

Mobile Devices

Database Access and SQLite

Outline

- In this section, we'll:
 - Learn about support for databases in Android
 - Learn about SQLite
 - Create an SQLite database
 - Use databases from within Android apps
 - Create, read, update, and delete
 - Manage database versions

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SQLite

SQLite

- Open source
- Simple
- Stores data in a single file
- Uses memory for many operations
- Small footprint (< 400kb)
- Zero configuration
- Also used by iOS, WP, BB, ...

SQLite Details

- Runs using the same permissions as your app
- Supports atomicity, consistency, isolation, durability (ACID) for transactions
- Supports prepared statements, inner and left outer joins, sub-queries, query grouping, autoincrement fields, alter table, triggers, read-only views
- Supports most of the SQL92 standard

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Database Access in Android

Database Access in Android

- Database access was designed with best practices in mind
 - e.g. versioning of databases, creating an initial version of the database on first execution
 - These practices sometimes take some getting used to

SQLiteOpenHelper

- This class acts as a lifecycle manager for your database
- Lifecycle events:
 - Create (create database structure)
 - Upgrade (change database structure)
 - Downgrade (not often used)
 - Open

SQLiteOpenHelper

- This class acts as a lifecycle manager for your database
- Lifecycle events:
 - Create (create database structure)
 - Create all your tables and other database objects
 - Called when you run your app, and a database file cannot be found
 - Upgrade (change database structure)
 - Downgrade (not often used)
 - Open

SQLiteOpenHelper

- This class acts as a lifecycle manager for your database
- Lifecycle events:
 - Create (create database structure)
 - Upgrade (change database structure)
 - Update the database structure
 - Migrate existing data to the new structure
 - Called when the version number increases
 - Downgrade (not often used)
 - Open

SQLiteOpenHelper

- This class acts as a lifecycle manager for your database
- Lifecycle events:
 - Create (create database structure)
 - Upgrade (change database structure)
 - Downgrade (not often used)
 - Update database to previously used structure
 - Migrate data to the previous structure
 - Open

SQLiteOpenHelper

- This class acts as a lifecycle manager for your database
- Lifecycle events:
 - Create (create database structure)
 - Upgrade (change database structure)
 - Downgrade (not often used)
 - Open
 - You could keep track of open connections to the database
 - However, most of the time, developers just use the inherited functionality here

SQLiteOpenHelper

- To use SQLiteOpenHelper:
 - Create a subclass of SQLiteOpenHelper
 - Identify the database version number
 - Implement the onCreate() method
 - Implement the onUpdate() method

SQLiteOpenHelper

- To use SQLiteOpenHelper:
 - Create a subclass of SQLiteOpenHelper
 - Identify the database version number
 - Initially, the database version number of 1
 - If you change the structure of your database in the new version of your app, increase this number
 - The version number of your database does not have to correspond to the version number of your app
 - e.g. If you update your app, but don't change the database structure, do not increase the version number
 - Implement the onCreate() method
 - Implement the onUpdate() method

SQLiteOpenHelper

- To use SQLiteOpenHelper:
 - Create a subclass of SQLiteOpenHelper
 - Identify the database version number
 - Implement the onCreate() method
 - Execute the SQL to create your database tables
 - Implement the onUpdate() method

SQLiteOpenHelper

- To use SQLiteOpenHelper:
 - Create a subclass of SQLiteOpenHelper
 - Identify the database version number
 - Implement the onCreate() method
 - Implement the onUpdate() method
 - Execute the SQL to modify your database structure
 - If you have many versions, this can be difficult
 - Advice: Try to think carefully about the future and prepare your database for any future features you can come up with
 - A good approach: Perform step-wise increments (e.g. 2.0 to 2.2 becomes 2.0 to 2.1, and 2.1 to 2.2)
 - This method takes old and new version numbers

SQLiteOpenHelper

- A lot of Android developers use their SQLiteOpenHelper subclass for the data access functionality for that data
 - SQLiteOpenHelpers can be created for each table in your database
 - Create methods for creating (insert), reading (queries), updating (update), and deleting (delete) (CRUD)

SQLiteDatabase

- For most database operations, this will be all you need
- It has several helper methods:
 - `insert(String tableName, String nullColumnHack, ContentValues values)`
 - `query(String tableName, String[] columns, String selection, String[] selectionArgs, String groupBy, String having, String orderBy)`
 - `rawQuery(String sql, String[] selectionArgs)`
 - `update(String tableName, ContentValues values, String whereClause, String[] whereArgs)`
 - `delete(String tableName, String whereClause, String[] whereArgs)`
 - `execSQL(String sql, Object[] bindArgs)`

SQLiteDatabase

- The methods `rawQuery()` and `query()` both return a `Cursor`
 - Cursors represent the result set returned by the database
 - Important methods:
 - `getCount()` # of rows
 - `getColumnCount()` # of cols
 - `moveToFirst()`, `moveToLast()`, `moveToNext()`, `moveToPrevious()`
 - `moveToPosition(5)` # move to 6th row
 - `getString(3)` # get 4th column as string
 - `getInt(4)` # get 5th column as integer

ContentValues

- In a few methods in SQLiteDatabase, a ContentValues object is used to store a number of name/value pairs
 - e.g. values to be inserted, new values for an update
 - Important methods:
 - `put("columnName", "a value")`

Wrap-Up

- In this section, we learned about:
 - Lightweight databases
 - SQLite
 - SQLiteOpenHelper
 - CRUD
 - SQLiteDatabase
 - Cursor
 - ContentValues