Table Relations and Normalization: Takeaways

Syntax

- Launching the SQLite shell:

```
sqlite3 chinook.db
```

- Switching column headers on:

```
.headers on
```

- Switching to column mode:

```
.mode column
```

- Displaying help text:

```
.help
```

- Displaying a list of all tables and views:

```
.tables
```

- Running BASH shell commands:

```
.shell [command]
```

- Viewing table schema.

```
.schema [table_name]
```

- Quiting the SQLite Shell:

```
.quit
```

- Creating a table:

```
CREATE TABLE [table_name] (
[column1_name] [column1_type],
[column2_name] [column2_type],
[column3_name] [column3_type],
[...]
);
```

- Creating a table with a primary and a foreign key:

```
CREATE TABLE purchase (
    purchase_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
    user_id INTEGER,
    purchase_date TEXT,
    total NUMERIC,
    FOREIGN KEY (user_id) REFERENCES user(user_id)
);
```

- Creating a compound primary key:

```
CREATE TABLE [table_name] (
    [column_one_name] [column_one_type],
    [column_two_name] [column_two_type],
    [column_three_name] [column_three_type],
    [column_four_name] [column_four_type],
    PRIMARY KEY (column_one_name, column_two_name)
);
```

- Inserting values into a table:

```
INSERT INTO [table_name] (
    [column1_name],
    [column2_name],
    [column3_name]
) VALUES (
    [value1],
    [value2],
    [value3]
);
```

OR

```
INSERT INTO [table_name] VALUES ([value1], [value2], [value3]);
```

- Deleting selected rows from a table:

```
DELETE FROM [table_name]
WHERE [expression];
```

- Adding a column:

```
ALTER TABLE [table_name]
ADD COLUMN [column_name] [column_type];
```

- Changing values for existing rows:

```
UPDATE [table_name]
SET [column_name] = [expression]
WHERE [expression]
```

Concepts

- A semicolon is necessary to end your queries in the SQLite shell.
- SQLite comes with a number of dot commands to work with databases.
- You run dot commands are ran within SQLite shell.
- SQLite uses `TEXT`, `INTEGER`, `REAL`, `NUMERIC`, `BLOB` data types behind the scenes.
- A breakdown of SQLite data types and equivalent data types from other types of SQL.

Type	Commonly Used For	Equivalent Types

`TEXT`	Names
	Email Addresses
	Dates and Times
	Phone Numbers
		`CHARACTER`
		`VARCHAR`
		`NCHAR`
		`NVARCHAR`
		`DATETIME`

`INTEGER`	IDs
	Quantities
		`INT`
		`SMALLINT`
		`BIGINT`
		`INT8`

`REAL`	Weights Averages	`DOUBLE` `FLOAT`
`NUMERIC`	Prices Statuses	`DECIMAL` `BOOLEAN`
`BLOB`	Binary Data	`BLOB`

- A primary key is a unique identifier for each row

- A primary key is a unique identifier for each row.
- A foreign key describes how the column is related to a foreign table
- Database normalization optimizes the design of databases, allowing for stronger data integrity. For example, it helps you avoid data duplication if a record being stored multiple times, and it helps avoid data modification if you need to update several rows after removing duplicate records.
- A compound primary key is when two or more columns combine to form a primary key.

Resources

- SQLite Shell
- Database Normalization