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

- **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

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

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n75iPNrzN-o

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!

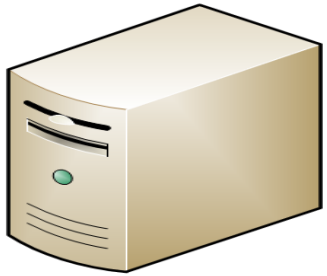
Database Management Systems (DBMS)

- **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

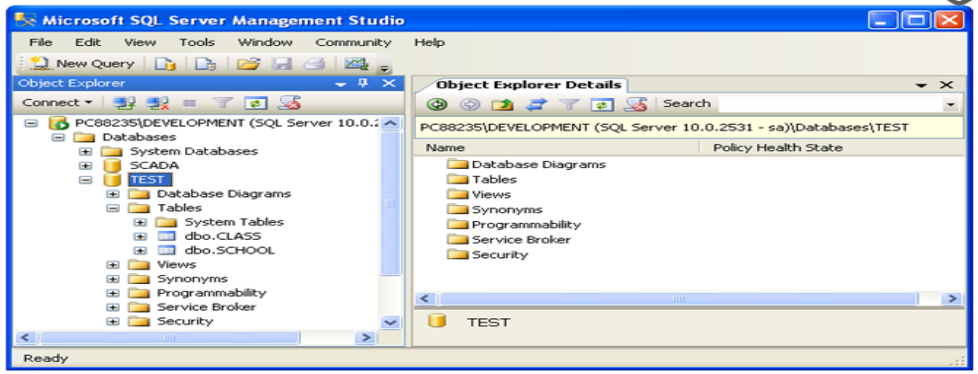
SQL Server consists of a **Database Engine** and a **Management Studio**. The **Database Engine** has no graphical interface - it is just a service running in the background of your computer (preferable on the server). The **Management Studio** is graphical tool for configuring and viewing the information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

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P3n6hRNup8Y

ERwin

Database Design & Modelling

Hans-Petter Halvorsen, M.Sc.

CA ERwin Data Modeler Community Edition

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

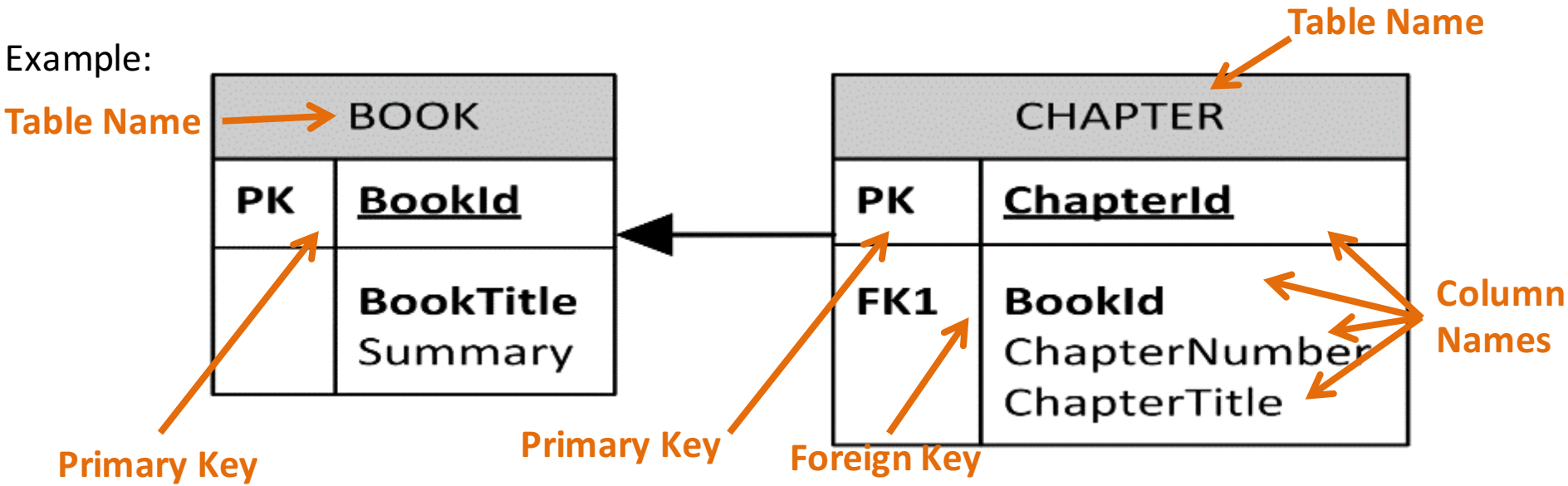
http://erwin.com/products/data-modeler/community-edition

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:



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”

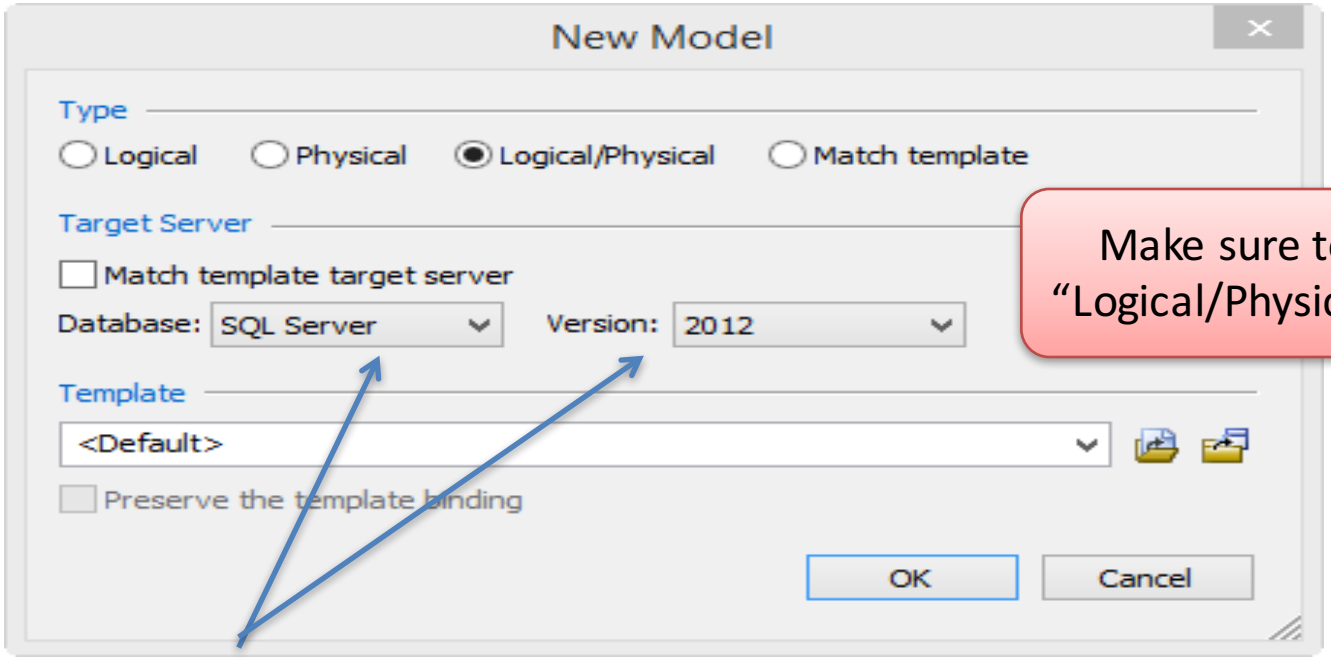
- **Tables**: Use upper case and singular form in table names – not plural, e.g., “STUDENT” (not “students”)
- **Columns**: Use Pascal notation, e.g., “StudentId”
- **Primary Key**:
  - If the table name is “COURSE”, name the Primary Key column “CourseId”, etc.
  - “Always” use Integer and Identity(1,1) 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

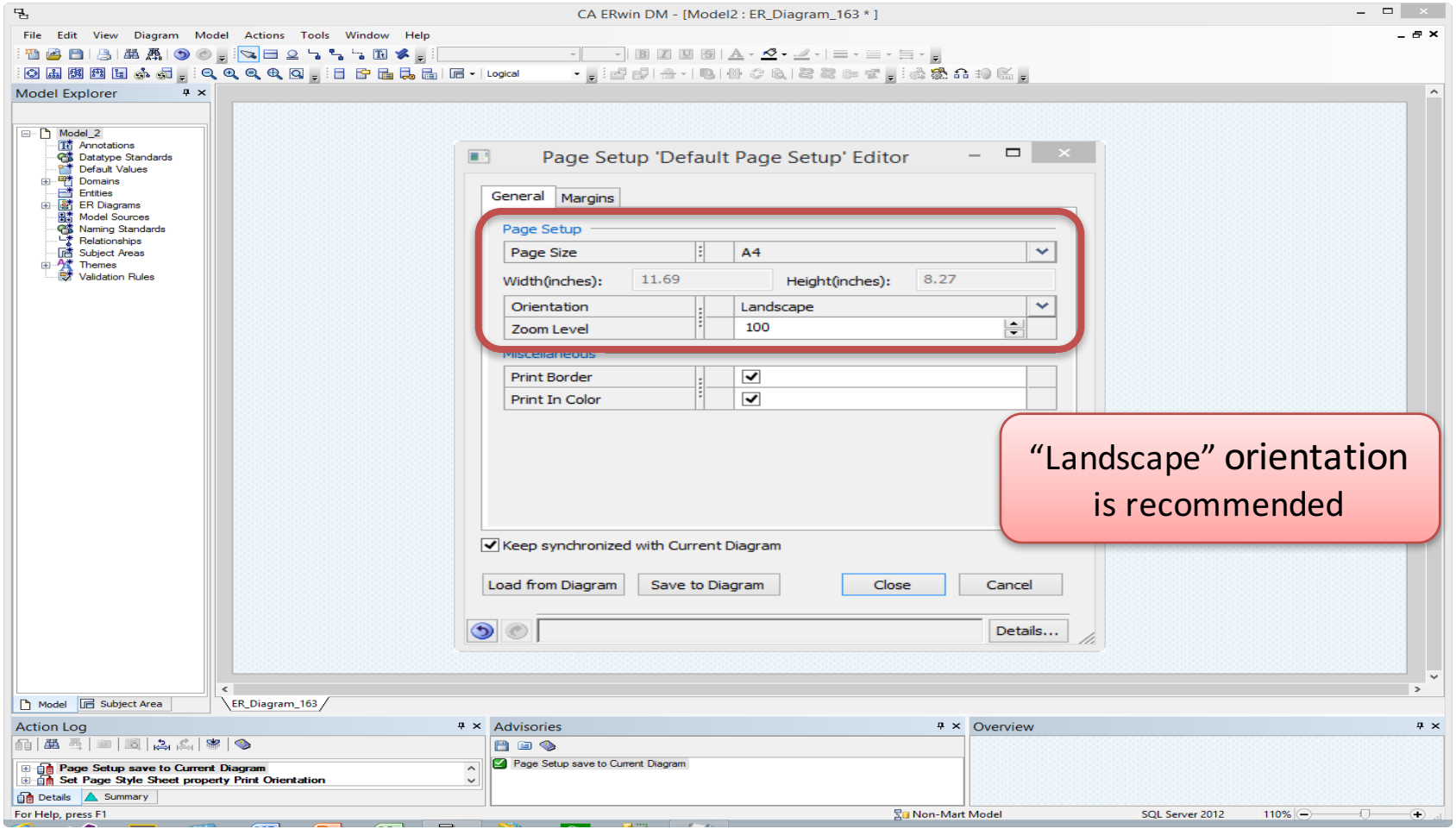
Open ERwin and select File->New…

The following window appears (New Model):

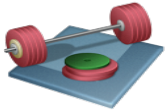


Select the Database Type and Version you shall use

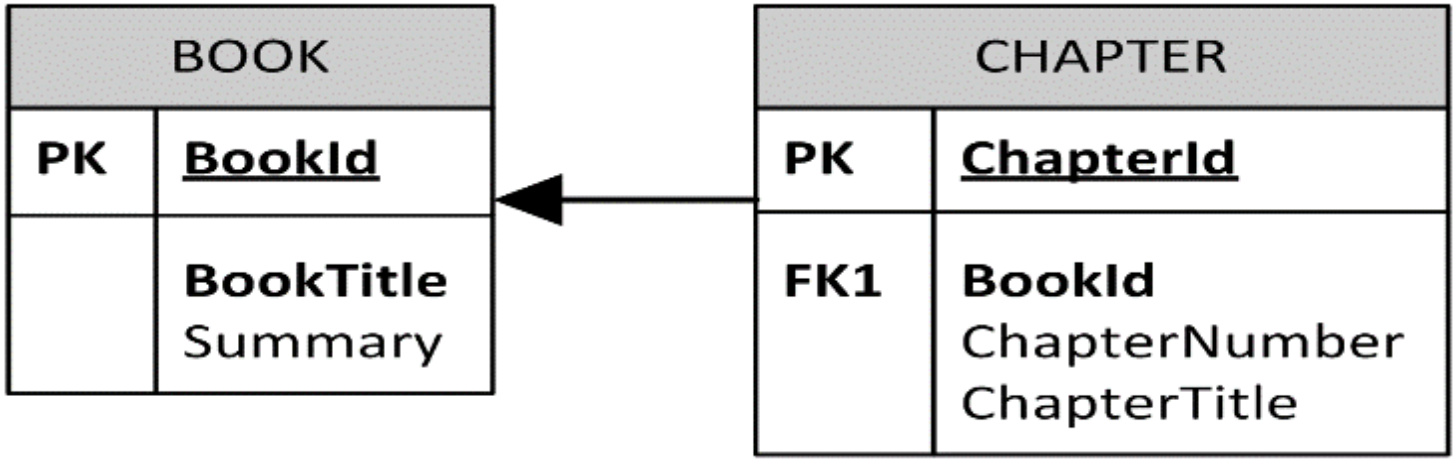
Introduction to ERwin



Introduction to ERwin

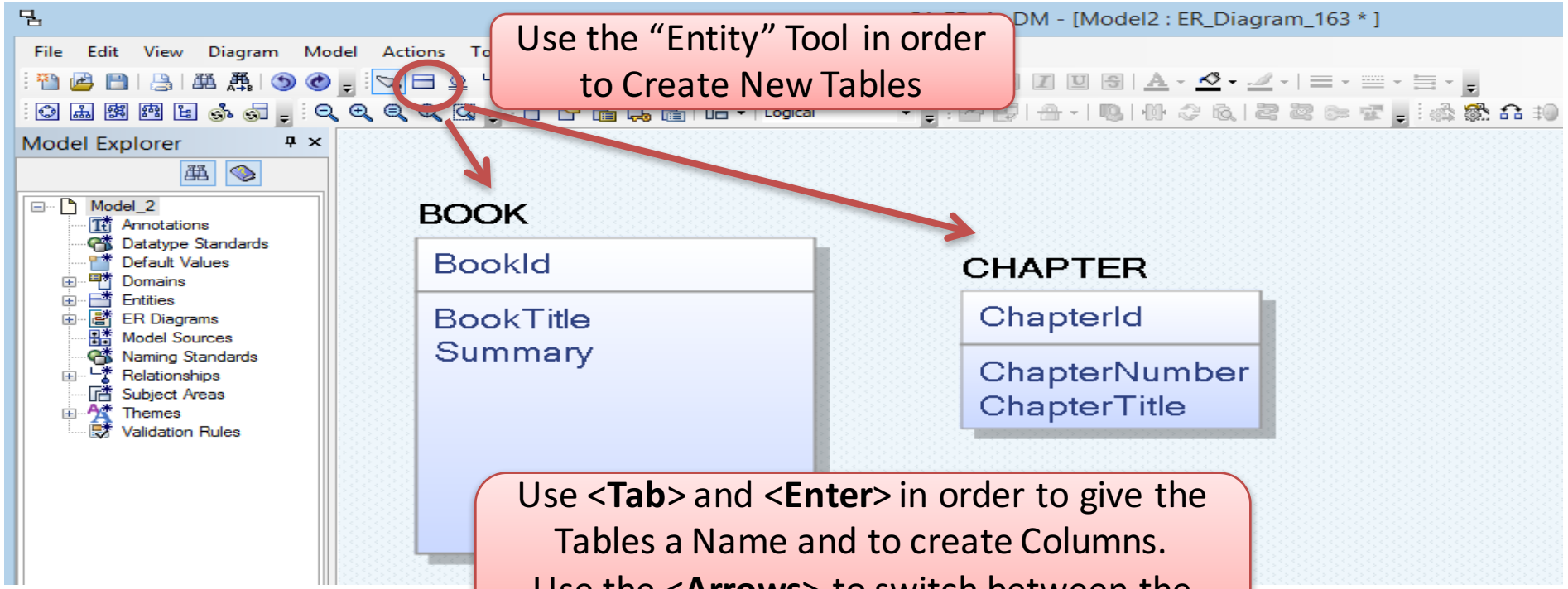


Try to create the following Tables, Columns, Primary Keys and Foreign Keys using ERwin:



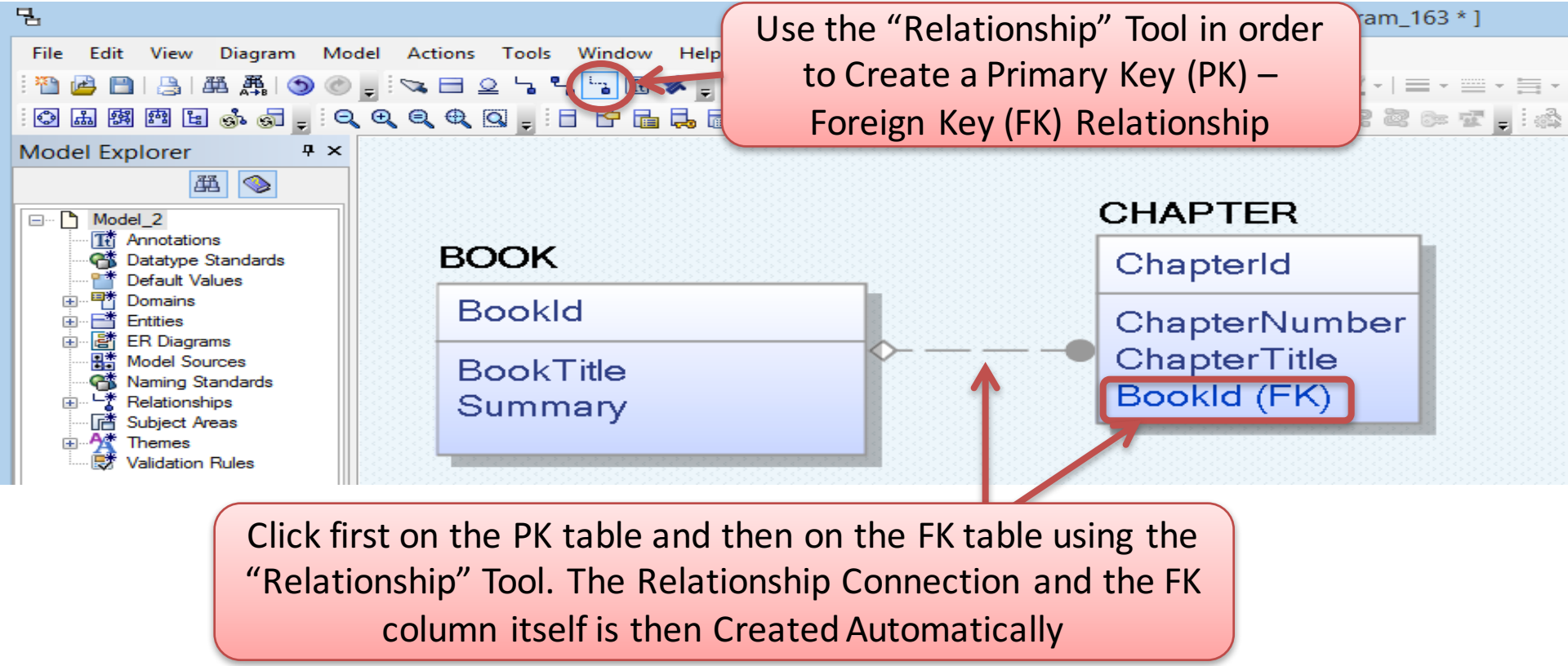
Introduction to ERwin

How-To: Create Tables and Columns



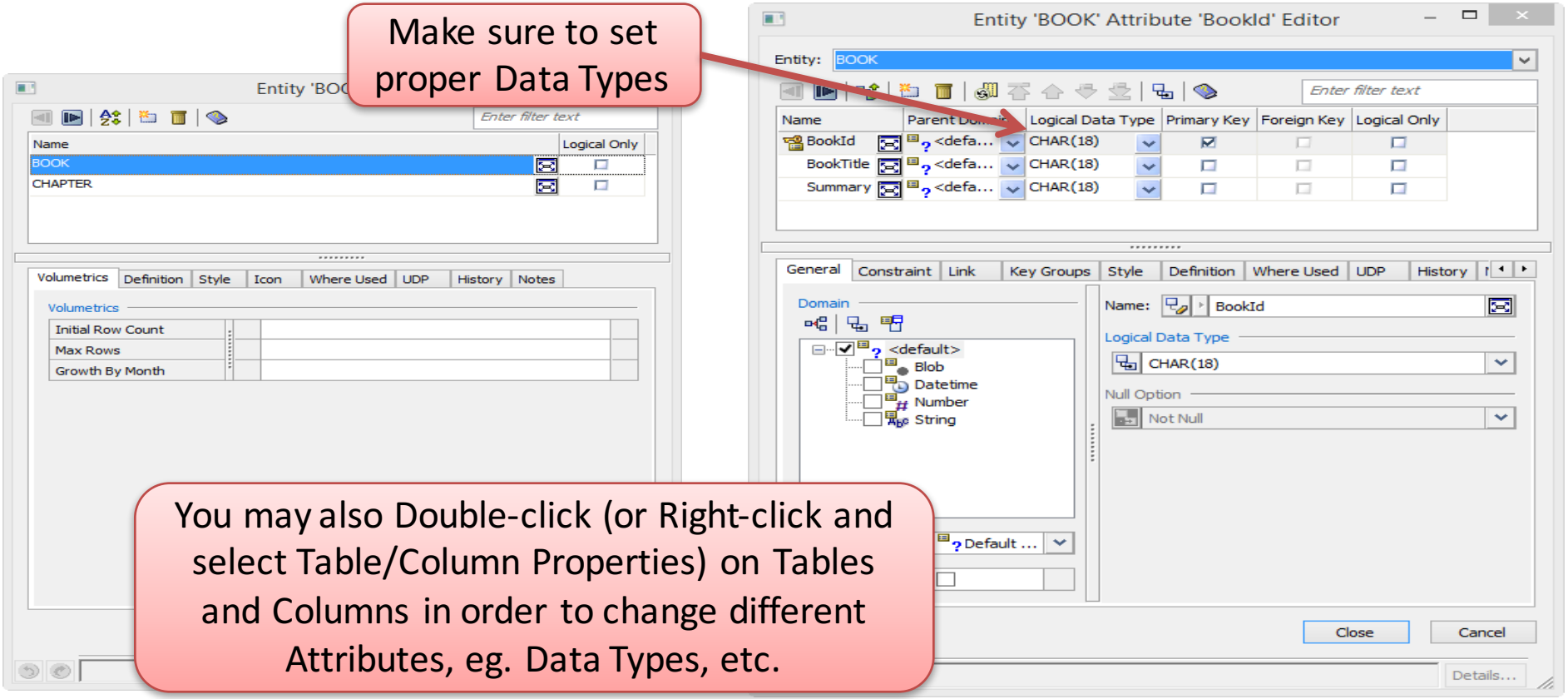
Introduction to ERwin

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



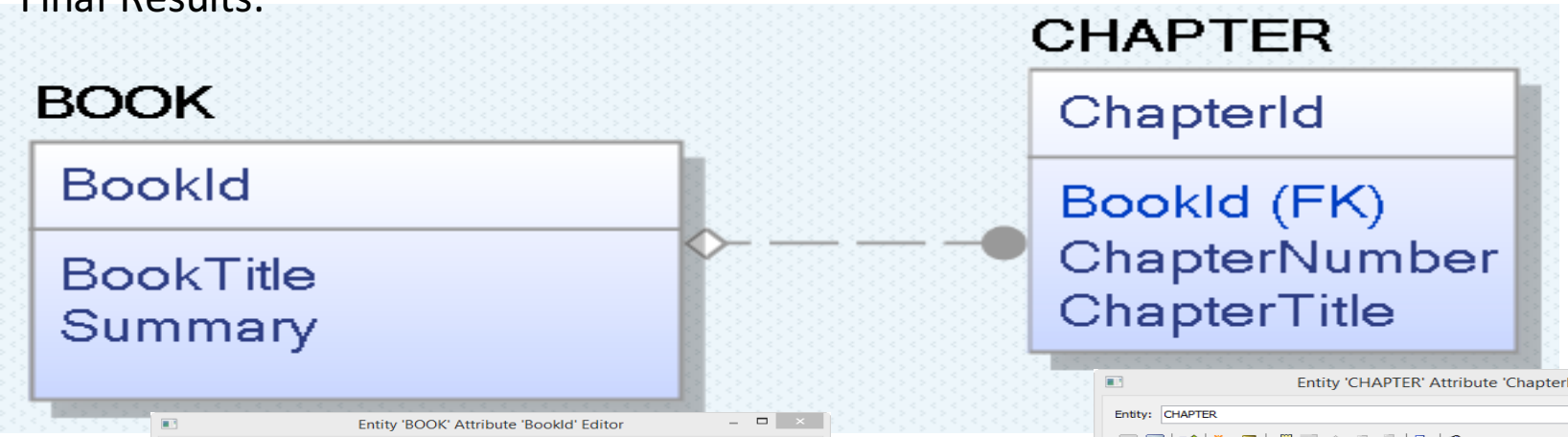
Setting Data Types (**Physical Model**)

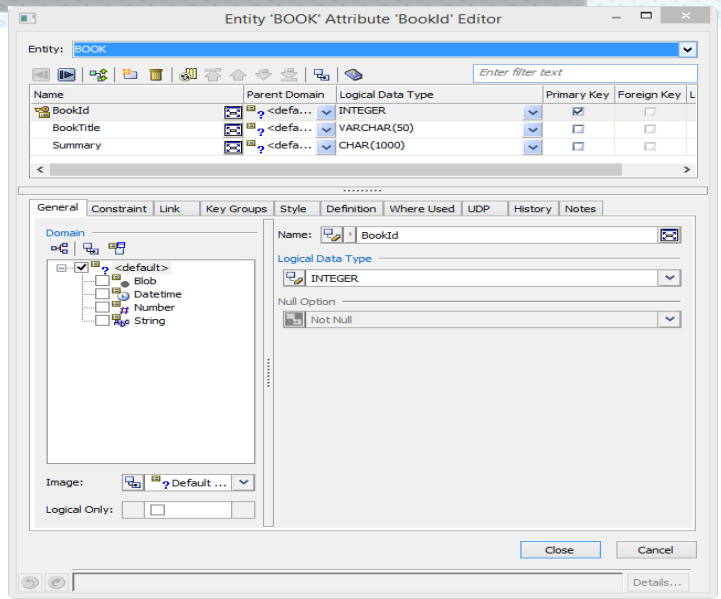
Make sure to set proper Data Types

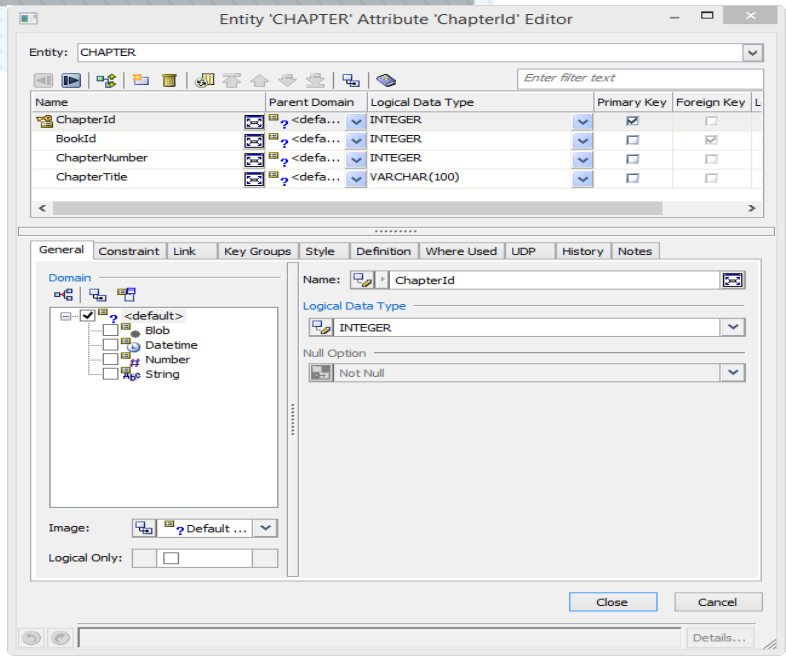


You may also Double-click (or Right-click and select Table/Column Properties) on Tables and Columns in order to change different Attributes, eg. Data Types, etc.

Final Results:



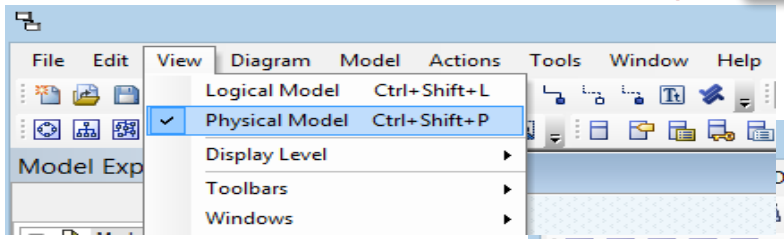




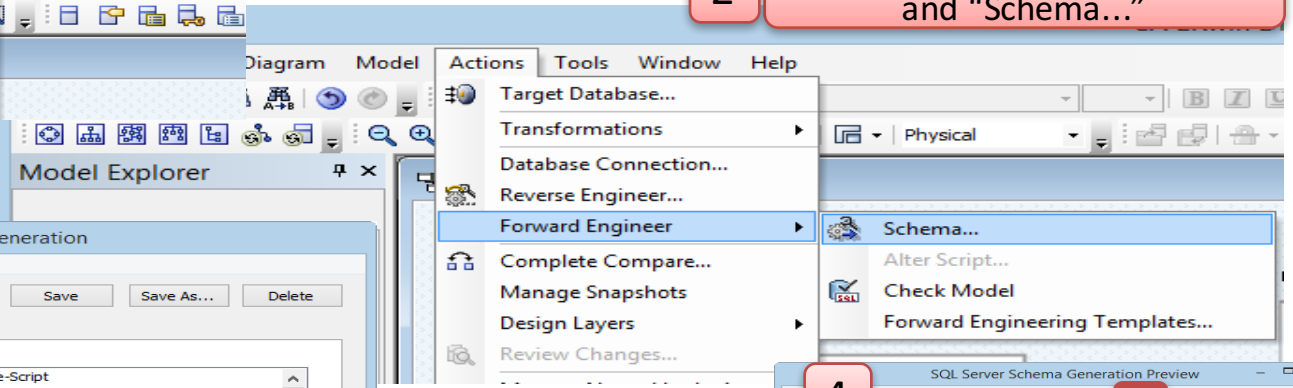
Creating TABLE Script

How-To: Create a SQL Script

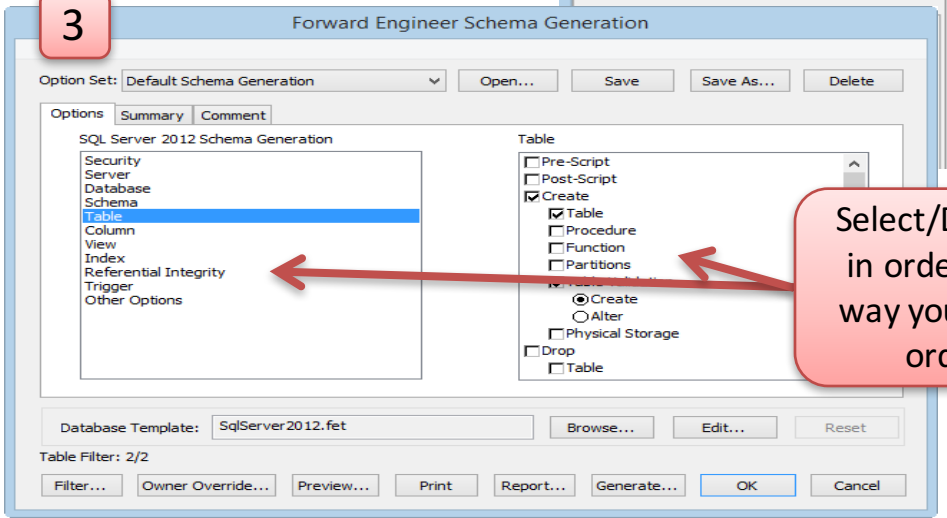
1 Make sure you are using the Physical Model



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

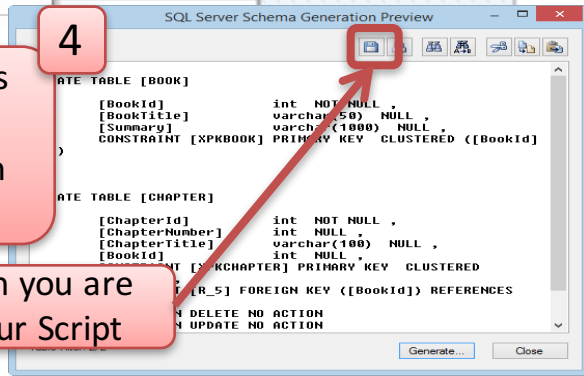


3



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=SlR4KOhAG1U

SQL Server
Database Implementation

Microsoft® SQL Server®

Hans-Petter Halvorsen, M.Sc.

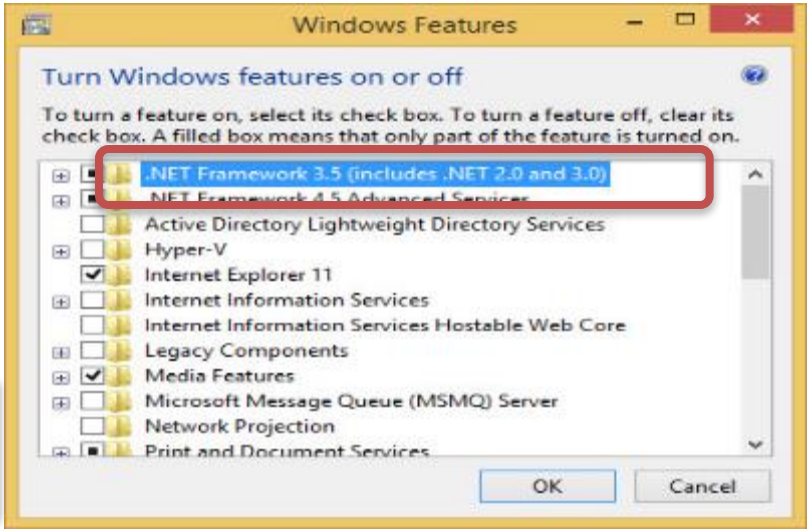
SQL Server 2014 Installation

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:

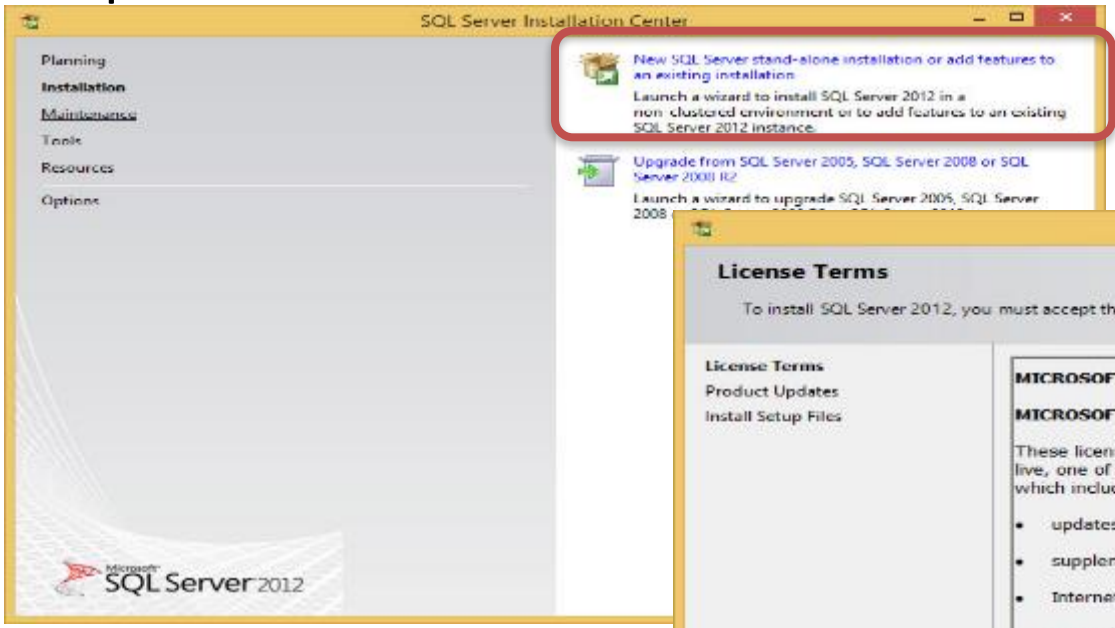
- Go to Settings. Choose Control Panel then choose Programs.
- Click Turn Windows features on or off, and the user will see Windows feature window.
- You can enable this feature by click on .NET Framework 3.5 (include .NET 2.0 and 3.0) select it and click OK. After this step, it will download the entire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



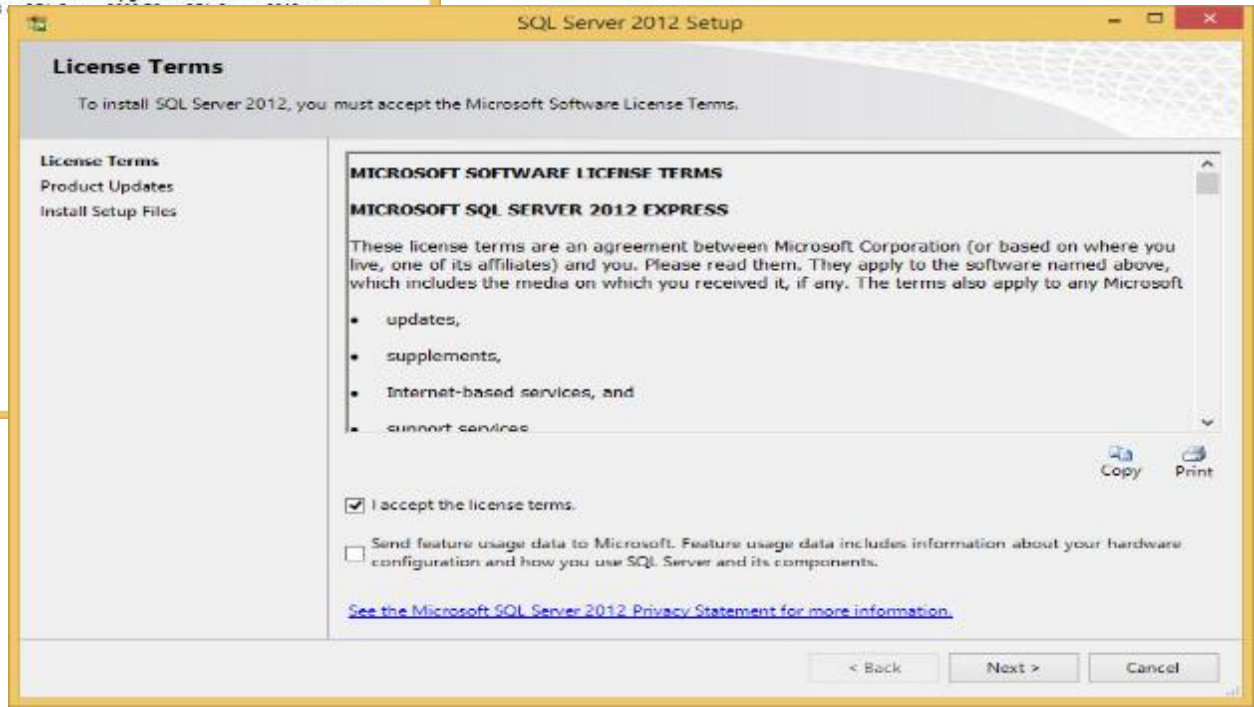
Note! It takes some time to download, so make sure to do it before the Lab Work in Class!!

Start Installing SQL Server 2014 Express with Tools

Step 1

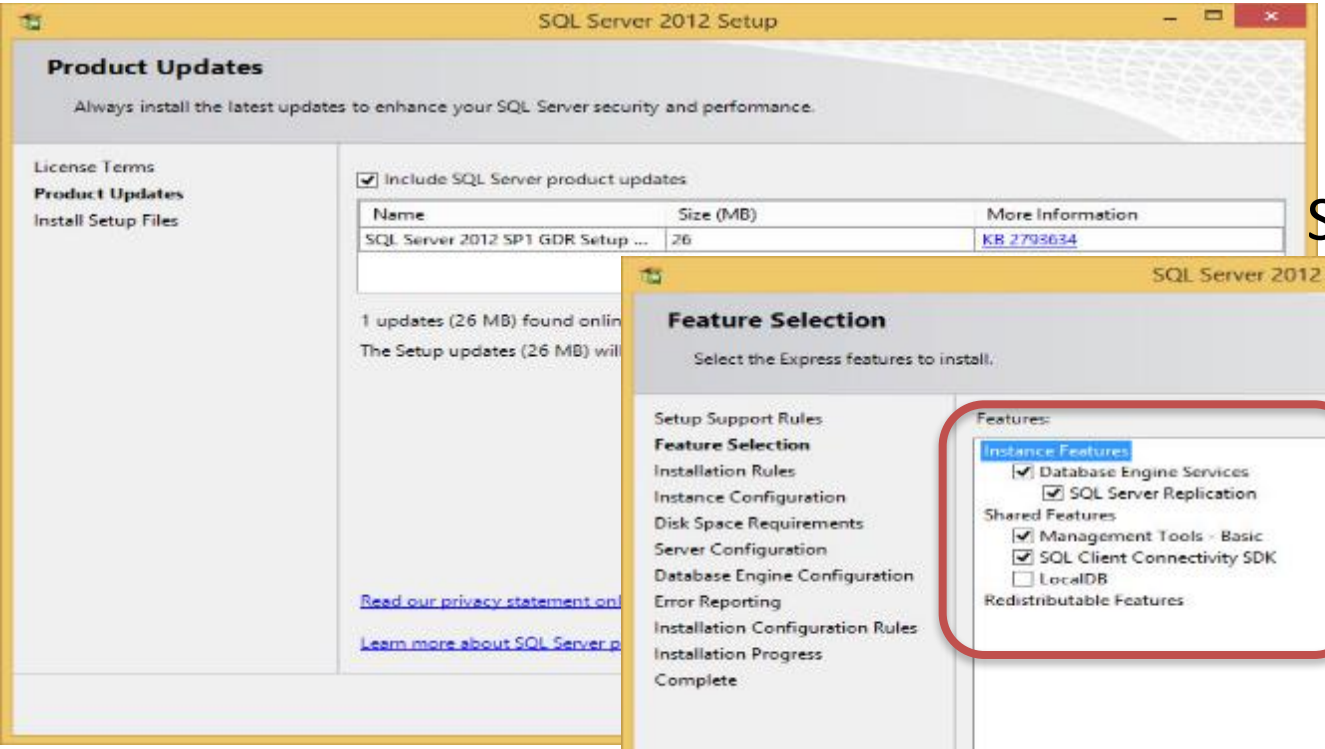


Step 2 (Just Click Next)

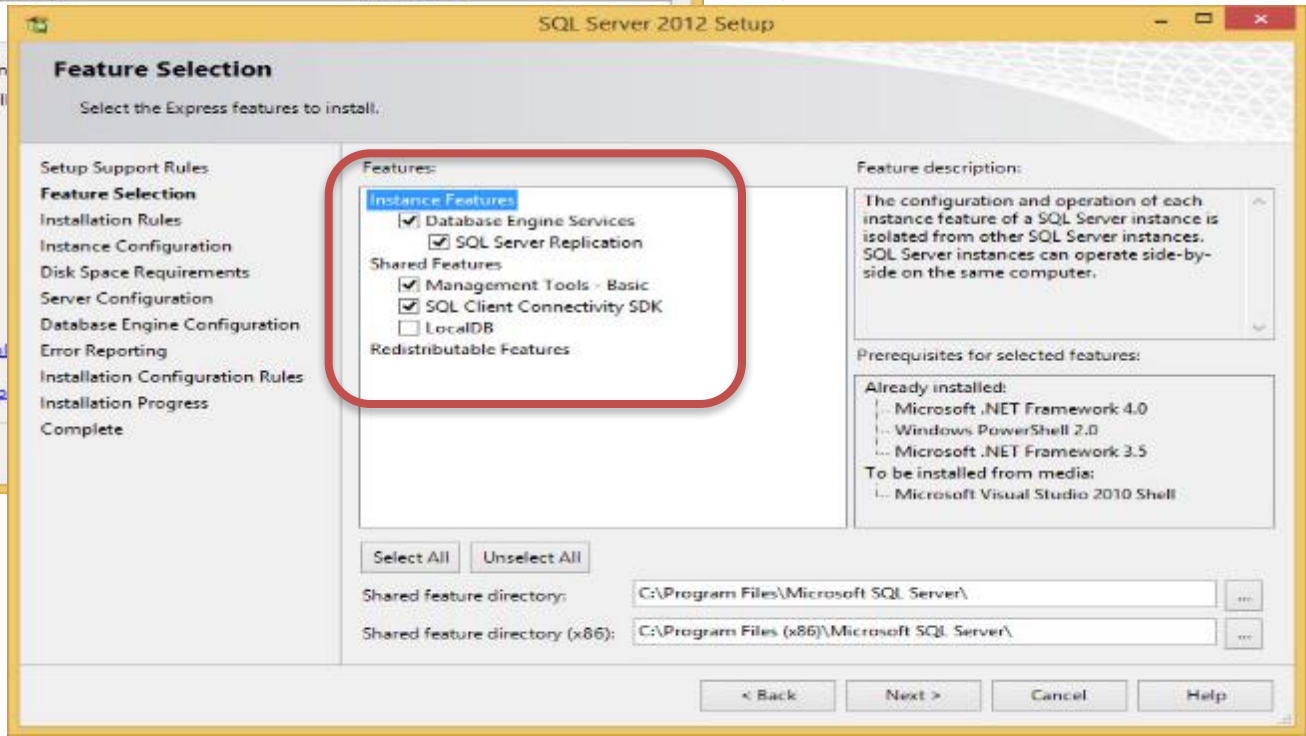


Note! These screen shots are from SQL Server 2012 – but SQL Server 2014 is similiar

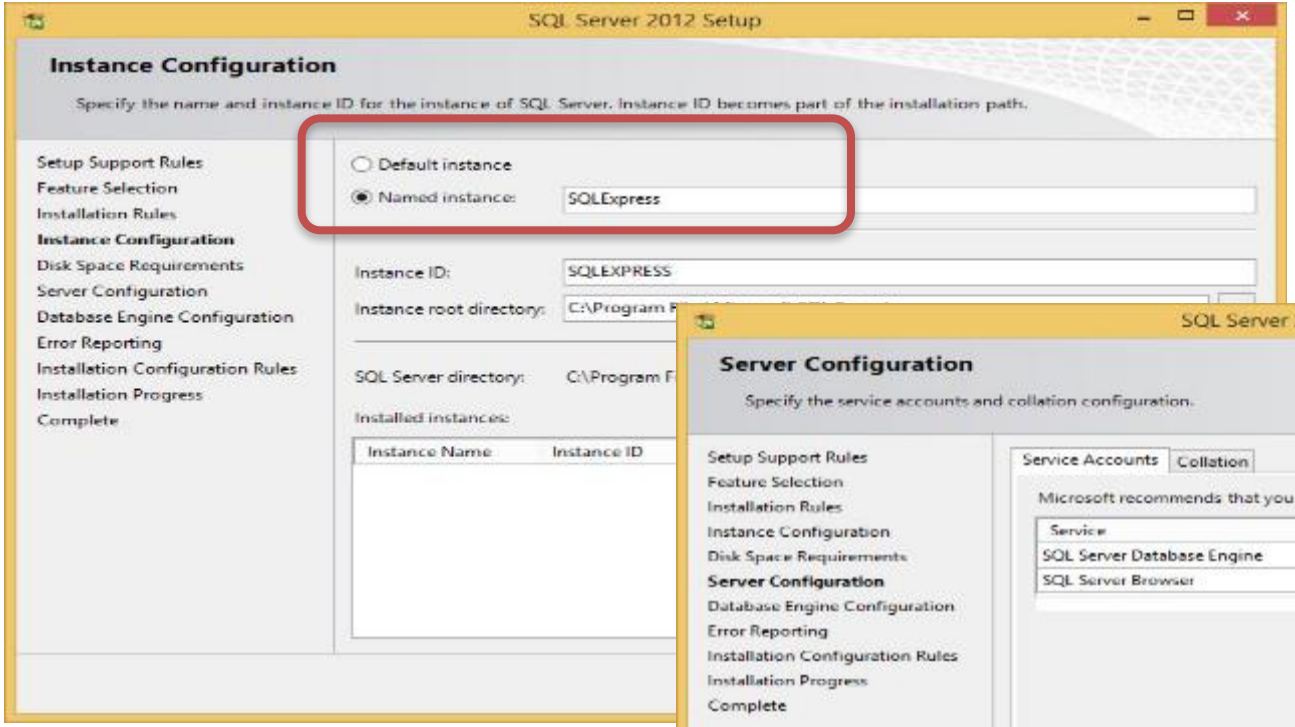
Step 3 (Just Click Next)



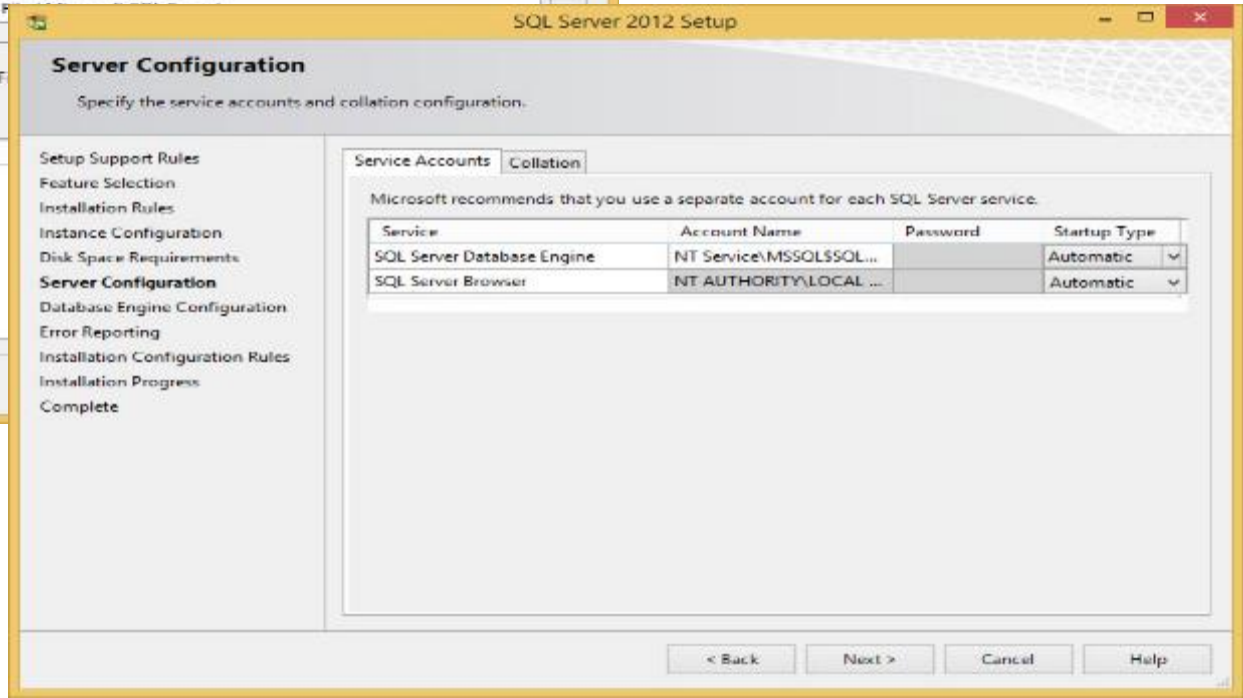
Step 4 (Just Click Next)



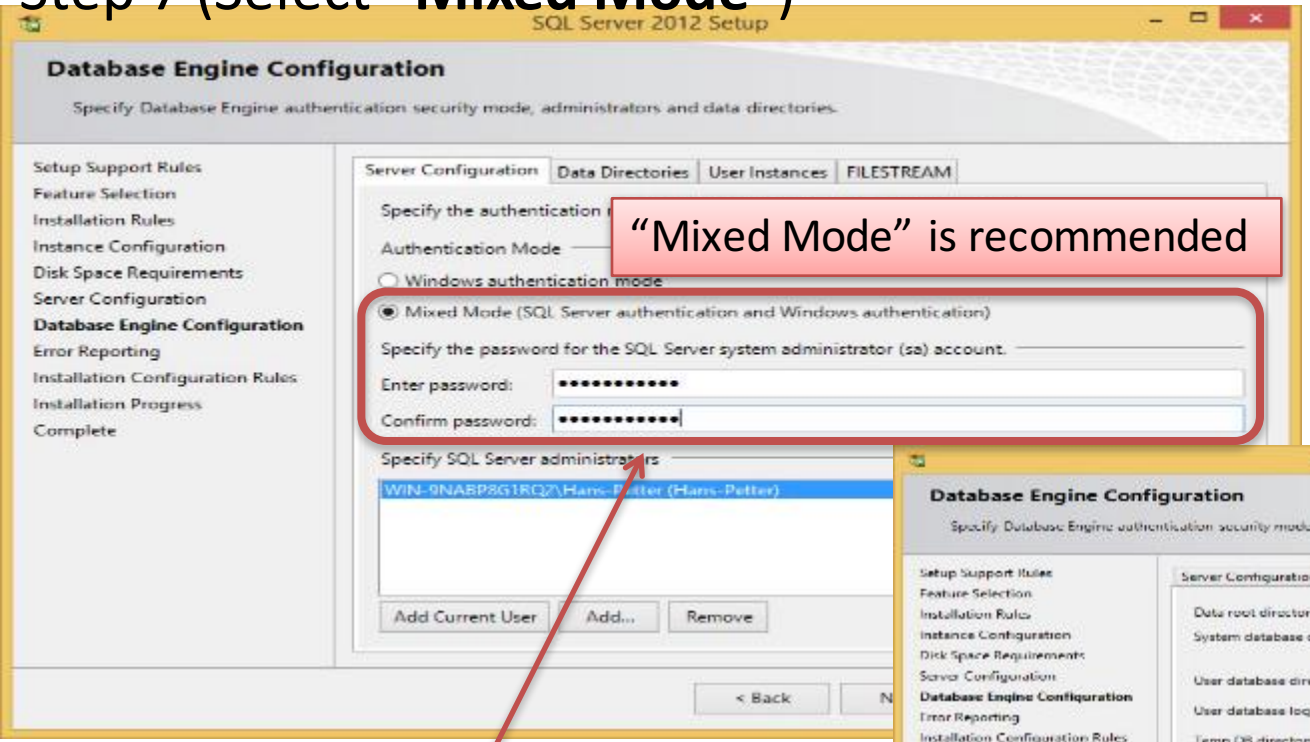
Step 5(Use Default or change the Name if you want to)



Step 6 (Just Click Next)



Step 7 (Select “**Mixed Mode**”)

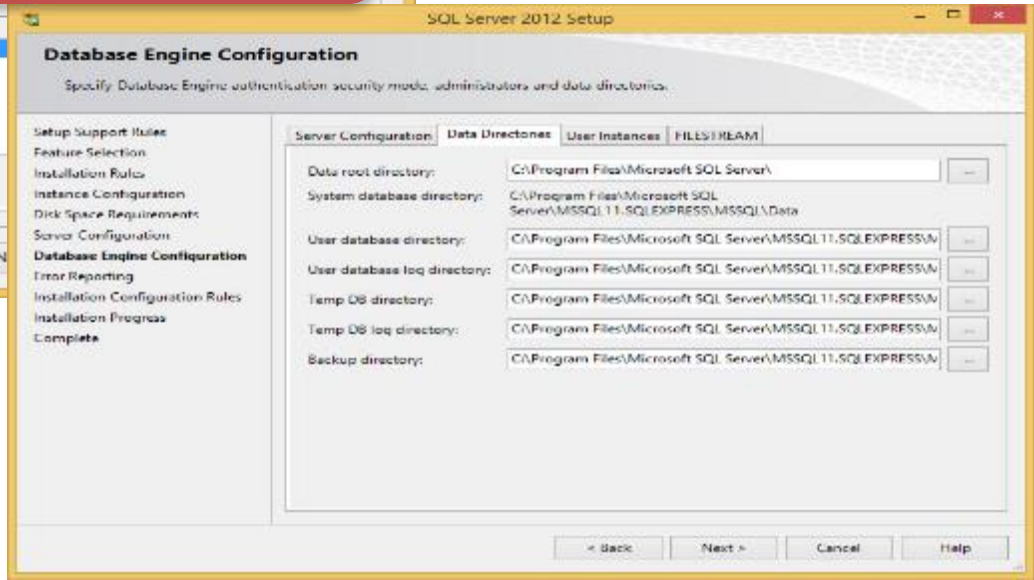


“Mixed Mode” is recommended

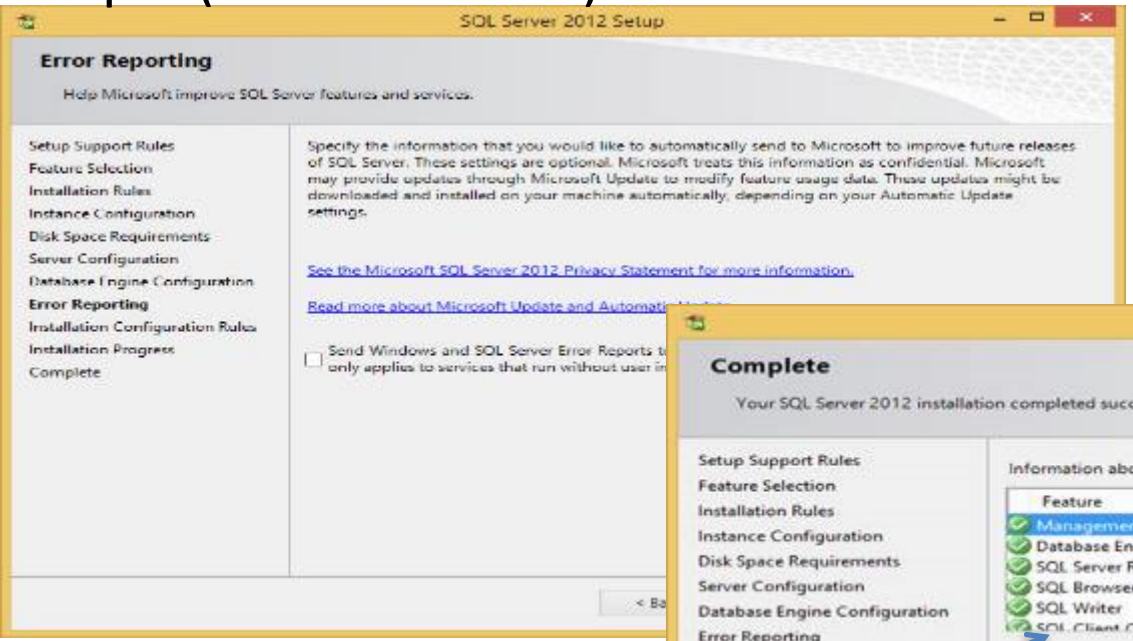
Enter Password for “sa” user and make sure to remember it!!

Step 7b

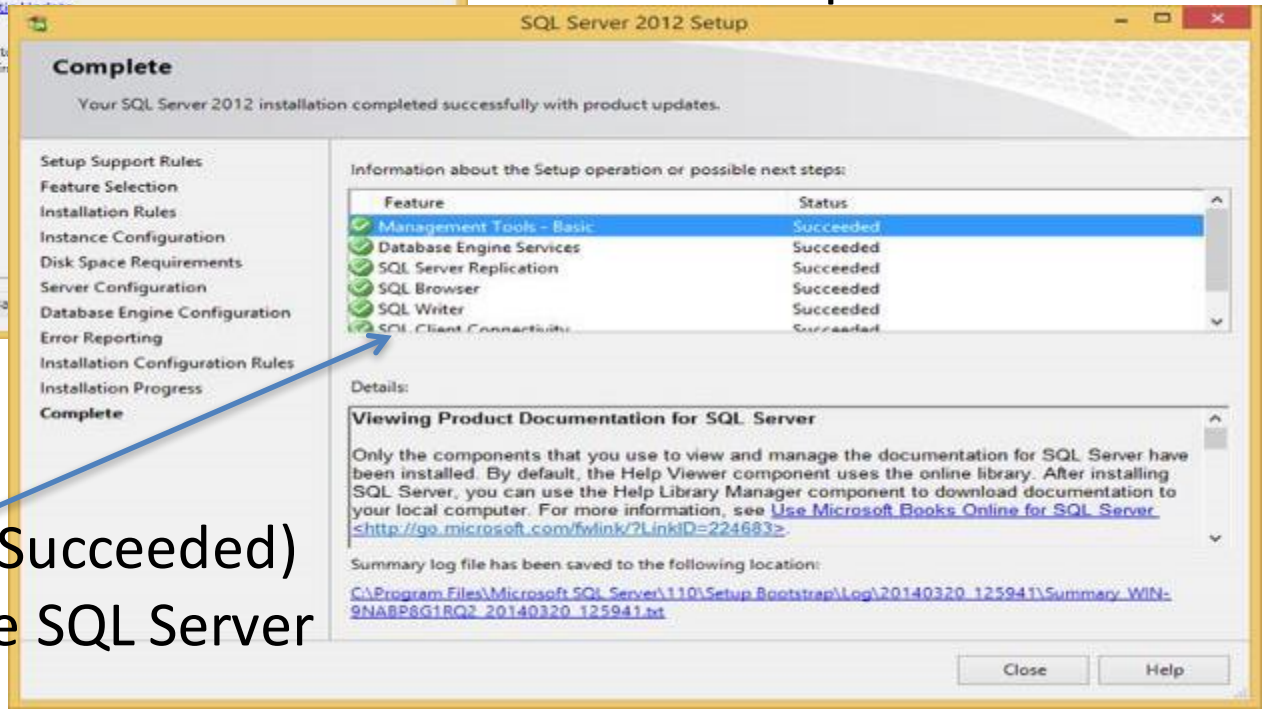
(use Default location or change folder for the Database Files)



Step 8 (Just Click Next)



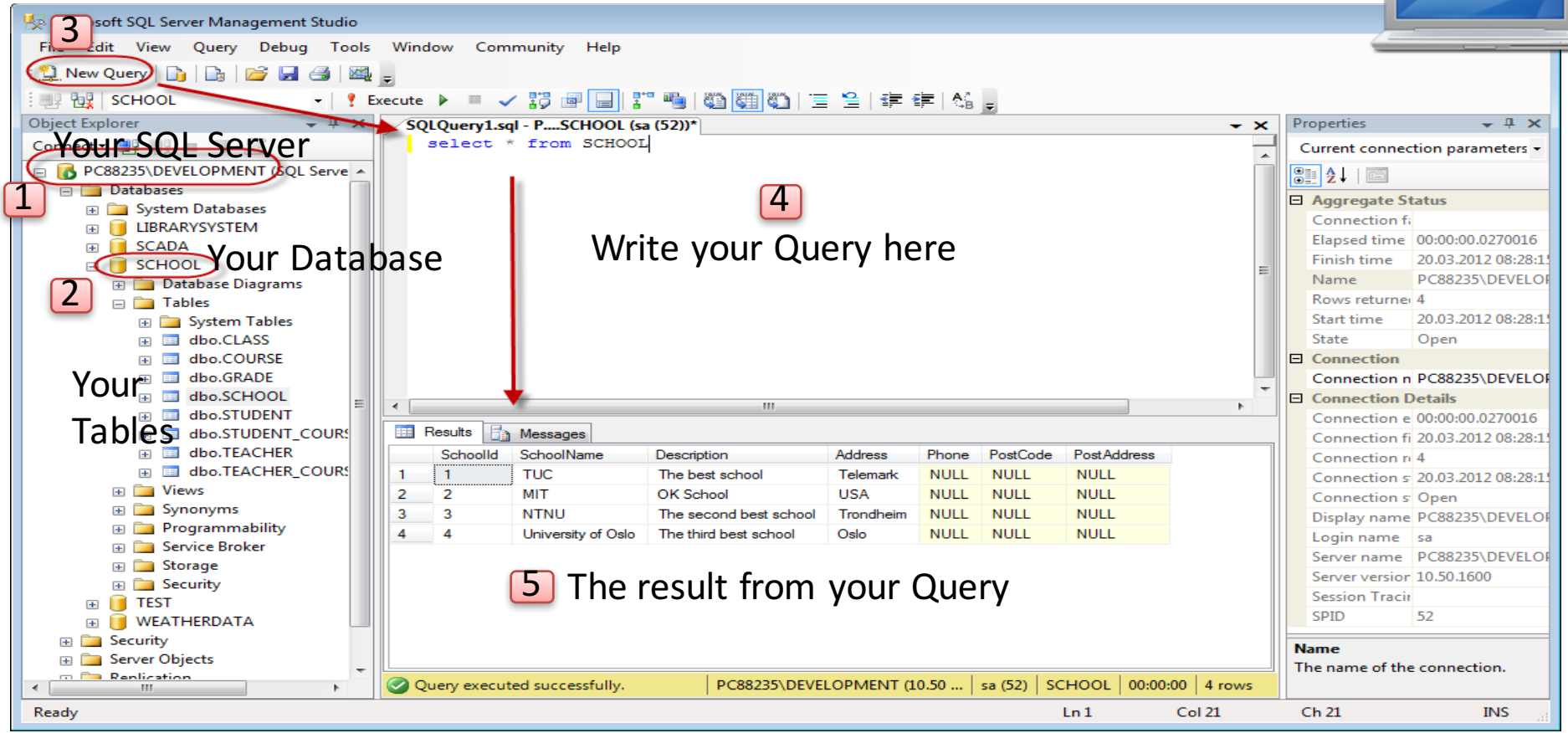
Step 9 – Finished!



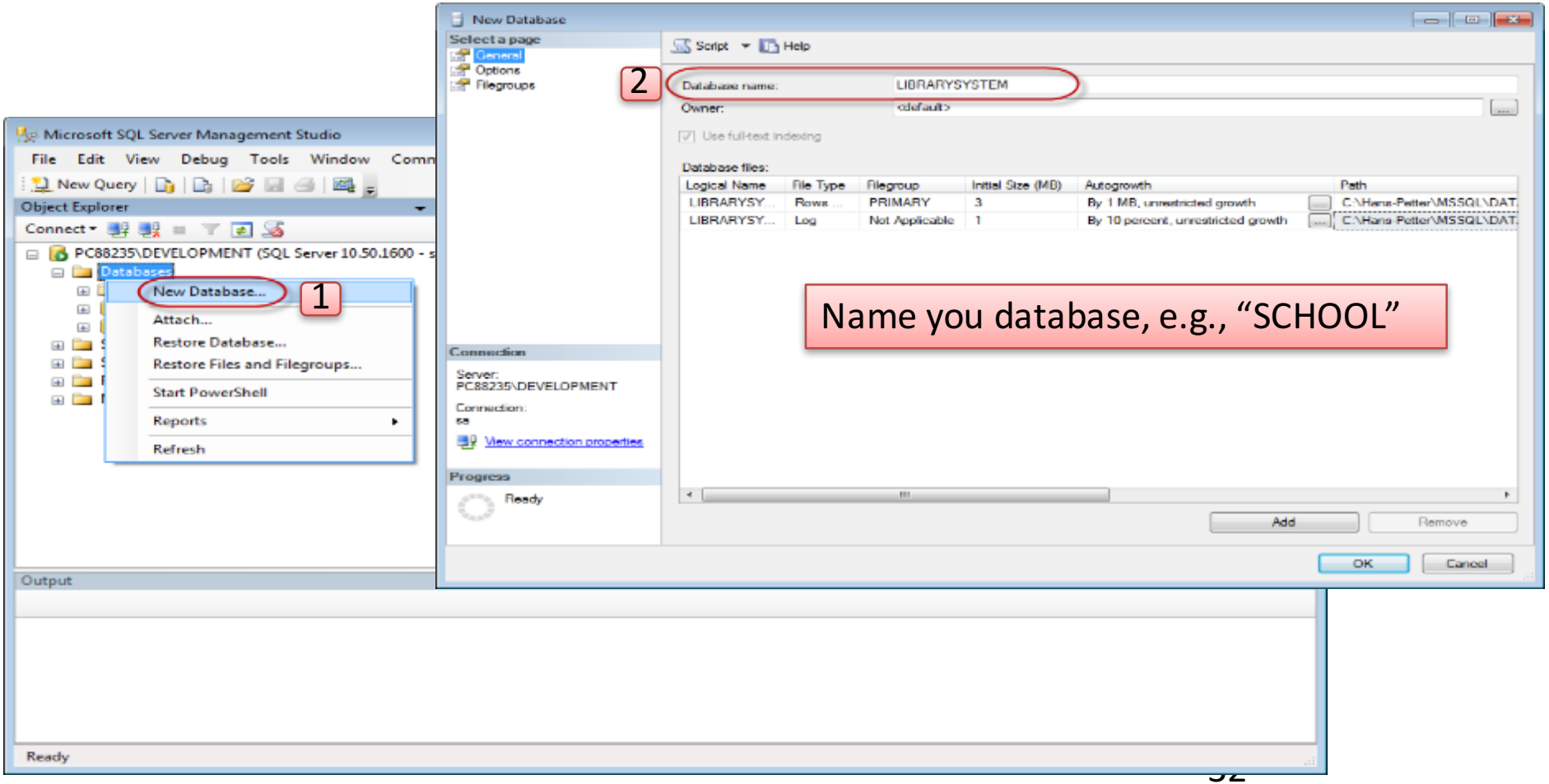
Hopefully are all Green (Succeeded)

You are now ready to use SQL Server

Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio

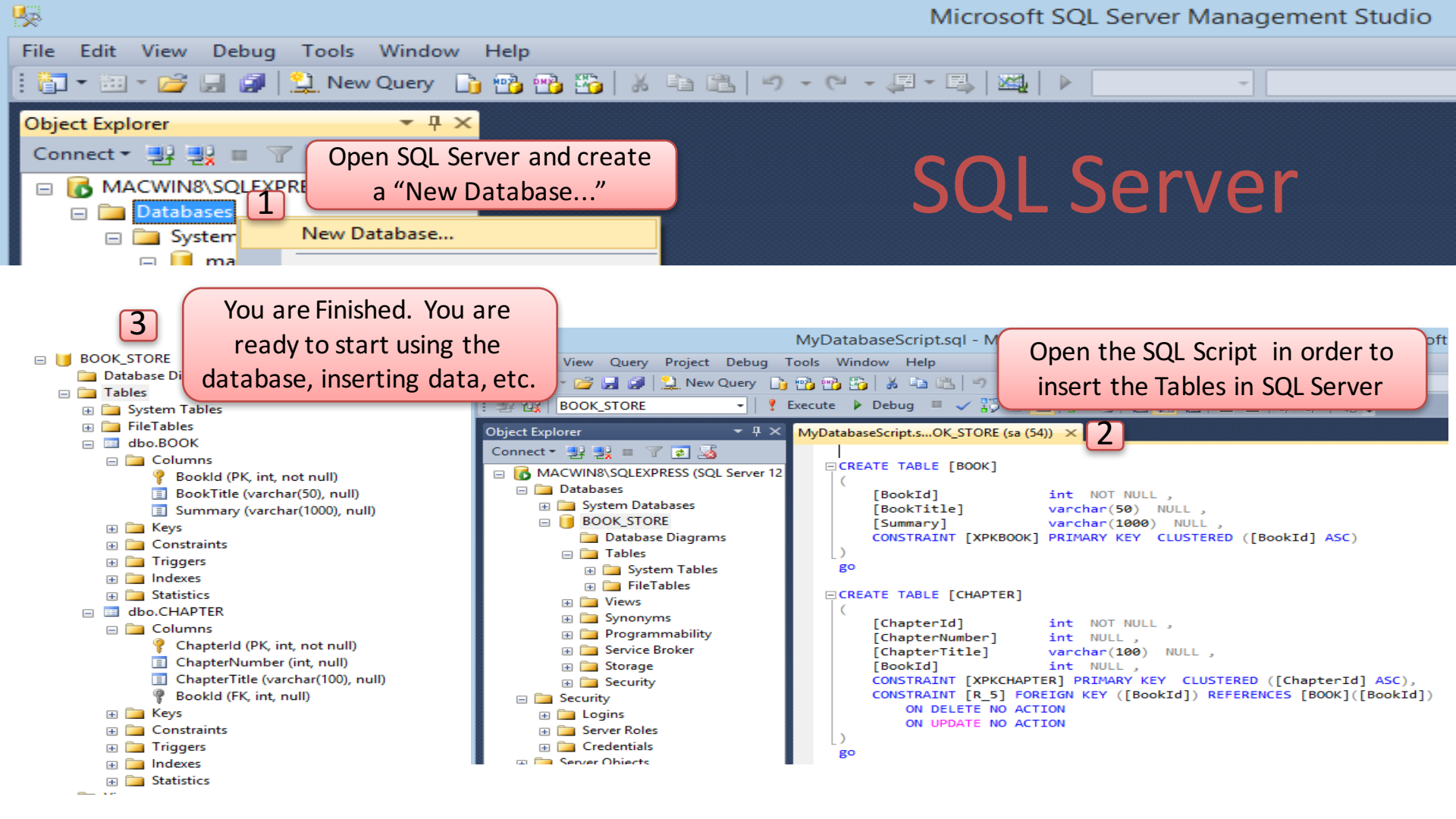


Microsoft SQL Server – Create a New Database

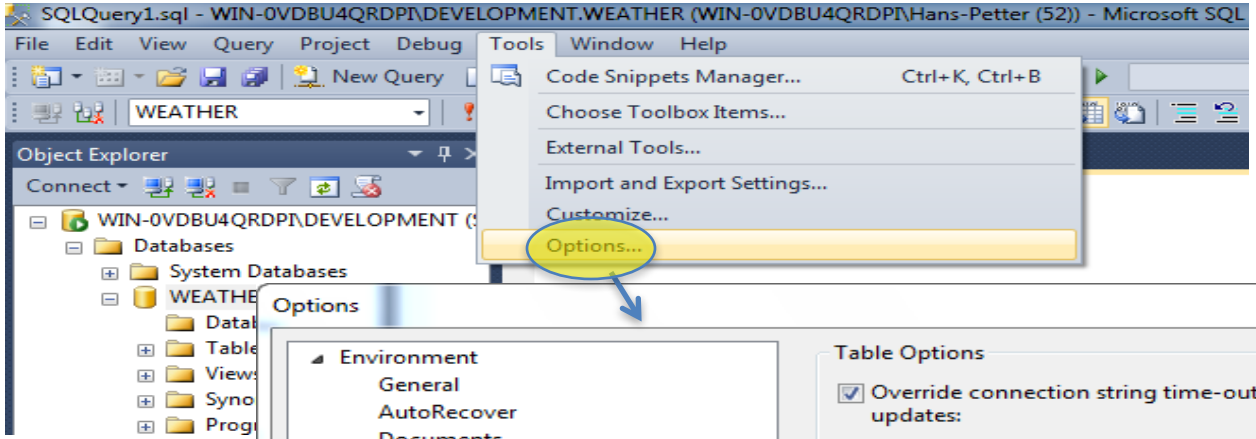


Database Design Exercise

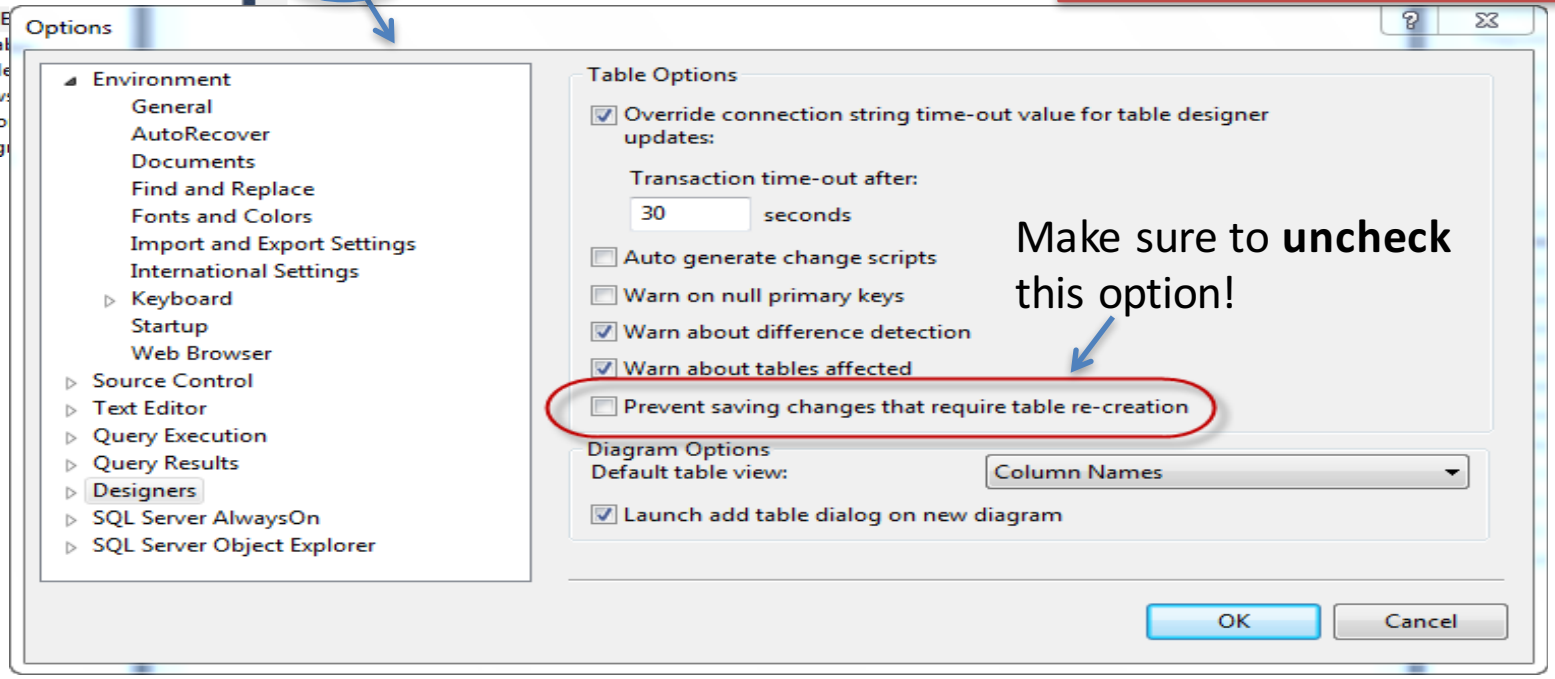
Try to Create these Tables in SQL Server (either manually or from the Script from ERwin)


Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio
File Edit View Debug Tools Window Help
New Query
Object Explorer
Connect
Open SQL Server and create a “New Database...”
1
Databases
New Database...
SQL Server
3
You are Finished. You are ready to start using the database, inserting data, etc.
BOOK_STORE
Database Di
Tables
System Tables
FileTables
dbo.BOOK
Columns
BookId (PK, int, not null)
BookTitle (varchar(50), null)
Summary (varchar(1000), null)
Keys
Constraints
Triggers
Indexes
Statistics
dbo.CHAPTER
Columns
ChapterId (PK, int, not null)
ChapterNumber (int, null)
ChapterTitle (varchar(100), null)
BookId (FK, int, null)
Keys
Constraints
Triggers
Indexes
Statistics
MyDatabaseScript.sql - M
View Query Project Debug Tools Window Help
New Query
BOOK_STORE
Execute Debug
Object Explorer
Connect
MACWIN8\SQLEXPRESS (SQL Server 12
Databases
System Databases
BOOK_STORE
Database Diagrams
Tables
System Tables
FileTables
Views
Synonyms
Programmability
Service Broker
Storage
Security
Security
Logins
Server Roles
Credentials
Open the SQL Script in order to insert the Tables in SQL Server
MyDatabaseScript.s...OK_STORE (sa (54))
2
CREATE TABLE [BOOK]
(
[BookId] int NOT NULL ,
[BookTitle] varchar(50) NULL ,
[Summary] varchar(1000) NULL ,
CONSTRAINT [XPKBOOK] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([BookId] ASC)
)
go
CREATE TABLE [CHAPTER]
(
[ChapterId] int NOT NULL ,
[ChapterNumber] int NULL ,
[ChapterTitle] varchar(100) NULL ,
[BookId] int NULL ,
CONSTRAINT [XPKCHAPTER] 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?

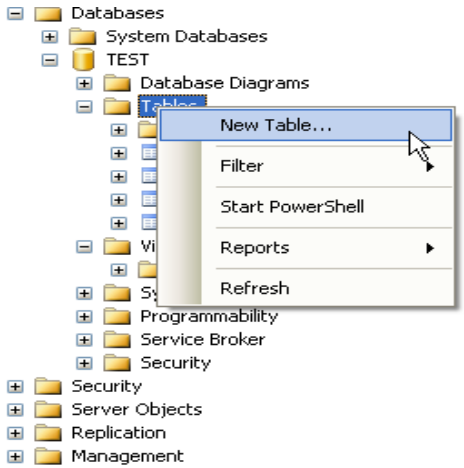


Make sure to **uncheck** this option!

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 …":

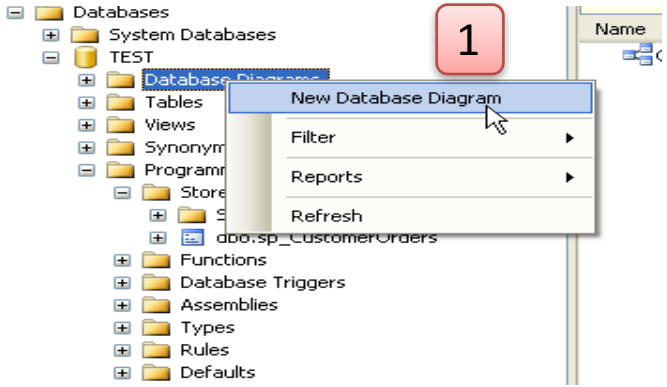


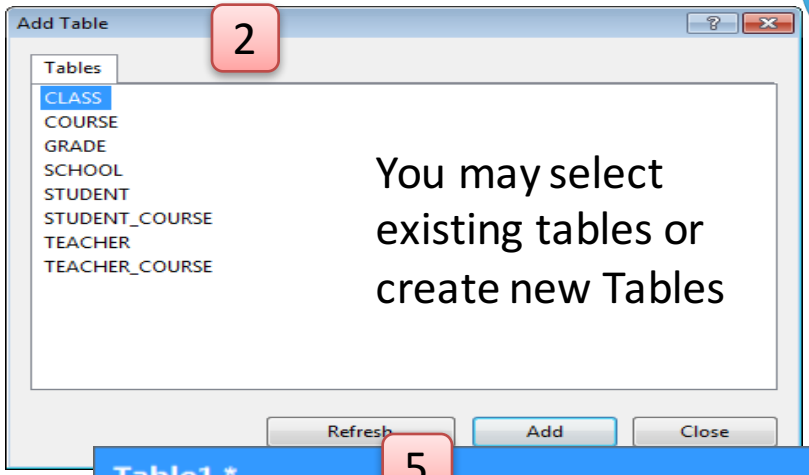
2 Next, the table designer pops up where you can add columns, data types, etc.

Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
CustomerId	int	☐
CustomerNumber	int	☐
LastName	varchar(50)	☐
FirstName	varchar(50)	☐
AreaCode	int	☑
Address	varchar(50)	☑
Phone	varchar(20)	☑
		☐

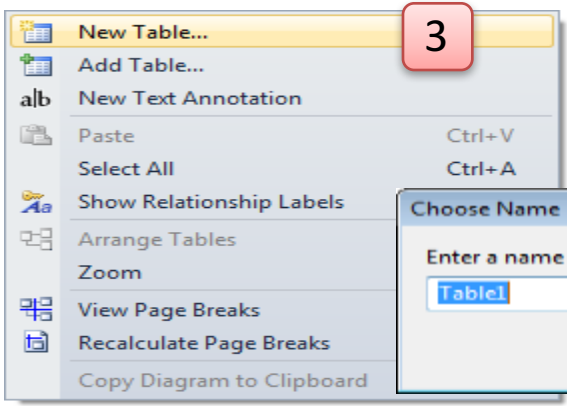
In this designer we may also specify constraints, such as primary keys, unique, foreign keys, etc.

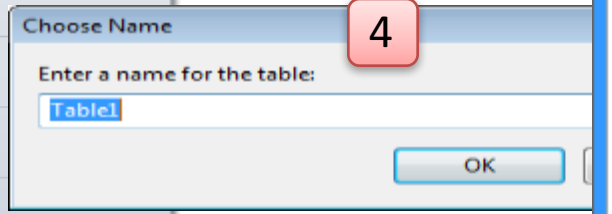
Create Tables with the “Database Diagram”

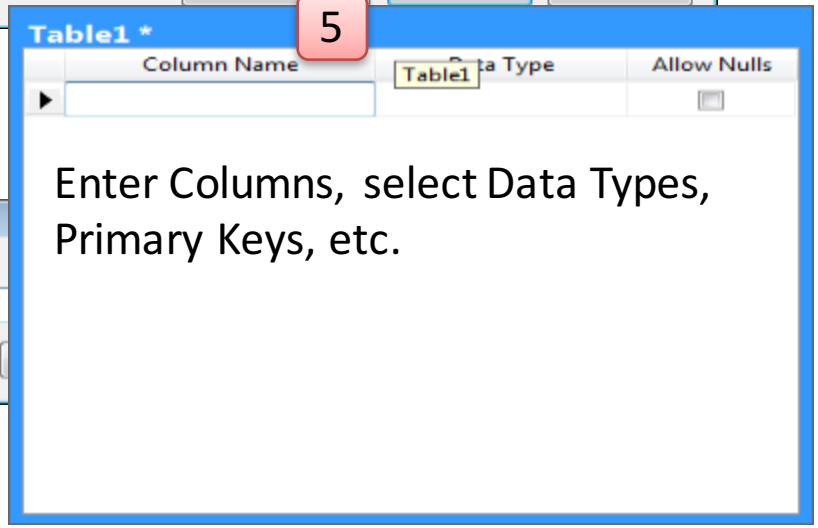




Create New Table



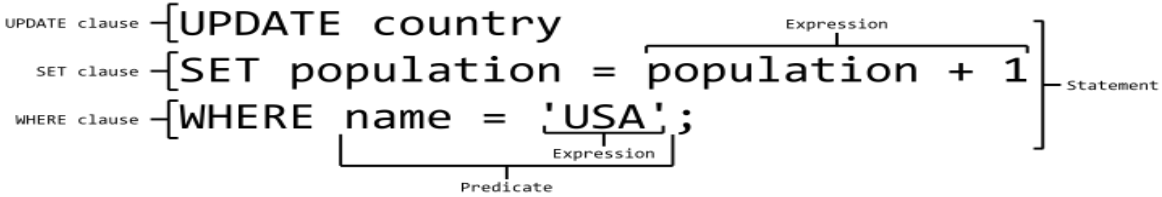




Congratulations! - You are finished with the Example

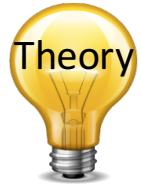
SQL

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:

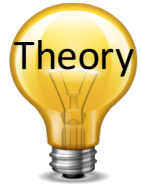
```
select SchoolId, Name from SCHOOL
```

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

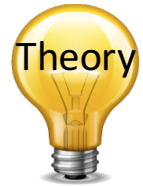
- **select** * from SCHOOL where SchoolId > 100

- **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

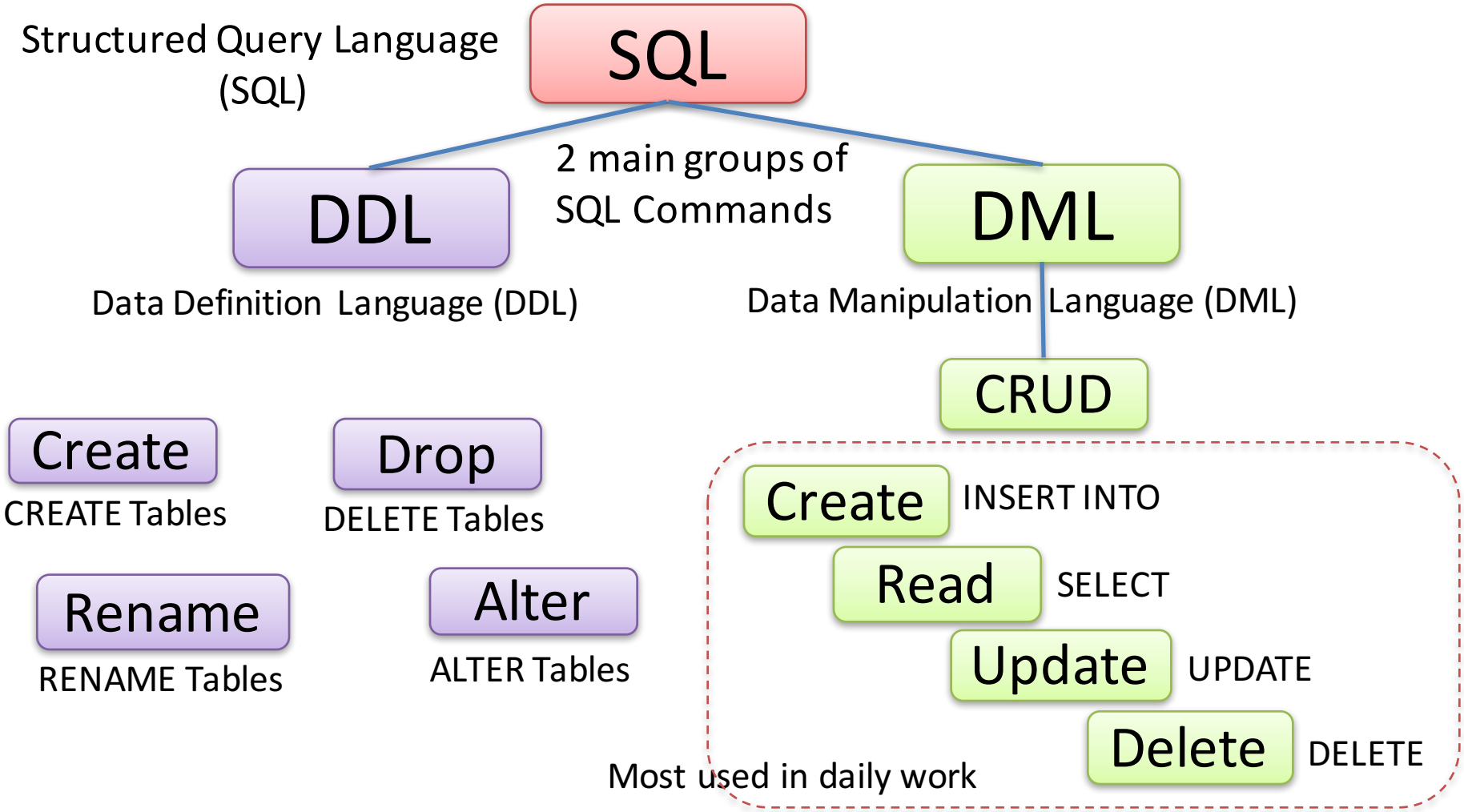


- SELECT - extracts data from a database
- UPDATE - updates data in a database
- DELETE - deletes data from a database
- INSERT INTO - inserts new data into a database

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

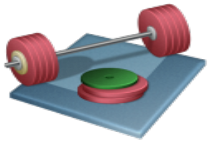
Example:

```
CREATE TABLE SCHOOL
(
        SchoolId int IDENTITY(1, 1) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
        SchoolName varchar(50) NOT NULL UNIQUE,
        Description varchar(1000) NULL,
        Address varchar50) 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

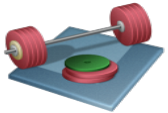


Try to Create the following Table and Data using SQL

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
```

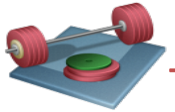
```
SELECT * FROM CUSTOMER WHERE Country='Germany’  AND City='Berlin'
```

```
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

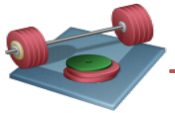
```
UPDATE CUSTOMER
SET ContactName='Alfred Schmidt', City='Hamburg'
WHERE CustomerName='Alfreds Futterkiste'
```

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

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

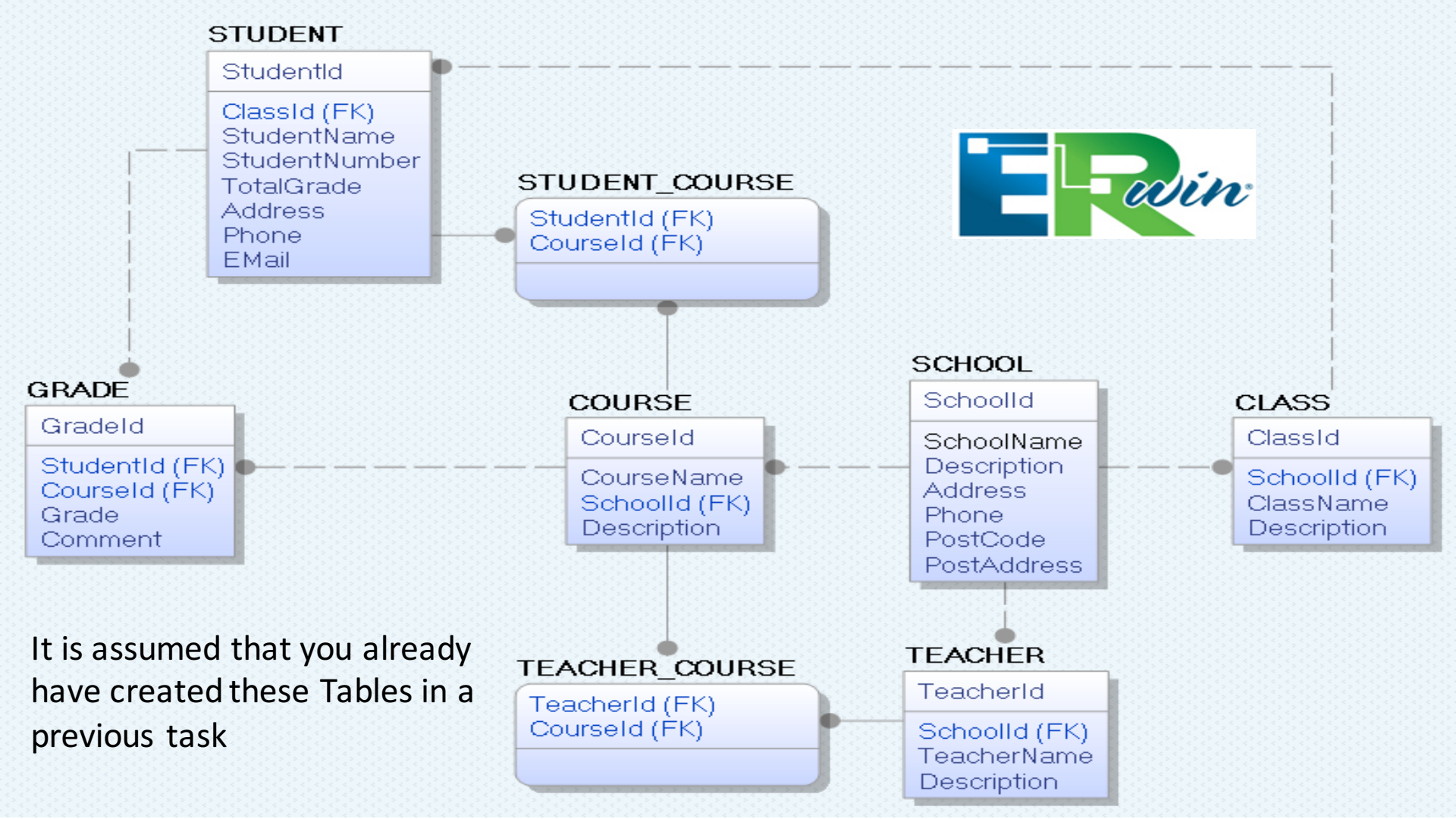
Advanced SQL Features

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



It is assumed that you already have created these Tables in a previous task

Get Data from multiple tables in a single Query using Joins

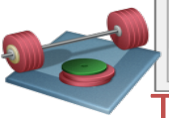
Example:

SCHOOL

Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
SchoolId	int	☐
SchoolName	varchar(50)	☐
Description	varchar(1000)	☑
Address	varchar(50)	☑
Phone	varchar(50)	☑
PostCode	varchar(50)	☑
PostAddress	varchar(50)	☑
		☐

COURSE

Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
CourseId	int	☐
CourseName	varchar(50)	☐
SchoolId	int	☐
Description	varchar(1000)	☑
		☐



Try this Example

```
select
SchoolName,
CourseName
from
SCHOOL
inner join COURSE on SCHOOL.SchoolId = COURSE.SchoolId
```

	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

Creating Views using SQL code

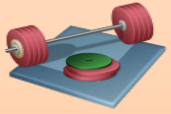
1 Create View:

```
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
```

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



Try to Create this View and make sure it works

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

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

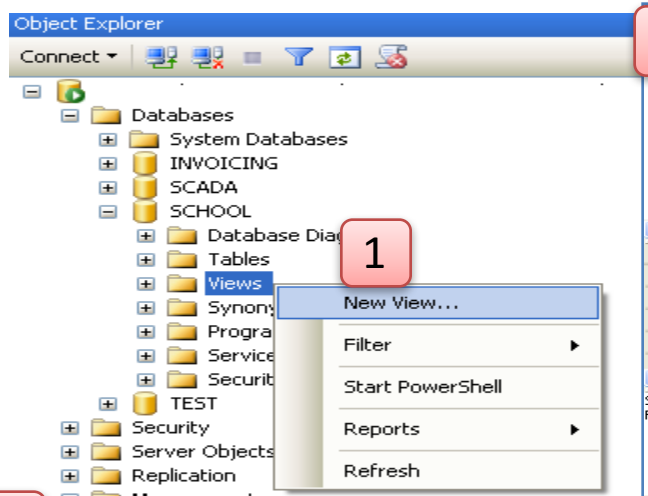
Using the View:

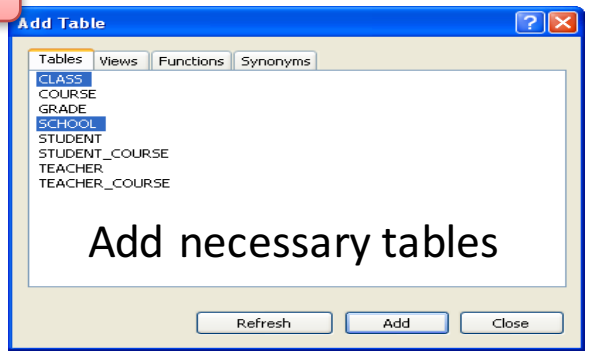
2

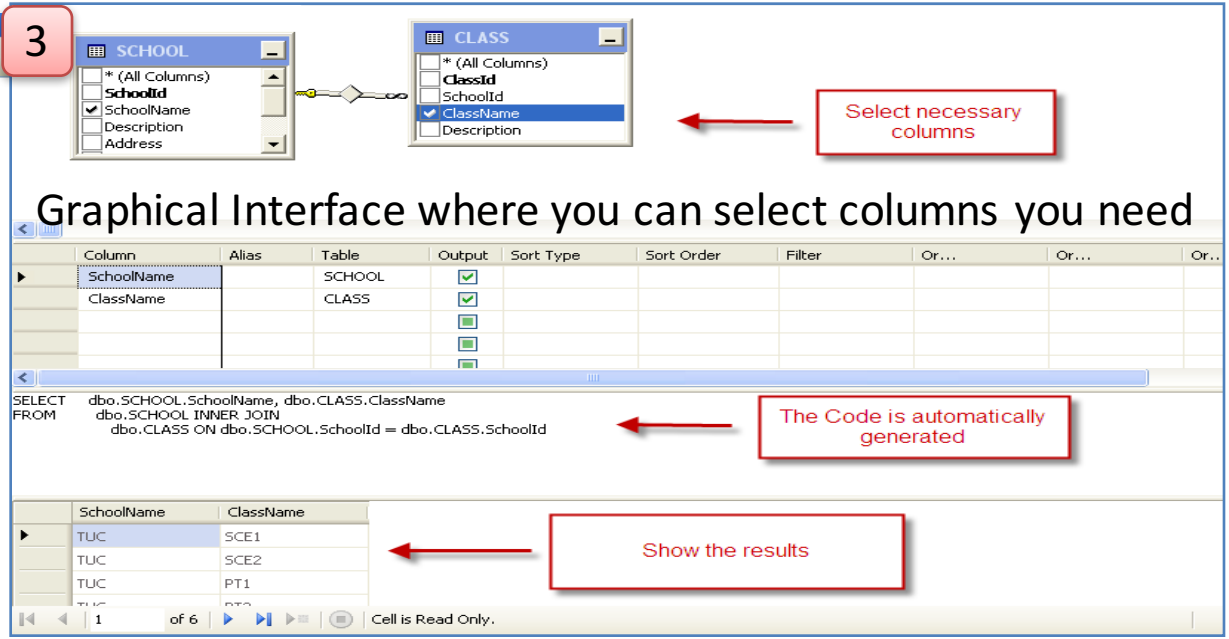
```
select * from CourseData
```

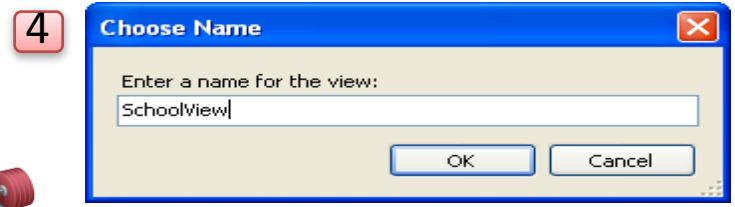
	SchoolId	SchoolName	CourseId	CourseName	Description
1	1	TUC	1	Industrial IT	The best course ever
2	1	TUC	2	Control with Implementation	Control Theory
3	1	TUC	3	Systems and Control Laboratory	Practical Lav course

Creating Views using the Editor

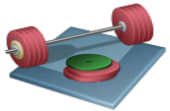








Save the View

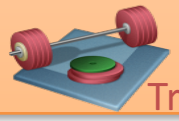


Try this Example

Stored Procedure

1 Create Stored Procedure:

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

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 CalgAvgGrade
GO

CREATE TRIGGER CalcAvgGrade ON GRADE
FOR UPDATE, INSERT, DELETE
AS

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
```

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

Name of the Trigger

Specify which Table the Trigger shall work on

Specify what kind of operations the Trigger shall act on

Internal/Local Variables

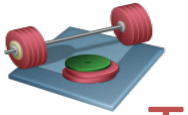
Inside the Trigger you can use ordinary SQL statements, create variables, etc.

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

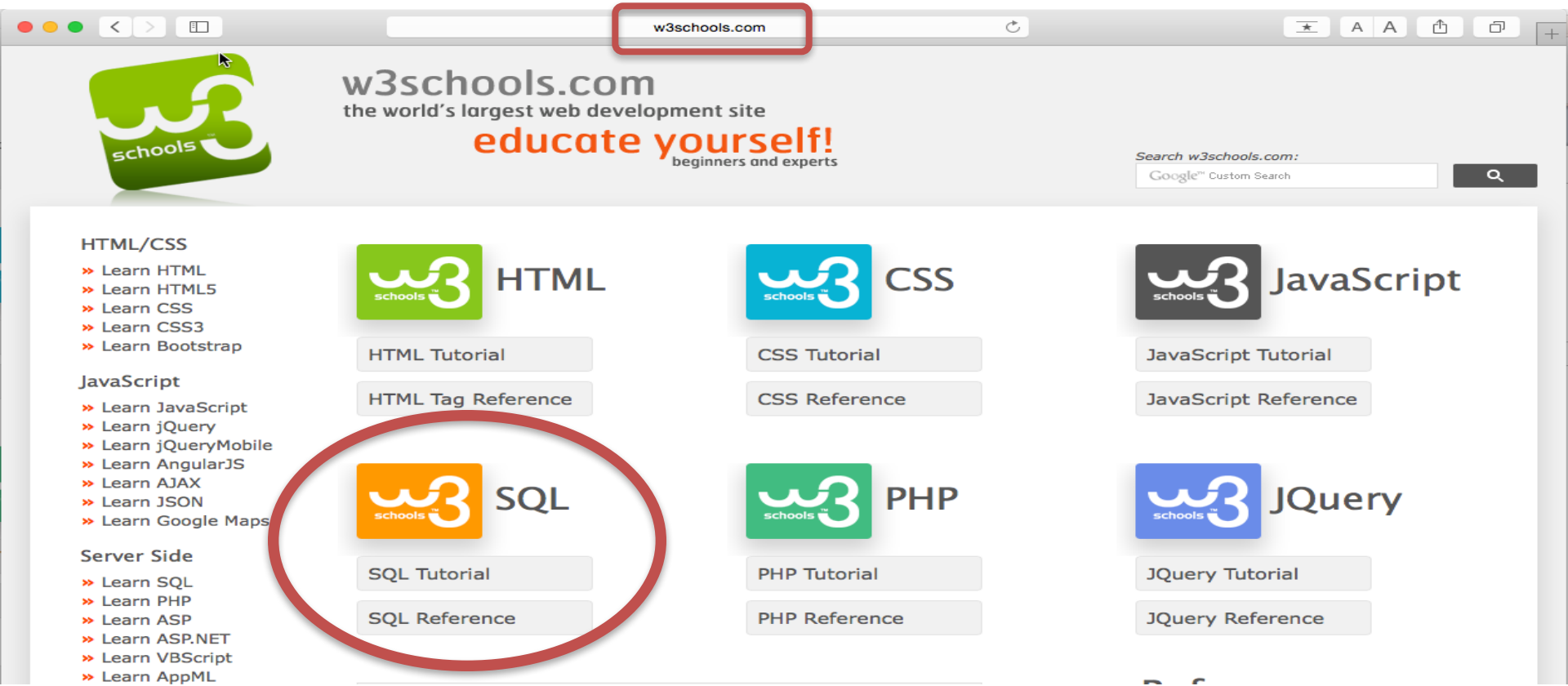
Result:

20 of 20

100%

Perfect!!!

Want to learn more SQL?



Congratulations! - You are finished with the Example

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

LabVIEW

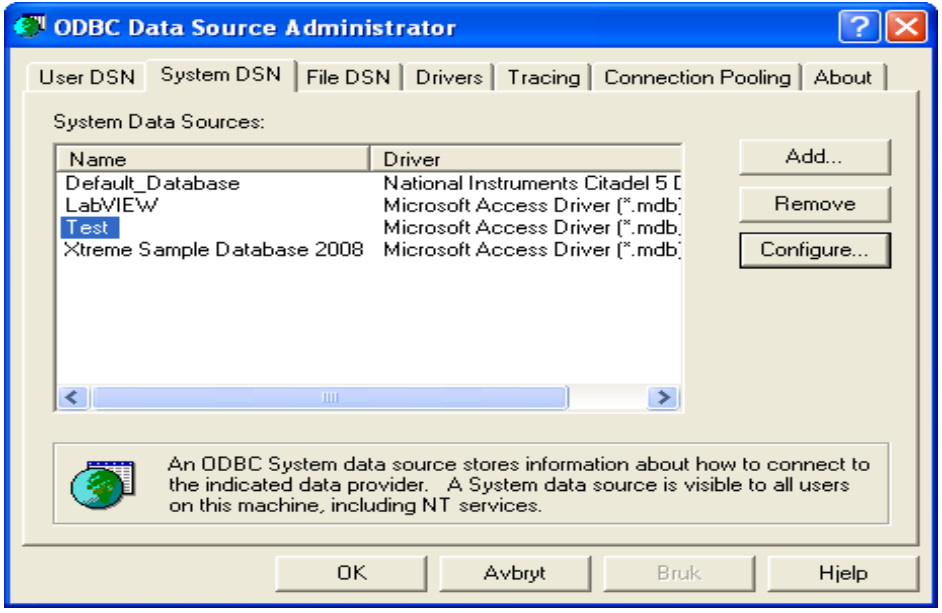
Database Communication in LabVIEW

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.

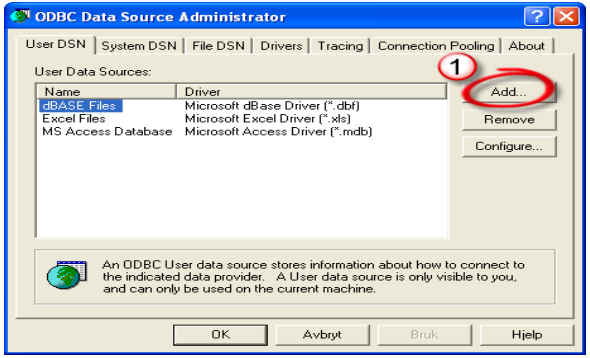
Control Panel → Administrative Tools → Data Sources (ODBC)

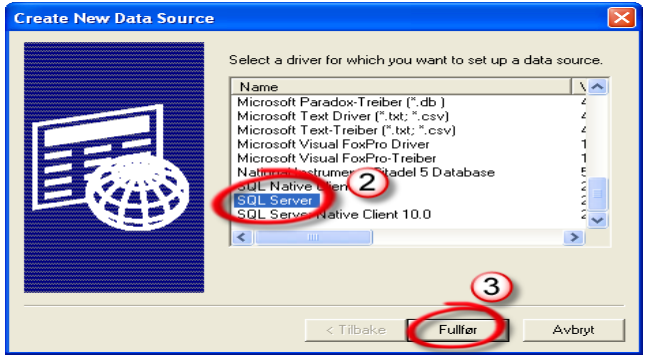


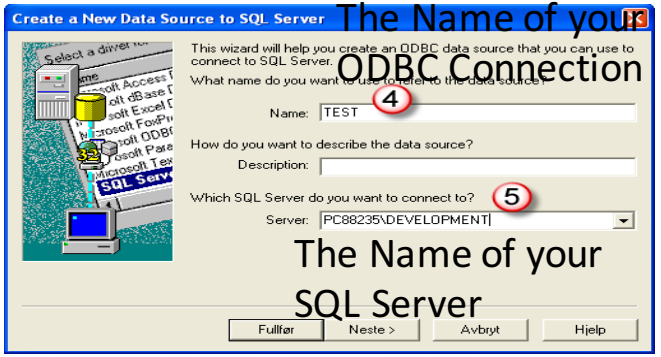
We will use this ODBC Connection later in LabVIEW in order to open the Database Connection from LabVIEW

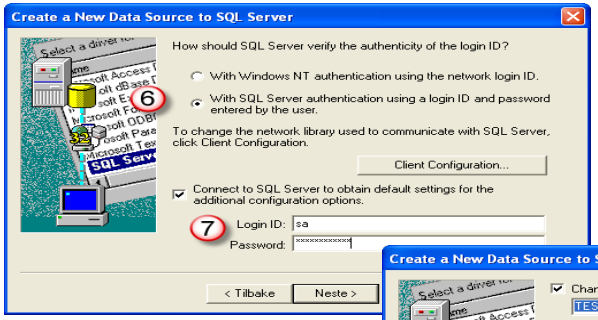
Note! Make sure to use the **32 bit** version of the ODBC Tool!

ODBC – Step by Step Instructions



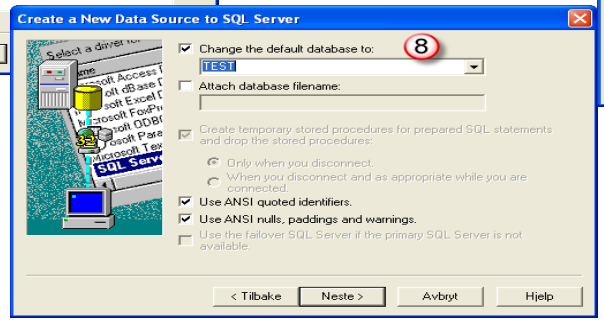


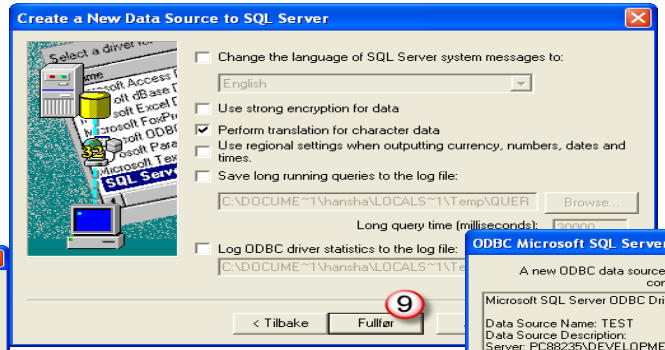




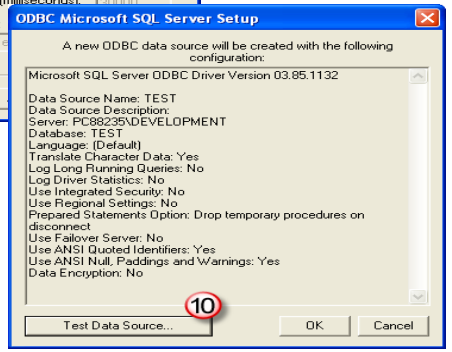
Use either Windows or SQL Server authentication (Windows is simplest to use!)

Select the Database you are using

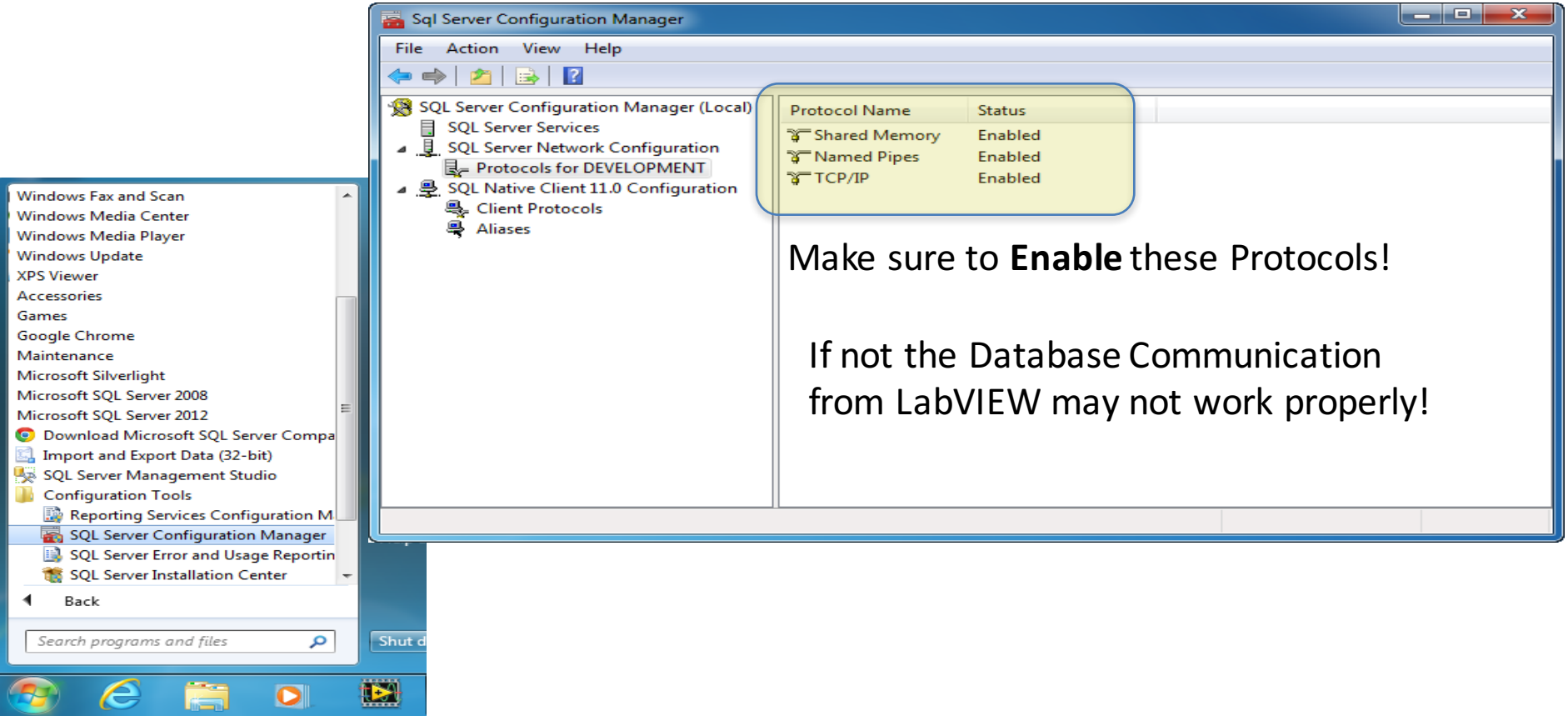




Test your connection to see if its works

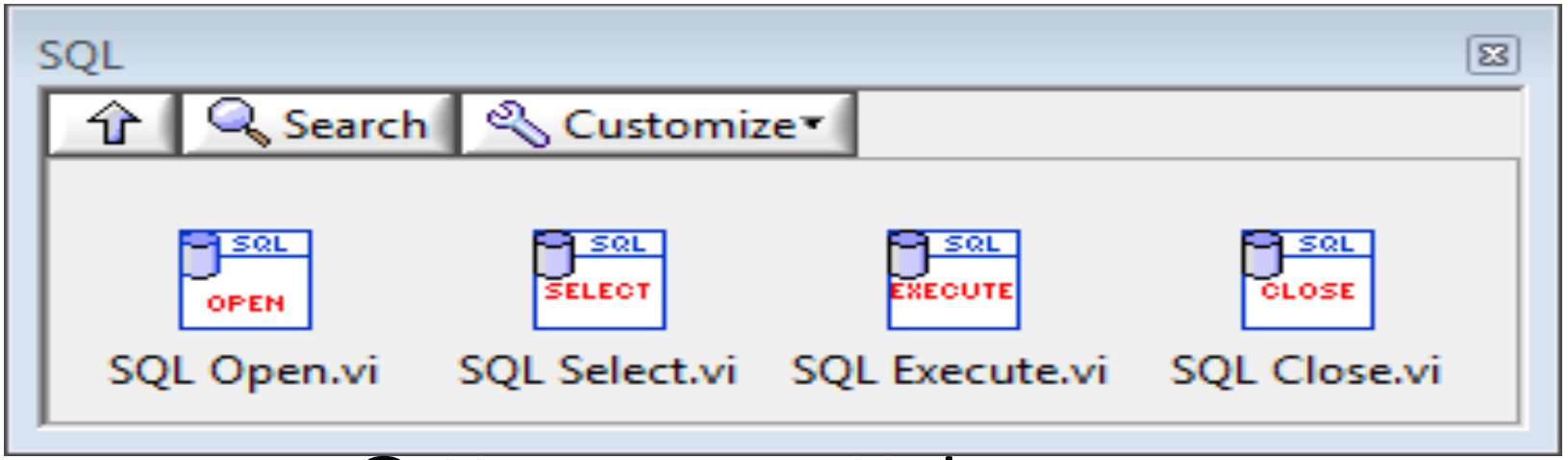


SQL Server Configuration Manager



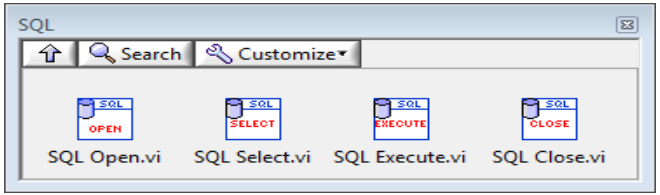
LabVIEW SQL Toolkit

For Easy Database Communication with LabVIEW



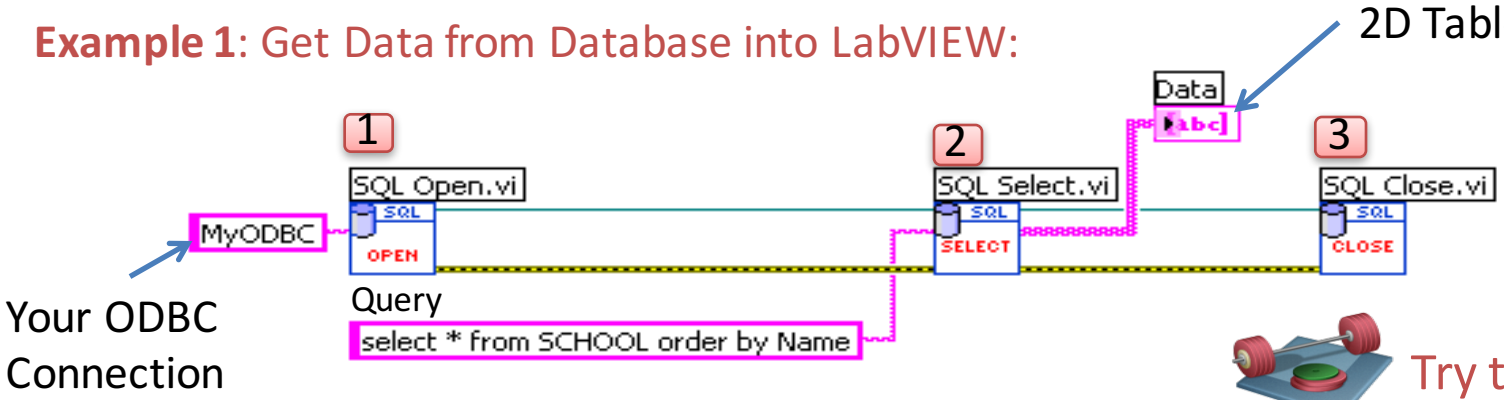
Download for free here:
http://home.hit.no/~hansha/documents/labview/code/SQLToolkit.zip

LabVIEW SQL Toolkit



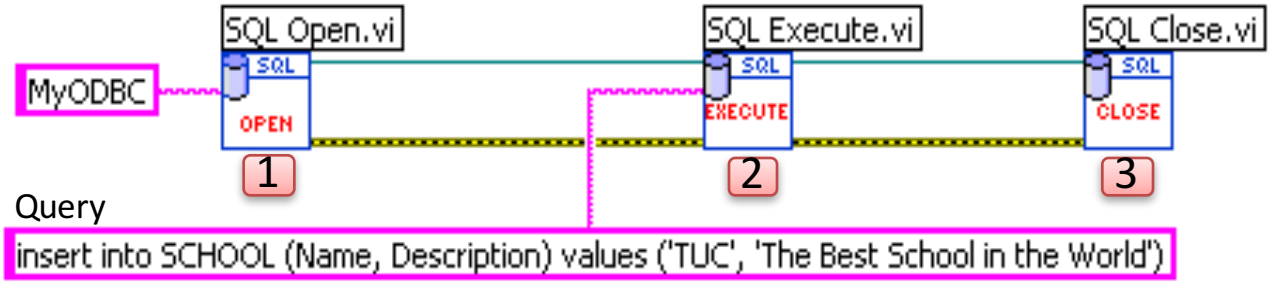
Easy Access to Database Systems from LabVIEW

Example 1: Get Data from Database into LabVIEW:



Try these Examples

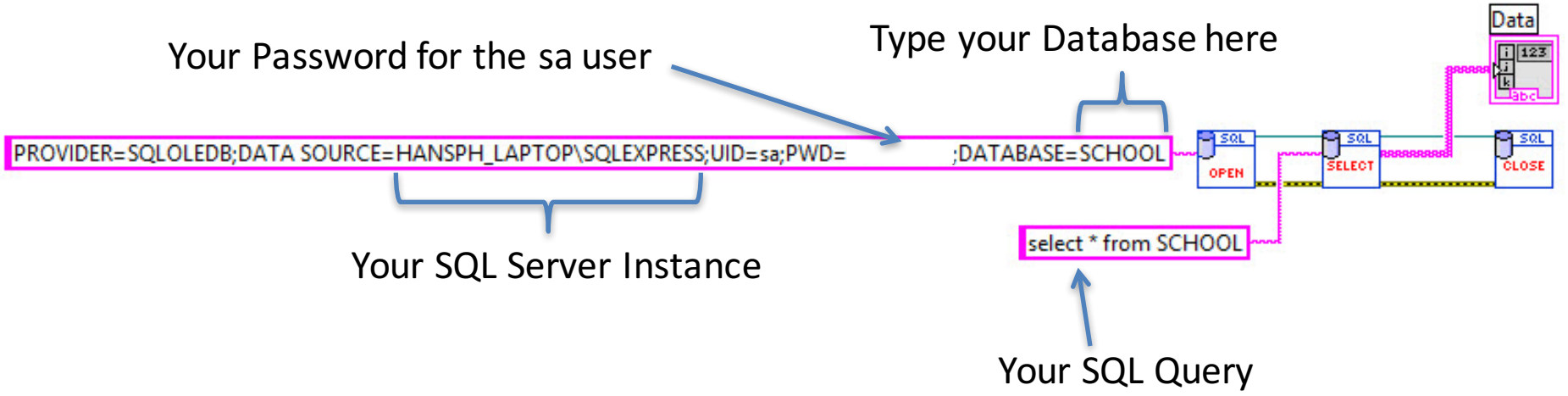
Example 2: Write Data to Database from LabVIEW:



LabVIEW SQL Toolkit

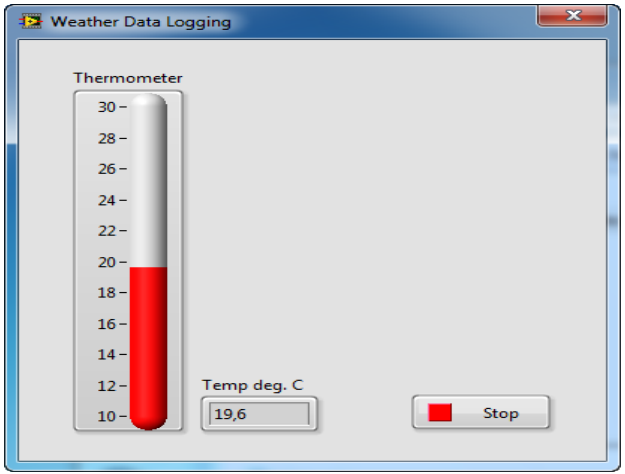
Easy Access to Database Systems from LabVIEW

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

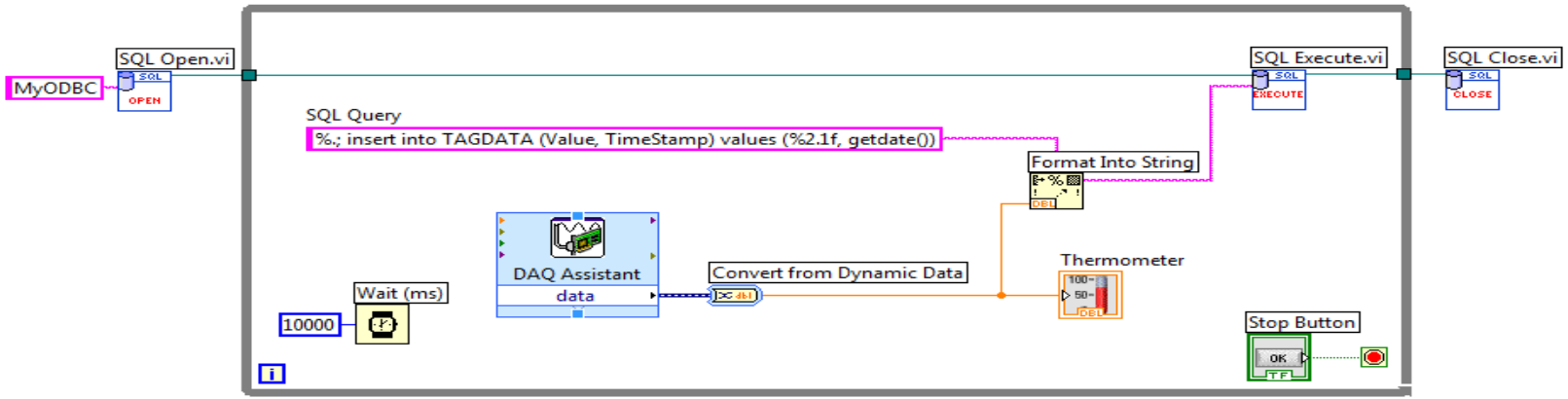


Note! When using this method, you dont need to create an ODBC Connection first!

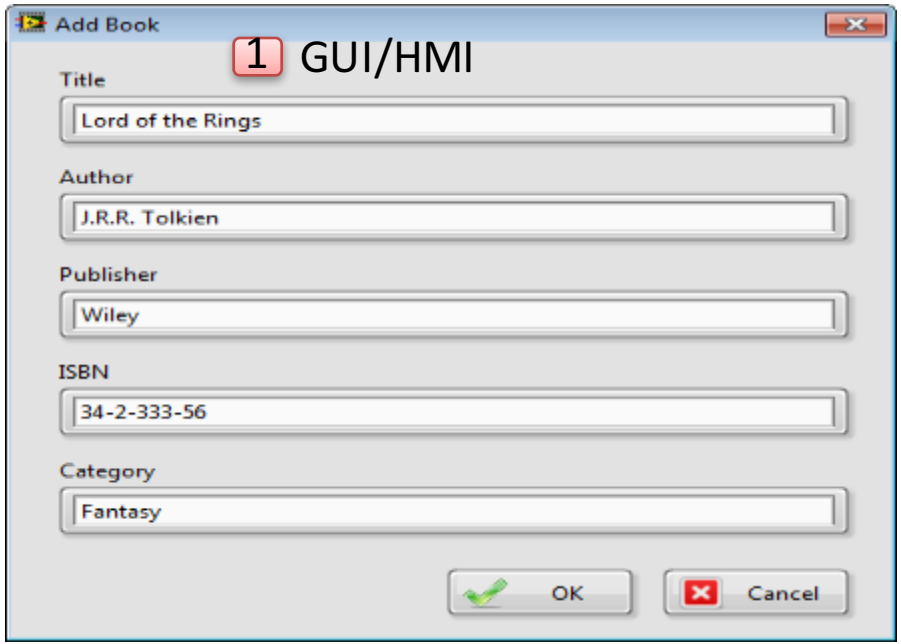
Database Communication in LabVIEW



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



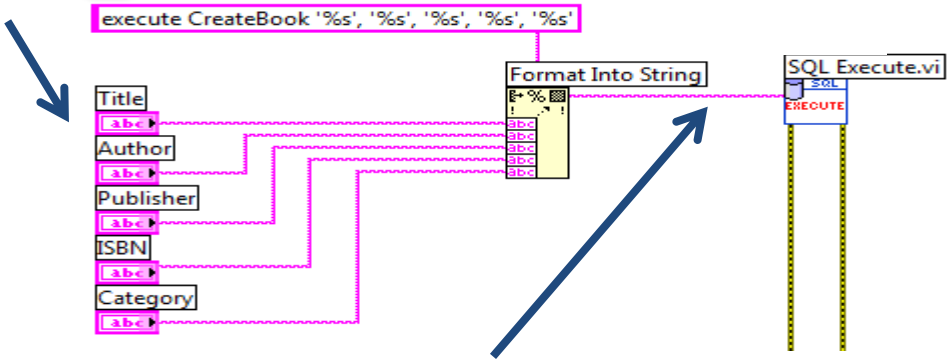
LabVIEW SQL Toolkit Example



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:

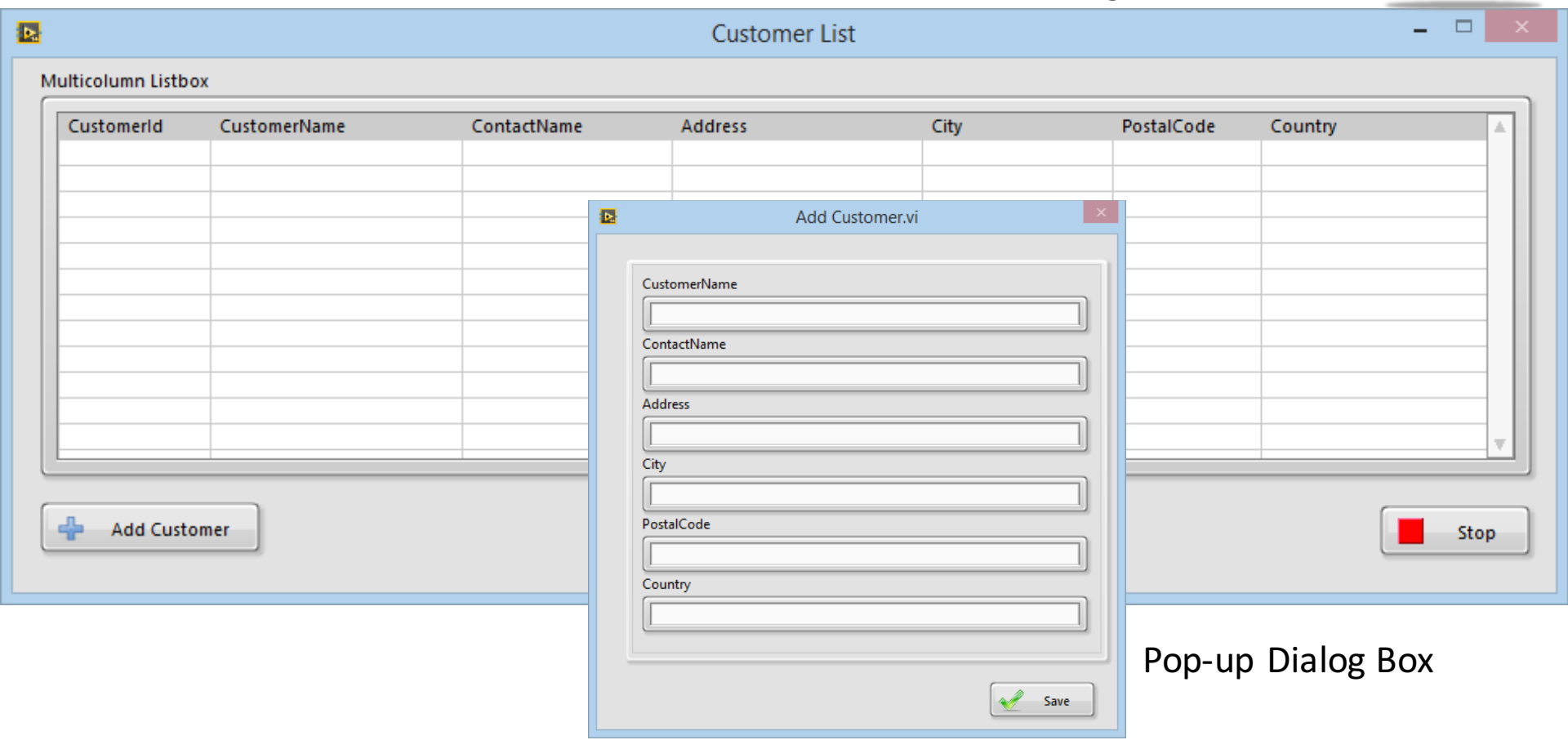


3 Resulting SQL Query:

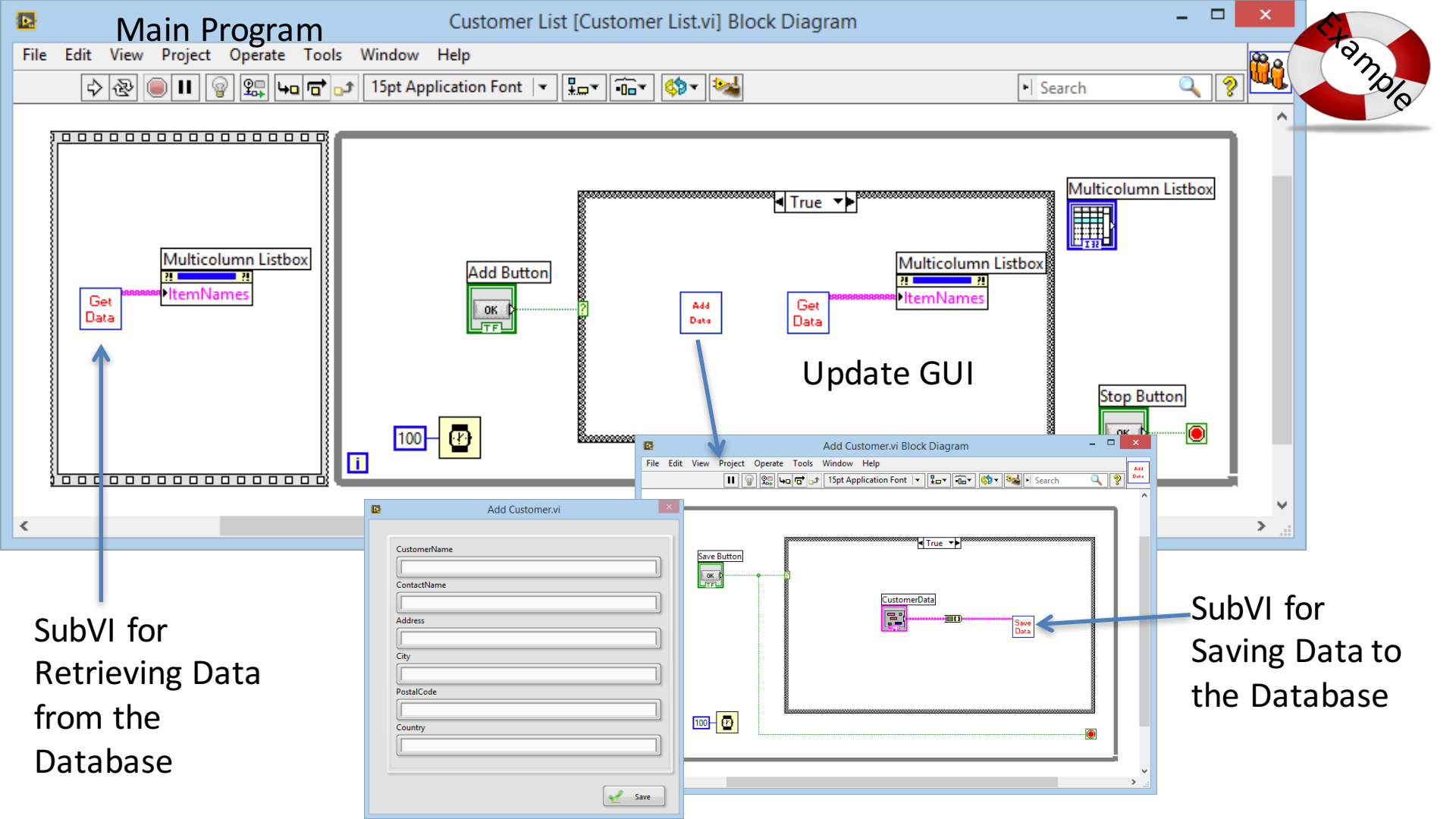
execute **CreateBook** 'Lord of the Rings', 'J.R.R. Tolkien', Wiley', '32-2-333-56', Fantasy'

LabVIEW Example

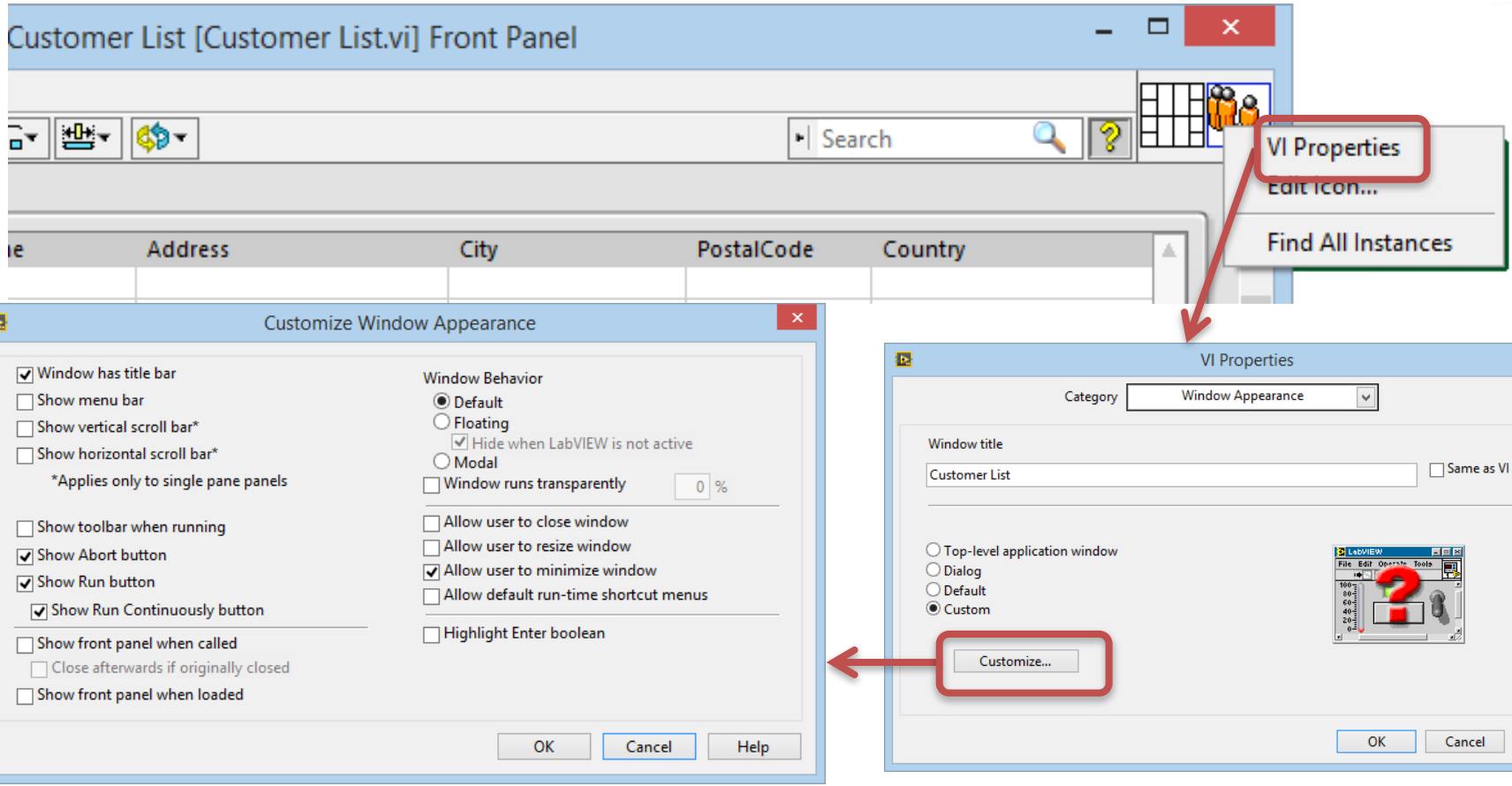
Main Program



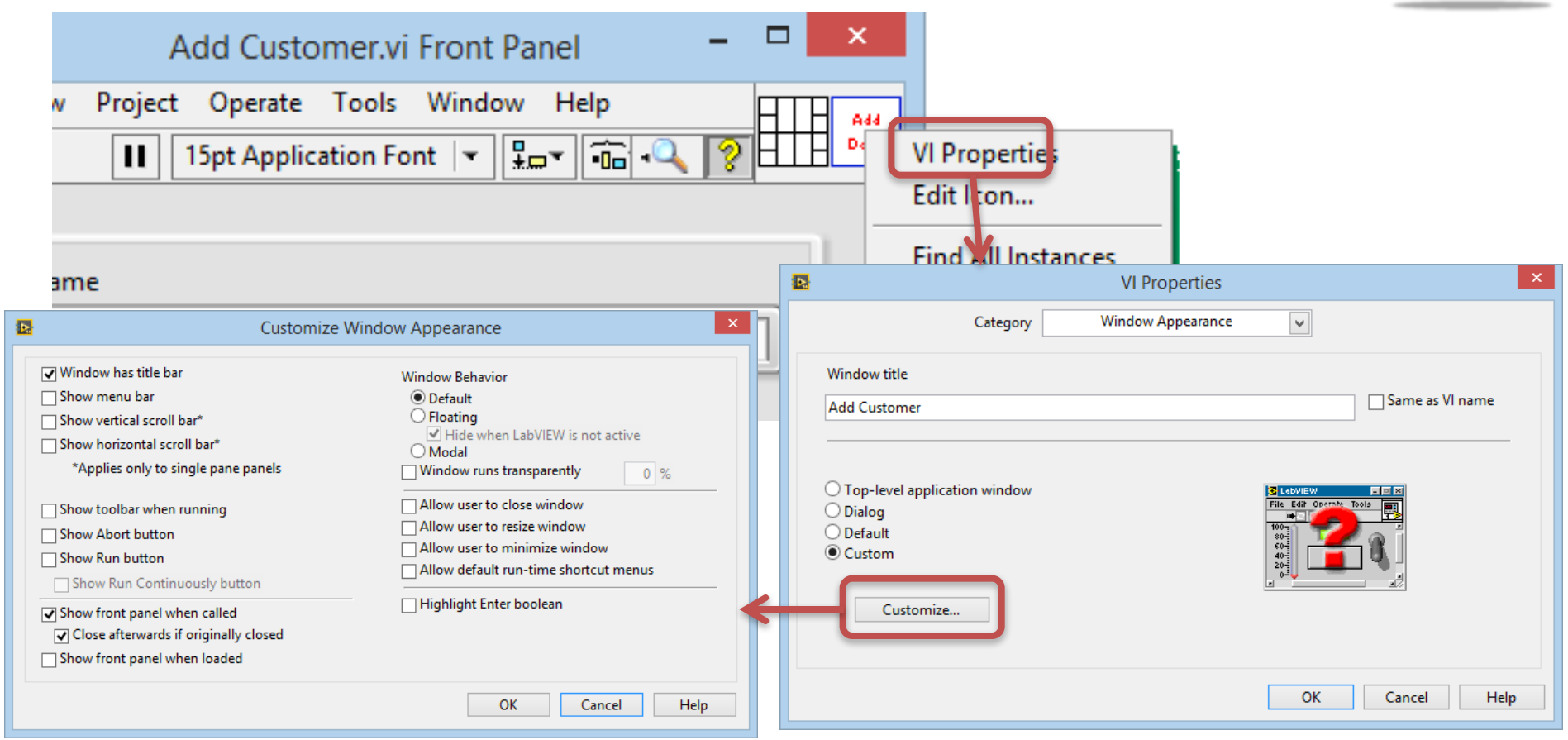
Pop-up Dialog Box


Main Program
Customer List [Customer List.vi] Block Diagram
File Edit View Project Operate Tools Window Help
15pt Application Font
Search
Example
Multicolumn Listbox
Get Data
ItemNames
Add Button
OK
TF
True
Add Data
Multicolumn Listbox
Get Data
ItemNames
Update GUI
Stop Button
100
Add Customer.vi Block Diagram
Add Customer.vi
CustomerName
ContactName
Address
City
PostalCode
Country
Save
Save Button
CustomerData
Save Data
SubVI for Retrieving Data from the Database
SubVI for Saving Data to the Database

VI Properties Settings



VI Properties Settings



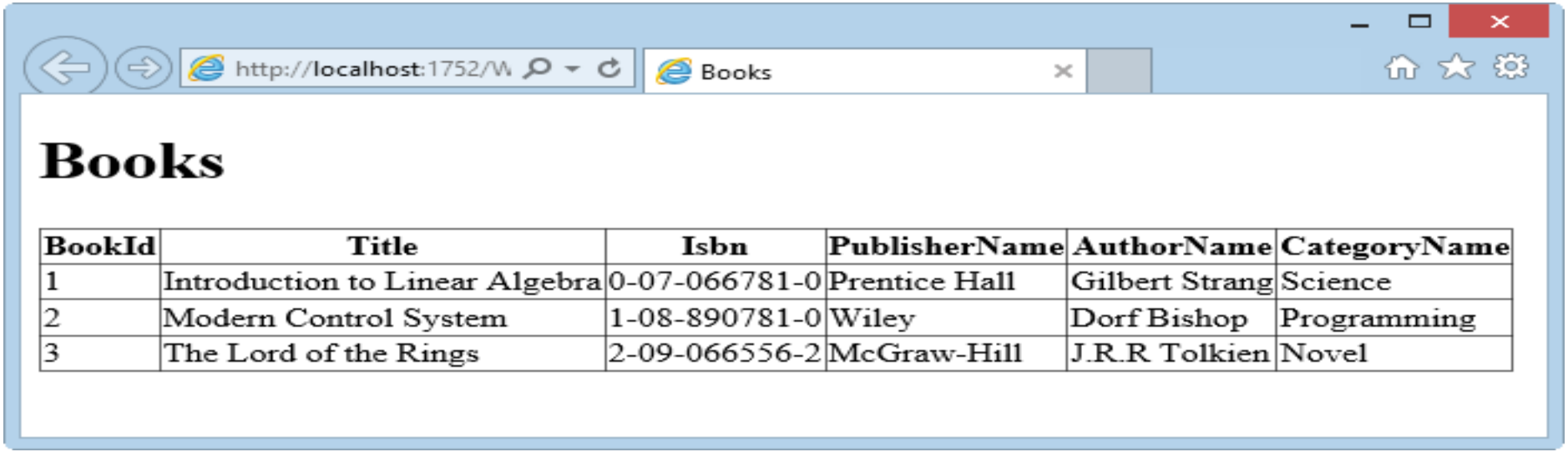
Congratulations! - You are finished with the Example

Visual Studio

Database Communication in Visual Studio/C#

Hans-Petter Halvorsen, M.Sc.

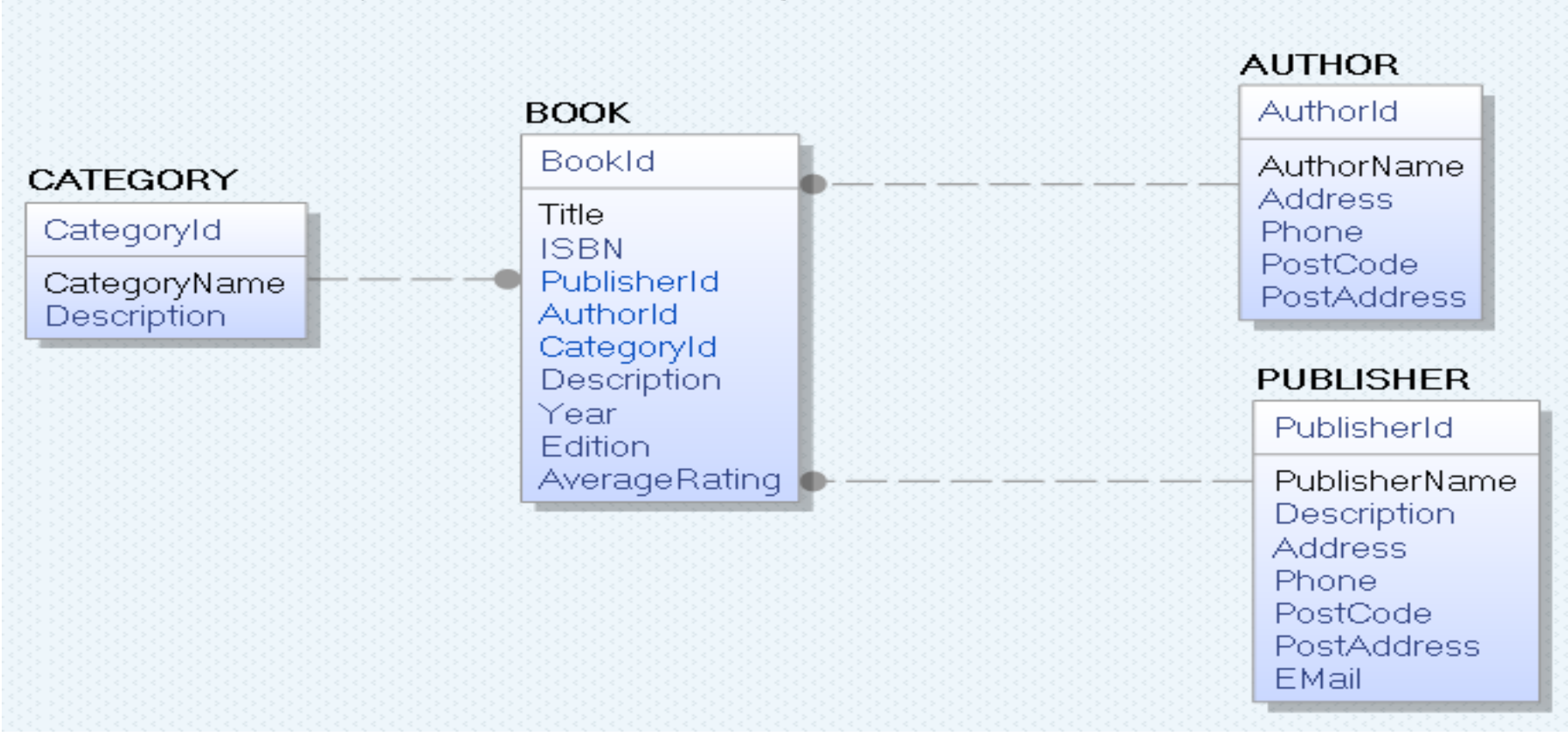
ASP.NET WebForm App Example



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

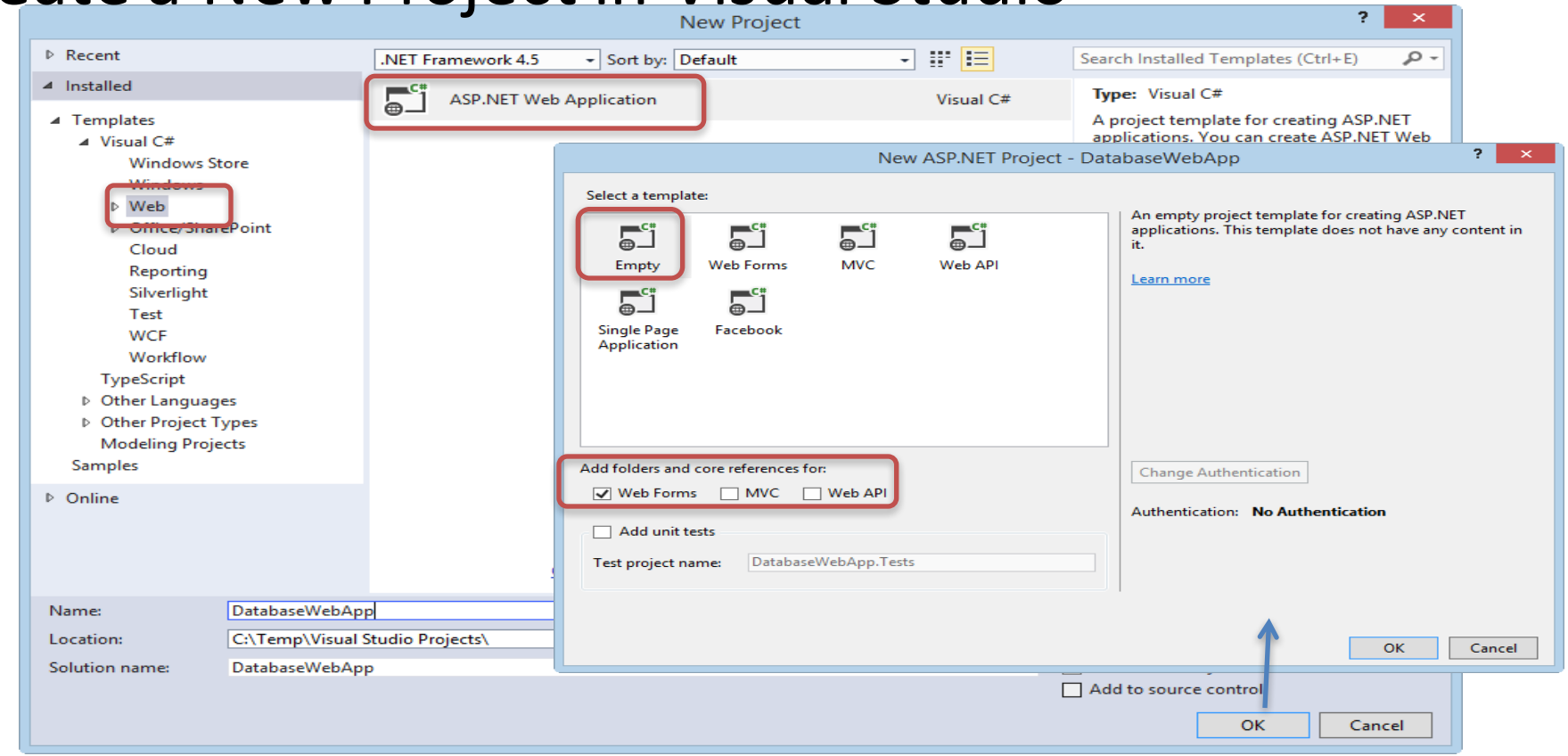
```
--CATEGORY ----------------------------------
INSERT INTO CATEGORY (CategoryName) VALUES ('Science')
GO
INSERT INTO CATEGORY (CategoryName) VALUES ('Programming')
GO
INSERT INTO CATEGORY (CategoryName) VALUES ('Novel')
GO

--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
```

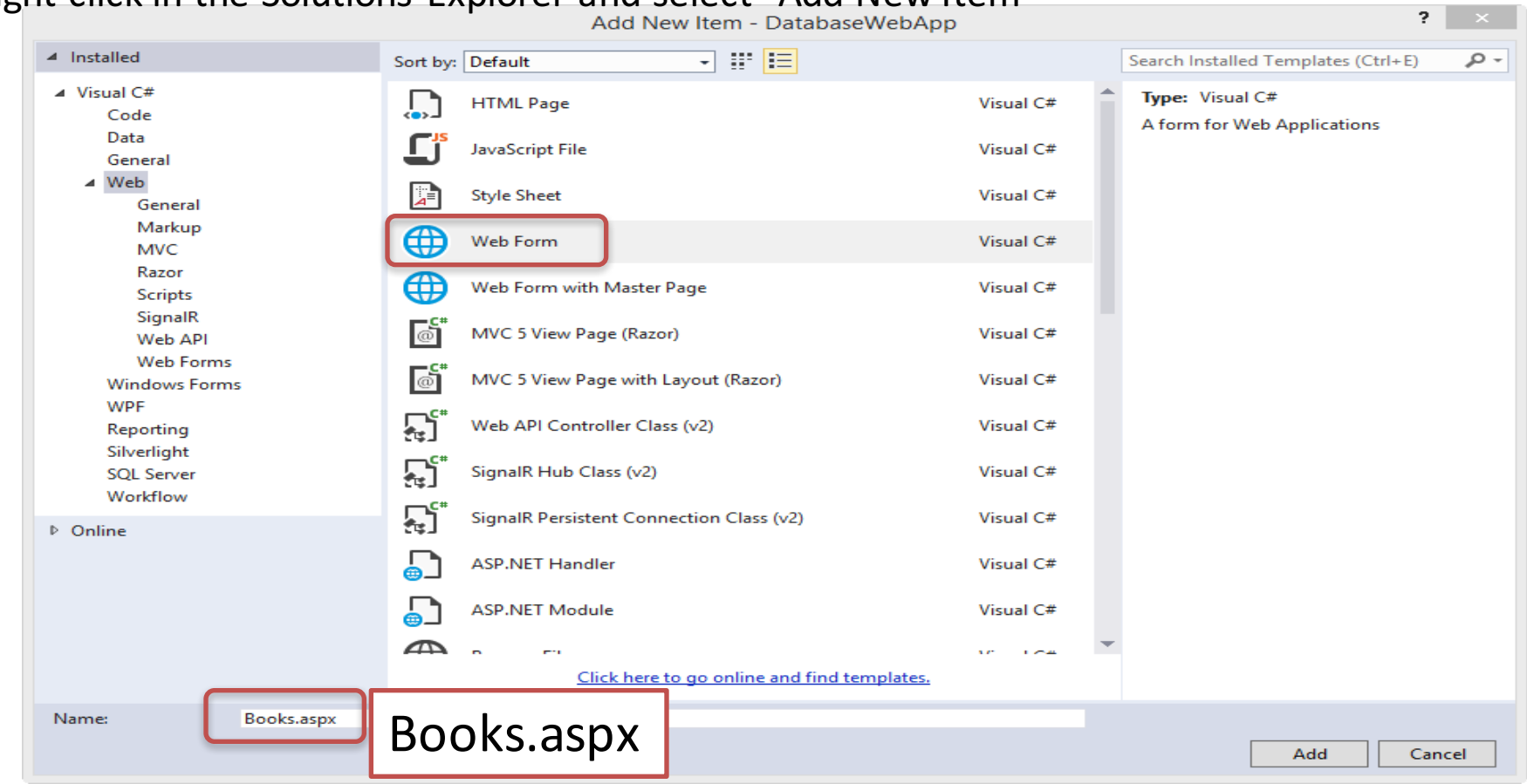
ASP.NET Web Form

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”)

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;

...

public partial class BookList : System.Web.UI.Page
{
 private string connectionString = WebConfigurationManager.ConnectionStrings["LibraryDBConnectionString"].ConnectionString;

        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();
        }
}
```

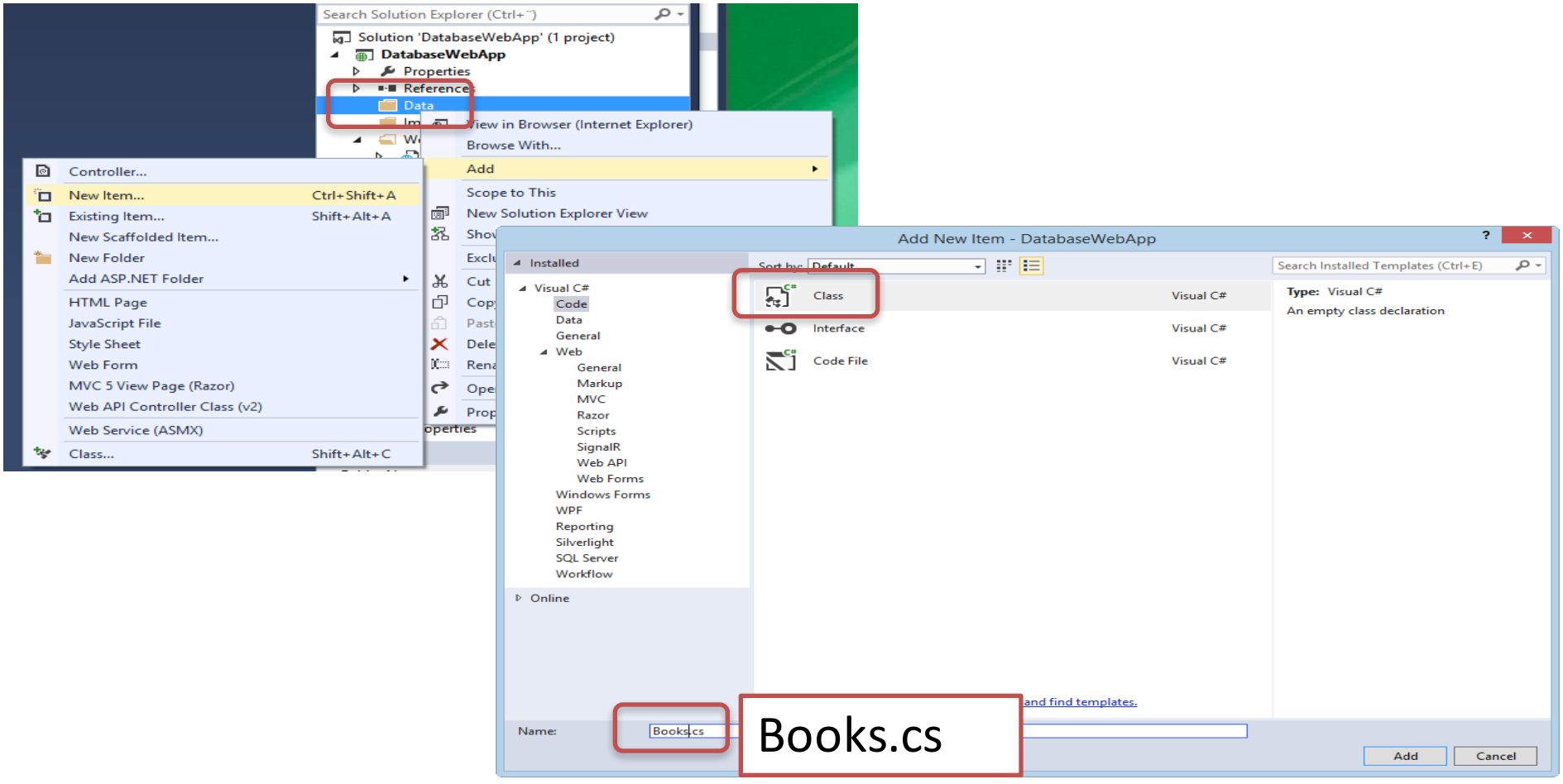
Reference to our Class that communicates with the Database

Note!!

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”

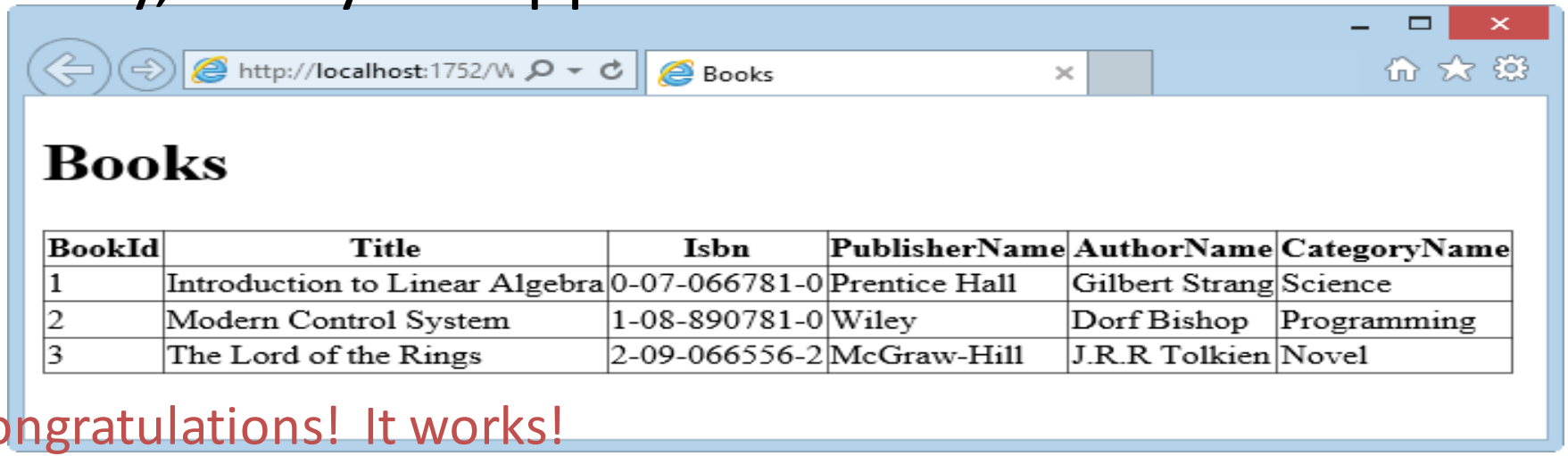
Your Database

```
<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

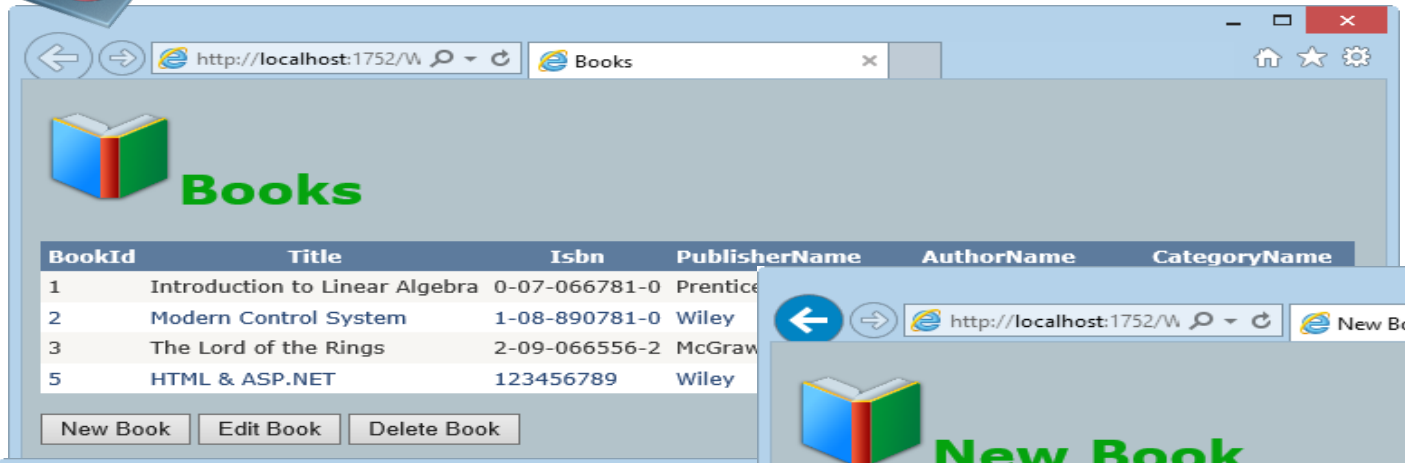
Finally, Run your application:

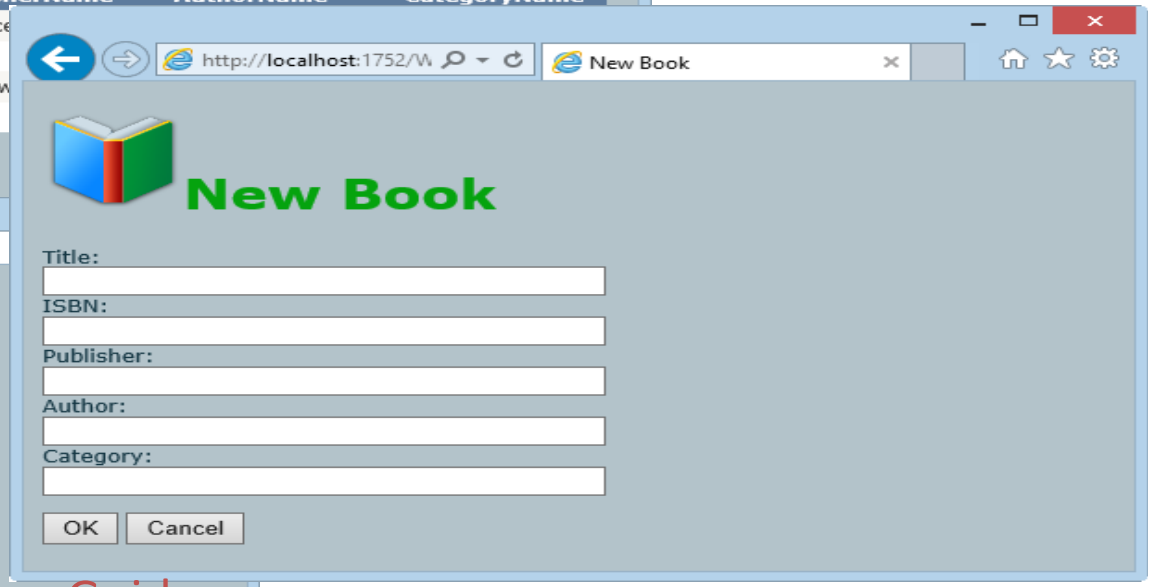


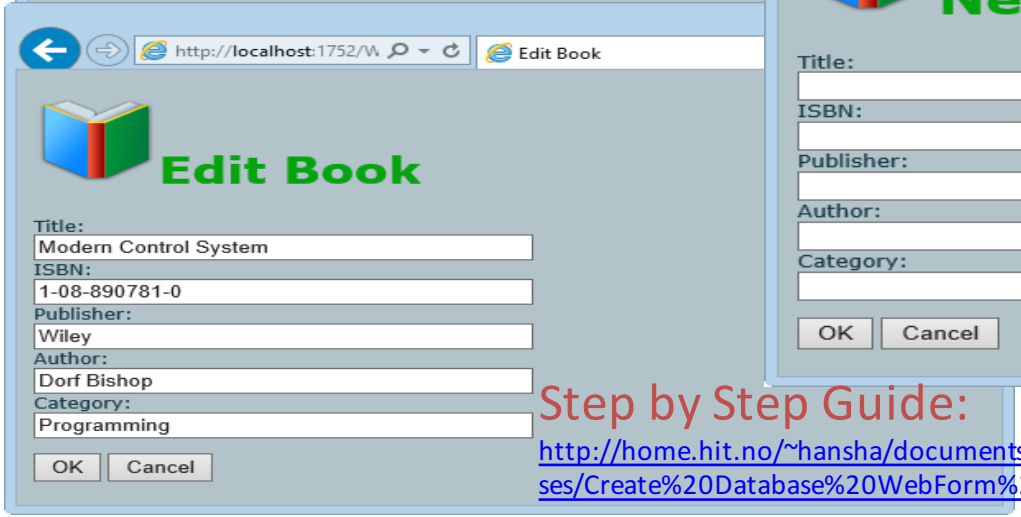
Congratulations! It works!

Congratulations! - You are finished with the Example

Try to Create Add, Edit and Delete as well







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

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