



Now that you're comfortable with jumping across database pages, let's dig a little deeper and read data from rows in a table.

Here's how the tester will execute your program:

\$ ./your\_sqlite3.sh sample.db "SELECT name FROM apples"

and here's the output it expects:

Granny Smith
Fuji
Honeycrisp
Golden Delicious

The order of rows returned doesn't matter.

Rows are stored on disk in the <u>Record Format</u>, which is just an ordered sequence of values. To extract data for a single column, you'll need to know the order of that column in the sequence. You'll need to parse the table's <u>CREATE TABLE</u> statement to do this. The <u>CREATE TABLE</u> statement is stored in the <u>sqlite\_schema</u> table's <u>sql column</u>.

Not interested in implementing a SQL parser from scratch? The nom, peg and