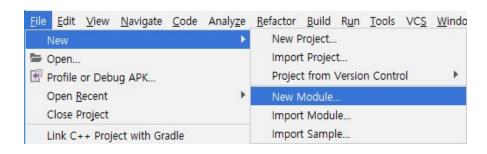
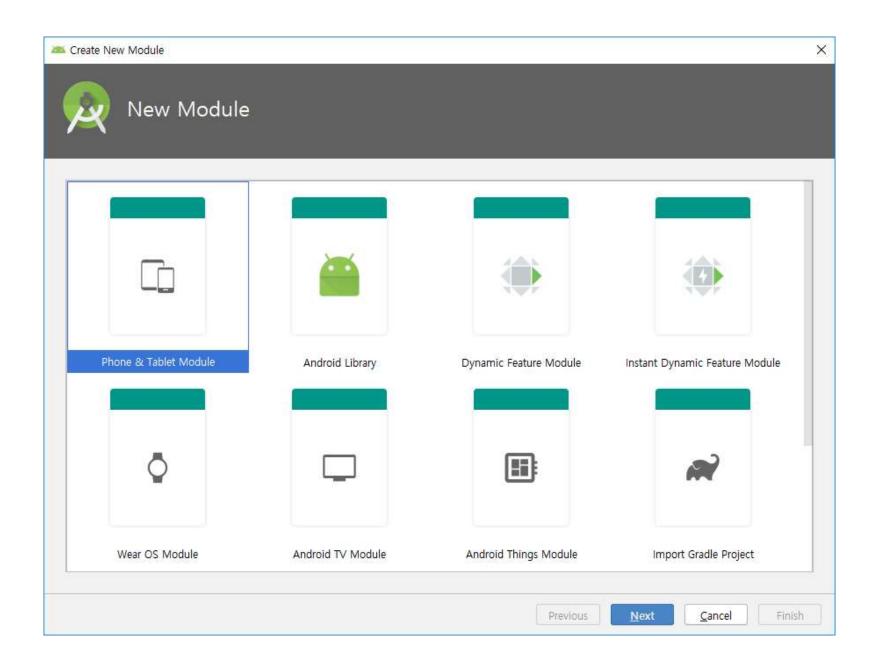
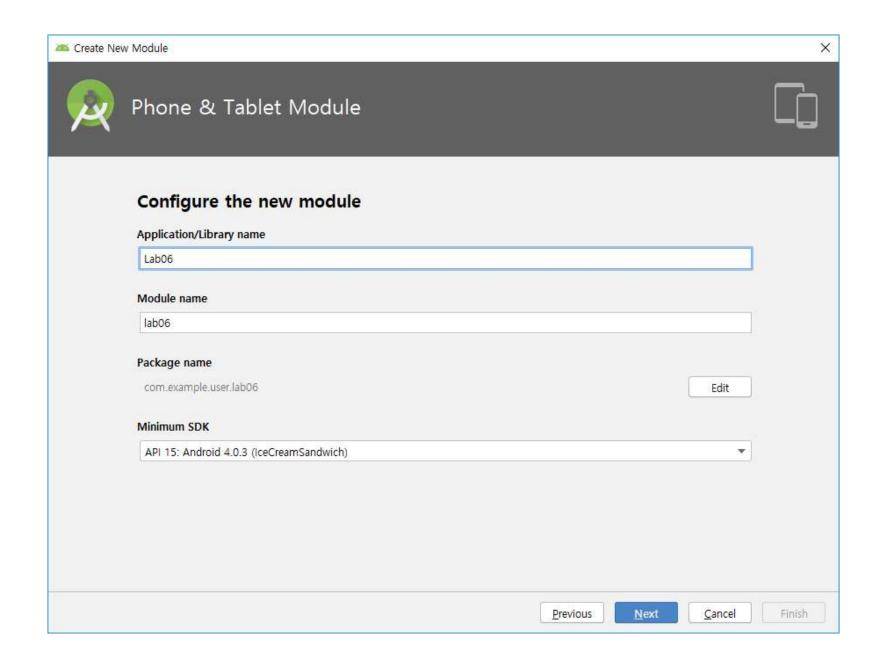
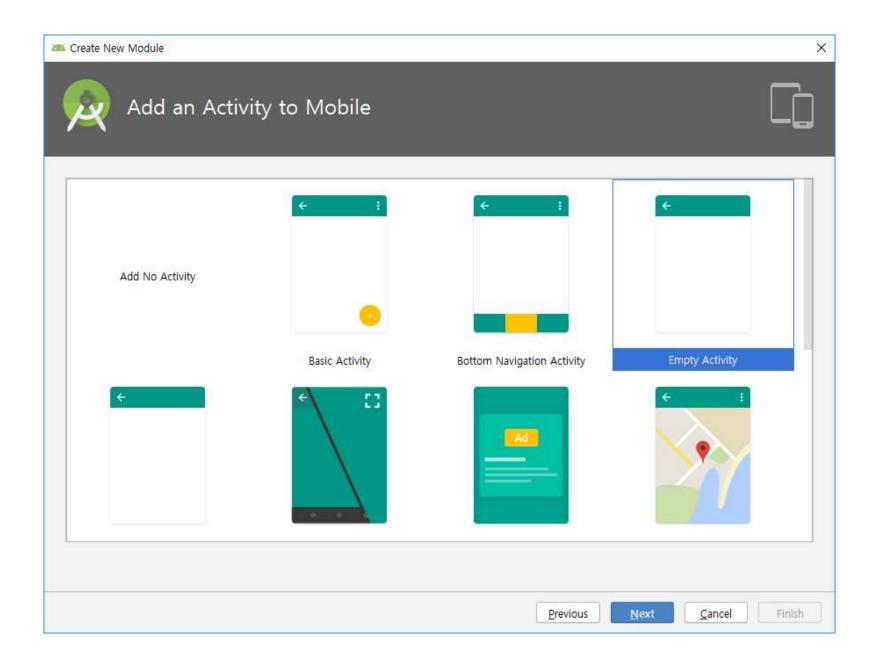
SQLite 실습

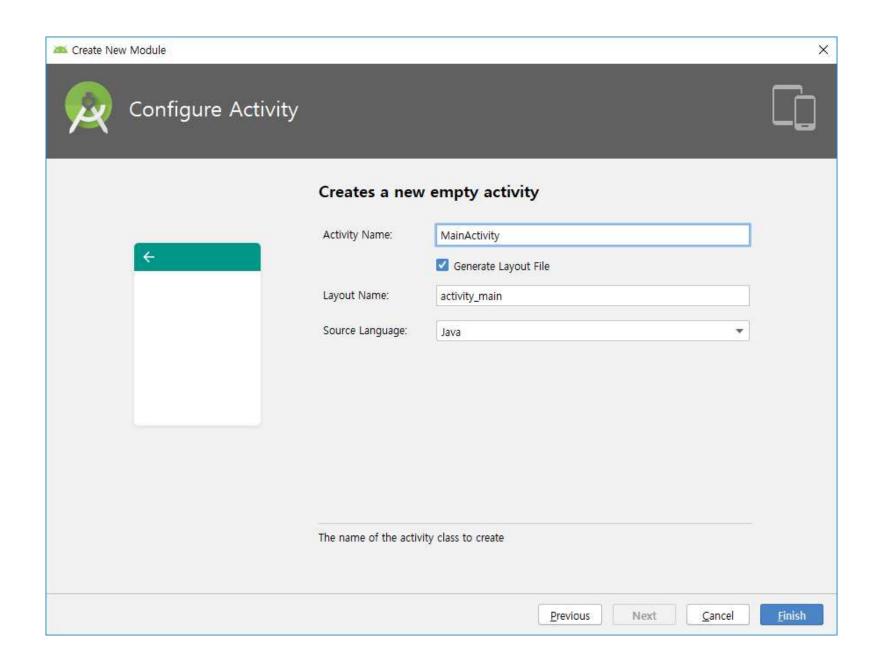
Step 1 _ 모듈 및 액티비티 생성

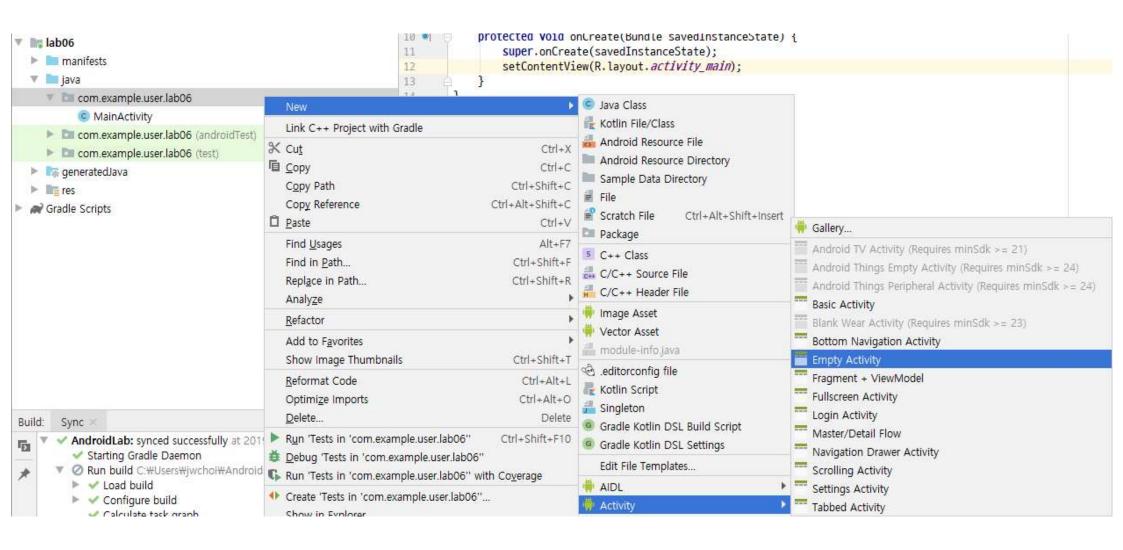


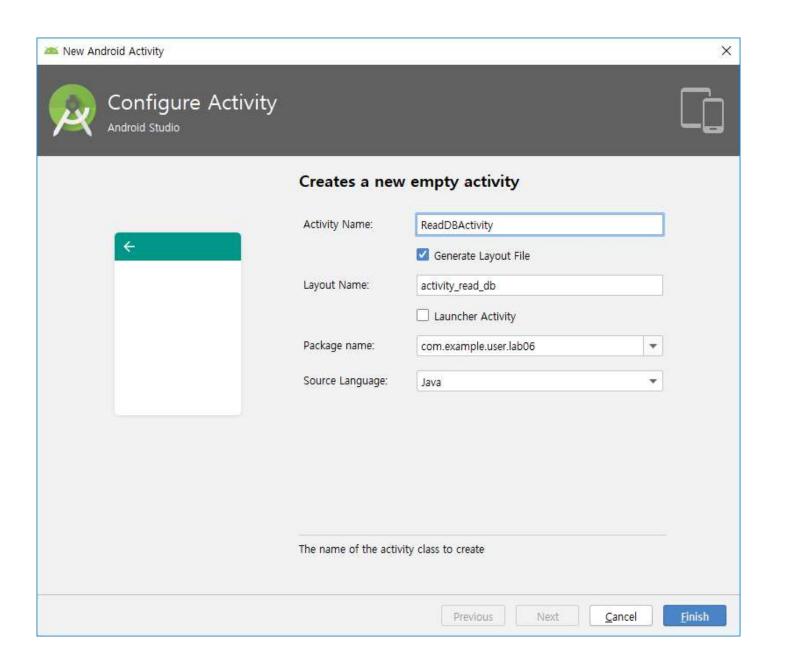




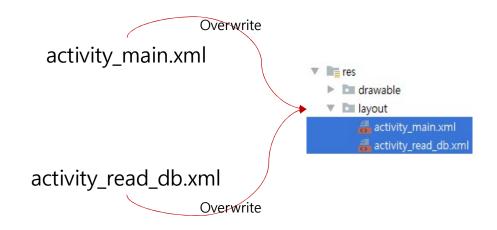




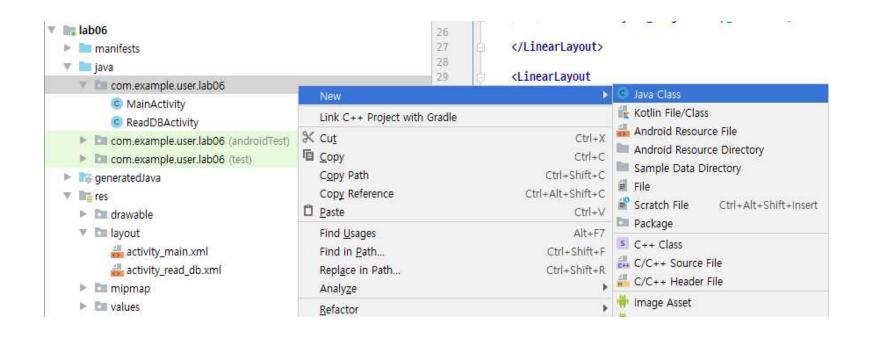


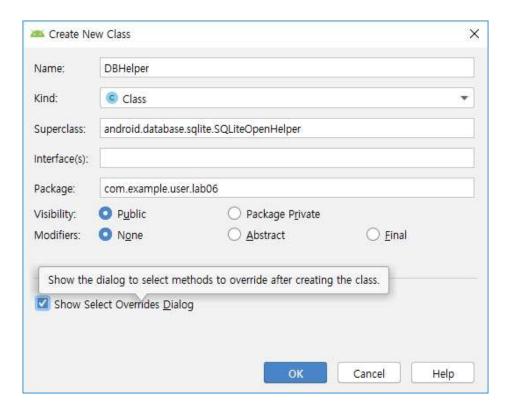


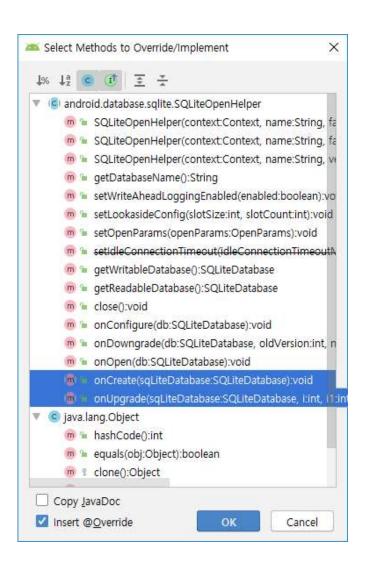
Step 2 _ 레이아웃 XML 파일 복사



Step 3 _ DBHelper 클래스 작성







```
DBHelper.java ×
        package com.example.user.lab06;
        import ...
 3
 5
        public class DBHelper extends SQLiteOpenHelper {
 6
 7
            public There is no default constructor available in 'android.database.sqlite.SQLiteOpenHelper'
8 0
9
10
11
            @Override
12
13 ●
            public void onUpgrade(SQLiteDatabase db, int oldVersion, int newVersion) {
14
15
16
```

```
public class DBHelper extends SQLiteOpenHelper {
   public static final int DATABASE VERSION = 1;
   public DBHelper(Context context) {
       super(context, "memodb", null, DATABASE_VERSION);
   @Override
   public void onCreate(SQLiteDatabase db) {  ←
                                                           • 앱이 설치된 후 SQLiteOpenHelper가 최초로 이용되는 순간 한 번 호출
                                                            • 대부분 테이블을 생성하는 코드를 작성
       String memoSQL = "create table tb memo (" +
               " id integer primary key autoincrement, " +
               "title, " +
               "content)";
       db.execSQL(memoSQL);
             oldVersion의 DB 파일을 연 SQLiteDatabase 객체
                                                 • SQLiteOpenHelper 클래스의 생성자에 전달되는 데이터베이스 버전 정보가 변경될 때마다 호출
                                                 • 테이블의 스키마 부분을 변경하기 위한 용도로 사용
   @Override
   public void onUpgrade(SQLiteDatabase db, int oldVersion, int newVersion) {
       if (newVersion == DATABASE VERSION) {
           db.execSQL("drop table tb memo");
           onCreate(db);
```

SQLiteOpenHelper Added in API level 1

Create a helper object to create, open, and/or manage a database. This method always returns very quickly. The database is not actually created or opened until one of getWritableDatabase() or getReadableDatabase() is called.

Parameters					
context	Context: to use for locating paths to the the database This value may be null.				
name	String: of the database file, or null for an in-memory database This value may be null.				
factory	SQLiteDatabase.CursorFactory: to use for creating cursor objects, or null for the default This value may be null.				
version	<pre>int: number of the database (starting at 1); if the database is older, onUpgrade(SQLiteDatabase, int, int) will be used to upgrade the database; if the database is newer, onDowngrade(SQLiteDatabase, int, int) will be used to downgrade the database</pre>				

Step 4 _ MainActivity 작성

```
EditText titleView;
EditText contentView;
Button addBtn;
@Override
protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
    setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
    titleView = findViewById(R.id.add_title);
    contentView = findViewById(R.id.add content);
    addBtn = findViewById(R.id.add_btn);
    addBtn.setOnClickListener(this);
@Override
public void onClick(View view) {
   String title = titleView.getText().toString();
    String content = contentView.getText().toString();
    DBHelper helper = new DBHelper(this);
    SQLiteDatabase db = helper.getWritableDatabase();
    db.execSQL("insert into tb_memo (title, content) values (?, ?)", new String[]{title, content});
    db.close();
    Intent intent = new Intent(this, ReadDBActivity.class);
    startActivity(intent);
```

public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity implements View.OnClickListener {

public SQLiteDatabase getWritableDatabase ()



Create and/or open a database that will be used for <u>reading and writing</u>. The first time this is called, the database will be opened and <u>onCreate(SQLiteDatabase)</u>, <u>onUpgrade(SQLiteDatabase</u>, <u>int</u>, <u>int</u>) and/or <u>onOpen(SQLiteDatabase)</u> will be called.

Once opened successfully, the database is cached, so you can call this method every time you need to write to the database. (Make sure to call close() when you no longer need the database.) Errors such as bad permissions or a full disk may cause this method to fail, but future attempts may succeed if the problem is fixed.



Database upgrade may take a long time, you should not call this method from the application main thread, including from ContentProvider.onCreate().

Returns				
SQLiteDatabase	a read/write database object valid until close() is called			
Throws				
SQLiteException	if the database cannot be opened for writing			

public SQLiteDatabase getReadableDatabase ()



Create and/or open a database. This will be the same object returned by <code>getWritableDatabase()</code> unless some problem, such as a full disk, requires the database to be opened read-only. In that case, a read-only database object will be returned. If the problem is fixed, a future call to <code>getWritableDatabase()</code> may succeed, in which case the read-only database object will be closed and the read/write object will be returned in the future.



Like <u>getWritableDatabase()</u>, this method may take a long time to return, so you should not call it from the application main thread, including from <u>ContentProvider.onCreate()</u>.

_				
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SOLiteDatabase

a database object valid until getWritableDatabase() or close() is called.

Throws

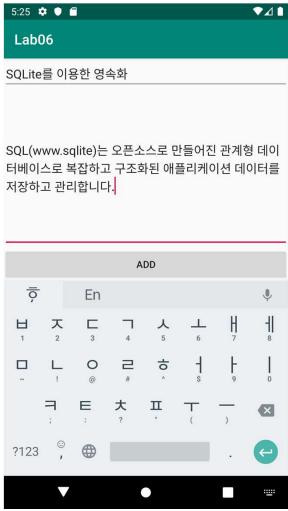
SQLiteException if the database

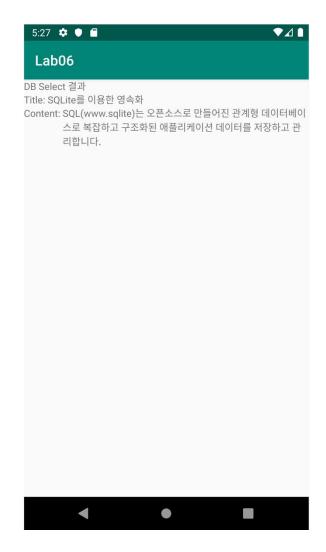
if the database cannot be opened

Step 5 _ ReadDBActivity 작성

```
public class ReadDBActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity read db);
        TextView titleView = findViewById(R.id. read title);
        TextView contentView = findViewById(R.id.read content);
        DBHelper helper = new DBHelper(this);
        SQLiteDatabase db = helper.getWritableDatabase();
        Cursor cursor = db.rawQuery("select title, content from tb memo order by id desc limit 1", null);
        while (cursor.moveToNext()) {
             titleView.setText(cursor.getString(0));
             contentView.setText(cursor.getString(1));
        db.close();
                                                                   String[] : You may include ?s in where clause in the query, which will be replaced by the values from
                                              selectionArgs
                                                                    selectionArgs. The values will be bound as Strings.
```

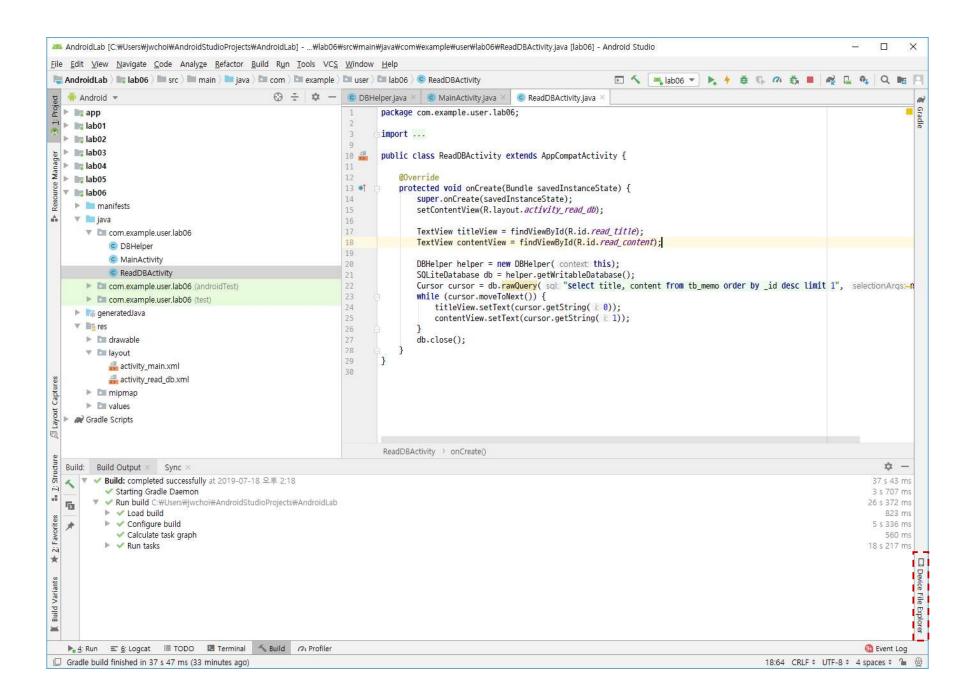
Step 6 _ 실행

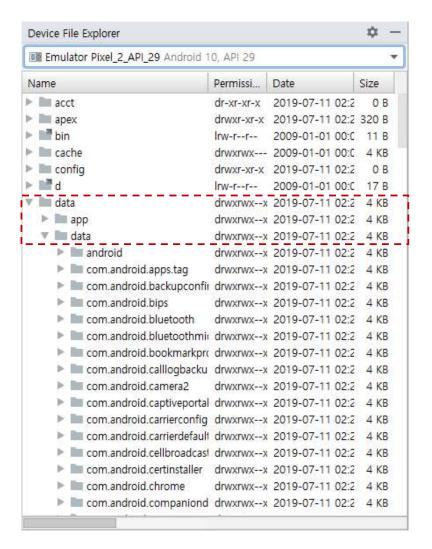


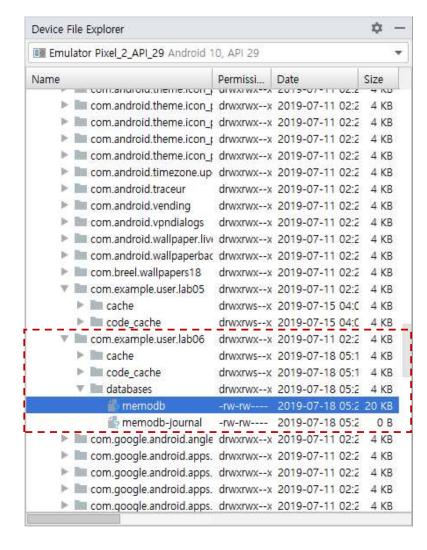


SQLite를 이용한 영속화

- SQLite (www.sqlite.org)는 오픈소스로 만들어진 관계형 데이터베이스
- 프로세스가 아닌 라이브러리를 이용하므로 데이터베이스는 애플리케이션의 일부로 통합됨
- SQLite를 이용한 데이터는 파일에 저장되며 다음과 같은 경로에 저장됨
 - data/data/[package_name]/databases







SQLiteDatabase 클래스

• 데이터베이스 열기

```
SQLiteDatabase db = openOrCreateDatabase("memodb", null);
```

static SQLiteDatabase openOrCreateDatabase(String path, SQLiteDatabase.CursorFactory factory)

Equivalent to openDatabase(path, factory, CREATE_IF_NECESSARY).

• 데이터 삽입 (,수정, 삭제)

```
db.execSQL("insert into tb_memo (title, content) values (?, ?)", new String[]{title, content});
insert, update 등 select 문이 아닌 나머지 SQL 수행
```

• 데이터 검색

```
Cursor rawQuery(String sql, String[] selectionArgs)

Runs the provided SQL and returns a Cursor over the result set.
```

```
Cursor cursor = db.rawQuery("select title, content from tb_memo order by _id desc limit 1", null);
```

select SQL 수행

Cursor는 선택된 행(row)의 집합 객체

- moveToNext(): 순서상으로 다음 행 선택
- moveToFirst(): 가장 첫 번째 행 선택
- moveToLast(): 가장 마지막 행 선택
- moveToPrevious(): 순서상으로 이전 행 선택

```
while (cursor.moveToNext()) {
    titleView.setText(cursor.getString(0));
    contentView.setText(cursor.getString(1));
}
```

SQLiteOpenHelper 클래스

- SQLiteDatabase와 Cursor 클래스만 사용해도 모든 SQL 문을 수행할 수 있음
- But
 - SQLiteOpenHelper 클래스를 사용하면 편리한 점이 많음
 - SQLiteOpenHelper: 데이터베이스 관리만을 목적으로 하는 클래스

SQLiteDatabase

데이터 저장이나 획득

SQLiteOpenHelper

테이블 생성이나 스키마 변경

SQLiteOpenHelper 클래스

