

SQLite - C/C++

安装

在 C/C++ 程序中使用 SQLite 之前，我们需要确保机器上已经有 SQLite 库。可以查看 SQLite 安装章节了解安装过程。

C/C++ 接口 API

以下是重要的 C&C++ / SQLite 接口程序，可以满足您在 C/C++ 程序中使用 SQLite 数据库的需求。如果您需要了解更多细节，请查看 SQLite 官方文档。

序号 API & 描述	
1	<div>sqlite3_open(const char *filename, sqlite3 **ppDb) 该例程打开一个指向 SQLite 数据库文件的连接，返回一个用于其他 SQLite 程序的数据库连接对象。 如果 filename 参数是 NULL 或 ':memory:'，那么 sqlite3_open() 将会在 RAM 中创建一个内存数据库，这只会 session 的有效时间内持续。 如果文件名 filename 不为 NULL，那么 sqlite3_open() 将使用这个参数值尝试打开数据库文件。如果该名称的文件不存在，sqlite3_open() 将创建一个新的命名为该名称的数据库文件并打开。</div>
2	<div>sqlite3_exec(sqlite3*, const char *sql, sqlite_callback, void *data, char **errmsg) 该例程提供了一个执行 SQL 命令的快捷方式，SQL 命令由 sql 参数提供，可以由多个 SQL 命令组成。 在这里，第一个参数 sqlite3 是打开的数据库对象，sqlite_callback 是一个回调，data 作为其第一个参数，errmsg 将被返回用来获取程序生成的任何错误。 sqlite3_exec() 程序解析并执行由 sql 参数所给的每个命令，直到字符串结束或者遇到错误为止。</div>
3	<div>sqlite3_close(sqlite3*) 该例程关闭之前调用 sqlite3_open() 打开的数据库连接。所有与连接相关的语句都应在连接关闭之前完成。 如果还有查询没有完成，sqlite3_close() 将返回 SQLITE_BUSY 禁止关闭的错误消息。</div>

连接数据库

下面的 C 代码段显示了如何连接到一个现有的数据库。如果数据库不存在，那么它就会被创建，最后将返回一个数据库对象。

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sqlite3.h>

int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    sqlite3 *db;
    char *zErrMsg = 0;
    int rc;
```

```
rc = sqlite3_open("test.db", &db);

if( rc ){
    fprintf(stderr, "Can't open database: %s\n", sqlite3_errmsg(db));
    exit(0);
}else{
    fprintf(stderr, "Opened database successfully\n");
}
sqlite3_close(db);
}
```

现在，让我们来编译和运行上面的程序，在当前目录中创建我们的数据库 **test.db**。您可以根据需要改变路径。

```
$gcc test.c -l sqlite3
$./a.out
Opened database successfully
```

如果要使用 C++ 源代码，可以按照下列所示编译代码：

```
$g++ test.c -l sqlite3
```

在这里，把我们的程序链接上 sqlite3 库，以便向 C 程序提供必要的函数。这将在您的目录下创建一个数据库文件 test.db，您将得到如下结果：

```
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root 7383 May  8 02:06 a.out
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root  323 May  8 02:05 test.c
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root    0 May  8 02:06 test.db
```

创建表

下面的 C 代码段将用于在先前创建的数据库中创建一个表：

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <sqlite3.h>

static int callback(void *NotUsed, int argc, char **argv, char **azColName){
    int i;
    for(i=0; i<argc; i++){
        printf("%s = %s\n", azColName[i], argv[i] ? argv[i] : "NULL");
    }
    printf("\n");
    return 0;
}
```

```
int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    sqlite3 *db;
    char *zErrMsg = 0;
    int rc;
    char *sql;

    /* Open database */
    rc = sqlite3_open("test.db", &db);
    if( rc ){
        fprintf(stderr, "Can't open database: %s\n", sqlite3_errmsg(db));
        exit(0);
    }else{
        fprintf(stdout, "Opened database successfully\n");
    }

    /* Create SQL statement */
    sql = "CREATE TABLE COMPANY(" \
        "ID INT PRIMARY KEY     NOT NULL," \
        "NAME           TEXT     NOT NULL," \
        "AGE             INT       NOT NULL," \
        "ADDRESS         CHAR(50)," \
        "SALARY          REAL );";

    /* Execute SQL statement */
    rc = sqlite3_exec(db, sql, callback, 0, &zErrMsg);
    if( rc != SQLITE_OK ){
        fprintf(stderr, "SQL error: %s\n", zErrMsg);
        sqlite3_free(zErrMsg);
    }else{
        fprintf(stdout, "Table created successfully\n");
    }
    sqlite3_close(db);
    return 0;
}
```

上述程序编译和执行时，它会在 test.db 文件中创建 COMPANY 表，最终文件列表如下所示：

```
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root 9567 May  8 02:31 a.out
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 1207 May  8 02:31 test.c
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 3072 May  8 02:31 test.db
```

INSERT 操作

下面的 C 代码段显示了如何在上面创建的 COMPANY 表中创建记录：

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <sqlite3.h>

static int callback(void *NotUsed, int argc, char **argv, char **azColName){
    int i;
    for(i=0; i<argc; i++){
        printf("%s = %s\n", azColName[i], argv[i] ? argv[i] : "NULL");
    }
    printf("\n");
    return 0;
}

int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    sqlite3 *db;
    char *zErrMsg = 0;
    int rc;
    char *sql;

    /* Open database */
    rc = sqlite3_open("test.db", &db);
    if( rc ){
        fprintf(stderr, "Can't open database: %s\n", sqlite3_errmsg(db));
        exit(0);
    }else{
        fprintf(stderr, "Opened database successfully\n");
    }

    /* Create SQL statement */
    sql = "INSERT INTO COMPANY (ID,NAME,AGE,ADDRESS,SALARY) " \
        "VALUES (1, 'Paul', 32, 'California', 20000.00 );" \
        "INSERT INTO COMPANY (ID,NAME,AGE,ADDRESS,SALARY) " \
        "VALUES (2, 'Allen', 25, 'Texas', 15000.00 );" \
        "INSERT INTO COMPANY (ID,NAME,AGE,ADDRESS,SALARY)" \
        "VALUES (3, 'Teddy', 23, 'Norway', 20000.00 );" \
        "INSERT INTO COMPANY (ID,NAME,AGE,ADDRESS,SALARY)" \
        "VALUES (4, 'Mark', 25, 'Rich-Mond ', 65000.00 );";

    /* Execute SQL statement */
    rc = sqlite3_exec(db, sql, callback, 0, &zErrMsg);
    if( rc != SQLITE_OK ){
        fprintf(stderr, "SQL error: %s\n", zErrMsg);
        sqlite3_free(zErrMsg);
    }else{
        fprintf(stdout, "Records created successfully\n");
    }
    sqlite3_close(db);
}
```

```
    return 0;
}
```

上述程序编译和执行时，它会在 COMPANY 表中创建给定记录，并会显示以下两行：

```
Opened database successfully
Records created successfully
```

SELECT 操作

在我们开始讲解获取记录的实例之前，让我们先了解下回调函数的一些细节，这将在我们的实例使用到。这个回调提供了一个从 SELECT 语句获得结果的方式。它声明如下：

```
typedef int (*sqlite3_callback)(
void*,      /* Data provided in the 4th argument of sqlite3_exec() */
int,        /* The number of columns in row */
char**,     /* An array of strings representing fields in the row */
char**      /* An array of strings representing column names */
);
```

如果上面的回调在 sqlite_exec() 程序中作为第三个参数，那么 SQLite 将为 SQL 参数内执行的每个 SELECT 语句中处理的每个记录调用这个回调函数。

下面的 C 代码段显示了如何从前面创建的 COMPANY 表中获取并显示记录：

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <sqlite3.h>

static int callback(void *data, int argc, char **argv, char **azColName){
    int i;
    fprintf(stderr, "%s: ", (const char*)data);
    for(i=0; i<argc; i++){
        printf("%s = %s\n", azColName[i], argv[i] ? argv[i] : "NULL");
    }
    printf("\n");
    return 0;
}

int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    sqlite3 *db;
    char *zErrMsg = 0;
    int rc;
    char *sql;
    const char* data = "Callback function called";
```

```
/* Open database */
rc = sqlite3_open("test.db", &db);
if( rc ){
    fprintf(stderr, "Can't open database: %s\n", sqlite3_errmsg(db));
    exit(0);
}else{
    fprintf(stderr, "Opened database successfully\n");
}

/* Create SQL statement */
sql = "SELECT * from COMPANY";

/* Execute SQL statement */
rc = sqlite3_exec(db, sql, callback, (void*)data, &zErrMsg);
if( rc != SQLITE_OK ){
    fprintf(stderr, "SQL error: %s\n", zErrMsg);
    sqlite3_free(zErrMsg);
}else{
    fprintf(stdout, "Operation done successfully\n");
}
sqlite3_close(db);
return 0;
}
```

上述程序编译和执行时，它会产生以下结果：

```
Opened database successfully
Callback function called: ID = 1
NAME = Paul
AGE = 32
ADDRESS = California
SALARY = 20000.0

Callback function called: ID = 2
NAME = Allen
AGE = 25
ADDRESS = Texas
SALARY = 15000.0

Callback function called: ID = 3
NAME = Teddy
AGE = 23
ADDRESS = Norway
SALARY = 20000.0

Callback function called: ID = 4
NAME = Mark
```

```
AGE = 25
```

```
ADDRESS = Rich-Mond
```

```
SALARY = 65000.0
```

```
Operation done successfully
```

UPDATE 操作

下面的 C 代码段显示了如何使用 UPDATE 语句来更新任何记录，然后从 COMPANY 表中获取并显示更新的记录：

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <sqlite3.h>

static int callback(void *data, int argc, char **argv, char **azColName){
    int i;
    fprintf(stderr, "%s: ", (const char*)data);
    for(i=0; i<argc; i++){
        printf("%s = %s\n", azColName[i], argv[i] ? argv[i] : "NULL");
    }
    printf("\n");
    return 0;
}

int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    sqlite3 *db;
    char *zErrMsg = 0;
    int rc;
    char *sql;
    const char* data = "Callback function called";

    /* Open database */
    rc = sqlite3_open("test.db", &db);
    if( rc ){
        fprintf(stderr, "Can't open database: %s\n", sqlite3_errmsg(db));
        exit(0);
    }else{
        fprintf(stderr, "Opened database successfully\n");
    }

    /* Create merged SQL statement */
    sql = "UPDATE COMPANY set SALARY = 25000.00 where ID=1; " \
        "SELECT * from COMPANY";

    /* Execute SQL statement */
    rc = sqlite3_exec(db, sql, callback, (void*)data, &zErrMsg);
    if( rc != SQLITE_OK ){
```

```
    fprintf(stderr, "SQL error: %s\n", zErrMsg);
    sqlite3_free(zErrMsg);
}else{
    fprintf(stdout, "Operation done successfully\n");
}
sqlite3_close(db);
return 0;
}
```

上述程序编译和执行时，它会产生以下结果：

```
Opened database successfully
Callback function called: ID = 1
NAME = Paul
AGE = 32
ADDRESS = California
SALARY = 25000.0

Callback function called: ID = 2
NAME = Allen
AGE = 25
ADDRESS = Texas
SALARY = 15000.0

Callback function called: ID = 3
NAME = Teddy
AGE = 23
ADDRESS = Norway
SALARY = 20000.0

Callback function called: ID = 4
NAME = Mark
AGE = 25
ADDRESS = Rich-Mond
SALARY = 65000.0

Operation done successfully
```

DELETE 操作

下面的 C 代码段显示了如何使用 DELETE 语句删除任何记录，然后从 COMPANY 表中获取并显示剩余的记录：

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <sqlite3.h>

static int callback(void *data, int argc, char **argv, char **azColName){
```



```
int i;
fprintf(stderr, "%s: ", (const char*)data);
for(i=0; i<argc; i++){
    printf("%s = %s\n", azColName[i], argv[i] ? argv[i] : "NULL");
}
printf("\n");
return 0;
}

int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    sqlite3 *db;
    char *zErrMsg = 0;
    int rc;
    char *sql;
    const char* data = "Callback function called";

    /* Open database */
    rc = sqlite3_open("test.db", &db);
    if( rc ){
        fprintf(stderr, "Can't open database: %s\n", sqlite3_errmsg(db));
        exit(0);
    }else{
        fprintf(stderr, "Opened database successfully\n");
    }

    /* Create merged SQL statement */
    sql = "DELETE from COMPANY where ID=2; " \
        "SELECT * from COMPANY";

    /* Execute SQL statement */
    rc = sqlite3_exec(db, sql, callback, (void*)data, &zErrMsg);
    if( rc != SQLITE_OK ){
        fprintf(stderr, "SQL error: %s\n", zErrMsg);
        sqlite3_free(zErrMsg);
    }else{
        fprintf(stdout, "Operation done successfully\n");
    }
    sqlite3_close(db);
    return 0;
}
```

上述程序编译和执行时，它会产生以下结果：

```
Opened database successfully
Callback function called: ID = 1
NAME = Paul
AGE = 32
```

```
ADDRESS = California
```

```
SALARY = 20000.0
```

```
Callback function called: ID = 3
```

```
NAME = Teddy
```

```
AGE = 23
```

```
ADDRESS = Norway
```

```
SALARY = 20000.0
```

```
Callback function called: ID = 4
```

```
NAME = Mark
```

```
AGE = 25
```

```
ADDRESS = Rich-Mond
```

```
SALARY = 65000.0
```

```
Operation done successfully
```

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