**SQLite :**

If your application creates a database, this database is by default saved in the DDMS perspective in File Explorer under DATA/data/APP\_NAME/databases/FILENAME.

* Android provides several ways to store user and app data. SQLite is one way of storing user data.
* SQLite is a very light weight database which comes with Android OS.
* In Android, SQLite is used as Local database.

**Definition :**

**SQLite** is an **open-source relational database** i.e. used to perform database operations on android devices such as storing, manipulating or retrieving persistent data from the database.

**Points on SQLite :**

 SQLite is RDBMS (Relational Database Management System)

 SQLite is embedded within the Android operating System, so you don’t need anything external on Android to use SQLite

 To manipulate data (insert, update, delete) in SQLite database – we’ll use SQL (Structured Query Language).

* SQLiteOpenHelper class :
* The SQLiteOpenHelper class is used for database creation.
* To perform database operation, we need to implement the  **onCreate()** and **onUpgrade()** methods of SQLiteOpenHelper class.
* **onCreate()** : This method is called only once when database is created for the first time.
* **onUpgrade()** : This method is called when database needs to be upgraded(or any changes on table has been made)
* Both methods **onCreate()** and **onUpgrade()** receive an **SQLiteDatabase** object as parameter which is the Java representation of the database.
* The **SQLiteOpenHelper** Class provide the  **getReadableDatabase()and getWriteableDatabase()**methods to get access to an SQLiteDatabase object either in read or write mode.
* **SQLiteDatabase** is the base class for working with a SQLite database in Android and provides methods to open, query, update and close the database.
* **SQLiteDatabase** provides the **insert()** , **update()** and **delete()** methods.
* **execSQL():**Thismethod allows to execute an SQL statement directly.
* **ContentValues : ContentValues** allows to define key/values. The key represents the table column identifier and the value represents the content for the table record in this column. **ContentValues** can be used for inserts and updates of database entries.