

SQL Lite

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SQLite

- SQLite is an open source SQL database that stores data to a text file on a device. Android comes with a built-in SQLite database implementation.
- SQLite supports all the relational database features. In order to access this database, you don't need to establish any kind of connections for it like JDBC, ODBC, etc.
- Database - Package
 - The main package is `android.database.sqlite` that contains the classes to manage your own databases

Database Creation

- In order to create a database you just need to call this method `openOrCreateDatabase` with your database name and mode as a parameter. It returns an instance of SQLite database which you have to receive in your own object. Its syntax is given below:

```
SQLiteDatabase mydatabase =  
openOrCreateDatabase("your database  
name", MODE_PRIVATE, null);
```

- Apart from this, there are other functions available in the database package, that does this job.

Database functions

- `openDatabase(String path, SQLiteDatabase.CursorFactory factory, int flags, DatabaseErrorHandler errorHandler)`
 - This method only opens the existing database with the appropriate flag mode. The common flags mode could be `OPEN_READWRITE` `OPEN_READONLY`
- `openDatabase(String path, SQLiteDatabase.CursorFactory factory, int flags)`
 - It is similar to the above method as it also opens the existing database but it does not define any handler to handle the errors of databases

Database functions

- `openOrCreateDatabase(String path, SQLiteDatabase.CursorFactory factory)`
 - It not only opens but create the database if it not exists. This method is equivalent to `openDatabase` method.
- `openOrCreateDatabase(File file, SQLiteDatabase.CursorFactory factory)`
 - This method is similar to above method but it takes the File object as a path rather then a string. It is equivalent to `file.getPath()`

Database Insertion

- We can create table or insert data into table using `execSQL` method defined in `SQLiteDatabase` class. Its syntax is given below:

```
mydatabase.execSQL("CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS  
TutorialsPoint (Username VARCHAR, Password VARCHAR);");  
mydatabase.execSQL("INSERT INTO TutorialsPoint  
VALUES ('admin', 'admin');");
```

- This will insert some values into our table in our database. Another method that also does the same job but take some additional parameter is given below
- `execSQL(String sql, Object[] bindArgs)`
 - This method not only insert data , but also used to update or modify already existing data in database using bind arguments

Database Insertion

- We can retrieve anything from database using an object of the Cursor class. We will call a method of this class called rawQuery and it will return a resultset with the cursor pointing to the table.
- We can move the cursor forward and retrieve the data.

```
Cursor resultSet = mydatabase.rawQuery("Select  
* from mitu",null);
```

```
resultSet.moveToFirst();
```

```
String username = resultSet.getString(0);
```

```
String password = resultSet.getString(1);
```

- There are other functions available in the Cursor class that allows us to effectively retrieve the data.

The DBHelper class

- For managing all the operations related to the database , an helper class has been given and is called SQLiteOpenHelper. It automatically manages the creation and update of the database. Its syntax is given below

```
public class DBHelper extends SQLiteOpenHelper {  
    public DBHelper() {  
        super(context, DATABASE_NAME, null, 1);  
    }  
    public void onCreate(SQLiteDatabase db) {}  
    public void onUpgrade(SQLiteDatabase  
database, int oldVersion, int newVersion) {}  
}
```


Example:

- DB.java

Thank you

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Web Resources

<http://mitu.co.in>
<http://tusharkute.com>

Blogs

<http://digitallocha.blogspot.in>
<http://kyamputar.blogspot.in>

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