

# CRUD

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*Code 301*

# WHY PERSISTENCE?

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- It would be frustrating and disappointing if all your data kept disappearing.
- Web applications need a way to store data. This process is also called persistence.
- Persistence is typically on the server, but can also be in the browser.

# WHAT IS A DATABASE?

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- A database is an organized collection of data.
- Database Management Systems (DBMS) have a wide variety of internal architectures, but typically they are composed of tables of data.
- Another rapidly growing alternative are documents.
- We will stick to table based databases because they are still the most common.

# DATABASE TABLES

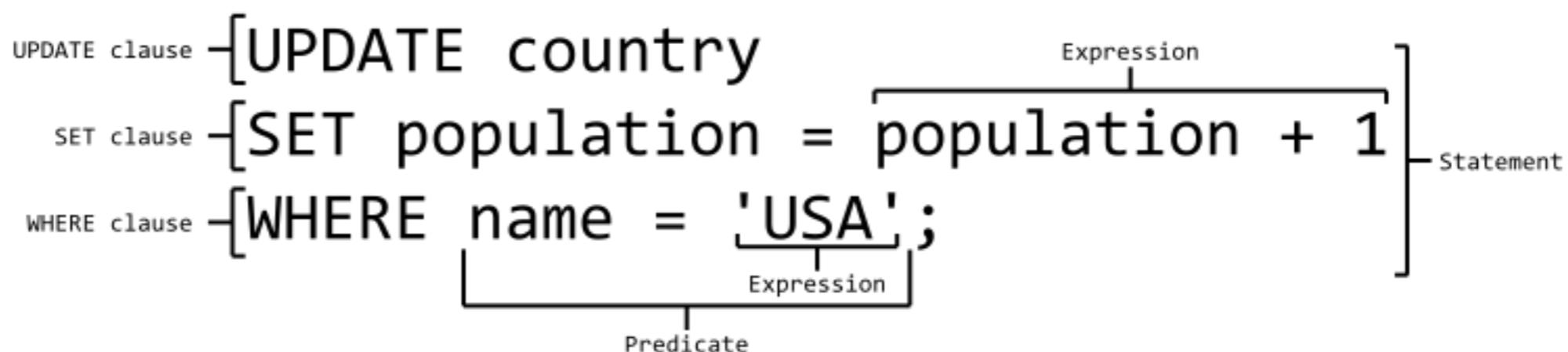
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id	Name	Age	Billing Rate	Hours
01	Keesha	28	75.00	40
02	Mark	42	100.00	20
03	Pam	35	123.35	10

# STRUCTURED QUERY LANGUAGE (SQL)

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- Structured Query Language (SQL) is a special-purpose programming language designed for managing data. Developers use SQL for inserting new data, retrieving data, updating data, and deleting data.
- SQL statements are made up of clauses, expressions, and predicates as you can see in the image below:



# QUERIES

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- A query retrieves data from one or more tables, or expressions.

```
SELECT isbn,  
       title,  
       price,  
       price * 0.06 AS sales_tax  
FROM Book  
WHERE price > 100.00  
ORDER BY title;
```

# DATA DEFINITION LANGUAGE

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- Data Definition Language (DDL) manages the table and index structure.
- The most basic statements in DDL are:
  - CREATE ([http://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql\\_create\\_table.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_create_table.asp))
  - ALTER ([http://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql\\_alter.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_alter.asp))
  - DROP ([http://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql\\_drop.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_drop.asp))
  - TRUNCATE ([http://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql\\_drop.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_drop.asp))

# DATA DEFINITION LANGUAGE

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- Here's an example of create:

```
CREATE TABLE example(  
    column1 INTEGER  
    column2 VARCHAR(50),  
    column3 DATE NOT NULL,  
    PRIMARY KEY (column1, column2)  
);
```

# DATA TYPES

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- A data type is a constraint on the kind of data a column can have.
- Having strong types helps you collect accurate and valid data.
- Example types are:
  - Integer
  - Float
  - Char
  - Varchar
  - Text
  - Date
  - Time

# WHAT IS A MODEL?

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- Models are, in essence, a simplified description of a real world object. A database table is a simple model.
- In object-oriented code, models are objects. The columns correspond to properties. Here's an example constructor in JavaScript:

```
function Employee(name, age, billingRate, hours) {  
    this.name      = name;  
    this.age       = age;  
    this.billingRate = billingRate;  
    this.hours     = hours;  
}
```

# WHAT IS A MODEL?

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- Models can also have behavior. In our example, you could have a function (method) that calculates the amount owned per employee. It would be Billing Rate times Hours. In JavaScript it looks like:

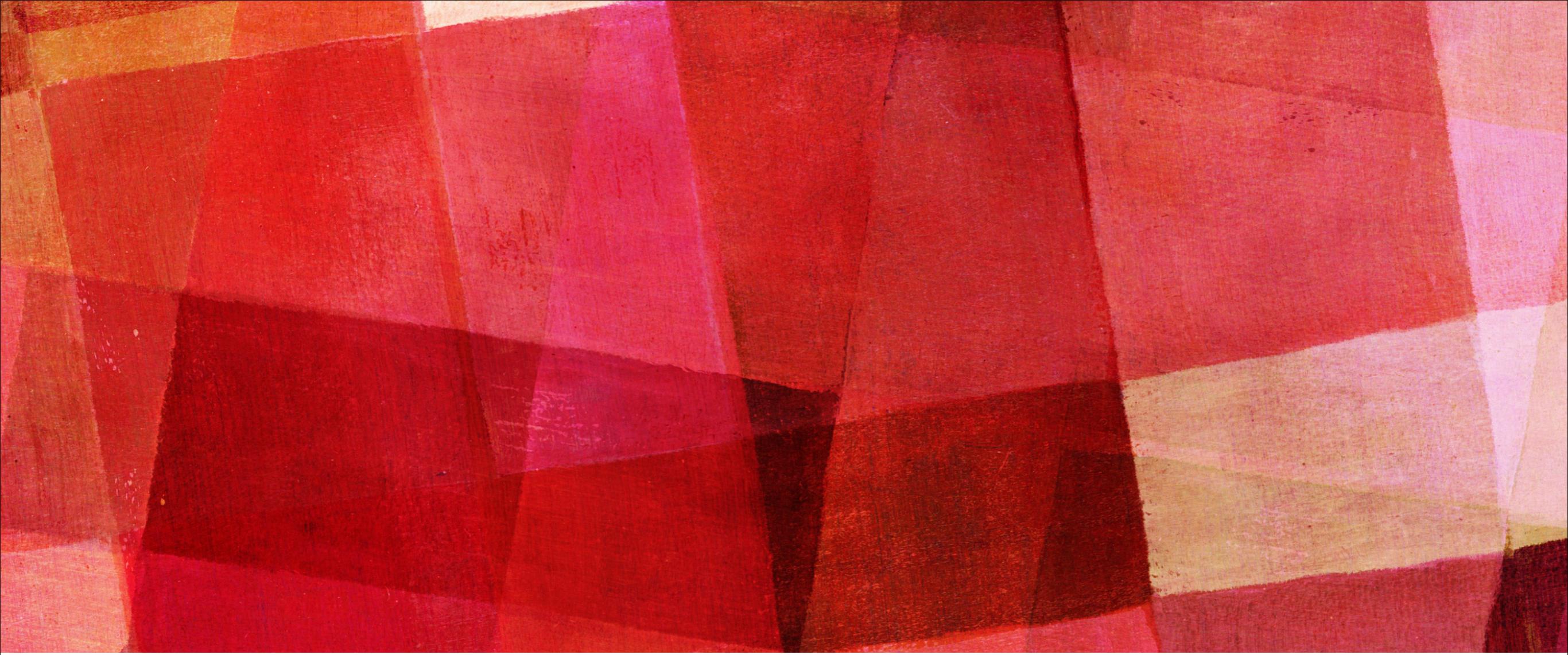
```
Employee.prototype.amountOwed = function (billingRate, hours) {  
    return billingRate * hours  
}
```

# MODELING YOUR DATA WITH SQL

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- Create tables to model your objects

```
CREATE TABLE employees(  
    id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY  
    name VARCHAR(50)  
    age INTEGER,  
    billingRate INTEGER,  
    hours INTEGER  
);
```



# SQL IN BROWSER

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# CREATING A WEBSQL DATABASE

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- Use the Chrome Browser (best supported)
- To create and open a database, use the following code:

```
var db = openDatabase ('blogDb', '1.0', 'Blog Database', 5 * 1024 *  
1024);
```

1. Database name
2. Version number
3. Text Description
4. Estimated database size

# **AN ALTERNATIVE**

# CREATING A WEBSQL DATABASE WITH HTML5SQL

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- Use the Chrome Browser (best supported)
- To create and open a database, use the following code:

```
html5sql.openDatabase (  
    'blogDb', 'Blog Database', 5 * 1024 * 1024  
);
```

1. Database name
2. Text Description
3. Estimated database size

# USING THE HTML5SQL.PROCESS METHOD

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- Allows you to execute SQL statements sequentially.
- You can specify a success and error callback function.

```
html5sql.process (  
    "SELECT * FROM articles;",  
    successCallback,  
    errorCallback  
);
```

# USING THE HTML5SQL.PROCESS METHOD

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- The success callback will be passed arguments
- The *transaction*, the *results*, and, optionally, the *resultsArray*
- For example, to select and log all records:

```
html5sql.process (
  "SELECT * FROM articles;",
  function(tx, results, resultsArray) {
    console.log(resultsArray);
  }
);
```

# CREATING A WEBSQL TABLE

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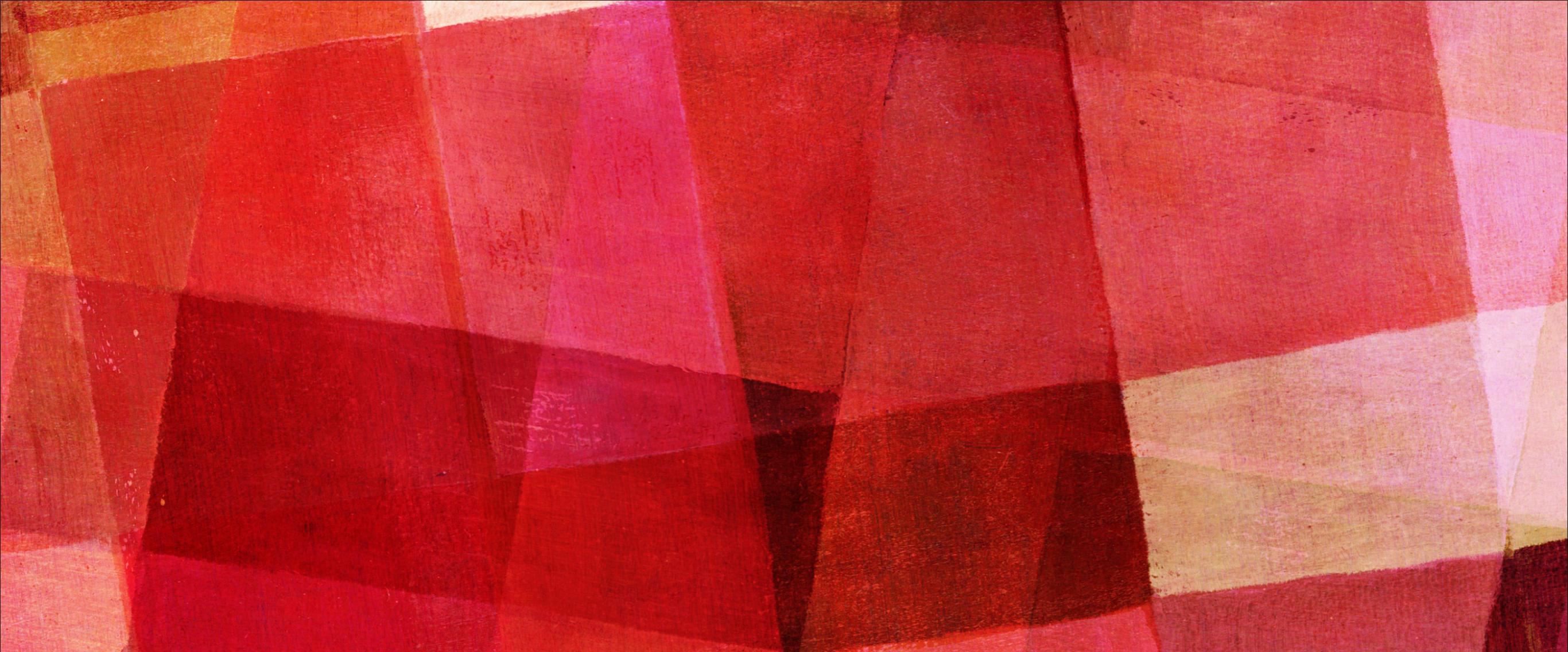
- Name the table and list the desired columns and data types.

```
html5.process (
  "CREATE TABLE articles (id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY, title
  VARCHAR(255), author VARCHAR(255));"
);
```

# CREATED TABLE

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id	title	author



CREATE

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# INSERTING RECORDS INTO A WEBDB TABLE

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- Use INSERT INTO
- Name the columns you wish to affect and list the values for the record.

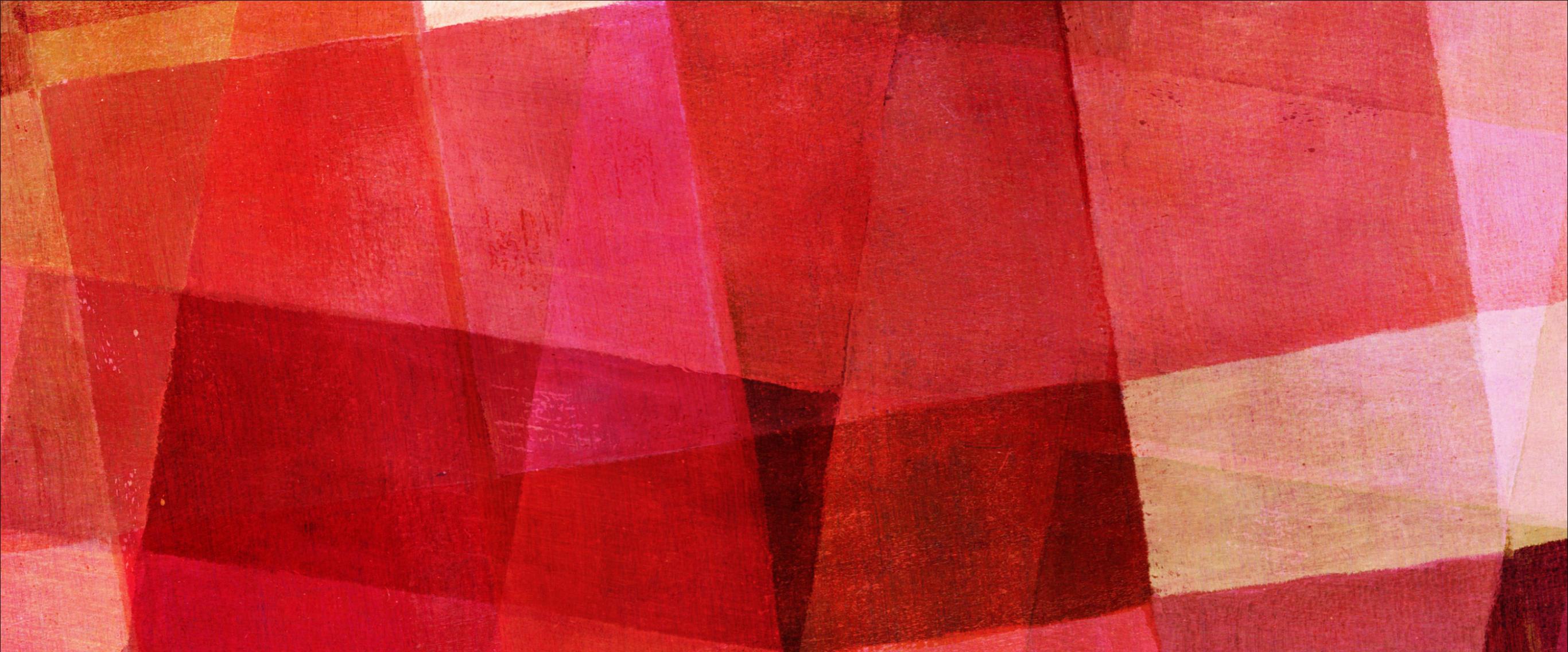
```
INSERT INTO articles (title, author)
```

```
VALUES ('Bacon Ipsum', 'Kevin Bacon');
```

# TABLE WITH NEW RECORD

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id	title	author
1	Bacon Ipsum	Kevin Bacon



**READ**

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# QUERYING DATA IN A WEBDB TABLE

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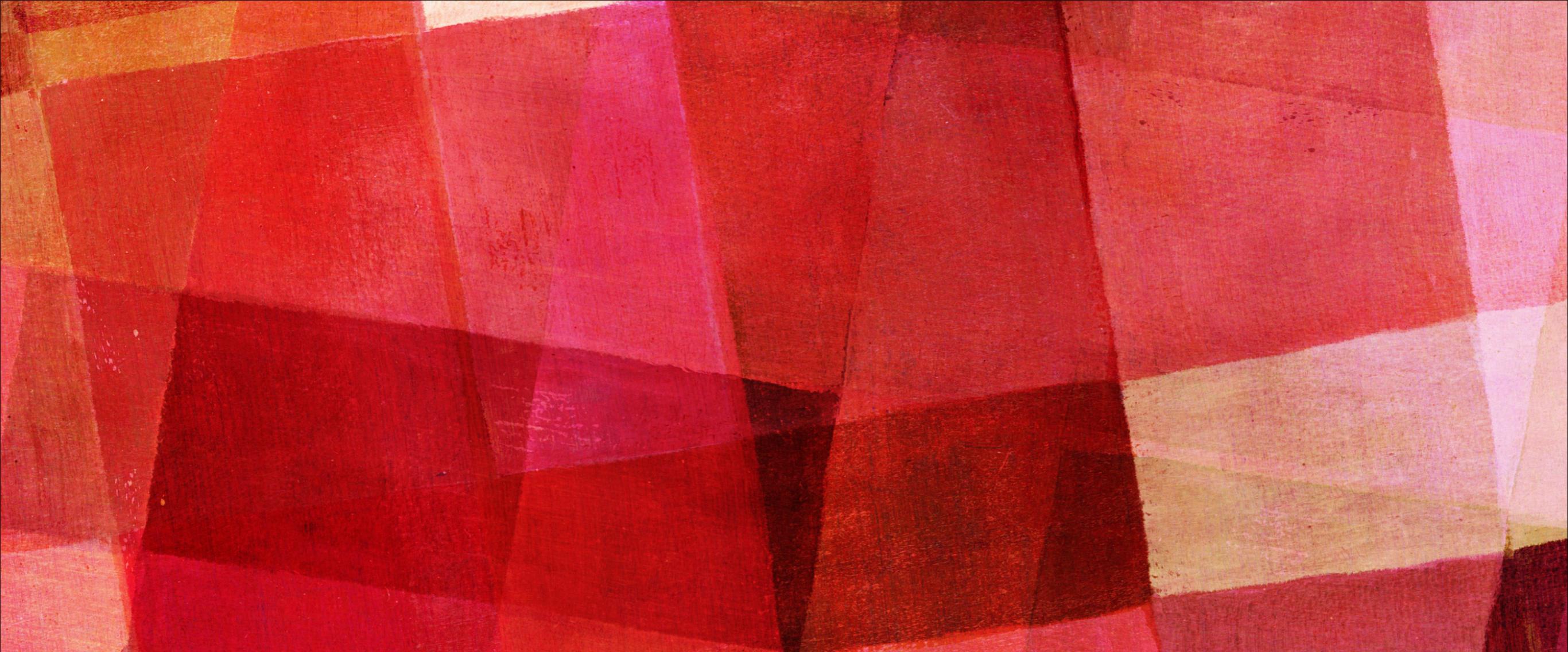
- Use the SELECT clause with optional constraints to build rich queries.

```
SELECT title, author, publishedOn  
FROM articles  
WHERE publishedOn BETWEEN '2013-01-01' AND  
'2013-12-31'  
ORDER BY author;
```

# QUERY RESULT (EXCERPT)

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title	author	publishedOn
Connecting Auxiliary Online Transmitters	Amara Larkin	2013-05-11
Programming Digital Redundant Interface Systems	Amara Larkin	2013-02-23
Parsing Cross-platform Auxiliary Panels	Amara Larkin	2013-07-11



**UPDATE**

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# UPDATING RECORDS IN A WEBDB TABLE

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- Use the UPDATE clause to alter an existing record.

**UPDATE** articles

**SET** author = 'Kevin Bacon'

**WHERE** author = 'Keven Bacron'

# ALWAYS USE A CONDITION WITH UPDATE!

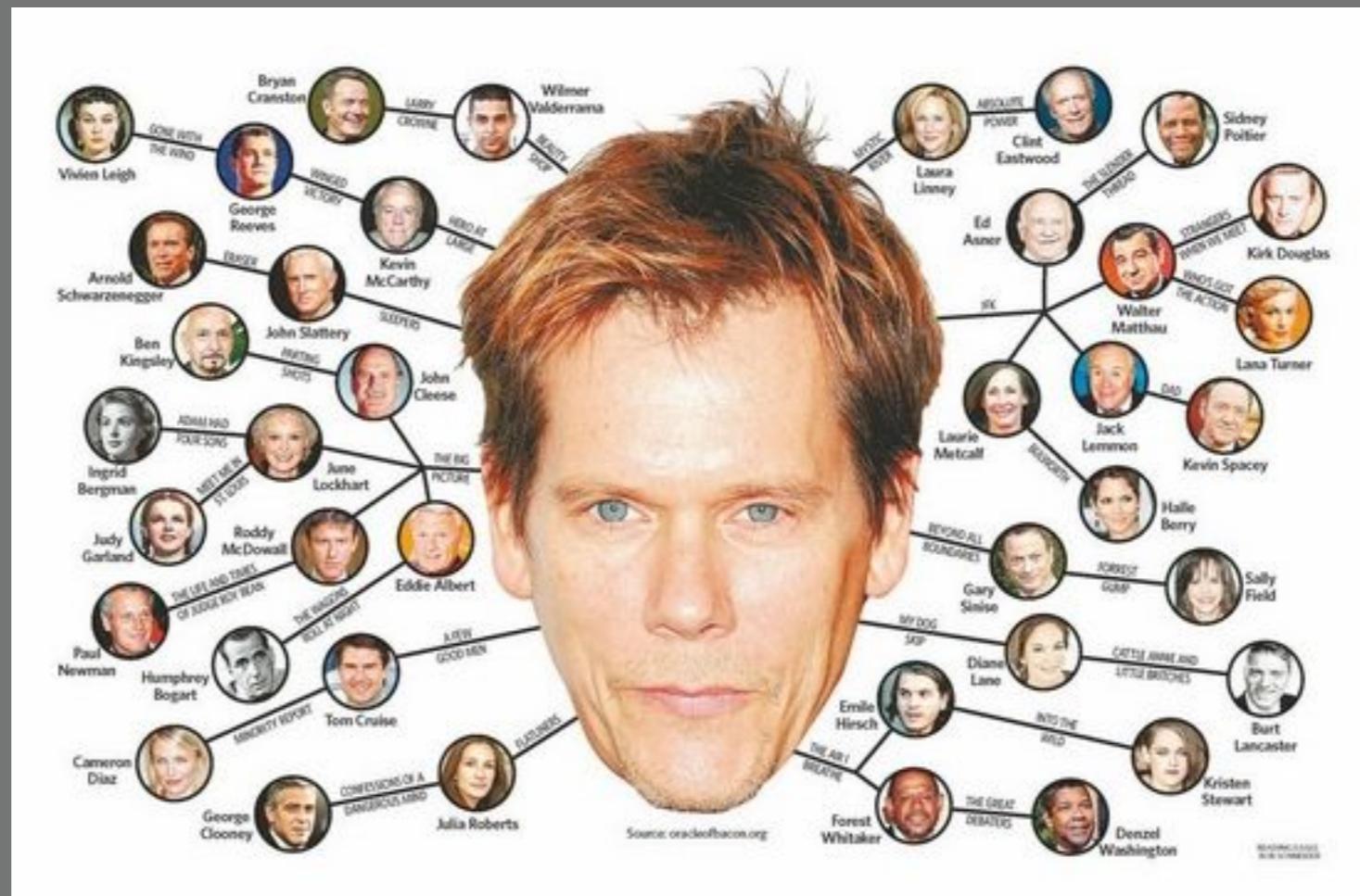
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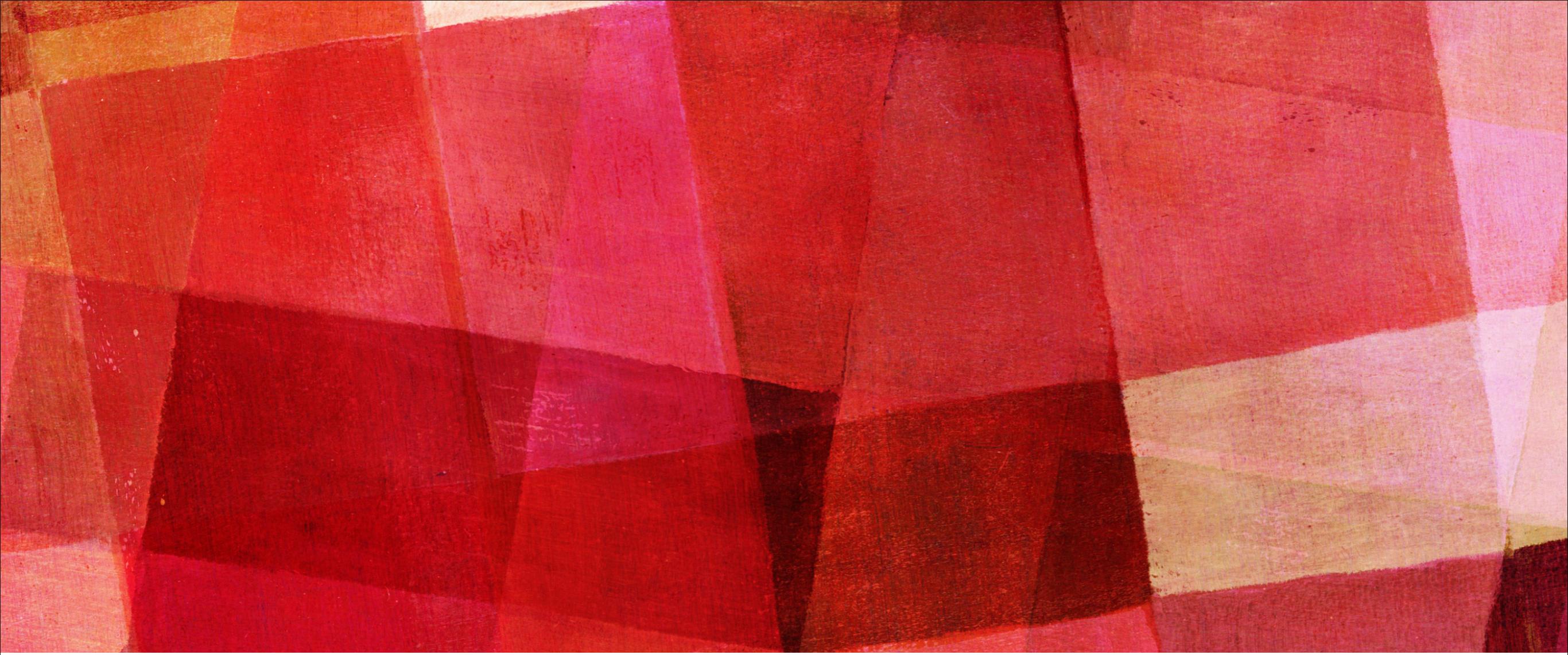
- You must remember to use a condition when you using update to avoid affecting ALL records.

**UPDATE** articles

**SET** author = 'Kevin Bacon'

**WHERE** author = 'Keven Bacron'





**DESTROY!**

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# DELETING RECORDS IN A WEBDB TABLE

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- Use the DELETE FROM clause to remove an existing record.

```
DELETE FROM articles
```

```
WHERE author = 'Keven Bacron'
```

# CRUD

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