Chapter 14

Database Tools & ADO.NET

14-1 Introduction to Database

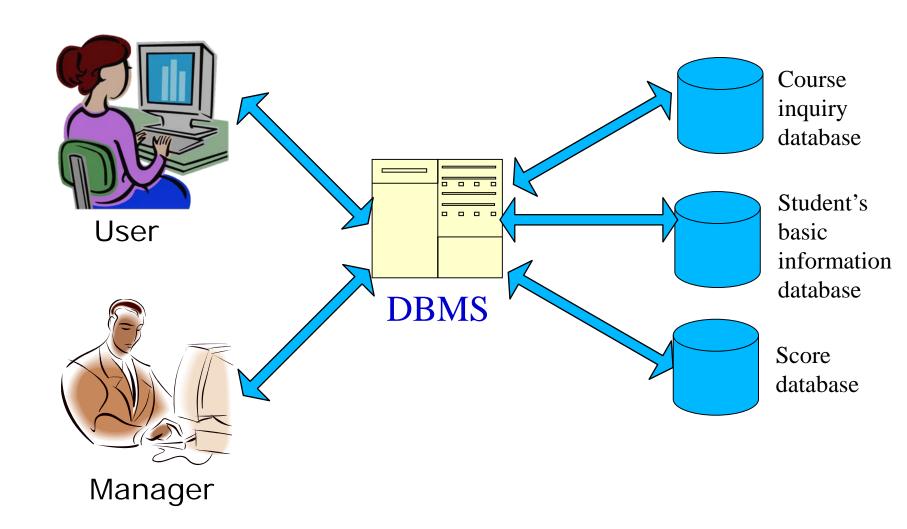
- Database
 use database management system to centralize and
 manage related data
- Use database to manage data
 - ① data sharing to prevent data repeat
 - ② standard access to prevent inconsistence and keep accuracy

Introduction of Database System

- DBMS(Database Management System)
 - The interface between database and users, which can create, organize, enter and read the data required.
- Practical use of database:
 - Library collection and loan records
 - Student information record
 - Course inquiry system
 - Score record

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Database System

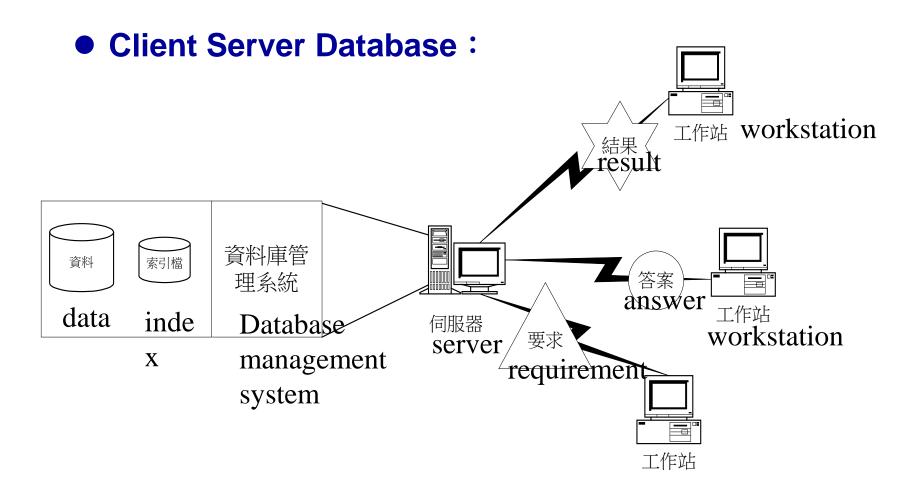


DataTable

- Database: many data tables are included
- Table: many records are included
- Record: many fields are included, the type of data saved in the field is fixed.
- A 2-D table structure formed by column and row
- Every row is a complete data record
- Column is a data field with the same characteristic
- A column with unique identity is called primary key
- Primary key cannot be repeatable



Organizing the Relational Database



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Database Management System

- Oracle
- MySQL · SQLite · PostgreSQL
- Sybase · Informix
- IBM DB2
- MSSQL · Access

Introduction of NoSQL





Initially, "No SQL" movement uses the new NoSQL to replace the Relational database

Now, it is said that both the NoSQL and the Relational database have advantages and disadvantages, which means that they could not be replaced.

Normally, the NoSQL database has the following features:

- (1) Flexible scalability: Unlike the Relational database
- (2) Flexible data model: There are strict rules for the data model of relational database and NoSQL doesn't have too much limitation
- (3) Combine with cloud computing: it can support horizontal expansion, so it can be combined with the basic infrastructure of cloud computing

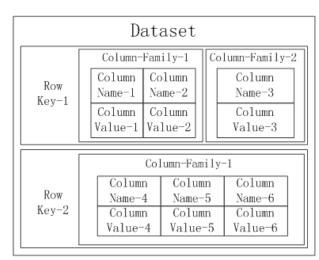
Four Types of NoSQL

 Although NoSQL database has a large number, to summarize, the classic N o S Q L database normally includes key-value store, column family database, document database and graph

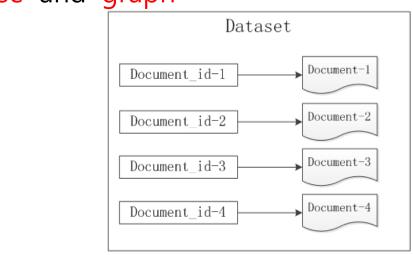
database

Key_1	Value_1
Key_2	Value_2
Key_3	Value_1
Key_4	Value_3
Key_5	Value_2
Key_6	Value_1
Key_7	Value_4
Key_8	Value_3

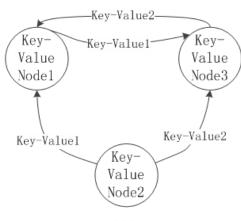
鍵值資料庫 (Key Value)



欄族資料庫 (Column Family)



文件資料庫 (Document)



圖形資料庫 (Graph)

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Both relational database and NoSQL database have advantages and disadvantages. They can't replace each other.

- •Application of relational database: key tasks in student performance, course selection, banking, etc., need to ensure strong transaction consistency
- •Application of NoSQL database: non-critical tasks for internet companies, traditional companies (e.g. data analysis)

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Adopt a **Hybrid Structure**

e.g. Amazon uses different types of database to support the Ecommerce

- ➤ For temporary data like "shopping cart", it is more efficient to use key-value storage
- Current product and order information is suitable for relational database (key task)
- A large amount of historical order information is suitable for keeping in a document database like MongoDB

Database

- Many data tables form a database
- A database at least has a data table
- Small database, ex: Microsoft Access
 - put data into a .mdb file
 - easy to create and manage
 - not suitable for massive data but suitable for small and medium-sized enterprises
- Large database, ex: Microsoft SQL Server
 - separate data into different computers, more efficiency
 - suitable for large enterprises, hard to manage

Relational Database

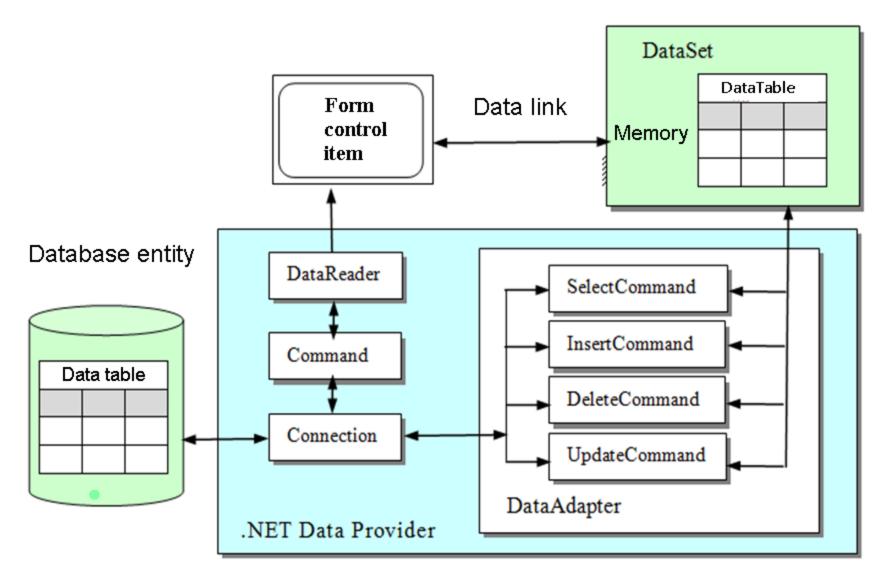
- A database can have many tables
- Prevent data repeat and inconsistence
 Use relational database to solve problem
 - ⇒ use relational database to solve problem •

	「出版者」	資料表		「書目」資料表			
編號	出版者	電話	書號	書名	作者	編號	定價
P01	皇冠	02-1234567	A001	我就是忍不住笑了	侯文詠	P01	280
P02	究竟	03-1234567	A002	有些事這些年我才懂	小野	P02	290
P03	大塊文化	04-1234567	A003	飢餓遊戲三部曲	蘇珊	P03	960
P04	台灣角川	05-1234567	A004	羅馬浴場 IV	山崎麻里	P04	120
		關聯	A005	刀劍神域 9	川原礫	P04	250

14-2 Introduction to ADO.NET

- ADO.NET is a Microsoft .NET object-oriented database access structure
- A bridge between database program and data source
- ADO.NET uses off-line access method
 - .NET Framework Data Provider
 - DataSet
- DataSet database in main memory, process data in off-line





.NET Data Provider Data Source

- Compatible every database:
 SQL, OLEDB, ODBC and Oracle •
- Use program to manage database must confirm which Data Provider to access database in advance
 - 1. .NET Framework Data Provider for SQL Server access SQL server directly, OLE DB or ODBC is not required
 - 2. .NET Framework Data Provider for OLEDB access every type of data source by OLE DB interface ex: Excel, Access, Oracle, SQL Server and so on

.NET Data Provider

- Access every type of database
- Include 4 objects:
 - 1. Connection
 - 2. Command
 - 3. DataAdapter
 - 4. DataReader

DataSet

- Temporarily save data from data source in main memory for advanced process
- The core of ADO.NET
- Data in DataSet can be added, modified, deleted and queried with DataAdapter
- DataSet can store one for more data table object
- Data table object is formed by row and column

14-3 Create SQL Server Express LocalDB Database

- SQL Server 20xx Express LocalDB
 - simplified version of SQL Server
 - support common function of data mangement
- In the Visual Studio 20xx IDE
 - ⇒ manage SQL Server Express object directly
- Easy to create database, table, view and so on

Data Type o f Database Column

- Database is formed by data tables
- Data type of columns in every data table must be defined in advance

「出版者」資料表			「書目」資料表				
編號	出版者	電話	書號	書名	作者	編號	定價
P01	皇冠	02-1234567	A001	我就是忍不住笑了	侯文詠	P01	280
P02	究竟	03-1234567	A002	有些事這些年我才懂	小野	P02	290
P03	大塊文化	04-1234567	A003	飢餓遊戲三部曲	蘇珊	P03	960
P04	台灣角川	05-1234567	A004	羅馬浴場 IV	山崎麻里	P04	120
		陽聯	A005	刀劍神域 9	川原礫	P04	250

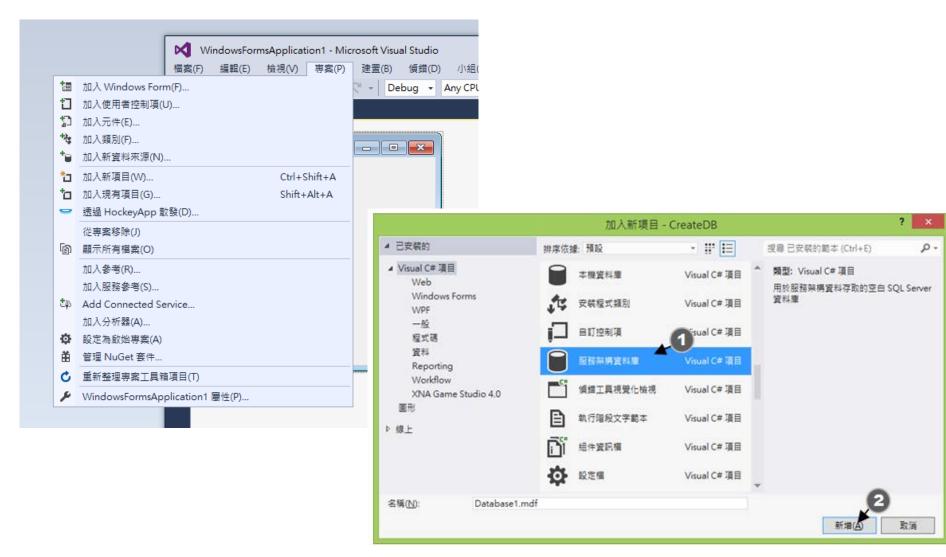
SQL Server Provides Data Types

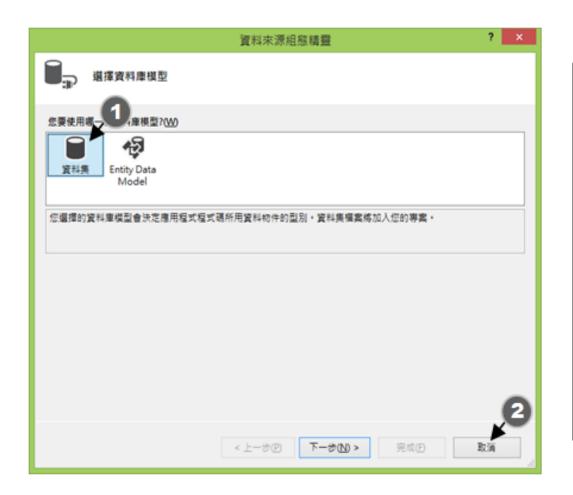
Data type	Usage	Available scope
bit	Store Boolean data	0 · 1 · NULL
int	Store integer data	-2,147,483,648~+2,147,483,647
float	Store double number data	-1.79769313486231E+308~ -4.94065645841247E-324 +4.94065645841247E-324~ +1.79769313486231E+308
money	Store money data	-922337203685477.5808~ 922337203685477.5807
char(n)	Store fixed length string data, every 1 byte stands for a character. Bytes with no characters are blank chars	Max length: 8000 words
varchar(n)	Store variable length string data, every 1 byte sands for a character	Max length: 8000 words

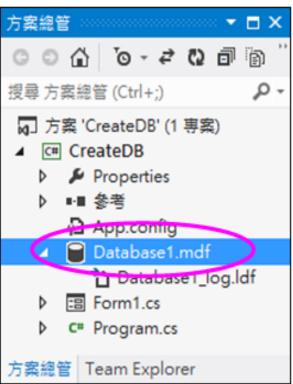
SQL Server Provides Data Types

Data type	Usage	Available scope
Store fixed length Unicode string, every 2 bytes stands for a character. Bytes with no char are blank char		Max length: 4000 words
nvarchar(n)	Store variable length Unicode string data, every 1 byte sands for a character	Max length: 4000 words
text	Store variable length string data	Max length: 231 – 1 words
ntext	Store variable length Unicode string	Max length: 230 – 1 words
date	Store date data	
datetime	Store date and time data	
image	Store binary data, often be images	Max length: 2 ³¹ – 1 bytes

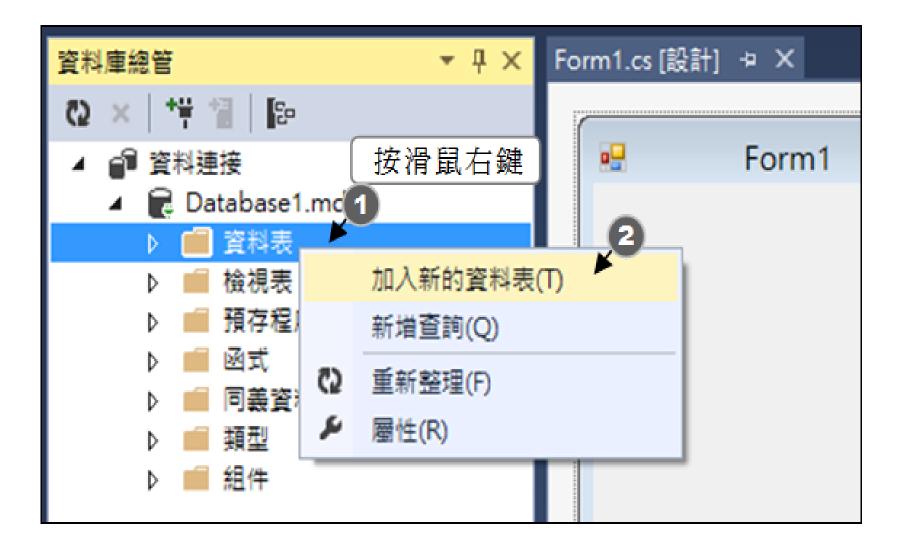
How to Create New SQL Database

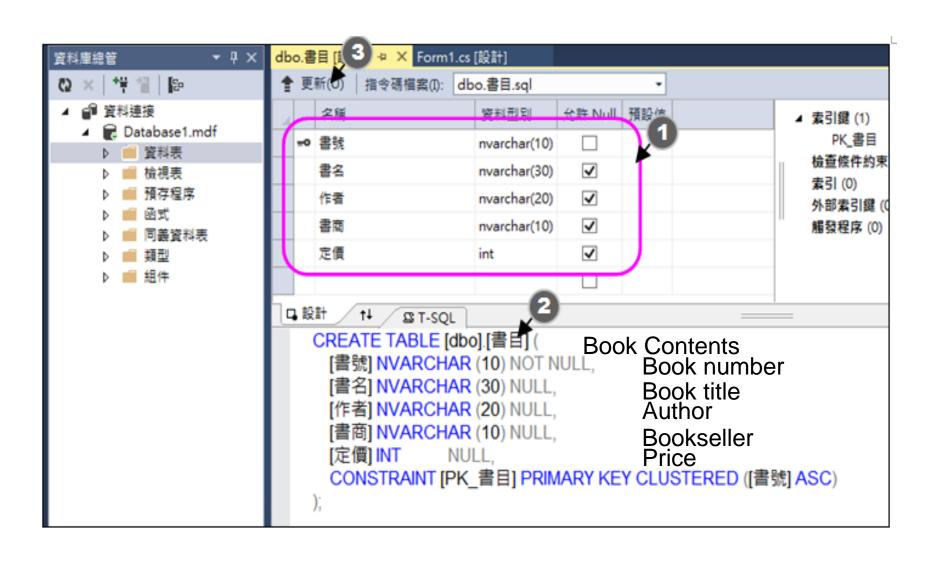






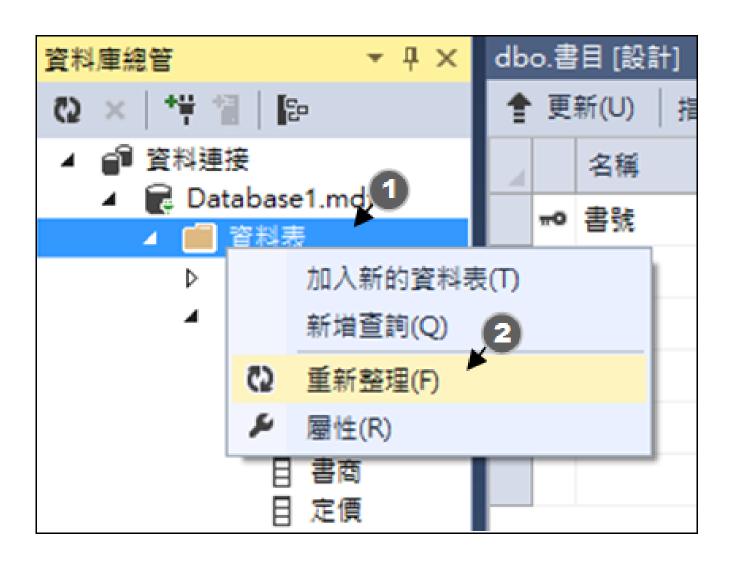
How to Create Data Table

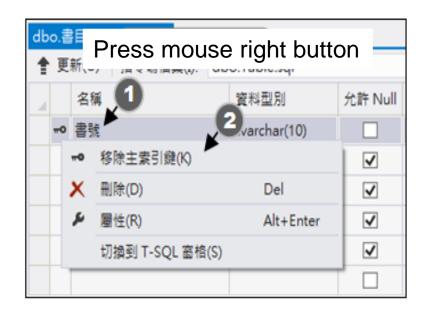




書目 書號 書名 作者 書商 定價



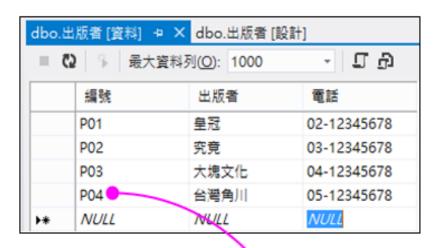








Design Database Table



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	書號	書名	作者	書商	定價
	A001	我就是忍不住笑	侯文詠	PD1	280
	A002	有些事這些年	小也	PO2	250
	A003	遊戲三部曲	蘇珊	PO3	300
	A004	羅馬浴場	山崎麻里	P04	960
	A005	刀劍神域	川原礁	P04	120
	A006	魔界轉生	十兵偉	P04	500
▶ *	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

14-4 SQL Syntax

- Structured Query Language, simply called SQL •
- SQL is a language for database management and access
- Most databases are compatible with SQL language
 ⇒ the most common used database language
- SQL is high-level language close to spoken language
 ⇒ easy to use
- Attention:
 - 1. uppercase and lowercase are identical in SQL
 - 2. ' is required to be added at the front and back of string

14-4 SQL Syntax

SELECT Statement

 Query, sort or filter the database by the condition setting in WHERE statement

Grammar

SELECT serial_column_name FROM table_name [WHERE condition] [ORDER BY column_name [DESC]]

- Ex1 query all records in "通訊錄" table SELECT * FROM 通訊錄
- Ex2 query data of "姓名" and "電話" fields of all records in "通訊錄" table SELECT 姓名, 電話 FROM 通訊錄
- Ex3 query the top 3 records in "通訊錄" table SELECT TOP 3 * FROM 通訊錄
- Ex4 query the top 50% data of "姓名" and "電話" fields of all records in "通訊錄" table
 SELECT TOP 50 PERCENT 姓名, 電話 FROM 通訊錄

WHERE Statement

- Filter data with conditions, relational and logical operators are available
- No WHERE statement: to query all records
- Ex1 query records which has "作者" value as "侯文詠" in "書目" table
 SELECT * FROM 書目 WHERE 作者 = '侯文詠'
- Ex2 query records which "定價" < 500 in "書目" table SELECT * FROM 書目 WHERE 定價 < 500
- Ex3 query records which 200 < "定價" < 500 in "書目" table

SELECT * FROM 書目 WHERE (定價> 200) AND (定價< 500)

WHERE Statement

You can also JOIN two tables with WHERE statement.

Ex1: query records with table "書目" JOIN with "出版者" SELECT * FROM 書目, 出版者 WHERE 書目.書商=出版者.編號

Ex2: query records that "定價" < 500 in "書目" table, while table "書目" JOIN with "出版者"

SELECT * FROM 書目, 出版者

WHERE 書目.書商=出版者.編號 AND 書目.定價<500

Ex3: query 書名 that "定價" < 500 and 出版者='皇冠' in "書目" table, while table "書目" JOIN with "出版者"

SELECT 書目.書名 FROM 書目,出版者 WHERE 書目.書商=出版者.編號 AND 書目.定價<500 AND 出版者.出版者='皇冠'

ORDER BY Statement

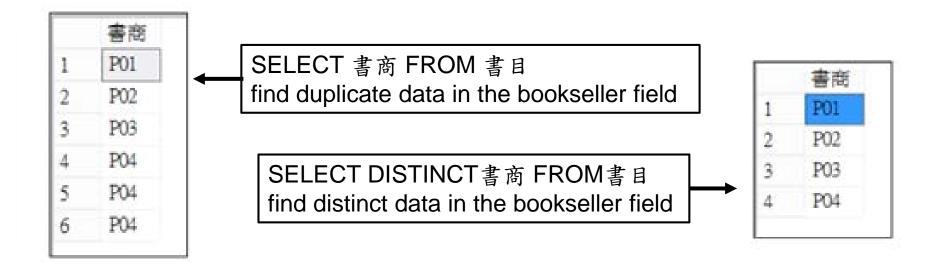
- Sort by column
- Default: set as sort ascending order
- Use DESC to sort decreasingly
- Use ASC to sort increasingly
- No ORDER BY: no sorting
- Ex: query all records in "書目" table and decreasingly sort by "定價"

SELECT * FROM 書目 ORDER BY 定價 DESC

DISTINCT Statement

- DISTINCT clause ensures that a specified field or fields can only have distinct datatypes.
- [Example] Query the data of the bookseller field in the bibliography table. As follows:

SELECT DISTINCT書商 FROM書目



AS Statement

 When you do not want users to know the field name of the table, you may change the field name to a new alias.

AS Statement

 [Example] Query all the records of book number, title, pricing field in the table bibliography, and change the name of the above field to Bookld, BookName, Price in order.

SELECT book number AS Bookld, title AS BookName, pricing AS Price FROM bibliography

SELECT 書號, 書名, 定價 FROM 書目					
75 % -					
S T-SQL ↑↓ ■結果 ■訊息					
<	書號	書名	定價		
1	A001	我就是忍不住笑了	280		
2	A002	有些事這些年我才懂	290		
3	A003	飢餓遊戲三部曲	960		
4	A004	羅馬浴場5	120		
5	A005	刀劍神域9	250		
6	A006	魔界轉生	300		

	SELECT 書號 AS BookId, 書名 AS BookName, 定價 AS Price FROM 書目							
75 9								
	T-SOL	↑↓ ■ 結里 🗈	訊息					
	BookId	BookName	Price	>				
1	A001	我就是忍不住笑了	280					
2	A002	有些事這些年我才懂	290					
3	A003	飢餓遊戲三部曲	960					
4	A004	羅馬浴場5	120					
5	A005	刀劍神域9	250					
6	A006	魔界轉生	300					

AS Statement

 [Example] Query all records in the book number, title, and pricing field in the bibliography table, and multiply the value of the pricing field by 0.8 to create a new field that hits 20%.

SELECT Book number, title, pricing *0.8 AS discount 20%

FROM bibliography



INSERT Statement

Add a new record at the end of table

```
Grammar

INSERT INTO table_name [( serial_column_name )]

VALUES ( serial_data )
```

Ex: add a record in "書目" data table
INSERT INTO 書目(書號,書名,作者,書商,定價)VALUES
('A007','Halibote7', 'J. K. Rowling','P01',799);

DELETE Statement

Data designated record from data table

Grammar

DELETE FROM table_name WHERE condition

Ex1 delete the record with "書號" A002 DELETE FROM 書目 WHERE 書號='A007'

Ex2 delete the record with "定價" >= 500 and "書商" P01 DELETE FROM 書目 WHERE (定價 >= 500) AND (書商 = 'P01')

UPDATE Statement

Update designated column data which match the condition

Grammar

UPDATE table_name
SET serial_column_value
WHERE condition

Commonly Used Aggregate Functions

Function name	Description	Example Syntax
AVG	Get the average of the specified field	SELECT AVG(定價) FROM 書目
COUNT	Get the total number of records in the table	SELECT COUNT(*) FROM書目
MAX	Get the maximum value of the specified fiel	SELECT MAX(定價) FROM書目
MIN	Get the minimum value of the specified field	SELECT MIN(定價) FROM書目
SUM	Sum up the value of the specified field	SELECT SUM(定價) FROM書目

14- 4 BindingSource Common Tools

BindingSource control item

- To get source of data
- Link to control item for showing data
- Provides Insert(), RemoveAt() and so on to add, modify and delete in database

BindingSource Members

Members	Description	
Count property	Get total numbers of data records	
DataSource property	Get or set link of data source	
DataMember property	Get or set link of member tables of data source	
Position property	Get or set position of current record pointer, start from 0 to Count -1	
Sort property	Get or set the order of data table sorting, default: ASC Ex: Sort("書名, 訂價 DESC")	
AddNew() method	Add a new record	
RemoveAt() method	Remove designated record Ex: RemoveAt(0)	

BindingSource Members

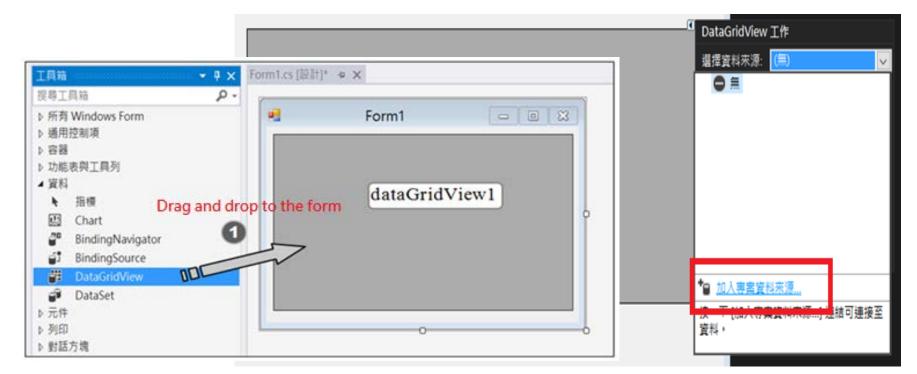
Members	Description	
RemoveCurrent()	Remove the current record	
EndEdit() method	Finish editing on current DataSet object and write back data on control item to DataSet object in main memory	
MoveFirst() method	Move to first record	
MovePrevious()	Move to previous record	
MoveNext() method	Move to next record	
MoveLast() method	Move to last record	

14.5 DataGridView Control Item

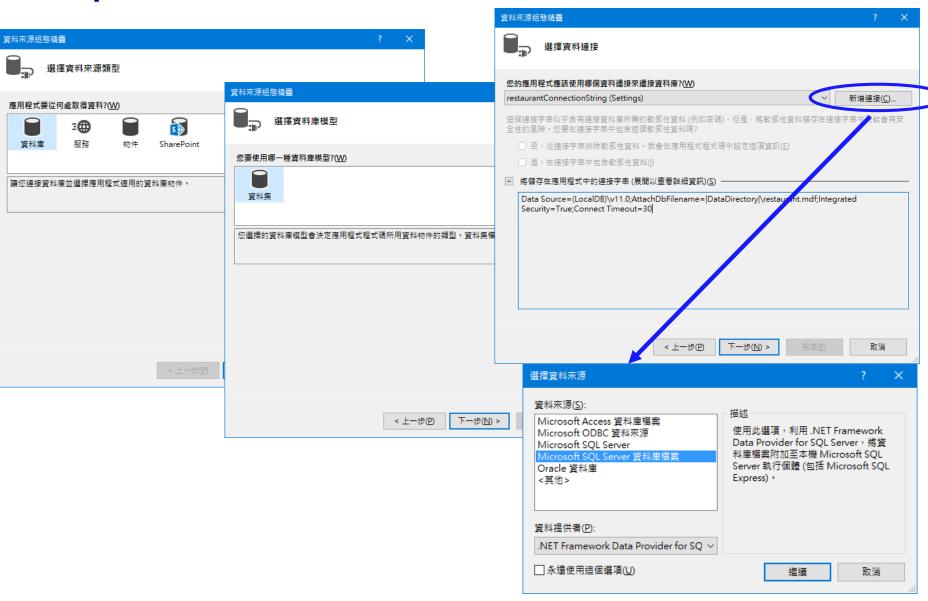
- Show data in database as a table style
- Assign BindingSource control item to DataSource property
- Double-click on cell or press F2
 ⇒ automatically make cell as editing mode and update content of cell
- Move to last row of form ⇒ add new record to DataSet
- Click on name of column ⇒ sort by column's data

Practice 14.1: Datagridview

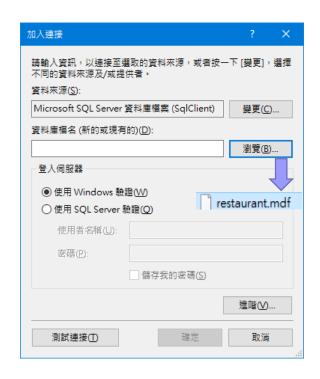
- Combine datagridview and database restaurant; then show them.
- How to combine database and datagrdiview
- Step 1 : Add database



• Step: 2

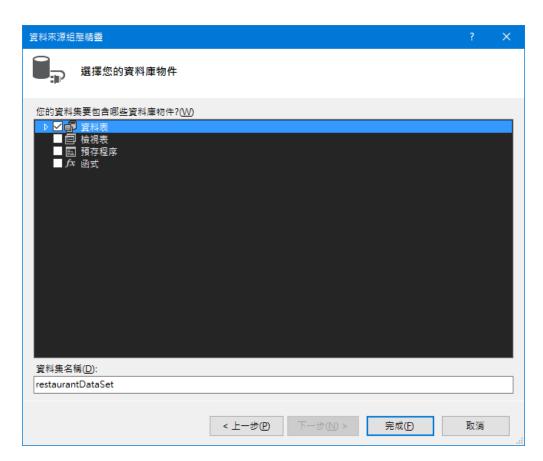


• Step 3:

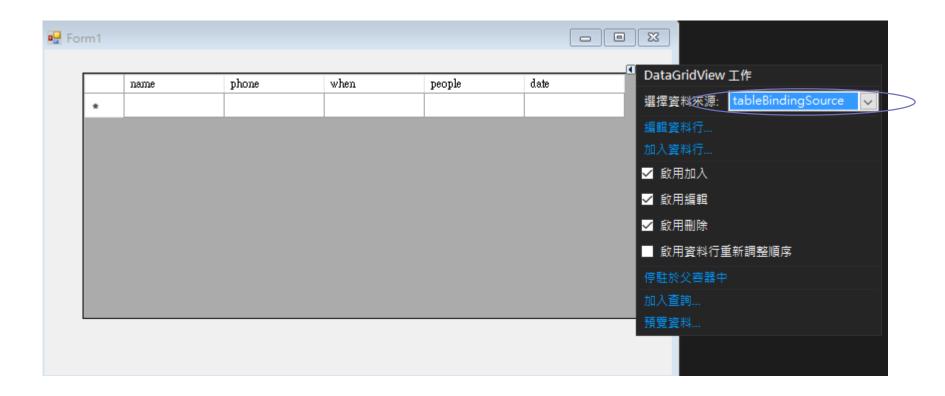


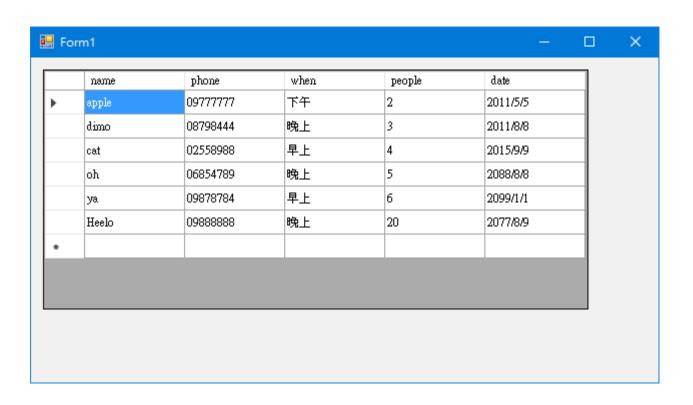


- Step 4
- Press next until choose table. And press finish



Final





14-6 Database Relational Query

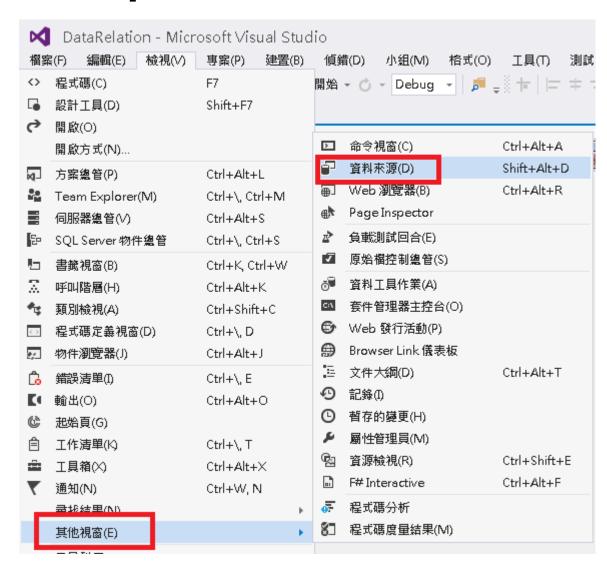
- Database may have many data tables
 ⇒ data tables have some related columns
- When listing data
 use "relational" technic to get different related field data

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Example(DataRelation):

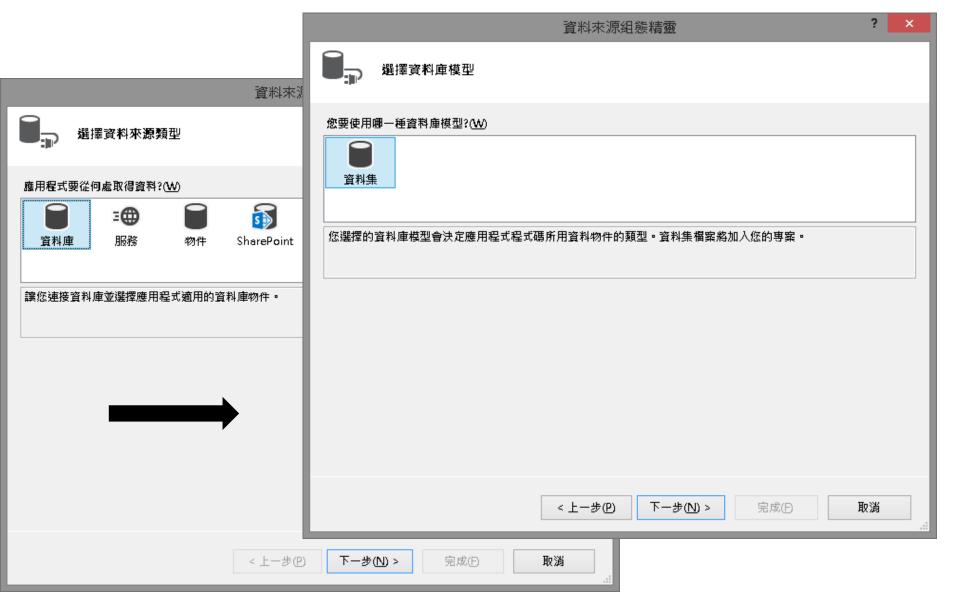
Use BindingSource to connect to Database1 database and put "出版者" and "書目" tables to database1DataSet object, then relate "出版者" table and "書目" table and show content in DataGridView as the following figures. When users choose a publisher record, book data related to the publisher will be shown in books DataGridView

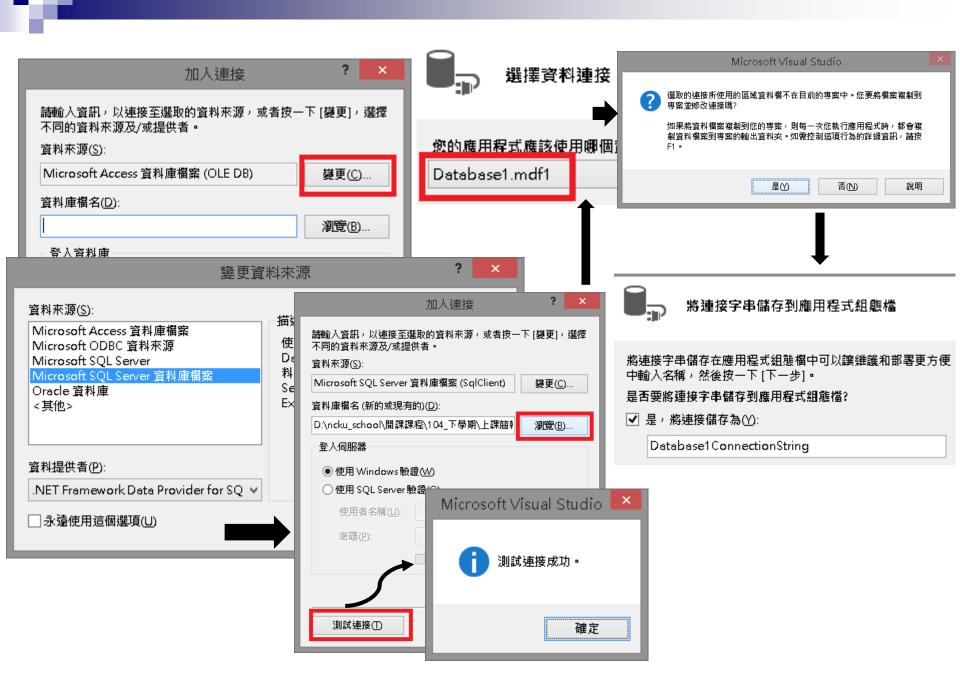
Example: DataRelation





Example: DataRelation







選擇您的資料庫物

您的資料集要包含哪些資<mark>料庫物</mark>

▲ ✔ 📾 資料表

- ▷ 🗹 🎹 出版者
- ▶▼■書目

□□ 檢視表

- □ 預存程序
- ☐ fx 函式

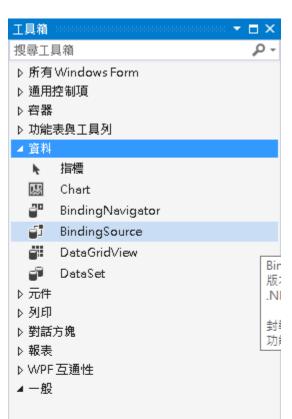


19 49 19 10

- ■ Database1DataSet
 - ⊿ 🔐 出版者 🔻
 - 丽 編號
 - 画 出版者
 - 画 電話
 - ▲ ## 書目
 - 画 書號
 - 画 書名
 - 画 作者
 - 画 書商
 - 画 定價

資料集名稱(D):

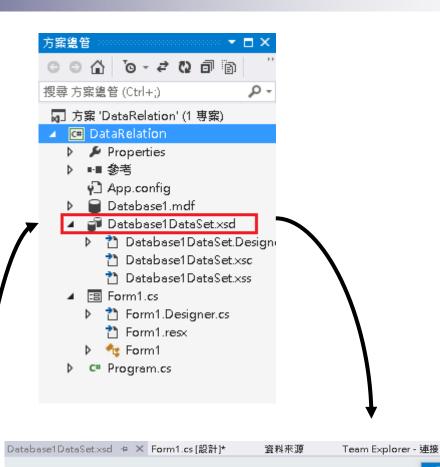
Database1DataSet



這個群組中沒有可以使用的控制項。請拖曳一個項目到這段文字上,即可將它加入工具箱。

工具箱 資料來... 方案總... Team... 類別檢...



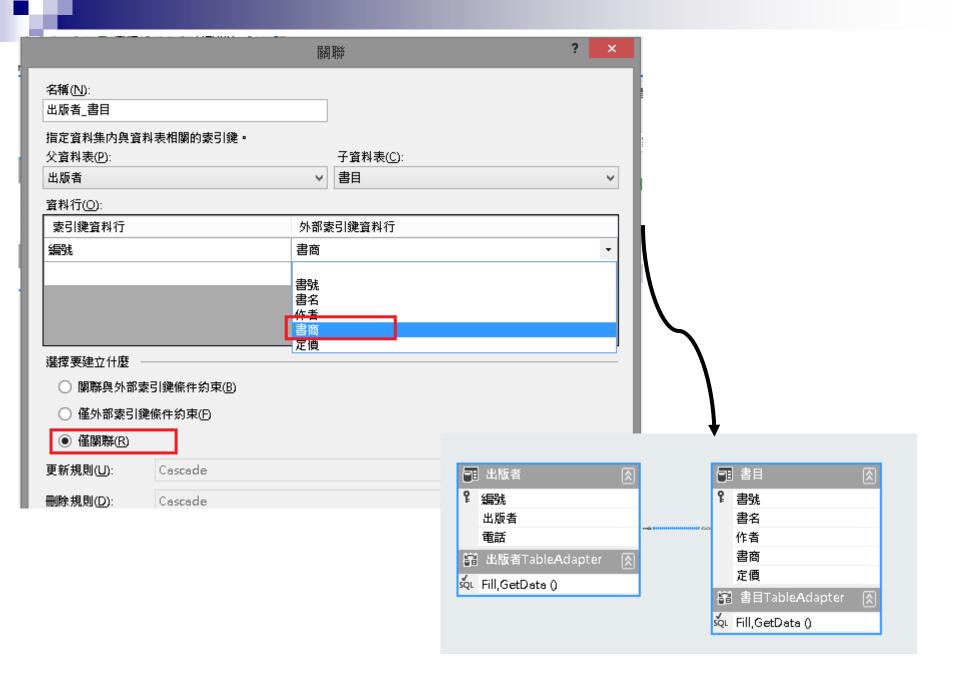


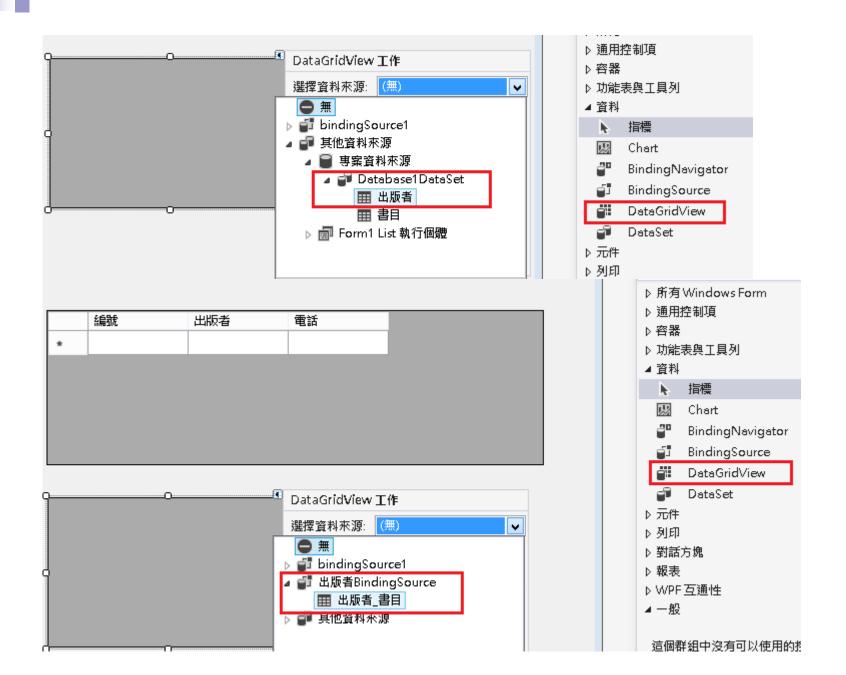


工具箱 ▼ 🗆 X **搜尋丁貝箱** ▲ 資料集 指標 DataTable 0 Query Relation TableAd... Relation ▲ 一般 版本 4.5.0.0 (屬於 Micros .NET Component 這個群組中沒有可以使用的控制項。請 拖曳一個項目到這段文字上,即可將它

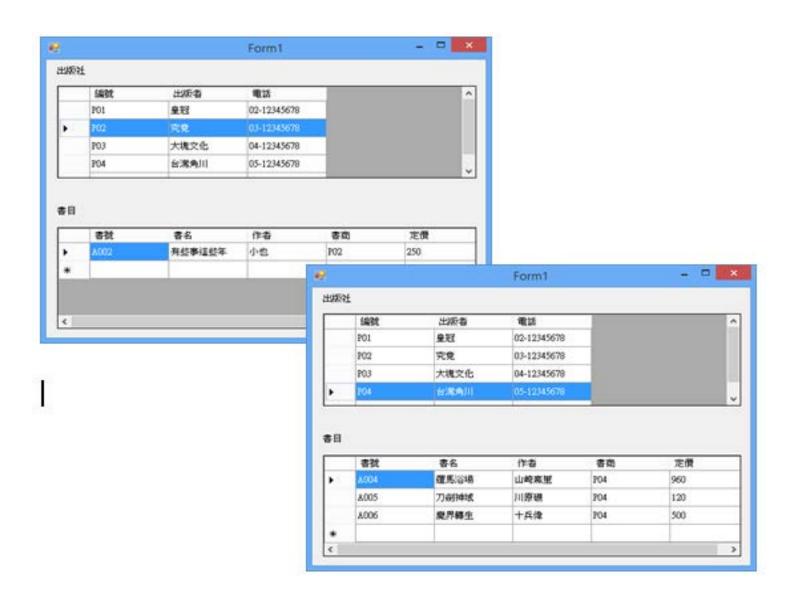
加入工具箱。

類別檢視





Result



The End

Take a Break ···