

- Ed discussion board
- Important SQLite commands:

o To view help contents: .help

o To view a list of all your tables: .tables

To exit: .exit

- A simple guide for commonly used command-line functions in SQLite.
- More information on formatting output in SQLite.
- An index of more detailed information for SQL commands in SQLite.
- A SQL style guide in case you are interested (FYI only).

## **Assignment Details**

You will submit SQL commands that satisfy the requirements described by each question. Utilize SQLite to test your commands before submitting them here.

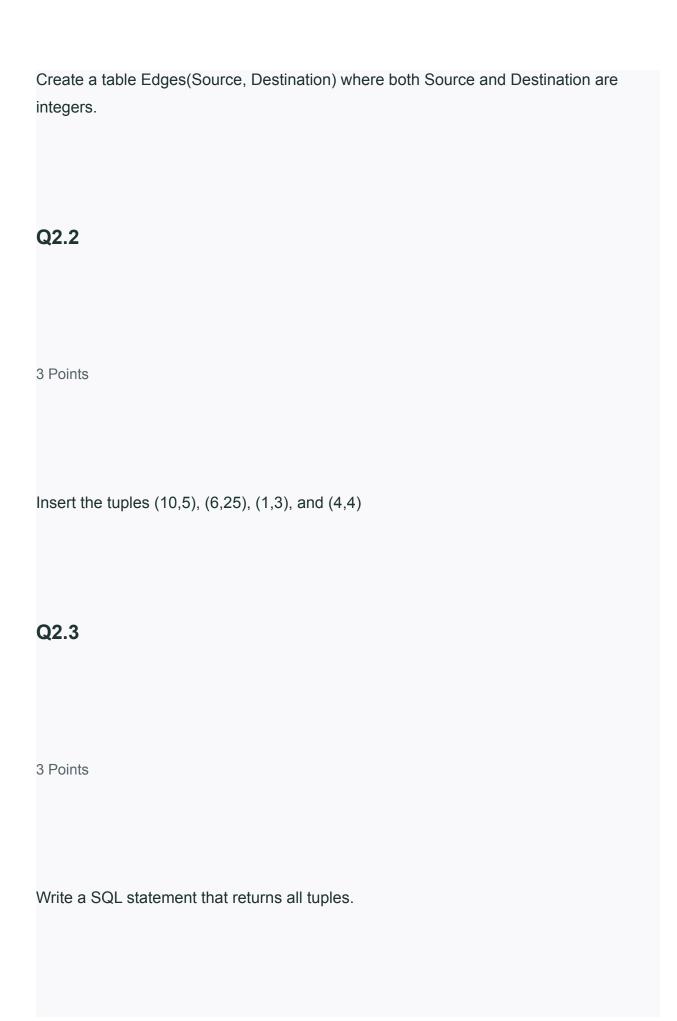
To run SQLite do the following:

• Mac OS X or Linux: open a terminal and type sqlite3 (if installed)

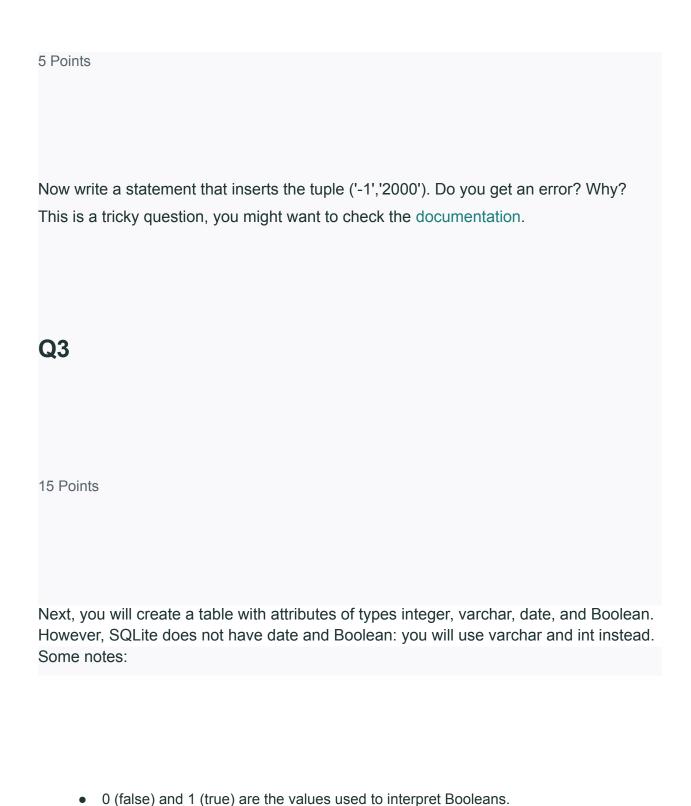
Windows: there are two reasonable options:

Install the stand-alone windows program from the SQLite web site (the "bundle of command-line tools" option from the precompiled windows binaries part of the download page) (maybe a bit more complicated): Install cygwin to get a Linux command shell, then open cygwin and type sqlite3 (you may have to install it by running setup → database → sqlite3). This is the more powerful option because you can run other command line tools later. If you install cygwin, make sure to check all the boxes for sqlite3. You may also choose to get python and vim which are nice to have!

Q2
20 Points
First, create a simple table using the following steps:
Q2.1
3 Points



Q2.4
3 Points
Write a SQL statement that returns only column Source for all tuples.
Q2.5
3 Points
Write a SQL statement that returns all tuples where Source > Destination.
Q2.6



Date strings in SQLite are in the form: 'YYYY-MM-DD'. Examples of valid date strings include: '1988-01-15', '0000-12-31', and '2011-03-28'.

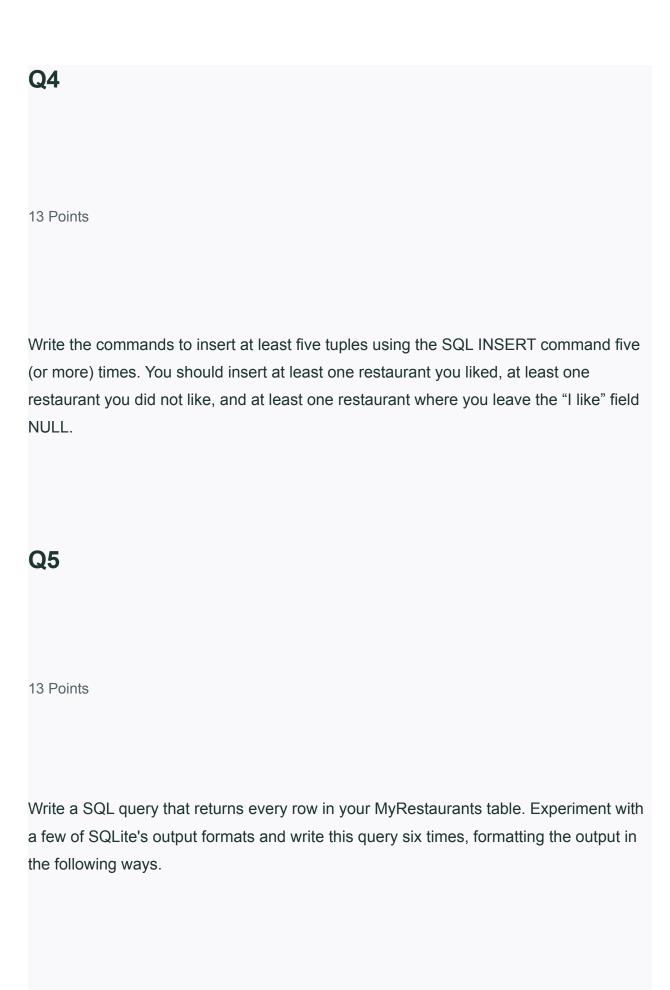
Examples of invalid date strings include: '11-11-01', '1900-1-20', '2011-03-5', and '2011-03-50'.

```
Examples of date operations on date strings (feel free to try them): select date('2011-03-28'); select date('now'); select date('now', '-5 year'); select date('now', '-5 year', '+24 hour');
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• select case when date('now') < date('2011-12-09') then 'Taking classes' when date('now') < date('2011-12-16') then 'Exams' else 'Vacation' end; What does this query do? (no need to turn in your answer)

Create a table called MyRestaurants with the following attributes (you can pick your own names for the attributes, just make sure it is clear which one is for which):

- Name of the restaurant: a varchar field
- Type of food they make: a varchar field
- Distance (in minutes) from your house: an int
- Date of your last visit: a varchar field, interpreted as date
- Whether you like it or not: an int, interpreted as a Boolean



Remember to include both the command you use to format the output along with your
query. When we run your code for 5.1 and 5.2 we should see the table printed 6 times.
Q5.1
11 Points
Write the code to turn column headers on, then output the results in these three
formats:  1. print the results in comma-separated form  2. print the results in list form, delimited by " "  3. print the results in column form and make <b>every</b> column have width 15 (be sure that
every column has width 15 and not just the first one)
Q5.2
2 Points

