

GreenDao介绍

android开发的本地数据库存储是sqlite。greenDAO应该算是当前最火的数据库开源框架了吧，它是一个移动开发的ORM (object / relational mapping) 框架，是对sqlite数据库访问的对象化封装。以对象的形式去访问数据库，数据库表里面的字段就相当于对象的属性了。可以直接obj data的形式访问了。如果觉得效率不够高，你也可以自己ORM的框架。据我所知GreenDAO是android开发性能最好的数据库开源框架。



总之，一句话，greenDAO就是实现Java对象和SQLite Database的一个媒介人，简化了SQLite的操作。

一. 下载GreenDAO

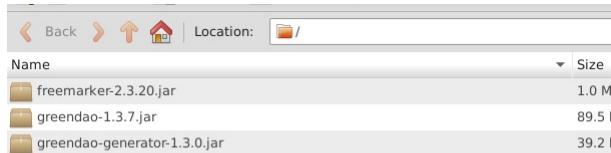
要使用肯定要先下载他的软件包了，官网上有它的连接，对于maven和gradle环境直接到search.maven.org上下载jar包就好了。

GroupID	ArtifactID	Latest Version	Updated	Download
de.greenrobot	greendao	1.3.7 all (9)	27-Nov-2013	pom jar javadoc jar sources jar
de.greenrobot	greendao-generator	1.3.0 all (3)	24-Feb-2013	pom jar javadoc jar sources jar

下载的jar导入到工程里面就可以了，通常都是/libs目录下。

我这里也提供一个csdn的下载地址：http://download.csdn.net/detail/csm_qz/8569031

解压后有三个文件如下图



greendao-generator-1.3.0.jar 和 freemarker-2.3.20.jar是我们创建java generator工程时生成Dao文件需要用到的（什么是我说的Dao文件，往下看就会知道）
greendao-1.3.7.jar是Android开发中需要用到的

二. 创建generator工程（用来生成GreenDao开发过程中需要的java文件）

- (1) 创建Java工程（非Android工程）
- (2) 导入greenDAO-generator.jar和freemarker.jar两个包。

freemarker是一个用java写的模板引擎，它能够基于模板来生成文本输出。应该就是用来自动生成DAO文件的。eclipse下面就是在properties -> Java build path -> libraries下面导入jar包。

- (3) 创建一个包javagreendao

- (4) 创建一个类，类名为ExampleDaoGenerator，类的定义如下：

```
package javagreendao;
```

```
import de.greenrobot.daogenerator.DaoGenerator;
import de.greenrobot.daogenerator.Entity;
import de.greenrobot.daogenerator.Property;
import de.greenrobot.daogenerator.Schema;
import de.greenrobot.daogenerator.ToMany;
/**
 * Generates entities and DAOs for the example project DaoExample.
 *
 * Run it as a Java application (not Android).
 *
 * @author Markus
 */
public class ExampleDaoGenerator
{

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception
    {
        Schema schema = new Schema(3, "com.cn.speedchat.greendao"); // 参数3是数据库版本号，"com.cn.speedchat.greendao"是包名，也就是说生成的Dao文件会在这个包下，可以将Schema理解为数据库上下文吧
        addNote(schema); //addNote() addSession() addReplay()这三个函数相当于建立了三个表，表名都可以不用管了
        addSession(schema);
        addReplay(schema);
        addCustomerOrder(schema);
        new DaoGenerator().generateAll(schema, "../javagreendao/src-gen"); //这个是生成Dao文件的路径的位置，这个代表当前工程的上一级目录的javagreendao的src-gen文件夹里面，其实就是跟src同一级目录，所以你自己要在src同一级目录下新建一个src-gen
    }

    private static void addNote(Schema schema) //这个是一个Note表，然后后面的node.add***是表的字段名以及属性
    {
        Entity note = schema.addEntity("MqttChatEntity"); // "MqttChatEntity"相当于是表的类名，用MqttChatEntity生成对象就可以访问这个表属性了，也就是这个表对应了这个类，待会使用你就会明白了
        note.addIdProperty().autoincrement();
        note.addInProperty("mode").notNull();
        note.addStringProperty("sessionid").notNull();
        note.addStringProperty("from").notNull();
        note.addStringProperty("to").notNull();
        note.addStringProperty("v_code");
        note.addStringProperty("timestamp").notNull();
        note.addProperty("platform");
        note.addProperty("message");
        note.addBooleanProperty("isread").notNull();
        note.addLongProperty("gossipid");
        note.addProperty("gossip");
        note.addIntProperty("chattype").notNull();
        note.addStringProperty("imagepath");
        note.addProperty("base64image");
    }
}
```

```

private static void addSession(Schema schema) //这个是一个Session表,然后后面的node.add***是表的字段名以及属性 (这是我写的一个表)
{
    Entity note = schema.addEntity("SessionEntity");
    note.addIdProperty().autoincrement();
    note.addStringProperty("sessionid").notNull().unique();
    note.addStringProperty("from").notNull();
    note.addStringProperty("to").notNull();
    note.addLongProperty("gossipid").notNull();
    note.addStringProperty("gossipip");
    note.addInProperty("sessiontype").notNull();
    note.addBooleanProperty("asdasd").notNull();
}

```

```

private static void addReplay(Schema schema) //这个是一个Replay表,然后后面的node.add***是表的字段名以及属性 (这是我写的一个表)
{

```

```

    Entity note = schema.addEntity("ReplayEntity"); //ReplayEntity对应的类名
    note.addIdProperty().autoincrement();
    note.addIntProperty("mode").notNull();
    note.addStringProperty("from").notNull();
    note.addStringProperty("to").notNull();
    note.addStringProperty("v_code");
    note.addStringProperty("timestamp").notNull();
    note.addStringProperty("platform");
    note.addStringProperty("message");
    note.addIntProperty("msgtype").notNull();
    note.addBooleanProperty("isread").notNull();
}

```

```

private static void addCustomerOrder(Schema schema) //这个不用管了,你照抄吧
{

```

```

    Entity customer = schema.addEntity("Customer");
    customer.addIdProperty();
    customer.addStringProperty("name").notNull();

    Entity order = schema.addEntity("Order");
    order.setTableName("ORDERS"); // "ORDER" is a reserved keyword
    order.addIdProperty();
    Property orderDate = order.addDateProperty("date").getProperty();
    Property customerId = order.addLongProperty("customerid").notNull().getProperty();
    order.addToOne(customer, customerId);

    ToMany customerToOrders = customer.addToMany(order, customerId);
    customerToOrders.setName("orders");
    customerToOrders.orderAsc(orderDate);
}

```

(1) 增加表

//如果你自己想加一些其他的表的话,你可以自己按照addSession, addNote ,addReplay三个函数的方式加,类名、字段名可以自己随便取
比如说,比我要加一个用户表,字段包括name,age,sex三个,我可以这样做

```

private static void addUser(Schema schema) //这个是一个Replay表,然后后面的node.add***是表的字段名以及属性 (这是我写的一个表)
{

```

```

    Entity note = schema.addEntity("UserEntity"); //ReplayEntity对应的类名
    note.addIdProperty().autoincrement();
    note.addStringProperty("name").notNull();
    note.addIntProperty("age").notNull();
    note.addBooleanProperty("sex").notNull(); //true代表男, false代表女
}

```

然后在main函数里面做如下调用

```

public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception
{
    Schema schema = new Schema(3, "com.cn.speedchat greendao"); // 参数3是数据库版本号, "com.cn.speedchat greendao"是包名,也就是说生成的Dao文件会在这个包下,可以将Schema理解为数据库上下文吧
    addNote(schema); //addNote() addSession() addReplay()这三个函数相当于建立了三个表,表名你都可以不用管了
    addSession(schema);
    addReplay(schema);
    addUser(schema);
    addCustomerOrder(schema);
    new DaoGenerator().generateAll(schema, "../javagreendao/src-gen");
}

```

(2) 删除表

当然一些不需要的表你可以不用,删掉就行,比如说你不须要addReplay,你就在main函数里面别调用 addReplay(schema)就行

总之呢,这就是一个基于greenDAO-generator.jar和freemarker.jar两个包的java工程

然后运行该工程,控制台打印出如下结果:

```

greenDAO Generator
Copyright 2011-2013 Markus Junginger, greenrobot.de. Licensed under GPL V3.
This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY
Processing schema version 3...
Written /home/csm/workspace/javagreendao/src-gen/com/cn/speedchat/greendao/MqttChatEntityDao.java
Written /home/csm/workspace/javagreendao/src-gen/com/cn/speedchat/greendao/MqttChatEntity.java
Written /home/csm/workspace/javagreendao/src-gen/com/cn/speedchat/greendao/SessionEntityDao.java
Written /home/csm/workspace/javagreendao/src-gen/com/cn/speedchat/greendao/SessionEntity.java
Written /home/csm/workspace/javagreendao/src-gen/com/cn/speedchat/greendao/ReplayEntityDao.java
Written /home/csm/workspace/javagreendao/src-gen/com/cn/speedchat/greendao/ReplayEntity.java
Written /home/csm/workspace/javagreendao/src-gen/com/cn/speedchat/greendao/CustomerDao.java
Written /home/csm/workspace/javagreendao/src-gen/com/cn/speedchat/greendao/Customer.java
Written /home/csm/workspace/javagreendao/src-gen/com/cn/speedchat/greendao/OrderDao.java
Written /home/csm/workspace/javagreendao/src-gen/com/cn/speedchat/greendao/Order.java
Written /home/csm/workspace/javagreendao/src-gen/com/cn/speedchat/greendao/DaoMaster.java
Written /home/csm/workspace/javagreendao/src-gen/com/cn/speedchat/greendao/DaoSession.java
Processed 5 entities in 189ms

```

这代表成功的生成了Dao文件,然后我们按F5刷新该工程,在查看src-gen目录文件,自动生成了很多java文件,这就是我们要的,我这里截图给大家看

The screenshot shows the project structure and code editor for a Java project named 'javagreendao'. The 'src' folder contains several files: Customer.java, CustomerDao.java, DaoMaster.java, DaoSession.java, MqttChatEntity.java, MqttChatEntityDao.java, Order.java, OrderDao.java, ReplayEntity.java, ReplayEntityDao.java, SessionEntity.java, and SessionEntityDao.java. Below the code editor, a terminal window displays the output of the 'greendao-1.3.7.jar' generator, which includes copyright information and a list of generated files.

```

javagreendao
  src
    com.cn.speedchat.greendao
      Customer.java
      CustomerDao.java
      DaoMaster.java
      DaoSession.java
      MqttChatEntity.java
      MqttChatEntityDao.java
      Order.java
      OrderDao.java
      ReplayEntity.java
      ReplayEntityDao.java
      SessionEntity.java
      SessionEntityDao.java
  JRE System Library [javaSE-1.7]
  Referenced Libraries

```

```

public static void new D

```

```

<terminated> ExampleDAO Generator
Copyright 2011-201
This program comes
Processing schema
Written /home/csm/
Written /home/csm/
Written /home/csm/
Written /home/csm/
Written /home/csm/
Written /home/csm/

```

但是有很多错误是不是，没关系，这个工程识别不了这些文件，这些文件是基于greendao-1.3.7.jar包的，是Android工程里面要用到的。先不管这个java工程了。接下来往下走

三. 创建Android工程

(1) 创建一个Android工程

The screenshot shows the project structure and code editor for an Android application named 'GreenDaoTest'. The 'src' folder contains 'MainActivity.java'. The code defines a Main Activity that overrides the onCreate method to set the content view.

```

package com.cn.greendaotest;
import android.app.Activity;
public class MainActivity extends Activity {
    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
    }
}

```

(2) 导入greendao-1.3.7.jar

方法是将greendao-1.3.7.jar文件放在libs文件夹下，然后右键该jar包=>add to build path

(3) 将上面java工程生成的包“com.cn.speedchat.greendao”复制到该工程下面来，没有报错了，所以说在该Android工程下可以使用GreenDao了

The screenshot shows the project structure and code editor for the same 'GreenDaoTest' application. The 'src' folder now includes the 'com.cn.speedchat.greendao' package, which contains all the generated DAO and Entity classes from the previous Java project. The MainActivity.java code remains the same as in the first screenshot.

```

package com.cn.greendaotest;
import android.app.Activity;
public class MainActivity extends Activity {
    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
    }
}

```

我们拿一个文件来分析，比如MqttChatEntity.java文件，内容如下：

```

package com.cn.speedchat.greendao;

// THIS CODE IS GENERATED BY greenDAO, DO NOT EDIT. Enable "keep" sections if you want to edit.

/**
 * Entity mapped to table SESSION_ENTITY.
 */
public class SessionEntity {

    private Long id;
    /** Not-null value. */
    private String sessionid;
    /** Not-null value. */
    private String from;
    /** Not-null value. */
    private String to;
    private long gossipid;
    private String gossip;
    private int sessiontype;
    private boolean asdasd;

    public SessionEntity() {
    }

    public SessionEntity(Long id) {
        this.id = id;
    }

    public SessionEntity(Long id, String sessionid, String from, String to, long gossipid, String gossip, int sessiontype, boolean asdasd) {
        this.id = id;
    }
}

```

```

this.sessionid = sessionid;
this.from = from;
this.to = to;
this.gossipid = gossipid;
this.gossip = gossip;
this.sessiontype = sessiontype;
this.asdasd = asdasd;
}

public Long getId() {
    return id;
}

public void setId(Long id) {
    this.id = id;
}

/** Not-null value. */
public String getSessionid() {
    return sessionid;
}

/** Not-null value; ensure this value is available before it is saved to the database. */
public void setSessionid(String sessionid) {
    this.sessionid = sessionid;
}

/** Not-null value. */
public String getFrom() {
    return from;
}

/** Not-null value; ensure this value is available before it is saved to the database. */
public void setFrom(String from) {
    this.from = from;
}

/** Not-null value. */
public String getTo() {
    return to;
}

/** Not-null value; ensure this value is available before it is saved to the database. */
public void setTo(String to) {
    this.to = to;
}

public long getGossipid() {
    return gossipid;
}

public void setGossipid(long gossipid) {
    this.gossipid = gossipid;
}

public String getGossip() {
    return gossip;
}

public void setGossip(String gossip) {
    this.gossip = gossip;
}

public int getSessiontype() {
    return sessiontype;
}

public void setSessiontype(int sessiontype) {
    this.sessiontype = sessiontype;
}

public boolean getAsdasd() {
    return asdasd;
}

public void setAsdasd(boolean asdasd) {
    this.asdasd = asdasd;
}
}

```

这就是我们平时写Android封装的一个普通的类，将一个表的字段封装到一个类里面了，然后我们就可以以对象的形式去访问，说白了就是数据库里面的一条数据对应一个对象了，下面看看怎么使用

(4) 官方推荐将取得DaoMaster对象的方法放到Application层这样避免多次创建生成Session对象，

在Application实现得到DaoMaster和DaoSession的方法，实现如下，新建一个ControlApp.java文件继承自Application：

```

package com.cn.greendaotest;

import com.cn.speedchat greendao.DaoMaster;
import com.cn.speedchat greendao.DaoMaster.OpenHelper;
import com.cn.speedchat greendao.DaoSession;

import android.app.Application;
import android.content.Context;
import android.database.sqlite.SQLiteDatabase;

public class ControlApp extends Application{

private static DaoMaster daoMaster;
private static DaoSession daoSession;
public static SQLiteDatabase db;
public static final String DB_NAME = "dbname.db"; //数据库名，表名是自动被创建的

/**
 * 取得DaoMaster
 *
 * @param context
 */

```

```

* @return
*/
public static DaoMaster getDaoMaster(Context context) {
    if (daoMaster == null) {
        OpenHelper helper = new DaoMaster.DevOpenHelper(context, DB_NAME, null);
        daoMaster = new DaoMaster(helper.getWritableDatabase());
    }
    return daoMaster;
}

/**
 * 取得DaoSession
 *
 * @param context
 * @return
 */
public static DaoSession getDaoSession(Context context) {
    if (daoSession == null) {
        if (daoMaster == null) {
            daoMaster = getDaoMaster(context);
        }
        daoSession = daoMaster.newSession();
    }
    return daoSession;
}

/**
 * 得到Database
 *
 * @param context
 * @return
 */
public static SQLiteDatabase getSQLiteDatabase(Context context) {
    if (daoSession == null) {
        if (daoMaster == null) {
            daoMaster = getDaoMaster(context);
        }
        db = daoMaster.getDatabase();
    }
    return db;
}

```

```
@Override
public void onCreate() {
```

```
}
```

(5) 创建一个DBHelper的帮助类，这个帮助类写了自己封装的一些方法，内容如下

```
package com.cn.speedchat.greendao;
```

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
```

```
import com.cn.greendaotest.ControlApp;
import com.cn.speedchat.greendao.MqttChatEntityDao.Properties;
```

```
import de.greenrobot.dao.query.QueryBuilder;
import android.content.Context;
import android.util.Log;
```

```
public class DBHelper {
```

```
    private static final String TAG = DBHelper.class.getSimpleName();
```

```
    private static DBHelper instance;
```

```
    private static Context appContext;
```

```
    private DaoSession mDaoSession;
```

```
    private MqttChatEntityDao chatDao;
```

```
    private SessionEntityDao sessionDao;
```

```
    private DBHelper() {
```

```
    } //单例模式， DBHelper只初始化一次
```

```
    public static DBHelper getInstance(Context context) {
```

```
        if (instance == null) {
```

```
            instance = new DBHelper();
```

```
            if (appContext == null){
```

```
                appContext = context.getApplicationContext();
```

```
            }
```

```
            instance.mDaoSession = ControlApp.getDaoSession(context);
```

```
            instance.chatDao = instance.mDaoSession.getMqttChatEntityDao();
```

```
            instance.sessionDao = instance.mDaoSession.getSessionEntityDao();
```

```
        }
```

```
        return instance;
```

```
}
```

```
//删除Session表
```

```
public void dropSessionTable()
```

```
{
```

```
    SessionEntityDao.dropTable(mDaoSession.getDatabase(), true);
```

```
}
```

```
//删除MqttChatEntity表
```

```
public void dropChatTable()
```

```
{
```

```
    MqttChatEntityDao.dropTable(mDaoSession.getDatabase(), true);
```

```
}
```

```
//删除所有表
```

```
public void dropAllTable()
```

```
{
```

```
    MqttChatEntityDao.dropTable(mDaoSession.getDatabase(), true);
```

```
    SessionEntityDao.dropTable(mDaoSession.getDatabase(), true);
```

```
    ReplayEntityDao.dropTable(mDaoSession.getDatabase(), true);
```

```
}
```

```
//创建所有表
```

```
public void createAllTable()
```

```
{
```

```
    MqttChatEntityDao.createTable(mDaoSession.getDatabase(), true);
```

```
    SessionEntityDao.createTable(mDaoSession.getDatabase(), true);
```

```
    ReplayEntityDao.createTable(mDaoSession.getDatabase(), true);
```

```
}
```

```

/**
 * insert or update note
 * @param note
 * @return insert or update note id
 */
//插入或者删除session项
public long saveSession(SessionEntity session){
    return sessionDao.insertOrReplace(session);
}

//获得所有的Session倒序排序到List列表里面
public List<SessionEntity> loadAllSession() {
    List<SessionEntity> sessions = new ArrayList<SessionEntity>();
    List<SessionEntity> tmpSessions = sessionDao.loadAll();
    int len = tmpSessions.size();
    for (int i = len-1; i >=0; i--) {
        sessions.add(tmpSessions.get(i));
    }
    return sessions;
}

public void DeleteSession(SessionEntity entity) {
    sessionDao.delete(entity);
}

//删除某一项Session
public void DeleteNoteBySession(SessionEntity entity) {
    QueryBuilder<MqttChatEntity> mqBuilder = chatDao.queryBuilder();
    mqBuilder.where(Properties.Sessionid.eq(entity.getSessionid()));
    List<MqttChatEntity> chatEntityList = mqBuilder.build().list();
    chatDao.deleteInTx(chatEntityList);
}

//根据id找到某一项
public MqttChatEntity loadNote(long id) {
    return chatDao.load(id);
}

//获得所有的MqttChatEntity列表
public List<MqttChatEntity> loadAllNote(){
    return chatDao.loadAll();
}

/***
 * query list with where clause
 * ex: begin_date_time >= ? AND end_date_time <= ?
 * @param where where clause, include 'where' word
 * @param params query parameters
 * @return
 */
//查询满足params条件的列表
public List<MqttChatEntity> queryNote(String where, String... params){
    ArrayList<MqttChatEntity> ad = new ArrayList<MqttChatEntity>();
    return chatDao.queryRaw(where, params);
}

//不一一介绍了，大家可以自己写，有些比较难的查询可以使用QueryBuilder来查询
public List<MqttChatEntity> loadLastMsgBySessionid(String sessionid){
    QueryBuilder<MqttChatEntity> mqBuilder = chatDao.queryBuilder();
    mqBuilder.where(Properties.Sessionid.eq(sessionid))
        .orderDesc(Properties.Id)
        .limit(1);
    return mqBuilder.list();
}

public List<MqttChatEntity> loadMoreMsgById(String sessionid, Long id){
    QueryBuilder<MqttChatEntity> mqBuilder = chatDao.queryBuilder();
    mqBuilder.where(Properties.Id.lt(id))
        .where(Properties.Sessionid.eq(sessionid))
        .orderDesc(Properties.Id)
        .limit(20);
    return mqBuilder.list();
}

/***
 * delete all note
 */
public void deleteAllNote(){
    chatDao.deleteAll();
}

/***
 * delete note by id
 * @param id
 */
public void deleteNote(long id){
    chatDao.deleteByKey(id);
    Log.i(TAG, "delete");
}

public void deleteNote(MqttChatEntity note){
    chatDao.delete(note);
}
}

```

四，使用

在Android工程下创建一个Activity使用如下（是一个启动Activity ps:launcher）：

```

package com.cn.greendaotest;

import java.util.List;

import com.cn.speedchat.greendaod.BDHelper;
import com.cn.speedchat.greendaod.SessionEntity;

import android.app.Activity;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.util.Log;

public class MainActivity extends Activity {

```

```
private DBHelper dBManager; //定义一个DBHelper对象，用他来对数据库进行增删改查
```

```
@Override  
protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);  
    setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);  
    dBManager = DBHelper.getInstance(this); //得到DBHelper对象  
    SessionEntity entity = new SessionEntity(); //创建一个SessionEntity实体对象，并赋值  
    entity.setFrom("A");  
    entity.setGossip("大家好吗？我来了...");  
    entity.setGossipid(10);  
    entity.setSessionid("abcdefg");  
    entity.setSessiontype(1);  
    entity.setTo("B");  
    //下面这一行就把entity对象存数据库了，然后我们新建一个SessionEntity列表再读一下  
    dBManager.saveSession(entity); //保存到数据库  
  
    //下面这个方法是查询Session表里面的所有数据返回一个数据列表，相当于select * from table，然后扫描打印出来  
    List<SessionEntity> listentity = dBManager.loadAllSession();  
  
    for(int i=0;i<listentity.size();i++) {  
        SessionEntity tmpEntity = listentity.get(i);  
        Log.v("tmpEntity.getFrom()",tmpEntity.getFrom());  
        Log.v("tmpEntity.getGossip()",tmpEntity.getGossip());  
        Log.v("tmpEntity.getGossipid()",tmpEntity.getGossipid()+"");  
        Log.v("tmpEntity.getSessionid()",tmpEntity.getSessionid());  
        Log.v("tmpEntity.getSessiontype()",tmpEntity.getSessiontype()+"");  
        Log.v("tmpEntity.getTo()",tmpEntity.getTo());  
    }  
}
```

启动app打印结果如下因为数据库里面的session表里面只有一条数据：

```
324 29324 com.cn.greendaotest greenDAO Creating tables for schema version 3  
324 29324 com.cn.greendaotest tmpEntity.getFrom() A  
324 29324 com.cn.greendaotest tmpEntity.getGossip() 大家好吗？我来了...  
324 29324 com.cn.greendaotest tmpEntity.getGossipid() 10  
324 29324 com.cn.greendaotest tmpEntity.getSessionid() abcdefg  
324 29324 com.cn.greendaotest tmpEntity.getSessiontype() 1  
324 29324 com.cn.greendaotest tmpEntity.getTo() B  
324 29324 com.cn.greendaotest libEGL loaded /system/lib/egl/libEGL_mali.so
```

其他表的增删改插参照DBHelper文件里面的实现吧，更复杂的查询请用QueryBuilder， DBHelper里面也有可以参考。下面我将java工程和Android工程的下载地址给大家

五、查看数据库

通过adb shell进入该程序的包路径下，查看确实创建了dbname.db数据库：

```
shell@android:/data/data/com.cn.greendaotest # cd databases/  
shell@android:/data/data/com.cn.greendaotest/databases # l  
dbname.db  
dbname.db-journal  
shell@android:/data/data/com.cn.greendaotest/databases #
```

将数据库dbname.db导出来用sqlite3在命令行查看

```
sqlite> .schema  
CREATE TABLE android_metadata (locale TEXT);  
CREATE TABLE 'MQTT_CHAT_ENTITY' ('_id' INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT , 'MODE' INTEGER NOT NULL , 'SESSIONID' TEXT NOT NULL , 'FROM' TEXT NOT NULL , 'TO' TEXT NOT NULL , 'V_CODE' TEXT , 'TIMESTAMP' TEXT NOT NULL , 'PLATFORM' TEXT , 'MESSAGE' TEXT , 'ISREAD' INTEGER NOT NULL , 'GOSSIPID' INTEGER , 'GOSSIP' TEXT , 'CHATTYPE' INTEGER NOT NULL , 'IMAGEPATH' TEXT , 'BASE64IMAGE' TEXT);  
CREATE TABLE 'SESSION_ENTITY' ('_id' INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT , 'SESSIONID' TEXT NOT NULL UNIQUE , 'FROM' TEXT NOT NULL , 'TO' TEXT NOT NULL , 'GOSSIPID' INTEGER NOT NULL , 'GOSSIP' TEXT , 'SESSIONTYPE' INTEGER NOT NULL , 'ASDASD' INTEGER NOT NULL );  
CREATE TABLE 'REPLAY_ENTITY' ('_id' INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT , 'MODE' INTEGER NOT NULL , 'FROM' TEXT NOT NULL , 'TO' TEXT NOT NULL , 'V_CODE' TEXT , 'TIMESTAMP' TEXT NOT NULL , 'PLATFORM' TEXT , 'MESSAGE' TEXT , 'MSGTYPE' INTEGER NOT NULL , 'ISREAD' INTEGER NOT NULL );  
CREATE TABLE 'CUSTOMER' ('_id' INTEGER PRIMARY KEY , 'NAME' TEXT NOT NULL );  
CREATE TABLE 'ORDERS' ('_id' INTEGER PRIMARY KEY , 'DATE' INTEGER , 'CUSTOMER_ID' INTEGER NOT NULL );  
sqlite>
```

```
sqlite> .table  
CUSTOMER ORDERS SESSION_ENTITY  
MQTT_CHAT_ENTITY REPLAY_ENTITY android_metadata  
sqlite>
```

如上图，SESSION_ENTITY、MQTT_CHAT_ENTITY、REPLAY_ENTITY是我们创建的那三个表

```
sqlite> select * from SESSION_ENTITY;  
3|abcdefg|A|B|10|大家好吗？我来了...|1|0  
sqlite>
```

上面用select * from SESSION_ENTITY 可以查询到我们插入的那条数据

回过头来看最开始那张图：



Java Object 相当于我们生成的MqttChatEntity、SessionEntity、ReplayEntity通过greenDAO对象话的去访问数据库，其实最重要的还是java工程和DBHelper的编写，因为其他都是自动生成的。

总结：

推荐大家一些链接：

官方提供的github地址，也有一个示例：<https://github.com/greenrobot/greenDAO>

DaoExample和DaoExampleGenerator。你可以clone到本地，运行或者直接在github上直接浏览。

如果你从git仓库中检出了DaoExample，可以直接像Android应用一样运行它。正如你所看到的，它就是一个简单的笔记本。可以添加新的note，或者点击已存在的note进行删除。

其他关于GreenDao好的文章：

<http://www.jcodecraeer.com/a/anzhuokaifa/androidkaifa/2014/1127/2069.html>