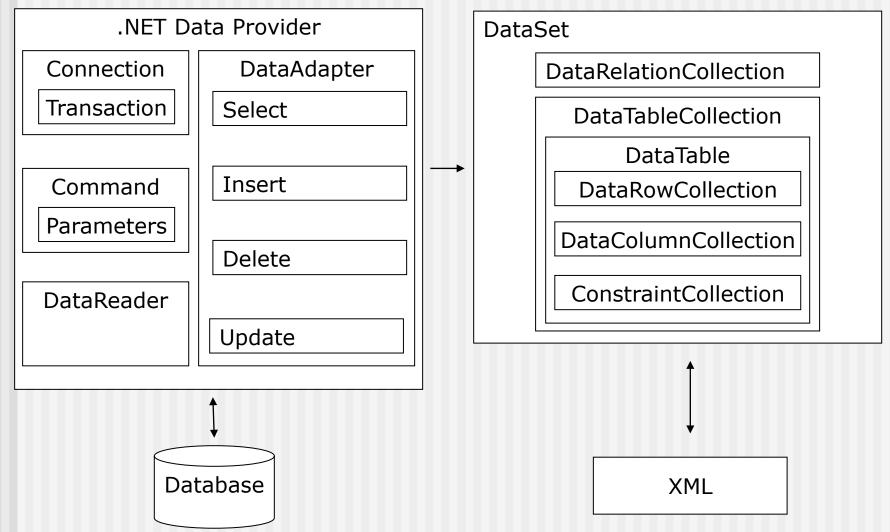
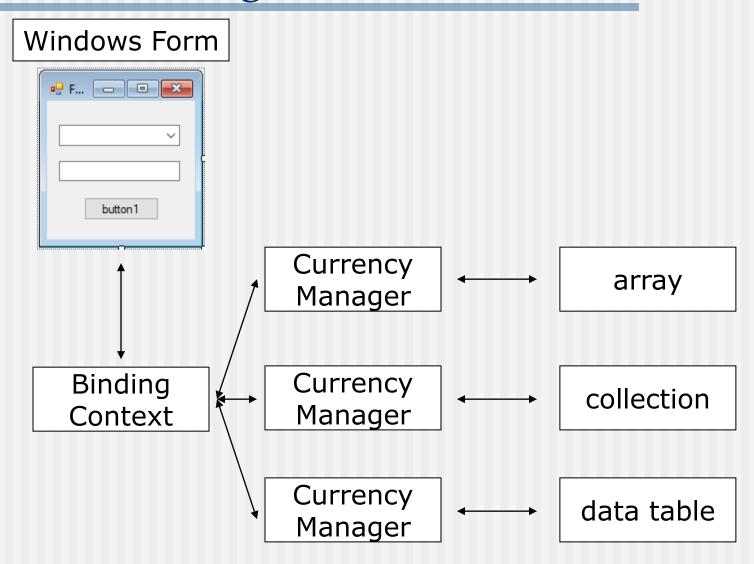
#### Seminar 2

# ADO.NET Data Binding

#### The ADO.NET Architecture



# Data Binding - Windows Forms



#### Windows Forms - Structures to Bind To

- list-based binding the object should support the *IList* interface
- ADO.NET provides data structures suitable for data binding
  - DataColumn
  - *DataTable* with columns, rows, constraints
  - DataView customized view of a single data table
  - DataSet with tables, relationships
  - DataViewManager customized view of a DataSet

#### CurrencyManager

- keeps data-bound controls synchronized with each other
- for each <u>data source</u> associated with a Windows Form, there is one *CurrencyManager* object
- currency = the current position within a data structure
- the *Position* property determines the current position of all the controls using the same *CurrencyManager* (the position within the underlying list)

# BindingContext

 manages the collection of CurrencyManager objects for any container control / form

#### The DataBindings Property and the Binding Class

- DataBindings
  - property of a control
  - retrieves the data bindings for the control
  - one can bind any property of a control to the property of an object
- *Binding* class
  - the simple binding between the property value of an object and the property value of a control
  - Binding (String propertyName, Object dataSource, String dataMember)

#### Dataset - Fill, Update

- a dataset doesn't contain data by default
- data tables are filled with data when executing *TableAdapter* / data adapter (*SqlDataAdapter*) queries / commands

```
aTableAdapter.Fill(aDataSet.TableName);
```

■ saving data:

```
aTableAdapter.Update(aDataSet.TableName);
```

when the *Update* method is called, the value of the *RowState* property is examined to determine which records must be saved and which command (*InsertCommand*, *UpdateCommand*, *DeleteCommand*) must be executed

#### Accessing Records

- every table exposes a collection of rows
- rows can be accessed through the collection's index or by using collection-specific statements in the host programming language
- typed dataset

```
TextBox1.Text = ds1.TableName[3].aField;
```

untyped dataset

```
string val = (string)
ds1.Tables["TableName"].Rows[0]["aField"];
```

- the data in a dataset's tables can be interrelated
- *DataRelation* objects can be created to describe the relationships among the dataset's tables
- a *DataRelation* object can be used to locate related records:
  - the GetChildRows method
    - called on a *DataRow* in the parent table
    - returns an array of related child records (DataRow objects)

- a *DataRelation* object can be used to locate related records:
  - the *GetParentRow* method
    - called on a *DataRow* in the child table
    - returns a single *DataRow* from the parent table

return the child records for a parent record

return the parent record for a child record

- create a new Windows Forms project
  - *File ->* New -> Project
  - select Windows Forms App, specify a name, choose a location
  - click on OK
  - the project is created and added to the Solution Explorer

- create a Data Source
  - start the Data Source Configuration Wizard (Data Sources window)
  - choose a Data Source Type (e.g., Database)
  - choose a Database Model (Dataset)
  - choose the data connection
  - select the database objects (e.g., the required tables)

- drag items (e.g., a particular table) from the Data Sources window onto the form to create data-bound controls
- => the following components are now visible in the component tray:
- DataSet typed dataset that contains tables
- *BindingSource* binds the controls on the form to the table in the dataset
- *BindingNavigator* allows the user to navigate through the rows in the table
- *TableAdapter* communication between the database and the dataset

- drag items (e.g., a particular table) from the Data Sources window onto the form to create data-bound controls
- => the following components are now visible in the component tray:
- *TableAdapterManager* controls the order of individual inserts, updates, and deletes

#### Constraints

- two types of constraints: unique / foreign key
- unique constraint
  - all values in a set of columns must be unique
  - class UniqueConstraint
- foreign key constraint
  - defines rules on how to change related child records when a parent record is updated or deleted
  - class ForeignKeyConstraint

#### Constraints

- a foreign key constraint is automatically added when creating a *DataRelation* object in a dataset
- a table's constraints can be retrieved using the Constraints property
- the boolean property *EnforceConstraints* in the *Dataset* class indicates whether constraints are enforced or not (by default it's *true*)

#### **Entity Framework**

- set of technologies in ADO.NET that support the development of data-oriented applications
- developers can work with domain-specific objects and properties (as opposed to dealing with tables and columns)
- developers can query entities and relationships in the domain model; the Entity Framework translates such operations to data source-specific commands

**Entity Framework** 

