```
先建一個自己的資料庫 CODE:
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```
public void onCreate(SQLiteDatabase db) {
    final String SQL = "CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS " + _TableName + "( " +
            ID FIELD + " integer PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT, " +
            NAME_FIELD + " text," +
            SEXUAL_FIELD + " text, " +
            ADDRESS FIELD + " text, " +
            IMAGE_FIELD + " binary )";
    db.execSQL(SQL);
}
資料庫增加一筆資料 CODE:
long add(String name, String sex, String address, byte[] image) {
    SQLiteDatabase db = this.getWritableDatabase();
    ContentValues values = new ContentValues();
    values.put(NAME_FIELD, name);
    values.put(SEXUAL_FIELD, sex);
    values.put(ADDRESS FIELD, address);
    values.put(IMAGE_FIELD, image);
    long result = db.insert(_TableName, nullColumnHack: null, values);
    return result;
資料庫修改某筆資料 CODE:
long update(String name, String sexual, String address, byte[] image, String whereClause) {
   SQLiteDatabase db = this.getWritableDatabase();
   ContentValues values = new ContentValues();
   if (name != null) values.put(NAME_FIELD, name);
   if (sexual != null) values.put(SEXUAL_FIELD, sexual);
   if (address != null) values.put(ADDRESS_FIELD, address);
   if (image != null) {
       values.put(IMAGE_FIELD, image);
       System.out.println("AFTER" + values);
   }
   long result = db.update(_TableName, values, whereClause, whereArgs: null);
   db.close();
   return result;
資料庫刪除某筆資料 CODE:
int delete(String _id) {
    SQLiteDatabase db = this.getWritableDatabase();
    int result = db.delete(_TableName, whereClause: ID_FIELD + " =" + _id, whereArgs: null);
    db.close();
    return result;
}
```

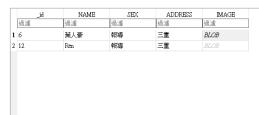
```
資料庫查詢所有資料 CODE:
Cursor selectAll() {
     SQLiteDatabase db = this.getReadableDatabase();
     Cursor c = null;
     c = db.rawQuery( sql: "SELECT * FROM " + _TableName, selectionArgs: null);
     return c;
資料庫查詢某筆資料 CODE:
Cursor selectData(String id, String name, String sexual, String address) {
   SQLiteDatabase db = this.getReadableDatabase();
   Cursor c = null;
   if (!id.equals("")){
      c = db.rawQuery( sql: "SELECT * FROM " + _TableName + " WHERE " + "_id='" + id + "'", selectionArgs: null);
  if (!name.equals("")) {
      c = db.rawQuery( sql: "SELECT * FROM " + TableName + " WHERE " + "name='" + name + "'", selectionArgs: null);
   } else if (!sexual.equals("")) {
      c = db.rawQuery( sql: "SELECT * FROM " + _TableName + " WHERE " + "sex = '" + sexual + "'", selectionArgs: null);
   } else if (!address.equals("")) {
      c = db.rawQuery( sql: "SELECT * FROM " + _TableName + " WHERE " + "address = '" + address + "'", selectionArgs: null);
   return c;
選取圖片 CODE:
image.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
    public void onClick(View v) {
       Intent gallery = new Intent(Intent.ACTION PICK, MediaStore.Images.Media.INTERNAL CONTENT URI);
       startActivityForResult(gallery, PICK_IMAGE);
    }
});
選完圖片回傳圖片 CODE:
@Override
protected void onActivityResult(int requestCode, int resultCode, Intent data) {
     super.onActivityResult(requestCode, resultCode, data);
     if(requestCode == PICK IMAGE && resultCode == RESULT OK){
         Uri imageUri = data.getData();
         image.setImageURI(imageUri);
因為我的資料庫是可以上傳圖片的,但要轉換型態 CODE:
Bitmap bitmap = ((BitmapDrawable)image.getDrawable()).getBitmap();
ByteArrayOutputStream stream = new ByteArrayOutputStream();
bitmap.compress(Bitmap.CompressFormat.PNG, quality: 100, stream);
byte[] byteArray = stream.toByteArray();
```

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在每次回覆主畫面時,更新資料庫 ListView:
protected void onResume() {
    Cursor c = access.selectAll();
    if (adapter == null) {
         adapter = new ImageCursorAdapter( context: this, c, flags: 0);
         list.setAdapter(adapter);
    } else {
         adapter.changeCursor(c);
    super.onResume();
那這裡我使用自定義的 ImageCursorAdapter 繼承自 CursorAdapter CODE:
public void bindView(View view, Context context, Cursor cursor) {
   TextView name = (TextView) view.findViewById(R.id.name);
   name.setText(cursor.getString(cursor.getColumnIndex(DBOpenHelper.NAME_FIELD)));
   TextView sexual = (TextView) view.findViewById(R.id.sex);
   sexual.setText(cursor.getString(cursor.getColumnIndex(DBOpenHelper.SEXUAL_FIELD)));
   TextView address = (TextView) view.findViewById(R.id.address);
   address.setText(cursor.getString(cursor.getColumnIndex(DBOpenHelper.ADDRESS_FIELD)));
   byte[] imageByte = cursor.getBlob(cursor.getColumnIndex(DBOpenHelper.IMAGE_FIELD));
   ImageView image = (ImageView) view.findViewById(R.id.image);
   if (imageByte != null) {
      image.setImageBitmap(BitmapFactory.decodeByteArray(imageByte, offset: 0, imageByte.length));
   }
會使用 CursorAdapter 而不是 SimpleCursorAdpater 是因為要顯示圖片,用 SimpleCursorAdpater 時,每次
只要跳轉回來,在 onResume()裡的 adapter.changeCursor(c)都會報錯,我不太了解原因,最後就換成
CursorAdapter •
修改某個資料 CODE:
要先從資料庫裡查詢資料
access=new DBOpenHelper(context: this, name: "friend", factory: null, version: 1);
Bundle bundle = getIntent().getExtras();
id = bundle.getString( key: "id", defaultValue: "0");
Cursor c = access.selectData(id, name: "", sexual: "", address: "");
c.moveToFirst();
修改完再用資料庫裡的修改資料 CODE:
access.update(
          name: editName.getText() + "",
          sexual: editSex.getText() + "",
          address: editAddress.getText() + "",
          byteArray,
          whereClause: DBOpenHelper.ID_FIELD + " = " + id
);
finish();
```

刪除也是用資料庫裡的刪除資料 CODE:

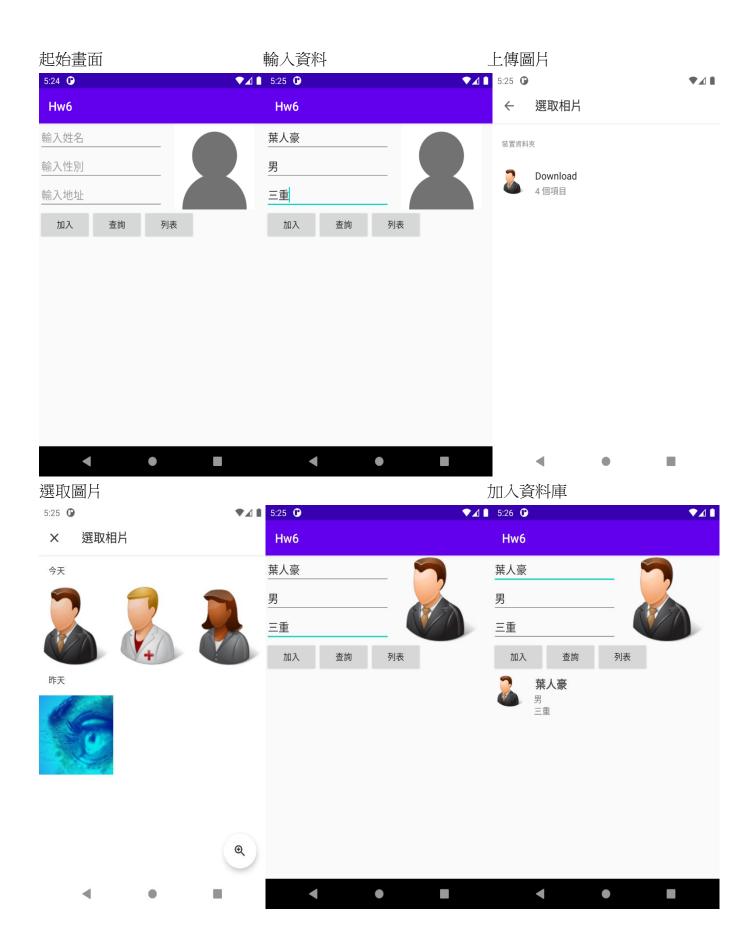
access.delete(id); finish();

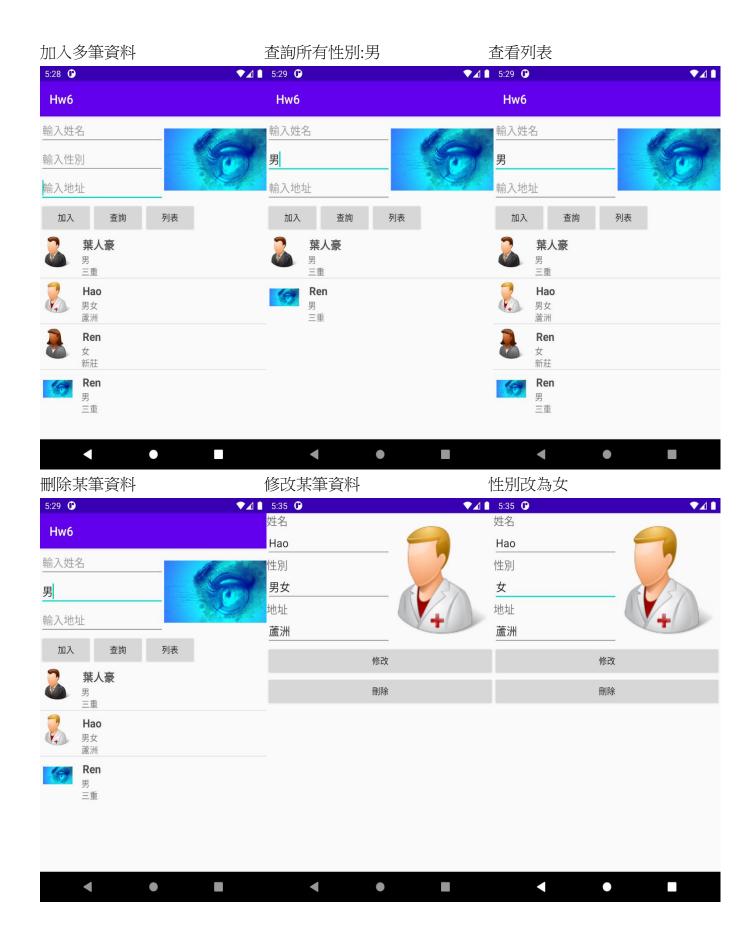
那我另外把 DB 直接從手機上拉出來用 DB Browser 看確實都有上傳到資料庫裡





後面有 Layout





資料庫更改正確

