



Database Overview

Introduction to Database Systems, ERwin, SQL Server, SQL, etc.

Hans-Petter Halvorsen, M.Sc.

Contents

- Database Modelling/Design using ERwin
- Generate SQL Table Script using ERwin
- Generate Tables in SQL Server using the SQL Script generated by ERwin
- Use Structured Query Language (SQL)
- Create Stored Procedures, View, Triggers
- Database Communication in LabVIEW
- Database Communication in C#

Necessary Software

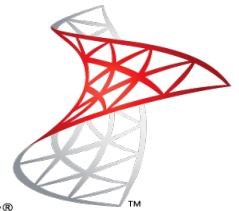


NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

LabVIEW



- **ERwin** (CA ERwin Data Modeler Community Edition, free download from Internet)
- **SQL Server** (Express) Edition (Download for free from Internet or DreamSpark: "SQL Server xxxx Express with Tools")
- LabVIEW
- DAQmx Driver Software
- LabVIEW SQL Toolkit (© Hans-Petter Halvorsen)
- Visual Studio



Microsoft®
SQL Server®

Make sure to install the necessary Software before you go to the laboratory!

Recommended Litterature



- Tutorial: Introduction to LabVIEW
<http://home.hit.no/~hansha/?page=labview>
- Tutorial: Introduction to Database Systems
<http://home.hit.no/~hansha/?tutorial=database>
- Tutorial: Structured Query Language (SQL)
<http://home.hit.no/~hansha/?tutorial=sql>
- Tutorial: Database Communication in LabVIEW
http://home.hit.no/~hansha/?tutorial=database_labview
- Tutorial: Using SQL Server in C#
- Tutorial: Introduction to Visual Studio and C#
<http://home.hit.no/~hansha/?tutorial=csharp>
- Tutorial: Data Acquisition in LabVIEW
<http://home.hit.no/~hansha/?tutorial=daq>



Database Systems



Hans-Petter Halvorsen, M.Sc.

Old fashion Database (Data-storage) Systems



Not too long ago, this was the only data-storage device most companies needed. Those days are over.

Database Systems



A Database is a structured way to store lots of information.

The information is stored in different tables.

- “Everything” today is stored in databases!

Examples:

- Bank/Account systems
- Information in Web pages such as Facebook, Wikipedia, YouTube, etc.
- Fronter, TimeEdit, etc.
- ... lots of other examples!

Database Management Systems (DBMS)

- **Microsoft SQL Server**

- Enterprise, Developer versions, etc. (Professional use)
- Express version is free of charge

- **Oracle**

- **MySQL** (owned by Oracle, but previously owned by Sun Microsystems) - MySQL can be used free of charge (open source license), Web sites that use MySQL: YouTube, Wikipedia, Facebook

- Microsoft Access

- IBM DB2

- Sybase, etc. (we have hundreds different DBMS)

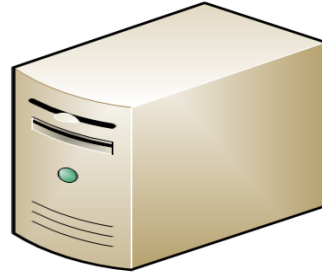


We will use **SQL server** because it is very popular in the industry today, and we can use it for free via the [Microsoft DreamSpark Premium Subscription](#) – which is available for the students and staff at Telemark University College, or use the Express version which is available for free for everybody.

Microsoft SQL Server



SQL Server consists of a **Database Engine** and a **Management Studio**. The **Database Engine** has no graphical interface - it is just a service running in the background of your computer (preferable on the server). The **Management Studio** is graphical tool for configuring and viewing the information in the database. It can be installed on the server or on the client (or both).

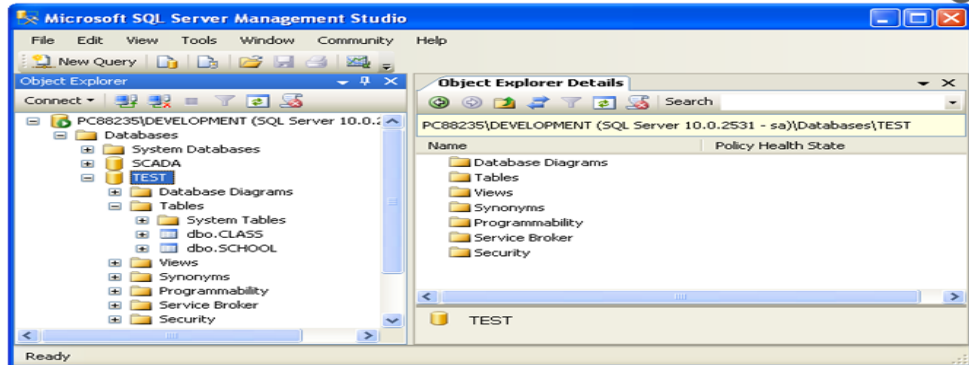


Database Engine



A Service running on the computer in the background

Management Studio



A Graphical User Interface to the database used for configuration and management of the database



ERwin

Database Design & Modelling





CA ERwin Data Modeler Community Edition

- Free!
- Max 25 Tables (good enough for our purpose)
- Download here:

<http://erwin.com/products/data-modeler/community-edition>

Database Design – ER Diagram



ER Diagram (Entity-Relationship Diagram)

- Used for Design and Modeling of Databases.
- Specify Tables and relationship between them (**Primary Keys** and **Foreign Keys**)

Example:

Table Name

BOOK	
PK	<u>BookId</u>
	BookTitle Summary

Primary Key

Primary Key

Foreign Key

Table Name

CHAPTER	
PK	<u>ChapterId</u>
FK1	BookId ChapterNumber ChapterTitle

Column Names

Relational Database. In a relational database all the tables have one or more relation with each other using Primary Keys (PK) and Foreign Keys (FK). Note! You can only have one PK in a table, but you may have several FK's.

Database - “Best Practice”



- **Tables:** Use upper case and singular form in table names – not plural, e.g., “STUDENT” (not “students”)
- **Columns:** Use Pascal notation, e.g., “StudentId”
- **Primary Key:**
 - If the table name is “COURSE”, name the Primary Key column “CourseId”, etc.
 - “Always” use Integer and Identity(1,1) for Primary Keys. Use UNIQUE constraint for other columns that needs to be unique, e.g. “RoomNumber”
- Specify **Required** Columns (NOT NULL) – i.e., which columns that need to have data or not
- Standardize on few/these **Data Types:** *int, float, varchar(x), datetime, bit*
- Use English for table and column names
- Avoid abbreviations! (Use “RoomNumber” – not “RoomNo”, “RoomNr”, ...)

It is recommended that you follow these guidelines!

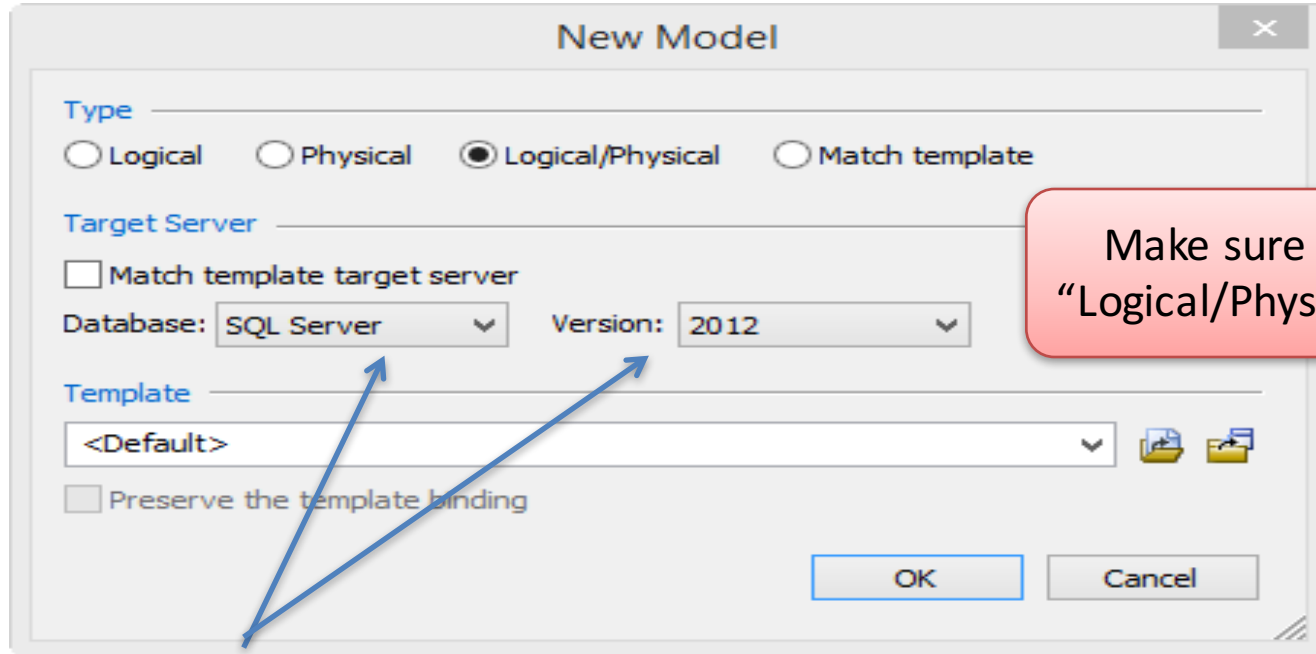


Introduction to ERwin



Open ERwin and select File->New...

The following window appears (New Model):



Select the Database Type and Version you shall use

Introduction to ERwin

The screenshot displays the ERwin software interface. The main window is titled "CA ERwin DM - [Model2 : ER_Diagram_163 *]". The "Page Setup 'Default Page Setup' Editor" dialog box is open, showing the "Page Setup" tab. The "Page Size" is set to "A4", "Width(inches)" is 11.69, "Height(inches)" is 8.27, and "Orientation" is set to "Landscape". The "Zoom Level" is 100. The "Miscellaneous" section has "Print Border" and "Print In Color" checked. The "Keep synchronized with Current Diagram" checkbox is also checked. A red callout box highlights the "Landscape" orientation setting with the text "Landscape" orientation is recommended. The "Action Log" at the bottom shows the message "Page Setup save to Current Diagram".

Page Setup 'Default Page Setup' Editor

General Margins

Page Setup

Page Size: A4

Width(inches): 11.69 Height(inches): 8.27

Orientation: Landscape

Zoom Level: 100

Miscellaneous

Print Border:

Print In Color:

Keep synchronized with Current Diagram

Load from Diagram Save to Diagram Close Cancel

Details...

"Landscape" orientation is recommended

Action Log

Page Setup save to Current Diagram

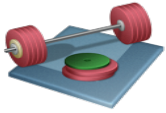
Set Page Style Sheet property Print Orientation

Details Summary

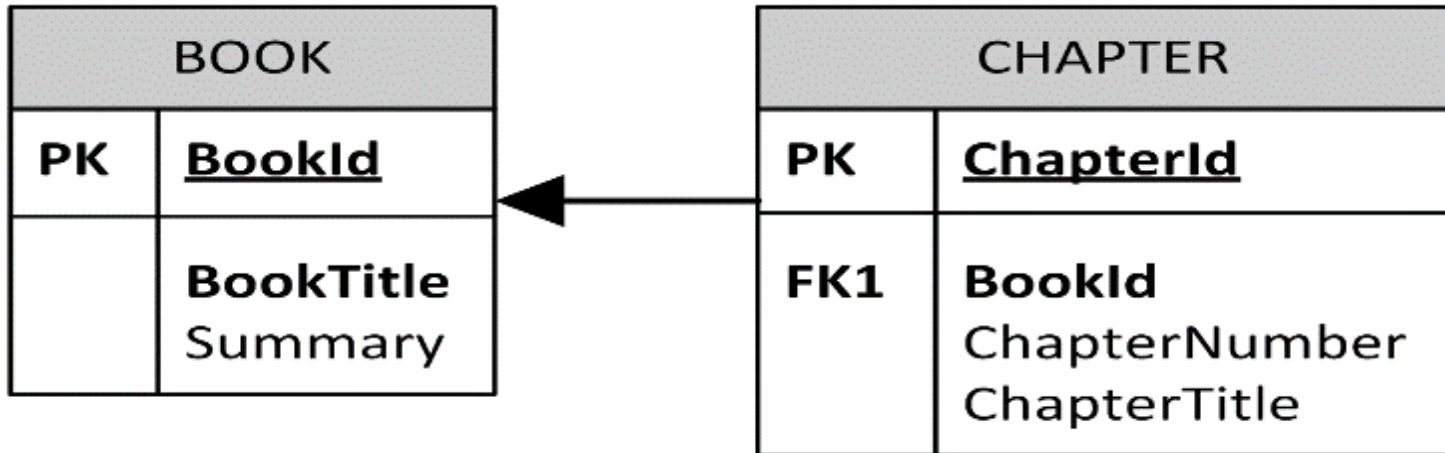
For Help, press F1

Non-Mart Model SQL Server 2012 110%

Introduction to ERwin



Try to create the following Tables, Columns, Primary Keys and Foreign Keys using ERwin:



Introduction to ERwin

How-To: Create Tables and Columns

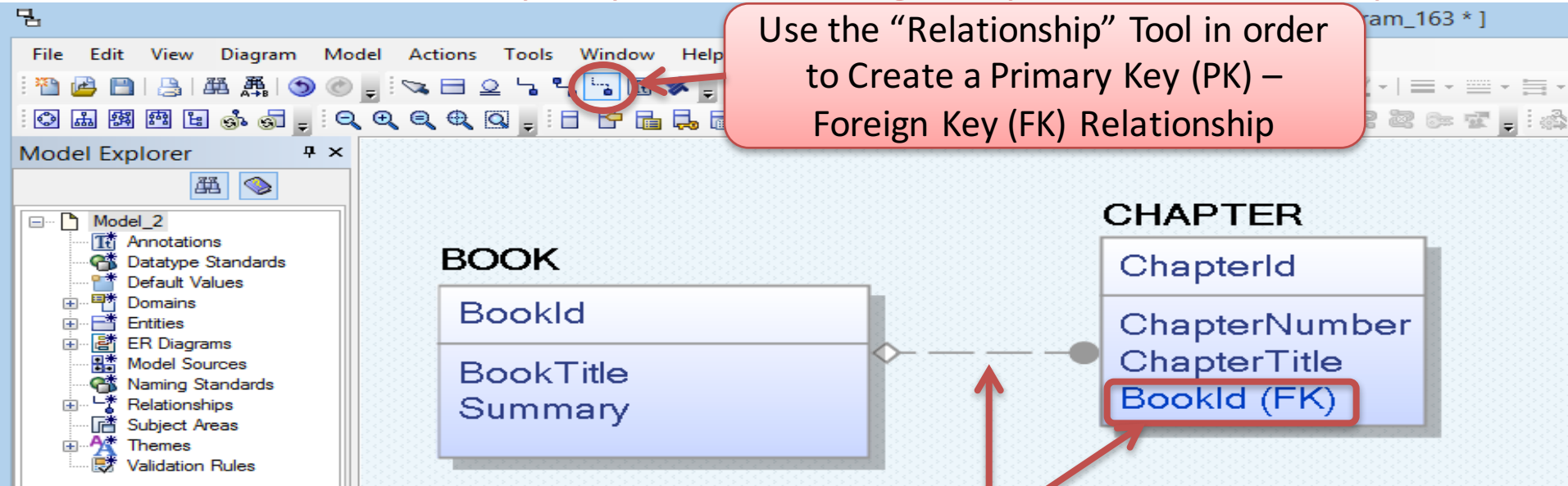


Use the "Entity" Tool in order to Create New Tables

Use <Tab> and <Enter> in order to give the Tables a Name and to create Columns.
Use the <Arrows> to switch between the Columns inside a Table

Introduction to ERwin

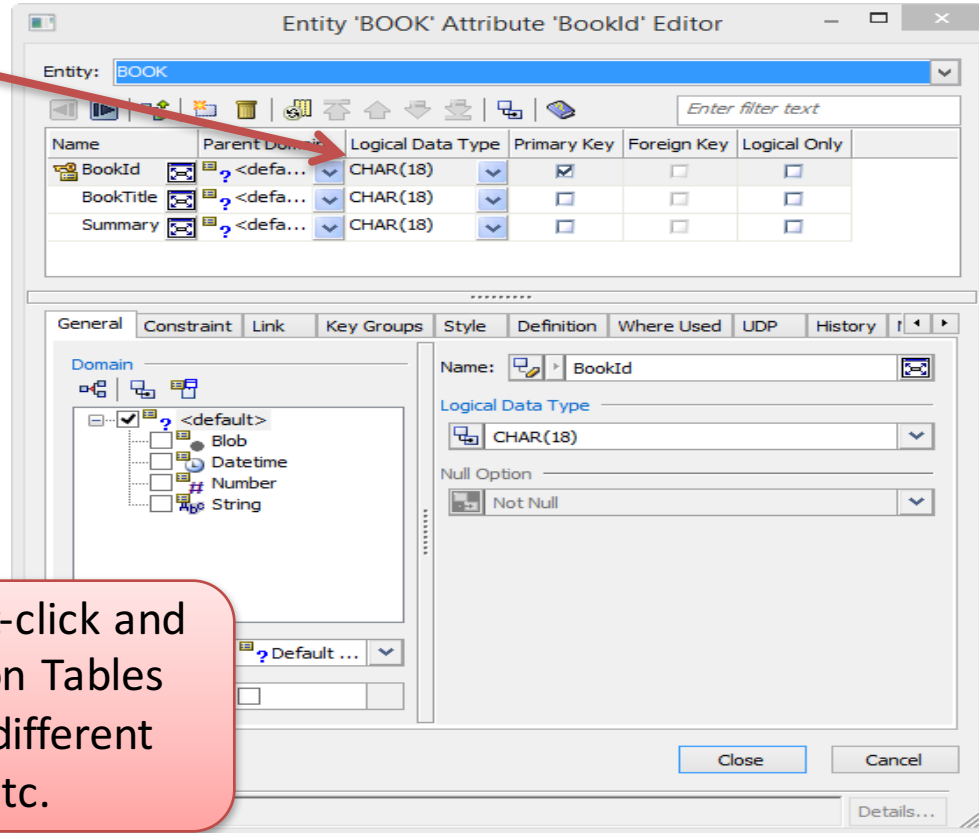
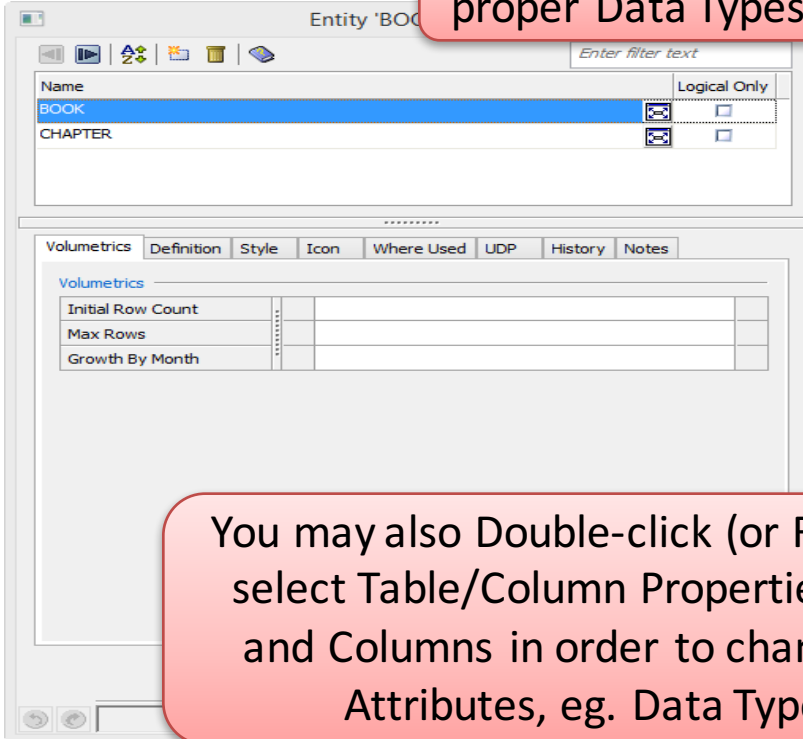
How-To: Create Primary Key (PK) – Foreign Key (FK) Relationships:



Click first on the PK table and then on the FK table using the “Relationship” Tool. The Relationship Connection and the FK column itself is then Created Automatically

Setting Data Types (Physical Model)

Make sure to set proper Data Types



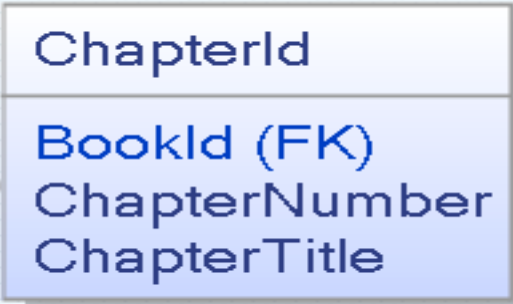
You may also Double-click (or Right-click and select Table/Column Properties) on Tables and Columns in order to change different Attributes, eg. Data Types, etc.

Final Results:

BOOK



CHAPTER



Entity 'BOOK' Attribute 'BookId' Editor

Name	Parent Domain	Logical Data Type	Primary Key	Foreign Key
BookId	<default>	INTEGER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BookTitle	<default>	VARCHAR(50)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Summary	<default>	CHAR(1000)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

General tab: Name: BookId, Logical Data Type: INTEGER, Null Option: Not Null

Entity 'CHAPTER' Attribute 'ChapterId' Editor

Name	Parent Domain	Logical Data Type	Primary Key	Foreign Key
ChapterId	<default>	INTEGER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BookId	<default>	INTEGER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ChapterNumber	<default>	INTEGER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ChapterTitle	<default>	VARCHAR(100)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

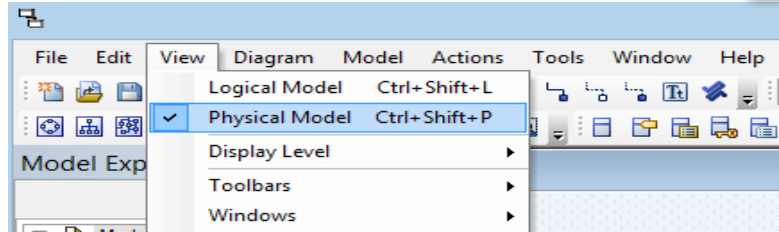
General tab: Name: ChapterId, Logical Data Type: INTEGER, Null Option: Not Null

Creating TABLE Script

How-To: Create a SQL Script

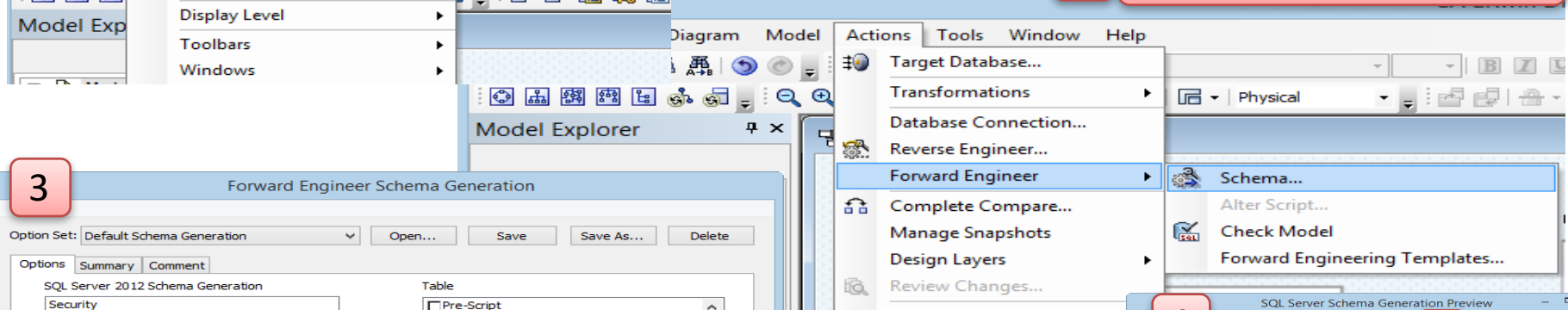
1

Make sure you are using the Physical Model



2

Select "Forward Engineering" and "Schema..."



3

Forward Engineer Schema Generation

Option Set: Default Schema Generation [Open...] [Save] [Save As...] [Delete]

Options Summary Comment

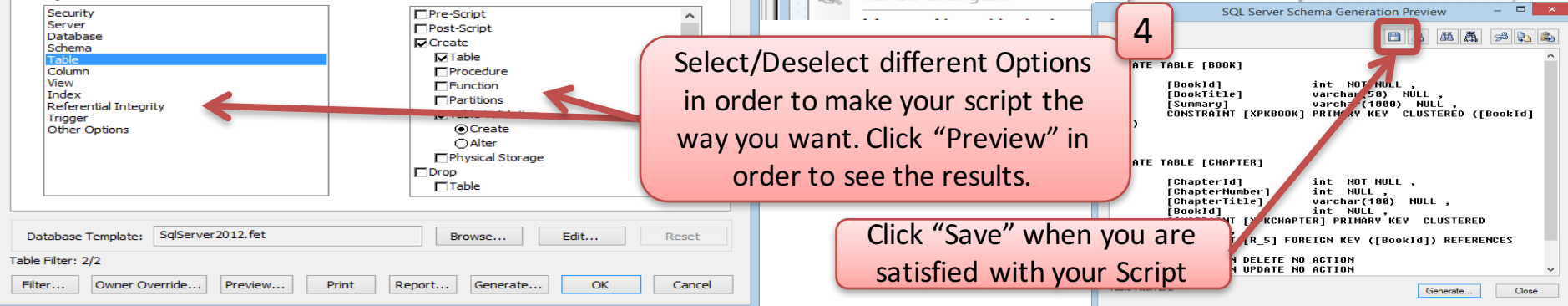
SQL Server 2012 Schema Generation

<input type="checkbox"/> Security	<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Script
<input type="checkbox"/> Server	<input type="checkbox"/> Post-Script
<input type="checkbox"/> Database	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Create
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Schema	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Table
<input type="checkbox"/> Column	<input type="checkbox"/> Procedure
<input type="checkbox"/> View	<input type="checkbox"/> Function
<input type="checkbox"/> Index	<input type="checkbox"/> Partitions
<input type="checkbox"/> Referential Integrity	<input type="checkbox"/> Physical Storage
<input type="checkbox"/> Trigger	<input type="checkbox"/> Drop
<input type="checkbox"/> Other Options	<input type="checkbox"/> Table

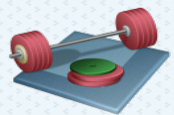
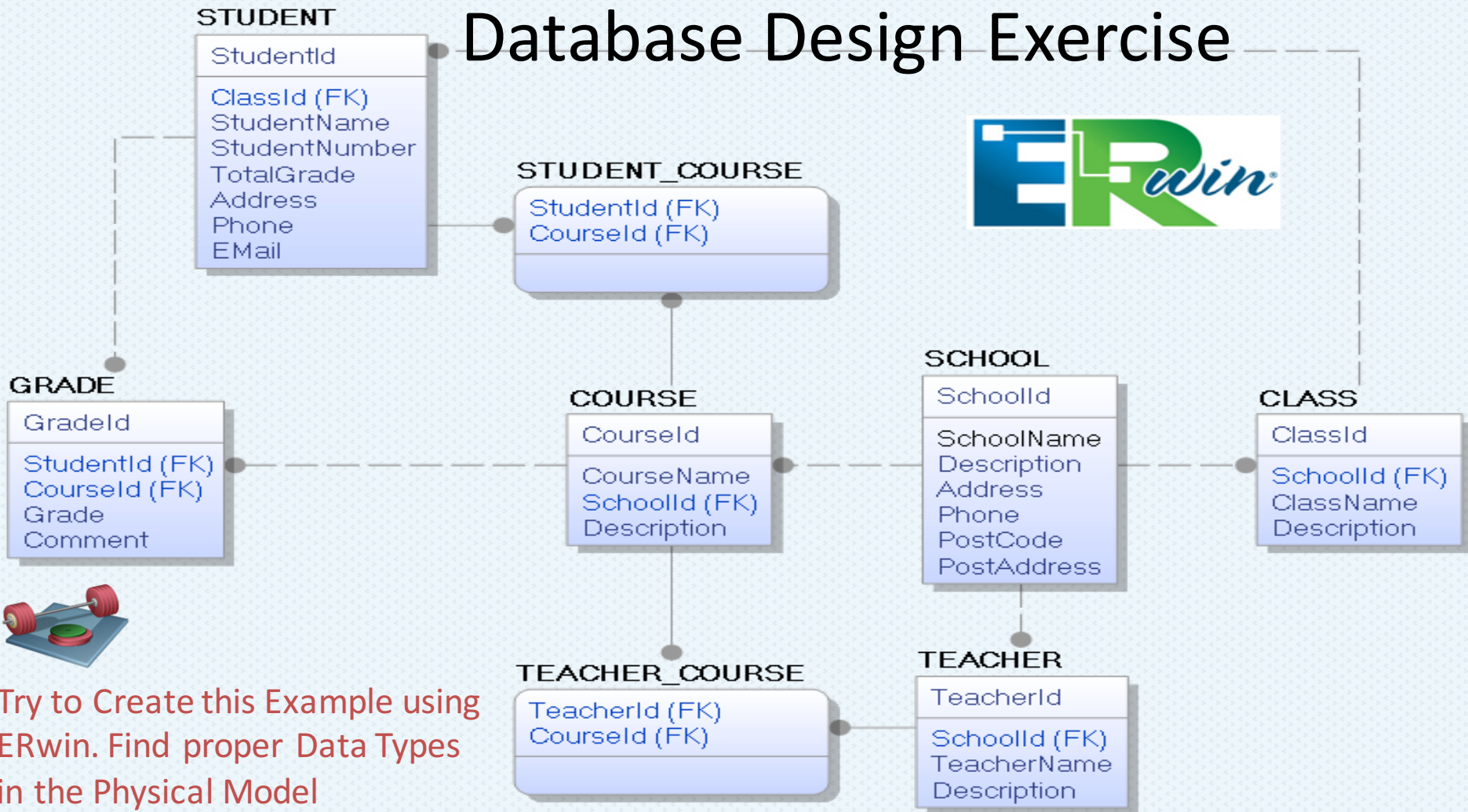
Select/Deselect different Options in order to make your script the way you want. Click "Preview" in order to see the results.

4

Click "Save" when you are satisfied with your Script



Database Design Exercise



Try to Create this Example using ERwin. Find proper Data Types in the Physical Model



Congratulations! - You are finished with the Example



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SIR4KOhAG1U>



SQL Server

Database Implementation



Hans-Petter Halvorsen, M.Sc.

SQL Server 2014 Installation

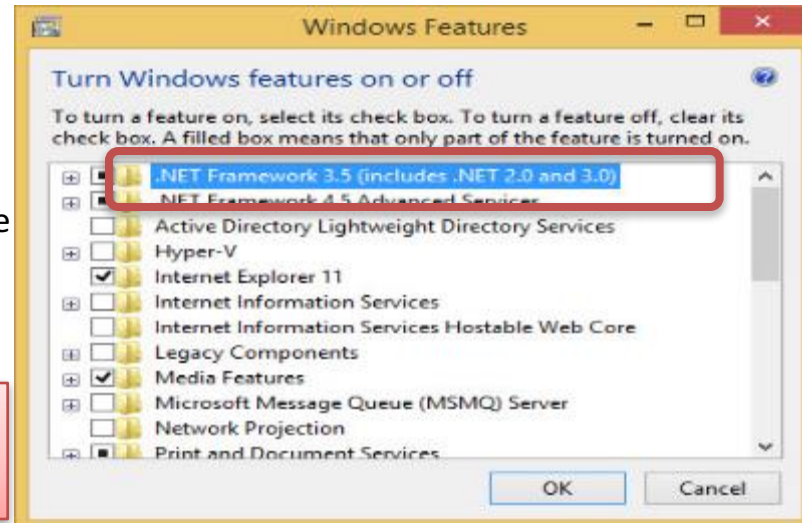


SQL Server has different Editions and Installation Packages. Here we will go through the installation of **SQL Server 2014 Express with Tools**.

Preparation 1: Download Installation Package (**SQL Server 2014 Express with Tools**) from Internet or DreamSparks.

Preparation 2: Are you using Windows 8/10? – You may need to install the **.NET Framework 3.5** in advance:

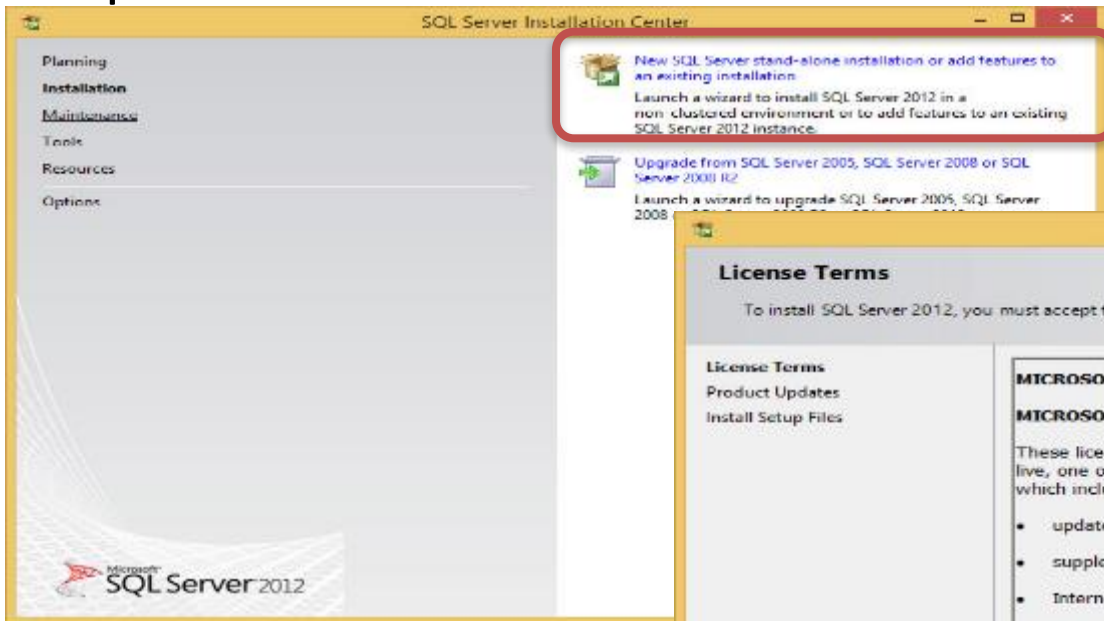
- Go to Settings. Choose Control Panel then choose Programs.
- Click Turn Windows features on or off, and the user will see Windows feature window.
- You can enable this feature by click on .NET Framework 3.5 (include .NET 2.0 and 3.0) select it and click OK. After this step, it will download the entire package from internet and install the .NET Framework 3.5 feature.



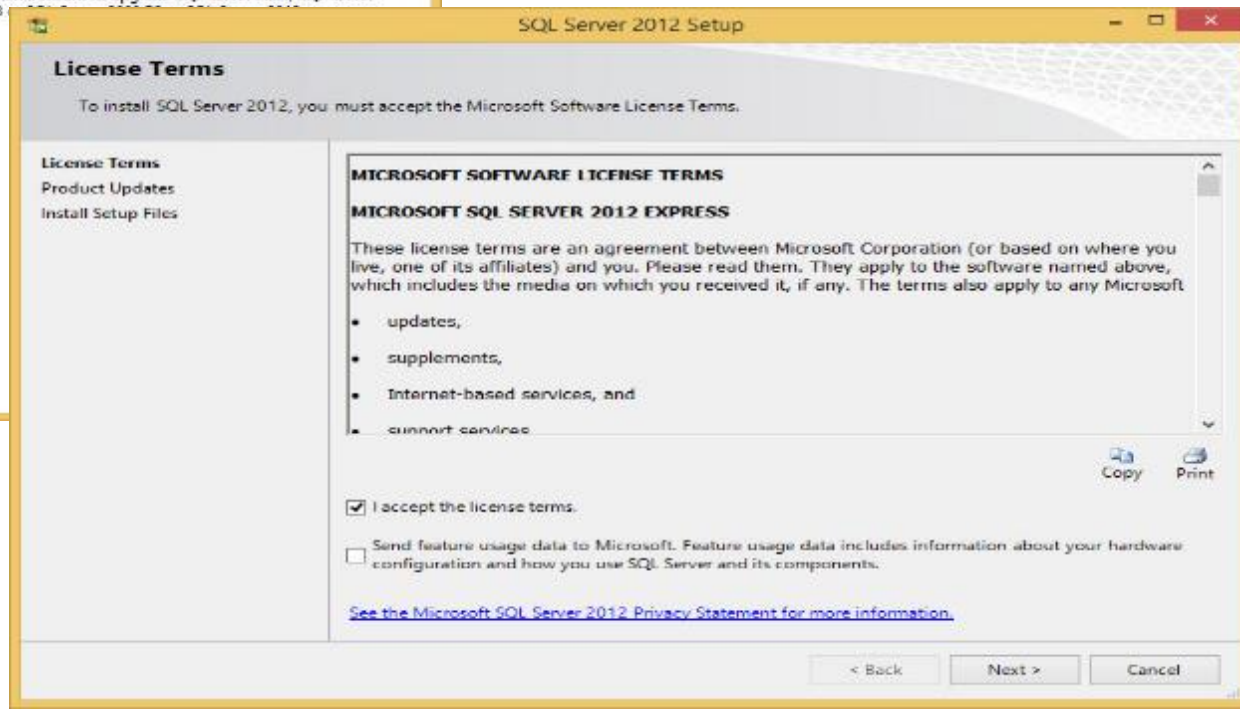
Note! It takes some time to download, so make sure to do it before the Lab Work in Class!!

Start Installing SQL Server 2014 Express with Tools

Step 1

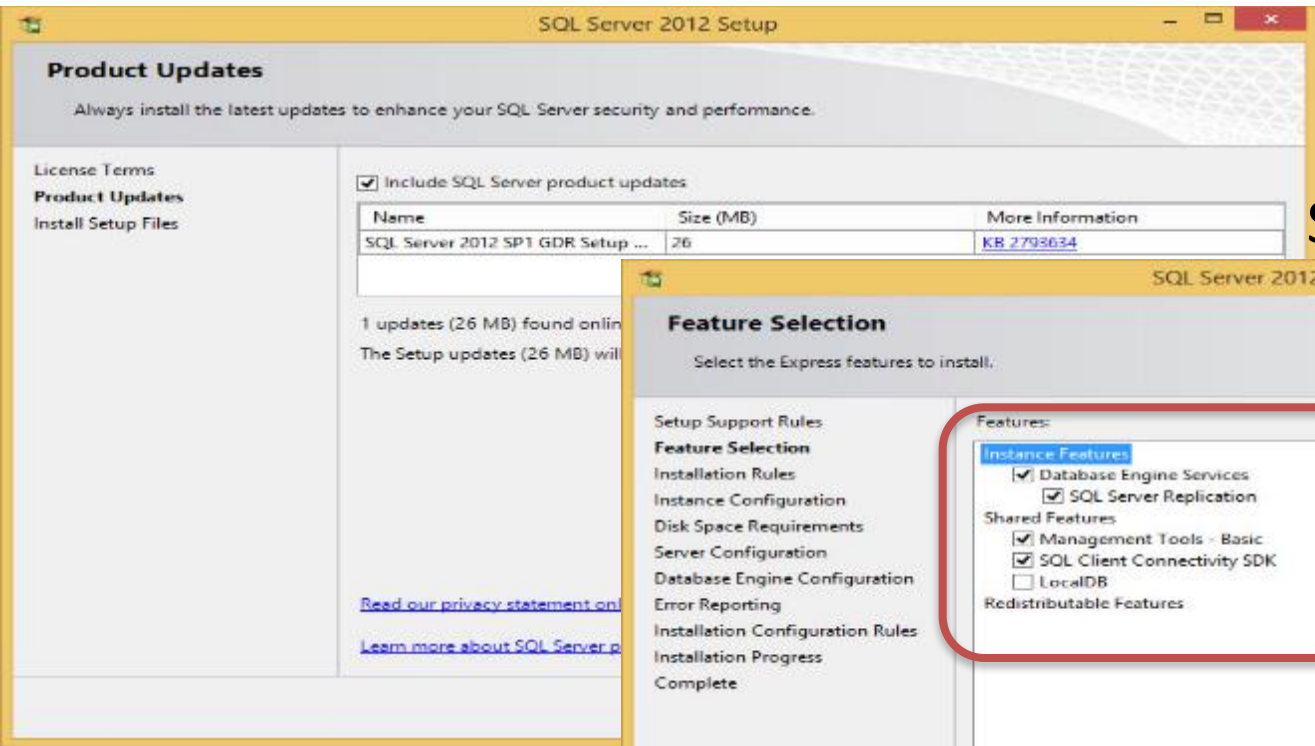


Step 2 (Just Click Next)



Note! These screen shots are from SQL Server 2012 – but SQL Server 2014 is similar

Step 3 (Just Click Next)



Product Updates
Always install the latest updates to enhance your SQL Server security and performance.

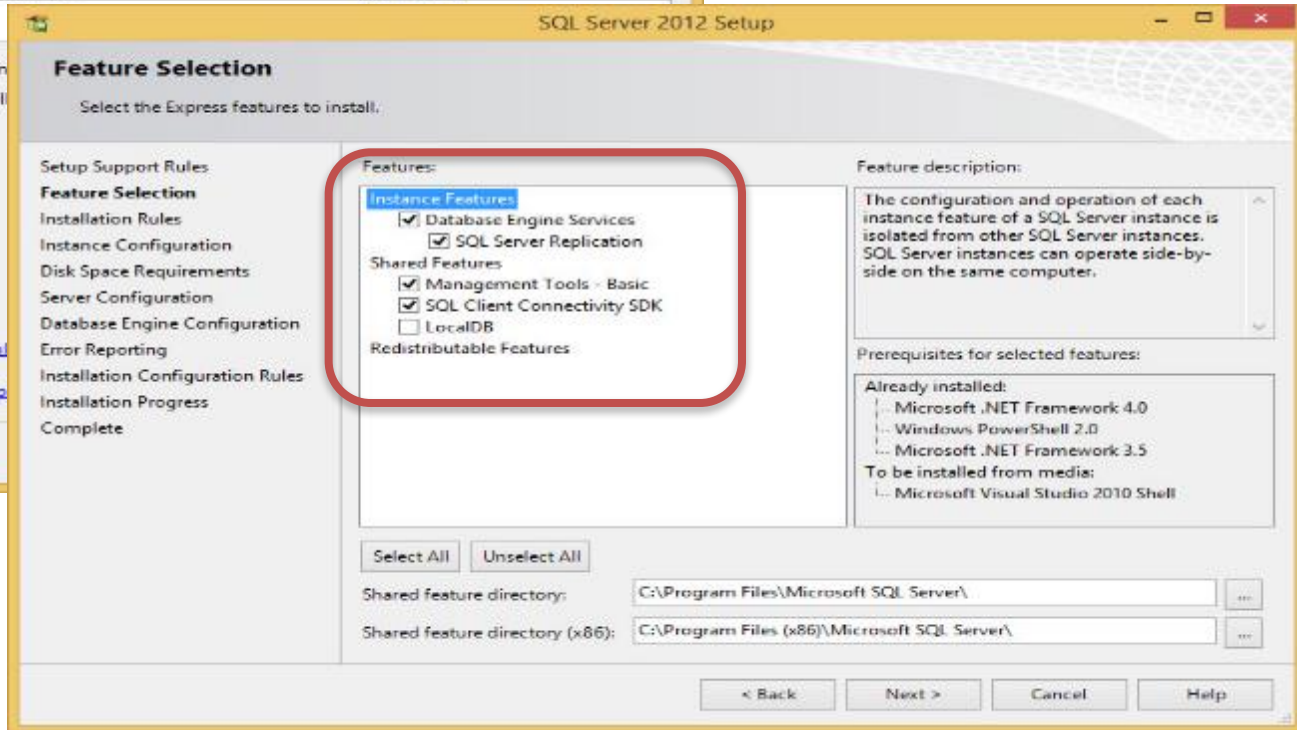
Include SQL Server product updates

Name	Size (MB)	More Information
SQL Server 2012 SP1 GDR Setup ...	26	KB 2793634

1 updates (26 MB) found online
The Setup updates (26 MB) will be installed.

[Read our privacy statement online](#)
[Learn more about SQL Server product updates](#)

Step 4 (Just Click Next)



Feature Selection
Select the Express features to install.

- Setup Support Rules
- Feature Selection**
- Installation Rules
- Instance Configuration
- Disk Space Requirements
- Server Configuration
- Database Engine Configuration
- Error Reporting
- Installation Configuration Rules
- Installation Progress
- Complete

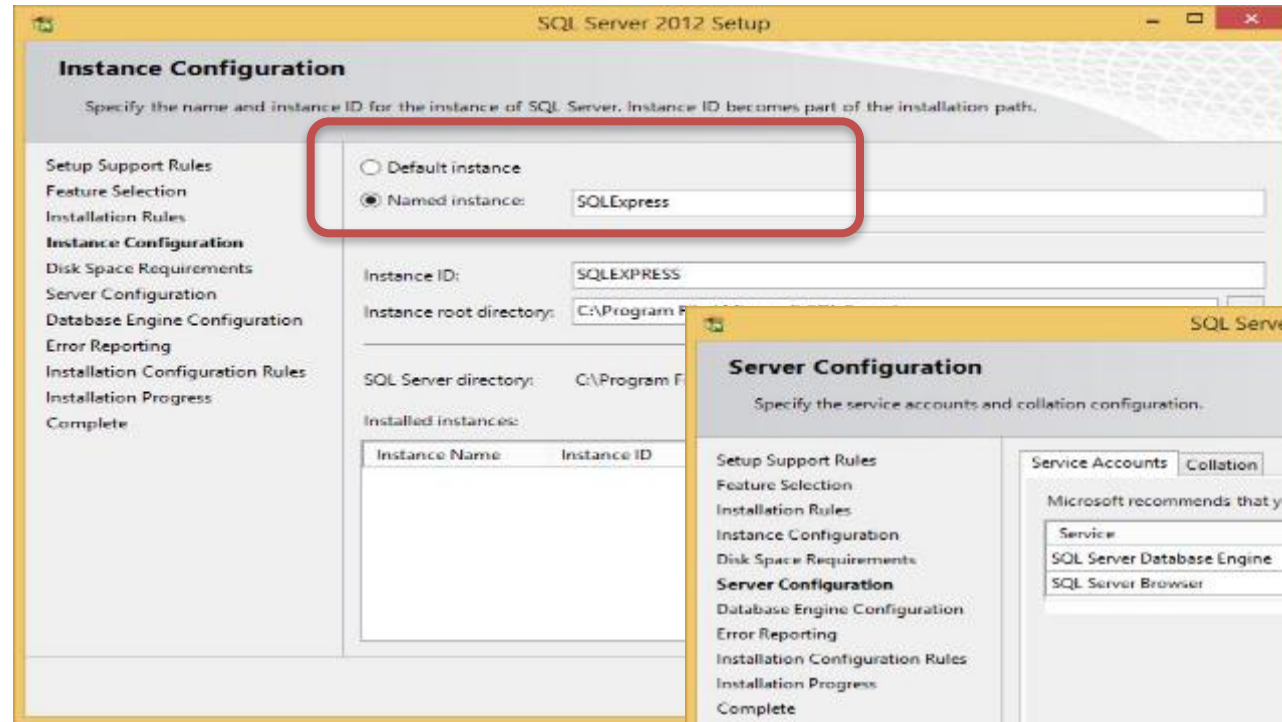
Features:

- Instance Features**
 - Database Engine Services
 - SQL Server Replication
- Shared Features**
 - Management Tools - Basic
 - SQL Client Connectivity SDK
 - LocalDB
- Redistributable Features**

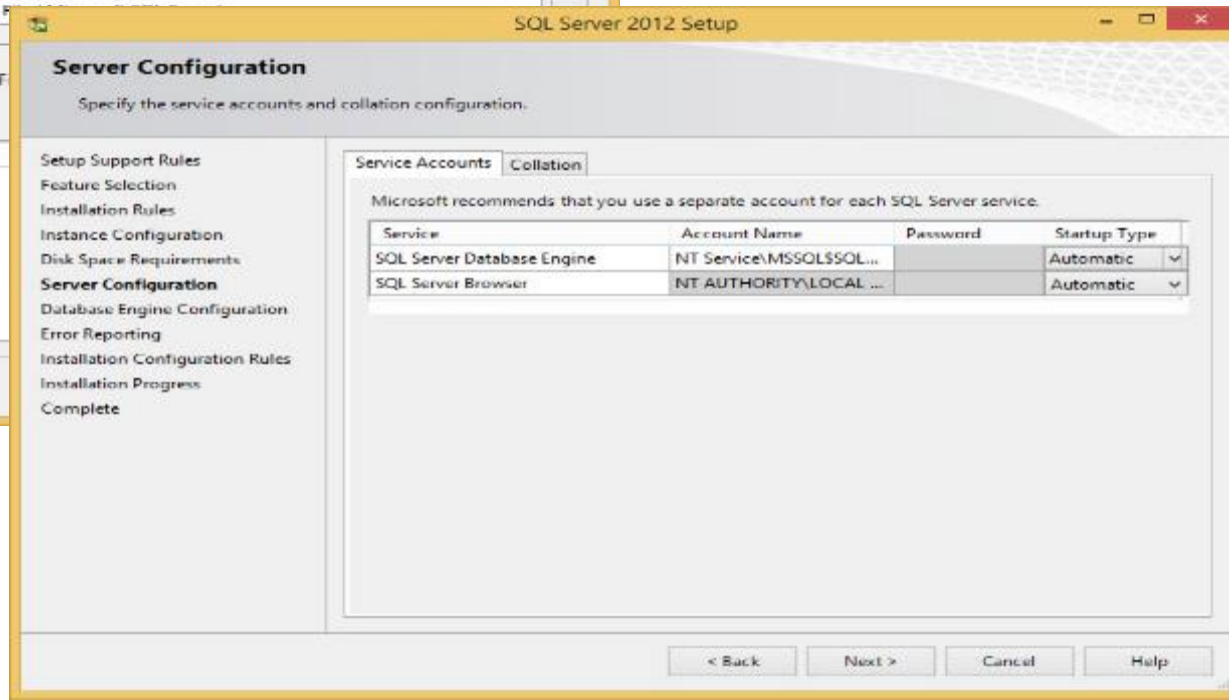
Shared feature directory: C:\Program Files\Microsoft SQL Server\ ...

Shared feature directory (x86): C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft SQL Server\ ...

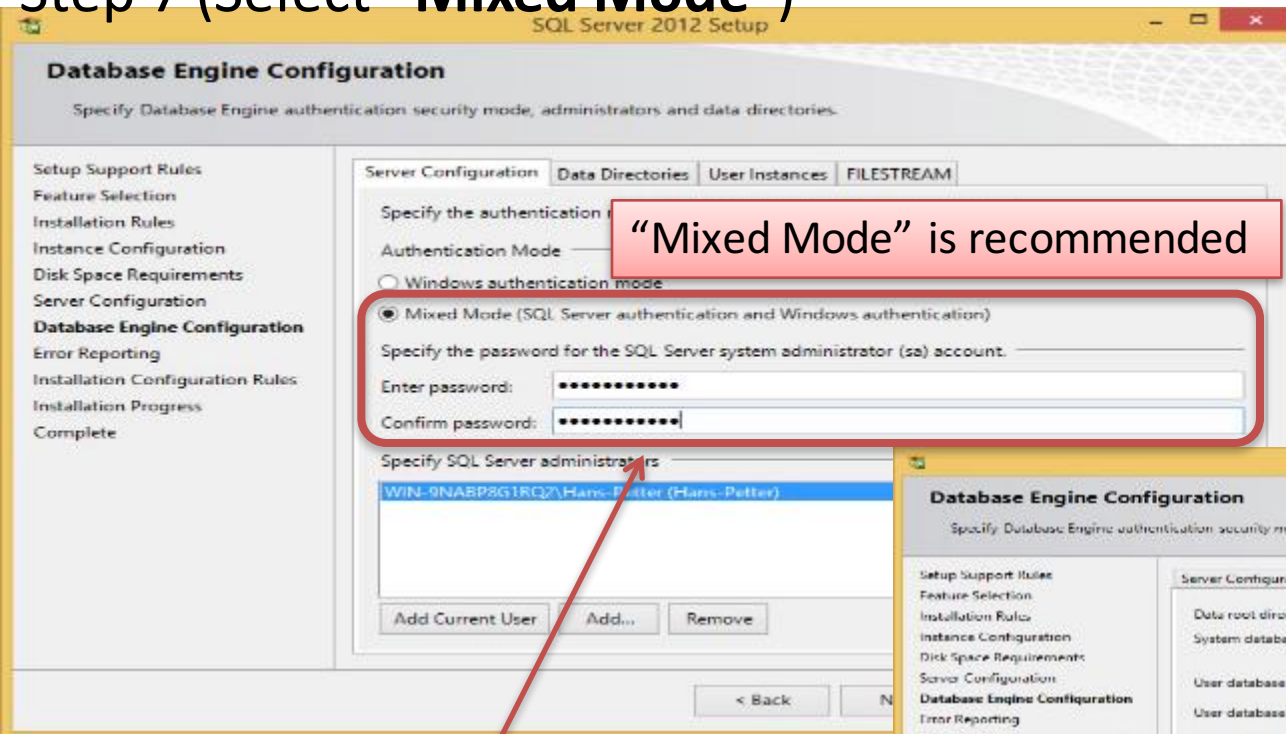
Step 5(Use Default or change the Name if you want to)



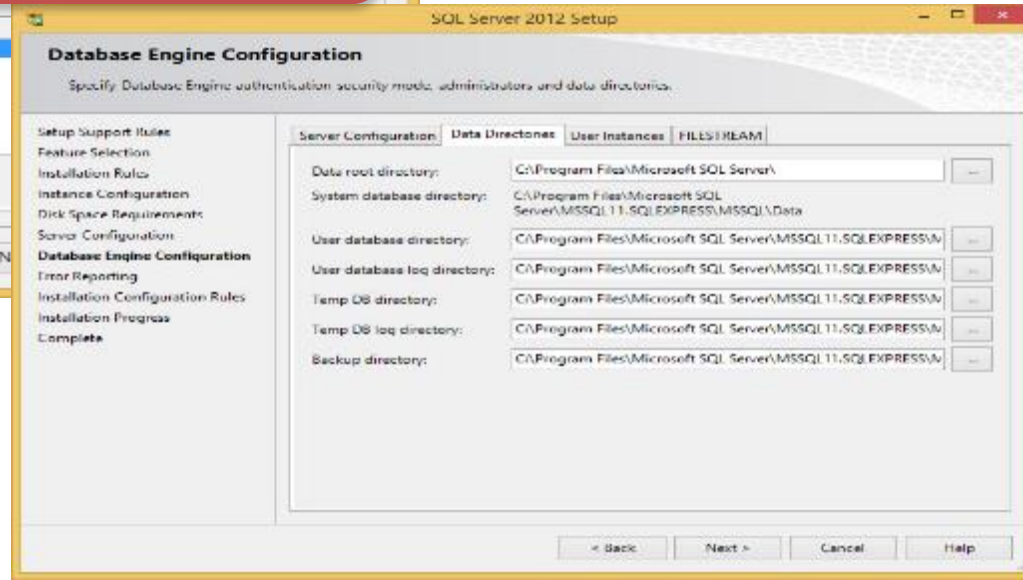
Step 6 (Just Click Next)



Step 7 (Select “Mixed Mode”)

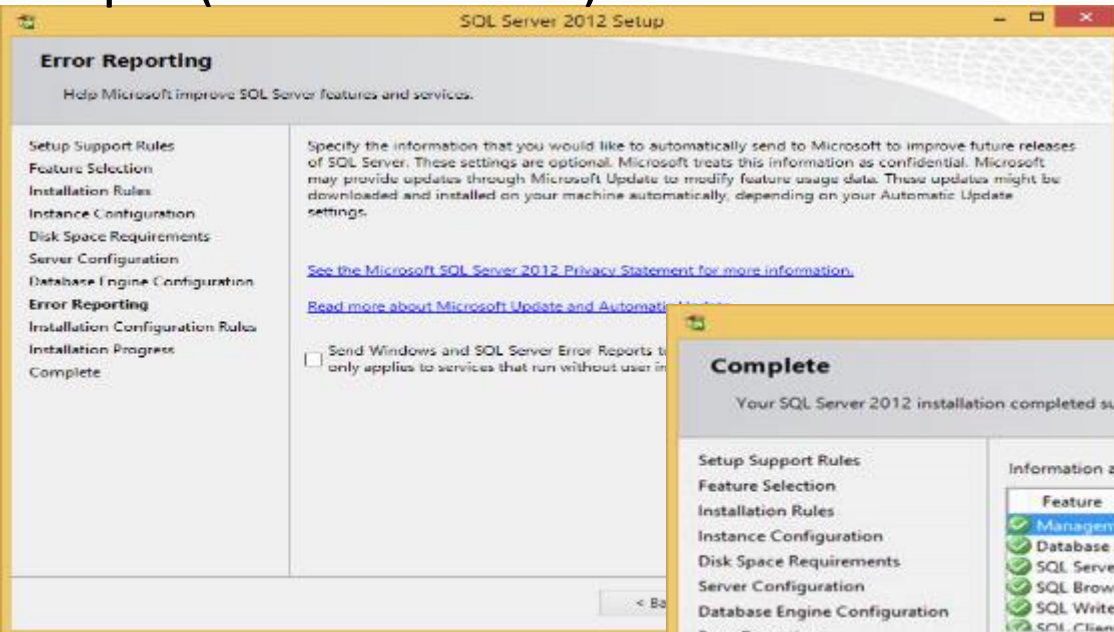


Step 7b
(use Default location or
change folder for the
Database Files)

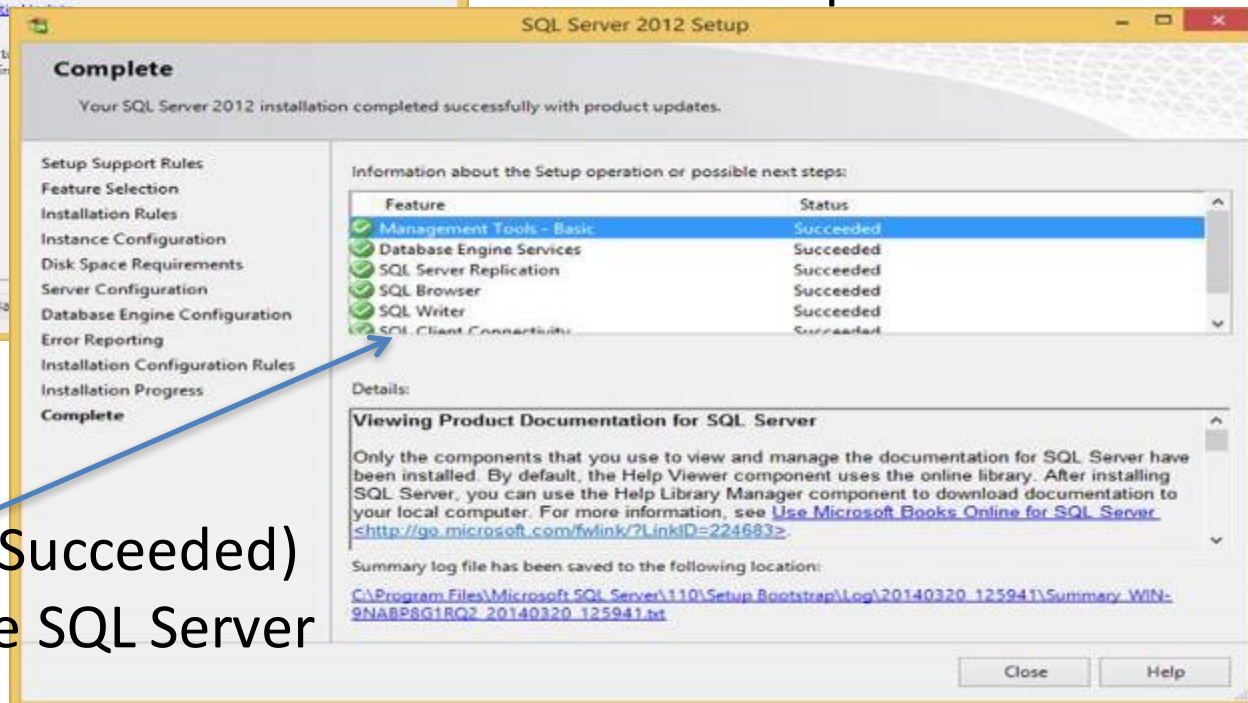


Enter Password for “sa” user
and make sure to remember it!!

Step 8 (Just Click Next)



Step 9 – Finished!



Hopefully are all Green (Succeeded)
You are now ready to use SQL Server

Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio



The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. On the left, the Object Explorer shows a tree view of the server hierarchy. A red circle highlights the 'SCHOOL' database, with a red arrow pointing to the 'New Query' button in the toolbar. The central query editor contains the text 'select * from SCHOOL'. Below the query editor, the Results pane displays a table with 4 rows and 7 columns. A status bar at the bottom indicates 'Query executed successfully.' and '4 rows'.

3 New Query

1 Your SQL Server

2 Your Database

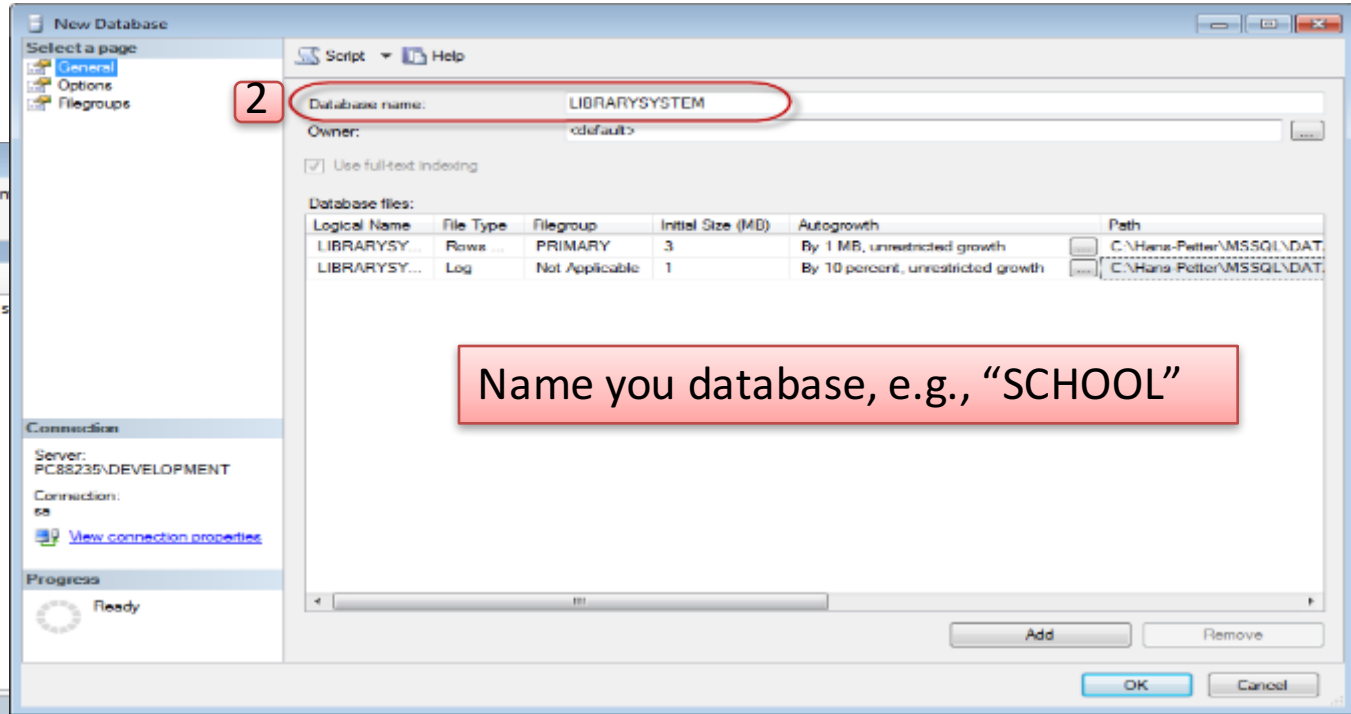
4 Write your Query here

5 The result from your Query

SchoolId	SchoolName	Description	Address	Phone	PostCode	PostAddress
1	TUC	The best school	Telemark	NULL	NULL	NULL
2	MIT	OK School	USA	NULL	NULL	NULL
3	NTNU	The second best school	Trondheim	NULL	NULL	NULL
4	University of Oslo	The third best school	Oslo	NULL	NULL	NULL

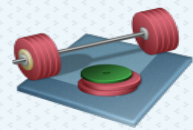
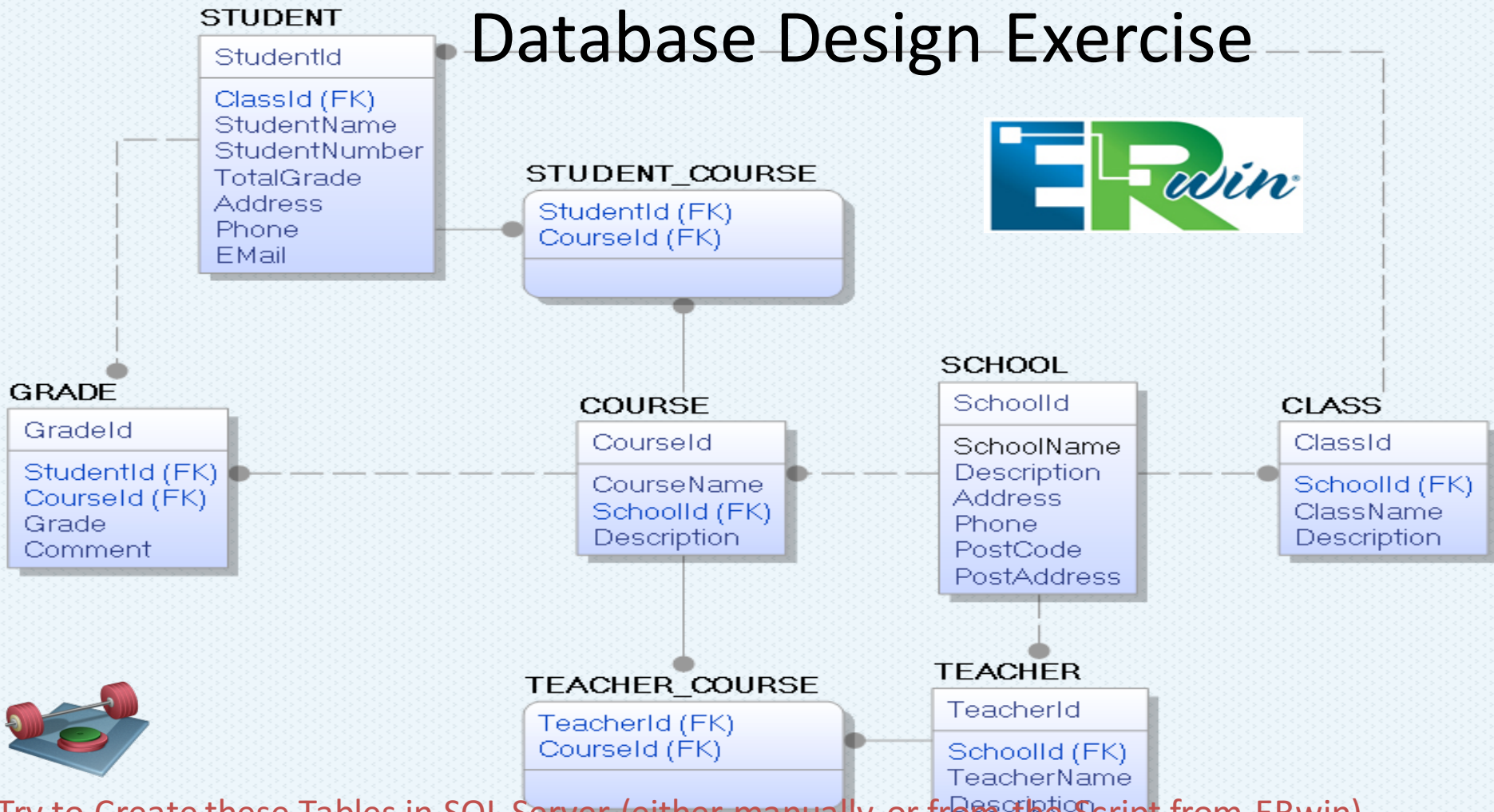
Query executed successfully. PC88235\DEVELOPMENT (10.50 ... sa (52) SCHOOL 00:00:00 4 rows

Microsoft SQL Server – Create a New Database



Name you database, e.g., "SCHOOL"

Database Design Exercise



Try to Create these Tables in SQL Server (either manually or from the Script from ERwin)

File Edit View Debug Tools Window Help

New Query

Object Explorer

1

Open SQL Server and create a "New Database..."

SQL Server

3

You are Finished. You are ready to start using the database, inserting data, etc.

2

Open the SQL Script in order to insert the Tables in SQL Server

```

CREATE TABLE [BOOK]
(
    [BookId]          int NOT NULL ,
    [BookTitle]      varchar(50)  NULL ,
    [Summary]        varchar(1000) NULL ,
    CONSTRAINT [PKBOOK] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([BookId] ASC)
)
GO

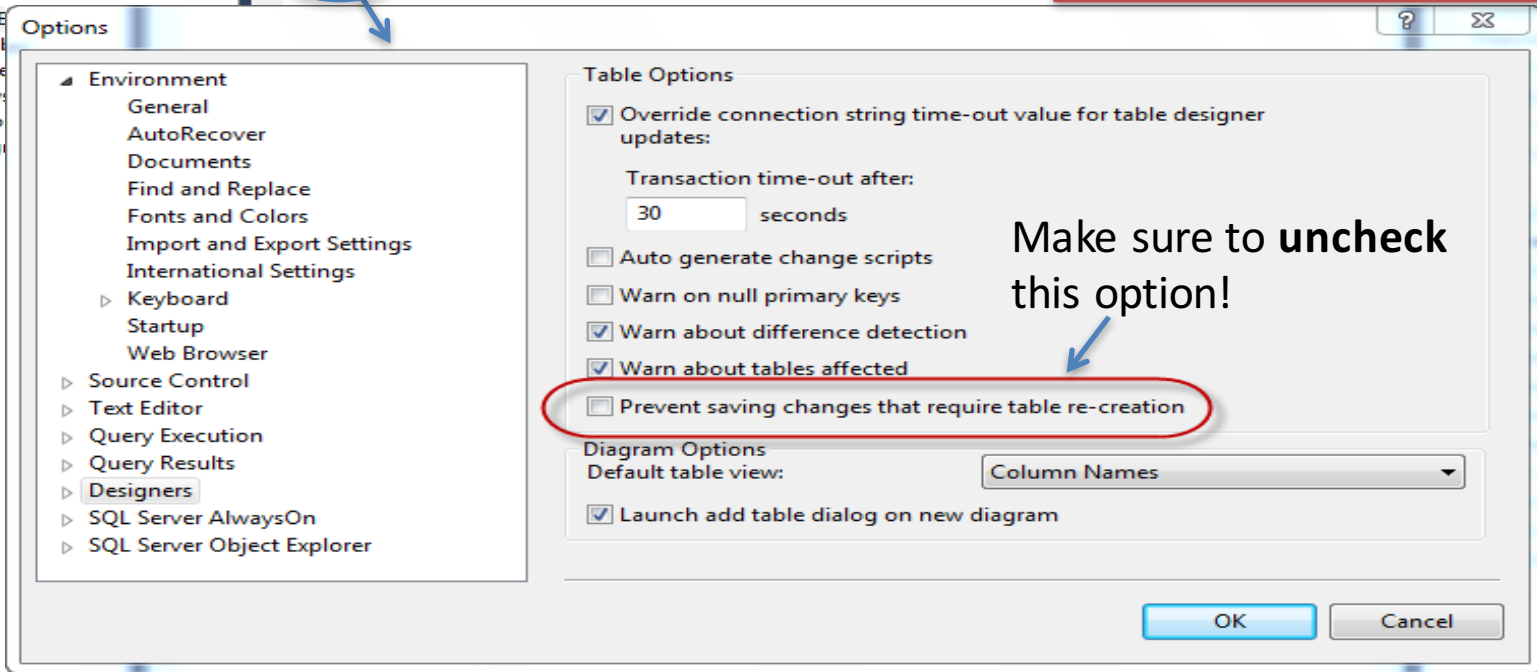
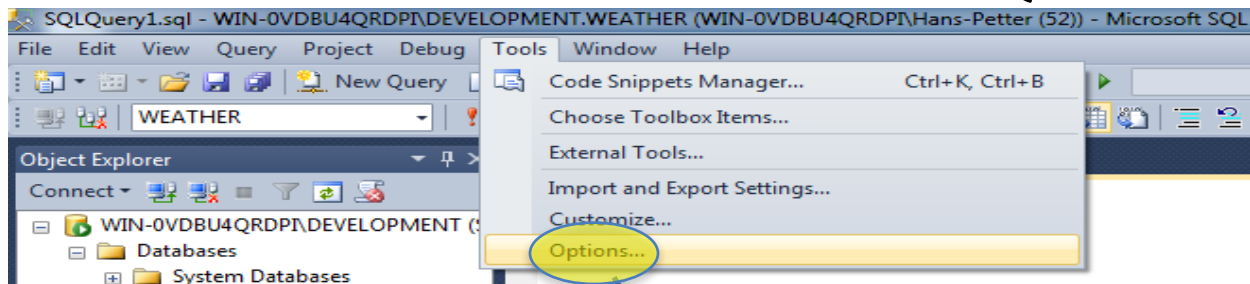
CREATE TABLE [CHAPTER]
(
    [ChapterId]      int NOT NULL ,
    [ChapterNumber]  int          NULL ,
    [ChapterTitle]   varchar(100) NULL ,
    [BookId]         int          NULL ,
    CONSTRAINT [PKCHAPTER] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([ChapterId] ASC),
    CONSTRAINT [R_5] FOREIGN KEY ([BookId]) REFERENCES [BOOK]([BookId])
        ON DELETE NO ACTION
        ON UPDATE NO ACTION
)
GO

```

Microsoft SQL Server



Do you get an error when trying to change your tables?



Make sure to **uncheck** this option!

Create Tables using the Designer

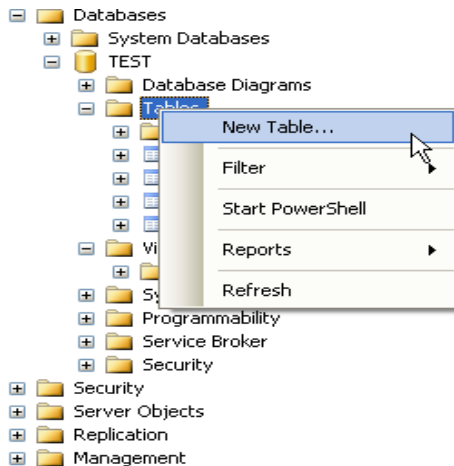
Tools in SQL Server



Even if you can do “everything” using the SQL language, it is sometimes easier to do something in the designer tools in the Management Studio in SQL Server.

Instead of creating a script you may as well easily use the designer for creating tables, constraints, inserting data, etc.

1 Select “New Table ...”:

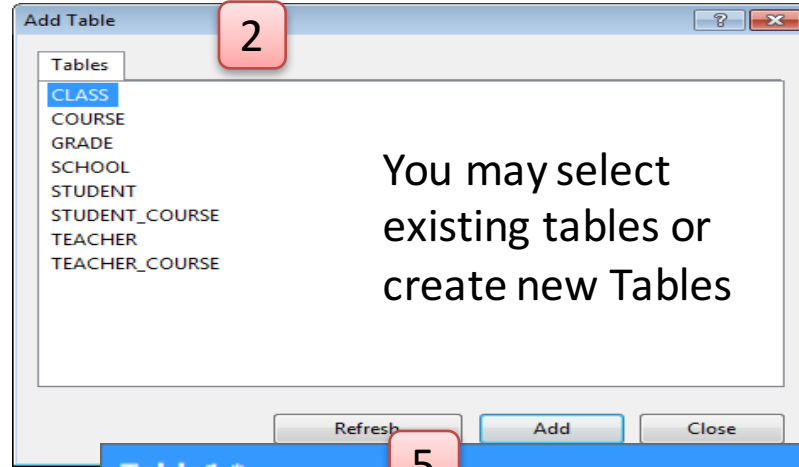
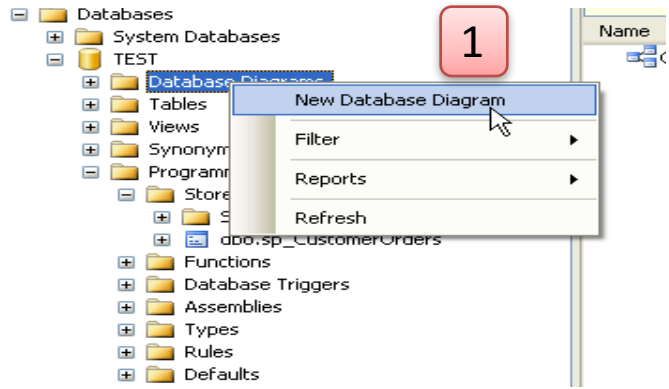


2 Next, the table designer pops up where you can add columns, data types, etc.

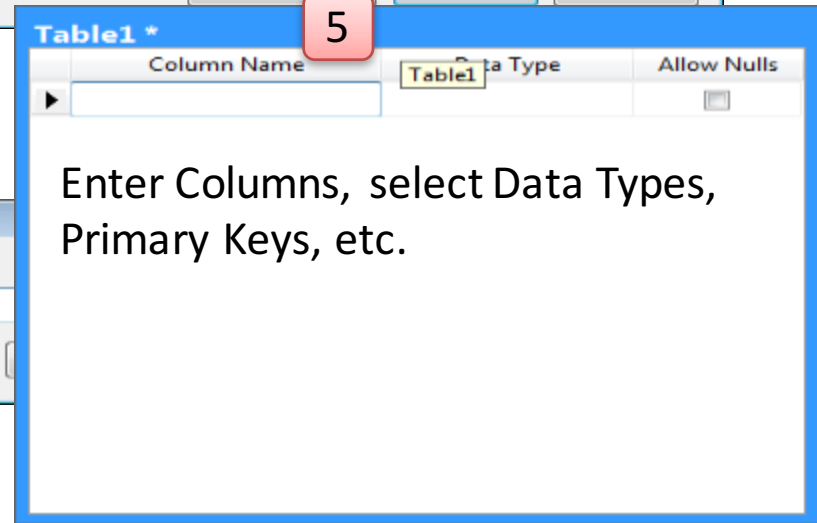
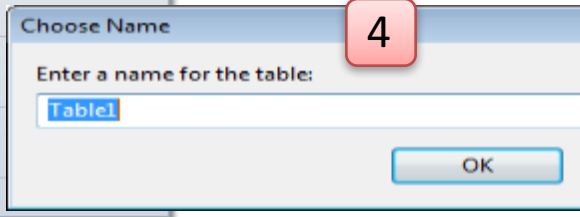
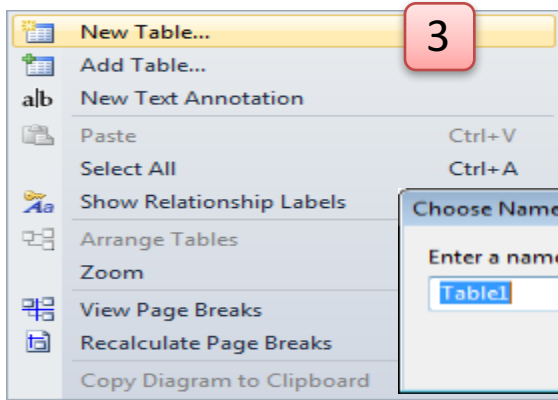
	Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
🔑	CustomerId	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	CustomerNumber	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	LastName	varchar(50)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	FirstName	varchar(50)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	AreaCode	int	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Address	varchar(50)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Phone	varchar(20)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>

In this designer we may also specify constraints, such as primary keys, unique, foreign keys, etc.

Create Tables with the “Database Diagram”



Create New Table



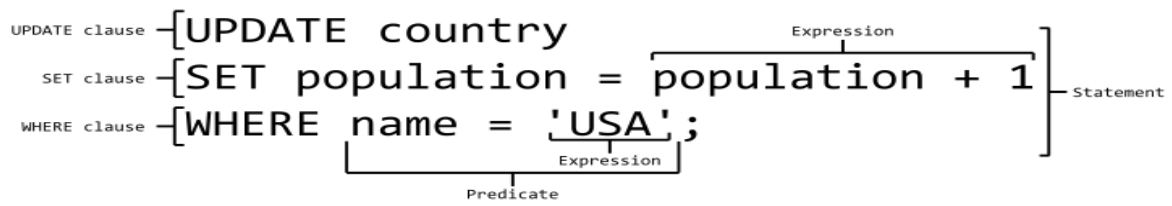


Congratulations! - You are finished with the Example

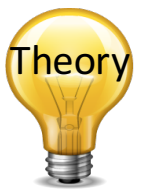


SQL

Structured Query Language



Hans-Petter Halvorsen, M.Sc.



What is SQL?

- SQL – Structured Query Language
- SQL is a standard language for accessing databases – and manipulate data
- SQL is not case sensitive

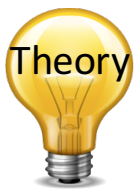
Example:

```
select SchoolId, Name from SCHOOL
```

We use the “SELECT” command in order to get data from the Database

Columns

Table

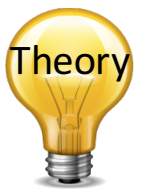


SQL – Structured Query Language

Query Examples:

- **insert** into STUDENT (Name , Number, SchoolId)
values ('John Smith', '100005', 1)
- **select** SchoolId, Name from SCHOOL
- **select** * from SCHOOL where SchoolId > 100
- **update** STUDENT set Name='John Wayne' **where** StudentId=2
- **delete** from STUDENT **where** SchoolId=3

We have 4 different Query Types: **INSERT**, **SELECT**, **UPDATE** and **DELETE**



Important SQL Commands

- SELECT - extracts data from a database
- UPDATE - updates data in a database
- DELETE - deletes data from a database
- INSERT INTO - inserts new data into a database

These are most used in your daily work. These commands are used to insert or modify data

- CREATE DATABASE - creates a new database
- ALTER DATABASE - modifies a database
- CREATE TABLE - creates a new table
- ALTER TABLE - modifies a table
- DROP TABLE - deletes a table
- CREATE INDEX - creates an index (search key)
- DROP INDEX - deletes an index

These are used when creating or modifying existing Tables

Structured Query Language (SQL)

SQL

2 main groups of SQL Commands

DDL

Data Definition Language (DDL)

DML

Data Manipulation Language (DML)

CRUD

Create

CREATE Tables

Drop

DELETE Tables

Rename

RENAME Tables

Alter

ALTER Tables

Create

INSERT INTO

Read

SELECT

Update

UPDATE

Delete

DELETE

Most used in daily work



Create Tables using SQL

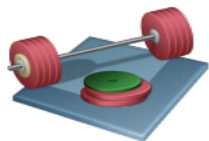
Example:

```
CREATE TABLE SCHOOL
(
    SchoolId int IDENTITY(1, 1) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
    SchoolName varchar(50) NOT NULL UNIQUE,
    Description varchar(1000) NULL,
    Address varchar(50) NULL,
    Phone varchar(50) NULL,
    PostCode varchar(50) NULL,
    PostAddress varchar(50) NULL,
)
GO
...
...
```

SQL Queries

Table Name: CUSTOMER

CustomerID	CustomerName	ContactName	Address	City	PostalCode	Country
1	Alfreds Futterkiste	Maria Anders	Obere Str. 57	Berlin	12209	Germany
2	Ana Trujillo Emparedados y helados	Ana Trujillo	Avda. de la Constitución 2222	México D.F.	05021	Mexico
3	Antonio Moreno Taquería	Antonio Moreno	Mataderos 2312	México D.F.	05023	Mexico
4	Around the Horn	Thomas Hardy	120 Hanover Sq.	London	WA1 1DP	UK
5	Berglunds snabbköp	Christina Berglund	Berguvsvägen 8	Luleå	S-958 22	Sweden



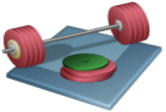
Try to Create the following Table and Data using SQL

INSERT



```
INSERT INTO CUSTOMER (CustomerName, ContactName, Address, City, PostalCode, Country)
VALUES ('Cardinal','Tom B. Erichsen','Skagen 21','Stavanger','4006','Norway');
```

SELECT



Try to Write and Execute the following Queries

```
SELECT * FROM CUSTOMER
```

Note! SQL is NOT case sensitive: “select” is the same as “SELECT”

```
SELECT CustomerName, City FROM CUSTOMER
```

```
SELECT DISTINCT City FROM CUSTOMER
```

```
SELECT * FROM CUSTOMER WHERE Country='Mexico'
```

```
SELECT * FROM CUSTOMER WHERE CustomerID=1
```

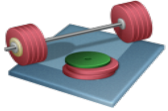
```
SELECT * FROM CUSTOMER WHERE Country='Germany' AND City='Berlin'
```

```
SELECT * FROM CUSTOMER WHERE City='Berlin' OR City='Luleå'
```

```
SELECT * FROM CUSTOMER ORDER BY Country
```

```
SELECT * FROM CUSTOMER ORDER BY Country DESC
```

UPDATE



Try to Write and Execute the following Query

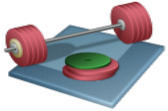
```
UPDATE CUSTOMER
SET ContactName='Alfred Schmidt', City='Hamburg'
WHERE CustomerName='Alfreds Futterkiste'
```

Update Warning!

Be careful when updating records. What happens if we had omitted the WHERE clause, in the example above, like this:

```
UPDATE CUSTOMER
SET ContactName='Alfred Schmidt', City='Hamburg';
```


DELETE



Try to Write and Execute the following Query

```
DELETE FROM CUSTOMER  
WHERE CustomerName='Alfreds Futterkiste'  
AND ContactName='Maria Anders'
```

Note! It is possible to delete all rows in a table without deleting the table

```
DELETE * FROM CUSTOMER
```

Note! Be careful! All Data will be lost!!



Congratulations! - You are finished with the Example



Advanced SQL Features

Views, Stored Procedures, Triggers and Functions

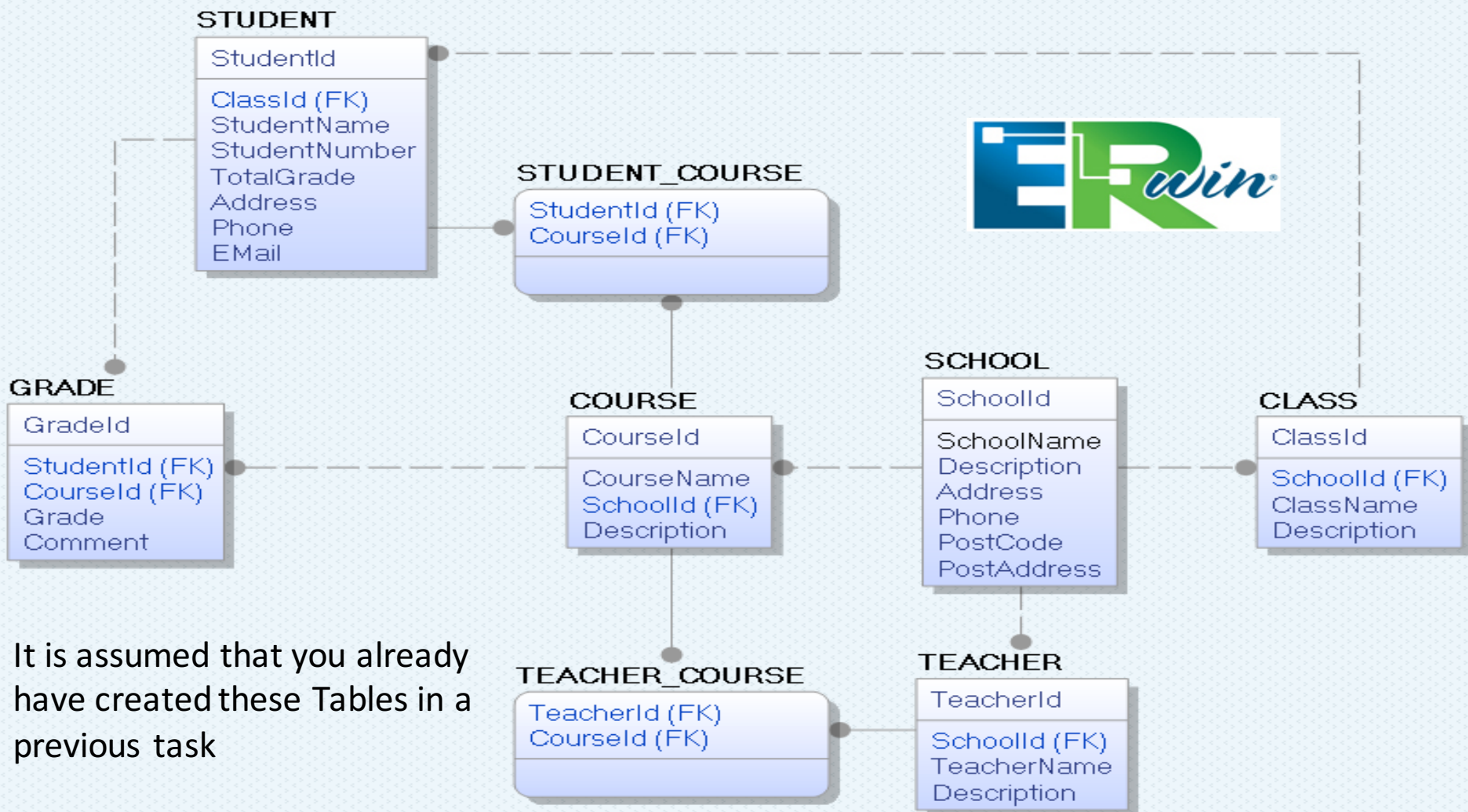


Hans-Petter Halvorsen, M.Sc.



Advanced SQL Features

- **Views:** Views are virtual tables for easier access to data stored in multiple tables.
- **Stored Procedures:** A Stored Procedure is a precompiled collection of SQL statements. In a stored procedure you can use if sentence, declare variables, etc.
- **Triggers:** A database trigger is code that is automatically executed in response to certain events on a particular table in a database.
- **Functions:** With SQL and SQL Server you can use lots of built-in functions or you may create your own functions

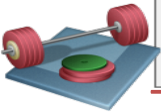


Get Data from multiple tables in a single Query using Joins

Example:

Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
SchoolId	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
SchoolName	varchar(50)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Description	varchar(1000)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Address	varchar(50)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Phone	varchar(50)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PostCode	varchar(50)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PostAddress	varchar(50)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
CourseId	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
CourseName	varchar(50)	<input type="checkbox"/>
SchoolId	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
Description	varchar(1000)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Try this Example

```
select
SchoolName,
CourseName
from
SCHOOL
inner join
```

	SchoolName	CourseName
1	TUC	Industrial IT
2	TUC	Control with Implementation
3	TUC	Systems and Control Laboratory

You link Primary Keys and Foreign Keys together

```
inner join COURSE on SCHOOL.SchoolId = COURSE.SchoolId
```

1 Create View:

Creating Views using SQL code

```
IF EXISTS (SELECT name
           FROM sysobjects
           WHERE name = 'CourseData'
           AND type = 'V')
DROP VIEW CourseData

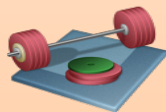
GO

CREATE VIEW CourseData
AS

SELECT
SCHOOL.SchoolId,
SCHOOL.SchoolName,
COURSE.CourseId,
COURSE.CourseName,
COURSE.Description

FROM
SCHOOL
INNER JOIN COURSE ON SCHOOL.SchoolId = COURSE.SchoolId

GO
```



Try to Create this View and
make sure it works

A View is a “virtual” table that can contain data from multiple tables

This part is not necessary – but if you make any changes, you need to delete the old version before you can update it

The Name of the View

Inside the View you join the different tables together using the **JOIN** operator

You can Use the View as an ordinary table in Queries:

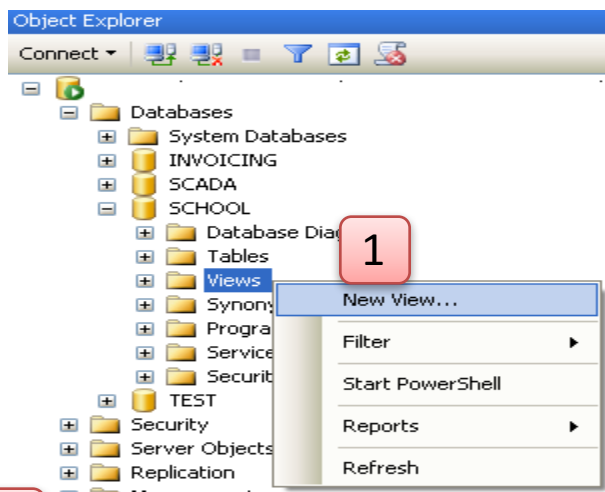
Using the View:

```
2 select * from CourseData
```

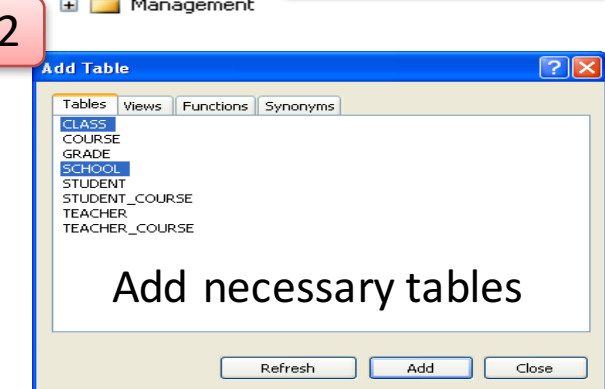
	SchoolId	SchoolName	CourseId	CourseName	Description
1	1	TUC	1	Industrial IT	The best course ever
2			2	Control with Implementation	Control Theory
3	1	TUC	3	Systems and Control Laboratory	Practical Lab course

Creating Views using the Editor

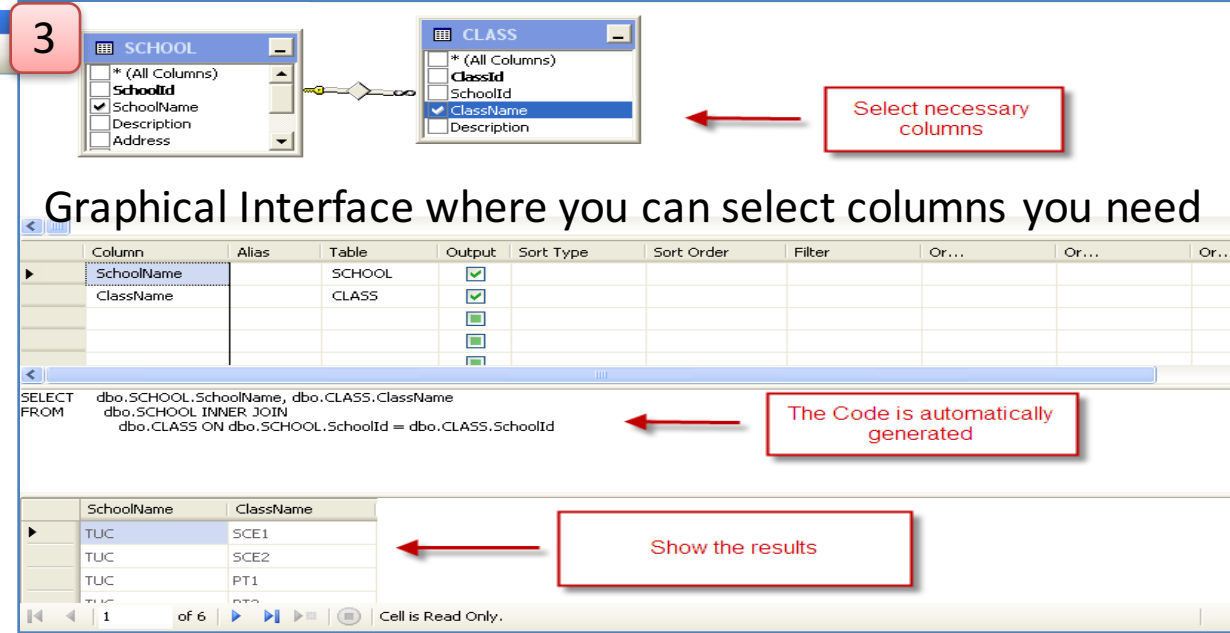
1



2



3



Select necessary columns

Graphical Interface where you can select columns you need

Column	Alias	Table	Output	Sort Type	Sort Order	Filter	Or...	Or...	Or...
SchoolName		SCHOOL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
ClassName		CLASS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						

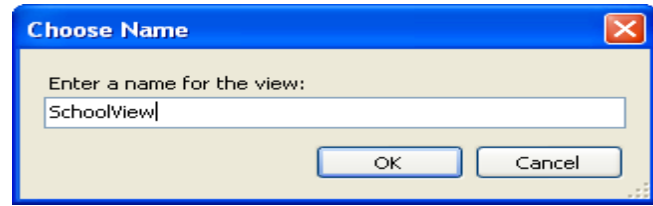
```
SELECT dbo.SCHOOL.SchoolName, dbo.CLASS.ClassName
FROM dbo.SCHOOL INNER JOIN
      dbo.CLASS ON dbo.SCHOOL.SchoolId = dbo.CLASS.SchoolId
```

The Code is automatically generated

SchoolName	ClassName
TUC	SCE1
TUC	SCE2
TUC	PT1
TUC	PT2

Show the results

4

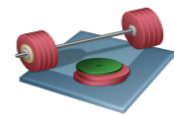


Choose Name

Enter a name for the view:

OK Cancel

Save the View



Try this Example

1 Create Stored Procedure:

Stored Procedure

```
IF EXISTS (SELECT name
            FROM sysobjects
            WHERE name = 'StudentGrade'
            AND      type = 'P')
    DROP PROCEDURE StudentGrade
GO

CREATE PROCEDURE StudentGrade
@Student varchar(50),
@Course varchar(10),
@Grade varchar(1)

AS

DECLARE
@StudentId int,
@CourseId int

select @StudentId = StudentId from STUDENT where StudentName = @Student

select @CourseId = CourseId from COURSE where CourseName = @Course

insert into GRADE (StudentId, CourseId, Grade)
values (@StudentId, @CourseId, @Grade)
GO
```

A Stored Procedure is like a Method in C# - it is a piece of code with SQL commands that do a specific task – and you reuse it

This part is not necessary – but if you make any changes, you need to delete the old version before you can update it

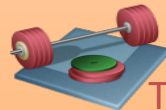
Procedure Name

Input Arguments

Internal/Local Variables

Note! Each variable starts with @

SQL Code (the “body” of the Stored Procedure)



Try to Create this Stored Procedure and make sure it works

2 Using the Stored Procedure:

```
execute StudentGrade 'John Wayne', 'SCE2006', 'B'
```

Trigger



A Trigger is executed when you insert, update or delete data in a Table specified in the Trigger.

Create the Trigger:

```
IF EXISTS (SELECT name
           FROM sysobjects
           WHERE name = 'CalcAvgGrade'
           AND type = 'TR')
DROP TRIGGER CalcAvgGrade
```

This part is not necessary – but if you make any changes, you need to delete the old version before you can update it

GO

Name of the Trigger

```
CREATE TRIGGER CalcAvgGrade ON GRADE
```

Specify which Table the Trigger shall work on

```
FOR UPDATE, INSERT, DELETE
```

Specify what kind of operations the Trigger shall act on

```
AS
```

Internal/Local Variables

```
DECLARE
@StudentId int,
@AvgGrade float
```

```
select @StudentId = StudentId from INSERTED
```

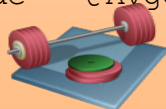
```
select @AvgGrade = AVG(Grade) from GRADE where StudentId = @StudentId
```

```
update STUDENT set TotalGrade = @AvgGrade where StudentId = @StudentId
```

```
GO
```

Inside the Trigger you can use ordinary SQL statements, create variables, etc.

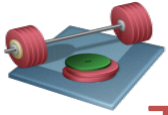
SQL Code
(The “body”
of the Trigger)



Try to Create this Trigger and make sure it works

Note! “INSERTED” is a temporarily table containing the latest inserted data, and it is very handy to use inside a trigger

Quiz



Test your skills with this Multiple Choice Test

<http://www.w3schools.com/quiztest/quiztest.asp?qtest=SQL>

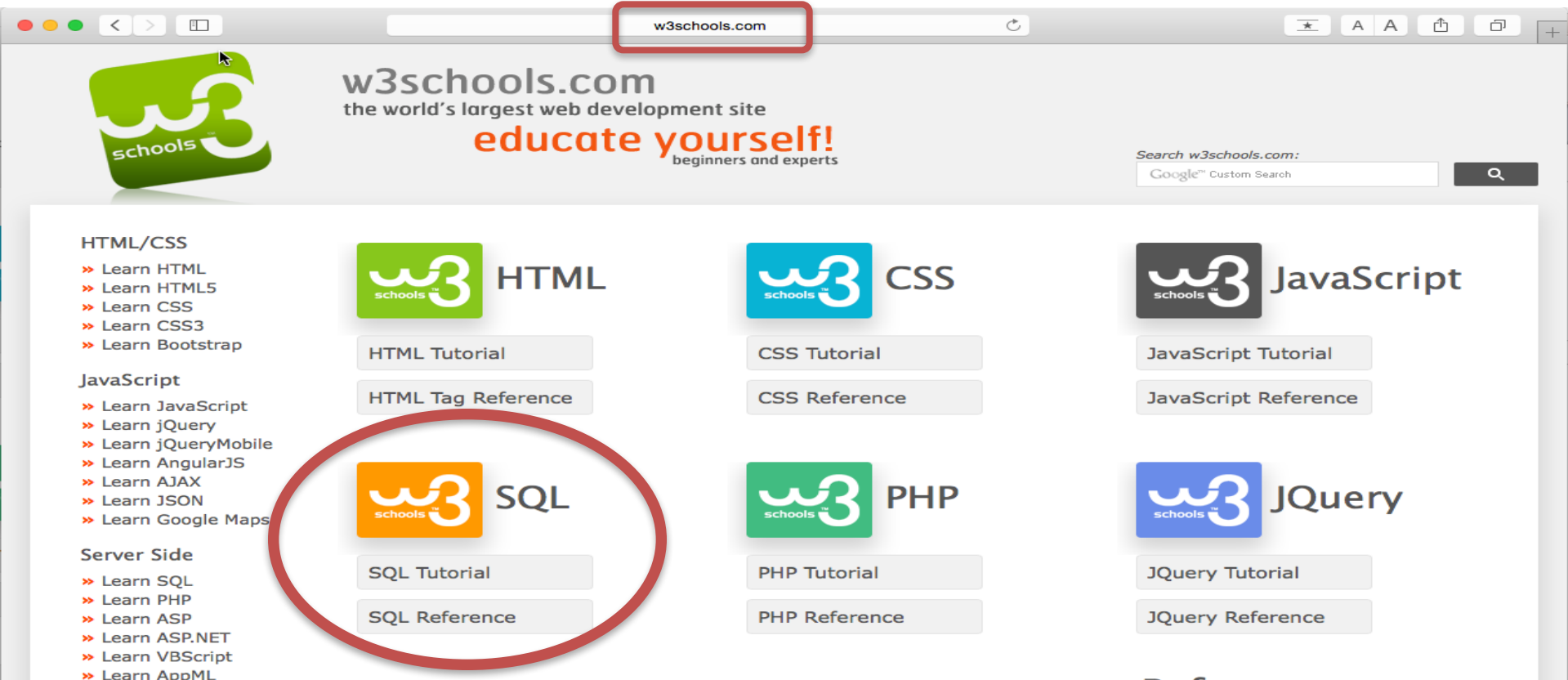
Result:

20 of 20

100%

Perfect!!!

Want to learn more SQL?



The image shows a browser window displaying the w3schools.com website. The browser's address bar contains 'w3schools.com'. The website header features the w3schools logo, the text 'w3schools.com the world's largest web development site', and the slogan 'educate yourself! beginners and experts'. A search bar is located in the top right corner. The main content area is organized into a grid of technology categories. On the left, there is a vertical list of categories with red arrow icons: HTML/CSS, JavaScript, and Server Side. The 'Server Side' category is expanded, showing sub-links for Learn SQL, Learn PHP, Learn ASP, Learn ASP.NET, Learn VBScript, and Learn AppML. The 'SQL' category is highlighted with a red oval. Each category in the grid includes a colored w3schools logo, the category name, and buttons for 'Tutorial' and 'Reference'.

w3schools.com
the world's largest web development site
educate yourself!
beginners and experts

Search w3schools.com:
Google™ Custom Search

HTML/CSS

- » Learn HTML
- » Learn HTML5
- » Learn CSS
- » Learn CSS3
- » Learn Bootstrap

JavaScript

- » Learn JavaScript
- » Learn jQuery
- » Learn jQueryMobile
- » Learn AngularJS
- » Learn AJAX
- » Learn JSON
- » Learn Google Maps

Server Side

- » Learn SQL
- » Learn PHP
- » Learn ASP
- » Learn ASP.NET
- » Learn VBScript
- » Learn AppML

HTML

HTML Tutorial

HTML Tag Reference

CSS

CSS Tutorial

CSS Reference

JavaScript

JavaScript Tutorial

JavaScript Reference

SQL

SQL Tutorial

SQL Reference

PHP

PHP Tutorial

PHP Reference

JQuery

JQuery Tutorial

JQuery Reference



Congratulations! - You are finished with the Example



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q0_2zPtBbeE



LabVIEW

Database Communication in LabVIEW



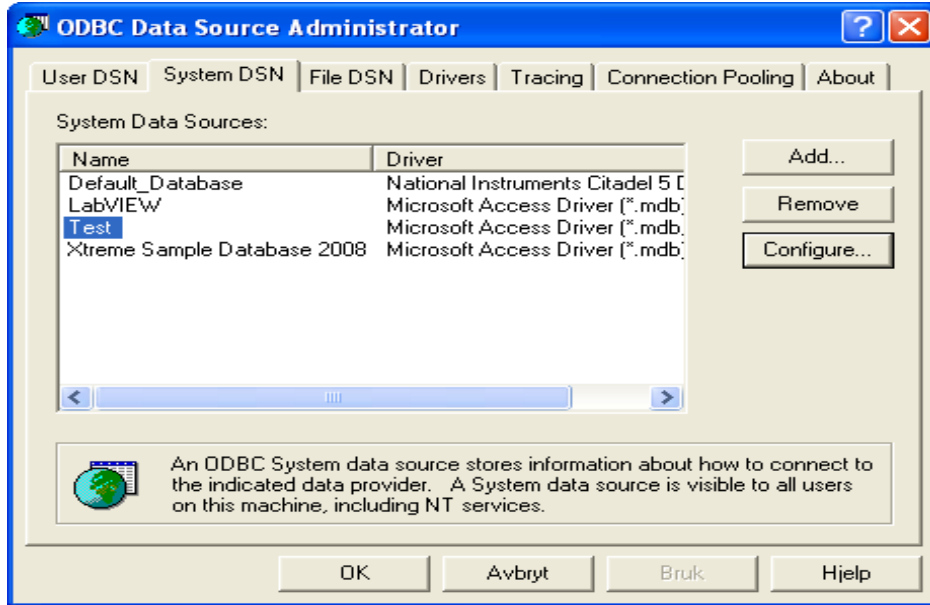
Hans-Petter Halvorsen, M.Sc.

ODBC



ODBC (Open Database Connectivity) is a standardized interface (API) for accessing the database from a client. You can use this standard to communicate with databases from different vendors, such as Oracle, SQL Server, etc. The designers of ODBC aimed to make it independent of programming languages, database systems, and operating systems.

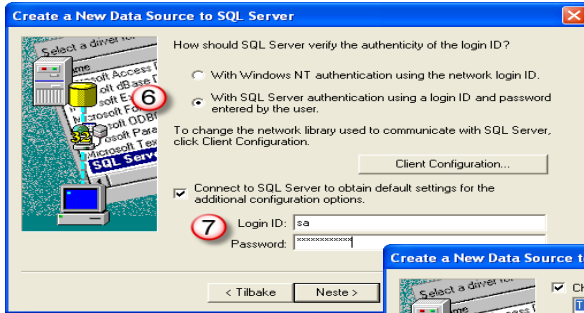
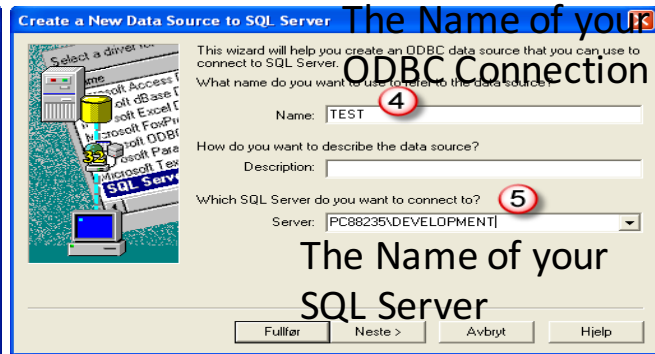
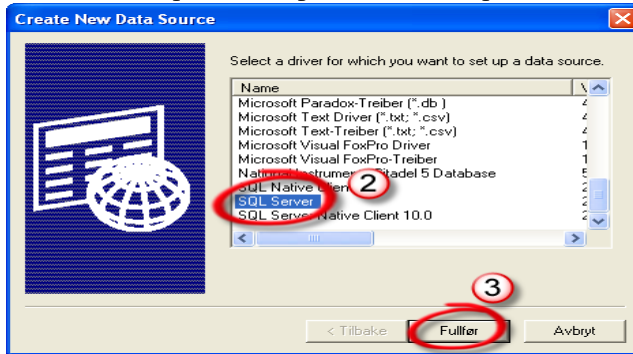
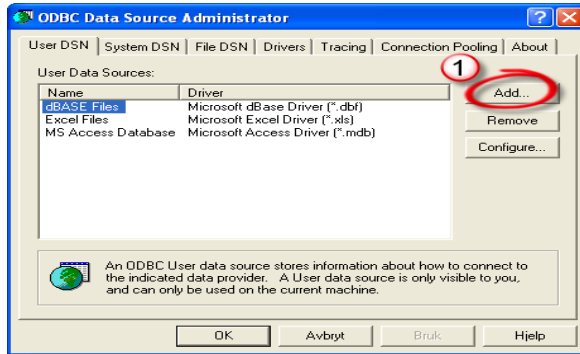
Control Panel → Administrative Tools → Data Sources (ODBC)



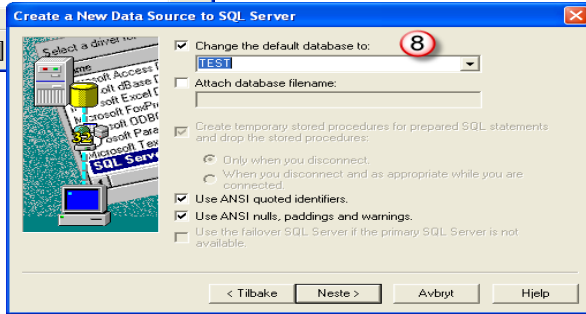
We will use this ODBC Connection later in LabVIEW in order to open the Database Connection from LabVIEW

Note! Make sure to use the 32 bit version of the ODBC Tool!

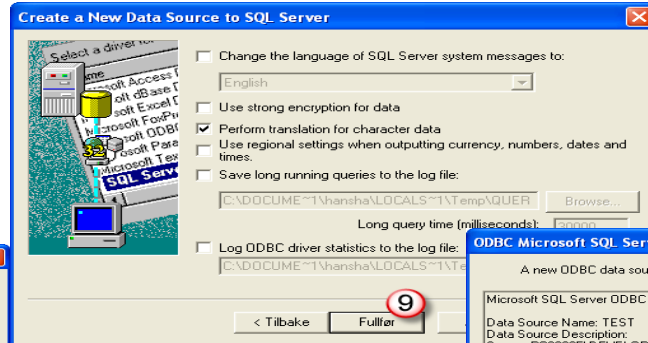
ODBC – Step by Step Instructions



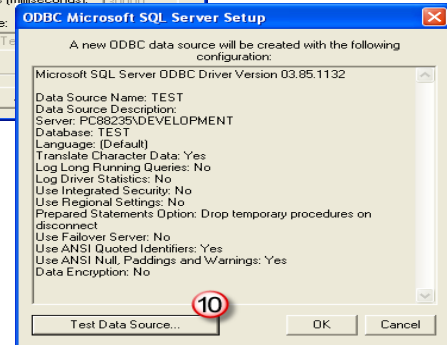
Select the Database you are using



Use either Windows or SQL Server authentication (Windows is simplest to use!)



Test your connection to see if its works



SQL Server Configuration Manager



The screenshot shows the SQL Server Configuration Manager interface. The left pane displays a tree view with 'SQL Server Network Configuration' expanded to show 'Protocols for DEVELOPMENT'. The right pane displays a table of network protocols and their status.

Protocol Name	Status
Shared Memory	Enabled
Named Pipes	Enabled
TCP/IP	Enabled

Make sure to **Enable** these Protocols!

If not the Database Communication from LabVIEW may not work properly!

A list of search results from the Windows Start menu search bar. The results include various Windows utilities and SQL Server related programs. 'SQL Server Configuration Manager' is highlighted in blue.

- Windows Fax and Scan
- Windows Media Center
- Windows Media Player
- Windows Update
- XPS Viewer
- Accessories
- Games
- Google Chrome
- Maintenance
- Microsoft Silverlight
- Microsoft SQL Server 2008
- Microsoft SQL Server 2012
- Download Microsoft SQL Server Compa
- Import and Export Data (32-bit)
- SQL Server Management Studio
- Configuration Tools
- Reporting Services Configuration M
- SQL Server Configuration Manager**
- SQL Server Error and Usage Reportin
- SQL Server Installation Center

Back

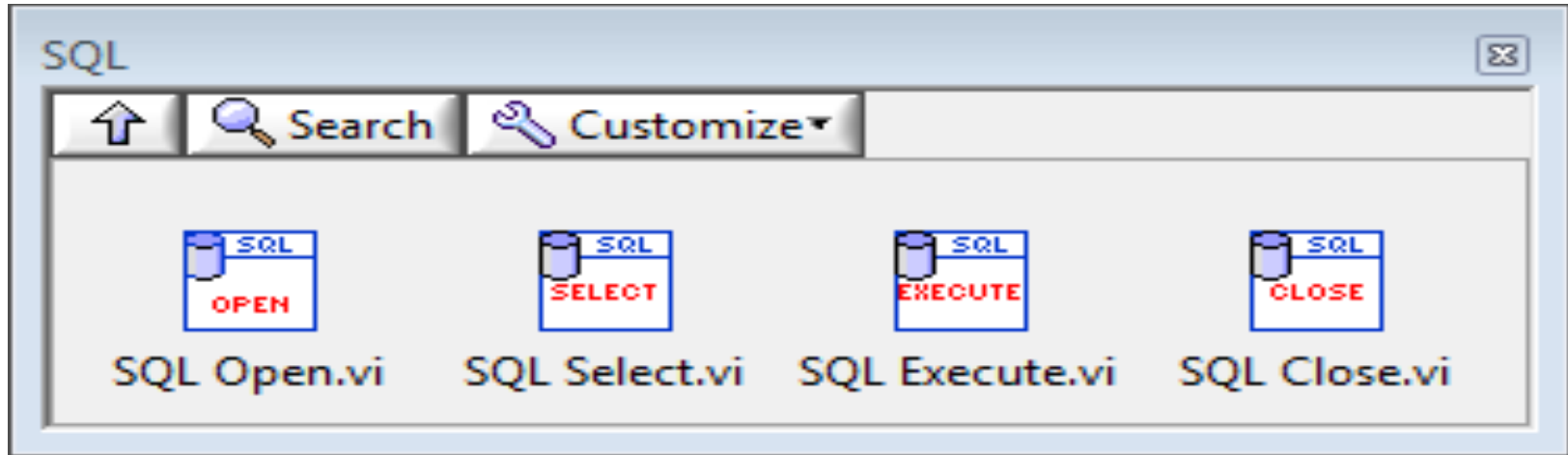
Search programs and files



LabVIEW SQL Toolkit



For Easy Database Communication with LabVIEW



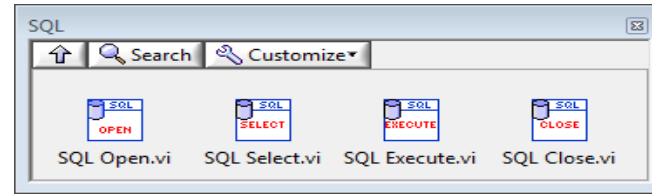
© Hans-Petter Halvorsen

Download for free here:

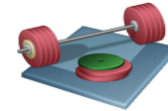
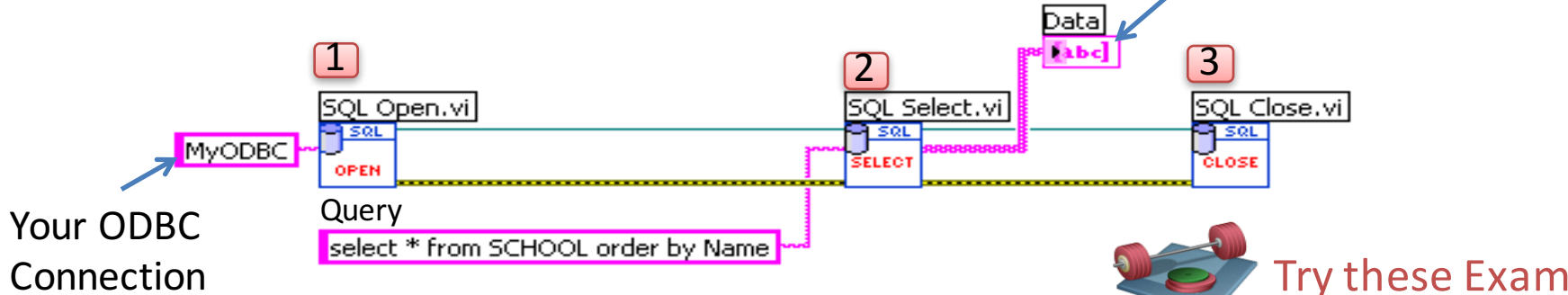
<http://home.hit.no/~hansha/documents/labview/code/SQLToolkit.zip>

LabVIEW SQL Toolkit

Easy Access to Database Systems from LabVIEW

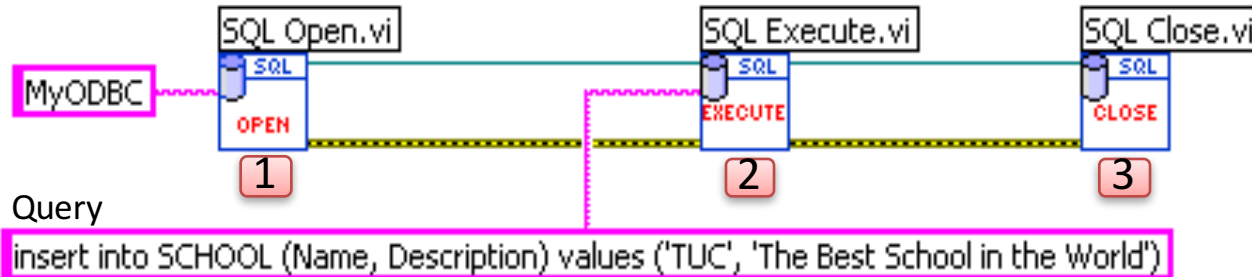


Example 1: Get Data from Database into LabVIEW:



Try these Examples

Example 2: Write Data to Database from LabVIEW:

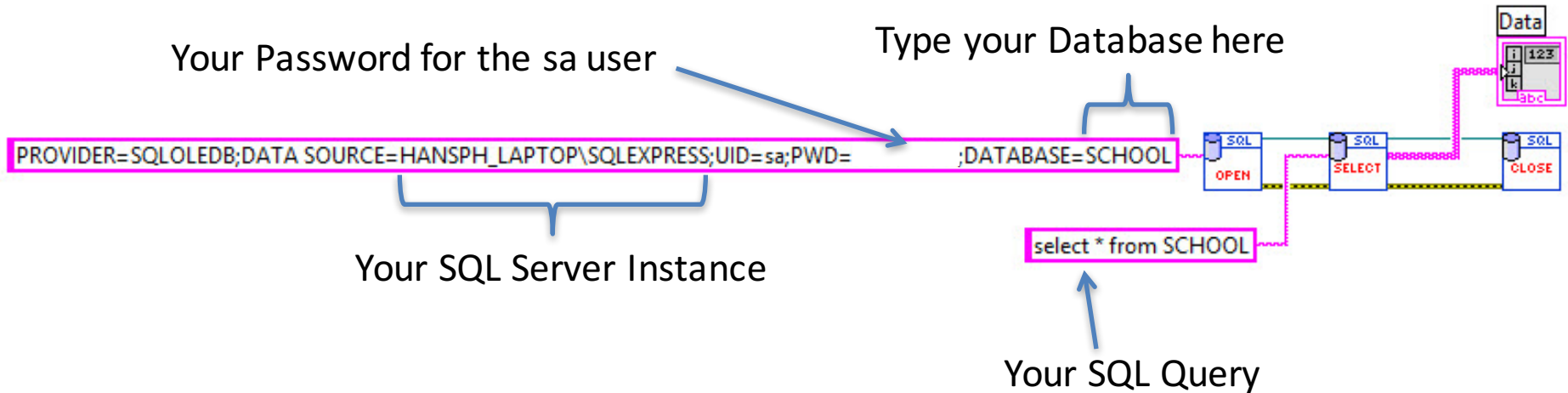


LabVIEW SQL Toolkit

Easy Access to Database Systems from LabVIEW

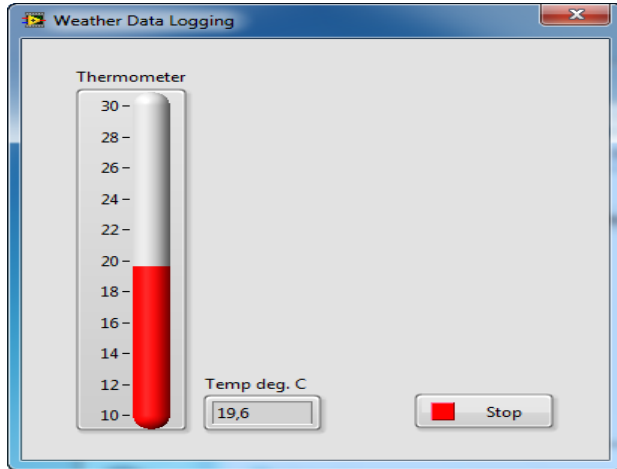


Alternative Solution: Type in the **Connection String** for your Database

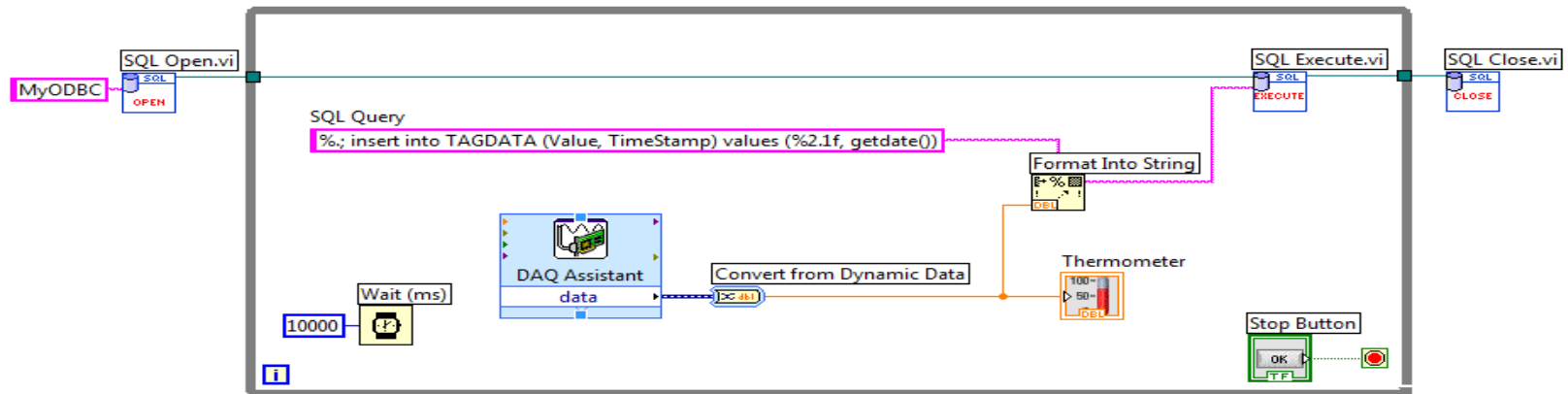


Note! When using this method, you dont need to create an ODBC Connection first!

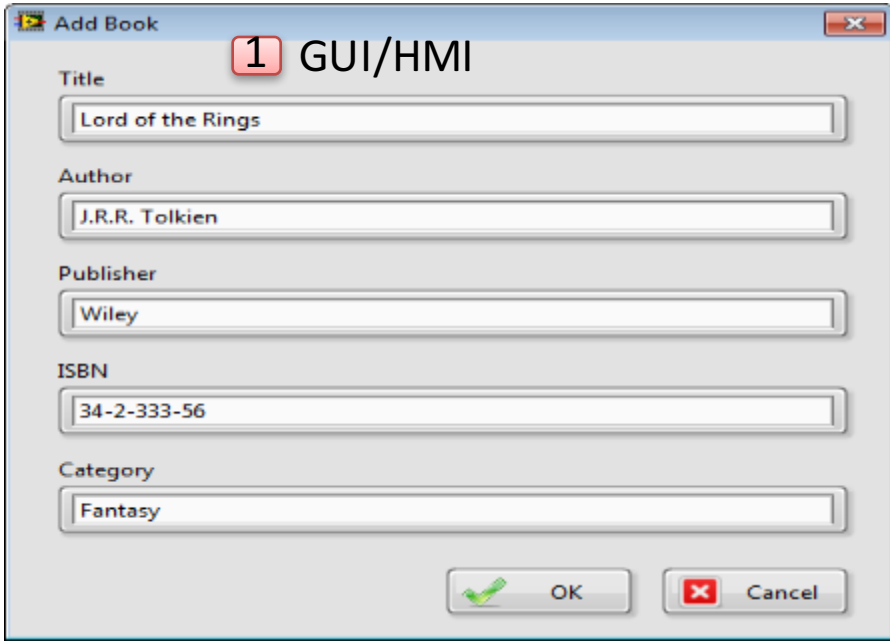
Database Communication in LabVIEW



In this Example we use the NI TC-01 Thermocouple device in order to log Temperature data to a SQL Server Database from LabVIEW.

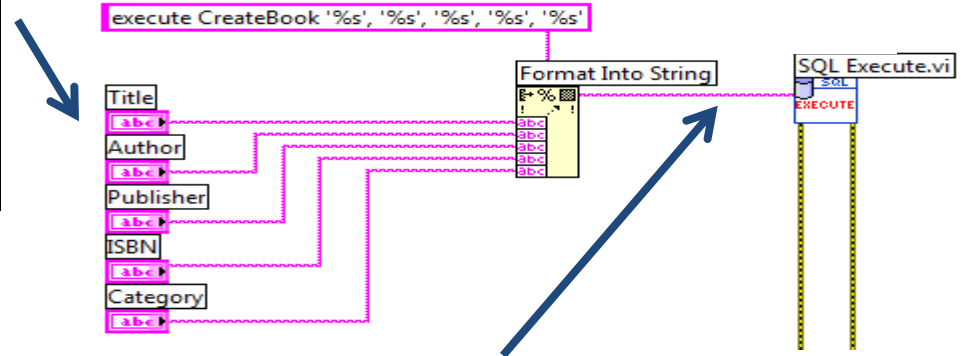


LabVIEW SQL Toolkit Example



If we want to save input data from the user we can use the “**Format Into String**” function. The %s operator will be replaced by the text from the TextBox on the Front Panel. For Numbers we can use %d (Integer) or %f for Floating-point Number.

2 Code:



3 Resulting SQL Query:

```
execute CreateBook 'Lord of the Rings', 'J.R.R. Tolkien', 'Wiley', '32-2-333-56', 'Fantasy'
```


Main Program

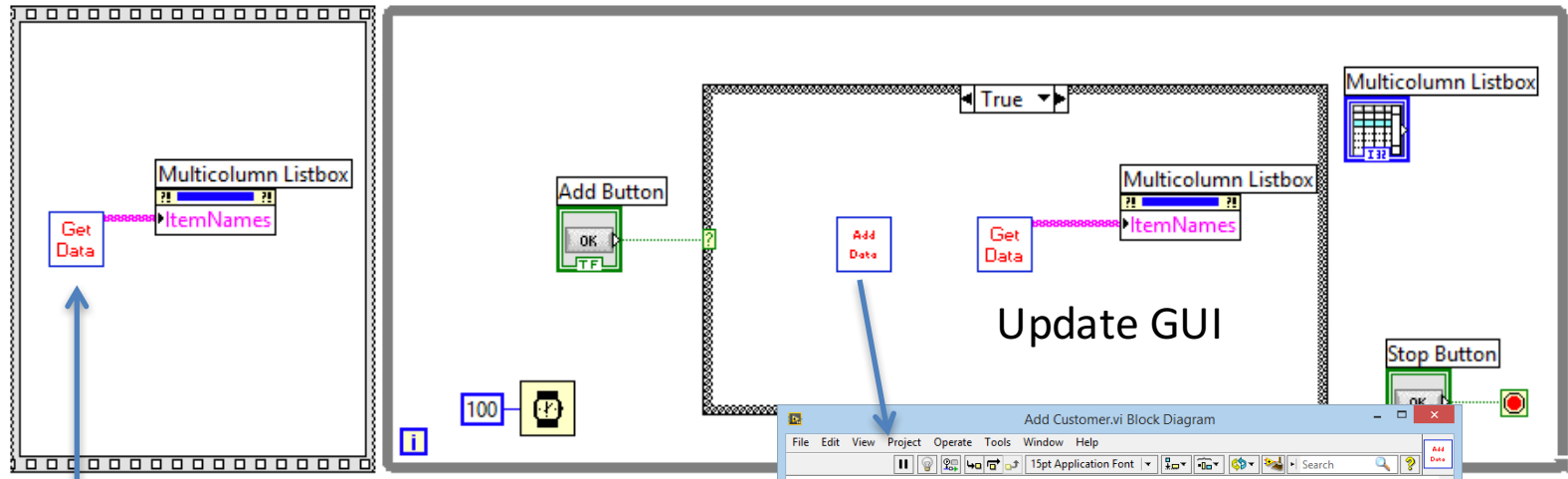
Customer List [Customer List.vi] Block Diagram



File Edit View Project Operate Tools Window Help

15pt Application Font

Search



SubVI for Retrieving Data from the Database

Add Customer.vi

CustomerName

ContactName

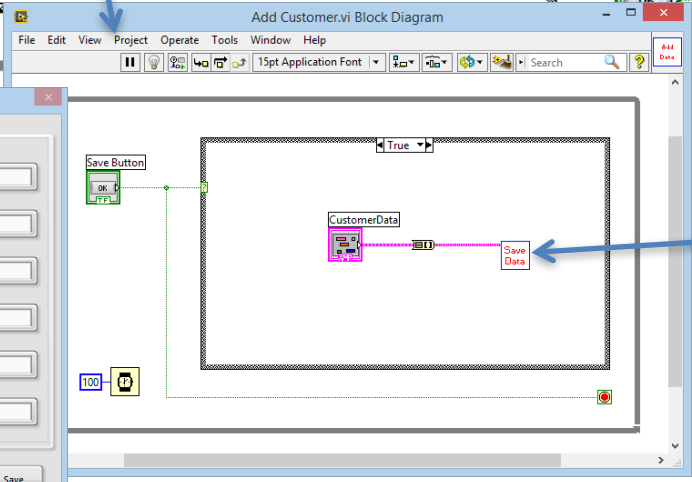
Address

City

PostalCode

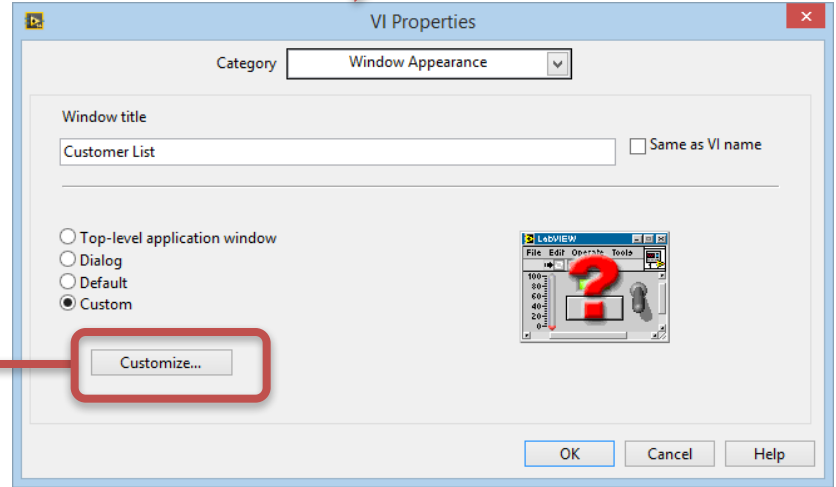
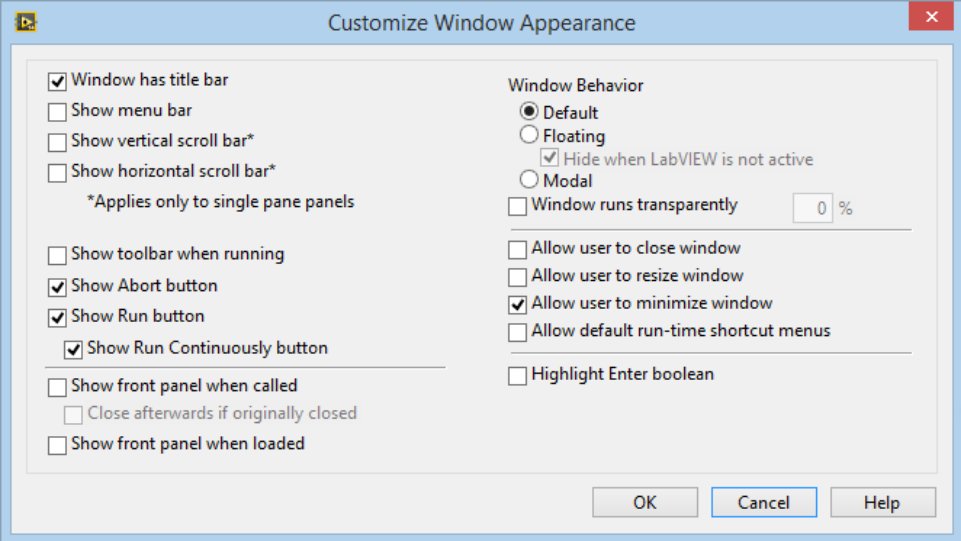
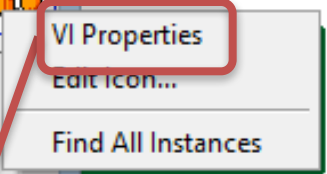
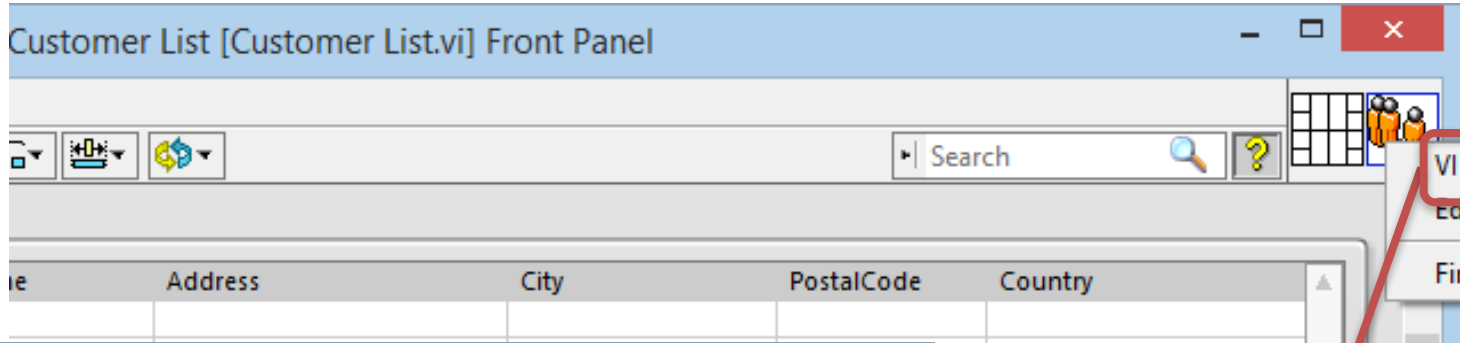
Country

Save

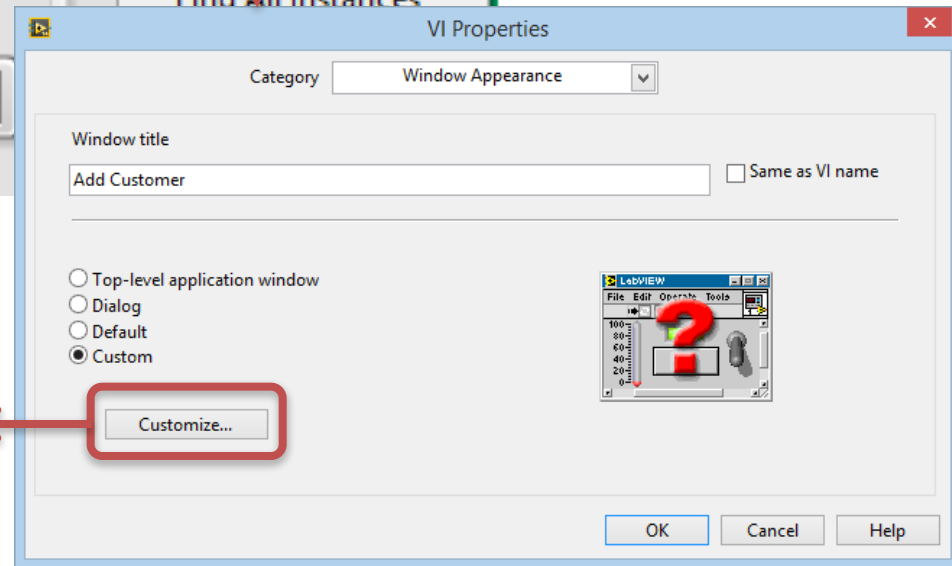
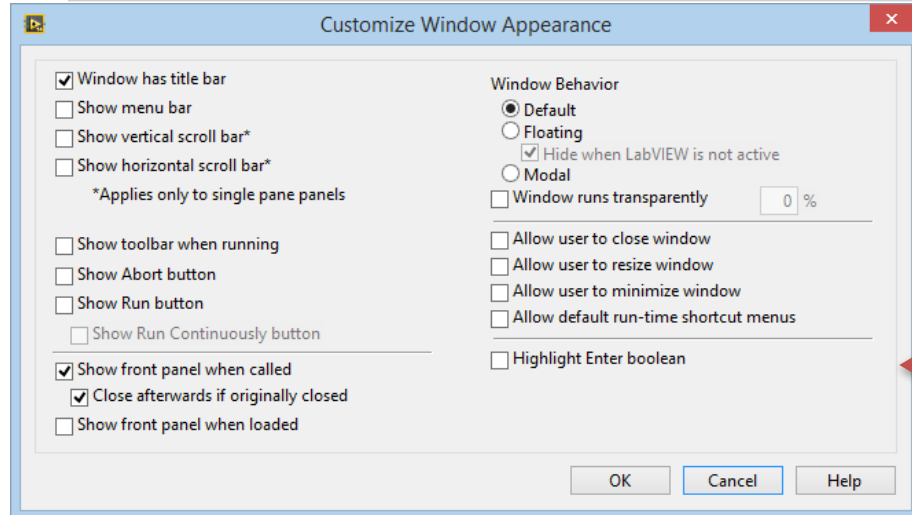
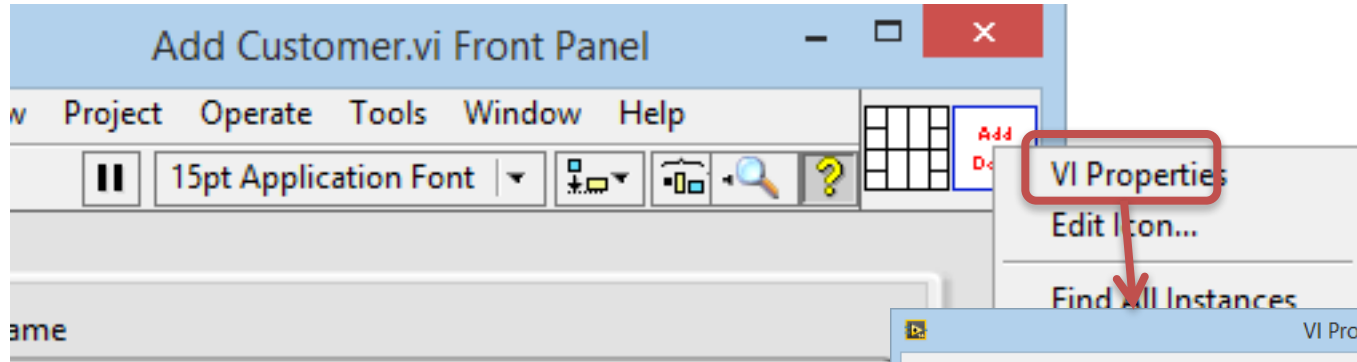


SubVI for Saving Data to the Database

VI Properties Settings



VI Properties Settings





Congratulations! - You are finished with the Example



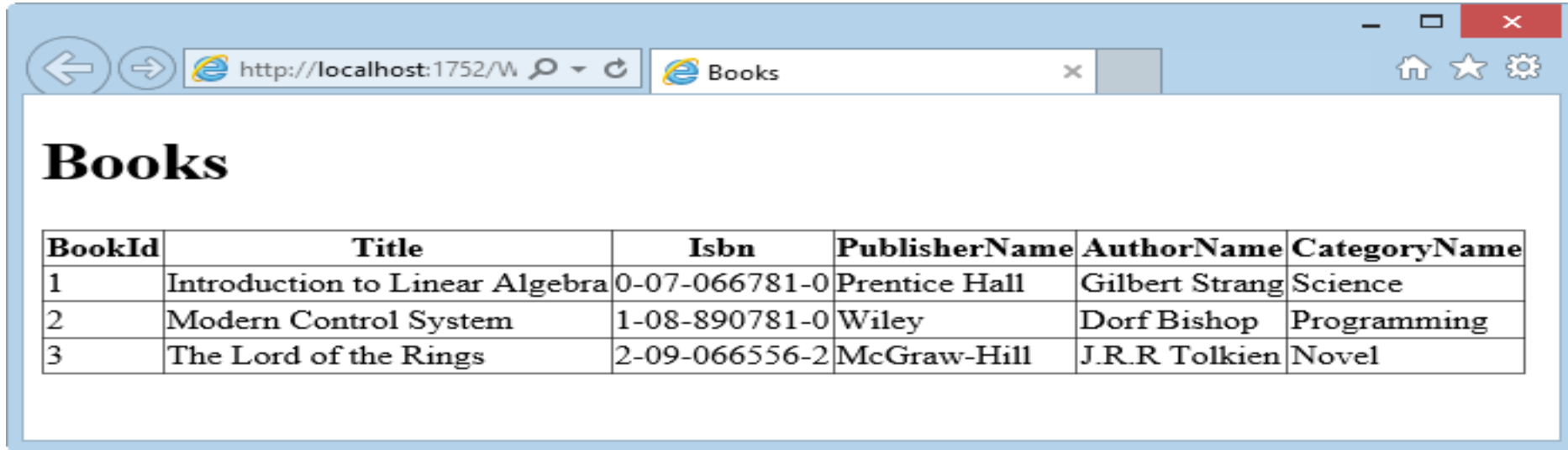
Visual Studio

Database Communication in Visual Studio/C#



Hans-Petter Halvorsen, M.Sc.

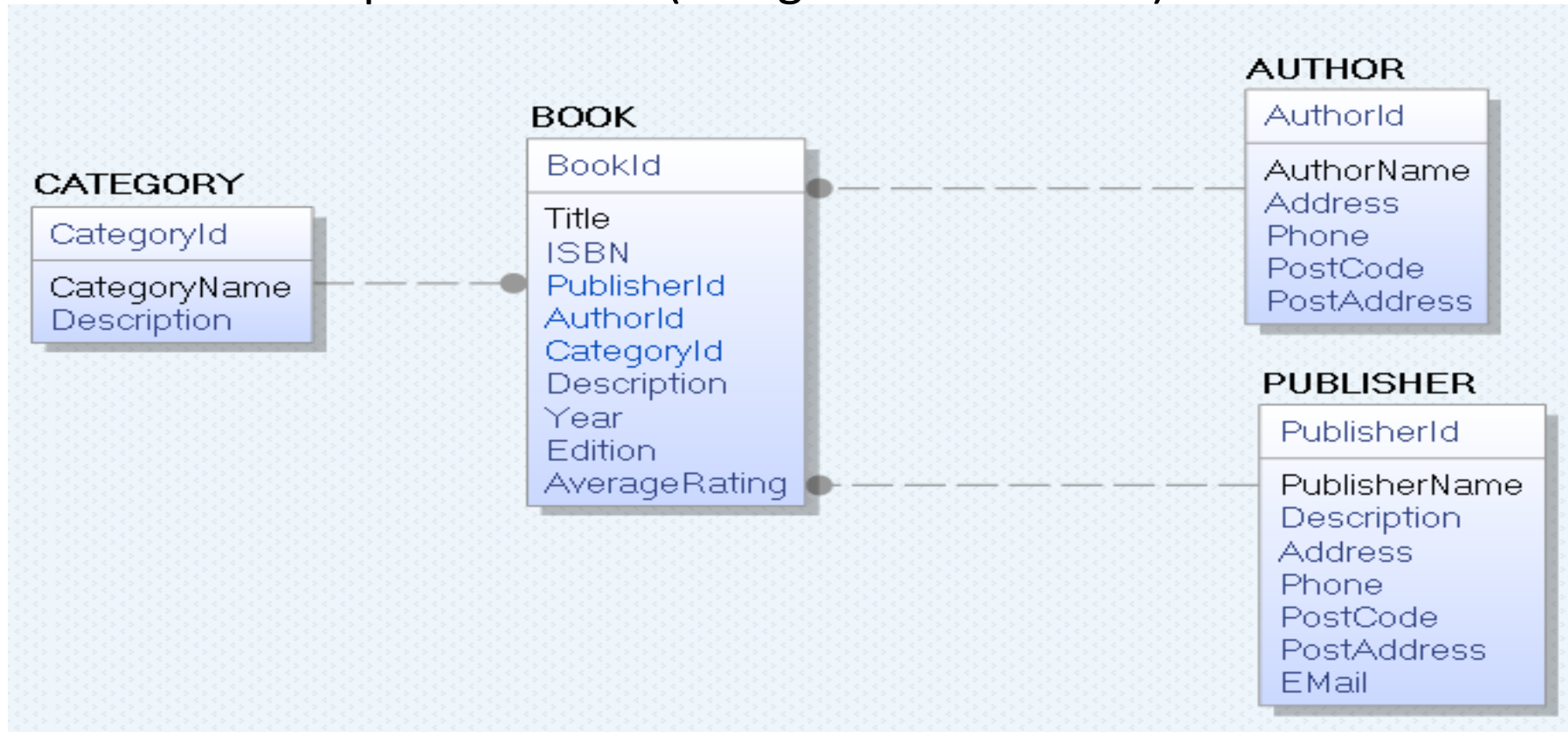
ASP.NET WebForm App Example



ASP.NET is a Web Framework available from Visual Studio. Easily explained, it is just a "Template" for creating Web Pages using C#

Database

This is our Example Database (Designed with ERwin)



SQL Script - Tables

```
if not exists (select * from dbo.sysobjects where id = object_id(N'[AUTHOR]') and OBJECTPROPERTY(id, N'IsUserTable') = 1)
CREATE TABLE [AUTHOR]
(
    [AuthorId] [int] IDENTITY(1, 1) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
    [AuthorName] [varchar](50) NOT NULL UNIQUE,
    [Address] [varchar](50) NULL,
    [Phone] [varchar](50) NULL,
    [PostCode] [varchar](50) NULL,
    [PostAddress] [varchar](50) NULL,
)
GO

if not exists (select * from dbo.sysobjects where id = object_id(N'[PUBLISHER]') and OBJECTPROPERTY(id, N'IsUserTable') = 1)
CREATE TABLE [PUBLISHER]
(
    [PublisherId] [int] IDENTITY(1, 1) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
    [PublisherName] [varchar](50) NOT NULL UNIQUE,
    [Description] [varchar](1000) NULL,
    [Address] [varchar](50) NULL,
    [Phone] [varchar](50) NULL,
    [PostCode] [varchar](50) NULL,
    [PostAddress] [varchar](50) NULL,
    [EMail] [varchar](50) NULL,
)
GO

if not exists (select * from dbo.sysobjects where id = object_id(N'[CATEGORY]') and OBJECTPROPERTY(id, N'IsUserTable') = 1)
CREATE TABLE [CATEGORY]
(
    [CategoryId] [int] IDENTITY(1, 1) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
    [CategoryName] [varchar](50) NOT NULL UNIQUE,
    [Description] [varchar](1000) NULL,
)
GO

if not exists (select * from dbo.sysobjects where id = object_id(N'[BOOK]') and OBJECTPROPERTY(id, N'IsUserTable') = 1)
CREATE TABLE [BOOK]
(
    [BookId] [int] IDENTITY(1, 1) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
    [Title] [varchar](50) NOT NULL UNIQUE,
    [ISBN] [varchar](20) NOT NULL,
    [PublisherId] [int] NOT NULL FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES [PUBLISHER] ([PublisherId]),
    [AuthorId] [int] NOT NULL FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES [AUTHOR] ([AuthorId]),
    [CategoryId] [int] NOT NULL FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES [CATEGORY] ([CategoryId]),
    [Description] [varchar](1000) NULL,
    [Year] [date] NULL,
    [Edition] [int] NULL,
    [AverageRating] [float] NULL,
)
GO
```

SQL Script – Insert some Data into the Tables

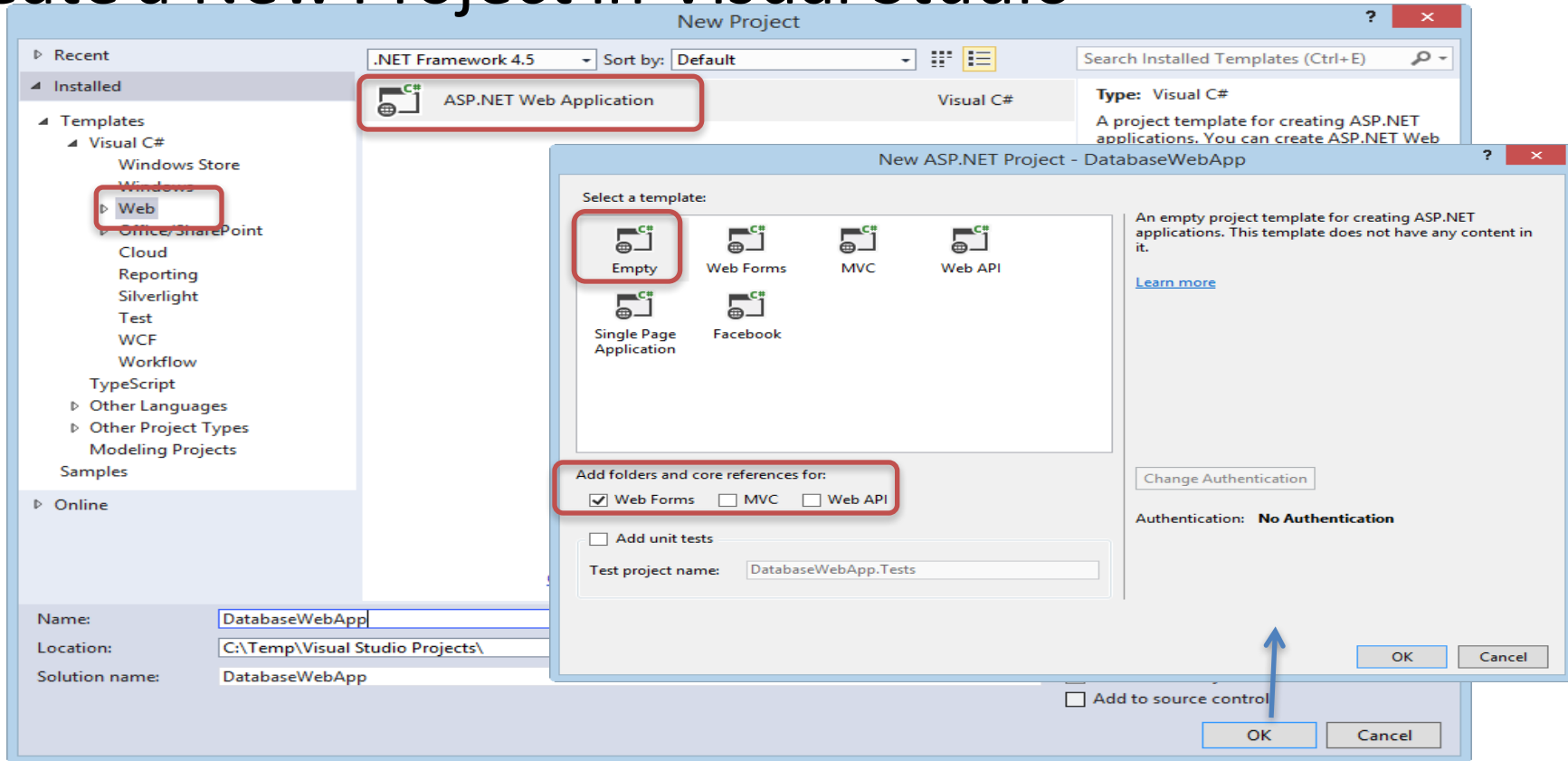
```
--CATEGORY -----  
INSERT INTO CATEGORY (CategoryName) VALUES ('Science')  
GO  
INSERT INTO CATEGORY (CategoryName) VALUES ('Programming')  
GO  
INSERT INTO CATEGORY (CategoryName) VALUES ('Novel')  
GO  
  
--AUTHOR -----  
INSERT INTO AUTHOR (AuthorName) VALUES ('Knut Hamsun')  
GO  
INSERT INTO AUTHOR (AuthorName) VALUES ('Gilbert Strang')  
GO  
INSERT INTO AUTHOR (AuthorName) VALUES ('J.R.R Tolkien')  
GO  
INSERT INTO AUTHOR (AuthorName) VALUES ('Dorf Bishop')  
GO  
  
--PUBLISHER -----  
INSERT INTO PUBLISHER (PublisherName) VALUES ('Prentice Hall')  
GO  
INSERT INTO PUBLISHER (PublisherName) VALUES ('Wiley')  
GO  
INSERT INTO PUBLISHER (PublisherName) VALUES ('McGraw-Hill')  
GO
```


SQL Script – Insert some Data into the Tables

```
--BOOK -----  
INSERT INTO BOOK (Title, ISBN, PublisherId, AuthorId, CategoryId) VALUES  
(  
  'Introduction to Linear Algebra',  
  '0-07-066781-0',  
  (select PublisherId from PUBLISHER where PublisherName='Prentice Hall'),  
  (select AuthorId from AUTHOR where AuthorName='Gilbert Strang'),  
  (select CategoryId from CATEGORY where CategoryName='Science')  
)  
GO  
  
INSERT INTO BOOK (Title, ISBN, PublisherId, AuthorId, CategoryId) VALUES  
(  
  'Modern Control System',  
  '1-08-890781-0',  
  (select PublisherId from PUBLISHER where PublisherName='Wiley'),  
  (select AuthorId from AUTHOR where AuthorName='Dorf Bishop'),  
  (select CategoryId from CATEGORY where CategoryName='Programming')  
)  
GO  
  
INSERT INTO BOOK (Title, ISBN, PublisherId, AuthorId, CategoryId) VALUES  
(  
  'The Lord of the Rings',  
  '2-09-066556-2',  
  (select PublisherId from PUBLISHER where PublisherName='McGraw-Hill'),  
  (select AuthorId from AUTHOR where AuthorName='J.R.R Tolkien'),  
  (select CategoryId from CATEGORY where CategoryName='Novel')  
)  
GO
```

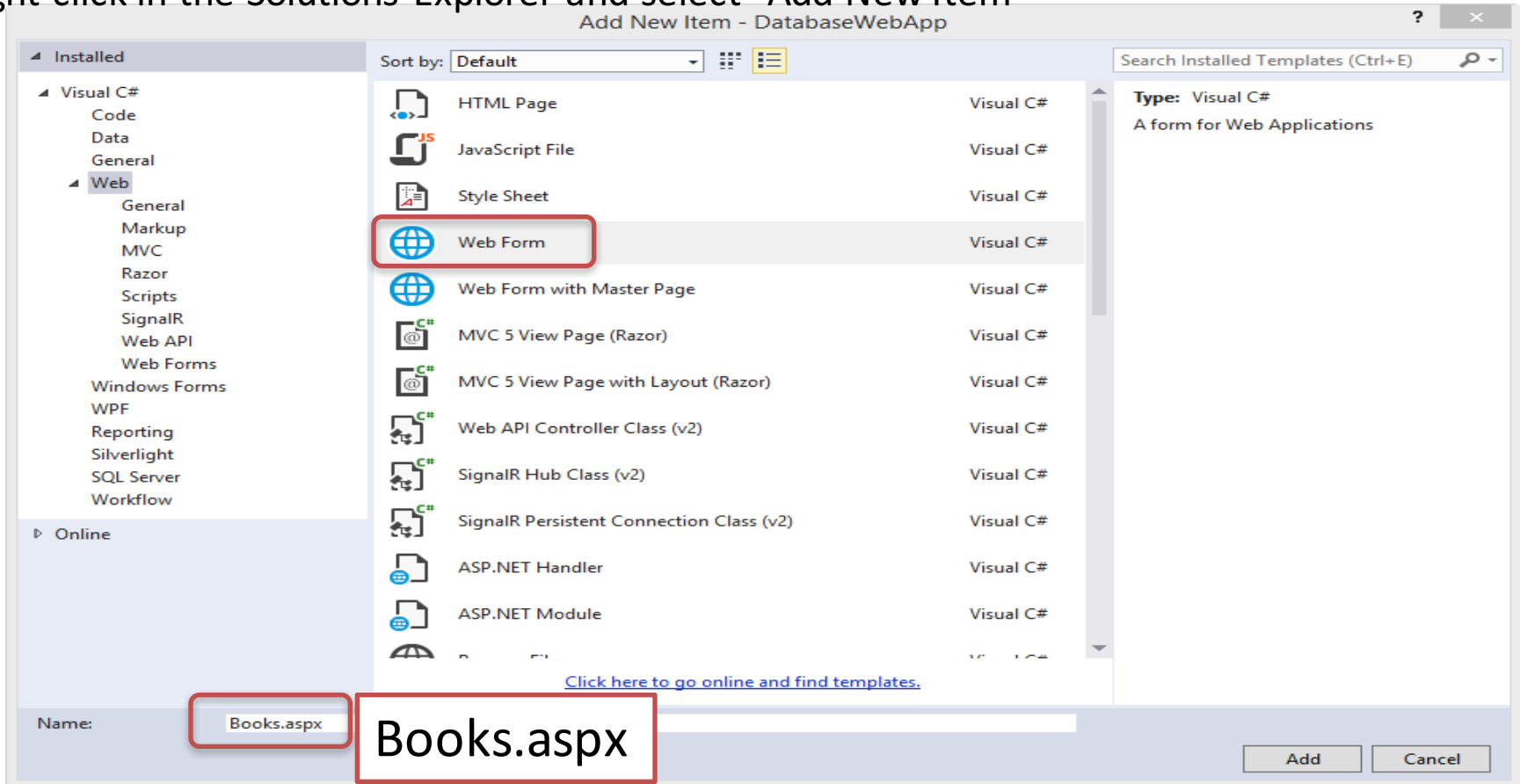
ASP.NET Web Form

Create a New Project in Visual Studio



Add a New Web Form (“Books.aspx”)

Right-click in the Solutions Explorer and select “Add New Item”



Create the following GUI (“Books.aspx”)

```
<%@ Page Language="C#" AutoEventWireup="true" CodeBehind="Books.aspx.cs" Inherits="DatabaseWebApp.WebPages.Books" %>

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head runat="server">
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="../style.css" />
  <title>Books</title>
</head>
<body>
  <form id="form1" runat="server">
    <div>
      <h1>Books</h1>

      <asp:GridView ID="gridBookList" runat="server">

      </asp:GridView>

    </div>
  </form>
</body>
</html>
```

100 %

body |

Books ← Header

Column0	Column1	Column2
abc	abc	abc
abc	abc	abc
abc	abc	abc
abc	abc	abc
abc	abc	abc

← **GridView** (Drag and Drop from the Toolbox)

Create the following Code (“Books.aspx.cs”)

```
using System.Web.Configuration;
using DatabaseWebApp.Data; ← Reference to our Class that communicates with the Database
...

```

```
public partial class BookList : System.Web.UI.Page
{

```

```
private string connectionString = WebConfigurationManager.ConnectionStrings["LibraryDBConnectionString"].ConnectionString; Note!!

```

```
void Page_Load(object sender, EventArgs e)
{

```

```
    if (!IsPostBack)
    {
        FillBookGrid();
    }
}

```

```
private void FillBookGrid()
{

```

```
    List<Book> bookList = new List<Book>();
    Book book = new Book();

```

```
    bookList = book.GetBooks(connectionString);

```

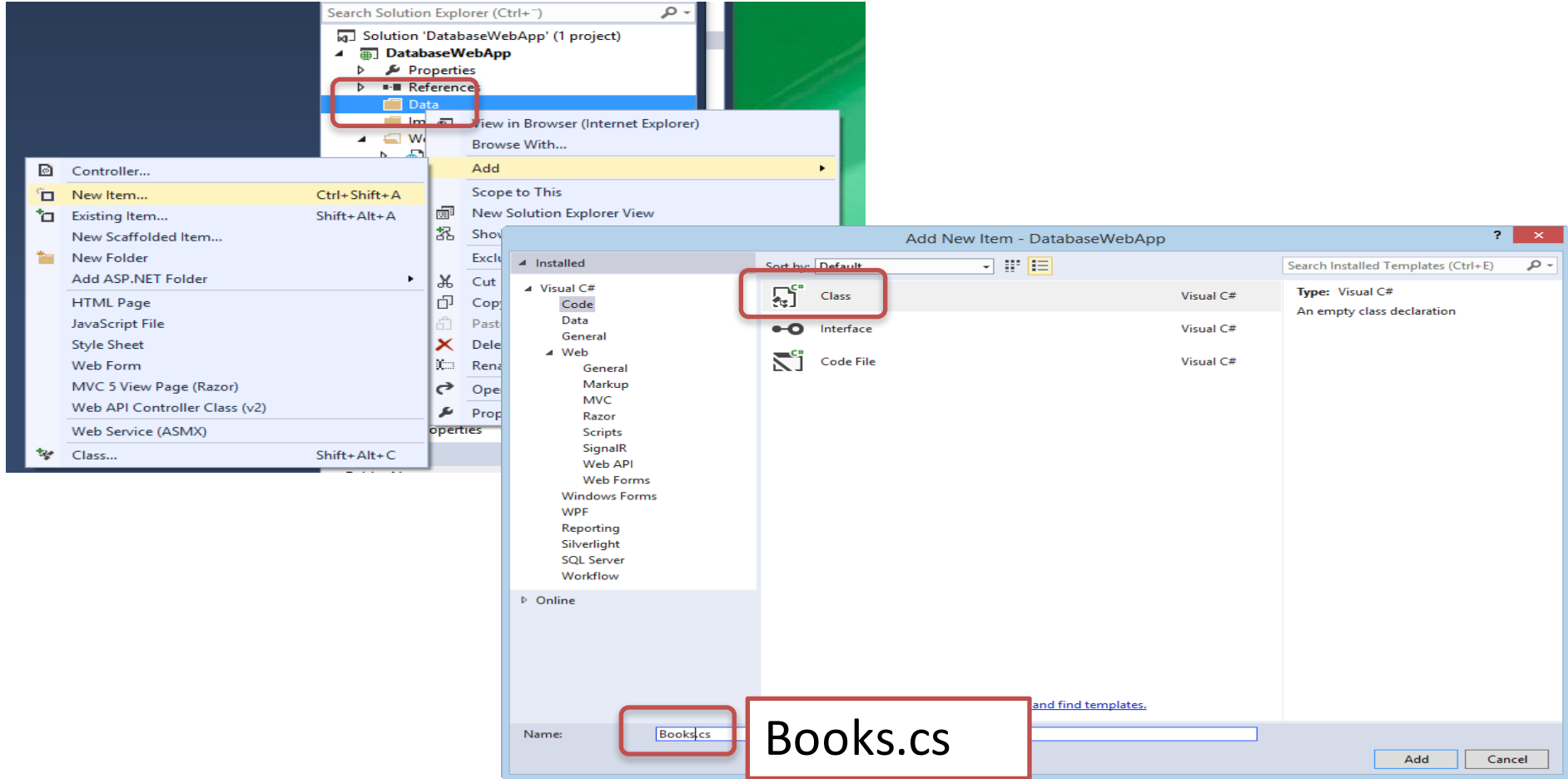
```
    gridBookList.DataSource = bookList;
    gridBookList.DataBind();
}

```

We shall create the Connection String to the Database in the “Web.config page”

See next slides for implementation of the Book Class

Create Database Code – Create a new Class (“Books.cs”)



Create the Following Class in “Books.cs”

```
using System.Data.SqlClient;
using System.Data.SqlTypes;
using System.Data;

public class Book
{
    public int BookId { get; set; }
    public string Title { get; set; }
    public string Isbn { get; set; }
    public string PublisherName { get; set; }
    public string AuthorName { get; set; }
    public string CategoryName { get; set; }

    public List<Book> GetBooks(string connectionString)
    {
        List<Book> bookList = new List<Book>();

        SqlConnection con = new SqlConnection(connectionString);

        string selectSQL = "select BookId, Title, Isbn, PublisherName, AuthorName, CategoryName from GetBookData";

        con.Open();

        SqlCommand cmd = new SqlCommand(selectSQL, con);

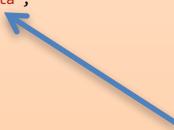
        SqlDataReader dr = cmd.ExecuteReader();

        if (dr != null)
        {
            while (dr.Read())
            {
                Book book = new Book();

                book.BookId = Convert.ToInt32(dr["BookId"]);
                book.Title = dr["Title"].ToString();
                book.Isbn = dr["ISBN"].ToString();
                book.PublisherName = dr["PublisherName"].ToString();
                book.AuthorName = dr["AuthorName"].ToString();
                book.CategoryName = dr["CategoryName"].ToString();

                bookList.Add(book);
            }
        }

        return bookList;
    }
}
```



GetBookData is a View
(see next slide)

SQL Script – Views – “GetBookData”

```
IF EXISTS (SELECT name
           FROM sysobjects
           WHERE name = 'GetBookData'
           AND type = 'V')
    DROP VIEW GetBookData

GO

CREATE VIEW GetBookData
AS

SELECT
    BOOK.BookId,
    BOOK.Title,
    BOOK.ISBN,
    PUBLISHER.PublisherName,
    AUTHOR.AuthorName,
    CATEGORY.CategoryName

FROM BOOK
INNER JOIN AUTHOR ON BOOK.AuthorId = AUTHOR.AuthorId
INNER JOIN PUBLISHER ON BOOK.PublisherId = PUBLISHER.PublisherId
INNER JOIN CATEGORY ON BOOK.CategoryId = CATEGORY.CategoryId

GO
```


Create Database Connection String in “Web.config”

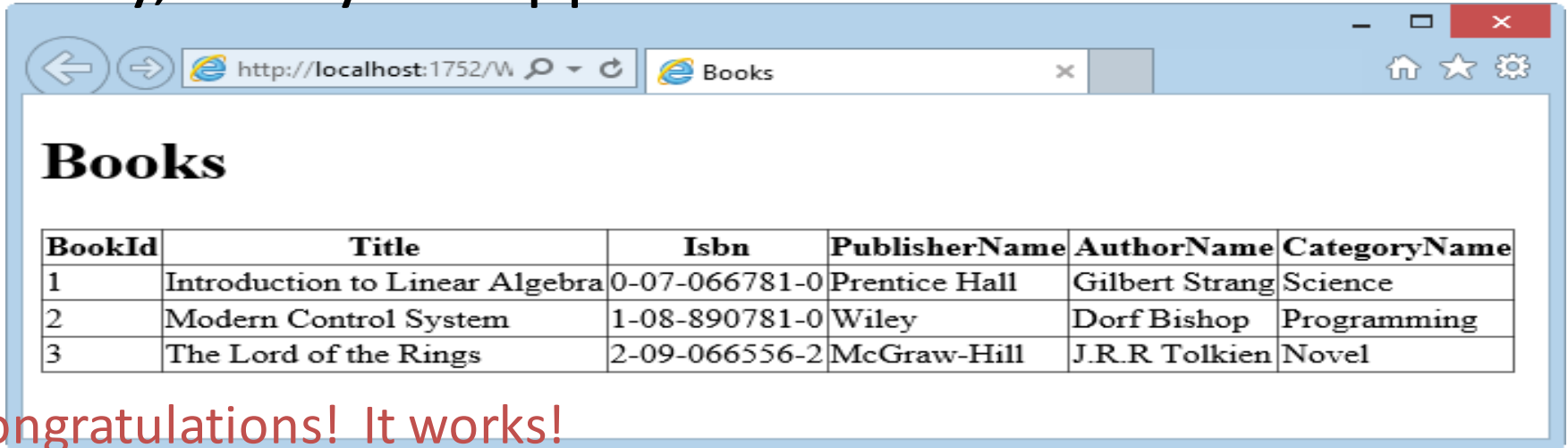
Your Database

```
<connectionStrings>  
  <add name="LibraryDBConnectionString"  
        connectionString="Data Source=macwin8;Initial Catalog=BOOKS;Persist Security Info=True;User ID=sa;Password=xxx"  
        providerName="System.Data.SqlClient" />  
</connectionStrings>
```

Where “xxx” is your SQL Server Database Password

UserName and Password
for your SQL Server

Finally, Run your application:



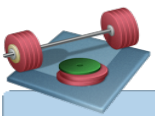
The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `http://localhost:1752/W`. The page title is "Books". The main content is a table with the following data:

BookId	Title	Isbn	PublisherName	AuthorName	CategoryName
1	Introduction to Linear Algebra	0-07-066781-0	Prentice Hall	Gilbert Strang	Science
2	Modern Control System	1-08-890781-0	Wiley	Dorf Bishop	Programming
3	The Lord of the Rings	2-09-066556-2	McGraw-Hill	J.R.R Tolkien	Novel

Congratulations! It works!



Congratulations! - You are finished with the Example



Try to Create Add, Edit and Delete as well



Browser window: <http://localhost:1752/W> Books

Books

BookId	Title	Isbn	PublisherName	AuthorName	CategoryName
1	Introduction to Linear Algebra	0-07-066781-0	Prentice		
2	Modern Control System	1-08-890781-0	Wiley		
3	The Lord of the Rings	2-09-066556-2	McGraw		
5	HTML & ASP.NET	123456789	Wiley		

Browser window: <http://localhost:1752/W> Edit Book

Edit Book

Title:

ISBN:

Publisher:

Author:

Category:

Browser window: <http://localhost:1752/W> New Book

New Book

Title:

ISBN:

Publisher:

Author:

Category:

Step by Step Guide:

http://home.hit.no/~hansha/documents/software/software_development/topics/resources/programming/exercises/Create%20Database%20WebForm%20App/Create%20Database%20WebForm%20App.pdf



Congratulations! - You are finished with the Example



Congratulations! - You are finished with all the Examples in this Tutorial

Hans-Petter Halvorsen, M.Sc.



University College of Southeast Norway

www.usn.no

E-mail: hans.p.halvorsen@hit.no

Blog: <http://home.hit.no/~hansha/>

