

# SQL Fundamentals

LEARN TO DESIGN & BUILD A WINDOWS SQL  
DATABASE

STEPHEN O'CONNOR

## Database

What is a database?

A file structured for the repository of data. Organized for easy retrieval, sorting, grouping, relating to other data, used to analysis information in numerous ways.

Example: Customer database

To store Customer Data, use a simple text file, not easily manageable. Why not use an Excel spreadsheet file?  
No easy way to relate sales data to customer information

Relational Database Management System RDBMS

Relational Database Theory – Organizing data into tables that can be related together, this reducing redundancy and increasing the integrity of the data.

Normalization – the process of determining what information belongs in which tables to minimize redundancy and increase integrity.

Database Objects

- Tables contain
  - Columns
  - Rows or records the value of a single column and a single row is a called a “field”

Data Types

Text varchar(100)

```
Create TABLE person (  
    Name varchar(100)  
);
```

Double pie

Exact number

Int or integer unsigned integer is a positive number.

```
CREATE TABLE person (  
    AGE INTEGER UNSIGNED // expected to be a positive value  
);
```

Decimal

Decimal(precision, scope)

Decimal (10, 0)

```
CREATE TABLE Student (  
    avg_score decimal(6, 2)
```

```
);
```

The is the default (10, 0)

1234567890

(5, 2)

123.45

(8, 7)

9.999999

```
CREATE TABLE student (  
    id integer auto_increment // given to primary keys  
)
```

date 'YYYY-MM-DD' // format of string ``

time '[H]HH:MM:SS

datetime 'YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS'

```
CREATE TABLE order (  
    order_date date  
);
```

Booleans 0 is false non-0 or 1 is true

Boo

Boolean tinyint(1)

```
CREATE TABLE order (  
    fulfilled Boolean // true or false 0 or 1  
);
```

## Data Integrity

Keeping data valid, of the correct data type, etc., so that it is usable for its intended purpose. Customers can be moved separate tables

What Needs to be Defined

- The data type for each column in a table
- The maximum size of data that will be stores in the column
- The nullability of a column

In the customer table the credit limit field is a real data type, this is so that the user has to enter a numerical value, so that calculations can be made using the numerical data. The real data type is approximate numerical. The customer since is a date time data type, only dates can be enter into this field. Null fields allow records to be saved to the database, to maintain data integrity.

Primary Key

A field or combination of fields that make a given row unique in the database. A way of differentiating each row in a table when all other fields might be duplicated in other rows in the same table. It can never be null, and must be set when the record is created and never changed.

CONSTRAINT

A rule that is enforced on the table.

CONSTRAINT check\_id CHECK (customerID BETWEEN 0 and 10000 )

Identity column an attribute that will be automatically increment a field of data in each successive row added to the database. Typically used on the primary key fields to make them unique.

Foreign key

Relate one or more rows in one table to a record in another table that shares the same value in its primary key. To check who made the order use customerID as a foreign key to relate the tables in the database. Data is linked, order is linked to the customer who created the order, i.e. query the database; how much a customer has spent. Adding a FK constraint prevents deletions in the customer table to create orphaned rows in the order table. FK constraints enforce "Referential Integrity".

Customer			
KEY	customerID	int (11)	
	firstName	varchar(50)	
	lastName	varchar(50)	
	address	varchar(200)	Null
	city	varchar(200)	Null
	county	char(10)	Null
	zip	char(10)	Null
	creditLimit	real	
	customerSince	datetime	

Order	
KEY	orderID
	orderDate
	orderAmount
	paymentType
FK	customerID

## CRUD

CREATE, Read /SELECT, UPDATE, DELETE

CREATE - Tables are created using the CREATE TABLE statement

CREATE TABLE Customer (inside specify the table details, database schema);

SELECT - Read rows a table

SELECT firstName, lastName FROM Customer;

Or read all rows from a table

SELECT \* FROM Customer;

DELETE - Delete rows from table

DELETE FROM Customer - deletes all rows from Customer table

UPDATE - Used to change data in existing rows in the table.

Specific the table after the keyword UPDATE Customer SET firstName = 'Stephen'

**Selecting records****WHERE**

Reading data is the main thing you do with a database. WHERE can be used to filter records.

Only select a row where the given value is true.

SELECT \* FROM Customer WHERE firstName = 'Stephen' // selects a single row from the database.

Also can select the column value

SELECT \* FROM Customer WHERE CustomerID = 3;

SELECT \* FROM Customers WHERE CustomerID != 3;

SELECT \* FROM Customer WHERE lastName = CustomerID > 5;

More than one condition AND /OR keywords can chain where clauses

SELECT \* FROM Customers WHERE CustomerID = 1 OR CustomerID = 2;

IN To specify multiple possible values for a column or to shorten the above statement

SELECT \* FROM Customers WHERE CustomerID IN (1, 2); // a list of value in parenthesis

LIKE Search for a pattern % 0 or more of any other character

SELECT \* FROM Customer WHERE firstName LIKE 'S%'

SELECT \* FROM Customer WHERE lastName = 'OConnor' AND CustomerID > 5;

SELECT \* FROM Customer WHERE lastName = 'OConnor' OR CustomerID > 5;

Comparsion		Logical	
=	Equals	ALL	NOT
>	Greater Than	AND	OR
<	Less Than	ANY	SOME
>=	Greater than or equal	BETWEEN	IN
<=	Less than or equal	EXISTS	LIKE
<>	Not Equal to	BETWEEN Between an inclusive range	
!=	Not Equal to		

Order Customers table sort data by date use ORDER BY. Can be used with ASC or DESC.

customerID	firstName	lastName	address	city	county	zip	creditLimit	customerSince
1	Ste	OConnor	Lucan	Dublin	Dublin	12	100	15/08/2002
2	John	Henry	Limetree	Limerick	Limerick	10	500	11/03/2004
3	Henry	Chinaski	Blossom	Tralee	Kerry	38	1000	02/11/2003
4	Harvey	Pecar	Cherrywood	Galway	Galway	3	75	24/07/2015
5	Brendan	Behan	Ringsend	Dublin	Dublin	11	5000	03/12/2009

SELECT \* ORDER BY customerSince

customerID	firstName	lastName	address	city	county	zip	creditLimit	customerSince
1	Ste	OConnor	Lucan	Dublin	Dublin	12	100	15/08/2002
3	Henry	Chinaski	Blossom	Tralee	Kerry	38	1000	02/11/2003
2	John	Henry	Limetree	Limerick	Limerick	10	500	11/03/2004
5	Brendan	Behan	Ringsend	Dublin	Dublin	11	5000	03/12/2009
4	Harvey	Pecar	Cherrywood	Galway	Galway	3	75	24/07/2015

Group SELECT customerID, zip FROM Customers GROUP BY customerID

customerID	zip
1	12
2	10
3	38
4	3
5	11

**Aggregate functions**

Perform a calculation on a set of values and return a single value. Except for COUNT, aggregate functions ignore null values. Aggregate functions are frequently used with the GROUP BY clause of the SELECT statement.

**Useful aggregate functions:**

AVG() - Returns the average value.  
 COUNT() - Returns the number of rows.  
 FIRST() - Returns the first value.  
 LAST() - Returns the last value.  
 MAX() - Returns the largest value.  
 MIN() - Returns the smallest value.  
 SUM() - Returns the sum.

**HAVING**

The HAVING clause was added to SQL because the WHERE keyword could not be used with aggregate functions.

```
SELECT Employees.LastName, COUNT(Orders.OrderID) AS NumberOfOrders FROM (Orders
INNER JOIN Employees
ON Orders.EmployeeID=Employees.EmployeeID)
GROUP BY LastName
HAVING COUNT(Orders.OrderID) > 10;
```

LastName	NumberOfOrders
OConnor	11
Henry	27
Chinaski	14

```
SELECT Employees.LastName, COUNT(Orders.OrderID) AS NumberOfOrders FROM Orders
INNER JOIN Employees
ON Orders.EmployeeID=Employees.EmployeeID
WHERE LastName=OConnor OR LastName=Henry
GROUP BY LastName
HAVING COUNT(Orders.OrderID) > 25;
```

LastName	NumberOfOrders
Henry	27

**CAST**

Converts an expression of one data type to another in SQL Server.

Syntax for CAST:

```
CAST ( expression AS data_type [ ( length ) ] )
```

Table Student\_Score

Column Name	Data Type
StudentID	integer
First_Name	char(20)
Score	float

Table Student\_Score Rows

StudentID	First_Name	Score
1	Jenny	85.2
2	Bob	92.5
3	Alice	90
4	James	120.1

**Example 1**

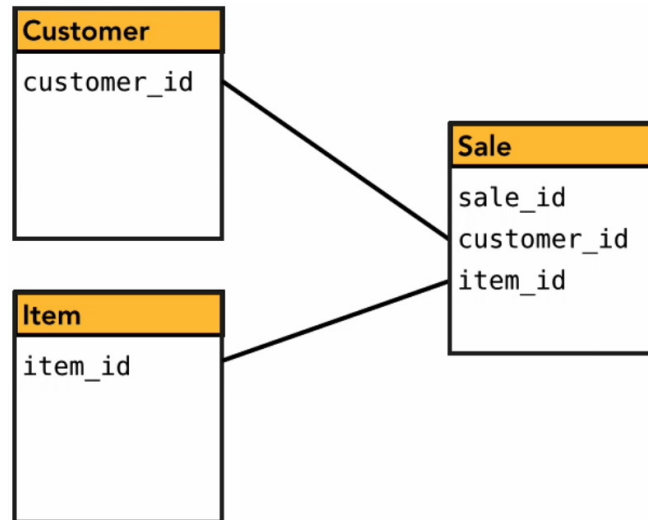
```
SELECT First_Name, CAST(Score AS Integer) Int_Score FROM Student_Score;
```

Result:

```
First_Name Int_Score
Jenny      85
Bob        92
Alice      90
James     120
```

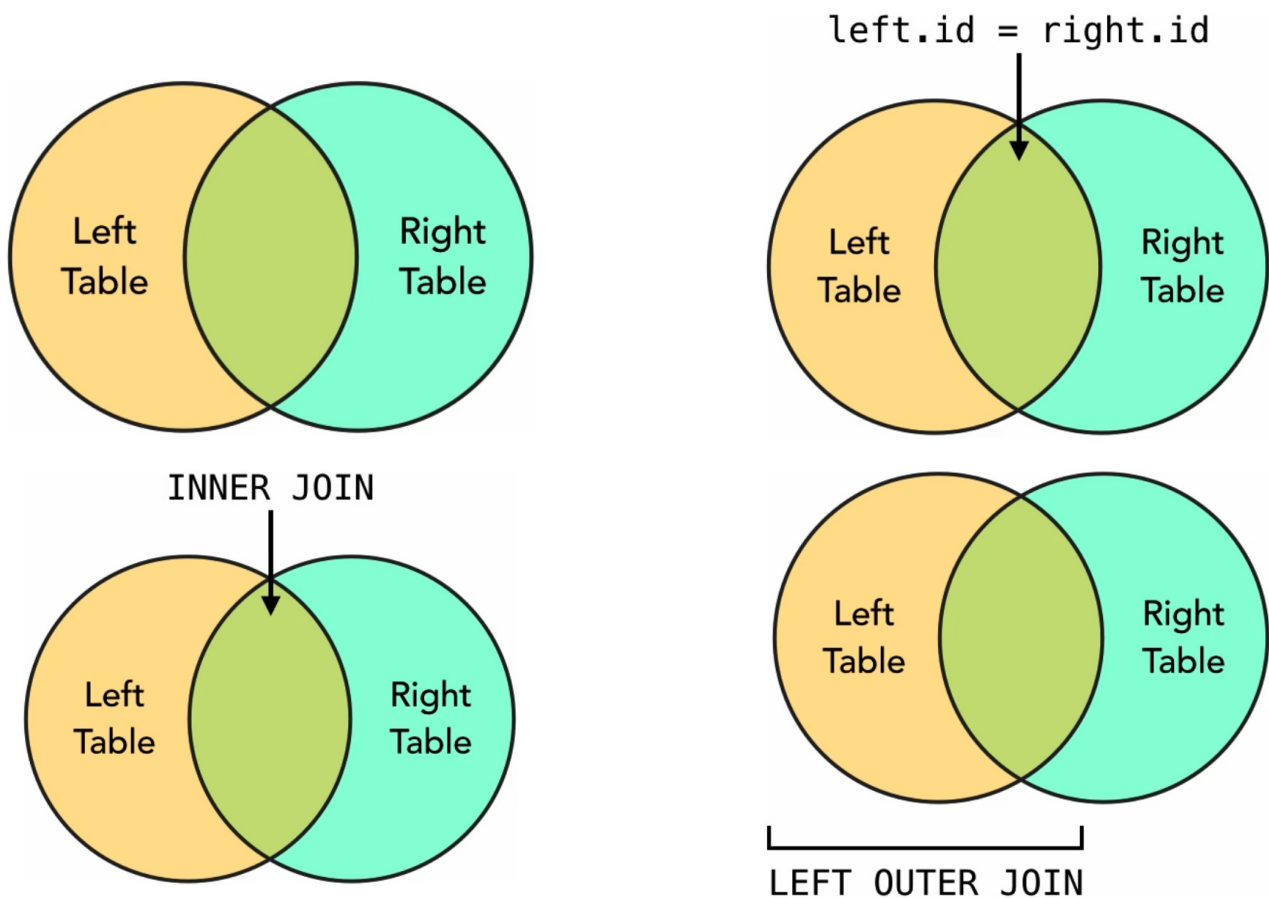
## Table Relationships

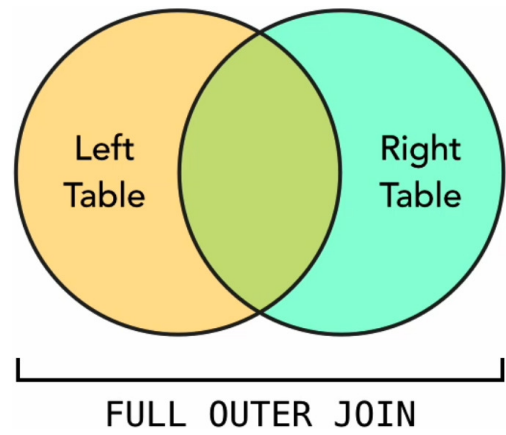
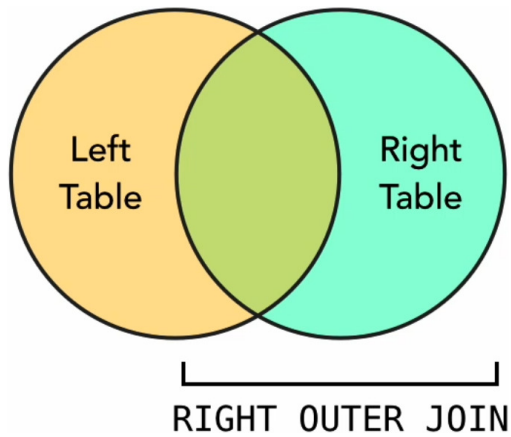
Some tables contain information related to other tables.



## Join

Using the join statement, SQL has powerful tools for extracting related data from multiple tables. Typically unique id fields are used to create relationships. Unique id fields work well for creating and managing simple or complex relationships between tables. When a result is needed from multiple rows in multiple tables use a join query. The easiest way to understand joins is by using a venn diagram. Matching ids The simplest most common join is the inner join, this is the default join. Many databases including SQLite do not support a right join or full other join. Inter section of the tables, where the tables overlap a condition is met.





### Exercise Joins

Create a new database at the following SQL

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface on the left, displaying a database named "Database1.mdf" with tables "left1" and "right2". The main window shows the SQL Query editor with the following code:

```
1 CREATE TABLE left1 ( id INTEGER, description TEXT);
2 CREATE TABLE right2 ( id INTEGER, description TEXT);
3
4 INSERT INTO left1 VALUES ( 1, 'left1 01' );
5 INSERT INTO left1 VALUES ( 2, 'left1 02' );
6 INSERT INTO left1 VALUES ( 3, 'left1 03' );
7 INSERT INTO left1 VALUES ( 4, 'left1 04' );
8 INSERT INTO left1 VALUES ( 5, 'left1 05' );
9 INSERT INTO left1 VALUES ( 6, 'left1 06' );
10 INSERT INTO left1 VALUES ( 7, 'left1 07' );
11 INSERT INTO left1 VALUES ( 8, 'left1 08' );
12 INSERT INTO left1 VALUES ( 9, 'left1 09' );
13
14 INSERT INTO right2 VALUES ( 6, 'right2 06' );
15 INSERT INTO right2 VALUES ( 7, 'right2 07' );
16 INSERT INTO right2 VALUES ( 8, 'right2 08' );
17 INSERT INTO right2 VALUES ( 9, 'right2 09' );
18 INSERT INTO right2 VALUES ( 10, 'right2 10' );
19 INSERT INTO right2 VALUES ( 11, 'right2 11' );
20 INSERT INTO right2 VALUES ( 11, 'right2 12' );
21 INSERT INTO right2 VALUES ( 11, 'right2 13' );
22 INSERT INTO right2 VALUES ( 11, 'right2 14' );
```

## Select both tables

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. On the left, the Server Explorer pane displays the database structure for 'Database1.mdf', including tables 'left1' and 'right2'. The main window shows the SQL query editor with the following code:

```
1 SELECT * FROM left1;  
2 SELECT * FROM right2;
```

The Results pane displays the data for both tables. The 'left1' table has 8 rows, and the 'right2' table has 9 rows.

id	description
1	left1 01
2	left1 02
3	left1 03
4	left1 04
5	left1 05
6	left1 06
7	left1 07
8	left1 08

id	description
1	right2 06
2	right2 07
3	right2 08
4	right2 09
5	right2 10
6	right2 11
7	right2 12
8	right2 13
9	right2 14

Create a basic join. `ON l.id = r.id; // join on the rows that the condition is met`

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The SQL query editor contains the following code:

```
1 SELECT l.description AS lefty, r.description AS righty  
2 FROM left1 AS l  
3 JOIN right2 AS r  
4 ON l.id = r.id;  
5  
6 SELECT * FROM left1;  
7 SELECT * FROM right2;
```

The Results pane displays the data for the join query. The 'lefty' table has 4 rows, and the 'righty' table has 9 rows.

lefty	righty
left1 06	right2 06
left1 07	right2 07
left1 08	right2 08
left1 09	right2 09

id	description
1	left1 01
2	left1 02
3	left1 03
4	left1 04
5	left1 05
6	left1 06
7	left1 07
8	left1 08
9	left1 09

id	description
1	right2 06
2	right2 07
3	right2 08
4	right2 09
5	right2 10
6	right2 11
7	right2 12
8	right2 13
9	right2 14



All the results from the left column and the inner join.

The screenshot displays the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. On the left, the Server Explorer shows a database named 'Database1.mdf' with tables 'left1' and 'right2'. The central pane shows a SQL query window with the following code:

```
1 SELECT l.description AS lefty, r.description AS righty
2 FROM left1 AS l
3 LEFT JOIN right2 AS r
4 ON l.id = r.id;
5
6 SELECT * FROM left1;
7 SELECT * FROM right2;
```

The query results are displayed in three tables below the code editor:

	lefty	righty
1	left1 01	NULL
2	left1 02	NULL
3	left1 03	NULL
4	left1 04	NULL
5	left1 05	NULL
6	left1 06	right2 06
7	left1 07	right2 07
8	left1 08	right2 08
9	left1 09	right2 09

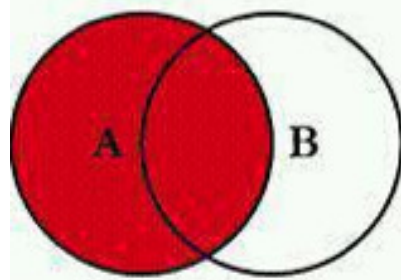
	id	description
1	1	left1 01
2	2	left1 02
3	3	left1 03
4	4	left1 04
5	5	left1 05
6	6	left1 06
7	7	left1 07
8	8	left1 08
9	9	left1 09

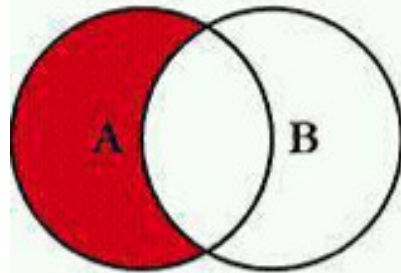
	id	description
1	6	right2 06
2	7	right2 07
3	8	right2 08
4	9	right2 09
5	10	right2 10
6	11	right2 11
7	11	right2 12
8	11	right2 13
9	11	right2 14

Join SELECT \* FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers;  
SELECT firstName, lastName, orderAmount FROM Customers INNER JOIN Orders ON CustomerID = CustomerID;

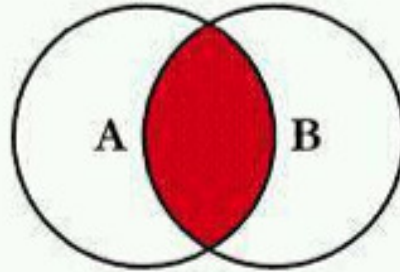
# SQL JOINS



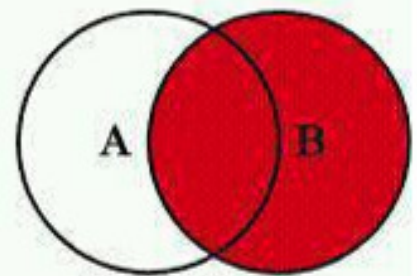
```
SELECT <select_list>
FROM TableA A
LEFT JOIN TableB B
ON A.Key = B.Key
```



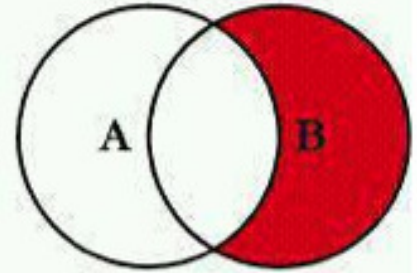
```
SELECT <select_list>
FROM TableA A
LEFT JOIN TableB B
ON A.Key = B.Key
WHERE B.Key IS NULL.
```



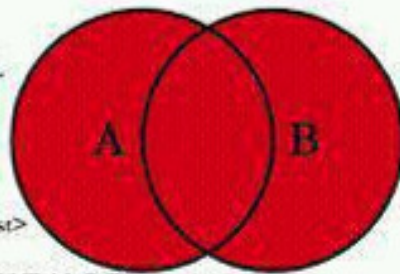
```
SELECT <select_list>
FROM TableA A
INNER JOIN TableB B
ON A.Key = B.Key
```



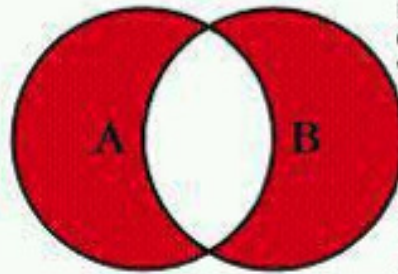
```
SELECT <select_list>
FROM TableA A
RIGHT JOIN TableB B
ON A.Key = B.Key
```



```
SELECT <select_list>
FROM TableA A
RIGHT JOIN TableB B
ON A.Key = B.Key
WHERE A.Key IS NULL.
```



```
SELECT <select_list>
FROM TableA A
FULL OUTER JOIN TableB B
ON A.Key = B.Key
```



```
SELECT <select_list>
FROM TableA A
FULL OUTER JOIN TableB B
ON A.Key = B.Key
WHERE A.Key IS NULL
OR B.Key IS NULL.
```

© C.L. McFatt, 2008

## View

A view stores the select statement as a table.

```
CREATE VIEW employeeName AS
SELECT firstName, lastName, FROM employees
Select all from the view.
SELECT * FROM employeeName
```

## GRANT statement

Use the GRANT statement to give privileges to a specific user or role, or to all users, to perform actions on database objects. You can also use the GRANT statement to grant a role to a user, to PUBLIC, or to another role.

Syntax

**GRANT** privilege-type **ON [TABLE]** { table-Name | view-Name } **TO** grantees

Example

To grant the SELECT privilege on table Clerks to all users, use the following syntax:

```
GRANT SELECT ON TABLE Clerks to PUBLIC
```

## INDEX

The CREATE INDEX statement is used to create indexes in tables.

Indexes allow the database application to find data fast; without reading the whole table.

```
CREATE INDEX index_name
ON table_name (column_name)
```

Example

```
CREATE INDEX LOCATION_POSTAL_CODE
ON Locations (Postal_Code)
```

Download and PowerShell, run SQLite3.exe create new database.

```
sqlite>../sqlite3.exe PatsClothesShop.db
```

```
Customer      Order
```

```
sqlite> CREATE TABLE Customer(  
    costumerID INT PRIMARY KEY    NOT NULL,  
    firstName      CHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
    lastName       CHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
    address        VARCHAR(200),  
    city           CHAR(10),  
    county         CHAR(10),  
    creditLimit..... REAL,  
    costomerSince  DATETIME  
);
```

```
sqlite> CREATE TABLE Order(  
    orderID INT PRIMARY KEY    NOT NULL,  
    orderDate    DATETIME NOT NULL,  
    orderAmount  REAL,  
    paymentType  INT,  
    customerID   INT      NOT NULL  
);
```

```
sqlite>.tables
```

```
Customer      Order
```

```
sqlite>.header on
```

```
sqlite>.mode column
```

```
sqlite>.timer on
```

Insert 5 customers like below

```
INSERT INTO Customers (firstName, lastName, address, city, county, creditLimit,  
costomerSince)  
VALUES (1, 'Paul', 'Murphy' 32, 'Apt 1', 'Dublin', 15000.00, '2007-01-01 10:00:00' );
```

## Databinding

Utilizing Databinding in a C# Win forms App. Data sets working with the System.Data Namespace (aka ADO.NET) Working with the Visual Studio's IDE's tools, windows, etc. Microsoft Visual Studio 2013 makes it easy to create databases for beginners and experts.

Databinding the user interface controls, retrieve and display data from a data source without requiring the programmer to worry about all the programmatic details of this process. Each user interface control has different properties that can be bound to a data source.

ADO = ActiveX Data Objects

User interface controls must be data binding "aware", ADO.NET(System.Data) classes support data binding.

- ADO.NET creates a connection to a data source (database)
- ADO.NET manages the conversation (requests and responses) between your application and the database.
- ADO.NET manages the data that is retrieved from the response to the database query.
- BindingSource manages the connection between the user interface controls and the underlying data set retrieved from the database. Provides an application interface to reduce learning curve for the end user. Restrict access to the database to maintain security. To control the presentation of the data. Maintain the integrity of the data.Practice

ADO.NET does a lot of the grunt work, it is not necessary to know all about ADO.NET.

Write application interface

- Reduce the learning curve for the end user
- Restrict access to the database to maintain security
- To control the presentation of the data – website, content management system
- To maintain the integrity of the data

SQL Server

A high end relational database management system.

SQL server 2013 Express Edition, similar power, but intended for smaller projects.

In Visual Studio 2013 download the latest SQL Server Data Tools, if already not installed.

Learn by doing

Create a new project and a database called PatClothesShop

Create a project called Pats

Add a table called customer with the data below.

The screenshot displays the Visual Studio 2013 interface for a project named 'PatClothesShop'. The 'Server Explorer' on the left shows the database structure, including a 'Customer' table with columns 'CustomerID', 'FirstName', and 'LastName'. The 'T-SQL' editor in the center shows the SQL script to create the 'Customer' table. The 'Properties' window on the right shows the properties for the 'CustomerID' column, including 'Is Identity' set to True and 'Identity Increment' set to 1.

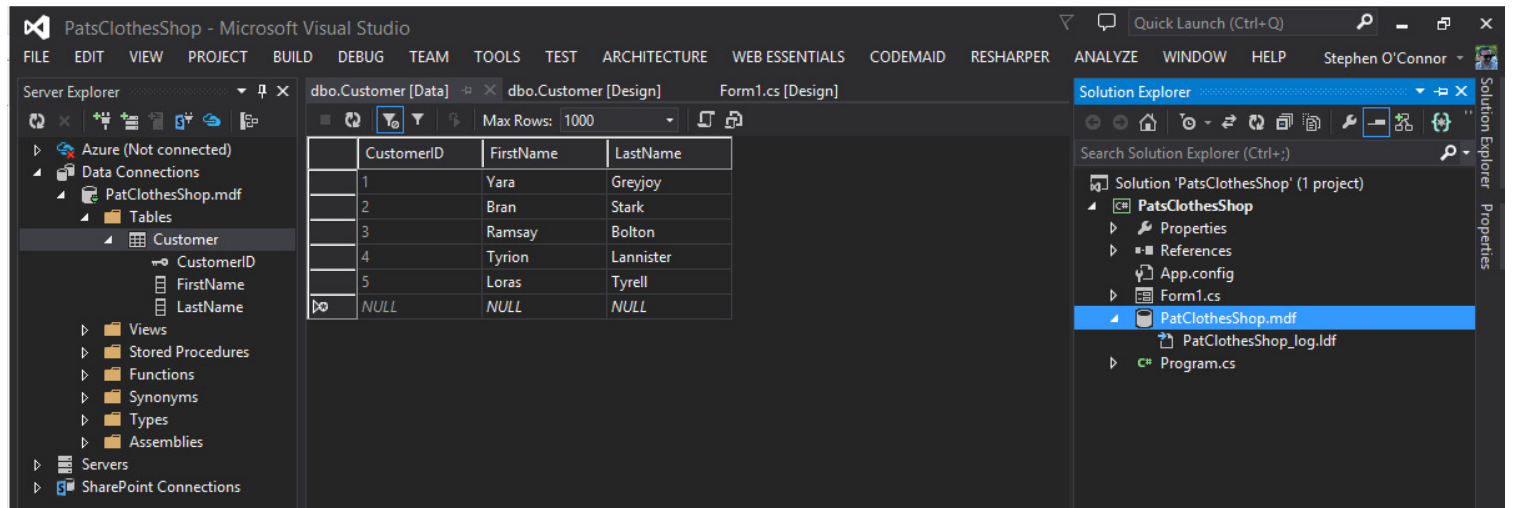
**SQL Script:**

```
1 CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Customer]
2 (
3     [CustomerID] INT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY IDENTITY,
4     [FirstName] NVARCHAR(MAX) NOT NULL,
5     [LastName] NVARCHAR(MAX) NOT NULL
6 )
7
```

**Properties Window (CustomerID Column):**

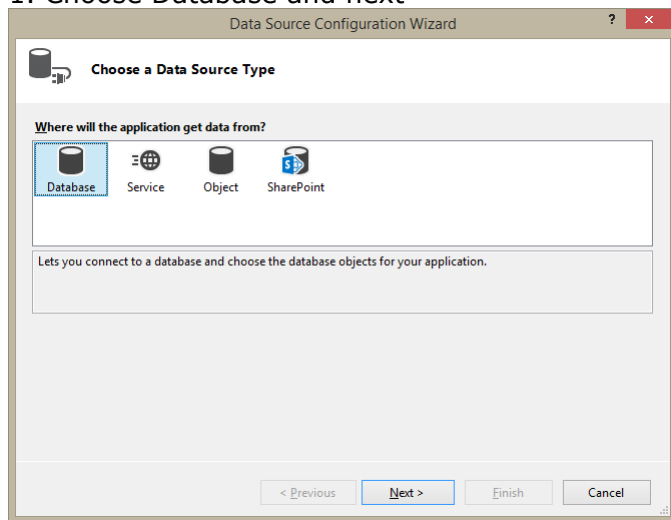
(Name)	CustomerID
Allow Nulls	False
Collation	
Computed Column Specification	
Data Type	int
Default Value or Binding	
Description	
Full Text Specification	False
Identity Specification	True
(Is Identity)	True
Identity Increment	1
Identity Seed	1
Is Column Set	False
Is File Stream	False
Is ROWGUID Column	False
Is Sparse	False
Not For Replication	False
Primary Key	True

Go to show table data in the Server Explorer add five persons.

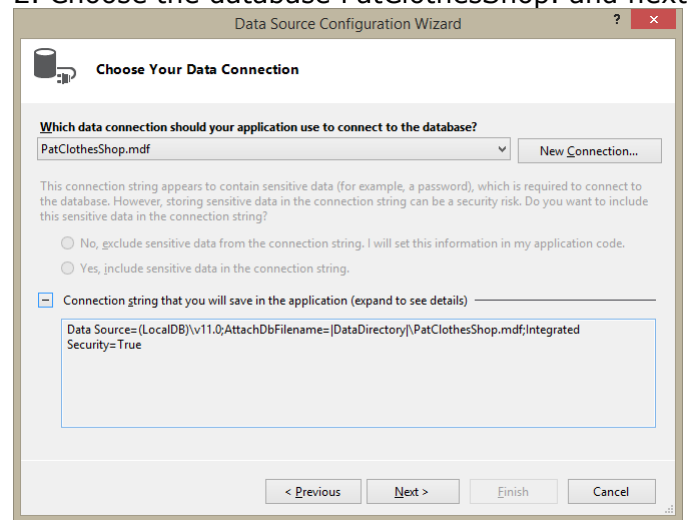


On the menu bar, choose View, Other Windows, Data Sources (or choose the Shift+Alt+D keys). Follow the steps.

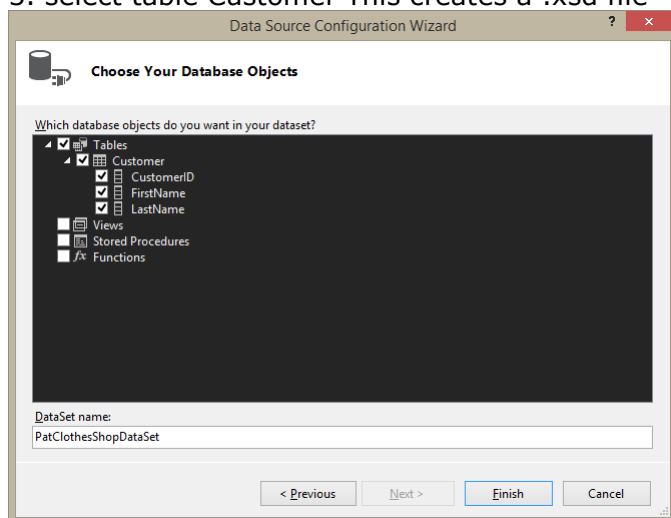
1. Choose Database and next



2. Choose the database PatClothesShop. and next



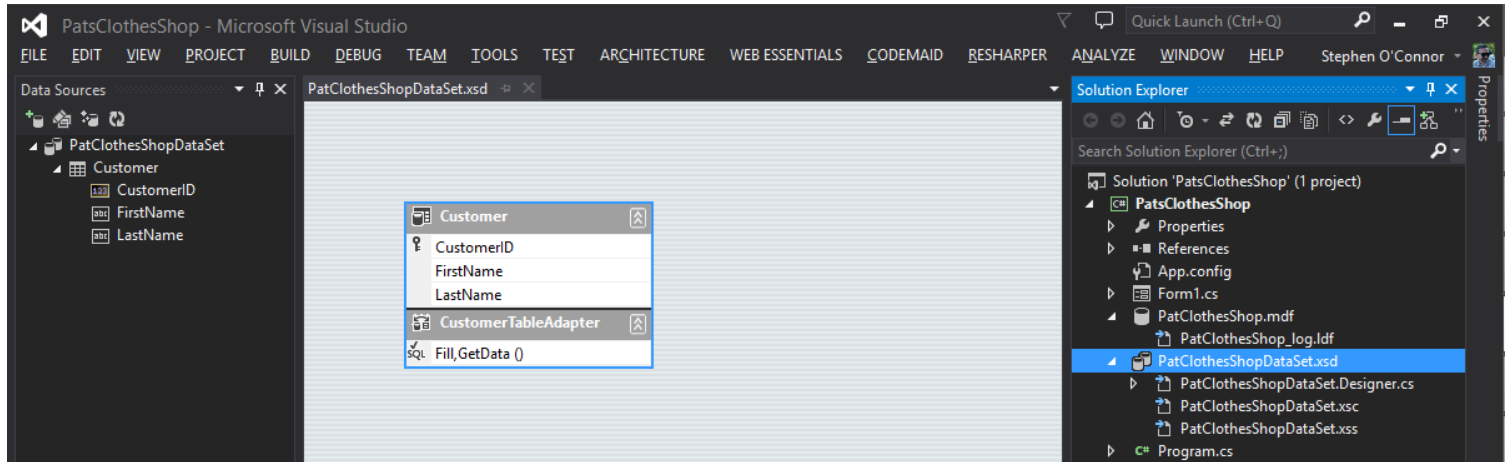
3. select table Customer This creates a .xsd file



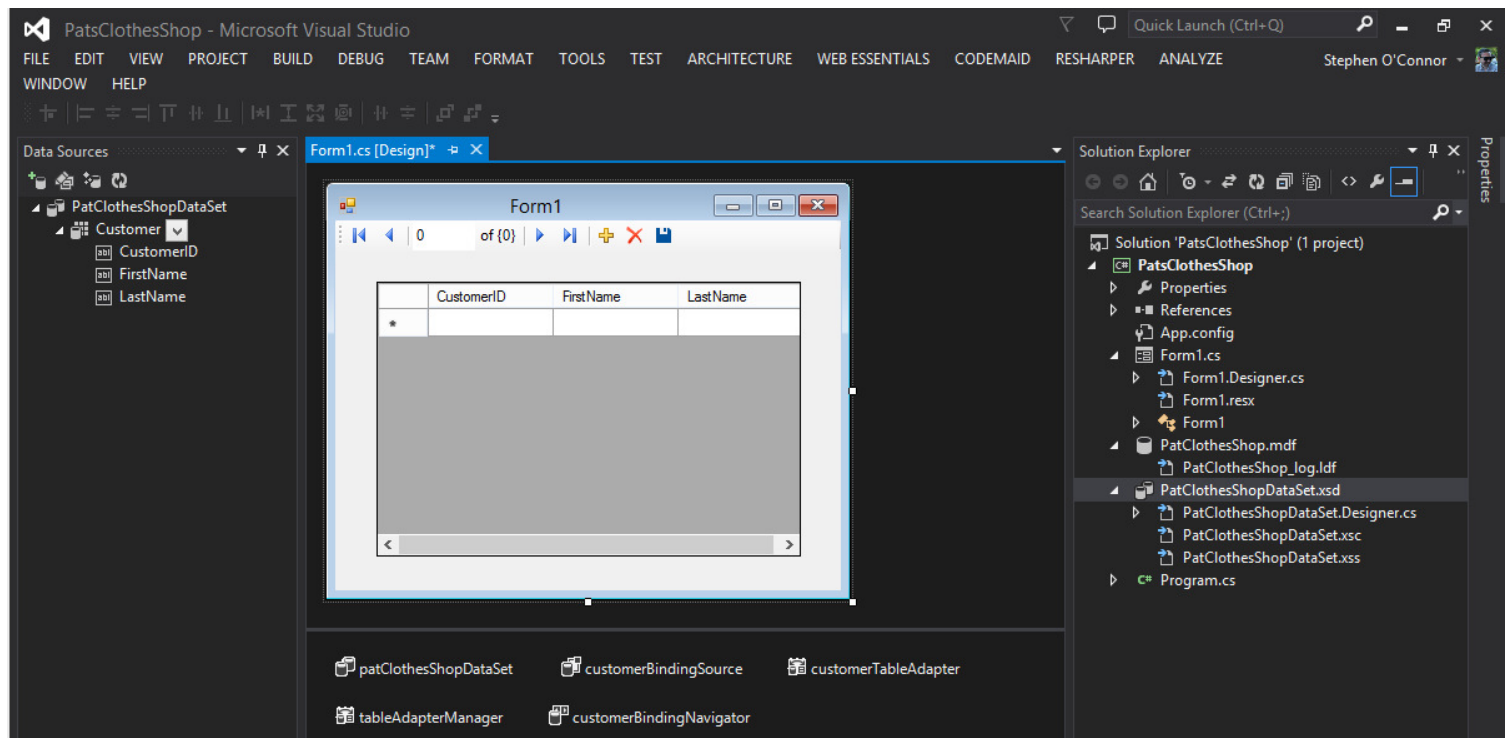


## SQL Fundamentals

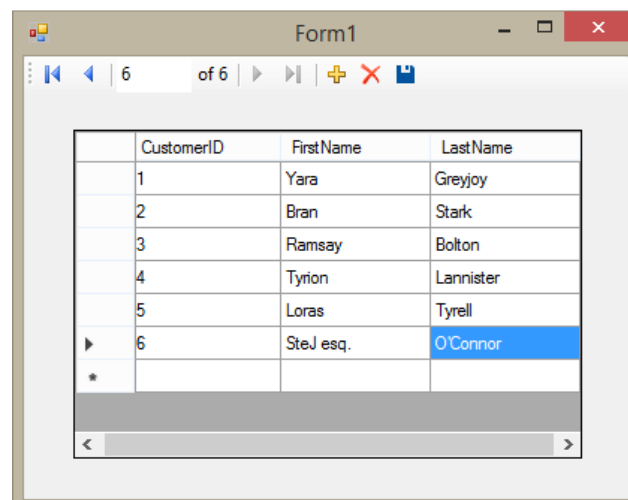
A PatClothesDataSet.xsd file right click on the xsd file and view designer mode. Xsd file is the xml schema document. The xsd file a local copy of database, this file defines the database, temporary stores the data.



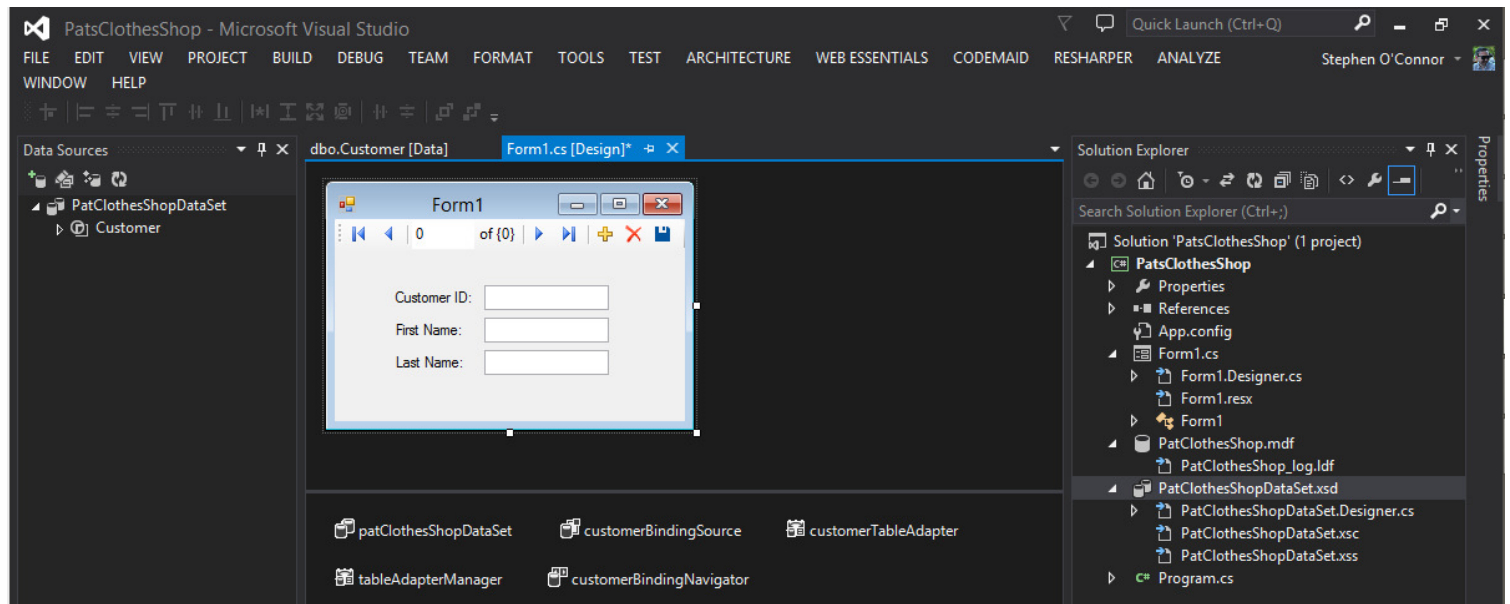
Drag and drop customer table from the Data Sources toolbar.



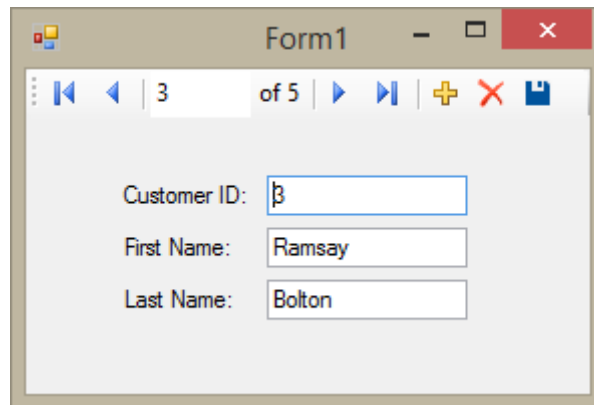
Run the project. A grid of the database navigate through the grid and add an extra row.



To create a Form view; select details from the drop down onto Form1



Run the application and navigate through the details view.



Designer tray.

patClothesShopDataSet

The local container for the data within the application. Once the form is opened the dataset gets populated from the data from the database. Temporary storage container.

patClothesShopBindingSource

Object /bridge between the information in the dataset and the current row that's being displayed on the form. Keep all of the controls on the form bound to row of data in the DataSet. Co-ordinates what row of data should be currently displayed. The user indicated wanted to go to the first row or the next row or the last row

patClothesShopTableAdapter

Retrives data from the database, it contains a connection to the database. Contains an object that connects to the PatClothesShop.mdf to retrieve and resolve the information back into the database. Delete, update, add.

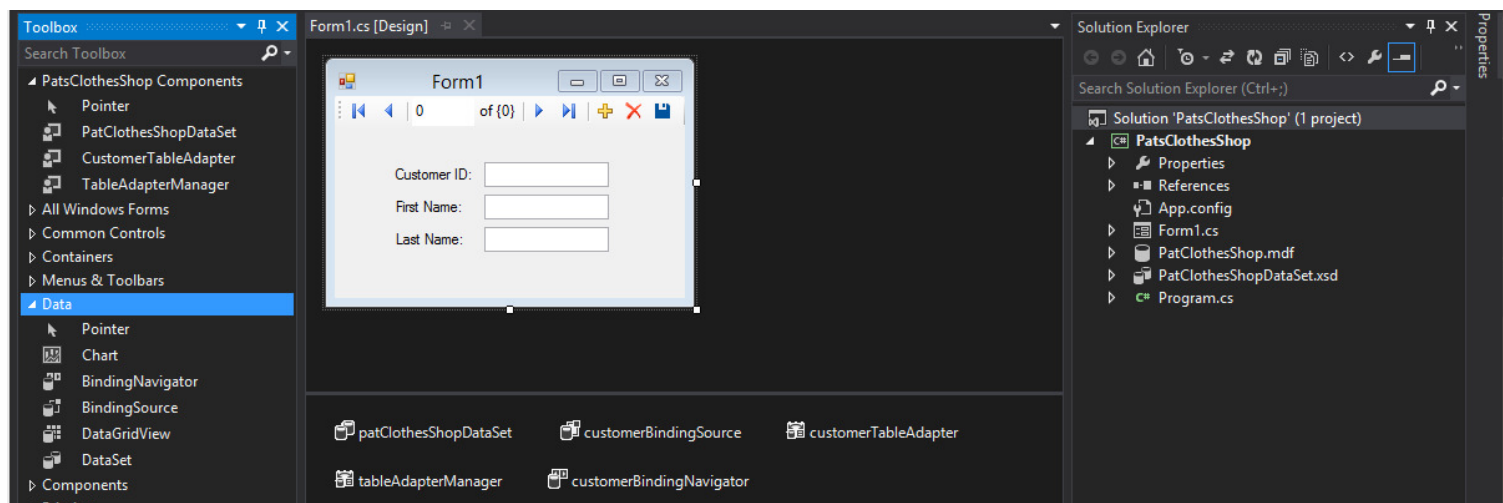
patClothesShopAdapterManager

Service interface

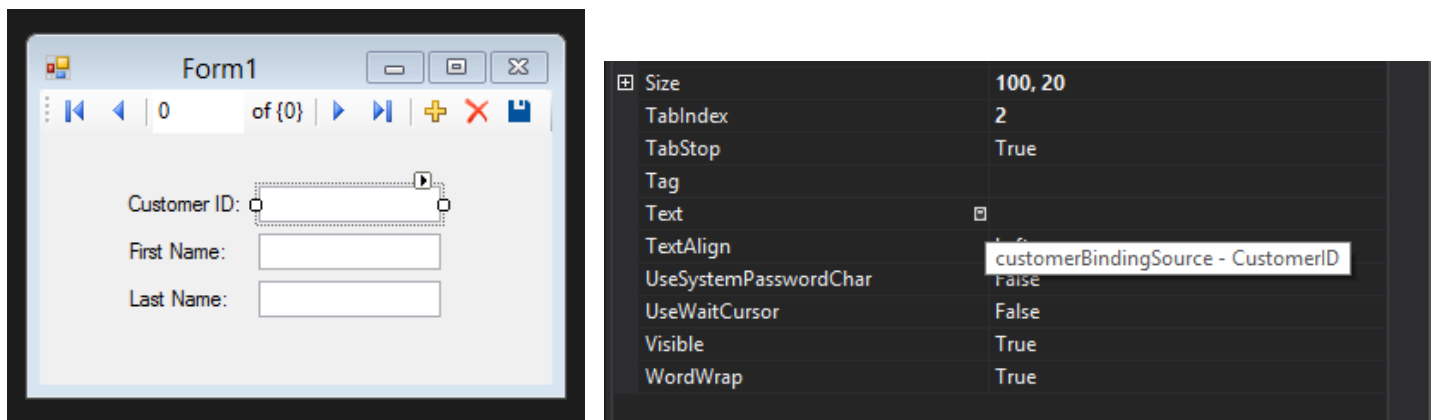
patClothesShopBindingNavigator

Toolbar at the top of the form.

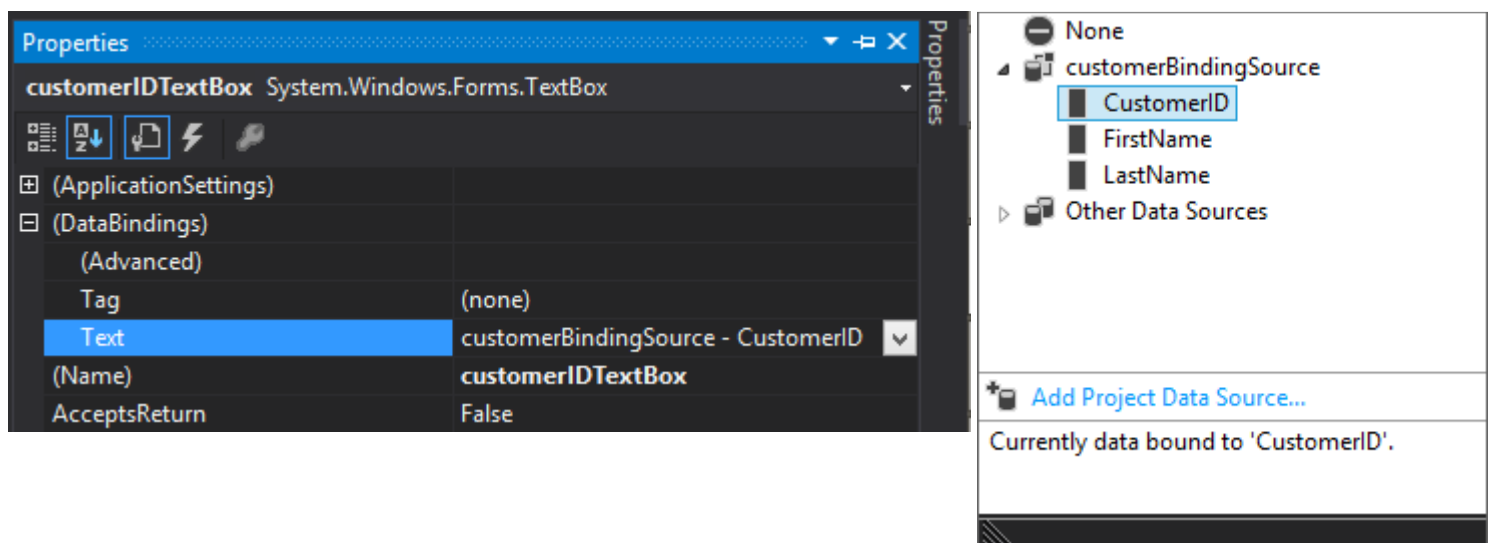
Go to toolbox and select data to show data tools that can be added manually to the form.



Properties of the first textbox. In the Text a Database icon is displayed.



Select and right click to display the properties of the textbox. CustomerID is bound to the first textbox. Binding source schema document. By using the data sources toolbar the database can be dragged and dropped onto the form, sets the textboxes automatically.

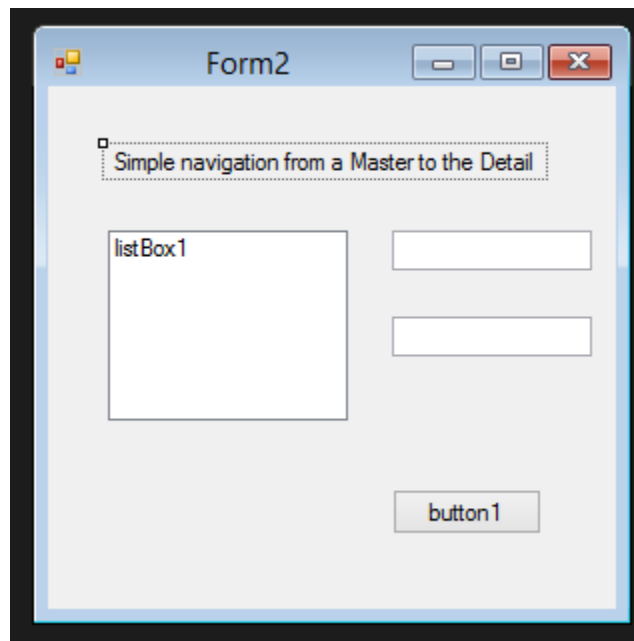




Add the data items manually.

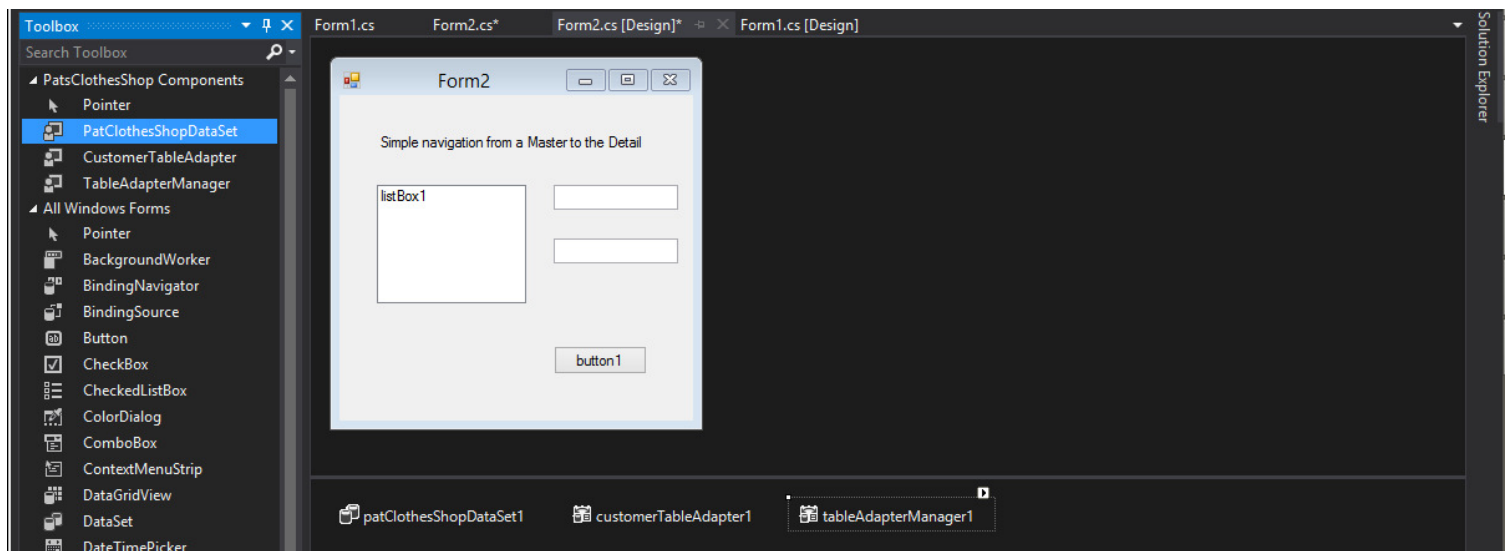
Strongly typed components or preconfigured.

Create a new form form2 add the items displayed in the below image. Label, Listbox, 2 textboxes and a button.



Add a button to form1 to open form2. Type the code below to create an instance of the class Form2

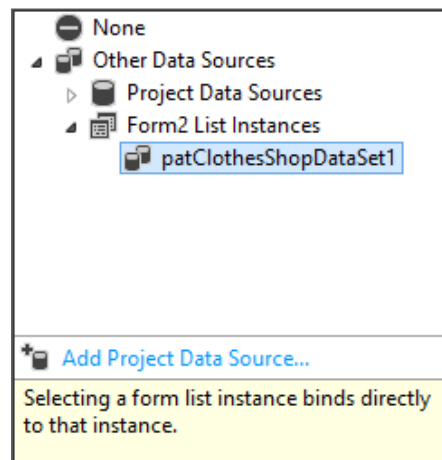
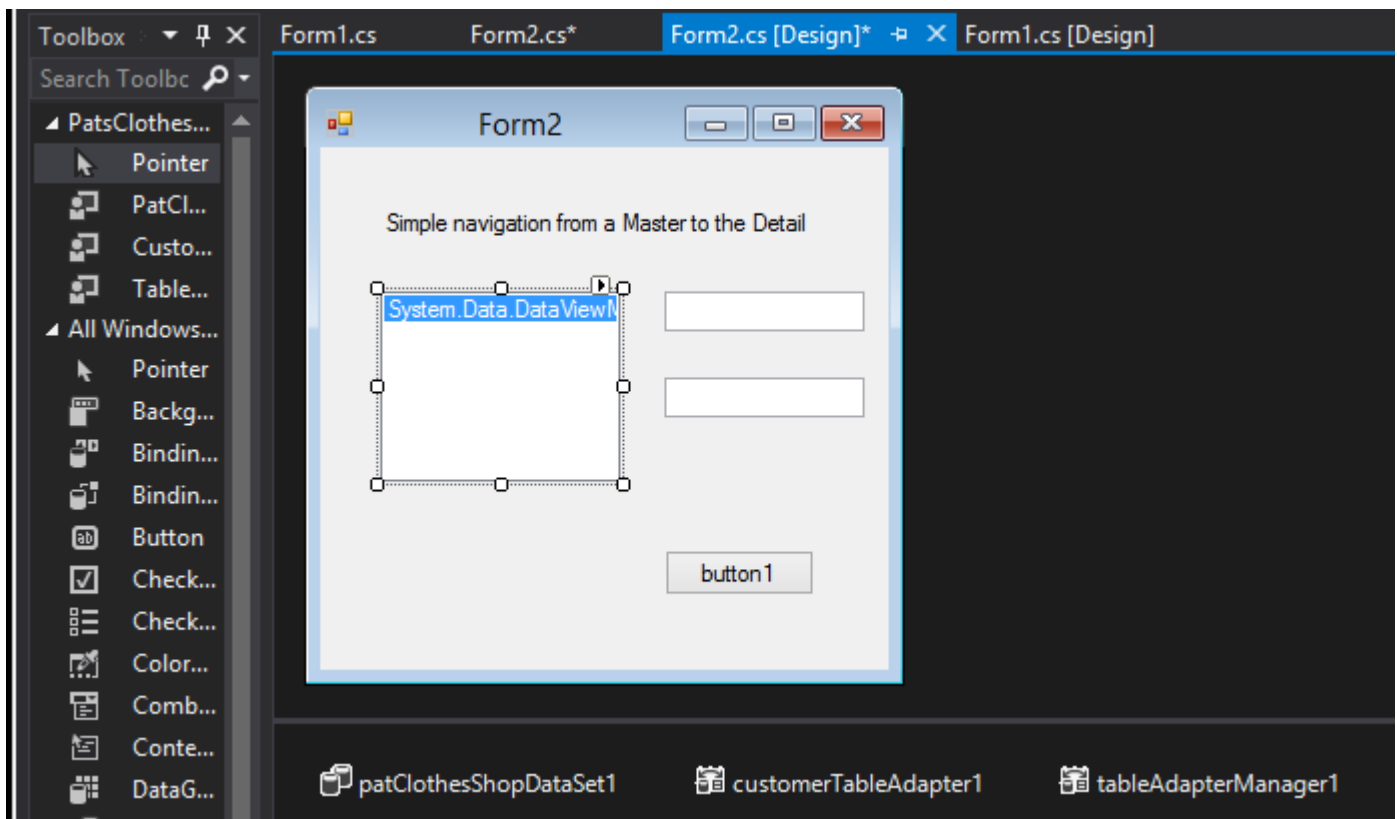
```
Form2 myForm = new Form2();
myForm.Show();
```



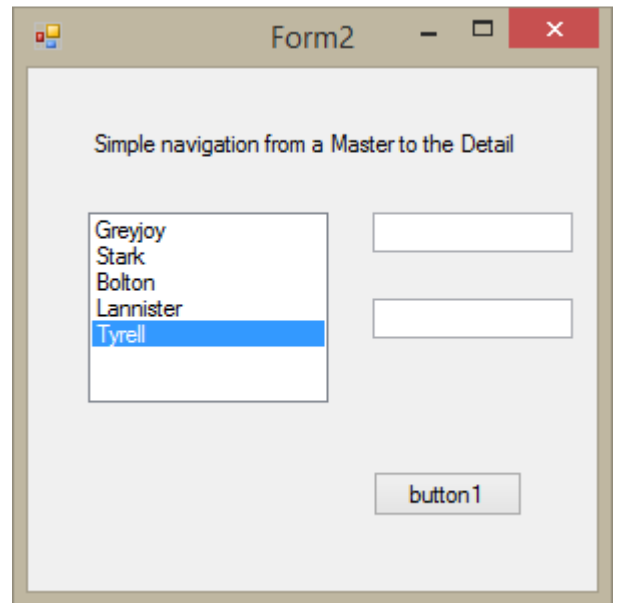
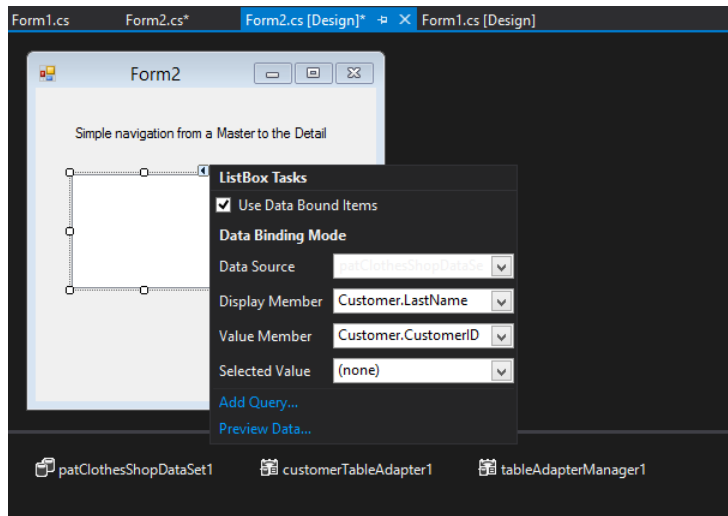
Double click form2 type the code below. Fill method passes in `patClothesShopDataSet1.Customer`. Fill method takes action to grab the data from the database and populate the customer table of the database with the data it retrieves.

```
private void Form2_Load(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    customerTableAdapter1.Fill(patClothesShopDataSet1.Customer);
}
```

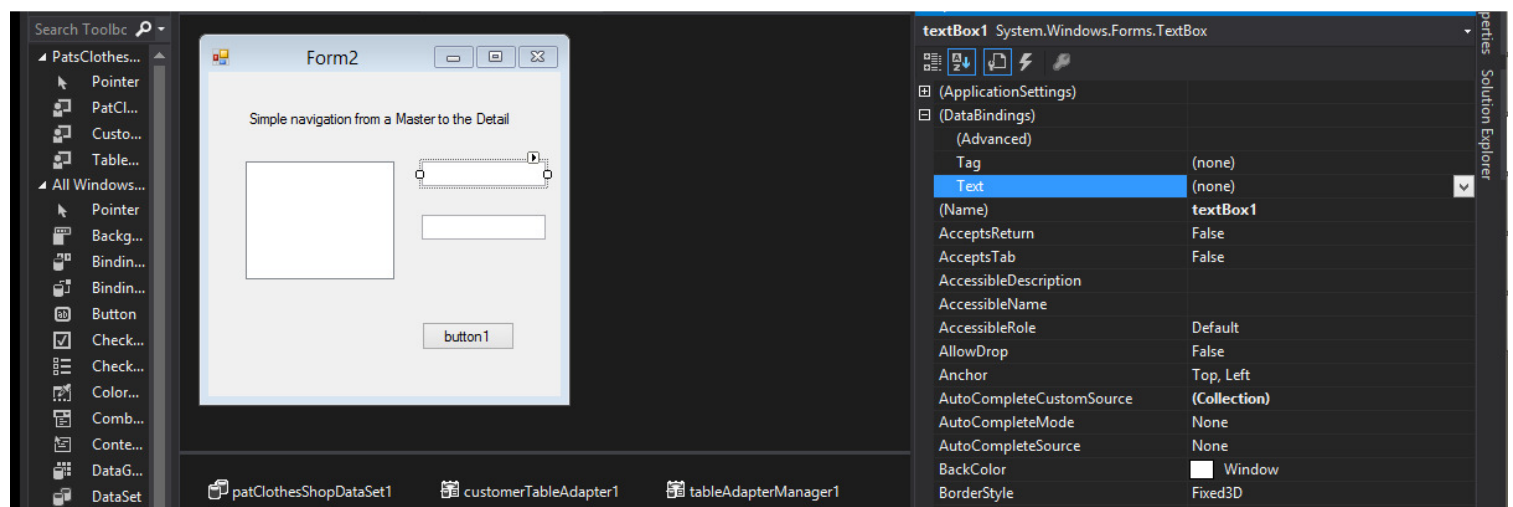
Select the listbox click the arrow and select patClothesShopDataSet1, from the pop-up box.



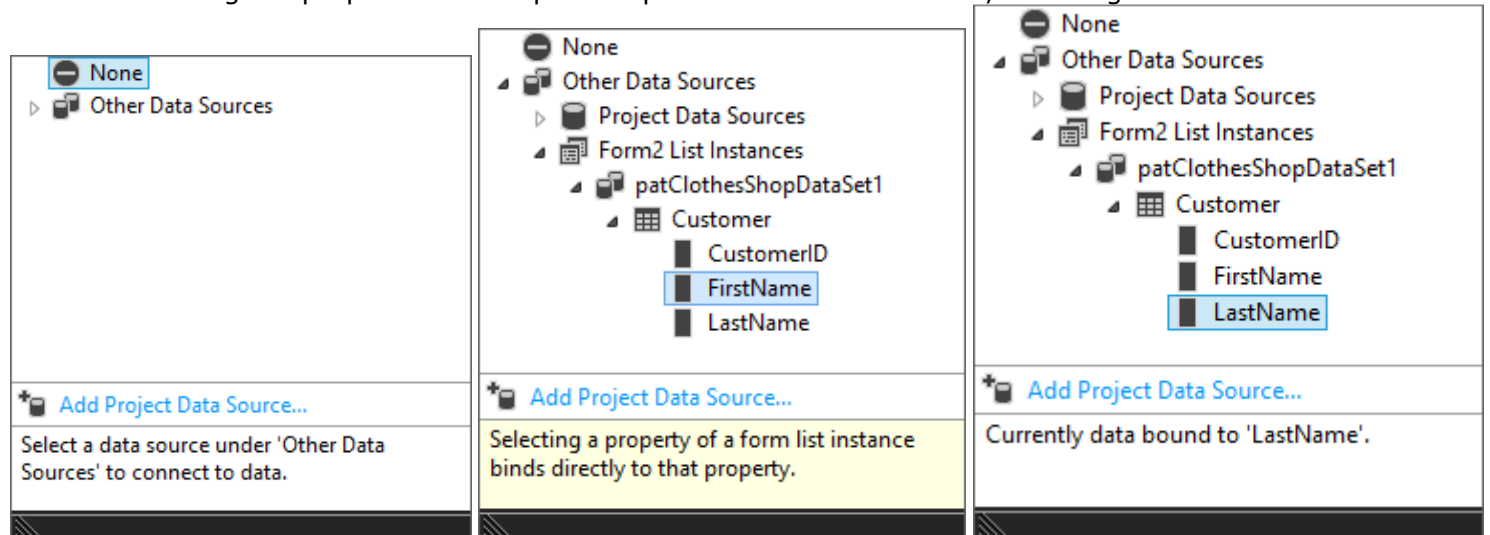
Select the list box and click the arrow button to data bound the listbox to the dataabse. Check the checkbox Use data bound items. From the pop-up select the data source patclothesshop1. In Display member select the last name and Customer last name this will displayed. In value member select the CustomerID, which is always unique.



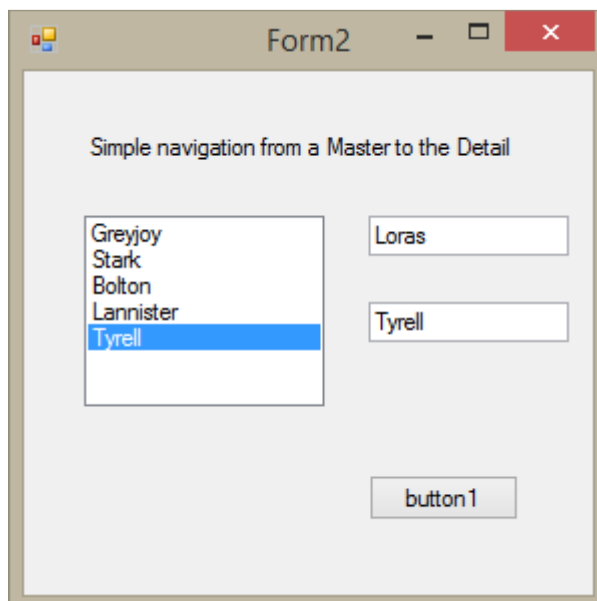
Bind the textboxes on the right with the listbox on the left. Select the first textbox and right click properties go to databindings and select text click the drop down arrow.



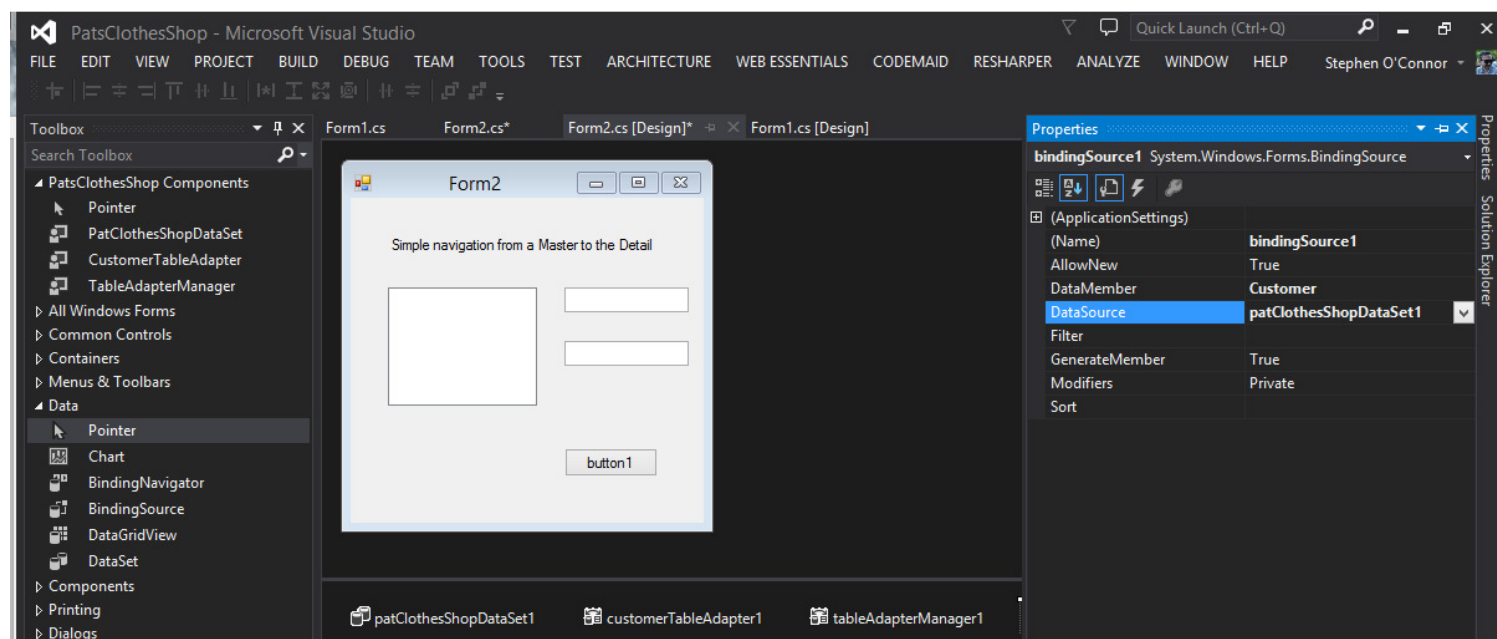
From the pop-up select first name for the first textbox. Go back to the form and select and right click the second textbox go to properties and repeat steps for the second textbox, selecting last name this time.



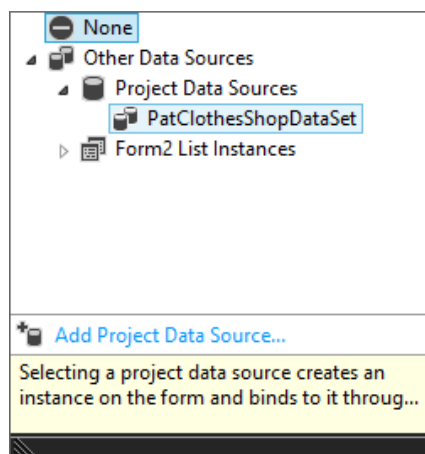
Run the application, open second form. Select from the listbox to display the first name and last name of the person in the textboxes.



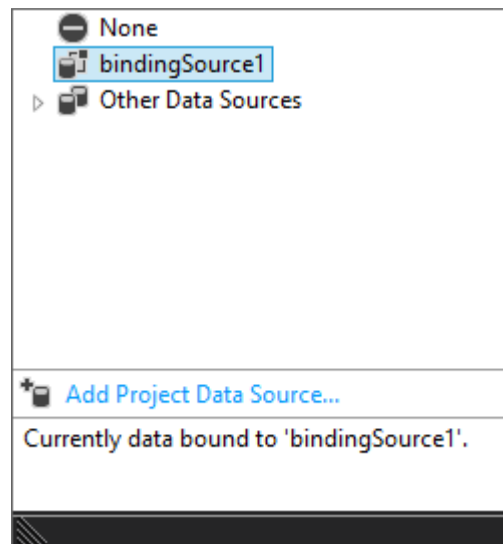
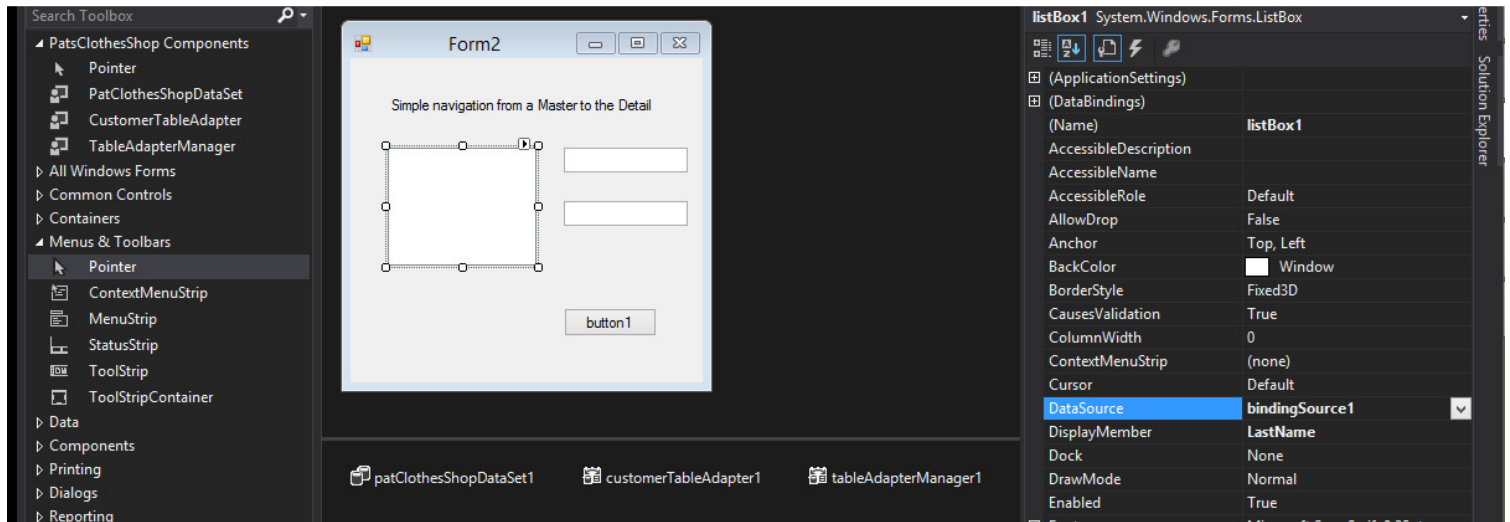
Updating capabilities. Drag and drop the BindingSource onto form2. To update the data. Hover over and read the description of the BindingSource tool. The bindingSource1 has been added to the designer tray.



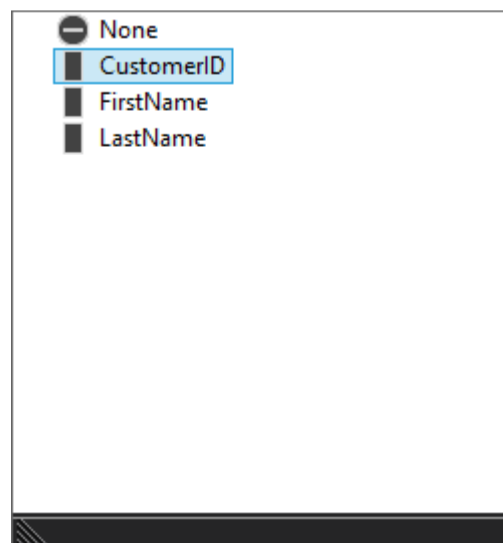
Click bindingSource1 and select PatClothesShopDataSet from the properties DataSource pop-up. Select Customer as the DataMember.

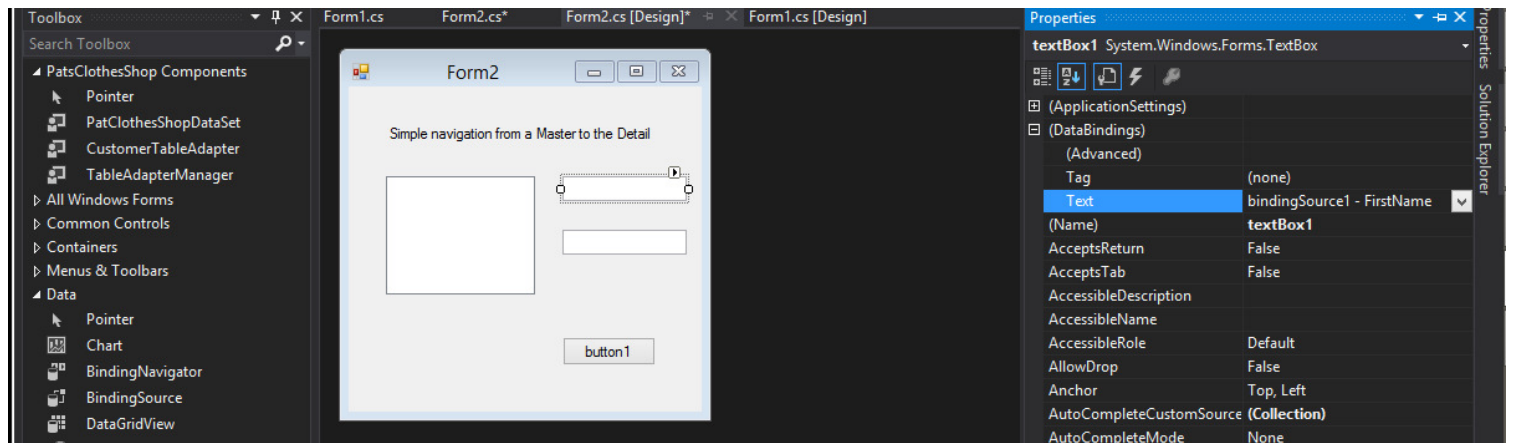


Select listbox go to data source select bindingSource1. Change the DisplayMember to LastName.

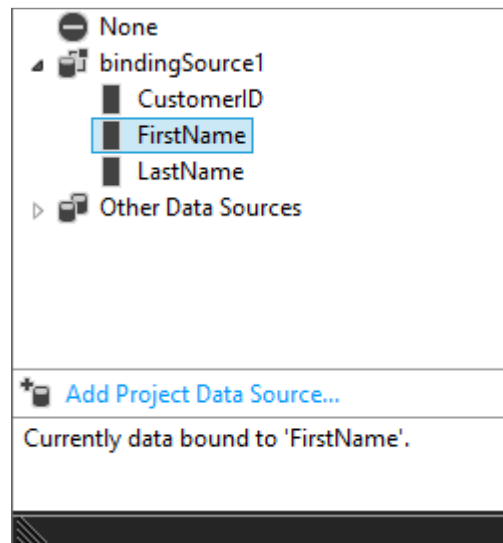


Select Value member in the listbox from properties and change to CustomerID.

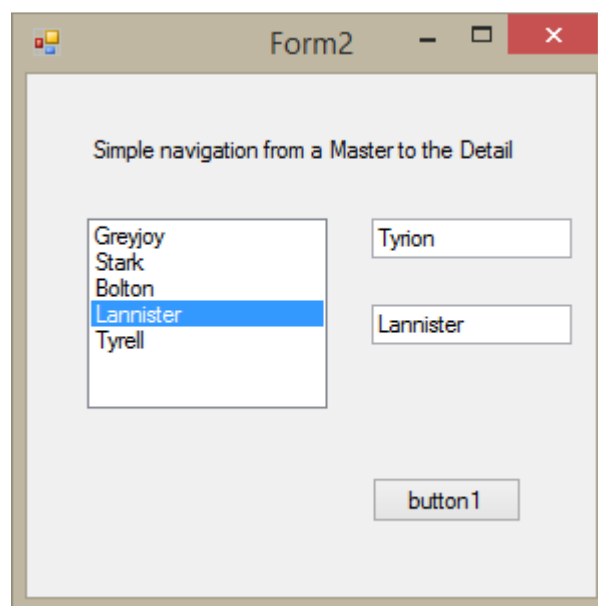




Select the properties of the first and second textboxes and select first and last name respectively.



Run application to check if it still works.



Double click the button on form2

```

18 }
19
20 1 reference | 0 authors | 0 changes
private void button1_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
21 {
22     bindingSource1.EndEdit();
23     customerTableAdapter1.Update()
24 }
25 ▲ 1 of 6 ▼ int CustomerTableAdapter.Update(DataRow dataRow)
26
27 1 reference | 0 authors | 0 changes
private void Form2_Load(object sender, EventArgs e)
28 {
29     customerTableAdapter1.Fill(patClothesShopDataSet1.Customer);
30 }
31

```

```

private void button1_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    bindingSource1.EndEdit();
    customerTableAdapter1.Update(patClothesShopDataSet1.Customer);
}

```

```

// save changes to the dataset
bindingSource1.EndEdit();

// select TableAdapter and return number of items updated
customerTableAdapter1.Update(patClothesShopDataSet1.Customer);

```

```

// save changes to the dataset
bindingSource1.EndEdit();

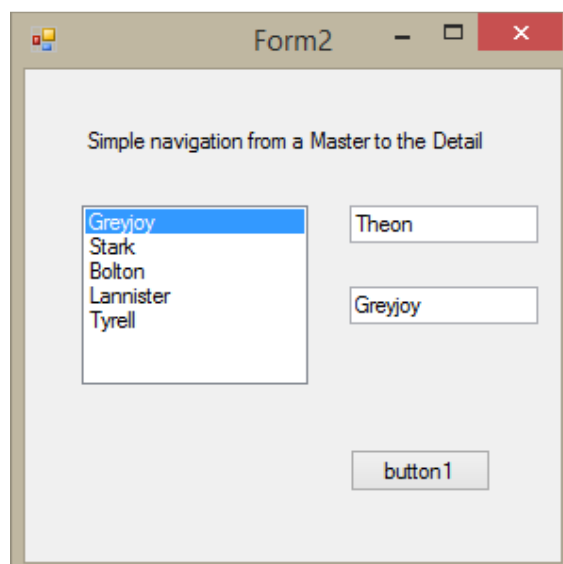
int result = 0;

// return number of items updated
result = customerTableAdapter1.Update(patClothesShopDataSet1.Customer);

// display the row has been updated
MessageBox.Show(result.ToString());

```

Open the .exe file in the debug /bin folder. Change Yara (first name to Theon) close and reopen .exe file and see the change made to the database.



stackoverflow

Actually this is not a issue with update command. Visual Studio keeps two databases. One in project folder and one in bin/debug folder. Database in bin/debug folder always update with Database in project folder. If you view Database through Visual Studio, it always shows the Database inside the project folder not other one inside bin/debug folder.

XML eXtensible Markup Language

Similar to HTML in it's use of the tags <></>

XML contains self-describing structured data but omits presentation (formatting) information.

XML is used to store or transfer data between disparate computing platforms, operating systems, software application, etc.

XML is an open standard, as opposed to a proprietary data format.

Common easily readable format for computer and humans, very portable.

XML used extensively in the .NET Framework.

XML's relationship to ADO.NET Datasets

Allows for a disconnected means of working with data, then allows for easy synchronization of changes back to the original data store.

- XML is used for syndicated RSS feeds
- XML is used to store or transfer data between disparate computing
- XML contains self-describing

Create an XML file called cars.

Create a root element /node `carcollection`, all XML documents have to have a root element.

Inside the `carcollection` element /node create two elements called car these are the sub elements /children of `carcollection`.

Inside the car elements create a sub-element called make.

It can one or the other but not both or it can contain an attribute.

Tag name are created by the programmer.

Pretty much free form, however follow a pattern to make it readable for others and yourself.

A need for conscience valid documents the structure of the XML and follows the rules of XML a well formed XML document.

A valid document and well formed.

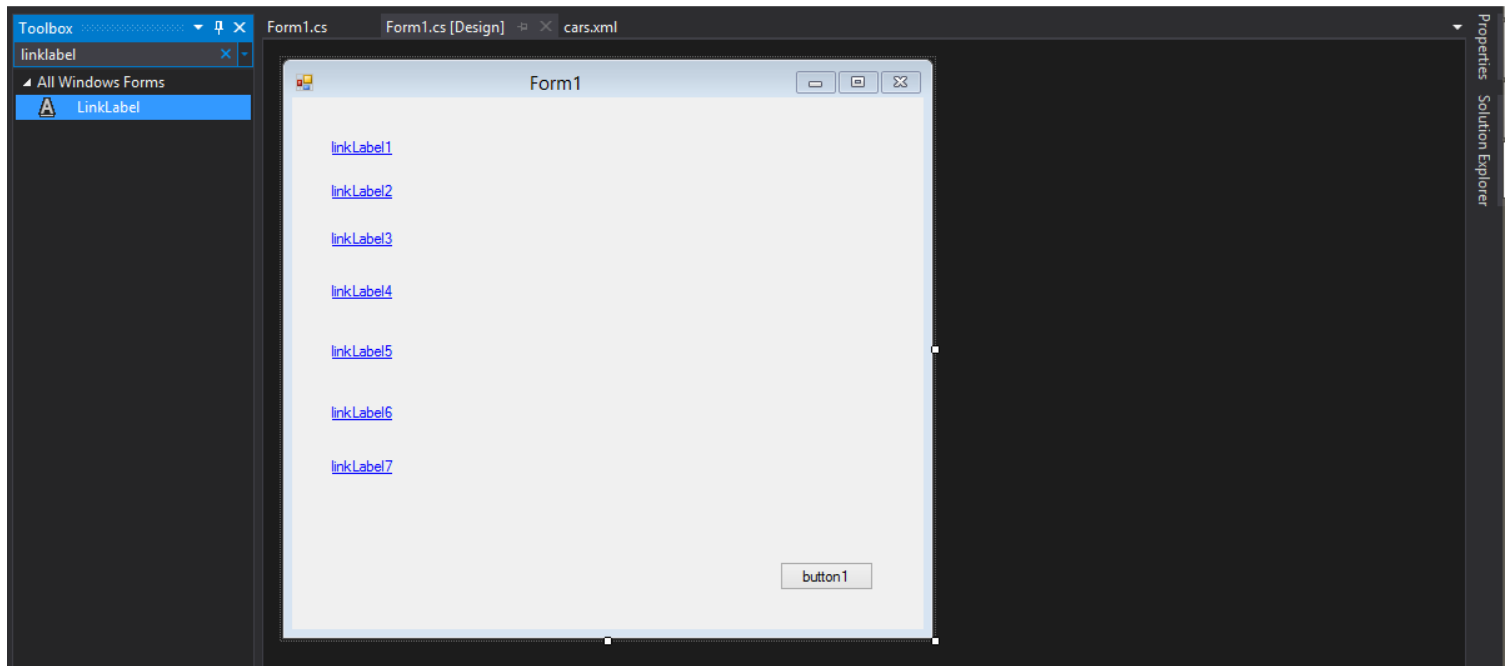
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<carcollection>
  <car>
    <make>DeLorean</make>
    <model>Time Machine</model>
    <year>1981</year>
  </car>
  <car>
    <make>Cadillac</make>
    <model>Ecto-1</model>
    <year>1984</year>
  </car>
</carcollection>
```

XML Schema Document

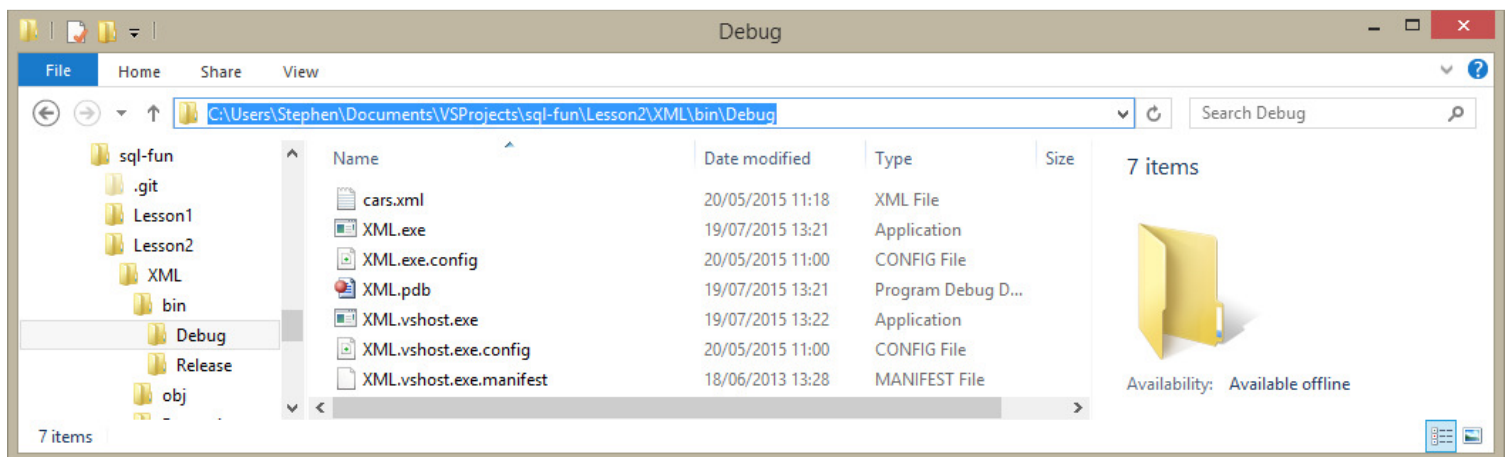
Using C# and .NET Framework Class Library to open and navigate through an XML file



Add seven linkLabels and a button



Save the XML document in the bin /debug folder



@ "cars.xml" is the location of the XML file

```
// StreamReader will retrieve the file from the source
// and will convert it into a stream ready to be processed
System.IO.StreamReader sr = new System.IO.StreamReader(@"cars.xml");
```

```
// XmlTextReader
System.Xml.XmlTextReader xr = new System.Xml.XmlTextReader(sr);

// XmlDocument
System.Xml.XmlDocument carCollectionDoc = new System.Xml.XmlDocument();

carCollectionDoc.Load(xr);

// using the InnerText property will give us just the data
// ... since we are at the entire Document level, it will
// give us *all* the values (no delimiter).
linkLabel1.Text = carCollectionDoc.InnerText;
```

Useful links

[View Constraint](#)

[Aggregate Functions \(Transact-SQL\)](#)

[GRANT statement](#)

[SQL HAVING Clause](#)

[SQL Cast](#)

[SQL JOINS using SETS](#)

A view provides several benefits.

**1. Views can hide complexity**

If you have a query that requires joining several tables, or has complex logic or calculations, you can code all that logic into a view, then select from the view just like you would a table.

**2. Views can be used as a security mechanism**

A view can select certain columns and/or rows from a table, and permissions set on the view instead of the underlying tables. This allows surfacing only the data that a user needs to see.

**3. Views can simplify supporting legacy code**

If you need to refactor a table that would break a lot of code, you can replace the table with a view of the same name. The view provides the exact same schema as the original table, while the actual schema has changed. This keeps the legacy code that references the table from breaking, allowing you to change the legacy code at your leisure.

These are just some of the many examples of how views can be useful.

My Set-up

StevSo Stephen J O'Connor

StevSo

Freelance

Dublin

stevso.joc@gmail.com

http://stephensoconnor.azurewebsites.net/

Joined on Jan 3, 2013

21

Followers

25

Stars

13

Following

Contributions

Repositories

Public activity

Edit profile

Popular repositories

Software-Design-Fundamentals

Lesson plan

5

Stars

D3-Charts

D3.js Charts Bootstrap

4

Stars

sql-fun

3

Stars

StephCafeLiveSearch

JS Jquery AJAX JSON CSS3

2

Stars

Angular-Fundamentals

Angular - GitHub Viewer

1

Stars

Repositories contributed to

github/ghignore

A collection of useful .gitignore templates

25,952

Stars

atom/atom

The hackable text editor

18,535

Stars

marcpalmieri/Casharp-Basics

0

Stars

Glover001/atom-beautify

Beautify HTML, CSS and JavaScript in Atom

156

Stars

tapio/live-server

A simple development http server with live re...

263

Stars

Contributions

Summary of pull requests, issues opened, and commits. Learn how we count contributions.

Less

More

Contributions in the last year

1,117 total

Jul 14, 2014 - Jul 14, 2015

Longest streak

184 days

November 22 - May 24

Current streak

0 days

Last contributed 14 hours ago

Contribution activity

Period: 1 week

12 commits

Pushed 6 commits to StevSo/sql-fun Jul 8 - Jul 14

You are now entering PowerShell : Stephen

\ \$ saps chrome

\ \$ cd C:\Users\Stephen\Documents\VSProjects\sql-fun

sql-fun master \$ git add .

sql-fun master\* \$ git commit -am 'Lesson Plan clean up'

[master b1489aa] Lesson Plan clean up

1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)

sql-fun master \$ git push origin master

Counting objects: 5, done.

Delta compression using up to 8 threads.

Compressing objects: 100% (3/3), done.

Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 269.37 KiB | 0 bytes/s, done.

Total 5 (delta 2), reused 0 (delta 0)

To https://github.com/StevSo/sql-fun.git

0eb0412..b1489aa master -> master

sql-fun master \$