

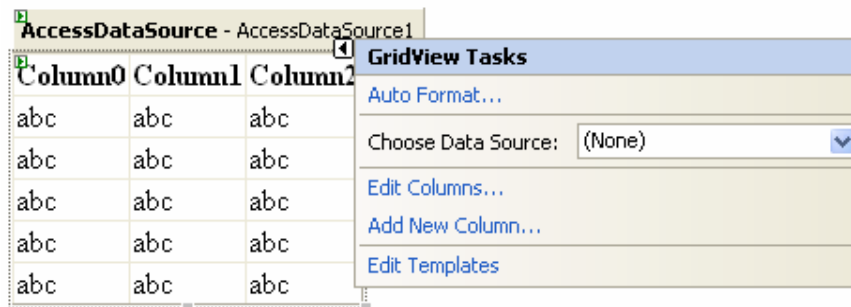
Tutorial 5: Displaying and Editing with the GridView Control

Creating a GridView Control

- The GridView is an all-purpose grid control for showing large tables of information. The GridView is the heavyweight of ASP.NET data controls—it's also the successor to the ASP.NET 1.x DataGrid.
- The GridView control makes data display incredibly easy.
- In this example, we are going to use the Members table from the db1 database that attached with this PDF document.

Follow these steps:

1. Create a new Web Form and call the GridViewSample.aspx.
2. Switch to Design view, then open the Data section of the toolbox and drag a AccessDataSource control over to the page.
3. Click Configure Data Source in the Smart Tag menu. This summons the familiar Configure Data Source Wizard dialog box.
4. In the Configure Data Source Wizard, click the browse...button. This opens the Select Microsoft Access Database dialog box.
5. In the Select Microsoft Access Database dialog box, select the db1 database and click OK button. This opens the Configure Data Source dialog box.
6. Click **Next** in the Configure Data Source Wizard. The page that opens allows you to choose a table.
7. Select the Members table and click the * in the Columns. Finally, click Next to test out the query. You will see a table that shows the rows from the table.
8. Click Finish. Now the data source has been configured.
9. Drop a GridView control on your form; expand its Smart Tag by clicking the little arrow in the upper-right corner, as shown in figure below.



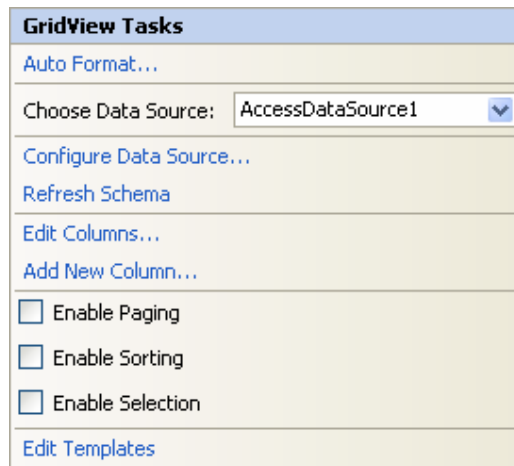
10. Click the Choose Data Source drop-down list, and select AccessDataSource1.
11. That's it! Open this page in the Web browser and you'll see a grid of data; it will look like figure below.

ID	FirstName	LastName	Gender	YearBorn
1	Nancy	Davolio	F	1966
2	Andrew	Fuller	M	1966
3	Janet	Leverling	F	1966
4	Margaret	Peacock	F	1966
5	Steven	Buchanan	M	1966
6	Michael	Suyama	M	1966
7	Robert	King	M	1966
8	Laura	Callahan	F	1966
9	Anne	Dodsworth	F	1966
10	Jackson	Michael	F	1966
11	Mickey	Lee	M	1966
12	Kenny	Roger	M	1966

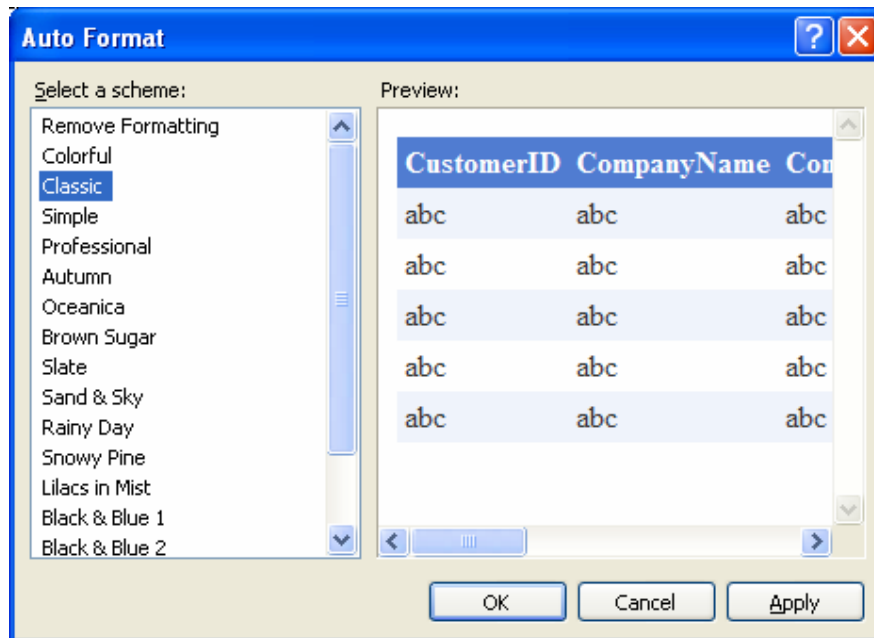
12. Of course, the screen you see in figure above isn't very pretty. Formatting the display is something we address in the next section.

Formatting the Display

- Assuming you've followed the steps in the preceding section and created the GridView control, switch to Design view and follow these steps.
- Expand GridView Smart Tag by clicking the little arrow in the upper-right corner, as shown in figure below.

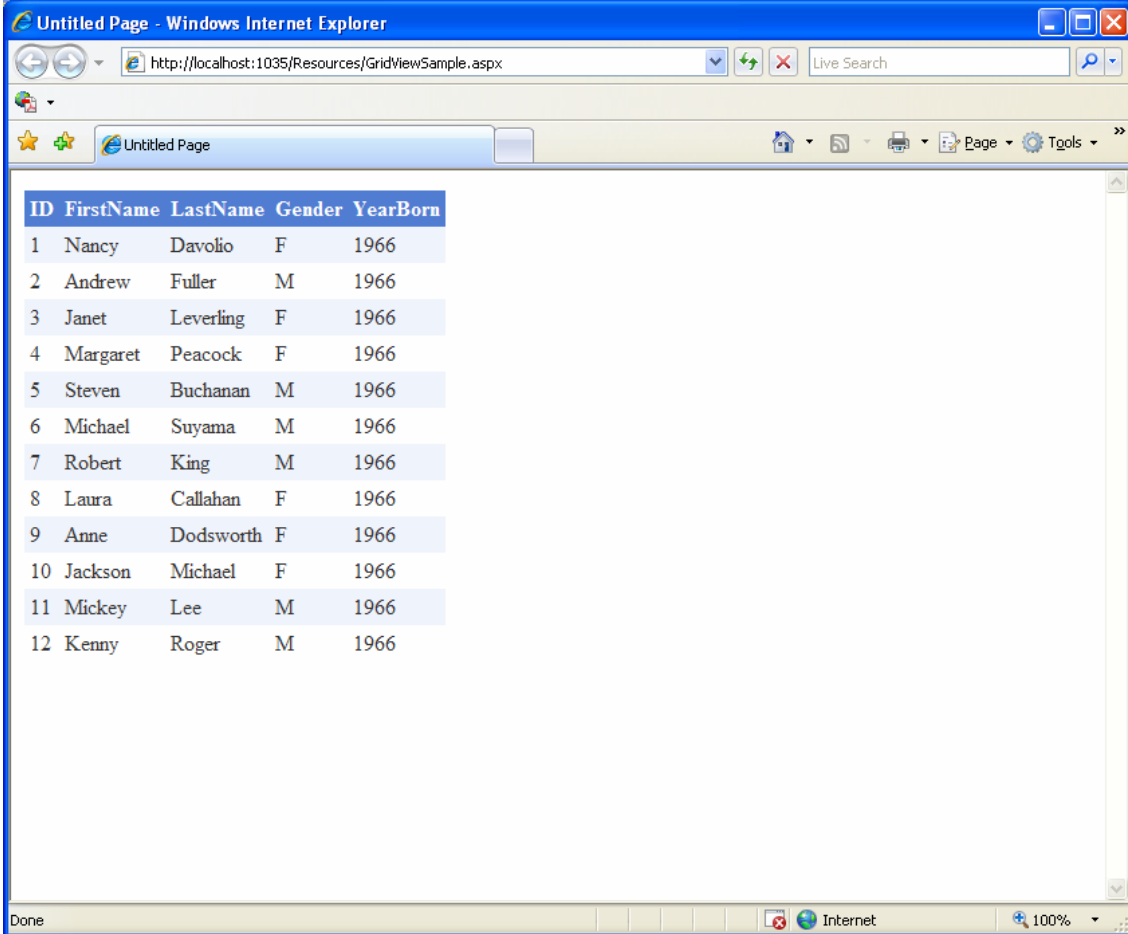


- Click AutoFormat. This summons the Auto Format dialog box.



- Choose a scheme for the list and click OK button.

4. Now, open this page in the Web browser and you'll see a grid of data like figure below.

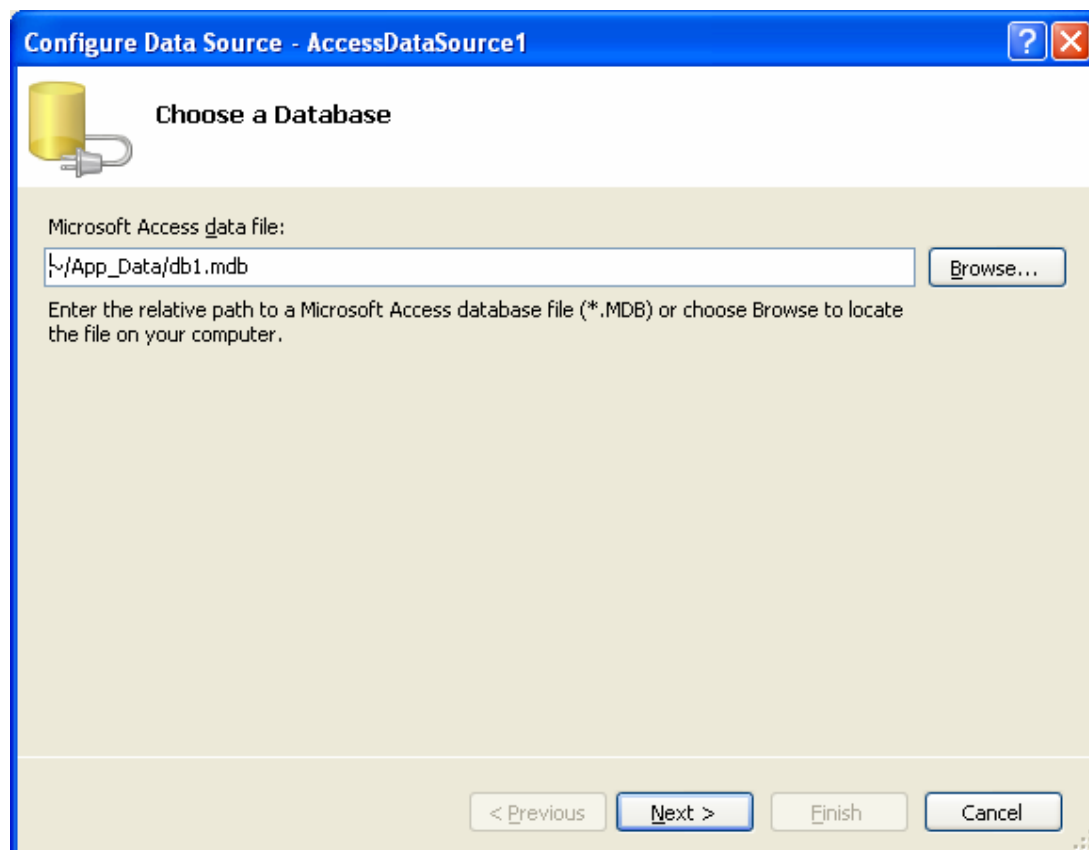


The screenshot shows a Windows Internet Explorer browser window titled "Untitled Page - Windows Internet Explorer". The address bar displays the URL "http://localhost:1035/Resources/GridViewSample.aspx". The browser's toolbar includes navigation buttons (back, forward, stop, refresh), a search bar with the text "Live Search", and a "Page" menu. The main content area displays a data grid with the following columns: ID, FirstName, LastName, Gender, and YearBorn. The grid contains 12 rows of data. The status bar at the bottom shows "Done" and "Internet" with a 100% zoom level.

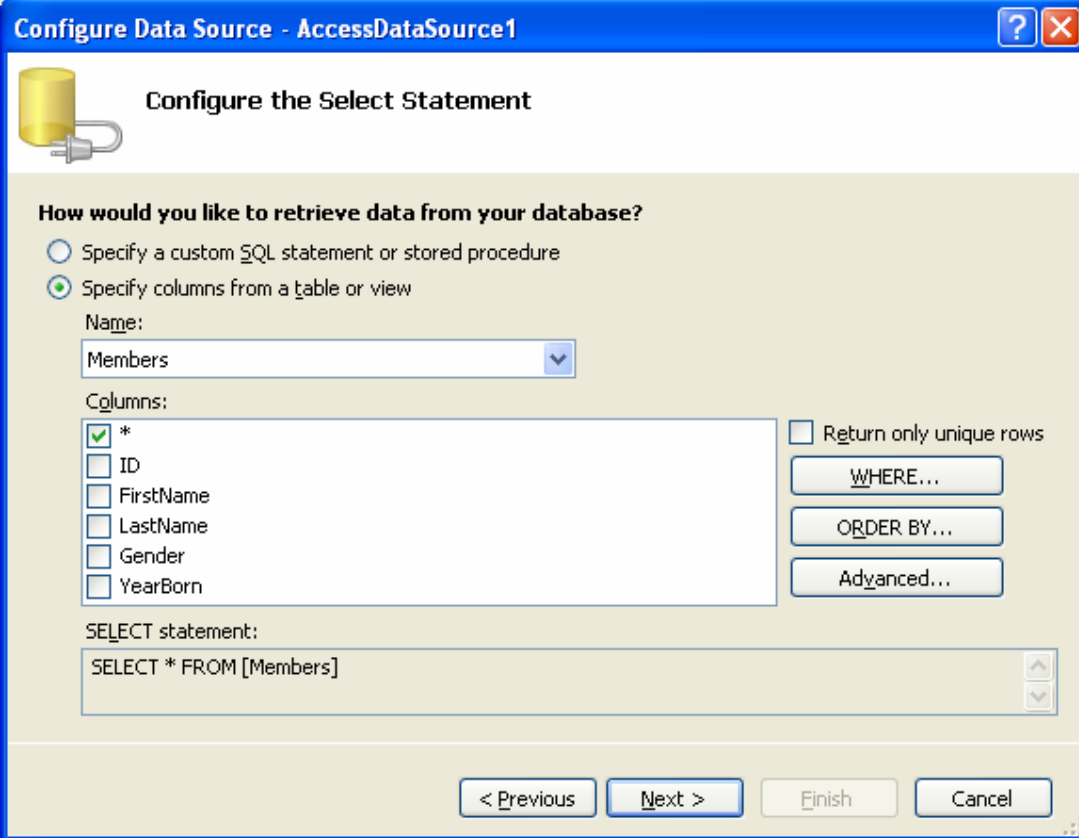
ID	FirstName	LastName	Gender	YearBorn
1	Nancy	Davolio	F	1966
2	Andrew	Fuller	M	1966
3	Janet	Leverling	F	1966
4	Margaret	Peacock	F	1966
5	Steven	Buchanan	M	1966
6	Michael	Suyama	M	1966
7	Robert	King	M	1966
8	Laura	Callahan	F	1966
9	Anne	Dodsworth	F	1966
10	Jackson	Michael	F	1966
11	Mickey	Lee	M	1966
12	Kenny	Roger	M	1966

Editing and Deleting Data with a GridView

- One of the cool things about the GridView control is it lets you add editing capabilities to your Web page.
- With the GridView control, if you turn on such functionality, your users can edit existing rows and delete rows of data.
- Assuming you've followed the steps in the preceding section and created the GridView control, switch to Design view and follow these steps.:
 1. Expand AccessDataSource Smart Tag by clicking the little arrow in the upper-right corner.
 2. Click Configure Data Source in the Smart Tag menu. This opens the Configure Data Source dialog box.

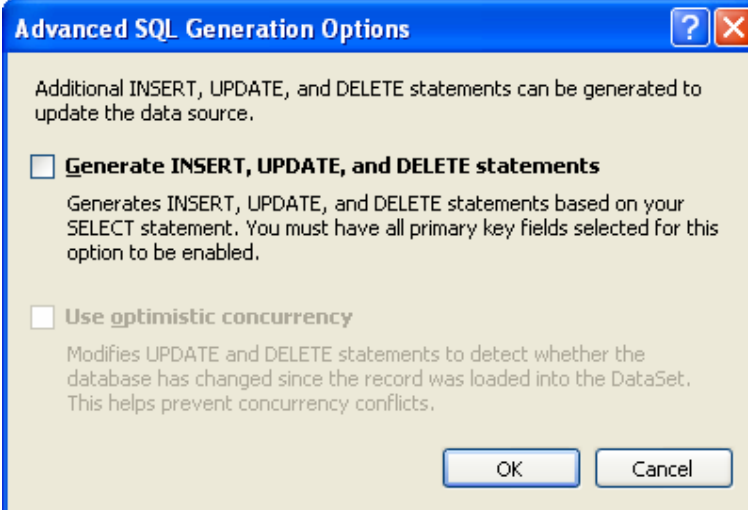


3. In the Configure Data Source dialog box. Click Next button. The page that opens is as follow.



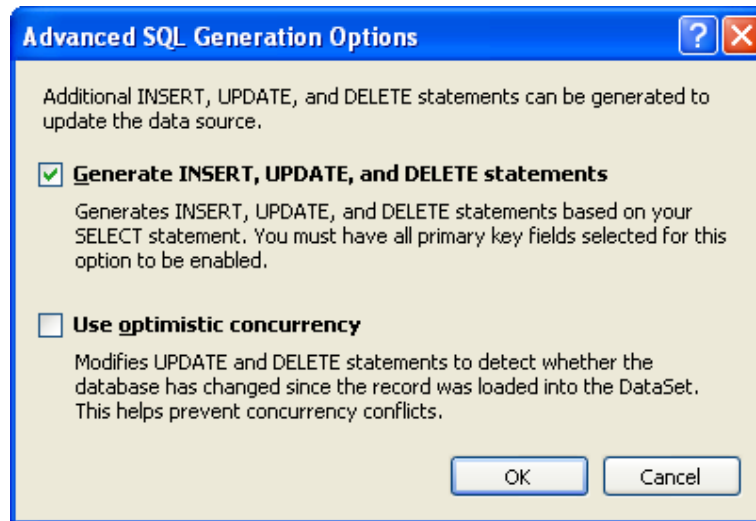
The image shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "Configure Data Source - AccessDataSource1". It has a blue title bar with a question mark icon and a close button. The main area is light yellow and contains a yellow plug icon with the text "Configure the Select Statement". Below this, a question asks "How would you like to retrieve data from your database?". There are two radio buttons: "Specify a custom SQL statement or stored procedure" (unselected) and "Specify columns from a table or view" (selected). Under the selected option, there is a "Name:" label and a dropdown menu showing "Members". Below that is a "Columns:" label and a list box containing "ID", "FirstName", "LastName", "Gender", and "YearBorn". The "*" option is checked in the list box. To the right of the list box is a checkbox labeled "Return only unique rows" which is unchecked. Below the list box are three buttons: "WHERE...", "ORDER BY...", and "Advanced...". At the bottom of the main area is a text box labeled "SELECT statement:" containing the text "SELECT * FROM [Members]". At the very bottom of the dialog are four buttons: "< Previous", "Next >", "Finish", and "Cancel".

4. Click the Advanced button. The Advanced SQL Generation Options dialog box opens.

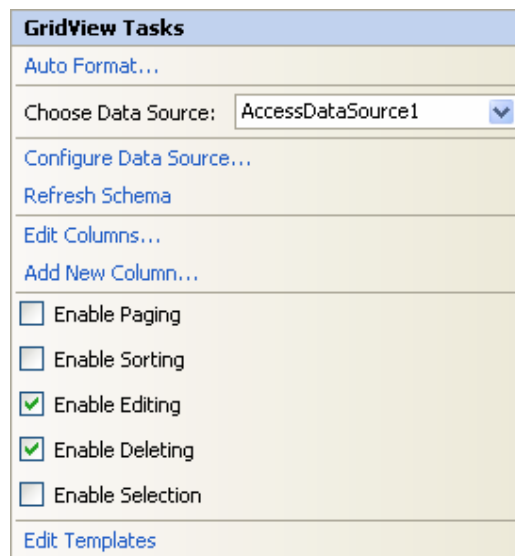


The image shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "Advanced SQL Generation Options". It has a blue title bar with a question mark icon and a close button. The main area is light yellow and contains the text "Additional INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE statements can be generated to update the data source." Below this text are two checkboxes. The first checkbox is labeled "Generate INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE statements" and is unchecked. Below it is a paragraph of text: "Generates INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE statements based on your SELECT statement. You must have all primary key fields selected for this option to be enabled." The second checkbox is labeled "Use optimistic concurrency" and is unchecked. Below it is a paragraph of text: "Modifies UPDATE and DELETE statements to detect whether the database has changed since the record was loaded into the DataSet. This helps prevent concurrency conflicts." At the bottom of the dialog are two buttons: "OK" and "Cancel".

5. Check the Generate INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE Statements check box (shown in below); and then click OK to close this dialog box.

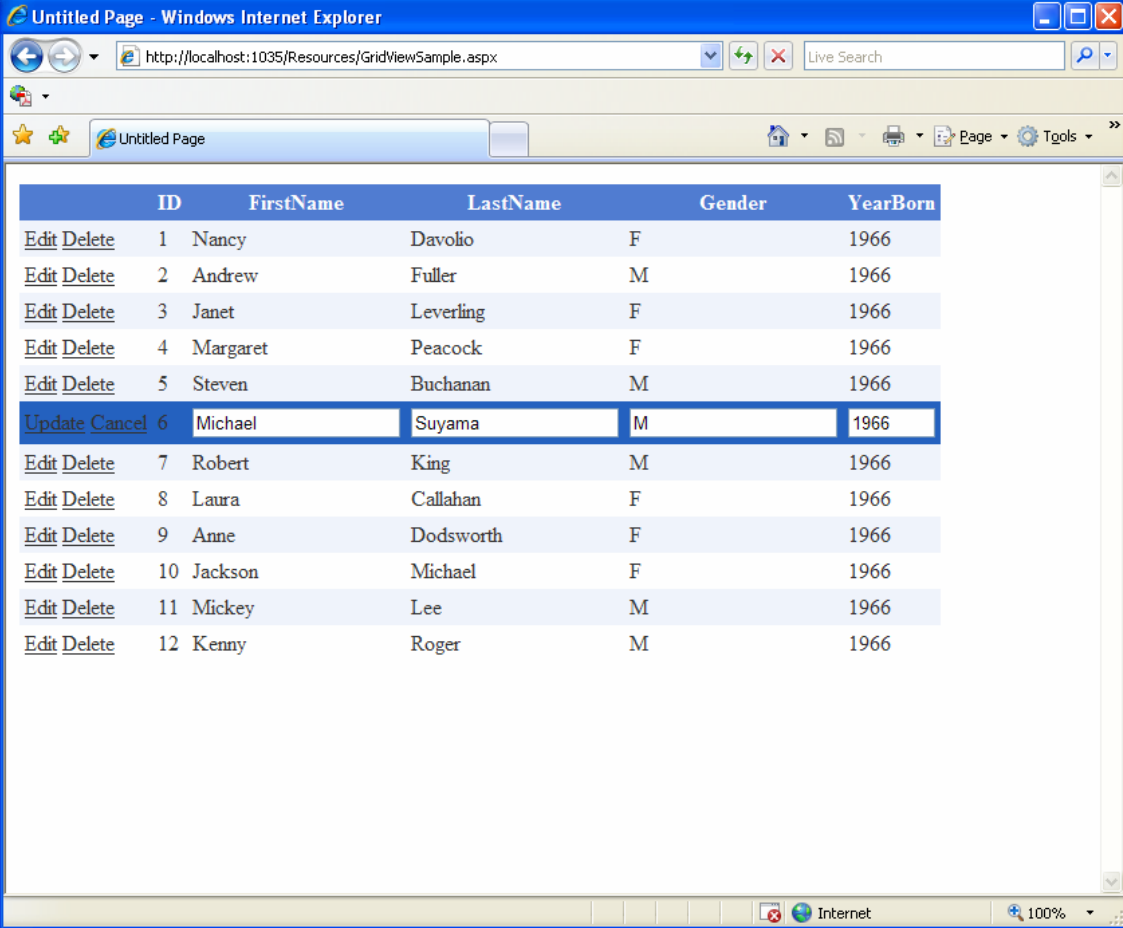


6. Back in the Configure Data Source Wizard, click Next to move to the Test Query page of the wizard.
7. In the Test Query page, you can test the page if you would like by clicking the Test Query button.
8. Expand GridView Smart Tag by clicking the little arrow in the upper-right corner, as shown in figure below.



9. Check the Enable Editing and Enable Deleting option

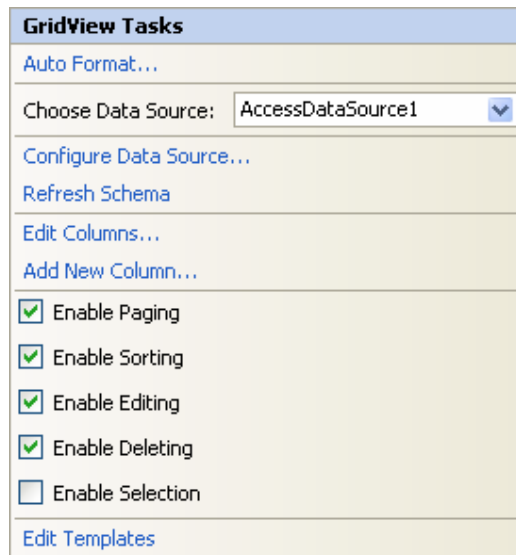
10. At this point save the file. Then, open the page in your browser; it should look like figure below. When you click Edit, the grid goes into edit mode for a single row. When you click Delete, a single row will be removed from the table.



	ID	FirstName	LastName	Gender	YearBorn
Edit Delete	1	Nancy	Davolio	F	1966
Edit Delete	2	Andrew	Fuller	M	1966
Edit Delete	3	Janet	Leverling	F	1966
Edit Delete	4	Margaret	Peacock	F	1966
Edit Delete	5	Steven	Buchanan	M	1966
Update Cancel	6	Michael	Suyama	M	1966
Edit Delete	7	Robert	King	M	1966
Edit Delete	8	Laura	Callahan	F	1966
Edit Delete	9	Anne	Dodsworth	F	1966
Edit Delete	10	Jackson	Michael	F	1966
Edit Delete	11	Mickey	Lee	M	1966
Edit Delete	12	Kenny	Roger	M	1966

Sorting and Paging the Data in Your Grid

- One of the great features of the GridView control is that you can display pages of data.
 - For example, if you have hundreds of rows of data to display, you might not want to display all of them in a single HTML page.
 - Instead, you might want to show just 10 rows per HTML page, and provide a list of page numbers at the bottom; this is called “paging,” where your users can navigate through several pages of data in the grid.
 - You might also want to allow your users to click on a column header to sort the grid by that column.
1. Expand GridView Smart Tag by clicking the little arrow in the upper-right corner, as shown in figure below.



2. Check the Enable Paging and Enable Sorting option.

3. Save the file. Then, open the page in your browser; it should look like figure below

