**Daily Report**

10th February, 2018

1. **python databases**

例如：

输入：INSERT INTO Users (name, email) VALUES ('Kristin', ['kf@umich.edu')](mailto:'kf@umich.edu'))

删除：DELETE FROM Users WHERE [email='ted@umich.edu'](mailto:email='ted@umich.edu')

更新：UPDATE Users SET name="Charles" WHERE email='csev@umich.edu'

获取全部：SELECT \* FROM Users

获取部分：SELECT \* FROM Users WHERE email='csev@umich.edu'

排序并获取：SELECT \* FROM Users ORDER BY email

1. **Multi-table SQL例子**

CREATE TABLE "Artist" (

"id" INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT NOT NULL UNIQUE,

"name" TEXT)

CREATE TABLE "Album" (

"id" INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT NOT NULL UNIQUE,

artist\_id INTEGER,

"title" TEXT)

CREATE TABLE "Genre" (

"id" INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT NOT NULL UNIQUE,

"name" TEXT)

CREATE TABLE "Track" (

"id" INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT NOT NULL UNIQUE,

album\_id INTEGER, genre\_id INTEGER, len INTEGER, rating INTEGER,

"title" TEXT, "count" INTEGER)

INSERT INTO Artist (name) VALUES ('Led Zepplin')

INSERT INTO Artist (name) VALUES ('AC/DC')

INSERT INTO Genre (name) VALUES ('Rock') ;

INSERT INTO Genre (name) VALUES ('Metal');

INSERT INTO Album (title, artist\_id) VALUES ('Who Made Who', 2);

INSERT INTO Album (title, artist\_id) VALUES ('IV', 1);

INSERT INTO Track (title, rating, len, count, album\_id, genre\_id)

VALUES ('Black Dog', 5, 297, 0, 2, 1) ;

INSERT INTO Track (title, rating, len, count, album\_id, genre\_id)

VALUES ('Stairway', 5, 482, 0, 2, 1) ;

INSERT INTO Track (title, rating, len, count, album\_id, genre\_id)

VALUES ('About to Rock', 5, 313, 0, 1, 2) ;

INSERT INTO Track (title, rating, len, count, album\_id, genre\_id)

VALUES ('Who Made Who', 5, 207, 0, 1, 2) ;

1. cur.execute('DROP TABLE IF EXISTS \*\*\*\*')可以用于保证每次运行程序时，都不会出错，将之前产生的\*\*\*\*table删除，创建新的表格