

WHY USE SQLITE?

As the name implies, SQLite is lightweight

Android provides a robust class (SQLiteCursor) for interfacing with SQLite Databases

Relational databases are essential for effeciently querying complex data models

Android provides an Adapter (CursorAdapter) to expose data from a Cursor to a widget

OVERVIEW.

- 1. Subclass SQLiteOpenHelper and define Schema and Migrations
- 2. Create a Data Source Helper class to encapsulate opening, closing, adding, deleting, and querying the DataBase
 - 3. Subclass CursorAdapter to expose database data to Widgets

SQLITEOPENHELPER

- Helper class to manage database creation and version management
 - @Override Public Constructor, onCreate, and onUpgrade methods

- Constructor: pass context as a parm
- onCreate: establish database schema
- onUpgrade: execute migration code when changing database versions

```
public class PersonOpenHelper extends SQLiteOpenHelper {
    public PersonOpenHelper(Context context){
           super(context,DB_NAME, null, DB_VERSION);
       @Override
       public void onCreate(SQLiteDatabase db) {
           db.execSQL(DB_CREATE);
       @Override
       public void onUpgrade(SQLiteDatabase db, int oldVersion, int newVersion) {
        //Handle DB Migrations
```

HELPER CLASS

- 1. Open Database: call getWritableDatabase on instance of SQLiteOpenHelper (return SQLiteDatabase)
- 2. Close Database: call close on SQLiteDatabase instance
- 3. Encapsulate CRUD logic (Create, Read, Update, Delete)


```
public void insertPerson(Person person) {
   mDatabase.beginTransaction();
    try {
            //Store a set of values for Table
            ContentValues values = new ContentValues();
            values.put(PersonOpenHelper.COLUMN_NAME, person.getName());
            values.put(PersonOpenHelper.COLUMN_PHONE, person.getPhone());
            //Insert item in database
            mDatabase.insert(PeopleOpenHelper.TABLE_PEOPLE, null, values);
            mDatabase.setTransactionSuccessful();
        } finally {
       mDatabase.endTransaction();
```

READ

```
public Cursor selectPerson(String name){
        String whereClause = PersonOpenHelper.COLUMN_NAME + " == ?"; // ? = use select args
        Cursor cursor = mDatabase.query(
                PersonOpenHelper.TABLE_PERSON, //table
                new String[]{
                        PersonOpenHelper.COLUMN_NAME,
                        PersonOpenHelper.COLUMN_PHONE
                },
                whereClause,//selection
                new String[]{String.valueOf(name)},//selection args
                null,
                null,
                null
        return cursor;
```

UPDATE

public int updatePerson(Person person){ String whereClause = PersonOpenHelper.COLUMN_NAME + " == ?";

```
int rowsupdated = 0;

ContentValues values = new ContentValues();
    values.put(PersonOpenHelper.COLUMN_NAME, person.getName());
    values.put(PersonOpenHelper.COLUMN_PHONE, person.getPhone());

mDatabase.update(
    personOpenHelper.TABLE_PERSON, //table name to update in
    values, // map of column names
    whereClause, //which columns will be updated
    new String []{String.valueOf(hour.time)} // where args
);

return rowsupdated;
```

DELETE

CURSOR

This interface provides random read-write access to the result set returned by a database query.

UPDATE LIST WITH CURSOR

```
protected void updateList(Cursor cursor){
    mPeople.clear();
    cursor.moveToFirst();
    while (!cursor.isAfterLast()){
        int i = cursor.getColumnIndex(PeopleOpenHelper.COLUMN_TEMPERATURE);
        double temperature = cursor.getDouble(i);
        mPeople.add(new BigDecimal(people, MathContext.DECIMAL32));
        cursor.moveToNext();
    }
    ArrayAdapter<BigDecimal>adapter = new ArrayAdapter<BigDecimal>(this, R.layout.simple_list_item, mPeople);
    setListAdapter(adapter);
}
```