I Wish I Knew How To …

Program SQLite with Xojo Desktop

March 2015 Edition (1.2)

By Eugene Dakin

New to Version 1.0 – January 2014

This version has the following material added:

1) Wrote the book!

New to Version 1.1 – February 2014

This version has the following material added:

1) Prepared Statements
    a. Select
    b. Update
    c. Delete
    d. Insert
2) SQL Injection
3) SQLite Reserved Words
4) Delete Field Workaround
5) Add Table field
6) Rename existing Table

New to Version 1.2 – March 2015

This version has the following material added:

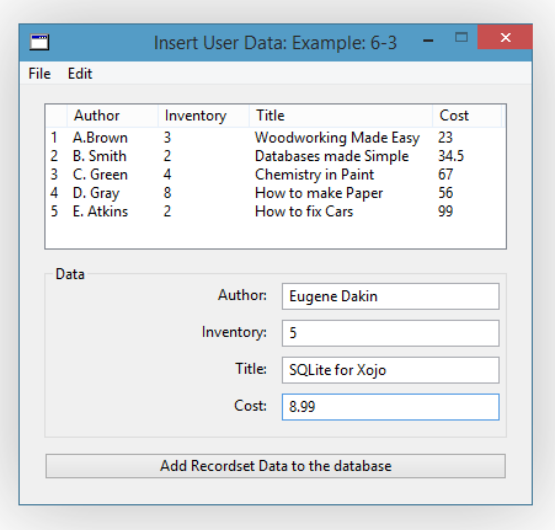
1) Maintenance (Analyze) Other-1
2) Added more items to book index (SQL: INSERT INTO, etc.)
3) Add data with a recordset (Example 6-3)
4) Updated saved examples to Xojo 2015 r1 format
5) Added multiuser (WAL) example (Example 25-2)

Table of Contents

Inserting Recordset Data

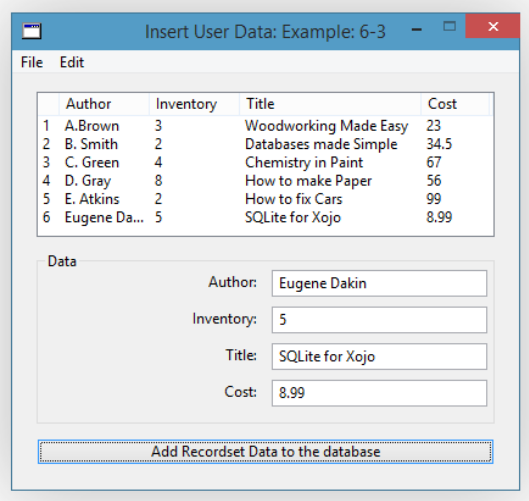
User-based data is entered into the database by modifying inserting text field data into the SQL command. The following screenshot is of the program before the push button has been pressed. Data has been manually typed in for the Author, Inventory, Title, and Cost in the Text Fields. This example uses data addition with a recordset instead of an SQL command.

Figure 63. Screengrab of Example 6-3 Prior to New Data



Data from the Insert.sqlite database is shown in the listbox and 5 entries are shown. There is data in the textfields, such as Eugene Dakin for a new author, and the pushbutton has not yet been pressed. Once pressed, the following screen shot adds the data and updates the listbox from the database.

Figure 64. Example 6-3 with Data



When the program runs for the first time, the PushButton1.Open method is called. Within this method are the following calls to two other methods.

```
Call ChooseDatabase
Call RefreshListbox
```

The ChooseDatabase method contains code for the user to choose the Database name and get the location of the database file. A global property is created called db, which is a SQLite database type.

Code 35. Example 6-3: ChooseDatabase Method

```
//Get the file name
Dim f as new FolderItem
Dim dlg as new OpenDialog
dlg.Title = "Open *.sqlite File"
f = dlg.ShowModal()

//Connect to a SQLite database
db = new SQLiteDatabase
db.DatabaseFile = f

If db.Connect = True then
  'The connection was successful!
```

```
  Else 'It did not connect
    MsgBox "An error occured connecting to the database" + EndOfLine +_
    db.ErrorMessage
    return
  End If

Exception err as OLEException //Let the user know of errors
  MsgBox err.Message
```

A folderitem variable called f is created to hold the file name and to remember the directory where the file exists. An OpenDialog is added to prompt the user for the database filename and to get the location directory of the database. When the dialogue is open, the title at the top of the window shows 'Open *.sqlite File'. This provides a strong hint as to what action the user is to perform and the file extension name to open the Inventory SQLite database. A new instance of SQLite database variable called db is created. The filename and location of the file stored in the variable f is loaded into the databasefile.

If there is a database connection, meaning there are no errors and the database information was successfully read by the program, then tell the database connection was successful (db.Connect = True). If something caused an error, then let the user know about the error and also the error message. To make sure that all errors are shown, an Exception err is created to trap and show the error message.

Now that the database has been chosen, and the program has only asked the user once for the database location, the next step is to show the data in the listbox, or RefreshListbox.

Code 36. Example 6-3: RefreshListbox

```
   //Format the Listbox
  Listbox1.HasHeading = true //show the heading
  Listbox1.ColumnCount = 5 //make 5 columns
  Listbox1.ColumnWidths = "5%, 20%, 20%, 40%, 15%"
  Listbox1.InitialValue = "ID" + chr(9) + "Author" + chr(9) + "Inventory" + chr(9) + "Title" + chr(9)
+ "Cost"

  //Get the data from the database
  Dim rs as RecordSet
  rs = db.SQLSelect("SELECT * FROM Library") //Find data
```

```
if rs <> Nil then //Continue if there is data
  do until rs.EOF //continue until we reach the End Of File
    Listbox1.AddRow
    Listbox1.Cell(Listbox1.LastIndex, 0) = Cstr(rs.Field("ID").IntegerValue)
    Listbox1.Cell(Listbox1.LastIndex, 1) = rs.Field("Author").StringValue
    Listbox1.Cell(Listbox1.LastIndex, 2) = Cstr(rs.Field("Inventory").DoubleValue)
    Listbox1.Cell(Listbox1.LastIndex, 3) = rs.Field("Title").StringValue
    Listbox1.Cell(Listbox1.LastIndex, 4) = Cstr(rs.Field("Cost").DoubleValue)
    rs.MoveNext //move to the next recordset
  loop //get the next row of data
else
  MsgBox "No RecordSet exists."
  Return
end if
rs = Nil

Exception err as OLEException //Let the user know of errors
 MsgBox err.Message
```

The listbox is formatted by showing the heading, making 5 columns, showing the column width in percentage values and adding the heading labels. Each label is separated by a tab that is shown as chr(9). A recordset variable is created with the variable name rs. A SQLSelect command is used and the results are to be placed in the rs variable. This is the step where SQL is implemented. The SELECT command means 'get' information from the database (as opposed to updating or adding new data). The wildcard character (*) means select everything in the database.

Once data has been retrieved from the database, the data then needs to be placed on the screen so the user can see the data. To prevent an error, the rs recordset is checked to see if there is data (rs <> Nil). If there is data, then then each field and its data is placed in the appropriate TextField. There is more than one record in this recordset, and a do-until loop is used to start from the first recordset and stop at the last recordset (rs.EOF). The IntegerValue 'ID' is place in the cell (0) of the new row (addrow). The column to the right has a value of 1, and contains the Author StringValue. Each field from the database populates the listbox until the end of the database file has been reached. If there is no data in the recordset, then a

messagebox shows that there is no data and to gracefully prevent an error from happening. An Exception error bit of code has been added to capture any other errors.

Code 37. Pushbutton Update Code for Example 6-3

```
//Insert data in the database
Dim row as new DatabaseRecord
row.Column("Author") = TFAuthor.Text
row.Column("Inventory") = TFInventory.Text
row.Column("Title")  = TFTitle.Text
row.Column("Cost") = TFCost.Text

db.InsertRecord("Library", row)

If db.Error then
  MsgBox "An error occured: " + db.ErrorMessage
End If

call RefreshListbox
```

Adding data to a database by a recordset requires a few more lines of code and is a little easier to prevent mistakes. A new DatabaseRecord variable is created called *row* and each column in the SQLite database is placed in quotation marks and the text (string) value is placed in the recordset. Once all data has been entered in the recordset then the *InsertRecord* adds a row to the table *Library*. If there is an error, error trapping shows some information to try and help the programmer track down the error. The listbox data is refreshed by calling the RefreshListbox method.

This example updates a SQLite database with a database record.

Index

Examples

The 'I Wish I Knew' series contains technical data and advice that makes sense and contains practical and numerous examples with explanations to allow you to ease into the steep programming curve. You can create Desktop SQLite database applications today!

This book "I Wish I Knew How to … Program SQLite with Xojo Desktop Apps" delves into the mystery of programming a back end database. SQLite is a zero-configuration, serverless, transactional, and self-contained database.

The book is written as a guide and reference to Xojo programmers who program Desktop Applications in Windows and Mac. There are no dynamic link libraries (dll), COM, or Active X parts to add. Although the report maker has been explained and can make reports, a workaround is to set the default print margin properties to zero.

There are more than 20 chapters and over 350 pages with greater than 70 example programs.

Examples include opening recordsets, finding data, sorting, updating data, counting records, printing a report, deleting records, creating new records, creating reports, and more. Many screenshots have been added to show the results of the code with an index to help find topics quickly.

This is one of many books at Great White Software. This book can be purchased at http://great-white-software.com/rblibrary/ where many great Xojo and Real Studio resources are available.

Happy programming!

Eugene

Eugene Dakin MBA, Ph.D., P.Chem., is an author of Xojo and Real Studio reference materials and has many years of experience in the programming industry.

ISBN: 978-1-927924-08-2