# ANDROID LOCAL DB SQLITE

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- Android provides full support for SQLite databases
- Any databases you create will be accessible by name to any class in the application, but not outside the application
- The recommended method to create a new SQLite database is to create a subclass of SQLiteOpenHelper and override the onCreate() method, in which you can execute a SQLite command to create tables in the database
- You can then get an instance of your SQLiteOpenHelper implementation using the constructor you've defined
- To write to and read from the database, call getWritableDatabase() and getReadableDatabase(), respectively

### USING SQLITE IN ANROID



- You can execute SQLite queries using the SQLiteDatabase query() methods
- These methods return a Cursor that points to all the rows found by the query
- The Cursor is always the mechanism with which you can navigate results from a database query and read rows and columns

#### CURSOR INTERFACE

| Android API | SQLite Version |
|-------------|----------------|
| API 24      | 3.9            |
| API 21      | 3.8            |
| API 11      | 3.7            |
| API 8       | 3.6            |
| API 3       | 3.5            |
| API 1       | 3.4            |

### SQLITE VERSIONS

```
activity_main.xml × C MainActivity.java × C Student.java ×

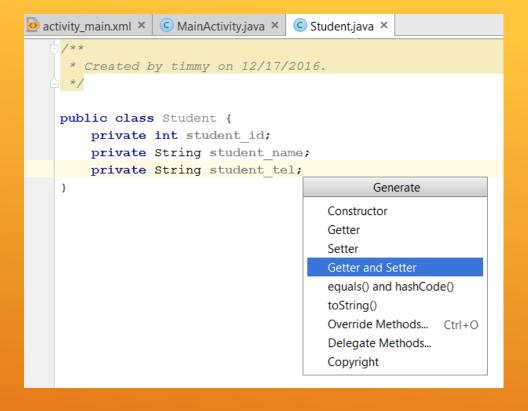
* Created by timmy on 12/17/2016.

*/

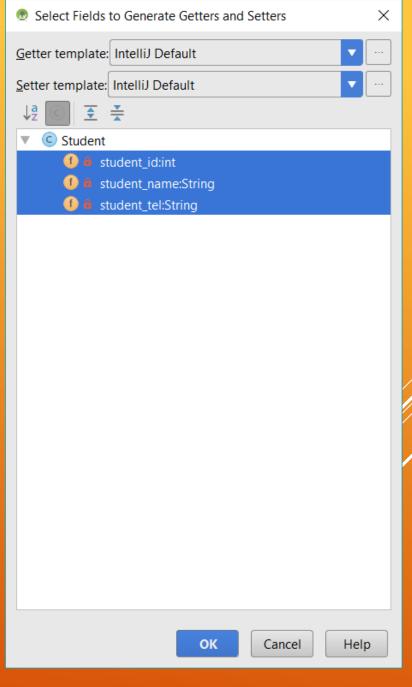
public class Student {
   private int student_id;
   private String student name;

private String student_tel;
}
```

#### GENERATE ANDROID CLASS



# INSERT GETTERS AND SETTERS (ALT+INSERT SHORTCUT)



```
activity_main.xml × C MainActivity.java ×
                                 C Student.java ×
  /**
   * Created by timmy on 12/17/2016.
  public class Student {
      private int student id;
      private String student name;
      private String student tel;
      public int getStudent_id() {
          return student id;
      public void setStudent_id(int student_id) {
          this.student id = student id;
      public String getStudent_name() {
          return student name;
      public void setStudent_name(String student_name) {
          this.student name = student_name;
      public String getStudent_tel() {
          return student tel;
      public void setStudent_tel(String student_tel) {
          this.student tel = student_tel;
```

```
public Student(int student_id, String student_name, String student_tel) {
    this.student_id = student_id;
    this.student_name = student_name;
    this.student_tel = student_tel;
}

public Student(String student_name, String student_tel) {
    this.student_name = student_name;
    this.student_tel = student_tel;
}
```

### INSERT THE APPROPRIATE CLASS CONSTRUCTORS

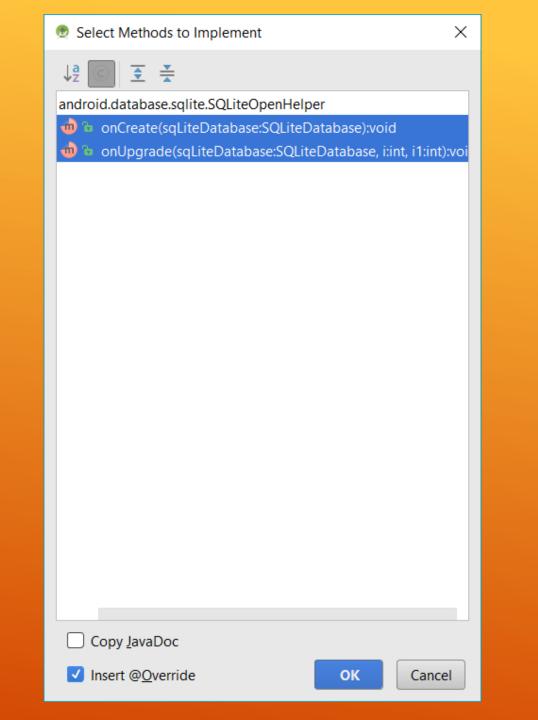
- A contract class is a container for constants that define names for URIs, tables, and columns
- A good way to organize a contract class is to put definitions that are global to your whole database in the root level of the class
- Then create an inner class for each table that enumerates its columns
- ➤ Tip: A good advice for your inner class is to implement the "BaseColumns" interface!

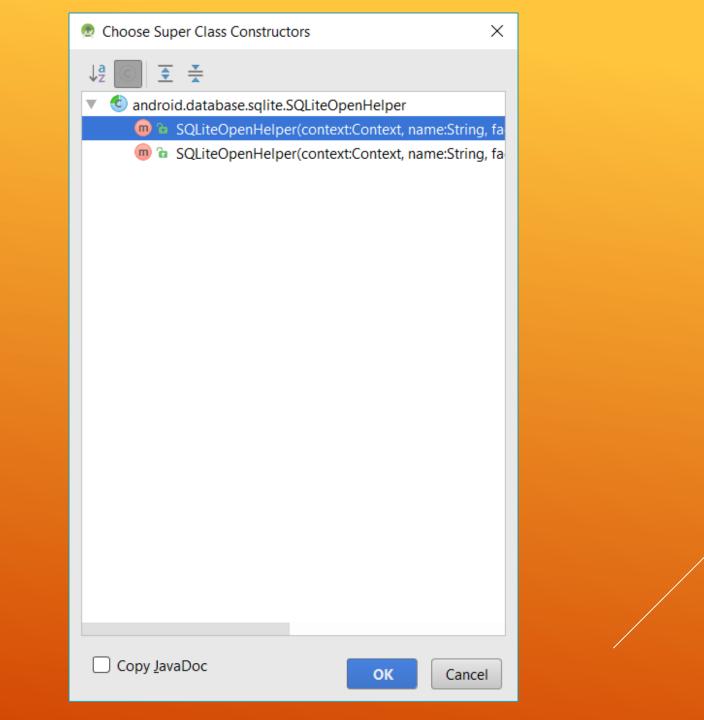
#### CREATE CONTRACT CLASS

```
🔯 activity_main.xml 🗴 🔘 MainActivity.java 🗴 🕓 Student.java 🗴 🥌 UnipiDbContract.java 🗴 🥒 UnipiDbHelper.java 🗡
   package com.unipi.talepis.localdb1;
   import android.provider.BaseColumns;
     * Created by timmy on 12/17/2016.
   public class UnipiDbContract {
        // To prevent someone from accidentally instantiating the contract class,
        // make the constructor private.
        private UnipiDbContract() {}
        // Inner class that defines the table contents
        public static class StudentEntry implements BaseColumns{
            public static final String TABLE NAME = "student";
            public static final String COLUMN_NAME_STUDENT_NAME = "student name";
            public static final String COLUMN_NAME STUDENT_TEL = "student tel";
```

- When you use this class to obtain references to your database, the system performs the potentially long-running operations of creating and updating the database only when needed and not during app startup
- Implement methods that create and maintain the database and tables
- Read and Write through calls to getWritableDatabase() and getReadableDatabase()
- ➤ Tip: For long running operations call getWritableDatabase() or getReadableDatabase() in a background thread

## CREATE A DB HELPER CLASS USING SQLITEOPENHELPER CLASS





```
🔯 activity_main.xml 🗴 🔘 MainActivity.java 🗴 🥒 Student.java 🗴 🖒 UnipiDbContract.java 🗴 🖒 UnipiDbHelper.java 🗴
    import android.content.Context;
    import android.database.sqlite.SQLiteDatabase;
   import android.database.sqlite.SQLiteOpenHelper;
     * Created by timmy on 12/17/2016.
    public class UnipiDbHelper extends SQLiteOpenHelper
        public static final String DATABASE NAME = "UnipiDB.db";
        public static final int DATABASE VERSION = 1;
       private static final String TEXT TYPE = " TEXT";
       private static final String COMMA SEP = ",";
       private static final String SQL CREATE STUDENT TABLE =
                "CREATE TABLE " + UnipiDbContract.Student.TABLE NAME + " (" +
                        UnipiDbContract.Student._ID + " INTEGER PRIMARY KEY," +
                        UnipiDbContract.Student.COLUMN_NAME_STUDENT_NAME + TEXT_TYPE + COMMA_SEP +
                        UnipiDbContract.Student.COLUMN_NAME_STUDENT_TEL + TEXT_TYPE + " )";
       private static final String SQL_DELETE_ENTRIES =
                "DROP TABLE IF EXISTS " + UnipiDbContract.Student.TABLE_NAME;
        public UnipiDbHelper(Context context) {
            super(context, DATABASE_NAME, null, DATABASE_VERSION);
        @Override
       public void onCreate(SQLiteDatabase sqLiteDatabase) {
            sqLiteDatabase.execSQL(SQL_CREATE_STUDENT_TABLE);
        @Override
        public void onUpgrade(SQLiteDatabase sqLiteDatabase, int i, int i1) {
            sqLiteDatabase.execSQL(SQL DELETE ENTRIES);
            onCreate(sqLiteDatabase);
```

```
activity_main.xml ×
   package com.unipi.talepis.localdb1;
  import ...
   public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
       UnipiDbHelper mDbHelper;
       @Override
       protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
           super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
           setContentView(R.layout.activity main);
          mDbHelper = new UnipiDbHelper(getApplicationContext());
```

### TO ACCESS YOUR DATABASE, INSTANTIATE YOUR HELPER CLASS

```
CRUD OPERATIONS
// Adding new Student
public void addStudent(Student Student) {}
// Getting single Student
public Student getStudent(int id) {}
// Getting All Students
public List<Student> getAllStudents() {}
// Getting Students Count
public int getStudentsCount() {}
// Updating single Student
public int updateStudent(Student Student) {}
// Deleting single Student
public void deleteStudent(Student Student) {}
```

#### ADD SOME BASIC CRUD OPERATIONS

```
// CRUD OPERATIONS
// Adding new Student
public void addStudent(Student student) {
    SQLiteDatabase db = mDbHelper.getWritableDatabase();

    ContentValues values = new ContentValues();
    values.put(UnipiDbContract.StudentEntry.Column_NAME_STUDENT_NAME, student.getStudent_name());
    values.put(UnipiDbContract.StudentEntry.Column_NAME_STUDENT_TEL, student.getStudent_tel());

    // Inserting Row
    db.insert(UnipiDbContract.StudentEntry.Table_NAME, null, values);
    db.close(); // Closing database connection
}
```

#### INSERT NEW RECORD

#### insert

Convenience method for inserting a row into the database.

```
// Getting single Student
public Student getStudent(int id)
    SQLiteDatabase db = mDbHelper.getReadableDatabase();
    // Define a projection that specifies which columns from the database
    // you will actually use after this query.
    String[] projection = {
            UnipiDbContract.StudentEntry. ID,
            UnipiDbContract.StudentEntry.COLUMN NAME STUDENT NAME,
            UnipiDbContract.StudentEntry.COLUMN NAME STUDENT TEL
    // Filter results WHERE ID = id
    String selection = UnipiDbContract.StudentEntry. ID + " = ?";
    String[] selectionArgs = { String.valueOf(id) };
    Cursor c = db.query(
            UnipiDbContract.StudentEntry.TABLE NAME, // The table to query
            projection,
                                                      // The columns to return
            selection,
                                                      // The columns for the WHERE clause
            selectionArgs,
                                                      // The values for the WHERE clause
            null,
                                                      // don't group the rows
                                                      // don't filter by row groups
            null,
            null
                                                      // don't sort
    if (c.getCount()>0) {
        c.moveToFirst();
        Student student = new Student(c.getInt(c.getColumnIndex(UnipiDbContract.StudentEntry. ID)),
                                        c.getString(c.getColumnIndex(UnipiDbContract.StudentEntry.COLUMN NAME STUDENT NAME)),
                                        c.getString(c.getColumnIndex(UnipiDbContract.StudentEntry.COLUMN NAME STUDENT TEL)));
        // return student
        db.close();
        return student;
    }else{
        db.close();
        return null;
```

#### READ FROM DATABASE WITH CRITERIA

#### query

```
Cursor query (String table,

String[] columns,

String selection,

String[] selectionArgs,

String groupBy,

String having,

String orderBy)
```

Query the given table, returning a Cursor over the result set.

```
// Getting All Students
public List<Student> getAllStudents() {
    SQLiteDatabase db = mDbHelper.getReadableDatabase();
    List<Student> studentList = new ArrayList<->();
    String[] projection = {
            UnipiDbContract.StudentEntry. ID,
            UnipiDbContract.StudentEntry.COLUMN_NAME_STUDENT_NAME,
            UnipiDbContract.StudentEntry.COLUMN NAME STUDENT TEL
    };
    Cursor c = db.query(
            UnipiDbContract.StudentEntry.TABLE NAME, // The table to query
           projection,
                                                      // The columns to return
           null,
                                                      // null columns means all
           null,
                                                      // null values for the WHERE clause
                                                      // don't group the rows
           null,
           null,
                                                      // don't filter by row groups
                                                      // don't sort
            null
    while (c.moveToNext()) {
        Student student = new Student(c.getInt(c.getColumnIndex(UnipiDbContract.StudentEntry. ID)),
                c.getString(c.getColumnIndex(UnipiDbContract.StudentEntry.COLUMN NAME STUDENT NAME)),
                c.getString(c.getColumnIndex(UnipiDbContract.StudentEntry.COLUMN NAME STUDENT TEL)));
        studentList.add(student);
    db.close();
    return studentList;
```

#### READ ALL FROM DATABASE

```
// Updating single Student
public int updateStudent(Student student) {
    SQLiteDatabase db = mDbHelper.qetReadableDatabase();
   // New value for two columns
    ContentValues values = new ContentValues();
    values.put(UnipiDbContract.StudentEntry.COLUMN_NAME_STUDENT_NAME, student.getStudent_name());
    values.put(UnipiDbContract.StudentEntry.COLUMN_NAME_STUDENT_TEL, student.getStudent_tel());
    // Which row to update, based on the ID
    String selection = UnipiDbContract.StudentEntry. ID + " =?";
    String[] selectionArgs = { String.valueOf(student.getStudent id()) };
    int count = db.update(
            UnipiDbContract.StudentEntry.TABLE_NAME,
            values,
            selection,
            selectionArgs);
    db.close();
    return count;
```

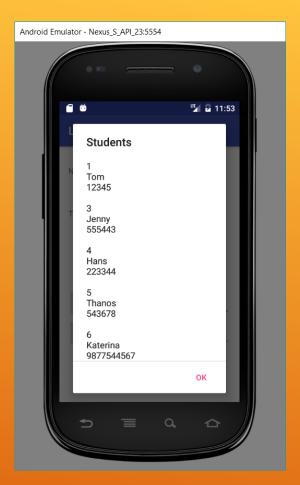
#### UPDATE DATABASE

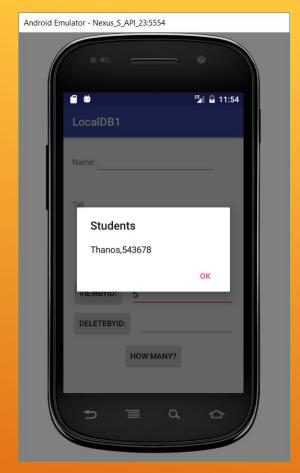
#### DELETE FROM DATABASE

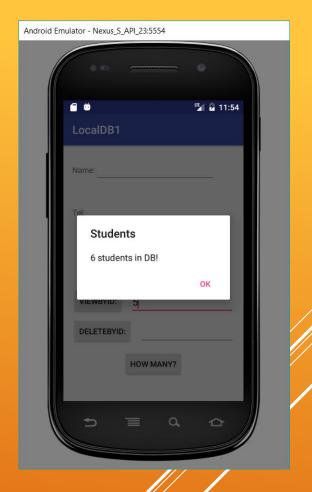
```
// Getting Students Count
public int getStudentsCount() {
    String countQuery = "SELECT * FROM " + UnipiDbContract.StudentEntry.TABLE_NAME;
    SQLiteDatabase db = mDbHelper.getReadableDatabase();
    Cursor cursor = db.rawQuery(countQuery, null);
    int count = cursor.getCount();
    db.close();
    // return count
    return count;
}
```

### COUNT RECORDS IN DATABASE (THE OLD WAY)









**BUILD THE APP**