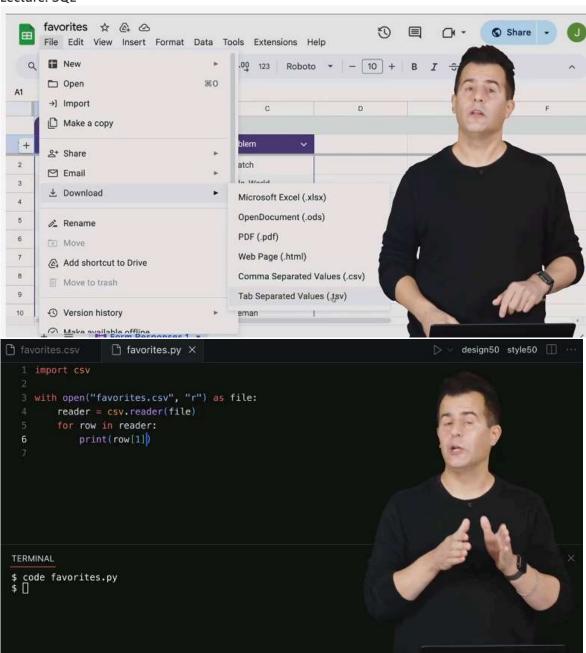
CS50: Week 7 - SQL

Lecture: SQL





```
CREATE TABLE table (column type, ...);
                         sqlite3
 TERMINAL
 sqlite> SELECT DISTINCT language FROM favorites;
 | language |
 | Python
  Scratch
 sqlite>
```

```
TERMINAL
 sqlite> SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT language) FROM favorites;
 | COUNT(DISTINCT language) |
 | 3
 sqlite>
GROUP BY
LIKE
LIMIT
ORDER BY
WHERE
 INSERT INTO table (column, ...) VALUES(value, ...);
```

DELETE FROM table WHERE condition;

SQL

- Often times, in order for us to build the most functional website we can, we depend on a database to store information.
- If you've ever used Microsoft Excel or Google Spreadsheets (among others), odds are you're familiar with the notion of a database: a hierarchically organized set of tables, each of which contains a set of rows and columns.

SQL

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SQL

 Each column of your SQL table is capable of holding data of a particular data type.

INT	SMALLINT	TINYINT	MEDIUMINT	BIGINT
DECIMAL	FLOAT	BIT	DATE	TIME
DATETIME	TIMESTAMP	CHAR	VARCHAR	BINARY
BLOB	TEXT	ENUM	GEOMETRY	LINESTRING

SQL

users

idnum	username	password	fullname
10	jerry	fus!!!!	Jerry Seinfeld
11	gcostanza	b0sc0	George Costanza

username	mother
jerry	Helen Seinfeld
gcostanza	Estelle Costanza