Data manipulation through sql Points to Remember

- A database is an organized collection of data.
- Users of database can be human users, other programs or applications
- SQLite is a simple relational database system, which saves its data in regular data files.
- Cursor is a control structure used to traverse and fetch the records of the database. All the SQL commands will be executed using cursor object only.
- As data in a table might contain single or double quotes, SQL commands in Python are denoted as triple quoted string.
- “Select” is the most commonly used statement in SQL
- The SELECT Statement in SQL is used to retrieve or fetch data from a table in a database
- The GROUP BY clause groups records into summary rows
- The ORDER BY Clause can be used along with the SELECT statement to sort the data of specific fields in an ordered way
- Having clause is used to filter data based on the group functions.
- Where clause cannot be used along with ‘Group by’
- The WHERE clause can be combined with AND, OR, and NOT operators

- The ‘AND’ and ‘OR’ operators are used to filter records based on more than one condition
- Aggregate functions are used to do operations from the values of the column and a single value is returned.
- COUNT() function returns the number of rows in a table.
- AVG() function retrieves the average of a selected column of rows in a table.
- SUM() function retrieves the sum of a selected column of rows in a table.
- MAX() function returns the largest value of the selected column.
- MIN() function returns the smallest value of the selected column
- sqlite_master is the master table which holds the key information about your database tables.
- The path of a file can be either represented as ‘/’ or using ‘\\’ in Python. For example the path can be specified either as 'c:/pyprg/sql.csv', or c:\\pyprg\\sql.csv’.