

Table Relations and Normalization: Takeaways



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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]
```

- Quitting 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 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](#)



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