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Accessing Databases

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Processing of Active Server Pages



How to get ADO

- ADO is part of MDAC (MS Data Access Components) and comes with various MS products:
 - Windows
 - IIS-Internet Information Services (Web-Server)
 - MS Internet Explorer...
- Look at: http://www.microsoft.com/data/ for info about ADO, ODBC,... with MS Windows

ADO Objects

• Objects:

Connection (to the DB) —Recordset (= result of a query) —Record (= one row of the result) —Error

Opening an Connection

Create an ADO Conn. Object

Set cnn1 = Server.CreateObject("ADODB.Connection")

• Open an ADO Conn. Object connection.Open ConnString[, UserID, Password]

```
Example:
openstr="driver={Microsoft Access Driver (*.mdb)};" & _
                                 "dbq=" & Server.MapPath("project.mdb")
Set cn = Server.CreateObject("ADODB.Connection")
cn.Open openstr
```

Closing an Connection

• Close

cnn1.Close

• Release the object memory Set cnn1 = Nothing

ODBC Data Sources

- ODBC DBs are identified by a **DSN** (Data Source Name) set by the Operating System
- Define a new DSN

Control Panel -> Administrative Tools -> ODBC

Opening an ODBC Connection

Set cnn1 = Server.CreateObject("ADODB.Connection")

```
cString = "Provider=ODBC; DSN=grades "
cnn1.0pen cString
```

• • • • •

cnn1.Close
Set cnn1 = Nothing

Accessing Tables

- The most important Object is the Recordset
- It has many methods to:
 - Obtaining results from a DB
 - Move within the result (records)
 - Update (Batch) ...
- And even more properties:
 - Cursor type (move within a recordset)
 - EOF, Index ...

Creating a Recordset

Set rs = Server.CreateObject("ADODB.Recordset")
rs.Open Source, ActiveConnection,
CursorType, LockType[, Options]

Example: sql="SELECT * FROM members" rs.**Open** sql, conn1, 0, 1 (see book pp.71-73)

Close: rs.Close set rs = Nothing

Move through a Recordset

rs.MoveFirst rs.MoveLast
rs.MoveNext rs.MovePrev
rs.EOF rs.BOF

Example: rb.MoveFirst Do While Not rs.EOF **'Code** rb.MoveNext Loop

Move through a Recordset II

rs.Move 10[, Startpoint]

Startpoint can be:

- 0 ... Current position
- 1 ... First record
- 2 ... Last record

Problem: Positions are not stable (deletion, filtering)

-> Bookmarks

Access Fields in a Recordset

- The record has to be selected by the move method
- Then you can get the fields of the selected record rs.Fields("memberid").Value or rs.Fields(0).Value or rs("memberid") or rs(0)

```
Example:
For i=0 To rs.Fields.Count-1
Response.Write "" & rs.Fields(i) &_
""
```

Modify a Record

- You have to:
 - Open a connection
 - Open a recordset that contains the record you want to modify (the options have to allow changes! e.g. 2,2; see p. 71)
 - Position to the record
 - Replace the content
 - Save the changes (update or move method)
 - Close the recordset and the connection

Add a Record

- You have to:
 - Open a connection
 - Open a recordset (the options have to allow changes! e.g. 2,2; see p. 71)
 - Call the AddNew method
 - set the values
 - Save the changes (update or move method)
 - Close the recordset and the connection

Delete a Record

- You have to:
 - Open a connection
 - Open a recordset that contains the record you want to delete (the options have to allow changes! e.g. 2,2; see p. 71)
 - Call the Delete method
 - Save the changes (update or move method)
 - Close the recordset and the connection

ADO Commands

- sql = "DROP TABLE test"
- Set cmd = Server.CreateObject("ADODB.Command")
- Set cmd.ActiveConnection = cnn1
- cmd.CommandText = sql
- cmd.CommandType = adCmdText
- cmd.Execute()

Stored Query (ADO Parameter)

- Queries can be predefined in the DB (stored procedure)
- Advantage: No SQL Code in the script
- see Book pp. 97-100

ADO Error

• Program goes on after error

On Error Resume Next

Example:

On Error Resume Next

• • •

cnn1.Open ConnectionStr, "", ""

```
if Err Then
```

```
Response.Write "Cannot connect: " &_____
Err.Number &"-"& Err.Description &_____
""
End If
```

```
On Error GoTo 0
```