SQL Reference

SQL form	Meaning
`CREATE TABLE t (...)`	Define a table and its columns.
`INTEGER`, `TEXT`	Whole-number and text column types.
`PRIMARY KEY`	Uniquely identify each row.
`NOT NULL`, `UNIQUE`	Require a value; reject duplicate values.
`REFERENCES t(id)`	Refer to a key in another table.
`INSERT INTO t (a, b) VALUES (x, y)`	Add a row with values for the named columns.
`SELECT a, b FROM t`	Return the named columns; `*` returns all columns.
`WHERE condition`	Keep only rows satisfying the condition.
`ORDER BY a ASC`, `ORDER BY a DESC`	Sort by a column, ascending or descending.
`LIMIT n`	Return at most `n` rows.
`JOIN t ON condition`	Combine pairs of rows that satisfy the condition.
`count(*)`	Count the selected rows.
`UPDATE t SET a = value WHERE condition`	Change a column in matching rows.
`DELETE FROM t WHERE condition`	Remove matching rows.

Conditions

Condition	Meaning
`=`, `!=`	Equal; not equal.
`<`, `<=`, `>`, `>=`	Less than, at most, greater than, at least.
`a AND b`, `a OR b`	Both conditions hold; at least one holds.
`IS NULL`, `IS NOT NULL`	A value is missing; a value is present.
`LIKE 'A%'`	Text starts with A; `%` matches any number of characters.
`LIKE '%a%'`	Text contains a; SQLite's default `LIKE` ignores ASCII letter case.