Lab: SQLite

1. Download SQLite from https://www.sqlite.org/download.html and install

   see http://www.tutorialspoint.com/sqlite/sqlite_installation.htm for details

2. Run sqlite (sqlite3.exe)

3. Type '.help' (without the quotes) at the `sqlite>` command prompt.

4. Type '.exit' at the command prompt

5. Start sqlite again, and enter the following commands, one-by-one:

```
sqlite> create table tbl1(one varchar(10), two smallint);
sqlite> insert into tbl1 values('hello!',10);
sqlite> insert into tbl1 values('goodbye', 20);
sqlite> select * from tbl1;
```

   The first three commands create a table; the last command shows all rows of the table.

6. Exit sqlite.

7. Read the patient data from "hospital.sql" (file is available on canvas page). Try to do this without referring to the lecture notes. Use the '.read' command.

   (Note: to make things simple, try putting hospital.sql in the same folder as sqlite3. If you are having problems reading hospital.sql on windows, make sure your file is not really named hospital.sql.txt, and windows is hiding the ".txt" extension.)

8. At the command prompt, enter the SQL query to display all rows of the 'patient' table (see item 5 above to remember how to write the SQL). Note that the table is named 'patient', not 'patients'.

9. Configure SQLite so that columns are displayed left-justified. Again, try to do this from memory. If you like, also configure SQL so that column names of tables are displayed.

10. Display all rows of the 'patient' table again.

11. Save the patient table as an SQL database named 'hospital.db'.

12. exit SQLite.

13. Start SQLite again, and open database 'hospital.db'.

14. Display all rows of the 'patient' table yet again.

Solutions:

7. .read hospital.sql

8. select * from patient;

9. .mode column

11. .save hospital.db

13. .open hospital.db