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1 What's New

26-Nov-19 New Features in UniDAC 8.1:

- Android 64-bit is supported
- Lazarus 2.0.6 is supported
- Now Trial edition for macOS and Linux is fully functional

Oracle data provider

- Oracle 19c is supported
- Long database object names is supported

SQLServer data provider

- TLS 1.2 support in the Direct mode is added
- The connection option MultiSubnetFailover for the MSOLEDB provider is added
- Updating data after invoking the Refresh method is fixed
- Use of the Server property that contains Port in the Direct mode is added

MySQL data provider

- OpenSSL 1.1 library is supported

PostgreSQL data provider

- PostgreSQL 12 is supported
- OpenSSL 1.1 library is supported

Interbase data provider

- Interbase 2020 is supported
- Improved performance when using pooling

MongoDB data provider

- The LowerCaseObjectId specific option for the Connection component is added

DBF data provider

- The IdentifierCase specific option is added
- The cmUnsafe value for the ConnectMode specific option is added

22-Jul-19 New Features in UniDAC 8.0:

- macOS 64-bit is supported
- Release 2 for RAD Studio 10.3 Rio, Delphi 10.3 Rio, and C++Builder 10.3 Rio is now

required

24-Jun-19 New Features in UniDAC 7.5:

- Lazarus 2.0.2 is supported
- The DefaultSortType property for TVirtualTable is added
- Performance of the SaveToFile/LoadFromFile methods of TVirtualTable is significantly increased

26-Nov-18 New Features in UniDAC 7.4:

- RAD Studio 10.3 Rio is supported
- Support of UPPER and LOWER functions for Unified SQL is added

Oracle data provider

- Oracle 18c is supported
- Implicit result sets in Oracle 12 are supported

SQLServer data provider

- QuoteNames option in TUniLoader to escape field names is added

MySQL data provider

- Support for PAM and Windows authentications is added

InterBase data provider

- Possibility to write large blobs by pieces is added

PostgreSQL data provider

- PostgreSQL 11 is supported

SQLite data provider

- Support for the BreakExec method in the Query component is added

DBF data provider

- Detection of the file format when the DBFFormat option is set to dfAuto is improved
- Work with databases which contain a large number of files is improved

BigCommerce data provider

- OAuth authentication is supported

09-Jul-18 New Features in UniDAC 7.3:

- Lazarus 1.8.4 is supported

- Performance of batch operations is improved
- Demo projects for IntraWeb 14 are added
- AutoOpenSources option for TVirtualQuery is added
- OfflineMode option for TVirtualQuery is added

Oracle data provider

- Now non-compiled stored procedures can be described in the Direct mode
- Performance of data fetching in the Direct mode is improved
- Performance of describing stored procedures in the Direct mode is improved
- Support for TIMESTAMP WITH TIMEZONE in the Direct mode is improved

SQLServer data provider

- MARS in TDS is supported
- NonBlocking mode in TDS is supported
- Query notifications in TDS are supported

MySQL data provider

- MySQL 8 is supported
- Support for sha2_password, caching_sha2_password authentications is added

InterBase data provider

- Now the "Data type is not supported" exception is not raised by the Query component when the DescribeParams property is set to True

PostgreSQL data provider

- Support for HTTP/HTTPS tunnel is added

SQLite data provider

- WAL in the Direct Mode for non-Windows platforms is supported

ASE data provider

- Retrieving the OUTPUT parameters is improved

MongoDB data provider

- The Decimal128 data type is supported
- Precompiled MongoDB client libraries are included in the Professional Edition
- Performance of fetching large documents is improved

DBF data provider

- Support for Clipper/Harbour is added

- Support for native indexes based on complex expressions is added
- Compatibility with Codebase is improved

ExactTarget data provider

- App center client authentication is supported

FreshBooks data provider

- FreshBooks new version is supported

Magento data provider

- Magento version 2.x is supported

NetSuite data provider

- Sandbox is supported

ZohoCRM data provider

- Domain is supported

18-Jan-18 New Features in UniDAC 7.2:

- Lazarus 1.8 and FPC 3.0.4 are supported
- Support for custom constraints is added
- The UseBlankValues property for the Loader component is added

Redshift data provider

- Amazon Redshift provider is added

SQLServer data provider

- Windows authentication in the Direct mode is supported

MySQL data provider

- Support for backup/restore of triggers and stored procedures is added

InterBase data provider

- Loading of the default client library for 64-bit applications is improved

SQLite data provider

- Direct Mode in Lazarus is supported
- BIT type is supported
- The UnknownAsString dataset specific option that allows mapping fields of unknown type as ftString instead of ftMemo is added

DBF data provider

- Direct Mode in Lazarus is supported
- The IndexOnReading connection specific option that allows using local indexes on reading data is added

DB2 data provider

- Compatibility with DB2 version 11 is improved

19-Sep-17 New Features in UniDAC 7.1:

- The performance of TVirtualQuery is significantly improved
- Application-defined functions in TVirtualQuery are supported
- Application-defined collations in TVirtualQuery are supported
- AutoInc fields in TVirtualTable are supported

Cloud data providers

- BigCommerce provider is added
- Dynamics CRM provider is added
- FreshBooks provider is added
- Magento provider is added
- MailChimp provider is added
- NetSuite provider is added
- QuickBooks provider is added
- Salesforce provider is added
- Salesforce Marketing Cloud provider is added
- SugarCRM provider is added
- Zoho CRM provider is added

Oracle data provider

- Oracle 12c connection modes (SYSBACKUP, SYSDG, SYSKM) in the Direct mode are supported
- OS authentication in the Direct mode is supported
- NChar literal replacement is supported
- CLOB parameters behavior when UnicodeEnvironment=True is improved

MySQL data provider

- Azure Database for MySQL is supported
- JSON data type is supported

InterBase data provider

- Support for Firebird on Android platform is added
- Support for Firebird 3 packages is added
- Aliases handling in the RETURNING clause is supported
- The WireCompression connection parameter for Firebird 3 is supported

PostgreSQL data provider

- SSPI authentication is supported
- Processing GUID data type for the TGuidField class is improved

SQLite data provider

- Now the Direct mode is based on the SQLite engine version 3.20.0
- Custom SQL aggregate functions are supported

DBF data provider

- The CodePage specific options are added
- The ConnectMode specific options are added

DB2 data provider

- The DECFLOAT data type is supported

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DBF data provider

- The CodePage specific options are added
- The ConnectMode specific options are added

DB2 data provider

- The DECFLOAT data type is supported

05-Apr-17 New Features in UniDAC 7.0:

- RAD Studio 10.2 Tokyo is supported
- Linux in RAD Studio 10.2 Tokyo is supported
- Lazarus 1.6.4 and Free Pascal 3.0.2 is supported

Oracle data provider

- Oracle Encryption in the Direct mode is supported
- Oracle Data Integrity in the Direct mode is supported
- Oracle Cloud (DBaaS) in the Direct mode is supported
- Oracle 12c authentication in the Direct mode is supported
- SECUREFILE in the Direct mode is supported
- Prefetch LOBs for Oracle 11 and higher is supported
- EDITIONABLE and NONEDITIONABLE clause is supported

- The PrefetchLobSize option is added
- Now the Direct mode is based on the SQLite engine version 3.17.0
- Field size detecting for servers with multi-byte charset when UseUnicode=False is improved
- Now NUMBER data type without fixed scale has precision=39 and scale=39 instead of 38

Interbase data provider

- Possibility to manage batch operations using a transaction is added
- Possibility to obtain active transaction number using DBMonitor is added

SQLite data provider

- Now the Direct mode is based on the SQLite engine version 3.17.0

NexusDB data provider

- Support for using ConnectionString is added
- Support for using the TfmtBCD fields is added
- Support for the SmartFetch mode is improved

MongoDB data provider

- New MongoDB provider is added

DBF data provider

- Direct mode is supported

08-Sep-16 New Features in UniDAC 6.4:

- TVirtualQuery component is added
- TDADatasetOptions.InsertAllSetFields property is added

SQL Server data provider

- Support for IPv6 protocol in Direct Mode is added

25-Apr-16 New Features in UniDAC 6.3:

- RAD Studio 10.1 Berlin is supported
- Lazarus 1.6 and FPC 3.0.0 is supported
- Support for the BETWEEN statement in TDADataset.Filter is added
- Performance of TDALoader on loading data from TDataSet is improved

Oracle data provider

- Transactions behavior when AutoCommit is disabled now is the same as in ODAC

SQLServer data provider

- Direct mode in TUniLoader is supported
- SmartFetch mode in Disconnected mode is supported

MySQL data provider

- Support for utf8mb4 charset is added
- SmartFetch mode in Disconnected mode is supported

PostgreSQL data provider

- PostgreSQL 9.5 is supported
- A MessageCharset option in connection specific options is added

SQLite data provider

- Now the Direct mode is based on the SQLite engine version 3.12.0
- Support for URI filenames is added

Adaptive Server Enterprise data provider

- Direct mode is supported
- macOS is supported
- iOS is supported
- Android is supported
- Specific option HostName was renamed to ClientHostName

ODBC data provider

- An ability to select ODBC Driver Manager is added

MS Access data provider

- Possibility to select a driver is added

09-Sep-15 New Features in UniDAC 6.2:

- RAD Studio 10 Seattle is supported
- INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE batch operations are supported
- Now Trial for Win64 is a fully functional Professional Edition

Oracle data provider

- Support for Offset is added for DML arrays
- Support for OraNet.PacketSize is added to improve performance in VPN and Wireless networks

- Now NULL and empty strings are different values for ftOraLob and ftOraClob parameters

MySQL data provider

- MariaDB Embedded is supported

SQLite data provider

- Now the Direct mode is based on the SQLite engine version 3.8.11.1
- The EnableSharedCache specific option of the Connection component for non-Windows platforms is added

14-Apr-15 New Features in UniDAC 6.1:

- RAD Studio XE8 is supported
- AppMethod is supported
- The ParamCheck option behavior is fixed

Oracle data provider

- Direct mode in Lazarus is supported
- Now the Direct mode is supplied as source code
- Support for Objects in the Direct mode is added
- Support for EZCONNECT in the Direct mode is added
- Support for fields with Cursor data type in the Direct mode is added
- Now statements with RETURN INTO clauses can return RowsAffected in the Direct mode

SQL Server data provider

- Direct mode in Lazarus is supported
- Now the Direct mode is supplied as source code
- Performance of connection establishing in the Direct mode is improved
- The specific option "OLEDBProvider" is renamed to "Provider"

InterBase data provider

- Firebird 3 support is added
- Firebird 3 BOOLEAN column type support is added

PostgreSQL data provider

- PostgreSQL 9.4 support is added

SQLite data provider

- Direct mode for macOS, iOS and Android platforms is supported
- Database encryption for macOS, iOS and Android platforms is supported

- Now the Direct mode is based on the SQLite engine version 3.8.9

ODBC data provider

- ODBC provider for Lazarus is added for Unix platforms

25-Nov-14 New Features in UniDAC 6.0:

SQL Server data provider

- Direct Mode is supported
- macOS is supported
- iOS is supported
- Android is supported

InterBase data provider

- The QueryRowsAffected dataset specific option is added for increasing performance of update operations

SQLite data provider

- Now the Direct mode is based on the SQLite engine version 3.8.7.1

NexusDB data provider

- Nexus Embedded support is added

ASE data provider

- Ability to set CharSet is added

DB2 data provider

- Support for 64-bit client is added

15-Sep-14 New Features in UniDAC 5.5:

- RAD Studio XE7 is supported
- Lazarus 1.2.4 is supported
- New free Express edition is added
- Providers are added to the Standard edition and now it doesn't require other DAC products installation
- Demo projects for FastReport 5 are added
- SpecificOptions names and values validation are added
- The TCustomDADataset.GetKeyFieldNames method is added
- The ConstraintColumns metadata kind for the TDAMetadata component is added

Oracle data provider

- RAC server support is improved
- Support for WITH FUNCTION clause for Oracle 12c is added
- The HideRowId option is added

InterBase data provider

- The OldTransactionBehaviour global variable is added

SQLite data provider

- Now the Direct mode is based on the SQLite engine version 3.8.6

ODBC data provider

- Fetch performance is improved
- Now the VarBytesAsBlob specific option is replaced with the VarBinaryAsBlob and LongVarBinaryAsBlob specific options
- Information about TypeInfo is added to ODBCMetaData

29-Apr-14 New Features in UniDAC 5.3:

- RAD Studio XE6 is supported
- Android in C++Builder XE6 is supported
- Lazarus 1.2.2 and FPC 2.6.4 is supported
- SmartFetch mode for TDataSet descendants is added
- The TUniDataSetOptions.MasterFieldsNullable property is added
- Now update queries inside TDataSet descendants have correct owner

Oracle data provider

- DataTypeMapping conversion from XMLType to ftString is added
- DataTypeMapping conversion from Interval to ftString is added

SQL Server data provider

- SQL Server 2014 is supported

InterBase data provider

- TUniTransaction.OnCommitRetainig and TUniTransaction.OnRollbackRetainig events are added

SQLite data provider

- Now the Direct mode is based on the SQLite engine version 3.8.4.3

ASE data provider

- The PrepareMethod option is added

25-Dec-13 New Features in UniDAC 5.2:

- iOS in C++Builder XE5 is supported
- RAD Studio XE5 Update 2 is now required
- Now .obj and .o files are supplied for C++Builder
- Compatibility of migrating floating-point fields from other components is improved

Oracle data provider

- An ability to establish OCI and Direct connections in the same application is supported
- New Oracle 12c connection modes are added (SYSBACKUP, SYSDG, SYSKM)

SQLite data provider

- Direct mode for x64 platform is supported

18-Sep-13 New Features in UniDAC 5.1:

- RAD Studio XE5 is supported
- Application development for Android is supported
- Lazarus 1.0.12 is supported
- Automatic checking for new versions is added
- Flexible management of conditions in the WHERE clause is added
- The possibility to use conditions is added
- Performance is improved
- IPv6 protocol support is added
- Migration from FIBPlus is added
- The possibility to use ranges is added
- The AutoCommit property for the Connection component is added
- The Ping method for the Connection component is added
- The AllowImplicitConnect option for the Connection component is added
- The SQLRecCount property for the Query and StoredProc components is added
- The ScanParams property for the Script component is added
- The RowsAffected property for the Script component is added
- Support of the IN keyword in the TDataSet.Filter property is added
- Like operator behaviour when used in the Filter property is now similar to TClientDataSet
- ConnectionTimeout is now used when disconnecting after connection loss

Oracle data provider

- The UROWID data type is supported in the Direct mode

SQL Server data provider

- The CursorType specific option is added

MySQL data provider

- MariaDB is supported

InterBase data provider

- Now Params specific option values for TUniTransaction can be separated by a semicolon
- The ForceUsingDefaultPort global variable is added

PostgreSQL data provider

- PostgreSQL 9.3 is supported

SQLite data provider

- Now the Direct mode is based on the SQLite engine version 3.8.0
- The AutoCommit and AutoCommitRowCount TUniLoader specific options

ODBC data provider

- The DefaultStrParamSize specific option is added
- An option that allows fetching VarBytes as BLOB is added
- ConnectionTimeout is now used when disconnecting after connection loss

MS Access data provider

- The ForceCreateDatabase option is added

NexusDB data provider

- NexusDB 3.12 is supported

25-Apr-13 New Features in UniDAC 5.0:

- Rad Studio XE4 is supported
- NEXTGEN compiler is supported
- Application development for iOS is supported
- FPC 2.6.2 and Lazarus 1.0.8 are supported
- Connection string support is added
- Possibility to encrypt entire tables and datasets is added
- Possibility to determine if data in a field is encrypted is added

- Support of TimeStamp, Single and Extended fields in VirtualTable is added
- Migration from PgDAC and LiteDAC is added to the Migration Wizard
- Migration from AnyDAC and FireDAC is added to the Migration Wizard

Oracle data provider

- BINARY_DOUBLE & BINARY_FLOAT data types support in the Direct mode is added

MySQL data provider

- SSL support in macOS is fixed

InterBase data provider

- Application development for iOS using InterBase XE3 ToGo Edition is supported
- The DefaultTransaction property in TUniConnection is added
- The Params specific option in TUniTransaction is added

PostgreSQL data provider

- Now ErrorCode indicates a socket error code when a connection error appears
- SSL support in macOS is fixed

SQLite data provider

- Now the Direct mode is based on the SQLite engine version 3.7.16.2
- Now SQLite string data type without length is mapped as ftMemo instead of ftString
- Converter from Unix and Julian data formats to ftDateTime is added

ASE data provider

- The EncryptPassword option is added
- The DetectFieldsOnPrepare option is added

DB2 data provider

- XML fields support is added

12-Dec-12 New Features in UniDAC 4.6:

- Rad Studio XE3 Update 1 is now required
- C++Builder 64-bit for Windows is supported

SQLServer data provider

- The Port specific option that allows specifying the port number for connection is added

05-Sep-12 New Features in UniDAC 4.5:

- Rad Studio XE3 is supported
- Windows 8 is supported

21-Jun-12 New Features in UniDAC 4.2:

- Update 4 Hotfix 1 for RAD Studio XE2, Delphi XE2, and C++Builder XE2 is now required
- Data Type Mapping support is added
- Data Encryption in a client application is added
- The TMSDecryptor component for data encryption is added
- Calling of the TCustomDASQL.BeforeExecute event is added

23-Nov-11 New Features in UniDAC 4.1:

- Update 4 for RAD Studio XE2, Delphi XE2, and C++Builder XE2 is now required
- macOS and iOS in RAD Studio XE2 is supported
- FireMonkey support is improved
- Lazarus 0.9.30.4 and FPC 2.6.0 are supported
- macOS in Lazarus is supported
- Linux x64 in Lazarus is supported
- FreeBSD in Lazarus is supported

Oracle data provider

- Oracle 11 Express Edition is supported
- Support for the NonBlocking option is added
- The QueryResultOnly option is added to TOraChangeNotification

PostgreSQL data provider

- PostgreSQL 9.1 is supported

SQLite data provider

- DateFormat and TimedFormat specific options are added in the SQLite data provider

NexusDB data provider

- Support of NexusDB 3.09 is added

15-Sep-11 New Features in Universal Data Access Components 4.00:

- Embarcadero RAD Studio XE2 is supported
- Application development for 64-bit Windows is supported

- FireMonkey application development platform is supported
- Support of master/detail relationship for TVirtualTable is added
- OnProgress event in TVirtualTable is added
- TDADatasetOptions.SetEmptyStrToNull property that allows inserting NULL value instead of empty string is added

MS Access data provider

- Exclusive access to databases in MSAccess provider is added

Adaptive Server Enterprise data provider

- Ability to set ApplicationName in the ASE provider is added
- The AnsiNull option in the ASE provider is added

28-Apr-11 New Features in Universal Data Access Components 3.70:

- Lazarus 0.9.30 and FPC 2.4.2 is supported
- New DBF provider is added

Oracle data provider

- Oracle 9, Oracle 10, and Oracle 11 authentication in the Direct mode is supported
- Case sensitive login and password in the Direct mode is supported
- Unicode login and password in the Direct mode is supported
- Client Identifier in the Direct mode is supported
- Support of BLOB, CLOB, and NCLOB data types in TUniLoader is improved

PostgreSQL data provider

- Application Name connection option is supported
- Payload parameter for PostgreSQL notification is supported

SQL Server data provider

- Support for SQL Server Compact Edition 4.0 is added

SQLite data provider

- User-defined function for SQLite provider is supported
- Default UniNoCase collation for SQLite provider is added (the DefaultCollations specific option)
- Interface user-defined collation registration for SQLite provider is improved
- SQLite source version is fixed (missing .inc file is added)

Adaptive Server Enterprise data provider

- Support for the AnsiNull option is added

26-Jan-11 New Features in Universal Data Access Components 3.60:

- NexusDB provider
- PostgreSQL 9.0 supported
- Improved performance in the PostgreSQL provider
- Encryption support in the SQLite provider
- Support for connection with using Service Name in the Direct mode in the Oracle provider
- Support for ASCII databases in the SQLite provider (the ASCIIDataBase specific option)

13-Sep-10 New Features in Universal Data Access Components 3.50:

- Embarcadero RAD Studio XE supported
- TUniAlerter component
- Collation and UTF sorting support in the SQLite provider
- Support for dbMonitor 3
- Support for extended SQL for MS Access (set the ExtendedAnsiSQL specific option to 1)
- Support of ONLY lexeme in the FROM statement for PostgreSQL
- Ability to lock records in the CachedUpdate mode
- Ability to use Access system database added
- Ability to send call stack information to the dbMonitor component
- Now setting the SetFieldsReadOnly option to False makes all fields not readonly

10-Sep-09 New Features in Universal Data Access Components 3.00:

- DB2, Microsoft Access, Advantage Database Server, Adaptive Server Enterprise, and other databases (using ODBC provider) support added
- Embarcadero RAD Studio 2010 supported

27-May-09 New Features in Universal Data Access Components 2.70:

- SQLite support added

02-Apr-09 New Features in Universal Data Access Components 2.50:

- **Unified SQL support**

Unified SQL allows to write truly database-independent SQL code. Unified SQL includes:

- *Macros* - in Unified SQL macros can evaluate to a different value depending on the provider used by the TUniConnection component.
- *If* - for the purpose of extra flexibility Unified SQL supports conditional inclusion of SQL code into resulting statements using {if} directive. This allows to set different SQL for different DBMS.
- *Functions* - introduce standard for calling common SQL functions. In run time function is transformed either to the corresponding native function, or to an equivalent expression.
- *Literal* - provides universal syntax for date, time, and timestamp literals.

- **TUniLoader component**

serves for fast loading of data to the database. For each type of database server TUniLoader uses its specific interfaces for loading with maximum speed. For example, Oracle Direct Path Load interface is used for Oracle.

- **TUniDump component**

serves to store data from tables or editable views as a script and to restore data from a received script.

- **TUniConnection.AssignConnect method**

shares physical connection between several TUniConnection components

- Added support for Free Pascal under Linux
- Added NoPreconnect property to TUniScript for executing CONNECT and CREATE DATABASE commands
- Added DMLRefresh support in the PostgreSQL provider

09-Dec-08 New Features in Universal Data Access Components 2.00:

- PostgreSQL support added

23-Oct-08 New Features in Universal Data Access Components 1.20:

- Delphi 2009 and C++Builder 2009 supported
- Extended Unicode support for Delphi 2007 added (special Unicode build)
- Free Pascal 2.2 supported
- Powerful design-time editors implemented in Lazarus
- Completed with more comprehensive structured Help

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2 General Information

This section contains general information about Universal Data Access Components

- [Overview](#)
- [Features](#)
- [Requirements](#)
- [Compatibility](#)
- [Using Several DAC Products in One IDE](#)
- [Component List](#)
- [Hierarchy Chart](#)
- [Editions](#)
- [Licensing and Subscriptions](#)
- [Getting Support](#)

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2.1 Overview

Universal Data Access Components (UniDAC) is a powerful library of nonvisual cross-database data access components for Delphi, C++Builder, and Lazarus (Free Pascal). The UniDAC library is designed to help programmers develop faster and cleaner cross-database applications. UniDAC is a complete replacement for standard database connectivity solutions and presents an efficient native alternative to the Borland Database Engine and dbExpress for access to Oracle, SQL Server, MySQL, InterBase, Firebird, SQLite, DB2, Microsoft Access, Advantage Database Server, Adaptive Server Enterprise, DBF, NexusDB, and other databases (using ODBC provider), as well as various Cloud services.

UniDAC is based on the well-known Data Access Components from Devart such as [ODAC](#), [SDAC](#), [MyDAC](#), [IBDAC](#), [PgDAC](#) and [LiteDAC](#). We have joined the experience of long-term successful development into one great product which provides unified access to popular

databases such as Oracle, Microsoft SQL Server, MySQL, InterBase, Firebird, SQLite, DB2, Microsoft Access, Advantage Database Server, Adaptive Server Enterprise, DBF, NexusDB and other databases (using ODBC provider).

The UniDAC library is actively developed and supported by Devart Team. If you have questions about UniDAC, email the developers at unidac@devart.com or visit UniDAC online at <https://www.devart.com/unidac/>.

Advantages of UniDAC Technology

UniDAC is very convenient in setup and usage. It provides transparent server-independent interface for working with different databases. Selected database provider ensures the best way to perform operations on the server.

Universal Data Access

UniDAC provides transparent server-independent interfaces for working with different databases, and lets you change the client engine for specific server type just by changing single connection option. It means that you can easily switch between database servers in your cross-database UniDAC-based application.

Server-Aware Providers

UniDAC chooses the best way specific to the server to perform most operations. Every UniDAC data provider uses server-specific native connectivity. All operations with data are performed by providers automatically considering peculiarities of the selected database server.

Access Cloud Services

UniDAC allows developing applications that work with data stored in such Cloud services as: BigCommerce, Dynamics CRM, FreshBooks, Magento, MailChimp, NetSuite, Salesforce, Salesforce MC, SugarCRM, QuickBooks, Zoho CRM. For this, it is enough to use UniDAC ODBC provider with any Devart ODBC drivers for Clouds.

Optimized Code

The goal of UniDAC is to enable developers to write efficient and flexible database applications. The UniDAC library is implemented using advanced data access algorithms and optimization techniques. Classes and components undergo comprehensive performance tests and are designed to help you write high-performance, lightweight data access layers.

Compatibility with Other Connectivity Methods

The UniDAC interface retains compatibility with standard VCL data access components like BDE. Existing BDE-based applications can be easily migrated to UniDAC and enhanced to take advantage of server-specific features.

Development and Support

UniDAC is a cross-database connectivity solution that has been actively developed and supported. UniDAC comes with full documentation, demo projects, and fast (usually within one business day) technical support by the UniDAC development team. Find out more about how to get help or submit feedback and suggestions to the UniDAC development team in the [Getting Support](#) topic.

A description of the UniDAC components is provided in the [Component List](#).

Key Features

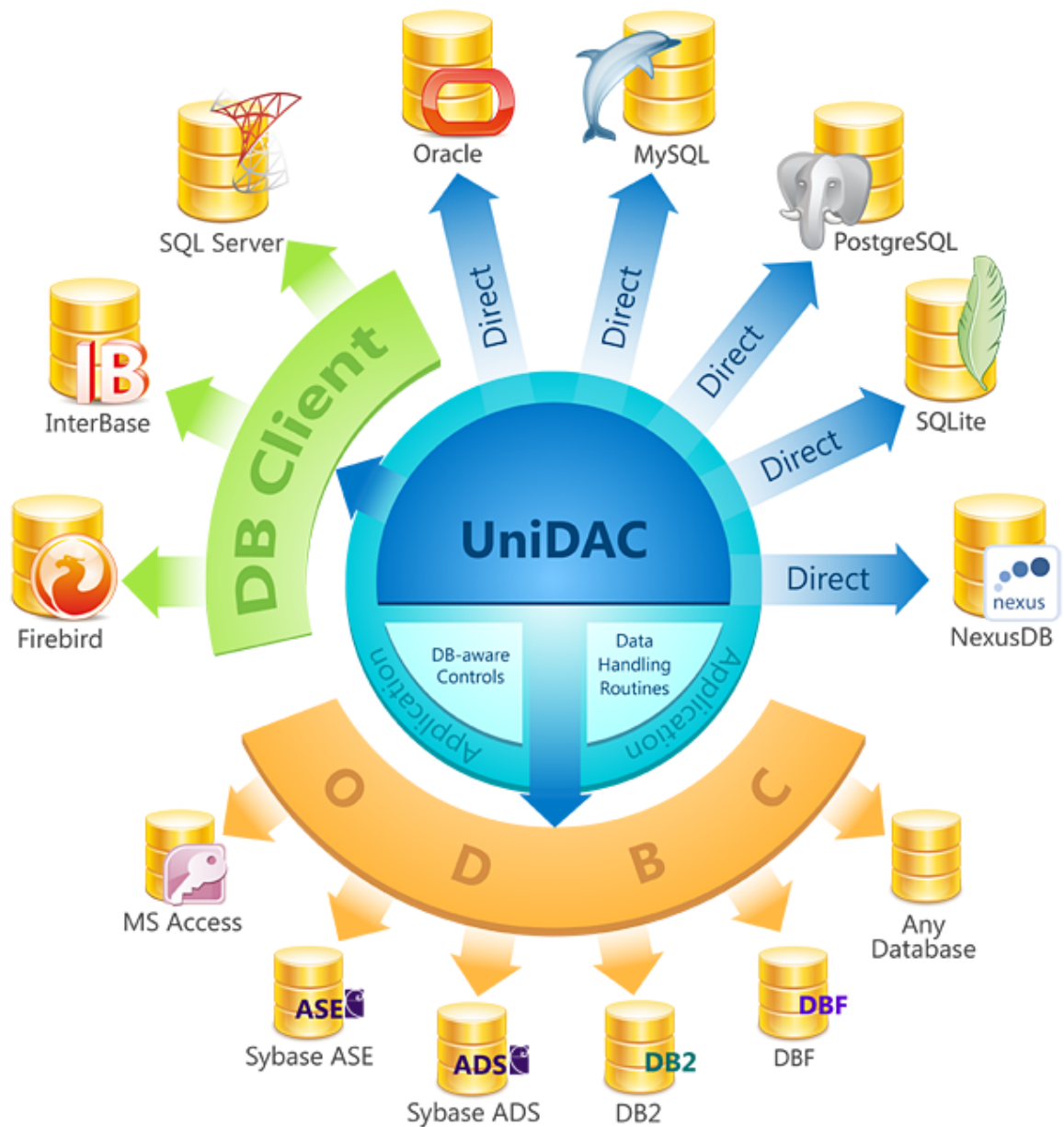
- Universal access to different database servers
- Support for most popular databases
- Full support for the latest server versions
- Support for the [latest IDE versions](#)
- VCL, LCL and FMX versions of library available
- High performance
- Easy to deploy
- Support of all standard and third-party data-aware controls
- Advanced connection management
- Flexible data updating
- [UniScript](#) component to execute scripts
- UniSQL for writing server-independent queries
- Ability of monitoring commands execution
- Advanced connection pooling
- Unicode and national char sets support
- Includes [database-independent data storage](#)
- [CachedUpdates](#) operation mode
- Local [sorting](#) and filtering by calculated and lookup fields
- [local master/detail](#) relationship
- Ability to [retrieve metadata information](#)
- Support for using [macros](#) in SQL
- Customizable [connection dialog](#)
- Advanced design-time editors

- A large amount of helpful [demo projects](#)
- Annual UniDAC [Subscription](#) with [Priority Support](#)
- Licensed royalty-free per developer, per team, or per site

The full list of UniDAC features are available in the [Features](#) topic.

How does UniDAC work?

UniDAC consists of two constituents. The first constituent is the general UniDAC Engine that provides unified programming interface for developers. The second constituent is the data access layer which consists of data access providers. These providers are intended for interacting between UniDAC Engine and database servers. Each data provider works with one specific database server. General UniDAC structure is presented below:



General UniDAC structure

There are two ways to install data access providers. The first way is to install the UniDAC Professional or UniDAC Standard edition. In this case all available providers are installed. The second way is to install UniDAC Engine with the UniDAC Express edition, and required data access providers with Data Access Components such as ODAC, SDAC, MyDAC, IBDAC, and PgDAC. Each DAC installs the corresponding data access provider for UniDAC. However, there is a minor difference between providers installed with UniDAC Professional and providers installed with DACs. Providers installed with UniDAC Professional involve all

server-specific functionality, when providers installed with DACs are just wrappers on DAC libraries. If there are both providers for a database server installed, the provider installed with DAC will be used.

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2.2 Features

Supported Target Platforms

- Windows, 32-bit and 64-bit
- macOS, 32-bit and 64-bit
- iOS, 32-bit and 64-bit
- Android
- Linux, 32-bit and 64-bit
- FreeBSD, 32-bit and 64-bit

General usability

- Direct access to server data. Does not require installation of other data provider layers (such as BDE)
- Access without using client library [Oracle, SQL Server, MySQL, PostgreSQL, SQLite, DBF]
- Interface compatible with standard data access methods, such as BDE and ADO
- VCL, LCL and FMX versions of library available
- Separated run-time and GUI specific parts allow you to create pure console applications such as CGI
- Unicode support
- National charset support [Oracle, MySQL, InterBase, PostgreSQL]
- Unified SQL for writing server-independent queries
- Highly usable design time support
- Easy to deploy

Network and connectivity

- Disconnected Mode with automatic connection control for working with data offline
- Local Failover for detecting connection loss and implicitly reexecuting certain operations
- Ability to search for installed servers in a local network [SQL Server, MySQL, PostgreSQL]

- Connection timeout management [Oracle, SQL Server, MySQL, PostgreSQL, ODBC]
- Support for OS authentication
- Support for Proxy Authentication
- Support for the change expired password
- Support for both IPv6 and Ipv4 protocol

Compatibility

- Full support of the latest server versions
- Support for embedded server versions
- Compatible with Delphi 6, 7, C++Builder 6, Borland Delphi Studio 2006, Code Gear RAD Studio 2007, 2009, Embarcadero RAD Studio 2010, XE, XE2, XE3, XE4, XE5, XE6, XE7, XE8, Seattle, Berlin, Tokyo, Rio
- Support for Lazarus 2.0.2 and FPC 3.0.4 for Windows, macOS and Linux
- Wide reporting component support, including support for InfoPower, ReportBuilder, FastReport
- Support for all standard and third-party visual data-aware controls
- Allows you to use Professional Edition of Delphi and C++Builder to develop client/server applications

Server-specific features

Oracle

- Multiple Oracle Homes support
- Oracle sequence support
- Direct LOB access support
- Temporary LOB management routines
- Temporary LOBs for updating LOB fields
- OCI Connection Pooling, Proxy Session Pooling, and Statement Caching
- Oracle optimizer control
- CLIENT_IDENTIFIER support
- DBMS_ALERT support with the TUniAlerter component
- Oracle package support
- Oracle 9i scrollable cursor support
- DML array operations support
- ProxySession support
- External Procedure support

- ROWID values retrieval
- Overloaded stored procedures support
- Support for WITH FUNCTION clause

SQL Server

- Possibility to change application name for a connection
- Possibility to change workstation identifier for a connection
- Configuration of OEMANSI character translation
- Enhanced support for SQL Server Compact Edition
- Enhanced support for User-defined Types of SQL Server
- Ability to lock records and tables

MySQL

- HANDLER syntax support
- Transaction isolation level support
- Possibility to retrieve last auto-incremented value
- Session identifier retrieval
- Server object information retrieval
- Row-level and table-level locking support

InterBase/Firebird

- Advanced BLOB support
- Streaming (non-caching) BLOB access support
- Advanced generator support
- Advanced support for the character set OCTETS
- Support for the Firebird 2 EXECUTE BLOCK syntax
- Support for the Firebird 2 RETURNING clause
- Advanced locking for Firebird 2
- Automatic updates by DB_KEY unique field for Firebird 2
- Multiple transactions support with the TUniTransaction component
- InterBase events support with the TUniAlerter component
- Comprehensive array data type support
- Default value support for stored procedures
- InterBase services components for configuring server parameters and security
- Support for the Firebird 3 BOOLEAN datatype
- Support for the Firebird 2.1 trusted authentication

PostgreSQL

- Advanced sequences support
- Advanced Large Objects support
- Ability to control Fetch block size
- Returning result sets from stored procedures
- SSL support
- Notifications support with the TUniAlerter component
- Support for PostgreSQL Asynchronous Notification with the TUniAlerter component
- Supports the possibility of retrieving last inserted OID value
- Advanced errors support
- Support for the PostgreSQL notices

SQLite

- Support for all commonly used data types
- Support for autoincrement fields
- Possibility to retrieve last auto-incremented value
- SQLite database encryption in Direct mode using different encryption algorithms
- [Data Type Mapping](#)
- Support for automatic database creation on connect
- Support for Shared-Cache mode
- Support for SQLite user-defined functions
- Support for SQLite user-defined collations
- Support for SQLite extensions loading
- Support for SQLite R*Tree module
- Support for SQLite FTS3 and FTS4 extensions
- Support for multi-SQL statements executing

MongoDB

- Support for all commonly used data types
- Support for native MongoDB query and update commands syntax
- Support for displaying/modifying documents using regular data-aware controls like TDBGrid
- Support for simply modifying documents in code using "fluent" interface
- Support for reading/writing documents in the Extended JSON format
- Support for working with collections via regular SQL using VirtualDAC

DB2

- Advanced sequences support
- Schema and function path support

DBF

- Support for variety of database formats: dBaseIII-dBase10, dBase for Windows, HiPer-Six, FoxPro 2, Visual FoxPro
- Support for all native data types
- Support for autoincrement fields
- Support for .dbt (dBase), .fpt (FoxPro) and .smt (HiPer-Six) MEMOs
- Support for .mdx (dBaseIV+) and .cdx (Visual FoxPro) indexes
- Support for table management commands: CREATE/DROP/PACK/ZAP/REINDEX TABLE, ALTER TABLE ADD/DROP/ALTER COLUMN
- Support for index management commands: CREATE/DROP INDEX

Performance

- High overall performance
- Fast controlled fetch of large data blocks
- Optimized string data storing
- Advanced connection pooling
- High performance of applying cached updates with batches
- Caching of calculated and lookup fields
- Fast Locate in a sorted DataSet
- Preparing of user-defined update statements
- High performance batch processing
- Intelligent fetch block size control
- Advanced connection pooling
- SmartFetch Mode enabling fast bi-directional navigation through large datasets

Local data storage operations

- Database-independent data storage with TVirtualTable component
- CachedUpdates operation mode
- Local sorting and filtering, including by calculated and lookup fields
- Local master/detail relationship
- Master/detail relationship in CachedUpdates mode

Data access and data management automation

- Automatic data updating with TUniQuery, TUniTable, and TUniStoredProc components
- Automatic record refreshing and locking
- Automatic query preparing
- SmartRefresh option allows you to synchronize two or more datasets automatically
- Support for ftWideMemo field type in Delphi 2006 and higher
- Data Type Mapping
- Support for Data Encryption in a client application

Extended data access functionality

- Separate component for executing SQL statements
- Simplified access to table data with TUniTable component
- Ability to retrieve metadata information with TUniMetaData component
- BLOB compression support
- Support for using macros in SQL
- FmtBCD fields support
- Ability to customize update commands by attaching external components to TUniUpdateSQL objects
- Deferred detail DataSet refresh in master/detail relationships
- MIDAS technology support
- UniDataAdapter component for WinForms and ASP.NET applications
- Distributed transactions support with the TUniTransaction component [Oracle, SQL Server]
- Default value support for stored procedures
- RefreshQuick method [SQL Server, MySQL]
- Fast record insertion with TUniLoader component
- NonBlocking mode allows background executing and fetching data in separate threads
- LargeInt fields support
- Object-oriented building of SELECT statements

Data exchange

- Transferring data between all types of TDataSet descendants with TCRBatchMove component
- Data export and import to/from XML (ADO format)
- Ability to synchronize positions in different DataSets
- Extended data management with TUniDump component

Script execution

- Advanced script execution features with the TUniScript component
- Support for executing individual statements in scripts
- Support for executing huge scripts stored in files with dynamic loading
- Ability to use standard clients tool syntax in scripts

SQL Execution monitoring

- Extended SQL tracing capabilities provided by the TUniSQLMonitor component and dbMonitor
- Borland SQL Monitor support
- Ability to send messages to dbMonitor from any point in your program

Visual extensions

- Includes the source code of enhanced TCRDBGrid data-aware grid control
- Customizable connection dialog

Design-time enhancements

- DataSet Manager tool to control DataSet instances in the project
- Advanced design-time component and property editors
- Automatic design-time component linking
- Easy migration from BDE and ADO with Migration Wizard
- More convenient data source setup with the TUniDataSource component
- Syntax highlighting in the design-time editors

Product clarity

- Complete documentation sets
- A large amount of helpful demo projects

Licensing and support

- Included annual UniDAC Subscription with Priority Support
- Licensed royalty-free per developer, per team, or per site

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2.3 Requirements

The UniDAC's core itself has no specific system requirements.

To make an application with UniDAC Express Edition you need at least one of Data Access Components to be installed ([ODAC](#), [SDAC](#), [MyDAC](#), [IBDAC](#), [PgDAC](#), or [LiteDAC](#)).

Provider-specific requirements can be found in the corresponding article of the Provider-specific Notes section.

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2.4 Compatibility

Database Server Compatibility

Database	Windows	macOS	Linux	iOS	Android
Oracle Servers: 19c, 18c, 12c, 11g, 10g, 9i, 8i, 8.0, including Oracle Express Edition 11g and 10g Clients: 19c, 18c, 12c, 11g, 10g, 9i, 8i, 8.0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Microsoft SQL Server Servers:	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

SQL Server 2017 (including Express edition) SQL Server 2016 (including Express edition) SQL Server 2014 (including Express edition) SQL Server 2012 (including Express edition) SQL Server 2008 R2 (including Express edition) SQL Server 2008 (including Express edition)					
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SQL Server 2005 (including Express edition)					
SQL Server 2000 (including MSDE)					
SQL Server 7					
SQL Server Compact 4.0, 3.5, 3.1					
SQL Azure					
Clients: SQL OLE DB and SQL Native Client					
Microsoft SQL Azure					
MySQL Servers: 8.0, 6.0,	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

5.6, 5.5, 5.1, 5.0, 4.1, 4.0, and 3.23 Embedde d servers: 8.0, 6.0, 5.6, 5.5, 5.1, 4.1, and 4.0 MariaDB Versions since 5.x up to 10.x Microsof t Azure Databas e for MySQL Microsoft Azure Database for MySQL Amazon Aurora Amazon Aurora Google Cloud for MySQL Google Cloud for MySQL					
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InterBase					
Versions since XE3 up to 2020	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Versions since XE	✓	✓	✓		
Versions since 4.2	✓		✓		
Firebird					
Versions 1.x, 2.x, 3.x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
PostgreSQL					
Versions since 8.0 up to 11					
Microsoft Azure Database for PostgreSQL					
Microsoft Azure Database for PostgreSQL	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Amazon Aurora					
Amazon Aurora					

Google Cloud for PostgreSQL Google Cloud for PostgreSQL					
SQLite Version 3.x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MongoDB Servers: 3.2 and higher Clients: 1.3.5 and higher	✓	✓	✓		
Amazon Redshift Amazon Redshift	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nexus Versions 4.x	✓				
Microsoft Access Versions 95, 97, 2000, 2003, 2007, 2010, 2013 and 2016	✓				

Sybase Adaptive Server Enterprise Versions: 12.5.4 and higher	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sybase Advantage Database Server Versions: 8.0 and higher	✓				
DB2 Versions: 8.0 and higher	✓				
DBF Formats: dBaseIII, dBase10, dBase for Windows, HiPer-Six, FoxPro 2, Visual FoxPro	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
BigCommerce	✓				
Dynamics CRM	✓				
FreshBooks	✓				

Magento	✓				
MailChimp	✓				
NetSuite	✓				
QuickBooks	✓				
Salesforce	✓				
SalesforceMC	✓				
SugarCRM	✓				
Zoho CRM	✓				
Any database using ODBC provider	✓	✓ ¹	✓ ¹		

¹ If ODBC driver is available for this platform.

IDE Compatibility

UniDAC is compatible with the following IDEs:

- Embarcadero RAD Studio 10.3 Rio (Requires [Release 2](#))
 - Embarcadero Delphi 10.3 Rio for Windows 32-bit & 64-bit
 - Embarcadero Delphi 10.3 Rio for macOS 32-bit & 64-bit
 - Embarcadero Delphi 10.3 Rio for Linux 64-bit
 - Embarcadero Delphi 10.3 Rio for iOS 32-bit & 64-bit
 - Embarcadero Delphi 10.3 Rio for Android 32-bit & 64-bit
 - Embarcadero C++Builder 10.3 Rio for Windows 32-bit & 64-bit
 - Embarcadero C++Builder 10.3 Rio for macOS
 - Embarcadero C++Builder 10.3 Rio for iOS 32-bit & 64-bit
 - Embarcadero C++Builder 10.3 Rio for Android
- Embarcadero RAD Studio 10.2 Tokyo

- Embarcadero Delphi 10.2 Tokyo for Windows 32-bit & 64-bit
- Embarcadero Delphi 10.2 Tokyo for macOS
- Embarcadero Delphi 10.2 Tokyo for Linux 64-bit
- Embarcadero Delphi 10.2 Tokyo for iOS 32-bit & 64-bit
- Embarcadero Delphi 10.2 Tokyo for Android
- Embarcadero C++Builder 10.2 Tokyo for Windows 32-bit & 64-bit
- Embarcadero C++Builder 10.2 Tokyo for macOS
- Embarcadero C++Builder 10.2 Tokyo for iOS 32-bit & 64-bit
- Embarcadero C++Builder 10.2 Tokyo for Android
- Embarcadero RAD Studio 10.1 Berlin
 - Embarcadero Delphi 10.1 Berlin for Windows 32-bit & 64-bit
 - Embarcadero Delphi 10.1 Berlin for macOS
 - Embarcadero Delphi 10.1 Berlin for iOS 32-bit & 64-bit
 - Embarcadero Delphi 10.1 Berlin for Android
 - Embarcadero C++Builder 10.1 Berlin for Windows 32-bit & 64-bit
 - Embarcadero C++Builder 10.1 Berlin for macOS
 - Embarcadero C++Builder 10.1 Berlin for iOS 32-bit & 64-bit
 - Embarcadero C++Builder 10.1 Berlin for Android
- Embarcadero RAD Studio 10 Seattle
 - Embarcadero Delphi 10 Seattle for Windows 32-bit & 64-bit
 - Embarcadero Delphi 10 Seattle for macOS
 - Embarcadero Delphi 10 Seattle for iOS 32-bit & 64-bit
 - Embarcadero Delphi 10 Seattle for Android
 - Embarcadero C++Builder 10 Seattle for Windows 32-bit & 64-bit
 - Embarcadero C++Builder 10 Seattle for macOS
 - Embarcadero C++Builder 10 Seattle for iOS 32-bit & 64-bit
 - Embarcadero C++Builder 10 Seattle for Android
- Embarcadero RAD Studio XE8
 - Embarcadero Delphi XE8 for Windows 32-bit & 64-bit
 - Embarcadero Delphi XE8 for macOS
 - Embarcadero Delphi XE8 for iOS 32-bit & 64-bit
 - Embarcadero Delphi XE8 for Android
 - Embarcadero C++Builder XE8 for Windows 32-bit & 64-bit
 - Embarcadero C++Builder XE8 for macOS
 - Embarcadero C++Builder XE8 for iOS 32-bit & 64-bit
 - Embarcadero C++Builder XE8 for Android
- Embarcadero RAD Studio XE7

- Embarcadero Delphi XE7 for Windows 32-bit & 64-bit
- Embarcadero Delphi XE7 for macOS
- Embarcadero Delphi XE7 for iOS
- Embarcadero Delphi XE7 for Android
- Embarcadero C++Builder XE7 for Windows 32-bit & 64-bit
- Embarcadero C++Builder XE7 for macOS
- Embarcadero C++Builder XE7 for iOS
- Embarcadero C++Builder XE7 for Android
- Embarcadero RAD Studio XE6
 - Embarcadero Delphi XE6 for Windows 32-bit & 64-bit
 - Embarcadero Delphi XE6 for macOS
 - Embarcadero Delphi XE6 for iOS
 - Embarcadero Delphi XE6 for Android
 - Embarcadero C++Builder XE6 for Windows 32-bit & 64-bit
 - Embarcadero C++Builder XE6 for macOS
 - Embarcadero C++Builder XE6 for iOS
 - Embarcadero C++Builder XE6 for Android
- Embarcadero RAD Studio XE5 (Requires [Update 2](#))
 - Embarcadero Delphi XE5 for Windows 32-bit & 64-bit
 - Embarcadero Delphi XE5 for macOS
 - Embarcadero Delphi XE5 for iOS
 - Embarcadero Delphi XE5 for Android
 - Embarcadero C++Builder XE5 for Windows 32-bit & 64-bit
 - Embarcadero C++Builder XE5 for macOS
 - Embarcadero C++Builder XE5 for iOS
- Embarcadero RAD Studio XE4
 - Embarcadero Delphi XE4 for Windows 32-bit & 64-bit
 - Embarcadero Delphi XE4 for macOS
 - Embarcadero Delphi XE4 for iOS
 - Embarcadero C++Builder XE4 for Windows 32-bit & 64-bit
 - Embarcadero C++Builder XE4 for macOS
- Embarcadero RAD Studio XE3 (Requires [Update 2](#))
 - Embarcadero Delphi XE3 for Windows 32-bit & 64-bit
 - Embarcadero Delphi XE3 for macOS
 - Embarcadero C++Builder XE3 for Windows 32-bit & 64-bit
 - Embarcadero C++Builder XE3 for macOS
- Embarcadero RAD Studio XE2 (Requires [Update 4 Hotfix 1](#))

- Embarcadero Delphi XE2 for Windows 32-bit & 64-bit
- Embarcadero Delphi XE2 for macOS
- Embarcadero C++Builder XE2 for Windows 32-bit
- Embarcadero C++Builder XE2 for macOS
- Embarcadero RAD Studio XE
 - Embarcadero Delphi XE
 - Embarcadero C++Builder XE
- Embarcadero RAD Studio 2010
 - Embarcadero Delphi 2010
 - Embarcadero C++Builder 2010
- CodeGear RAD Studio 2009 (Requires [Update 3](#))
 - CodeGear Delphi 2009
 - CodeGear C++Builder 2009
- CodeGear RAD Studio 2007
 - CodeGear Delphi 2007
 - CodeGear C++Builder 2007
- CodeGear RAD Studio 2006
 - CodeGear Delphi 2006
 - CodeGear C++Builder 2006
- Borland Delphi 7
- Borland Delphi 6 (Requires [Update Pack 2](#) – Delphi 6 Build 6.240)
- Borland C++Builder 6 (Requires [Update Pack 4](#) – C++Builder 6 Build 10.166)
- [Lazarus](#) 2.0.6 and [Free Pascal](#) 3.0.4 for Windows, Linux, macOS, FreeBSD for 32-bit and 64-bit platforms

All the existing Delphi and C++Builder editions are supported: Architect, Enterprise, Professional, Community, and Starter.

Lazarus and Free Pascal are supported only in Trial Edition and Professional Edition with source code.

Supported Target Platforms

- Windows, 32-bit and 64-bit
- macOS, 32-bit and 64-bit
- Linux, 32-bit (only in Lazarus and Free Pascal) and 64-bit
- iOS, 32-bit and 64-bit
- Android, 32-bit and 64-bit

- FreeBSD (only in Lazarus and Free Pascal) 32-bit and 64-bit

Note that support for 64-bit Windows and macOS was introduced in RAD Studio XE2, and is not available in older versions of RAD Studio. Support for iOS is available since RAD Studio XE4, but support for iOS 64-bit is available since RAD Studio XE8. Support for Android is available since RAD Studio XE5. Support for Linux 64-bit is available since RAD Studio 10.2 Tokyo. Support for macOS 64-bit is available since RAD Studio 10.3 Rio. Support for Android 64-bit is available since RAD Studio 10.3.3 Rio.

Direct mode for Oracle, SQL Server and SAP Sybase ASE is available for all platforms and IDEs, and is distributed as obfuscated source code. SQLite Direct Mode is distributed as pre-compiled packages and available only in Delphi and C++Builder for all target platforms.

Devart Data Access Components Compatibility

All DAC products are compatible with each other.

But, to install several DAC products to the same IDE, it is necessary to make sure that all DAC products have the same common engine (BPL files) version. The latest versions of DAC products or versions with the same release date always have the same version of the common engine and can be installed to the same IDE.

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2.5 Using Several DAC Products in One IDE

UniDAC, ODAC, SDAC, MyDAC, IBDAC, PgDAC, LiteDAC and VirtualDAC components use common base packages listed below:

Packages:

- dacXX.bpl
- dacvclXX.bpl
- dcldacXX.bpl

Note that product compatibility is provided for the current build only. In other words, if you upgrade one of the installed products, it may conflict with older builds of other products. In order to continue using the products simultaneously, you should upgrade all of them at the same time.

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



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2.6 Component List









This topic presents a brief description of the components included in the Universal Data Access Components library. Click on the name of each component for more information. These components are added to the UniDAC page of the Component palette except for [TCRBatchMove](#) and [TVirtualTable](#) components. They are added to the Data Access page of the Component palette.








UniDAC component list

	TUniConnection	Lets you set up and control connections to different servers.
	TUniEncryptor	Represents data encryption and decryption in client application.
	TUniTransaction	Provides discrete transaction control over sessions. Can be used to manipulate both simple and distributed transactions for certain providers.
	TUniQuery	Uses SQL statements to retrieve data from tables and pass it to one or more data-aware components through a TDataSource object. This component provides a mechanism for updating data.
	TUniTable	Lets you retrieve and update data in a single table without writing SQL statements.
	TUniStoredProc	Executes stored procedures and functions. Lets you edit cursor data returned as parameter.
	TUniSQL	Executes SQL statements, and stored procedures, which do not return datasets.
	TUniScript	Executes sequences of SQL statements, and provides control over the execution process.
	TUniMetaData	Allows to retrieve embracing metadata on specified SQL object
	TUniUpdateSQL	Lets you tune update operations for a DataSet component.
	TUniDataSource	Provides an interface for connecting data-aware controls on a form and UniDAC dataset components.
	TUniLoader	Provides quick loading data to a database.










	TUniDump	Serves to store a database or its parts as a script and also to restore database from received script.
	TUniSQLMonitor	Interface for monitoring dynamic SQL execution.
	TUniConnectDialog	Allows you to build custom prompts for provider name, server name, port number, database, user name, and password.
	TUniAlerter	Used to send and receive database events.
	TVirtualTable	Dataset that stores data in memory. This component is placed on the Data Access page of the Component palette.
	TVirtualDataSet	Dataset that processes arbitrary non-tabular data.
	TVirtualQuery	Dataset that allows to use SQL statements to retrieve data from in-memory datasets or simultaneously from several different RDBMS'es.
	TCRBatchMove	Transfers data between all types of TDataSet descendants. This component is placed on the Data Access page of the Component palette.



UniDAC Database providers

	TAccessUniProvider	Links the Access provider to an application.
	TAdvantageUniProvider	Links the Advantage provider to an application.
	TASEUniProvider	Links the ASE provider to an application.
	TDB2UniProvider	Links the DB2 provider to an application.
	TDBFUniProvider	Links the DBF provider to an application.
	TInterBaseUniProvider	Links the InterBase provider to an application.
	TMongoDBUniProvider	Links the MongoDB provider to an application.
	TMySQLUniProvider	Links the MySQL provider to an application.

	TNexusDBUniProvider	Links the NexusDB provider to an application.
	TODBCUniProvider	Links the ODBC provider to an application.
	TOracleUniProvider	Links the Oracle provider to an application.
	TPostgreSQLUniProvider	Links the PostgreSQL provider to an application.
	TRedshiftUniProvider	Links the Amazon Redshift provider to an application.
	TSQLServerUniProvider	Links the SQL Server provider to an application.
	TSQLiteUniProvider	Links the SQLite provider to an application.

UniDAC Cloud providers

	TBigCommerceUniProvider	Links the BigCommerce provider to an application.
	TDynamicsCRMUniProvider	Links the Dynamics CRM provider to an application.
	TFreshBooksUniProvider	Links the FreshBooks provider to an application.
	TMagentoUniProvider	Links the Magento provider to an application.
	TMailChimpUniProvider	Links the MailChimp provider to an application.
	TNetSuiteUniProvider	Links the NetSuite provider to an application.
	TQuickBooksUniProvider	Links the QuickBooks provider to an application.
	TSalesforceUniProvider	Links the Salesforce provider to an application.
	TSalesforceMCUniProvider	Links the Salesforce MC provider to an application.

	TSugarCRMUniProvider	Links the SugarCRM provider to an application.
	TZohoCRMUniProvider	Links Zoho CRM provider to an application.

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2.7 Hierarchy Chart

Many UniDAC classes are inherited from standard VCL/LCL classes. The inheritance hierarchy chart for UniDAC is shown below. The UniDAC classes are represented by hyperlinks that point to their description in this documentation. A description of the standard classes can be found in the documentation of your IDE.

TObject

```

|-TPersistent
  |-TComponent
    |-TCustomConnection
      |-TCustomDAConnection
      |-TUniConnection
    |-TDataSet
      |-TMemDataSet
      |-TCustomDADataset
      |-TCustomUniDataSet
      |-TUniQuery
      |-TUniStoredProc
      |-TUniTable
      |-TDAMetaData
      |-TUniMetaData
      |-TVirtualTable
    |-TDataSource
      |-TCRDataSource
      |-TUniDataSource
    |-T:Devart.Dac.DADDataAdapter
    |-T:Devart.UniDac.UniDataAdapter
    |-TCRBatchMove
    |-TCustomConnectDialog
    |-TUniConnectDialog

```

```

|   | -TCustomDASQL
|   |   | -TUniSQL
|   | -TCustomDASQLMonitor
|   |   | -TUniSQLMonitor
|   | -TDADump
|   |   | -TUniDump
|   | -TDALoader
|   |   | -TUniLoader
|   | -TDAScript
|   |   | -TUniScript
|   | -TDATransaction
|   |   | -TUniTransaction
|   | -TDAAlertter
|   |   | -TUniAlertter
|   | -TCREncryptor
|   |   | -TUniEncryptor
|   | -TCustomDAUpdateSQL
|   |   | -TUniUpdateSQL
|   | -TUniProvider
| -TSharedObject
|   | -TBlob
|       | -TCompressedBlob
|           | -TUniBlob

```

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2.8 Editions

Universal Data Access Components comes in three editions: Express, Standard and Professional.

The Express edition is free. It includes the UniDAC common engine, but does not include any data providers and additional components.

The **Standard** edition includes the UniDAC common engine and data providers.

The **Professional** edition shows off the full power of UniDAC, including UniDAC Standard Edition with support for the following data access providers: Oracle, SQL Server, MySQL, InterBase/Firebird/Yaffil, PostgreSQL, SQLite, NexusDB, Access, Advantage, SAP Sybase ASE, DB2, DBF, and other databases (using ODBC provider). In addition, UniDAC

Professional Edition includes the DataSet Manager tool which is intended to organize datasets in your application.

You can get **Source Access** to the UniDAC Professional Edition by purchasing the special UniDAC Professional Edition with source code. The Professional Edition with source code includes the source code for all component classes. The source code of DataSet Manager is not distributed. The source code of Oracle, SQL Server Direct Mode is distributed obfuscated, and SQLite Direct Mode - as precompiled packages.

The matrix below compares features of UniDAC editions. The detailed list of all UniDAC features can be found at the [UniDAC Features](#) page.

UniDAC Edition Matrix

>

Features	Express	Standard	Professional
Direct Connectivity			
Oracle	OPT ¹	✗	✓
SQL Sever	OPT ¹	✗	✓
MySQL	OPT ¹	✓	✓
PostgreSQL	OPT ¹	✓	✓
SQLite	OPT ¹	✗	✓
ASE (SAP Sybase Adaptive Server Enterprise)	✗	✗	✓
DBF	✗	✗	✓
Desktop Application Development			
Windows	OPT ¹	✓	✓
macOS	OPT ¹	✗	✓

Linux	OPT ¹	✗	✓
Mobile Application Development			
iOS	OPT ¹	✗	✓
Android	OPT ¹	✗	✓
Data Access Components			
Base Components: TUniConnection TUniQuery TUniSQL TUniTable TUniStoredProc TUniUpdateSQL TUniDataSource	✓	✓	✓
Script Executing TUniScript	✓	✓	✓
Transactions managing TUniTransaction	✓	✓	✓
Fast data loading into the server TUniLoader *	OPT ¹	✗	✓
Database Specific Components			
Messaging between sessions and applications TUniAlterer *	OPT ¹	✗	✓
Obtaining metainformation about database objects TUniMetaData *	OPT ¹	✗	✓
Storing a database as a script TUniDump *	✓	✗	✓
Database Activity Monitoring			
Monitoring of per-component SQL execution TUniSQLMonitor	✓	✓	✓
Additional Components			

Advanced connection dialog TUniConnectDialog	✓	✓	✓
Data encryption and decryption TUniEncryptor	OPT ¹	✗	✓
Data storing in memory table TVirtualTable	✓	✓	✓
Advanced DBGrid with extended functionality TCRDBGrid	✓	✓	✓
Records transferring between datasets TCRBatchMove	OPT ¹	✗	✓
Database Providers			
UniDAC cloud providers for: Access Advantage Amazon Redshift ASE DB2 DBF InterBase/Firebird MongoDB MySQL NexusDB ODBC Oracle PostgreSQL SQLite SQL Server	✗	✓	✓
Cloud Providers			
UniDAC cloud providers for: BigCommerce Dynamics CRM FreshBooks Magento MailChimp NetSuite QuickBooks Salesforce SalesforceMC SugarCRM Zoho CRM	✗	✓	✓

Design-Time Features			
Enhanced component and property editors	✓	✓	✓
Migration Wizard	✓	✓	✓
DataSet Manager	✗	✗	✓
Cross IDE Support			
Lazarus and Free Pascal Support	✗	✗	SRC ²

¹ Using these components is possible only if they are included to the used data provider.

² Available only in editions with source code.

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2.10 Getting Support

This page lists several ways you can find help with using UniDAC and describes the UniDAC Priority Support program.

Support Options

There are a number of resources for finding help on installing and using UniDAC.

- You can find out more about UniDAC installation or licensing by consulting the [Licensing](#) and [Installation](#) sections.
- You can get community assistance and technical support on the [UniDAC Community Forum](#).
- You can get advanced technical assistance by UniDAC developers through the **UniDAC Priority Support** program.

If you have a question about ordering UniDAC or any other Devart product, please contact sales@devart.com.

UniDAC Priority Support

UniDAC Priority Support is an advanced product support service for getting expedited individual assistance with UniDAC-related questions from the UniDAC developers themselves. Priority Support is carried out over email and has two business days response policy. Priority Support is available for users with an active [UniDAC Subscription](#).

To get help through the UniDAC Priority Support program, please send an email to support@devart.com describing the problem you are having. Make sure to include the following information in your message:

- The version of Delphi or C++Builder you are using.
- Your UniDAC Registration number.
- Full UniDAC edition name and version number. You can find both of these from the UniDAC | UniDAC About menu in the IDE.
- Versions of the server and client you are using.
- A detailed problem description.
- If possible, a small test project that reproduces the problem. Please include definitions for all database objects and avoid using third-party components.

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3 Getting Started

This page contains a quick introduction to setting up and using the Universal Data Access Components library. It gives a walkthrough for each part of the UniDAC usage process and points out the most relevant related topics in the documentation.

- [What is UniDAC?](#)
- [Installing UniDAC.](#)
- [Working with the UniDAC demo projects.](#)

- [Compiling and deploying your UniDAC project.](#)
- [Using the UniDAC documentation.](#)
- [How to get help with UniDAC.](#)

What is UniDAC?

Universal Data Access Components (UniDAC) is a component library that provides connectivity to Oracle, SQL Server, MySQL, InterBase, Firebird, PostgreSQL, SQLite, DB2, Microsoft Access, Advantage Database Server, Adaptive Server Enterprise, DBF, NexusDB, and other databases (using ODBC provider) for Delphi, C++Builder and Lazarus (FPC), and helps you develop fast cross-database applications with these environments.

Many UniDAC classes are based on VCL, LCL and FMX classes and interfaces. UniDAC is a complete replacement for [Borland Database Engine](#), provides native database connectivity, and is specifically designed as a universal interface to access different kinds of databases.

An introduction to UniDAC is provided in the [Overview](#) section.

A list of the UniDAC features you may find useful is listed in the [Features](#) section.

An overview of the UniDAC component classes is provided in the [Components List](#) section.

Installing UniDAC

To install UniDAC, complete the following steps.

1. Choose and download the version of the UniDAC installation program that is compatible with your IDE. For instance, if you are installing UniDAC 1.00, you should use the following files:

For BDS 2006 and Turbo - **unidac100d10*.exe**

For Delphi 7 - **unid100d7*.exe**

For more information, visit the the [UniDAC download page](#).

2. Close all running IDEs.
3. Launch the UniDAC installation program you downloaded in the first step and follow the instructions to install UniDAC.

By default, the UniDAC installation program should install compiled UniDAC libraries automatically on all IDEs.

To check if UniDAC has been installed properly, launch your IDE and make sure that a UniDAC page has been added to the Component palette and that a UniDAC menu was added to the Menu bar.

If you have bought UniDAC Standard Edition with Source Code or UniDAC Professional Edition with Source Code, you will be able to download both the compiled version of UniDAC and the UniDAC source code. The installation process for the compiled version is standard,

as described above. The UniDAC source code must be compiled and installed manually. Consult the supplied *ReadmeSrc.html* file for more details.

To find out what gets installed with UniDAC or to troubleshoot your UniDAC installation, visit the [Installation](#) topic.

Working with the UniDAC demo projects

The UniDAC installation package includes a number of demo projects that demonstrate UniDAC capabilities and use patterns. The UniDAC demo projects are automatically installed in the UniDAC installation folder.

To quickly get started working with UniDAC, launch and explore the introductory UniDAC demo project, *UniDACDemo*, from your IDE. This demo project is a collection of demos that show how UniDAC can be used. The project creates a form which contains an explorer panel for browsing the included demos and a view panel for launching and viewing the selected demo.

UniDACDemo Walkthrough

1. Launch your IDE.
2. Choose File | Open Project from the menu bar
3. Find the UniDAC directory and open the *UniDACDemo* project. This project should be located in the Demos\UniDACDemo folder.

For example, if you are using Borland Developer Studio 2006, the demo project may be found at

```
\Program Files\Devart\UniDAC for Delphi 2006\Demos\Win32\UniDACDemo
\UniDACDemo.bdsproj
```

4. Select Run | Run or press F9 to compile and launch the demo project. *UniDACDemo* should start, and a full-screen UniDAC Demo window with a toolbar, an explorer panel, and a view panel will open. The explorer panel will contain a list of all demo sub-projects included in *UniDACDemo*, and the view panel will contain an overview of each included demo.

At this point, you will be able to browse through the available demos, read their descriptions, view their source code, and see the functionality provided by each demo for interacting with a server. However, you will not be able to actually retrieve data from a server or execute commands until you connect to the database.

5. Click on the "Connect" button in the *UniDACDemo* toolbar. A Connect dialog box will open. Select the required provider from the list, and enter the connection parameters to connect to your server, and click "Connect" in the dialog box. Set of connection parameters depends on the selected provider.

Now you have a fully functional interface to your server. You will be able to go through the

different demos, to browse tables, create and drop objects, and execute commands.

Warning! All changes you make to the database you are connected to, including creating and dropping objects used by the demo, will be permanent. Make sure you specify a test database in the connection step.

6. Click on the "Create" button to create all objects that will be used by *UniDACDemo*. If some of these objects already exist in the database you have connected to, an error with the error message like the following will appear.

"An error has occurred: ORA00955: name is already being used by an existing object. ... Ignore this exception?"

This is a standard warning from the object execution script. Click "Yes to All" to ignore this message. *UniDACDemo* will create the *UniDACDemo* objects on the server you have connected to.

7. Choose a demo that demonstrates an aspect of working with UniDAC that you are interested in, and play with the demo frame in the view window on the right. For example, to find out more about how to work with TUniTable component, select the Table demo from the "Working with Components" folder. A simple table browser will open in the view panel which will let you open a table in your database by specifying its name and clicking on the "Open" button.
8. Click on the "Demo source" button in the *UniDACDemo* toolbar to find out how the demo you have selected was implemented. The source code behind the demo project will appear in the view panel. Try to find the places where UniDAC components are used to connect to the database.
9. Click on the "Form as text" button in the *UniDACDemo* toolbar to view the code behind the interface to the demo. Try to find the places where UniDAC components are created on the demo form.
10. Repeat these steps for other demos listed in the explorer window. The available demos are organized in three folders.

Working with components

A collection of projects that show how to work with the basic UniDAC components.

General demos

A collection of projects that show off the UniDAC technology and demonstrate some ways of working with data.

Server-specific demos

A collection of projects that demonstrate how to incorporate features of specific database

servers.

11. When you are finished working with the project, click on the "Drop" button in the *UniDACDemo* toolbar to remove all schema objects added in Step 6.

Other UniDAC demo projects

UniDAC is accompanied by a number of other demo projects. A description of all UniDAC demos is located in the [Demo Projects](#) topic.

Compiling and deploying your UniDAC project

Compiling UniDAC-based projects

By default, to compile a project that uses UniDAC classes, your IDE compiler needs to have access to the UniDAC dcu (obj) files. If you are compiling with runtime packages, the compiler will also need to have access to the UniDAC bpl files. **All appropriate settings for both these scenarios should take place automatically during the installation of UniDAC.** You should only need to modify your environment manually if you are using one of the UniDAC editions that comes with source code - UniDAC Professional Edition with Source Code or UniDAC Standard Edition with Source Code.

You can check that your environment is properly configured by trying to compile one of the UniDAC demo projects. If you have no problems compiling and launching the UniDAC demos, your environment has been properly configured.

For more information about which library files and environment changes are needed for compiling UniDAC-based projects, consult the [Installation](#) topic.

Deploying UniDAC-based projects

To deploy an application that uses UniDAC, you will need to make sure the target workstation has access to the following files.

- The Client software, if connecting not in the Direct mode.
- The UniDAC bpl files, if compiling with runtime packages.
- The UniDAC assembly files, if using VCL for .NET components.

If you are evaluating deploying projects with UniDAC Trial Edition, you will also need to deploy some additional bpl files with your application even if you are compiling without runtime packages. As another trial limitation for C++Builder, applications written with UniDAC Trial Edition for C++Builder will only work if the C++Builder IDE is launched. More information about UniDAC Trial Edition limitations is provided [here](#).

A list of the files which may need to be deployed with UniDAC-based applications is included

in the [Deployment](#) topic.

Using the UniDAC documentation

The UniDAC documentation describes how to install and configure UniDAC, how to use UniDAC Demo Projects, and how to use the UniDAC libraries.

The UniDAC documentation includes a detailed reference of all UniDAC components and classes. Many of the UniDAC components and classes inherit or implement members from other VCL and LCL classes and interfaces. The product documentation also includes a summary of all members within each of these classes. To view a detailed description of a particular component, look it up in the [Components List](#) section. To find out more about a specific standard VCL or LCL class a UniDAC component is inherited from, see the corresponding topic in your IDE documentation.

At install time, the UniDAC documentation is integrated into your IDE. It can be invoked from the UniDAC menu added to the Menu Bar, or by pressing F1 in Object Inspector or on a selected code segment.

How to get help with UniDAC

There are a number of resources for finding help on using UniDAC classes in your project.

- If you have a question about UniDAC licensing, consult the [Licensing](#) section.
- You can get community assistance and UniDAC technical support on the [UniDAC Support Forum](#).
- To get help through the [UniDAC Priority Support](#) program, send an e-mail to the UniDAC development team at unidac@devart.com.
- If you have a question about ordering UniDAC or any other Devart product, contact sales@devart.com.

For more information, consult the [Getting Support](#) topic.

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3.1 Installation

This topic contains the environment changes made by the UniDAC installer. If you are having problems with using UniDAC or compiling UniDAC-based products, check this list to make sure your system is properly configured.

Compiled versions of UniDAC are installed automatically by the UniDAC Installer for all supported IDEs except for Lazarus. Versions of UniDAC with Source Code must be installed manually. Installation of UniDAC from sources is described in the supplied *ReadmeSrc.html*

file.

Before installing UniDAC ...

Two versions of UniDAC cannot be installed in parallel for the same IDE, and, since the Devart Data Access Components products have some shared bpl files, newer versions of UniDAC may be incompatible with older versions of ODAC, SDAC, MyDAC, IBDAC, and PgDAC.

So before installing a new version of UniDAC, uninstall any previous version of UniDAC you may have, and check if your new install is compatible with other Devart Data Access Components products you have installed. For more information please see [Using several products in one IDE](#). If you run into problems or have any compatibility questions, please email unidac@devart.com

Note: You can avoid performing UniDAC uninstallation manually when upgrading to a new version by directing the UniDAC installation program to overwrite previous versions. To do this, execute the installation program from the command line with a /force parameter (Start | Run and type `unidacXX.exe /force`, specifying the full path to the appropriate version of the installation program).

Installed packages

Note: %UniDAC% denotes the path to your UniDAC installation directory.

Delphi/C++Builder Win32 project packages

Name	Description	Location
dacXX.bpl	DAC run-time package	Delphi\Bin; Windows\System32
dacvclXX.bpl*	DAC VCL support package	Delphi\Bin
dcldacXX.bpl	DAC design-time package	Delphi\Bin
unidacXX.bpl	UniDAC run-time package	Delphi\Bin; Windows\System32
unidacvclXX.bpl*	VCL support package	Delphi\Bin
dclunidacXX.bpl	UniDAC design-time package	Delphi\Bin
XXproviderXX.bpl	UniDAC providers packages	Delphi\Bin; Windows\System32
crcontrolsXX.bpl	TCRDBGrid component	Delphi\Bin

Additional packages for using UniDAC managers and wizards

Name	Description	Location
datasetmanagerXX.bpl	DataSet Manager package	Delphi\Bin

Environment Changes

To compile UniDAC-based applications, your environment must be configured to have access to the UniDAC libraries. Environment changes are IDE-dependent.

For all instructions, replace %UniDAC% with the path to your UniDAC installation directory

Delphi

- %UniDAC%\Lib should be included in the Library Path accessible from Tools | Environment options | Library.

The UniDAC Installer performs Delphi environment changes automatically for compiled versions of UniDAC.

C++Builder

C++Builder 6:

- \$(BCB)\UniDAC\Lib should be included in the Library Path of the Default Project Options accessible from Project | Options | Directories/Conditionals.
- \$(BCB)\UniDAC\Include should be included in the Include Path of the Default Project Options accessible from Project | Options | Directories/Conditionals.

C++Builder 2006, 2007:

- \$(BCB)\UniDAC\Lib should be included in the Library search path of the Default Project Options accessible from Project | Default Options | C++Builder | Linker | Paths and Defines.
- \$(BCB)\UniDAC\Include should be included in the Include search path of the Default Project Options accessible from Project | Default Options | C++Builder | C++ Compiler | Paths and Defines.

The UniDAC Installer performs C++Builder environment changes automatically for compiled versions of UniDAC.

Lazarus

The UniDAC installation program only copies UniDAC files. You need to install UniDAC packages to Lazarus IDE manually. Open %UniDAC%\Source\Lazarus1\dclunidac10.lpk (for

Trial version %UniDAC%\Packages\dclunidac10.lpk) file in Lazarus and press the Install button. After that Lazarus IDE will be rebuilt with UniDAC packages.

Do not press the Compile button for the package. Compiling will fail because there are no UniDAC sources.

Installation of Additional Components and Add-ins

DBMonitor

DBMonitor is an easy-to-use tool to provide visual monitoring of your database applications. It is provided as an alternative to Borland SQL Monitor which is also supported by UniDAC. DBMonitor is intended to hamper application being monitored as little as possible. For more information, visit the [DBMonitor page online](#).

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3.2 Migration Wizard

Note: Migration Wizard is available only for Delphi IDE and is not available for C++Builder.

UniDAC Migration Wizard allows you to convert your BDE, IBX, ADO, dbGo, ODAC, SDAC, MyDAC, IBDAC, PgDAC, LiteDAC, AnyDAC, FireDAC, FIBPlus projects to UniDAC.

This wizard replaces the database components at the specified project (dfm-and pas-files) to UniDAC.

To convert a project, perform the following steps:

1. Select UniDAC Migration Wizard from UniDAC menu.
2. Select Replace components and choose the type of the components to replace corresponding ones with UniDAC and press the Next button.
3. Select the location of the files to search - current open project or disc folder.
4. If you have selected Disc folder on the previous step, specify the required folder and specify whether to process subfolders. Press the Next button.
5. Select whether to make backup (it is highly recommended to make a backup), backup location, and log parameters, and press the Next button. Default backup location is RBackup folder in your project folder.
6. Check your settings and press the Finish button to start the conversion operation.
7. The project should be saved before conversion. You will be asked before saving it. Click Yes to continue project conversion. After the project conversion it will be reopened.

The Wizard just replaces all standard database components. Probably you will need to make

some changes manually to compile your application successfully.

If some problems occur while making changes, you can restore your project from backup file.

To do this perform the following steps:

1. Select UniDAC Migration Wizard from UniDAC menu.
2. Select Restore original files from backup and press the Next button.
3. Select the backup file. By default it is RExpert.reu file in RBackup folder of your converted project. Press the Next button.
4. Check your settings and press the Finish button to start the conversion operation.
5. Press Yes in the dialog that appeared.

Your project will be restored to its previous state.

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3.3 UniDAC Basics

- [Introduction](#)
- [Connecting to the Database](#)
- [Selecting Data](#)
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Introduction

Universal Data Access Components (UniDAC) is a powerful library of nonvisual cross-database data access components for Delphi, C++Builder and Lazarus(Free Pascal). The UniDAC library is designed to help programmers develop faster and cleaner cross-database applications. UniDAC is a complete replacement for standard database connectivity solutions and presents an efficient native alternative to the Borland Database Engine and dbExpress for access to Oracle, SQL Server, MySQL, InterBase, Firebird, SQLite, DB2, Microsoft Access, Advantage Database Server, Adaptive Server Enterprise, DBF, NexusDB, and other databases (using ODBC provider).

UniDAC is based on the well-known Data Access Components from Devart such as ODAC, SDAC, MyDAC, IBDAC, and PgDAC.

This article provides an overview of the concepts and tasks you will apply when you work with

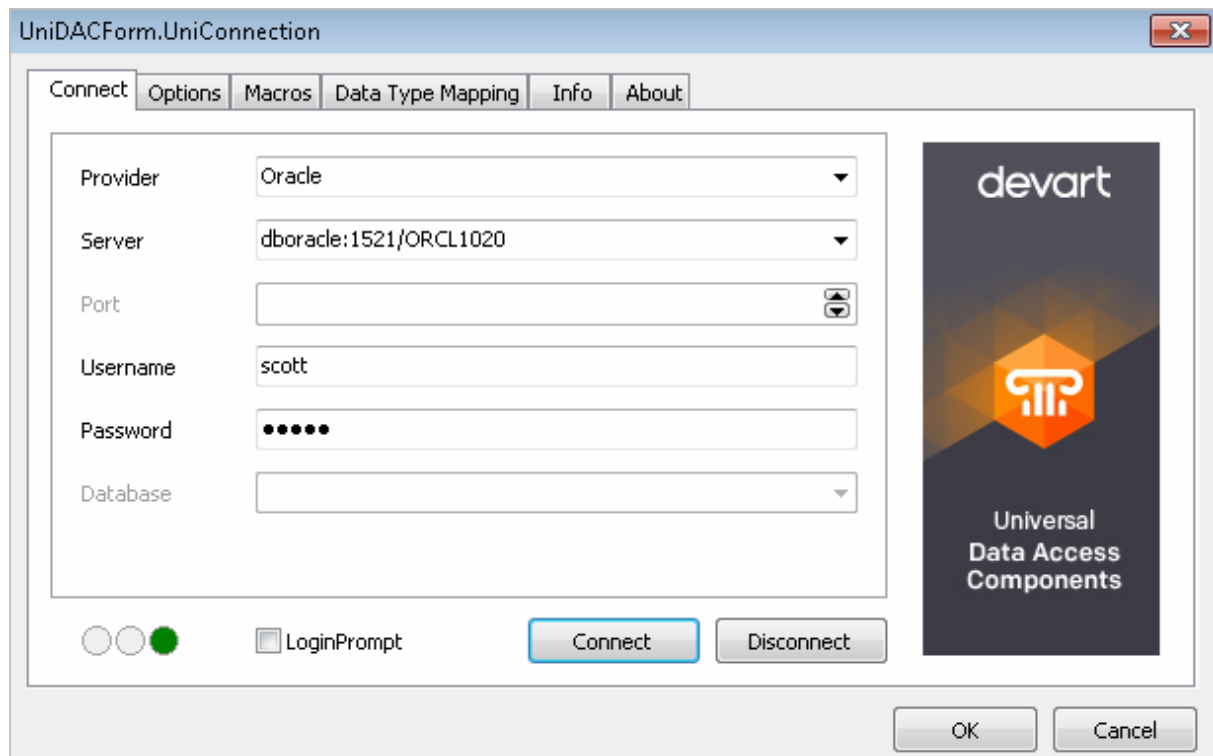
UniDAC.

Connecting to the Database

Connecting to the Database in Design-Time

For UniDAC component using you have to do following steps:

- Create an empty application that will be used to work with UniDAC components. Select **File | New | VCL Forms Application** from the Delphi menu.
- Find UniDAC page on the component palette and drop *TUniConnection* component on the form.
- Set the main properties of *TUniConnection* using TUniConnection editor. Double click the *TUniConnection* component on the form to open the editor.
- Select a provider name corresponding to your database from the **Provider** drop-down combobox. For example, select Oracle for connecting to an Oracle database.
- Enter the following connection parameters: user name, password, server, database, and port into the editor. Some of connection parameters are not used, depending on the selected provider. For Oracle you need to enter user name, password, and server, for example. **Server** is a TNS alias name of an Oracle database. You can select value for **Server** from the drop-down list or enter it manually.



- Click the **Connect** button. If the connection is established successfully the editor closes automatically.
- Open the editor again by double-clicking the *TUniConnection* component and select the **Options** page. Here you can enter some options specific to the provider. Schema is a useful option for an Oracle database. We will use objects from the "SCOTT" sample schema in this example. So, enter "SCOTT" as a value for **Schema**.

UniDACForm.UniConnection

Connect Options Macros Data Type Mapping Info About

Provider: Oracle

Key	Value
CharLength	0
Charset	
ClientIdentifier	
ConnectionTimeout	0
ConnectMode	cmNormal
DateFormat	
DateLanguage	
Direct	True
EnableIntegers	True
EnableLargeint	False
HomeName	
TDVersion	isTDVer4

OK Cancel

Connecting to the Database at Run-Time

Set the *TUniConnection* parameters and open it at run-time. The following example shows how to do this:

```
UniConnection1: TUniConnection;
...
UniConnection1.ProviderName := 'Oracle';
UniConnection1.Username := 'scott';
UniConnection1.Password := 'tiger';
UniConnection1.Server := 'ORA1020';
UniConnection1.SpecificOptions.Values['Schema'] := 'SCOTT';
UniConnection1.Open;
```

Each line in the **SpecificOptions** property has the following format:

<OptionName>=<Value>. You can add options using the *Add* method:

```
UniConnection1.SpecificOptions.Add('Schema=SCOTT');
```

But it is better to use the **Values** property of TStrings because this property does not add a new line if an option with the same name already exists. Instead it replaces the text after '=' with a new value.

To close the connection use the *Close* method:

```
UniConnection1.Close;
```

You should link all the providers that you use in the application. To link a provider, add its unit to the **USES** list. For Oracle add the *OracleUniProvider* to USES:

```
uses    ..., OracleUniProvider;
```

The provider unit can be easily added by help of the UniDAC Providers palette page. Select this page, find the **OracleUniProvider** component and drop it on the form. IDE will add the corresponding unit to **USES** automatically if it is not added yet.

Selecting Data

The *TUniQuery* and *TUniTable* components allow you to select data. To do it, drop *TUniQuery* component into the form. For data selecting you have to establish a connection to the database. You need to set the **Connection** property for most components. If there is a *TUniConnection* component into the form, UniDAC automatically sets the **Connection** property to this component.

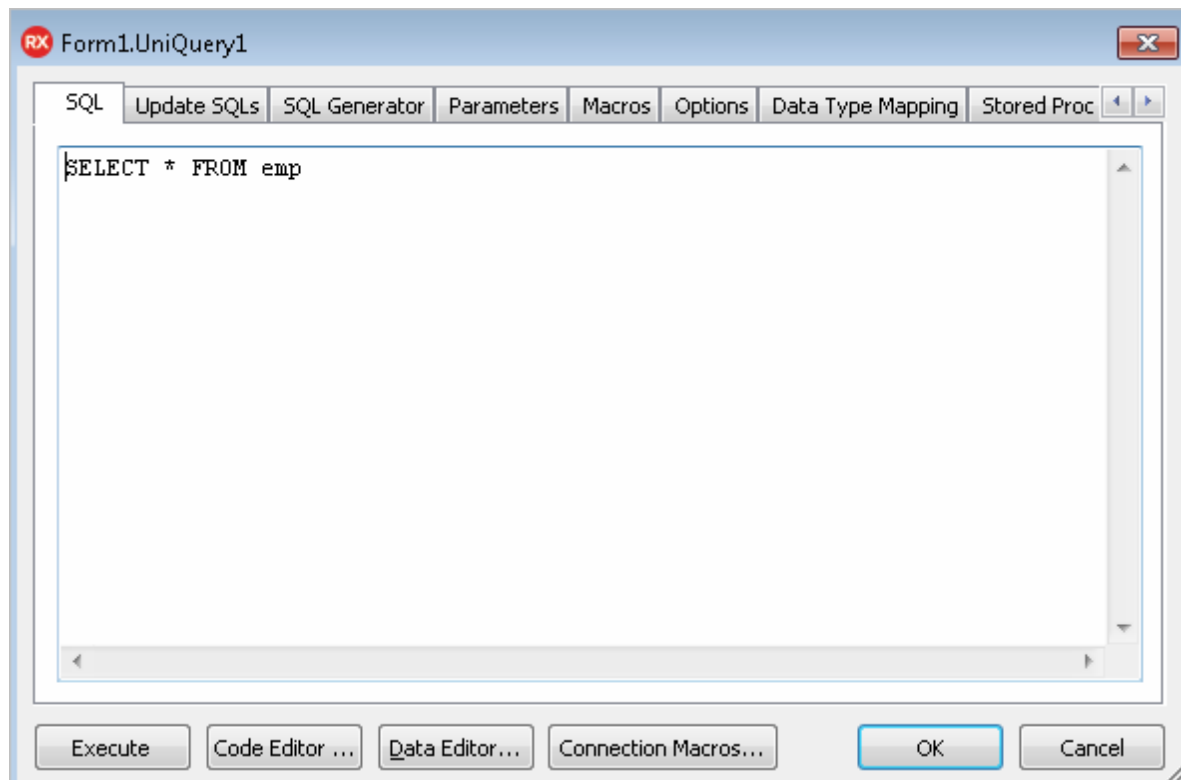
For the *TUniQuery* you need to set the SQL property. Double click the TUniQuery component to open the TUniQuery editor. On the first page of the editor you can enter the text for the SQL property.

TUniSQL component is used to execute queries without recordset. The *TUniSQL* is not a TDataSet descendant like *TUniQuery*. *TUniSQL* is a simple component that provides the best performance.

It is used in the same way as the *TUniQuery*. If you want to define SQL and parameters - use *TUniSQL* editor at design-time. You can define SQL and parameters at run-time too. To execute query you have to assign a value for the SQL property and call the *Execute* method. If you connect to the SCOTT sample schema, you can enter:

```
SELECT * FROM emp
```

to select data from the EMP table.



Click the **OK** button to save changes and close the editor. To execute the query, you can change the *Active* property to True in Object Inspector, or call the *Open* method in your program:

```
UniQuery1: TUniQuery;  
...  
UniQuery1.Connection := UniConnection1;  
UniQuery1.SQL.Text := 'SELECT * FROM emp';  
UniQuery1.Open;
```

The Displaying Data

Drop TDataSource and TDBGrid components into the form to see data from *TUniQuery*. You can use standard TDataSource from the Data Access palette page or *TUniDataSource* component from the UniDAC page. These components have same functionality but *TUniDataSource* sets the DataSet property automatically.

Set the DataSet property of TDataSource to *UniQuery1* (if it is not set automatically). Then set the DataSource property of TDBGrid to DataSource1. If the **Active** property of *UniQuery*

is **True**, DBGrid will display data.

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	15.02.1981 22:00:00	1677	300	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22.02.1981	1290	500	30
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02.04.1981	2975		20
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28.09.1981	1250	1400	30
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01.05.1981	2850		30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09.06.1981	2450		10
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19.04.1987	3000		20
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17.11.1981	5000		10
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08.09.1981	1500	0	30
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23.05.1987	1100		20
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03.12.1981	950		30

To close the *TUniQuery* use its *Close* method or set its **Active** property to **False**.

UniQuery with data always has a current record. Current record is changed while you move across the DBGrid.

Current record can be changed programmatically by help of the *First*, *Last*, *Next*, *Prior*, *Locate*, and *LocateEx* methods of the *TUniQuery*.

Working with Fileds

The *TUniQuery* has a *Fields* collection containing one *TField* object for each field in your query. You can get a reference to the *TField* object by field number or by using *FieldByName* method:

```
UniQuery1.Fields[0];
UniQuery1.FieldByName('EMPNO');
```

TField object can read data from the current record. Use a **Value** property of *TField* or typed properties like **AsInteger**, **AsString**, etc.

For example, you can copy data from the *TUniQuery* to a *TMemo* component using the following code:

```
var
```

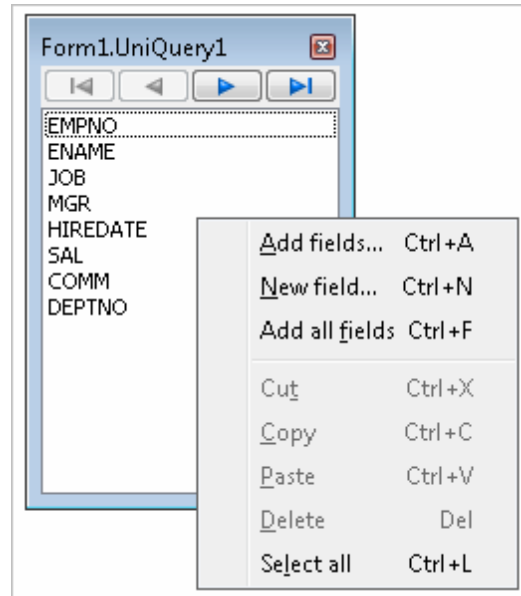


```
Empno: integer;  
Ename: string;  
begin  
  Memo1.Lines.Clear;  
  UniQuery1.Open;  
  UniQuery1.First;  
  while not UniQuery1.Eof do begin  
    Empno := UniQuery1.FieldName('EMPNO').AsInteger;  
    Ename := UniQuery1.FieldName('ENAME').AsString;  
    Memo1.Lines.Add(IntToStr(Empno) + ' ' + Ename);  
    UniQuery1.Next;  
  end;  
  UniQuery1.Close;  
end;
```

The *Next* method sets the *Eof* property of *TUniQuery* to True if it cannot move to the next record because there are no more records.

The *TUniQuery* creates and destroys fields dynamically when you open and close the query. Sometimes you need to create persistent fields generated with the form. To create persistent fields, right click *TUniQuery* component and select **Fields Editor** from the context menu.

Fields Editor window will be opened. Right click inside the **Fields Editor** window and select **Add all fields** from the menu. Now you will see the list of fields in the window.



Fields are created as the components on the form. IDE adds corresponding variable of form class for each field. You can rewrite the previous code example using the persistent field variables:

...

```
while not UniQuery1.Eof do begin
  Empno := UniQuery1EMPNO.AsInteger;
  Ename := UniQuery1ENAME.AsString;
  Memo1.Lines.Add(IntToStr(Empno) + ' ' + Ename);
  UniQuery1.Next;
end;
...
```

We recommend use *TUniTable* to select data from one table. You don't need to write SQL statement for *TUniTable*. You set the *TableName* property and *TUniTable* automatically generates SQL statement to get data from this table.

Drop the **TUniTable** into the form and double-click the component to open *TUniTable* editor. You can enter value for the *TableName* property and for *OrderFields* and *FilterSQL* properties in the editor.

The screenshot shows the 'Form1.UniTable1' dialog box. It has four tabs: 'SQL', 'Data Type Mapping', 'Conditions', and 'Options'. The 'SQL' tab is selected. Inside the dialog, there are three input fields: 'Table Name' with the value 'EMP', 'Order Fields' (empty), and 'FilterSQL' (empty). To the right of the 'Table Name' field is a checkbox labeled 'All'. Below these fields is a large text area containing the SQL statement: 'SELECT T.* FROM EMP T'. At the bottom of the dialog, there are three buttons: 'Data Editor...', 'OK', and 'Cancel'.

When *OrderFields* and *FilterSQL* properties are empty, *TUniTable* generates simple SQL statement like

```
SELECT * FROM emp
```

If you set values for *OrderFields* or *FilterSQL*, corresponding ORDER BY or WHERE clauses will be added to the statement.

Executing Queries

TUniQuery can be used not only for selecting data but for executing any queries supported by database server.

For example, you can change records in the EMP table by using the *TUniQuery* with UPDATE statement. Drop the *TUniQuery* component on the form and double click it to open the editor. Enter the following text for SQL:

```
UPDATE emp SET sal = sal + 1 WHERE empno = 10
```

The query can be executed at design-time from the editor using the **Execute** button. To execute the query at run-time, call the *Execute* method of *TUniQuery*.

```
UniQuery1.Execute;
```

Parameters

Queries don't use fixed values in "SET" or "WHERE" clause in general. For example, your program can get the new values for "SAL" and "EMPNO" fields from the user.

You can use parameters for this purpose:

```
UPDATE emp SET sal = :sal WHERE empno = :empno
```

Parameters are marked using ':' (colon) and parameter name.

Values of the parameters can be set at run-time, and the server replaces parameter names with the values during the query execution.

After the query with parameters was defined into the SQL tab of the *TUniQuery* editor, go to the **Parameters** tab. Here you have to set *DataType* and *ParamType* for each parameter

At run-time you can access the parameters by number or by name using the Params collection of *TUniQuery*.

```
UniQuery2.Params[0];
UniQuery2.ParamByName('SAL');
```

Use the following code to execute query with parameters:

```
UniQuery2.ParamByName('SAL').AsFloat := 100;
UniQuery2.ParamByName('EMPNO').AsInteger := 10;
UniQuery2.Execute;
```

Each parameter is substituted only by single value in the SQL statement.

Macros

Any part of statement (table name, for example) can be changed dynamically with macros. The macros are marked with '&' (ampersand) and macro name:

```
SELECT * FROM &macro1
```

The macros are accessed by number or name from the Macros collection of *TUniQuery* component in your program code.

```
UniQuery3.Macros[0];
UniQuery3.MacroByName('MACRO1');
```

The value of a macro can be set by the **Value** property of a *TMacro*. For example:

```
UniQuery3.MacroByName('MACR01').Value := 'emp';
```

or

```
UniQuery3.MacroByName('MACR01').Value := 'emp ORDER BY ename';
```

Editing Data

All of the datasets components described above are editable. Call the *Edit* method to begin editing. Call the *Post* or *Cancel* method to finish editing. If you call *Post*, the changes are passed to the database server. If you call *Cancel*, changes will be revoked.

```
UniQuery1.Edit;  
UniQuery1.FieldByName('HIREDATE') := Now;  
UniQuery1.FieldByName('SAL') := 1000;  
UniQuery1.Post;
```

Database Controls like TDBGrid or TDBEdit allow user for data editing.

- Run the test application.
- You can edit any cell in DBGrid linked to *TUniQuery*. The *Edit* method called automatically, when editing starts. The *Post* method is called, when another record is selected. To cancel your changes in the current record, press the ESC key.

A new record can be inserted by the *Insert* or *Append* method. The *Append* method adds record to the end of dataset. The *Insert* method inserts record in the current position. After one of these methods is called, you should assign values to the fields and call the *Post* method:

```
UniQuery1.Append;  
UniQuery1.FieldByName('EMPNO') := -1;  
UniQuery1.FieldByName('ENAME') := 'NEW EMP';  
UniQuery1.FieldByName('HIREDATE') := Now;  
UniQuery1.FieldByName('SAL') := 2000;  
UniQuery1.Post;
```

To delete record in the current position, call the *Delete* method.

UniDAC executes "INSERT", "UPDATE", or "DELETE" statement to apply changes to the database.

Debugging

UniDAC can show SQL statements in dialog window before execution. Set the *Debug* property of *TUniQuery* to True to see SQL statements of your query. For profiling in real-time you have to add the **UniDacVcl** unit to the USES list. Then run the application. You see the SELECT statement at startup. Try to edit a record, add a new record, and delete this record. You will see the corresponding update statements in the Debug window.

Updating table property

If more than one table is specified in the query, UniDAC allows you to update data only in one table. Fields from other tables become read-only. For example, change the *SQL* property of *UniQuery1* to the following:

```
SELECT e.*, d.dname  
FROM emp e INNER JOIN dept d ON e.deptno = d.deptno
```

Now you can edit all the fields except the last field *DNAME*.

UpdatingTable property contains a name of the table that will be updated.

UniDAC uses the first table specified after "SELECT" or the first table pointed after "FROM" as default updating table, depending from the current data provider.

If your query contains several tables, it is recommended to always set the *UpdatingTable* property to the table you want to edit.

General field information

UniDAC requires information about key fields of the updating table to generate "WHERE" clause of "UPDATE" and "DELETE" statements. Some servers like SQL Server return this information when a query is executed. Oracle and other database servers do not return information about key fields, so UniDAC performs the additional query to the database to get key fields. You can set the *KeyFields* property of **TUniQuery** manually. In this case an additional query is not executed.

Complex queries

If you set a complex query to the *SQL* property, UniDAC may not be able to generate the correct update statements. Or you need custom SQL statements to apply changes to the database (for example, you can apply changes using stored procedures instead of "INSERT", "UPDATE", and "DELETE" statements). You can use the *SQLInsert*, *SQLUpdate*, and *SQLDelete* properties of *TUniQuery* to set custom update statements. If you double-click one of these properties in Object Inspector, the **Update SQLs** page of the *TUniQuery* editor is opened.

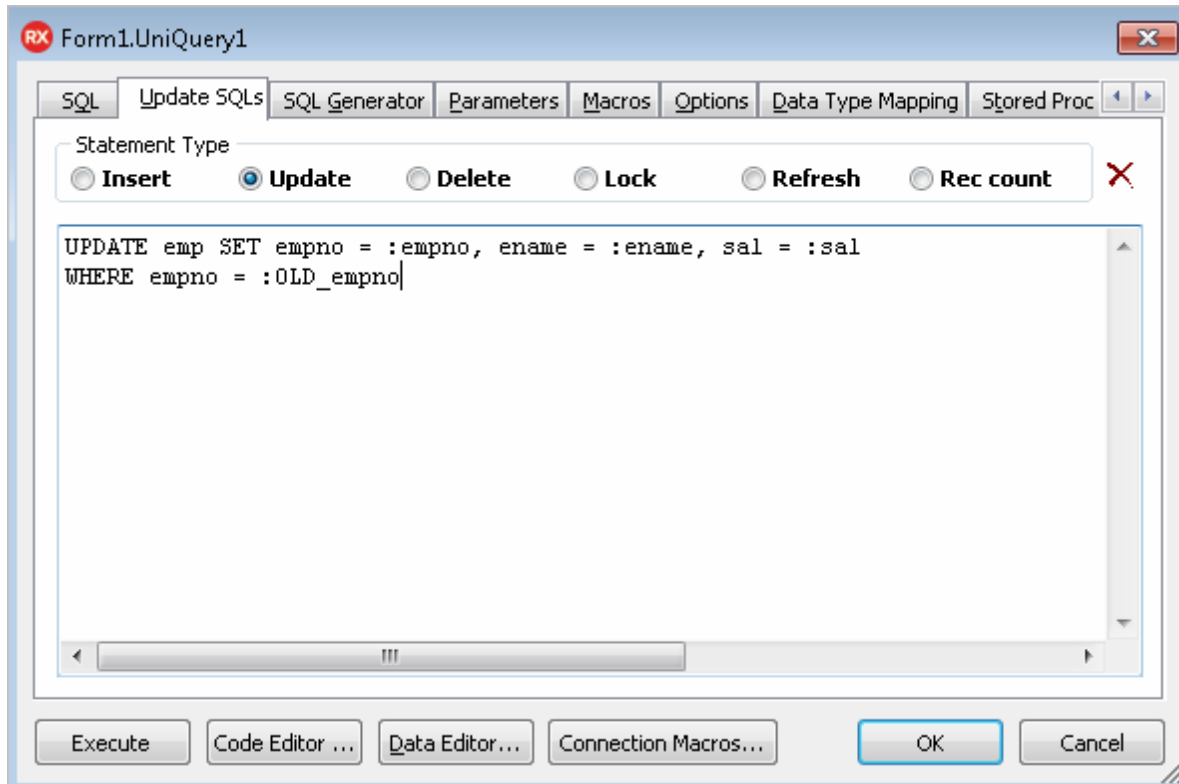
A field value in the update queries can be referenced by the parameter with the same name as field name. For example, use the following statement in the *SQLUpdate* property to save changes to "ENAME" and "SAL" fields.

```
UPDATE emp SET ename = :ename, sal = :sal  
WHERE empno = :empno
```

Old parameters

You can reference to an old value of the field by adding "OLD_" prefix to the parameter name. For example, if user can change value of EMPNO field, you need to use the old value of this field in the "WHERE" condition:

```
UPDATE emp SET empno = :empno, ename = :ename, sal = :sal  
WHERE empno = :OLD_empno
```



SQL generator

For simple SQL-queries *SQL properties* can be updated automatically on the **SQL generator** tab. Go to the **SQL Generator** page of the query editor. If your query has several tables in the "FROM" clause, select table to update in the **Table Name** combobox. You can select statement types to be generated, key fields, and data fields.

Click the **Generate SQL** button. The update statements are generated and the editor changes the current page to **Update SQLs**. Now you can make changes in the generated statements.

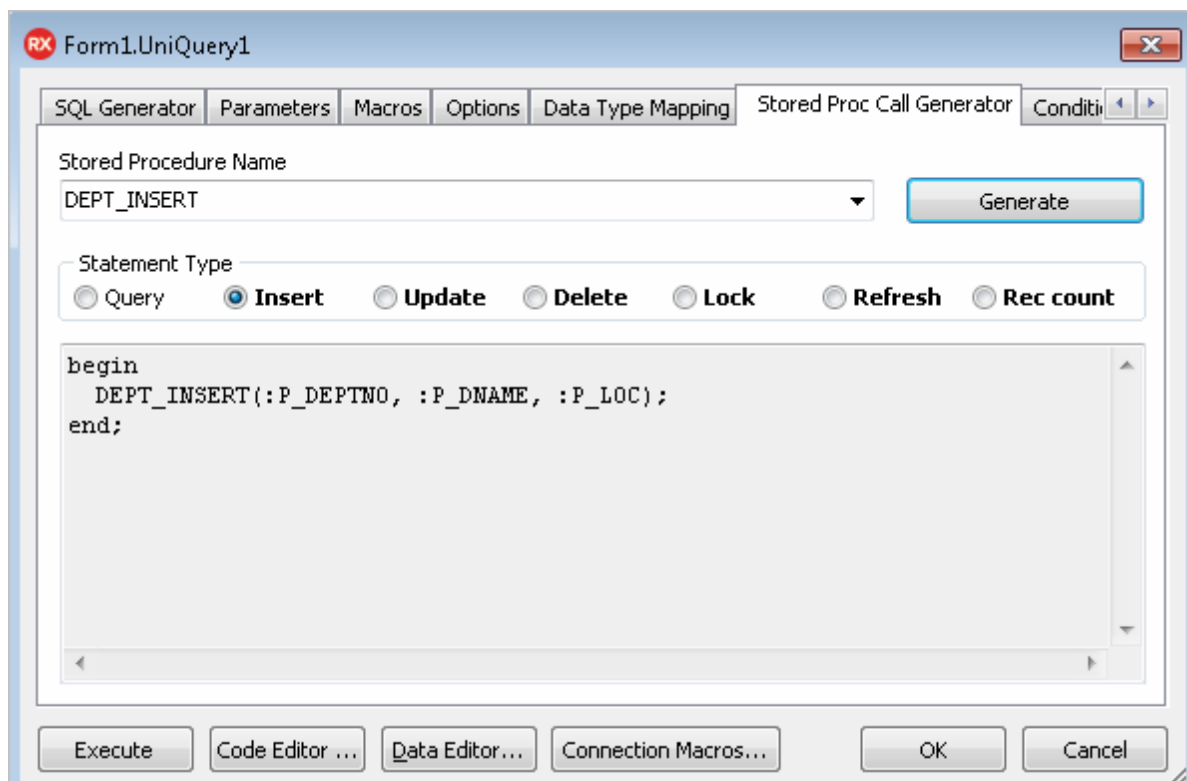
Using stored procedures

Stored procedure can be used in the update statements. The procedure for insert is similar to following (example for Oracle):

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE DEPT_INSERT  
(pDNAME VARCHAR, pLOC VARCHAR)  
AS  
BEGIN
```

```
INSERT INTO DEPT (DNAME, LOC) VALUES (pDNAME, pLOC);
END;
```

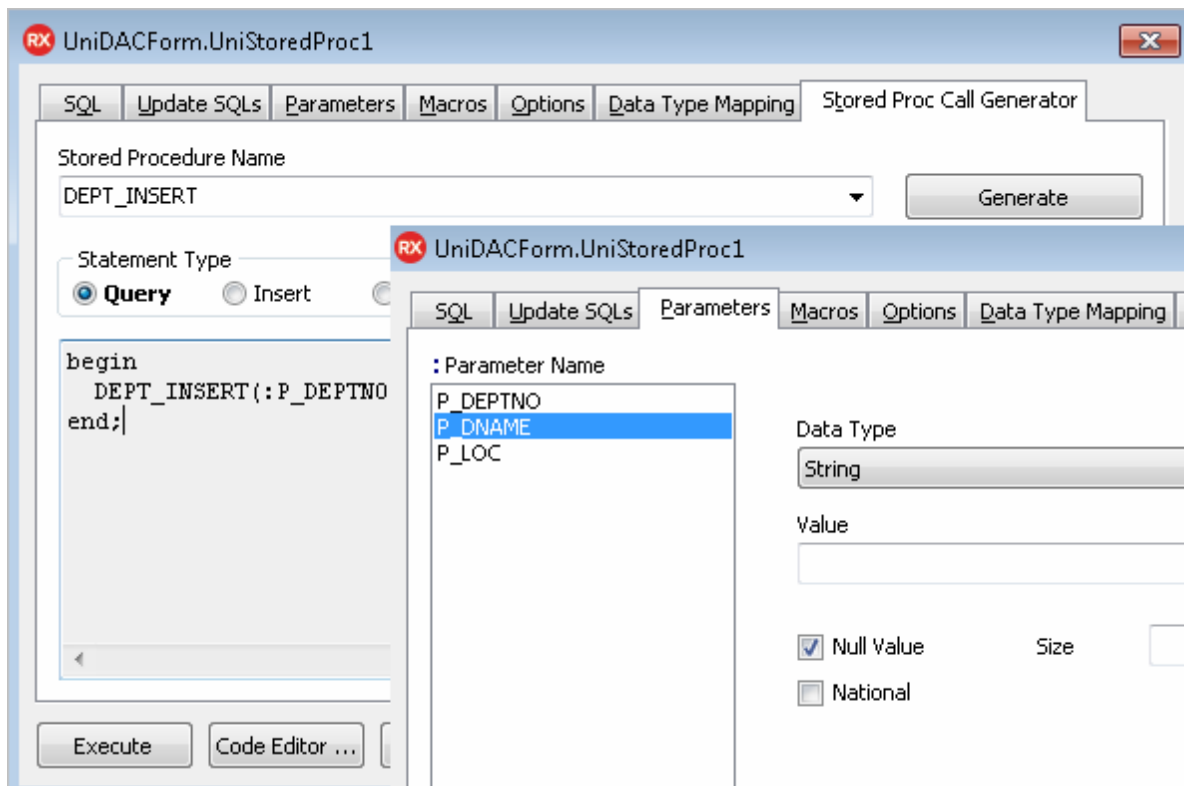
An SQL statement for stored procedure call can be written manually or created by generator. Go to the **Stored Proc Call Generator** page, select the stored procedure name, select the statement type and click the **Generate** button.



Executing Stored Procedures

TUniStoredProc allows you to execute a stored procedure.

- Drop *TUniStoredProc* on the form and double-click it. *TUniStoredProc* editor will be opened.
- Enter the stored procedure name or select it from the list. For example, you can select "EMP_INS" procedure from the previous topic.
- When you move focus to another control or press the **Create SQL** button (📄), the editor creates SQL statement for calling the procedure. You can see it in the box below the stored procedure name.
- If the procedure has parameters, they will be added to the generated SQL statement and to the Params property.



To call the procedure at run-time use the *Execute* method. You may also set the stored procedure name and generate SQL statement for calling the stored procedure at run-time. Call the *PrepareSQL* method to generate SQL statement for stored procedure. After that Params collection is filled, and you can assign values to the parameters.

```
UniStoredProc1.StoredProcName := 'DEPT_INSERT';
UniStoredProc1.PrepareSQL;
UniStoredProc1.ParamByName('PDNAME').AsString := 'DEPT 1';
UniStoredProc1.ParamByName('PLOC').AsString := 'California';
UniStoredProc1.Execute;
```

Creating Master/Detail Relations

Imagine that you have two tables, and second table has a field (foreign key) that references the primary key of the first table. For example, the "SCOTT" sample schema in the Oracle database has "DEPT" and "EMP" tables. "DEPT" contains the list of departments, and "EMP" contains the list of employees. "DEPT" table has DEPTNO primary key. "EMP" also has the DEPTNO field. This field references the "DEPT" table and contains a number of the department where an employee works.

If you have two *TUniQuery* or *TUniTable* components, you can link them in a master/detail relation. The detail dataset shows only records corresponding to the current record in the master dataset.

For example, drop two *TUniTable* components on the form. Set the **Name** property of the first table to "DeptTable", and **TableName** property to "Dept". Set the **Name** property of the second table to "EmpTable", and **TableName** property to "Emp". Set the **Active** property of both tables to True.

Drop two **TUniDataSource** components on the form, set their names to "DeptDS" and "EmpDS", and link them to the corresponding tables. Then drop two TDBGrid components and link them to the corresponding data sources.

Set the **MasterSource** property of *EmpTable* to "DeptDS". Double-click the **MasterFields** property of *EmpTable* in Object Inspector. It will open the editor for linking fields between details and master. Select the DEPTNO field in both left and right list and click the **Add** button. Click the **OK** button to close the dialog.

Now *EmpTable* displays only employees from the current department. If you change the current record in *DeptTable*, *EmpTable* is automatically refreshed and displays another employees.

When you set **MasterSource** for *TUniTable* or *TUniQuery*, its **SQL** is automatically modified. Fields that you linked are added to the **WHERE** condition:

```
SELECT * FROM EMP
WHERE DEPTNO = :DEPTNO
```

The parameter value is set from the corresponding field of the master dataset, then the query is executed. When you change the current record in the master, the parameter value in the detail is changed, and the detail query is reexecuted.

Text parameters, corresponding to the master fields, can be added to the SQL text manually. In this case you don't need to set the **MasterFields** property, just set the **MasterSource** property. UniDAC sets values for parameters automatically if the master dataset has fields with the same name.

When the current record in the master is changed, the detail query is reexecuted each time. You can avoid this by using local master/detail. Set **Options.LocalMasterDetail** to True for *TUniTable* or *TUniQuery*. In this case parameters are not added to the detail query. This query is executed only one time and returns all records. UniDAC filters these records locally to display only records corresponding to the master record.

Unified SQL

Unified SQL includes special directives, macros, literals, and functions. You can use Unified SQL to write SQL statements that are independent from used provider and database. There are several ways to do it. First way is using connection macros and IF directive. UniDAC automatically defines the macro that corresponds to the selected provider in this way. For example, if you select Oracle provider, **Oracle** macros is defined. If you want to use "EMP1"

table for Oracle and "EMP2" table for SQL Server, you can assign the following to the **SQL** property of *TUniQuery*:

```
{if ORACLE}  
SELECT * FROM EMP1  
{else}  
{if SQLSERVER}  
SELECT * FROM EMP2  
{else}  
SELECT * FROM EMP  
{endif}  
{endif}
```

To define macros at design-time, open the *TUniConnection* editor and select **Macros** page. Fill **Name** and **Value** boxes at the bottom of the page. Then press the **Add** button. You can use the added macro in IF directive or directly in SQL statements.

Name	Value	Condition
EMP_TABLE	EMP	
EMP_TABLE	EMP1	

Name: EMP_TABLE Value: EMP2 Condition: ▼

Add Replace Delete Clear All

OK Cancel

For example, if you define macro "EMP_TABLE" with value "EMP", you can write the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT * FROM {EMP_TABLE}
```

The several macros with the same name but different value and conditions can be defined. Condition is the name of another macro. If the macro, specified in condition, is enabled, the current macro is also enabled and its value replaces the macro name in SQL statements. If

the macro specified in condition is not enabled, the current macro is not enabled also.

The macros corresponding to the providers in **Condition** can be used. For example, you can add two more macros with name "EMP_TABLE": one with Value = EMP1 and Condition = ORACLE, another with Value = EMP2 and Condition = SQLSERVER. In this case the query

```
SELECT * FROM {EMP_TABLE}
```

is equivalent for the query with IF directives from the first example.

The Macros collection of *TUniConnection* can be used for macros adding at run-time:

```
UniConnection1.Macros.Add('EMP_TABLE', 'EMP');  
UniConnection1.Macros.Add('EMP_TABLE', 'EMP1', 'ORACLE');  
UniConnection1.Macros.Add('EMP_TABLE', 'EMP2', 'SQLSERVER');
```

Unified SQL defines unified literals for date, time and timestamp values. For example:

```
SELECT * FROM emp WHERE HIREDATE > {date '1982-01-15'}
```

For Oracle, this statement is converted to the following:

```
SELECT * FROM emp WHERE HIREDATE > TO_DATE('1982-01-15', 'YYYY-MM-DD')
```

Unified SQL supports also functions. Functions are marked in SQL statements using 'fn' keyword. For example,

```
SELECT {fn TRIM(ENAME)} FROM emp
```

evaluates to

```
SELECT TRIM(ENAME) FROM emp
```

it is the counterpart in the DBMS. But in MS SQL Server there is no single corresponding function, so the expression evaluates to

```
SELECT LTRIM(RTRIM(ENAME)) FROM emp
```

The treated article presented general definition of UniDAC components and their usage. For detailed information please look UniDAC documentation. The UniDAC documentation includes useful articles and a detailed reference of all UniDAC components and classes.

If you want to download trial version of UniDAC, please visit <https://www.devart.com/unidac/download.html>. For information about getting the UniDAC, visit the [How to Order](#) section. If you have a question about UniDAC or any other Devart product, contact sales@devart.com.

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3.4 Demo Projects

UniDAC includes a number of demo projects that show off the main UniDAC functionality and development patterns.

UniDAC demo projects consist of one large project called *UniDACDemo* with demos for all main UniDAC components, use cases, and data access technologies, and a number of smaller projects on how to use UniDAC in different IDEs and how to integrate UniDAC with third-party components.

Most demo projects are built for Delphi. There are only two UniDAC demos for C++Builder. However, the C++Builder distribution includes source code for all other demo projects as well.

Where are the UniDAC demo projects located?

In most cases all UniDAC demo projects are located in "%UniDAC%\Demos\".

In Delphi 2007 for Win32 under Windows Vista all UniDAC demo projects are located in "My Documents\Devart\UniDAC for Delphi 2007\Demos", for example, "C:\Documents and Settings\All Users\Documents\Devart\UniDAC for Delphi 2007\Demos\".

The structure of the demo project directory depends on the IDE version you are using.

For most new IDEs the structure will be as follows.

Demos

```
|—UniDACDemo [The main UniDAC demo project]
|—Performance [Demo project, that compares performance of UniDAC
with another components (BDE, ADO, dbExpress)]
|—ThirdParty
|   |— [A collection of demo projects on integration with third-
party components]
|—Miscellaneous
    |— [Some other demo projects on design technologies]
```

UniDACDemo is the main demo project that shows off all the UniDAC functionality. The other directories contain a number of supplementary demo projects that describe special use cases. A list of all samples in the UniDAC demo project and a description for the supplementary projects is provided in the following section.

Note: This documentation describes ALL UniDAC demo projects. The actual demo projects you will have installed on your computer depend on your UniDAC version, UniDAC edition, and the IDE version you are using. The integration demos may require installation of third-party components to compile and work properly.

Instructions for using the UniDAC demo projects

To explore a UniDAC demo project,

1. Launch your IDE.
2. In your IDE, choose File|Open Project from the menu bar.
3. Find the directory you installed UniDAC to and open the Demos folder.
4. Browse through the demo project folders located here and open the project file of the demo you would like to use.
5. Compile and launch the demo. If it exists, consult the *ReadMe* file for more details.

The executed version of the demo will contain a sample application written with UniDAC or a navigable list of samples and sample descriptions. To properly use each sample, you will need to connect to a working server.

The included sample applications are fully functional. To use the demos, you have to first set up a connection to a server. You can do so by clicking on the "Connect" button.

Many demos may also use some database objects. If so, they will have two object manipulation buttons, "Create" and "Drop". If your demo requires additional objects, click "Create" to create necessary database objects. When you are done with a demo, click "Drop" to remove all objects used for the demo from your database.

Note: The UniDAC demo directory includes two sample SQL scripts for creating and dropping all test schema objects used in the UniDAC demos. You can modify and execute this script manually, if you like. This will not change the behavior of the demos.

You can find a complete walkthrough for the main UniDAC demo project in the [Getting Started](#) topic. Other UniDAC demo projects include a *ReadMe* file with individual building and launching instructions.

Demo project descriptions

UniDACDemo

UniDACDemo is one large project which includes two collections of demos.

Working with components

A collection of samples that show how to work with the basic UniDAC components.

General demos

A collection of samples that show off the UniDAC technology and demonstrate some ways to work with data.

UniDACDemo can be opened from %UniDAC%\Demos\UniDACDemo\unidacdemo.dpr

(.bdsproj, or .dproj). The following table describes all demos contained in this project.

Working with Components

Name	Description
ConnectDialog	Demonstrates how to customize the UniDAC connect dialog . Changes the standard UniDAC connect dialog to two custom connect dialogs. The first customized sample dialog is inherited from the TForm class, and the second one is inherited from the default UniDAC connect dialog class.
CRDBGrid	Demonstrates how to work with the TCRDBGrid component. Shows off the main TCRDBGrid features, like filtering, searching, stretching, using compound headers, and more.
Query	Demonstrates working with TUniQuery , which is one of the most useful UniDAC components. Includes many TUniQuery usage scenarios. Demonstrates how to execute queries, edit data, and export it to XML files, shows how to perform local filtering, demonstrates several different kinds of record locking and refreshing, and working with FetchAll mode. Note: This is a very good introductory demo. We recommend starting here when first becoming familiar with UniDAC.
Sql	Uses TUniSQL to execute SQL statements. Demonstrates how to work with parameters in SQL, prepare SQL statements, and create stored procedures calls by UniDAC means.
StoredProc	Uses TUniStoredProc to access editable recordsets in the client application returned from a stored procedure.
Table	Demonstrates how to use TUniTable to work with data from a single table on the server without manually writing any SQL queries. Performs server-side data sorting and filtering and retrieves results for browsing and editing.
Transaction	Demonstrates the main approaches for setting up distributed transactions with the TUniTransaction component. Shows how to manage transactions, tune the transaction isolation level, and select the coordinator for a distributed transaction.
UpdateSQL	Demonstrates using the TUniUpdateSQL component to customize update commands. Lets you optionally use TUniSQL and TUniQuery objects for carrying out insert, delete, query, and update commands.
VirtualTable	Demonstrates working with the TVirtualTable component. This sample shows how to fill virtual dataset with data from other datasets, filter data by a given criteria, locate specified records, perform file operations, and change data and table structure.

General Demos

Name	Description
CachedUpdates	Demonstrates how to perform the most important tasks of working with data in the CachedUpdates mode, including highlighting uncommitted changes, managing transactions, and committing changes in a batch.
FilterAndIndex	Demonstrates UniDAC's local storage functionality. This sample shows how to perform local filtering, sorting , and locating by multiple fields, including by calculated and lookup fields.
MasterDetail	Uses UniDAC functionality to work with master/detail relationships. This sample shows how to use local master/detail functionality. Demonstrates different kinds of master/detail linking, including linking by SQL, by simple fields, and by calculated fields.
Pictures	Uses UniDAC functionality to work with BLOB fields and graphics. The sample demonstrates how to retrieve binary data from database and display it on visual components. Sample also shows how to load and save pictures to files and to the database.
Text	Uses UniDAC functionality to work with text. The sample demonstrates how to retrieve text data from database and display it on visual components. Sample also shows how to load and save text to files and to the database.

Supplementary Demo Projects

UniDAC also includes a number of additional demo projects that describe some special use cases, show how to use UniDAC in different IDEs and give examples of how to integrate it with third-party components. These supplementary UniDAC demo projects are sorted into subfolders in the %UniDAC%\Demos\ directory.

Location	Name	Description
ThirdParty	FastReport	Demonstrates how UniDAC can be used with FastReport components. This project consists of two parts. The first part is several packages that integrate UniDAC components into the FastReport editor. The second part is a demo application that lets you design and preview reports with UniDAC technology in the FastReport editor.
	InfoPower	Uses InfoPower components to display recordsets retrieved with UniDAC. This demo project displays an InfoPower grid component and fills it with the result of a UniDAC

		query. Shows how to link UniDAC data sources to InfoPower components.
	IntraWeb	A collection of sample projects that show how to use UniDAC components as data sources for IntraWeb applications. Contains IntraWeb samples for setting up a connection, querying a database and modifying data and working with CachedUpdates and MasterDetail relationships.
	QuickReport	Lets you launch and view a QuickReport application based on UniDAC. This demo project lets you modify the application in design-time.
	ReportBuilder	Uses UniDAC data sources to create a ReportBuilder report that takes data from a database. Shows how to set up a ReportBuilder document in design-time and how to integrate UniDAC components into the Report Builder editor to perform document design in run-time.
Miscellaneous	CBuilder	A general demo project about how to create UniDAC-based applications with C++Builder. Lets you execute SQL scripts and work with result sets in a grid. This is one of the two UniDAC demos for C++Builder.
	DII	Demonstrates creating and loading DLLs for UniDAC-based projects. This demo project consists of two parts - a UniDII project that creates a DLL of a form that sends a query to the server and displays its results, and a UniExe project that can be executed to display a form for loading and running this DLL. Allows you to build a dll for one UniDAC-based project and load and test it from a separate application.
	FailOver	Demonstrates the recommended approach to working with unstable

		networks . This sample lets you perform transactions and updates in several different modes, simulate a sudden session termination, and view what happens to your data state when connections to the server are unexpectedly lost. Shows off CachedUpdates, LocalMasterDetail, FetchAll, Pooling, and different Failover modes.
	Midas	Demonstrates using MIDAS technology with UniDAC. This project consists of two parts: a MIDAS server that processes requests to the database and a thin MIDAS client that displays an interactive grid. This demo shows how to build thin clients that display interactive components and delegate all database interaction to a server application for processing.
	VirtualTable eCB	Demonstrates working with the TVirtualTable component. This sample shows how to fill virtual dataset with data from other datasets, filter data by a given criteria, locate specified records, perform file operations, and change data and table structure. This is one of the two demo projects for C++Builder.

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3.5 Deployment

UniDAC applications can be built and deployed with or without run-time libraries. Using run-time libraries is managed with the "Build with runtime packages" check box in the Project Options dialog box.

Deploying Windows applications built without run-time packages

You do not need to deploy any files with UniDAC-based applications built without run-time packages, provided you are using a registered version of UniDAC.

You can check your application does not require run-time packages by making sure the "Build with runtime packages" check box is not selected in the Project Options dialog box.

Trial Limitation Warning

If you are evaluating deploying Windows applications with UniDAC Trial Edition, you will need to deploy the following DAC BPL files:

dacXX.bpl	always
unidacXX.bpl	always

and their dependencies (required IDE BPL files) with your application, even if it is built without run-time packages:

rtlXX.bpl	always
dbrtlXX.bpl	always
vcldbXXX.bpl	always

Deploying Windows applications built with run-time packages

You can set your application to be built with run-time packages by selecting the "Build with runtime packages" check box in the Project Options dialog box before compiling your application.

In this case, you will also need to deploy the following BPL files with your Windows application:

dacXX.bpl	always (XX means the Delphi version: XX equals to 70 for Delphi 7, XX equals to 105 for Delphi 2007, etc.)
dacvclXX.bpl	if your application uses the UniDacVcl unit
unidacXX.bpl	always
unidacvclXX.bpl	if your application uses the UniDacVcl unit
XXXproviderXX.bpl	for each used provider (e.g.: OraProvider70.bpl is the file belonging to the Oracle provider for Delphi 7)
XdacXX.bpl*	for each used provider with UniDAC Express Edition, never used with UniDAC Professional or Standard edition
crcontrolsXX.bpl	if your application uses the CRDBGrid component

*It is not required to deploy XdacXX.bpl files with UniDAC Professional and Standard editions.

But it is necessary to deploy XdacXX.bpl files with Express Edition of UniDAC. This happens because in UniDAC Professional and Standard editions functionality of XdacXX.bpl is included in the correspondent XXXproviderXX.bpl, when in Express Edition of UniDAC, XXXproviderXX.bpl is just a wrapper on XdacXX.bpl.

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4 Using UniDAC

This section describes basics of using Universal Data Access Components

- [Connecting to Database](#)
- [Updating data with UniDAC](#)
- [Master/Detail Relationships](#)
- [AData Types](#)
- [Data Type Mapping](#)
- [Data Encryption](#)
- [Working in an Unstable Network](#)
- [Disconnected Mode](#)
- [Increasing Performance](#)
- [Macros](#)
- [Connection Pooling](#)
- [DataSet Manager](#)
- [Network Tunneling](#)
- [Executing Stored Procedures](#)
- [Transactions](#)
- [Unified SQL](#)
- [DBMonitor](#)
- [Writing GUI Applications with UniDAC](#)
- [Compatibility with Previous Versions](#)
- [64-bit Development with Embarcadero RAD Studio XE2](#)
- [Database Specific Aspects of 64-bit Development](#)
- [Demo Projects](#)
- [Deployment](#)

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Reserved.

4.1 Connecting to Database

This topic describes the procedure of connecting to databases with different providers, and meaning of connection parameters.

- [Common connection properties](#)
 - [Provider](#)
 - [Username and Password](#)
 - [Server](#)
 - [Database](#)
 - [Port](#)
- [Provider-specific properties](#)
 - [Oracle](#)
 - [SQL Server](#)
 - [MySQL](#)
 - [InterBase](#)
 - [PostgreSQL](#)
 - [SQLite](#)

Common connection properties

Each database server requires its own set of parameters for connection (username, password, etc.). Some of the parameters are the same for several servers, but the parameter meaning may vary depending on the server. UniDAC provides all types of parameters for supported database servers. If a parameter is not used for a certain provider, it will be disabled in the connection dialog and not used for connection. UniDAC supports the following parameters:

Provider

This is the first parameter that should be set. It specifies the provider that will be used for connection, and other parameters that will be available.

Username and Password

These properties are used for each database provider to authenticate the client application.

Server

Commonly this property is used to provide the name or the IP address of the computer in the network on which the database server is located. If the Server property is empty for SQL

Server, MySQL, and InterBase providers, UniDAC will try to connect to localhost.

- Oracle - in the Client mode you should specify the server name which appears in the *tnsnames.ora* configuration file. You can also set the [HomeName](#) option to specify which of the installed clients to use in the Client mode.

If you are connecting to the Oracle server in the [Direct mode](#), value of the Server property should be assigned in special format: *Host:Port:SID*. Host is the server's IP address or DNS name, Port is the port number that the server listens to, SID is the Oracle System Identifier of the server.

- SQL Server - you should specify the computer name or IP address of the computer in the network which is running SQL Server. If your SQL Server uses a port different from the default one, you can connect to it specifying the port number in the following way: *HostName,PortNumber*.
- ASE, MySQL, and PostgreSQL - you should specify the computer name or IP address of the computer in the network which is running database server.
- ODBC - you should specify ODBC data source name (DSN), name of a file with data source information (File DSN), or ODBC connection string
- DB2 - you should specify the database name to the Server property

Database

This property is used for Access, Advantage, SAP Sybase ASE, DBF, InterBase, MySQL, NexusDB, PostgreSQL, SQL Server, and SQLite providers. It specifies initial database for the connection. On SAP Sybase ASE, MySQL, and SQL Server the Database value can be changed when the connection is active without reconnect. If the Database is not assigned, the behaviour of UniDAC will depend on the selected provider:

- MySQL - the current database will not be selected. It means that you will need to explicitly specify the database name in your queries.
- SQL Server and ASE - the default database for the current SQL Server login will be used as a default database for the connection. For connecting to SQL Server Compact Edition this property is used to provide the database file name.

Port

This property is used for SAP Sybase ASE, MySQL, and PostgreSQL providers. It specifies the port number for TCP/IP connection.

- MySQL - The default value is 3306.
- PostgreSQL - The default value is 5432.
- ASE - The default value is 5000.

Provider-specific properties

Along with the connection options described above, there are several specific options that manage connection behaviour for each provider. These options are described in the Provider-specific Notes articles for each provider: [Oracle](#), [SQL Server](#), [MySQL](#), [InterBase](#), [PostgreSQL](#), and [SQLite](#). Open the article that corresponds to the provider you are interested in, and find the specific options description for TUniConnection in the article. Several important specific connection options will be described below.

Oracle

With the Oracle provider you can connect to the server in two modes: the Client mode, and the Direct mode. Connecting in the Client mode requires Oracle client to be installed on the client computer. Connecting in the Direct mode does not require Oracle client, however, this mode has certain limitations. For more information, refer to the [Connecting in Direct mode](#) section in the article Using UniDAC with Oracle.

SQL Server

The SQL Server provider can connect through one of the three client types that can be changed using the [OLEDBProvider](#) specific option of TUniConnection. By default this option is set to prAuto. This value means that the provider will try to open the SQL Native Provider first. If this provider is not available, the OLE DB provider will be opened. In order to connect to SQL Server Compact Edition, the OLEDBProvider option must be set to prCompact. This value gives effect to all specific options which names start with Compact. The version of SQL Server Compact Edition to be used should be specified in the [CompactVersion](#) specific option. By default version of SQL Server Compact Edition will be chosen in accordance with the database file version. If the file does not exist, or the file is not a valid database file, the CompactVersion option will be used to determine which server version to load.

MySQL

The MySQL provider can connect to MySQL server directly or using the client library *libmysqld.dll*. This behaviour is controlled by the [Direct](#) specific option. By default, Direct is set to True. If you switch Direct to False, you will need to deploy *libmysqld.dll* with your application.

In order to connect to a database with MySQL Embedded server, you should switch the value of the [Embedded](#) specific option to True. Its default value is False. If Embedded is set to True, the value of Direct is ignored. The Embedded Server library with the share directory should be deployed with the application. The path to data should be specified in the configuration file of Embedded Server.

InterBase

The InterBase provider can connect to the server through such network protocols as TCP/IP, NetBEUI, and SPX. The network protocol that will be used for the connection can be specified with the [Protocol](#) specific option.

PostgreSQL

The PostgreSQL provider connects to PostgreSQL server directly and does not use the PostgreSQL client library.

SQLite

The SQLite provider can connect to DB using SQLite client library SQLite3. You can use either an external SQLite3 library or embedded SQLite3 engine. This behaviour is controlled by the option. By default [Direct](#) is set to False and in this case the SQLite provider searches a client library in directories specified in the PATH environment variable. SQLite can create the database file automatically if it does not exist. For this the [ForceCreateDatabase](#) specific option should be used.

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4.2 Updating data with UniDAC

This topic describes common approaches to data edit with dataset components of UniDAC.

- [Automatic data updating](#)
- [Extended setup of data updating](#)
- [Caching updates](#)
- [Default values/expressions](#)
- [Autoincrement values generating](#)
- [Getting newest data on time](#)

Automatic data updating

TUniTable, TUniQuery, and TUniStoredProc are UniDAC components that allow retrieving and editing data. To edit data with each of the components, specify key field names in the [KeyFields](#) property. If KeyFields is an empty string, Oracle, PostgreSQL, InterBase, SQLite, and all ODBC-based providers will try to request information about primary keys from the server sending an additional query (this may negatively affect the performance). SQL Server and MySQL providers will use the meta-information sent by the server together with data. The SQL Server provider has the [UniqueRecords](#) option that allows automatically requesting

primary key fields from the table if they were omitted in the query.

If the dataset to be opened has no fields that uniquely identify a record, this problem can be solved with Oracle, Firebird 2.0, PostgreSQL, and SQLite servers by the server means. With the Oracle and SQLite servers you should add the RowID column to your query. With Firebird 2.0 - DB_KEY. With PostgreSQL server OID column can be used as key field if your table is created with OIDs. More information about these fields you will find in the documentation of the correspondent server.

Extended setup of data updating

For a dataset having data from several tables, only one table will be updatable by default. You should specify the table name to be updatable in the [UpdatingTable](#) property, otherwise the table to which belongs the first field in the field list will be updatable. If the [SetFieldsReadOnly](#) option is set to True (by default), fields that are not used in automatically generated update SQL statements are marked read-only. With the Oracle, PostgreSQL, and all ODBC-based providers for complicated queries (statements that use multiple tables, Synonyms, DBLinks, aggregated fields) we recommend to keep the [ExtendedFieldsInfo](#) option enabled.

If Insert/Post, Update, or RefreshRecord operation has affected more than one record, UniDAC raises an exception. To suppress such exceptions, you should set the [StrictUpdate](#) option to False.

For more flexible control over data modifications you can fill update SQL statements. They are represented by the [SQLInsert](#), [SQLUpdate](#), [SQLDelete](#), and [SQLRefresh](#) properties and are executed automatically on Insert/Post, Edit/Post, Delete, and Refresh operations. At design-time you can generate default update SQL statements at the SQL Generator tab in component editor. The generated statements can be modified corresponding your needs. But if the update queries are generated dynamically for each record, only changed values are sent to the server.

For some particular cases this functionality is not enough. It can be extended with the [TUniUpdateSQL](#) component. TUniUpdateSQL allows associating a separate TUniSQL/TUniQuery/TUniStoredProc component for each update operation.

Caching updates

UniDAC allows caching updates at the client (so-called [Cached Updates](#) mode), and then post all updates in a batch. It means that changes are not reflected at the server immediately after calling Post or Delete. All cached changes are posted to the server after calling the [ApplyUpdates](#) method. The [UpdateBatchSize](#) option lets setting up the number of changes to be posted at the same time.

Default values/expressions

If you have defined default values or expressions for columns in a database table, you can setup UniDAC so that it requests these expressions from the server. These expressions will be assigned to the `DefaultExpression` property of `TField` objects. If the `DefaultExpression` values have already been filled, they are replaced. This behaviour is controlled by the [DefaultValues](#) option, which is disabled by default.

Autoincrement values generating

When editing a dataset, it is often convenient not to fill key field values manually but automatically generate them. There are three ways to do it.

The first way, the most usable one, is to use server means for automatic generating of the key field values.

SQL Server, MySQL, and SQLite allow defining autoincrement columns in the table. This does not require additional handling at the client. For SAP Sybase ASE, Oracle, PostgreSQL, and InterBase providers it is necessary to specify the [KeySequence](#) ([KeyGenerator](#) for InterBase) specific option. Automatically generated values are reflected in the dataset automatically.

The second way is to generate and fill the key field value in the `BeforePost` event handler. As a rule this way requires executing a query to retrieve some information from the server. So this way may be useful only in some particular cases.

The third way is to create the `AFTER INSERT` trigger that fills the field with the appropriate value. But there is a problem with returning the value generated by the trigger. Although this problem can be solved (see the next paragraph in this topic), this approach is considered nonoptimal. So try choosing another approach if possible.

However, retrieving generated values can be disabled for SQL Server provider with the [QueryIdentity](#) specific option. This should increase performance of records inserting.

Getting newest data on time

For certain situations UniDAC allows automatically refreshing records in the dataset in order to keep their values up-to-date.

With [RefreshOptions](#) you can make UniDAC refresh the current record before editing, after inserting or deleting. It is done by executing an additional query.

The `DMLRefresh` option allows refreshing the current record after insert or update similarly to `RefreshOptions`, but it works in a different way. This allows achieving higher performance than with `RefreshOptions`. `DMLRefresh` is not supported by the MySQL, SQLite, and ODBC-based providers.

If you want to control which fields of the current record need to be refreshed after insert or update, you should do the following: define in your update queries output parameters with names that correspond the field names in your dataset, and set the `ReturnParams` option to

True. After the update query has been executed, dataset reads values of the output parameters and puts them into fields with the correspondent names.

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4.3 Master/Detail Relationships

Master/detail (MD) relationship between two tables is a very widespread one. So it is very important to provide an easy way for database application developer to work with it. Lets examine how UniDAC implements this feature.

Suppose we have classic MD relationship between "Department" and "Employee" tables.

"Department" table has field Dept_No. Dept_No is a primary key.

"Employee" table has a primary key EmpNo and foreign key Dept_No that binds "Employee" to "Department".

It is necessary to display and edit these tables.

UniDAC provides two ways to bind tables. First code example shows how to bind two TCustomUniDataSet components into MD relationship via parameters.

```
procedure TForm1.Form1Create(Sender: TObject);
var
  Master, Detail: TUniQuery;
  MasterSource: TDataSource;
begin
  // create master dataset
  Master := TUniQuery.Create(Self);
  Master.SQL.Text := 'SELECT * FROM Department';
  // create detail dataset
  Detail := TUniQuery.Create(Self);
  Detail.SQL.Text := 'SELECT * FROM Employee WHERE Dept_No = :Dept_No';
  // connect detail dataset with master via TDataSource component
  MasterSource := TDataSource.Create(Self);
  MasterSource.DataSet := Master;
  Detail.MasterSource := MasterSource;
  // open master dataset and only then detail dataset
  Master.Open;
  Detail.Open;
end;
```

Pay attention to one thing: parameter name in detail dataset SQL must be equal to the field name or the alias in the master dataset that is used as foreign key for detail table. After opening detail dataset always holds records with Dept_No field value equal to the one in the current master dataset record.

There is an additional feature: when inserting new records to detail dataset it automatically fills foreign key fields with values taken from master dataset.

Now suppose that detail table "Department" foreign key field is named DepLink but not Dept_No. In such case detail dataset described in above code example will not autofill

DepLink field with current "Department".Dept_No value on insert. This issue is solved in second code example.

```
procedure TForm1.Form1Create(Sender: TObject);
var
  Master, Detail: TUniQuery;
  MasterSource: TDataSource;
begin
  // create master dataset
  Master := TUniQuery.Create(Self);
  Master.SQL.Text := 'SELECT * FROM Department';
  // create detail dataset
  Detail := TUniQuery.Create(Self);
  Detail.SQL.Text := 'SELECT * FROM Employee';
  // setup MD
  Detail.MasterFields := 'Dept_No'; // primary key in Department
  Detail.DetailFields := 'DepLink'; // foreign key in Employee
  // connect detail dataset with master via TDataSource component
  MasterSource := TDataSource.Create(Self);
  MasterSource.DataSet := Master;
  Detail.MasterSource := MasterSource;
  // open master dataset and only then detail dataset
  Master.Open;
  Detail.Open;
end;
```

In this code example MD relationship is set up using [MasterFields](#) and [DetailFields](#) properties. Also note that there are no WHERE clause in detail dataset SQL.

To defer refreshing of detail dataset while master dataset navigation you can use [DetailDelay](#) option.

Such MD relationship can be local and remote, depending on the

[TCustomDADataset.Options.LocalMasterDetail](#) option. If this option is set to True, dataset uses local filtering for establishing master-detail relationship and does not refer to the server. Otherwise detail dataset performs query each time when record is selected in master dataset. Using local MD relationship can reduce server calls number and save server resources. It can be useful for slow connection. [CachedUpdates](#) mode can be used for detail dataset only for local MD relationship. Using local MD relationship is not recommended when detail table contains too many rows, because in remote MD relationship only records that correspond to the current record in master dataset are fetched. So, this can decrease network traffic in some cases.

See Also

- [TCustomDADataset.Options](#)
- [TMemDataSet.CachedUpdates](#)

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4.4 Data Types

This topic describes in what way server data types are mapped to the Delphi field types and demonstrates common approaches for working with large data types.

The table below represents the server data types mapped to certain Delphi field types by default. There are several options that change the default mapping. These changes are reflected in the table as footnotes.

Delphi Type	Oracle Types	SQL Server Types	MySQL Types [1]	InterBase Types	PostgreSQL Types	SQLite Types	ODBC Types	DB2 Types	Access Types	Advantage Types	SAP Sybase ASE Types	NexusDB
ftSmallint	NUMBER(p, 0) [2] (p < 5)	SMALLINT	TINYINT(M) (M > 1) SMALLINT	SMALLINT	SMALLINT	TINYINT SMALLINT	SQL_SMALLINT	SMALLINT	SMALLINT	SHORT	SMALLINT	SHORTINT / SMALLINT
ftWord	-	TINYINT	TINYINT(M) UNSIGNED (M > 1) SMALLINT UNSIGNED YEAR	-	-	-	SQL_TINYINT	-	BYTE	-	TINYINT	WORD / BYTE / TINYINT
ftInteger	NUMBER(p, 0) [2] (4 < p < 10)	INT	MEDIUMINT MEDIUMINT UNSIGNED INT	INTEGER	INTEGER	INTEGER	SQL_INTEGER	INTEGER	INTEGER	INTEGER	INT	INTEGER, AUTOINC, RECREV
ftLargeint	NUMBER(p, 0)	BIGINT	BIGINT UNSIGNED	BIGINT	BIGINT	BIGINT	SQL_BIGINT	BIGINT	-	-	BIGINT	LARGEINT / BIGINT

	[2] (9 < p < 19)		GNED BIGI NT BIGI NT UNSI GNED									DWOR D
ftFl oat	NUMB ER (p , s) [2] BINA RY FLOA T (FL OAT) BINA RY DOUB LE	DECI MAL (p, s) [3] FLOA T REAL	DECI MAL (p, s) [3] FLOA T DOUB LE	NUMB ER (p , s) [3] FLOA T DOUB LE PREC ISIO N	DECI MAL (p, s) [3] REAL DOUB LE PREC ISIO N	DECI MAL (p, s) [3] FLOA T DOUB LE PREC ISIO N	SQL_ DECI MAL (p, s) SQL_ NUME RIC (p, s) SQL_ REAL SQL_ FLOA T SQL_ DOUB LE	DECI MAL (p, s) REAL DOUB LE	DECI MAL (p, s) DOUB LE	DECI MAL (p, s) DOUB LE CURD OUBL E MONE Y SMAL LMON EY	DECI MAL (p, s) [3] FLOA T REAL MONE Y SMAL LMON EY	FLOA T, DOUB LE PREC ISIO N, EXTE NDED
ftBC D	NUMB ER (p , s) [2] (p < 15) and (s < 5)	DECI MAL (p, s) [3] (p < 15) and (s < 5)	DECI MAL (p, s) [3] (p < 15) and (s < 5)	DECI MAL (p, s) [3] (p < 15) and (s < 5)	DECI MAL (p, s) [3] (p < 15) and (s < 5)	DECI MAL (p, s) [3] (p < 15) and (s < 5)	SQL_ DECI MAL SQL_ NUME RIC	DECI MAL	DECI MAL	DECI MAL CURD OUBL E MONE Y	DECI MAL [3] MONE Y SMAL LMON EY	DECI MAL
ftFM TBcd	NUMB ER (p , s) [2] (14 < p < 39) and (4 < p < 19)	DECI MAL (p, s) [3] (14 < p < 39) and (4 < p < 19)	DECI MAL (p, s) [3] (14 < p < 39) and (4 < p < 19)	DECI MAL (p, s) [3] (14 < p < 39) and (4 < p < 19)	DECI MAL (p, s) [3] (14 < p < 39) and (4 < p < 19)	DECI MAL (p, s) [3] (14 < p < 39) and (4 < p < 19)	SQL_ DECI MAL SQL_ NUME RIC	DECI MAL	DECI MAL	DECI MAL CURD OUBL E MONE Y	DECI MAL [3] MONE Y SMAL LMON EY	-

	s < 39)	s < 39)	(4 < s < 39)	(4 < s < 19)								
ftCurrency	-	MONEY SMALLMONEY	-	-	MONEY	MONEY	-	-	-	-	-	MONEY
ftBoolean	-	BIT	TINYINT [4] BOOLEAN [4] BOOLEAN [4]	BOOLEAN	BOOLEAN	BOOLEAN	SQL_BIT	-	BOOLEAN	LOGICAL	BIT	BOOLEAN
ftString	VARCHAR2 NVARCHAR2 VARCHAR2 VARCHAR CHAR NCHAR RAW [5] INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND INTERVAL DAY TO MONTH ROWID UROWID	CHAR VARCHAR	CHAR VARCHAR ENUM SET BINARY [6] VARIABLE INAR Y [6]	CHAR VARCHAR	CHAR VARCHAR	CHAR VARCHAR	SQL_CHAR SQL_VARCHAR	CHAR VARCHAR	TEXT	CHAR CICH VAR VAR VAR	CHAR VARCHAR NCHAR NVAR CHAR	VAR CHAR, NULL STRING, SHORT STRING, CHAR , SINGLE CHAR

ftWideString	See note [7]	NCHAR NVAR CHAR	See note [7]	See note [7]	See note [7]	See note [7]	SQL_WCHAR SQL_WVAR CHAR Also See note [7]	GRAPHIC VARGRAPHIC Also See note [7]	See note [7]	See note [7]	UNICHAR UNIVARCHAR Also See note [7]	NSINGLECHAR, NCHAR, NVAR CHAR
ftMemo	LONG Also see note [8]	TEXT NTEXT T[9]	TINYTEXT TEXT MEDIUMTEXT LONGTEXT	BLOB TEXT	TEXT	TEXT CLOB	SQL_LONGVAR CHAR	LONG VAR CHAR CLOB	MEMO	MEMO	TEXT	TEXT CLOB
ftWideMemo	See note [10]	NTEXT T[11]	See note [10]	See note [10]	See note [10]	See note [10]	SQL_WLONG VAR CHAR Also See note [10]	LONG VARGRAPHIC DBLOB Also See note [10]	See note [10]	See note [10]	UNIT EXT Also See note [10]	NCLOB
ftOraclob	CLOB NCLOB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NCLOB
ftBlob	LONG RAW	IMAGE	TINYBLOB BLOB MEDIUMBLOB LONG BLOB Spatial Data Types	BLOB BINARY	BYTE A	BLOB	SQL_LONG VAR BINARY	LONG VAR CHAR FOR BIT DATA BLOB	-	BLOB	IMAGE	BLOB, IMAGE
ftOrablo	BLOB	-	-	-	LARGE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

b					OBJECT							
ftBytes	-	BINARY TIMESTAMP	BINARY	-	-	-	SQL_BINARY	CHAR FOR BIT DATA	-	RAW	BINARY	BYTE ARRAY
ftVarBytes	RAW	VARBINARY	VARBINARY	CHAR VARIABLE (CHARSET = OCTETS)	-	BINARY VARIABLE	SQL_VARBINARY	VARC HAR FOR BIT DATA	-	VARBINARY	VARBINARY	-
ftDate	-	-	DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE	SQL_TYPE_DATE	DATE	-	DATE	-	DATE
ftDateTime	DATE	DATE	DATE TIME	TIME STAMP	TIME STAMP	TIME STAMP DATE TIME	SQL_TYPE_TIMESTAMP	TIME STAMP	DATE	TIME STAMP	DATE	DATE TIME
ftTime	-	-	TIME	TIME	TIME	TIME	SQL_TYPE_TIME	TIME	-	TIME	-	TIME
ftTimestamp	TIME STAMP WITH TIME ZONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ftCursor	REFCURSOR	-	-	-	REFCURSOR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ftGuid	-	UNIQUEIDENTIFIER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GUID
ftVar	-	SQL_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Variant		VARIANT										
NOT SUPPORTED	BFILE OBJECT XML	CURSOR XMLTABLE	-	-	-	-	SQL_TYPE _UTC DATE TIME SQL_TYPE _UTC TIME SQL_INTE RVAL SQL_GUID	-	-	-	-	-

[1] - If the FieldsAsString option is True, all fields except BLOB and TEXT fields are mapped to ftString

[2] - The Oracle provider maps the NUMBER data type with different precision and scale to certain Delphi types depending on the provider options in the following way:

1. if scale equals zero, provider checks values of the specific options to choose the correct Delphi type in the following order:

- 1.1 field precision is less or equal PrecisionSmallint (default is 4) - uses ftSmallint;
- 1.2 field precision is less or equal PrecisionInteger (default is 9) - uses ftInteger;
- 1.3 field precision is less or equal PrecisionLargeInt (default is 18) - uses ftLargeint;

2. if scale is greater than zero, the appropriate Delphi type is chosen using the following sequence of rules:

- 2.1 field precision is less or equal PrecisionFloat (default is 0) - uses ftFloat;
- 2.2 EnableBCD is True and field precision, scale is less or equal PrecisionBCD (default is 14,4) - uses ftBCD;
- 2.3 EnableFMTBCD is True and field precision, scale is less or equal PrecisionFMTBCD (default is 38,38) - uses ftFMTBCD;
- 2.4 uses ftFloat.

[3] - The appropriate Delphi type is chosen using the following sequence of rules:

1. EnableBCD is True and field precision, scale is less or equal 14,4 - uses ftBCD.
When using InterBaseUniProvider, set the SimpleNumericMap option to False;
2. EnableFMTBCD is True - uses ftFMTBCD;

3. uses ftFloat.

[4] - If the EnableBoolean option is True

[5] - If the RawAsString option is True

[6] - If the BinaryAsString is True

[7] - If the UseUnicode option is True, all server types mapped to ftString will be mapped to ftWideString.

[8] - If the LongStrings option is False, and the field length is greater than 255, all server types mapped to ftString will be mapped to ftMemo.

[9] - For all Delphi versions prior to BDS 2006.

[10] - If the UseUnicode option is True, in BDS 2006 and later versions all server types mapped to ftMemo will be mapped to ftWideMemo.

[11] - For BDS 2006 and higher IDE versions.

Working with large objects

Server field types used to store large objects (BLOB, LOB, TEXT, etc.) are represented in Delphi as TBlobField and TMemoField. The TWideMemoField field was added in Delphi 2006.

- TBlobField is used to store binary objects.
- TMemoField is used to store single-byte and multibyte character data using database character set.
- TWideMemoField is used to store Unicode (UTF-16) data.

Generally there is no difference in working with these three field types in UniDAC. The Pictures and Text demos demonstrate working with datasets that contain TBlobField and TMemoField. If you want to insert a BLOB value into a table directly (without opening a dataset), please take a look at the example below. It demonstrates inserting a new record into the UniDAC_BLOB table with the TUniSQL component:

```
UniSQL.SQL.Text := 'INSERT INTO UniDAC_BLOB(ID, Title, Picture) VALUES (1, '
UniSQL.ParamByName('BLOBValue').LoadFromFile('world.bmp', ftBlob);
UniSQL.Execute;
```

If a BLOB value must be formed in your program, without using a file, and inserted into a field, you can use the LoadFromStream method:

```
var
  Stream: TStringStream;
begin
  Stream := TStringStream.Create('');
  try
    Stream.WriteString('The first line' + #13#10);
    Stream.WriteString('The second line');
    UniSQL.SQL.Text := 'INSERT INTO UniDAC_Text(ID, Title, TextField) VALUES
    UniSQL.ParamByName('TEXTValue').LoadFromStream(Stream, ftMemo);
    UniSQL.Execute;
```

```
finally  
    Stream.Free;  
end;
```

A BLOB values can be retrieved from the server in two ways. The first way is using a SELECT query from the table containing a BLOB field:

```
UniQuery.SQL.Text := 'SELECT TextField FROM UniDAC_Text WHERE ID = 1';  
UniQuery.Open;  
(UniQuery.FieldByName('TextField') as TBlobField).SaveToFile('A_file_name');  
UniQuery.Close;
```

The second way is to use output parameters like in the following example. Note that the query may differ depending on your database server.

```
UniSQL.SQL.Text := 'SELECT :TEXTValue = TextField FROM UniDAC_Text WHERE ID  
UniSQL.ParamByName('TEXTValue').ParamType := ptOutput;  
UniSQL.Execute;  
ShowMessage(UniSQL.ParamByName('TEXTValue').AsString);
```

See Also

- [TUniBlob](#)
- Pictures demo
- Text demo

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4.5 Data Type Mapping

Overview

Data Type Mapping is a flexible and easily customizable gear, which allows mapping between DB types and Delphi field types.

In this article there are several examples, which can be used when working with all supported DBs. In order to clearly display the universality of the Data Type Mapping gear, a separate DB will be used for each example.

Data Type Mapping Rules

In versions where Data Type Mapping was not supported, UniDAC automatically set correspondence between the DB data types and Delphi field types. In versions with Data Type Mapping support the correspondence between the DB data types and Delphi field types can be set manually.

Here is the example with the numeric type in the following table of a PostgreSQL database:

```
CREATE TABLE numeric_types
```

```
(
  id integer NOT NULL,
  value1 numeric(5,2),
  value2 numeric(10,4),
  value3 numeric(15,6),
  CONSTRAINT pk_numeric_types PRIMARY KEY (id)
)
```

And Data Type Mapping should be used so that:

- the numeric fields with Scale=0 in Delphi would be mapped to one of the field types: TSmallintField, TIntegerField or TLargeintField, depending on Precision
- to save precision, the numeric fields with Precision>=10 and Scale<= 4 would be mapped to TBCDField
- and the numeric fields with Scale>= 5 would be mapped to TFMTBCDField.

The above in the form of a table:

PostgreSQL data type	Default Delphi field type	Destination Delphi field type
numeric(4,0)	ftFloat	ftSmallint
numeric(10,0)	ftFloat	ftInteger
numeric(15,0)	ftFloat	ftLargeint
numeric(5,2)	ftFloat	ftFloat
numeric(10,4)	ftFloat	ftBCD
numeric(15,6)	ftFloat	ftFMTBCD

To specify that numeric fields with Precision <= 4 and Scale = 0 must be mapped to ftSmallint, such a rule should be set:

```
var
  DBType: word;
  MinPrecision: Integer;
  MaxPrecision: Integer;
  MinScale: Integer;
  MaxScale: Integer;
  FieldType: TfieldType;
begin
  DBType      := pgNumeric;
  MinPrecision := 0;
  MaxPrecision := 4;
  MinScale    := 0;
  MaxScale    := 0;
  FieldType   := ftSmallint;
  PgConnection.DataTypeMap.AddDBTypeRule(DBType, MinPrecision, MaxPrecision,
end;
```

This is an example of the detailed rule setting, and it is made for maximum visualization. Usually, rules are set much shorter, e.g. as follows:

```
// clear existing rules
PgConnection.DataTypeMap.Clear;
// rule for numeric(4,0)
PgConnection.DataTypeMap.AddDBTypeRule(pgNumeric, 0, 4, 0, 0, ftSma
// rule for numeric(10,0)
PgConnection.DataTypeMap.AddDBTypeRule(pgNumeric, 5, 10, 0, 0, ftInt
// rule for numeric(15,0)
PgConnection.DataTypeMap.AddDBTypeRule(pgNumeric, 11, rAny, 0, 0, ftLar
// rule for numeric(5,2)
PgConnection.DataTypeMap.AddDBTypeRule(pgNumeric, 0, 9, 1, rAny, ftFlo
// rule for numeric(10,4)
PgConnection.DataTypeMap.AddDBTypeRule(pgNumeric, 10, rAny, 1, 4, ftBCD
// rule for numeric(15,6)
PgConnection.DataTypeMap.AddDBTypeRule(pgNumeric, 10, rAny, 5, rAny, ftFMT
```

Rules order

When setting rules, there can occur a situation when two or more rules that contradict to each other are set for one type in the database. In this case, only one rule will be applied — the one, which was set first.

For example, there is a table in an Oracle database:

```
CREATE TABLE NUMBER_TYPES
(
  ID NUMBER NOT NULL,
  VALUE1 NUMBER(5,2),
  VALUE2 NUMBER(10,4),
  VALUE3 NUMBER(15,6),
  CONSTRAINT PK_NUMBER_TYPES PRIMARY KEY (id)
)
```

TBCDField should be used for NUMBER(10,4), and TFMTBCDField - for NUMBER(15,6) instead of default fields:

Oracle data type	Default Delphi field type	Destination field type
NUMBER(5,2)	ftFloat	ftFloat
NUMBER(10,4)	ftFloat	ftBCD
NUMBER(15,6)	ftFloat	ftFMTBCD

If rules are set in the following way:

```
OraSession.DataTypeMap.Clear;
OraSession.DataTypeMap.AddDBTypeRule(oraNumber, 0, 9, rAny, rAny, ftF
OraSession.DataTypeMap.AddDBTypeRule(oraNumber, 0, rAny, 0, 4, ftBC
OraSession.DataTypeMap.AddDBTypeRule(oraNumber, 0, rAny, 0, rAny, ftFM
```

it will lead to the following result:

Oracle data type	Delphi field type
------------------	-------------------

NUMBER(5,2)	ftFloat
NUMBER(10,4)	ftBCD
NUMBER(15,6)	ftFMTBCD

But if rules are set in the following way:

```
OraSession.DataTypeMap.Clear;
OraSession.DataTypeMap.AddDBTypeRule(oraNumber, 0, r1Any, 0, r1Any, ftFMTBCD);
OraSession.DataTypeMap.AddDBTypeRule(oraNumber, 0, r1Any, 0, 4, ftBCD);
OraSession.DataTypeMap.AddDBTypeRule(oraNumber, 0, 9, r1Any, r1Any, ftFloat);
```

it will lead to the following result:

Oracle data type	Delphi field type
NUMBER(5,2)	ftFMTBCD
NUMBER(10,4)	ftFMTBCD
NUMBER(15,6)	ftFMTBCD

This happens because the rule

```
OraSession.DataTypeMap.AddDBTypeRule(oraNumber, 0, r1Any, 0, r1Any, ftFMTBCD);
```

will be applied for the NUMBER fields, whose Precision is from 0 to infinity, and Scale is from 0 to infinity too. This condition is met by all NUMBER fields with any Precision and Scale.

When using Data Type Mapping, first matching rule is searched for each type, and it is used for mapping. In the second example, the first set rule appears to be the first matching rule for all three types, and therefore the ftFMTBCD type will be used for all fields in Delphi.

If to go back to the first example, the first matching rule for the NUMBER(5,2) type is the first rule, for NUMBER(10,4) - the second rule, and for NUMBER(15,6) - the third rule. So in the first example, the expected result was obtained.

So it should be remembered that if rules for Data Type Mapping are set so that two or more rules that contradict to each other are set for one type in the database, the rules will be applied in the specified order.

Defining rules for Connection and Dataset

Data Type Mapping allows setting rules for the whole connection as well as for each DataSet in the application.

For example, such table is created in SQL Server:

```
CREATE TABLE person
```

```
(
  id          INT          NOT NULL ,
  firstname   VARCHAR(20)   NULL ,
  lastname    VARCHAR(30)   NULL ,
  gender_code VARCHAR(1)     NULL ,
  birth_dttm  DATETIME      NULL ,
  CONSTRAINT pk_person PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED (id ASC) ON [PRIMARY]
)
GO
```

It is exactly known that the birth_dttm field contains birth day, and this field should be ftDate in Delphi, and not ftDateTime. If such rule is set:

```
MSConnection.DataTypeMap.Clear;
MSConnection.DataTypeMap.AddDBTypeRule(msDateTime, ftDate);
```

all DATETIME fields in Delphi will have the ftDate type, that is incorrect. The ftDate type was expected to be used for the DATETIME type only when working with the person table. In this case, Data Type Mapping should be set not for the whole connection, but for a particular DataSet:

```
MSQuery.DataTypeMap.Clear;
MSQuery.DataTypeMap.AddDBTypeRule(msDateTime, ftDate);
```

Or the opposite case. For example, DATETIME is used in the application only for date storage, and only one table stores both date and time. In this case, the following rules setting will be correct:

```
MSConnection.DataTypeMap.Clear;
MSConnection.DataTypeMap.AddDBTypeRule(msDateTime, ftDate);
MSQuery.DataTypeMap.Clear;
MSQuery.DataTypeMap.AddDBTypeRule(msDateTime, ftDateTime);
```

In this case, in all DataSets for the DATETIME type fields with the ftDate type will be created, and for MSQuery - with the ftDateTime type.

The point is that the priority of the rules set for the DataSet is higher than the priority of the rules set for the whole connection. This allows both flexible and convenient setting of Data Type Mapping for the whole application. There is no need to set the same rules for each DataSet, all the general rules can be set once for the whole connection. And if a DataSet with an individual Data Type Mapping is necessary, individual rules can be set for it.

Rules for a particular field

Sometimes there is a need to set a rule not for the whole connection, and not for the whole dataset, but only for a particular field.

e.g. there is such table in a MySQL database:

```
CREATE TABLE item
(
```



```
id INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
name CHAR(50) NOT NULL,
guid CHAR(38),
PRIMARY KEY (id)
) ENGINE=MyISAM;
```

The **guid** field contains a unique identifier. For convenient work, this identifier is expected to be mapped to the TGUIDField type in Delphi. But there is one problem, if to set the rule like this:

```
MyQuery.DataTypeMap.Clear;
MyQuery.DataTypeMap.AddDBTypeRule(myChar, ftGUID);
```

then both **name** and **guid** fields will have the ftGUID type in Delphi, that does not correspond to what was planned. In this case, the only way is to use Data Type Mapping for a particular field:

```
MyQuery.DataTypeMap.AddFieldRule('guid', ftGUID);
```

In addition, it is important to remember that setting rules for particular fields has the highest priority. If to set some rule for a particular field, all other rules in the Connection or DataSet will be ignored for this field.

Ignoring conversion errors

Data Type Mapping allows mapping various types, and sometimes there can occur the problem with that the data stored in a DB cannot be converted to the correct data of the Delphi field type specified in rules of Data Type Mapping or vice-versa. In this case, an error will occur, which will inform that the data cannot be mapped to the specified type.

For example:

Database value	Destination field type	Error
'text value'	ftInteger	String cannot be converted to Integer
1000000	ftSmallint	Value is out of range
15,1	ftInteger	Cannot convert float to integer

But when setting rules for Data Type Mapping, there is a possibility to ignore data conversion errors:

```
IBConnection.DataTypeMap.AddDBTypeRule(ibcVarchar, ftInteger, True);
```

In this case, the correct conversion is impossible. But because of ignoring data conversion errors, Data Type Mapping tries to return values that can be set to the Delphi fields or DB fields depending on the direction of conversion.

Database value	Destination field type	Result	Result description
'text value'	ftInteger	0	0 will be returned if the text cannot be converted to number
1000000	ftSmallint	32767	32767 is the max value that can be assigned to the Smallint data type
15,1	ftInteger	15	15,1 was truncated to an integer value

Therefore ignoring of conversion errors should be used only if the conversion results are expected.

UniDAC and Data Type Mapping

When using UniDAC, there often occurs a hard-to-solve situation, when two similar types from the DB have different types in Delphi. For greater clarity, there are examples below.

e.g. there is a project, which works with two DBs: Oracle and SQL Server. There is such table created in each DB:

Oracle:

```
CREATE TABLE ITEM_INFO
(
  ID NUMBER NOT NULL,
  CODE VARCHAR2(10) NOT NULL,
  DESCRIPTION NVARCHAR2(250),
  CONSTRAINT PK_ITEM_INFO PRIMARY KEY (id)
)
```

SQL Server:

```
CREATE TABLE item_info
(
  id INT NOT NULL ,
  code VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL ,
  description NVARCHAR(250) NULL ,
  CONSTRAINT pk_item_info PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED (id ASC)
ON [PRIMARY]
)
GO
```

The problem is due to that, when working with Oracle with the enabled UseUnicode option, both CODE and DESCRIPTION fields will have the ftWideString type, and if the UseUnicode

option is disabled, both fields will have the `ftString` type. For SQL Server, the `CODE` field will always be `ftString`, and the `DESCRIPTION` field will always be `ftWideString`. This problem arises especially sharply when attempting to create persistent fields, because in this case, when working with one of the providers, an error will always occur. Formerly, the only way to avoid the error was to refuse using of persistent fields in such situations.

For the time being, this problem can be solved rather easily. Data Type Mapping can be set for the Oracle provider:

```
UniConnection.DataTypeMap.Clear;  
UniConnection.DataTypeMap.AddDBTypeRule(oraVarchar2, ftString);  
UniConnection.DataTypeMap.AddDBTypeRule(oraNVarchar2, ftwideString);
```

Or Data Type Mapping can be set for SQL Server:

```
// for useUnicode = True in the Oracle data provider  
UniConnection.DataTypeMap.Clear;  
UniConnection.DataTypeMap.AddDBTypeRule(msVarchar, ftwideString);
```

or:

```
// for useUnicode = False in the Oracle data provider  
UniConnection.DataTypeMap.Clear;  
UniConnection.DataTypeMap.AddDBTypeRule(msNVarchar, ftString);
```

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4.6 Data Encryption

UniDAC has built-in algorithms for data encryption and decryption. To enable encryption, you should attach the [TCREncryptor](#) component to the dataset, and specify the encrypted fields. When inserting or updating data in the table, information will be encrypted on the client side in accordance with the specified method. Also when reading data from the server, the components decrypt the data in these fields "on the fly".

For encryption, you should specify the data encryption algorithm (the [EncryptionAlgorithm](#) property) and password (the [Password](#) property). On the basis of the specified password, the key is generated, which encrypts the data. There is also a possibility to set the key directly using the [SetKey](#) method.

When storing the encrypted data, in addition to the initial data, you can also store additional information: the GUID and the hash. (The method is specified in the [TCREncryptor.DataHeader](#) property).

If data is stored without additional information, it is impossible to determine whether the data is encrypted or not. In this case, only the encrypted data should be stored in the column, otherwise, there will be confusion because of the inability to distinguish the nature of the data. Also in this way, the similar source data will be equivalent in the encrypted form, that is not

good from the point of view of the information protection. The advantage of this method is the size of the initial data equal to the size of the encrypted data.

To avoid these problems, it is recommended to store, along with the data, the appropriate GUID, which is necessary for specifying that the value in the record is encrypted and it must be decrypted when reading data. This allows you to avoid confusion and keep in the same column both the encrypted and decrypted data, which is particularly important when using an existing table. Also, when doing in this way, a random initializing vector is generated before the data encryption, which is used for encryption. This allows you to receive different results for the same initial data, which significantly increases security.

The most preferable way is to store the hash data along with the GUID and encrypted information to determine the validity of the data and verify its integrity. In this way, if there was an attempt to falsify the data at any stage of the transmission or data storage, when decrypting the data, there will be a corresponding error generated. For calculating the hash the SHA1 or MD5 algorithms can be used (the [HashAlgorithm](#) property).

The disadvantage of the latter two methods - additional memory is required for storage of the auxiliary information.

As the encryption algorithms work with a certain size of the buffer, and when storing the additional information it is necessary to use additional memory, TCREncryptor supports encryption of string or binary fields only (*ftString*, *ftWideString*, *ftBytes*, *ftVarBytes*, *ftBlob*, *ftMemo*, *ftWideMemo*). If encryption of string fields is used, firstly, the data is encrypted, and then the obtained binary data is converted into hexadecimal format. In this case, data storage requires two times more space (one byte = 2 characters in hexadecimal).

Therefore, to have the possibility to encrypt other data types (such as date, number, etc.), it is necessary to create a field of the binary or BLOB type in the table, and then convert it into the desired type on the client side with the help of data mapping.

It should be noted that the search and sorting by encrypted fields become impossible on the server side. Data search for these fields can be performed only on the client after decryption of data using the [Locate](#) and [LocateEx](#) methods. Sorting is performed by setting the [TMemDataSet.IndexFieldNames](#) property.

Example.

Let's say there is an employee list of an enterprise stored in the table with the following data: full name, date of employment, salary, and photo. We want all these data to be stored in the encrypted form. Write a script for creating the table:

```
CREATE TABLE EMP (
EMPNO varbinary IDENTITY (1,1) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
ENAME varbinary (2000),
HIREDATE varbinary (200),
SAL varbinary (200),
FOTO VARBINARY);
```

As we can see, the fields for storage of the textual information, date, and floating-point number are created with the VARBINARY type. This is for the ability to store encrypted information, and in the case of the text field - to improve performance. Write the code to process this information on the client.

```
UniQuery.SQL.Text := 'SELECT * FROM EMP';
UniQuery.Encryption.Encryptor := UniEncryptor;
UniQuery.Encryption.Fields := 'ENAME, HIREDATE, SAL, FOTO';
UniEncryptor.Password := '11111';
UniQuery.DataTypeMap.AddFieldNamedRule ('ENAME', ftString);
UniQuery.DataTypeMap.AddFieldNamedRule ('HIREDATE', ftDateTime);
UniQuery.DataTypeMap.AddFieldNamedRule ('SAL', ftFloat);
UniQuery.Open;
```

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4.7 Working in an Unstable Network

The following settings are recommended for working in an unstable network:

```
TCustomDACConnection.Options.LocalFailover = True
TCustomDACConnection.Options.DisconnectedMode = True
TDataSet.CachedUpdates = True
TCustomDADataset.FetchAll = True
TCustomDADataset.Options.LocalMasterDetail = True
AutoCommit = True
```

These settings minimize the number of requests to the server. Using [TCustomDACConnection.Options.DisconnectedMode](#) allows DataSet to work without an active connection. It minimizes server resource usage and reduces connection break probability. I.e. in this mode connection automatically closes if it is not required any more. But every explicit operation must be finished explicitly. That means each explicit connect must be followed by explicit disconnect. Read [Working with Disconnected Mode](#) topic for more information.

Setting the [FetchAll](#) property to True allows to fetch all data after cursor opening and to close connection. If you are using master/detail relationship, we recommend to set the [LocalMasterDetail](#) option to True.

It is not recommended to prepare queries explicitly. Use the [CachedUpdates](#) mode for DataSet data editing. Use the [TCustomDADataset.Options.UpdateBatchSize](#) property to reduce the number of requests to the server.

If a connection breaks, a fatal error occurs, and the [OnConnectionLost](#) event will be raised if the following conditions are fulfilled:

- There are no active transactions;
- There are no opened and not fetched datasets;

- There are no explicitly prepared datasets or SQLs.

If the user does not refuse suggested RetryMode parameter value (or does not use the [OnConnectionLost](#) event handler), UniDAC can implicitly perform the following operations:

Connect;
DataSet.ApplyUpdates;
DataSet.Open;

I.e. when the connection breaks, implicit reconnect is performed and the corresponding operation is reexecuted. We recommend to wrap other operations in transactions and fulfill their reexecuting yourself.

The using of [Pooling](#) in Disconnected Mode allows to speed up most of the operations because of connecting duration reducing.

See Also

- FailOver demo
- [Working with Disconnected Mode](#)
- [TCustomDAConnection.Options](#)
- [TCustomDAConnection.Pooling](#)

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4.8 Disconnected Mode

In disconnected mode a connection opens only when it is required. After performing all server calls connection closes automatically until next server call is required. Datasets remain opened when connection closes. Disconnected Mode may be useful for saving server resources and operating in an unstable or expensive network. Drawback of using disconnected mode is that each connection establishing requires some time for authorization. If connection is often closed and opened it can slow down application work. We recommend to use pooling to solve this problem. For additional information see [TCustomDAConnection.Pooling](#).

To enable disconnected mode set [TCustomDAConnection.Options.DisconnectedMode](#) to True.

In disconnected mode a connection is opened for executing requests to the server (if it was not opened already) and is closed automatically if it is not required any more. If the connection was explicitly opened (the [Connect](#) method was called or the Connected property was explicitly set to True), it does not close until the [Disconnect](#) method is called or the Connected property is set to False explicitly.

The following settings are recommended to use for working in disconnected mode:

```
TDataSet.CachedUpdates = True  
TCustomDADataset.FetchAll = True  
TCustomDADataset.Options.LocalMasterDetail = True
```

These settings minimize the number of requests to the server.

Disconnected mode features

If you perform a query with the [FetchAll](#) option set to True, connection closes when all data is fetched if it is not used by someone else. If the FetchAll option is set to false, connection does not close until all data blocks are fetched.

If explicit transaction was started, connection does not close until the transaction is committed or rolled back.

If the query was prepared explicitly, connection does not close until the query is unprepared or its SQL text is changed.

See Also

- [TCustomDAConnection.Options](#)
- [FetchAll](#)
- [Devart.UniDac.TUniQuery.LockMode](#)
- [TCustomDAConnection.Pooling](#)
- [TCustomDAConnection.Connect](#)
- [TCustomDAConnection.Disconnect](#)
- [Working in unstable network](#)

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4.9 Batch Operations

Data amount processed by modern databases grows steadily. In this regard, there is an acute problem – database performance. Insert, Update and Delete operations have to be performed as fast as possible. Therefore Devart provides several solutions to speed up processing of huge amounts of data. So, for example, insertion of a large portion of data to a DB is supported in the [TUniLoader](#). Unfortunately, [TUniLoader](#) allows to insert data only – it can't be used for updating and deleting data.

The new version of Devart Delphi Data Access Components introduces the new mechanism for large data processing — Batch Operations. The point is that just one parametrized Modify SQL query is executed. The plurality of changes is due to the fact that parameters of such a query will be not single values, but a full array of values. Such approach increases the speed of data operations dramatically. Moreover, in contrast to using [TUniLoader](#), Batch operations

can be used not only for insertion, but for modification and deletion as well. Let's have a better look at capabilities of Batch operations with an example of the BATCH_TEST table containing attributes of the most popular data types.

Batch_Test table generating scripts

For Oracle:

```
CREATE TABLE BATCH_TEST
(
  ID          NUMBER(9,0),
  F_INTEGER   NUMBER(9,0),
  F_FLOAT     NUMBER(12,7),
  F_STRING    VARCHAR2(250),
  F_DATE      DATE,
  CONSTRAINT PK_BATCH_TEST PRIMARY KEY (ID)
)
```

For MS SQL Server:

```
CREATE TABLE BATCH_TEST
(
  ID          INT,
  F_INTEGER   INT,
  F_FLOAT     FLOAT,
  F_STRING    VARCHAR(250),
  F_DATE      DATETIME,
  CONSTRAINT PK_BATCH_TEST PRIMARY KEY (ID)
)
```

For PostgreSQL:

```
CREATE TABLE BATCH_TEST
(
  ID          INTEGER,
  F_INTEGER   INTEGER,
  F_FLOAT     DOUBLE PRECISION,
  F_STRING    VARCHAR(250),
  F_DATE      DATE,
  CONSTRAINT PK_BATCH_TEST PRIMARY KEY (ID)
)
```

For InterBase:

```
CREATE TABLE BATCH_TEST
(
  ID          INTEGER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
  F_INTEGER   INTEGER,
  F_FLOAT     FLOAT,
  F_STRING    VARCHAR(250),
  F_DATE      DATE
)
```

For MySQL:

```
CREATE TABLE BATCH_TEST
(
  ID          INT,
```



```

F_INTEGER INT,
F_FLOAT FLOAT,
F_STRING VARCHAR(250),
F_DATE DATETIME,
CONSTRAINT PK_BATCH_TEST PRIMARY KEY (ID)
)

```

For SQLite:

```

CREATE TABLE BATCH_TEST
(
ID INTEGER,
F_INTEGER INTEGER,
F_FLOAT FLOAT,
F_STRING VARCHAR(250),
F_DATE DATETIME,
CONSTRAINT PK_BATCH_TEST PRIMARY KEY (ID)
)

```

Batch operations execution

To insert records into the BATCH_TEST table, we use the following SQL query:

```
INSERT INTO BATCH_TEST VALUES (:ID, :F_INTEGER, :F_FLOAT, :F_STRING, :F_DATE)
```

When a simple insertion operation is used, the query parameter values look as follows:

Parameters				
:ID	:F_INTEGER	:F_FLOAT	:F_STRING	:F_DATE
1	100	2.5	'String Value 1'	01.09.2015

After the query execution, one record will be inserted into the BATCH_TEST table.

When using Batch operations, the query and its parameters remain unchanged. However, parameter values will be enclosed in an array:

Parameters				
:ID	:F_INTEGER	:F_FLOAT	:F_STRING	:F_DATE
1	100	2.5	'String Value 1'	01.09.2015
2	200	3.15	'String Value 2'	01.01.2000
3	300	5.08	'String Value 3'	09.09.2010
4	400	7.5343	'String Value 4'	10.10.2015
5	500	0.4555	'String Value 5'	01.09.2015

Now, 5 records are inserted into the table at a time on query execution.

How to implement a Batch operation in the code?

Batch INSERT operation sample

Let's try to insert 1000 rows to the BATCH_TEST table using a Batch Insert operation:

```

var
  i: Integer;
begin
  // describe the SQL query
  UniQuery1.SQL.Text := 'INSERT INTO BATCH_TEST VALUES (:ID, :F_INTEGER, :F_INTEGER, :F_INTEGER, :F_INTEGER, :F_INTEGER)';
  // define the parameter types passed to the query :
  UniQuery1.Params[0].DataType := ftInteger;
  UniQuery1.Params[1].DataType := ftInteger;
  UniQuery1.Params[2].DataType := ftFloat;
  UniQuery1.Params[3].DataType := ftString;
  UniQuery1.Params[4].DataType := ftDateTime;
  // specify the array dimension:
  UniQuery1.Params.ValueCount := 1000;
  // populate the array with parameter values:
  for i := 0 to UniQuery1.Params.ValueCount - 1 do begin
    UniQuery1.Params[0][i].AsInteger := i + 1;
    UniQuery1.Params[1][i].AsInteger := i + 2000 + 1;
    UniQuery1.Params[2][i].AsFloat := (i + 1) / 12;
    UniQuery1.Params[3][i].AsString := 'Values ' + IntToStr(i + 1);
    UniQuery1.Params[4][i].AsDateTime := Now;
  end;
  // insert 1000 rows into the BATCH_TEST table
  UniQuery1.Execute(1000);
end;

```

This command will insert 1000 rows to the table with one SQL query using the prepared array of parameter values. The number of inserted rows is defined in the `Iters` parameter of the [Execute\(Iters: integer; Offset: integer = 0\)](#) method. In addition, you can pass another parameter – `Offset` (0 by default) – to the method. The `Offset` parameter points the array element, which the Batch operation starts from.

We can insert 1000 records into the BATCH_TEST table in 2 ways.

All 1000 rows at a time:

```
UniQuery1.Execute(1000);
```

2×500 rows:

```

// insert first 500 rows
UniQuery1.Execute(500, 0);
// insert next 500 rows
UniQuery1.Execute(500, 500);

```

500 rows, then 300, and finally 200:

```

// insert 500 rows
UniQuery1.Execute(500, 0);
// insert next 300 rows starting from 500
UniQuery1.Execute(300, 500);
// insert next 200 rows starting from 800
UniQuery1.Execute(200, 800);

```

Batch UPDATE operation sample

With Batch operations we can modify all 1000 rows of our BATCH_TEST table just this

simple:

```
var
  i: Integer;
begin
  // describe the SQL query
  UniQuery1.SQL.Text := 'UPDATE BATCH_TEST SET F_INTEGER=:F_INTEGER, F_FLOAT=:F_FLOAT';
  // define parameter types passed to the query:
  UniQuery1.Params[0].DataType := ftInteger;
  UniQuery1.Params[1].DataType := ftFloat;
  UniQuery1.Params[2].DataType := ftString;
  UniQuery1.Params[3].DataType := ftDateTime;
  UniQuery1.Params[4].DataType := ftInteger;
  // specify the array dimension:
  UniQuery1.Params.ValueCount := 1000;
  // populate the array with parameter values:
  for i := 0 to 1000 - 1 do begin
    UniQuery1.Params[0][i].AsInteger := i - 2000 + 1;
    UniQuery1.Params[1][i].AsFloat := (i + 1) / 100;
    UniQuery1.Params[2][i].AsString := 'New Values ' + IntToStr(i + 1);
    UniQuery1.Params[3][i].AsDateTime := Now;
    UniQuery1.Params[4][i].AsInteger := i + 1;
  end;
  // update 1000 rows in the BATCH_TEST table
  UniQuery1.Execute(1000);
end;
```

Batch DELETE operation sample

Deleting 1000 rows from the BATCH_TEST table looks like the following operation:

```
var
  i: Integer;
begin
  // describe the SQL query
  UniQuery1.SQL.Text := 'DELETE FROM BATCH_TEST WHERE ID=:ID';
  // define parameter types passed to the query:
  UniQuery1.Params[0].DataType := ftInteger;
  // specify the array dimension
  UniQuery1.Params.ValueCount := 1000;
  // populate the arrays with parameter values
  for i := 0 to 1000 - 1 do
    UniQuery1.Params[0][i].AsInteger := i + 1;
  end;
  // delete 1000 rows from the BATCH_TEST table
  UniQuery1.Execute(1000);
end;
```

Performance comparison

The example with BATCH_TEST table allows to analyze execution speed of normal operations with a database and Batch operations:

DAC Name	Operation Type	25 000 records
----------	----------------	----------------

		Standard Operation (sec.)	Batch Operation (sec.)
ODAC / UniDAC (with OracleUniProvider)	Insert	17.64	0.59
	Update	18.28	1.20
	Delete	16.19	0.45
LiteDAC / UniDAC (with SQLiteUniProvider)	Insert	2292	0.92
	Update	2535	2.63
	Delete	2175	0.44
PgDAC / UniDAC (with PostgreSQLUniProvider)	Insert	346.7	1.69
	Update	334.4	4.59
	Delete	373.7	2.05
IBDAC / UniDAC (with InterBaseUniProvider)	Insert	55.4	3.03
	Update	81.9	3.58
	Delete	61.3	0.91
MyDAC / UniDAC (with MySQLUniProvider)	Insert	1138	11.02
	Update	1637	26.72
	Delete	1444	17.66
SDAC / UniDAC (with SQLServerUniProvider)	Insert	19.19	3.09
	Update	20.22	7.67
	Delete	18.28	3.14
The less, the better.			

It should be noted, that the retrieved results may differ when modifying the same table on different database servers. This is due to the fact that operations execution speed may differ depending on the settings of a particular server, its current workload, throughput, network connection, etc.

Thing you shouldn't do when accessing parameters in Batch operations!

When populating the array and inserting records, we accessed query parameters by index. It would be more obvious to access parameters by name:

```
for i := 0 to 9999 do begin
  UniQuery1.Params.ParamByName('ID')[i].AsInteger := i + 1;
  UniQuery1.Params.ParamByName('F_INTEGER')[i].AsInteger := i + 2000 + 1;
  UniQuery1.Params.ParamByName('F_FLOAT')[i].AsFloat := (i + 1) / 12;
  UniQuery1.Params.ParamByName('F_STRING')[i].AsString := 'Values ' + IntToStr(i);
  UniQuery1.Params.ParamByName('F_DATE')[i].AsDateTime := Now;
end;
```

However, the parameter array would be populated slower, since you would have to define the

ordinal number of each parameter by its name in each loop iteration. If a loop is executed 10000 times – **performance loss can become quite significant**.

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4.10 Increasing Performance

This topic considers basic stages of working with DataSet and ways to increase performance on each of these stages.

Connect

If your application performs Connect/Disconnect operations frequently, additional performance can be gained using pooling mode (`TCustomDACConnection.Pooling = True`). It reduces connection reopening time greatly (hundreds times). Such situation usually occurs in web applications.

Execute

If your application executes the same query several times, you can use the [TCustomDADataset.Prepare](#) method or set the [TDADatasetOptions.AutoPrepare](#) property to increase performance. For example, it can be enabled for Detail dataset in Master/Detail relationship or for update objects in `TDAUpdateSQL`. The performance gain achieved this way can be anywhere from several percent to several times, depending on the situation.

To execute SQL statements a [TUniSQL](#) component is more preferable than [TUniQuery](#). It can give several additional percents performance gain.

If the [TCustomDADataset.Options.StrictUpdate](#) option is set to False, the [RowsAffected](#) property is not calculated and becomes equal zero. This can improve performance of query executing, so if you need to execute many data updating statements at once and you don't mind affected rows count, set this option to False.

Fetch

In some situations you can increase performance a bit by using [TCustomDADataset.Options.CompressBlobMode](#).

You can also tweak your application performance by using the following properties of [TCustomDADataset](#) descendants:

- [FetchRows](#)
- [Options.FlatBuffers](#)
- [Options.LongStrings](#)

- [UniDirectional](#)

See the descriptions of these properties for more details and recommendations.

Navigate

The [Locate](#) function works faster when dataset is locally sorted on KeyFields fields. Local dataset sorting can be set with the [IndexFieldNames](#) property. Performance gain can be large if the dataset contains a large number of rows.

Lookup fields work faster when lookup dataset is locally sorted on lookup Keys.

Setting the [TDADatasetOptions.CacheCalcFields](#) property can improve performance when locally sorting and locating on calculated and lookup fields. It can be also useful when calculated field expressions contain complicated calculations.

Setting the [TDADatasetOptions.LocalMasterDetail](#) option can improve performance greatly by avoiding server requests on detail refreshes. Setting the [TDADatasetOptions.DetailDelay](#) option can be useful for avoiding detail refreshes when switching master DataSet records frequently.

Update

If your application updates datasets in the CachedUpdates mode, then setting the [TCustomDADataSet.Options.UpdateBatchSize](#) option to more than 1 can improve performance several hundred times more by reducing the number of requests to the server. You can also increase the data sending performance a bit (several percents) by using Dataset.UpdateObject.ModifyObject, Dataset.UpdateObject, etc. Little additional performance improvement can be reached by setting the [AutoPrepare](#) property for these objects.

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4.11 Using Connection Pooling

Connection pooling enables an application to use a connection from a pool of connections that do not need to be reestablished for each use. Once a connection has been created and placed in a pool, an application can reuse that connection without performing the complete connection process.

Using a pooled connection can result in significant performance gains, because applications can save the overhead involved in making a connection. This can be particularly significant for middle-tier applications that connect over a network or for applications that connect and disconnect repeatedly, such as Internet applications.

To use connection pooling set the Pooling property of the [TCustomDACConnection](#) component

to True. Also you should set the [PoolingOptions](#) of the [TCustomDACConnection](#). These options include [MinPoolSize](#), [MaxPoolSize](#), [Validate](#), [ConnectionLifeTime](#). Connections belong to the same pool if they have identical values for the following parameters:

[MinPoolSize](#), [MaxPoolSize](#), [Validate](#), [ConnectionLifeTime](#), [Server](#), [Username](#), [Password](#) .

When a connection component disconnects from the database the connection actually remains active and is placed into the pool. When this or another connection component connects to the database it takes a connection from the pool. Only when there are no connections in the pool, new connection is established.

Connections in the pool are validated to make sure that a broken connection will not be returned for the [TCustomDACConnection](#) component when it connects to the database. The pool validates connection when it is placed to the pool (e. g. when the [TCustomDACConnection](#) component disconnects). If connection is broken it is not placed to the pool. Instead the pool frees this connection. Connections that are held in the pool are validated every 30 seconds. All broken connections are freed. If you set the [PoolingOptions.Validate](#) to True, a connection also will be validated when the [TCustomDACConnection](#) component connects and takes a connection from the pool. When some network problem occurs all connections to the database can be broken. Therefore the pool validates all connections before any of them will be used by a [TCustomDACConnection](#) component if a fatal error is detected on one connection.

The pool frees connections that are held in the pool during a long time. If no new connections are placed to the pool it becomes empty after approximately 4 minutes. This pool behaviour is intended to save resources when the count of connections in the pool exceeds the count that is needed by application. If you set the [PoolingOptions.MinPoolSize](#) property to a non-zero value, this prevents the pool from freeing all pooled connections. When connection count in the pool decreases to [MinPoolSize](#) value, remaining connection will not be freed except if they are broken.

The [PoolingOptions.MaxPoolSize](#) property limits the count of connections that can be active at the same time. If maximum count of connections is active and some [TCustomDACConnection](#) component tries to connect, it will have to wait until any of [TCustomDACConnection](#) components disconnect. Maximum wait time is 30 seconds. If active connections' count does not decrease during 30 seconds, the [TCustomDACConnection](#) component will not connect and an exception will be raised.

You can limit the time of connection's existence by setting the [PoolingOptions.ConnectionLifeTime](#) property. When the [TCustomDACConnection](#) component disconnects, its internal connection will be freed instead of placing to the pool if this connection is active during the time longer than the value of the [PoolingOptions.ConnectionLifeTime](#) property. This property is designed to make load balancing work with the connection pool.

To force freeing of a connection when the [TCustomDACConnection](#) component disconnects, the [RemoveFromPool](#) method of TCustomDACConnection can be used. You can also free all connection in the pool by using the class procedures Clear or AsyncClear of TUniConnectionPoolManager. These procedures can be useful when you know that all connections will be broken for some reason.

It is recommended to use connection pooling with the [DisconnectMode](#) option of the [TCustomDACConnection](#) component set to True. In this case internal connections can be shared between [TCustomDACConnection](#) components. When some operation is performed on the TCustomDACConnection component (for example, an execution of SQL statement) this component will connect using pooled connection and after performing operation it will disconnect. When an operation is performed on another [TCustomDACConnection](#) component it can use the same connection from the pool.

See Also

- [TCustomDACConnection.Pooling](#)
- [TCustomDACConnection.PoolingOptions](#)
- [Working with Disconnected Mode](#)

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4.12 Macros

Macros help you to change SQL statements dynamically. They allow partial replacement of the query statement by user-defined text. Macros are identified by their names which are then referred from SQL statement to replace their occurrences for associated values.

First step is to assign macros with their names and values to a dataset object.

Then modify SQL statement to include macro names into desired insertion points. Prefix each name with & ("at") sign to let UniDAC discriminate them at parse time. Resolved SQL statement will hold macro values instead of their names but at the right places of their occurrences. For example, having the following statement with the TableName macro name:

```
SELECT * FROM &TableName
```

You may later assign any actual table name to the macro value property leaving your SQL statement intact.

```
Query1.SQL.Text := 'SELECT * FROM &TableName';  
Query1.MacroByName('TableName').Value := 'Dept';  
Query1.Open;
```

UniDAC replaces all macro names with their values and sends SQL statement to the server when SQL execution is requested.

Note that there is a difference between using [TMacro AsString](#) and [Value](#) properties. If you set macro with the [AsString](#) property, it will be quoted. For example, the following statements will result in the same result Query1.SQL property value.

```
Query1.MacroByName('StringMacro').Value := '''A string''';  
Query1.MacroByName('StringMacro').AsString := 'A string';
```

Macros can be especially useful in scripts that perform similar operations on different objects. You can use macros that will be replaced with an object name. It allows you to have the same script text and to change only macro values.

You may also consider using macros to construct adaptable conditions in WHERE clauses of your statements.

See Also

- [Unified SQL](#)
- [TMacro](#)
- [TCustomDADataset.MacroByName](#)
- [TCustomDADataset.Macros](#)

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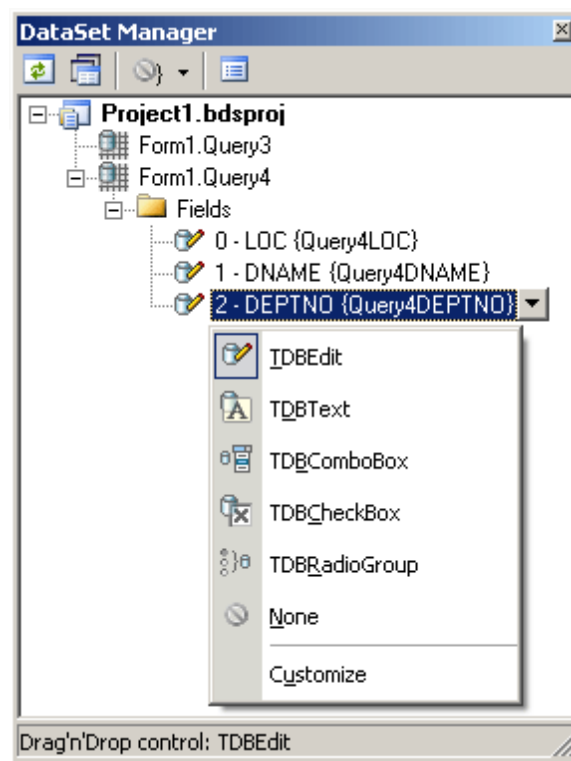
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4.13 DataSet Manager

DataSet Manager window

The DataSet Manager window displays the datasets in your project. You can use the DataSet Manager window to create a user interface (consisting of data-bound controls) by dragging items from the window onto forms in your project. Each item has a drop-down control list where you can select the type of control to create prior to dragging it onto a form. You can customize the control list with additional controls, including the controls you have created.



Using the DataSet Manager window, you can:

- Create forms that display data by dragging items from the DataSet Manager window onto forms.
- Customize the list of controls available for each data type in the DataSet Manager window.
- Choose which control should be created when dragging an item onto a form in your Windows application.
- Create and delete TField objects in the DataSets of your project.

Opening the DataSet Manager window

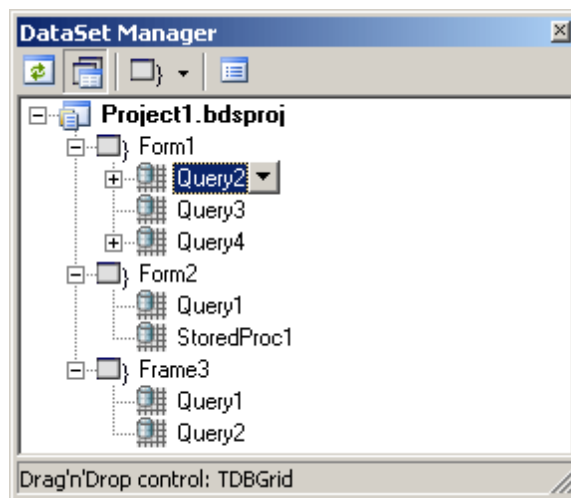
You can display the DataSet Manager window by clicking DataSet Manager on the Tools menu. You can also use IDE desktop saving/loading to save DataSet Manager window position and restore it during the next IDE loads.

Observing project DataSets in the DataSet Manager Window

By default DataSet Manager shows DataSets of currently open forms. It can also extract

DataSets from all forms in the project. To use this, click *Extract DataSets from all forms in project* button. This settings is remembered. Note, that using this mode can slow down opening of the large projects with plenty of forms and DataSets. Opening of such projects can be very slow in Delphi 6 and Borland Developer Studio 2006 and can take up to several tens of minutes.

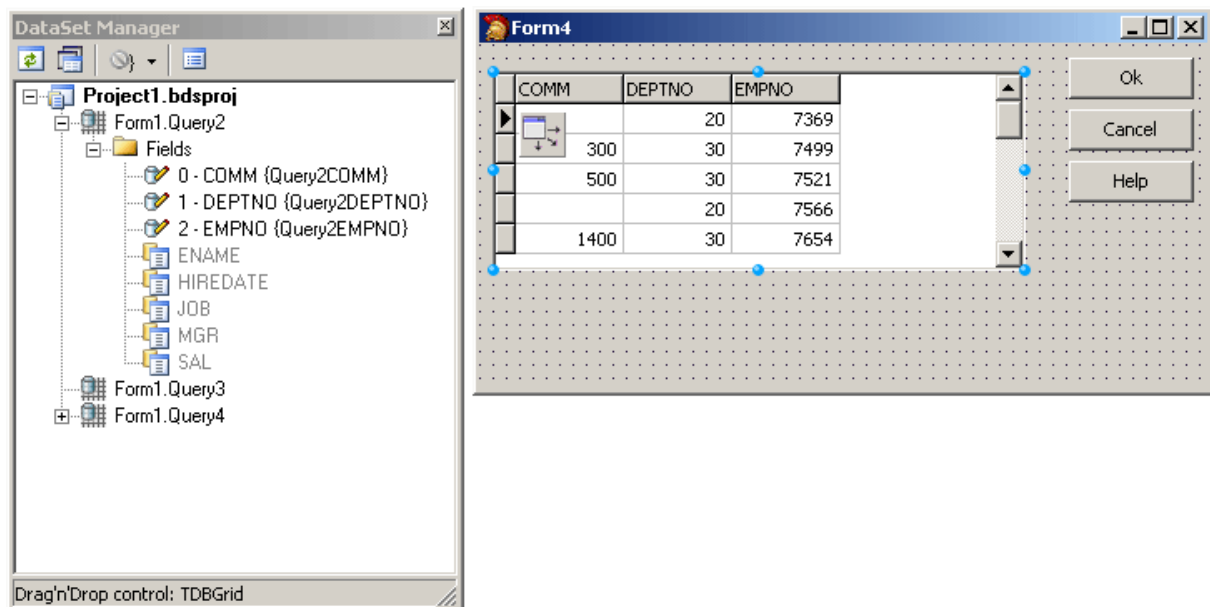
DataSets can be grouped by form or connection. To change DataSet grouping click the *Grouping mode* button or click a down. You can also change grouping mode by selecting required mode from the DataSet Manager window popup menu.



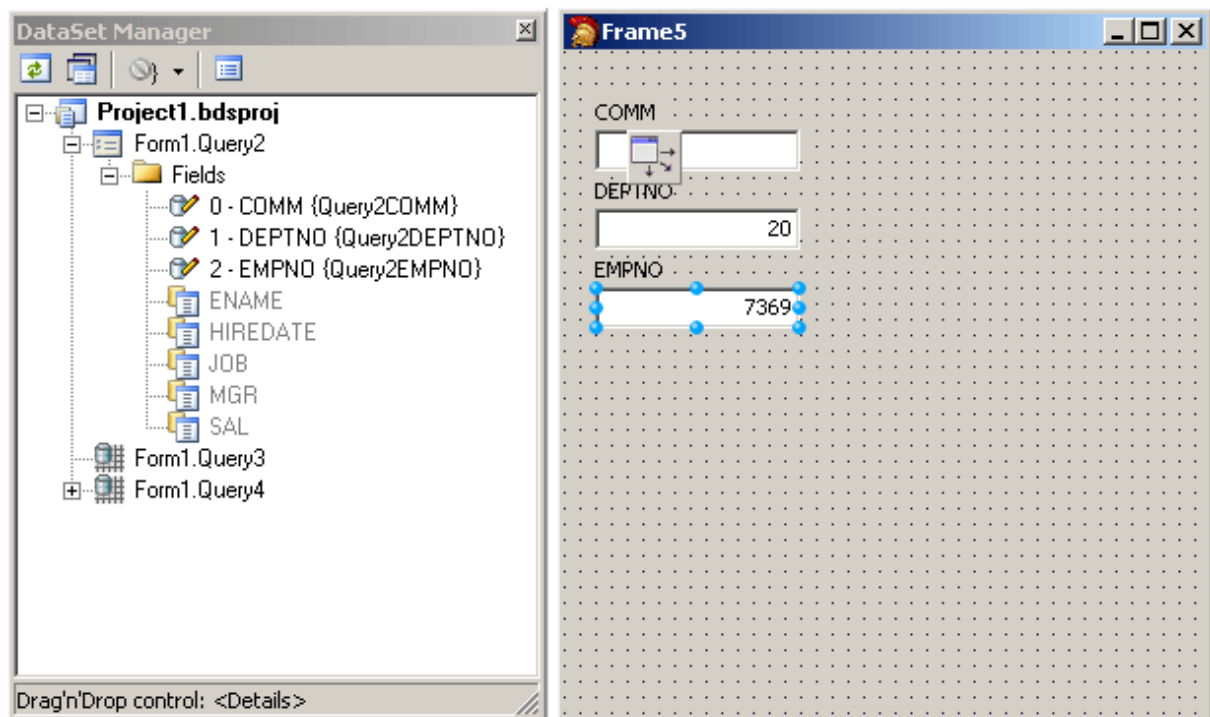
Creating Data-bound Controls

You can drag an item from the DataSet Manager window onto a form to create a new data-bound control. Each node in the DataSet Manager window allows you to choose the type of control that will be created when you drag it onto a form. You must choose between a Grid layout, where all columns or properties are displayed in a TDataGrid component, or a Details layout, where all columns or properties are displayed in individual controls.

To use grid layout drag the dataset node on the form. By default TDataSource and TDBGrid components are created. You can choose the control to be created prior to dragging by selecting an item in the DataSet Manager window and choosing the control from the item's drop-down control list.

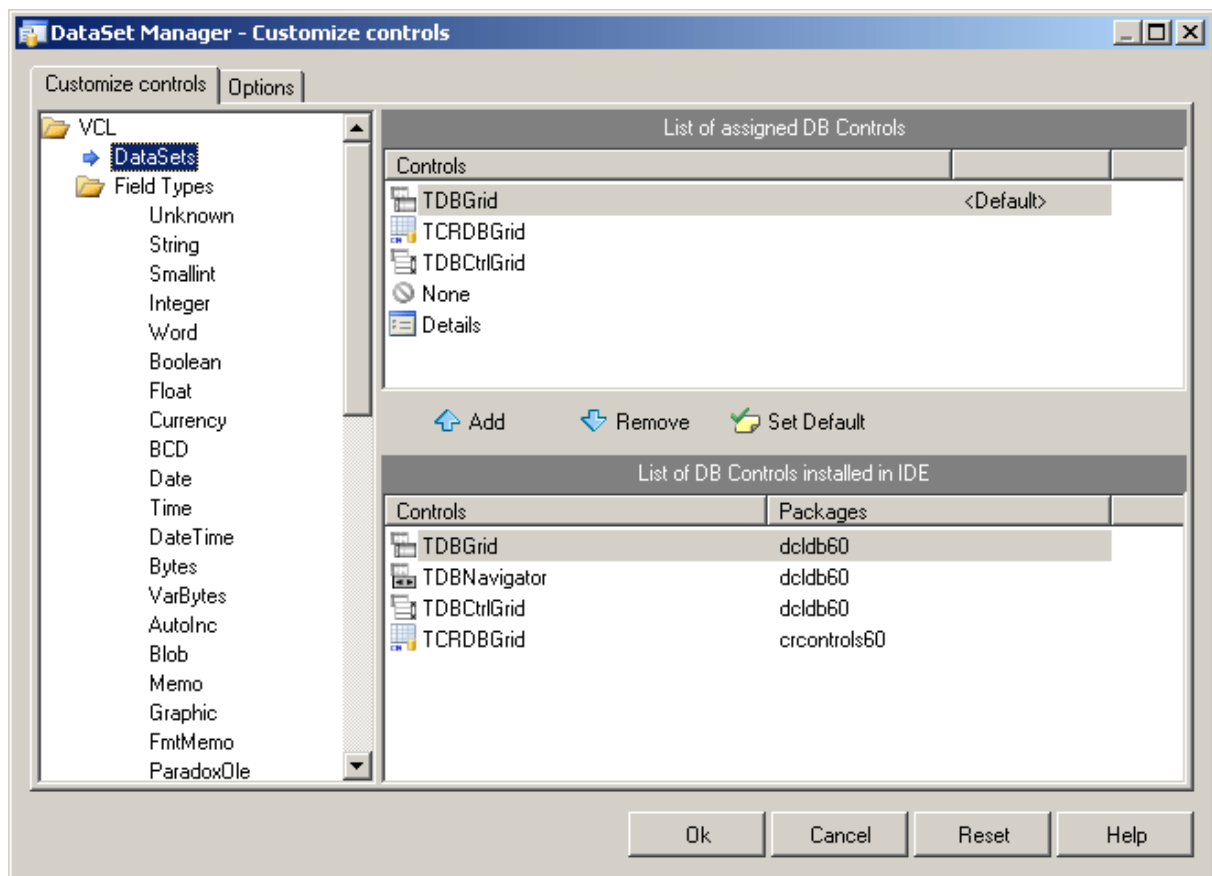


To use Details layout choose Details from the DataSet node drop-down control list in the DataSet Manager window. Then select required controls in the drop-down control list for each DataSet field. DataSet fields must be created. After setting required options you can drag the DataSet to the form from the DataSet wizard. DataSet Manager will create TDataSource component, and a component and a label for each field.



Adding custom controls to the DataSet Manager window

To add custom control to the list click the *Options* button on the DataSet Manager toolbar. A *DataSet Manager - Customize controls* dialog will appear. Using this dialog you can set controls for the DataSets and for the DataSet fields of different types. To do it, click DataSets node or the node of field of required type in *DB objects groups* box and use *Add* and *Remove* buttons to set required control list. You can also set default control by selecting it in the list of assigned DB controls and pressing *Default* button.



The default configuration can easily be restored by pressing *Reset* button in the *DataSet Manager - Options* dialog.

Working with TField objects

DataSet Manager allows you to create and remove TField objects. DataSet must be active to work with its fields in the DataSet Manager. You can add fields, based on the database table columns, create new fields, remove fields, use drag-n-drop to change fields order.

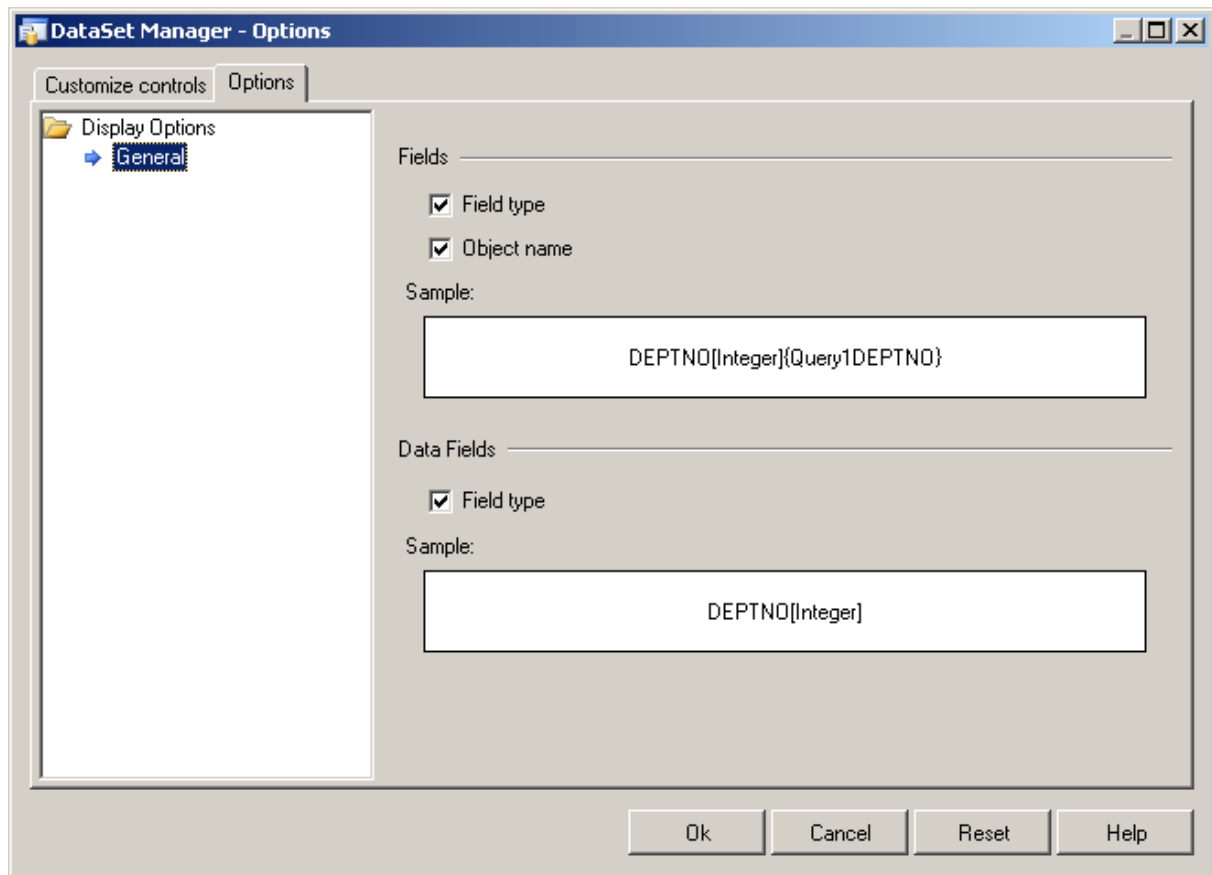
To create a field based on the database table column right-click the Fields node and select *Create Field* from the popup menu or press <Insert>. Note that after you add at least one field

manually, DataSet fields corresponding to data fields will not be generated automatically when you drag the DataSet on the form, and you can not drag such fields on the form. To add all available fields right-click the Fields node and select *Add all fields* from the popup menu.

To create new field right-click the Fields node and select *New Field* from the popup menu or press <Ctrl+Insert>. The New Field dialog box will appear. Enter required values and press OK button.

To delete fields select these fields in the DataSet Manager window and press <Delete>.

DataSet Manager allows you to change view of the fields displayed in the main window. Open the *Customize controls* dialog, and jump to the Options page.



You can chose what information will be added to names of the Field and Data Field objects in the main window of DataSet Manager. Below you can see the example.

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4.14 Network Tunneling

Usually when a client needs to connect to server it is assumed that direct connection can be established. Nowadays though, due to security reasons or network topology, it is often

necessary to use a proxy or bypass a firewall. This article describes different ways to connect to MySQL server with UniDAC.

- [Direct connection](#)
- [Connection through HTTP tunnel](#)
 - [Connection through proxy and HTTP tunnel](#)
- [Additional information](#)

Direct connection

Direct connection to server means that server host is accessible from client without extra routing and forwarding. This is the simplest case. The only network setting you need is the host name and port number. This is also the fastest and most reliable way of communicating with server. Use it whenever possible.

The following code illustrates the simplicity:

```
UniConnection := TUniConnection.Create(self);
UniConnection.ProviderName := 'MySQL';
UniConnection.Server := 'localhost';
UniConnection.Port := 3306;
UniConnection.Username := 'root';
UniConnection.Password := 'root';
UniConnection.Connect;
```

Connection through HTTP tunnel

Sometimes client machines are shielded by a firewall that does not allow you to connect to server directly at the specified port. If the firewall allows HTTP connections, you can use UniDAC together with HTTP tunneling software to connect to MySQL server.

UniDAC supports HTTP tunneling based on the PHP script.

An example of the web script tunneling usage can be the following: you have a remote website, and access to its database through the port of the database server is forbidden. Only access through HTTP port 80 is allowed, and you need to access the database from a remote computer, like when using usual direct connection.

You need to deploy the tunnel.php script, which is included into the provider package on the web server. It allows access to the database server to use HTTP tunneling. The script must be available through the HTTP protocol. You can verify if it is accessible with a web browser. The script can be found in the HTTP subfolder of the installed provider folder, e. g. %Program Files%\Devart\UniDac for Delphi X\HTTP\tunnel.php. The only requirement to the server is PHP 5 support.

To connect to the database, you should set TUniConnection parameters for usual direct connection, which will be established from the web server side, the Protocol specific MySQL option to mpHttp, and set the following parameters, specific for the HTTP tunneling:

Specific Option	Meaning
HttpUrl	Url of the tunneling PHP script. For example, if the script is in the server root, the url can be the following: http://localhost/tunnel.php.
HttpUsername, HttpPassword	Set this properties if the access to the website folder with the script is available only for registered users authenticated with user name and password.

Connection through proxy and HTTP tunnel

Consider the previous case with one more complication.

HTTP tunneling server is not directly accessible from client machine. For example, client address is 10.0.0.2, server address is 192.168.0.10, and the MySQL server listens on port 3307. The client and server reside in different networks, so the client can reach it only through proxy at address 10.0.0.1, which listens on port 808. In this case in addition to the Http specific options you have to setup the Proxy specific options as follows:

```

UniConnection := TUniConnection.Create(self);
UniConnection.ProviderName := 'MySQL';
UniConnection.Server := '192.168.0.10';
UniConnection.Port := 3307;
UniConnection.Username := 'root';
UniConnection.Password := 'root';
UniConnection.SpecificOptions.Values['Protocol'] := 'mpHttp';
UniConnection.SpecificOptions.Values['HttpUrl'] := 'http://server/tunnel.php';
UniConnection.SpecificOptions.Values['ProxyHostname'] := '10.0.0.1';
UniConnection.SpecificOptions.Values['ProxyPort'] := '808';
UniConnection.SpecificOptions.Values['ProxyUsername'] := 'ProxyUser';
UniConnection.SpecificOptions.Values['ProxyPassword'] := 'ProxyPassword';
UniConnection.Connect;

```

Note that setting the Proxy specific options automatically enables proxy server usage.

Additional information

Keep in mind that traffic tunneling or encryption always increase CPU usage and network load. It is recommended that you use direct connection whenever possible.

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4.15 Executing Stored Procedures

This topic describes approaches for executing stored procedures with UniDAC.

- [What component to choose?](#)
 - [TUniConnection](#)
 - [TUniSQL](#)
 - [TUniQuery](#)
 - [TUniStoredProc](#)
- [Usage of stored procedure parameters](#)
 - [Parameter types](#)
 - [Passing default parameter values](#)

Stored procedures in UniDAC can be executed with one of the following components: [TUniConnection](#), [TUniSQL](#), [TUniQuery](#), [TUniStoredProc](#). Below you will find the description of working with stored procedure using these components starting with the simplest approach.

TUniConnection

The simplest way to execute a stored procedure is the TUniConnection component, but it has several limitations. TUniConnection does not have properties like SQL, StoredProcName, or Params. So you will need to provide stored procedure name and parameter values each time you need to execute it. TUniConnection does not support output parameters, however you can get a result parameter from a function. Also TUniConnection does not support preparation. Stored procedures are executed with the [ExecProc](#) and [ExecProcEx](#) methods. Therefore, if you need to execute a stored procedure that returns neither record set nor output parameters only once, the TUniConnection component is an optimal choice.

TUniSQL

TUniSQL is a separate component dedicated to execute commands that do not return record sets. It has no data storage, therefore it consumes a bit less memory than TUniQuery or TUniStoredProc and works a bit faster. To execute a stored procedure, an appropriate command must be assigned to the SQL property of TUniSQL. It can be assigned manually, or created with the [CreateProcCall](#) method.

The CreateProcCall method accepts a stored procedure name, gets the description of a stored procedure from the server, and generates SQL command with parameters. The generated command is automatically assigned to the [SQL](#) property. Parameters can be accessed both at design time and run time using properties such as Params, ParamByName, etc.

Comparing to the previous method of stored procedures execution, TUniSQL supports all

kinds of parameters (INPUT, OUTPUT, etc.). For repeatable executions of a stored procedure, you do not need to pass a SQL command on each execution. It is stored in the SQL property. Each command of TUniSQL can be [prepared](#). In some cases preparation improves performance of execution.

TUniSQL is a powerful component that is an appropriate choice for a stored procedure that does not return result sets, needs to be executed multiple times, or returns output parameters.

TUniQuery

One more component that lets you execute stored procedures is [TUniQuery](#). In addition to the abilities provided by TUniSQL, TUniQuery allows to obtain record sets from stored procedures and modify them. If a stored procedure returns multiple record sets, all of them can be accessed sequentially. The Open method opens the first record set. The [OpenNext](#) method closes the current record set and opens the next one. If the server has sent enough metainformation about the query, obtained dataset will be editable. Otherwise to get an editable dataset you should setup properties such as [SQLDelete](#), [SQLInsert](#), and others properly.

The TUniQuery is a good choice for executing stored procedures that return record sets.

TUniStoredProc

TUniStoredProc is a component designed specially for working with stored procedures. If you want to execute a stored procedure, just assign its name to the [StoredProcName](#) property, call [PrepareSQL](#) to describe parameters, assign parameter values, and call [Execute](#). If the stored procedure has no input or input/output parameters to be assigned, call to the PrepareSQL method is not necessary. Other than that TUniStoredProc is similar to TUniQuery. It supports result sets, output parameters, preparation, and can be initialized by the CreateProcCall method.

TUniStoredProc is the most convenient component for working with stored procedures that covers all necessary functionality.

There are several notes concerning parameters of stored procedures.

Parameter types

UniDAC supports four parameter types: input, output, input/output, and result.

TUniConnection can pass values of the input parameters to the server, and get the result value from a function. If a parameter value is not assigned, the default value will be provided if possible. If an unassigned parameter has no default value, an error will be raised.

TUniSQL, TUniQuery, and TUniStoredProc components can handle all of these parameter types. If an input parameter value is not assigned with one of these components, the NULL

value will be passed as a parameter value. Assigning of output and result parameter values has no effect as they are not passed to the server on execution, and after execute they will be replaced with values returned from the server.

Passing default parameter values

Some stored procedures may have default values for parameters. If you want to pass a default parameter value to a stored procedure, you should do the following:

- with TUniConnection call the [ExecProcEx](#) method omitting the names and values of the parameters to be initialized with their default values;
- with TUniConnection call the [ExecProc](#) method omitting values of the last parameters to be initialized with their default values;
- with other components set the Bound property of the parameter to be initialized with its default value to False.

If a parameter value in TUniSQL, TUniQuery, or TUniStoredProc is not assigned or cleared, the NULL value will be passed as a parameter value. It is not the same as assigning a default value.

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4.16 Transactions

This topic describes how transaction support is implemented in UniDAC. So, you should be pretty familiar with transactions to understand how to control them with UniDAC.

The local transactions are managed by the TUniConnection component with [StartTransaction](#), [Commit](#), [Rollback](#), and other methods. Each time you are about to start a transaction, you should check whether it is active. You can do this using the [InTransaction](#) property. Call to StartTransaction when the transaction is already active will cause an exception. Here is a short example that demonstrates the general approach for working with local transactions:

```
if not UniConnection.InTransaction then
  UniConnection.StartTransaction;
try
  // Do some actions with database. For example:
  UniSQL1.Execute;
  UniSQL2.Execute;
  // Commit the current transaction to reflect changes in database if no
  UniConnection.Commit;
except
  // Rollback all changes in database made after StartTransaction if an e
  UniConnection.Rollback;
end;
```

After you have activated a transaction, all operations, including dataset opening, will be performed within the context of the current transaction until you commit or rollback it. If no transactions were started, changes performed by each operation are reflected in database right after the operation is completed (so-called AutoCommit mode). When using InterBase provider, please pay attention to the AutoCommit property. The AutoCommit property has the True value by default that leads to automatically execution of CommitRetaining or RollbackRetaining when there is any data modification. By setting the property to False, you will get rid of this behavior, however, you will have to manage the transactions by yourself. The TUniConnection.AutoCommit property has a higher priority than the specific option "AutoCommit" of datasets (TUniQuery, TUniTable). If the TUniConnection.AutoCommit property is set to False, all transactions can be committed only explicitly (despite of the specific option "AutoCommit" value of a dataset). If you want most datasets to automatically commit transactions, and for some of them to control transactions manually, you should set the TUniConnection.AutoCommit property to True, and only for datasets with manual transaction control, set the specific option "AutoCommit" value to False.

The behaviour of each explicitly started transaction can be customized with parameters passed to the overloaded StartTransaction method. You can specify the isolation level for the transaction and whether this transaction will be editable. There is a more detailed description of these parameters in the [StartTransaction](#) topic.

UniDAC also supports working with Savepoints. The [Savepoint](#) method lets you to define a named savepoint within a transaction. You can use the savepoint name in the [RollbackToSavepoint](#) method to rollback changes in the database to the actual state at the point of time the savepoint was made. Call to RollbackToSavepoint keeps the current transaction active.

The [CommitRetaining](#) and [RollbackRetaining](#) methods are similar to Commit and Rollback, but they keep the current transaction active. It means that you will not need to call StartTransaction to keep working in transaction like you do with the Commit and Rollback methods. Functionality of CommitRetaining and RollbackRetaining is supported by InterBase/Firebird/Yaffil servers. For other servers this functionality is emulated by subsequent call to StartTransaction after Commit or Rollback.

InterBase-like servers support several simultaneous active transactions within a single connection and require a transaction to be active when opening a cursor. You should not take care of this, as UniDAC encapsulates these peculiarities letting you work in a way similar to the way of working with other database servers. If you want to involve abilities of InterBase servers to run parallel transactions, you should place several [TUniTransaction](#) components onto the form and setup properties of [TCustomUniDataSet](#) descendants such as [Transaction](#) and [UpdateTransaction](#) with these components. The Transaction and UpdateTransaction properties are used only for the InterBase provider. For other providers these properties are

ignored.

UniDAC uses MTS to manage distributed transactions with Oracle and Microsoft SQL Server connections. Distributed transactions are controlled by the TUniTransaction component. You can add connections to a distributed transaction context using the [AddConnection](#) method.

The MTS distributed transaction coordinator allows mixing connections both to different servers and different server kinds.

```
begin
  UniConnection1.Connect;
  UniConnection2.Connect;
  UniTransaction.AddConnection(UniConnection1);
  UniTransaction.AddConnection(UniConnection2);
  UniTransaction.StartTransaction;
  UniSQL1.Connection := UniConnection1;
  UniSQL2.Connection := UniConnection2;
  try
    UniSQL1.Execute;
    UniSQL2.Execute;
    UniTransaction.Commit;
  except
    UniTransaction.Rollback;
  end;
end;
```

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4.17 Unified SQL

One of the most crucial problems in programming applications for several databases is that SQL syntax can be different in many situations. This article demonstrates how UniDAC helps to overcome this issue.

Database applications operate data using SQL statements. Unless entered directly by the user, the statements can be constructed in one of two ways, either hard-coded during development, or constructed at run time. The first way is very convenient for developer, while the second way is far more flexible. UniDAC allows to take best from both approaches: you can hard-code SQL statements that are transformed into appropriate syntax in run time.

- [General Information](#)
- [Macros](#)
- [Conditional Execution \(IF\)](#)
- [Literals and Identifiers](#)
- [Comments](#)
- [SQL Functions](#)
- [Macros Reference](#)

General Information

Universal capabilities of UniDAC are based on the following features:

- **Macros** that have values specific for different databases (providers). In addition to predefined macros you can define your own.
- Set of automatically mapped **functions**.
- Unified standard of **literals**.

Knowing this, you can write truly database-independent SQL code interpreted in run time.

Macros

UniDAC offers two approaches to working with macros: Connection Macros and DataSet Macros. They differ by the way they are defined and by the way they are indicated in the SQL query text.

DataSet Macros are defined by "&MacroName" and affect only the specified dataset.

Connection Macros are defined by "{MacroName}" and affect all associated datasets.

Lets make more detailed analysis of TUniConnection.Macros. You can work with it in the traditional way:

```
if UniConnection.ProviderName = 'Oracle' then
    UniConnection.MacroByName('tablename').Value := 'dept'
else
    if UniConnection.ProviderName = 'MySQL' then
        UniConnection.MacroByName('tablename').Value := 'test.dept';
```

Or you can use predefined approach.

Macro is a set of name, condition and value. Macro evaluates to its value if underlying condition is enabled, or to an empty string if the condition is not enabled. Conditions are enabled or disabled depending on a provider used by the TUniConnection component. For example, if you use the Oracle provider, ORACLE macro will be enabled.

Consequently, all macros that base on *Oracle* conditions return their value when used in SQL statements; all other macros return empty string.

For list of available conditions (in other words, predefined macros) refer to the [Macros Reference](#).

From API point of view, macros are represented as [TUniMacro](#) class. Collections of macros are organized into [TUniMacros](#), which can be accessed through the [Macros](#) property of [TUniConnection](#). Each connection has individual set of macros.

The following examples demonstrate usage of macros:

```
UniConnection.Provider = 'MySQL';
...
UniConnection.Open;
UniConnection.Macros.Add('tablename', 'test.dept', 'MySQL');
```

```
UniQuery.SQL.Text := 'SELECT Count(*) FROM {tablename}';  
UniQuery.Open;
```

Now suppose we need to do the same on an Oracle server. Due to usage of UniSQL the only thing to add is another macro:

```
UniConnection.Provider = 'Oracle';  
..  
UniConnection.Open;  
UniConnection.Macros.Add('tablename', 'test.dept', 'MySQL');  
UniConnection.Macros.Add('tablename', 'dept', 'Oracle');  
UniQuery.SQL.Text := 'SELECT Count(*) FROM {tablename}';  
UniQuery.Open;
```

As you see, it is very easy to control SQL statements transformation. Now let's take a look at another example that demonstrates a whole pack of important features:

```
UniConnection.Macros.Add('tablename', 'emp', '');  
//For MySQL, prepend database name  
UniConnection.Macros.Add('tablename', 'test.emp', 'MySQL');  
//Limit records count where it is easy (MySQL and PostgreSQL)  
UniConnection.Macros.Add('limit', 'LIMIT 0,5', 'MySQL');  
UniConnection.Macros.Add('limit', 'LIMIT 5 OFFSET 0', 'PostgreSQL');  
//Define default FROM clause  
UniConnection.Macros.Add('from', 'FROM {tablename}', '');  
//If the limit macro is defined, add extra clause  
UniConnection.Macros.Add('from', 'FROM {tablename} {limit}', 'limit');  
//Define query that uses the macro  
UniQuery.SQL.Text := 'SELECT EName, Job, Sal {from}';  
UniQuery.Open;
```

Supposed that in this sample connection is made to MySQL server, the executed statement would be

```
SELECT EName, Job, Sal FROM emp LIMIT 0,5
```

Note: you can use [DBMonitor](#) application to see what your query turns into on execution.

A step-by step analysis of the sample reveals following important notes:

1. If a macro has blank condition, it is always evaluated.
2. Macro with enabled condition overrides macro with blank condition.
3. Conditions are case-insensitive.
4. You can use your own macros as conditions.
5. You can use macros as part of the value of other macros.

You can add any text after macros name inside braces. This text is added to final SQL statement if macro's condition is enabled. For example:

```
UniConnection.Macros.Add('schema', 'test', 'MySQL');  
UniQuery.SQL.Text := 'SELECT * FROM {schema .}emp';  
UniQuery.Open;
```

In this example a dot is added only when SCHEMA macro is enabled.

UniDAC has set of useful predefined macros that help you write universal statements. Please

refer to [Macros Reference](#) for more information.

Conditional Execution (IF)

For the purpose of extra flexibility UniSQL supports conditional inclusion of SQL code into resulting statements. This is as simple as that:

```
{if my_macro} STATEMENT_1 {else} STATEMENT_2 {endif}
```

If macro *my_macro* is defined, the *STATEMENT_1* is returned, otherwise *STATEMENT_2* is the result of the expression. For instance:

```
{if Oracle}
SELECT * FROM dept
{else}
SELECT * FROM test.dept
{endif}
```

The {else} clause can be omitted. Here is a bit more sophisticated example:

```
SELECT {if Oracle}RowId, {endif} DeptNo, DName FROM dept
```

Note that you can use nested {if...} constructs to continue branching. Also you can use [predefined](#) macros.

Literals and Identifiers

UniDAC provides universal syntax for dates, timestamps and quoted identifiers. Its usage is similar to usage of macros. Note that this functionality is not available for OLE DB, ODBC, and DB2 data providers.

Date and time constants

In date/time constants parts of date are separated with hyphen, time parts are separated with colon, and space is expected between the two parts. The following table illustrates date/time format:

Literal type	Format	Example
date	yyyy-mm-dd	{date '2006-12-31'}
time	hh:mm:ss	{time '23:59:59'}
timestamp	yyyy-mm-dd hh:mm:ss	{timestamp '2006-12-31 23:59:59'}

The following SQL statement:

```
SELECT * FROM emp WHERE HIREDATE>{date '1982-01-15'}
```

in MySQL evaluates to

```
SELECT * FROM emp WHERE HIREDATE>CAST('1982-01-15' AS DATETIME)
```

and in Oracle it turns to


```
SELECT * FROM emp WHERE HIREDATE>TO_DATE('1982-01-15', 'YYYY-MM-DD')
```

Universal quoting of identifiers

All database servers support quoting for identifiers that contain special symbols like spaces or dots. UniDAC allows to wrap identifiers universally so that quotation is appropriate for every database server. Use the following syntax:

```
"identifier"
```

For example, expression *"table1"."field1"* turns into *"table1"."field1"* in Oracle and PostgreSQL, into *[table1].[field1]* in MS SQL Server, and into *`table1`.`field1`* in MySQL server. Do not confuse with single quotes, which are intended to wrap string constants.

Comments

Comments are inserted in UniSQL with two hyphens (comments out the text till the end of current line). For multiline comment, wrap it into */*...*/* sequences. Example:

```
--This is a single-line comment
/*This one
 spans over
 several lines*/
```

SQL Functions

UniDAC introduces standard for calling common SQL functions. This is set of function names with fixed meaning. In run time the function is transformed either to corresponding native function, or to equivalent expression (for example, several functions). The construct syntax is

```
{fn Function_Name(parameter1 [,parameter2 ... ])}
```

For example, the following fragment

```
SELECT {fn TRIM(ENAME)} FROM emp
```

evaluates to

```
SELECT TRIM(ENAME) FROM emp
```

in MySQL, because there is the counterpart in the DBMS. But in MS SQL Server there is no single corresponding function, so the expression evaluates to

```
SELECT LTRIM(RTRIM(ENAME)) FROM emp
```

The following table lists unified functions and describes them briefly.

Function name	Description
System routines	
USER	Returns current user name.
String routines	
CHAR_LENGTH(string_exp)	Returns length of string expression in

	characters.
LOCATE(string_exp1, string_exp2)	Finds first occurrence of substring <i>string_exp1</i> in string expression <i>string_exp2</i> .
SUBSTRING(string_exp, start, length)	Returns substring from specified string <i>string_exp</i> .
CONCAT(string_exp1, string_exp2)	Concatenates several string expressions.
CHAR(code)	Converts integer values into characters.
TRIM(string_exp)	Removes leading and trailing spaces from a string.
UPPER(string_exp)	Returns string_exp, with all letters uppercase.
LOWER(string_exp)	Returns string_exp, with all letters lowercase.
Number routines	
TRUNCATE(numeric_exp, integer_exp)	Returns <i>numeric_exp</i> truncated to <i>integer_exp</i> places right of the decimal point.
CEILING(numeric_exp)	Returns the smallest integer value not less than <i>numeric_exp</i> .
Date and time routines	
CURRENT_DATE	Returns date part of current timestamp, that is, year, month and day.
YEAR(date_exp)	Extracts year part of a timestamp.
MONTH(date_exp)	Extracts month part of a timestamp.
DAY(date_exp)	Extracts day part of a timestamp.
DATEADD(datepart, number, date)	Returns a new datetime value based on adding an interval to the specified <i>date</i> . The interval is formed as <i>number</i> of <i>datepart</i> units. The following example adds two years to HireDate field: SELECT {fn DATEADD(year,2,HireDate)} FROM emp
DATEDIFF (datepart, startdate, enddate)	Returns the number of date and time boundaries crossed between two specified dates.
Conversion routines	
TODATE(string_exp)	Converts value to date format.
TOCHAR(any_type_exp)	Converts value to string format.
TONUMBER(string_exp)	Converts value to number format.

Macros Reference

The following table enumerates names of predefined macros that are enabled depending on DBMS server connected and provider used.

Provider	Macro name
Adaptive Server Enterprise	ASE
Advantage Database Server	Advantage
DB2	DB2
InterBase	InterBase
Microsoft Access	Access
MySQL	MySQL
ODBC	ODBC
Oracle	Oracle
PostgreSQL	PostgreSQL
SQLite	SQLite
SQL Server	SQLServer
DBF	DBF
NexusDB	NexusDB

There are also predefined macros that help to solve most common differences in SQL syntax. The following table enumerates them and gives translation for some databases.

Macro name	VARCHAR	DOUBLE	DATETIME	PROVIDER
Remarks	Evaluates to database type that represents string values. Used mainly in CAST expressions.	Evaluates to database type that represents floating point values. Used mainly in CAST expressions.	Evaluates to database type that represents date and time values. Used mainly in CAST expressions.	Evaluates to the name of currently used provider
Adaptive Server Enterprise	VARCHAR	FLOAT	DATETIME	ASE
Advantage	VARCHAR	DOUBLE	TIMESTAMP	Advantage
DB2	VARCHAR	DOUBLE	TIMESTAMP	DB2
InterBase	VARCHAR	DOUBLE PRECISION	TIMESTAMP	InterBase
Microsoft Access	VARCHAR	DOUBLE	DATE	Access
MySQL	VARCHAR	DOUBLE	DATETIME	MySQL
ODBC	VARCHAR	DOUBLE	TIMESTAMP	ODBC

Oracle	VARCHAR2	NUMBER	DATE	Oracle
PostgreSQL	VARCHAR	DOUBLE PRECISION	TIMESTAMP	PostgreSQL
SQLite	VARCHAR	DOUBLE PRECISION	TIMESTAMP	SQLite
SQL Server	VARCHAR	FLOAT(53)	DATETIME	SQL Server
DBF	VARCHAR	DOUBLE	DATE	DBF
NEXUS	VARCHAR	DOUBLE	DATETIME	NexusDB

[Working with Macros](#)

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4.18 DBMonitor

To extend monitoring capabilities of UniDAC applications there is an additional tool called DBMonitor. It is provided as an alternative to Borland SQL Monitor which is also supported by UniDAC.

DBMonitor is an easy-to-use tool to provide visual monitoring of your database applications.

DBMonitor has the following features:

- multiple client processes tracing;
- SQL event filtering (by sender objects);
- SQL parameter and error tracing.

DBMonitor is intended to hamper an application being monitored as little as possible.

To trace your application with DB Monitor you should follow these steps:

- drop [TUniSQLMonitor](#) component onto the form;
- turn [moDBMonitor](#) option on;
- set to True the Debug property for components you want to trace;
- start DBMonitor before running your program.

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4.19 Writing GUI Applications with UniDAC

UniDAC GUI part is standalone. This means that to make GUI elements such as SQL cursors, connect form, connect dialog etc. available, you should explicitly include UniDacVcl unit in your application. This feature is needed for writing console applications.

Delphi and C++Builder

By default UniDAC does not require Forms, Controls and other GUI related units. Only [TUniConnectDialog](#) components require the Forms unit.

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4.20 Compatibility with Previous Versions

We always try to keep UniDAC compatible with previous versions, but sometimes we have to change the behaviour of UniDAC in order to enhance its functionality, or avoid bugs. This topic describes such changes, and how to revert the old UniDAC behaviour. We strongly recommend not to turn on the old behaviour of UniDAC. Use options described below only if changes applied to UniDAC crashed your existent application.

Values of the options described below should be assigned in the **initialization** section of one of the units in your project.

DBAccess.BaseSQLOldBehavior:

The [BaseSQL](#) property is similar to the SQL property, but it does not store changes made by [AddWhere](#), [DeleteWhere](#), and [SetOrderBy](#) methods. After assigning an SQL text and modifying it by one of these methods, all subsequent changes of the SQL property will not be reflected in the BaseSQL property. This behavior was changed in UniDAC . To restore old behavior, set the BaseSQLOldBehavior variable to True.

DBAccess.SQLGeneratorCompatibility:

If the manually assigned [RefreshSQL](#) property contains only "WHERE" clause, UniDAC uses the value of the [BaseSQL](#) property to complete the refresh SQL statement. In this situation all modifications applied to the SELECT query by functions [AddWhere](#), [DeleteWhere](#) are not taken into account. This behavior was changed in UniDAC . To restore the old behavior, set the BaseSQLOldBehavior variable to True.

MemDS.SendDataSetChangeEventAfterOpen:

Starting with UniDAC , the DataSetChangeEvent is sent after the dataset gets open. It was necessary to fix a problem with disappeared vertical scrollbar in some types of DB-aware grids. This problem appears only under Windows XP when visual styles are enabled.

To disable sending this event, change the value of this variable to False.

MemDS.DoNotRaiseExcetionOnUaFail:

Starting with UniDAC , if the [OnUpdateRecord](#) event handler sets the UpdateAction parameter to uaFail, an exception is raised. The default value of UpdateAction is uaFail. So, the exception will be raised when the value of this parameter is left unchanged.

To restore the old behaviour, set DoNotRaiseExcetionOnUaFail to True.

Uni.OldTransactionBehaviour:

Since UniDAC version 5.0.1, the DefaultTransaction transaction property was added. All datasets that use the TUniConnection component, use its DefaultTransaction for all operations under data. In earlier UniDAC versions, all the datasets that used TUniConnection, used implicitly created internal transaction. This transaction always remained open, and it was not possible to control it. To restore the old behaviour, set OldTransactionBehaviour to True.

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4.21 64-bit Development with Embarcadero RAD Studio XE2

RAD Studio XE2 Overview

RAD Studio XE2 is the major breakthrough in the line of all Delphi versions of this product. It allows deploying your applications both on Windows and Mac OS platforms. Additionally, it is now possible to create 64-bit Windows applications to fully benefit from the power of new hardware. Moreover, you can create visually spectacular applications with the help of the FireMonkey GPU application platform.

Its main features are the following:

- Windows 64-bit platform support;
- Mac OS support;
- FireMonkey application development platform;
- Live data bindings with visual components;
- VCL styles for Windows applications.

For more information about RAD Studio XE2, please refer to [World Tour](#).

Changes in 64-bit Application Development

64-bit platform support implies several important changes that each developer must keep in mind prior to the development of a new application or the modernization of an old one.

General

RAD Studio XE2 IDE is a 32-bit application. It means that it cannot load 64-bit packages at design-time. So, all design-time packages in RAD Studio XE2 IDE are 32-bit.

Therefore, if you develop your own components, you should remember that for the purpose of developing components with the 64-bit platform support, you have to compile run-time packages both for the 32- and 64-bit platforms, while design-time packages need to be compiled only for the 32-bit platform. This might be a source of difficulties if your package is simultaneously both a run-time and a design-time package, as it is more than likely that this package won't be compiled for the 64-bit platform. In this case, you will have to separate your package into two packages, one of which will be used as run-time only, and the other as design-time only.

For the same reason, if your design-time packages require that certain DLLs be loaded, you should remember that design-time packages can be only 32-bit and that is why they can load only 32-bit versions of these DLLs, while at run-time 64-bit versions of the DLLs will be loaded. Correspondingly, if there are only 64-bit versions of the DLL on your computer, you won't be able to use all functions at design-time and, vice versa, if you have only 32-bit versions of the DLLs, your application won't be able to work at run-time.

Extended type

For this type in a 64-bit applications compiler generates SSE2 instructions instead of FPU, and that greatly improves performance in applications that use this type a lot (where data accuracy is needed). For this purpose, the size and precision of Extended type is reduced:

TYPE	32-bit	64-bit
Extended	10 bytes	8 bytes

The following two additional types are introduced to ensure compatibility in the process of developing 32- and 64-bit applications:

Extended80 – whose size in 32-bit application is 10 bytes; however, this type provides the same precision as its 8-byte equivalent in 64-bit applications.

Extended80Rec – can be used to perform low-level operations on an extended precision floating-point value. For example, the sign, the exponent, and the mantissa can be changed separately. It enables you to perform memory-related operations with 10-bit floating-point variables, but not extended-precision arithmetic operations.

Pointer and Integers

The major difference between 32- and 64-bit platforms is the volume of the used memory and, correspondingly, the size of the pointer that is used to address large memory volumes.

TYPE	32-bit	64-bit
Pointer	4 bytes	8 bytes

At the same time, the size of the Integer type remains the same for both platforms:

TYPE	32-bit	64-bit
Integer	4 bytes	4 bytes

That is why, the following code will work incorrectly on the 64-bit platform:

```
Ptr := Pointer(Integer(Ptr) + Offset);
```

While this code will correctly on the 64-bit platform and incorrectly on the 32-bit platform:

```
Ptr := Pointer(Int64(Ptr) + Offset);
```

For this purpose, the following platform-dependent integer type is introduced:

TYPE	32-bit	64-bit
NativeInt	4 bytes	8 bytes
NativeUInt	4 bytes	8 bytes

This type helps ensure that pointers work correctly both for the 32- and 64-bit platforms:

```
Ptr := Pointer(NativeInt(Ptr) + Offset);
```

However, you need to be extra-careful when developing applications for several versions of Delphi, in which case you should remember that in the previous versions of Delphi the NativeInt type had different sizes:

TYPE	Delphi Version	Size
NativeInt	D5	N/A
NativeInt	D6	N/A
NativeInt	D7	8 bytes
NativeInt	D2005	8 bytes
NativeInt	D2006	8 bytes
NativeInt	D2007	8 bytes
NativeInt	D2009	4 bytes
NativeInt	D2010	4 bytes
NativeInt	Delphi XE	4 bytes
NativeInt	Delphi XE2	4 or 8 bytes

Out parameters

Some WinAPIs have OUT parameters of the SIZE_T type, which is equivalent to NativeInt in Delphi XE2. The problem is that if you are developing only a 32-bit application, you won't be able to pass Integer to OUT, while in a 64-bit application, you will not be able to pass Int64; in

both cases you will have to pass NativeInt.

For example:

```
procedure MyProc(out value: NativeInt);
begin
  value := 12345;
end;
var
  value1: NativeInt;
{$IFDEF WIN32}
  value2: Integer;
{$ENDIF}
{$IFDEF WIN64}
  value2: Int64;
{$ENDIF}
begin
  MyProc(value1); // will be compiled;
  MyProc(value2); // will not be compiled !!!
end;
```

Win API

If you pass pointers to SendMessage/PostMessage/TControl.Perform, the wParam and lParam parameters should be type-casted to the WPARAM/LPARAM type and not to Integer/Longint.

Correct:

```
SendMessage(hwnd, WM_SETTEXT, 0, LPARAM(@MyCharArray));
```

Wrong:

```
SendMessage(hwnd, WM_SETTEXT, 0, Integer(@MyCharArray));
```

Replace SetWindowLong/GetWindowLong with SetWindowLongPtr/GetWindowLongPtr for GWLP_HINSTANCE, GWLP_ID, GWLP_USERDATA, GWLP_HWNDPARENT and GWLP_WNDPROC as they return pointers and handles. Pointers that are passed to SetWindowLongPtr should be type-casted to LONG_PTR and not to Integer/Longint.

Correct:

```
SetWindowLongPtr(hwnd, GWLP_WNDPROC, LONG_PTR(@MywindowProc));
```

Wrong:

```
SetWindowLong(hwnd, GWL_WNDPROC, Longint(@MywindowProc));
```

Pointers that are assigned to the TMessage.Result field should use a type-cast to LRESULT instead of Integer/Longint.

Correct:

```
Message.Result := LRESULT(Self);
```

Wrong:

```
Message.Result := Integer(Self);
```

All TWM...-records for the windows message handlers must use the correct Windows types

for the fields:

```
Msg: UINT; wParam: WPARAM; lParam: LPARAM; Result: LRESULT)
```

Assembler

In order to make your application (that uses assembly code) work, you will have to make several changes to it:

- rewrite your code that mixes Pascal code and assembly code. Mixing them is not supported in 64-bit applications;
- rewrite assembly code that doesn't consider architecture and processor specifics.

You can use conditional defines to make your application work with different architectures.

You can learn more about Assembly code here: http://docwiki.embarcadero.com/RADStudio/en/Using_Inline_Assembly_Code You can also look at the following article that will help you to make your application support the 64-bit platform: http://docwiki.embarcadero.com/RADStudio/en/Converting_32-bit_Delphi_Applications_to_64-bit_Windows

Exception handling

The biggest difference in exception handling between Delphi 32 and 64-bit is that in Delphi XE2 64-bit you will gain more performance because of different internal exception mechanism. For 32-bit applications, the Delphi compiler (dcc32.exe) generates additional code that is executed any way and that causes performance loss. The 64-bit compiler (dcc64.exe) doesn't generate such code, it generates metadata and stores it in the PDATA section of an executable file instead.

But in Delphi XE2 64-bit it's impossible to have more than 16 levels of nested exceptions. Having more than 16 levels of nested exceptions will cause a Run Time error.

Debugging

Debugging of 64-bit applications in RAD Studio XE2 is remote. It is caused by the same reason: RAD Studio XE2 IDE is a 32 application, but your application is 64-bit. If you are trying to debug your application and you cannot do it, you should check that the **Include remote debug symbols** project option is enabled.

To enable it, perform the following steps:

1. Open Project Options (in the main menu **Project->Options**).
2. In the Target combobox, select **Debug configuration - 64-bit Windows platform**. If there is no such option in the combobox, right click "Target Platforms" in Project Manager and select **Add platform**. After adding the 64-bit Windows platform, the **Debug configuration - 64-bit Windows platform** option will be available in the Target combobox.
3. Select **Linking** in the left part of the Project Options form.
4. enable the **Include remote debug symbols** option.

After that, you can run and debug your 64-bit application.

To enable remote debugging, perform the following steps:

1. Install Platform Assistant Server (PAServer) on a remote computer. You can find PAServer in the %RAD_Studio_XE2_Install_Directory%\PAServer directory. The setup_paserver.exe file is an installation file for Windows, and the setup_paserver.zip file is an installation file for MacOS.
2. Run the PAServer.exe file on a remote computer and set the password that will be used to connect to this computer.
3. On a local computer with RAD Studio XE2 installed, right-click the target platform that you want to debug in Project Manager and select **Assign Remote Profile**. Click the **Add** button in the displayed window, input your profile name, click the **Next** button, input the name of a remote computer and the password to it (that you assigned when you started PAServer on a remote computer).

After that, you can test the connection by clicking the **Test Connection** button. If your connection failed, check that your firewalls on both remote and local computers do not block your connection, and try to establish a connection once more. If your connection succeeded, click the Next button and then the Finish button. Select your newly created profile and click **OK**.

After performing these steps you will be able to debug your application on a remote computer. Your application will be executed on a remote computer, but you will be able to debug it on your local computer with RAD Studio XE2.

For more information about working with Platform Assistant Server, please refer to http://docwiki.embarcadero.com/RADStudio/Tokyo/en/Running_the_Platform_Assistant_on_Windows

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5 Provider-Specific Notes

5.1 Database Providers

5.1.1 UniDAC and Adaptive Server Enterprise

This article provides a brief overview of the SAP Sybase ASE data access provider for UniDAC used to establish a connection to ASE databases from Delphi and Lazarus. You will find the description of some useful features and how to get started quickly.

- [Overview](#)
- [Compatibility](#)
- [Requirements](#)

- [Deployment](#)
- [ASE-specific options](#)
 - [TUniConnection](#)
 - [TUniSQL](#)
 - [TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc](#)
 - [TUniScript](#)
 - [TUniLoader](#)
 - [TUniDump](#)

Overview

ASE provider is based on the ODBC provider. It uses SAP Sybase ASE ODBC driver to work with database. Main features of SAP Sybase ASE data access provider are:

- High performance
- Easy deployment

The full list of SAP Sybase ASE provider features can be found at the [UniDAC features page](#). Both [Professional and Standard Editions](#) of UniDAC include the SAP Sybase ASE provider. Express Edition of UniDAC does not include the SAP Sybase ASE provider.

Compatibility

To learn about ASE database server compatibility, refer to the [Compatibility](#) section.

Requirements

Applications that use the SAP Sybase ASE provider require the following components to be installed on the client computer:

- ODBC (in the current versions of Microsoft Windows, since Windows 2000, ODBC is already included as a standard package);
- Adaptive Server Enterprise client software including ODBC driver.

Deployment

To deploy Win32 applications built with run-time packages, it is required to deploy the aseproviderXX.bpl and odbcproviderXX.bpl files.

For more information about deployment of UniDAC-based applications, please, refer to the common Deployment topic.

ASE-specific options

TUniConnection

Option name	Description
AnsiNull	This option is implemented primarily for Transact-SQL (Adaptive Server Enterprise) compatibility. The AnsiNull option affects the results of comparison predicates with NULL constants, and also affects warnings issued for grouped queries over NULL values.
ApplicationName	The name of a client application. The default value is the name of the executable file of your application.
Charset	Specifies the character set that will be used to transfer character data between the client and the server.
ClientHostName	Specifies the hostname of the client machine.
ColumnWiseBinding	<p>If set to True, the option enables Column-Wise Binding mode. The default value is False.</p> <p>Note: Row-Wise Binding mode is enabled by default. However, some ODBC drivers don't support this mode. In such case, set the ColumnWiseBinding option to True.</p>
ConnectionTimeout	The time to wait for a connection to open before raising an exception.
DetectFieldsOnPrepare	<p>Detects fields on the Prepare command execution. The default value is <i>True</i></p> <p>Note: this functionality is not supported in some ODBC drivers.</p>
Direct	If set to True, connection is performed directly over TCP/IP, and does not require SAP Sybase ASE software on the client side. Otherwise, provider connects via ODBC.
EncryptPassword	<p>Specifies whether the password is transmitted in encrypted format.</p> <p><i>epDisable</i> - Use plain text password (the default value).</p> <p><i>epRequire</i> - Use encrypted password. If it is not supported, return an error message.</p> <p><i>epPrefer</i> - Use encrypted password. If it is not supported, use plain text password.</p> <p>The default value is <i>epDisable</i></p> <p>Note: if the server is configured to require clients to use an encrypted password, entering a plain text password will cause login to fail.</p>
IPVersion	Use the IPVersion property to specify Internet Protocol Version.

	<p>Supported values:</p> <p>ivIPBoth Specifies that either Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6) or Version 4 (IPv4) will be used.</p> <p>ivIPv4 (default) Specifies that Internet Protocol Version 4 (IPv4) will be used.</p> <p>ivIPv6 Specifies that Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6) will be used.</p> <p>Note: When the IPVersion property is set to ivIPBoth, a connection attempt will be made via IPv6 if it is enabled on the operating system. If the connection attempt fails, a new connection attempt will be made via IPv4.</p>
MultipleConnections	Enables or disables the creation of additional connections to support concurrent sessions, commands and rowset objects.
PrepareMethod	<p>Use the option to specify whether stored procedures are created on the server for calls to SQLPrepare.</p> <p>Supported values:</p> <p>pmNone Stored procedures are created for every call to SQLPrepare, which may decrease performance when processing statements that do not contain parameters.</p> <p>pmPartial (default) Stored procedures are created only if the statement contains parameters. Otherwise, the statement is cached and executed directly at SQLExecute time.</p> <p>pmFull Stored procedures are never created. Any syntax or similar errors are reported at the time of SQLExecute.</p> <p>pmFullatPrepare Stored procedures are never created. Any syntax or similar errors are returned at the time of SQLPrepare instead of SQLExecute.</p>
SelectMethod	<p>Specifies whether cursors are to be used by the driver. smDirect indicates do not use cursors and smCursor indicates use cursors.</p> <p>The default value is <i>smDirect</i></p>
QuotedIdentifier	To avoid conflicts in procedures and queries that contain

	reserved words, you should use the QuotedIdentifier option. The QuotedIdentifier option tells Adaptive Server to consider any character string enclosed in double quotes as an identifier. If this option is disabled (by default), ASE considers everything inside the double quotes as a simple string.
UseUnicode	Enables or disables Unicode support. Affects character data fetched from the server. When set to True, all character data is stored as WideStrings, and TStringField is replaced by TWideStringField.

TUniSQL

Option name	Description
CommandTimeout	The time to wait for a statement to be executed.

TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc

Option name	Description
CommandTimeout	The time to wait for a statement to be executed.
ExtendedFieldsInfo	If True, an additional query is performed to get information about returned fields and tables they belong to. The default value is True.
FetchAll	If True, all records of a query are requested from database server when the dataset is being opened. If False, records are retrieved when a data-aware component or a program requests it. The default value is False.

TUniScript

The TUniDump component has no ASE-specific options.

TUniLoader

The TUniLoader component has no ASE-specific options.

TUniDump

The TUniDump component has no ASE-specific options.

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5.1.2 UniDAC and Advantage Database Server

This article provides a brief overview of the Advantage data access provider for UniDAC used to establish a connection to Advantage from Delphi and Lazarus. You will find the description of some useful features and how to get started quickly.

- [Overview](#)
- [Compatibility](#)
- [Requirements](#)
- [Deployment](#)
- [Advantage-specific options](#)
 - [TUniConnection](#)
 - [TUniSQL](#)
 - [TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc](#)
 - [TUniScript](#)
 - [TUniLoader](#)
 - [TUniDump](#)

Overview

Advantage provider is based on the ODBC provider. It uses Advantage ODBC driver to work with database. Main features of Advantage data access provider are:

- High performance
- Easy deployment

The full list of Advantage provider features can be found at the [UniDAC features page](#).

Both [Professional and Standard Editions](#) of UniDAC include the Advantage provider. Express Edition of UniDAC does not include the Advantage provider.

Compatibility

To learn the supported versions of Advantage Database Server, refer to the [Compatibility](#) section.

Requirements

Applications that use the Advantage provider require the following components to be installed on the client computer:

- ODBC (in the current versions of Microsoft Windows, since Windows 2000, ODBC is already included as a standard package);
- Advantage ODBC driver.

Deployment

To deploy Win32 applications built with run-time packages, it is required to deploy the adsproviderXX.bpl and odbcproviderXX.bpl files.

For more information about deployment of UniDAC-based applications, please, refer to the common Deployment topic.

Advantage-specific options

TUniConnection

Option name	Description
DefaultType	<p>Specifies the type of database files to be used.</p> <p>Supported values:</p> <p>dtAdvantage (default) Specifies that proprietary ADT tables with ADI index and ADM memo file formats will be used.</p> <p>dtFoxPro Specifies that FoxPro-compatible DBF tables with CDX index and FPT memo file formats will be used.</p> <p>dtVisualFoxPro Specifies that Visual FoxPro-compatible DBF tables with CDX index and FPT memo file formats will be used.</p> <p>dtClipper Specifies that CA-Clipper-compatible DBF tables with NTX index and DBT memo fields will be used.</p>
ColumnWiseBinding	<p>If set to True, the option enables Column-Wise Binding mode.</p> <p>The default value is False.</p> <p>Note: Row-Wise Binding mode is enabled by default. However, some ODBC drivers don't support this mode. In such case, set the ColumnWiseBinding option to True.</p>
ConnectionTimeout	<p>The time to wait for a connection to open before raising an exception.</p>
ServerTypes	<p>Specifies the Advantage server types, to which connections should be attempted. Valid values include ADS, ALS, and AIS. ADL - Remote, ALS - local, and AIS - Internet Servers. These values can be logically OR'ed together with the "," in order</p>

	to choose multiple server types. If multiple types are specified and multiple server types are available, the order of precedence is ADS first, AIS second, and ALS last.
UseUnicode	Enables or disables Unicode support. Affects character data fetched from the server. When set to True, all character data is stored as WideStrings, and TStringField is replaced by TWideStringField.

TUniSQL

Option name	Description
CommandTimeout	The time to wait for a statement to be executed.

TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc

Option name	Description
CommandTimeout	The time to wait for a statement to be executed.
ExtendedFieldsInfo	If True, an additional query is performed to get information about returned fields and tables they belong to. The default value is True.
FetchAll	If True, all records of a query are requested from database server when the dataset is being opened. If False, records are retrieved when a data-aware component or a program requests it. The default value is False.

TUniScript

The TUniDump component has no Advantage-specific options.

TUniLoader

The TUniLoader component has no Advantage-specific options.

TUniDump

The TUniDump component has no Advantage-specific options.

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5.1.3 UniDAC and Amazon Redshift

This article provides a brief overview of the Amazon Redshift data access provider for UniDAC used to establish a connection to Amazon Redshift from Delphi and Lazarus. You

will find the description of some useful features and how to get started quickly.

- [Overview](#)
- [Compatibility](#)
- [Requirements](#)
- [Deployment](#)
- [Amazon Redshift-specific options](#)
 - [TUniConnection](#)
 - [TUniSQL](#)
 - [TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc](#)
 - [TUniScript](#)
 - [TUniLoader](#)
 - [TUniDump](#)

Overview

Main features of Amazon Redshift data access provider are:

- Direct access to Amazon Redshift without additional client libraries or tools.
- High performance
- Easy deployment

The full list of provider features can be found at the [UniDAC product page](#).

Both [Professional and Standard Editions](#) of UniDAC include the Amazon Redshift provider.

Requirements

The Amazon Redshift provider and the PostgreSQL provider are included in one package (pgproviderXX.bpl), therefore, they are installed together.

Deployment

To deploy Win32 applications built with run-time packages, it is not required to deploy the pgdacXX.bpl file with UniDAC Professional and Standard editions. But it is necessary to deploy the pgdacXX.bpl file with Standard Edition of UniDAC. This happens because in UniDAC Professional and Standard editions functionality of pgdacXX.bpl is included in the correspondent pgproviderXX.bpl, when in Express Edition of UniDAC, pgproviderXX.bpl is just a wrapper on pgdacXX.bpl.

For more information about deployment of UniDAC-based applications, please, refer to the common [Deployment topic](#).

Amazon Redshift-specific options

Though UniDAC is components that provide unified interface to work with different database servers, it also lets you tune behaviour for each server individually. For thin setup of a certain database server, UniDAC provides server-specific options. These options can be applied to such components as TUniConnection, TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc, TUniSQL, TUniScript via their SpecificOptions property. SpecificOptions is a string list. Therefore you can use the following syntax to assign an option value:

```
UniConnection.SpecificOptions.Values['ConnectionTimeout'] := '15';
```

Below you will find the description of allowed options grouped by components.

TUniConnection

Option name	Description
ApplicationName	The name of a client application. The default value is the name of the executable file of your application.
Charset	Specifies the character set that will be used to transfer character data between the client and the server.
ConnectionTimeout	The time to wait for a connection to open before raising an exception.
IPVersion	<p>Use the IPVersion property to specify Internet Protocol Version.</p> <p>Supported values:</p> <p>ivIPBoth Specifies that either Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6) or Version 4 (IPv4) will be used.</p> <p>ivIPv4 (default) Specifies that Internet Protocol Version 4 (IPv4) will be used.</p> <p>ivIPv6 Specifies that Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6) will be used.</p> <p>Note: When the TIPVersion property is set to ivIPBoth, a connection attempt will be made via IPv6 if it is enabled on the operating system. If the connection attempt fails, a new connection attempt will be made via IPv4.</p>
MessagesCharset	Specifies the character set that will be used to transfer error messages from the server to the client.
ProtocolVersion	<p>Specifies protocol version to be used when several versions are available.</p> <p>Supported values:</p> <p>pv20</p>

	<p>Set ProtocolVersion to pv20 to enforce protocol version 2.0.</p> <p>pv30 (default) Set ProtocolVersion to pv30 to enforce protocol version 3.0.</p> <p>pvAuto Set ProtocolVersion to pvAuto to automatically select between protocol versions depending on the specific query for the best possible performance.</p>
Schema	Use the Schema property to set the search path for the connection to the specified schema. The setting offers a convenient way to perform operations on objects in a schema other than that of the current user without having to qualify the objects with the schema name.
SSLCACert	The pathname to the certificate authority file.
SSLCert	The pathname to the certificate file.
SSLCipherList	The list of allowable ciphers to use for SSL encryption.
SSLIgnoreServerCertificateConstraints	If True, the restrictions included in the SSL server certificate will be avoided.
SSLIgnoreServerCertificateValidity	If True, an expired SSL server certificate will be accepted.
SSLKey	The pathname to the key file.
SSLMode	This option determines whether or with what priority an SSL connection will be negotiated with the server.
SSLTrustServerCertificate	If True, the channel will be encrypted using SSL when bypassing walking the certificate chain to validate trust.

TUniSQL

Option name	Description
CommandTimeout	The time to wait for a statement to be executed.
UnpreparedExecute	If True, the simple execute is used for SQL statement. Statement is not prepared before execute. It allows to add multiple statements separated by semicolon to the SQL property.
UseParamTypes	Set this option to True to disable automatic detection of parameter types. When this option is True, data types of parameters are set basing on the DataType property. When this option is False, data types of the parameters are detected by server automatically.

TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc

Option name	Description
-------------	-------------

AutoDeleteBlob	If True (the default value), the BLOBs are deleted from database automatically when a record that holds these BLOBs' OIDs is deleted from dataset.
CacheBlobs	If True (the default value), then local memory buffer is allocated to hold a copy of the BLOB content.
CommandTimeout	The time to wait for a statement to execute.
CursorWithHold	When this option is False (default), an active transaction is required to open a query in FetchAll=False mode. If there is no active transaction, UniDAC opens additional internal connection and starts transaction on this connection. When this option is True, UniDAC uses DECLARE CURSOR ... WITH HOLD statement to open the query. In this case no active transaction is required but this may take additional server resources.
DeferredBlobRead	If True, all BLOB values are fetched only when they are explicitly requested. Otherwise entire record set with any BLOB values is returned when dataset is opened. Whether BLOB values are cached locally to be reused later is controlled by the CacheLobs option.
ExtendedFieldsInfo	If True, an additional query is performed to get information about returned fields and tables they belong to. The default value is False.
FetchAll	If True, all records of a query are requested from database server when the dataset is being opened. If False, records are retrieved when a data-aware component or a program requests it. The default value is True.
KeySequence	Use the KeySequence property to specify the name of a sequence that will be used to fill in a key field after a new record is inserted or posted to the database.
OIDAsInt	If True, OID fields are mapped on TIntegerField. If False, values of OID fields are treated as large objects' OID, and these fields are mapped on TBlobField.
SequenceMode	Set the SequenceMode property to specify which method is used internally to generate sequenced field. The following values are allowed for this property: smInsert New record is inserted into the dataset with the first key field populated with a sequenced value. Application may modify this field before posting the record to the database. smPost Database server populates key field with a sequenced value when application posts the record to the database. Any value put into the key field before post will be overwritten.
UnknownAsString	If True, all Amazon Redshift data types that are fetched as text,

	and don't have limited field size, are mapped on TStringField with default size 8192. If False, such types are mapped on TMemoField. The TEXT data type is always mapped on TMemoField regardless of this option.
UnpreparedExecute	If True, the simple execute is used for SQL statement. Statement is not prepared before execute. It allows to add multiple statements separated by semicolon to the SQL property.
UseParamTypes	Set this option to True to disable automatic detection of parameter types. When this option is True, data types of parameters are set basing on the DataType property. When this option is False, data types of the parameters are detected by server automatically.

TUniScript, TUniDump, TUniLoader

The TUniScript, TUniDump, TUniLoader components have no Amazon Redshift-specific options.

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5.1.4 UniDAC and DB2

This article provides a brief overview of the DB2 data access provider for UniDAC used to establish a connection to DB2 databases from Delphi and Lazarus. You will find the description of some useful features and how to get started quickly.

- [Overview](#)
- [Compatibility](#)
- [Requirements](#)
- [Deployment](#)
- [DB2-specific options](#)
 - [TUniConnection](#)
 - [TUniSQL](#)
 - [TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc](#)
 - [TUniScript](#)
 - [TUniLoader](#)
 - [TUniDump](#)

Overview

DB2 provider is based on the ODBC provider. It uses DB2 ODBC driver to work with a database. Main features of the DB2 data access provider are:

- High performance
- Easy deployment

The full list of the DB2 provider features can be found at the [UniDAC features page](#). Both [Professional and Standard Editions](#) of UniDAC include the DB2 provider. Express Edition of UniDAC does not include the DB2 provider.

Compatibility

To learn about DB2 database server compatibility, refer to the [Compatibility](#) section.

Requirements

Applications that use the DB2 provider require the following components to be installed on the client computer:

- ODBC (in the current versions of Microsoft Windows, since Windows 2000, ODBC is already included as a standard package);
- DB2 client software including the ODBC driver.

Deployment

To deploy Win32 applications built with run-time packages, it is required to deploy the db2providerXX.bpl and odbcproviderXX.bpl files.

For more information about deployment of the UniDAC-based applications, please, refer to the common Deployment topic.

DB2-specific options

TUniConnection

Option name	Description
ColumnWiseBinding	If set to True, the option enables Column-Wise Binding mode. The default value is False. Note: Row-Wise Binding mode is enabled by default. However, some ODBC drivers don't support this mode. In such case, set the ColumnWiseBinding option to True.
ConnectionTimeout	The time to wait for a connection to open before raising an exception.
FunctionPath	Use the FunctionPath property to change the current function path of the connection to the specified value. You can specify several

	names separated by comma. This option can be used to call stored procedures from a schema other than that of the current user without having to qualify the objects with the schema name.
Schema	Use the Schema property to change the current schema of the connection to the specified schema. This setting offers a convenient way to perform operations on objects in a schema other than that of the current user without having to qualify the objects with the schema name.
UseUnicode	Enables or disables Unicode support. Affects character data fetched from the server. When set to True, all character data is stored as WideStrings, and TStringField is replaced by TWideStringField.

TUniSQL

Option name	Description
CommandTimeout	The time to wait for a statement to be executed.

TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc

Option name	Description
CommandTimeout	The time to wait for a statement to be executed.
ExtendedFieldsInfo	If True, an additional query is performed to get information about returned fields and tables they belong to. The default value is True.
KeySequence	Use the KeySequence property to specify the name of the sequence that will be used to fill in a key field after a new record is inserted or posted to the database.
FetchAll	If True, all records of a query are requested from database server when the dataset is being opened. If False, records are retrieved when a data-aware component or a program requests it. The default value is False.
SequenceMode	Set the SequenceMode property to specify which method is used internally to generate sequenced field. The following values are allowed for this property: smInsert New record is inserted into the dataset with the first key field populated with a sequenced value. Application may modify this field before posting the record to the database. smPost Database server populates the key field with a sequenced value when application posts the record to the database. Any value put into the key field before post will be overwritten.

TUniScript

The TUniDump component has no DB2-specific options.

TUniLoader

The TUniLoader component has no DB2-specific options.

TUniDump

The TUniDump component has no DB2-specific options.

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5.1.5 UniDAC and DBF

This article provides a brief overview of the DBF data access provider for UniDAC used to establish a connection to DBF databases from Delphi and Lazarus. You will find the description of some useful features and how to get started quickly.

- [Overview](#)
- [Requirements](#)
- [Deployment](#)
- [DBF-specific options](#)
 - [TUniConnection](#)
 - [TUniSQL](#)
 - [TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc](#)
 - [TUniScript](#)
 - [TUniLoader](#)
 - [TUniDump](#)

Overview

Main features of the DBF data access provider are:

- Direct access to the database without using Microsoft dBase ODBC driver
- High performance
- Easy deployment

The full list of the DBF provider features can be found at the [UniDAC features page](#).

Both [Professional and Standard Editions](#) of UniDAC include the DBF provider. Express Edition of UniDAC does not include the DBF provider.

Compatibility

To learn the DBF formats supported by the provider, refer to the [Compatibility](#) section.

Requirements

If your application is working in the Direct mode, it is not required to install any additional software on the client. For application that has Direct mode disabled, it is required to install the following components on the client computer:

- ODBC (in the current versions of Microsoft Windows, since Windows 2000, ODBC is already included as a standard package);
- Microsoft dBase ODBC driver

Deployment

To deploy Win32 applications built with run-time packages, it is required to deploy the dbfproviderXX.bpl, odbcproviderXX.bpl and vqueryXX.bpl files.

For more information about deployment of the UniDAC-based applications, please, refer to the common Deployment topic.

DBF-specific options

TUniConnection

Option name	Description
CodePage	Specifies a code page when working with a database. Available values: dpDefault, dpUnitedStatesOEM, dpGreekDOS, dpWesternEuropeanDOS, dpTurkishDOS, dpCentralEuropeanDOS, dpPortugueseDOS, dpIcelandicDOS, dpFrenchCanadianDOS, dpNordicDOS, dpCyrillicDOS, dpThai, dpJapanese, dpChineseSimplified, dpChineseTraditional, dpKorean, dpCentralEuropeanANSI, dpCyrillicANSI, dpWesternEuropeanANSI, dpGreekANSI, dpTurkishANSI, dpHebrewANSI, dpArabicANSI, dpBalticANSI. Default value is dpDefault.
CollatingSequence	Specifies the collation sequence. Available values: ASCII and International. Default value is ASCII.
ColumnWiseBinding	If set to True, the option enables Column-Wise Binding mode. The default value is False. Note: Row-Wise Binding mode is enabled by default. However, some ODBC drivers don't support this mode. In such case, set

	the ColumnWiseBinding option to True.
Connect Mode	Specifies the way the connection operates the database tables. When Shared, multiple connections can open the same table at the same time. When Exclusive, an already opened table can not be opened by other connections. Default value is Shared. Note: Since the DBF database does not support transactions, an attempt to change the same table from different connections can cause corruption of the table data. Therefore, when using the Shared mode, the application itself must provide the integrity of the table data.
ConnectionTimeout	The time to wait for a connection to open before raising an exception.
DBFFormat	The default database format that will be used when creating new tables and working with indexes. Available values: dfAuto, dfdBaseIII, dfdBaseIV, dfdBaseV, dfdBaseVII, dfFoxPro2, dfVisualFoxPro, dfHiPerSix, dfCodebase and dfClipper. Default value is dfAuto. When using dfAuto, the format is detected by .DBF file header. For any other values, .DBF file header will be ignored. The format from the DBFFormat value will be forced used for all .DBF files in the folder.
Direct	If set to True, connection to the database is performed directly, and does not require any additional software on the client side. Otherwise, the provider connects using Microsoft dBase ODBC driver. Default value is False.
IdentifierCase	The IdentifierCase property allows you to set the case for field names. Supported values: icOriginal Field names are returned without changing the case. icLower Field names are returned in the lowercase. icUpper Field names are returned in the uppercase.
IgnoreDataErrors	If set to True, corrupted data errors will be ignored when opening a DBF table and an exception will not be raised. The default value is False.
IgnoreMetadataErrors	If set to True, metadata errors will be ignored when opening a DBF table and an exception will not be raised. The default value is False.
IndexOnReading	Specifies a mechanism of indexes when fetching tables data. Available values: ikNative and ikLocal. When set to ikNative,

	UniDAC will use standard DBF indexes. We recommend using it when executing SELECT SQL queries for one table with the WHERE clause. When set to ikLocal, UniDAC will use its internal data indexing mechanism. We recommend using it when the SELECT SQL query is executed for several tables (for example, JOIN) with the WHERE clause.
UseUnicode	Enables or disables Unicode support. Affects character data fetched from the database. When set to True, all character data is stored as WideString, and TStringField is replaced by TWideStringField. Default value is False.

TUniSQL

Option name	Description
CommandTimeout	The time to wait for a statement to be executed.

TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc

Option name	Description
CommandTimeout	The time to wait for a statement to be executed.
ExtendedFieldsInfo	If True, an additional query is performed to get information about returned fields and tables they belong to. The default value is True.
FetchAll	If True, all records of a query are requested from database server when the dataset is being opened. If False, records are retrieved when a data-aware component or a program requests it. The default value is False.

TUniScript

The TUniDump component has no DBF-specific options.

TUniLoader

The TUniLoader component has no DBF-specific options.

TUniDump

The TUniDump component has no DBF-specific options.

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5.1.6 UniDAC and InterBase/Firebird

This article provides a brief overview of the InterBase data access provider for UniDAC used to establish a connection to InterBase/Firebird from Delphi and Lazarus. You will find the description of some useful features and how to get started quickly.

- [Overview](#)
- [Compatibility](#)
- [Requirements](#)
- [Deployment](#)
- [InterBase-specific options](#)
 - [TUniConnection](#)
 - [TUniSQL](#)
 - [TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc](#)
 - [TUniScript](#)
 - [TUniLoader](#)
 - [TUniDump](#)
- [InterBase-specific notes](#)
 - [Parallel transactions management](#)

Overview

InterBase data access provider is based on the InterBase Data Access Components ([IBDAC](#)) library, which is one of the best known Delphi data access solutions for InterBase and Firebird. The main features of InterBase data access provider are:

- High performance
- Easy deployment
- Comprehensive support for the latest versions of InterBase/Firebird server

The full list of InterBase provider features can be found at the [UniDAC product page](#). Both [Professional and Standard Editions](#) of UniDAC include the InterBase provider. For Express Edition of UniDAC, the InterBase provider can be installed with IBDAC.

Compatibility

To learn the supported versions of InterBase and Firebird, refer to the [Compatibility](#) section.

Requirements

Applications that use the InterBase provider require InterBase/Firebird client software only. The InterBase provider dynamically loads InterBase client DLL (GDS32.DLL or FBClient.dll for

Firebird) available on user systems. To locate DLL you can set the ClientLibrary specific option of TUniConnection with the path to the client library. By default the InterBase provider searches a client library in directories specified in the PATH environment variable.

Deployment

To deploy Win32 applications built with run-time packages it is not required to deploy the ibdacXX.bpl file with UniDAC Professional Edition. But it is necessary to deploy the ibdacXX.bpl file with Standard Edition of UniDAC. This happens because in the UniDAC Professional Edition functionality of ibdacXX.bpl is included in the correspondent ibproviderXX.bpl, when in Express Edition of UniDAC, ibproviderXX.bpl is just a wrapper on ibdacXX.bpl.

For more information about deployment of UniDAC-based applications, please, refer to the common [Deployment topic](#).

InterBase-specific options

Though UniDAC is components that provide unified interface to work with different database servers, it also lets you tune behaviour for each server individually. For thin setup of a certain database server, UniDAC provides server-specific options. These options can be applied to such components as TUniConnection, TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc, TUniSQL, TUniScript via their SpecificOptions property. SpecificOptions is a string list. Therefore you can use the following syntax to assign an option value:

```
TUniConnection.SpecificOptions.Values['CharLength'] := '1';
```

Below you will find the description of allowed options grouped by components.

TUniConnection

Option name	Description
CharLength	Specifies the size in bytes of a single character. Set this option with the number in range [0..6] to reflect InterBase support for the national languages. Setting CharLength to zero will instruct TUniConnection to interrogate InterBase server for the actual character length. The default value is 1.
Charset	Sets character set that IBDAC uses to read and write character data.
ClientLibrary	Use the ClientLibrary option to set or get the client library location.
EnableMemos	If set to True, TMemoField and TWideMemoField will be created for BLOB subtype 1 fields. The default value is False.

ForceUnloadClientLibrary	Use the option to force unloading of the client library after the connection is closed. The default value is False.
IPVersion	<p>Use the IPVersion property to specify Internet Protocol Version.</p> <p>Supported values:</p> <p>ivIPBoth (default) Specifies that either Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6) or Version 4 (IPv4) will be used.</p> <p>ivIPv4 Specifies that Internet Protocol Version 4 (IPv4) will be used.</p> <p>ivIPv6 Specifies that Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6) will be used.</p> <p>Note: Internet Protocol Version support has been added in Firebird 3. To use the IPVersion option, your client library version must be version 3 or higher. When the IPVersion property is set to ivIPBoth, a connection attempt will be made via IPv6 if it is enabled on the operating system. If the connection attempt fails, a new connection attempt will be made via IPv4.</p>
NoDBTriggers	Use the option to enable or disable all database triggers. By default, all triggers are enabled.
Params	<p>The option allows to specify custom parameters of the transaction. Refer to InterBase API Guide for more information on this parameters. Custom parameters will be used only when the TUniTransaction.IsolationLevel property is set to ilCustom.</p> <p>Multiple parameters can be separated either with the CRLF or with the ";" character.</p>
Protocol	Network protocol of connection with InterBase server. The default value is TCP.
Role	InterBase connection role.
TrustedAuthentication	<p>Windows "Trusted User" security can be applied for authenticating Firebird users on a Windows host.</p> <p>When the option is set to True, the Firebird security database is ignored during establishing a connection, and only Windows authentication is used.</p> <p>The default value is False</p> <p>More detailed information about this authentication mode is available at http://firebirdsql.org/rlsnotesh/rlsnotes210.html#rnfb210-wintrusted.</p>
SQLDialect	Use SQLDialect to set or return SQL Dialect used by InterBase client. The SQLDialect property cannot be set to a value greater than the database SQL dialect when the connection is active. If

	the connection is inactive, the SQLDialect option will be downgraded to match the database SQL dialect.
UseUnicode	Enables or disables Unicode support. Affects on the character data fetched from the server. When set to True all character data is stored as WideString, and TStringField is replaced with TWideStringField.
SimpleNumericMap	Used to create ftBCD fields. When it is set to "False" and EnableBCD to "True", fields like DECIMAL(14, 4) are mapped as ftBCD. The option default value is "True".

TUniSQL

Option name	Description
AutoCommit	Used to automatically commit each update, insert or delete statement by database server. When using the option it should be kept in mind that the AutoCommit property of TUniConnection has higher precedence over the same properties in components. When the AutoCommit property of a dataset is True and TUniConnection.AutoCommit is True, each update, insert or delete statement is automatically committed by database server. When TUniConnection.AutoCommit is False, automatic commit does not occur, regardless of the value of the AutoCommit option of the dataset.
DescribeParams	Specifies whether to query the Name, ParamType, DataType, Size, and TableName properties from the server when preparing a query. The default value is False.

TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc

Option name	Description
AutoCommit	Used to automatically commit each update, insert or delete statement by database server. When using the option it should be kept in mind that the AutoCommit property of TUniConnection has higher precedence over the same properties in components. When the AutoCommit property of a dataset is True and TUniConnection.AutoCommit is True, each update, insert or delete statement is automatically committed by database server. When TUniConnection.AutoCommit is False, automatic commit does not occur, regardless of the value of the AutoCommit option of the dataset.
AutoClose	The cursor will be closed after fetching all rows. Allows to reduce the number of opened cursors on the server.
BooleanDomainField	If the BooleanDomainFields property is set to True,

s	TBooleanField objects are created for fields that have domain of the integer data type, and the domain name contains 'BOOLEAN'. The default value is True.
CacheArrays	If True (the default value), then local memory buffer is allocated to hold a copy of the Array content. See the notes below for further details.
CacheBlobs	If True (the default value), then local memory buffer is allocated to hold a copy of the BLOB content. See the notes below for further details.
ComplexArrayFields	If the ComplexArrayFields property is set to False, any array field is stored as a single TIBCArraryField object. If the option and ObjectView are set to True, array items are stored hierarchically. If the option is set to True, but ObjectView is False, all array items are stored as sibling fields.
DeferredArrayRead	If True, all InterBase array values are fetched only when they are explicitly requested. Otherwise the entire record set with any array values is returned when dataset is opened. Whether array values are cached locally to be reused later or not is controlled by the CacheArrays option.
DeferredBlobRead	If True, all InterBase BLOB values are fetched only when they are explicitly requested. Otherwise the entire record set with any BLOB values is returned when dataset is opened. Whether BLOB values are cached locally to be reused later or not is controlled by the CacheBlobs option.
DescribeParams	Specifies whether to query the Name, ParamType, DataType, Size, and TableName properties from the server when preparing a query. The default value is False.
FetchAll	If True, all records of the query are requested from database server when the dataset is being opened. If False, records are retrieved when a data-aware component or a program requests it. The default value is False.
FieldsAsString	If True, then all non-BLOB fields are treated as being of string data type.
GeneratorMode	<p>Set the GeneratorMode property to specify which method is used internally to generate sequenced field.</p> <p>The following values are allowed for this property:</p> <p>gmInsert New record is inserted into the dataset with the first key field populated with a sequenced value. Application may modify this field before posting the record to the database.</p> <p>gmPost Database server populates key field with a sequenced value when application posts the record to the database. Any value put into key field before post will be overwritten.</p>

GeneratorStep	Use the GeneratorStep option to set the increment for increasing or decreasing current generator value when using automatic key field value generation feature. The default value is 1.
KeyGenerator	Use the KeyGenerator option to specify the name of a generator that will be used to fill in a key field after a new record is inserted or posted to the database. KeyGenerator is used only if the KeyFields property is assigned.
QueryRowsAffected	Use the option to increase the performance of update operations. The default value is True.
SetDomainNames	Use the option to enable the TIBCFIELDDESC.DomainName property for fields. The default value is False.
StreamedBlobs	If True, then all edited BLOBs are saved as streamed BLOBs and all streamed BLOBs are handled as streamed. Otherwise streamed BLOBs are handled as usual segmented BLOBs and all edited BLOBs are saved as segmented BLOBs. Setting this option to True allows using benefits of the CacheBlobs option.

Note: The CacheBlobs option controls the way streamed BLOB objects are handled. If False, application can access streamed BLOB values on the server side without caching BLOBs on the client side. Only requested portions of data are fetched. Setting CacheBlobs to False may bring up the following benefits for time-critical applications: reduced traffic over the network since only required data are fetched, less memory is needed on the client side, because returned record sets do not hold contents of BLOB fields. This feature is available only for streamed BLOBs and only if StreamedBlobs option is set to True. This option doesn't make sense if DeferredBlobRead is set to False because all BLOB values are fetched to the dataset in that case.

TUniScript

Option name	Description
AutoDDL	Use the AutoDDL property to determine whether DDL statements must be executed in a separate transaction.

TUniTransaction

Option name	Description
IsolationLevel	ilCustom The parameters of the transaction are set manually in the Params

	<p>property.</p> <p>ilSnapshot ilRepeatableRead The default isolation level. Provides a stable, committed view of the database at the time the transaction starts. Other simultaneous transactions can UPDATE and INSERT rows, but this transaction cannot see these changes. For updated rows, this transaction sees versions of these rows as they existed at the start of the transaction. If this transaction attempts to update or delete rows changed by another transaction, an update conflict is reported.</p> <p>ilIsolated Provides a transaction read-only access to the tables it uses. Other simultaneous transactions may be able to select rows from these tables, but they can not insert, update, and delete rows from these tables.</p> <p>ilReadCommitted Enables the transaction to see all committed data in the database and to update rows updated and committed by other simultaneous transactions without causing lost update problems.</p> <p>ilReadUnCommitted Not supported.</p>
Params	<p>The option allows to specify custom parameters of the transaction. Refer to InterBase API Guide for more information on this parameters. Custom parameters will be used only when the TUniTransaction.IsolationLevel property is set to ilCustom. Multiple parameters can be separated either with the CRLF or with the ";" character.</p>

TUniLoader

Option name	Description
AutoCommit	<p>Used to automatically commit each update, insert or delete statement by database server. When using the option it should be kept in mind that the AutoCommit property of TUniConnection has higher precedence over the same properties in components. When the AutoCommit property of a dataset is True and TUniConnection.AutoCommit is True, each update, insert or delete statement is automatically committed by database server. When TUniConnection.AutoCommit is False, automatic commit does not occur, regardless of the value of the AutoCommit option</p>

	of the dataset.
InsertMode	Use the InsertMode option to specify the type of statement used for loading data to InterBase database. If the value is imInsert (default value), the INSERT INTO statement will be used. If set to imUpdateOrInsert, the UPDATE OR INSERT INTO statement will be used.
QuoteNames	Use the QuoteNames option to quote all database object names in automatically generated SQL statements, such as UPDATE statements. The default value is False.
RowsPerBatch	Use the RowsPerBatch option to specify the number of records that are sent to the server in a single operation. The default value is 50.

TUniDump

The TUniDump component has no InterBase-specific options.

InterBase-specific notes

This chapter describes several special cases of using InterBase data provider.

Parallel transactions management

InterBase and Firebird database servers support multiple parallel transactions within one connection. You can use this feature with UniDAC and InterBase provider. You should link the TUniTransaction component to a component you want to interact with the sever within a separate transaction. To link a TUniTransaction object to a component, for example to TUniQuery, assign the TUniTranaction object to the TUniQuery.Transaction property:

```
UniQuery1.Transaction := UniTransaction1;
```

The Transaction property persists in the following components: [TUniQuery](#) , [TUniTable](#) , [TUniStoredProc](#) , [TUniSQL](#) , [TUniScript](#) , [TUniMetaData](#) .

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5.1.7 UniDAC and Microsoft Access

This article provides a brief overview of the Microsoft Access data access provider for UniDAC used to establish a connection to Access databases from Delphi and Lazarus. You will find the description of some useful features and how to get started quickly.

- [Overview](#)
- [Compatibility](#)

- [Requirements](#)
- [Deployment](#)
- [Access-specific options](#)
 - [TUniConnection](#)
 - [TUniSQL](#)
 - [TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc](#)
 - [TUniScript](#)
 - [TUniLoader](#)
 - [TUniDump](#)

Overview

Access provider is based on the ODBC provider. It uses Microsoft Access ODBC driver to work with a database. Main features of the Access data access provider are:

- High performance
- Easy deployment

The full list of the Access provider features can be found at the [UniDAC features page](#).

Both [Professional and Standard Editions](#) of UniDAC include the Access provider. Express Edition of UniDAC does not include the Access provider.

Compatibility

To learn the supported versions of Microsoft Access, refer to the [Compatibility](#) section.

Requirements

Applications that use the Access provider require Microsoft Data Access Components (MDAC) to be installed on the client computer. In the current versions of Microsoft Windows, since Windows 2000, MDAC is already included as a standard package.

Deployment

To deploy Win32 applications built with run-time packages, it is required to deploy the accessproviderXX.bpl and odbcproviderXX.bpl files.

For more information about deployment of the UniDAC-based applications, please, refer to the common Deployment topic.

Access-specific options

TUniConnection

Option name	Description
ColumnWiseBinding	<p>If set to True, the option enables Column-Wise Binding mode. The default value is False.</p> <p>Note: Row-Wise Binding mode is enabled by default. However, some ODBC drivers don't support this mode. In such case, set the ColumnWiseBinding option to True.</p>
ConnectionTimeout	The time to wait for a connection to open before raising an exception.
DriverVersion	<p>Use the DriverVersion property to specify the version of Microsoft Access Driver (*.mdb, *.accdb).</p> <p>Supported values:</p> <p>dvAuto (default) The code first tests for the presence of *.accdb driver - if it is not found, *.mdb will be used.</p> <p>dvAccdb Specifies that *.accdb driver will be used.</p> <p>dvMdb Specifies that *.mdb driver will be used.</p>
ForceCreateDatabase	Used to force TLiteConnection to create a new database before opening a connection, if the database does not exist.
UseUnicode	Enables or disables Unicode support. Affects character data fetched from the server. When set to True, all character data is stored as WideString, and TStringField is replaced by TWideStringField.

TUniSQL

Option name	Description
CommandTimeout	The time to wait for a statement to be executed.

TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc

Option name	Description
CommandTimeout	The time to wait for a statement to be executed.
ExclusiveLock	If True, a database will be opened in the Exclusive mode and can be accessed by only one user at a time. Performance is

	enhanced when running in the Exclusive mode.
ExtendedAnsiSQL	<p>If True, an extended SQL support is enabled.</p> <p>Two new data types are available in Jet 4.0 databases when the ExtendedAnsiSQL flag is turned on: SQL_DECIMAL and SQL_NUMERIC. The default precision and scale are 18 and 0, respectively. Data accessed via ODBC that is typed as SQL_DECIMAL or SQL_NUMERIC will be mapped to Microsoft Jet Decimal instead of Currency.</p> <p>When the ExtendedAnsiSQL flag is turned off, you cannot create tables with decimal or numeric types, and these types will not appear in SQLGetTypeInfo(). However, if the table contains the new data types, they can be used with the correct data types.</p>
ExtendedFieldsInfo	If True, an additional query is performed to get information about returned fields and tables they belong to. The default value is True.
FetchAll	<p>If True, all records of a query are requested from database server when the dataset is being opened.</p> <p>If False, records are retrieved when a data-aware component or a program requests it. The default value is False.</p>
SystemDatabase	The full path to the Microsoft Access system database to be used with the Microsoft Access database you want to access.

TUniScript

The TUniDump component has no Access-specific options.

TUniLoader

The TUniLoader component has no Access-specific options.

TUniDump

The TUniDump component has no Access-specific options.

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5.1.8 UniDAC and MongoDB

This article provides a brief overview of the MongoDB data access provider for UniDAC used to establish a connection to MongoDB from Delphi and Lazarus. You will find the description

of some useful features and how to get started quickly.

- [Overview](#)
- [Compatibility](#)
- [Requirements](#)
- [Deployment](#)
- [MongoDB-specific options](#)
 - [TUniConnection](#)
 - [TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniSQL](#)
 - [TUniStoredProc, TUniScript, TUniDump, TUniLoader, TUniTransaction](#)
- [MongoDB-specific notes](#)
 - [Data types](#)
 - [Query and update operations](#)
 - [Accessing a document using the TMongoDocument class](#)

Overview

The main features of MongoDB data access provider are:

- High performance
- Easy deployment
- Comprehensive support for the latest versions of the MongoDB server

The full list of MongoDB provider features can be found at the [UniDAC product page](#).

Both [Professional and Standard](#) editions of UniDAC include the MongoDB provider. Express Edition of UniDAC does not include the MongoDB provider.

Compatibility

To learn the supported MongoDB versions and clients, refer to the [Compatibility](#) section.

Requirements

Applications that use the MongoDB provider require *libmongoc* and *libbson* client libraries.

The MongoDB provider dynamically loads client libraries (for example, *libmongoc-1.0.dll* and *libbson-1.0.dll* on Windows) available on user system. To locate DLLs you can set *ClientLibrary* and *BSONLibrary* specific options of *TUniConnection* respectively with paths to client libraries. By default, the MongoDB provider searches for client libraries in the directories specified in the *PATH* environment variable.

In addition to the standard client libraries, you can use the ones distributed with UniDAC. 32-bit libraries are located in the 'Bin\Win32\' subfolder relative to the folder where UniDAC was installed. 64-bit ones in the 'Bin\Win64\' subfolder. For example:

```
UniConnection1.SpecificOptions.Values['MongoDB.BSONLibrary'] := 'C:\Progra
UniConnection1.SpecificOptions.Values['MongoDB.ClientLibrary'] := 'C:\Prog
UniConnection1.Connect;
```

Deployment

To deploy Win32 applications built with run-time packages, it is required to deploy the mongoproviderXX.bpl file.

For more information about deployment of UniDAC-based applications, please, refer to the common [Deployment topic](#).

MongoDB-specific options

Though UniDAC is a library of components that provide unified interface to work with different database servers, it also lets you tune behaviour for each server individually. For thin setup of a certain database server, UniDAC provides server-specific options. These options can be applied to such components as TUniConnection, TUniQuery and TUniTable via their SpecificOptions property. SpecificOptions is a string list. Therefore you can use the following syntax to assign an option value:

```
TUniConnection.SpecificOptions.Values['UseUnicode'] := 'True';
```

Below you will find the description of allowed options grouped by components.

TUniConnection

Option name	Description
AdditionalServers	Specifies additional servers to connect to, separated by commas. Each server has to be specified in the <i>host[:port]</i> format as it is described in the official MongoDB documentation .
BSONLibrary	Use the BSONLibrary option to set or get the <i>libbson</i> client library location.
ClientLibrary	Use the ClientLibrary option to set or get the <i>libmongoc</i> client library location.
ConnectionOptions	Connection specific options. See official MongoDB documentation for a full description of these options.
SQLEngine	If set to True, the driver will use the SQL language to access data in a MongoDB database, otherwise it will use the standard Mongo query language. The default value is False.
UseUnicode	Enables or disables Unicode support. Affects on the character data fetched from the server. When set to True all character data is stored as WideString, and TStringField is replaced with TWideStringField.

TUniQuery, TUniTable

Option name	Description
AllowAddField	If True, then when editing an existing document, it allows to add new fields to the document. If False, an attempt to add a new field to the document will raise an exceptin. For newly created documents adding new fields is always allowed. The default value is True.
AllowChangeType	If True, when editing an existing document, it allows to assign a value of another type to the existing document field. If False, an attempt to assign a value of another type will raise an exceptin. For newly created documents changing field type is always allowed. The default value is True.
ComplexAsString	If True, then complex fields of a document (which are of <i>object</i> , <i>array</i> , <i>timestamp</i> , <i>binary</i> , <i>regular expression</i> or <i>JavaScript</i> type) are mapped as TStringField and their content is displayed in the Extended JSON format. If False, such fields are mapped as TADTField with its child fields. The default value is False.
DescribeMethod	<p>Defines a way of creating dataset fields. The following values are allowed for this property:</p> <p>cmGrid The field list is generated based on a sample of <i>DescribeAmount</i> documents. The list includes all unique fields from all documents in the sample.</p> <p>cmObject The dataset has a single field of the ftADT type, which provides access to the entire document.</p> <p>The default value is cmGrid.</p>
DescribeAmount	Specifies the number of sample documents used to create a list of fields in the dataset when <i>DescribeMethod</i> is set to cmGrid. The default value is 25.
FetchAll	If True, all records of the query are requested from database server when the dataset is being opened. If False, records are retrieved when a data-aware component or a program requests it. The default value is False.

Note: Since parametrized commands are not supported in MongoDB, the MongoDB provider does not support parameters. Also, update SQL-s are not supported too.

TUniSQL

The TUniSQL component has no MongoDB-specific options.

TUniStoredProc, TUniScript, TUniDump, TUniLoader, TUniTransaction

TUniStoredProc, TUniScript, TUniDump, TUniLoader and TUniTransaction components are not supported for the MongoDB provider.

MongoDB-specific notes

This chapter describes several special cases of using the MongoDB provider.

Data types

The MongoDB provider supports the following MongoDB data types:

- String
- 32-bit integer
- 64-bit integer
- Double
- Boolean
- Date
- ObjectId
- Object
- Array
- Timestamp
- Binary
- Regular Expression
- JavaScript
- JavaScript (with scope)
- Null
- Min key
- Max key

By default, document fields of these types are mapped in a dataset as follows:

- *String*, *integer*, *double*, *boolean* and *date* data types are simple types and in a dataset they are mapped to ftString, ftInteger, ftLargeint, ftBoolean and ftDate fields respectively
- *Object*, *array*, *timestamp*, *binary*, *regular expression* and *JavaScript* types are complex types and they are mapped either to ftString or ftADT fields, depending on the [ComplexAsString](#) option value
- *ObjectId* type is mapped as ftString and is displayed as 24-character hexadecimal string

- *Null* type is mapped as `ftString` and is displayed as `'null'`
- *Min key* and *max key* data types are mapped to `ftString` and are displayed in the [Extended JSON](#) format

Query and update operations

Since MongoDB is a No-SQL database, the MongoDB provider does not support regular SQL to manage documents. Instead, it supports native [MongoDB command syntax](#) to perform CRUD operations:

- Use the [find](#) command to query documents from a collection, for example:

```
UniQuery1.SQL.Text := '{"find":"restaurants", "filter":{"cuisine":"italian"}}';
UniQuery1.Open;
```

- Use the [insert](#) command to insert documents into a collection, for example:

```
UniQuery1.SQL.Text := '{"insert":"restaurants", "documents":[{"_id":1, "name":...}]}';
UniQuery1.Execute;
```

- Use the [update](#) command to update documents, for example:

```
UniQuery1.SQL.Text := '{"update":"restaurants", "updates":[{"q":{"name":"Vo...}}]}';
UniQuery1.Execute;
```

- Use the [delete](#) command to delete documents from a collection, for example:

```
UniQuery1.SQL.Text := '{"delete":"restaurants", "deletes":[{"q":{"name":"Vo...}}]}';
UniQuery1.Execute;
```

Accessing a document using the TMongoDocument class

To access and modify a document in the code, you can use a special `TMongoDocument` class that has a set of properties and methods for working with the document structure. The data set always contains at least one field of the `ftADT` type, which has the same name as the collection and provides access to the entire document using the `TMongoDocument` class.

Obtaining a document

To obtain an existing document instance, use the `TUniQuery.GetObject` method:

```
uses
...
  MongoObjectsUni;
...
var
  Document: TMongoDocument;
begin
  UniQuery1.Edit;
  Document := UniQuery1.GetObject('restaurants') as TMongoDocument;
```

```
...
```

Or, for a newly created document:

```
uses
...
  MongoObjectsUni;
...
var
  Document: TMongoDocument;
begin
  UniQuery1.Append;
  Document := UniQuery1.GetObject('restaurants') as TMongoDocument;
...
```

Accessing a document as JSON

To access / change the entire document in the JSON format, use the following properties and methods:

- The *Text* property allows to get or set the contents of a document as a JSON string, for example:

```
ShowMessage(Document.Text);
Document.Text := '{"_id":1, "name":"Volare", "cuisine":"italian"}';
```

- The *LoadFromFile* and *SaveToFile* methods allow to load or save the contents of a document in a text file
- The *LoadFromStream* and *SaveToStream* methods allow to load or save the contents of a document in a stream

Accessing the document fields

To iterate through the document fields use *FieldCount* and *Fields* property. To access the field value use its *Name* property. To access the field value use its *Value* property. For fields of complex [data types](#) the return value contains the JSON representation of the field.

Example:

```
for i := 0 to Document.FieldCount - 1 do
  ShowMessage(Document.Fields[i].Name + ': ' + Document.Fields[i].Value);
```

Also, you can access the particular field of the document via its name using the *FieldByName* property, for example:

```
ShowMessage(Document.FieldByName['name'].Value);
```

or

```
ShowMessage(Document['name'].Value);
```

Modifying a document using the "fluent" interface

The *TMongoDocument* class provides a set of *SetXX* methods which allow to easily change its structure. Methods can be combined one by one into a chain, thus making it easier to write code.

- *SetString*(const Name: string; const Value: string)

- SetInteger(const Name: string; const Value: integer)
- SetInt64(const Name: string; const Value: Int64)
- SetDouble(const Name: string; const Value: double)
- SetBoolean(const Name: string; const Value: boolean)
- SetDateTime(const Name: string; const Value: TDateTime)
- SetOid(const Name: string; const Value: TJSONOid)

These methods add a simple field named *Name* with the specified *Value* to the document, or change its value if the field exists. When the existing field has the different type, then if the [AllowChangeType](#) property of the dataset is set to True, the field type will also be changed.

Example:

```
Document
.SetString('name', 'Trattoria');
```

- SetTimestamp(const Name: string; const Timestamp: integer; Increment: Cardinal)
- SetBinary(const Name: string; const Binary: TBytes; const SubType: integer)
- SetJavaCode(const Name: string; const Code: string)
- SetJavaScopeCode(const Name: string; const Code: string; const Scope: array of Variant)
- SetRegex(const Name: string; const Pattern, Options: string)

These methods add corresponding complex fields to the document.

Note: For the *SetJavaScopeCode* method, the *Scope* argument is an array of pairs of identifiers and values, representing the scope.

- SetNull(const Name: string)
- SetMinKey(const Name: string)
- SetMaxKey(const Name: string)

Since *Null*, *MinKey* and *MaxKey* are constant types, the methods do not contain the *Value* argument.

- SetObject(const Name: string)

- `SetArray(const Name: string)`
- `SetEnd`

These methods are intended to add fields of *Object* and *Array* types to the document. After using *SetObject* or *SetArray* methods, all the following *SetXX* methods add fields to the object or array, not to the document. So, you should use the *SetEnd* method to return to the document level. Example:

```
Document
  .SetObject('address')
    .SetString('city', 'Chicago')
    .SetString('street', 'Dearborn')
    .SetInteger('building', 10)
  .SetEnd
  .SetString('cuisine', 'italian');
```

- `Unset(const Name: string)`

Removes a field with the specified name from the document.

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Reserved.

5.1.9 UniDAC and MySQL

This article provides a brief overview of the MySQL data access provider for UniDAC used to establish a connection to MySQL databases from Delphi and Lazarus. You will find the description of some useful features and how to get started quickly.

- [Overview](#)
- [Compatibility](#)
- [Requirements](#)
- [Deployment](#)
- [MySQL-specific options](#)
 - [TUniConnection](#)
 - [TUniSQL](#)
 - [TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc](#)
 - [TUniScript](#)
 - [TUniLoader](#)

- [TUniDump](#)

Overview

MySQL data access provider is based on the MySQL Data Access Components ([MyDAC](#)) library, which provides direct access to MySQL database servers from Delphi, C++Builder and Lazarus (FPC). The main features of MySQL data access provider are:

- Direct access to server data without using client library. Does not require installation of the client library or other data provider layers (such as BDE and ODBC)
- High performance
- Easy deployment
- Comprehensive support for the latest versions of MySQL server

The full list of MySQL provider features can be found at the [UniDAC product page](#).

Both [Professional and Standard Editions](#) of UniDAC include the MySQL provider. For Express Edition of UniDAC, the MySQL provider can be installed with MyDAC.

Compatibility

To learn about MySQL database server compatibility, refer to the [Compatibility](#) section.

Requirements

If you use MySQL provider to connect to MySQL in Direct mode, you do not need to have MySQL client library on your machine or deploy it with your MySQL provider-based application.

If you use MySQL provider to connect to MySQL in Client mode, you need to have access to the MySQL client library. In particular, you will need to make sure that the MySQL client library is installed on the machines your MySQL provider-based application is deployed to. MySQL client library is libmysql.dll file for Windows. Please refer to the description of LoadLibrary() function for detailed information about MySQL client library file location. You may need to deploy the MySQL client library with your application or require that users have it installed. If you are working with Embedded server, you should have access to Embedded MySQL server library (libmysqld.dll).

Deployment

MySQL provider applications can be built and deployed with or without run-time libraries. You do not need to deploy any files with MySQL provider-based applications built without run-time packages, provided you are using a registered version of UniDAC. You can set your application to be built with run-time packages. In this case, you will need to deploy dacXX.bpl and mydacXX.bpl files with your Win32 application.

For more information about deployment of UniDAC-based applications, please, refer to the common [Deployment topic](#).

MySQL-specific options

Though UniDAC is components that provide unified interface to work with different database servers, it also lets you tune behaviour for each server individually. For thin setup of a certain database server, UniDAC provides server-specific options. These options can be applied to such components as TUniConnection, TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc, TUniSQL, TUniScript via their SpecificOptions property. SpecificOptions is a sting list. Therefore you can use the following syntax to assign an option value:

```
UniQuery.SpecificOptions.Values['FieldsAsString'] := 'True';
```

Below you will find the description of allowed options grouped by components.

TUniConnection

Option name	Description
Charset	Setups the character set used by the client.
Compress	Use compression on transferring data. Setting this property to True is quite effective on transferring big volume data through slow connection. This property is ignored under CLR. The default value is False.
ConnectionTimeout	Specifies the amount of time in seconds that can be expired before an attempt to make a connection is considered unsuccessful.
Embedded	If True, connects to Embedded MySQL server. If False, connects to MySQL server. The default value is False.
EmbeddedParams	Allows to set such parameters of embedded connection as --basedir, --datadir, etc. Parameters should be separated with newline characters (#13#10), for example: <code>UniConnection.SpecificOptions.Values['MySQL.EmbeddedParams'] := 'basedir=\\mydir\\';</code> The default value is ""
HttpTrustServerCertificate	This option specifies whether or not the driver should trust the server certificate when connecting to the server. The default value is False – the driver won't trust the server certificate and will verify validity of the server certificate instead. If set to True, the driver will trust the server certificate.
Interactive	Determines the inactivity timeout before the server breaks the connection. If true, the server breaks the connection after number of seconds specified in interactive_timeout sever variable, otherwise wait_timeout is used. The default value is false. The interactive_timeout and wait_timeout variables can be set in my.ini file.

IPVersion	<p>Use the IPVersion property to specify Internet Protocol Version.</p> <p>Supported values:</p> <p>ivIPBoth Specifies that either Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6) or Version 4 (IPv4) will be used.</p> <p>ivIPv4 (default) Specifies that Internet Protocol Version 4 (IPv4) will be used.</p> <p>ivIPv6 Specifies that Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6) will be used.</p> <p>Note: When the TIPVersion property is set to ivIPBoth, a connection attempt will be made via IPv6 if it is enabled on the operating system. If the connection attempt fails, a new connection attempt will be made via IPv4.</p>
NullForZeroDelphiDate	<p>Use the NullForZeroDelphiDate property to hide the '30-12-1899' dates. If NullForZeroDelphiDate is set to True, the values of all datetime fields will be changed to Null. If the property is set to False, the '30-12-1899' value will be used as an ordinary date. The default value is false.</p>
OptimizedBigint	<p>Setting this option converts all fields with field length less than 11 of TLargeIntField type into TIntegerField. This allows to process fields that are results of numeric function or cast values as usual Integer fields. The default value is False.</p>
Protocol	<p>Specifies which protocol to use when connecting to the server:</p> <p>mpDefault Similar to mpTCP, except the cases when you connect to a local server and the OS supports sockets (Unix) or named pipes (Windows), they are used instead of TCP/IP to connect to the server.</p> <p>mpTCP Use TCP/IP to connect to the server.</p> <p>mpSocket Uses sockets to connect to the server. Can be used with Direct set to False and libmysql.dll 4.1.</p> <p>mpPipe Use NamedPipes to connect to the server.</p> <p>mpMemory To connect to the server using SharedMem. Can be used with Direct set to False and libmysql.dll 4.1.</p> <p>mpSSL Use protected SSL connection with the server.</p>

	mpHttp Uses HTTP Network Tunneling to connect to the server.
HttpUrl	Holds the url of the tunneling PHP script.
HttpUsername	Holds the user name for HTTP authorization.
HttpPassword	Holds the password for HTTP authorization.
ProxyHostname	Holds the host name or IP address to connect to proxy server.
ProxyPort	Used to specify the port number for TCP/IP connection with proxy server.
ProxyUsername	Holds the proxy server account name.
ProxyPassword	Holds the password for the proxy server account.
SSLCACert	CACert is the pathname to the certificate authority file.
SSLCert	Cert is the pathname to the certificate file.
SSLCipherList	ChipherList is a list of allowable ciphers to use for SSL encryption.
SSLKey	Key is the pathname to the key file.
UseUnicode	Informs server that all data between client and server sides will be passed in UTF-8 coding. Setting this option converts all fields of TStringField type into TWideStringField that allows to work correctly with symbols of almost all languages simultaneously. On the other hand, it causes a delay in working. The default value is False.

TUniSQL

Option name	Description
CommandTimeout	Specifies the amount of time that is expired before an attempt to execute a command is considered unsuccessful. Measured in seconds. If a command is successfully executed prior to the expiration of the seconds specified, CommandTimeout has no effect. The default value is 0 (infinite).

TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc

Option name	Description
BinaryAsString	Specifies the method of representation of BINARY and VARBINARY types. If set to True, binary field data will be retrieved as a string and handled by the TStringField class. The default value is True.
CheckRowVersion	Determines whether the dataset checks for rows modifications made by another user on automatic generation of SQL statement for update or delete data. If CheckRowVersion is True and DataSet has timestamp field when only this field is added into

	WHERE clause of the generated SQL statement. If CheckRowVersion is True, but there is no TIMESTAMP field, then to WHERE clause all non-BLOB fields will be added. The default value is False.
CommandTimeout	Specifies the amount of time that is expired before an attempt to execute a command is considered unsuccessful. Measured in seconds. If a command is successfully executed prior to the expiration of the seconds specified, CommandTimeout has no effect. The default value is 0 (infinite).
CreateConnection	Specifies if an additional connection to a server should be established to execute an additional query in the FetchAll=False mode. If a DataSet is opened in FetchAll=False, the current connection is blocked until all records have been fetched. If this option is set to True, an additional connection is created to fetch data to avoid blocking of the current connection.
EnableBoolean	Specifies the method of representation of TINYINT(1) fields. If set to True, these fields will be represented as TBooleanFiled; otherwise, as TSmallintField. The default value is True.
FetchAll	When set to True, all records of the query are requested from the database server when dataset is being opened. When set to False, records are retrieved when a data-aware component or a program requests it. If a query can return a lot of records, set this property to False if initial response time is important. When the FetchAll property is False, the first call to Locate and LocateEx methods may take a lot of time to retrieve additional records to the client side.
FieldsAsString	All non-BLOB fields are stored as string (native MySQL format). The default value is False.
NullForZeroDate	For datetime fields with invalid values, for example '2002-12-32', MySQL returns on fetch '0000-00-00' value. According to NullForZeroDate option this value will be represented as Null or '0001-01-01' ('0100-01-01' for CLR). The default value is True.

TUniScript

The TUniScript component has no MySQL-specific options.

TUniLoader

Option name	Description
LockTable	Locks tables while inserting data.
Delayed	Uses INSERT DELAYED syntax.
RowsPerQuery	Use the RowsPerQuery property to get or set the number of rows

	that will be send to the server for one time. The default value is 0. In this case rows will be grouped by 16Kb (the default value of net_buffer_length).
DuplicateKeys	Use the DuplicateKeys property to specify in what way conflicts with duplicated key values will be resolved.
QuoteNames	Use the QuoteNames option to quote all database object names in automatically generated SQL statements, such as UPDATE statements. The default value is False.

TUniDump

Option name	Description
AddLock	Use the AddLock property to execute LOCK TABLE before data insertion. Used only with doData in P:Devart.MyDac.TMyDump.Objects.
BackupData	Use the option to backup the data in a table. The default value is True.
BackupStoredProcs	Use the enable backup of stored procedures. The default value is False.
BackupTables	Use the option to enable backup of the table structure. The default value is False.
BackupTriggers	Use the option to enable backup of triggers. The default value is False.
BackupViews	Use the option to enable backup of views. The default value is False.
CommitBatchSize	Use the CommitBatchSize option to add COMMIT statement to script after the specified number of strings when dumping table data. The option is useful for recovering large amounts of data. The default value is 0.
DisableKeys	Add /*!40000 ALTER TABLE ... DISABLE KEYS */ before inserting data. Used only with doData in P:Devart.MyDac.TMyDump.Objects.
InsertType	<p>Specifies how rows will be inserted into a table.</p> <p>Supported values:</p> <p>itInsert (default) New rows will be inserted into an existing table. If a duplicate entry is encountered, an exception will be raised.</p> <p>itInsertIgnore The insert operation will fail silently for rows containing an unmatched value, but inserts rows that are matched, without raising an exception.</p>

	itReplaceInto If an old row in a table has the same value as a new row, the old row will be deleted before the new row is inserted.
HexBlob	If the HexBlob property is True, the BLOB values are presented in hexadecimal notation.
UseExtSyntax	Set the UseExtSyntax property to use extended syntax of INSERT on data insertion. Used only with doData in P:Devart.MyDac.TMyDump.Objects.
UseDelayedIns	Set the UseDelayedIns property to use INSERT DELAYED. Used only with doData in P:Devart.MyDac.TMyDump.Objects.

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5.1.10 UniDAC and NexusDB

This article provides a brief overview of the NexusDB data access provider for UniDAC used to establish a connection to NexusDB databases from Delphi and Lazarus. You will find the description of some useful features and how to get started quickly.

- [Overview](#)
- [Compatibility](#)
- [Requirements](#)
- [Deployment](#)
- [NexusDB-specific options](#)
 - [TUniConnection](#)
 - [TUniSQL](#)
 - [TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc](#)
 - [TUniScript](#)
 - [TUniLoader](#)
 - [TUniDump](#)

Overview

The main features of the NexusDB data access provider are:

- High performance
- Easy deployment
- Comprehensive support for the latest versions of NexusDB server

Both [Professional and Standard Editions](#) of UniDAC include the NexusDB provider. Express Edition of UniDAC does not include the NexusDB provider.

NexusDB provider is supplied with source code.

Compatibility

To learn about NexusDB compatibility, refer to the [Compatibility](#) section.

Requirements

You should have installed NexusDB components for corresponding IDE. NexusDB provider uses the following NexusDB libraries: NexusDBXXXdbXX, NexusDBXXXsdXX, NexusDBXXXlIXX, NexusDBXXXsrXX, NexusDBXXXptXX, NexusDBXXXtwXX, NexusDBXXXsqXX, NexusDBXXXseXX, NexusDBXXXstXX, NexusDBXXXreXX.

Before using the NexusDB provider, you have to rebuild and reinstall its provider package.

You can find the detailed steps describing the installation of the package in the UniDAC_Install_Dir\Source\NexusDBProvider\Readme.html file, where UniDAC_Install_Dir is a directory where you installed UniDAC.

Deployment

NexusDB provider applications can be built and deployed with or without run-time libraries. You do not need to deploy any files with NexusDB provider-based applications built without run-time packages. You can set your application to be built with run-time packages. In this case, you will need to deploy the nexusproviderXX.bpl file, and following NexusDB libraries: NexusDBXXXdbXX, NexusDBXXXsdXX, NexusDBXXXlIXX, NexusDBXXXsrXX, NexusDBXXXptXX, NexusDBXXXtwXX, NexusDBXXXsqXX, NexusDBXXXseXX, NexusDBXXXstXX, NexusDBXXXreXX. For more information about deployment of the UniDAC-based applications, please, refer to the common [Deployment topic](#).

NexusDB-specific options

Though UniDAC is components that provide unified interface to work with different database servers, it also lets you tune behaviour for each server individually. For thin setup of a certain database server, UniDAC provides server-specific options. These options can be applied to such components as TUniConnection, TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc, TUniSQL, TUniScript via their SpecificOptions property. SpecificOptions is a sting list. Therefore you can use the following syntax to assign an option value:

```
UniConnection.SpecificOptions.Values['FetchAll'] := 'True';
```

Below you will find the description of allowed options grouped by components.

```
UniQuery.SpecificOptions.Values['FieldsAsString'] := 'True';
```

Below you will find the description of allowed options grouped by components.

TUniConnection

Option name	Description
CommandTimeout	Specifies the elapsed time in seconds before an attempt to execute a command is considered unsuccessful. The default value is 15.
ConnectionTimeout	Specifies the amount of time in seconds that can be expired before an attempt to make a connection is considered unsuccessful.
DatabaseReadOnly	If True, no writing is required, allows for sharing databases between servers.
HeartbeatInterval	Use the HeartbeatInterval option to specify how often the client will send a heartbeat message to the server. The default value is 10.
WatchdogInterval	Use the WatchdogInterval option to specify how often the client will check all connections. The default value is 10.

TUniSQL

Option name	Description
CommandTimeout	The time to wait for a statement to be executed.
ReadOnly	Use the ReadOnly option to prevent users from modifying data in the database. The default value is False.

TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc

Option name	Description
CommandTimeout	The time to wait for a statement to be executed.
CursorUpdate	Specifies what way data updates reflect on database when modifying dataset by using server NexusDB cursors (the ServerCursor option is set to True). If True, all dataset modifications pass to database by server cursors. It increases performance but doesn't allow to use procedures or enhanced queries for additional data changes. If False, all dataset updates pass to server by SQL statements generated automatically or specified in SQLUpdate, SQLInsert or SQLDelete. The default value is True.
FetchAll	When set to True, all records of the query are requested from the database server when dataset is being opened. When set to False, records are retrieved when a data-aware component or a program requests it. If a query can return a lot of records, set this property to False if initial response time is important. When the FetchAll property is False, the first call to Locate and

	LocateEx methods may take a lot of time to retrieve additional records to the client side.
ReadOnly	Use the ReadOnly option to prevent users from updating, inserting, or deleting data in the dataset. By default, ReadOnly is False, meaning that users can potentially alter data stored in the dataset. To guarantee that users cannot modify or add data to a dataset, set ReadOnly to True.
ServerCursor	By default, ServerCursor is False, meaning that NexusDB provider reads data to the own memory when dataset is opened. NexusDB provider performs all database operations using SQL statements generated automatically or specified in SQLUpdate, SQLInsert or SQLDelete. If True, then NexusDB provider calls server NexusDB cursor for resultset record access and then reads data from it. So, stored data aren't duplicated that allows you to decrease memory charges. Data to the server can be written using server cursor or SQL queries in dependence of CursorUpdate option. So the TCustomDADataset.FetchRows, FetchAll, CachedUpdates properties don't have any influence on such cursors and only the CursorUpdate option does.

TUniScript

The TUniScript component has no NexusDB-specific options.

TUniLoader

Option name	Description
DirectLoad	If True, all inserted data pass to database by server NexusDB cursors. If False, all inserted data pass to server by SQL statements. The default value is True.

TUniDump

The TUniDump component has no NexusDB-specific options.

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5.1.11 UniDAC and PostgreSQL

This article provides a brief overview of the PostgreSQL data access provider for UniDAC used to establish a connection to PostgreSQL databases from Delphi and Lazarus. You will find the description of some useful features and how to get started quickly.

- [Overview](#)

- [Compatibility](#)
- [Requirements](#)
- [Deployment](#)
- [PostgreSQL-specific options](#)
 - [TUniConnection](#)
 - [TUniSQL](#)
 - [TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc](#)
 - [TUniScript](#)
 - [TUniLoader](#)
 - [TUniDump](#)

Overview

Main features of PostgreSQL data access provider are:

- Direct access to server without PostgreSQL client library
- High performance
- Easy deployment
- Comprehensive support for the latest versions of PostgreSQL server

The full list of PostgreSQL provider features can be found at the [UniDAC product page](#).

Both [Professional and Standard Editions](#) of UniDAC include the PostgreSQL provider. For Express Edition of UniDAC, the PostgreSQL provider can be installed with PostgreSQL Data Access Componets (PgDAC).

Compatibility

To learn about PostgreSQL database server compatibility, refer to the [Compatibility](#) section.

Requirements

The provider does not require installation of any additional software on the client.

Deployment

To deploy Win32 applications built with run-time packages, it is not required to deploy the pgdacXX.bpl file with UniDAC Professional and Standard editions. But it is necessary to deploy the pgdacXX.bpl file with Standard Edition of UniDAC. This happens because in UniDAC Professional and Standard editions functionality of pgdacXX.bpl is included in the correspondent pgproviderXX.bpl, when in Express Edition of UniDAC, pgproviderXX.bpl is just a wrapper on pgdacXX.bpl.

For more information about deployment of UniDAC-based applications, please, refer to the

common [Deployment topic](#).

PostgreSQL-specific options

Though UniDAC is components that provide unified interface to work with different database servers, it also lets you tune behaviour for each server individually. For thin setup of a certain database server, UniDAC provides server-specific options. These options can be applied to such components as TUniConnection, TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc, TUniSQL, TUniScript via their SpecificOptions property. SpecificOptions is a sting list. Therefore you can use the following syntax to assign an option value:

```
UniConnection.SpecificOptions.Values['CharLength'] := '1';
```

Below you will find the description of allowed options grouped by components.

TUniConnection

Option name	Description
ApplicationName	The name of a client application. The default value is the name of the executable file of your application.
Charset	Setups the character set which will be used to transfer character data between client and server.
ConnectionTimeout	The time to wait for a connection to open before raising an exception.
HttpPassword	Use the HttpPassword option to specify the password for HTTP authorization.
HttpTrustServerCertificate	This option specifies whether or not the driver should trust the server certificate when connecting to the server. The default value is False – the driver won't trust the server certificate and will verify validity of the server certificate instead. If set to True, the driver will trust the server certificate.
HttpUrl	Use the HttpUrl option to specify the URL of the PHP tunneling script.
HttpUsername	Use the HttpUsername option to specify the username for HTTP authorization.
IPVersion	Use the IPVersion property to specify Internet Protocol Version. Supported values: ivIPBoth Specifies that either Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6) or Version 4 (IPv4) will be used. ivIPv4 (default) Specifies that Internet Protocol Version 4 (IPv4) will be used.

	<p>ivIPv6 Specifies that Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6) will be used.</p> <p>Note: When the TIPVersion property is set to ivIPBoth, a connection attempt will be made via IPv6 if it is enabled on the operating system. If the connection attempt fails, a new connection attempt will be made via IPv4.</p>
MessagesCharset	Specifies the character set that will be used to transfer error messages from the server to the client.
ProtocolVersion	<p>Specifies protocol version to be used when several versions are available.</p> <p>Supported values:</p> <p>pv20 Set ProtocolVersion to pv20 to work with PostgreSQL server version 7.3 or older that don't support protocol version 3.0.</p> <p>pv30 Set ProtocolVersion to pv30 to enforce protocol version 3.0.</p> <p>pvAuto (default) Set ProtocolVersion to pvAuto to automatically select between protocol versions depending on the specific query for the best possible performance.</p>
ProxyHostname	Use the ProxyHostName option to specify the host name or IP address to connect to the proxy server.
ProxyPassword	Use the ProxyPassword option to specify the password for the proxy server.
ProxyPort	Use the ProxyPort option to specify the port for a TCP/IP connection with the proxy server.
ProxyUsername	Use the ProxyUsername option to specify the username for the proxy server.
Schema	Use the Schema property to set the search path for the connection to the specified schema. This setting offers a convenient way to perform operations on objects in a schema other than that of the current user without having to qualify the objects with the schema name.
SSLCACert	The pathname to the certificate authority file.
SSLCert	The pathname to the certificate file.
SSLCipherList	The list of allowable ciphers to use for SSL encryption.
SSLKey	The pathname to the key file.
SSLMode	This option determines whether or with what priority an SSL connection will be negotiated with the server.

	<p>Supported values:</p> <p>smAllow Negotiates trying first a non-SSL connection, then if that fails, tries an SSL connection.</p> <p>smDisable (default) Only an unencrypted SSL connection will be attempted.</p> <p>smPrefer Negotiates trying first an SSL connection, then if that fails, tries a regular non-SSL connection.</p> <p>smRequire Tries only an SSL connection.</p> <p>smVerifyCA Verifies server identity by validating the server certificate chain up to the root certificate installed on the client machine.</p> <p>smVerifyFull Verifies server identity by validating the server certificate chain up to the root certificate installed on the client machine and validates that the server hostname matches the server certificate.</p> <p>Note: If PostgreSQL is compiled without SSL support, using option smRequire will cause an error, while options smAllow and smPrefer will be accepted, but PgDAC will not in fact attempt an SSL connection.</p>
UseHttp	The UseHttp option enables the use of HTTP tunneling to connect to the server. The default value is False.
UseUnicode	Enables or disables Unicode support. Affects character data fetched from the server. When set to True, all character data is stored as WideStrings, and TStringField is replaced by TWideStringField.
UuidWithBraces	The UuidWithBraces option defines whether UUID field values will be returned with or without braces. The default value is True.

TUniSQL

Option name	Description
CommandTimeout	The time to wait for a statement to be executed.
UnpreparedExecute	If True, the simple execute is used for SQL statement. Statement is not prepared before execute. It allows to add multiple statements separated by semicolon to the SQL property.

UseParamTypes	Set this option to True to disable automatic detection of parameter types. When this option is True, data types of parameters are set basing on the DataType property. When this option is False, data types of the parameters are detected by server automatically.
---------------	--

TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc

Option name	Description
AutoDeleteBlob	If True (the default value), the BLOBs are deleted from database automatically when a record that holds these BLOBs' OIDs is deleted from dataset.
CacheBlobs	If True (the default value), then local memory buffer is allocated to hold a copy of the BLOB content.
CommandTimeout	The time to wait for a statement to execute.
CursorWithHold	When this option is False (default), an active transaction is required to open a query in FetchAll=False mode. If there is no active transaction, PgDAC opens additional internal connection and starts transaction on this connection. When this option is True, PgDAC uses DECLARE CURSOR ... WITH HOLD statement to open the query. In this case no active transaction is required but this may take additional server resources.
DeferredBlobRead	If True, all BLOB values are fetched only when they are explicitly requested. Otherwise entire record set with any BLOB values is returned when dataset is opened. Whether BLOB values are cached locally to be reused later is controlled by the CacheLobs option.
ExtendedFieldsInfo	If True, an additional query is performed to get information about returned fields and tables they belong to. The default value is False.
FetchAll	If True, all records of a query are requested from database server when the dataset is being opened. If False, records are retrieved when a data-aware component or a program requests it. The default value is True.
KeySequence	Use the KeySequence property to specify the name of a sequence that will be used to fill in a key field after a new record is inserted or posted to the database.
OIDAsInt	If True, OID fields are mapped on TIntegerField. If False, values of OID fields are treated as large objects' OID, and these fields are mapped on TBlobField.
SequenceMode	Set the SequenceMode property to specify which method is used internally to generate sequenced field. The following values are allowed for this property:

	<p>smInsert New record is inserted into the dataset with the first key field populated with a sequenced value. Application may modify this field before posting the record to the database.</p> <p>smPost Database server populates key field with a sequenced value when application posts the record to the database. Any value put into the key field before post will be overwritten.</p>
UnknownAsString	If True, all PostgreSQL data types that are fetched as text, and don't have limited field size, are mapped on TStringField with default size 8192. If False, such types are mapped on TMemoField. The TEXT data type is always mapped on TMemoField regardless of this option.
UnpreparedExecute	If True, the simple execute is used for SQL statement. Statement is not prepared before execute. It allows to add multiple statements separated by semicolon to the SQL property.
UseParamTypes	Set this option to True to disable automatic detection of parameter types. When this option is True, data types of parameters are set basing on the DataType property. When this option is False, data types of the parameters are detected by server automatically.

TUniScript

The TUniScript component has no PostgreSQL-specific options.

TUniLoader

Option name	Description
BufferSize	This property contains the size of the memory buffer used by TPgLoader. When buffer is filled, the loader sends block of data to the server.
TextMode	Use the TextMode property to load data in the text mode. TPgLoader supports two load modes: text and binary. By default the binary mode is used for a connection with 3.0 protocol. Set TextMode property to True to force text mode. In binary mode TPgLoader may work slightly faster but some data type are not supported in this mode. In text mode you can load data to columns with any PostgreSQL data type.
QuoteNames	Use the QuoteNames option to quote all database object names in automatically generated SQL statements, such as UPDATE statements. The default value is False.

TUniDump

The TUniDump component has no PostgreSQL-specific options.

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5.1.12 UniDAC and ODBC

This article provides a brief overview of the ODBC data access provider for UniDAC that allows ODBC connection to DBMSs from Delphi and Lazarus if a corresponding driver exists. You will find the description of some useful features and how to get started quickly.

- [Overview](#)
- [Compatibility](#)
- [Requirements](#)
- [Deployment](#)
- [ODBC-specific options](#)
 - [TUniConnection](#)
 - [TUniSQL](#)
 - [TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc](#)
 - [TUniScript](#)
 - [TUniLoader](#)
 - [TUniDump](#)

Overview

Main features of the ODBC data access provider are:

- High performance
- Easy deployment
- Support for any DBMS that comes with ODBC driver

The full list of the ODBC provider features can be found at the [UniDAC features page](#).

Both [Professional and Standard Editions](#) of UniDAC include the ODBC provider. Express Edition of UniDAC does not include the ODBC provider.

Compatibility

ODBC provider supports ODBC 3.x.

Requirements

Applications that use the ODBC provider require ODBC to be installed on the client computer. In the current versions of Microsoft Windows, since Windows 2000, ODBC is already included as a standard package.

To use the ODBC provider with specific DBMS, ODBC driver for the required DBMS must be installed.

Deployment

To deploy Win32 applications built with run-time packages, it is required to deploy the `odbcproviderXX.bpl` file.

For more information about deployment of the UniDAC-based applications, please, refer to the common Deployment topic.

ODBC-specific options

TUniConnection

Option name	Description
ColumnWiseBinding	<p>If True - enables Column-Wise Binding mode. Default value is False.</p> <p>Note: Row-Wise Binding mode is enabled by default. However, some ODBC drivers don't support this mode. In such case, set the ColumnWiseBinding option to True.</p>
ConnectionTimeout	The time to wait for a connection to open before raising an exception.
DetectFieldsOnPrepare	<p>Detects fields on the Prepare command execution. The default value is <i>True</i></p> <p>Note: this functionality is not supported in some ODBC drivers.</p>
DriverManager	Specifies the dynamic-link library (DLL) that loads ODBC database drivers on behalf of an application.
DSNType	<p>This option specifies the meaning of the value in the Server property. DSNType can be one of the following:</p> <p>ntAuto Autodetect data source name type</p> <p>ntName Data source name registered with ODBC Administrator (User</p>

	DSN or System DSN) ntFile Name of a file with data source information (File DSN). ntConnectionString ODBC connection string
LongVarBinaryAsBlob	Specifies that all binary byte strings represented by the LONGVARBINARY type will be retrieved as BLOB fields and handled by the TBlobField class. The default value is True.
UseUnicode	Enables or disables Unicode support. Affects character data fetched from the server. When set to True, all character data is stored as WideStrings, and TStringField is replaced by TWideStringField.
VarBinaryAsBlob	If set to True, all binary byte strings represented by the VARBINARY type will be retrieved as BLOB fields and handled by the TBlobField class. The default value is False.

TUniSQL

Option name	Description
CommandTimeout	The time to wait for a statement to be executed.

TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc

Option name	Description
CommandTimeout	The time to wait for a statement to be executed.
ExtendedFieldsInfo	If True, an additional query is performed to get information about the returned fields and tables they belong to. The default value is False.
FetchAll	If True, all records of a query are requested from database server when the dataset is being opened. If False, records are retrieved when a data-aware component or a program requests it. The default value is False.
FieldsAsString	Used to store all non-BLOB fields as string. The default value is False.
UnknownAsString	Used to map fields of unknown data types to TStringField (TWideStringField). The default value is False. If False, fields of unknown data types (for example the ifnull function result) are mapped to TMemofield or TWideMemofield depending on the value of the UseUnicode option. Memo is used because maximum length of values from such fields is unknown. If True, fields of unknown data types are mapped to TStringField or TWideStringField depending on the value of the UseUnicode option. Size of fields is set to 8192. Values larger than this size

	are truncated.
--	----------------

TUniScript

The TUniDump component has no ODBC-specific options.

TUniLoader

The TUniLoader component has no ODBC-specific options.

TUniDump

The TUniDump component has no ODBC-specific options.

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5.1.13 UniDAC and Oracle

This article provides a brief overview of the Oracle data access provider for UniDAC used to establish a connection to Oracle databases from Delphi and Lazarus. You will find the description of some useful features and how to get started quickly.

- [Overview](#)
- [Compatibility](#)
- [Requirements](#)
- [Deployment](#)
- [Oracle-specific options](#)
 - [TUniConnection](#)
 - [TUniSQL](#)
 - [TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc](#)
 - [TUniScript](#)
 - [TUniLoader](#)
 - [TUniDump](#)
- [Oracle-specific notes](#)
- [Connecting in Direct mode](#)

Overview

Oracle data access provider is based on the Oracle Data Access Components ([ODAC](#)) library, which is one of the best known Delphi data access solutions for Oracle. The main features of Oracle data access provider are:

- Direct access to the server without Oracle client (OCI)
- High performance
- Easy deployment
- Comprehensive support for the latest versions of Oracle server

The full list of Oracle provider features can be found at the [UniDAC product page](#).

Both [Professional and Standard Editions](#) of UniDAC include the Oracle provider. For Express Edition of UniDAC, the Oracle provider can be installed with ODAC.

Compatibility

To learn about Oracle database server compatibility, refer to the [Compatibility](#) section.

Requirements

If your application is working in the Direct mode, it is not required to install any additional software on the client. For application that has Direct mode disabled, it is required to install the Oracle client.

Deployment

To deploy Win32 applications built with run-time packages, it is not required to deploy the odacXX.bpl file with UniDAC Professional Edition. But it is necessary to deploy the odacXX.bpl file with Express Edition of UniDAC. This happens because in the UniDAC Professional Edition functionality of odacXX.bpl is included in the correspondent oraproviderXX.bpl, when in Express Edition of UniDAC, oraproviderXX.bpl is just a wrapper on odacXX.bpl.

For more information about deployment of UniDAC-based applications, please, refer to the common [Deployment topic](#).

Oracle-specific options

Though UniDAC is components that provide unified interface to work with different database servers, it also lets you tune behaviour for each server individually. For thin setup of a certain database server, UniDAC provides server-specific options. These options can be applied to such components as TUniConnection, TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc, TUniSQL, TUniScript via their SpecificOptions property. SpecificOptions is a string list. Therefore you can use the following syntax to assign an option value:

```
UniConnection.SpecificOptions.Values['CharLength'] := '1';
```

Below you will find the description of allowed options grouped by components.

TUniConnection

Option name	Description
CharLength	Serves for national languages support. Means the character size in bytes. Allowed values are in range [0..6]. Zero means that the actual character length will be requested from the Oracle server. The default value is 1.
Charset	Setups the character set which will be used to transfer character data between client and server. Supported with Oracle 8 client only.
ClientIdentifier	Use this property to determine the client identifier in the session. The client identifier can be set in the session handle at any time in the session. Then, on the next request to the server, the information is propagated and stored in the server session. The first character of the ClientIdentifier should not be ':'. If it is, an exception will be raised. This property has no effect if you use the version of the server earlier than Oracle 9.
ConnectMode	Specifies which system privileges to use when connecting to the server. The following values are supported for this option: cmNormal (default) Connect as an ordinary user. cmSysOper Connect with SYSOPER role. cmSysDBA Connect with SYSDBA role. cmSysASM Connect with SYSASM role. User must have SYSOPER, SYSDBA, SYSASM or all three roles granted before he connects to the server and wishes to use any of these roles. ConnectMode is not supported for OCI 7.
ConnectionTimeout	The time to wait for a connection to open before raising an exception. Works only when the Direct mode is set to True.
DateFormat	Specifies the default date format used when Oracle makes conversions from internal date format into string values and vice versa. An example of valid expression for this property could be "MM/DD/YYYY".
DateLanguage	Specifies the default language used when Oracle parses internal date format into string values and vice versa. Examples of valid expressions for this property could be "French", "German" etc.
Direct	If set to True, connection is performed directly over TCP/IP, and does not require Oracle software on the client side. Otherwise, provider connects in Client mode.
EnableIntegers	When set to True, the provider maps Oracle numbers with

	precision less than 10 to TIntegerField. If EnableIntegers is set to False, numbers are mapped to TFloatField or XXX.
EnableLargeint	When set to True, the provider maps Oracle numbers with precision more than 9 and less than 18 to TIntegerField, otherwise numbers are mapped to TFloatField. The default value is False.
EnableNumbers	When set to True, the provider maps Oracle numbers with precision greater than 15 to TOraNumberField. Otherwise they are mapped to TFloatField.
HomeName	Set the HomeName option to select which Oracle client will be used in your application. Use this property in cases when there is a number of Oracle clients on the machine. The Oracle provider searches all available homes in the HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE \SOFTWARE\ORACLE registry folder. If the HomeName option is set to an empty string, the provider uses the first directory from the list of homes encountered in environment PATH variable as the default Oracle home.
IPVersion	<p>Use the IPVersion property to specify Internet Protocol Version.</p> <p>Supported values:</p> <p>ivIPBoth Specifies that either Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6) or Version 4 (IPv4) will be used.</p> <p>ivIPv4 (default) Specifies that Internet Protocol Version 4 (IPv4) will be used.</p> <p>ivIPv6 Specifies that Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6) will be used.</p> <p>Note: When the TIPVersion property is set to ivIPBoth, a connection attempt will be made via IPv6 if it is enabled on the operating system. If the connection attempt fails, a new connection attempt will be made via IPv4.</p>
OptimizerMode	<p>Use the OptimizerMode property to get or set the default optimizer mode for connection. The OptimizerMode property can have one of the following values:</p> <p>omDefault Session optimizer mode will not be changed.</p> <p>omFirstRowsNN Instruct Oracle to optimize a SQL statement for fast response. It instructs Oracle to choose the plan that returns the first NN rows most efficiently. If you use the version of the server earlier than Oracle 9.0, these values have the same effect as omFirstRows.</p>

	<p>omFirstRows This mode is retained for backward compatibility and plan stability. It optimizes for the best plan to return the first single row.</p> <p>omAllRows Explicitly chooses the cost-based approach to optimize a statement block with a goal of best throughput (that is, minimum total resource consumption).</p> <p>omChoose Causes the optimizer to choose between the rule-based and cost-based approaches for a SQL statement. The optimizer selection is based on the presence of statistics for the tables accessed by the statement. If the data dictionary has statistics for at least one of these tables, then the optimizer uses the cost-based approach and optimizes with the goal of the best throughput. If the data dictionary does not have statistics for these tables, then it uses the rule-based approach.</p> <p>omRule Chooses rule-based optimization (RBO). Any other value causes the optimizer to choose cost-based optimization (CBO). The rule-based optimizer is the archaic optimizer mode from the earliest releases of Oracle Database.</p>
PoolingType	<p>Pooling implementation type</p> <p>optLocal - our own pooling implementation</p> <p>optOCI - the management of the pool is done by OCI</p> <p>optMTS - "shared server" pool is used</p> <p>The default value is <i>optLocal</i></p>
PrecisionBCD	<p>This option allows dataset to represent fields as TBCDField if NUMBER field precision and scale less or equal than precision and scale specified in BCDPrecision. Value is interpreted like two coma separated digits (BCD precision and scale). The value of BCDPrecision cannot be greater then '14,4'. The default value is '14,4'.</p>
PrecisionFloat	<p>This option allows dataset to represent fields as TFloatField if NUMBER field precision less or equal than PrecisionFloat. The default value is 0.</p>
PrecisionFMTBCD	<p>This option allows dataset to represent fields as TFMTBCDField if NUMBER field precision and scale less or equal than precision and scale specified in PrecisionFMTBCD. Value is interpreted like two coma separated digits (FMTBCD precision and scale). The default value is '39,39'</p>
PrecisionInteger	<p>This option allows dataset to represent fields as TIntegerField if NUMBER field precision less or equal than PrecisionInteger. The default value is 9.</p>
PrecisionLargeInt	<p>This allows dataset to represent fields as TLargeIntegerField if NUMBER field precision less or equal than PrecisionLargeInt.</p>

	The default value is 18.
PrecisionSmallint	This option allows dataset to represent fields as TSmallintField if NUMBER field precision is less or equal to PrecisionLargeInt. The default value is 4.
Schema	Use the Schema property to change the current schema of the session to the specified schema. This setting offers a convenient way to perform operations on objects in a schema other than that of the current user without having to qualify the objects with the schema name. This setting changes the current schema, but it does not change the session user or the current user, nor does it give you any additional system or object privileges for the session. If TUniConnection.Connected is True, read this property to receive the name of the current schema.
StatementCache	When set to True, the provider caches statement handles.
StatementCacheSize	Statement handle cache size.
ThreadSafety	Allows to use the OCI in multi-threaded environment. The ThreadSafety option must be True before any non blocking fetch of rows or SQL statement execution takes place.
UnicodeEnvironment	Enables or disables using OCI Unicode Environment. When this option is enabled, Unicode characters can be used in SQL statements. Disable this option if you have encountered some problems with Unicode Environment.
UseOCI7	Use the UseOCI7 option to force TUniConnection use OCI 7 call style only. The default value is False.
UseUnicode	Enables or disables Unicode support. Affects on character data fetched from the server. When set to True all character data is stored as WideString, and TStringField is replaced with TWideStringField. Supported starting with Oracle 8.

TUniSQL

Option name	Description
CommandTimeout	Sets the wait time before a request is sent to the server to terminate the attempt to execute or fetch the current SQL statement. The wait time is specified in seconds to wait for the command to execute. The default value is 0. The value of 0 indicates there are no time limits (an attempt to execute a command will wait indefinitely).
NonBlocking	Used to execute an SQL statement by a separate thread. Set the NonBlocking property to True to execute an SQL statement by a separate thread.
StatementCache	When set to True, the provider caches statement handles.
TemporaryLobUpdat	If True, a temporary LOB is used to write input and input/output

e	LOB parameter into database when executing dataset's SQL statements.
---	--

TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc

Option name	Description
AutoClose	The OCI cursor will be closed after fetching all rows. Allows to reduce the number of opened cursors on the server.
CacheLobs	If True (the default value), then local memory buffer is allocated to hold a copy of the Lob content. See notes below for further details. If this option is set to False, it is highly recommended to set DeferredLobRead option to True. Otherwise, LOB values are fetched to the dataset, and it can result in performance loss.
CommandTimeout	Sets the wait time before a request is sent to the server to terminate the attempt to execute or fetch the current SQL statement. The wait time is specified in seconds to wait for the command to execute. The default value is 0. The value of 0 indicates there are no time limits (an attempt to execute a command will wait indefinitely).
DeferredLobRead	If True, all Oracle 8 Lob values are only fetched when they are explicitly requested. Otherwise entire record set with any Lob values is returned when dataset is opened. Whether Lob values are cached locally to be reused later or not is controlled by the CacheLobs option.
ExtendedFieldsInfo	If True, an additional query is performed, to get information about returned fields and the tables they belong to. This helps to generate correct updating SQL statements but may result in performance decrease. The default value is False.
FetchAll	If True, all records of the query are requested from database server when the dataset is being opened. If False, records are retrieved when a data-aware component or a program requests it. The default value is False.
FieldsAsString	If True, all non-BLOB fields are treated as being of string datatype.
HideRowId	Used to display the RowId service field. By default, the Visible property for this field is set to False.
KeySequence	Use the KeySequence property to specify the name of a sequence that will be used to fill in a key field after a new record is inserted or posted to the database.
NonBlocking	Used to execute an SQL statement and fetch rows by a separate thread. Set the NonBlocking property to True to execute an SQL statement and fetch rows by a separate thread.
PrefetchLobSize	Use the PrefetchLobSize option to retrieve the LOB length and the chunk size as well as the beginning of the LOB data along

	<p>with the locator during regular fetch. The PrefetchLobSize property specifies the size of LOB data that will be prefetched. If the total LOB size is less or equals to PrefetchLobSize, then all LOB data will be fetched during regular fetch without additional round trips that can improve performance greatly.</p> <p>Note: Prefetching LOB data is available in Oracle 11 and higher.</p>
RawAsString	If True, all RAW fields are treated as being of string datatype, e.g. represented as hexadecimal string.
ScrollableCursor	If True, TUniDataSet does not cache data on the client side but uses scrollable server cursor (available since Oracle 9 only). This option can be used to reduce memory usage, because dataset stores only current fetched block. Unlike the UniDirectional option ScrollableCursor allows bidirectional dataset navigation. Note that scrollable cursor is read-only by its nature.
SequenceMode	<p>Set the SequenceMode property to specify which method is used internally to generate sequenced field.</p> <p>The following values are allowed for this property:</p> <p>smInsert New record is inserted into the dataset with the first key field populated with a sequenced value. Application may modify this field before posting the record to the database.</p> <p>smPost Database server populates key field with a sequenced value when application posts the record to the database. Any value put into key field before post will be overwritten.</p>
StatementCache	When set to True, the provider caches statement handles.
TemporaryLobUpdate	If True, temporary LOB is used to write input and input/output LOB parameter into database when executing dataset's SQL statements.

TUniScript

The TUniScript component has no Oracle-specific options.

TUniLoader

Option name	Description
DirectPath	If True, data are loaded using the Oracle Direct Path Load interface. If False, data are loaded by executing an INSERT statement.
QuoteNames	Use the QuoteNames option to quote all database object names in automatically generated SQL statements, such as UPDATE statements. The default value is False.

TUniLoader has the following limitations when Oracle Direct Path Load is used:

- triggers are not supported
- check constraints are not supported
- referential integrity constraints are not supported
- clustered tables are not supported
- loading of remote objects is not supported
- user-defined types are not supported
- LOBs must be specified after all scalar columns
- LONGs must be specified last
- You cannot use TUniLoader in a threaded OCI environment with Oracle client 8.17 or lower.

TUniDump

The TUniDump component has no Oracle-specific options.

Oracle-specific notes

This chapter describes several special cases of using Oracle data provider.

Connecting in Direct mode

By default, Oracle provider works with the server through Oracle Call Interface (Client mode). However, working through OCI requires Oracle client software to be installed on target workstations. This is inconvenient and causes additional installation and administration expenses. Furthermore, there are some situations in which installation of Oracle client is not advisable or may even be impossible. To overcome these problems, the Oracle provider includes an option to connect to Oracle directly over the network using the TCP/IP protocol (Direct mode). Connecting in Direct mode does not require Oracle client software to be installed on target machines. The only requirement for running an ODAC-based application that uses the Direct mode is that the operating system must support the TCP/IP protocol. To connect to an Oracle server in Direct mode, set the [Direct](#) specific option of your TUniConnection object to True, and fill the TUniConnection.Server property with a string that contains the host address of the database server, port number, and the Oracle System Identifier (SID) or the Oracle Service Name in the following format: Host:Port:SID or Host:Port:sid=SID or Host:Port:sn=ServiceName.

Note: If **sid** or **sn** aren't set then **SID** is used by default. If **SID** and **Service Name** are equal then **TOrasession.Server** property can be set using **SID** or **Service Name**.

Note that the syntax used to set up the Server property is different in Direct mode and in Client mode. In Client mode, the Server property must be set to the TNS name of the Oracle server.

To return to working through OCI, just set the Direct specific option to False and fill the Server property with the TNS name of your server.

Applications that use Client mode and those that use Direct mode have similar size and performance. The security of using the Direct mode is the same as using Client without Oracle Advanced Security. However, Direct mode has certain limitations:

- Connect using the TCP/IP network protocol only.
- Some types are not available, like OBJECT, ARRAY, REF, XML, BINARY_DOUBLE, BINARY_FLOAT.
- Certain problems may occur when using firewalls.
- NLS conversion on the client side is not supported.
- Transparent Application Failover is not supported.
- Statement caching is not available.
- OS authentication and changing expired passwords features are not available.
- The DES authentication is used.
- Oracle Advanced Security is not supported.
- We do not guarantee stability of multithreaded applications. It is highly recommended to use the separate TUniConnection component for each thread when using UniDAC from different threads.

Please note that we do not guarantee Direct mode compatibility with all Oracle servers and in every network. We have tested Direct mode for all versions of Oracle servers for Windows on a local network. Other platforms may cause some incompatibility issues.

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5.1.14 UniDAC and SQLite

5.1.14.1 SQLite provider

This article provides a brief overview of the SQLite data access provider for UniDAC used to establish a connection to SQLite databases from Delphi and Lazarus. You will find the description of some useful features and how to get started quickly.

- [Overview](#)
- [Compatibility](#)
- [Requirements](#)

- [Deployment](#)
- [SQLite-specific options](#)
 - [TUniConnection](#)
 - [TUniSQL](#)
 - [TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc](#)
 - [TUniScript](#)
 - [TUniLoader](#)
 - [TUniDump](#)
- [Encryption](#)

Overview

The main features of the SQLite data access provider are:

- High performance
- Easy deployment
- Comprehensive support for the latest versions of SQLite

The full list of SQLite provider features can be found at the [UniDAC product page](#).

Both [Professional and Standard Editions](#) of UniDAC include the SQLite provider. Express Edition of UniDAC does not include the SQLite provider.

Compatibility

To learn about SQLite compatibility, refer to the [Compatibility](#) section.

Requirements

Applications that use the SQLite provider require SQLite client library (sqlite3.dll). The SQLite provider dynamically loads SQLite client DLL available on user systems. To locate DLL you can set the ClientLibrary specific option of TUniConnection with the path to the client library. By default the SQLite provider searches a client library in directories specified in the PATH environment variable.

Deployment

To deploy Win32 applications built with run-time packages, it is required to deploy the liteproviderXX.bpl file.

For more information about deployment of UniDAC-based applications, please, refer to the common [Deployment topic](#).

SQLite-specific options

Though UniDAC is components that provide unified interface to work with different database servers, it also lets you tune behaviour for each server individually. For thin setup of a certain database server, UniDAC provides server-specific options. These options can be applied to such components as TUniConnection, TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc, TUniSQL, TUniScript via their SpecificOptions property. SpecificOptions is a sting list. Therefore you can use the following syntax to assign an option value:

```
UniConnection.SpecificOptions.Values['CharLength'] := '1';
```

Below you will find the description of allowed options grouped by components.

TUniConnection

Option name	Description
ASCIIDataBase	<p>Enables or disables ASCII support. The default value is False.</p> <p>Note: For this option usage set the UseUnicode option to false.</p>
BusyTimeout	Use the ClientLibrary option to set or get the timeout of waiting for locked resource (database or table). If resource is not unlocked during the time specified in BusyTimeout, then SQLite returns the SQLITE_BUSY error. Default value of this option is 0.
CipherLicense	To use the SQLCipher Commercial Edition library for encrypting SQLite database files, insert your SQLCipher license key into the field. Note that the option is not available in Direct mode.
ConnectMode	<p>Specifies which user privileges to use when accessing a SQLite database.</p> <p>Supported values:</p> <p>cmDefault (default) Connect with default permissions.</p> <p>cmReadWrite Connect with read/write permissions.</p> <p>cmReadOnly Connect with read-only permissions.</p>
ClientLibrary	Use the ClientLibrary option to set or get the client library location.
DateFormat	Defines the format for storing dates in the database. If it is not specified, the default yyyy-mm-dd format will be used.
DefaultCollations	Enables or disables automatic default collations registration on

	connection establishing. List of available default collations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UniNoCase - allows to compare unicode strings case-insensitively.
Direct	If the Direct option is set to True, UniDAC connects to the database directly using embedded SQLite3 engine and does not use SQLite3 client library.
EnableLoadExtension	Enables loading and using an SQLite extension: <code>UniConnection.ExecSQL('SELECT load_extension(''C:\</code>
EnableSharedCache	Enables or disables the Shared-Cache mode for SQLite database. Default value of this option is False.
EncryptionAlgorithm	Used to specify the encryption algorithm for an encrypted database.
EncryptionKey	This property is used for password input and for working with encrypted database. Password can be set or changed using EncryptDatabase method.
ForeignKeys	Enables or disables the enforcement of foreign key constraints. Foreign key constraints are disabled by default in SQLite, so this option can be used to force enabling or disabling them by the application. Default value of this option is True.
ForceCreateDatabase	Used to force TLiteConnection to create a new database before opening a connection, if the database does not exist.
NativeDate	If the option is set to True, the date and time values will be stored in the database in the native SQLite format, and when retrieved, they will be converted to the TDateTime type. If set to False, no conversion to the TDateTime type will be made. The default value is True.
ReadUncommitted	Enables or disables Read-Uncommitted isolation mode. A database connection in read-uncommitted mode does not attempt to obtain read-locks before reading from database tables as described above. This can lead to inconsistent query results if another database connection modifies a table while it is being read, but it also means that a read-transaction opened by a connection in read-uncommitted mode can neither block nor be blocked by any other connection. Default value of this option is False.
TimeFormat	Defines the format for storing time in the database. If it is not specified, the default hh24:mi:ss format will be used.
UseUnicode	Enables or disables Unicode support. Affects character data fetched from the server. When set to True, all character data is stored as WideStrings, and TStringField is replaced by TWideStringField.

TUniSQL

The TUniSQL component has no SQLite-specific options.

TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc

Option name	Description
AdvancedTypeDetection	If the option is set to False, standard metadata retrieval is performed when detecting the field type in a database. If set to True, a number of records will be prefetched from a table, and the field type will be detected based on the type of data stored in the corresponding column in the table. The default value is False.
FetchAll	If True, all records of a query are requested from database server when the dataset is being opened. If False, records are retrieved when a data-aware component or a program requests it. The default value is False.
ExtendedFieldsInfo	If True, the driver performs additional queries to the database when opening a dataset. These queries return information about which fields of the dataset are required or autoincrement. Set this option to True, if you need the Required property of fields be set automatically.
UnknownAsString	If set to True, all SQLite data types that are fetched as text and don't have the size limit, are mapped to TStringField with the default size 8192 bytes. If False (default value), such types are mapped to TMemoField. The TEXT data type is always mapped to TMemoField regardless of the value of this option.

TUniScript

The TUniScript component has no SQLite-specific options.

TUniLoader

Option name	Description
AutoCommit	Used to automatically perform a commit after loading a certain amount of records. When the property is set to True, a transaction implicitly starts before loading the block of records and commits automatically after records were loaded. The default value is True.
AutoCommitRowCount	Use the AutoCommitRowCount property to specify the number of records, after which the transaction will be committed automatically when the TUniLoader.AutoCommit property is set to True. The default value is 1000.
QuoteNames	Use the QuoteNames option to quote all database object names in automatically generated SQL statements, such as UPDATE statements. The default value is False.

TUniDump

The TUniDump component has no SQLite-specific options.

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5.1.14.2 Database File Encryption

What constitutes Database File Encryption

The SQLite architecture provides the functionality for work with encrypted databases. This means that encoding/decoding is applied to a database file, in the moment of execution of the file read/write operations. This is a low-level encryption "on the fly", it is implemented at the level of the SQLite client library and is completely transparent to the applications working with the database.

But, the fact is that in the client libraries available at the official SQLite website, the algorithms of database file encryption are not implemented. Therefore, usually, to work with encrypted databases one has to either use a custom-built client library with encryption support, or create an own library from the source code, available on the SQLite website.

UniDAC functionality for Database File Encryption

UniDAC provides built-in capabilities for Database File Encryption, which becomes available when working in [Direct mode](#). Database File Encryption, built in UniDAC, allows to:

- encrypt a database;
- create a new encrypted database;
- connect and work with the encrypted database;
- change the encryption key of the encrypted database;
- decryp the encrypted database.

To encrypt/decrypt the database file, one of the following encryption algorithms can be used:

- the Triple DES encryption algorithm;
- the Blowfish encryption algorithm;
- the AES encryption algorithm with a key size of 128 bits;
- the AES encryption algorithm with a key size of 192 bits;
- the AES encryption algorithm with a key size of 256 bits;
- the Cast-128 encryption algorithm;
- the RC4 encryption algorithm.

Important note: there are no strict standardized requirements for implementation of database file encryption in SQLite. Therefore, implementation of Database File Encryption in UniDAC is incompatible with other implementations. When using UniDAC, it is possible to work only with encrypted databases, created with the use of UniDAC. In turn, no third-party application will be able to work with encrypted databases, created with the use of UniDAC

The difference between Database File Encryption and Data Encryption.

The functionality of [Data Encryption](#), which is realized with the help of the [TUniEncryptor](#) component, allows to encrypt individual fields in database tables. In this case, the database itself is not encrypted. I.e. on the one hand, the information in this database (with the exception of the encrypted fields) is easily accessible for viewing by any SQLite DB-tools. On the other hand, such database is more simple in terms of modification of data structures. Database File Encryption encrypts all the data file. Both structure and information on such database becomes unavailable for any third-party applications. An indisputable advantage is the increased level of secrecy of information. The disadvantage is that, for making any changes in the structure of the database, developers will have to use only UniDAC. Both Database File Encryption and Data Encryption methods are not mutually exclusive and can be used at the same time.

The usage of Database File Encryption in UniDAC

To control database encryption in UniDAC, the following properties and methods of the [TUniConnection](#) component are used:

- The TUniConnection.Options.EncryptionAlgorithm property - specifies the encryption algorithm that will be used to connect to an encrypted database, or to create a new encrypted database.
- The TUniConnection.EncryptionKey property - specifies the encryption key that will be used to connect to an encrypted database, or to create a new encrypted database.
- The TUniConnection.EncryptDatabase method - is used to change the encryption key in an encrypted database, or to decrypt the database.

Encrypt a database

The following example shows how to encrypt an existing database:

```
UniConnection.Database := 'C:\sqlite.db3';  
UniConnection.Options.Values['ForceCreateDatabase'] := 'False';  
UniConnection.Options.Values['Direct'] := 'True';  
UniConnection.Options.Values['EncryptionAlgorithm'] := '1eB1owfish';
```

```
UniConnection.SpecificOptions.Values['EncryptionKey'] := '';
UniConnection.Open;
TLiteUtils.EncryptDatabase(UniConnection, '11111');
```

Creating of a new encrypted database

The following example shows creating a new encrypted database:

```
UniConnection.Database := 'C:\sqlite_encoded.db3';
UniConnection.SpecificOptions.Values['ForceCreateDatabase'] := 'True';
UniConnection.SpecificOptions.Values['Direct'] := 'True';
UniConnection.SpecificOptions.Values['EncryptionAlgorithm'] := '1eBlowfish';
UniConnection.SpecificOptions.Values['EncryptionKey'] := '11111';
UniConnection.Open;
```

Connecting to an encrypted database

To connect to an existing encrypted database, the following should be performed:

```
UniConnection.Database := 'C:\sqlite_encoded.db3';
UniConnection.SpecificOptions.Values['ForceCreateDatabase'] := 'False';
UniConnection.SpecificOptions.Values['Direct'] := 'True';
UniConnection.SpecificOptions.Values['EncryptionAlgorithm'] := '1eBlowfish';
UniConnection.SpecificOptions.Values['EncryptionKey'] := '11111';
UniConnection.Open;
```

Changing the encryption key for the database

To change the encryption key in the encrypted database, you must perform the following:

```
UniConnection.Database := 'C:\sqlite_encoded.db3';
UniConnection.SpecificOptions.Values['ForceCreateDatabase'] := 'False';
UniConnection.SpecificOptions.Values['Direct'] := 'True';
UniConnection.SpecificOptions.Values['EncryptionAlgorithm'] := '1eBlowfish';
UniConnection.SpecificOptions.Values['EncryptionKey'] := '11111';
UniConnection.Open;
TLiteUtils.EncryptDatabase(UniConnection, '22222');
```

After changing the encryption key, the database connection remains open and the further work with the database can continue. However, if disconnected from the database and for subsequent connection, the new value of the encryption key should be assigned to the UniConnection.EncryptionKey property.

Decryption of the database

The encrypted database can be decrypted, after that it becomes available for viewing and editing in third-party applications. To decrypt the database you must first connect to it, as shown in the examples above, and then execute the UniConnection.EncryptDatabase("") method, specifying an empty string as a new key.

Reserved.

5.1.15 UniDAC and SQL Server

This article provides a brief overview of the SQL Server data access provider for UniDAC used to establish a connection to SQL Server databases from Delphi and Lazarus. You will find the description of some useful features and how to get started quickly.

- [Overview](#)
- [Compatibility](#)
- [Requirements](#)
- [Deployment](#)
- [SQL Server-specific options](#)
 - [TUniConnection](#)
 - [TUniSQL](#)
 - [TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc](#)
 - [TUniScript](#)
 - [TUniLoader](#)
 - [TUniDump](#)
- [SQL Server specific notes](#)
- [Connecting in Direct mode](#)

Overview

SQL Server data access provider is based on the SQL Server Data Access Components ([SDAC](#)) library, which is one of the best known Delphi data access solutions for SQL Server. The main features of SQL Server data access provider are:

- Access to the SQL Server through the lowest documented protocol level (OLE DB)
- High performance
- Easy deployment
- Comprehensive support for the latest versions of SQL Server

The full list of SQL Server provider features can be found at the [UniDAC product page](#). Both [Professional and Standard Editions](#) of UniDAC include the SQL Server provider. For Express Edition of UniDAC, the SQL Server provider can be installed with SDAC.

Compatibility

To learn about SQL Server compatibility, refer to the [Compatibility](#) section.

Requirements

SQL Server provider requires OLE DB or SQL Native Client installed on workstation. In the current versions of Microsoft Windows, since Windows 2000, OLE DB is already included as a standard package. But it's highly recommended to download the latest version (higher than 2.5) of Microsoft Data Access Components (MDAC) or SQL Native Provider. Some features of SQL Server 2005 are available only with SQL Native Provider. If you are working with SQL Server Compact Edition, you should have it installed. You can download SQL Server Compact Edition from the site of Microsoft.

Deployment

To deploy Win32 applications built with run-time packages it is not required to deploy the sdacXX.bpl file with UniDAC Professional and Standard editions. But it is necessary to deploy the sdacXX.bpl file with Express Edition of UniDAC. This happens because in the UniDAC Professional and Standard editions functionality of sdacXX.bpl is included in the correspondent msproviderXX.bpl, when in Express Edition of UniDAC, msproviderXX.bpl is just a wrapper on sdacXX.bpl.

For more information about deployment of UniDAC-based applications, please, refer to the common [Deployment topic](#).

SQL Server-specific options

Though UniDAC is components that provide unified interface to work with different database servers, it also lets you tune the behaviour for each server individually. For thin setup of a certain database server, UniDAC provides server-specific options. These options can be applied to such components as TUniConnection, TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc, TUniSQL, TUniScript via their SpecificOptions property. SpecificOptions is a string list. Therefore you can use the following syntax to assign an option value:

```
UniConnection.SpecificOptions.Values['ApplicationName'] := 'My application';
```

Below you will find the description of allowed options grouped by components.

TUniConnection

Option name	Description
ApplicationIntent	Specifies the application workload type when connecting to a server.
ApplicationName	The name of a client application. The default value is the name of the executable file of your application.
Authentication	Use the Authentication property to specify authentication service used by the database server to identify a user. The Authentication property accepts one of the following values:

	<p>auWindows Uses Windows NT/2000/XP integrated security, or "SSPI" (Security Support Provider Interface). Username, Password and LoginPrompt properties are ignored.</p> <p>auServer (default) An alternative way of identifying users by database server. To establish a connection valid Username and Password either hardcoded into application or provided in server login prompt fields are required.</p>
AutoTranslate	When set to True, character strings sent between the client and server are translated by converting through Unicode to minimize problems in matching extended characters between the code pages on the client and the server.
CompactAutoShrinkThreshold	Specifies the amount of free space in the database file before automatic shrink will start. Measured in percents. The default value is 60.
CompactDefaultLockEscalation	Specifies how many locks should be performed before trying escalation from row to page or from page to table. The default value is 100.
CompactDefaultLockTimeout	Specifies how much time a transaction will wait for a lock. The default value is 2000.
CompactFlushInterval	Specifies the interval at which committed transactions are flushed to disk. Measured in seconds. The default value is 10.
CompactInitMode	<p>Use this property to specify the file mode that will be used to open the database file. The InitMode property accepts one of the following values:</p> <p>imExclusive Database file is opened for exclusive use. This mode prevents others from opening this database file.</p> <p>imReadOnly Database file is opened for reading. All operations that write to database are unallowable.</p> <p>imReadWrite (default) Both read and write operations are allowed.</p> <p>imShareRead Opens a database file preventing others from opening the same file in the read mode.</p>
CompactLocaleIdentifier	Specifies the locale ID. The default value is the system default locale on Windows systems and 0 on other systems.
CompactLockEscalation	Specifies how many locks should be performed before trying escalation from row to page or from page to table. Measured in milliseconds. The default value is 100.
CompactLockTimeout	Specifies how much time a transaction will wait for a lock. Measured in milliseconds. The default value is 2000.

CompactMaxBufferSize	Specifies how much memory SQL Server Compact Edition can use before flushing changes to disc. Measured in kilobytes. The default value is 640.
CompactMaxDatabaseSize	Specified maximum size of the main database file. Measured in megabytes. The default value is 128.
CompactTempFileDirectory	Specifies the temp file directory. If this option is not assigned, the current database is used as a temporary database.
CompactTempFileMaxSize	Specified maximum size of the temporary database file. Measured in megabytes. The default value is 128.
CompactTransactionCommitMode	Specifies in what way the buffer pool will be flushed on transaction commit. The following two values are allowed: cmAsynchCommit Asynchronous commit to disk. cmSynchCommit (default) Synchronous commit to disk.
CompactVersion	Specifies which version of SQL Server Compact Edition will be used. cvAuto (default) Version of SQL Server Compact Edition will be chosen automatically depending on database version. If database is not provided, the higher available server version will be chosen. cv30 Uses SQL Server Compact Edition Version 3.0 or 3.1. cv35 Uses SQL Server Compact Edition Version 3.5.
ConnectionTimeout	Use ConnectionTimeout to specify the amount of time, in seconds, that can expire before an attempt to consider a connection unsuccessful. The default value is 15 seconds.
Encrypt	Specifies if data should be encrypted before sending it over the network. The default value is False.
FailoverPartner	Specifies the SQL Server name to which SQL Native Client will reconnect when a failover of the principal SQL Server occurs. This option is supported only for SQL Server 2005 using SQL Native Client as an OLE DB provider.
ForceCreateDatabase	Used to force TLiteConnection to create a new database before opening a connection, if the database does not exist.
IPVersion	Use the IPVersion property to specify Internet Protocol Version. Supported values: ivIPBoth Specifies that either Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6) or Version 4 (IPv4) will be used.

	<p>ivIPv4 (default) Specifies that Internet Protocol Version 4 (IPv4) will be used.</p> <p>ivIPv6 Specifies that Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6) will be used.</p> <p>Note: When the TIPVersion property is set to ivIPBoth, a connection attempt will be made via IPv6 if it is enabled on the operating system. If the connection attempt fails, a new connection attempt will be made via IPv4.</p>
InitialFileName	Specifies the name of the main database file. This database will be default database for the connection. SQL Server attaches the database to the server if it has not been attached to the server yet. So, this property can be used to connect to the database that has not been attached to the server yet.
Language	A SQL Server language name. Identifies the language used for system message selection and formatting. The language must be installed on the computer running an instance of SQL Server otherwise the connection will fail.
LockTimeout	Specifies the number of milliseconds that a transaction will wait to obtain a lock to avoid global deadlocks. The default value is 2000.
MultipleActiveResult Sets	Enables support for SQL Server 2005 Multiple Active Result Sets (MARS) technology. It allows applications to have more than one pending request per connection, and in particular, to have more than one active default result set per connection. Current session is not blocked when using FetchAll = False, and it is not necessary for OLE DB to create additional sessions for any query executing. MARS is only supported by SQL Server 2005 with using SQL Native Client as OLE DB provider.
MultipleConnections	Enables or disables the creation of additional connections to support concurrent sessions, commands and rowset objects.
NativeClientVersion	Specifies which version of SQL Native Client will be used. The default value is ncAuto. NativeClientVersion is applied when the Provider property is set to prNativeClient or prAuto.
NetworkLibrary	The name of the Net-Library (DLL) used to communicate with an instance of SQL Server. The name should not include the path or the .dll file name extension. The default name is provided by the SQL Server Client Network Utility.
PacketSize	Network packet size in bytes. The packet size property value must be between 512 and 32,767. The default network packet size is 4,096.
PersistSecurityInfo	The data source object is allowed to persist sensitive authentication information such as password along with other

	authentication information.
Provider	<p>This property allows you to specify a provider from the list of supported providers or use the Direct mode. Some features added to SQL Server 2005 require the SQL Native Client (prNativeClient) provider to be used. If chosen provider is not installed, an exception is raised.</p> <p>Supported values:</p> <p>prAuto (default) prAuto is the default value of the Provider property. With default value, UniDAC will use the most recent version of one of the supported providers in the following order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. prNativeClient 2. prMSOLEDB 3. prSQL <p>First UniDAC checks whether SQL Server Native Client is installed in the system. If SQL Server Native Client is not found, UniDAC looks for Microsoft OLE DB Driver for SQL Server. If neither SQLNCLI nor MSOLEDBSQL is installed in the system, the driver will use Microsoft OLE DB Provider for SQL Server.</p> <p>prSQL Uses the provider preinstalled with Windows that has limited functionality.</p> <p>prMSOLEDB Uses Microsoft OLE DB Driver for SQL Server (MSOLEDBSQL). You need to have the driver installed on your system to use this value for Provider.</p> <p>prNativeClient Uses the SQL Native Client. It should be installed on the computer to use this Provider value. This provider offers the maximum functionality set.</p> <p>prCompact SQL Server Compact Edition provider.</p> <p>prDirect Connect to SQL Server directly via TCP/IP.</p>
QuotedIdentifier	Causes Microsoft® SQL Server™ to follow the SQL-92 rules regarding quotation mark delimiting identifiers and literal strings. Identifiers delimited by double quotation marks can be either Transact-SQL reserved keywords or can contain characters not

	<p>usually allowed by the Transact-SQL syntax rules for identifiers. QuotedIdentifier must be True when creating or manipulating indexes on computed columns or indexed views. If QuotedIdentifier is False, CREATE, UPDATE, INSERT, and DELETE statements on tables with indexes on computed columns or indexed views will fail.</p> <p>True (default) Identifiers can be delimited by double quotation marks, and literals must be delimited by single quotation marks. All strings delimited by double quotation marks are interpreted as object identifiers. Therefore, quoted identifiers do not have to follow the Transact-SQL rules for identifiers. They can be reserved keywords and can include characters not usually allowed in Transact-SQL identifiers. Double quotation marks cannot be used to delimit literal string expressions; single quotation marks must be used to enclose literal strings. If a single quotation mark (') is a part of the literal string, it can be represented by two single quotation marks ("). QuotedIdentifier must be True when reserved keywords are used for object names in the database.</p> <p>False (BDE compatibility) Identifiers cannot be quoted and must follow all Transact-SQL rules for identifiers. Literals can be delimited by either single or double quotation marks. If a literal string is delimited by double quotation marks, the string can contain embedded single quotation marks, such as apostrophes.</p>
UseWideMemos	Use the option to manage the field type that will be created for the NTEXT data type. If True (default), TWideMemo fields will be created for the NTEXT data type. If False, TMemo fields will be created.
TrustServerCertificate	Lets enabling traffic encryption without validation. The default value is False. This option is only supported by SQL Server 2005 with using SQL Native Client as OLE DB provider.
WorkstationID	A string identifying the workstation. The default value is the name of your machine.

TUniSQL

Option name	Description
CommandTimeout	<p>Use CommandTimeout to specify the amount of time that expires before an attempt to execute a command is considered unsuccessful. Is measured in seconds.</p> <p>If a command is successfully executed prior to the expiration of the seconds specified, CommandTimeout has no effect.</p>

	The default value is 0 (infinite).
DescribeParams	Specifies whether to query the Name, ParamType, DataType, Size, and TableName properties from the server when preparing a query. The default value is False.
NonBlocking	Used to execute an SQL statement in a separate thread. Set the NonBlocking option to True to fetch rows in a separate thread.

TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc

Option name	Description
CheckRowVersion	Determines whether the dataset checks for rows modifications made by another user on automatic generation of SQL statement for update or delete data. If CheckRowVersion property is False and DataSet has keyfields, the WHERE clause of SQL statement is generated basing on these keyfields. If there is no primary key and no Identity field, then all non-BLOB fields will take part in generating SQL statements. If CheckRowVersion is True and DataSet has TIMESTAMP field, only this field is included into WHERE clause of generated SQL statement. Otherwise, all non BLOB fields are included. All mentioned fields refer to the current UpdatingTable. The default value is False. The CheckRowVersion option requires enabled DMLRefresh.
CommandTimeout	Use CommandTimeout to specify the amount of time that expires before an attempt to execute a command is considered unsuccessful. Is measured in seconds. If a command is successfully executed prior to the expiration of the seconds specified, CommandTimeout has no effect. The default value is 0 (infinite).
CursorType	Allows choosing cursor types supported by SQL Server. The available values are: ctBaseTable Base table cursor. This cursor is used for working with Compact Edition. This cursor is the fastest of the SQL server cursors and the only cursor that interacts directly with the storage engine. This allows to increase the speed of data access several times. Data modifications, deletions, and insertions by other users are visible. If UniDirectional=False, the cursor is used only when fetching data, and Data updates are reflected on database by SQL statements execution. In order to use the cursor also for data modification it is necessary to set the UniDirectional property to True. But in this case the cursor does not support bookmarks and cannot be represented in multiline controls such as DBGrid. ctDefaultResultSet (default)

	<p>By the old SQL Server terminology is the Firehose cursor. It serves for the fastest data fetch from server to the client side. Allows to run batches. Data updates are reflected in the database only by SQL statements execution. The default value.</p> <p>ctDynamic Dynamic cursor. Used when data is not cached at the server and fetch is performed row by row as required. Doesn't support bookmarks and cannot be represented in multiline controls such as DBGrid. Data modifications, deletions, and insertions by other users are visible. Data updates are reflected on database both by SQL statements execution and server cursors means.</p> <p>ctKeyset Allows to cache only keyfields at the server. Fetching is performed row by row when a data-aware component or a program requests it. Records added by other users are not visible, and records deleted by other users are inaccessible. Data updates are reflected in the database both by SQL statements execution and server cursors means.</p> <p>ctStatic Static copying of records. Query execution results are cashed at the server. Fetch is performed row by row when a data-aware component or a program requests it. When a cursor is opened, all newly added updates are invisible. Used mostly for reporting.</p>
CursorUpdate	Specifies what way data updates reflect on database when modifying dataset by using server cursors ctKeySet and ctDynamic. If the CursorUpdate property is True, all dataset modifications pass to database by server cursors. If the CursorUpdate property is False, all dataset updates pass to server by SQL statements generated automatically or specified in SQLUpdate, SQLInsert or SQLDelete. The default value is True.
DescribeParams	Specifies whether to query the Name, ParamType, DataType, Size, and TableTypeName properties from the server when preparing a query. The default value is False.
DisableMultipleResults	Use the option to disable support for the Multiple Active Result Sets (MARS) technology, which allows applications to have multiple pending requests per connection and multiple default result sets per connection. The default value is False.
FetchAll	If True, all records of the query are requested from the database server when the dataset is being opened. If False, records are retrieved when a data-aware component or a program requests it. The default value is True.
HideSystemUniqueFields	Used the option to hide system fields for the prSQL, prNativeClient and prMSOLEDB providers. The default value is

	True.
LastIdentityValueFunction	<p>Determines which system function to use to obtain an identifier when adding a record. The available values are:</p> <p>vfIdentCurrent The IDENT_CURRENT system function is used. It returns the last identity value generated for a specified table or view. The last identity value generated can be for any session and any scope.</p> <p>vfIdentity The @@IDENTITY system function is used. It returns the last-inserted identity value.</p> <p>vfScopeIdentity The SCOPE_IDENTITY system function is used. It returns the last identity value inserted into an identity column in the same scope. A scope is a module: a stored procedure, trigger, function, or batch.</p>
NonBlocking	<p>Set the NonBlocking option to True to fetch rows in a separate thread. The BeforeFetch event is called in the additional thread context that performs data fetching. This event is called every time on the Fetch method call. The AfterFetch event is called in the main thread context only once after fetching is completely completed. In the NonBlocking mode, as well as if FetchAll = False, an extra connection is created. When setting the NonBlocking option to True, you should keep in mind that execution of such queries blocks the current session. In order to avoid blocking, OLE DB creates an additional session as in FetchAll = False. It causes the same problems when FetchAll = False. This problem can be solved by using MARS (the specific option MultipleActiveResultSets = True). The current session is not blocked and OLE DB is not required to create an additional session to run a query. MARS is supported since SQL Server 2005 if SQL Native Client is used as OLE DB provider.</p>
QueryIdentity	<p>Specifies whether to request Identity field value, if such exists, on execution Insert or Append method. If to refuse of getting Identity you can have an impact on performance of Insert or Append by about 20%. Affects only for ctDefaultResultSet cursor. If you are inserting value into SQL_VARIANT field, and QueryIdentity is True then an error is raised. The default value is True.</p>
UniqueRecords	<p>Use UniqueRecords to specify whether to query additional key fields from the server. If UniqueRecords is False, keyfields are not queried from the server when they are not included in the query explicitly. For example, the result of the query execution "SELECT ShipName FROM Orders" holds the only field ShipName. When used with ReadOnly property set to True,</p>

	UniqueRecords option gives insignificant advantage of performance. But in this case SQLRefresh will be generated in simplified way. If UniqueRecord is True, keyfields needed for complete automatic generation of SQLInsert, SQLUpdate, SQLDelete or SQLRefresh statements are queried from the server implicitly. For example, the result of query execution "SELECT ShipName FROM Orders" holds at least two fields ShipName and OrderID. The default value is False. Has effect only for ctDefaultResultSet cursor.
--	---

TUniScript

The TUniScript component has no SQL Server-specific options.

TUniLoader

Option name	Description
FireTrigger	Use the option to fire table triggers with TMSLoader on SQL Server during insertion operations. The default value is False.
KeepIdentity	Use the KeepIdentity property to specify in what way IDENTITY column values must be handled. If KeepIdentity is set to False, IDENTITY columns will be initialized by the server. Any value assigned to such column in your application is ignored. If KeepIdentity is set to True, the IDENTITY property will not be available for all IDENTITY fields accepting NULL. So in this case unique values should be generated and assigned by the client application. The default value of the KeepIdentity property is False.
KeepNulls	If this option is set to False, each NULL value inserted into a field with a DEFAULT constraint will be replaced with the default value. If KeepNulls is set to True, NULL values inserted into a field with a DEFAULT constraint will not be replaced with the default values. The default value of the KeepNulls property is False.
RowsPerBatch	Use the RowsPerBatch property to specify the number of rows to load in a single batch. Server optimizes loading according to this value. The default value of this option is Unknown.
KilobytesPerBatch	Use the KilobytesPerBatch option to specify the size of data in kilobytes to load in a single batch. The default value of this option is Unknown.
LockTable	Use the LockTable property to specify if the table-level lock is performed while loading is in progress. Setting this option to True should improve the performance greatly. If this option is set to False, the locking behaviour is determined by the table option. The default value of the LockTable option is False.

CheckConstraints	Use the CheckConstraints property to specify if the table constraints are checked during loading. If this option is set to False, the table constraints are not checked. The default value of the CheckConstraints option is False.
QuoteNames	Use the QuoteNames option to quote all database object names in automatically generated SQL statements, such as UPDATE statements. The default value is False.

TUniDump

Option name	Description
IdentityInsert	Use the IdentityInsert property to add SET IDENTITY_INSERT TableName ON at the beginning of the script and SET IDENTITY_INSERT TableName OFF at the end of the script. The first line allows explicit values to be inserted into the identity column of a table and INSERT statements are generated with IDENTITY field values. Otherwise the IDENTITY field will not be included to the INSERT statements. SET IDENTITY_INSERT will not be added while the option is ON if the table does not have a field identified as IDENTITY or there are no records in the table.

SQL Server specific notes

Connecting in Direct mode

By default, the OLE DB interface is used directly through a set of COM-based interfaces to connect to server. Such approach allows using client applications on Windows workstations only.

To overcome these problems, the prDirect value for the Provider property was added for ability to connect to SQL Server directly over the network using the TCP/IP protocol. This is referred to as connecting in the Direct mode. Connection in the Direct mode does not require OLEDB provider or SQL Native Client provider to be installed on target machines. The only requirement for running an UniDAC-based application that uses the Direct mode is that the operating system must support the TCP/IP protocol.

Setting up Direct mode connections

Here is an example that illustrates connecting to SQL Server in the Direct mode. The server's IP address is 205.227.44.44, its port number is 1433 (this is the most commonly used port for SQL Server).

```
var  
  UniConnection: TUniConnection;
```



```
.
.
UniConnection.ProviderName := 'SQL Server';
UniConnection.Options.Values['Provider'] := 'prDirect';
UniConnection.Options.Values['Authentication'] := 'auServer';
UniConnection.Username := 'sa';
UniConnection.Password := '';
UniConnection.Server := '205.227.44.44';
UniConnection.Port := 1433;
UniConnection.Connect;
```

All we have to do is to set the TUniConnection.Options.Provider property to prDirect to enable Direct mode connections in your application. You do not have to rewrite other parts of your code.

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5.2 Cloud Providers

5.2.1 UniDAC and BigCommerce

This article provides a brief overview of the BigCommerce cloud provider for UniDAC used to access BigCommerce from Delphi and Lazarus. You will find the description of some useful features and how to get started quickly.

- [Overview](#)
- [Compatibility](#)
- [Requirements](#)
- [Deployment](#)
- [Bigcommerce-specific options](#)
 - [TUniConnection](#)
 - [TUniSQL](#)
 - [TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc](#)
 - [TUniScript](#)
 - [TUniLoader](#)
 - [TUniDump](#)

Overview

Main features of BigCommerce cloud provider are:

- Direct access to BigCommerce cloud databases via HTTPS
- Extended SQL Syntax

The full list of Cloud provider features can be found at the [UniDAC product page](#).

Both [Professional and Standard Editions](#) of UniDAC include the BigCommerce cloud provider.

Compatibility

BigCommerce provider supports BigCommerce data types and API.

Requirements

Applications that use the BigCommerce cloud provider require [Devart ODBC Driver for BigCommerce](#) to be installed on the client computer.

Deployment

To deploy Win32 applications built with run-time packages, it is required to deploy the bigcommerceproviderXX.bpl file.

For more information about deployment of the UniDAC-based applications, please, refer to the common Deployment topic.

Connecting

To connect to BigCommerce using **legacy authentication** and Devart ODBC Driver, you should configure the driver and set up a [DSN](#). In the TUniConnection component, specify the following parameters:

- Server
- Username
- AuthenticationToken

For more information on how to obtain BigCommerce AuthenticationToken, see the [article](#).

To connect to BigCommerce using the **OAuth authentication** and Devart ODBC Driver, you should configure the driver and set up a [DSN](#). In the TUniConnection component, specify the following parameters:

- Authentication
- StoreId
- ClientId
- AccessToken

For more information on how to obtain BigCommerce AccessToken, ClientId and StoreId, see the [article](#).

BigCommerce-specific options

Though UniDAC is components that provide a unified interface to work with various cloud services, it also lets you tune behaviour for each cloud individually. For thin setup of a certain cloud, UniDAC provides specific options. These options can be applied to such components

as TUniConnection, TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc, TUniSQL, TUniScript via their SpecificOptions property. SpecificOptions is a sting list.

Below you will find the description of allowed options grouped by components.

TUniConnection

Option name	Description
AccessToken	Used to supply a unique Access Token for your app.
Authentication	Used to specify the required BigCommerce authentication. The available values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Basic• OAuth The default value is Basic.
AuthenticationToken	Used to supply an API key to login to BigCommerce.
ClientId	Used to supply a unique Client ID for your app.
ConnectionTimeout	The time to wait for a connection to open before raising an exception.
StoreId	Used to identify the store you are logging into.
UseUnicode	Enables or disables Unicode support. Affects character data fetched from the server. When set to True, all character data is stored as WideStrings, and TStringField is replaced by TWideStringField.

Proxy connection options

Option name	Description
ProxyPassword	If Proxy User authorization is used, specify Proxy user password in this option.
ProxyPort	Specify the Proxy port here. You can learn Proxy Port in the same way as described above for the host.
ProxyServer	If you are using Proxy for connection to your network, specify the Proxy server address in this option. To learn your Proxy server address, open Control Panel->Internet Options->Connections->LAN settings.
ProxyUser	If Proxy User authorization is used, specify Proxy user name (ID) in this option.

TUniSQL

Option name	Description
-------------	-------------

CommandTimeout	The time to wait for a statement to be executed.
----------------	--

TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc

Option name	Description
CommandTimeout	The time to wait for a statement to be executed.
ExtendedFieldsInfo	If True, an additional query is performed to get information about the returned fields and tables they belong to. The default value is False.
FetchAll	If True, all records of a query are requested from database server when the dataset is being opened. If False, records are retrieved when a data-aware component or a program requests it. The default value is False.
FieldsAsString	If set to True, all non-BLOB fields are handled as strings. The default value is False.
UnknownAsString	If set to True, all BigCommerce data types that are fetched as text and don't have the size limit, are mapped to TStringField with the default size 8192 bytes. If False (default value), such types are mapped to TMemorField. The TEXT data type is always mapped to TMemorField regardless of the value of this option.

TUniScript

The TUniDump component has no BigCommerce-specific options.

TUniLoader

The TUniLoader component has no BigCommerce-specific options.

TUniDump

The TUniDump component has no BigCommerce-specific options.

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5.2.2 UniDAC and Dynamics CRM

This article provides a brief overview of the Dynamics CRM cloud provider for UniDAC used to access Dynamics CRM from Delphi and Lazarus. You will find the description of some useful features and how to get started quickly.

- [Overview](#)
- [Compatibility](#)

- [Requirements](#)
- [Deployment](#)
- [Dynamics CRM-specific options](#)
 - [TUniConnection](#)
 - [TUniSQL](#)
 - [TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc](#)
 - [TUniScript](#)
 - [TUniLoader](#)
 - [TUniDump](#)

Overview

Main features of Dynamics CRM cloud provider are:

- Direct access to Dynamics CRM cloud databases via HTTPS
- Extended SQL Syntax

The full list of Cloud provider features can be found at the [UniDAC product page](#).

Both [Professional and Standard Editions](#) of UniDAC include the Dynamics CRM cloud provider.

Compatibility

Dynamics CRM provider supports Dynamics CRM Field data types and API.

Requirements

Applications that use the Dynamics CRM cloud provider require [Devart ODBC Driver for Dynamics CRM](#) to be installed on the client computer.

Deployment

To deploy Win32 applications built with run-time packages, it is required to deploy the dynamicscrmproviderXX.bpl file.

For more information about deployment of the UniDAC-based applications, please, refer to the common Deployment topic.

Connecting

To connect to Dynamics CRM using Devart ODBC Driver, you should configure the driver and set up a [DSN](#). In the TUniConnection component, specify the following parameters:

- Server
- Username

- Password

Dynamics CRM-specific options

Though UniDAC is components that provide a unified interface to work with various cloud services, it also lets you tune behaviour for each cloud individually. For thin setup of a certain cloud, UniDAC provides specific options. These options can be applied to such components as TUniConnection, TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc, TUniSQL, TUniScript via their SpecificOptions property. SpecificOptions is a sting list.

Below you will find the description of allowed options grouped by components.

TUniConnection

Option name	Description
ConnectionTimeout	The time to wait for a connection to open before raising an exception.
UseUnicode	Enables or disables Unicode support. Affects character data fetched from the server. When set to True, all character data is stored as WideStrings, and TStringField is replaced by TWideStringField.

Proxy connection options

Option name	Description
ProxyPassword	If Proxy User authorization is used, specify Proxy user password in this option.
ProxyPort	Specify the Proxy port here. You can learn Proxy Port in the same way as described above for the host.
ProxyServer	If you are using Proxy for connection to your network, specify the Proxy server address in this option. To learn your Proxy server address, open Control Panel->Internet Options->Connections->LAN settings.
ProxyUser	If Proxy User authorization is used, specify Proxy user name (ID) in this option.

TUniSQL

Option name	Description
CommandTimeout	The time to wait for a statement to be executed.

TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc

Option name	Description
CommandTimeout	The time to wait for a statement to be executed.
ExtendedFieldsInfo	If True, an additional query is performed to get information about the returned fields and tables they belong to. The default value is False.
FetchAll	If True, all records of a query are requested from database server when the dataset is being opened. If False, records are retrieved when a data-aware component or a program requests it. The default value is False.
FieldsAsString	If set to True, all non-BLOB fields are handled as strings. The default value is False.
UnknownAsString	If set to True, all Dynamics CRM data types that are fetched as text and don't have the size limit, are mapped to TStringField with the default size 8192 bytes. If False (default value), such types are mapped to TMemoField. The TEXT data type is always mapped to TMemoField regardless of the value of this option.

TUniScript

The TUniDump component has no Dynamics CRM-specific options.

TUniLoader

The TUniLoader component has no Dynamics CRM-specific options.

TUniDump

The TUniDump component has no Dynamics CRM-specific options.

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5.2.3 UniDAC and FreshBooks

This article provides a brief overview of the FreshBooks cloud provider for UniDAC used to access FreshBooks from Delphi and Lazarus. You will find the description of some useful features and how to get started quickly.

- [Overview](#)
- [Compatibility](#)
- [Requirements](#)
- [Deployment](#)
- [FreshBooks-specific options](#)
 - [TUniConnection](#)

- [TUniSQL](#)
- [TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc](#)
- [TUniScript](#)
- [TUniLoader](#)
- [TUniDump](#)

Overview

Main features of FreshBooks cloud provider are:

- Direct access to FreshBooks cloud databases via HTTPS
- Extended SQL Syntax

The full list of Cloud provider features can be found at the [UniDAC product page](#).

Both [Professional and Standard Editions](#) of UniDAC include the FreshBooks provider.

Compatibility

FreshBooks provider supports supports FreshBooks data types and API.

Requirements

Applications that use the FreshBooks cloud provider require [Devart ODBC Driver for FreshBooks](#) to be installed on the client computer.

Deployment

To deploy Win32 applications built with run-time packages, it is required to deploy the freshbooksproviderXX.bpl file.

For more information about deployment of the UniDAC-based applications, please, refer to the common Deployment topic.

Connecting

To connect to **FreshBooks Classic** using Devart ODBC Driver, you should configure the driver and set up a [DSN](#). In the TUniConnection component, specify the following parameters:

- ApiVersion
- Server
- AuthenticationToken

For more information on how to obtain FreshBooks AuthenticationToken, see the [article](#).

To connect to **FreshBooks New** using Devart ODBC Driver, you should configure the driver and set up a [DSN](#). In the TUniConnection component, specify the following parameters:

- ApiVersion
- CompanyName
- AccessToken

For more information on how to request FreshBooks AccessToken, see the [article](#).

FreshBooks-specific options

Though UniDAC is components that provide a unified interface to work with various cloud services, it also lets you tune behaviour for each cloud individually. For thin setup of a certain cloud, UniDAC provides specific options. These options can be applied to such components as TUniConnection, TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc, TUniSQL, TUniScript via their SpecificOptions property. SpecificOptions is a sting list.

Below you will find the description of allowed options grouped by components.

TUniConnection

Option name	Description
ApiVersion	Used to specify the required FreshBooks version. The available values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Classic• New The default value - Classic.
ConnectionTimeout	The time to wait for a connection to open before raising an exception.
UseUnicode	Enables or disables Unicode support. Affects character data fetched from the server. When set to True, all character data is stored as WideString, and TStringField is replaced by TWideStringField.

FreshBooks Classic

Option name	Description
AuthenticationToken	Authentication token is used to securely connect to your FreshBooks account.

FreshBooks New

Option name	Description
AccessToken	Access token is used to securely connect to your FreshBooks account.

CompanyName	The company name used when creating a FreshBooks account.
-------------	---

Proxy connection options

Option name	Description
ProxyPassword	If Proxy User authorization is used, specify Proxy user password in this option.
ProxyPort	Specify the Proxy port here. You can learn Proxy Port in the same way as described above for the host.
ProxyServer	If you are using Proxy for connection to your network, specify the Proxy server address in this option. To learn your Proxy server address, open Control Panel->Internet Options->Connections->LAN settings.
ProxyUser	If Proxy User authorization is used, specify Proxy user name (ID) in this option.

TUniSQL

Option name	Description
CommandTimeout	The time to wait for a statement to be executed.

TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc

Option name	Description
CommandTimeout	The time to wait for a statement to be executed.
ExtendedFieldsInfo	If True, an additional query is performed to get information about the returned fields and tables they belong to. The default value is False.
FetchAll	If True, all records of a query are requested from database server when the dataset is being opened. If False, records are retrieved when a data-aware component or a program requests it. The default value is False.
FieldsAsString	If set to True, all non-BLOB fields are handled as strings. The default value is False.
UnknownAsString	If set to True, all FreshBooks data types that are fetched as text and don't have the size limit, are mapped to TStringField with the default size 8192 bytes. If False (default value), such types are mapped to TMemoField. The TEXT data type is always mapped to TMemoField regardless of the value of this option.

TUniScript

The TUniDump component has no FreshBooks-specific options.

TUniLoader

The TUniLoader component has no FreshBooks-specific options.

TUniDump

The TUniDump component has no FreshBooks-specific options.

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5.2.4 UniDAC and Magento

This article provides a brief overview of the Magento cloud provider for UniDAC used to access Magento from Delphi and Lazarus. You will find the description of some useful features and how to get started quickly.

- [Overview](#)
- [Compatibility](#)
- [Requirements](#)
- [Deployment](#)
- [Magento-specific options](#)
 - [TUniConnection](#)
 - [TUniSQL](#)
 - [TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc](#)
 - [TUniScript](#)
 - [TUniLoader](#)
 - [TUniDump](#)

Overview

Main features of Magento cloud provider are:

- Direct access to Magento cloud databases via HTTPS
- Extended SQL Syntax

The full list of Cloud provider features can be found at the [UniDAC product page](#).

Both [Professional and Standard Editions](#) of UniDAC include the Magento cloud provider.

Compatibility

Magento provider supports Magento data types and API.

Requirements

Applications that use the Magento cloud provider require [Devart ODBC Driver for Magento](#) to be installed on the client computer.

Deployment

To deploy Win32 applications built with run-time packages, it is required to deploy the `magentoproviderXX.bpl` file.

For more information about deployment of the UniDAC-based applications, please, refer to the common Deployment topic.

Connecting

To connect to **Magento 1.x** using Devart ODBC Driver, you should configure the driver and set up a [DSN](#). In the TUniConnection component, specify the following parameters:

- ApiVersion
- Server
- Username
- ApiKey

For more information on how to obtain an API Key while creating Magento Api User, see the [article](#).

To connect to **Magento 2.x** using Devart ODBC Driver, you should configure the driver and set up a [DSN](#). In the TUniConnection component, specify the following parameters:

- ApiVersion
- Server
- Username
- Password

For more information on how to obtain a password while creating Magento Api User, see the [article](#).

Magento-specific options

Though UniDAC is components that provide a unified interface to work with various cloud services, it also lets you tune behaviour for each cloud individually. For thin setup of a certain cloud, UniDAC provides specific options. These options can be applied to such components as TUniConnection, TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc, TUniSQL, TUniScript via their SpecificOptions property. SpecificOptions is a sting list.

Below you will find the description of allowed options grouped by components.

TUniConnection

Option name	Description
ApiKey	API Key is used for secure authorization of API users to Magento store.
ApiVersion	API Version is used to specify the required Magento version. The available values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ver1 • Ver2 The default value is Ver1.
ConnectionTimeout	The time to wait for a connection to open before raising an exception.
UseUnicode	Enables or disables Unicode support. Affects character data fetched from the server. When set to True, all character data is stored as WideStrings, and TStringField is replaced by TWideStringField.

Proxy connection options

Option name	Description
ProxyPassword	If Proxy User authorization is used, specify Proxy user password in this option.
ProxyPort	Specify the Proxy port here. You can learn Proxy Port in the same way as described above for the host.
ProxyServer	If you are using Proxy for connection to your network, specify the Proxy server address in this option. To learn your Proxy server address, open Control Panel->Internet Options->Connections->LAN settings.
ProxyUser	If Proxy User authorization is used, specify Proxy user name (ID) in this option.

TUniSQL

Option name	Description
CommandTimeout	The time to wait for a statement to be executed.

TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc

Option name	Description
CommandTimeout	The time to wait for a statement to be executed.

ExtendedFieldsInfo	If True, an additional query is performed to get information about the returned fields and tables they belong to. The default value is False.
FetchAll	If True, all records of a query are requested from database server when the dataset is being opened. If False, records are retrieved when a data-aware component or a program requests it. The default value is False.
FieldsAsString	If set to True, all non-BLOB fields are handled as strings. The default value is False.
UnknownAsString	If set to True, all Magento data types that are fetched as text and don't have the size limit, are mapped to TStringField with the default size 8192 bytes. If False (default value), such types are mapped to TMemoField. The TEXT data type is always mapped to TMemoField regardless of the value of this option.

TUniScript

The TUniDump component has no Magento-specific options.

TUniLoader

The TUniLoader component has no Magento-specific options.

TUniDump

The TUniDump component has no Magento-specific options.

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5.2.5 UniDAC and MailChimp

This article provides a brief overview of the MailChimp cloud provider for UniDAC used to access MailChimp from Delphi and Lazarus. You will find the description of some useful features and how to get started quickly.

- [Overview](#)
- [Compatibility](#)
- [Requirements](#)
- [Deployment](#)
- [MailChimp-specific options](#)
 - [TUniConnection](#)
 - [TUniSQL](#)
 - [TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc](#)

- [TUniScript](#)
- [TUniLoader](#)
- [TUniDump](#)

Overview

Main features of MailChimp cloud provider are:

- Direct access to MailChimp cloud databases via HTTPS
- Extended SQL Syntax

The full list of Cloud provider features can be found at the [UniDAC product page](#).

Both [Professional and Standard Editions](#) of UniDAC include the MailChimp cloud provider.

Compatibility

MailChimp cloud provider supports MailChimp data types and API.

Requirements

Applications that use the MailChimp cloud provider require [Devart ODBC Driver for MailChimp](#) to be installed on the client computer.

Deployment

To deploy Win32 applications built with run-time packages, it is required to deploy the mailchimplproviderXX.bpl file.

For more information about deployment of the UniDAC-based applications, please, refer to the common Deployment topic.

Connecting

To connect to MailChimp using Devart ODBC Driver, you should configure the driver and set up a [DSN](#). In the TUniConnection component, specify the following parameters:

- ApiKey

For more information on how to obtain an API Key, see the [article](#).

MailChimp-specific options

Though UniDAC is components that provide a unified interface to work with various cloud services, it also lets you tune behaviour for each cloud individually. For thin setup of a certain cloud, UniDAC provides specific options. These options can be applied to such components as TUniConnection, TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc, TUniSQL, TUniScript via their SpecificOptions property. SpecificOptions is a sting list.

Below you will find the description of allowed options grouped by components.

TUniConnection

Option name	Description
ApiKey	Your MailChimp API Key (token).
ApiVersion	Used to specify the MailChimp API version. The choice of the API version will impact the scope of MailChimp objects and fields available to you. Supported values: apiVer2 MailChimp API 2.0. will be used. apiVer3 (default) MailChimp API 3.0. will be used.
ConnectionTimeout	The time to wait for a connection to open before raising an exception.
MergeCustomFields	Use the option to specify how custom fields(merge tags) are handled when working with the ListMembers table. Supported values: mcfNone Merge tags are not read from MailChimp. mcfJoinCommon (default) Merge tags are read from MailChimp, but only the tags that are defined for all the Lists are joined to other ListMembers table columns. Other tags are ignored. mcfJoinAll All the merge tags are joined to other ListMembers table columns. If a merge tag is not defined for the list that a list member belongs to, NULL value is returned for the corresponding column of the list member.
UseUnicode	Enables or disables Unicode support. Affects character data fetched from the server. When set to True, all character data is stored as WideString, and TStringField is replaced by TWideStringField.

Proxy connection options

Option name	Description
-------------	-------------

ProxyPassword	If Proxy User authorization is used, specify Proxy user password in this option.
ProxyPort	Specify the Proxy port here. You can learn Proxy Port in the same way as described above for the host.
ProxyServer	If you are using Proxy for connection to your network, specify the Proxy server address in this option. To learn your Proxy server address, open Control Panel->Internet Options->Connections->LAN settings.
ProxyUser	If Proxy User authorization is used, specify Proxy user name (ID) in this option.

TUniSQL

Option name	Description
CommandTimeout	The time to wait for a statement to be executed.

TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc

Option name	Description
CommandTimeout	The time to wait for a statement to be executed.
ExtendedFieldsInfo	If True, an additional query is performed to get information about the returned fields and tables they belong to. The default value is False.
FetchAll	If True, all records of a query are requested from database server when the dataset is being opened. If False, records are retrieved when a data-aware component or a program requests it. The default value is False.
FieldsAsString	If set to True, all non-BLOB fields are handled as strings. The default value is False.
UnknownAsString	If set to True, all MailChimp data types that are fetched as text and don't have the size limit, are mapped to TStringField with the default size 8192 bytes. If False (default value), such types are mapped to TMemoField. The TEXT data type is always mapped to TMemoField regardless of the value of this option.

TUniScript

The TUniDump component has no MailChimp-specific options.

TUniLoader

The TUniLoader component has no MailChimp-specific options.

TUniDump

The TUniDump component has no MailChimp-specific options.

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5.2.6 UniDAC and NetSuite

This article provides a brief overview of the NetSuite cloud provider for UniDAC used to access NetSuite from Delphi and Lazarus. You will find the description of some useful features and how to get started quickly.

- [Overview](#)
- [Compatibility](#)
- [Requirements](#)
- [Deployment](#)
- [NetSuite-specific options](#)
 - [TUniConnection](#)
 - [TUniSQL](#)
 - [TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc](#)
 - [TUniScript](#)
 - [TUniLoader](#)
 - [TUniDump](#)

Overview

Main features of NetSuite cloud provider are:

- Direct access to NetSuite cloud databases via HTTPS
- Extended SQL Syntax

The full list of Cloud provider features can be found at the [UniDAC product page](#).

Both [Professional and Standard Editions](#) of UniDAC include the NetSuite cloud provider.

Compatibility

NetSuite cloud provider supports NetSuite data types and API.

Requirements

Applications that use the NetSuite cloud provider require [Devart ODBC Driver for NetSuite](#) to be installed on the client computer.

Deployment

To deploy Win32 applications built with run-time packages, it is required to deploy the netsuiteproviderXX.bpl file.

For more information about deployment of the UniDAC-based applications, please, refer to the common Deployment topic.

Connecting

To connect to NetSuite using Devart ODBC Driver, you should configure the driver and set up a [DSN](#). In the TUniConnection component, specify the following parameters:

- Username
- Password
- AccountID
- ApplicationID

For more information on how to obtain an AccountID and ApplicationID, see the [article](#).

NetSuite-specific options

Though UniDAC is components that provide a unified interface to work with various cloud services, it also lets you tune behaviour for each cloud individually. For thin setup of a certain cloud, UniDAC provides specific options. These options can be applied to such components as TUniConnection, TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc, TUniSQL, TUniScript via their SpecificOptions property. SpecificOptions is a sting list.

Below you will find the description of allowed options grouped by components.

TUniConnection

Option name	Description
AccountID	Used together with User ID and Password fields to authenticate to NetSuite.
ApplicationID	Used for authentication as well as User ID, Password and Account ID.
AuthenticationType	Use the option to specify the authentication type: token-based (atTokenBased) or regular authentication (atBasic). The default value is atTokenBased.
ConnectionTimeout	The time to wait for a connection to open before raising an exception.
ConsumerKey	Consumer Key and Consumer Secret keys are private keys generated when you create an app in your NetSuite account in

ConsumerKeySecret	the <i>Setup > Integration > Integration Management > Manage Integrations > Newtab</i> . Check the Token-based Authentication box to get the Consumer Key and Consumer Secret.
CustomFields	Allows accessing custom table fields.
CustomTables	Allows accessing a custom table.
Sandbox	Allows connecting to Sandbox instead of Production data.
TokenId	Use the option to specify your NetSuite Token ID.
TokenSecret	Use the option to specify your NetSuite Token Secret.
UseUnicode	Enables or disables Unicode support. Affects character data fetched from the server. When set to True, all character data is stored as WideString, and TStringField is replaced by TWideStringField.

Proxy connection options

Option name	Description
ProxyPassword	If Proxy User authorization is used, specify Proxy user password in this option.
ProxyPort	Specify the Proxy port here. You can learn Proxy Port in the same way as described above for the host.
ProxyServer	If you are using Proxy for connection to your network, specify the Proxy server address in this option. To learn your Proxy server address, open Control Panel->Internet Options->Connections->LAN settings.
ProxyUser	If Proxy User authorization is used, specify Proxy user name (ID) in this option.

TUniSQL

Option name	Description
CommandTimeout	The time to wait for a statement to be executed.

TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc

Option name	Description
CommandTimeout	The time to wait for a statement to be executed.
ExtendedFieldsInfo	If True, an additional query is performed to get information about the returned fields and tables they belong to. The default value is False.
FetchAll	If True, all records of a query are requested from database server when the dataset is being opened. If False, records are retrieved when a data-aware component or

	a program requests it. The default value is False.
FieldsAsString	If set to True, all non-BLOB fields are handled as strings. The default value is False.
UnknownAsString	If set to True, all NetSuite data types that are fetched as text and don't have the size limit, are mapped to TStringField with the default size 8192 bytes. If False (default value), such types are mapped to TMemoField. The TEXT data type is always mapped to TMemoField regardless of the value of this option.

TUniScript

The TUniDump component has no NetSuite-specific options.

TUniLoader

The TUniLoader component has no NetSuite-specific options.

TUniDump

The TUniDump component has no NetSuite-specific options.

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5.2.7 UniDAC and QuickBooks

This article provides a brief overview of the QuickBooks cloud provider for UniDAC used to access QuickBooks from Delphi and Lazarus. You will find the description of some useful features and how to get started quickly.

- [Overview](#)
- [Compatibility](#)
- [Requirements](#)
- [Deployment](#)
- [QuickBooks-specific options](#)
 - [TUniConnection](#)
 - [TUniSQL](#)
 - [TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc](#)
 - [TUniScript](#)
 - [TUniLoader](#)
 - [TUniDump](#)

Overview

Main features of QuickBooks cloud provider are:

- Direct access to QuickBooks cloud databases via HTTPS
- Extended SQL Syntax

The full list of Cloud provider features can be found at the [UniDAC product page](#). Both [Professional and Standard Editions](#) of UniDAC include the QuickBooks provider.

Compatibility

QuickBooks cloud provider supports QuickBooks data types and API.

Requirements

Applications that use the QuickBooks cloud provider require [Devart ODBC Driver for QuickBooks](#) to be installed on the client computer.

Deployment

To deploy Win32 applications built with run-time packages, it is required to deploy the quickbooksproviderXX.bpl file.

For more information about deployment of the UniDAC-based applications, please, refer to the common Deployment topic.

Connecting

To connect to QuickBooks using Devart ODBC Driver, you should configure the driver and set up a [DSN](#). In the TUniConnection component, specify the following parameters:

- AccessToken
- AccessTokenSecret
- CompanyId
- ConsumerKey
- ConsumerKeySecret

QuickBooks-specific options

Though UniDAC is components that provide a unified interface to work with various cloud services, it also lets you tune behaviour for each cloud individually. For thin setup of a certain cloud, UniDAC provides specific options. These options can be applied to such components as TUniConnection, TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc, TUniSQL, TUniScript via their SpecificOptions property. SpecificOptions is a sting list.

Below you will find the description of allowed options grouped by components.

TUniConnection

Option name	Description
AccessToken	The OAuth access token represents the authorization for a unique combination of the user, company, and app. In other words, a valid OAuth access token means that user has successfully connected the app to their QuickBooks company file.
AccessTokenSecret	Every time you want to access data in QuickBooks, the access token secret is sent with the access token as a password, similarly to the consumer secret.
CompanyId	Used to supply your QuickBooks registered Company ID. This field is filled in automatically after you authorize to QuickBooks. To learn your Company ID, sign in to QuickBooks at intuit.com , go to Your Account settings and select Company Info tab - your Company ID is provided at the top of the appeared window.
ConnectionTimeout	The time to wait for a connection to open before raising an exception.
ConsumerKey	Consumer Key and Consumer Secret keys are private keys generated when you create an app. To find and copy these keys, sign in to developer.intuit.com and click My Apps . Find and open the app you want and click the Keys tab.
ConsumerKeySecret	
Sandbox	Helps to build and test integration with QuickBooks.
UseUnicode	Enables or disables Unicode support. Affects character data fetched from the server. When set to True, all character data is stored as WideString, and TStringField is replaced by TWideStringField.

Proxy connection options

Option name	Description
ProxyPassword	If Proxy User authorization is used, specify Proxy user password in this option.
ProxyPort	Specify the Proxy port here. You can learn Proxy Port in the same way as described above for the host.
ProxyServer	If you are using Proxy for connection to your network, specify the Proxy server address in this option. To learn your Proxy server address, open Control Panel->Internet Options->Connections->LAN settings.
ProxyUser	If Proxy User authorization is used, specify Proxy user name (ID) in this option.

TUniSQL

Option name	Description
CommandTimeout	The time to wait for a statement to be executed.

TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc

Option name	Description
CommandTimeout	The time to wait for a statement to be executed.
ExtendedFieldsInfo	If True, an additional query is performed to get information about the returned fields and tables they belong to. The default value is False.
FetchAll	If True, all records of a query are requested from database server when the dataset is being opened. If False, records are retrieved when a data-aware component or a program requests it. The default value is False.
FieldsAsString	If set to True, all non-BLOB fields are handled as strings. The default value is False.
UnknownAsString	If set to True, all QuickBooks data types that are fetched as text and don't have the size limit, are mapped to TStringField with the default size 8192 bytes. If False (default value), such types are mapped to TMemoField. The TEXT data type is always mapped to TMemoField regardless of the value of this option.

TUniScript

The TUniDump component has no QuickBooks-specific options.

TUniLoader

The TUniLoader component has no QuickBooks-specific options.

TUniDump

The TUniDump component has no QuickBooks-specific options.

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5.2.8 UniDAC and Salesforce

This article provides a brief overview of the Salesforce cloud provider for UniDAC used to access Salesforce from Delphi and Lazarus. You will find the description of some useful features and how to get started quickly.

- [Overview](#)
- [Compatibility](#)

- [Requirements](#)
- [Deployment](#)
- [Salesforce-specific options](#)
 - [TUniConnection](#)
 - [TUniSQL](#)
 - [TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc](#)
 - [TUniScript](#)
 - [TUniLoader](#)
 - [TUniDump](#)

Overview

Main features of Salesforce cloud provider are:

- Direct access to Salesforce cloud databases via HTTPS
- Extended SQL Syntax

The full list of Cloud provider features can be found at the [UniDAC product page](#).

Both [Professional and Standard Editions](#) of UniDAC include the Salesforce cloud provider.

Compatibility

Salesforce provider supports Salesforce data types and API.

Requirements

Applications that use the Salesforce cloud provider require [Devart ODBC Driver for Salesforce](#) to be installed on the client computer.

Deployment

To deploy Win32 applications built with run-time packages, it is required to deploy the salesforceproviderXX.bpl file.

For more information about deployment of the UniDAC-based applications, please, refer to the common Deployment topic.

Connecting

To connect to Salesforce using Devart ODBC Driver, you should configure the driver and set up a [DSN](#). In the TUniConnection component, specify the following parameters:

- Username
- Password
- SecurityToken

For more information on how to obtain Salesforce SecurityToken, see the [article](#).

Salesforce-specific options

Though UniDAC is components that provide a unified interface to work with various cloud services, it also lets you tune behaviour for each cloud individually. For thin setup of a certain cloud, UniDAC provides specific options. These options can be applied to such components as TUniConnection, TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc, TUniSQL, TUniScript via their SpecificOptions property. SpecificOptions is a sting list.

Below you will find the description of allowed options grouped by components.

TUniConnection

Option name	Description
ConnectionTimeout	The time to wait for a connection to open before raising an exception.
IncludeDeleted	If set to True, the result set of a query will contain deleted records that are visible in the recycle bin. The default value is False.
SecurityToken	Enter the security token of your Salesforce account in this field.
UseUnicode	Enables or disables Unicode support. Affects character data fetched from the server. When set to True, all character data is stored as WideStrings, and TStringField is replaced by TWideStringField.

Proxy connection options

Option name	Description
ProxyPassword	If Proxy User authorization is used, specify Proxy user password in this option.
ProxyPort	Specify the Proxy port here. You can learn Proxy Port in the same way as described above for the host.
ProxyServer	If you are using Proxy for connection to your network, specify the Proxy server address in this option. To learn your Proxy server address, open Control Panel->Internet Options->Connections->LAN settings.
ProxyUser	If Proxy User authorization is used, specify Proxy user name (ID) in this option.

TUniSQL

Option name	Description
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CommandTimeout	The time to wait for a statement to be executed.
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TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc

Option name	Description
CommandTimeout	The time to wait for a statement to be executed.
ExtendedFieldsInfo	If True, an additional query is performed to get information about the returned fields and tables they belong to. The default value is False.
FetchAll	If True, all records of a query are requested from database server when the dataset is being opened. If False, records are retrieved when a data-aware component or a program requests it. The default value is False.
FieldsAsString	If set to True, all non-BLOB fields are handled as strings. The default value is False.
UnknownAsString	If set to True, all Salesforce data types that are fetched as text and don't have the size limit, are mapped to TStringField with the default size 8192 bytes. If False (default value), such types are mapped to TMemoField. The TEXT data type is always mapped to TMemoField regardless of the value of this option.

TUniScript

The TUniDump component has no Salesforce-specific options.

TUniLoader

The TUniLoader component has no Salesforce-specific options.

TUniDump

The TUniDump component has no Salesforce-specific options.

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5.2.9 UniDAC and Salesforce MC

This article provides a brief overview of the Salesforce MC cloud provider for UniDAC used to access Salesforce MC from Delphi and Lazarus. You will find the description of some useful features and how to get started quickly.

- [Overview](#)
- [Compatibility](#)

- [Requirements](#)
- [Deployment](#)
- [Salesforce MC-specific options](#)
 - [TUniConnection](#)
 - [TUniSQL](#)
 - [TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc](#)
 - [TUniScript](#)
 - [TUniLoader](#)
 - [TUniDump](#)

Overview

Main features of Salesforce MC cloud provider are:

- Direct access to Salesforce MC cloud databases via HTTPS
- Extended SQL Syntax

The full list of Cloud provider features can be found at the [UniDAC product page](#).

Both [Professional and Standard Editions](#) of UniDAC include the Salesforce MC cloud provider.

Compatibility

Salesforce MC cloud provider supports Salesforce MC data types and API.

Requirements

Applications that use the Salesforce MC cloud provider require [Devart ODBC Driver for Salesforce MC](#) to be installed on the client computer.

Deployment

To deploy Win32 applications built with run-time packages, it is required to deploy the salesforcemcproviderXX.bpl file.

For more information about deployment of the UniDAC-based applications, please, refer to the common Deployment topic.

Connecting

To connect to Salesforce MC using Devart ODBC Driver and **User/Password Authentication**, you should configure the driver and set up a [DSN](#). In the TUniConnection component, specify the following parameters:

- Server

- Username
- Password

To connect to Salesforce MC using Devart ODBC Driver and **App Center Client Authentication**, you should configure the driver and set up a [DSN](#). In the TUniConnection component, specify the following parameters:

- Authentication
- ClientID
- ClientSecret

Salesforce MC-specific options

Though UniDAC is components that provide a unified interface to work with various cloud services, it also lets you tune behaviour for each cloud individually. For thin setup of a certain cloud, UniDAC provides specific options. These options can be applied to such components as TUniConnection, TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc, TUniSQL, TUniScript via their SpecificOptions property. SpecificOptions is a sting list.

Below you will find the description of allowed options grouped by components.

TUniConnection

Option name	Description
AppClientID	Used to supply Application Client ID for App Center Client authentication.
AppClientSecret	Used to supply Application center client secret for App Center Client authentication.
AppSandbox	Allows using a production or sandbox account for App Center Client authentication.
Authentication	Specifies the authentication type. atUserAndPassword (default) Authentication with a user ID and a password. You will have to specify your Username and Password. AtAppCenterClient Authentication as an App Center Client. You will have to specify your AppClientID and AppClientSecret.
ConnectionTimeout	The time to wait for a connection to open before raising an exception.
PartnerIDs	The list of specific partner accounts or business units for retrieve requests.

UseUnicode	Enables or disables Unicode support. Affects character data fetched from the server. When set to True, all character data is stored as WideStrings, and TStringField is replaced by TWideStringField.
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Proxy connection options

Option name	Description
ProxyPassword	If Proxy User authorization is used, specify Proxy user password in this option.
ProxyPort	Specify the Proxy port here. You can learn Proxy Port in the same way as described above for the host.
ProxyServer	If you are using Proxy for connection to your network, specify the Proxy server address in this option. To learn your Proxy server address, open Control Panel->Internet Options->Connections->LAN settings.
ProxyUser	If Proxy User authorization is used, specify Proxy user name (ID) in this option.

TUniSQL

Option name	Description
CommandTimeout	The time to wait for a statement to be executed.

TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc

Option name	Description
CommandTimeout	The time to wait for a statement to be executed.
ExtendedFieldsInfo	If True, an additional query is performed to get information about the returned fields and tables they belong to. The default value is False.
FetchAll	If True, all records of a query are requested from database server when the dataset is being opened. If False, records are retrieved when a data-aware component or a program requests it. The default value is False.
FieldsAsString	If set to True, all non-BLOB fields are handled as strings. The default value is False.
UnknownAsString	If set to True, all Salesforce Marketing Cloud data types that are fetched as text and don't have the size limit, are mapped to TStringField with the default size 8192 bytes. If False (default value), such types are mapped to TMemofield. The TEXT data type is always mapped to TMemofield regardless of the value of

	this option.
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TUniScript

The TUniDump component has no Salesforce MC-specific options.

TUniLoader

The TUniLoader component has no Salesforce MC-specific options.

TUniDump

The TUniDump component has no Salesforce MC-specific options.

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5.2.10 UniDAC and SugarCRM

This article provides a brief overview of the SugarCRM cloud provider for UniDAC used to access SugarCRM from Delphi and Lazarus. You will find the description of some useful features and how to get started quickly.

- [Overview](#)
- [Compatibility](#)
- [Requirements](#)
- [Deployment](#)
- [SugarCRM-specific options](#)
 - [TUniConnection](#)
 - [TUniSQL](#)
 - [TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc](#)
 - [TUniScript](#)
 - [TUniLoader](#)
 - [TUniDump](#)

Overview

Main features of SugarCRM cloud provider are:

- Direct access to SugarCRM cloud databases via HTTPS
- Extended SQL Syntax

The full list of Cloud provider features can be found at the [UniDAC product page](#).

Both [Professional and Standard Editions](#) of UniDAC include the SugarCRM cloud provider.

Compatibility

SugarCRM cloud provider supports SugarCRM data types and API.

Requirements

Applications that use the SugarCRM cloud provider require [Devart ODBC Driver for SugarCRM](#) to be installed on the client computer.

Deployment

To deploy Win32 applications built with run-time packages, it is required to deploy the sugarcrmproviderXX.bpl file.

For more information about deployment of the UniDAC-based applications, please, refer to the common Deployment topic.

Connecting

To connect to SugarCRM using Devart ODBC Driver, you should configure the driver and set up a [DSN](#). In the TUniConnection component, specify the following parameters:

- Server
- Username
- Password

SugarCRM-specific options

Though UniDAC is components that provide a unified interface to work with various cloud services, it also lets you tune behaviour for each cloud individually. For thin setup of a certain cloud, UniDAC provides specific options. These options can be applied to such components as TUniConnection, TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc, TUniSQL, TUniScript via their SpecificOptions property. SpecificOptions is a sting list.

Below you will find the description of allowed options grouped by components.

TUniConnection

Option name	Description
ConnectionTimeout	The time to wait for a connection to open before raising an exception.
UseUnicode	Enables or disables Unicode support. Affects character data fetched from the server. When set to True, all character data is stored as WideStrings, and TStringField is replaced by

	TWideStringFiled.
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Proxy connection options

Option name	Description
ProxyPassword	If Proxy User authorization is used, specify Proxy user password in this option.
ProxyPort	Specify the Proxy port here. You can learn Proxy Port in the same way as described above for the host.
ProxyServer	If you are using Proxy for connection to your network, specify the Proxy server address in this option. To learn your Proxy server address, open Control Panel->Internet Options->Connections->LAN settings.
ProxyUser	If Proxy User authorization is used, specify Proxy user name (ID) in this option.

TUniSQL

Option name	Description
CommandTimeout	The time to wait for a statement to be executed.

TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc

Option name	Description
CommandTimeout	The time to wait for a statement to be executed.
ExtendedFieldsInfo	If True, an additional query is performed to get information about the returned fields and tables they belong to. The default value is False.
FetchAll	If True, all records of a query are requested from database server when the dataset is being opened. If False, records are retrieved when a data-aware component or a program requests it. The default value is False.
FieldsAsString	If set to True, all non-BLOB fields are handled as strings. The default value is False.
UnknownAsString	If set to True, all SugarCRM data types that are fetched as text and don't have the size limit, are mapped to TStringField with the default size 8192 bytes. If False (default value), such types are mapped to TMemoField. The TEXT data type is always mapped to TMemoField regardless of the value of this option.

TUniScript

The TUniDump component has no SugarCRM-specific options.

TUniLoader

The TUniLoader component has no SugarCRM-specific options.

TUniDump

The TUniDump component has no SugarCRM-specific options.

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5.2.11 UniDAC and Zoho CRM

This article provides a brief overview of the Zoho CRM cloud provider for UniDAC used to access Zoho CRM from Delphi and Lazarus. You will find the description of some useful features and how to get started quickly.

- [Overview](#)
- [Compatibility](#)
- [Requirements](#)
- [Deployment](#)
- [Zoho CRM-specific options](#)
 - [TUniConnection](#)
 - [TUniSQL](#)
 - [TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc](#)
 - [TUniScript](#)
 - [TUniLoader](#)
 - [TUniDump](#)

Overview

Main features of Zoho CRM cloud provider are:

- Direct access to Zoho CRM cloud databases via HTTPS
- Extended SQL Syntax

The full list of Cloud provider features can be found at the [UniDAC product page](#).

Both [Professional and Standard Editions](#) of UniDAC include the Zoho CRM cloud provider.

Compatibility

Zoho CRM cloud provider supports Zoho CRM data types and API.

Requirements

Applications that use the Zoho CRM cloud provider require [Devart ODBC Driver for Zoho CRM](#) to be installed on the client computer.

Deployment

To deploy Win32 applications built with run-time packages, it is required to deploy the `zohocrmproviderXX.bpl` file.

For more information about deployment of the UniDAC-based applications, please, refer to the common Deployment topic.

Connecting

To connect to Zoho CRM using Devart ODBC Driver, you should configure the driver and set up a [DSN](#). In the TUniConnection component, specify the following parameters:

- AuthenticationToken

For more information on how to obtain Zoho CRM AuthenticationToken, see the [article](#).

Zoho CRM-specific options

Though UniDAC is components that provide a unified interface to work with various cloud services, it also lets you tune behaviour for each cloud individually. For thin setup of a certain cloud, UniDAC provides specific options. These options can be applied to such components as TUniConnection, TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc, TUniSQL, TUniScript via their SpecificOptions property. SpecificOptions is a sting list.

Below you will find the description of allowed options grouped by components.

TUniConnection

Option name	Description
ApiVersion	Used to specify the Zoho CRM API version. The choice of the API version will impact the syntax, output and methods available to you. Supported values: apiVer1 (default) Zoho CRM API 1.0. will be used. apiVer2 Zoho CRM API 2.0. will be used.

AuthenticationToken	Enter Authentication Token of your Zoho CRM account in this field.
ConnectionTimeout	The time to wait for a connection to open before raising an exception.
RefreshToken	The option is available when apiVer2 is chosen. Zoho CRM API access tokens are valid for only an hour. To generate a new access token, use the refresh token. Enter your refresh token in the field to refresh access tokens when they expire.
Server	Specifies the URL to the Zoho CRM. Now the available domains are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crm.zoho.com • crm.zoho.eu If the new ones appear, you can specify them by yourself in the connection string or in the Connection Editor dialog box.
UseUnicode	Enables or disables Unicode support. Affects character data fetched from the server. When set to True, all character data is stored as WideString, and TStringField is replaced by TWideStringField.

Proxy connection options

Option name	Description
ProxyPassword	If Proxy User authorization is used, specify Proxy user password in this option.
ProxyPort	Specify the Proxy port here. You can learn Proxy Port in the same way as described above for the host.
ProxyServer	If you are using Proxy for connection to your network, specify the Proxy server address in this option. To learn your Proxy server address, open Control Panel->Internet Options->Connections->LAN settings.
ProxyUser	If Proxy User authorization is used, specify Proxy user name (ID) in this option.

TUniSQL

Option name	Description
CommandTimeout	The time to wait for a statement to be executed.

TUniQuery, TUniTable, TUniStoredProc

Option name	Description
-------------	-------------

CommandTimeout	The time to wait for a statement to be executed.
ExtendedFieldsInfo	If True, an additional query is performed to get information about the returned fields and tables they belong to. The default value is False.
FetchAll	If True, all records of a query are requested from database server when the dataset is being opened. If False, records are retrieved when a data-aware component or a program requests it. The default value is False.
FieldsAsString	If set to True, all non-BLOB fields are handled as strings. The default value is False.
UnknownAsString	If set to True, all Zoho CRM data types that are fetched as text and don't have the size limit, are mapped to TStringField with the default size 8192 bytes. If False (default value), such types are mapped to TMemoField. The TEXT data type is always mapped to TMemoField regardless of the value of this option.

TUniScript

The TUniDump component has no Zoho CRM-specific options.

TUniLoader

The TUniLoader component has no Zoho CRM-specific options.

TUniDump

The TUniDump component has no Zoho CRM-specific options.

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5.3 Database Specific Aspects of 64-bit Development

Oracle Connectivity Aspects

OCI mode:

Since at design-time Rad Studio XE 2 works only with x32 libraries and if a connection to the server is needed at design-time, you need to install Oracle Client (x32) regardless of the intended platform. (If the x32 client is needed only for development, you can use only Oracle Instant Client). By default, UniDAC use DEFAULT of Oracle Client, that is why, if a x64 client is the default client at design-time, you need to specify a x32 client. To prevent conflicts between different versions of Oracle Client on the end-user side, you can leave the Home property empty, in this case, the default client will be used.

DIRECT mode:

Since there is no need to install Oracle Client for the DIRECT mode, the development of applications for the x64 platform does not differ from the development of application for Windows x86.

SQL Server Connectivity Aspects

If you are working in the Direct mode or developing a 32-bit application only, then the development process will not be different for you, except some peculiarities of each particular platform. But if you are developing a 64-bit application, you have to be aware of specifics of working with client libraries at design-time and run-time. To connect to a SQL Server database at design-time, you must have its 32-bit client library. You have to place it to the C:\Windows\SysWOW64 directory. This requirement flows out from the fact that RAD Studio XE2 is a 32-bit application and it cannot load 64-bit libraries at design-time. To work with a SQL Server database at run-time (64-bit application), you must have the 64-bit client library placed to the C:\Windows\System32 directory.

MySQL Connectivity Aspects

Client mode:

If you are developing a 64-bit application, you have to be aware of specifics of working with client libraries at design-time and run-time. To connect to a MySQL database at design-time, you must have its 32-bit client library. You have to place it to the C:\Windows\SysWOW64 directory. This requirement flows out from the fact that RAD Studio XE2 is a 32-bit application and it cannot load 64-bit libraries at design-time. To work with a MySQL database in run-time (64-bit application), you must have the 64-bit client library placed to the C:\Windows\System32 directory.

DIRECT mode:

Since there is no need to install client library for the DIRECT mode, the specifics of developing applications that use UniDAC as data access components, depends exclusively on peculiarities of each target platform.

InterBase and FireBird Connectivity Aspects

To work with InterBase and Firebird, UniDAC uses theirs client libraries (gds32.dll and fbclient.dll correspondingly). If you are developing a 32-bit application, then the development process will not be different for you, except some peculiarities of each particular platform. But if you are developing a 64-bit application, you have to be aware of specifics of working with client libraries at design-time and run-time. To connect to an InterBase or Firebird database at design-time, you must have its 32-bit client library. You have to place it to the C:\Windows

\SysWOW64 directory. This requirement flows out from the fact that RAD Studio XE2 is a 32-bit application and it cannot load 64-bit libraries in design-time. To work with an InterBase or Firebird database at run-time (64-bit application), you must have the 64-bit client library placed to the C:\Windows\System32 directory.

PostgreSQL Connectivity Aspects

Since UniDAC does not require that the PostgreSQL client be installed to work with the database, the development of applications for the x64 platform does not differ from the development of application for Windows x86.

SQLite Connectivity Aspects

Presently, developers of SQLite do not provide a ready driver for x64 platforms, that is why, for x64 applications you need to manually compile the sqlite library (for example, in MS VisualStudio). By default, the sqlite libraries must be placed to the following directories: for Win32 you need only the x32 library placed into C:\Windows\System32, and for windows x64, the x64 library should be placed to C:\Windows\System32 and the x32 library to C:\Windows\SysWow64. >If the libraries are located as described above, you don't have to make additional settings for different target platforms when developing applications to work with the SQLite database; the required libraries will be correctly located both at design-time and run-time. Besides, when delivering your application to its end-users, you can supply the required library (x32 or x64) together with the application by placing it to the folder that contains the executable file. (If at design-time you don't need to connect to the database, then the x32 library is not needed either.)

If the libraries are located in different directories, then at design-time you will have to specify the path to the x32 library in the ClientLibrary option, and when building the final application for the x64 platform, you will have to specify the path to the x64 library.

MS Access Connectivity Aspects

When developing cross-platform application to work with the MS Access database, you should remember that it is impossible to install two (32- and 64-bit) drivers on the same system (Microsoft limitation). That is why, if you need to connect to the database at design-time, the 32-bit driver must be installed on the development computer, since Rad Studio XE 2 uses x32 libraries at design-time. If no such connection is needed, you can install the x64 MS Access driver. All the other aspects of x64 and x32 development are identical.

Other ODBC Connectivity Aspects

As regards all other providers using ODBC, for information on drivers for different platforms

and specifics contact their developers.

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6 Reference

This page shortly describes units that exist in UniDAC.

Units

Unit Name	Description
CRAccess	This unit contains base classes for accessing databases.
CRBatchMove	This unit contains implementation of the TCRBatchMove component.
CREncryption	This unit contains base classes for data encryption.
CRVio	This unit contains classes, used for establishing HTTP connections.
CRXml	Description is not available at the moment.
DAAlerter	This unit contains the base class for the TUniAlerter component.
DADump	This unit contains the base class for the TUniDump component.
DALoader	This unit contains the base class for the TUniLoader component.
DAScript	This unit contains the base class for the TUniScript component.
DASQLMonitor	This unit contains the base class for the TUniSQLMonitor component.
DBAccess	This unit contains base classes for most of the components.

LiteCollation	This unit contains types for registering user-defined collations.
LiteFunction	This unit contains types for registering user-defined functions.
MemData	This unit contains classes for storing data in memory.
MemDS	This unit contains implementation of the TMemDataSet class.
OracleUniProvider	This unit contains the TOraUtils class that allows you to use features of Oracle database.
SQLiteUniProvider	This unit contains the TLiteUtils class that allows you to use features of SQLite database.
SQLServerUniProvider	This unit contains the TMSSqlUtils class that allows you to use features of SQL Server database.
Uni	This unit contains main components of UniDAC.
UniAlerter	This unit contains the implementation of the TUniAlerter component.
UniDacVcl	This unit contains the visual constituent of UniDAC.
UniDump	This unit contains the implementation of the TUniDump component.
UniLoader	This unit contains the implementation of the TUniLoader component.
UniProvider	This unit contains the TUniProvider class for linking the server-specific providers to application.
UniScript	This unit contains the implementation of the TUniScript component.
UniSQLMonitor	This unit contains the

	implementation of the TUniSQLMonitor component.
VirtualDataSet	This unit contains implementation of the TVirtualDataSet component.
VirtualQuery	Description is not available at the moment.
VirtualTable	This unit contains implementation of the TVirtualTable component.

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6.1 CRAccess

This unit contains base classes for accessing databases.

Classes

Name	Description
TCRCursor	A base class for classes that work with database cursors.

Types

Name	Description
TBeforeFetchProc	This type is used for the TCustomDADataset.BeforeFetch event.

Enumerations

Name	Description
TCRIsolationLevel	Specifies how to handle transactions containing database modifications.
TCRTransactionAction	Specifies the transaction behaviour when it is destroyed while being active, or when one of its connections is closed with

	the active transaction.
TCursorState	Used to set cursor state

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6.1.1 Classes

Classes in the **CRAccess** unit.

Classes

Name	Description
TCRCursor	A base class for classes that work with database cursors.

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6.1.1.1 TCRCursor Class

A base class for classes that work with database cursors.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TCRCursor](#) members.

Unit

[CRAccess](#)

Syntax

```
TCRCursor = class(TSharedObject);
```

Remarks

TCRCursor is a base class for classes that work with database cursors.

Inheritance Hierarchy

[TSharedObject](#)

TCRCursor

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6.1.1.1.1 Members

[TCRCursor](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
RefCount (inherited from TSharedObject)	Used to return the count of reference to a TSharedObject object.

Methods

Name	Description
AddRef (inherited from TSharedObject)	Increments the reference count for the number of references dependent on the TSharedObject object.
Release (inherited from TSharedObject)	Decrements the reference count.

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6.1.2 Types

Types in the **CRAccess** unit.

Types

Name	Description
TBeforeFetchProc	This type is used for the TCustomDADataset.BeforeFetch event.

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6.1.2.1 TBeforeFetchProc Procedure Reference

This type is used for the [TCustomDADataset.BeforeFetch](#) event.

Unit

[CRAccess](#)

Syntax

```
TBeforeFetchProc = procedure (var Cancel: boolean) of object;
```

Parameters

Cancel

True, if the current fetch operation should be aborted.

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6.1.3 Enumerations

Enumerations in the **CRAccess** unit.

Enumerations

Name	Description
TCRIsolationLevel	Specifies how to handle transactions containing database modifications.
TCRTransactionAction	Specifies the transaction behaviour when it is destroyed while being active, or when one of its connections is closed with the active transaction.
TCursorState	Used to set cursor state

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6.1.3.1 TCRIsolationLevel Enumeration

Specifies how to handle transactions containing database modifications.

Unit

[CRAccess](#)

Syntax

```
TCRIsolationLevel = (ilReadCommitted);
```

Values

Value	Meaning
ilReadCommitted	The default transaction behavior. If the transaction contains DML that requires row locks held by another transaction, then the DML statement waits until the row locks are released.

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6.1.3.2 TCRTTransactionAction Enumeration

Specifies the transaction behaviour when it is destroyed while being active, or when one of its connections is closed with the active transaction.

Unit

[CRAccess](#)

Syntax

```
TCRTTransactionAction = (taCommit, taRollback);
```

Values

Value	Meaning
taCommit	Transaction is committed.
taRollback	Transaction is rolled back.

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6.1.3.3 TCursorState Enumeration

Used to set cursor state

Unit

[CRAccess](#)

Syntax

```
TCursorState = (csInactive, csOpen, csParsed, csPrepared, csBound, csExecuteFetchAll, csExecuting, csExecuted, csFetching, csFetchingAll, csFetched);
```

Values

Value	Meaning
csBound	Parameters bound
csExecuted	Statement successfully executed
csExecuteFetchAll	Set before FetchAll
csExecuting	Statement is set before executing
csFetched	Fetch finished or canceled
csFetching	Set on first
csFetchingAll	Set on the FetchAll start
csInactive	Default state
csOpen	statement open
csParsed	Statement parsed
csPrepared	Statement prepared

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6.2 CRBatchMove

This unit contains implementation of the TCRBatchMove component.

Classes

Name	Description
TCRBatchMove	Transfers records between datasets.

Types

Name	Description
TCRBatchMoveProgressEvent	This type is used for the TCRBatchMove.OnBatchMoveProgress event.

Enumerations

Name	Description
TCRBatchMode	Used to set the type of the batch operation that will be executed after calling the TCRBatchMove.Execute method.

TCRFieldMappingMode	Used to specify the way fields of the destination and source datasets will be mapped to each other if the TCRBatchMove.Mappings list is empty.
-------------------------------------	--

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6.2.1 Classes

Classes in the **CRBatchMove** unit.

Classes

Name	Description
TCRBatchMove	Transfers records between datasets.

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6.2.1.1 TCRBatchMove Class

Transfers records between datasets.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TCRBatchMove](#) members.

Unit

[CRBatchMove](#)

Syntax

```
TCRBatchMove = class(TComponent);
```

Remarks

The TCRBatchMove component transfers records between datasets. Use it to copy dataset records to another dataset or to delete datasets records that match records in another dataset. The [TCRBatchMove.Mode](#) property determines the desired operation type, the [TCRBatchMove.Source](#) and [TCRBatchMove.Destination](#) properties indicate corresponding datasets.

Note: A TCRBatchMove component is added to the Data Access page of the component

palette, not to the UniDAC page.

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6.2.1.1.1 Members

[TCRBatchMove](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
AbortOnKeyViol	Used to specify whether the batch operation should be terminated immediately after key or integrity violation.
AbortOnProblem	Used to specify whether the batch operation should be terminated immediately when it is necessary to truncate data to make it fit the specified Destination.
ChangedCount	Used to get the number of records changed in the destination dataset.
CommitCount	Used to set the number of records to be batch moved before commit occurs.
Destination	Used to specify the destination dataset for the batch operation.
FieldMappingMode	Used to specify the way fields of destination and source datasets will be mapped to each other if the TCRBatchMove.Mappings list is empty.
KeyViolCount	Used to get the number of records that could not be moved to or from the destination dataset because of integrity or key violations.
Mappings	Used to set field matching between source and destination datasets for the batch operation.

Mode	Used to set the type of the batch operation that will be executed after calling the TCRBatchMove.Execute method.
MovedCount	Used to get the number of records that were read from the source dataset during the batch operation.
ProblemCount	Used to get the number of records that could not be added to the destination dataset because of the field type mismatch.
RecordCount	Used to indicate the maximum number of records in the source dataset that will be applied to the destination dataset.
Source	Used to specify the source dataset for the batch operation.

Methods

Name	Description
Execute	Performs the batch operation.

Events

Name	Description
OnBatchMoveProgress	Occurs when providing feedback to the user about the batch operation in progress is needed.

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6.2.1.1.2 Properties

Properties of the **TCRBatchMove** class.

For a complete list of the **TCRBatchMove** class members, see the [TCRBatchMove](#)

[Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
ChangedCount	Used to get the number of records changed in the destination dataset.
KeyViolCount	Used to get the number of records that could not be moved to or from the destination dataset because of integrity or key violations.
MovedCount	Used to get the number of records that were read from the source dataset during the batch operation.
ProblemCount	Used to get the number of records that could not be added to the destination dataset because of the field type mismatch.

Published

Name	Description
AbortOnKeyViol	Used to specify whether the batch operation should be terminated immediately after key or integrity violation.
AbortOnProblem	Used to specify whether the batch operation should be terminated immediately when it is necessary to truncate data to make it fit the specified Destination.
CommitCount	Used to set the number of records to be batch moved before commit occurs.
Destination	Used to specify the destination dataset for the batch operation.
FieldMappingMode	Used to specify the way fields of destination and

	source datasets will be mapped to each other if the TCRBatchMove.Mappings list is empty.
Mappings	Used to set field matching between source and destination datasets for the batch operation.
Mode	Used to set the type of the batch operation that will be executed after calling the TCRBatchMove.Execute method.
RecordCount	Used to indicate the maximum number of records in the source dataset that will be applied to the destination dataset.
Source	Used to specify the source dataset for the batch operation.

See Also

- [TCRBatchMove Class](#)
- [TCRBatchMove Class Members](#)

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6.2.1.1.2.1 AbortOnKeyViol Property

Used to specify whether the batch operation should be terminated immediately after key or integrity violation.

Class

[TCRBatchMove](#)

Syntax

```
property AbortOnKeyViol: boolean default True;
```

Remarks

Use the AbortOnKeyViol property to specify whether the batch operation is terminated

immediately after key or integrity violation.

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6.2.1.1.2.2 AbortOnProblem Property

Used to specify whether the batch operation should be terminated immediately when it is necessary to truncate data to make it fit the specified Destination.

Class

[TCRBatchMove](#)

Syntax

```
property AbortOnProblem: boolean default True;
```

Remarks

Use the AbortOnProblem property to specify whether the batch operation is terminated immediately when it is necessary to truncate data to make it fit the specified Destination.

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6.2.1.1.2.3 ChangedCount Property

Used to get the number of records changed in the destination dataset.

Class

[TCRBatchMove](#)

Syntax

```
property ChangedCount: Integer;
```

Remarks

Use the ChangedCount property to get the number of records changed in the destination dataset. It shows the number of records that were updated in the bmUpdate or bmAppendUpdate mode or were deleted in the bmDelete mode.

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6.2.1.1.2.4 CommitCount Property

Used to set the number of records to be batch moved before commit occurs.

Class

[TCRBatchMove](#)

Syntax

```
property CommitCount: integer default 0;
```

Remarks

Use the CommitCount property to set the number of records to be batch moved before the commit occurs. If it is set to 0, the operation will be chunked to the number of records to fit 32 Kb.

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6.2.1.1.2.5 Destination Property

Used to specify the destination dataset for the batch operation.

Class

[TCRBatchMove](#)

Syntax

```
property Destination: TDataSet;
```

Remarks

Specifies the destination dataset for the batch operation.

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6.2.1.1.2.6 FieldMappingMode Property

Used to specify the way fields of destination and source datasets will be mapped to each other if the [Mappings](#) list is empty.

Class

[TCRBatchMove](#)

Syntax

```
property FieldMappingMode: TCRFieldMappingMode default t  
mmFieldIndex;
```

Remarks

Specifies in what way fields of destination and source datasets will be mapped to each other if the [Mappings](#) list is empty.

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6.2.1.1.2.7 KeyViolCount Property

Used to get the number of records that could not be moved to or from the destination dataset because of integrity or key violations.

Class

[TCRBatchMove](#)

Syntax

```
property KeyViolCount: Integer;
```

Remarks

Use the KeyViolCount property to get the number of records that could not be replaced, added, deleted from the destination dataset because of integrity or key violations.

If [AbortOnKeyViol](#) is True, then KeyViolCount will never exceed one, because the operation aborts when the integrity or key violation occurs.

See Also

- [AbortOnKeyViol](#)

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6.2.1.1.2.8 Mappings Property

Used to set field matching between source and destination datasets for the batch operation.

Class

[TCRBatchMove](#)

Syntax

```
property Mappings: TString;
```

Remarks

Use the Mappings property to set field matching between the source and destination datasets for the batch operation. By default fields matching is based on their position in the datasets.

To map the column ColName in the source dataset to the column with the same name in the destination dataset, use:

ColName

Example

To map a column named SourceColName in the source dataset to the column named DestColName in the destination dataset, use:

```
DestColName=SourceColName
```

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6.2.1.1.2.9 Mode Property

Used to set the type of the batch operation that will be executed after calling the [Execute](#) method.

Class

[TCRBatchMove](#)

Syntax

```
property Mode: TCRBatchMode default bmAppend;
```

Remarks

Use the Mode property to set the type of the batch operation that will be executed after calling the [Execute](#) method.

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6.2.1.1.2.10 MovedCount Property

Used to get the number of records that were read from the source dataset during the batch operation.

Class

[TCRBatchMove](#)

Syntax

```
property MovedCount: Integer;
```

Remarks

Use the MovedCount property to get the number of records that were read from the source dataset during the batch operation. This number includes records that caused key or integrity violations or were trimmed.

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6.2.1.1.2.11 ProblemCount Property

Used to get the number of records that could not be added to the destination dataset because of the field type mismatch.

Class

[TCRBatchMove](#)

Syntax

```
property ProblemCount: Integer;
```

Remarks

Use the ProblemCount property to get the number of records that could not be added to the destination dataset because of the field type mismatch.

If [AbortOnProblem](#) is True, then ProblemCount will never exceed one, because the operation aborts when the problem occurs.

See Also

- [AbortOnProblem](#)

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6.2.1.1.2.12 RecordCount Property

Used to indicate the maximum number of records in the source dataset that will be applied to the destination dataset.

Class

[TCRBatchMove](#)

Syntax

```
property RecordCount: Integer default 0;
```

Remarks

Determines the maximum number of records in the source dataset, that will be applied to the destination dataset. If it is set to 0, all records in the source dataset will be applied to the destination dataset, starting from the first record. If RecordCount is greater than 0, up to the RecordCount records are applied to the destination dataset, starting from the current record in the source dataset. If RecordCount exceeds the number of records left in the source dataset, batch operation terminates after reaching last record.

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6.2.1.1.2.13 Source Property

Used to specify the source dataset for the batch operation.

Class

[TCRBatchMove](#)

Syntax

```
property Source: TDataSet;
```

Remarks

Specifies the source dataset for the batch operation.

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6.2.1.1.3 Methods

Methods of the **TCRBatchMove** class.

For a complete list of the **TCRBatchMove** class members, see the [TCRBatchMove Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
Execute	Performs the batch operation.

See Also

- [TCRBatchMove Class](#)
- [TCRBatchMove Class Members](#)

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6.2.1.1.3.1 Execute Method

Performs the batch operation.

Class

[TCRBatchMove](#)

Syntax

```
procedure Execute;
```

Remarks

Call the Execute method to perform the batch operation.

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6.2.1.1.4 Events

Events of the **TCRBatchMove** class.

For a complete list of the **TCRBatchMove** class members, see the [TCRBatchMove Members](#) topic.

Published

Name	Description
OnBatchMoveProgress	Occurs when providing feedback to the user about the batch operation in progress is needed.

See Also

- [TCRBatchMove Class](#)
- [TCRBatchMove Class Members](#)

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6.2.1.1.4.1 OnBatchMoveProgress Event

Occurs when providing feedback to the user about the batch operation in progress is needed.

Class

[TCRBatchMove](#)

Syntax

property OnBatchMoveProgress: [TCRBatchMoveProgressEvent](#);

Remarks

Write the OnBatchMoveProgress event handler to provide feedback to the user about the batch operation progress.

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6.2.2 Types

Types in the **CRBatchMove** unit.

Types

Name	Description
TCRBatchMoveProgressEvent	This type is used for the TCRBatchMove.OnBatchMoveProgress event.

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6.2.2.1 TCRBatchMoveProgressEvent Procedure Reference

This type is used for the [TCRBatchMove.OnBatchMoveProgress](#) event.

Unit

[CRBatchMove](#)

Syntax

```
TCRBatchMoveProgressEvent = procedure (Sender: TObject; Percent: integer) of object;
```

Parameters

Sender

An object that raised the event.

Percent

Percentage of the batch operation progress.

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6.2.3 Enumerations

Enumerations in the **CRBatchMove** unit.

Enumerations

Name	Description
TCRBatchMode	Used to set the type of the batch operation that will be executed after calling the TCRBatchMove.Execute method.
TCRFieldMappingMode	Used to specify the way fields of the destination and source datasets will be mapped to each other if the TCRBatchMove.Mappings list is empty.

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6.2.3.1 TCRBatchMode Enumeration

Used to set the type of the batch operation that will be executed after calling the [TCRBatchMove.Execute](#) method.

Unit

[CRBatchMove](#)

Syntax

```
TCRBatchMode = (bmAppend, bmUpdate, bmAppendUpdate, bmDelete);
```

Values

Value	Meaning
bmAppend	Appends the records from the source dataset to the destination dataset. The default mode.
bmAppendUpdate	Replaces records in the destination dataset with the matching records from the source dataset. If there is no matching record in the destination dataset, the record will be appended to it.
bmDelete	Deletes records from the destination dataset if there are matching records in the source dataset.
bmUpdate	Replaces records in the destination dataset with the matching records from the source dataset.

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6.2.3.2 TCRFieldMappingMode Enumeration

Used to specify the way fields of the destination and source datasets will be mapped to each other if the [TCRBatchMove.Mappings](#) list is empty.

Unit

[CRBatchMove](#)

Syntax

```
TCRFieldMappingMode = (mmFieldIndex, mmFieldName);
```

Values

Value	Meaning
-------	---------

mmFieldIndex	Specifies that the fields of the destination dataset will be mapped to the fields of the source dataset by field index.
mmFieldName	Mapping is performed by field names.

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6.3 CREncryption

This unit contains base classes for data encryption.

Classes

Name	Description
TCREncryptor	The class that performs data encryption and decryption. For the list of all members of this type, see CREncryption members.

Enumerations

Name	Description
TCREncDataHeader	Specifies whether the additional information is stored with the encrypted data.
TCREncryptionAlgorithm	Specifies the algorithm of data encryption.
TCRHashAlgorithm	Specifies the algorithm of generating hash data.
TCRInvalidHashAction	Specifies the action to perform on data fetching when hash data is invalid.

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6.3.1 Classes

Classes in the **CREncryption** unit.

Classes

Name	Description
TCREncryptor	The class that performs data encryption and decryption. For the list of all members of this type, see CREncryption members.

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[Request Support](#)[DAC Forum](#)[Provide Feedback](#)**6.3.1.1 TCREncryptor Class**

The class that performs data encryption and decryption. For the list of all members of this type, see CREncryption members.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TCREncryptor](#) members.

Unit

[CREncryption](#)

Syntax

```
TCREncryptor = class(TComponent);
```

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[Request Support](#)[DAC Forum](#)[Provide Feedback](#)**6.3.1.1.1 Members**

[TCREncryptor](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
DataHeader	Specifies whether the additional information is stored with the encrypted data.
EncryptionAlgorithm	Specifies the algorithm of data encryption.
HashAlgorithm	Specifies the algorithm of generating hash data.
InvalidHashAction	Specifies the action to perform on data fetching when hash data is invalid.

Password	Used to set a password that is used to generate a key for encryption.
--------------------------	---

Methods

Name	Description
SetKey	Sets a key, using which data is encrypted.

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6.3.1.1.2 Properties

Properties of the **TCREncryptor** class.

For a complete list of the **TCREncryptor** class members, see the [TCREncryptor Members](#) topic.

Published

Name	Description
DataHeader	Specifies whether the additional information is stored with the encrypted data.
EncryptionAlgorithm	Specifies the algorithm of data encryption.
HashAlgorithm	Specifies the algorithm of generating hash data.
InvalidHashAction	Specifies the action to perform on data fetching when hash data is invalid.
Password	Used to set a password that is used to generate a key for encryption.

See Also

- [TCREncryptor Class](#)
- [TCREncryptor Class Members](#)

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Reserved.

6.3.1.1.2.1 DataHeader Property

Specifies whether the additional information is stored with the encrypted data.

Class

[TCREncryptor](#)

Syntax

```
property DataHeader: TCREncDataHeader default ehTagAndHash;
```

Remarks

Use DataHeader to specify whether the additional information is stored with the encrypted data. Default value is ehTagAndHash.

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6.3.1.1.2.2 EncryptionAlgorithm Property

Specifies the algorithm of data encryption.

Class

[TCREncryptor](#)

Syntax

```
property EncryptionAlgorithm: TCREncryptionAlgorithm default  
eaBlowfish;
```

Remarks

Use EncryptionAlgorithm to specify the algorithm of data encryption. Default value is caBlowfish.

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6.3.1.1.2.3 HashAlgorithm Property

Specifies the algorithm of generating hash data.

Class

[TCREncryptor](#)

Syntax

```
property HashAlgorithm: TCRHashAlgorithm default haSHA1;
```

Remarks

Use HashAlgorithm to specify the algorithm of generating hash data. This property is used only if hash is stored with the encrypted data (the DataHeader property is set to ehTagAndHash). Default value is haSHA1.

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6.3.1.1.2.4 InvalidHashAction Property

Specifies the action to perform on data fetching when hash data is invalid.

Class

[TCREncryptor](#)

Syntax

```
property InvalidHashAction: TCRInvalidHashAction default ihFail;
```

Remarks

Use InvalidHashAction to specify the action to perform on data fetching when hash data is invalid. This property is used only if hash is stored with the encrypted data (the DataHeader property is set to ehTagAndHash). Default value is ihFail. If the DataHeader property is set to ehTagAndHash, then on data fetching from a server the hash check is performed for each record in the following way: after data decryption its hash is calculated and compared with the hash stored in the field. If these values don't coincide, it means that the stored data is incorrect, and depending on the value of the InvalidHashAction property one of the following actions is performed: ihFail - the EInvalidHash exception is raised and further data reading from the server is interrupted. ihSkipData - the value of the field for this record is set to Null. No exception is raised. ihIgnoreError - in spite of the fact that the data is not valid, the value is set in the field. No exception is raised.

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6.3.1.1.2.5 Password Property

Used to set a password that is used to generate a key for encryption.

Class

[TCREncryptor](#)

Syntax

```
property Password: string stored False;
```

Remarks

Use Password to set a password that is used to generate a key for encryption. Note: Calling of the SetKey method clears the Password property.

See Also

- [SetKey](#)

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6.3.1.1.3 Methods

Methods of the **TCREncryptor** class.

For a complete list of the **TCREncryptor** class members, see the [TCREncryptor Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
SetKey	Sets a key, using which data is encrypted.

See Also

- [TCREncryptor Class](#)
- [TCREncryptor Class Members](#)

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6.3.1.1.3.1 SetKey Method

Sets a key, using which data is encrypted.

Class

[TCREncryptor](#)

Syntax

```
procedure SetKey(const Key; Count: Integer); overload; procedure  
SetKey(const Key: TBytes; Offset: Integer; Count: Integer);  
overload;
```

Parameters

Key

Offset

Sets a key with an offset, using which data is encrypted.

Count

Sets a key, using which data is encrypted.

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6.3.2 Enumerations

Enumerations in the **CREncryption** unit.

Enumerations

Name	Description
TCREncDataHeader	Specifies whether the additional information is stored with the encrypted data.
TCREncryptionAlgorithm	Specifies the algorithm of data encryption.
TCRHashAlgorithm	Specifies the algorithm of generating hash data.
TCRInvalidHashAction	Specifies the action to perform on data fetching when hash data is invalid.

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6.3.2.1 TCREncDataHeader Enumeration

Specifies whether the additional information is stored with the encrypted data.

Unit

[CREncryption](#)

Syntax

```
TCREncDataHeader = (ehTagAndHash, ehTag, ehNone);
```

Values

Value	Meaning
ehNone	No additional information is stored.
ehTag	GUID and the random initialization vector are stored with the encrypted data.
ehTagAndHash	Hash, GUID, and the random initialization vector are stored with the encrypted data.

See Also

- Data Encryption

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6.3.2.2 TCREncryptionAlgorithm Enumeration

Specifies the algorithm of data encryption.

Unit

[CREncryption](#)

Syntax

```
TCREncryptionAlgorithm = (eaTripleDES, eaBlowfish, eaAES128, eaAES192, eaAES256, eaCast128, eaRC4);
```

Values

Value	Meaning
eaAES128	The AES encryption algorithm with key size of 128 bits is used.
eaAES192	The AES encryption algorithm with key size of 192 bits is used.

eaAES256	The AES encryption algorithm with key size of 256 bits is used.
eaBlowfish	The Blowfish encryption algorithm is used.
eaCast128	The CAST-128 encryption algorithm with key size of 128 bits is used.
eaRC4	The RC4 encryption algorithm is used.
eaTripleDES	The Triple DES encryption algorithm is used.

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6.3.2.3 TCRHashAlgorithm Enumeration

Specifies the algorithm of generating hash data.

Unit

[CREncryption](#)

Syntax

```
TCRHashAlgorithm = (haSHA1, haMD5);
```

Values

Value	Meaning
haMD5	The MD5 hash algorithm is used.
haSHA1	The SHA-1 hash algorithm is used.

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6.3.2.4 TCRInvalidHashAction Enumeration

Specifies the action to perform on data fetching when hash data is invalid.

Unit

[CREncryption](#)

Syntax

```
TCRInvalidHashAction = (ihFail, ihSkipData, ihIgnoreError);
```

Values

Value	Meaning
ihFail	An exception is raised.
ihIgnoreError	Hash checking is not performed. No exception is raised.
ihSkipData	If hash is invalid the field value is set to Null. No exception is raised.

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6.4 CRVio

This unit contains classes, used for establishing HTTP connections.

Classes

Name	Description
THttpOptions	The class contains settings for HTTP connection.
TProxyOptions	This class is used when connecting through proxy server to establish an HTTP connection.

Enumerations

Name	Description
TIPVersion	Specifies the version of the Internet Protocol

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6.4.1 Classes

Classes in the **CRVio** unit.

Classes

Name	Description
THttpOptions	The class contains settings for HTTP connection.
TProxyOptions	This class is used when connecting through proxy

server to establish an HTTP connection.

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6.4.1.1 THttpOptions Class

The class contains settings for HTTP connection.

For a list of all members of this type, see [THttpOptions](#) members.

Unit

[CRVio](#)

Syntax

```
THttpOptions = class(TPersistent);
```

Remarks

The THttpOptions class contains settings for HTTP connection.

For more information on HTTP tunneling refer to the [Network Tunneling](#) article.

See Also

- [Network Tunneling](#)

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6.4.1.1.1 Members

[THttpOptions](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
Password	Holds the password for HTTP authorization.
ProxyOptions	Holds a TProxyOptions object that contains settings for proxy connection.
Url	Holds the url of the tunneling PHP script.

Username	Holds the user name for HTTP authorization.
--------------------------	---

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6.4.1.1.2 Properties

Properties of the **THttpOptions** class.

For a complete list of the **THttpOptions** class members, see the [THttpOptions Members](#) topic.

Published

Name	Description
Password	Holds the password for HTTP authorization.
ProxyOptions	Holds a TProxyOptions object that contains settings for proxy connection.
Url	Holds the url of the tunneling PHP script.
Username	Holds the user name for HTTP authorization.

See Also

- [THttpOptions Class](#)
- [THttpOptions Class Members](#)

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6.4.1.1.2.1 Password Property

Holds the password for HTTP authorization.

Class

[THttpOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property Password: string;
```

Remarks

The Password property holds the password for HTTP authorization.

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6.4.1.1.2.2 ProxyOptions Property

Holds a TProxyOptions object that contains settings for proxy connection.

Class

[THttpOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property ProxyOptions: TProxyOptions;
```

Remarks

The ProxyOptions property holds a TProxyOptions object that contains settings for proxy connection.

If it is necessary to connect to server in another network, sometimes the client can reach it only through proxy. In this case in addition to connection string you have to setup ProxyOptions.

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6.4.1.1.2.3 Url Property

Holds the url of the tunneling PHP script.

Class

[THttpOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property Url: string;
```

Remarks

The Url property holds the url of the tunneling PHP script. For example, if the script is in the server root, the url can be the following: http://server/tunnel.php.

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6.4.1.1.2.4 Username Property

Holds the user name for HTTP authorization.

Class

[THttpOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property Username: string;
```

Remarks

The Username property holds the user name for HTTP authorization.

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6.4.1.2 TProxyOptions Class

This class is used when connecting through proxy server to establish an HTTP connection.
For a list of all members of this type, see [TProxyOptions](#) members.

Unit

[CRVio](#)

Syntax

```
TProxyOptions = class(TPersistent);
```

Remarks

The TProxyOptions class is used when connecting through proxy server to establish an HTTP connection.

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6.4.1.2.1 Members

[TProxyOptions](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
Hostname	Holds the host name or IP address to connect to proxy server.
Password	Holds the password for the proxy server account.
Port	Used to specify the port number for TCP/IP connection with proxy server.
Username	Holds the proxy server account name.

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6.4.1.2.2 Properties

Properties of the **TProxyOptions** class.

For a complete list of the **TProxyOptions** class members, see the [TProxyOptions Members](#) topic.

Published

Name	Description
Hostname	Holds the host name or IP address to connect to proxy server.
Password	Holds the password for the proxy server account.
Port	Used to specify the port number for TCP/IP connection with proxy server.
Username	Holds the proxy server account name.

See Also

- [TProxyOptions Class](#)
- [TProxyOptions Class Members](#)

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6.4.1.2.2.1 Hostname Property

Holds the host name or IP address to connect to proxy server.

Class

[TProxyOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property Hostname: string;
```

Remarks

The Hostname property holds the host name or IP address to connect to proxy server.

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6.4.1.2.2.2 Password Property

Holds the password for the proxy server account.

Class

[TProxyOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property Password: string;
```

Remarks

The Password property holds the password for the proxy server account.

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6.4.1.2.2.3 Port Property

Used to specify the port number for TCP/IP connection with proxy server.

Class

[TProxyOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property Port: integer default 0;
```

Remarks

Use the Port property to specify the port number for TCP/IP connection with proxy server.

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6.4.1.2.2.4 Username Property

Holds the proxy server account name.

Class

[TProxyOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property Username: string;
```

Remarks

The Username property holds the proxy server account name.

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6.4.2 Enumerations

Enumerations in the **CRVio** unit.

Enumerations

Name	Description
TIPVersion	Specifies the version of the Internet Protocol

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6.4.2.1 TIPVersion Enumeration

Specifies the version of the Internet Protocol

Unit

[CRVio](#)

Syntax

```
TIPVersion = (ivIPv4, ivIPv6, ivIPBoth);
```

Values

Value	Meaning
ivIPBoth	Specifies that either IPv6 or IPv4 Internet Protocol version is used
ivIPv4	Specifies that the IPv4 Internet Protocol version is used
ivIPv6	Specifies that the IPv6 Internet Protocol version is used

Remarks

Note: when the TIPVersion property is set to **ivIPBoth** , there occurs an attempt to connect via IPv6 (if it is enabled in the OS); if the attempt fails - there occurs an attempt to connect via IPv4.

See Also

- P:Devart.UniDac.TUniConnectionOptions.IPVersion

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6.5 CRXml

6.5.1 Structs

Structs in the **CRXml** unit.

Structs

Name	Description
TAttribute	TAttribute is not used in UniDAC.

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6.5.1.1 TAttribute Record

TAttribute is not used in UniDAC.

Unit

CRXm1

Syntax

```
TAttribute = record;
```

Fields

AttributeNo

Returns an attribute's ordinal position in object.

DataSize

Returns the size of an attribute value in internal representation.

DataType

Returns the type of data that was assigned to the Attribute.

Length

Returns the length of the string for dtString attribute and precision for dtInteger and dtFloat attribute.

ObjectType

Returns a TObjectType object for an object attribute.

Offset

Returns an offset of the attribute value in internal representation.

Owner

Indicates TObjectType that uses the attribute to represent one of its attributes.

Scale

Returns the scale of dtFloat and dtInteger attributes.

Size

Returns the size of an attribute value in external representation.

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6.6 DAAlerter

This unit contains the base class for the TUniAlerter component.

Classes

Name	Description
TDAAlerter	A base class that defines functionality for database event notification.

Types

Name	Description
TAlerterErrorEvent	This type is used for the TDAAlerter.OnError event.
TAlerterEventEvent	This type is used for the E:Devart.UniDac.TUniAlerter.OnEvent event.

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6.6.1 Classes

Classes in the **DAAlerter** unit.

Classes

Name	Description
TDAAlerter	A base class that defines functionality for database event notification.

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6.6.1.1 TDAAlerter Class

A base class that defines functionality for database event notification.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TDAAlerter](#) members.

Unit

[DAAlerter](#)

Syntax

```
TDAAlerter = class(TComponent);
```

Remarks

TDAAlerter is a base class that defines functionality for descendant classes support database event notification. Applications never use TDAAlerter objects directly. Instead they use descendants of TDAAlerter.

The TDAAlerter component allows you to register interest in and handle events posted by a database server. Use TDAAlerter to handle events for responding to actions and database changes made by other applications. To get events, an application must register required events. To do this, set the Events property to the required events and call the Start method. When one of the registered events occurs OnEvent handler is called.

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6.6.1.1.1 Members

[TDAAlerter](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
Active	Used to determine if TDAAlerter waits for messages.
AutoRegister	Used to automatically register events whenever connection opens.
Connection	Used to specify the connection for TDAAlerter.

Methods

Name	Description
SendEvent	Sends an event with Name and content Message.
Start	Starts waiting process.
Stop	Stops waiting process.

Events

Name	Description
OnError	Occurs if an exception occurs in waiting process

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6.6.1.1.2 Properties

Properties of the **TDAAlerter** class.

For a complete list of the **TDAAlerter** class members, see the [TDAAlerter Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
Active	Used to determine if TDAAlerter waits for messages.
AutoRegister	Used to automatically register events whenever connection opens.
Connection	Used to specify the connection for TDAAlerter.

See Also

- [TDAAlerter Class](#)
- [TDAAlerter Class Members](#)

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6.6.1.1.2.1 Active Property

Used to determine if TDAAlerter waits for messages.

Class

[TDAAlerter](#)

Syntax

```
property Active: boolean default False;
```

Remarks

Check the Active property to know whether TDALerter waits for messages or not. Set it to True to register events.

See Also

- [Start](#)
- [Stop](#)

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6.6.1.1.2.2 AutoRegister Property

Used to automatically register events whenever connection opens.

Class

[TDALerter](#)

Syntax

```
property AutoRegister: boolean default False;
```

Remarks

Set the AutoRegister property to True to automatically register events whenever connection opens.

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6.6.1.1.2.3 Connection Property

Used to specify the connection for TDALerter.

Class

[TDALerter](#)

Syntax

```
property Connection: TCustomDAConnection;
```

Remarks

Use the Connection property to specify the connection for TDAAlerter.

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6.6.1.1.3 Methods

Methods of the **TDAAlerter** class.

For a complete list of the **TDAAlerter** class members, see the [TDAAlerter Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
SendEvent	Sends an event with Name and content Message.
Start	Starts waiting process.
Stop	Stops waiting process.

See Also

- [TDAAlerter Class](#)
- [TDAAlerter Class Members](#)

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6.6.1.1.3.1 SendEvent Method

Sends an event with Name and content Message.

Class

[TDAAlerter](#)

Syntax

```
procedure SendEvent(const EventName: string; const Message:  
string);
```

Parameters

EventName

Holds the event name.

Message

Holds the content Message of the event.

Remarks

Use SendEvent procedure to send an event with Name and content Message.

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6.6.1.1.3.2 Start Method

Starts waiting process.

Class

[TDAAlerter](#)

Syntax

```
procedure Start;
```

Remarks

Call the Start method to run waiting process. After starting TDAAlerter waits for messages with names defined by the Events property.

See Also

- [Stop](#)
- [Active](#)

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6.6.1.1.3.3 Stop Method

Stops waiting process.

Class

[TDAAlerter](#)

Syntax

```
procedure Stop;
```

Remarks

Call Stop method to end waiting process.

See Also

- [Start](#)

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6.6.1.1.4 Events

Events of the **TDAAlerter** class.

For a complete list of the **TDAAlerter** class members, see the [TDAAlerter Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
OnError	Occurs if an exception occurs in waiting process

See Also

- [TDAAlerter Class](#)
- [TDAAlerter Class Members](#)

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6.6.1.1.4.1 OnError Event

Occurs if an exception occurs in waiting process

Class

[TDAAlerter](#)

Syntax

```
property OnError: TAlerterErrorEvent;
```

Remarks

The OnError event occurs if an exception occurs in waiting process. Alerter stops in this case. The exception can be accessed using the E parameter.

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6.6.2 Types

Types in the **DAAlerter** unit.

Types

Name	Description
TAlerterErrorEvent	This type is used for the TDAAlerter.OnError event.
TAlerterEventEvent	This type is used for the E:Devart.UniDac.TUniAlerte r.OnEvent event.

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6.6.2.1 TAlerterErrorEvent Procedure Reference

This type is used for the TDAAlerter.OnError event.

Unit

[DAAlerter](#)

Syntax

```
TAlerterErrorEvent = procedure (Sender: TDAAlerter; E: Exception)  
of object;
```

Parameters

Sender

An object that raised the event.

E

Exception object.

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6.6.2.2 TAlerterEventEvent Procedure Reference

This type is used for the E:Devart.UniDac.TUniAlerte.OnEvent event.

Unit

[DAAlerter](#)

Syntax

```
TAlerterEventEvent = procedure (Sender: TDAAlerter; const
EventName: string; const Message: string) of object;
```

Parameters

Sender

An object that raised the event.

EventName

A name of event (alert or pipe).

Message

The content of message waiting process receives.

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6.7 DADump

This unit contains the base class for the TUniDump component.

Classes

Name	Description
TDADump	A base class that defines functionality for descendant classes that dump database objects to a script.
TDADumpOptions	This class allows setting up the behaviour of the TDADump class.

Types

Name	Description
TDABackupProgressEvent	This type is used for the TDADump.OnBackupProgress event.
TDARestoreProgressEvent	This type is used for the TDADump.OnRestoreProgress event.

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6.7.1 Classes

Classes in the **DADump** unit.

Classes

Name	Description
TDADump	A base class that defines functionality for descendant classes that dump database objects to a script.
TDADumpOptions	This class allows setting up the behaviour of the TDADump class.

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6.7.1.1 TDADump Class

A base class that defines functionality for descendant classes that dump database objects to a script.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TDADump](#) members.

Unit

[DADump](#)

Syntax

```
TDADump = class (TComponent);
```

Remarks

TDADump is a base class that defines functionality for descendant classes that dump database objects to a script. Applications never use TDADump objects directly. Instead they use descendants of TDADump.

Use TDADump descedants to dump database objects, such as tables, stored procedures, and functions for backup or for transferring the data to another SQL server. The dump contains SQL statements to create the table or other database objects and/or populate the table.

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6.7.1.1.1 Members

[TDADump](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
Connection	Used to specify a connection object that will be used to connect to a data store.
Debug	Used to display executing statement, all its parameters' values, and the type of parameters.
Options	Used to specify the behaviour of a TDADump component.
SQL	Used to set or get the dump script.
TableNames	Used to set the names of the tables to dump.

Methods

Name	Description
Backup	Dumps database objects to the TDADump.SQL property.
BackupQuery	Dumps the results of a particular query.
BackupToFile	Dumps database objects to the specified file.
BackupToStream	Dumps database objects to the stream.
Restore	Executes a script contained in the SQL property.
RestoreFromFile	Executes a script from a file.
RestoreFromStream	Executes a script received from the stream.

Events

Name	Description
OnBackupProgress	Occurs to indicate the TDADump.Backup , M:Devart.Dac.TDADump.BackupToFile(System.String) or M:Devart.Dac.TDADump.BackupToStream(Borland.Vcl.TStream) method execution progress.
OnError	Occurs when server raises some error on TDADump.Restore .
OnRestoreProgress	Occurs to indicate the TDADump.Restore , TDADump.RestoreFromFile , or TDADump.RestoreFromStream method execution progress.

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6.7.1.1.2 Properties

Properties of the **TDADump** class.

For a complete list of the **TDADump** class members, see the [TDADump Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
Connection	Used to specify a connection object that will be used to connect to a data store.
Options	Used to specify the behaviour of a TDADump component.

Published

Name	Description
------	-------------

Debug	Used to display executing statement, all its parameters' values, and the type of parameters.
SQL	Used to set or get the dump script.
TableNames	Used to set the names of the tables to dump.

See Also

- [TDADump Class](#)
- [TDADump Class Members](#)

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6.7.1.1.2.1 Connection Property

Used to specify a connection object that will be used to connect to a data store.

Class

[TDADump](#)

Syntax

```
property Connection: TCustomDAConnection;
```

Remarks

Use the Connection property to specify a connection object that will be used to connect to a data store.

Set at design-time by selecting from the list of provided TCustomDAConnection or its descendant class objects.

At runtime, link an instance of a TCustomDAConnection descendant to the Connection property.

See Also

- [TCustomDAConnection](#)

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6.7.1.1.2.2 Debug Property

Used to display executing statement, all its parameters' values, and the type of parameters.

Class

[TDADump](#)

Syntax

```
property Debug: boolean default False;
```

Remarks

Set the Debug property to True to display executing statement and all its parameters' values. Also displays the type of parameters.

You should add the UniDacVcl unit to the uses clause of any unit in your project to make the Debug property work.

Note: If TUniSQLMonitor is used in the project and the TUniSQLMonitor.Active property is set to False, the debug window is not displayed.

See Also

- [TCustomDADDataSet.Debug](#)
- [TCustomDASQL.Debug](#)

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6.7.1.1.2.3 Options Property

Used to specify the behaviour of a TDADump component.

Class

[TDADump](#)

Syntax

```
property Options: TDADumpOptions;
```

Remarks

Use the Options property to specify the behaviour of a TDADump component.

Descriptions of all options are in the table below.

Option Name	Description
-------------	-------------

AddDrop	Used to add drop statements to a script before creating statements.
CompleteInsert	Used to explicitly specify the table fields names when generating the INSERT SQL query. The default value is False.
GenerateHeader	Used to add a comment header to a script.
QuoteNames	Used for TDADump to quote all database object names in generated SQL statements.

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6.7.1.1.2.4 SQL Property

Used to set or get the dump script.

Class

[TDADump](#)

Syntax

```
property SQL: TStrings;
```

Remarks

Use the SQL property to get or set the dump script. The SQL property stores script that is executed by the [Restore](#) method. This property will store the result of [Backup](#) and [BackupQuery](#). At design time the SQL property can be edited by invoking the String List editor in Object Inspector.

See Also

- [Restore](#)
- [Backup](#)
- [BackupQuery](#)

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6.7.1.1.2.5 TableNames Property

Used to set the names of the tables to dump.

Class

[TDADump](#)

Syntax

```
property TableNames: string;
```

Remarks

Use the TableNames property to set the names of the tables to dump. Table names must be separated with commas. If it is empty, the [Backup](#) method will dump all available tables.

See Also

- [Backup](#)

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6.7.1.1.3 Methods

Methods of the **TDADump** class.

For a complete list of the **TDADump** class members, see the [TDADump Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
Backup	Dumps database objects to the TDADump.SQL property.
BackupQuery	Dumps the results of a particular query.
BackupToFile	Dumps database objects to the specified file.
BackupToStream	Dumps database objects to the stream.
Restore	Executes a script contained in the SQL property.
RestoreFromFile	Executes a script from a file.
RestoreFromStream	Executes a script received from the stream.

See Also

- [TDADump Class](#)
- [TDADump Class Members](#)

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6.7.1.1.3.1 Backup Method

Dumps database objects to the [SQL](#) property.

Class

[TDADump](#)

Syntax

```
procedure Backup;
```

Remarks

Call the Backup method to dump database objects. The result script will be stored in the [SQL](#) property.

See Also

- [SQL](#)
- [Restore](#)
- [BackupToFile](#)
- [BackupToStream](#)
- [BackupQuery](#)

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6.7.1.1.3.2 BackupQuery Method

Dumps the results of a particular query.

Class

[TDADump](#)

Syntax

```
procedure BackupQuery(const Query: string);
```

Parameters

Query

Holds a query used for data selection.

Remarks

Call the BackupQuery method to dump the results of a particular query. Query must be a valid select statement. If this query selects data from several tables, only data of the first table in the from list will be dumped.

See Also

- [Restore](#)
- [Backup](#)
- [BackupToFile](#)
- [BackupToStream](#)

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6.7.1.1.3.3 BackupToFile Method

Dumps database objects to the specified file.

Class

[TDADump](#)

Syntax

```
procedure BackupToFile(const FileName: string; const Query:  
string = '');;
```

Parameters

FileName

Holds the file name to dump database objects to.

Query

Your query to receive the data for dumping.

Remarks

Call the BackupToFile method to dump database objects to the specified file.

See Also

- [RestoreFromStream](#)
- [Backup](#)
- [BackupToStream](#)

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6.7.1.1.3.4 BackupToStream Method

Dumps database objects to the stream.

Class

[TDADump](#)

Syntax

```
procedure BackupToStream(Stream: TStream; const Query: string =  
'');
```

Parameters

Stream

Holds the stream to dump database objects to.

Query

Your query to receive the data for dumping.

Remarks

Call the BackupToStream method to dump database objects to the stream.

See Also

- [RestoreFromStream](#)
- [Backup](#)
- [BackupToFile](#)

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6.7.1.1.3.5 Restore Method

Executes a script contained in the SQL property.

Class

[TDADump](#)

Syntax

```
procedure Restore;
```

Remarks

Call the Restore method to execute a script contained in the SQL property.

See Also

- [RestoreFromFile](#)
- [RestoreFromStream](#)
- [Backup](#)
- [SQL](#)

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6.7.1.1.3.6 RestoreFromFile Method

Executes a script from a file.

Class

[TDADump](#)

Syntax

```
procedure RestoreFromFile(const FileName: string);
```

Parameters

FileName

Holds the file name to execute a script from.

Remarks

Call the RestoreFromFile method to execute a script from the specified file.

See Also

- [Restore](#)
- [RestoreFromStream](#)
- [BackupToFile](#)

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6.7.1.1.3.7 RestoreFromStream Method

Executes a script received from the stream.

Class

[TDADump](#)

Syntax

```
procedure RestoreFromStream(Stream: TStream);
```

Parameters

Stream

Holds a stream to receive a script to be executed.

Remarks

Call the RestoreFromStream method to execute a script received from the stream.

See Also

- [Restore](#)
- [RestoreFromFile](#)
- [BackupToStream](#)

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6.7.1.1.4 Events

Events of the **TDADump** class.

For a complete list of the **TDADump** class members, see the [TDADump Members](#) topic.

Published

Name	Description
OnBackupProgress	Occurs to indicate the TDADump.Backup , M:Devart.Dac.TDADump.BackupToFile(System.String) or M:Devart.Dac.TDADump.BackupToStream(Borland.Vcl.

	TStream) method execution progress.
OnError	Occurs when server raises some error on TDADump.Restore .
OnRestoreProgress	Occurs to indicate the TDADump.Restore , TDADump.RestoreFromFile , or TDADump.RestoreFromStream method execution progress.

See Also

- [TDADump Class](#)
- [TDADump Class Members](#)

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6.7.1.1.4.1 OnBackupProgress Event

Occurs to indicate the [Backup](#), M:Devart.Dac.TDADump.BackupToFile(System.String) or M:Devart.Dac.TDADump.BackupToStream(Borland.Vcl.TStream) method execution progress.

Class

[TDADump](#)

Syntax

```
property OnBackupProgress: TDABackupProgressEvent;
```

Remarks

The OnBackupProgress event occurs several times during the dumping process of the [Backup](#), M:Devart.Dac.TDADump.BackupToFile(System.String), or M:Devart.Dac.TDADump.BackupToStream(Borland.Vcl.TStream) method execution and indicates its progress. ObjectName parameter indicates the name of the currently dumping database object. ObjectNum shows the number of the current database object in the backup queue starting from zero. ObjectCount shows the quantity of database objects to dump. Percent parameter shows the current percentage of the current table data dumped, not the

current percentage of the entire dump process.

See Also

- [Backup](#)
- [BackupToFile](#)
- [BackupToStream](#)

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6.7.1.1.4.2 OnError Event

Occurs when server raises some error on [Restore](#).

Class

[TDADump](#)

Syntax

```
property OnError: TOnErrorEvent;
```

Remarks

The OnError event occurs when server raises some error on [Restore](#).

Action indicates the action to take when the OnError handler exits. On entry into the handler, Action is always set to eaException.

Note: You should add the DAScript module to the 'uses' list to use the OnError event handler.

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6.7.1.1.4.3 OnRestoreProgress Event

Occurs to indicate the [Restore](#), [RestoreFromFile](#), or [RestoreFromStream](#) method execution progress.

Class

[TDADump](#)

Syntax

```
property OnRestoreProgress: TDARestoreProgressEvent;
```


Remarks

The OnRestoreProgress event occurs several times during the dumping process of the [Restore](#), [RestoreFromFile](#), or [RestoreFromStream](#) method execution and indicates its progress. The Percent parameter of the OnRestoreProgress event handler indicates the percentage of the whole restore script execution.

See Also

- [Restore](#)
- [RestoreFromFile](#)
- [RestoreFromStream](#)

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6.7.1.2 TDADumpOptions Class

This class allows setting up the behaviour of the TDADump class.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TDADumpOptions](#) members.

Unit

[DADump](#)

Syntax

```
TDADumpOptions = class(TPersistent);
```

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6.7.1.2.1 Members

[TDADumpOptions](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
AddDrop	Used to add drop statements to a script before creating statements.
CompleteInsert	Used to explicitly specify the table fields names when generating the INSERT SQL

	query. The default value is False.
GenerateHeader	Used to add a comment header to a script.
QuoteNames	Used for TDADump to quote all database object names in generated SQL statements.

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6.7.1.2.2 Properties

Properties of the **TDADumpOptions** class.

For a complete list of the **TDADumpOptions** class members, see the [TDADumpOptions Members](#) topic.

Published

Name	Description
AddDrop	Used to add drop statements to a script before creating statements.
CompleteInsert	Used to explicitly specify the table fields names when generating the INSERT SQL query. The default value is False.
GenerateHeader	Used to add a comment header to a script.
QuoteNames	Used for TDADump to quote all database object names in generated SQL statements.

See Also

- [TDADumpOptions Class](#)
- [TDADumpOptions Class Members](#)

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6.7.1.2.2.1 AddDrop Property

Used to add drop statements to a script before creating statements.

Class

[TDADumpOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property AddDrop: boolean default True;
```

Remarks

Use the AddDrop property to add drop statements to a script before creating statements.

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6.7.1.2.2.2 CompleteInsert Property

Used to explicitly specify the table fields names when generating the INSERT SQL query. The default value is False.

Class

[TDADumpOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property CompleteInsert: boolean default False;
```

Remarks

If the CompleteInsert property is set to True, SQL query will include the field names, for example:

```
INSERT INTO dept(deptno, dname, loc) VALUES ('10', 'ACCOUNTING', 'NEW YORK');
```

If False, it won't include the field names, for example:

```
INSERT INTO dept VALUES ('10', 'ACCOUNTING', 'NEW YORK');
```

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6.7.1.2.2.3 GenerateHeader Property

Used to add a comment header to a script.

Class

[TDADumpOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property GenerateHeader: boolean default True;
```

Remarks

Use the GenerateHeader property to add a comment header to a script. It contains script generation date, DAC version, and some other information.

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6.7.1.2.2.4 QuoteNames Property

Used for TDADump to quote all database object names in generated SQL statements.

Class

[TDADumpOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property QuoteNames: boolean default False;
```

Remarks

If the QuoteNames property is True, TDADump quotes all database object names in generated SQL statements.

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6.7.2 Types

Types in the **DADump** unit.

Types

Name	Description
------	-------------

TDABackupProgressEvent	This type is used for the TDADump.OnBackupProgress event.
TDARestoreProgressEvent	This type is used for the TDADump.OnRestoreProgress event.

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6.7.2.1 TDABackupProgressEvent Procedure Reference

This type is used for the [TDADump.OnBackupProgress](#) event.

Unit

[DADump](#)

Syntax

```
TDABackupProgressEvent = procedure (Sender: TObject; ObjectName: string; ObjectNum: integer; ObjectCount: integer; Percent: integer) of object;
```

Parameters

Sender

An object that raised the event.

ObjectName

The name of the currently dumping database object.

ObjectNum

The number of the current database object in the backup queue starting from zero.

ObjectCount

The quantity of database objects to dump.

Percent

The current percentage of the current table data dumped.

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6.7.2.2 TDARestoreProgressEvent Procedure Reference

This type is used for the [TDADump.OnRestoreProgress](#) event.

Unit

[DADump](#)

Syntax

```
TDARestoreProgressEvent = procedure (Sender: TObject; Percent: integer) of object;
```

Parameters*Sender*

An object that raised the event.

Percent

The percentage of the whole restore script execution.

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6.8 DALoader

This unit contains the base class for the TUniLoader component.

Classes

Name	Description
TDAColumn	Represents the attributes for column loading.
TDAColumns	Holds a collection of TDAColumn objects.
TDALoader	This class allows loading external data into database.
TDALoaderOptions	Allows loading external data into database.

Types

Name	Description
TDAPutDataEvent	This type is used for the TDALoader.OnPutData event.
TGetColumnDataEvent	This type is used for the TDALoader.OnGetColumnData event.
TLoaderProgressEvent	This type is used for the TDALoader.OnProgress

event.

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6.8.1 Classes

Classes in the **DALoader** unit.

Classes

Name	Description
TDAColumn	Represents the attributes for column loading.
TDAColumns	Holds a collection of TDAColumn objects.
TDALoader	This class allows loading external data into database.
TDALoaderOptions	Allows loading external data into database.

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6.8.1.1 TDAColumn Class

Represents the attributes for column loading.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TDAColumn](#) members.

Unit

[DALoader](#)

Syntax

```
TDAColumn = class(TCollectionItem);
```

Remarks

Each [TDALoader](#) uses [TDAColumns](#) to maintain a collection of TDAColumn objects.

TDAColumn object represents the attributes for column loading. Every TDAColumn object corresponds to one of the table fields with the same name as its [TDAColumn.Name](#) property.

To create columns at design-time use the column editor of the [TDALoader](#) component.

See Also

- [TDALoader](#)
- [TDAColumns](#)

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6.8.1.1.1 Members

[TDAColumn](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
FieldType	Used to specify the types of values that will be loaded.
Name	Used to specify the field name of loading table.

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6.8.1.1.2 Properties

Properties of the **TDAColumn** class.

For a complete list of the **TDAColumn** class members, see the [TDAColumn Members](#) topic.

Published

Name	Description
FieldType	Used to specify the types of values that will be loaded.
Name	Used to specify the field name of loading table.

See Also

- [TDAColumn Class](#)
- [TDAColumn Class Members](#)

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6.8.1.1.2.1 FieldType Property

Used to specify the types of values that will be loaded.

Class

[TDAColumn](#)

Syntax

```
property FieldType: TFieldType default ftString;
```

Remarks

Use the FieldType property to specify the types of values that will be loaded. Field types for columns may not match data types for the corresponding fields in the database table.

[TDALoader](#) will cast data values to the types of their fields.

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6.8.1.1.2.2 Name Property

Used to specify the field name of loading table.

Class

[TDAColumn](#)

Syntax

```
property Name: string;
```

Remarks

Each TDAColumn corresponds to one field of the loading table. Use the Name property to specify the name of this field.

See Also

- [FieldType](#)

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6.8.1.2 TDAColumns Class

Holds a collection of [TDAColumn](#) objects.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TDAColumns](#) members.

Unit

[DALoader](#)

Syntax

```
TDAColumns = class(TOwnedCollection);
```

Remarks

Each TDAColumns holds a collection of [TDAColumn](#) objects. TDAColumns maintains an index of the columns in its Items array. The Count property contains the number of columns in the collection. At design-time, use the Columns editor to add, remove, or modify columns.

See Also

- [TDALoader](#)
- [TDAColumn](#)

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6.8.1.2.1 Members

[TDAColumns](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
Items	Used to access individual columns.

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6.8.1.2.2 Properties

Properties of the **TDAColumns** class.

For a complete list of the **TDAColumns** class members, see the [TDAColumns Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
Items	Used to access individual columns.

See Also

- [TDAColumns Class](#)
- [TDAColumns Class Members](#)

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6.8.1.2.2.1 Items Property(Indexer)

Used to access individual columns.

Class

[TDAColumns](#)

Syntax

```
property Items[Index: integer]: TDAColumn; default;
```

Parameters

Index

Holds the Index of [TDAColumn](#) to refer to.

Remarks

Use the Items property to access individual columns. The value of the Index parameter corresponds to the Index property of [TDAColumn](#).

See Also

- [TDAColumn](#)

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6.8.1.3 TDALoader Class

This class allows loading external data into database.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TDALoader](#) members.

Unit

[DALoader](#)

Syntax

```
TDALoader = class (TComponent);
```

Remarks

TDALoader allows loading external data into database. To specify the name of loading table set the [TDALoader.TableName](#) property. Use the [TDALoader.Columns](#) property to access individual columns. Write the [TDALoader.OnGetColumnData](#) or [TDALoader.OnPutData](#) event handlers to read external data and pass it to the database. Call the [TDALoader.Load](#) method to start loading data.

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6.8.1.3.1 Members

[TDALoader](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
Columns	Used to add a TDAColumn object for each field that will be loaded.
Connection	Used to specify TCustomDACConnection in which TDALoader will be executed.
TableName	Used to specify the name of the table to which data will be loaded.

Methods

Name	Description
CreateColumns	Creates TDAColumn objects for all fields of the table with the same name as TDALoader.TableName .

Load	Starts loading data.
LoadFromDataSet	Loads data from the specified dataset.
PutColumnData	Overloaded. Puts the value of individual columns.

Events

Name	Description
OnGetColumnData	Occurs when it is needed to put column values.
OnProgress	Occurs if handling data loading progress of the TDALoader.LoadFromDataSet method is needed.
OnPutData	Occurs when putting loading data by rows is needed.

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6.8.1.3.2 Properties

Properties of the **TDALoader** class.

For a complete list of the **TDALoader** class members, see the [TDALoader Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
Columns	Used to add a TDAColumn object for each field that will be loaded.
Connection	Used to specify TCustomDACConnection in which TDALoader will be executed.
TableName	Used to specify the name of the table to which data will be loaded.

See Also

- [TDALoader Class](#)

- [TDALoader Class Members](#)

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6.8.1.3.2.1 Columns Property

Used to add a [TDAColumn](#) object for each field that will be loaded.

Class

[TDALoader](#)

Syntax

```
property Columns: TDAColumns stored IsColumnsStored;
```

Remarks

Use the Columns property to add a [TDAColumn](#) object for each field that will be loaded.

See Also

- [TDAColumns](#)

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6.8.1.3.2.2 Connection Property

Used to specify TCustomDACConnection in which TDALoader will be executed.

Class

[TDALoader](#)

Syntax

```
property Connection: TCustomDACConnection;
```

Remarks

Use the Connection property to specify TCustomDACConnection in which TDALoader will be executed. If Connection is not connected, the [Load](#) method calls [TCustomDACConnection.Connect](#).

See Also

- [TCustomDACConnection](#)

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6.8.1.3.2.3 TableName Property

Used to specify the name of the table to which data will be loaded.

Class

[TDALoader](#)

Syntax

```
property TableName: string;
```

Remarks

Set the TableName property to specify the name of the table to which data will be loaded. Add TDAColumn objects to [Columns](#) for the fields that are needed to be loaded.

See Also

- [TDAColumn](#)
- [TCustomDACConnection.GetTableNames](#)

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6.8.1.3.3 Methods

Methods of the **TDALoader** class.

For a complete list of the **TDALoader** class members, see the [TDALoader Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
CreateColumns	Creates TDAColumn objects for all fields of the table with the same name as TDALoader.TableName .
Load	Starts loading data.
LoadFromDataSet	Loads data from the specified dataset.

[PutColumnData](#)

Overloaded. Puts the value of individual columns.

See Also

- [TDALoader Class](#)
- [TDALoader Class Members](#)

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6.8.1.3.3.1 CreateColumns Method

Creates [TDAColumn](#) objects for all fields of the table with the same name as [TableName](#).

Class

[TDALoader](#)

Syntax

```
procedure CreateColumns;
```

Remarks

Call the CreateColumns method to create [TDAColumn](#) objects for all fields of the table with the same name as [TableName](#). If columns were created before, they will be recreated. You can call CreateColumns from the component popup menu at design-time. After you can customize column loading by setting properties of TDAColumn objects.

See Also

- [TDAColumn](#)
- [TableName](#)

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6.8.1.3.3.2 Load Method

Starts loading data.

Class

[TDALoader](#)

Syntax

```
procedure Load; virtual;
```

Remarks

Call the Load method to start loading data. At first it is necessary to [create columns](#) and write one of the [OnPutData](#) or [OnGetColumnData](#) event handlers.

See Also

- [OnGetColumnData](#)
- [OnPutData](#)

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6.8.1.3.3.3 LoadFromDataSet Method

Loads data from the specified dataset.

Class

[TDALoader](#)

Syntax

```
procedure LoadFromDataSet(DataSet: TDataSet);
```

Parameters

DataSet

Holds the dataset to load data from.

Remarks

Call the LoadFromDataSet method to load data from the specified dataset. There is no need to create columns and write event handlers for [OnPutData](#) and [OnGetColumnData](#) before calling this method.

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6.8.1.3.3.4 PutColumnData Method

Puts the value of individual columns.

Class

[TDALoader](#)

Overload List

Name	Description
PutColumnData(Col: integer; Row: integer; const Value: variant)	Puts the value of individual columns by the column index.
PutColumnData(const ColName: string; Row: integer; const Value: variant)	Puts the value of individual columns by the column name.

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Puts the value of individual columns by the column index.

Class

[TDALoader](#)

Syntax

```
procedure PutColumnData(Col: integer; Row: integer; const Value: variant); overload; virtual;
```

Parameters

Col

Holds the index of a loading column. The first column has index 0.

Row

Holds the number of loading row. Row starts from 1.

Value

Holds the column value.

Remarks

Call the PutColumnData method to put the value of individual columns. The Col parameter indicates the index of loading column. The first column has index 0. The Row parameter indicates the number of the loading row. Row starts from 1.

This overloaded method works faster because it searches the right index by its index, not by the index name.

The value of a column should be assigned to the Value parameter.

See Also

- [TDALoader.OnPutData](#)

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Puts the value of individual columns by the column name.

Class

[TDALoader](#)

Syntax

```
procedure PutColumnData(const ColName: string; Row: integer;  
const value: variant); overload;
```

Parameters

ColName

Holds the name of a loading column.

Row

Holds the number of loading row. Row starts from 1.

Value

Holds the column value.

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6.8.1.3.4 Events

Events of the **TDALoader** class.

For a complete list of the **TDALoader** class members, see the [TDALoader Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
OnGetColumnData	Occurs when it is needed to put column values.
OnProgress	Occurs if handling data loading progress of the TDALoader.LoadFromDataSet method is needed.

[OnPutData](#)

Occurs when putting loading data by rows is needed.

See Also

- [TDALoader Class](#)
- [TDALoader Class Members](#)

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6.8.1.3.4.1 OnGetColumnData Event

Occurs when it is needed to put column values.

Class

[TDALoader](#)

Syntax

```
property OnGetColumnData: TGetColumnDataEvent;
```

Remarks

Write the OnGetColumnData event handler to put column values. [TDALoader](#) calls the OnGetColumnData event handler for each column in the loop. Column points to a [TDAColumn](#) object that corresponds to the current loading column. Use its Name or Index property to identify what column is loading. The Row parameter indicates the current loading record. TDALoader increments the Row parameter when all the columns of the current record are loaded. The first row is 1. Set EOF to True to stop data loading. Fill the Value parameter by column values. To start loading call the [Load](#) method.

Another way to load data is using the [OnPutData](#) event.

Example

This handler loads 1000 rows.

```
procedure TfmMain.GetColumnData(Sender: TObject;
  Column: TDAColumn; Row: Integer; var Value: Variant;
  var EOF: Boolean);
begin
  if Row <= 1000 then begin
    case Column.Index of
      0: Value := Row;
      1: Value := Random(100);
      2: Value := Random*100;
```

```
3: Value := 'abc01234567890123456789';
4: Value := Date;
else
  Value := Null;
end;
end
else
  EOF := True;
end;
```

See Also

- [OnPutData](#)
- [Load](#)

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6.8.1.3.4.2 OnProgress Event

Occurs if handling data loading progress of the [LoadFromDataSet](#) method is needed.

Class

[TDALoader](#)

Syntax

```
property OnProgress: TLoaderProgressEvent;
```

Remarks

Add a handler to this event if you want to handle data loading progress of the [LoadFromDataSet](#) method.

See Also

- [LoadFromDataSet](#)

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6.8.1.3.4.3 OnPutData Event

Occurs when putting loading data by rows is needed.

Class

[TDALoader](#)

Syntax

property OnPutData: [TDAPutDataEvent](#);

Remarks

Write the OnPutData event handler to put loading data by rows.

Note that rows should be loaded from the first in the ascending order.

To start loading, call the [Load](#) method.

Example

This handler loads 1000 rows.

```
procedure TfmMain.PutData(Sender: TDALoader);  
var  
    Count: Integer;  
    i: Integer;  
begin  
    Count := StrToInt(edRows.Text);  
    for i := 1 to Count do begin  
        Sender.PutColumnData(0, i, 1);  
        Sender.PutColumnData(1, i, Random(100));  
        Sender.PutColumnData(2, i, Random*100);  
        Sender.PutColumnData(3, i, 'abc01234567890123456789');  
        Sender.PutColumnData(4, i, Date);  
    end;  
end;
```

See Also

- [TDALoader.PutColumnData](#)
- [Load](#)
- [OnGetColumnData](#)

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6.8.1.4 TDALoaderOptions Class

Allows loading external data into database.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TDALoaderOptions](#) members.

Unit

[DALoader](#)

Syntax

```
TDALoaderOptions = class(TPersistent);
```

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6.8.1.4.1 Members

[TDALoaderOptions](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
UseBlankValues	Forces UniDAC to fill the buffer with null values after loading a row to the database.

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6.8.1.4.2 Properties

Properties of the **TDALoaderOptions** class.

For a complete list of the **TDALoaderOptions** class members, see the [TDALoaderOptions Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
UseBlankValues	Forces UniDAC to fill the buffer with null values after loading a row to the database.

See Also

- [TDALoaderOptions Class](#)
- [TDALoaderOptions Class Members](#)

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6.8.1.4.2.1 UseBlankValues Property

Forces UniDAC to fill the buffer with null values after loading a row to the database.

Class

[TDALoaderOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property UseBlankValues: boolean default True;
```

Remarks

Used to force UniDAC to fill the buffer with null values after loading a row to the database.

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6.8.2 Types

Types in the **DALoader** unit.

Types

Name	Description
TDAPutDataEvent	This type is used for the TDALoader.OnPutData event.
TGetColumnDataEvent	This type is used for the TDALoader.OnGetColumnData event.
TLoaderProgressEvent	This type is used for the TDALoader.OnProgress event.

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6.8.2.1 TDAPutDataEvent Procedure Reference

This type is used for the [TDALoader.OnPutData](#) event.

Unit

[DALoader](#)

Syntax

```
TDAPutDataEvent = procedure (Sender: TDALoader) of object;
```

Parameters

Sender

An object that raised the event.

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6.8.2.2 TGetColumnDataEvent Procedure Reference

This type is used for the [TDALoader.OnGetColumnData](#) event.

Unit

[DALoader](#)

Syntax

```
TGetColumnDataEvent = procedure (Sender: TObject; Column: TDAColumn; Row: integer; var Value: variant; var IsEOF: boolean) of object;
```

Parameters

Sender

An object that raised the event.

Column

Points to [TDAColumn](#) object that corresponds to the current loading column.

Row

Indicates the current loading record.

Value

Holds column values.

IsEOF

True, if data loading needs to be stopped.

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6.8.2.3 TLoaderProgressEvent Procedure Reference

This type is used for the [TDALoader.OnProgress](#) event.

Unit

[DLoader](#)

Syntax

```
TLoaderProgressEvent = procedure (Sender: TObject; Percent: integer) of object;
```

Parameters

Sender

An object that raised the event.

Percent

Percentage of the load operation progress.

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6.9 DAScript

This unit contains the base class for the TUniScript component.

Classes

Name	Description
TDAScript	Makes it possible to execute several SQL statements one by one.
TDASStatement	This class has attributes and methods for controlling single SQL statement of a script.
TDASStatements	Holds a collection of TDASStatement objects.

Types

Name	Description
TAfterStatementExecuteEvent	This type is used for the TDAScript.AfterExecute event.
TBeforeStatementExecuteEvent	This type is used for the TDAScript.BeforeExecute event.
TOnErrorEvent	This type is used for the TDAScript.OnError event.

Enumerations

Name	Description
TErrorAction	Indicates the action to take when the OnError handler exits.

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6.9.1 Classes

Classes in the **DAScript** unit.

Classes

Name	Description
TDAScript	Makes it possible to execute several SQL statements one by one.
TDASStatement	This class has attributes and methods for controlling single SQL statement of a script.
TDASStatements	Holds a collection of TDASStatement objects.

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6.9.1.1 TDAScript Class

Makes it possible to execute several SQL statements one by one.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TDAScript](#) members.

Unit

[DAScript](#)

Syntax

```
TDAScript = class (TComponent);
```

Remarks

Often it is necessary to execute several SQL statements one by one. This can be performed using a lot of components such as [TCustomDASQL](#) descendants. Usually it isn't the best solution. With only one TDAScript descendant component you can execute several SQL statements as one. This sequence of statements is called script. To separate single statements use semicolon (;) or slash (/) and for statements that can contain semicolon, only slash. Note that slash must be the first character in line.

Errors that occur during execution can be processed in the [TDAScript.OnError](#) event handler. By default, on error TDAScript shows exception and continues execution.

See Also

- [TCustomDASQL](#)

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6.9.1.1.1 Members

[TDAScript](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
Connection	Used to specify the connection in which the script will be executed.
DataSet	Refers to a dataset that holds the result set of query execution.
Debug	Used to display the script execution and all its parameter values.
Delimiter	Used to set the delimiter string that separates script statements.
EndLine	Used to get the current statement last line number in a script.
EndOffset	Used to get the offset in the last line of the current statement.
EndPos	Used to get the end position of the current statement.
Macros	Used to change SQL script

	text in design- or run-time easily.
SQL	Used to get or set script text.
StartLine	Used to get the current statement start line number in a script.
StartOffset	Used to get the offset in the first line of the current statement.
StartPos	Used to get the start position of the current statement in a script.
Statements	Contains a list of statements obtained from the SQL property.

Methods

Name	Description
BreakExec	Stops script execution.
ErrorOffset	Used to get the offset of the statement if the Execute method raised an exception.
Execute	Executes a script.
ExecuteFile	Executes SQL statements contained in a file.
ExecuteNext	Executes the next statement in the script and then stops.
ExecuteStream	Executes SQL statements contained in a stream object.
MacroByName	Finds a Macro with the name passed in Name.

Events

Name	Description
AfterExecute	Occurs after a SQL script execution.
BeforeExecute	Occurs when taking a specific action before

	executing the current SQL statement is needed.
OnError	Occurs when server raises an error.

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6.9.1.1.2 Properties

Properties of the **TDAScript** class.

For a complete list of the **TDAScript** class members, see the [TDAScript Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
Connection	Used to specify the connection in which the script will be executed.
DataSet	Refers to a dataset that holds the result set of query execution.
EndLine	Used to get the current statement last line number in a script.
EndOffset	Used to get the offset in the last line of the current statement.
EndPos	Used to get the end position of the current statement.
StartLine	Used to get the current statement start line number in a script.
StartOffset	Used to get the offset in the first line of the current statement.
StartPos	Used to get the start position of the current statement in a script.
Statements	Contains a list of statements obtained from the SQL property.

Published

Name	Description
Debug	Used to display the script execution and all its parameter values.
Delimiter	Used to set the delimiter string that separates script statements.
Macros	Used to change SQL script text in design- or run-time easily.
SQL	Used to get or set script text.

See Also

- [TDA Script Class](#)
- [TDA Script Class Members](#)

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6.9.1.1.2.1 Connection Property

Used to specify the connection in which the script will be executed.

Class

[TDA Script](#)

Syntax

```
property Connection: TCustomDACConnection;
```

Remarks

Use the Connection property to specify the connection in which the script will be executed. If Connection is not connected, the [Execute](#) method calls the Connect method of Connection. Set at design-time by selecting from the list of provided [TCustomDACConnection](#) objects. At run-time, set the Connection property to reference an existing TCustomDACConnection object.

See Also

- [TCustomDAConnection](#)

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6.9.1.1.2.2 DataSet Property

Refers to a dataset that holds the result set of query execution.

Class

[TDAScript](#)

Syntax

```
property DataSet: TCustomDADataSet;
```

Remarks

Set the DataSet property to retrieve the results of the SELECT statements execution inside a script.

See Also

- [ExecuteNext](#)
- [Execute](#)

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6.9.1.1.2.3 Debug Property

Used to display the script execution and all its parameter values.

Class

[TDAScript](#)

Syntax

```
property Debug: boolean default False;
```

Remarks

Set the Debug property to True to display executing statement and all its parameters' values. Also displays the type of parameters.

You should add the UniDacVcl unit to the uses clause of any unit in your project to make the

Debug property work.

Note: If TUniSQLMonitor is used in the project and the TUniSQLMonitor.Active property is set to False, the debug window is not displayed.

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6.9.1.1.2.4 Delimiter Property

Used to set the delimiter string that separates script statements.

Class

[TDA Script](#)

Syntax

```
property Delimiter: string stored IsDelimiterStored;
```

Remarks

Use the Delimiter property to set the delimiter string that separates script statements. By default it is semicolon (;). You can use slash (/) to separate statements that can contain semicolon if the Delimiter property's default value is semicolon. Note that slash must be the first character in line.

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6.9.1.1.2.5 EndLine Property

Used to get the current statement last line number in a script.

Class

[TDA Script](#)

Syntax

```
property EndLine: Int64;
```

Remarks

Use the EndLine property to get the current statement last line number in a script.

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6.9.1.1.2.6 EndOffset Property

Used to get the offset in the last line of the current statement.

Class

[TDAScript](#)

Syntax

```
property EndOffset: Int64;
```

Remarks

Use the EndOffset property to get the offset in the last line of the current statement.

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6.9.1.1.2.7 EndPos Property

Used to get the end position of the current statement.

Class

[TDAScript](#)

Syntax

```
property EndPos: Int64;
```

Remarks

Use the EndPos property to get the end position of the current statement (the position of the last character in the statement) in a script.

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6.9.1.1.2.8 Macros Property

Used to change SQL script text in design- or run-time easily.

Class

[TDAScript](#)

Syntax

property Macros: [TMacros](#) **stored** False;

Remarks

With the help of macros you can easily change SQL script text in design- or run-time. Macros extend abilities of parameters and allow changing conditions in the WHERE clause or sort order in the ORDER BY clause. You just insert &MacroName in a SQL query text and change value of macro by the Macro property editor in design-time or the MacroByName function in run-time. In time of opening query macro is replaced by its value.

See Also

- [TMacro](#)
- [MacroByName](#)

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6.9.1.1.2.9 SQL Property

Used to get or set script text.

Class

[TDAScript](#)

Syntax

property SQL: TStrings;

Remarks

Use the SQL property to get or set script text.

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6.9.1.1.2.10 StartLine Property

Used to get the current statement start line number in a script.

Class

[TDAScript](#)

Syntax

```
property StartLine: Int64;
```

Remarks

Use the StartLine property to get the current statement start line number in a script.

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6.9.1.1.2.11 StartOffset Property

Used to get the offset in the first line of the current statement.

Class

[TDA Script](#)

Syntax

```
property StartOffset: Int64;
```

Remarks

Use the StartOffset property to get the offset in the first line of the current statement.

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6.9.1.1.2.12 StartPos Property

Used to get the start position of the current statement in a script.

Class

[TDA Script](#)

Syntax

```
property StartPos: Int64;
```

Remarks

Use the StartPos property to get the start position of the current statement (the position of the first statement character) in a script.

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6.9.1.1.2.13 Statements Property

Contains a list of statements obtained from the SQL property.

Class

[TDAScript](#)

Syntax

```
property Statements: TDASentences;
```

Remarks

Contains a list of statements that are obtained from the SQL property. Use the Access Statements property to view SQL statement, set parameters or execute the specified statement. Statements is a zero-based array of statement records. Index specifies the array element to access.

For example, consider the following script:

```
CREATE TABLE A (FIELD1 INTEGER);  
INSERT INTO A VALUES(1);  
INSERT INTO A VALUES(2);  
INSERT INTO A VALUES(3);  
CREATE TABLE B (FIELD1 INTEGER);  
INSERT INTO B VALUES(1);  
INSERT INTO B VALUES(2);  
INSERT INTO B VALUES(3);
```

Note: The list of statements is created and filled when the value of Statements property is requested. That's why the first access to the Statements property can take a long time.

Example

You can use the Statements property in the following way:

```
procedure TForm1.Button1Click(Sender: TObject);  
var  
    i: integer;  
begin  
    with Script do  
        begin  
            for i := 0 to Statements.Count - 1 do  
                if Copy(Statements[i].SQL, 1, 6) <> 'CREATE' then  
                    Statements[i].Execute;  
            end;  
        end;  
end;
```

See Also

- [TDASentences](#)

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6.9.1.1.3 Methods

Methods of the **TDAScript** class.

For a complete list of the **TDAScript** class members, see the [TDAScript Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
BreakExec	Stops script execution.
ErrorOffset	Used to get the offset of the statement if the Execute method raised an exception.
Execute	Executes a script.
ExecuteFile	Executes SQL statements contained in a file.
ExecuteNext	Executes the next statement in the script and then stops.
ExecuteStream	Executes SQL statements contained in a stream object.
MacroByName	Finds a Macro with the name passed in Name.

See Also

- [TDAScript Class](#)
- [TDAScript Class Members](#)

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6.9.1.1.3.1 BreakExec Method

Stops script execution.

Class

[TDAScript](#)

Syntax

```
procedure BreakExec; virtual;
```

Remarks

Call the BreakExec method to stop script execution.

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6.9.1.1.3.2 ErrorOffset Method

Used to get the offset of the statement if the Execute method raised an exception.

Class

[TDAScript](#)

Syntax

```
function ErrorOffset: Int64;
```

Return Value

offset of an error.

Remarks

Call the ErrorOffset method to get the offset of the statement if the Execute method raised an exception.

See Also

- [OnError](#)

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6.9.1.1.3.3 Execute Method

Executes a script.

Class

[TDAScript](#)

Syntax

```
procedure Execute; virtual;
```

Remarks

Call the Execute method to execute a script. If server raises an error, the OnError event occurs.

See Also

- [ExecuteNext](#)
- [OnError](#)
- [ErrorOffset](#)

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6.9.1.1.3.4 ExecuteFile Method

Executes SQL statements contained in a file.

Class

[TDAScript](#)

Syntax

```
procedure ExecuteFile(const FileName: string);
```

Parameters

FileName

Holds the file name.

Remarks

Call the ExecuteFile method to execute SQL statements contained in a file. Script doesn't load full content into memory. Reading and execution is performed by blocks of 64k size. Therefore, it is optimal to use it for big files.

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6.9.1.1.3.5 ExecuteNext Method

Executes the next statement in the script and then stops.

Class

[TDAScript](#)

Syntax

```
function ExecuteNext: boolean; virtual;
```

Return Value

True, if there are any statements left in the script, False otherwise.

Remarks

Use the ExecuteNext method to execute the next statement in the script statement and stop. If server raises an error, the OnError event occurs.

See Also

- [Execute](#)
- [OnError](#)
- [ErrorOffset](#)

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6.9.1.1.3.6 ExecuteStream Method

Executes SQL statements contained in a stream object.

Class

[TDAScript](#)

Syntax

```
procedure ExecuteStream(Stream: TStream);
```

Parameters

Stream

Holds the stream object from which the statements will be executed.

Remarks

Call the ExecuteStream method to execute SQL statements contained in a stream object. Reading from the stream and execution is performed by blocks of 64k size.

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6.9.1.1.3.7 MacroByName Method

Finds a Macro with the name passed in Name.

Class

[TDAScript](#)

Syntax

```
function MacroByName(Name: string): TMacro;
```

Parameters

Name

Holds the name of the Macro to search for.

Return Value

the Macro, if a match was found.

Remarks

Call the MacroByName method to find a Macro with the name passed in Name. If a match was found, MacroByName returns the Macro. Otherwise, an exception is raised. Use this method rather than a direct reference to the Items property to avoid depending on the order of the entries.

To locate a parameter by name without raising an exception if the parameter is not found, use the FindMacro method.

To assign the value of macro use the [TMacro.Value](#) property.

See Also

- [TMacro](#)
- [Macros](#)
- M:Devart.Dac.TDAScript.FindMacro(System.String)

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6.9.1.1.4 Events

Events of the **TDAScript** class.

For a complete list of the **TDAScript** class members, see the [TDAScript Members](#) topic.

Published

Name	Description
------	-------------

AfterExecute	Occurs after a SQL script execution.
BeforeExecute	Occurs when taking a specific action before executing the current SQL statement is needed.
OnError	Occurs when server raises an error.

See Also

- [TDA Script Class](#)
- [TDA Script Class Members](#)

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6.9.1.1.4.1 AfterExecute Event

Occurs after a SQL script execution.

Class

[TDA Script](#)

Syntax

```
property AfterExecute: TAfterStatementExecuteEvent;
```

Remarks

Occurs after a SQL script has been executed.

See Also

- [Execute](#)

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6.9.1.1.4.2 BeforeExecute Event

Occurs when taking a specific action before executing the current SQL statement is needed.

Class

[TDA Script](#)

Syntax

```
property BeforeExecute: TBeforeStatementExecuteEvent;
```

Remarks

Write the BeforeExecute event handler to take specific action before executing the current SQL statement. SQL holds text of the current SQL statement. Write SQL to change the statement that will be executed. Set Omit to True to skip statement execution.

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6.9.1.1.4.3 OnError Event

Occurs when server raises an error.

Class

[TDAScript](#)

Syntax

```
property OnError: TOnErrorEvent;
```

Remarks

Occurs when server raises an error.

Action indicates the action to take when the OnError handler exits. On entry into the handler, Action is always set to eaFail.

See Also

- [ErrorOffset](#)

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6.9.1.2 TDASStatement Class

This class has attributes and methods for controlling single SQL statement of a script. For a list of all members of this type, see [TDASStatement](#) members.

Unit

[DAScript](#)

Syntax

```
TDASatement = class(TCollectionItem);
```

Remarks

TDAScript contains SQL statements, represented as TDASatement objects. The TDASatement class has attributes and methods for controlling single SQL statement of a script.

See Also

- [TDAScript](#)
- [TDAStatements](#)

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6.9.1.2.1 Members

[TDASatement](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
EndLine	Used to determine the number of the last statement line in a script.
EndOffset	Used to get the offset in the last line of the statement.
EndPos	Used to get the end position of the statement in a script.
Omit	Used to avoid execution of a statement.
Params	Contains paramaters for an SQL statement.
Script	Used to determine the TDAScript object the SQL Statement belongs to.
SQL	Used to get or set the text of an SQL statement.
StartLine	Used to determine the number of the first statement line in a script.

StartOffset	Used to get the offset in the first line of a statement.
StartPos	Used to get the start position of the statement in a script.

Methods

Name	Description
Execute	Executes a statement.

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6.9.1.2.2 Properties

Properties of the **TDASstatement** class.

For a complete list of the **TDASstatement** class members, see the [TDASstatement Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
EndLine	Used to determine the number of the last statement line in a script.
EndOffset	Used to get the offset in the last line of the statement.
EndPos	Used to get the end position of the statement in a script.
Omit	Used to avoid execution of a statement.
Params	Contains parameters for an SQL statement.
Script	Used to determine the TDAScript object the SQL Statement belongs to.
SQL	Used to get or set the text of an SQL statement.
StartLine	Used to determine the number of the first statement line in a script.
StartOffset	Used to get the offset in the first line of a statement.

[StartPos](#)

Used to get the start position of the statement in a script.

See Also

- [TDASTatement Class](#)
- [TDASTatement Class Members](#)

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6.9.1.2.2.1 EndLine Property

Used to determine the number of the last statement line in a script.

Class

[TDASTatement](#)

Syntax

```
property EndLine: integer;
```

Remarks

Use the EndLine property to determine the number of the last statement line in a script.

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6.9.1.2.2.2 EndOffset Property

Used to get the offset in the last line of the statement.

Class

[TDASTatement](#)

Syntax

```
property EndOffset: integer;
```

Remarks

Use the EndOffset property to get the offset in the last line of the statement.

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6.9.1.2.2.3 EndPos Property

Used to get the end position of the statement in a script.

Class

[TDASentence](#)

Syntax

```
property EndPos: integer;
```

Remarks

Use the EndPos property to get the end position of the statement (the position of the last character in the statement) in a script.

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6.9.1.2.2.4 Omit Property

Used to avoid execution of a statement.

Class

[TDASentence](#)

Syntax

```
property Omit: boolean;
```

Remarks

Set the Omit property to True to avoid execution of a statement.

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6.9.1.2.2.5 Params Property

Contains parameters for an SQL statement.

Class

[TDASentence](#)

Syntax

```
property Params: TDAParams;
```

Remarks

Contains parameters for an SQL statement.

Access Params at runtime to view and set parameter names, values, and data types dynamically. Params is a zero-based array of parameter records. Index specifies the array element to access.

See Also

- [TDAParam](#)

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6.9.1.2.2.6 Script Property

Used to determine the TDA Script object the SQL Statement belongs to.

Class

[TDAStatement](#)

Syntax

```
property Script: TDA Script;
```

Remarks

Use the Script property to determine the TDA Script object the SQL Statement belongs to.

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6.9.1.2.2.7 SQL Property

Used to get or set the text of an SQL statement.

Class

[TDAStatement](#)

Syntax

```
property SQL: string;
```

Remarks

Use the SQL property to get or set the text of an SQL statement.

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6.9.1.2.2.8 StartLine Property

Used to determine the number of the first statement line in a script.

Class

[TDAStatement](#)

Syntax

```
property StartLine: integer;
```

Remarks

Use the StartLine property to determine the number of the first statement line in a script.

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6.9.1.2.2.9 StartOffset Property

Used to get the offset in the first line of a statement.

Class

[TDAStatement](#)

Syntax

```
property startOffset: integer;
```

Remarks

Use the StartOffset property to get the offset in the first line of a statement.

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6.9.1.2.2.10 StartPos Property

Used to get the start position of the statement in a script.

Class

[TDASentence](#)

Syntax

```
property StartPos: integer;
```

Remarks

Use the StartPos property to get the start position of the statement (the position of the first statement character) in a script.

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6.9.1.2.3 Methods

Methods of the **TDASentence** class.

For a complete list of the **TDASentence** class members, see the [TDASentence Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
Execute	Executes a statement.

See Also

- [TDASentence Class](#)
- [TDASentence Class Members](#)

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6.9.1.2.3.1 Execute Method

Executes a statement.

Class

[TDASentence](#)

Syntax

```
procedure Execute;
```

Remarks

Use the Execute method to execute a statement.

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6.9.1.3 TDASentences Class

Holds a collection of [TDAStatement](#) objects.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TDASentences](#) members.

Unit

[DAScript](#)

Syntax

```
TDASentences = class(TCollection);
```

Remarks

Each TDASentences holds a collection of [TDAStatement](#) objects. TDASentences maintains an index of the statements in its Items array. The Count property contains the number of statements in the collection. Use TDASentences class to manipulate script SQL statements.

See Also

- [DAScript](#)
- [TDAStatement](#)

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6.9.1.3.1 Members

[TDASentences](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
------	-------------

Items	Used to access separate script statements.
-----------------------	--

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6.9.1.3.2 Properties

Properties of the **TDAStatements** class.

For a complete list of the **TDAStatements** class members, see the [TDAStatements Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
Items	Used to access separate script statements.

See Also

- [TDAStatements Class](#)
- [TDAStatements Class Members](#)

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6.9.1.3.2.1 Items Property(Indexer)

Used to access separate script statements.

Class

[TDAStatements](#)

Syntax

```
property Items[Index: Integer]: TDASatement; default;
```

Parameters

Index

Holds the index value.

Remarks

Use the Items property to access individual script statements. The value of the Index

parameter corresponds to the Index property of [TDAStatement](#).

See Also

- [TDAStatement](#)

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6.9.2 Types

Types in the **DAScript** unit.

Types

Name	Description
TAfterStatementExecuteEvent	This type is used for the TDA Script.AfterExecute event.
TBeforeStatementExecuteEvent	This type is used for the TDA Script.BeforeExecute event.
TOnErrorEvent	This type is used for the TDA Script.OnError event.

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6.9.2.1 TAfterStatementExecuteEvent Procedure Reference

This type is used for the [TDA Script.AfterExecute](#) event.

Unit

[DAScript](#)

Syntax

```
TAfterStatementExecuteEvent = procedure (Sender: TObject; SQL: string) of object;
```

Parameters

Sender

An object that raised the event.

SQL

Holds the passed SQL statement.

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6.9.2.2 TBeforeStatementExecuteEvent Procedure Reference

This type is used for the [TDA Script.BeforeExecute](#) event.

Unit

[DAScript](#)

Syntax

```
TBeforeStatementExecuteEvent = procedure (Sender: TObject; var  
SQL: string; var Omit: boolean) of object;
```

Parameters

Sender

An object that raised the event.

SQL

Holds the passed SQL statement.

Omit

True, if the statement execution should be skipped.

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6.9.2.3 TOnErrorEvent Procedure Reference

This type is used for the [TDA Script.OnError](#) event.

Unit

[DAScript](#)

Syntax

```
TOnErrorEvent = procedure (Sender: TObject; E: Exception; SQL:  
string; var Action: TErrorAction) of object;
```

Parameters

Sender

An object that raised the event.

E

The error code.

SQL

Holds the passed SQL statement.

Action

The action to take when the OnError handler exits.

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6.9.3 Enumerations

Enumerations in the **DAScript** unit.

Enumerations

Name	Description
TErrorAction	Indicates the action to take when the OnError handler exits.

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6.9.3.1 TErrorAction Enumeration

Indicates the action to take when the OnError handler exits.

Unit

[DAScript](#)

Syntax

```
TErrorAction = (eaAbort, eaFail, eaException, eaContinue);
```

Values

Value	Meaning
eaAbort	Abort execution without displaying an error message.
eaContinue	Continue execution.
eaException	In Delphi 6 and higher exception is handled by the Application.HandleException method.
eaFail	Abort execution and display an error message.

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6.10 DASQLMonitor

This unit contains the base class for the TUniSQLMonitor component.

Classes

Name	Description
TCustomDASQLMonitor	A base class that introduces properties and methods to monitor dynamic SQL execution in database applications interactively.
TDBMonitorOptions	This class holds options for dbMonitor.

Types

Name	Description
TDATraceFlags	Represents the set of TDATraceFlag .
TMonitorOptions	Represents the set of TMonitorOption .
TOnSQLEvent	This type is used for the TCustomDASQLMonitor.OnSQL event.

Enumerations

Name	Description
TDATraceFlag	Use TraceFlags to specify which database operations the monitor should track in an application at runtime.
TMonitorOption	Used to define where information from SQLMonitor will be displayed.

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6.10.1 Classes

Classes in the **DASQLMonitor** unit.

Classes

Name	Description
TCustomDASQLMonitor	A base class that introduces properties and methods to monitor dynamic SQL execution in database applications interactively.
TDBMonitorOptions	This class holds options for dbMonitor.

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6.10.1.1 TCustomDASQLMonitor Class

A base class that introduces properties and methods to monitor dynamic SQL execution in database applications interactively.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TCustomDASQLMonitor](#) members.

Unit

[DASQLMonitor](#)

Syntax

```
TCustomDASQLMonitor = class(TComponent);
```

Remarks

TCustomDASQLMonitor is a base class that introduces properties and methods to monitor dynamic SQL execution in database applications interactively. TCustomDASQLMonitor provides two ways of displaying debug information. It monitors either by dialog window or by Borland's proprietary SQL Monitor. Furthermore to receive debug information use the [TCustomDASQLMonitor.OnSQL](#) event.

In applications use descendants of TCustomDASQLMonitor.

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6.10.1.1.1 Members

[TCustomDASQLMonitor](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
Active	Used to activate monitoring of SQL.
DBMonitorOptions	Used to set options for dbMonitor.
Options	Used to include the desired properties for TCustomDASQLMonitor.
TraceFlags	Used to specify which database operations the monitor should track in an application at runtime.

Events

Name	Description
OnSQL	Occurs when tracing of SQL activity on database components is needed.

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6.10.1.1.2 Properties

Properties of the **TCustomDASQLMonitor** class.

For a complete list of the **TCustomDASQLMonitor** class members, see the

[TCustomDASQLMonitor Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
Active	Used to activate monitoring of SQL.
DBMonitorOptions	Used to set options for dbMonitor.
Options	Used to include the desired properties for

	TCustomDASQLMonitor.
TraceFlags	Used to specify which database operations the monitor should track in an application at runtime.

See Also

- [TCustomDASQLMonitor Class](#)
- [TCustomDASQLMonitor Class Members](#)

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6.10.1.1.2.1 Active Property

Used to activate monitoring of SQL.

Class

[TCustomDASQLMonitor](#)

Syntax

```
property Active: boolean default True;
```

Remarks

Set the Active property to True to activate monitoring of SQL.

See Also

- [OnSQL](#)

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6.10.1.1.2.2 DBMonitorOptions Property

Used to set options for dbMonitor.

Class

[TCustomDASQLMonitor](#)

Syntax

```
property DBMonitorOptions: TDBMonitorOptions;
```

Remarks

Use DBMonitorOptions to set options for dbMonitor.

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6.10.1.1.2.3 Options Property

Used to include the desired properties for TCustomDASQLMonitor.

Class

[TCustomDASQLMonitor](#)

Syntax

```
property Options: TMonitorOptions default [moDialog,  
moSQLMonitor, moDBMonitor, moCustom];
```

Remarks

Set Options to include the desired properties for TCustomDASQLMonitor.

See Also

- [OnSQL](#)

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6.10.1.1.2.4 TraceFlags Property

Used to specify which database operations the monitor should track in an application at runtime.

Class

[TCustomDASQLMonitor](#)

Syntax

```
property TraceFlags: TDATraceFlags default [tfQPrepare,  
tfQExecute, tfError, tfConnect, tfTransact, tfParams, tfMisc];
```

Remarks

Use the TraceFlags property to specify which database operations the monitor should track in an application at runtime.

See Also

- [OnSQL](#)

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6.10.1.1.3 Events

Events of the **TCustomDASQLMonitor** class.

For a complete list of the **TCustomDASQLMonitor** class members, see the [TCustomDASQLMonitor Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
OnSQL	Occurs when tracing of SQL activity on database components is needed.

See Also

- [TCustomDASQLMonitor Class](#)
- [TCustomDASQLMonitor Class Members](#)

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6.10.1.1.3.1 OnSQL Event

Occurs when tracing of SQL activity on database components is needed.

Class

[TCustomDASQLMonitor](#)

Syntax

```
property OnSQL: TOnSQLEvent;
```

Remarks

Write the OnSQL event handler to let an application trace SQL activity on database components. The Text parameter holds the detected SQL statement. Use the Flag parameter to make selective processing of SQL in the handler body.

See Also

- [TraceFlags](#)

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6.10.1.2 TDBMonitorOptions Class

This class holds options for dbMonitor.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TDBMonitorOptions](#) members.

Unit

[DASQLMonitor](#)

Syntax

```
TDBMonitorOptions = class(TPersistent);
```

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6.10.1.2.1 Members

[TDBMonitorOptions](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
Host	Used to set the host name or IP address of the computer where dbMonitor application runs.
Port	Used to set the port number for connecting to dbMonitor.
ReconnectTimeout	Used to set the minimum time that should be spent before reconnecting to dbMonitor is allowed.
SendTimeout	Used to set timeout for sending events to

	dbMonitor.
--	------------

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6.10.1.2.2 Properties

Properties of the **TDBMonitorOptions** class.

For a complete list of the **TDBMonitorOptions** class members, see the [TDBMonitorOptions Members](#) topic.

Published

Name	Description
Host	Used to set the host name or IP address of the computer where dbMonitor application runs.
Port	Used to set the port number for connecting to dbMonitor.
ReconnectTimeout	Used to set the minimum time that should be spent before reconnecting to dbMonitor is allowed.
SendTimeout	Used to set timeout for sending events to dbMonitor.

See Also

- [TDBMonitorOptions Class](#)
- [TDBMonitorOptions Class Members](#)

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6.10.1.2.2.1 Host Property

Used to set the host name or IP address of the computer where dbMonitor application runs.

Class

[TDBMonitorOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property Host: string;
```

Remarks

Use the Host property to set the host name or IP address of the computer where dbMonitor application runs.

dbMonitor supports remote monitoring. You can run dbMonitor on a different computer than monitored application runs. In this case you need to set the Host property to the corresponding computer name.

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6.10.1.2.2.2 Port Property

Used to set the port number for connecting to dbMonitor.

Class

[TDBMonitorOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property Port: integer default DBMonitorPort;
```

Remarks

Use the Port property to set the port number for connecting to dbMonitor.

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6.10.1.2.2.3 ReconnectTimeout Property

Used to set the minimum time that should be spent before reconnecting to dbMonitor is allowed.

Class

[TDBMonitorOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property ReconnectTimeout: integer default
```

```
DefaultReconnectTimeout;
```

Remarks

Use the ReconnectTimeout property to set the minimum time (in milliseconds) that should be spent before allowing reconnecting to dbMonitor. If an error occurs when the component sends an event to dbMonitor (dbMonitor is not running), next events are ignored and the component does not restore the connection until ReconnectTimeout is over.

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6.10.1.2.2.4 SendTimeout Property

Used to set timeout for sending events to dbMonitor.

Class

[TDBMonitorOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property SendTimeout: integer default DefaultSendTimeout;
```

Remarks

Use the SendTimeout property to set timeout (in milliseconds) for sending events to dbMonitor. If dbMonitor does not respond in the specified timeout, event is ignored.

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6.10.2 Types

Types in the **DASQLMonitor** unit.

Types

Name	Description
TDATraceFlags	Represents the set of TDATraceFlag .
TMonitorOptions	Represents the set of TMonitorOption .
TOnSQLEvent	This type is used for the TCustomDASQLMonitor.On

SQL event.

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6.10.2.1 TDATraceFlags Set

Represents the set of [TDATraceFlag](#).

Unit

[DASQLMonitor](#)

Syntax

```
TDATraceFlags = set of TDATraceFlag;
```

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6.10.2.2 TMonitorOptions Set

Represents the set of [TMonitorOption](#).

Unit

[DASQLMonitor](#)

Syntax

```
TMonitorOptions = set of TMonitorOption;
```

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6.10.2.3 TOnSQLEvent Procedure Reference

This type is used for the [TCustomDASQLMonitor.OnSQL](#) event.

Unit

[DASQLMonitor](#)

Syntax

```
TOnSQLEvent = procedure (Sender: TObject; Text: string; Flag: TDATraceFlag) of object;
```

Parameters*Sender*

An object that raised the event.

Text

Holds the detected SQL statement.

Flag

Use the Flag parameter to make selective processing of SQL in the handler body.

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6.10.3 Enumerations

Enumerations in the **DASQLMonitor** unit.

Enumerations

Name	Description
TDATraceFlag	Use TraceFlags to specify which database operations the monitor should track in an application at runtime.
TMonitorOption	Used to define where information from SQLMonitor will be dispalyed.

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6.10.3.1 TDATraceFlag Enumeration

Use TraceFlags to specify which database operations the monitor should track in an application at runtime.

Unit

[DASQLMonitor](#)

Syntax

```
TDATraceFlag = (tfQPrepare, tfQExecute, tfQFetch, tfError, tfStmt,
tfConnect, tfTransact, tfBlob, tfService, tfMisc, tfParams,
tfObjDestroy, tfPool);
```

Values

Value	Meaning
tfBlob	This option is declared for future use.
tfConnect	Establishing a connection.
tfError	Errors of query execution.
tfMisc	This option is declared for future use.
tfObjDestroy	Destroying of components.
tfParams	Representing parameter values for tfQPrepare and tfQExecute.
tfPool	Connection pool operations.
tfQExecute	Execution of the queries.
tfQFetch	This option is declared for future use.
tfQPrepare	Queries preparation.
tfService	This option is declared for future use.
tfStmt	This option is declared for future use.
tfTransact	Processing transactions.

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6.10.3.2 TMonitorOption Enumeration

Used to define where information from SQLMonitor will be displayed.

Unit

[DASQLMonitor](#)

Syntax

```
TMonitorOption = (moDialog, moSQLMonitor, moDBMonitor, moCustom, moHandled);
```

Values

Value	Meaning
moCustom	Monitoring of SQL for individual components is allowed. Set Debug properties in SQL-related components to True to let TCustomDASQLMonitor instance to monitor their behavior. Has effect when moDialog is included.
moDBMonitor	Debug information is displayed in DBMonitor .
moDialog	Debug information is displayed in debug window.

moHandled	Component handle is included into the event description string.
moSQLMonitor	Debug information is displayed in Borland SQL Monitor.

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6.11 DBAccess

This unit contains base classes for most of the components.

Classes

Name	Description
EDAEError	A base class for exceptions that are raised when an error occurs on the server side.
TCRDataSource	Provides an interface between a DAC dataset components and data-aware controls on a form.
TCustomConnectDialog	A base class for the connect dialog components.
TCustomDACConnection	A base class for components used to establish connections.
TCustomDADataset	Encapsulates general set of properties, events, and methods for working with data accessed through various database engines.
TCustomDASQL	A base class for components executing SQL statements that do not return result sets.
TCustomDAUpdateSQL	A base class for components that provide DML statements for more flexible control over data modifications.
TDACondition	Represents a condition from the TDAConditions list.
TDAConditions	Holds a collection of TDACondition objects.

TDAConnectionOptions	This class allows setting up the behaviour of the TDAConnection class.
TDADatasetOptions	This class allows setting up the behaviour of the TDADataset class.
TDAEncryption	Used to specify the options of the data encryption in a dataset.
TDAMapRule	Class that forms rules for Data Type Mapping.
TDAMapRules	Used for adding rules for DataSet fields mapping with both identifying by field name and by field type and Delphi field types.
TDAMetaData	A class for retrieving metainformation of the specified database objects in the form of dataset.
TDAParam	A class that forms objects to represent the values of the parameters set .
TDAParams	This class is used to manage a list of TDAParam objects for an object that uses field parameters.
TDATransaction	A base class that implements functionality for controlling transactions.
TMacro	Object that represents the value of a macro.
TMacros	Controls a list of TMacro objects for the TCustomDASQL.Macros or TCustomDADataset components.
TPoolingOptions	This class allows setting up the behaviour of the connection pool.
TSmartFetchOptions	Smart fetch options are used to set up the behavior of the SmartFetch mode.

Types

Name	Description
TAfterExecuteEvent	This type is used for the TCustomDADDataSet.AfterExecute and TCustomDASQL.AfterExecute events.
TAfterFetchEvent	This type is used for the TCustomDADDataSet.AfterFetch event.
TBeforeFetchEvent	This type is used for the TCustomDADDataSet.BeforeFetch event.
TConnectionLostEvent	This type is used for the TCustomDAConnection.OnConnectionLost event.
TDAConnectionErrorEvent	This type is used for the TCustomDAConnection.OnError event.
TDATransactionErrorEvent	This type is used for the TDATransaction.OnError event.
TRefreshOptions	Represents the set of TRefreshOption .
TUpdateExecuteEvent	This type is used for the TCustomDADDataSet.AfterUpdateExecute and TCustomDADDataSet.BeforeUpdateExecute events.

Enumerations

Name	Description
TLabelSet	Sets the language of labels in the connect dialog.
TRefreshOption	Indicates when the editing record will be refreshed.
TRetryMode	Specifies the application behavior when connection is lost.

Variables

Name	Description
ChangeCursor	When set to True allows data access components to change screen cursor for the execution time.

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6.11.1 Classes

Classes in the **DBAccess** unit.

Classes

Name	Description
EDAEError	A base class for exceptions that are raised when an error occurs on the server side.
TCRDataSource	Provides an interface between a DAC dataset components and data-aware controls on a form.
TCustomConnectDialog	A base class for the connect dialog components.
TCustomDAConnection	A base class for components used to establish connections.
TCustomDADataset	Encapsulates general set of properties, events, and methods for working with data accessed through various database engines.
TCustomDASQL	A base class for components executing SQL statements that do not return result sets.
TCustomDAUpdateSQL	A base class for components that provide DML statements for more flexible control over data modifications.

TDACondition	Represents a condition from the TDAConditions list.
TDAConditions	Holds a collection of TDACondition objects.
TDAConnectionOptions	This class allows setting up the behaviour of the TDAConnection class.
TDADatasetOptions	This class allows setting up the behaviour of the TDADataset class.
TDAEncryption	Used to specify the options of the data encryption in a dataset.
TDAMapRule	Class that forms rules for Data Type Mapping.
TDAMapRules	Used for adding rules for DataSet fields mapping with both identifying by field name and by field type and Delphi field types.
TDAMetaData	A class for retrieving metainformation of the specified database objects in the form of dataset.
TDAParam	A class that forms objects to represent the values of the parameters set .
TDAParams	This class is used to manage a list of TDAParam objects for an object that uses field parameters.
TDATransaction	A base class that implements functionality for controlling transactions.
TMacro	Object that represents the value of a macro.
TMacros	Controls a list of TMacro objects for the TCustomDASQL.Macros or TCustomDADataset components.
TPoolingOptions	This class allows setting up the behaviour of the connection pool.

[TSmartFetchOptions](#)

Smart fetch options are used to set up the behavior of the SmartFetch mode.

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6.11.1.1 EDAError Class

A base class for exceptions that are raised when an error occurs on the server side.

For a list of all members of this type, see [EDAError](#) members.

Unit

[DBAccess](#)

Syntax

```
EDAError = class(EDatabaseError);
```

Remarks

EDAError is a base class for exceptions that are raised when an error occurs on the server side.

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6.11.1.1.1 Members

[EDAError](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
Component	Contains the component that caused the error.
ErrorCode	Determines the error code returned by the server.

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6.11.1.1.2 Properties

Properties of the **EDAEError** class.

For a complete list of the **EDAEError** class members, see the [EDAEError Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
Component	Contains the component that caused the error.
ErrorCode	Determines the error code returned by the server.

See Also

- [EDAEError Class](#)
- [EDAEError Class Members](#)

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6.11.1.1.2.1 Component Property

Contains the component that caused the error.

Class

[EDAEError](#)

Syntax

```
property Component: TObject;
```

Remarks

The Component property contains the component that caused the error.

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6.11.1.1.2.2 ErrorCode Property

Determines the error code returned by the server.

Class

[EDAEError](#)

Syntax

```
property ErrorCode: integer;
```

Remarks

Use the ErrorCode property to determine the error code returned by server. This value is always positive.

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6.11.1.2 TCRDataSource Class

Provides an interface between a DAC dataset components and data-aware controls on a form.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TCRDataSource](#) members.

Unit

[DBAccess](#)

Syntax

```
TCRDataSource = class(TDataSource);
```

Remarks

TCRDataSource provides an interface between a DAC dataset components and data-aware controls on a form.

TCRDataSource inherits its functionality directly from the TDataSource component.

At design time assign individual data-aware components' DataSource properties from their drop-down listboxes.

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6.11.1.2.1 Members

[TCRDataSource](#) class overview.

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6.11.1.3 TCustomConnectDialog Class

A base class for the connect dialog components.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TCustomConnectDialog](#) members.

Unit

[DBAccess](#)

Syntax

```
TCustomConnectDialog = class(TComponent);
```

Remarks

TCustomConnectDialog is a base class for the connect dialog components. It provides functionality to show a dialog box where user can edit username, password and server name before connecting to a database. You can customize captions of buttons and labels by their properties.

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6.11.1.3.1 Members

[TCustomConnectDialog](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
CancelButton	Used to specify the label for the Cancel button.
Caption	Used to set the caption of dialog box.
ConnectButton	Used to specify the label for the Connect button.
DialogClass	Used to specify the class of the form that will be displayed to enter login information.
LabelSet	Used to set the language of buttons and labels captions.
PasswordLabel	Used to specify a prompt for password edit.
Retries	Used to indicate the number of retries of failed

	connections.
SavePassword	Used for the password to be displayed in ConnectDialog in asterisks.
ServerLabel	Used to specify a prompt for the server name edit.
StoreLogInfo	Used to specify whether the login information should be kept in system registry after a connection was established.
UsernameLabel	Used to specify a prompt for username edit.

Methods

Name	Description
Execute	Displays the connect dialog and calls the connection's Connect method when user clicks the Connect button.
GetServerList	Retrieves a list of available server names.

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6.11.1.3.2 Properties

Properties of the **TCustomConnectDialog** class.

For a complete list of the **TCustomConnectDialog** class members, see the [TCustomConnectDialog Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
CancelButton	Used to specify the label for the Cancel button.
Caption	Used to set the caption of dialog box.
ConnectButton	Used to specify the label for the Connect button.
DialogClass	Used to specify the class of

	the form that will be displayed to enter login information.
LabelSet	Used to set the language of buttons and labels captions.
PasswordLabel	Used to specify a prompt for password edit.
Retries	Used to indicate the number of retries of failed connections.
SavePassword	Used for the password to be displayed in ConnectDialog in asterisks.
ServerLabel	Used to specify a prompt for the server name edit.
StoreLogInfo	Used to specify whether the login information should be kept in system registry after a connection was established.
UsernameLabel	Used to specify a prompt for username edit.

See Also

- [TCustomConnectDialog Class](#)
- [TCustomConnectDialog Class Members](#)

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6.11.1.3.2.1 CancelButton Property

Used to specify the label for the Cancel button.

Class

[TCustomConnectDialog](#)

Syntax

```
property CancelButton: string;
```

Remarks

Use the CancelButton property to specify the label for the Cancel button.

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6.11.1.3.2.2 Caption Property

Used to set the caption of dialog box.

Class

[TCustomConnectDialog](#)

Syntax

```
property Caption: string;
```

Remarks

Use the Caption property to set the caption of dialog box.

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6.11.1.3.2.3 ConnectButton Property

Used to specify the label for the Connect button.

Class

[TCustomConnectDialog](#)

Syntax

```
property ConnectButton: string;
```

Remarks

Use the ConnectButton property to specify the label for the Connect button.

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6.11.1.3.2.4 DialogClass Property

Used to specify the class of the form that will be displayed to enter login information.

Class

[TCustomConnectDialog](#)

Syntax

```
property DialogClass: string;
```

Remarks

Use the DialogClass property to specify the class of the form that will be displayed to enter login information. When this property is blank, TCustomConnectDialog uses the default form - TConnectForm. You can write your own login form to enter login information and assign its class name to the DialogClass property. Each login form must have ConnectDialog: TCustomConnectDialog published property to access connection information. For details see the implementation of the connect form which sources are in the Lib subdirectory of the UniDAC installation directory.

See Also

- [GetServerList](#)

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6.11.1.3.2.5 LabelSet Property

Used to set the language of buttons and labels captions.

Class

[TCustomConnectDialog](#)

Syntax

```
property LabelSet: TLabelSet default IsEnglish;
```

Remarks

Use the LabelSet property to set the language of labels and buttons captions. The default value is IsEnglish.

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6.11.1.3.2.6 PasswordLabel Property

Used to specify a prompt for password edit.

Class

[TCustomConnectDialog](#)

Syntax

```
property PasswordLabel: string;
```

Remarks

Use the PasswordLabel property to specify a prompt for password edit.

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6.11.1.3.2.7 Retries Property

Used to indicate the number of retries of failed connections.

Class

[TCustomConnectDialog](#)

Syntax

```
property Retries: word default 3;
```

Remarks

Use the Retries property to determine the number of retries of failed connections.

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6.11.1.3.2.8 SavePassword Property

Used for the password to be displayed in ConnectDialog in asterisks.

Class

[TCustomConnectDialog](#)

Syntax

```
property SavePassword: boolean default False;
```

Remarks

If True, and the Password property of the connection instance is assigned, the password in ConnectDialog is displayed in asterisks.

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6.11.1.3.2.9 ServerLabel Property

Used to specify a prompt for the server name edit.

Class

[TCustomConnectDialog](#)

Syntax

```
property ServerLabel: string;
```

Remarks

Use the ServerLabel property to specify a prompt for the server name edit.

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6.11.1.3.2.10 StoreLogInfo Property

Used to specify whether the login information should be kept in system registry after a connection was established.

Class

[TCustomConnectDialog](#)

Syntax

```
property StoreLogInfo: boolean default True;
```

Remarks

Use the StoreLogInfo property to specify whether to keep login information in system registry after a connection was established using provided username, password and servername.

Set this property to True to store login information.

The default value is True.

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6.11.1.3.2.11 UsernameLabel Property

Used to specify a prompt for username edit.

Class

[TCustomConnectDialog](#)

Syntax

```
property UsernameLabel: string;
```

Remarks

Use the UsernameLabel property to specify a prompt for username edit.

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6.11.1.3.3 Methods

Methods of the **TCustomConnectDialog** class.

For a complete list of the **TCustomConnectDialog** class members, see the

[TCustomConnectDialog Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
Execute	Displays the connect dialog and calls the connection's Connect method when user clicks the Connect button.
GetServerList	Retrieves a list of available server names.

See Also

- [TCustomConnectDialog Class](#)
- [TCustomConnectDialog Class Members](#)

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6.11.1.3.3.1 Execute Method

Displays the connect dialog and calls the connection's Connect method when user clicks the Connect button.

Class

[TCustomConnectDialog](#)

Syntax

```
function Execute: boolean; virtual;
```

Return Value

True, if connected.

Remarks

Displays the connect dialog and calls the connection's Connect method when user clicks the Connect button. Returns True if connected. If user clicks Cancel, Execute returns False. In the case of failed connection Execute offers to connect repeat [Retries](#) times.

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6.11.1.3.3.2 GetServerList Method

Retrieves a list of available server names.

Class

[TCustomConnectDialog](#)

Syntax

```
procedure GetServerList(List: TStrings); virtual;
```

Parameters

List

Holds a list of available server names.

Remarks

Call the GetServerList method to retrieve a list of available server names. It is particularly relevant for writing custom login form.

See Also

- [DialogClass](#)

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6.11.1.4 TCustomDAConnection Class

A base class for components used to establish connections.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TCustomDAConnection](#) members.

Unit

[DBAccess](#)

Syntax

```
TCustomDAConnection = class(TCustomConnection);
```

Remarks

TCustomDAConnection is a base class for components that establish connection with database, provide customised login support, and perform transaction control.

Do not create instances of TCustomDAConnection. To add a component that represents a connection to a source of data, use descendants of the TCustomDAConnection class.

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6.11.1.4.1 Members

[TCustomDAConnection](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
ConnectDialog	Allows to link a TCustomConnectDialog component.
ConnectionString	Used to specify the connection information, such as: UserName, Password, Server, etc.
ConvertEOL	Allows customizing line breaks in string fields and parameters.
InTransaction	Indicates whether the transaction is active.
LoginPrompt	Specifies whether a login dialog appears immediately before opening a new connection.

Options	Specifies the connection behavior.
Password	Serves to supply a password for login.
Pooling	Enables or disables using connection pool.
PoolingOptions	Specifies the behaviour of connection pool.
Server	Serves to supply the server name for login.
Username	Used to supply a user name for login.

Methods

Name	Description
ApplyUpdates	Overloaded. Applies changes in datasets.
Commit	Commits current transaction.
Connect	Establishes a connection to the server.
CreateSQL	Creates a component for queries execution.
Disconnect	Performs disconnect.
ExecProc	Allows to execute stored procedure or function providing its name and parameters.
ExecProcEx	Allows to execute a stored procedure or function.
ExecSQL	Executes a SQL statement with parameters.
ExecSQLEx	Executes any SQL statement outside the TQuery or TSQL components.
GetDatabaseNames	Returns a database list from the server.
GetKeyFieldNames	Provides a list of available key field names.
GetStoredProcNames	Returns a list of stored procedures from the server.

GetTableNames	Provides a list of available tables names.
MonitorMessage	Sends a specified message through the TCustomDASQLMonitor component.
Ping	Used to check state of connection to the server.
RemoveFromPool	Marks the connection that should not be returned to the pool after disconnect.
Rollback	Discards all current data changes and ends transaction.
StartTransaction	Begins a new user transaction.

Events

Name	Description
OnConnectionLost	This event occurs when connection was lost.
OnError	This event occurs when an error has arisen in the connection.

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6.11.1.4.2 Properties

Properties of the **TCustomDACConnection** class.

For a complete list of the **TCustomDACConnection** class members, see the [TCustomDACConnection Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
ConnectDialog	Allows to link a TCustomConnectDialog component.
ConnectionString	Used to specify the connection information, such

	as: UserName, Password, Server, etc.
ConvertEOL	Allows customizing line breaks in string fields and parameters.
InTransaction	Indicates whether the transaction is active.
LoginPrompt	Specifies whether a login dialog appears immediately before opening a new connection.
Options	Specifies the connection behavior.
Password	Serves to supply a password for login.
Pooling	Enables or disables using connection pool.
PoolingOptions	Specifies the behaviour of connection pool.
Server	Serves to supply the server name for login.
Username	Used to supply a user name for login.

See Also

- [TCustomDAConnection Class](#)
- [TCustomDAConnection Class Members](#)

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6.11.1.4.2.1 ConnectDialog Property

Allows to link a [TCustomConnectDialog](#) component.

Class

[TCustomDAConnection](#)

Syntax

```
property ConnectDialog: TCustomConnectDialog;
```

Remarks

Use the `ConnectDialog` property to assign to connection a [TCustomConnectDialog](#) component.

See Also

- [TCustomConnectDialog](#)

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6.11.1.4.2.2 `ConnectionString` Property

Used to specify the connection information, such as: `UserName`, `Password`, `Server`, etc.

Class

[TCustomDACConnection](#)

Syntax

```
property ConnectionString: string stored False;
```

Remarks

UniDAC recognizes an ODBC-like syntax in provider string property values. Within the string, elements are delimited by using a semicolon. Each element consists of a keyword, an equal sign character, and the value passed on initialization. For example:

```
Server=London1;User ID=nancyd
```

See Also

- [Password](#)
- [Username](#)
- [Server](#)
- [Connect](#)

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6.11.1.4.2.3 `ConvertEOL` Property

Allows customizing line breaks in string fields and parameters.

Class

[TCustomDACConnection](#)

Syntax

```
property ConvertEOL: boolean default False;
```

Remarks

Affects the line break behavior in string fields and parameters. When fetching strings (including the TEXT fields) with ConvertEOL = True, dataset converts their line breaks from the LF to CRLF form. And when posting strings to server with ConvertEOL turned on, their line breaks are converted from CRLF to LF form. By default, strings are not converted.

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6.11.1.4.2.4 InTransaction Property

Indicates whether the transaction is active.

Class

[TCustomDACConnection](#)

Syntax

```
property InTransaction: boolean;
```

Remarks

Examine the InTransaction property at runtime to determine whether user transaction is currently in progress. In other words InTransaction is set to True when user explicitly calls [StartTransaction](#). Calling [Commit](#) or [Rollback](#) sets InTransaction to False. The value of the InTransaction property cannot be changed directly.

See Also

- [StartTransaction](#)
- [Commit](#)
- [Rollback](#)

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6.11.1.4.2.5 LoginPrompt Property

Specifies whether a login dialog appears immediately before opening a new connection.

Class

[TCustomDACConnection](#)

Syntax

```
property LoginPrompt default DefValLoginPrompt;
```

Remarks

Specifies whether a login dialog appears immediately before opening a new connection. If [ConnectDialog](#) is not specified, the default connect dialog will be shown. The connect dialog will appear only if the UniDacVcl unit appears to the uses clause.

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6.11.1.4.2.6 Options Property

Specifies the connection behavior.

Class

[TCustomDACConnection](#)

Syntax

```
property Options: TDACConnectionOptions;
```

Remarks

Set the properties of Options to specify the behaviour of the connection.
Descriptions of all options are in the table below.

Option Name	Description
AllowImplicitConnect	Specifies whether to allow or not implicit connection opening.
DefaultSortType	Used to determine the default type of local sorting for string fields. It is used when a sort type is not specified explicitly after the field name in the TMemDataSet.IndexFieldNames property of a dataset.

DisconnectedMode	Used to open a connection only when needed for performing a server call and closes after performing the operation.
KeepDesignConnected	Used to prevent an application from establishing a connection at the time of startup.
LocalFailover	If True, the OnConnectionLost event occurs and a failover operation can be performed after connection breaks.

See Also

- [Disconnected Mode](#)
- [Working in an Unstable Network](#)

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6.11.1.4.2.7 Password Property

Serves to supply a password for login.

Class

[TCustomDAConnection](#)

Syntax

```
property Password: string stored False;
```

Remarks

Use the Password property to supply a password to handle server's request for a login.

Warning: Storing hard-coded user name and password entries as property values or in code for the OnLogin event handler can compromise server security.

See Also

- [Username](#)
- [Server](#)

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6.11.1.4.2.8 Pooling Property

Enables or disables using connection pool.

Class

[TCustomDACConnection](#)

Syntax

```
property Pooling: boolean default DefValPooling;
```

Remarks

Normally, when TCustomDACConnection establishes connection with the server it takes server memory and time resources for allocating new server connection. For example, pooling can be very useful when using disconnect mode. If an application has wide user activity that forces many connect/disconnect operations, it may spend a lot of time on creating connection and sending requests to the server. TCustomDACConnection has software pool which stores open connections with identical parameters.

Connection pool uses separate thread that validates the pool every 30 seconds. Pool validation consists of checking each connection in the pool. If a connection is broken due to a network problem or another reason, it is deleted from the pool. The validation procedure removes also connections that are not used for a long time even if they are valid from the pool.

Set Pooling to True to enable pooling. Specify correct values for PoolingOptions. Two connections belong to the same pool if they have identical values for the parameters: [MinPoolSize](#), [MaxPoolSize](#), [Validate](#), [ConnectionLifeTime](#).

Note: Using Pooling := True can cause errors with working with temporary tables.

See Also

- [Username](#)
- [Password](#)
- [PoolingOptions](#)
- [Using Connection Pooling](#)

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6.11.1.4.2.9 PoolingOptions Property

Specifies the behaviour of connection pool.

Class

[TCustomDAConnection](#)

Syntax

```
property PoolingOptions: TPoolingOptions;
```

Remarks

Set the properties of PoolingOptions to specify the behaviour of connection pool.

Descriptions of all options are in the table below.

Option Name	Description
ConnectionLifetime	Used to specify the maximum time during which an opened connection can be used by connection pool.
MaxPoolSize	Used to specify the maximum number of connections that can be opened in connection pool.
MinPoolSize	Used to specify the minimum number of connections that can be opened in the connection pool.
Validate	Used for a connection to be validated when it is returned from the pool.

See Also

- [Pooling](#)

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6.11.1.4.2.10 Server Property

Serves to supply the server name for login.

Class

[TCustomDAConnection](#)

Syntax


```
property Server: string;
```

Remarks

Use the Server property to supply server name to handle server's request for a login.

See Also

- [Username](#)
- [Password](#)

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6.11.1.4.2.11 Username Property

Used to supply a user name for login.

Class

[TCustomDACConnection](#)

Syntax

```
property Username: string;
```

Remarks

Use the Username property to supply a user name to handle server's request for login. If this property is not set, UniDAC tries to connect with the user name.

Warning: Storing hard-coded user name and password entries as property values or in code for the OnLogin event handler can compromise server security.

See Also

- [Password](#)
- [Server](#)

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6.11.1.4.3 Methods

Methods of the **TCustomDACConnection** class.

For a complete list of the **TCustomDACConnection** class members, see the

[TCustomDACConnection Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
ApplyUpdates	Overloaded. Applies changes in datasets.
Commit	Commits current transaction.
Connect	Establishes a connection to the server.
CreateSQL	Creates a component for queries execution.
Disconnect	Performs disconnect.
ExecProc	Allows to execute stored procedure or function providing its name and parameters.
ExecProcEx	Allows to execute a stored procedure or function.
ExecSQL	Executes a SQL statement with parameters.
ExecSQLEx	Executes any SQL statement outside the TQuery or TSQL components.
GetDatabaseNames	Returns a database list from the server.
GetKeyFieldNames	Provides a list of available key field names.
GetStoredProcNames	Returns a list of stored procedures from the server.
GetTableNames	Provides a list of available tables names.
MonitorMessage	Sends a specified message through the TCustomDASQLMonitor component.
Ping	Used to check state of connection to the server.
RemoveFromPool	Marks the connection that should not be returned to the pool after disconnect.
Rollback	Discards all current data changes and ends transaction.

[StartTransaction](#)

Begins a new user transaction.

See Also

- [TCustomDAConnection Class](#)
- [TCustomDAConnection Class Members](#)

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6.11.1.4.3.1 ApplyUpdates Method

Applies changes in datasets.

Class

[TCustomDAConnection](#)

Overload List

Name	Description
ApplyUpdates	Applies changes from all active datasets.
ApplyUpdates(const DataSets: array of TCustomDADataSet)	Applies changes from the specified datasets.

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Applies changes from all active datasets.

Class

[TCustomDAConnection](#)

Syntax

```
procedure ApplyUpdates; overload; virtual;
```

Remarks

Call the ApplyUpdates method to write all pending cached updates from all active datasets attached to this connection to a database or from specific datasets. The ApplyUpdates method passes cached data to the database for storage, takes care of committing or rolling back transactions, and clearing the cache when the operation is successful.

Using ApplyUpdates for connection is a preferred method of updating datasets rather than calling each individual dataset's ApplyUpdates method.

See Also

- [TMemDataSet.CachedUpdates](#)
- [TMemDataSet.ApplyUpdates](#)

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Applies changes from the specified datasets.

Class

[TCustomDACConnection](#)

Syntax

```
procedure ApplyUpdates(const DataSets: array of  
TCustomDADataSet); overload; virtual;
```

Parameters

DataSets

A list of datasets changes in which are to be applied.

Remarks

Call the ApplyUpdates method to write all pending cached updates from the specified datasets. The ApplyUpdates method passes cached data to the database for storage, takes care of committing or rolling back transactions and clearing the cache when operation is successful.

Using ApplyUpdates for connection is a preferred method of updating datasets rather than calling each individual dataset's ApplyUpdates method.

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6.11.1.4.3.2 Commit Method

Commits current transaction.

Class

[TCustomDACConnection](#)

Syntax

```
procedure Commit; virtual;
```

Remarks

Call the Commit method to commit current transaction. On commit server writes permanently all pending data updates associated with the current transaction to the database and then ends the transaction. The current transaction is the last transaction started by calling StartTransaction.

See Also

- [Rollback](#)
- [StartTransaction](#)
- [TCustomUniDataSet.SpecificOptions](#)

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6.11.1.4.3.3 Connect Method

Establishes a connection to the server.

Class

[TCustomDAConnection](#)

Syntax

```
procedure Connect; overload; procedure Connect(const  
ConnectionString: string); overload;
```

Remarks

Call the Connect method to establish a connection to the server. Connect sets the Connected property to True. If LoginPrompt is True, Connect prompts user for login information as required by the server, or otherwise tries to establish a connection using values provided in the [Username](#), [Password](#), and [Server](#) properties.

See Also

- [Disconnect](#)
- [Username](#)
- [Password](#)

- [Server](#)
- [ConnectDialog](#)

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6.11.1.4.3.4 CreateSQL Method

Creates a component for queries execution.

Class

[TCustomDAConnection](#)

Syntax

```
function CreateSQL: TCustomDASQL; virtual;
```

Return Value

A new instance of the class.

Remarks

Call the CreateSQL to return a new instance of the [TCustomDASQL](#) class and associates it with this connection object. In the descendant classes this method should be overridden to create an appropriate descendant of the TCustomDASQL component.

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6.11.1.4.3.5 Disconnect Method

Performs disconnect.

Class

[TCustomDAConnection](#)

Syntax

```
procedure Disconnect;
```

Remarks

Call the Disconnect method to drop a connection to database. Before the connection component is deactivated, all associated datasets are closed. Calling Disconnect is similar to setting the Connected property to False.

In most cases, closing a connection frees system resources allocated to the connection. If user transaction is active, e.g. the [InTransaction](#) flag is set, calling to Disconnect the current user transaction.

Note: If a previously active connection is closed and then reopened, any associated datasets must be individually reopened; reopening the connection does not automatically reopen associated datasets.

See Also

- [Connect](#)

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6.11.1.4.3.6 ExecProc Method

Allows to execute stored procedure or function providing its name and parameters.

Class

[TCustomDACConnection](#)

Syntax

```
function ExecProc(const Name: string; const Params: array of
variant): variant; virtual;
```

Parameters

Name

Holds the name of the stored procedure or function.

Params

Holds the parameters of the stored procedure or function.

Return Value

the result of the stored procedure.

Remarks

Allows to execute stored procedure or function providing its name and parameters.

Use the following Name value syntax for executing specific overloaded routine:

"StoredProcName:1" or "StoredProcName:5". The first example executes the first overloaded stored procedure, while the second example executes the fifth overloaded procedure.

Assign parameters' values to the Params array in exactly the same order and number as they appear in the stored procedure declaration. Out parameters of the procedure can be accessed with the ParamByName procedure.

If the value of an input parameter was not included to the Params array, parameter default value is taken. Only parameters at the end of the list can be unincluded to the Params array. If the parameter has no default value, the NULL value is sent.

Note: Stored functions unlike stored procedures return result values that are obtained internally through the RESULT parameter. You will no longer have to provide anonymous value in the Params array to describe the result of the function. The stored function result is obtained from the Params[0] indexed property or with the ParamByName('RESULT') method call.

For further examples of parameter usage see [ExecSQL](#), [ExecSQLEx](#).

Example

For example, having stored function declaration presented in Example 1), you may execute it and retrieve its result with commands presented in Example 2):

```
Example 1)
CREATE procedure MY_SUM (
    A INTEGER,
    B INTEGER)
RETURNS (
    RESULT INTEGER)
as
begin
    Result = a + b;
end;
Example 2)
Label1.Caption:= MyUniConnection1.ExecProc('My_Sum', [10, 20]);
Label2.Caption:= MyUniConnection1.ParamByName('Result').AsString;
```

See Also

- [ExecProcEx](#)
- [ExecSQL](#)
- [ExecSQLEx](#)

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6.11.1.4.3.7 ExecProcEx Method

Allows to execute a stored procedure or function.

Class

[TCustomDAConnection](#)

Syntax


```
function ExecProcEx(const Name: string; const Params: array of  
variant): variant; virtual;
```

Parameters

Name

Holds the stored procedure name.

Params

Holds an array of pairs of parameters' names and values.

Return Value

the result of the stored procedure.

Remarks

Allows to execute a stored procedure or function. Provide the stored procedure name and its parameters to the call of ExecProcEx.

Use the following Name value syntax for executing specific overloaded routine:

"StoredProcName:1" or "StoredProcName:5". The first example executes the first overloaded stored procedure, while the second example executes the fifth overloaded procedure.

Assign pairs of parameters' names and values to a Params array so that every name comes before its corresponding value when an array is being indexed.

Out parameters of the procedure can be accessed with the ParamByName procedure. If the value for an input parameter was not included to the Params array, the parameter default value is taken. If the parameter has no default value, the NULL value is sent.

Note: Stored functions unlike stored procedures return result values that are obtained internally through the RESULT parameter. You will no longer have to provide anonymous value in the Params array to describe the result of the function. Stored function result is obtained from the Params[0] indexed property or with the ParamByName('RESULT') method call.

For an example of parameters usage see [ExecSQLEx](#).

Example

If you have some stored procedure accepting four parameters, and you want to provide values only for the first and fourth parameters, you should call ExecProcEx in the following way:

```
Connection.ExecProcEx('Some_Stored_Procedure', ['Param_Name1', 'Param_Value1
```

See Also

- [ExecSQL](#)
- [ExecSQLEx](#)

- [ExecProc](#)

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6.11.1.4.3.8 ExecSQL Method

Executes a SQL statement with parameters.

Class

[TCustomDAConnection](#)

Syntax

```
function ExecSQL(const Text: string): variant;  
overload; function ExecSQL(const Text: string; const Params:  
array of variant): variant; overload; virtual;
```

Parameters

Text

a SQL statement to be executed.

Params

Array of parameter values arranged in the same order as they appear in SQL statement.

Return Value

Out parameter with the name Result will hold the result of function having data type dtString. Otherwise returns Null.

Remarks

Use the ExecSQL method to execute any SQL statement outside the [TCustomDADataSet](#) or [TCustomDASQL](#) components. Supply the Params array with the values of parameters arranged in the same order as they appear in a SQL statement which itself is passed to the Text string parameter.

See Also

- [ExecSQLEx](#)
- [ExecProc](#)

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6.11.1.4.3.9 ExecSQLEx Method

Executes any SQL statement outside the TQuery or TSQL components.

Class

[TCustomDAConnection](#)

Syntax

```
function ExecSQLEx(const Text: string; const Params: array of  
variant): variant; virtual;
```

Parameters

Text

a SQL statement to be executed.

Params

Array of parameter values arranged in the same order as they appear in SQL statement.

Return Value

Out parameter with the name Result will hold the result of a function having data type dtString. Otherwise returns Null.

Remarks

Call the ExecSQLEx method to execute any SQL statement outside the TQuery or TSQL components. Supply the Params array with values arranged in pairs of parameter name and its value. This way each parameter name in the array is found on even index values whereas parameter value is on odd index value but right after its parameter name. The parameter pairs must be arranged according to their occurrence in a SQL statement which itself is passed in the Text string parameter.

The Params array must contain all IN and OUT parameters defined in the SQL statement. For OUT parameters provide any values of valid types so that they are explicitly defined before call to the ExecSQLEx method.

Out parameter with the name Result will hold the result of a function having data type dtString. If neither of the parameters in the Text statement is named Result, ExecSQLEx will return Null.

To get the values of OUT parameters use the ParamByName function.

Example

```
UniConnection.ExecSQLEx('begin :A:= :B + :C; end;',  
  ['A', 0, 'B', 5, 'C', 3]);  
A:= UniConnection.ParamByName('A').AsInteger;
```

See Also

- [ExecSQL](#)

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6.11.1.4.3.10 GetDatabaseNames Method

Returns a database list from the server.

Class

[TCustomDAConnection](#)

Syntax

```
procedure GetDatabaseNames(List: TStrings); virtual;
```

Parameters

List

A TStrings descendant that will be filled with database names.

Remarks

Populates a string list with the names of databases.

Note: Any contents already in the target string list object are eliminated and overwritten by data produced by GetDatabaseNames.

See Also

- [GetTableNames](#)
- [GetStoredProcNames](#)

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6.11.1.4.3.11 GetKeyFieldNames Method

Provides a list of available key field names.

Class

[TCustomDAConnection](#)

Syntax

```
procedure GetKeyFieldNames(const TableName: string; List: TStrings); virtual;
```

Parameters

TableName

Holds the table name

List

The list of available key field names

Return Value

Key field name

Remarks

Call the GetKeyFieldNames method to get the names of available key fields. Populates a string list with the names of key fields in tables.

See Also

- [GetTableNames](#)
- [GetStoredProcNames](#)

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6.11.1.4.3.12 GetStoredProcNames Method

Returns a list of stored procedures from the server.

Class

[TCustomDAConnection](#)

Syntax

```
procedure GetStoredProcNames(List: TStrings; AllProcs: boolean = False); virtual;
```

Parameters

List

A TStrings descendant that will be filled with the names of stored procedures in the database.

AllProcs

True, if stored procedures from all schemas or including system procedures (depending on the server) are returned. False otherwise.

Remarks

Call the `GetStoredProcNames` method to get the names of available stored procedures and functions. `GetStoredProcNames` populates a string list with the names of stored procs in the database. If `AllProcs = True`, the procedure returns to the `List` parameter the names of the stored procedures that belong to all schemas; otherwise, `List` will contain the names of functions that belong to the current schema.

Note: Any contents already in the target string list object are eliminated and overwritten by data produced by `GetStoredProcNames`.

See Also

- [GetDatabaseNames](#)
- [GetTableNames](#)

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6.11.1.4.3.13 GetTableNames Method

Provides a list of available tables names.

Class

[TCustomDAConnection](#)

Syntax

```
procedure GetTableNames(List: TStrings; AllTables: boolean =  
False; OnlyTables: boolean = False); virtual;
```

Parameters

List

A `TStrings` descendant that will be filled with table names.

AllTables

True, if procedure returns all table names including the names of system tables to the `List` parameter.

OnlyTables

Remarks

Call the `GetTableNames` method to get the names of available tables. Populates a string list with the names of tables in the database. If `AllTables = True`, procedure returns all table names including the names of system tables to the `List` parameter, otherwise `List` will not

contain the names of system tables. If AllTables = True, the procedure returns to the List parameter the names of the tables that belong to all schemas; otherwise, List will contain the names of the tables that belong to the current schema.

Note: Any contents already in the target string list object are eliminated and overwritten by the data produced by GetTableNames.

See Also

- [GetDatabaseNames](#)
- [GetStoredProcNames](#)

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6.11.1.4.3.14 MonitorMessage Method

Sends a specified message through the [TCustomDASQLMonitor](#) component.

Class

[TCustomDAConnection](#)

Syntax

```
procedure MonitorMessage(const Msg: string);
```

Parameters

Msg

Message text that will be sent.

Remarks

Call the MonitorMessage method to output specified message via the [TCustomDASQLMonitor](#) component.

See Also

- [TCustomDASQLMonitor](#)

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6.11.1.4.3.15 Ping Method

Used to check state of connection to the server.

Class

[TCustomDACConnection](#)

Syntax

```
procedure Ping;
```

Remarks

The method is used for checking server connection state.

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6.11.1.4.3.16 RemoveFromPool Method

Marks the connection that should not be returned to the pool after disconnect.

Class

[TCustomDACConnection](#)

Syntax

```
procedure RemoveFromPool;
```

Remarks

Call the RemoveFromPool method to mark the connection that should be deleted after disconnect instead of returning to the connection pool.

See Also

- [Pooling](#)
- [PoolingOptions](#)

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6.11.1.4.3.17 Rollback Method

Discards all current data changes and ends transaction.

Class

[TCustomDACConnection](#)

Syntax


```
procedure Rollback; virtual;
```

Remarks

Call the Rollback method to discard all updates, insertions, and deletions of data associated with the current transaction to the database server and then end the transaction. The current transaction is the last transaction started by calling [StartTransaction](#).

See Also

- [Commit](#)
- [StartTransaction](#)
- [TCustomUniDataSet.SpecificOptions](#)

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6.11.1.4.3.18 StartTransaction Method

Begins a new user transaction.

Class

[TCustomDAConnection](#)

Syntax

```
procedure StartTransaction; virtual;
```

Remarks

Call the StartTransaction method to begin a new user transaction against the database server. Before calling StartTransaction, an application should check the status of the [InTransaction](#) property. If InTransaction is True, indicating that a transaction is already in progress, a subsequent call to StartTransaction without first calling [Commit](#) or [Rollback](#) to end the current transaction raises EDatabaseError. Calling StartTransaction when connection is closed also raises EDatabaseError.

Updates, insertions, and deletions that take place after a call to StartTransaction are held by the server until an application calls Commit to save the changes, or Rollback to cancel them.

See Also

- [Commit](#)
- [Rollback](#)
- [InTransaction](#)

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6.11.1.4.4 Events

Events of the **TCustomDACConnection** class.

For a complete list of the **TCustomDACConnection** class members, see the [TCustomDACConnection Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
OnConnectionLost	This event occurs when connection was lost.
OnError	This event occurs when an error has arisen in the connection.

See Also

- [TCustomDACConnection Class](#)
- [TCustomDACConnection Class Members](#)

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6.11.1.4.4.1 OnConnectionLost Event

This event occurs when connection was lost.

Class

[TCustomDACConnection](#)

Syntax

```
property OnConnectionLost: TConnectionLostEvent;
```

Remarks

Write the OnConnectionLost event handler to process fatal errors and perform failover.

Note: To use the OnConnectionLost event handler, you should explicitly add the MemData unit to the 'uses' list and set the TCustomDACConnection.Options.LocalFailover property to True.

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6.11.1.4.4.2 OnError Event

This event occurs when an error has arisen in the connection.

Class

[TCustomDAConnection](#)

Syntax

```
property OnError: TDAConnectionErrorEvent;
```

Remarks

Write the OnError event handler to respond to errors that arise with connection. Check the E parameter to get the error code. Set the Fail parameter to False to prevent an error dialog from being displayed and to raise the EAbort exception to cancel current operation. The default value of Fail is True.

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6.11.1.5 TCustomDADataset Class

Encapsulates general set of properties, events, and methods for working with data accessed through various database engines.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TCustomDADataset](#) members.

Unit

[DBAccess](#)

Syntax

```
TCustomDADataset = class (TMemDataSet);
```

Remarks

TCustomDADataset encapsulates general set of properties, events, and methods for working with data accessed through various database engines. All database-specific features are supported by descendants of TCustomDADataset.

Applications should not use TCustomDADataset objects directly.

Inheritance Hierarchy

[TMemDataSet](#)

TCustomDADataset

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6.11.1.5.1 Members

[TCustomDADataset](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
BaseSQL	Used to return SQL text without any changes performed by AddWhere, SetOrderBy, and FilterSQL.
CachedUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to enable or disable the use of cached updates for a dataset.
Conditions	Used to add WHERE conditions to a query
Connection	Used to specify a connection object to use to connect to a data store.
DataTypeMap	Used to set data type mapping rules
Debug	Used to display executing statement, all its parameters' values, and the type of parameters.
DetailFields	Used to specify the fields that correspond to the foreign key fields from MasterFields when building master/detail relationship.
Disconnected	Used to keep dataset opened after connection is closed.
FetchRows	Used to define the number of rows to be transferred across the network at the same time.

FilterSQL	Used to change the WHERE clause of SELECT statement and reopen a query.
FinalSQL	Used to return SQL text with all changes performed by AddWhere, SetOrderBy, and FilterSQL, and with expanded macros.
IndexFieldNames (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to get or set the list of fields on which the recordset is sorted.
IsQuery	Used to check whether SQL statement returns rows.
KeyExclusive (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Specifies the upper and lower boundaries for a range.
KeyFields	Used to build SQL statements for the SQLDelete, SQLInsert, and SQLUpdate properties if they were empty before updating the database.
LocalConstraints (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to avoid setting the Required property of a TField component for NOT NULL fields at the time of opening TMemDataSet.
LocalUpdate (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to prevent implicit update of rows on database server.
MacroCount	Used to get the number of macros associated with the Macros property.
Macros	Makes it possible to change SQL queries easily.
MasterFields	Used to specify the names of one or more fields that are used as foreign keys for dataset when establishing detail/master relationship between it and the dataset specified in MasterSource.
MasterSource	Used to specify the data source component which

	binds current dataset to the master one.
Options	Used to specify the behaviour of TCustomDADataset object.
ParamCheck	Used to specify whether parameters for the Params property are generated automatically after the SQL property was changed.
ParamCount	Used to indicate how many parameters are there in the Params property.
Params	Used to view and set parameter names, values, and data types dynamically.
Prepared (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Determines whether a query is prepared for execution or not.
Ranged (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates whether a range is applied to a dataset.
ReadOnly	Used to prevent users from updating, inserting, or deleting data in the dataset.
RefreshOptions	Used to indicate when the editing record is refreshed.
RowsAffected	Used to indicate the number of rows which were inserted, updated, or deleted during the last query operation.
SQL	Used to provide a SQL statement that a query component executes when its Open method is called.
SQLDelete	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used when applying a deletion to a record.
SQLInsert	Used to specify the SQL statement that will be used when applying an insertion to a dataset.
SQLLock	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used

	to perform a record lock.
SQLRecCount	Used to specify the SQL statement that is used to get the record count when opening a dataset.
SQLRefresh	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used to refresh current record by calling the TCustomDADataset.RefreshRecord procedure.
SQLUpdate	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used when applying an update to a dataset.
UniDirectional	Used if an application does not need bidirectional access to records in the result set.
UpdateRecordTypes (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to indicate the update status for the current record when cached updates are enabled.
UpdatesPending (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to check the status of the cached updates buffer.

Methods

Name	Description
AddWhere	Adds condition to the WHERE clause of SELECT statement in the SQL property.
ApplyRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Applies a range to the dataset.
ApplyUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Writes dataset's pending cached updates to a database.
BreakExec	Breaks execution of the SQL statement on the server.
CancelRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Removes any ranges currently in effect for a dataset.

CancelUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Clears all pending cached updates from cache and restores dataset in its prior state.
CommitUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Clears the cached updates buffer.
CreateBlobStream	Used to obtain a stream for reading data from or writing data to a BLOB field, specified by the Field parameter.
DeferredPost (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Makes permanent changes to the database server.
DeleteWhere	Removes WHERE clause from the SQL property and assigns the BaseSQL property.
EditRangeEnd (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Enables changing the ending value for an existing range.
EditRangeStart (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Enables changing the starting value for an existing range.
Execute	Overloaded. Executes a SQL statement on the server.
Executing	Indicates whether SQL statement is still being executed.
Fetched	Used to learn whether TCustomDADataset has already fetched all rows.
Fetching	Used to learn whether TCustomDADataset is still fetching rows.
FetchingAll	Used to learn whether TCustomDADataset is fetching all rows to the end.
FindKey	Searches for a record which contains specified field values.
FindMacro	Description is not available at the moment.
FindNearest	Moves the cursor to a

	specific record or to the first record in the dataset that matches or is greater than the values specified in the KeyValues parameter.
FindParam	Determines if a parameter with the specified name exists in a dataset.
GetBlob (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Retrieves TBlob object for a field or current record when only its name or the field itself is known.
GetDataType	Returns internal field types defined in the MemData and accompanying modules.
GetFieldObject	Returns a multireference shared object from field.
GetFieldPrecision	Retrieves the precision of a number field.
GetFieldScale	Retrieves the scale of a number field.
GetKeyFieldNames	Provides a list of available key field names.
GetOrderBy	Retrieves an ORDER BY clause from a SQL statement.
GotoCurrent	Sets the current record in this dataset similar to the current record in another dataset.
Locate (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Searches a dataset for a specific record and positions the cursor on it.
LocateEx (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Excludes features that don't need to be included to the TMemDataSet.Locate method of TDataSet.
Lock	Locks the current record.
MacroByName	Finds a Macro with the name passed in Name.

ParamByName	Sets or uses parameter information for a specific parameter based on its name.
Prepare	Allocates, opens, and parses cursor for a query.
RefreshRecord	Actualizes field values for the current record.
RestoreSQL	Restores the SQL property modified by AddWhere and SetOrderBy.
RestoreUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Marks all records in the cache of updates as unapplied.
RevertRecord (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Cancels changes made to the current record when cached updates are enabled.
SaveSQL	Saves the SQL property value to BaseSQL.
SaveToXML (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Saves the current dataset data to a file or a stream in the XML format compatible with ADO format.
SetOrderBy	Builds an ORDER BY clause of a SELECT statement.
SetRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Sets the starting and ending values of a range, and applies it.
SetRangeEnd (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates that subsequent assignments to field values specify the end of the range of rows to include in the dataset.
SetRangeStart (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates that subsequent assignments to field values specify the start of the range of rows to include in the dataset.
SQLSaved	Determines if the SQL property value was saved to the BaseSQL property.
UnLock	Releases a record lock.

UnPrepare (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Frees the resources allocated for a previously prepared query on the server and client sides.
UpdateResult (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Reads the status of the latest call to the ApplyUpdates method while cached updates are enabled.
UpdateStatus (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates the current update status for the dataset when cached updates are enabled.

Events

Name	Description
AfterExecute	Occurs after a component has executed a query to database.
AfterFetch	Occurs after dataset finishes fetching data from server.
AfterUpdateExecute	Occurs after executing insert, delete, update, lock and refresh operations.
BeforeFetch	Occurs before dataset is going to fetch block of records from the server.
BeforeUpdateExecute	Occurs before executing insert, delete, update, lock, and refresh operations.
OnUpdateError (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Occurs when an exception is generated while cached updates are applied to a database.
OnUpdateRecord (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Occurs when a single update component can not handle the updates.

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6.11.1.5.2 Properties

Properties of the **TCustomDADataset** class.

For a complete list of the **TCustomDADataset** class members, see the [TCustomDADataset Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
BaseSQL	Used to return SQL text without any changes performed by AddWhere, SetOrderBy, and FilterSQL.
CachedUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to enable or disable the use of cached updates for a dataset.
Conditions	Used to add WHERE conditions to a query
Connection	Used to specify a connection object to use to connect to a data store.
DataTypeMap	Used to set data type mapping rules
Debug	Used to display executing statement, all its parameters' values, and the type of parameters.
DetailFields	Used to specify the fields that correspond to the foreign key fields from MasterFields when building master/detail relationship.
Disconnected	Used to keep dataset opened after connection is closed.
FetchRows	Used to define the number of rows to be transferred across the network at the same time.
FilterSQL	Used to change the WHERE clause of SELECT statement and reopen a query.
FinalSQL	Used to return SQL text with all changes performed by

	AddWhere, SetOrderBy, and FilterSQL, and with expanded macros.
IndexFieldNames (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to get or set the list of fields on which the recordset is sorted.
IsQuery	Used to check whether SQL statement returns rows.
KeyExclusive (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Specifies the upper and lower boundaries for a range.
KeyFields	Used to build SQL statements for the SQLDelete, SQLInsert, and SQLUpdate properties if they were empty before updating the database.
LocalConstraints (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to avoid setting the Required property of a TField component for NOT NULL fields at the time of opening TMemDataSet.
LocalUpdate (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to prevent implicit update of rows on database server.
MacroCount	Used to get the number of macros associated with the Macros property.
Macros	Makes it possible to change SQL queries easily.
MasterFields	Used to specify the names of one or more fields that are used as foreign keys for dataset when establishing detail/master relationship between it and the dataset specified in MasterSource.
MasterSource	Used to specify the data source component which binds current dataset to the master one.
Options	Used to specify the behaviour of TCustomDADataset object.

ParamCheck	Used to specify whether parameters for the Params property are generated automatically after the SQL property was changed.
ParamCount	Used to indicate how many parameters are there in the Params property.
Params	Used to view and set parameter names, values, and data types dynamically.
Prepared (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Determines whether a query is prepared for execution or not.
Ranged (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates whether a range is applied to a dataset.
ReadOnly	Used to prevent users from updating, inserting, or deleting data in the dataset.
RefreshOptions	Used to indicate when the editing record is refreshed.
RowsAffected	Used to indicate the number of rows which were inserted, updated, or deleted during the last query operation.
SQL	Used to provide a SQL statement that a query component executes when its Open method is called.
SQLDelete	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used when applying a deletion to a record.
SQLInsert	Used to specify the SQL statement that will be used when applying an insertion to a dataset.
SQLLock	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used to perform a record lock.
SQLRecCount	Used to specify the SQL statement that is used to get the record count when opening a dataset.

SQLRefresh	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used to refresh current record by calling the TCustomDADataset.RefreshRecord procedure.
SQLUpdate	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used when applying an update to a dataset.
UniDirectional	Used if an application does not need bidirectional access to records in the result set.
UpdateRecordTypes (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to indicate the update status for the current record when cached updates are enabled.
UpdatesPending (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to check the status of the cached updates buffer.

See Also

- [TCustomDADataset Class](#)
- [TCustomDADataset Class Members](#)

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6.11.1.5.2.1 BaseSQL Property

Used to return SQL text without any changes performed by AddWhere, SetOrderBy, and FilterSQL.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
property BaseSQL: string;
```

Remarks

Use the BaseSQL property to return SQL text without any changes performed by AddWhere, SetOrderBy, and FilterSQL, only macros are expanded. SQL text with all these changes can

be returned by [FinalSQL](#).

See Also

- [FinalSQL](#)
- [AddWhere](#)
- [SaveSQL](#)
- [SQLSaved](#)
- [RestoreSQL](#)

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6.11.1.5.2.2 Conditions Property

Used to add WHERE conditions to a query

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
property Conditions: TDAConditions stored False;
```

See Also

- [TDAConditions](#)

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6.11.1.5.2.3 Connection Property

Used to specify a connection object to use to connect to a data store.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
property Connection: TCustomDAConnection;
```

Remarks

Use the Connection property to specify a connection object that will be used to connect to a

data store.

Set at design-time by selecting from the list of provided TCustomDACConnection or its descendant class objects.

At runtime, link an instance of a TCustomDACConnection descendant to the Connection property.

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6.11.1.5.2.4 DataTypeMap Property

Used to set data type mapping rules

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
property DataTypeMap: TDAMapRules stored IsMapRulesStored;
```

See Also

- [TDAMapRules](#)

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6.11.1.5.2.5 Debug Property

Used to display executing statement, all its parameters' values, and the type of parameters.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
property Debug: boolean default False;
```

Remarks

Set the Debug property to True to display executing statement and all its parameters' values. Also displays the type of parameters.

You should add the UniDacVcl unit to the uses clause of any unit in your project to make the Debug property work.

Note: If TUniSQLMonitor is used in the project and the TUniSQLMonitor.Active property is set to False, the debug window is not displayed.

See Also

- [TCustomDASQL.Debug](#)

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6.11.1.5.2.6 DetailFields Property

Used to specify the fields that correspond to the foreign key fields from MasterFields when building master/detail relationship.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
property DetailFields: string;
```

Remarks

Use the DetailFields property to specify the fields that correspond to the foreign key fields from MasterFields when building master/detail relationship. DetailFields is a string containing one or more field names in the detail table. Separate field names with semicolons.

Use Field Link Designer to set the value in design time.

See Also

- [MasterFields](#)
- [MasterSource](#)

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6.11.1.5.2.7 Disconnected Property

Used to keep dataset opened after connection is closed.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
property Disconnected: boolean;
```

Remarks

Set the Disconnected property to True to keep dataset opened after connection is closed.

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6.11.1.5.2.8 FetchRows Property

Used to define the number of rows to be transferred across the network at the same time.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
property FetchRows: integer default 25;
```

Remarks

The number of rows that will be transferred across the network at the same time. This property can have a great impact on performance. So it is preferable to choose the optimal value of the FetchRows property for each SQL statement and software/hardware configuration experimentally.

The default value is 25.

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6.11.1.5.2.9 FilterSQL Property

Used to change the WHERE clause of SELECT statement and reopen a query.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
property FilterSQL: string;
```

Remarks

The FilterSQL property is similar to the Filter property, but it changes the WHERE clause of

SELECT statement and reopens query. Syntax is the same to the WHERE clause.

Note: the FilterSQL property adds a value to the WHERE condition as is. If you expect this value to be enclosed in brackets, you should bracket it explicitly.

Example

```
Query1.FilterSQL := 'Dept >= 20 and DName LIKE ''M%''';
```

See Also

- [AddWhere](#)

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6.11.1.5.2.10 FinalSQL Property

Used to return SQL text with all changes performed by AddWhere, SetOrderBy, and FilterSQL, and with expanded macros.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
property FinalSQL: string;
```

Remarks

Use FinalSQL to return SQL text with all changes performed by AddWhere, SetOrderBy, and FilterSQL, and with expanded macros. This is the exact statement that will be passed on to the database server.

See Also

- [FinalSQL](#)
- [AddWhere](#)
- [SaveSQL](#)
- [SQLSaved](#)
- [RestoreSQL](#)
- [BaseSQL](#)

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6.11.1.5.2.11 IsQuery Property

Used to check whether SQL statement returns rows.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
property IsQuery: boolean;
```

Remarks

After the TCustomDADataset component is prepared, the IsQuery property returns True if SQL statement is a SELECT query.

Use the IsQuery property to check whether the SQL statement returns rows or not.

IsQuery is a read-only property. Reading IsQuery on unprepared dataset raises an exception.

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6.11.1.5.2.12 KeyFields Property

Used to build SQL statements for the SQLDelete, SQLInsert, and SQLUpdate properties if they were empty before updating the database.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
property KeyFields: string;
```

Remarks

TCustomDADataset uses the KeyFields property to build SQL statements for the SQLDelete, SQLInsert, and SQLUpdate properties if they were empty before updating the database. For this feature KeyFields may hold a list of semicolon-delimited field names. If KeyFields is not defined before opening a dataset, TCustomDADataset requests metadata from a server, database or dataset depending on the provider.

Note: For InterBase provider, though keys may be created across a number of table fields, sequence is generated only for the first field found in the KeyFields property.

See Also

- [SQLDelete](#)
- [SQLInsert](#)
- [SQLRefresh](#)
- [SQLUpdate](#)

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6.11.1.5.2.13 MacroCount Property

Used to get the number of macros associated with the Macros property.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
property MacroCount: word;
```

Remarks

Use the MacroCount property to get the number of macros associated with the Macros property.

See Also

- [Macros](#)

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6.11.1.5.2.14 Macros Property

Makes it possible to change SQL queries easily.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
property Macros: TMacros stored False;
```

Remarks

With the help of macros you can easily change SQL query text at design- or runtime. Marcos

extend abilities of parameters and allow to change conditions in a WHERE clause or sort order in an ORDER BY clause. You just insert &MacroName in the SQL query text and change value of macro in the Macro property editor at design time or call the MacroByName function at run time. At the time of opening the query macro is replaced by its value.

Example

```
UniQuery.SQL:= 'SELECT * FROM Dept ORDER BY &Order';  
UniQuery.MacroByName('Order').Value:= 'DeptNo';  
UniQuery.Open;
```

See Also

- [TMacro](#)
- [MacroByName](#)
- [Params](#)

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6.11.1.5.2.15 MasterFields Property

Used to specify the names of one or more fields that are used as foreign keys for dataset when establishing detail/master relationship between it and the dataset specified in MasterSource.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
property MasterFields: string;
```

Remarks

Use the MasterFields property after setting the [MasterSource](#) property to specify the names of one or more fields that are used as foreign keys for this dataset when establishing detail/master relationship between it and the dataset specified in MasterSource.

MasterFields is a string containing one or more field names in the master table. Separate field names with semicolons.

Each time the current record in the master table changes, the new values in these fields are used to select corresponding records in this table for display.

Use Field Link Designer to set the values at design time after setting the MasterSource property.

See Also

- [DetailFields](#)
- [MasterSource](#)
- [Master/Detail Relationships](#)

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6.11.1.5.2.16 MasterSource Property

Used to specify the data source component which binds current dataset to the master one.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
property MasterSource: TDataSource;
```

Remarks

The MasterSource property specifies the data source component which binds current dataset to the master one.

TCustomDADataset uses MasterSource to extract foreign key fields values from the master dataset when building master/detail relationship between two datasets. MasterSource must point to another dataset; it cannot point to this dataset component.

When MasterSource is not **nil** dataset fills parameter values with corresponding field values from the current record of the master dataset.

Note: Do not set the DataSource property when building master/detail relationships. Although it points to the same object as the MasterSource property, it may lead to undesirable results.

See Also

- [MasterFields](#)
- [DetailFields](#)
- [Master/Detail Relationships](#)

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6.11.1.5.2.17 Options Property

Used to specify the behaviour of TCustomDADataset object.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

property Options: [TDADatasetOptions](#);

Remarks

Set the properties of Options to specify the behaviour of a TCustomDADataset object.

Descriptions of all options are in the table below.

Option Name	Description
AutoPrepare	Used to execute automatic Prepare on the query execution.
CacheCalcFields	Used to enable caching of the TField.Calculated and TField.Lookup fields.
CompressBlobMode	Used to store values of the BLOB fields in compressed form.
DefaultValues	Used to request default values/expressions from the server and assign them to the DefaultExpression property.
DetailDelay	Used to get or set a delay in milliseconds before refreshing detail dataset while navigating master dataset.
FieldsOrigin	Used for TCustomDADataset to fill the Origin property of the TField objects by appropriate value when opening a dataset.
FlatBuffers	Used to control how a dataset treats data of the ftString and ftVarBytes fields.
InsertAllSetFields	Used to include all set dataset fields in the generated INSERT statement
LocalMasterDetail	Used for TCustomDADataset to use local filtering to establish master/detail relationship for detail dataset and does not refer to the server.
LongStrings	Used to represent string fields with the length that is greater than 255 as TStringField.
MasterFieldsNullable	Allows to use NULL values in the fields by

	which the relation is built, when generating the query for the Detail tables (when this option is enabled, the performance can get worse).
NumberRange	Used to set the MaxValue and MinValue properties of TIntegerField and TFloatField to appropriate values.
QueryRecCount	Used for TCustomDADataset to perform additional query to get the record count for this SELECT, so the RecordCount property reflects the actual number of records.
QuoteNames	Used for TCustomDADataset to quote all database object names in autogenerated SQL statements such as update SQL.
RemoveOnRefresh	Used for a dataset to locally remove a record that can not be found on the server.
RequiredFields	Used for TCustomDADataset to set the Required property of the TField objects for the NOT NULL fields.
ReturnParams	Used to return the new value of fields to dataset after insert or update.
SetFieldsReadOnly	Used for a dataset to set the ReadOnly property to True for all fields that do not belong to UpdatingTable or can not be updated.
StrictUpdate	Used for TCustomDADataset to raise an exception when the number of updated or deleted records is not equal 1.
TrimFixedChar	Specifies whether to discard all trailing spaces in the string fields of a dataset.
UpdateAllFields	Used to include all dataset fields in the generated UPDATE and INSERT statements.
UpdateBatchSize	Used to get or set a value that enables or disables batch processing support, and specifies the number of commands that can be executed in a batch.

See Also

- [Master/Detail Relationships](#)
- [TMemDataSet.CachedUpdates](#)

Reserved.

6.11.1.5.2.18 ParamCheck Property

Used to specify whether parameters for the Params property are generated automatically after the SQL property was changed.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
property ParamCheck: boolean default True;
```

Remarks

Use the ParamCheck property to specify whether parameters for the Params property are generated automatically after the SQL property was changed.

Set ParamCheck to True to let dataset automatically generate the Params property for the dataset based on a SQL statement.

Setting ParamCheck to False can be used if the dataset component passes to a server the DDL statements that contain, for example, declarations of stored procedures which themselves will accept parameterized values. The default value is True.

See Also

- [Params](#)

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6.11.1.5.2.19 ParamCount Property

Used to indicate how many parameters are there in the Params property.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
property ParamCount: word;
```

Remarks

Use the ParamCount property to determine how many parameters are there in the Params

property.

See Also

- [Params](#)

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6.11.1.5.2.20 Params Property

Used to view and set parameter names, values, and data types dynamically.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
property Params: TDAParams stored False;
```

Remarks

Contains the parameters for a query's SQL statement.

Access Params at runtime to view and set parameter names, values, and data types dynamically (at design time use the Parameters editor to set the parameter information).

Params is a zero-based array of parameter records. Index specifies the array element to access.

An easier way to set and retrieve parameter values when the name of each parameter is known is to call ParamByName.

See Also

- [ParamByName](#)
- [Macros](#)

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6.11.1.5.2.21 ReadOnly Property

Used to prevent users from updating, inserting, or deleting data in the dataset.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
property ReadOnly: boolean default False;
```

Remarks

Use the ReadOnly property to prevent users from updating, inserting, or deleting data in the dataset. By default, ReadOnly is False, meaning that users can potentially alter data stored in the dataset.

To guarantee that users cannot modify or add data to a dataset, set ReadOnly to True. When ReadOnly is True, the dataset's CanModify property is False.

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6.11.1.5.2.22 RefreshOptions Property

Used to indicate when the editing record is refreshed.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
property RefreshOptions: TRefreshOptions default [];
```

Remarks

Use the RefreshOptions property to determine when the editing record is refreshed.

Refresh is performed by the [RefreshRecord](#) method.

It queries the current record and replaces one in the dataset. Refresh record is useful when the table has triggers or the table fields have default values. Use roBeforeEdit to get actual data before editing.

The default value is [].

See Also

- [RefreshRecord](#)

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6.11.1.5.2.23 RowsAffected Property

Used to indicate the number of rows which were inserted, updated, or deleted during the last query operation.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
property RowsAffected: integer;
```

Remarks

Check RowsAffected to determine how many rows were inserted, updated, or deleted during the last query operation. If RowsAffected is -1, the query has not inserted, updated, or deleted any rows.

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6.11.1.5.2.24 SQL Property

Used to provide a SQL statement that a query component executes when its Open method is called.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
property SQL: TStrings;
```

Remarks

Use the SQL property to provide a SQL statement that a query component executes when its Open method is called. At the design time the SQL property can be edited by invoking the String List editor in Object Inspector.

When SQL is changed, TCustomDADataset calls Close and UnPrepare.

See Also

- [SQLInsert](#)
- [SQLUpdate](#)

- [SQLDelete](#)
- [SQLRefresh](#)

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6.11.1.5.2.25 SQLDelete Property

Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used when applying a deletion to a record.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
property SQLDelete: TStrings;
```

Remarks

Use the SQLDelete property to specify the SQL statement that will be used when applying a deletion to a record. Statements can be parameterized queries.

To create a SQLDelete statement at design-time, use the query statements editor.

Example

```
DELETE FROM Orders
WHERE
    OrderID = :old_OrderID
```

See Also

- [SQL](#)
- [SQLInsert](#)
- [SQLUpdate](#)
- [SQLRefresh](#)

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6.11.1.5.2.26 SQLInsert Property

Used to specify the SQL statement that will be used when applying an insertion to a dataset.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
property SQLInsert: TStrings;
```

Remarks

Use the SQLInsert property to specify the SQL statement that will be used when applying an insertion to a dataset. Statements can be parameterized queries. Names of the parameters should be the same as field names. Parameters prefixed with OLD_ allow using current values of fields prior to the actual operation.

Use ReturnParam to return OUT parameters back to dataset.

To create a SQLInsert statement at design-time, use the query statements editor.

See Also

- [SQL](#)
- [SQLUpdate](#)
- [SQLDelete](#)
- [SQLRefresh](#)

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6.11.1.5.2.27 SQLLock Property

Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used to perform a record lock.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
property SQLLock: TStrings;
```

Remarks

Use the SQLLock property to specify a SQL statement that will be used to perform a record lock. Statements can be parameterized queries. Names of the parameters should be the same as field names. The parameters prefixed with OLD_ allow to use current values of fields prior to the actual operation.

To create a SQLLock statement at design-time, the use query statement editor.

See Also

- [SQL](#)
- [SQLInsert](#)
- [SQLUpdate](#)
- [SQLDelete](#)
- [SQLRefresh](#)

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6.11.1.5.2.28 SQLRecCount Property

Used to specify the SQL statement that is used to get the record count when opening a dataset.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
property SQLRecCount: TStrings;
```

Remarks

Use the SQLRecCount property to specify the SQL statement that is used to get the record count when opening a dataset. The SQL statement is used if the TDADatasetOptions.QueryRecCount property is True, and the TCustomDADataset.FetchAll property is False. Is not used if the FetchAll property is True.
To create a SQLRecCount statement at design-time, use the query statements editor.

See Also

- [SQLInsert](#)
- [SQLUpdate](#)
- [SQLDelete](#)
- [SQLRefresh](#)
- [TDADatasetOptions](#)
- M:Devart.Dac.TCustomDADataset.FetchingAll

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6.11.1.5.2.29 SQLRefresh Property

Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used to refresh current record by calling the [RefreshRecord](#) procedure.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
property SQLRefresh: TStrings;
```

Remarks

Use the SQLRefresh property to specify a SQL statement that will be used to refresh current record by calling the [RefreshRecord](#) procedure.

Different behavior is observed when the SQLRefresh property is assigned with a single WHERE clause that holds frequently altered search condition. In this case the WHERE clause from SQLRefresh is combined with the same clause of the SELECT statement in a SQL property and this final query is then sent to the database server.

To create a SQLRefresh statement at design-time, use the query statements editor.

Example

```
SELECT Shipname FROM Orders
WHERE
    OrderID = :OrderID
```

See Also

- [RefreshRecord](#)
- [SQL](#)
- [SQLInsert](#)
- [SQLUpdate](#)
- [SQLDelete](#)

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6.11.1.5.2.30 SQLUpdate Property

Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used when applying an update to a dataset.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
property SQLUpdate: TStrings;
```

Remarks

Use the SQLUpdate property to specify a SQL statement that will be used when applying an update to a dataset. Statements can be parameterized queries. Names of the parameters should be the same as field names. The parameters prefixed with OLD_ allow to use current values of fields prior to the actual operation.

Use ReturnParam to return OUT parameters back to the dataset.

To create a SQLUpdate statement at design-time, use the query statement editor.

Example

```
UPDATE Orders
  set
    ShipName = :ShipName
  WHERE
    OrderID = :Old_OrderID
```

See Also

- [SQL](#)
- [SQLInsert](#)
- [SQLDelete](#)
- [SQLRefresh](#)

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6.11.1.5.2.31 UniDirectional Property

Used if an application does not need bidirectional access to records in the result set.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
property UniDirectional: boolean default False;
```

Remarks

Traditionally SQL cursors are unidirectional. They can travel only forward through a dataset. **TCustomDADataset**, however, permits bidirectional travelling by caching records. If an application does not need bidirectional access to the records in the result set, set **UniDirectional** to **True**. When **UniDirectional** is **True**, an application requires less memory and performance is improved. However, **UniDirectional** datasets cannot be modified. In **FetchAll=False** mode data is fetched on demand. When **UniDirectional** is set to **True**, data is fetched on demand as well, but obtained rows are not cached except for the current row. In case if the **UniDirectional** property is **True**, the **FetchAll** property will be automatically set to **False**. And if the **FetchAll** property is **True**, the **UniDirectional** property will be automatically set to **False**. The default value of **UniDirectional** is **False**, enabling forward and backward navigation.

Note: Pay attention to the specificity of using the **FetchAll** property=**False**

See Also

- [TCustomUniDataSet.SpecificOptions](#)

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6.11.1.5.3 Methods

Methods of the **TCustomDADataset** class.

For a complete list of the **TCustomDADataset** class members, see the [TCustomDADataset Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
AddWhere	Adds condition to the WHERE clause of SELECT statement in the SQL property.
ApplyRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Applies a range to the dataset.
ApplyUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Writes dataset's pending cached updates to a database.
BreakExec	Breaks execution of the SQL statement on the server.
CancelRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Removes any ranges currently in effect for a dataset.

CancelUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Clears all pending cached updates from cache and restores dataset in its prior state.
CommitUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Clears the cached updates buffer.
CreateBlobStream	Used to obtain a stream for reading data from or writing data to a BLOB field, specified by the Field parameter.
DeferredPost (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Makes permanent changes to the database server.
DeleteWhere	Removes WHERE clause from the SQL property and assigns the BaseSQL property.
EditRangeEnd (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Enables changing the ending value for an existing range.
EditRangeStart (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Enables changing the starting value for an existing range.
Execute	Overloaded. Executes a SQL statement on the server.
Executing	Indicates whether SQL statement is still being executed.
Fetched	Used to learn whether TCustomDADataset has already fetched all rows.
Fetching	Used to learn whether TCustomDADataset is still fetching rows.
FetchingAll	Used to learn whether TCustomDADataset is fetching all rows to the end.
FindKey	Searches for a record which contains specified field values.
FindMacro	Description is not available at the moment.
FindNearest	Moves the cursor to a

	specific record or to the first record in the dataset that matches or is greater than the values specified in the KeyValues parameter.
FindParam	Determines if a parameter with the specified name exists in a dataset.
GetBlob (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Retrieves TBlob object for a field or current record when only its name or the field itself is known.
GetDataType	Returns internal field types defined in the MemData and accompanying modules.
GetFieldObject	Returns a multireference shared object from field.
GetFieldPrecision	Retrieves the precision of a number field.
GetFieldScale	Retrieves the scale of a number field.
GetKeyFieldNames	Provides a list of available key field names.
GetOrderBy	Retrieves an ORDER BY clause from a SQL statement.
GotoCurrent	Sets the current record in this dataset similar to the current record in another dataset.
Locate (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Searches a dataset for a specific record and positions the cursor on it.
LocateEx (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Excludes features that don't need to be included to the TMemDataSet.Locate method of TDataSet.
Lock	Locks the current record.
MacroByName	Finds a Macro with the name passed in Name.

ParamByName	Sets or uses parameter information for a specific parameter based on its name.
Prepare	Allocates, opens, and parses cursor for a query.
RefreshRecord	Actualizes field values for the current record.
RestoreSQL	Restores the SQL property modified by AddWhere and SetOrderBy.
RestoreUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Marks all records in the cache of updates as unapplied.
RevertRecord (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Cancels changes made to the current record when cached updates are enabled.
SaveSQL	Saves the SQL property value to BaseSQL.
SaveToXML (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Saves the current dataset data to a file or a stream in the XML format compatible with ADO format.
SetOrderBy	Builds an ORDER BY clause of a SELECT statement.
SetRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Sets the starting and ending values of a range, and applies it.
SetRangeEnd (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates that subsequent assignments to field values specify the end of the range of rows to include in the dataset.
SetRangeStart (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates that subsequent assignments to field values specify the start of the range of rows to include in the dataset.
SQLSaved	Determines if the SQL property value was saved to the BaseSQL property.
UnLock	Releases a record lock.

UnPrepare (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Frees the resources allocated for a previously prepared query on the server and client sides.
UpdateResult (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Reads the status of the latest call to the ApplyUpdates method while cached updates are enabled.
UpdateStatus (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates the current update status for the dataset when cached updates are enabled.

See Also

- [TCustomDADataset Class](#)
- [TCustomDADataset Class Members](#)

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6.11.1.5.3.1 AddWhere Method

Adds condition to the WHERE clause of SELECT statement in the SQL property.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
procedure AddWhere(const Condition: string);
```

Parameters

Condition

Holds the condition that will be added to the WHERE clause.

Remarks

Call the AddWhere method to add a condition to the WHERE clause of SELECT statement in the SQL property.

If SELECT has no WHERE clause, AddWhere creates it.

Note: the AddWhere method is implicitly called by [RefreshRecord](#). The AddWhere method works for the SELECT statements only.

Note: the AddWhere method adds a value to the WHERE condition as is. If you expect this value to be enclosed in brackets, you should bracket it explicitly.

See Also

- [DeleteWhere](#)

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6.11.1.5.3.2 BreakExec Method

Breaks execution of the SQL statement on the server.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
procedure BreakExec; virtual;
```

Remarks

Call the BreakExec method to break execution of the SQL statement on the server. It makes sense to call BreakExec only from another thread.

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6.11.1.5.3.3 CreateBlobStream Method

Used to obtain a stream for reading data from or writing data to a BLOB field, specified by the Field parameter.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
function CreateBlobStream(Field: TField; Mode: TBlobStreamMode):  
TStream; override;
```

Parameters

Field

Holds the BLOB field for reading data from or writing data to from a stream.

Mode

Holds the stream mode, for which the stream will be used.

Return Value

The BLOB Stream.

Remarks

Call the CreateBlobStream method to obtain a stream for reading data from or writing data to a BLOB field, specified by the Field parameter. It must be a TBlobField component. You can specify whether the stream will be used for reading, writing, or updating the contents of the field with the Mode parameter.

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6.11.1.5.3.4 DeleteWhere Method

Removes WHERE clause from the SQL property and assigns the BaseSQL property.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
procedure Deletewhere;
```

Remarks

Call the DeleteWhere method to remove WHERE clause from the the SQL property and assign BaseSQL.

See Also

- [AddWhere](#)
- [BaseSQL](#)

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6.11.1.5.3.5 Execute Method

Executes a SQL statement on the server.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Overload List

Name	Description
Execute	Executes a SQL statement on the server.
Execute(Iter: integer; Offset: integer)	Used to perform Batch operations .

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Executes a SQL statement on the server.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
procedure Execute; overload; virtual;
```

Remarks

Call the Execute method to execute an SQL statement on the server. If SQL statement is a SELECT query, Execute calls the Open method.

Execute implicitly prepares SQL statement by calling the [TCustomDADataset.Prepare](#) method if the [TCustomDADataset.Options](#) option is set to True and the statement has not been prepared yet. To speed up the performance in case of multiple Execute calls, an application should call Prepare before calling the Execute method for the first time.

See Also

- [TCustomDADataset.AfterExecute](#)
- [TCustomDADataset.Executing](#)
- [TCustomDADataset.Prepare](#)

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Used to perform [Batch operations](#) .

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
procedure Execute(Iter: integer; Offset: integer = 0); overload;  
virtual;
```

Parameters*Iter*

Specifies the number of inserted rows.

Offset

Points the array element, which the Batch operation starts from. 0 by default.

Remarks

The Execute method executes the specified batch SQL query. See the [Batch operations](#) article for samples.

See Also

- [Batch operations](#)

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6.11.1.5.3.6 Executing Method

Indicates whether SQL statement is still being executed.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
function Executing: boolean;
```

Return Value

True, if SQL statement is still being executed.

Remarks

Check Executing to learn whether TCustomDADataset is still executing SQL statement.

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6.11.1.5.3.7 Fetched Method

Used to learn whether TCustomDADataset has already fetched all rows.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
function Fetched: boolean; virtual;
```

Return Value

True, if all rows are fetched.

Remarks

Check Fetched to learn whether TCustomDADataset has already fetched all rows.

See Also

- [Fetching](#)

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6.11.1.5.3.8 Fetching Method

Used to learn whether TCustomDADataset is still fetching rows.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
function Fetching: boolean;
```

Return Value

True, if TCustomDADataset is still fetching rows.

Remarks

Check Fetching to learn whether TCustomDADataset is still fetching rows. Use the Fetching method if NonBlocking is True.

See Also

- [Executing](#)

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6.11.1.5.3.9 FetchingAll Method

Used to learn whether TCustomDADataset is fetching all rows to the end.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
function FetchingAll: boolean;
```

Return Value

True, if TCustomDADataset is fetching all rows to the end.

Remarks

Check FetchingAll to learn whether TCustomDADataset is fetching all rows to the end.

See Also

- [Executing](#)

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6.11.1.5.3.10 FindKey Method

Searches for a record which contains specified field values.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
function FindKey(const KeyValues: array of System.TVarRec):  
boolean;
```

Parameters

KeyValues

Holds a key.

Remarks

Call the FindKey method to search for a specific record in a dataset. KeyValues holds a comma-delimited array of field values, that is called a key.

This function is provided for BDE compatibility only. It is recommended to use functions [TMemDataSet.Locate](#) and [TMemDataSet.LocateEx](#) for the record search.

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6.11.1.5.3.11 FindMacro Method

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
function FindMacro(const value: string): TMacro;
```

Parameters

Value

See Also

- [TMacro](#)
- [Macros](#)
- [MacroByName](#)

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6.11.1.5.3.12 FindNearest Method

Moves the cursor to a specific record or to the first record in the dataset that matches or is greater than the values specified in the KeyValues parameter.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
procedure FindNearest(const KeyValues: array of System.TVarRec);
```

Parameters

KeyValues

Holds the values of the record key fields to which the cursor should be moved.

Remarks

Call the FindNearest method to move the cursor to a specific record or to the first record in the dataset that matches or is greater than the values specified in the KeyValues parameter. If there are no records that match or exceed the specified criteria, the cursor will not move. This function is provided for BDE compatibility only. It is recommended to use functions [TMemDataSet.Locate](#) and [TMemDataSet.LocateEx](#) for the record search.

See Also

- [TMemDataSet.Locate](#)
- [TMemDataSet.LocateEx](#)
- [FindKey](#)

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6.11.1.5.3.13 FindParam Method

Determines if a parameter with the specified name exists in a dataset.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
function FindParam(const value: string): TDAParam;
```

Parameters

Value

Holds the name of the param for which to search.

Return Value

the TDAParam object for the specified Name. Otherwise it returns nil.

Remarks

Call the FindParam method to determine if a specified param component exists in a dataset. Name is the name of the param for which to search. If FindParam finds a param with a matching name, it returns a TDAParam object for the specified Name. Otherwise it returns nil.

See Also

- [Params](#)
- [ParamByName](#)

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6.11.1.5.3.14 GetDataType Method

Returns internal field types defined in the MemData and accompanying modules.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
function GetDataType(const FieldName: string): integer; virtual;
```

Parameters

FieldName

Holds the name of the field.

Return Value

internal field types defined in MemData and accompanying modules.

Remarks

Call the GetDataType method to return internal field types defined in the MemData and accompanying modules. Internal field data types extend the TFieldType type of VCL by specific database server data types. For example, ftString, ftFile, ftObject.

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6.11.1.5.3.15 GetFieldObject Method

Returns a multireference shared object from field.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
function GetFieldObject(Field: TField): TSharedObject;  
overload;function GetFieldObject(Field: TField; RecBuf:  
TRecordBuffer): TSharedObject; overload;function
```

```
GetFieldObject(FieldDesc: TFieldDesc): TSharedObject;  
overload;function GetFieldObject(FieldDesc: TFieldDesc; RecBuf:  
TRecordBuffer): TSharedObject; overload;function  
GetFieldObject(const FieldName: string): TSharedObject; overload;
```

Parameters*FieldName*

Holds the field name.

Return Value

multireference shared object.

Remarks

Call the GetFieldObject method to return a multireference shared object from field. If field does not hold one of the TSharedObject descendants, GetFieldObject raises an exception.

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6.11.1.5.3.16 GetFieldPrecision Method

Retrieves the precision of a number field.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
function GetFieldPrecision(const FieldName: string): integer;
```

Parameters*FieldName*

Holds the existing field name.

Return Value

precision of number field.

Remarks

Call the GetFieldPrecision method to retrieve the precision of a number field. FieldName is the name of an existing field.

See Also

- [GetFieldScale](#)

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6.11.1.5.3.17 GetFieldScale Method

Retrieves the scale of a number field.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
function GetFieldScale(const FieldName: string): integer;
```

Parameters

FieldName

Holds the existing field name.

Return Value

the scale of the number field.

Remarks

Call the GetFieldScale method to retrieve the scale of a number field. FieldName is the name of an existing field.

See Also

- [GetFieldPrecision](#)

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6.11.1.5.3.18 GetKeyFieldNames Method

Provides a list of available key field names.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
procedure GetKeyFieldNames(List: TStrings);
```

Parameters

List

The list of available key field names

Return Value

Key field name

Remarks

Call the GetKeyFieldNames method to get the names of available key fields. Populates a string list with the names of key fields in tables.

See Also

- [TCustomDAConnection.GetTableNames](#)
- [TCustomDAConnection.GetStoredProcNames](#)

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6.11.1.5.3.19 GetOrderBy Method

Retrieves an ORDER BY clause from a SQL statement.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
function GetOrderBy: string;
```

Return Value

an ORDER BY clause from the SQL statement.

Remarks

Call the GetOrderBy method to retrieve an ORDER BY clause from a SQL statement.

Note: GetOrderBy and SetOrderBy methods serve to process only quite simple queries and don't support, for example, subqueries.

See Also

- [SetOrderBy](#)

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6.11.1.5.3.20 GotoCurrent Method

Sets the current record in this dataset similar to the current record in another dataset.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
procedure GotoCurrent(DataSet: TCustomDADataset);
```

Parameters

DataSet

Holds the TCustomDADataset descendant to synchronize the record position with.

Remarks

Call the GotoCurrent method to set the current record in this dataset similar to the current record in another dataset. The key fields in both these DataSets must be coincident.

See Also

- [TMemDataSet.Locate](#)
- [TMemDataSet.LocateEx](#)

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6.11.1.5.3.21 Lock Method

Locks the current record.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
procedure Lock; virtual;
```

Remarks

Call the Lock method to lock the current record by executing the statement that is defined in the SQLLock property.

The Lock method sets the savepoint with the name LOCK_ + <component_name>.

See Also

- [UnLock](#)

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6.11.1.5.3.22 MacroByName Method

Finds a Macro with the name passed in Name.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
function MacroByName(const Value: string): TMacro;
```

Parameters

Value

Holds the name of the Macro to search for.

Return Value

the Macro, if a match was found.

Remarks

Call the MacroByName method to find a Macro with the name passed in Name. If a match was found, MacroByName returns the Macro. Otherwise, an exception is raised. Use this method rather than a direct reference to the Items property to avoid depending on the order of the entries.

To locate a parameter by name without raising an exception if the parameter is not found, use the FindMacro method.

To assign the value of macro use the [TMacro.Value](#) property.

Example

```
UniQuery.SQL:= 'SELECT * FROM Scott.Dept ORDER BY &Order';  
UniQuery.MacroByName('Order').Value:= 'DeptNo';  
UniQuery.Open;
```

See Also

- [TMacro](#)
- [Macros](#)
- [FindMacro](#)

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6.11.1.5.3.23 ParamByName Method

Sets or uses parameter information for a specific parameter based on its name.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
function ParamByName(const Value: string): TDAParam;
```

Parameters

Value

Holds the name of the parameter for which to retrieve information.

Return Value

a TDAParam object.

Remarks

Call the ParamByName method to set or use parameter information for a specific parameter based on its name. Name is the name of the parameter for which to retrieve information. ParamByName is used to set a parameter's value at runtime and returns a [TDAParam](#) object.

Example

The following statement retrieves the current value of a parameter called "Contact" into an edit box:

```
Edit1.Text := Query1.ParamsByName('Contact').AsString;
```

See Also

- [Params](#)
- [FindParam](#)

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6.11.1.5.3.24 Prepare Method

Allocates, opens, and parses cursor for a query.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
procedure Prepare; override;
```

Remarks

Call the Prepare method to allocate, open, and parse cursor for a query. Calling Prepare before executing a query improves application performance.

The UnPrepare method unprepares a query.

Note: When you change the text of a query at runtime, the query is automatically closed and unprepared.

See Also

- [TMemDataSet.Prepared](#)
- [TMemDataSet.UnPrepare](#)
- [Options](#)

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6.11.1.5.3.25 RefreshRecord Method

Actualizes field values for the current record.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
procedure RefreshRecord;
```

Remarks

Call the RefreshRecord method to actualize field values for the current record.

RefreshRecord performs query to database and refetches new field values from the returned cursor.

See Also

- [RefreshOptions](#)
- [SQLRefresh](#)

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6.11.1.5.3.26 RestoreSQL Method

Restores the SQL property modified by AddWhere and SetOrderBy.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
procedure RestoreSQL;
```

Remarks

Call the RestoreSQL method to restore the SQL property modified by AddWhere and SetOrderBy.

See Also

- [AddWhere](#)
- [SetOrderBy](#)
- [SaveSQL](#)
- [SQLSaved](#)

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6.11.1.5.3.27 SaveSQL Method

Saves the SQL property value to BaseSQL.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
procedure SaveSQL;
```

Remarks

Call the SaveSQL method to save the SQL property value to the BaseSQL property.

See Also

- [SQLSaved](#)
- [RestoreSQL](#)
- [BaseSQL](#)

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6.11.1.5.3.28 SetOrderBy Method

Builds an ORDER BY clause of a SELECT statement.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
procedure SetOrderBy(const Fields: string);
```

Parameters

Fields

Holds the names of the fields which will be added to the ORDER BY clause.

Remarks

Call the SetOrderBy method to build an ORDER BY clause of a SELECT statement. The fields are identified by the comma-delimited field names.

Note: The GetOrderBy and SetOrderBy methods serve to process only quite simple queries and don't support, for example, subqueries.

Example

```
Query1.SetOrderBy('DeptNo;DName');
```

See Also

- [GetOrderBy](#)

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6.11.1.5.3.29 SQLSaved Method

Determines if the [SQL](#) property value was saved to the [BaseSQL](#) property.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
function SQLSaved: boolean;
```

Return Value

True, if the SQL property value was saved to the BaseSQL property.

Remarks

Call the SQLSaved method to know whether the [SQL](#) property value was saved to the [BaseSQL](#) property.

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6.11.1.5.3.30 UnLock Method

Releases a record lock.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

```
procedure UnLock;
```

Remarks

Call the Unlock method to release the record lock made by the [Lock](#) method before.
Unlock is performed by rolling back to the savepoint set by the Lock method.

See Also

- [Lock](#)

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6.11.1.5.4 Events

Events of the **TCustomDADataset** class.

For a complete list of the **TCustomDADataset** class members, see the [TCustomDADataset Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
AfterExecute	Occurs after a component has executed a query to database.
AfterFetch	Occurs after dataset finishes fetching data from server.
AfterUpdateExecute	Occurs after executing insert, delete, update, lock and refresh operations.
BeforeFetch	Occurs before dataset is going to fetch block of records from the server.
BeforeUpdateExecute	Occurs before executing insert, delete, update, lock, and refresh operations.
OnUpdateError (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Occurs when an exception is generated while cached updates are applied to a database.
OnUpdateRecord (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Occurs when a single update component can not handle the updates.

See Also

- [TCustomDADataset Class](#)
- [TCustomDADataset Class Members](#)

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6.11.1.5.4.1 AfterExecute Event

Occurs after a component has executed a query to database.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

property AfterExecute: [TAfterExecuteEvent](#);

Remarks

Occurs after a component has executed a query to database.

See Also

- [TCustomDADataset.Execute](#)

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6.11.1.5.4.2 AfterFetch Event

Occurs after dataset finishes fetching data from server.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

property AfterFetch: [TAfterFetchEvent](#);

Remarks

The AfterFetch event occurs after dataset finishes fetching data from server.

See Also

- [BeforeFetch](#)

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6.11.1.5.4.3 AfterUpdateExecute Event

Occurs after executing insert, delete, update, lock and refresh operations.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

property AfterUpdateExecute: [TUpdateExecuteEvent](#);

Remarks

Occurs after executing insert, delete, update, lock, and refresh operations. You can use AfterUpdateExecute to set the parameters of corresponding statements.

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6.11.1.5.4.4 BeforeFetch Event

Occurs before dataset is going to fetch block of records from the server.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

property BeforeFetch: [TBeforeFetchEvent](#);

Remarks

The BeforeFetch event occurs every time before dataset is going to fetch a block of records from the server. Set Cancel to True to abort current fetch operation.

See Also

- [AfterFetch](#)

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6.11.1.5.4.5 BeforeUpdateExecute Event

Occurs before executing insert, delete, update, lock, and refresh operations.

Class

[TCustomDADataset](#)

Syntax

property BeforeUpdateExecute: [TUpdateExecuteEvent](#);

Remarks

Occurs before executing insert, delete, update, lock, and refresh operations. You can use `BeforeUpdateExecute` to set the parameters of corresponding statements.

See Also

- [AfterUpdateExecute](#)

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6.11.1.6 TCustomDASQL Class

A base class for components executing SQL statements that do not return result sets. For a list of all members of this type, see [TCustomDASQL](#) members.

Unit

[DBAccess](#)

Syntax

```
TCustomDASQL = class(TComponent);
```

Remarks

TCustomDASQL is a base class that defines functionality for descendant classes which access database using SQL statements. Applications never use TCustomDASQL objects directly. Instead they use descendants of TCustomDASQL.

Use TCustomDASQL when client application must execute SQL statement or call stored procedure on the database server. The SQL statement should not retrieve rows from the database.

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6.11.1.6.1 Members

[TCustomDASQL](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
ChangeCursor	Enables or disables

	changing screen cursor when executing commands in the NonBlocking mode.
Connection	Used to specify a connection object to use to connect to a data store.
Debug	Used to display executing statement, all its parameters' values, and the type of parameters.
FinalSQL	Used to return a SQL statement with expanded macros.
MacroCount	Used to get the number of macros associated with the Macros property.
Macros	Makes it possible to change SQL queries easily.
ParamCheck	Used to specify whether parameters for the Params property are implicitly generated when the SQL property is being changed.
ParamCount	Indicates the number of parameters in the Params property.
Params	Used to contain parameters for a SQL statement.
ParamValues	Used to get or set the values of individual field parameters that are identified by name.
Prepared	Used to indicate whether a query is prepared for execution.
RowsAffected	Used to indicate the number of rows which were inserted, updated, or deleted during the last query operation.
SQL	Used to provide a SQL statement that a TCustomDASQL component executes when the Execute method is

	called.
--	---------

Methods

Name	Description
Execute	Overloaded. Executes a SQL statement on the server.
Executing	Checks whether TCustomDASQL still executes a SQL statement.
FindMacro	Searches for a macro with the specified name.
FindParam	Finds a parameter with the specified name.
MacroByName	Finds a Macro with the name passed in Name.
ParamByName	Finds a parameter with the specified name.
Prepare	Allocates, opens, and parses cursor for a query.
UnPrepare	Frees the resources allocated for a previously prepared query on the server and client sides.
WaitExecuting	Waits until TCustomDASQL executes a SQL statement.

Events

Name	Description
AfterExecute	Occurs after a SQL statement has been executed.

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6.11.1.6.2 Properties

Properties of the **TCustomDASQL** class.

For a complete list of the **TCustomDASQL** class members, see the [TCustomDASQL](#)

[Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
ChangeCursor	Enables or disables changing screen cursor when executing commands in the NonBlocking mode.
Connection	Used to specify a connection object to use to connect to a data store.
Debug	Used to display executing statement, all its parameters' values, and the type of parameters.
FinalSQL	Used to return a SQL statement with expanded macros.
MacroCount	Used to get the number of macros associated with the Macros property.
Macros	Makes it possible to change SQL queries easily.
ParamCheck	Used to specify whether parameters for the Params property are implicitly generated when the SQL property is being changed.
ParamCount	Indicates the number of parameters in the Params property.
Params	Used to contain parameters for a SQL statement.
ParamValues	Used to get or set the values of individual field parameters that are identified by name.
Prepared	Used to indicate whether a query is prepared for execution.
RowsAffected	Used to indicate the number of rows which were inserted, updated, or deleted during the last query operation.

SQL	Used to provide a SQL statement that a TCustomDASQL component executes when the Execute method is called.
---------------------	---

See Also

- [TCustomDASQL Class](#)
- [TCustomDASQL Class Members](#)

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6.11.1.6.2.1 ChangeCursor Property

Enables or disables changing screen cursor when executing commands in the NonBlocking mode.

Class

[TCustomDASQL](#)

Syntax

```
property changeCursor: boolean;
```

Remarks

Set the ChangeCursor property to False to prevent the screen cursor from changing to crSQLArrow when executing commands in the NonBlocking mode. The default value is True.

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6.11.1.6.2.2 Connection Property

Used to specify a connection object to use to connect to a data store.

Class

[TCustomDASQL](#)

Syntax

property Connection: [TCustomDAConnection](#);

Remarks

Use the Connection property to specify a connection object that will be used to connect to a data store.

Set at design-time by selecting from the list of provided TCustomDAConnection or its descendant class objects.

At runtime, link an instance of a TCustomDAConnection descendant to the Connection property.

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6.11.1.6.2.3 Debug Property

Used to display executing statement, all its parameters' values, and the type of parameters.

Class

[TCustomDASQL](#)

Syntax

property Debug: boolean **default** False;

Remarks

Set the Debug property to True to display executing statement and all its parameters' values. Also displays the type of parameters.

You should add the UniDacVcl unit to the uses clause of any unit in your project to make the Debug property work.

Note: If TUniSQLMonitor is used in the project and the TUniSQLMonitor.Active property is set to False, the debug window is not displayed.

See Also

- [TCustomDADataset.Debug](#)

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6.11.1.6.2.4 FinalSQL Property

Used to return a SQL statement with expanded macros.

Class

[TCustomDASQL](#)

Syntax

```
property FinalSQL: string;
```

Remarks

Read the FinalSQL property to return a SQL statement with expanded macros. This is the exact statement that will be passed on to the database server.

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6.11.1.6.2.5 MacroCount Property

Used to get the number of macros associated with the Macros property.

Class

[TCustomDASQL](#)

Syntax

```
property MacroCount: word;
```

Remarks

Use the MacroCount property to get the number of macros associated with the Macros property.

See Also

- [Macros](#)

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6.11.1.6.2.6 Macros Property

Makes it possible to change SQL queries easily.

Class

[TCustomDASQL](#)

Syntax

```
property Macros: TMacros stored False;
```

Remarks

With the help of macros you can easily change SQL query text at design- or runtime. Marcos extend abilities of parameters and allow to change conditions in a WHERE clause or sort order in an ORDER BY clause. You just insert &MacroName in the SQL query text and change value of macro in the Macro property editor at design time or call the MacroByName function at run time. At the time of opening the query macro is replaced by its value.

See Also

- [TMacro](#)
- [MacroByName](#)
- [Params](#)

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6.11.1.6.2.7 ParamCheck Property

Used to specify whether parameters for the Params property are implicitly generated when the SQL property is being changed.

Class

[TCustomDASQL](#)

Syntax

```
property ParamCheck: boolean default True;
```

Remarks

Use the ParamCheck property to specify whether parameters for the Params property are implicitly generated when the SQL property is being changed.

Set ParamCheck to True to let TCustomDASQL generate the Params property for the dataset based on a SQL statement automatically.

Setting ParamCheck to False can be used if the dataset component passes to a server the DDL statements that contain, for example, declarations of the stored procedures that will accept parameterized values themselves. The default value is True.

See Also

- [Params](#)

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6.11.1.6.2.8 ParamCount Property

Indicates the number of parameters in the Params property.

Class

[TCustomDASQL](#)

Syntax

```
property ParamCount: word;
```

Remarks

Use the ParamCount property to determine how many parameters are there in the Params property.

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6.11.1.6.2.9 Params Property

Used to contain parameters for a SQL statement.

Class

[TCustomDASQL](#)

Syntax

```
property Params: TDAParams stored False;
```

Remarks

Access the Params property at runtime to view and set parameter names, values, and data types dynamically (at design-time use the Parameters editor to set parameter properties). Params is a zero-based array of parameter records. Index specifies the array element to access. An easier way to set and retrieve parameter values when the name of each parameter is known is to call ParamByName.

Example

Setting parameters at runtime:

```
procedure TForm1.Button1Click(Sender: TObject);
begin
  with UniSQL do
  begin
    SQL.Clear;
    SQL.Add('INSERT INTO Temp_Table(Id, Name)');
    SQL.Add('VALUES (:id, :Name)');
    ParamByName('Id').AsInteger := 55;
    Params[1].AsString := 'Green';
    Execute;
  end;
end;
```

See Also

- [TDAParam](#)
- [FindParam](#)
- [Macros](#)

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6.11.1.6.2.10 ParamValues Property(Indexer)

Used to get or set the values of individual field parameters that are identified by name.

Class

[TCustomDASQL](#)

Syntax

```
property ParamValues[const ParamName: string]: Variant; default;
```

Parameters

ParamName

Holds parameter names separated by semicolon.

Remarks

Use the ParamValues property to get or set the values of individual field parameters that are identified by name.

Setting ParamValues sets the Value property for each parameter listed in the ParamName string. Specify the values as Variants.

Getting ParamValues retrieves an array of variants, each of which represents the value of one of the named parameters.

Note: The Params array is generated implicitly if ParamCheck property is set to True. If ParamName includes a name that does not match any of the parameters in Items, an exception is raised.

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6.11.1.6.2.11 Prepared Property

Used to indicate whether a query is prepared for execution.

Class

[TCustomDASQL](#)

Syntax

```
property Prepared: boolean;
```

Remarks

Check the Prepared property to determine if a query is already prepared for execution. True means that the query has already been prepared. As a rule prepared queries are executed faster, but the preparation itself also takes some time. One of the proper cases for using preparation is parametrized queries that are executed several times.

See Also

- [Prepare](#)

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6.11.1.6.2.12 Row sAffected Property

Used to indicate the number of rows which were inserted, updated, or deleted during the last query operation.

Class

[TCustomDASQL](#)

Syntax

```
property RowsAffected: integer;
```

Remarks

Check RowsAffected to determine how many rows were inserted, updated, or deleted during the last query operation. If RowsAffected is -1, the query has not inserted, updated, or deleted any rows.

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6.11.1.6.2.13 SQL Property

Used to provide a SQL statement that a TCustomDASQL component executes when the Execute method is called.

Class

[TCustomDASQL](#)

Syntax

```
property SQL: TStrings;
```

Remarks

Use the SQL property to provide a SQL statement that a TCustomDASQL component executes when the Execute method is called. At design time the SQL property can be edited by invoking the String List editor in Object Inspector.

See Also

- [FinalSQL](#)
- [TCustomDASQL.Execute](#)

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6.11.1.6.3 Methods

Methods of the **TCustomDASQL** class.

For a complete list of the **TCustomDASQL** class members, see the [TCustomDASQL Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
Execute	Overloaded. Executes a SQL statement on the server.
Executing	Checks whether TCustomDASQL still executes a SQL statement.
FindMacro	Searches for a macro with the specified name.
FindParam	Finds a parameter with the specified name.
MacroByName	Finds a Macro with the name passed in Name.
ParamByName	Finds a parameter with the specified name.
Prepare	Allocates, opens, and parses cursor for a query.
UnPrepare	Frees the resources allocated for a previously prepared query on the server and client sides.
WaitExecuting	Waits until TCustomDASQL executes a SQL statement.

See Also

- [TCustomDASQL Class](#)
- [TCustomDASQL Class Members](#)

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6.11.1.6.3.1 Execute Method

Executes a SQL statement on the server.

Class

[TCustomDASQL](#)

Overload List

Name	Description
Execute	Executes a SQL statement on the server.
Execute(Iter: integer; Offset: integer)	Used to perform Batch operations .

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Executes a SQL statement on the server.

Class

[TCustomDASQL](#)

Syntax

```
procedure Execute; overload; virtual;
```

Remarks

Call the Execute method to execute a SQL statement on the server. If the SQL statement has OUT parameters, use the [TCustomDASQL.ParamByName](#) method or the [TCustomDASQL.Params](#) property to get their values. Iter argument specifies the number of times this statement is executed for the DML array operations.

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Used to perform [Batch operations](#) .

Class

[TCustomDASQL](#)

Syntax

```
procedure Execute(Iter: integer; Offset: integer = 0); overload; virtual;
```

Parameters

Iter

Specifies the number of inserted rows.

Offset

Points the array element, which the Batch operation starts from. 0 by default.

Remarks

The Execute method executes the specified batch SQL query. See the [Batch operations](#) article for samples.

See Also

- [Batch operations](#)

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6.11.1.6.3.2 Executing Method

Checks whether TCustomDASQL still executes a SQL statement.

Class

[TCustomDASQL](#)

Syntax

```
function Executing: boolean;
```

Return Value

True, if a SQL statement is still being executed by TCustomDASQL.

Remarks

Check Executing to find out whether TCustomDASQL still executes a SQL statement.

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6.11.1.6.3.3 FindMacro Method

Searches for a macro with the specified name.

Class

[TCustomDASQL](#)

Syntax

```
function FindMacro(const value: string): TMacro;
```

Parameters*Value*

Holds the name of a macro to search for.

Return Value

the TMacro object, if a macro with the specified name has been found. If it has not, returns nil.

Remarks

Call the FindMacro method to find a macro with the specified name in a dataset.

See Also

- [TMacro](#)
- [Macros](#)
- [MacroByName](#)

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6.11.1.6.3.4 FindParam Method

Finds a parameter with the specified name.

Class

[TCustomDASQL](#)

Syntax

```
function FindParam(const value: string): TDAParam;
```

Parameters*Value*

Holds the parameter name to search for.

Return Value

a TDAParm object, if a parameter with the specified name has been found. If it has not, returns nil.

Remarks

Call the FindParam method to find a parameter with the specified name in a dataset.

See Also

- [ParamByName](#)

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6.11.1.6.3.5 MacroByName Method

Finds a Macro with the name passed in Name.

Class

[TCustomDASQL](#)

Syntax

```
function MacroByName(const Value: string): TMacro;
```

Parameters

Value

Holds the name of the Macro to search for.

Return Value

the Macro, if a match was found.

Remarks

Call the MacroByName method to find a Macro with the name passed in Name. If a match was found, MacroByName returns the Macro. Otherwise, an exception is raised. Use this method rather than a direct reference to the Items property to avoid depending on the order of the entries.

To locate a parameter by name without raising an exception if the parameter is not found, use the FindMacro method.

To assign the value of macro use the [TMacro.Value](#) property.

See Also

- [TMacro](#)
- [Macros](#)
- [FindMacro](#)

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6.11.1.6.3.6 ParamByName Method

Finds a parameter with the specified name.

Class

[TCustomDASQL](#)

Syntax

```
function ParamByName(const Value: string): TDAParam;
```

Parameters

Value

Holds the name of the parameter to search for.

Return Value

a TDAParam object, if a match was found. Otherwise, an exception is raised.

Remarks

Use the ParamByName method to find a parameter with the specified name. If no parameter with the specified name found, an exception is raised.

Example

```
UniSQL.Execute;  
Edit1.Text := UniSQL.ParamsByName('contact').AsString;
```

See Also

- [FindParam](#)

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6.11.1.6.3.7 Prepare Method

Allocates, opens, and parses cursor for a query.

Class

[TCustomDASQL](#)

Syntax

```
procedure Prepare; virtual;
```

Remarks

Call the Prepare method to allocate, open, and parse cursor for a query. Calling Prepare before executing a query improves application performance.

The UnPrepare method unprepares a query.

Note: When you change the text of a query at runtime, the query is automatically closed and

unprepared.

See Also

- [Prepared](#)
- [UnPrepare](#)

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6.11.1.6.3.8 UnPrepare Method

Frees the resources allocated for a previously prepared query on the server and client sides.

Class

[TCustomDASQL](#)

Syntax

```
procedure UnPrepare; virtual;
```

Remarks

Call the UnPrepare method to free resources allocated for a previously prepared query on the server and client sides.

See Also

- [Prepare](#)

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6.11.1.6.3.9 WaitExecuting Method

Waits until TCustomDASQL executes a SQL statement.

Class

[TCustomDASQL](#)

Syntax

```
function waitExecuting(Timeout: integer = 0): boolean;
```

Parameters

Timeout

Holds the time in seconds to wait while TCustomDASQL executes the SQL statement. Zero means infinite time.

Return Value

True, if the execution of a SQL statement was completed in the preset time.

Remarks

Call the WaitExecuting method to wait until TCustomDASQL executes a SQL statement.

See Also

- [Executing](#)

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6.11.1.6.4 Events

Events of the **TCustomDASQL** class.

For a complete list of the **TCustomDASQL** class members, see the [TCustomDASQL Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
AfterExecute	Occurs after a SQL statement has been executed.

See Also

- [TCustomDASQL Class](#)
- [TCustomDASQL Class Members](#)

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6.11.1.6.4.1 AfterExecute Event

Occurs after a SQL statement has been executed.

Class

[TCustomDASQL](#)

Syntax

property AfterExecute: [TAfterExecuteEvent](#);

Remarks

Occurs after a SQL statement has been executed. This event may be used for descendant components which use multithreaded environment.

See Also

- [TCustomDASQL.Execute](#)

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6.11.1.7 TCustomDAUpdateSQL Class

A base class for components that provide DML statements for more flexible control over data modifications.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TCustomDAUpdateSQL](#) members.

Unit

[DBAccess](#)

Syntax

```
TCustomDAUpdateSQL = class(TComponent);
```

Remarks

TCustomDAUpdateSQL is a base class for components that provide DML statements for more flexible control over data modifications. Besides providing BDE compatibility, this component allows to associate a separate component for each update command.

See Also

- [TCustomUniDataSet.UpdateObject](#)

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6.11.1.7.1 Members

[TCustomDAUpdateSQL](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
DataSet	Used to hold a reference to the TCustomDADataset object that is being updated.
DeleteObject	Provides ability to perform advanced adjustment of the delete operations.
DeleteSQL	Used when deleting a record.
InsertObject	Provides ability to perform advanced adjustment of insert operations.
InsertSQL	Used when inserting a record.
LockObject	Provides ability to perform advanced adjustment of lock operations.
LockSQL	Used to lock the current record.
ModifyObject	Provides ability to perform advanced adjustment of modify operations.
ModifySQL	Used when updating a record.
RefreshObject	Provides ability to perform advanced adjustment of refresh operations.
RefreshSQL	Used to specify an SQL statement that will be used for refreshing the current record by TCustomDADataset.RefreshRecord procedure.
SQL	Used to return a SQL statement for one of the ModifySQL, InsertSQL, or DeleteSQL properties.

Methods

Name	Description
Apply	Sets parameters for a SQL statement and executes it to update a record.

[ExecSQL](#)

Executes a SQL statement.

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6.11.1.7.2 Properties

Properties of the **TCustomDAUpdateSQL** class.

For a complete list of the **TCustomDAUpdateSQL** class members, see the [TCustomDAUpdateSQL Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
DataSet	Used to hold a reference to the TCustomDADataset object that is being updated.
SQL	Used to return a SQL statement for one of the ModifySQL, InsertSQL, or DeleteSQL properties.

Published

Name	Description
DeleteObject	Provides ability to perform advanced adjustment of the delete operations.
DeleteSQL	Used when deleting a record.
InsertObject	Provides ability to perform advanced adjustment of insert operations.
InsertSQL	Used when inserting a record.
LockObject	Provides ability to perform advanced adjustment of lock operations.
LockSQL	Used to lock the current record.
ModifyObject	Provides ability to perform advanced adjustment of modify operations.

ModifySQL	Used when updating a record.
RefreshObject	Provides ability to perform advanced adjustment of refresh operations.
RefreshSQL	Used to specify an SQL statement that will be used for refreshing the current record by TCustomDADataset.RefreshRecord procedure.

See Also

- [TCustomDAUpdateSQL Class](#)
- [TCustomDAUpdateSQL Class Members](#)

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6.11.1.7.2.1 DataSet Property

Used to hold a reference to the TCustomDADataset object that is being updated.

Class

[TCustomDAUpdateSQL](#)

Syntax

```
property DataSet: TCustomDADataset;
```

Remarks

The DataSet property holds a reference to the TCustomDADataset object that is being updated. Generally it is not used directly.

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6.11.1.7.2.2 DeleteObject Property

Provides ability to perform advanced adjustment of the delete operations.

Class

[TCustomDAUpdatesQL](#)

Syntax

```
property DeleteObject: TComponent;
```

Remarks

Assign SQL component or a TCustomUniDataSet descendant to this property to perform advanced adjustment of the delete operations. In some cases this can give some additional performance. Use the same principle to set the SQL property of an object as for setting the [DeleteSQL](#) property.

See Also

- [DeleteSQL](#)

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6.11.1.7.2.3 DeleteSQL Property

Used when deleting a record.

Class

[TCustomDAUpdatesQL](#)

Syntax

```
property DeleteSQL: TStrings;
```

Remarks

Set the DeleteSQL property to a DELETE statement to use when deleting a record. Statements can be parameterized queries with parameter names corresponding to the dataset field names.

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6.11.1.7.2.4 InsertObject Property

Provides ability to perform advanced adjustment of insert operations.

Class

[TCustomDAUpdatesSQL](#)

Syntax

```
property InsertObject: TComponent;
```

Remarks

Assign SQL component or TCustomUniDataSet descendant to this property to perform advanced adjustment of insert operations. In some cases this can give some additional performance. Set the SQL property of the object in the same way as used for the [InsertSQL](#) property.

See Also

- [InsertSQL](#)

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6.11.1.7.2.5 InsertSQL Property

Used when inserting a record.

Class

[TCustomDAUpdatesSQL](#)

Syntax

```
property InsertSQL: TStrings;
```

Remarks

Set the InsertSQL property to an INSERT INTO statement to use when inserting a record. Statements can be parameterized queries with parameter names corresponding to the dataset field names.

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6.11.1.7.2.6 LockObject Property

Provides ability to perform advanced adjustment of lock operations.

Class

[TCustomDAUpdatesQL](#)

Syntax

```
property LockObject: TComponent;
```

Remarks

Assign a SQL component or TCustomUniDataSet descendant to this property to perform advanced adjustment of lock operations. In some cases that can give some additional performance. Set the SQL property of an object in the same way as used for the [LockSQL](#) property.

See Also

- [LockSQL](#)

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6.11.1.7.2.7 LockSQL Property

Used to lock the current record.

Class

[TCustomDAUpdatesQL](#)

Syntax

```
property LockSQL: TStrings;
```

Remarks

Use the LockSQL property to lock the current record. Statements can be parameterized queries with parameter names corresponding to the dataset field names.

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6.11.1.7.2.8 ModifyObject Property

Provides ability to perform advanced adjustment of modify operations.

Class

[TCustomDAUpdatesQL](#)

Syntax

```
property ModifyObject: TComponent;
```

Remarks

Assign a SQL component or TCustomUniDataSet descendant to this property to perform advanced adjustment of modify operations. In some cases this can give some additional performance. Set the SQL property of the object in the same way as used for the [ModifySQL](#) property.

See Also

- [ModifySQL](#)

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6.11.1.7.2.9 ModifySQL Property

Used when updating a record.

Class

[TCustomDAUpdatesQL](#)

Syntax

```
property ModifySQL: TStrings;
```

Remarks

Set ModifySQL to an UPDATE statement to use when updating a record. Statements can be parameterized queries with parameter names corresponding to the dataset field names.

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6.11.1.7.2.10 RefreshObject Property

Provides ability to perform advanced adjustment of refresh operations.

Class

[TCustomDAUpdatesQL](#)

Syntax

property RefreshObject: TComponent;

Remarks

Assign a SQL component or TCustomUniDataSet descendant to this property to perform advanced adjustment of refresh operations. In some cases that can give some additional performance. Set the SQL property of the object in the same way as used for the [RefreshSQL](#) property.

See Also

- [RefreshSQL](#)

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6.11.1.7.2.11 RefreshSQL Property

Used to specify an SQL statement that will be used for refreshing the current record by [TCustomDADataset.RefreshRecord](#) procedure.

Class

[TCustomDAUpdateSQL](#)

Syntax

property RefreshSQL: TStrings;

Remarks

Use the RefreshSQL property to specify a SQL statement that will be used for refreshing the current record by the [TCustomDADataset.RefreshRecord](#) procedure.

You can assign to SQLRefresh a WHERE clause only. In such a case it is added to SELECT defined by the SQL property by [TCustomDADataset.AddWhere](#).

To create a RefreshSQL statement at design time, use the query statements editor.

See Also

- [TCustomDADataset.RefreshRecord](#)

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6.11.1.7.2.12 SQL Property(Indexer)

Used to return a SQL statement for one of the ModifySQL, InsertSQL, or DeleteSQL properties.

Class

[TCustomDAUpdateSQL](#)

Syntax

```
property SQL[UpdateKind: TUpdateKind]: TStrings;
```

Parameters

UpdateKind

Specifies which of update SQL statements to return.

Remarks

Returns a SQL statement for one of the ModifySQL, InsertSQL, or DeleteSQL properties, depending on the value of the UpdateKind index.

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6.11.1.7.3 Methods

Methods of the **TCustomDAUpdateSQL** class.

For a complete list of the **TCustomDAUpdateSQL** class members, see the

[TCustomDAUpdateSQL Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
Apply	Sets parameters for a SQL statement and executes it to update a record.
ExecSQL	Executes a SQL statement.

See Also

- [TCustomDAUpdateSQL Class](#)
- [TCustomDAUpdateSQL Class Members](#)

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6.11.1.7.3.1 Apply Method

Sets parameters for a SQL statement and executes it to update a record.

Class

[TCustomDAUpdateSQL](#)

Syntax

```
procedure Apply(UpdateKind: TUpdateKind); virtual;
```

Parameters

UpdateKind

Specifies which of update SQL statements to execute.

Remarks

Call the Apply method to set parameters for a SQL statement and execute it to update a record. UpdateKind indicates which SQL statement to bind and execute.

Apply is primarily intended for manually executing update statements from an OnUpdateRecord event handler.

Note: If a SQL statement does not contain parameters, it is more efficient to call ExecSQL instead of Apply.

See Also

- [ExecSQL](#)

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6.11.1.7.3.2 ExecSQL Method

Executes a SQL statement.

Class

[TCustomDAUpdateSQL](#)

Syntax

```
procedure ExecSQL(UpdateKind: TUpdateKind);
```

Parameters

UpdateKind

Specifies the kind of update statement to be executed.

Remarks

Call the ExecSQL method to execute a SQL statement, necessary for updating the records belonging to a read-only result set when cached updates is enabled. UpdateKind specifies the statement to execute.

ExecSQL is primarily intended for manually executing update statements from the OnUpdateRecord event handler.

Note: To both bind parameters and execute a statement, call [Apply](#).

See Also

- [Apply](#)

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6.11.1.8 TDACondition Class

Represents a condition from the [TDAConditions](#) list.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TDACondition](#) members.

Unit

[DBAccess](#)

Syntax

```
TDACondition = class(TCollectionItem);
```

Remarks

Manipulate conditions using [TDAConditions](#).

See Also

- [TDAConditions](#)

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6.11.1.8.1 Members

[TDACondition](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
Enabled	Indicates whether the condition is enabled or not
Name	The name of the condition
Value	The value of the condition

Methods

Name	Description
Disable	Disables the condition
Enable	Enables the condition

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6.11.1.8.2 Properties

Properties of the **TDACondition** class.

For a complete list of the **TDACondition** class members, see the [TDACondition Members](#) topic.

Published

Name	Description
Enabled	Indicates whether the condition is enabled or not
Name	The name of the condition
Value	The value of the condition

See Also

- [TDACondition Class](#)
- [TDACondition Class Members](#)

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6.11.1.8.2.1 Enabled Property

Indicates whether the condition is enabled or not

Class

[TDACondition](#)

Syntax

```
property Enabled: Boolean default True;
```

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6.11.1.8.2.2 Name Property

The name of the condition

Class

[TDACondition](#)

Syntax

```
property Name: string;
```

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6.11.1.8.2.3 Value Property

The value of the condition

Class

[TDACondition](#)

Syntax

```
property value: string;
```

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6.11.1.8.3 Methods

Methods of the **TDACondition** class.

For a complete list of the **TDACondition** class members, see the [TDACondition Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
Disable	Disables the condition
Enable	Enables the condition

See Also

- [TDACondition Class](#)
- [TDACondition Class Members](#)

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6.11.1.8.3.1 Disable Method

Disables the condition

Class

[TDACondition](#)

Syntax

```
procedure Disable;
```

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6.11.1.8.3.2 Enable Method

Enables the condition

Class

[TDACondition](#)

Syntax

```
procedure Enable;
```

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6.11.1.9 TDAConditions Class

Holds a collection of [TDACondition](#) objects.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TDAConditions](#) members.

Unit

[DBAccess](#)

Syntax

```
TDAConditions = class(TCollection);
```

Remarks

The given example code

```
UniTable1.Conditions.Add('1','JOB="MANAGER"');
UniTable1.Conditions.Add('2','SAL>2500');
UniTable1.Conditions.Enable;
UniTable1.Open;
```

will return the following SQL:

```
SELECT * FROM EMP
WHERE (JOB="MANAGER")
and
(SAL<2500)
```

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6.11.1.9.1 Members

[TDAConditions](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
Condition	Used to iterate through all the conditions.
Enabled	Indicates whether the condition is enabled
Items	Used to iterate through all conditions.
Text	The property returns

	condition names and values as CONDITION_NAME=CONDITION
WhereSQL	Returns the SQL WHERE condition added in the Conditions property.

Methods

Name	Description
Add	Overloaded. Adds a condition to the WHERE clause of the query.
Delete	Deletes the condition
Disable	Disables the condition
Enable	Enables the condition
Find	Search for TDACondition (the condition) by its name. If found, the TDACondition object is returned, otherwise - nil.
Get	Retrieving a TDACondition object by its name. If found, the TDACondition object is returned, otherwise - an exception is raised.
IndexOf	Retrieving condition index by its name. If found, this condition index is returned, otherwise - the method returns -1.
Remove	Removes the condition

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6.11.1.9.2 Properties

Properties of the **TDAConditions** class.

For a complete list of the **TDAConditions** class members, see the [TDAConditions Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
Condition	Used to iterate through all the conditions.
Enabled	Indicates whether the condition is enabled
Items	Used to iterate through all conditions.
Text	The property returns condition names and values as CONDITION_NAME=CONDITION
WhereSQL	Returns the SQL WHERE condition added in the Conditions property.

See Also

- [TDAConditions Class](#)
- [TDAConditions Class Members](#)

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6.11.1.9.2.1 Condition Property(Indexer)

Used to iterate through all the conditions.

Class

[TDAConditions](#)

Syntax

```
property Condition[Index: Integer]: TDACondition;
```

Parameters

Index

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6.11.1.9.2.2 Enabled Property

Indicates whether the condition is enabled

Class

[TDAConditions](#)

Syntax

```
property Enabled: Boolean;
```

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6.11.1.9.2.3 Items Property(Indexer)

Used to iterate through all conditions.

Class

[TDAConditions](#)

Syntax

```
property Items[Index: Integer]: TDACondition; default;
```

Parameters

Index

Holds an index in the range 0..Count - 1.

Remarks

Use the Items property to iterate through all conditions. Index identifies the index in the range 0..Count - 1. Items can reference a particular condition by its index, but the [Condition](#) property is preferred in order to avoid depending on the order of the conditions.

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6.11.1.9.2.4 Text Property

The property returns condition names and values as CONDITION_NAME=CONDITION

Class

[TDAConditions](#)

Syntax

property Text: **string**;

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6.11.1.9.2.5 WhereSQL Property

Returns the SQL WHERE condition added in the Conditions property.

Class

[TDAConditions](#)

Syntax

property whereSQL: **string**;

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6.11.1.9.3 Methods

Methods of the **TDAConditions** class.

For a complete list of the **TDAConditions** class members, see the [TDAConditions Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
Add	Overloaded. Adds a condition to the WHERE clause of the query.
Delete	Deletes the condition
Disable	Disables the condition
Enable	Enables the condition
Find	Search for TDACondition (the condition) by its name. If found, the TDACondition object is returned, otherwise - nil.
Get	Retrieving a TDACondition object by its name. If found,

	the TDACondition object is returned, otherwise - an exception is raised.
IndexOf	Retrieving condition index by its name. If found, this condition index is returned, otherwise - the method returns -1.
Remove	Removes the condition

See Also

- [TDAConditions Class](#)
- [TDAConditions Class Members](#)

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6.11.1.9.3.1 Add Method

Adds a condition to the WHERE clause of the query.

Class

[TDAConditions](#)

Overload List

Name	Description
Add(const Value: string; Enabled: Boolean)	Adds a condition to the WHERE clause of the query.
Add(const Name: string; const Value: string; Enabled: Boolean)	Adds a condition to the WHERE clause of the query.

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Adds a condition to the WHERE clause of the query.

Class

[TDAConditions](#)

Syntax

```
function Add(const Value: string; Enabled: Boolean = True):  
TDACondition; overload;
```

Parameters

Value

The value of the condition

Enabled

Indicates that the condition is enabled

Remarks

If you want then to access the condition, you should use [Add](#) and its name in the Name parameter.

The given example code will return the following SQL:

```
SELECT * FROM EMP  
WHERE (JOB="MANAGER")  
and  
(SAL<2500)
```

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Adds a condition to the WHERE clause of the query.

Class

[TDAConditions](#)

Syntax

```
function Add(const Name: string; const Value: string; Enabled:  
Boolean = True): TDACondition; overload;
```

Parameters

Name

Sets the name of the condition

Value

The value of the condition

Enabled

Indicates that the condition is enabled

Remarks

The given example code will return the following SQL:

```
SELECT * FROM EMP  
WHERE (JOB="MANAGER")
```


and

(SAL<2500)

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6.11.1.9.3.2 Delete Method

Deletes the condition

Class

[TDAConditions](#)

Syntax

procedure Delete(Index: integer);**Parameters***Index*

Index of the condition

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6.11.1.9.3.3 Disable Method

Disables the condition

Class

[TDAConditions](#)

Syntax

procedure Disable;

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6.11.1.9.3.4 Enable Method

Enables the condition

Class

[TDAConditions](#)

Syntax

```
procedure Enable;
```

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6.11.1.9.3.5 Find Method

Search for TDACondition (the condition) by its name. If found, the TDACondition object is returned, otherwise - nil.

Class

[TDAConditions](#)

Syntax

```
function Find(const Name: string): TDACondition;
```

Parameters

Name

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6.11.1.9.3.6 Get Method

Retrieving a TDACondition object by its name. If found, the TDACondition object is returned, otherwise - an exception is raised.

Class

[TDAConditions](#)

Syntax

```
function Get(const Name: string): TDACondition;
```

Parameters

Name

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6.11.1.9.3.7 IndexOf Method

Retrieving condition index by its name. If found, this condition index is returned, otherwise - the method returns -1.

Class

[TDAConditions](#)

Syntax

```
function IndexOf(const Name: string): Integer;
```

Parameters

Name

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6.11.1.9.3.8 Remove Method

Removes the condition

Class

[TDAConditions](#)

Syntax

```
procedure Remove(const Name: string);
```

Parameters

Name

Specifies the name of the removed condition

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6.11.1.10 TDAConnectionOptions Class

This class allows setting up the behaviour of the TDAConnection class.
For a list of all members of this type, see [TDAConnectionOptions](#) members.

Unit

[DBAccess](#)

Syntax

```
TDACConnectionOptions = class(TPersistent);
```

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6.11.1.10.1 Members

[TDACConnectionOptions](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
AllowImplicitConnect	Specifies whether to allow or not implicit connection opening.
DefaultSortType	Used to determine the default type of local sorting for string fields. It is used when a sort type is not specified explicitly after the field name in the TMemDataSet.IndexFieldNames property of a dataset.
DisconnectedMode	Used to open a connection only when needed for performing a server call and closes after performing the operation.
KeepDesignConnected	Used to prevent an application from establishing a connection at the time of startup.
LocalFailover	If True, the TCustomDAConnection.OnConnectionLost event occurs and a failover operation can be performed after connection breaks.

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6.11.1.10.2 Properties

Properties of the **TDACConnectionOptions** class.

For a complete list of the **TDACconnectionOptions** class members, see the [TDACconnectionOptions Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
DefaultSortType	Used to determine the default type of local sorting for string fields. It is used when a sort type is not specified explicitly after the field name in the TMemDataSet.IndexFieldNames property of a dataset.
DisconnectedMode	Used to open a connection only when needed for performing a server call and closes after performing the operation.
KeepDesignConnected	Used to prevent an application from establishing a connection at the time of startup.
LocalFailover	If True, the TCustomDACConnection.OnConnectionLost event occurs and a failover operation can be performed after connection breaks.

Published

Name	Description
AllowImplicitConnect	Specifies whether to allow or not implicit connection opening.

See Also

- [TDACconnectionOptions Class](#)
- [TDACconnectionOptions Class Members](#)

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6.11.1.10.2.1 AllowImplicitConnect Property

Specifies whether to allow or not implicit connection opening.

Class

[TDAConnectionOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property AllowImplicitConnect: boolean default True;
```

Remarks

Use the AllowImplicitConnect property to specify whether allow or not implicit connection opening.

If a closed connection has AllowImplicitConnect set to True and a dataset that uses the connection is opened, the connection is opened implicitly to allow opening the dataset.

If a closed connection has AllowImplicitConnect set to False and a dataset that uses the connection is opened, an exception is raised.

The default value is True.

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6.11.1.10.2.2 DefaultSortType Property

Used to determine the default type of local sorting for string fields. It is used when a sort type is not specified explicitly after the field name in the [TMemDataSet.IndexFieldNames](#) property of a dataset.

Class

[TDAConnectionOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property DefaultSortType: TSortType default stCaseSensitive;
```

Remarks

Use the DefaultSortType property to determine the default type of local sorting for string fields.

It is used when a sort type is not specified explicitly after the field name in the

[TMemDataSet.IndexFieldNames](#) property of a dataset.

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6.11.1.10.2.3 DisconnectedMode Property

Used to open a connection only when needed for performing a server call and closes after performing the operation.

Class

[TDAConnectionOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property DisconnectedMode: boolean default False;
```

Remarks

If True, connection opens only when needed for performing a server call and closes after performing the operation. Datasets remain opened when connection closes. May be useful to save server resources and operate in unstable or expensive network. Drawback of using disconnect mode is that each connection establishing requires some time for authorization. If connection is often closed and opened it can slow down the application work. See the [Disconnected Mode](#) topic for more information.

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6.11.1.10.2.4 KeepDesignConnected Property

Used to prevent an application from establishing a connection at the time of startup.

Class

[TDAConnectionOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property KeepDesignConnected: boolean default True;
```

Remarks

At the time of startup prevents application from establishing a connection even if the Connected property was set to True at design-time. Set KeepDesignConnected to False to initialize the connected property to False, even if it was True at design-time.

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6.11.1.10.2.5 LocalFailover Property

If True, the [TCustomDACConnection.OnConnectionLost](#) event occurs and a failover operation can be performed after connection breaks.

Class

[TDACconnectionOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property LocalFailover: boolean default False;
```

Remarks

If True, the [TCustomDACConnection.OnConnectionLost](#) event occurs and a failover operation can be performed after connection breaks. Read the [Working in an Unstable Network](#) topic for more information about using failover.

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6.11.1.11 TDADatasetOptions Class

This class allows setting up the behaviour of the TDADataset class.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TDADatasetOptions](#) members.

Unit

[DBAccess](#)

Syntax

```
TDADatasetOptions = class(TPersistent);
```

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6.11.1.11.1 Members

[TDADatasetOptions](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
------	-------------

AutoPrepare	Used to execute automatic TCustomDADataset.Prepare on the query execution.
CacheCalcFields	Used to enable caching of the TField.Calculated and TField.Lookup fields.
CompressBlobMode	Used to store values of the BLOB fields in compressed form.
DefaultValues	Used to request default values/expressions from the server and assign them to the DefaultExpression property.
DetailDelay	Used to get or set a delay in milliseconds before refreshing detail dataset while navigating master dataset.
FieldsOrigin	Used for TCustomDADataset to fill the Origin property of the TField objects by appropriate value when opening a dataset.
FlatBuffers	Used to control how a dataset treats data of the ftString and ftVarBytes fields.
InsertAllSetFields	Used to include all set dataset fields in the generated INSERT statement
LocalMasterDetail	Used for TCustomDADataset to use local filtering to establish master/detail relationship for detail dataset and does not refer to the server.
LongStrings	Used to represent string fields with the length that is greater than 255 as TStringField.
MasterFieldsNullable	Allows to use NULL values in the fields by which the

	relation is built, when generating the query for the Detail tables (when this option is enabled, the performance can get worse).
NumberRange	Used to set the MaxValue and MinValue properties of TIntegerField and TFloatField to appropriate values.
QueryRecCount	Used for TCustomDADataset to perform additional query to get the record count for this SELECT, so the RecordCount property reflects the actual number of records.
QuoteNames	Used for TCustomDADataset to quote all database object names in autogenerated SQL statements such as update SQL.
RemoveOnRefresh	Used for a dataset to locally remove a record that can not be found on the server.
RequiredFields	Used for TCustomDADataset to set the Required property of the TField objects for the NOT NULL fields.
ReturnParams	Used to return the new value of fields to dataset after insert or update.
SetFieldsReadOnly	Used for a dataset to set the ReadOnly property to True for all fields that do not belong to UpdatingTable or can not be updated.
StrictUpdate	Used for TCustomDADataset to raise an exception when the number of updated or deleted records is not equal

	1.
TrimFixedChar	Specifies whether to discard all trailing spaces in the string fields of a dataset.
UpdateAllFields	Used to include all dataset fields in the generated UPDATE and INSERT statements.
UpdateBatchSize	Used to get or set a value that enables or disables batch processing support, and specifies the number of commands that can be executed in a batch.

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6.11.1.11.2 Properties

Properties of the **TDADatasetOptions** class.

For a complete list of the **TDADatasetOptions** class members, see the [TDADatasetOptions Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
AutoPrepare	Used to execute automatic TCustomDADataset.Prepare on the query execution.
CacheCalcFields	Used to enable caching of the TField.Calculated and TField.Lookup fields.
CompressBlobMode	Used to store values of the BLOB fields in compressed form.
DefaultValues	Used to request default values/expressions from the server and assign them to the DefaultExpression property.
DetailDelay	Used to get or set a delay in milliseconds before refreshing detail dataset

	while navigating master dataset.
FieldsOrigin	Used for TCustomDADataset to fill the Origin property of the TField objects by appropriate value when opening a dataset.
FlatBuffers	Used to control how a dataset treats data of the ftString and ftVarBytes fields.
InsertAllSetFields	Used to include all set dataset fields in the generated INSERT statement
LocalMasterDetail	Used for TCustomDADataset to use local filtering to establish master/detail relationship for detail dataset and does not refer to the server.
LongStrings	Used to represent string fields with the length that is greater than 255 as TStringField.
MasterFieldsNullable	Allows to use NULL values in the fields by which the relation is built, when generating the query for the Detail tables (when this option is enabled, the performance can get worse).
NumberRange	Used to set the MaxValue and MinValue properties of TIntegerField and TFloatField to appropriate values.
QueryRecCount	Used for TCustomDADataset to perform additional query to get the record count for this SELECT, so the RecordCount property reflects the actual number of

	records.
QuoteNames	Used for TCustomDADataset to quote all database object names in autogenerated SQL statements such as update SQL.
RemoveOnRefresh	Used for a dataset to locally remove a record that can not be found on the server.
RequiredFields	Used for TCustomDADataset to set the Required property of the TField objects for the NOT NULL fields.
ReturnParams	Used to return the new value of fields to dataset after insert or update.
SetFieldsReadOnly	Used for a dataset to set the ReadOnly property to True for all fields that do not belong to UpdatingTable or can not be updated.
StrictUpdate	Used for TCustomDADataset to raise an exception when the number of updated or deleted records is not equal 1.
TrimFixedChar	Specifies whether to discard all trailing spaces in the string fields of a dataset.
UpdateAllFields	Used to include all dataset fields in the generated UPDATE and INSERT statements.
UpdateBatchSize	Used to get or set a value that enables or disables batch processing support, and specifies the number of commands that can be executed in a batch.

See Also

- [TDADatasetOptions Class](#)
- [TDADatasetOptions Class Members](#)

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6.11.1.11.2.1 AutoPrepare Property

Used to execute automatic [TCustomDADataset.Prepare](#) on the query execution.

Class

[TDADatasetOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property AutoPrepare: boolean default False;
```

Remarks

Use the AutoPrepare property to execute automatic [TCustomDADataset.Prepare](#) on the query execution. Makes sense for cases when a query will be executed several times, for example, in Master/Detail relationships.

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6.11.1.11.2.2 CacheCalcFields Property

Used to enable caching of the TField.Calculated and TField.Lookup fields.

Class

[TDADatasetOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property cacheCalcFields: boolean default False;
```

Remarks

Use the CacheCalcFields property to enable caching of the TField.Calculated and TField.Lookup fields. It can be useful for reducing CPU usage for calculated fields. Using caching of calculated and lookup fields increases memory usage on the client side.

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6.11.1.11.2.3 CompressBlobMode Property

Used to store values of the BLOB fields in compressed form.

Class

[TDADatasetOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property CompressBlobMode: TCompressBlobMode default cbNone;
```

Remarks

Use the CompressBlobMode property to store values of the BLOB fields in compressed form. Add the MemData unit to uses list to use this option. Compression rate greatly depends on stored data, for example, usually graphic data compresses badly unlike text.

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6.11.1.11.2.4 DefaultValues Property

Used to request default values/expressions from the server and assign them to the DefaultExpression property.

Class

[TDADatasetOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property DefaultValues: boolean default False;
```

Remarks

If True, the default values/expressions are requested from the server and assigned to the DefaultExpression property of TField objects replacing already existent values.

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6.11.1.11.2.5 DetailDelay Property

Used to get or set a delay in milliseconds before refreshing detail dataset while navigating master dataset.

Class

[TDADatasetOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property DetailDelay: integer default 0;
```

Remarks

Use the DetailDelay property to get or set a delay in milliseconds before refreshing detail dataset while navigating master dataset. If DetailDelay is 0 (the default value) then refreshing of detail dataset occurs immediately. The DetailDelay option should be used for detail dataset.

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6.11.1.11.2.6 FieldsOrigin Property

Used for TCustomDADataset to fill the Origin property of the TField objects by appropriate value when opening a dataset.

Class

[TDADatasetOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property FieldsOrigin: boolean;
```

Remarks

If True, TCustomDADataset fills the Origin property of the TField objects by appropriate value when opening a dataset.

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6.11.1.11.2.7 FlatBuffers Property

Used to control how a dataset treats data of the ftString and ftVarBytes fields.

Class

[TDADatasetOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property FlatBuffers: boolean default False;
```

Remarks

Use the FlatBuffers property to control how a dataset treats data of the ftString and ftVarBytes fields. When set to True, all data fetched from the server is stored in record pdata without unused tails.

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6.11.1.11.2.8 InsertAllSetFields Property

Used to include all set dataset fields in the generated INSERT statement

Class

[TDADatasetOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property InsertAllSetFields: boolean default False;
```

Remarks

If True, all set dataset fields, including those set to NULL explicitly, will be included in the generated INSERT statements. Otherwise, only set fields containing not NULL values will be included to the generated INSERT statement.

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6.11.1.11.2.9 LocalMasterDetail Property

Used for TCustomDADataset to use local filtering to establish master/detail relationship for detail dataset and does not refer to the server.

Class

[TDADatasetOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property LocalMasterDetail: boolean default False;
```

Remarks

If True, for detail dataset in master-detail relationship TCustomDADataset uses local filtering for establishing master/detail relationship and does not refer to the server. Otherwise detail dataset performs query each time a record is selected in master dataset. This option is useful for reducing server calls number, server resources economy. It can be useful for slow connection. The [TMemDataSet.CachedUpdates](#) mode can be used for detail dataset only when this option is set to true. Setting the LocalMasterDetail option to True is not recommended when detail table contains too many rows, because when it is set to False, only records that correspond to the current record in master dataset are fetched.

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6.11.1.11.2.10 LongStrings Property

Used to represent string fields with the length that is greater than 255 as TStringField.

Class

[TDADatasetOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property LongStrings: boolean default True;
```

Remarks

Use the LongStrings property to represent string fields with the length that is greater than 255 as TStringField, not as TMemoField.

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6.11.1.11.2.11 MasterFieldsNullable Property

Allows to use NULL values in the fields by which the relation is built, when generating the query for the Detail tables (when this option is enabled, the performance can get worse).

Class

[TDADatasetOptions](#)

Syntax

property MasterFieldsNullable: boolean **default** False;

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6.11.1.11.2.12 NumberRange Property

Used to set the MaxValue and MinValue properties of TIntegerField and TFloatField to appropriate values.

Class

[TDADatasetOptions](#)

Syntax

property NumberRange: boolean **default** False;

Remarks

Use the NumberRange property to set the MaxValue and MinValue properties of TIntegerField and TFloatField to appropriate values.

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6.11.1.11.2.13 QueryRecCount Property

Used for TCustomDADataset to perform additional query to get the record count for this SELECT, so the RecordCount property reflects the actual number of records.

Class

[TDADatasetOptions](#)

Syntax

property QueryRecCount: boolean **default** False;

Remarks

If True, and the FetchAll property is False, TCustomDADataset performs additional query to get the record count for this SELECT, so the RecordCount property reflects the actual number of records. Does not have any effect if the FetchAll property is True.

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6.11.1.11.2.14 QuoteNames Property

Used for TCustomDADataset to quote all database object names in autogenerated SQL statements such as update SQL.

Class

[TDADatasetOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property QuoteNames: boolean default False;
```

Remarks

If True, TCustomDADataset quotes all database object names in autogenerated SQL statements such as update SQL.

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6.11.1.11.2.15 RemoveOnRefresh Property

Used for a dataset to locally remove a record that can not be found on the server.

Class

[TDADatasetOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property RemoveOnRefresh: boolean default True;
```

Remarks

When the RefreshRecord procedure can't find necessary record on the server and RemoveOnRefresh is set to True, dataset removes the record locally. Usually RefreshRecord can't find necessary record when someone else dropped the record or changed the key value of it.

This option makes sense only if the StrictUpdate option is set to False. If the StrictUpdate option is True, error will be generated regardless of the RemoveOnRefresh option value.

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6.11.1.11.2.16 RequiredFields Property

Used for TCustomDADataset to set the Required property of the TField objects for the NOT NULL fields.

Class

[TDADatasetOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property RequiredFields: boolean default True;
```

Remarks

If True, TCustomDADataset sets the Required property of the TField objects for the NOT NULL fields. It is useful when table has a trigger which updates the NOT NULL fields.

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6.11.1.11.2.17 ReturnParams Property

Used to return the new value of fields to dataset after insert or update.

Class

[TDADatasetOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property ReturnParams: boolean default False;
```

Remarks

Use the ReturnParams property to return the new value of fields to dataset after insert or update. The actual value of field after insert or update may be different from the value stored in the local memory if the table has a trigger. When ReturnParams is True, OUT parameters of the SQLInsert and SQLUpdate statements is assigned to the corresponding fields.

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6.11.1.11.2.18 SetFieldsReadOnly Property

Used for a dataset to set the ReadOnly property to True for all fields that do not belong to UpdatingTable or can not be updated.

Class

[TDADatasetOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property SetFieldsReadOnly: boolean default True;
```

Remarks

If True, dataset sets the ReadOnly property to True for all fields that do not belong to UpdatingTable or can not be updated. Set this option for datasets that use automatic generation of the update SQL statements only.

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6.11.1.11.2.19 StrictUpdate Property

Used for TCustomDADataset to raise an exception when the number of updated or deleted records is not equal 1.

Class

[TDADatasetOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property StrictUpdate: boolean default True;
```

Remarks

If True, TCustomDADataset raises an exception when the number of updated or deleted records is not equal 1. Setting this option also causes the exception if the RefreshRecord procedure returns more than one record. The exception does not occur when you execute SQL query, that doesn't return resultset.

Note: There can be problems if this option is set to True and triggers for UPDATE, DELETE, REFRESH commands that are defined for the table. So it is recommended to disable (set to False) this option with triggers.

TrimFixedChar specifies whether to discard all trailing spaces in the string fields of a dataset.

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6.11.1.11.2.20 TrimFixedChar Property

Specifies whether to discard all trailing spaces in the string fields of a dataset.

Class

[TDADatasetOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property TrimFixedChar: boolean default True;
```

Remarks

Specifies whether to discard all trailing spaces in the string fields of a dataset.

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6.11.1.11.2.21 UpdateAllFields Property

Used to include all dataset fields in the generated UPDATE and INSERT statements.

Class

[TDADatasetOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property updateAllFields: boolean default False;
```

Remarks

If True, all dataset fields will be included in the generated UPDATE and INSERT statements. Unspecified fields will have NULL value in the INSERT statements. Otherwise, only updated fields will be included to the generated update statements.

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6.11.1.11.2.22 UpdateBatchSize Property

Used to get or set a value that enables or disables batch processing support, and specifies the number of commands that can be executed in a batch.

Class

[TDADatasetOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property UpdateBatchSize: Integer default 1;
```

Remarks

Use the UpdateBatchSize property to get or set a value that enables or disables batch processing support, and specifies the number of commands that can be executed in a batch. Takes effect only when updating dataset in the [TMemDataSet.CachedUpdates](#) mode. The default value is 1.

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6.11.1.12 TDAEncryption Class

Used to specify the options of the data encryption in a dataset.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TDAEncryption](#) members.

Unit

[DBAccess](#)

Syntax

```
TDAEncryption = class(TPersistent);
```

Remarks

Set the properties of Encryption to specify the options of the data encryption in a dataset.

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6.11.1.12.1 Members

[TDAEncryption](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
Encryptor	Used to specify the encryptor class that will perform the data encryption.
Fields	Used to set field names for

	which encryption will be performed.
--	-------------------------------------

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6.11.1.12.2 Properties

Properties of the **TDAEncryption** class.

For a complete list of the **TDAEncryption** class members, see the [TDAEncryption Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
Encryptor	Used to specify the encryptor class that will perform the data encryption.

Published

Name	Description
Fields	Used to set field names for which encryption will be performed.

See Also

- [TDAEncryption Class](#)
- [TDAEncryption Class Members](#)

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6.11.1.12.2.1 Encryptor Property

Used to specify the encryptor class that will perform the data encryption.

Class

[TDAEncryption](#)

Syntax

```
property Encryptor: TCREncryptor;
```

Remarks

Use the Encryptor property to specify the encryptor class that will perform the data encryption.

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6.11.1.12.2.2 Fields Property

Used to set field names for which encryption will be performed.

Class

[TDAEncryption](#)

Syntax

```
property Fields: string;
```

Remarks

Used to set field names for which encryption will be performed. Field names must be separated by semicolons.

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6.11.1.13 TDAMapRule Class

Class that forms rules for Data Type Mapping.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TDAMapRule](#) members.

Unit

[DBAccess](#)

Syntax

```
TDAMapRule = class(TMapRule);
```

Remarks

Using properties of this class, it is possible to change parameter values of the specified rules from the TDAMapRules set.

Inheritance Hierarchy

TMapRule

TDAMapRule

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6.11.1.13.1 Members

[TDAMapRule](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
DBLengthMax	Maximum DB field length, until which the rule is applied.
DBLengthMin	Minimum DB field length, starting from which the rule is applied.
DBScaleMax	Maximum DB field scale, until which the rule is applied to the specified DB field.
DBScaleMin	Minimum DB field Scale, starting from which the rule is applied to the specified DB field.
DBType	DB field type, that the rule is applied to.
FieldLength	The resultant field length in Delphi.
FieldName	DataSet field name, for which the rule is applied.
FieldScale	The resultant field Scale in Delphi.
FieldType	Delphi field type, that the specified DB type or DataSet field will be mapped to.
IgnoreErrors	Ignoring errors when converting data from DB to Delphi type.

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6.11.1.13.2 Properties

Properties of the **TDAMapRule** class.

For a complete list of the **TDAMapRule** class members, see the [TDAMapRule Members](#) topic.

Published

Name	Description
DBLengthMax	Maximum DB field length, until which the rule is applied.
DBLengthMin	Minimum DB field length, starting from which the rule is applied.
DBScaleMax	Maximum DB field scale, until which the rule is applied to the specified DB field.
DBScaleMin	Minimum DB field Scale, starting from which the rule is applied to the specified DB field.
DBType	DB field type, that the rule is applied to.
FieldLength	The resultant field length in Delphi.
FieldName	DataSet field name, for which the rule is applied.
FieldScale	The resultant field Scale in Delphi.
FieldType	Delphi field type, that the specified DB type or DataSet field will be mapped to.
IgnoreErrors	Ignoring errors when converting data from DB to Delphi type.

See Also

- [TDAMapRule Class](#)
- [TDAMapRule Class Members](#)

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6.11.1.13.2.1 DBLengthMax Property

Maximum DB field length, until which the rule is applied.

Class

[TDAMapRule](#)

Syntax

```
property DBLengthMax: Integer default r1Any;
```

Remarks

Setting maximum DB field length, until which the rule is applied to the specified DB field.

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6.11.1.13.2.2 DBLengthMin Property

Minimum DB field length, starting from which the rule is applied.

Class

[TDAMapRule](#)

Syntax

```
property DBLengthMin: Integer default r1Any;
```

Remarks

Setting minimum DB field length, starting from which the rule is applied to the specified DB field.

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6.11.1.13.2.3 DBScaleMax Property

Maximum DB field scale, until which the rule is applied to the specified DB field.

Class

[TDAMapRule](#)

Syntax

```
property DBScaleMax: Integer default r1Any;
```

Remarks

Setting maximum DB field scale, until which the rule is applied to the specified DB field.

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6.11.1.13.2.4 DBScaleMin Property

Minimum DB field Scale, starting from which the rule is applied to the specified DB field.

Class

[TDAMapRule](#)

Syntax

```
property DBScaleMin: Integer default r1Any;
```

Remarks

Setting minimum DB field Scale, starting from which the rule is applied to the specified DB field.

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6.11.1.13.2.5 DBType Property

DB field type, that the rule is applied to.

Class

[TDAMapRule](#)

Syntax

```
property DBType: word default dtUnknown;
```

Remarks

Setting DB field type, that the rule is applied to. If the current rule is set for Connection, the

rule will be applied to all fields of the specified type in all DataSets related to this Connection.

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6.11.1.13.2.6 FieldLength Property

The resultant field length in Delphi.

Class

[TDAMapRule](#)

Syntax

```
property FieldLength: Integer default r1Any;
```

Remarks

Setting the Delphi field length after conversion.

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6.11.1.13.2.7 FieldName Property

DataSet field name, for which the rule is applied.

Class

[TDAMapRule](#)

Syntax

```
property FieldName: string;
```

Remarks

Specifies the DataSet field name, that the rule is applied to. If the current rule is set for Connection, the rule will be applied to all fields with such name in DataSets related to this Connection.

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6.11.1.13.2.8 FieldScale Property

The resultant field Scale in Delphi.

Class

[TDAMapRule](#)

Syntax

```
property FieldScale: Integer default r1Any;
```

Remarks

Setting the Delphi field Scale after conversion.

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6.11.1.13.2.9 FieldType Property

Delphi field type, that the specified DB type or DataSet field will be mapped to.

Class

[TDAMapRule](#)

Syntax

```
property FieldType: TFieldType stored IsFieldTypeStored default  
ftUnknown;
```

Remarks

Setting Delphi field type, that the specified DB type or DataSet field will be mapped to.

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6.11.1.13.2.10 IgnoreErrors Property

Ignoring errors when converting data from DB to Delphi type.

Class

[TDAMapRule](#)

Syntax


```
property IgnoreErrors: Boolean default False;
```

Remarks

Allows to ignore errors while data conversion in case if data or DB data format cannot be recorded to the specified Delphi field type. The default value is false.

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6.11.1.14 TDAMapRules Class

Used for adding rules for DataSet fields mapping with both identifying by field name and by field type and Delphi field types.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TDAMapRules](#) members.

Unit

[DBAccess](#)

Syntax

```
TDAMapRules = class(TMapRules);
```

Inheritance Hierarchy

TMapRules

TDAMapRules

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6.11.1.14.1 Members

[TDAMapRules](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
IgnoreInvalidRules	Used to avoid raising exception on mapping rules that can't be applied.

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6.11.1.14.2 Properties

Properties of the **TDAMapRules** class.

For a complete list of the **TDAMapRules** class members, see the [TDAMapRules Members](#) topic.

Published

Name	Description
IgnoreInvalidRules	Used to avoid raising exception on mapping rules that can't be applied.

See Also

- [TDAMapRules Class](#)
- [TDAMapRules Class Members](#)

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6.11.1.14.2.1 IgnoreInvalidRules Property

Used to avoid raising exception on mapping rules that can't be applied.

Class

[TDAMapRules](#)

Syntax

```
property IgnoreInvalidRules: boolean default False;
```

Remarks

Allows to ignore errors (not to raise exception) during data conversion in case if the data or DB data format cannot be recorded to the specified Delphi field type. The default value is false.

Note: In order to ignore errors occurring during data conversion, use the [TDAMapRule.IgnoreErrors](#) property

See Also

- [TDAMapRule.IgnoreErrors](#)

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6.11.1.15 TDAMetaData Class

A class for retrieving metainformation of the specified database objects in the form of dataset. For a list of all members of this type, see [TDAMetaData](#) members.

Unit

[DBAccess](#)

Syntax

```
TDAMetaData = class (TMemDataSet);
```

Remarks

TDAMetaData is a TDataSet descendant standing for retrieving metainformation of the specified database objects in the form of dataset. First of all you need to specify which kind of metainformation you want to see. For this you need to assign the [TDAMetaData.MetaDataKind](#) property. Provide one or more conditions in the [TDAMetaData.Restrictions](#) property to diminish the size of the resultset and get only information you are interested in.

Use the [TDAMetaData.GetMetaDataKinds](#) method to get the full list of supported kinds of meta data. With the [TDAMetaData.GetRestrictions](#) method you can find out what restrictions are applicable to the specified MetaDataKind.

Example

The code below demonstrates how to get information about columns of the 'emp' table:

```
MetaData.Connection := Connection;  
MetaData.MetaDataKind := 'Columns';  
MetaData.Restrictions.Values['TABLE_NAME'] := 'Emp';  
MetaData.Open;
```

Inheritance Hierarchy

[TMemDataSet](#)

TDAMetaData

See Also

- [TDAMetaData.MetaDataKind](#)
- [TDAMetaData.Restrictions](#)
- [TDAMetaData.GetMetaDataKinds](#)

- [TDAMetaData.GetRestrictions](#)

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6.11.1.15.1 Members

[TDAMetaData](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
CachedUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to enable or disable the use of cached updates for a dataset.
Connection	Used to specify a connection object to use to connect to a data store.
IndexFieldNames (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to get or set the list of fields on which the recordset is sorted.
KeyExclusive (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Specifies the upper and lower boundaries for a range.
LocalConstraints (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to avoid setting the Required property of a TField component for NOT NULL fields at the time of opening TMemDataSet.
LocalUpdate (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to prevent implicit update of rows on database server.
MetaDataKind	Used to specify which kind of metainformation to show.
Prepared (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Determines whether a query is prepared for execution or not.
Ranged (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates whether a range is applied to a dataset.
Restrictions	Used to provide one or more conditions restricting the list of objects to be described.
UpdateRecordTypes (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to indicate the update status for the current record when cached updates are

	enabled.
UpdatesPending (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to check the status of the cached updates buffer.

Methods

Name	Description
ApplyRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Applies a range to the dataset.
ApplyUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Writes dataset's pending cached updates to a database.
CancelRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Removes any ranges currently in effect for a dataset.
CancelUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Clears all pending cached updates from cache and restores dataset in its prior state.
CommitUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Clears the cached updates buffer.
DeferredPost (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Makes permanent changes to the database server.
EditRangeEnd (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Enables changing the ending value for an existing range.
EditRangeStart (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Enables changing the starting value for an existing range.
GetBlob (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Retrieves TBlob object for a field or current record when only its name or the field itself is known.
GetMetaDataKinds	Used to get values acceptable in the MetaDataKind property.
GetRestrictions	Used to find out which restrictions are applicable to a certain MetaDataKind.
Locate (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Searches a dataset for a specific record and positions the cursor on it.

LocateEx (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Excludes features that don't need to be included to the TMemDataSet.Locate method of TDataSet.
Prepare (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Allocates resources and creates field components for a dataset.
RestoreUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Marks all records in the cache of updates as unapplied.
RevertRecord (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Cancels changes made to the current record when cached updates are enabled.
SaveToXML (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Saves the current dataset data to a file or a stream in the XML format compatible with ADO format.
SetRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Sets the starting and ending values of a range, and applies it.
SetRangeEnd (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates that subsequent assignments to field values specify the end of the range of rows to include in the dataset.
SetRangeStart (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates that subsequent assignments to field values specify the start of the range of rows to include in the dataset.
UnPrepare (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Frees the resources allocated for a previously prepared query on the server and client sides.
UpdateResult (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Reads the status of the latest call to the ApplyUpdates method while cached updates are enabled.
UpdateStatus (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates the current update status for the dataset when cached updates are

	enabled.
--	----------

Events

Name	Description
OnUpdateError (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Occurs when an exception is generated while cached updates are applied to a database.
OnUpdateRecord (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Occurs when a single update component can not handle the updates.

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6.11.1.15.2 Properties

Properties of the **TDAMetaData** class.

For a complete list of the **TDAMetaData** class members, see the [TDAMetaData Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
CachedUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to enable or disable the use of cached updates for a dataset.
Connection	Used to specify a connection object to use to connect to a data store.
IndexFieldNames (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to get or set the list of fields on which the recordset is sorted.
KeyExclusive (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Specifies the upper and lower boundaries for a range.
LocalConstraints (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to avoid setting the Required property of a TField component for NOT NULL fields at the time of opening TMemDataSet.
LocalUpdate (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to prevent implicit

	update of rows on database server.
MetaDataKind	Used to specify which kind of metainformation to show.
Prepared (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Determines whether a query is prepared for execution or not.
Ranged (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates whether a range is applied to a dataset.
Restrictions	Used to provide one or more conditions restricting the list of objects to be described.
UpdateRecordTypes (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to indicate the update status for the current record when cached updates are enabled.
UpdatesPending (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to check the status of the cached updates buffer.

See Also

- [TDAMetaData Class](#)
- [TDAMetaData Class Members](#)

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6.11.1.15.2.1 Connection Property

Used to specify a connection object to use to connect to a data store.

Class

[TDAMetaData](#)

Syntax

```
property Connection: TCustomDAConnection;
```

Remarks

Use the Connection property to specify a connection object to use to connect to a data store. Set at design-time by selecting from the list of provided TCustomDAConnection or its descendant class objects.

At runtime, set the Connection property to reference an instantiated TCustomDAConnection

object.

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6.11.1.15.2.2 MetaDataKind Property

Used to specify which kind of metainformation to show.

Class

[TDAMetaData](#)

Syntax

```
property MetaDataKind: string;
```

Remarks

This string property specifies which kind of metainformation to show. The value of this property should be assigned before activating the component. If MetaDataKind equals to an empty string (the default value), the full value list that this property accepts will be shown. They are described in the table below:

MetaDataKind	Description
Columns	show metainformation about columns of existing tables
Constraints	show metainformation about the constraints defined in the database
IndexColumns	show metainformation about indexed columns
Indexes	show metainformation about indexes in a database
MetaDataKinds	show the acceptable values of this property. You will get the same result if the MetadataKind property is an empty string
ProcedureParameters	show metainformation about parameters of existing procedures
Procedures	show metainformation about existing procedures
Restrictions	generates a dataset that describes which restrictions are applicable to each MetaDataKind
Tables	show metainformation about existing tables
Databases	show metainformation about existing databases

If you provide a value that equals neither of the values described in the table, an error will be raised.

See Also

- [Restrictions](#)

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6.11.1.15.2.3 Restrictions Property

Used to provide one or more conditions restricting the list of objects to be described.

Class

[TDAMetaData](#)

Syntax

```
property Restrictions: TStrings;
```

Remarks

Use the Restriction list to provide one or more conditions restricting the list of objects to be described. To see the full list of restrictions and to which metadata kinds they are applicable, you should assign the Restrictions value to the MetadataKind property and view the result.

See Also

- [MetadataKind](#)

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6.11.1.15.3 Methods

Methods of the **TDAMetaData** class.

For a complete list of the **TDAMetaData** class members, see the [TDAMetaData Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
ApplyRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Applies a range to the dataset.
ApplyUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Writes dataset's pending cached updates to a database.
CancelRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Removes any ranges currently in effect for a dataset.

CancelUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Clears all pending cached updates from cache and restores dataset in its prior state.
CommitUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Clears the cached updates buffer.
DeferredPost (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Makes permanent changes to the database server.
EditRangeEnd (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Enables changing the ending value for an existing range.
EditRangeStart (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Enables changing the starting value for an existing range.
GetBlob (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Retrieves TBlob object for a field or current record when only its name or the field itself is known.
GetMetaDataKinds	Used to get values acceptable in the MetaDataKind property.
GetRestrictions	Used to find out which restrictions are applicable to a certain MetaDataKind.
Locate (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Searches a dataset for a specific record and positions the cursor on it.
LocateEx (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Excludes features that don't need to be included to the TMemDataSet.Locate method of TDataSet.
Prepare (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Allocates resources and creates field components for a dataset.
RestoreUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Marks all records in the cache of updates as unapplied.
RevertRecord (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Cancels changes made to the current record when cached updates are enabled.

SaveToXML (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Saves the current dataset data to a file or a stream in the XML format compatible with ADO format.
SetRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Sets the starting and ending values of a range, and applies it.
SetRangeEnd (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates that subsequent assignments to field values specify the end of the range of rows to include in the dataset.
SetRangeStart (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates that subsequent assignments to field values specify the start of the range of rows to include in the dataset.
UnPrepare (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Frees the resources allocated for a previously prepared query on the server and client sides.
UpdateResult (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Reads the status of the latest call to the ApplyUpdates method while cached updates are enabled.
UpdateStatus (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates the current update status for the dataset when cached updates are enabled.

See Also

- [TDAMetaData Class](#)
- [TDAMetaData Class Members](#)

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6.11.1.15.3.1 GetMetaDataKinds Method

Used to get values acceptable in the MetaDataKind property.

Class

[TDAMetaData](#)

Syntax

```
procedure GetMetaDataKinds(List: TStrings);
```

Parameters

List

Holds the object that will be filled with metadata kinds (restrictions).

Remarks

Call the GetMetaDataKinds method to get values acceptable in the MetaDataKind property. The List parameter will be cleared and then filled with values.

See Also

- [MetaDataKind](#)

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6.11.1.15.3.2 GetRestrictions Method

Used to find out which restrictions are applicable to a certain MetaDataKind.

Class

[TDAMetaData](#)

Syntax

```
procedure GetRestrictions(List: TStrings; const MetaDataKind:  
string);
```

Parameters

List

Holds the object that will be filled with metadata kinds (restrictions).

MetaDataKind

Holds the metadata kind for which restrictions are returned.

Remarks

Call the GetRestrictions method to find out which restrictions are applicable to a certain MetaDataKind. The List parameter will be cleared and then filled with values.

See Also

- [Restrictions](#)
- [GetMetaDataKinds](#)

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6.11.1.16 TDAParam Class

A class that forms objects to represent the values of the [parameters set](#).

For a list of all members of this type, see [TDAParam](#) members.

Unit

[DBAccess](#)

Syntax

```
TDAParam = class(TParam);
```

Remarks

Use the properties of TDAParam to set the value of a parameter. Objects that use parameters create TDAParam objects to represent these parameters. For example, TDAParam objects are used by TCustomDASQL, TCustomDADataset.

TDAParam shares many properties with TField, as both describe the value of a field in a dataset. However, a TField object has several properties to describe the field binding and the way the field is displayed, edited, or calculated, that are not needed in a TDAParam object. Conversely, TDAParam includes properties that indicate how the field value is passed as a parameter.

See Also

- [TCustomDADataset](#)
- [TCustomDASQL](#)
- [TDAParams](#)

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6.11.1.16.1 Members

[TDAParam](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
AsBlob	Used to set and read the value of the BLOB parameter as string.
AsBlobRef	Used to set and read the value of the BLOB parameter as a TBlob object.
AsFloat	Used to assign the value for a float field to a parameter.
AsInteger	Used to assign the value for an integer field to the parameter.
AsLargeInt	Used to assign the value for a LargeInteger field to the parameter.
AsMemo	Used to assign the value for a memo field to the parameter.
AsMemoRef	Used to set and read the value of the memo parameter as a TBlob object.
AsSQLTimeStamp	Used to specify the value of the parameter when it represents a SQL timestamp field.
AsString	Used to assign the string value to the parameter.
AsWideString	Used to assign the Unicode string value to the parameter.
DataType	Indicates the data type of the parameter.
IsNull	Used to indicate whether the value assigned to a parameter is NULL.
ParamType	Used to indicate the type of use for a parameter.

Size	Specifies the size of a string type parameter.
Value	Used to represent the value of the parameter as Variant.

Methods

Name	Description
AssignField	Assigns field name and field value to a param.
AssignFieldValue	Assigns the specified field properties and value to a parameter.
LoadFromFile	Places the content of a specified file into a TDAParam object.
LoadFromStream	Places the content from a stream into a TDAParam object.
SetBlobData	Overloaded. Writes the data from a specified buffer to BLOB.

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6.11.1.16.2 Properties

Properties of the **TDAParam** class.

For a complete list of the **TDAParam** class members, see the [TDAParam Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
AsBlob	Used to set and read the value of the BLOB parameter as string.
AsBlobRef	Used to set and read the value of the BLOB parameter as a TBlob object.
AsFloat	Used to assign the value for a float field to a parameter.

AsInteger	Used to assign the value for an integer field to the parameter.
AsLargeInt	Used to assign the value for a LargeInteger field to the parameter.
AsMemo	Used to assign the value for a memo field to the parameter.
AsMemoRef	Used to set and read the value of the memo parameter as a TBlob object.
AsSQLTimeStamp	Used to specify the value of the parameter when it represents a SQL timestamp field.
AsString	Used to assign the string value to the parameter.
AsWideString	Used to assign the Unicode string value to the parameter.
IsNull	Used to indicate whether the value assigned to a parameter is NULL.

Published

Name	Description
DataType	Indicates the data type of the parameter.
ParamType	Used to indicate the type of use for a parameter.
Size	Specifies the size of a string type parameter.
Value	Used to represent the value of the parameter as Variant.

See Also

- [TDAParam Class](#)
- [TDAParam Class Members](#)

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6.11.1.16.2.1 AsBlob Property

Used to set and read the value of the BLOB parameter as string.

Class

[TDAParam](#)

Syntax

```
property AsBlob: TBlobData;
```

Remarks

Use the AsBlob property to set and read the value of the BLOB parameter as string. Setting AsBlob will set the DataType property to ftBlob.

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6.11.1.16.2.2 AsBlobRef Property

Used to set and read the value of the BLOB parameter as a TBlob object.

Class

[TDAParam](#)

Syntax

```
property AsBlobRef: TBlob;
```

Remarks

Use the AsBlobRef property to set and read the value of the BLOB parameter as a TBlob object. Setting AsBlobRef will set the DataType property to ftBlob.

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6.11.1.16.2.3 AsFloat Property

Used to assign the value for a float field to a parameter.

Class

[TDAParam](#)

Syntax

```
property AsFloat: double;
```

Remarks

Use the AsFloat property to assign the value for a float field to the parameter. Setting AsFloat will set the DataType property to dtFloat.

Read the AsFloat property to determine the value that was assigned to an output parameter, represented as Double. The value of the parameter will be converted to the Double value if possible.

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6.11.1.16.2.4 AsInteger Property

Used to assign the value for an integer field to the parameter.

Class

[TDAParam](#)

Syntax

```
property AsInteger: LongInt;
```

Remarks

Use the AsInteger property to assign the value for an integer field to the parameter. Setting AsInteger will set the DataType property to dtInteger.

Read the AsInteger property to determine the value that was assigned to an output parameter, represented as a 32-bit integer. The value of the parameter will be converted to the Integer value if possible.

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6.11.1.16.2.5 AsLargeInt Property

Used to assign the value for a LargeInteger field to the parameter.

Class

[TDAParam](#)

Syntax

```
property AsLargeInt: Int64;
```

Remarks

Set the AsLargeInt property to assign the value for an Int64 field to the parameter. Setting AsLargeInt will set the DataType property to dtLargeint.

Read the AsLargeInt property to determine the value that was assigned to an output parameter, represented as a 64-bit integer. The value of the parameter will be converted to the Int64 value if possible.

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6.11.1.16.2.6 AsMemo Property

Used to assign the value for a memo field to the parameter.

Class

[TDAParam](#)

Syntax

```
property AsMemo: string;
```

Remarks

Use the AsMemo property to assign the value for a memo field to the parameter. Setting AsMemo will set the DataType property to ftMemo.

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6.11.1.16.2.7 AsMemoRef Property

Used to set and read the value of the memo parameter as a TBlob object.

Class

[TDAParam](#)

Syntax

```
property AsMemoRef: TBlob;
```

Remarks

Use the AsMemoRef property to set and read the value of the memo parameter as a TBlob object. Setting AsMemoRef will set the DataType property to ftMemo.

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6.11.1.16.2.8 AsSQLTimeStamp Property

Used to specify the value of the parameter when it represents a SQL timestamp field.

Class

[TDAParam](#)

Syntax

```
property AsSQLTimeStamp: TSQLTimeStamp;
```

Remarks

Set the AsSQLTimeStamp property to assign the value for a SQL timestamp field to the parameter. Setting AsSQLTimeStamp sets the DataType property to ftTimeStamp.

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6.11.1.16.2.9 AsString Property

Used to assign the string value to the parameter.

Class

[TDAParam](#)

Syntax

```
property AsString: string;
```

Remarks

Use the AsString property to assign the string value to the parameter. Setting AsString will set the DataType property to ftString.

Read the AsString property to determine the value that was assigned to an output parameter

represented as a string. The value of the parameter will be converted to a string.

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6.11.1.16.2.10 AsWideString Property

Used to assign the Unicode string value to the parameter.

Class

[TDAParam](#)

Syntax

```
property AsWideString: string;
```

Remarks

Set AsWideString to assign the Unicode string value to the parameter. Setting AsWideString will set the DataType property to ftWideString.

Read the AsWideString property to determine the value that was assigned to an output parameter, represented as a Unicode string. The value of the parameter will be converted to a Unicode string.

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6.11.1.16.2.11 DataType Property

Indicates the data type of the parameter.

Class

[TDAParam](#)

Syntax

```
property DataType: TFieldType stored IsDataTypeStored;
```

Remarks

DataType is set automatically when a value is assigned to a parameter. Do not set DataType for bound fields, as this may cause the assigned value to be misinterpreted.

Read DataType to learn the type of data that was assigned to the parameter. Every possible value of DataType corresponds to the type of a database field.

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6.11.1.16.2.12 IsNull Property

Used to indicate whether the value assigned to a parameter is NULL.

Class

[TDAParam](#)

Syntax

```
property IsNull: boolean;
```

Remarks

Use the IsNull property to indicate whether the value assigned to a parameter is NULL.

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6.11.1.16.2.13 ParamType Property

Used to indicate the type of use for a parameter.

Class

[TDAParam](#)

Syntax

```
property ParamType default DB . ptUnknown;
```

Remarks

Objects that use TDAParam objects to represent field parameters set ParamType to indicate the type of use for a parameter.

To learn the description of TParamType refer to Delphi Help.

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6.11.1.16.2.14 Size Property

Specifies the size of a string type parameter.

Class

[TDAParam](#)

Syntax

```
property Size: integer default 0;
```

Remarks

Use the Size property to indicate the maximum number of characters the parameter may contain. Use the Size property only for Output parameters of the **ftString**, **ftFixedChar**, **ftBytes**, **ftVarBytes**, or **ftWideString** type.

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6.11.1.16.2.15 Value Property

Used to represent the value of the parameter as Variant.

Class

[TDAParam](#)

Syntax

```
property value: variant stored IsValueStored;
```

Remarks

The Value property represents the value of the parameter as Variant.

Use Value in generic code that manipulates the values of parameters without the need to know the field type the parameter represent.

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6.11.1.16.3 Methods

Methods of the **TDAParam** class.

For a complete list of the **TDAParam** class members, see the [TDAParam Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
AssignField	Assigns field name and field value to a param.
AssignFieldValue	Assigns the specified field properties and value to a parameter.
LoadFromFile	Places the content of a specified file into a TDAParam object.
LoadFromStream	Places the content from a stream into a TDAParam object.
SetBlobData	Overloaded. Writes the data from a specified buffer to BLOB.

See Also

- [TDAParam Class](#)
- [TDAParam Class Members](#)

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6.11.1.16.3.1 AssignField Method

Assigns field name and field value to a param.

Class

[TDAParam](#)

Syntax

```
procedure AssignField(Field: TField);
```

Parameters

Field

Holds the field which name and value should be assigned to the param.

Remarks

Call the AssignField method to assign field name and field value to a param.

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6.11.1.16.3.2 AssignFieldValue Method

Assigns the specified field properties and value to a parameter.

Class

[TDAParam](#)

Syntax

```
procedure AssignFieldValue(Field: TField; const value: Variant);  
virtual;
```

Parameters

Field

Holds the field the properties of which will be assigned to the parameter.

Value

Holds the value for the parameter.

Remarks

Call the AssignFieldValue method to assign the specified field properties and value to a parameter.

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6.11.1.16.3.3 LoadFromFile Method

Places the content of a specified file into a TDAParam object.

Class

[TDAParam](#)

Syntax

```
procedure LoadFromFile(const FileName: string; BlobType:  
TBlobType);
```

Parameters

FileName

Holds the name of the file.

BlobType

Holds a value that modifies the *DataType* property so that this *TDAParam* object now holds the BLOB value.

Remarks

Use the *LoadFromFile* method to place the content of a file specified by *FileName* into a *TDAParam* object. The *BlobType* value modifies the *DataType* property so that this *TDAParam* object now holds the BLOB value.

See Also

- [LoadFromStream](#)

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6.11.1.16.3.4 LoadFromStream Method

Places the content from a stream into a *TDAParam* object.

Class

[TDAParam](#)

Syntax

```
procedure LoadFromStream(Stream: TStream; BlobType: TBlobType);  
virtual;
```

Parameters

Stream

Holds the stream to copy content from.

BlobType

Holds a value that modifies the *DataType* property so that this *TDAParam* object now holds the BLOB value.

Remarks

Call the *LoadFromStream* method to place the content from a stream into a *TDAParam* object. The *BlobType* value modifies the *DataType* property so that this *TDAParam* object now holds the BLOB value.

See Also

- [LoadFromFile](#)

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6.11.1.16.3.5 SetBlobData Method

Writes the data from a specified buffer to BLOB.

Class

[TDAParam](#)

Overload List

Name	Description
SetBlobData(Buffer: TValueBuffer)	Writes the data from a specified buffer to BLOB.
SetBlobData(Buffer: IntPtr; Size: Integer)	Writes the data from a specified buffer to BLOB.

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Writes the data from a specified buffer to BLOB.

Class

[TDAParam](#)

Syntax

```
procedure SetBlobData(Buffer: TValueBuffer); overload;
```

Parameters

Buffer

Holds the pointer to the data.

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Writes the data from a specified buffer to BLOB.

Class

[TDAParam](#)

Syntax

```
procedure SetBlobData(Buffer: IntPtr; Size: Integer); overload;
```

Parameters

Buffer

Holds the pointer to data.

Size

Holds the number of bytes to read from the buffer.

Remarks

Call the SetBlobData method to write data from a specified buffer to BLOB.

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6.11.1.17 TDAParams Class

This class is used to manage a list of TDAParam objects for an object that uses field parameters.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TDAParams](#) members.

Unit

[DBAccess](#)

Syntax

```
TDAParams = class(TParams);
```

Remarks

Use TDAParams to manage a list of TDAParam objects for an object that uses field parameters. For example, TCustomDADataset objects and TCustomDASQL objects use TDAParams objects to create and access their parameters.

See Also

- [TCustomDADataset.Params](#)
- [TCustomDASQL.Params](#)
- [TDAParam](#)

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6.11.1.17.1 Members

[TDAParams](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
Items	Used to iterate through all parameters.

Methods

Name	Description
FindParam	Searches for a parameter with the specified name.
ParamByName	Searches for a parameter with the specified name.

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6.11.1.17.2 Properties

Properties of the **TDAParams** class.

For a complete list of the **TDAParams** class members, see the [TDAParams Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
Items	Used to iterate through all parameters.

See Also

- [TDAParams Class](#)
- [TDAParams Class Members](#)

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6.11.1.17.2.1 Items Property(Indexer)

Used to iterate through all parameters.

Class

[TDAParams](#)

Syntax

```
property Items[Index: integer]: TDAParam; default;
```

Parameters

Index

Holds an index in the range 0..Count - 1.

Remarks

Use the Items property to iterate through all parameters. Index identifies the index in the range 0..Count - 1. Items can reference a particular parameter by its index, but the ParamByName method is preferred in order to avoid depending on the order of the parameters.

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6.11.1.17.3 Methods

Methods of the **TDAParams** class.

For a complete list of the **TDAParams** class members, see the [TDAParams Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
FindParam	Searches for a parameter with the specified name.
ParamByName	Searches for a parameter with the specified name.

See Also

- [TDAParams Class](#)
- [TDAParams Class Members](#)

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6.11.1.17.3.1 FindParam Method

Searches for a parameter with the specified name.

Class

[TDAParams](#)

Syntax

```
function FindParam(const value: string): TDAParam;
```

Parameters

Value

Holds the parameter name.

Return Value

a parameter, if a match was found. Nil otherwise.

Remarks

Use the FindParam method to find a parameter with the name passed in Value. If a match is found, FindParam returns the parameter. Otherwise, it returns nil. Use this method rather than a direct reference to the Items property to avoid depending on the order of the entries. To locate more than one parameter at a time by name, use the GetParamList method instead. To get only the value of a named parameter, use the ParamValues property.

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6.11.1.17.3.2 ParamByName Method

Searches for a parameter with the specified name.

Class

[TDAParams](#)

Syntax

```
function ParamByName(const value: string): TDAParam;
```

Parameters

Value

Holds the parameter name.

Return Value

a parameter, if the match was found. otherwise an exception is raised.

Remarks

Use the ParamByName method to find a parameter with the name passed in Value. If a match was found, ParamByName returns the parameter. Otherwise, an exception is raised.

Use this method rather than a direct reference to the [Items](#) property to avoid depending on the order of the entries.

To locate a parameter by name without raising an exception if the parameter is not found, use the FindParam method.

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6.11.1.18 TDATransaction Class

A base class that implements functionality for controlling transactions.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TDATransaction](#) members.

Unit

[DBAccess](#)

Syntax

```
TDATransaction = class(TComponent);
```

Remarks

TDATransaction is a base class for components implementing functionality for managing transactions.

Do not create instances of TDATransaction. Use descendants of the TDATransaction class instead.

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6.11.1.18.1 Members

[TDATransaction](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
Active	Used to determine if the transaction is active.
DefaultCloseAction	Used to specify the transaction behaviour when it is destroyed while being active, or when one of its connections is closed with

	the active transaction.
--	-------------------------

Methods

Name	Description
Commit	Commits the current transaction.
Rollback	Discards all modifications of data associated with the current transaction and ends the transaction.
StartTransaction	Begins a new transaction.

Events

Name	Description
OnCommit	Occurs after the transaction has been successfully committed.
OnCommitRetaining	Occurs after CommitRetaining has been executed.
OnError	Used to process errors that occur during executing a transaction.
OnRollback	Occurs after the transaction has been successfully rolled back.
OnRollbackRetaining	Occurs after RollbackRetaining has been executed.

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6.11.1.18.2 Properties

Properties of the **TDATransaction** class.

For a complete list of the **TDATransaction** class members, see the [TDATransaction Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
Active	Used to determine if the transaction is active.
DefaultCloseAction	Used to specify the transaction behaviour when it is destroyed while being active, or when one of its connections is closed with the active transaction.

See Also

- [TDATransaction Class](#)
- [TDATransaction Class Members](#)

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6.11.1.18.2.1 Active Property

Used to determine if the transaction is active.

Class

[TDATransaction](#)

Syntax

```
property Active: boolean;
```

Remarks

Indicates whether the transaction is active. This property is read-only.

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6.11.1.18.2.2 DefaultCloseAction Property

Used to specify the transaction behaviour when it is destroyed while being active, or when one of its connections is closed with the active transaction.

Class

[TDATransaction](#)

Syntax

```
property DefaultCloseAction: TCRTransactionAction default  
taRollback;
```

Remarks

Use DefaultCloseAction to specify the transaction behaviour when it is destroyed while being active, or when one of its connections is closed with the active transaction.

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6.11.1.18.3 Methods

Methods of the **TDATransaction** class.

For a complete list of the **TDATransaction** class members, see the [TDATransaction Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
Commit	Commits the current transaction.
Rollback	Discards all modifications of data associated with the current transaction and ends the transaction.
StartTransaction	Begins a new transaction.

See Also

- [TDATransaction Class](#)
- [TDATransaction Class Members](#)

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6.11.1.18.3.1 Commit Method

Commits the current transaction.

Class

[TDATransaction](#)

Syntax

```
procedure Commit; virtual;
```

Remarks

Call the Commit method to commit the current transaction. On commit server writes permanently all pending data updates associated with the current transaction to the database, and then finishes the transaction.

See Also

- [Rollback](#)
- [StartTransaction](#)

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6.11.1.18.3.2 Rollback Method

Discards all modifications of data associated with the current transaction and ends the transaction.

Class

[TDATransaction](#)

Syntax

```
procedure Rollback; virtual;
```

Remarks

Call Rollback to cancel all data modifications made within the current transaction to the database server, and finish the transaction.

See Also

- [Commit](#)
- [StartTransaction](#)

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6.11.1.18.3.3 StartTransaction Method

Begins a new transaction.

Class

[TDATransaction](#)

Syntax

```
procedure StartTransaction; virtual;
```

Remarks

Call the StartTransaction method to begin a new transaction against the database server. Before calling StartTransaction, an application should check the [Active](#) property. If TDATransaction.Active is True, indicating that a transaction is already in progress, a subsequent call to StartTransaction will raise EDatabaseError. An active transaction must be finished by call to [Commit](#) or [Rollback](#) before call to StartTransaction. Call to StartTransaction when connection is closed also will raise EDatabaseError.

Updates, insertions, and deletions that take place after a call to StartTransaction are held by the server until the application calls [Commit](#) to save the changes, or [Rollback](#) to cancel them.

See Also

- [Commit](#)
- [Rollback](#)

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6.11.1.18.4 Events

Events of the **TDATransaction** class.

For a complete list of the **TDATransaction** class members, see the [TDATransaction Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
OnCommit	Occurs after the transaction has been successfully committed.
OnCommitRetaining	Occurs after CommitRetaining has been

	executed.
OnError	Used to process errors that occur during executing a transaction.
OnRollback	Occurs after the transaction has been successfully rolled back.
OnRollbackRetaining	Occurs after RollbackRetaining has been executed.

See Also

- [TDATransaction Class](#)
- [TDATransaction Class Members](#)

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6.11.1.18.4.1 OnCommit Event

Occurs after the transaction has been successfully committed.

Class

[TDATransaction](#)

Syntax

```
property OnCommit: TNotifyEvent;
```

Remarks

The OnCommit event fires when the M:Devart.Dac.TDATransaction.Commit method is executed, just after the transaction is successfully committed. In order to respond to the [TUniTransaction.CommitRetaining](#) method execution, the [OnCommitRetaining](#) event is used. When an error occurs during commit, the [OnError](#) event fires.

See Also

- [Commit](#)
- [TUniTransaction.CommitRetaining](#)
- [OnCommitRetaining](#)
- [OnError](#)

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6.11.1.18.4.2 OnCommitRetaining Event

Occurs after CommitRetaining has been executed.

Class

[TDATransaction](#)

Syntax

```
property OnCommitRetaining: TNotifyEvent;
```

Remarks

The OnCommitRetaining event fires when the [TUniTransaction.CommitRetaining](#) method is executed, just after the transaction is successfully committed. In order to respond to the M:Devart.Dac.TDATransaction.Commit method execution, the [OnCommit](#) event is used. When an error occurs during commit, the [OnError](#) event fired.

See Also

- [TUniTransaction.CommitRetaining](#)
- [Commit](#)
- [OnCommit](#)
- [OnError](#)

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6.11.1.18.4.3 OnError Event

Used to process errors that occur during executing a transaction.

Class

[TDATransaction](#)

Syntax

```
property OnError: TDATransactionErrorEvent;
```

Remarks

Add a handler to the OnError event to process errors that occur during executing a

transaction control statements such as [Commit](#), [Rollback](#). Check the E parameter to get the error code.

See Also

- [Commit](#)
- [Rollback](#)
- [StartTransaction](#)

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6.11.1.18.4.4 OnRollback Event

Occurs after the transaction has been successfully rolled back.

Class

[TDATransaction](#)

Syntax

```
property OnRollback: TNotifyEvent;
```

Remarks

The OnRollback event fires when the M:Devart.Dac.TDATransaction.Rollback method is executed, just after the transaction is successfully rolled back. In order to respond to the [TUniTransaction.RollbackRetaining](#) method execution, the [OnRollbackRetaining](#) event is used.

When an error occurs during rollback, the [OnError](#) event fired.

See Also

- [Rollback](#)
- [TUniTransaction.RollbackRetaining](#)
- [OnRollbackRetaining](#)
- [OnError](#)

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6.11.1.18.4.5 OnRollbackRetaining Event

Occurs after RollbackRetaining has been executed.

Class

[TDATransaction](#)

Syntax

```
property OnRollbackRetaining: TNotifyEvent;
```

Remarks

The OnRollbackRetaining event fires when the [TUniTransaction.RollbackRetaining](#) method is executed, just after the transaction is successfully rolled back. In order to respond to the M:Devart.Dac.TDATransaction.Rollback method execution, the [OnRollback](#) event is used. When an error occurs during rollback, the [OnError](#) event fired.

See Also

- [Rollback](#)
- [TUniTransaction.RollbackRetaining](#)
- [OnRollback](#)
- [OnError](#)

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6.11.1.19 TMacro Class

Object that represents the value of a macro.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TMacro](#) members.

Unit

[DBAccess](#)

Syntax

```
TMacro = class(TCollectionItem);
```

Remarks

TMacro object represents the value of a macro. Macro is a variable that holds string value. You just insert **&** MacroName in a SQL query text and change the value of macro by the

Macro property editor at design time or the Value property at run time. At the time of opening query macro is replaced by its value.

If by any reason it is not convenient for you to use the ' & ' symbol as a character of macro replacement, change the value of the MacroChar variable.

See Also

- [TMacros](#)

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6.11.1.19.1 Members

[TMacro](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
Active	Used to determine if the macro should be expanded.
AsDateTime	Used to set the TDateTime value to a macro.
AsFloat	Used to set the float value to a macro.
AsInteger	Used to set the integer value to a macro.
AsString	Used to assign the string value to a macro.
Name	Used to identify a particular macro.
Value	Used to set the value to a macro.

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6.11.1.19.2 Properties

Properties of the **TMacro** class.

For a complete list of the **TMacro** class members, see the [TMacro Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
AsDateTime	Used to set the TDateTime value to a macro.
AsFloat	Used to set the float value to a macro.
AsInteger	Used to set the integer value to a macro.
AsString	Used to assign the string value to a macro.

Published

Name	Description
Active	Used to determine if the macro should be expanded.
Name	Used to identify a particular macro.
Value	Used to set the value to a macro.

See Also

- [TMacro Class](#)
- [TMacro Class Members](#)

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6.11.1.19.2.1 Active Property

Used to determine if the macro should be expanded.

Class

[TMacro](#)

Syntax

```
property Active: boolean default True;
```

Remarks

When set to True, the macro will be expanded, otherwise macro definition is replaced by null string. You can use the Active property to modify the SQL property.

The default value is True.

Example

```
UniQuery.SQL.Text := 'SELECT * FROM Dept WHERE DeptNo > 20 &Cond1';  
UniQuery.Macros[0].Value := 'and DName is NULL';  
UniQuery.Macros[0].Active:= False;
```

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6.11.1.19.2.2 AsDateTime Property

Used to set the TDateTime value to a macro.

Class

[TMacro](#)

Syntax

```
property AsDateTime: TDateTime;
```

Remarks

Use the AsDateTime property to set the TDateTime value to a macro.

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6.11.1.19.2.3 AsFloat Property

Used to set the float value to a macro.

Class

[TMacro](#)

Syntax

```
property AsFloat: double;
```

Remarks

Use the AsFloat property to set the float value to a macro.

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6.11.1.19.2.4 AsInteger Property

Used to set the integer value to a macro.

Class

[TMacro](#)

Syntax

```
property AsInteger: integer;
```

Remarks

Use the AsInteger property to set the integer value to a macro.

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6.11.1.19.2.5 AsString Property

Used to assign the string value to a macro.

Class

[TMacro](#)

Syntax

```
property AsString: string;
```

Remarks

Use the AsString property to assign the string value to a macro. Read the AsString property to determine the value of macro represented as a string.

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6.11.1.19.2.6 Name Property

Used to identify a particular macro.

Class

[TMacro](#)

Syntax

```
property Name: string;
```

Remarks

Use the Name property to identify a particular macro.

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6.11.1.19.2.7 Value Property

Used to set the value to a macro.

Class

[TMacro](#)

Syntax

```
property value: string;
```

Remarks

Use the Value property to set the value to a macro.

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6.11.1.20 TMacros Class

Controls a list of TMacro objects for the [TCustomDASQL.Macros](#) or [TCustomDADataset](#) components.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TMacros](#) members.

Unit

[DBAccess](#)

Syntax

```
TMacros = class(TCollection);
```

Remarks

Use TMacros to manage a list of TMacro objects for the [TCustomDASQL](#) or [TCustomDADataset](#) components.

See Also

- [TMacro](#)

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6.11.1.20.1 Members

[TMacros](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
Items	Used to iterate through all the macros parameters.

Methods

Name	Description
AssignValues	Copies the macros values and properties from the specified source.
Expand	Changes the macros in the passed SQL statement to their values.
FindMacro	Searches for a TMacro object by its name.
IsEqual	Compares itself with another TMacro object.
MacroByName	Used to search for a macro with the specified name.
Scan	Creates a macros from the passed SQL statement.

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6.11.1.20.2 Properties

Properties of the **TMacros** class.

For a complete list of the **TMacros** class members, see the [TMacros Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
Items	Used to iterate through all the macros parameters.

See Also

- [TMacros Class](#)
- [TMacros Class Members](#)

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6.11.1.20.2.1 Items Property(Indexer)

Used to iterate through all the macros parameters.

Class

[TMacros](#)

Syntax

```
property Items[Index: integer]: TMacro; default;
```

Parameters

Index

Holds the index in the range 0..Count - 1.

Remarks

Use the Items property to iterate through all macros parameters. Index identifies the index in the range 0..Count - 1.

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6.11.1.20.3 Methods

Methods of the **TMacros** class.

For a complete list of the **TMacros** class members, see the [TMacros Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
AssignValues	Copies the macros values

	and properties from the specified source.
Expand	Changes the macros in the passed SQL statement to their values.
FindMacro	Searches for a TMacro object by its name.
IsEqual	Compares itself with another TMacro object.
MacroByName	Used to search for a macro with the specified name.
Scan	Creates a macros from the passed SQL statement.

See Also

- [TMacros Class](#)
- [TMacros Class Members](#)

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6.11.1.20.3.1 AssignValues Method

Copies the macros values and properties from the specified source.

Class

[TMacros](#)

Syntax

```
procedure AssignValues(Value: TMacros);
```

Parameters

Value

Holds the source to copy the macros values and properties from.

Remarks

The Assign method copies the macros values and properties from the specified source. Macros are not recreated. Only the values of macros with matching names are assigned.

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6.11.1.20.3.2 Expand Method

Changes the macros in the passed SQL statement to their values.

Class

[TMacros](#)

Syntax

```
procedure Expand(var SQL: string);
```

Parameters

SQL

Holds the passed SQL statement.

Remarks

Call the Expand method to change the macros in the passed SQL statement to their values.

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6.11.1.20.3.3 FindMacro Method

Searches for a TMacro object by its name.

Class

[TMacros](#)

Syntax

```
function FindMacro(const value: string): TMacro;
```

Parameters

Value

Holds the value of a macro to search for.

Return Value

TMacro object if a match was found, nil otherwise.

Remarks

Call the FindMacro method to find a macro with the name passed in Value. If a match is found, FindMacro returns the macro. Otherwise, it returns nil. Use this method rather than a direct reference to the Items property to avoid depending on the order of the entries.

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6.11.1.20.3.4 IsEqual Method

Compares itself with another TMacro object.

Class

[TMacros](#)

Syntax

```
function IsEqual(Value: TMacros): boolean;
```

Parameters

Value

Holds the values of TMacro objects.

Return Value

True, if the number of TMacro objects and the values of all TMacro objects are equal.

Remarks

Call the IsEqual method to compare itself with another TMacro object. Returns True if the number of TMacro objects and the values of all TMacro objects are equal.

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6.11.1.20.3.5 MacroByName Method

Used to search for a macro with the specified name.

Class

[TMacros](#)

Syntax

```
function MacroByName(const Value: string): TMacro;
```

Parameters

Value

Holds a name of the macro to search for.

Return Value

TMacro object, if a macro with specified name was found.

Remarks

Call the `MacroByName` method to find a `Macro` with the name passed in `Value`. If a match is found, `MacroByName` returns the `Macro`. Otherwise, an exception is raised. Use this method rather than a direct reference to the `Items` property to avoid depending on the order of the entries.

To locate a macro by name without raising an exception if the parameter is not found, use the `FindMacro` method.

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6.11.1.20.3.6 Scan Method

Creates a macros from the passed SQL statement.

Class

[TMacros](#)

Syntax

```
procedure Scan(const SQL: string);
```

Parameters

SQL

Holds the passed SQL statement.

Remarks

Call the `Scan` method to create a macros from the passed SQL statement. On that all existing `TMacro` objects are cleared.

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6.11.1.21 TPoolingOptions Class

This class allows setting up the behaviour of the connection pool.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TPoolingOptions](#) members.

Unit

[DBAccess](#)

Syntax

```
TPoolingOptions = class(TPersistent);
```

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6.11.1.21.1 Members

[TPoolingOptions](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
ConnectionLifetime	Used to specify the maximum time during which an opened connection can be used by connection pool.
MaxPoolSize	Used to specify the maximum number of connections that can be opened in connection pool.
MinPoolSize	Used to specify the minimum number of connections that can be opened in the connection pool.
Validate	Used for a connection to be validated when it is returned from the pool.

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6.11.1.21.2 Properties

Properties of the **TPoolingOptions** class.

For a complete list of the **TPoolingOptions** class members, see the [TPoolingOptions Members](#) topic.

Published

Name	Description
ConnectionLifetime	Used to specify the

	maximum time during which an opened connection can be used by connection pool.
MaxPoolSize	Used to specify the maximum number of connections that can be opened in connection pool.
MinPoolSize	Used to specify the minimum number of connections that can be opened in the connection pool.
Validate	Used for a connection to be validated when it is returned from the pool.

See Also

- [TPoolingOptions Class](#)
- [TPoolingOptions Class Members](#)

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6.11.1.21.2.1 ConnectionLifetime Property

Used to specify the maximum time during which an opened connection can be used by connection pool.

Class

[TPoolingOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property ConnectionLifetime: integer default  
DefValConnectionLifetime;
```

Remarks

Use the ConnectionLifeTime property to specify the maximum time during which an opened connection can be used by connection pool. Measured in milliseconds. Pool deletes connections with exceeded connection lifetime when [TCustomDACConnection](#) is about to close. If the ConnectionLifetime property is set to 0 (by default), then the lifetime of connection is infinity. ConnectionLifetime concerns only inactive connections in the pool.

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6.11.1.21.2.2 MaxPoolSize Property

Used to specify the maximum number of connections that can be opened in connection pool.

Class

[TPoolingOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property MaxPoolSize: integer default DefValMaxPoolSize;
```

Remarks

Specifies the maximum number of connections that can be opened in connection pool. Once this value is reached, no more connections are opened. The valid values are 1 and higher.

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6.11.1.21.2.3 MinPoolSize Property

Used to specify the minimum number of connections that can be opened in the connection pool.

Class

[TPoolingOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property MinPoolSize: integer default DefValMinPoolSize;
```

Remarks

Use the MinPoolSize property to specify the minimum number of connections that can be opened in the connection pool.

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6.11.1.21.2.4 Validate Property

Used for a connection to be validated when it is returned from the pool.

Class

[TPoolingOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property validate: boolean default DefValValidate;
```

Remarks

If the Validate property is set to True, connection will be validated when it is returned from the pool. By default this option is set to False and pool does not validate connection when it is returned to be used by a TCustomDACConnection component.

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6.11.1.22 TSmartFetchOptions Class

Smart fetch options are used to set up the behavior of the SmartFetch mode.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TSmartFetchOptions](#) members.

Unit

[DBAccess](#)

Syntax

```
TSmartFetchOptions = class(TPersistent);
```

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6.11.1.22.1 Members

[TSmartFetchOptions](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
Enabled	Sets SmartFetch mode enabled or not.

LiveBlock	Used to minimize memory consumption.
PrefetchedFields	List of fields additional to key fields that will be read from the database on dataset open.
SQLGetKeyValues	SQL query for the read key and prefetched fields from the database.

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6.11.1.22.2 Properties

Properties of the **TSmartFetchOptions** class.

For a complete list of the **TSmartFetchOptions** class members, see the

[TSmartFetchOptions Members](#) topic.

Published

Name	Description
Enabled	Sets SmartFetch mode enabled or not.
LiveBlock	Used to minimize memory consumption.
PrefetchedFields	List of fields additional to key fields that will be read from the database on dataset open.
SQLGetKeyValues	SQL query for the read key and prefetched fields from the database.

See Also

- [TSmartFetchOptions Class](#)
- [TSmartFetchOptions Class Members](#)

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6.11.1.22.2.1 Enabled Property

Sets SmartFetch mode enabled or not.

Class

[TSmartFetchOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property Enabled: Boolean default False;
```

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6.11.1.22.2.2 LiveBlock Property

Used to minimize memory consumption.

Class

[TSmartFetchOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property LiveBlock: Boolean default True;
```

Remarks

If LiveBlock is True, then on navigating through a dataset forward or backward, memory will be allocated for records count defined in the the FetchRows property, and no additional memory will be allocated. But if you return records that were read from the database before, they will be read from the database again, because when you left block with these records, memory was free. So the LiveBlock mode minimizes memory consumption, but can decrease performance, because it can lead to repeated data reading from the database. The default value of LiveBlock is False.

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6.11.1.22.2.3 PrefetchedFields Property

List of fields additional to key fields that will be read from the database on dataset open.

Class

[TSmartFetchOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property PrefetchedFields: string;
```

Remarks

If you are going to use locate, filter or sort by some fields, then these fields should be added to the prefetched fields list to avoid excessive reading from the database.

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6.11.1.22.2.4 SQLGetKeyValues Property

SQL query for the read key and prefetched fields from the database.

Class

[TSmartFetchOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property SQLGetKeyValues: TStrings;
```

Remarks

SQLGetKeyValues is used when the basic SQL query is complex and the query for reading the key and prefetched fields can't be generated automatically.

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6.11.2 Types

Types in the **DBAccess** unit.

Types

Name	Description
TAfterExecuteEvent	This type is used for the TCustomDADDataSet.AfterExecute and TCustomDASQL.AfterExecute events.
TAfterFetchEvent	This type is used for the TCustomDADDataSet.AfterF

	TBeforeFetchEvent	TBeforeFetchEvent event.
	TConnectionLostEvent	This type is used for the TCustomDADataset.BeforeFetch event.
	TDAConnectionErrorEvent	This type is used for the TCustomDADataset.OnConnectionLost event.
	TDATransactionErrorEvent	This type is used for the TCustomDADataset.OnError event.
	TRefreshOptions	Represents the set of TRefreshOption .
	TUpdateExecuteEvent	This type is used for the TCustomDADataset.AfterUpdateExecute and TCustomDADataset.BeforeUpdateExecute events.

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6.11.2.1 TAfterExecuteEvent Procedure Reference

This type is used for the [TCustomDADataset.AfterExecute](#) and [TCustomDASQL.AfterExecute](#) events.

Unit

[DBAccess](#)

Syntax

```
TAfterExecuteEvent = procedure (Sender: TObject; Result: boolean)
of object;
```

Parameters

Sender

An object that raised the event.

Result

The result is True if SQL statement is executed successfully. False otherwise.

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6.11.2.2 TAfterFetchEvent Procedure Reference

This type is used for the [TCustomDADataset.AfterFetch](#) event.

Unit

[DBAccess](#)

Syntax

```
TAfterFetchEvent = procedure (DataSet: TCustomDADataset) of  
object;
```

Parameters

DataSet

Holds the TCustomDADataset descendant to synchronize the record position with.

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6.11.2.3 TBeforeFetchEvent Procedure Reference

This type is used for the [TCustomDADataset.BeforeFetch](#) event.

Unit

[DBAccess](#)

Syntax

```
TBeforeFetchEvent = procedure (DataSet: TCustomDADataset; var  
Cancel: boolean) of object;
```

Parameters

DataSet

Holds the TCustomDADataset descendant to synchronize the record position with.

Cancel

True, if the current fetch operation should be aborted.

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6.11.2.4 TConnectionLostEvent Procedure Reference

This type is used for the [TCustomDACConnection.OnConnectionLost](#) event.

Unit

[DBAccess](#)

Syntax

```
TConnectionLostEvent = procedure (Sender: TObject; Component: TComponent; ConnLostCause: TConnLostCause; var RetryMode: TRetryMode) of object;
```

Parameters

Sender

An object that raised the event.

Component

ConnLostCause

The reason of the connection loss.

RetryMode

The application behavior when connection is lost.

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6.11.2.5 TDACConnectionErrorEvent Procedure Reference

This type is used for the [TCustomDACConnection.OnError](#) event.

Unit

[DBAccess](#)

Syntax

```
TDACConnectionErrorEvent = procedure (Sender: TObject; E: EDAError; var Fail: boolean) of object;
```

Parameters

Sender

An object that raised the event.

E

The error information.

Fail

False, if an error dialog should be prevented from being displayed and EAbort exception

should be raised to cancel current operation .

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6.11.2.6 TDATransactionErrorEvent Procedure Reference

This type is used for the [TDATransaction.OnError](#) event.

Unit

[DBAccess](#)

Syntax

```
TDATransactionErrorEvent = procedure (Sender: TObject; E: EDAError; var Fail: boolean) of object;
```

Parameters

Sender

An object that raised the event.

E

The error code.

Fail

False, if an error dialog should be prevented from being displayed and EAbort exception to cancel the current operation should be raised.

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6.11.2.7 TRefreshOptions Set

Represents the set of [TRefreshOption](#).

Unit

[DBAccess](#)

Syntax

```
TRefreshOptions = set of TRefreshOption;
```

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6.11.2.8 TUpdateExecuteEvent Procedure Reference

This type is used for the TCustomDADataset.AfterUpdateExecute and TCustomDADataset.BeforeUpdateExecute events.

Unit

[DBAccess](#)

Syntax

```
TUpdateExecuteEvent = procedure (Sender: TDataSet; StatementTypes: TStatementTypes; Params: TDAParams) of object;
```

Parameters

Sender

An object that raised the event.

StatementTypes

Holds the type of the SQL statement being executed.

Params

Holds the parameters with which the SQL statement will be executed.

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6.11.3 Enumerations

Enumerations in the **DBAccess** unit.

Enumerations

Name	Description
TLabelSet	Sets the language of labels in the connect dialog.
TRefreshOption	Indicates when the editing record will be refreshed.
TRetryMode	Specifies the application behavior when connection is lost.

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6.11.3.1 TLabelSet Enumeration

Sets the language of labels in the connect dialog.

Unit

[DBAccess](#)

Syntax

```
TLabelSet = (lsCustom, lsEnglish, lsFrench, lsGerman, lsItalian, lsPolish, lsPortuguese, lsRussian, lsSpanish);
```

Values

Value	Meaning
lsCustom	Set the language of labels in the connect dialog manually.
lsEnglish	Set English as the language of labels in the connect dialog.
lsFrench	Set French as the language of labels in the connect dialog.
lsGerman	Set German as the language of labels in the connect dialog.
lsItalian	Set Italian as the language of labels in the connect dialog.
lsPolish	Set Polish as the language of labels in the connect dialog.
lsPortuguese	Set Portuguese as the language of labels in the connect dialog.
lsRussian	Set Russian as the language of labels in the connect dialog.
lsSpanish	Set Spanish as the language of labels in the connect dialog.

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6.11.3.2 TRefreshOption Enumeration

Indicates when the editing record will be refreshed.

Unit

[DBAccess](#)

Syntax

```
TRefreshOption = (roAfterInsert, roAfterUpdate, roBeforeEdit);
```

Values

Value	Meaning
-------	---------

roAfterInsert	Refresh is performed after inserting.
roAfterUpdate	Refresh is performed after updating.
roBeforeEdit	Refresh is performed by Edit method.

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6.11.3.3 TRetryMode Enumeration

Specifies the application behavior when connection is lost.

Unit

[DBAccess](#)

Syntax

```
TRetryMode = (rmRaise, rmReconnect, rmReconnectExecute);
```

Values

Value	Meaning
rmRaise	An exception is raised.
rmReconnect	Reconnect is performed and then exception is raised.
rmReconnectExecute	Reconnect is performed and abortive operation is reexecuted. Exception is not raised.

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6.11.4 Variables

Variables in the **DBAccess** unit.

Variables

Name	Description
ChangeCursor	When set to True allows data access components to change screen cursor for the execution time.

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6.11.4.1 ChangeCursor Variable

When set to True allows data access components to change screen cursor for the execution time.

Unit

[DBAccess](#)

Syntax

```
ChangeCursor: boolean = True;
```

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6.12 LiteCollation

This unit contains types for registering user-defined collations.

Types

Name	Description
TLiteAnsiCollation	This type is used for registering a user-defined non-Unicode collation.
TLiteCollation	This type is used for registering a user-defined collation.
TLiteWideCollation	This type is used for registering a user-defined Unicode collation.

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6.12.1 Types

Types in the **LiteCollation** unit.

Types

Name	Description
TLiteAnsiCollation	This type is used for registering a user-defined

	non-Unicode collation.
TLiteCollation	This type is used for registering a user-defined collation.
TLiteWideCollation	This type is used for registering a user-defined Unicode collation.

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6.12.1.1 TLiteAnsiCollation Function Reference

This type is used for registering a user-defined non-Unicode collation.

Unit

[LiteCollation](#)

Syntax

```
TLiteAnsiCollation = function (const Str1: AnsiString; const Str2: AnsiString): Integer;
```

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6.12.1.2 TLiteCollation Function Reference

This type is used for registering a user-defined collation.

Unit

[LiteCollation](#)

Syntax

```
TLiteCollation = function (const Str1: string; const Str2: string): Integer;
```

Remarks

Collation parameter data types depend on Delphi version.

Delphi version	Parameter data type	Description
Delphi 2007 and lower	String = AnsiString	non-Unicode collation

Delphi 2009 and higher	String = WideString	Unicode collation
------------------------	---------------------	-------------------

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6.12.1.3 TLiteWideCollation Function Reference

This type is used for registering a user-defined Unicode collation.

Unit

[LiteCollation](#)

Syntax

```
TLiteWideCollation = function (const Str1: string; const Str2: string): Integer;
```

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6.13 LiteFunction

This unit contains types for registering user-defined functions.

Types

Name	Description
TLiteFunction	This type is used for the registering a user-defined function.

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6.13.1 Types

Types in the **LiteFunction** unit.

Types

Name	Description
TLiteFunction	This type is used for the registering a user-defined function.

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6.13.1.1 TLiteFunction Function Reference

This type is used for the registering a user-defined function.

Unit

[LiteFunction](#)

Syntax

```
TLiteFunction = function (InValues: array of Variant): Variant;
```

Remarks

If the UseUnicode connection specific option is true then input string parameters will be represented as WideString else input string parameters will be represented as AnsiString.

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6.14 MemData

This unit contains classes for storing data in memory.

Classes

Name	Description
TBlob	Holds large object value for field and parameter dtBlob, dtMemo data types.
TCompressedBlob	Holds large object value for field and parameter dtBlob, dtMemo data types and can compress its data.
TDBObject	A base class for classes that work with user-defined data types that have attributes.
TMemData	Implements storing data in memory.
TObjectType	This class is not used.
TSharedObject	A base class that allows to simplify memory

	management for object referenced by several other objects.
--	--

Types

Name	Description
TLocateExOptions	Represents the set of TLocateExOption .
TUpdateRecKinds	Represents the set of TUpdateRecKind.

Enumerations

Name	Description
TCompressBlobMode	Specifies when the values should be compressed and the way they should be stored.
TConnLostCause	Specifies the cause of the connection loss.
TDANumericType	Specifies the format of storing and representing of the NUMERIC (DECIMAL) fields.
TLocateExOption	Allows to set additional search parameters which will be used by the LocateEx method.
TSortType	Specifies a sort type for string fields.
TUpdateRecKind	Indicates records for which the ApplyUpdates method will be performed.

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6.14.1 Classes

Classes in the **MemData** unit.

Classes

Name	Description
TBlob	Holds large object value for field and parameter dtBlob, dtMemo data types.
TCompressedBlob	Holds large object value for field and parameter dtBlob, dtMemo data types and can compress its data.
TDBObject	A base class for classes that work with user-defined data types that have attributes.
TMemData	Implements storing data in memory.
TObjectType	This class is not used.
TSharedObject	A base class that allows to simplify memory management for object referenced by several other objects.

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6.14.1.1 TBlob Class

Holds large object value for field and parameter dtBlob, dtMemo data types.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TBlob](#) members.

Unit

[MemData](#)

Syntax

```
TBlob = class(TSharedObject);
```

Remarks

Object TBlob holds large object value for the field and parameter dtBlob, dtMemo, dtWideMemo data types.

Inheritance Hierarchy

[TSharedObject](#)

TBlob

See Also

- [TMemDataSet.GetBlob](#)

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6.14.1.1.1 Members

[TBlob](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
AsString	Used to manipulate BLOB value as string.
AsWideString	Used to manipulate BLOB value as Unicode string.
IsUnicode	Gives choice of making TBlob store and process data in Unicode format or not.
RefCount (inherited from TSharedObject)	Used to return the count of reference to a TSharedObject object.
Size	Used to learn the size of the TBlob value in bytes.

Methods

Name	Description
AddRef (inherited from TSharedObject)	Increments the reference count for the number of references dependent on the TSharedObject object.
Assign	Sets BLOB value from another TBlob object.
Clear	Deletes the current value in TBlob object.
LoadFromFile	Loads the contents of a file into a TBlob object.
LoadFromStream	Copies the contents of a stream into the TBlob object.
Read	Acquires a raw sequence of

	bytes from the data stored in TBlob.
Release (inherited from TSharedObject)	Decrements the reference count.
SaveToFile	Saves the contents of the TBlob object to a file.
SaveToStream	Copies the contents of a TBlob object to a stream.
Truncate	Sets new TBlob size and discards all data over it.
Write	Stores a raw sequence of bytes into a TBlob object.

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6.14.1.1.2 Properties

Properties of the **TBlob** class.

For a complete list of the **TBlob** class members, see the [TBlob Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
AsString	Used to manipulate BLOB value as string.
AsWideString	Used to manipulate BLOB value as Unicode string.
IsUnicode	Gives choice of making TBlob store and process data in Unicode format or not.
RefCount (inherited from TSharedObject)	Used to return the count of reference to a TSharedObject object.
Size	Used to learn the size of the TBlob value in bytes.

See Also

- [TBlob Class](#)
- [TBlob Class Members](#)

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6.14.1.1.2.1 AsString Property

Used to manipulate BLOB value as string.

Class

[TBlob](#)

Syntax

```
property AsString: string;
```

Remarks

Use the AsString property to manipulate BLOB value as string.

See Also

- [Assign](#)
- [AsWideString](#)

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6.14.1.1.2.2 AsWideString Property

Used to manipulate BLOB value as Unicode string.

Class

[TBlob](#)

Syntax

```
property AsWideString: string;
```

Remarks

Use the AsWideString property to manipulate BLOB value as Unicode string.

See Also

- [Assign](#)
- [AsString](#)

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6.14.1.1.2.3 IsUnicode Property

Gives choice of making TBlob store and process data in Unicode format or not.

Class

[TBlob](#)

Syntax

```
property IsUnicode: boolean;
```

Remarks

Set IsUnicode to True if you want TBlob to store and process data in Unicode format.

Note: changing this property raises an exception if TBlob is not empty.

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6.14.1.1.2.4 Size Property

Used to learn the size of the TBlob value in bytes.

Class

[TBlob](#)

Syntax

```
property Size: Cardinal;
```

Remarks

Use the Size property to find out the size of the TBlob value in bytes.

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6.14.1.1.3 Methods

Methods of the **TBlob** class.

For a complete list of the **TBlob** class members, see the [TBlob Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
AddRef (inherited from TSharedObject)	Increments the reference count for the number of references dependent on the TSharedObject object.
Assign	Sets BLOB value from another TBlob object.
Clear	Deletes the current value in TBlob object.
LoadFromFile	Loads the contents of a file into a TBlob object.
LoadFromStream	Copies the contents of a stream into the TBlob object.
Read	Acquires a raw sequence of bytes from the data stored in TBlob.
Release (inherited from TSharedObject)	Decrements the reference count.
SaveToFile	Saves the contents of the TBlob object to a file.
SaveToStream	Copies the contents of a TBlob object to a stream.
Truncate	Sets new TBlob size and discards all data over it.
Write	Stores a raw sequence of bytes into a TBlob object.

See Also

- [TBlob Class](#)
- [TBlob Class Members](#)

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6.14.1.1.3.1 Assign Method

Sets BLOB value from another TBlob object.

Class

[TBlob](#)

Syntax

```
procedure Assign(Source: TBlob);
```

Parameters

Source

Holds the BLOB from which the value to the current object will be assigned.

Remarks

Call the Assign method to set BLOB value from another TBlob object.

See Also

- [LoadFromStream](#)
- [AsString](#)
- [AsWideString](#)

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6.14.1.1.3.2 Clear Method

Deletes the current value in TBlob object.

Class

[TBlob](#)

Syntax

```
procedure Clear; virtual;
```

Remarks

Call the Clear method to delete the current value in TBlob object.

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6.14.1.1.3.3 LoadFromFile Method

Loads the contents of a file into a TBlob object.

Class

[TBlob](#)

Syntax

```
procedure LoadFromFile(const FileName: string);
```

Parameters*FileName*

Holds the name of the file from which the TBlob value is loaded.

Remarks

Call the LoadFromFile method to load the contents of a file into a TBlob object. Specify the name of the file to load into the field as the value of the FileName parameter.

See Also

- [SaveToFile](#)

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6.14.1.1.3.4 LoadFromStream Method

Copies the contents of a stream into the TBlob object.

Class

[TBlob](#)

Syntax

```
procedure LoadFromStream(Stream: TStream); virtual;
```

Parameters*Stream*

Holds the specified stream from which the field's value is copied.

Remarks

Call the LoadFromStream method to copy the contents of a stream into the TBlob object. Specify the stream from which the field's value is copied as the value of the Stream parameter.

See Also

- [SaveToStream](#)

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6.14.1.1.3.5 Read Method

Acquires a raw sequence of bytes from the data stored in TBlob.

Class

[TBlob](#)

Syntax

```
function Read(Position: Cardinal; Count: Cardinal; Dest: IntPtr):  
Cardinal; virtual;
```

Parameters

Position

Holds the starting point of the byte sequence.

Count

Holds the size of the sequence in bytes.

Dest

Holds a pointer to the memory area where to store the sequence.

Return Value

Actually read byte count if the sequence crosses object size limit.

Remarks

Call the Read method to acquire a raw sequence of bytes from the data stored in TBlob. The Position parameter is the starting point of byte sequence which lasts Count number of bytes. The Dest parameter is a pointer to the memory area where to store the sequence. If the sequence crosses object size limit, function will return actually read byte count.

See Also

- [Write](#)

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6.14.1.1.3.6 SaveToFile Method

Saves the contents of the TBlob object to a file.

Class

[TBlob](#)

Syntax

```
procedure SaveToFile(const FileName: string);
```

Parameters*FileName*

Holds a string that contains the name of the file.

Remarks

Call the SaveToFile method to save the contents of the TBlob object to a file. Specify the name of the file as the value of the FileName parameter.

See Also

- [LoadFromFile](#)

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6.14.1.1.3.7 SaveToStream Method

Copies the contents of a TBlob object to a stream.

Class

[TBlob](#)

Syntax

```
procedure SaveToStream(Stream: TStream); virtual;
```

Parameters*Stream*

Holds the name of the stream.

Remarks

Call the SaveToStream method to copy the contents of a TBlob object to a stream. Specify the name of the stream to which the field's value is saved as the value of the Stream parameter.

See Also

- [LoadFromStream](#)

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6.14.1.1.3.8 Truncate Method

Sets new TBlob size and discards all data over it.

Class

[TBlob](#)

Syntax

```
procedure Truncate(NewSize: Cardinal); virtual;
```

Parameters

NewSize

Holds the new size of TBlob.

Remarks

Call the Truncate method to set new TBlob size and discard all data over it. If NewSize is greater or equal TBlob.Size, it does nothing.

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6.14.1.1.3.9 Write Method

Stores a raw sequence of bytes into a TBlob object.

Class

[TBlob](#)

Syntax

```
procedure Write(Position: Cardinal; Count: Cardinal; Source:  
IntPtr); virtual;
```

Parameters

Position

Holds the starting point of the byte sequence.

Count

Holds the size of the sequence in bytes.

Source

Holds a pointer to a source memory area.

Remarks

Call the Write method to store a raw sequence of bytes into a TBlob object.

The Position parameter is the starting point of byte sequence which lasts Count number of bytes. The Source parameter is a pointer to a source memory area.

If the value of the Position parameter crosses current size limit of TBlob object, source data will be appended to the object data.

See Also

- [Read](#)

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6.14.1.2 TCompressedBlob Class

Holds large object value for field and parameter dtBlob, dtMemo data types and can compress its data.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TCompressedBlob](#) members.

Unit

[MemData](#)

Syntax

```
TCompressedBlob = class(TBlob);
```

Remarks

TCompressedBlob is a descendant of the TBlob class. It holds large object value for field and parameter dtBlob, dtMemo data types and can compress its data. For more information about using BLOB compression see [TCustomDADataset.Options](#).

Note: Internal compression functions are available in CodeGear Delphi 2007 for Win32, Borland Developer Studio 2006, Borland Delphi 2005, and Borland Delphi 7. To use BLOB compression under Borland Delphi 6 and Borland C++ Builder you should use your own compression functions. To use them set the CompressProc and UncompressProc variables declared in the MemUtils unit.

Example

```
type
  TCompressProc = function(dest: IntPtr; destLen: IntPtr; const source: IntPtr): IntPtr;
  TUncompressProc = function(dest: IntPtr; destLen: IntPtr; source: IntPtr): IntPtr;
var
  CompressProc: TCompressProc;
  UncompressProc: TUncompressProc;
```

Inheritance Hierarchy

[TSharedObject](#)

[TBlob](#)

TCompressedBlob

See Also

- [TBlob](#)
- [TMemDataSet.GetBlob](#)
- [TCustomDADataset.Options](#)

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6.14.1.2.1 Members

[TCompressedBlob](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
AsString (inherited from TBlob)	Used to manipulate BLOB value as string.
AsWideString (inherited from TBlob)	Used to manipulate BLOB value as Unicode string.
Compressed	Used to indicate if the Blob is compressed.
CompressedSize	Used to indicate compressed size of the Blob data.
IsUnicode (inherited from TBlob)	Gives choice of making TBlob store and process data in Unicode format or not.
RefCount (inherited from TSharedObject)	Used to return the count of reference to a TSharedObject object.
Size (inherited from TBlob)	Used to learn the size of the TBlob value in bytes.

Methods

Name	Description
AddRef (inherited from TSharedObject)	Increments the reference count for the number of references dependent on the TSharedObject object.
Assign (inherited from TBlob)	Sets BLOB value from another TBlob object.
Clear (inherited from TBlob)	Deletes the current value in TBlob object.
LoadFromFile (inherited from TBlob)	Loads the contents of a file into a TBlob object.
LoadFromStream (inherited from TBlob)	Copies the contents of a stream into the TBlob object.
Read (inherited from TBlob)	Acquires a raw sequence of bytes from the data stored in TBlob.
Release (inherited from TSharedObject)	Decrements the reference count.
SaveToFile (inherited from TBlob)	Saves the contents of the TBlob object to a file.
SaveToStream (inherited from TBlob)	Copies the contents of a TBlob object to a stream.
Truncate (inherited from TBlob)	Sets new TBlob size and discards all data over it.
Write (inherited from TBlob)	Stores a raw sequence of bytes into a TBlob object.

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6.14.1.2.2 Properties

Properties of the **TCompressedBlob** class.

For a complete list of the **TCompressedBlob** class members, see the [TCompressedBlob Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
AsString (inherited from TBlob)	Used to manipulate BLOB value as string.
AsWideString (inherited from TBlob)	Used to manipulate BLOB value as Unicode string.

Compressed	Used to indicate if the Blob is compressed.
CompressedSize	Used to indicate compressed size of the Blob data.
IsUnicode (inherited from TBlob)	Gives choice of making TBlob store and process data in Unicode format or not.
RefCount (inherited from TSharedObject)	Used to return the count of reference to a TSharedObject object.
Size (inherited from TBlob)	Used to learn the size of the TBlob value in bytes.

See Also

- [TCompressedBlob Class](#)
- [TCompressedBlob Class Members](#)

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6.14.1.2.2.1 Compressed Property

Used to indicate if the Blob is compressed.

Class

[TCompressedBlob](#)

Syntax

```
property Compressed: boolean;
```

Remarks

Indicates whether the Blob is compressed. Set this property to True or False to compress or decompress the Blob.

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6.14.1.2.2.2 CompressedSize Property

Used to indicate compressed size of the Blob data.

Class

[TCompressedBlob](#)

Syntax

```
property CompressedSize: Cardinal;
```

Remarks

Indicates compressed size of the Blob data.

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6.14.1.3 TDBObject Class

A base class for classes that work with user-defined data types that have attributes.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TDBObject](#) members.

Unit

[MemData](#)

Syntax

```
TDBObject = class(TSharedObject);
```

Remarks

TDBObject is a base class for classes that work with user-defined data types that have attributes.

Inheritance Hierarchy

[TSharedObject](#)

TDBObject

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6.14.1.3.1 Members

[TDBObject](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
RefCount (inherited from TSharedObject)	Used to return the count of reference to a TSharedObject object.

Methods

Name	Description
AddRef (inherited from TSharedObject)	Increments the reference count for the number of references dependent on the TSharedObject object.
Release (inherited from TSharedObject)	Decrements the reference count.

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6.14.1.4 TMemData Class

Implements storing data in memory.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TMemData](#) members.

Unit

[MemData](#)

Syntax

```
TMemData = class(TData);
```

Inheritance Hierarchy

TData

TMemData

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6.14.1.4.1 Members

[TMemData](#) class overview.

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6.14.1.5 TObjectType Class

This class is not used.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TObjectType](#) members.

Unit

[MemData](#)

Syntax

```
TObjectType = class(TSharedObject);
```

Inheritance Hierarchy

[TSharedObject](#)

TObjectType

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6.14.1.5.1 Members

[TObjectType](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
AttributeCount	Used to indicate the number of attributes of type.
Attributes	Used to access separate attributes.
DataType	Used to indicate the type of object dtObject, dtArray or dtTable.
RefCount (inherited from TSharedObject)	Used to return the count of reference to a TSharedObject object.
Size	Used to learn the size of an object instance.

Methods

Name	Description
AddRef (inherited from TSharedObject)	Increments the reference count for the number of references dependent on the TSharedObject object.
FindAttribute	Indicates whether a specified Attribute component is referenced in the TAttributes object.
Release (inherited from TSharedObject)	Decrements the reference count.

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6.14.1.5.2 Properties

Properties of the **TObjectType** class.

For a complete list of the **TObjectType** class members, see the [TObjectType Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
AttributeCount	Used to indicate the number of attributes of type.
Attributes	Used to access separate attributes.
DataType	Used to indicate the type of object dtObject, dtArray or dtTable.
RefCount (inherited from TSharedObject)	Used to return the count of reference to a TSharedObject object.
Size	Used to learn the size of an object instance.

See Also

- [TObjectType Class](#)
- [TObjectType Class Members](#)

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6.14.1.5.2.1 AttributeCount Property

Used to indicate the number of attributes of type.

Class

[TObjectType](#)

Syntax

```
property AttributeCount: Integer;
```

Remarks

Use the AttributeCount property to determine the number of attributes of type.

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6.14.1.5.2.2 Attributes Property(Indexer)

Used to access separate attributes.

Class

[TObjectType](#)

Syntax

```
property Attributes[Index: integer]: TAttribute;
```

Parameters

Index

Holds the attribute's ordinal position.

Remarks

Use the Attributes property to access individual attributes. The value of the Index parameter corresponds to the AttributeNo property of TAttribute.

See Also

- [TAttribute](#)
- [FindAttribute](#)

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6.14.1.5.2.3 DataType Property

Used to indicate the type of object dtObject, dtArray or dtTable.

Class

[TObjectType](#)

Syntax

```
property DataType: word;
```

Remarks

Use the DataType property to determine the type of object dtObject, dtArray or dtTable.

See Also

- T:Devart.Dac.Units.MemData

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6.14.1.5.2.4 Size Property

Used to learn the size of an object instance.

Class

[TObjectType](#)

Syntax

```
property Size: Integer;
```

Remarks

Use the Size property to find out the size of an object instance. Size is a sum of all attribute sizes.

See Also

- TAttribute.Size

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6.14.1.5.3 Methods

Methods of the **TObjectType** class.

For a complete list of the **TObjectType** class members, see the [TObjectType Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
AddRef (inherited from TSharedObject)	Increments the reference count for the number of references dependent on the TSharedObject object.
FindAttribute	Indicates whether a specified Attribute component is referenced in the TAttributes object.
Release (inherited from TSharedObject)	Decrements the reference count.

See Also

- [TObjectType Class](#)
- [TObjectType Class Members](#)

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6.14.1.5.3.1 FindAttribute Method

Indicates whether a specified Attribute component is referenced in the TAttributes object.

Class

[TObjectType](#)

Syntax

```
function FindAttribute(const Name: string): TAttribute; virtual;
```

Parameters

Name

Holds the name of the attribute to search for.

Return Value

TAttribute, if an attribute with a matching name was found. Nil Otherwise.

Remarks

Call FindAttribute to determine if a specified Attribute component is referenced in the TAttributes object. Name is the name of the Attribute for which to search. If FindAttribute finds an Attribute with a matching name, it returns the TAttribute. Otherwise it returns nil.

See Also

- [TAttribute](#)
- M:Devart.Dac.TObjectType.AttributeByName(System.String)
- [Attributes](#)

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6.14.1.6 TSharedObject Class

A base class that allows to simplify memory management for object referenced by several other objects.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TSharedObject](#) members.

Unit

[MemData](#)

Syntax

```
TSharedObject = class(System.TObject);
```

Remarks

TSharedObject allows to simplify memory management for object referenced by several other objects. TSharedObject holds a count of references to itself. When any object (referer object) is going to use TSharedObject, it calls the TSharedObject.AddRef method. Referer object has to call the TSharedObject.Release method after using TSharedObject.

See Also

- [TBlob](#)
- [TObjectType](#)

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6.14.1.6.1 Members

[TSharedObject](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
RefCount	Used to return the count of reference to a TSharedObject object.

Methods

Name	Description
AddRef	Increments the reference count for the number of references dependent on the TSharedObject object.
Release	Decrements the reference count.

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6.14.1.6.2 Properties

Properties of the **TSharedObject** class.

For a complete list of the **TSharedObject** class members, see the [TSharedObject Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
RefCount	Used to return the count of reference to a TSharedObject object.

See Also

- [TSharedObject Class](#)
- [TSharedObject Class Members](#)

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6.14.1.6.2.1 RefCount Property

Used to return the count of reference to a TSharedObject object.

Class

[TSharedObject](#)

Syntax

```
property RefCount: Integer;
```

Remarks

Returns the count of reference to a TSharedObject object.

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6.14.1.6.3 Methods

Methods of the **TSharedObject** class.

For a complete list of the **TSharedObject** class members, see the [TSharedObject Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
AddRef	Increments the reference count for the number of references dependent on the TSharedObject object.
Release	Decrements the reference count.

See Also

- [TSharedObject Class](#)
- [TSharedObject Class Members](#)

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6.14.1.6.3.1 AddRef Method

Increments the reference count for the number of references dependent on the TSharedObject object.

Class

[TSharedObject](#)

Syntax

```
procedure AddRef;
```

Remarks

Increments the reference count for the number of references dependent on the TSharedObject object.

See Also

- [Release](#)

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6.14.1.6.3.2 Release Method

Decrements the reference count.

Class

[TSharedObject](#)

Syntax

```
procedure Release;
```

Remarks

Call the Release method to decrement the reference count. When RefCount is 1, TSharedObject is deleted from memory.

See Also

- [AddRef](#)

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6.14.2 Types

Types in the **MemData** unit.

Types

Name	Description
TLocateExOptions	Represents the set of TLocateExOption .
TUpdateRecKinds	Represents the set of TUpdateRecKind.

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6.14.2.1 TLocateExOptions Set

Represents the set of [TLocateExOption](#).

Unit

[MemData](#)

Syntax

```
TLocateExOptions = set of TLocateExOption;
```

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6.14.2.2 TUpdateRecKinds Set

Represents the set of TUpdateRecKind.

Unit

[MemData](#)

Syntax

```
TUpdateRecKinds = set of TUpdateRecKind;
```

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6.14.3 Enumerations

Enumerations in the **MemData** unit.

Enumerations

Name	Description
TCompressBlobMode	Specifies when the values should be compressed and the way they should be stored.
TConnLostCause	Specifies the cause of the connection loss.
TDANumericType	Specifies the format of storing and representing of the NUMERIC (DECIMAL) fields.
TLocateExOption	Allows to set additional search parameters which will be used by the LocateEx method.
TSortType	Specifies a sort type for string fields.
TUpdateRecKind	Indicates records for which the ApplyUpdates method will be performed.

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6.14.3.1 TCompressBlobMode Enumeration

Specifies when the values should be compressed and the way they should be stored.

Unit

[MemData](#)

Syntax

```
TCompressBlobMode = (cbNone, cbClient, cbServer, cbClientServer);
```

Values

Value	Meaning
-------	---------

cbClient	Values are compressed and stored as compressed data at the client side. Before posting data to the server decompression is performed and data at the server side stored in the original form. Allows to reduce used client memory due to increase access time to field values. The time spent on the opening DataSet and executing Post increases.
cbClientServer	Values are compressed and stored in compressed form. Allows to decrease the volume of used memory at client and server sides. Access time to the field values increases as for cbClient. The time spent on opening DataSet and executing Post decreases. Note: On using cbServer or cbClientServer data on the server is stored as compressed. Other applications can add records in uncompressed format but can't read and write already compressed data. If compressed BLOB is partially changed by another application (if signature was not changed), DAC will consider its value as NULL.Blob compression is not applied to Memo fields because of possible cutting.
cbNone	Values not compressed. The default value.
cbServer	Values are compressed before passing to the server and store at the server in compressed form. Allows to decrease database size on the server. Access time to the field values does not change. The time spent on opening DataSet and executing Post usually decreases.

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6.14.3.2 TConnLostCause Enumeration

Specifies the cause of the connection loss.

Unit

[MemData](#)

Syntax

```
TConnLostCause = (clUnknown, clExecute, clOpen, clRefresh, clApply, clServiceQuery, clTransStart, clConnectionApply, clConnect);
```

Values

Value	Meaning
clApply	Connection loss detected during DataSet.ApplyUpdates (Reconnect/Reexecute possible).

clConnect	Connection loss detected during connection establishing (Reconnect possible).
clConnectionApply	Connection loss detected during Connection.ApplyUpdates (Reconnect/Reexecute possible).
clExecute	Connection loss detected during SQL execution (Reconnect with exception is possible).
clOpen	Connection loss detected during execution of a SELECT statement (Reconnect with exception possible).
clRefresh	Connection loss detected during query opening (Reconnect/Reexecute possible).
clServiceQuery	Connection loss detected during service information request (Reconnect/Reexecute possible).
clTransStart	Connection loss detected during transaction start (Reconnect/Reexecute possible). clTransStart has less priority then clConnectionApply.
clUnknown	The connection loss reason is unknown.

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6.14.3.3 TDANumericType Enumeration

Specifies the format of storing and representing of the NUMERIC (DECIMAL) fields.

Unit

[MemData](#)

Syntax

```
TDANumericType = (ntFloat, ntBCD, ntFmtBCD);
```

Values

Value	Meaning
ntBCD	Data is stored on the client side as currency and represented as TBCDField. This format allows storing data with precision up to 0,0001.
ntFloat	Data stored on the client side is in double format and represented as TFloatField. The default value.
ntFmtBCD	Data is represented as TFMTBCDField. TFMTBCDField gives greater precision and accuracy than TBCDField, but it is slower.

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Reserved.

6.14.3.4 TLocateExOption Enumeration

Allows to set additional search parameters which will be used by the LocateEx method.

Unit

[MemData](#)

Syntax

```
TLocateExOption = (lxCaseInsensitive, lxPartialKey, lxNearest, lxNext, lxUp, lxPartialCompare);
```

Values

Value	Meaning
lxCaseInsensitive	Similar to loCaseInsensitive. Key fields and key values are matched without regard to the case.
lxNearest	LocateEx moves the cursor to a specific record in a dataset or to the first record in the dataset that is greater than the values specified in the KeyValues parameter. For this option to work correctly dataset should be sorted by the fields the search is performed in. If dataset is not sorted, the function may return a line that is not connected with the search condition.
lxNext	LocateEx searches from the current record.
lxPartialCompare	Similar to lxPartialKey, but the difference is that it can process value entries in any position. For example, 'HAM' would match both 'HAMM', 'HAMMER.', and also 'MR HAMMER'.
lxPartialKey	Similar to loPartialKey. Key values can include only a part of the matching key field value. For example, 'HAM' would match both 'HAMM' and 'HAMMER.', but not 'MR HAMMER'.
lxUp	LocateEx searches from the current record to the first record.

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6.14.3.5 TSortType Enumeration

Specifies a sort type for string fields.

Unit

[MemData](#)

Syntax

```
TSortType = (stCaseSensitive, stCaseInsensitive, stBinary);
```

Values

Value	Meaning
stBinary	Sorting by character ordinal values (this comparison is also case sensitive).
stCaseInsensitive	Sorting without case sensitivity.
stCaseSensitive	Sorting with case sensitivity.

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6.14.3.6 TUpdateReckKind Enumeration

Indicates records for which the ApplyUpdates method will be performed.

Unit

[MemData](#)

Syntax

```
TUpdateReckKind = (ukUpdate, ukInsert, ukDelete);
```

Values

Value	Meaning
ukDelete	ApplyUpdates will be performed for deleted records.
ukInsert	ApplyUpdates will be performed for inserted records.
ukUpdate	ApplyUpdates will be performed for updated records.

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6.15 MemDS

This unit contains implementation of the TMemDataSet class.

Classes

Name	Description
TMemDataSet	A base class for working with data and manipulating data in memory.

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6.15.1 Classes

Classes in the **MemDS** unit.

Classes

Name	Description
TMemDataSet	A base class for working with data and manipulating data in memory.

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6.15.1.1 TMemDataSet Class

A base class for working with data and manipulating data in memory.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TMemDataSet](#) members.

Unit

[MemDS](#)

Syntax

```
TMemDataSet = class(TDataSet);
```

Remarks

TMemDataSet derives from the TDataSet database-engine independent set of properties, events, and methods for working with data and introduces additional techniques to store and manipulate data in memory.

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6.15.1.1.1 Members

[TMemDataSet](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
<u>CachedUpdates</u>	Used to enable or disable the use of cached updates for a dataset.
<u>IndexFieldNames</u>	Used to get or set the list of fields on which the recordset is sorted.
<u>KeyExclusive</u>	Specifies the upper and lower boundaries for a range.
<u>LocalConstraints</u>	Used to avoid setting the Required property of a TField component for NOT NULL fields at the time of opening TMemDataSet.
<u>LocalUpdate</u>	Used to prevent implicit update of rows on database server.
<u>Prepared</u>	Determines whether a query is prepared for execution or not.
<u>Ranged</u>	Indicates whether a range is applied to a dataset.
<u>UpdateRecordTypes</u>	Used to indicate the update status for the current record when cached updates are enabled.
<u>UpdatesPending</u>	Used to check the status of the cached updates buffer.

Methods

Name	Description
<u>ApplyRange</u>	Applies a range to the dataset.
<u>ApplyUpdates</u>	Overloaded. Writes dataset's pending cached updates to a database.

CancelRange	Removes any ranges currently in effect for a dataset.
CancelUpdates	Clears all pending cached updates from cache and restores dataset in its prior state.
CommitUpdates	Clears the cached updates buffer.
DeferredPost	Makes permanent changes to the database server.
EditRangeEnd	Enables changing the ending value for an existing range.
EditRangeStart	Enables changing the starting value for an existing range.
GetBlob	Overloaded. Retrieves TBlob object for a field or current record when only its name or the field itself is known.
Locate	Overloaded. Searches a dataset for a specific record and positions the cursor on it.
LocateEx	Overloaded. Excludes features that don't need to be included to the TMemDataSet.Locate method of TDataSet.
Prepare	Allocates resources and creates field components for a dataset.
RestoreUpdates	Marks all records in the cache of updates as unapplied.
RevertRecord	Cancels changes made to the current record when cached updates are enabled.
SaveToXML	Overloaded. Saves the current dataset data to a file or a stream in the XML

	format compatible with ADO format.
SetRange	Sets the starting and ending values of a range, and applies it.
SetRangeEnd	Indicates that subsequent assignments to field values specify the end of the range of rows to include in the dataset.
SetRangeStart	Indicates that subsequent assignments to field values specify the start of the range of rows to include in the dataset.
UnPrepare	Frees the resources allocated for a previously prepared query on the server and client sides.
UpdateResult	Reads the status of the latest call to the ApplyUpdates method while cached updates are enabled.
UpdateStatus	Indicates the current update status for the dataset when cached updates are enabled.

Events

Name	Description
OnUpdateError	Occurs when an exception is generated while cached updates are applied to a database.
OnUpdateRecord	Occurs when a single update component can not handle the updates.

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6.15.1.1.2 Properties

Properties of the **TMemDataSet** class.

For a complete list of the **TMemDataSet** class members, see the [TMemDataSet Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
CachedUpdates	Used to enable or disable the use of cached updates for a dataset.
IndexFieldNames	Used to get or set the list of fields on which the recordset is sorted.
KeyExclusive	Specifies the upper and lower boundaries for a range.
LocalConstraints	Used to avoid setting the Required property of a TField component for NOT NULL fields at the time of opening TMemDataSet.
LocalUpdate	Used to prevent implicit update of rows on database server.
Prepared	Determines whether a query is prepared for execution or not.
Ranged	Indicates whether a range is applied to a dataset.
UpdateRecordTypes	Used to indicate the update status for the current record when cached updates are enabled.
UpdatesPending	Used to check the status of the cached updates buffer.

See Also

- [TMemDataSet Class](#)
- [TMemDataSet Class Members](#)

Reserved.

6.15.1.1.2.1 CachedUpdates Property

Used to enable or disable the use of cached updates for a dataset.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
property CachedUpdates: boolean default False;
```

Remarks

Use the CachedUpdates property to enable or disable the use of cached updates for a dataset. Setting CachedUpdates to True enables updates to a dataset (such as posting changes, inserting new records, or deleting records) to be stored in an internal cache on the client side instead of being written directly to the dataset's underlying database tables. When changes are completed, an application writes all cached changes to the database in the context of a single transaction.

Cached updates are especially useful for client applications working with remote database servers. Enabling cached updates brings up the following benefits:

- Fewer transactions and shorter transaction times.
- Minimized network traffic.

The potential drawbacks of enabling cached updates are:

- Other applications can access and change the actual data on the server while users are editing local copies of data, resulting in an update conflict when cached updates are applied to the database.
- Other applications cannot access data changes made by an application until its cached updates are applied to the database.

The default value is False.

Note: When establishing master/detail relationship the CachedUpdates property of detail dataset works properly only when [TDADatasetOptions.LocalMasterDetail](#) is set to True.

See Also

- [UpdatesPending](#)
- [TMemDataSet.ApplyUpdates](#)
- [RestoreUpdates](#)
- [CommitUpdates](#)

- [CancelUpdates](#)
- [UpdateStatus](#)
- [TCustomDADataSet.Options](#)

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6.15.1.1.2.2 IndexFieldNames Property

Used to get or set the list of fields on which the recordset is sorted.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
property IndexFieldNames: string;
```

Remarks

Use the IndexFieldNames property to get or set the list of fields on which the recordset is sorted. Specify the name of each column in IndexFieldNames to use as an index for a table. Ordering of column names is significant. Separate names with semicolon. The specified columns don't need to be indexed. Set IndexFieldNames to an empty string to reset the recordset to the sort order originally used when the recordset's data was first retrieved.

Each field may optionally be followed by the keyword ASC / DESC or CIS / CS / BIN.

Use ASC, DESC keywords to specify a sort direction for the field. If one of these keywords is not used, the default sort direction for the field is ascending.

Use CIS, CS or BIN keywords to specify a sort type for string fields:

CIS - compare without case sensitivity;

CS - compare with case sensitivity;

BIN - compare by character ordinal values (this comparison is also case sensitive).

If a dataset uses a [TCustomDAConnection](#) component, the default value of sort type depends on the [TCustomDAConnection.Options](#) option of the connection. If a dataset does not use a connection ([TVirtualTable](#) dataset), the default is CS.

Read IndexFieldNames to determine the field (or fields) on which the recordset is sorted.

Ordering is processed locally.

Note: You cannot process ordering by BLOB fields.

Example

The following procedure illustrates how to set IndexFieldNames in response to a button click:

```
DataSet1.IndexFieldNames := 'LastName ASC CIS; DateDue DESC';
```

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6.15.1.1.2.3 KeyExclusive Property

Specifies the upper and lower boundaries for a range.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
property KeyExclusive: Boolean;
```

Remarks

Use KeyExclusive to specify whether a range includes or excludes the records that match its specified starting and ending values.

By default, KeyExclusive is False, meaning that matching values are included.

To restrict a range to those records that are greater than the specified starting value and less than the specified ending value, set KeyExclusive to True.

See Also

- [SetRange](#)
- [SetRangeEnd](#)
- [SetRangeStart](#)

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6.15.1.1.2.4 LocalConstraints Property

Used to avoid setting the Required property of a TField component for NOT NULL fields at the time of opening TMemDataSet.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
property LocalConstraints: boolean default True;
```


Remarks

Use the LocalConstraints property to avoid setting the Required property of a TField component for NOT NULL fields at the time of opening TMemDataSet. When LocalConstraints is True, TMemDataSet ignores NOT NULL server constraints. It is useful for tables that have fields updated by triggers.

LocalConstraints is obsolete, and is only included for backward compatibility.

The default value is True.

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6.15.1.1.2.5 LocalUpdate Property

Used to prevent implicit update of rows on database server.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
property LocalUpdate: boolean default False;
```

Remarks

Set the LocalUpdate property to True to prevent implicit update of rows on database server. Data changes are cached locally in client memory.

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6.15.1.1.2.6 Prepared Property

Determines whether a query is prepared for execution or not.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
property Prepared: boolean;
```

Remarks

Determines whether a query is prepared for execution or not.

See Also

- [Prepare](#)

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6.15.1.1.2.7 Ranged Property

Indicates whether a range is applied to a dataset.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
property Ranged: Boolean;
```

Remarks

Use the Ranged property to detect whether a range is applied to a dataset.

See Also

- [SetRange](#)
- [SetRangeEnd](#)
- [SetRangeStart](#)

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6.15.1.1.2.8 UpdateRecordTypes Property

Used to indicate the update status for the current record when cached updates are enabled.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
property UpdateRecordTypes: TUpdateRecordTypes default  
[rtModified, rtInserted, rtUnmodified];
```

Remarks

Use the UpdateRecordTypes property to determine the update status for the current record when cached updates are enabled. Update status can change frequently as records are edited, inserted, or deleted. UpdateRecordTypes offers a convenient method for applications to assess the current status before undertaking or completing operations that depend on the update status of records.

See Also

- [CachedUpdates](#)

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6.15.1.1.2.9 UpdatesPending Property

Used to check the status of the cached updates buffer.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
property UpdatesPending: boolean;
```

Remarks

Use the UpdatesPending property to check the status of the cached updates buffer. If UpdatesPending is True, then there are edited, deleted, or inserted records remaining in local cache and not yet applied to the database. If UpdatesPending is False, there are no such records in the cache.

See Also

- [CachedUpdates](#)

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6.15.1.1.3 Methods

Methods of the **TMemDataSet** class.

For a complete list of the **TMemDataSet** class members, see the [TMemDataSet Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
ApplyRange	Applies a range to the dataset.
ApplyUpdates	Overloaded. Writes dataset's pending cached updates to a database.
CancelRange	Removes any ranges currently in effect for a dataset.
CancelUpdates	Clears all pending cached updates from cache and restores dataset in its prior state.
CommitUpdates	Clears the cached updates buffer.
DeferredPost	Makes permanent changes to the database server.
EditRangeEnd	Enables changing the ending value for an existing range.
EditRangeStart	Enables changing the starting value for an existing range.
GetBlob	Overloaded. Retrieves TBlob object for a field or current record when only its name or the field itself is known.
Locate	Overloaded. Searches a dataset for a specific record and positions the cursor on it.
LocateEx	Overloaded. Excludes features that don't need to be included to the TMemDataSet.Locate method of TDataSet.
Prepare	Allocates resources and creates field components for a dataset.
RestoreUpdates	Marks all records in the cache of updates as

	unapplied.
RevertRecord	Cancels changes made to the current record when cached updates are enabled.
SaveToXML	Overloaded. Saves the current dataset data to a file or a stream in the XML format compatible with ADO format.
SetRange	Sets the starting and ending values of a range, and applies it.
SetRangeEnd	Indicates that subsequent assignments to field values specify the end of the range of rows to include in the dataset.
SetRangeStart	Indicates that subsequent assignments to field values specify the start of the range of rows to include in the dataset.
UnPrepare	Frees the resources allocated for a previously prepared query on the server and client sides.
UpdateResult	Reads the status of the latest call to the ApplyUpdates method while cached updates are enabled.
UpdateStatus	Indicates the current update status for the dataset when cached updates are enabled.

See Also

- [TMemDataSet Class](#)
- [TMemDataSet Class Members](#)

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6.15.1.1.3.1 ApplyRange Method

Applies a range to the dataset.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
procedure ApplyRange;
```

Remarks

Call ApplyRange to cause a range established with [SetRangeStart](#) and [SetRangeEnd](#), or [EditRangeStart](#) and [EditRangeEnd](#), to take effect.

When a range is in effect, only those records that fall within the range are available to the application for viewing and editing.

After a call to ApplyRange, the cursor is left on the first record in the range.

See Also

- [CancelRange](#)
- [EditRangeEnd](#)
- [EditRangeStart](#)
- [IndexFieldNames](#)
- [SetRange](#)
- [SetRangeEnd](#)
- [SetRangeStart](#)

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6.15.1.1.3.2 ApplyUpdates Method

Writes dataset's pending cached updates to a database.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Overload List

Name	Description
ApplyUpdates	Writes dataset's pending cached updates

	to a database.
ApplyUpdates(const UpdateRecKinds: TUpdateRecKinds)	Writes dataset's pending cached updates of specified records to a database.

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Writes dataset's pending cached updates to a database.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
procedure ApplyUpdates; overload; virtual;
```

Remarks

Call the ApplyUpdates method to write a dataset's pending cached updates to a database. This method passes cached data to the database, but the changes are not committed to the database if there is an active transaction. An application must explicitly call the database component's Commit method to commit the changes to the database if the write is successful, or call the database's Rollback method to undo the changes if there is an error. Following a successful write to the database, and following a successful call to a connection's Commit method, an application should call the CommitUpdates method to clear the cached update buffer.

Note: The preferred method for updating datasets is to call a connection component's ApplyUpdates method rather than to call each individual dataset's ApplyUpdates method. The connection component's ApplyUpdates method takes care of committing and rolling back transactions and clearing the cache when the operation is successful.

Example

The following procedure illustrates how to apply a dataset's cached updates to a database in response to a button click:

```
procedure ApplyButtonClick(Sender: TObject);  
begin  
    with MyQuery do  
        begin  
            Session.StartTransaction;  
            try  
                ... <Modify data>  
                ApplyUpdates; <try to write the updates to the database>  
            finally  
                Session.Commit;  
            end  
        end  
end
```

```
        Session.Commit; <on success, commit the changes>
    except
        RestoreUpdates; <restore update result for applied records>
        Session.Rollback; <on failure, undo the changes>
        raise; <raise the exception to prevent a call to CommitUpdates!>
    end;
    CommitUpdates; <on success, clear the cache>
end;
end;
```

See Also

- [TMemDataSet.CachedUpdates](#)
- [TMemDataSet.CancelUpdates](#)
- [TMemDataSet.CommitUpdates](#)
- [TMemDataSet.UpdateStatus](#)

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Writes dataset's pending cached updates of specified records to a database.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
procedure ApplyUpdates(const UpdateReckinds: TUpdateReckinds);  
overload; virtual;
```

Parameters

UpdateReckinds

Indicates records for which the ApplyUpdates method will be performed.

Remarks

Call the ApplyUpdates method to write a dataset's pending cached updates of specified records to a database. This method passes cached data to the database, but the changes are not committed to the database if there is an active transaction. An application must explicitly call the database component's Commit method to commit the changes to the database if the write is successful, or call the database's Rollback method to undo the changes if there is an error.

Following a successful write to the database, and following a successful call to a connection's Commit method, an application should call the CommitUpdates method to clear the cached update buffer.

Note: The preferred method for updating datasets is to call a connection component's ApplyUpdates method rather than to call each individual dataset's ApplyUpdates method. The connection component's ApplyUpdates method takes care of committing and rolling back transactions and clearing the cache when the operation is successful.

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6.15.1.1.3.3 CancelRange Method

Removes any ranges currently in effect for a dataset.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
procedure CancelRange;
```

Remarks

Call CancelRange to remove a range currently applied to a dataset. Canceling a range reenables access to all records in the dataset.

See Also

- [ApplyRange](#)
- [EditRangeEnd](#)
- [EditRangeStart](#)
- [IndexFieldNames](#)
- [SetRange](#)
- [SetRangeEnd](#)
- [SetRangeStart](#)

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6.15.1.1.3.4 CancelUpdates Method

Clears all pending cached updates from cache and restores dataset in its prior state.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
procedure CancelUpdates;
```

Remarks

Call the CancelUpdates method to clear all pending cached updates from cache and restore dataset in its prior state.

It restores the dataset to the state it was in when the table was opened, cached updates were last enabled, or updates were last successfully applied to the database.

When a dataset is closed, or the CachedUpdates property is set to False, CancelUpdates is called automatically.

See Also

- [CachedUpdates](#)
- [TMemDataSet.ApplyUpdates](#)
- [UpdateStatus](#)

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6.15.1.1.3.5 CommitUpdates Method

Clears the cached updates buffer.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
procedure CommitUpdates;
```

Remarks

Call the CommitUpdates method to clear the cached updates buffer after both a successful call to ApplyUpdates and a database component's Commit method. Clearing the cache after applying updates ensures that the cache is empty except for records that could not be processed and were skipped by the OnUpdateRecord or OnUpdateError event handlers. An application can attempt to modify the records still in cache.

CommitUpdates also checks whether there are pending updates in dataset. And if there are, it calls ApplyUpdates.

Record modifications made after a call to CommitUpdates repopulate the cached update

buffer and require a subsequent call to ApplyUpdates to move them to the database.

See Also

- [CachedUpdates](#)
- [TMemDataSet.ApplyUpdates](#)
- [UpdateStatus](#)

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6.15.1.1.3.6 DeferredPost Method

Makes permanent changes to the database server.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
procedure DeferredPost;
```

Remarks

Call DeferredPost to make permanent changes to the database server while retaining dataset in its state whether it is dsEdit or dsInsert.

Explicit call to the Cancel method after DeferredPost has been applied does not abandon modifications to a dataset already fixed in database.

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6.15.1.1.3.7 EditRangeEnd Method

Enables changing the ending value for an existing range.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
procedure EditRangeEnd;
```

Remarks

Call `EditRangeEnd` to change the ending value for an existing range.
To specify an end range value, call `FieldByName` after calling `EditRangeEnd`.
After assigning a new ending value, call [ApplyRange](#) to activate the modified range.

See Also

- [ApplyRange](#)
- [CancelRange](#)
- [EditRangeStart](#)
- [IndexFieldNames](#)
- [SetRange](#)
- [SetRangeEnd](#)
- [SetRangeStart](#)

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6.15.1.1.3.8 EditRangeStart Method

Enables changing the starting value for an existing range.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
procedure EditRangeStart;
```

Remarks

Call `EditRangeStart` to change the starting value for an existing range.
To specify a start range value, call `FieldByName` after calling `EditRangeStart`.
After assigning a new ending value, call [ApplyRange](#) to activate the modified range.

See Also

- [ApplyRange](#)
- [CancelRange](#)
- [EditRangeEnd](#)
- [IndexFieldNames](#)
- [SetRange](#)
- [SetRangeEnd](#)

- [SetRangeStart](#)

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6.15.1.1.3.9 GetBlob Method

Retrieves TBlob object for a field or current record when only its name or the field itself is known.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Overload List

Name	Description
GetBlob(Field: TField)	Retrieves TBlob object for a field or current record when the field itself is known.
GetBlob(const FieldName: string)	Retrieves TBlob object for a field or current record when its name is known.

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Retrieves TBlob object for a field or current record when the field itself is known.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
function GetBlob(Field: TField): TBlob; overload;
```

Parameters

Field

Holds an existing TField object.

Return Value

TBlob object that was retrieved.

Remarks

Call the GetBlob method to retrieve TBlob object for a field or current record when only its name or the field itself is known. FieldName is the name of an existing field. The field should

have MEMO or BLOB type.

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Retrieves TBlob object for a field or current record when its name is known.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
function GetBlob(const FieldName: string): TBlob; overload;
```

Parameters

FieldName

Holds the name of an existing field.

Return Value

TBlob object that was retrieved.

Example

```
UniQuery1.GetBlob('Comment').SaveToFile('Comment.txt');
```

See Also

- [TBlob](#)

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6.15.1.1.3.10 Locate Method

Searches a dataset for a specific record and positions the cursor on it.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Overload List

Name	Description
Locate(const KeyFields: array of TField; const KeyValues: variant; Options: TLocateOptions)	Searches a dataset by the specified fields for a specific record and positions cursor on it.

[Locate](#)(**const** KeyFields: **string**; **const** KeyValues: variant; Options: TLocateOptions)

Searches a dataset by the fields specified by name for a specific record and positions the cursor on it.

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Searches a dataset by the specified fields for a specific record and positions cursor on it.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
function Locate(const KeyFields: array of TField; const KeyValues: variant; Options: TLocateOptions): boolean;  
reintroduce; overload;
```

Parameters

KeyFields

Holds TField objects in which to search.

KeyValues

Holds the variant that specifies the values to match in the key fields.

Options

Holds additional search latitude when searching in string fields.

Return Value

True if it finds a matching record, and makes this record the current one. Otherwise it returns False.

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Searches a dataset by the fields specified by name for a specific record and positions the cursor on it.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
function Locate(const KeyFields: string; const KeyValues: variant; Options: TLocateOptions): boolean; overload; override;
```

Parameters*KeyFields*

Holds a semicolon-delimited list of field names in which to search.

KeyValues

Holds the variant that specifies the values to match in the key fields.

Options

Holds additional search latitude when searching in string fields.

Return Value

True if it finds a matching record, and makes this record the current one. Otherwise it returns False.

Remarks

Call the Locate method to search a dataset for a specific record and position cursor on it.

KeyFields is a string containing a semicolon-delimited list of field names on which to search.

KeyValues is a variant that specifies the values to match in the key fields. If KeyFields lists a single field, KeyValues specifies the value for that field on the desired record. To specify multiple search values, pass a variant array as KeyValues, or construct a variant array on the fly using the VarArrayOf routine. An example is provided below.

Options is a set that optionally specifies additional search latitude when searching in string fields. If Options contains the loCaseInsensitive setting, then Locate ignores case when matching fields. If Options contains the loPartialKey setting, then Locate allows partial-string matching on strings in KeyValues. If Options is an empty set, or if KeyFields does not include any string fields, Options is ignored.

Locate returns True if it finds a matching record, and makes this record the current one.

Otherwise it returns False.

The Locate function works faster when dataset is locally sorted on the KeyFields fields. Local dataset sorting can be set with the [TMemDataSet.IndexFieldNames](#) property.

Example

An example of specifying multiple search values:

```
with CustTable do  
    Locate('Company;Contact;Phone', VarArrayOf(['Sight Diver', 'P',  
        '408-431-1000']), [loPartialKey]);
```

See Also

- [TMemDataSet.IndexFieldNames](#)
- [TMemDataSet.LocateEx](#)

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6.15.1.1.3.11 LocateEx Method

Excludes features that don't need to be included to the [TMemDataSet.Locate](#) method of TDataSet.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Overload List

Name	Description
LocateEx(const KeyFields: array of TField; const KeyValues: variant; Options: TLocateExOptions)	Excludes features that don't need to be included to the TMemDataSet.Locate method of TDataSet by the specified fields.
LocateEx(const KeyFields: string; const KeyValues: variant; Options: TLocateExOptions)	Excludes features that don't need to be included to the TMemDataSet.Locate method of TDataSet by the specified field names.

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Excludes features that don't need to be included to the [TMemDataSet.Locate](#) method of TDataSet by the specified fields.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
function LocateEx(const KeyFields: array of TField; const KeyValues: variant; Options: TLocateExOptions): boolean; overload;
```

Parameters

KeyFields

Holds TField objects to search in.

KeyValues

Holds the values of the fields to search for.

Options

Holds additional search parameters which will be used by the LocateEx method.

Return Value

True, if a matching record was found. Otherwise returns False.

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Excludes features that don't need to be included to the [TMemDataSet.Locate](#) method of TDataSet by the specified field names.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
function LocateEx(const KeyFields: string; const KeyValues:  
variant; Options: TLocateExOptions): boolean; overload;
```

Parameters

KeyFields

Holds the fields to search in.

KeyValues

Holds the values of the fields to search for.

Options

Holds additional search parameters which will be used by the LocateEx method.

Return Value

True, if a matching record was found. Otherwise returns False.

Remarks

Call the LocateEx method when you need some features not to be included to the [TMemDataSet.Locate](#) method of TDataSet.

LocateEx returns True if it finds a matching record, and makes that record the current one. Otherwise LocateEx returns False.

The LocateEx function works faster when dataset is locally sorted on the KeyFields fields.

Local dataset sorting can be set with the [TMemDataSet.IndexFieldNames](#) property.

Note: Please add the MemData unit to the "uses" list to use the TLocalExOption enumeration.

See Also

- [TMemDataSet.IndexFieldNames](#)
- [TMemDataSet.Locate](#)

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6.15.1.1.3.12 Prepare Method

Allocates resources and creates field components for a dataset.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
procedure Prepare; virtual;
```

Remarks

Call the Prepare method to allocate resources and create field components for a dataset. To learn whether dataset is prepared or not use the Prepared property.

The UnPrepare method unprepares a query.

Note: When you change the text of a query at runtime, the query is automatically closed and unprepared.

See Also

- [Prepared](#)
- [UnPrepare](#)

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6.15.1.1.3.13 RestoreUpdates Method

Marks all records in the cache of updates as unapplied.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
procedure RestoreUpdates;
```

Remarks

Call the RestoreUpdates method to return the cache of updates to its state before calling ApplyUpdates. RestoreUpdates marks all records in the cache of updates as unapplied. It is useful when ApplyUpdates fails.

See Also

- [CachedUpdates](#)
- [TMemDataSet.ApplyUpdates](#)
- [CancelUpdates](#)
- [UpdateStatus](#)

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6.15.1.1.3.14 RevertRecord Method

Cancels changes made to the current record when cached updates are enabled.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
procedure RevertRecord;
```

Remarks

Call the RevertRecord method to undo changes made to the current record when cached updates are enabled.

See Also

- [CachedUpdates](#)
- [CancelUpdates](#)

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6.15.1.1.3.15 SaveToXML Method

Saves the current dataset data to a file or a stream in the XML format compatible with ADO format.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Overload List

Name	Description
SaveToXML(Destination: TStream)	Saves the current dataset data to a stream in the XML format compatible with ADO format.
SaveToXML(const FileName: string)	Saves the current dataset data to a file in the XML format compatible with ADO format.

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Saves the current dataset data to a stream in the XML format compatible with ADO format.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
procedure SaveToXML(Destination: TStream); overload;
```

Parameters

Destination

Holds a TStream object.

Remarks

Call the SaveToXML method to save the current dataset data to a file or a stream in the XML format compatible with ADO format.

If the destination file already exists, it is overwritten. It remains open from the first call to SaveToXML until the dataset is closed. This file can be read by other applications while it is opened, but they cannot write to the file.

When saving data to a stream, a TStream object must be created and its position must be set in a preferable value.

See Also

- M:Devart.Dac.TVirtualTable.LoadFromFile(System.String,System.Boolean)
- M:Devart.Dac.TVirtualTable.LoadFromStream(Borland.Vcl.TStream,System.Boolean)

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Saves the current dataset data to a file in the XML format compatible with ADO format.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
procedure SaveToXML(const FileName: string); overload;
```

Parameters

FileName

Holds the name of a destination file.

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6.15.1.1.3.16 SetRange Method

Sets the starting and ending values of a range, and applies it.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
procedure SetRange(const StartValues: array of System.TVarRec;  
const EndValues: array of System.TVarRec; StartExclusive: Boolean  
= False; EndExclusive: Boolean = False);
```

Parameters

StartValues

Indicates the field values that designate the first record in the range. In C++,
StartValues_Size is the index of the last value in the StartValues array.

EndValues

Indicates the field values that designate the last record in the range. In C++,
EndValues_Size is the index of the last value in the EndValues array.

StartExclusive

Indicates the upper and lower boundaries of the start range.

EndExclusive

Indicates the upper and lower boundaries of the end range.

Remarks

Call SetRange to specify a range and apply it to the dataset. The new range replaces the

currently specified range, if any.

SetRange combines the functionality of [SetRangeStart](#), [SetRangeEnd](#), and [ApplyRange](#) in a single procedure call. SetRange performs the following functions:

- 1. Puts the dataset into dsSetKey state.
- 2. Erases any previously specified starting range values and ending range values.
- 3. Sets the start and end range values.
- 4. Applies the range to the dataset.

After a call to SetRange, the cursor is left on the first record in the range.

If either StartValues or EndValues has fewer elements than the number of fields in the current index, then the remaining entries are ignored when performing a search.

See Also

- [ApplyRange](#)
- [CancelRange](#)
- [EditRangeEnd](#)
- [EditRangeStart](#)
- [IndexFieldNames](#)
- [KeyExclusive](#)
- [SetRangeEnd](#)
- [SetRangeStart](#)

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6.15.1.1.3.17 SetRangeEnd Method

Indicates that subsequent assignments to field values specify the end of the range of rows to include in the dataset.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
procedure SetRangeEnd;
```

Remarks

Call SetRangeEnd to put the dataset into dsSetKey state, erase any previous end range values, and set them to NULL.

Subsequent field assignments made with `FieldByName` specify the actual set of ending values for a range.

After assigning end-range values, call [ApplyRange](#) to activate the modified range.

See Also

- [ApplyRange](#)
- [CancelRange](#)
- [EditRangeStart](#)
- [IndexFieldNames](#)
- [SetRange](#)
- [SetRangeStart](#)

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6.15.1.1.3.18 SetRangeStart Method

Indicates that subsequent assignments to field values specify the start of the range of rows to include in the dataset.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
procedure SetRangeStart;
```

Remarks

Call `SetRangeStart` to put the dataset into `dsSetKey` state, erase any previous start range values, and set them to `NULL`.

Subsequent field assignments to `FieldByName` specify the actual set of starting values for a range.

After assigning start-range values, call [ApplyRange](#) to activate the modified range.

See Also

- [ApplyRange](#)
- [CancelRange](#)
- [EditRangeStart](#)
- [IndexFieldNames](#)
- [SetRange](#)

- [SetRangeEnd](#)

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6.15.1.1.3.19 UnPrepare Method

Frees the resources allocated for a previously prepared query on the server and client sides.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
procedure UnPrepare; virtual;
```

Remarks

Call the UnPrepare method to free the resources allocated for a previously prepared query on the server and client sides.

Note: When you change the text of a query at runtime, the query is automatically closed and unprepared.

See Also

- [Prepare](#)

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6.15.1.1.3.20 UpdateResult Method

Reads the status of the latest call to the ApplyUpdates method while cached updates are enabled.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
function UpdateResult: TUpdateAction;
```

Return Value

a value of the TUpdateAction enumeration.

Remarks

Call the UpdateResult method to read the status of the latest call to the ApplyUpdates method while cached updates are enabled. UpdateResult reflects updates made on the records that have been edited, inserted, or deleted.

UpdateResult works on the record by record basis and is applicable to the current record only.

See Also

- [CachedUpdates](#)

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6.15.1.1.3.21 UpdateStatus Method

Indicates the current update status for the dataset when cached updates are enabled.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
function UpdateStatus: TUpdateStatus; override;
```

Return Value

a value of the TUpdateStatus enumeration.

Remarks

Call the UpdateStatus method to determine the current update status for the dataset when cached updates are enabled. Update status can change frequently as records are edited, inserted, or deleted. UpdateStatus offers a convenient method for applications to assess the current status before undertaking or completing operations that depend on the update status of the dataset.

See Also

- [CachedUpdates](#)

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6.15.1.1.4 Events

Events of the **TMemDataSet** class.

For a complete list of the **TMemDataSet** class members, see the [TMemDataSet Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
OnUpdateError	Occurs when an exception is generated while cached updates are applied to a database.
OnUpdateRecord	Occurs when a single update component can not handle the updates.

See Also

- [TMemDataSet Class](#)
- [TMemDataSet Class Members](#)

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6.15.1.1.4.1 OnUpdateError Event

Occurs when an exception is generated while cached updates are applied to a database.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
property OnUpdateError: TUpdateErrorEvent;
```

Remarks

Write the OnUpdateError event handler to respond to exceptions generated when cached updates are applied to a database.

E is a pointer to an EDatabaseError object from which application can extract an error message and the actual cause of the error condition. The OnUpdateError handler can use this information to determine how to respond to the error condition.

UpdateKind describes the type of update that generated the error.

UpdateAction indicates the action to take when the OnUpdateError handler exits. On entry into the handler, UpdateAction is always set to uaFail. If OnUpdateError can handle or correct the error, set UpdateAction to uaRetry before exiting the error handler.

The error handler can use the TField.OldValue and TField.NewValue properties to evaluate error conditions and set TField.NewValue to a new value to reapply. In this case, set UpdateAction to uaRetry before exiting.

Note: If a call to ApplyUpdates raises an exception and ApplyUpdates is not called within the context of a try...except block, an error message is displayed. If the OnUpdateError handler cannot correct the error condition and leaves UpdateAction set to uaFail, the error message is displayed twice. To prevent redisplay, set UpdateAction to uaAbort in the error handler.

See Also

- [CachedUpdates](#)

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6.15.1.1.4.2 OnUpdateRecord Event

Occurs when a single update component can not handle the updates.

Class

[TMemDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
property OnUpdateRecord: TUpdateRecordEvent;
```

Remarks

Write the OnUpdateRecord event handler to process updates that cannot be handled by a single update component, such as implementation of cascading updates, insertions, or deletions. This handler is also useful for applications that require additional control over parameter substitution in update components.

UpdateKind describes the type of update to perform.

UpdateAction indicates the action taken by the OnUpdateRecord handler before it exits. On entry into the handler, UpdateAction is always set to uaFail. If OnUpdateRecord is successful, it should set UpdateAction to uaApplied before exiting.

See Also

- [CachedUpdates](#)

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6.16 OracleUniProvider

This unit contains the TOraUtils class that allows you to use features of Oracle database.

Classes

Name	Description
TOraUtils	This class class is used for implementation of specific Oracle operations, such as changing a user's password.

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6.16.1 Classes

Classes in the **OracleUniProvider** unit.

Classes

Name	Description
TOraUtils	This class class is used for implementation of specific Oracle operations, such as changing a user's password.

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6.16.1.1 TOraUtils Class

This class class is used for implementation of specific Oracle operations, such as changing a user's password.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TOraUtils](#) members.

Unit

[oracleUniProvider](#)

Syntax

```
ToraUtils = class(System.TObject);
```

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6.16.1.1.1 Members

[ToraUtils](#) class overview.

Methods

Name	Description
ChangePassword	Changes the password of an account to the new password.

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6.16.1.1.2 Methods

Methods of the **ToraUtils** class.For a complete list of the **ToraUtils** class members, see the [ToraUtils Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
ChangePassword	Changes the password of an account to the new password.

See Also

- [ToraUtils Class](#)
- [ToraUtils Class Members](#)

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6.16.1.1.2.1 ChangePassword Method

Changes the password of an account to the new password.

Class

[ToraUtils](#)

Syntax

```
class procedure ChangePassword(Connection: TCustomDAConnection;  
NewPassword: string);
```

Parameters

Connection

NewPassword

Takes the new password.

Remarks

Call the ChangePassword method to replace the current password of an account with the new password.

The previous values must be provided for the Password and UserName properties before calling ChangePassword.

The ChangePassword method is used mainly when logging in to the user account fails due to an expired password or any other reason accompanied by an exception with ORA-2800 Oracle error code family (see Oracle Error Messages).

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6.17 SQLiteUniProvider

This unit contains the TLiteUtils class that allows you to use features of SQLite database.

Classes

Name	Description
TLiteUtils	This class is used for implementation of specific SQLite operations, such as database encryption or collation management.

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6.17.1 Classes

Classes in the **SQLiteUniProvider** unit.

Classes

Name	Description
TLiteUtils	This class is used for implementation of specific SQLite operations, such as database encryption or collation management.

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[Request Support](#)[DAC Forum](#)[Provide Feedback](#)**6.17.1.1 TLiteUtils Class**

This class is used for implementation of specific SQLite operations, such as database encryption or collation management.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TLiteUtils](#) members.

Unit

[SQLiteUniProvider](#)

Syntax

```
TLiteUtils = class(System.TObject);
```

Remarks

Class that implements SQLite specific methods such as EncryptDatabase, RegisterCollation, UnRegisterCollation.

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[Request Support](#)[DAC Forum](#)[Provide Feedback](#)**6.17.1.1.1 Members**

[TLiteUtils](#) class overview.

Methods

Name	Description
EncryptDatabase	Used for setting a new password or changing an existing password.
RegisterAnsiCollation	This method is used for registering a user-defined non-Unicode collation.

RegisterCollation	This method is used for registering a user-defined String collation.
RegisterFunction	This method is used for registering a user-defined function.
RegisterWideCollation	This method is used for registering a user-defined Unicode collation.
UnRegisterAnsiCollation	This method is used for unregistering a user-defined non-Unicode collation.
UnRegisterCollation	This method is used for unregistering user-defined collation.
UnRegisterFunction	This method is used for unregistering a user-defined function.
UnRegisterWideCollation	This method is used for unregistering a user-defined Unicode collation.

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6.17.1.1.2 Methods

Methods of the **TLiteUtils** class.

For a complete list of the **TLiteUtils** class members, see the [TLiteUtils Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
EncryptDatabase	Used for setting a new password or changing an existing password.
RegisterAnsiCollation	This method is used for registering a user-defined non-Unicode collation.
RegisterCollation	This method is used for registering a user-defined String collation.
RegisterFunction	This method is used for registering a user-defined

	function.
RegisterWideCollation	This method is used for registering a user-defined Unicode collation.
UnRegisterAnsiCollation	This method is used for unregistering a user-defined non-Unicode collation.
UnRegisterCollation	This method is used for unregistering user-defined collation.
UnRegisterFunction	This method is used for unregistering a user-defined function.
UnRegisterWideCollation	This method is used for unregistering a user-defined Unicode collation.

See Also

- [TLiteUtils Class](#)
- [TLiteUtils Class Members](#)

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6.17.1.1.2.1 EncryptDatabase Method

Used for setting a new password or changing an existing password.

Class

[TLiteUtils](#)

Syntax

```
class procedure EncryptDatabase(Connection: TCustomDAConnection;
NewKey: string);
```

Parameters

Connection

A pointer for TCustomDAConnection.

NewKey

A new password value.

Remarks

The database connection should be established before using this method. EncryptionKey value should be set when database is already encrypted. Encoding function will be supported by SQLite library.

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6.17.1.1.2.2 RegisterAnsiCollation Method

This method is used for registering a user-defined non-Unicode collation.

Class

[TLiteUtils](#)

Syntax

```
class procedure RegisterAnsiCollation(Connection:  
TCustomDACConnection; Name: string; LiteAnsiCollation:  
TLiteAnsiCollation);
```

Parameters

Connection

Connection where user-defined collation should be registered.

Name

User-defined collation name.

LiteAnsiCollation

User-defined non-Unicode collation.

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6.17.1.1.2.3 RegisterCollation Method

This method is used for registering a user-defined String collation.

Class

[TLiteUtils](#)

Syntax

```
class procedure RegisterCollation(Connection:  
TCustomDACConnection; Name: string; LiteCollation: TLiteCollation);
```

Parameters

Connection

Connection with database where user-defined collation should be registered.

Name

User-defined collation name.

LiteCollation

User-defined collation.

Remarks

TLiteCollation has String parameters that depend on Delphi version:

Delphi version	Parameter data type	Description
Delphi 2007 and lower	String = AnsiString	non-Unicode collation
Delphi 2009 and higher	String = WideString	Unicode collation

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6.17.1.1.2.4 RegisterFunction Method

This method is used for registering a user-defined function.

Class

[TLiteUtils](#)

Syntax

```
class procedure RegisterFunction(Connection: TCustomDAConnection;
const Name: string; ParamCount: Integer; LiteFunction:
TLiteFunction);
```

Parameters*Connection*

Connection where user-defined function should be registered.

Name

User-defined function name.

ParamCount

The number of the input parameters for user-defined function.

LiteFunction

User-defined function to register.

Remarks

If UseUnicode connection specific option is true then input string parameters will be

represented as WideString else input string parameters will be represented as AnsiString.

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6.17.1.1.2.5 RegisterWideCollation Method

This method is used for registering a user-defined Unicode collation.

Class

[TLiteUtils](#)

Syntax

```
class procedure RegisterWideCollation(Connection:  
TCustomDACConnection; Name: string; LiteWideCollation:  
TLiteWideCollation);
```

Parameters

Connection

Connection where user-defined collation should be registered.

Name

User-defined collation name.

LiteWideCollation

User-defined Unicode collation.

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6.17.1.1.2.6 UnRegisterAnsiCollation Method

This method is used for unregistering a user-defined non-Unicode collation.

Class

[TLiteUtils](#)

Syntax

```
class procedure UnRegisterAnsiCollation(Connection:  
TCustomDACConnection; Name: string);
```

Parameters

Connection

Connection where user-defined collation should be unregistered.

Name

User-defined collation name.

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6.17.1.1.2.7 UnRegisterCollation Method

This method is used for unregistering user-defined collation.

Class

[TLiteUtils](#)

Syntax

```
class procedure UnRegisterCollation(Connection:  
TCustomDAConnection; Name: string);
```

Parameters

Connection

Connection with database where user-defined collation should be unregistered.

Name

User-defined collation name.

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6.17.1.1.2.8 UnRegisterFunction Method

This method is used for unregistering a user-defined function.

Class

[TLiteUtils](#)

Syntax

```
class procedure UnRegisterFunction(Connection:  
TCustomDAConnection; Name: string; ParamCount: Integer);
```

Parameters

Connection

Connection where the user-defined function should be unregistered.

Name

User-defined function name.

ParamCount

The number of the input parameters for User-defined function.

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6.17.1.1.2.9 UnRegisterWideCollation Method

This method is used for unregistering a user-defined Unicode collation.

Class

[TLiteUtils](#)

Syntax

```
class procedure UnRegisterwideCollation(Connection:  
TCustomDACConnection; Name: string);
```

Parameters

Connection

Connection where the user-defined collation should be unregistered

Name

User-defined collation name.

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6.18 SQLServerUniProvider

This unit contains the TMSsqlUtils class that allows you to use features of SQL Server database.

Classes

Name	Description
TMSsqlUtils	This class class is used for implementation of specific SQL Server operations, such as changing a user's password.

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6.18.1 Classes

Classes in the **SQLServerUniProvider** unit.

Classes

Name	Description
TMSSqlUtils	This class is used for implementation of specific SQL Server operations, such as changing a user's password.

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6.18.1.1 TMSSqlUtils Class

This class is used for implementation of specific SQL Server operations, such as changing a user's password.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TMSSqlUtils](#) members.

Unit

[SQLServerUniProvider](#)

Syntax

```
TMSSqlUtils = class(System.TObject);
```

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6.18.1.1.1 Members

[TMSSqlUtils](#) class overview.

Methods

Name	Description
ChangePassword	Changes the password of an account to the new password.

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6.18.1.1.2 Methods

Methods of the **TMSSqlUtils** class.

For a complete list of the **TMSSqlUtils** class members, see the [TMSSqlUtils Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
ChangePassword	Changes the password of an account to the new password.

See Also

- [TMSSqlUtils Class](#)
- [TMSSqlUtils Class Members](#)

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6.18.1.1.2.1 ChangePassword Method

Changes the password of an account to the new password.

Class

[TMSSqlUtils](#)

Syntax

```
class procedure ChangePassword(Connection: TCustomDAConnection;  
NewPassword: string);
```

Parameters

Connection

NewPassword

Takes the new password.

Remarks

Call the ChangePassword method to replace an expired user's password with the new password. In SQL Server versions prior to SQL Server 2005, only the database administrator has permissions to change an expired user's password. Starting with SQL Server 2005, you can change the password using the ChangePassword method and SQL Native Client.

Note: Only an expired password can be changed using this method.

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6.19 Uni

This unit contains main components of UniDAC.

Classes

Name	Description
TCustomUniDataSet	A base component for defining functionality for classes derived from it.
TUniBlob	A class holding value of the BLOB fields and parameters.
TUniConnection	A component for setting up and controlling connection to such database servers as Oracle, SQL Server, MySQL, InterBase, Firebird, and PostgreSQL.
TUniDataSetOptions	Specifies the behaviour of a TCustomUniDataSet object.
TUniDataSource	TUniDataSource provides an interface between a UniDAC dataset components and data-aware controls on a form.
TUniEncryptor	The class that performs encrypting and decrypting of data.
TUniMacro	Holds the Name, Value, and Condition for a macro.
TUniMacros	Used to manage a list of TUniMacro objects for a TUniConnection component.
TUniMetaData	A component for obtaining metainformation about database objects from the server.
TUniParam	A class that is used to set the values of individual parameters passed with

	queries or stored procedures.
TUniParams	Used to control TUniParam objects.
TUniQuery	A component for executing queries and operating record sets. It also provides flexible way to update data.
TUniSQL	A component for executing SQL statements and calling stored procedures on the database server.
TUniStoredProc	A component for accessing and executing stored procedures and functions.
TUniTable	A component for retrieving and updating data in a single table without writing SQL statements.
TUniTransaction	A component for managing transactions in an application.
TUniUpdateSQL	A component for tuning update operations for the DataSet component.

Constants

Name	Description
UniDACVersion	Read this constant to get current version number for UniDAC.

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6.19.1 Classes

Classes in the **Uni** unit.

Classes

Name	Description
------	-------------

<u>TCustomUniDataSet</u>	A base component for defining functionality for classes derived from it.
<u>TUniBlob</u>	A class holding value of the BLOB fields and parameters.
<u>TUniConnection</u>	A component for setting up and controlling connection to such database servers as Oracle, SQL Server, MySQL, InterBase, Firebird, and PostgreSQL.
<u>TUniDataSetOptions</u>	Specifies the behaviour of a TCustomUniDataSet object.
<u>TUniDataSource</u>	TUniDataSource provides an interface between a UniDAC dataset components and data-aware controls on a form.
<u>TUniEncryptor</u>	The class that performs encrypting and decrypting of data.
<u>TUniMacro</u>	Holds the Name, Value, and Condition for a macro.
<u>TUniMacros</u>	Used to manage a list of TUniMacro objects for a TUniConnection component.
<u>TUniMetaData</u>	A component for obtaining metainformation about database objects from the server.
<u>TUniParam</u>	A class that is used to set the values of individual parameters passed with queries or stored procedures.
<u>TUniParams</u>	Used to control TUniParam objects.
<u>TUniQuery</u>	A component for executing queries and operating record sets. It also provides flexible way to update data.
<u>TUniSQL</u>	A component for executing SQL statements and calling

	stored procedures on the database server.
TUniStoredProc	A component for accessing and executing stored procedures and functions.
TUniTable	A component for retrieving and updating data in a single table without writing SQL statements.
TUniTransaction	A component for managing transactions in an application.
TUniUpdateSQL	A component for tuning update operations for the DataSet component.

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6.19.1.1 TCustomUniDataSet Class

A base component for defining functionality for classes derived from it.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TCustomUniDataSet](#) members.

Unit

[uni](#)

Syntax

```
TCustomUniDataSet = class (TCustomDADataset);
```

Remarks

TCustomUniDataSet is a base dataset component that defines functionality for classes derived from it. Applications should never use TCustomUniDataSet objects directly. Instead of TCustomUniDataSet, they should use TCustomUniDataSet descendants, such as [TUniQuery](#) and [TUniTable](#), which inherit its dataset-related properties and methods.

Inheritance Hierarchy

[TMemDataSet](#)

[TCustomDADataset](#)

TCustomUniDataSet

See Also

- [TUniQuery](#)
- [TUniTable](#)
- [TUniStoredProc](#)
- [TUniMetaData](#)

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6.19.1.1.1 Members

[TCustomUniDataSet](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
BaseSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to return SQL text without any changes performed by AddWhere, SetOrderBy, and FilterSQL.
CachedUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to enable or disable the use of cached updates for a dataset.
Conditions (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to add WHERE conditions to a query
Connection (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a connection object to use to connect to a data store.
DataTypeMap (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to set data type mapping rules
Debug (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to display executing statement, all its parameters' values, and the type of parameters.
DetailFields (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the fields that correspond to the foreign key fields from MasterFields when building master/detail relationship.
Disconnected (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to keep dataset opened after connection is closed.
DMLRefresh	Used to refresh record by

	RETURNING clause when insert or update is performed.
FetchRows (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to define the number of rows to be transferred across the network at the same time.
FilterSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to change the WHERE clause of SELECT statement and reopen a query.
FinalSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to return SQL text with all changes performed by AddWhere, SetOrderBy, and FilterSQL, and with expanded macros.
IndexFieldNames (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to get or set the list of fields on which the recordset is sorted.
IsQuery (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to check whether SQL statement returns rows.
KeyExclusive (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Specifies the upper and lower boundaries for a range.
KeyFields (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to build SQL statements for the SQLDelete, SQLInsert, and SQLUpdate properties if they were empty before updating the database.
LastInsertId	Can be used with MySQL and PostgreSQL servers to get the value of the ID field after executing INSERT statement.
LocalConstraints (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to avoid setting the Required property of a TField component for NOT NULL fields at the time of opening TMemDataSet.
LocalUpdate (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to prevent implicit update of rows on database server.
MacroCount (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to get the number of macros associated with the

	Macros property.
Macros (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Makes it possible to change SQL queries easily.
MasterFields (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the names of one or more fields that are used as foreign keys for dataset when establishing detail/master relationship between it and the dataset specified in MasterSource.
MasterSource (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the data source component which binds current dataset to the master one.
Options	Specifies the behaviour of a TCustomUniDataSet object.
ParamCheck (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify whether parameters for the Params property are generated automatically after the SQL property was changed.
ParamCount (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to indicate how many parameters are there in the Params property.
Params	Holds the parameters for a query's SQL statement.
Prepared (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Determines whether a query is prepared for execution or not.
Ranged (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates whether a range is applied to a dataset.
ReadOnly (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to prevent users from updating, inserting, or deleting data in the dataset.
RefreshOptions (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to indicate when the editing record is refreshed.
RowsAffected (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to indicate the number of rows which were inserted, updated, or deleted during the last query operation.
SpecificOptions	Used to provide extended settings for each data provider.
SQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to provide a SQL

	statement that a query component executes when its Open method is called.
SQLDelete (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used when applying a deletion to a record.
SQLInsert (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the SQL statement that will be used when applying an insertion to a dataset.
SQLLock (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used to perform a record lock.
SQLRecCount (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the SQL statement that is used to get the record count when opening a dataset.
SQLRefresh (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used to refresh current record by calling the TCustomDADataset.RefreshRecord procedure.
SQLUpdate (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used when applying an update to a dataset.
Transaction	Used to specify the TUniTransaction object in the context of which SQL commands will be executed, and queries retrieving data will be opened.
UniDirectional (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used if an application does not need bidirectional access to records in the result set.
UpdateObject	Points to an update object component which provides update SQL statements or update objects for flexible data update.
UpdateRecordTypes (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to indicate the update status for the current record

	when cached updates are enabled.
UpdatesPending (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to check the status of the cached updates buffer.
UpdateTransaction	Used to specify the TUniTransaction object in the context of which update commands will be executed.

Methods

Name	Description
AddWhere (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Adds condition to the WHERE clause of SELECT statement in the SQL property.
ApplyRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Applies a range to the dataset.
ApplyUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Writes dataset's pending cached updates to a database.
BreakExec (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Breaks execution of the SQL statement on the server.
CancelRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Removes any ranges currently in effect for a dataset.
CancelUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Clears all pending cached updates from cache and restores dataset in its prior state.
CommitUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Clears the cached updates buffer.
CreateBlobStream (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to obtain a stream for reading data from or writing data to a BLOB field, specified by the Field parameter.
CreateProcCall	Assigns a command that calls stored procedure specified by name to the SQL property.
DeferredPost (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Makes permanent changes to the database server.

DeleteWhere (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Removes WHERE clause from the SQL property and assigns the BaseSQL property.
EditRangeEnd (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Enables changing the ending value for an existing range.
EditRangeStart (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Enables changing the starting value for an existing range.
Execute (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Overloaded. Executes a SQL statement on the server.
Executing (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Indicates whether SQL statement is still being executed.
Fetched (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to learn whether TCustomDADataset has already fetched all rows.
Fetching (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to learn whether TCustomDADataset is still fetching rows.
FetchingAll (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to learn whether TCustomDADataset is fetching all rows to the end.
FindKey (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Searches for a record which contains specified field values.
FindMacro (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Description is not available at the moment.
FindNearest (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Moves the cursor to a specific record or to the first record in the dataset that matches or is greater than the values specified in the KeyValues parameter.
FindParam	Determines if parameter with the specified name exists in a dataset.
GetBlob (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Retrieves TBlob object for a field or current record when only its name or the field itself is known.

GetDataType (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Returns internal field types defined in the MemData and accompanying modules.
GetFieldObject (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Returns a multireference shared object from field.
GetFieldPrecision (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Retrieves the precision of a number field.
GetFieldScale (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Retrieves the scale of a number field.
GetKeyFieldNames (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Provides a list of available key field names.
GetOrderBy (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Retrieves an ORDER BY clause from a SQL statement.
GotoCurrent (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Sets the current record in this dataset similar to the current record in another dataset.
Locate (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Searches a dataset for a specific record and positions the cursor on it.
LocateEx (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Excludes features that don't need to be included to the TMemDataSet.Locate method of TDataSet.
Lock (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Locks the current record.
MacroByName (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Finds a Macro with the name passed in Name.
OpenNext	Provides second and other result sets while executing multiresult query.
ParamByName	Accesses parameter information based on a specified parameter name.
Prepare (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Allocates, opens, and parses cursor for a query.
RefreshRecord (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Actualizes field values for the current record.
RestoreSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Restores the SQL property modified by AddWhere and SetOrderBy.

RestoreUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Marks all records in the cache of updates as unapplied.
RevertRecord (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Cancels changes made to the current record when cached updates are enabled.
SaveSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Saves the SQL property value to BaseSQL.
SaveToXML (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Saves the current dataset data to a file or a stream in the XML format compatible with ADO format.
SetOrderBy (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Builds an ORDER BY clause of a SELECT statement.
SetRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Sets the starting and ending values of a range, and applies it.
SetRangeEnd (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates that subsequent assignments to field values specify the end of the range of rows to include in the dataset.
SetRangeStart (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates that subsequent assignments to field values specify the start of the range of rows to include in the dataset.
SQLSaved (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Determines if the SQL property value was saved to the BaseSQL property.
UnLock (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Releases a record lock.
UnPrepare (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Frees the resources allocated for a previously prepared query on the server and client sides.
UpdateResult (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Reads the status of the latest call to the ApplyUpdates method while cached updates are enabled.
UpdateStatus (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates the current update status for the dataset when

	cached updates are enabled.
--	-----------------------------

Events

Name	Description
AfterExecute (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Occurs after a component has executed a query to database.
AfterFetch (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Occurs after dataset finishes fetching data from server.
AfterUpdateExecute (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Occurs after executing insert, delete, update, lock and refresh operations.
BeforeFetch (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Occurs before dataset is going to fetch block of records from the server.
BeforeUpdateExecute (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Occurs before executing insert, delete, update, lock, and refresh operations.
OnUpdateError (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Occurs when an exception is generated while cached updates are applied to a database.
OnUpdateRecord (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Occurs when a single update component can not handle the updates.

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6.19.1.1.2 Properties

Properties of the **TCustomUniDataSet** class.

For a complete list of the **TCustomUniDataSet** class members, see the [TCustomUniDataSet Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
BaseSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to return SQL text without any changes performed by AddWhere,

	SetOrderBy, and FilterSQL.
CachedUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to enable or disable the use of cached updates for a dataset.
Conditions (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to add WHERE conditions to a query
Connection (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a connection object to use to connect to a data store.
DataTypeMap (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to set data type mapping rules
Debug (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to display executing statement, all its parameters' values, and the type of parameters.
DetailFields (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the fields that correspond to the foreign key fields from MasterFields when building master/detail relationship.
Disconnected (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to keep dataset opened after connection is closed.
DMLRefresh	Used to refresh record by RETURNING clause when insert or update is performed.
FetchRows (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to define the number of rows to be transferred across the network at the same time.
FilterSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to change the WHERE clause of SELECT statement and reopen a query.
FinalSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to return SQL text with all changes performed by AddWhere, SetOrderBy, and FilterSQL, and with expanded macros.
IndexFieldNames (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to get or set the list of fields on which the recordset is sorted.
IsQuery (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to check whether SQL

	statement returns rows.
KeyExclusive (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Specifies the upper and lower boundaries for a range.
KeyFields (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to build SQL statements for the SQLDelete, SQLInsert, and SQLUpdate properties if they were empty before updating the database.
LastInsertId	Can be used with MySQL and PostgreSQL servers to get the value of the ID field after executing INSERT statement.
LocalConstraints (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to avoid setting the Required property of a TField component for NOT NULL fields at the time of opening TMemDataSet.
LocalUpdate (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to prevent implicit update of rows on database server.
MacroCount (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to get the number of macros associated with the Macros property.
Macros (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Makes it possible to change SQL queries easily.
MasterFields (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the names of one or more fields that are used as foreign keys for dataset when establishing detail/master relationship between it and the dataset specified in MasterSource.
MasterSource (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the data source component which binds current dataset to the master one.
Options	Specifies the behaviour of a TCustomUniDataSet object.
ParamCheck (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify whether parameters for the Params property are generated automatically after the SQL

	property was changed.
ParamCount (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to indicate how many parameters are there in the Params property.
Params	Holds the parameters for a query's SQL statement.
Prepared (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Determines whether a query is prepared for execution or not.
Ranged (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates whether a range is applied to a dataset.
ReadOnly (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to prevent users from updating, inserting, or deleting data in the dataset.
RefreshOptions (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to indicate when the editing record is refreshed.
RowsAffected (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to indicate the number of rows which were inserted, updated, or deleted during the last query operation.
SpecificOptions	Used to provide extended settings for each data provider.
SQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to provide a SQL statement that a query component executes when its Open method is called.
SQLDelete (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used when applying a deletion to a record.
SQLInsert (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the SQL statement that will be used when applying an insertion to a dataset.
SQLLock (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used to perform a record lock.
SQLRecCount (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the SQL statement that is used to get the record count when opening a dataset.
SQLRefresh (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used

	to refresh current record by calling the TCustomDADataset.RefreshRecord procedure.
SQLUpdate (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used when applying an update to a dataset.
Transaction	Used to specify the TUniTransaction object in the context of which SQL commands will be executed, and queries retrieving data will be opened.
UniDirectional (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used if an application does not need bidirectional access to records in the result set.
UpdateObject	Points to an update object component which provides update SQL statements or update objects for flexible data update.
UpdateRecordTypes (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to indicate the update status for the current record when cached updates are enabled.
UpdatesPending (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to check the status of the cached updates buffer.
UpdateTransaction	Used to specify the TUniTransaction object in the context of which update commands will be executed.

See Also

- [TCustomUniDataSet Class](#)
- [TCustomUniDataSet Class Members](#)

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6.19.1.1.2.1 DMLRefresh Property

Used to refresh record by RETURNING clause when insert or update is performed.

Class

[TCustomUniDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
property DMLRefresh: boolean;
```

Remarks

Use the DMLRefresh property to refresh record by RETURNING clause when insert or update is performed.

The default value is False.

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6.19.1.1.2.2 LastInsertId Property

Can be used with MySQL and PostgreSQL servers to get the value of the ID field after executing INSERT statement.

Class

[TCustomUniDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
property LastInsertId: int64;
```

Remarks

The LastInsertId property can be used with MySQL and PostgreSQL servers to get the value of the ID field after executing INSERT statement.

For MySQL LastInsertId returns the ID generated for an AUTO_INCREMENT column by the previous query. Use this property after you have performed an INSERT query into a table that contains an AUTO_INCREMENT field.

For PostgreSQL LastInsertId returns the OID value generated for an OID column in a table with OIDs by the previous query.

If the query does not perform insertion into a table that contains field of the types specified above, the value of LastInsertId won't be defined.

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6.19.1.1.2.3 Options Property

Specifies the behaviour of a TCustomUniDataSet object.

Class

[TCustomUniDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
property Options: TUniDataSetOptions;
```

Remarks

The [TUniDataSetOptions](#) class publishes properties defined in TDADatasetOptions. Set the properties of Options to specify the behaviour of a TCustomUniDataSet object. Their descriptions can be found in the [TUniDataSetOptions](#) topic.

See Also

- [TCustomDADataset.Options](#)

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6.19.1.1.2.4 Params Property

Holds the parameters for a query's SQL statement.

Class

[TCustomUniDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
property Params: TUniParams stored False;
```

Remarks

Contains the parameters for a query's SQL statement.

Access Params at runtime to view and set parameter names, values, and data types dynamically (at design time use the Parameters editor to set parameter information). Params is a zero-based array of parameter records. Index specifies the array element to access.

An easier way to set and retrieve parameter values when the name of each parameter is known is to call ParamByName.

See Also

- [TUniParam](#)
- [ParamByName](#)

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6.19.1.1.2.5 SpecificOptions Property

Used to provide extended settings for each data provider.

Class

[TCustomUniDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
property specificOptions: TSpecificOptionsList;
```

Remarks

Use the SpecificOptions property to provide extended settings for each data provider.

SpecificOptions can be setup both at design time and run time.

At design time call the component editor by double click on it, and select the Options tab in the editor. Calling the SpecificOptions editor from the Object Inspector will open the component editor with Options tab active. Type or select the provider name, and change values of required properties. Then you can either close the editor, or select another provider name. Settings for all providers will be saved.

SpecificOptions can be setup at the same time for all providers that supposed to be used.

All options are applied right before opening or executing. If an option name is not recognized, an exception is raised and the command is not executed.

For example, when you set the SequenceMode option like it is shown in the second example, you can execute the script with the Oracle provider, but attempt to use it with other providers will fail.

You can learn more about server specific options of A:OraProv_article, A:SQLProv_article, A:MySQLProv_article, A:IBProv_article, A:PgSQLProv_article in the corresponding articles.

Example

You can also setup specific options at run time. Either of two formats can be used:

1. Using the provider name in an option name;
2. Not using the provider name in an option name;

In the second case options will be applied to the current provider, namely to the provider specified in the [TUniConnection.ProviderName](#) property of the assigned connection.

Example 1.

```
UniQuery1.SpecificOptions.Add('Oracle.ScrollableCursor=True')  
UniQuery1.SpecificOptions.Add('InterBase.FieldsAsString=True')
```

Example 2.

```
UniQuery1.SpecificOptions.Add('SequenceMode=smInsert')
```

See Also

- [TUniConnection.ProviderName](#)
- A:OraProv_article
- A:SQLProv_article
- A:MySQLProv_article
- A:IBProv_article
- A:PgSQLProv_article

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6.19.1.1.2.6 Transaction Property

Used to specify the [TUniTransaction](#) object in the context of which SQL commands will be executed, and queries retrieving data will be opened.

Class

[TCustomUniDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
property Transaction: TUniTransaction stored IsTransactionStored;
```

Remarks

Use the Transaction property to specify the [TUniTransaction](#) object in the context of which SQL commands will be executed, and queries retrieving data will be opened. If this property is not specified, the default transaction associated with linked [TUniConnection](#) will be used. This transaction will work in AutoCommit mode.

See Also

- [TUniTransaction](#)

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6.19.1.1.2.7 UpdateObject Property

Points to an update object component which provides update SQL statements or update objects for flexible data update.

Class

[TCustomUniDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
property UpdateObject: TUniUpdateSQL;
```

Remarks

The UpdateObject property points to an update object component which provides update SQL statements or update objects for flexible data update.

See Also

- [TUniUpdateSQL](#)

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6.19.1.1.2.8 UpdateTransaction Property

Used to specify the TUniTransaction object in the context of which update commands will be executed.

Class

[TCustomUniDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
property UpdateTransaction: TUniTransaction;
```

Remarks

Use the UpdateTransaction property to specify the TUniTransaction object in the context of which update commands will be executed. Update commands are commands that are executed automatically, when data is edited in the dataset with Insert/Post, Edit/Post, or with

other similar methods.

If this property is not specified, the transaction object specified in the [Transaction](#) property, or the default transaction associates with linked [TUniConnection](#) will be used. This transaction will work in AutoCommit mode.

See Also

- [Transaction](#)
- [TUniTransaction](#)

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6.19.1.1.3 Methods

Methods of the **TCustomUniDataSet** class.

For a complete list of the **TCustomUniDataSet** class members, see the [TCustomUniDataSet Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
AddWhere (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Adds condition to the WHERE clause of SELECT statement in the SQL property.
ApplyRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Applies a range to the dataset.
ApplyUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Writes dataset's pending cached updates to a database.
BreakExec (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Breaks execution of the SQL statement on the server.
CancelRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Removes any ranges currently in effect for a dataset.
CancelUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Clears all pending cached updates from cache and restores dataset in its prior state.
CommitUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Clears the cached updates buffer.
CreateBlobStream (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to obtain a stream for reading data from or writing

	data to a BLOB field, specified by the Field parameter.
CreateProcCall	Assigns a command that calls stored procedure specified by name to the SQL property.
DeferredPost (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Makes permanent changes to the database server.
DeleteWhere (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Removes WHERE clause from the SQL property and assigns the BaseSQL property.
EditRangeEnd (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Enables changing the ending value for an existing range.
EditRangeStart (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Enables changing the starting value for an existing range.
Execute (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Overloaded. Executes a SQL statement on the server.
Executing (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Indicates whether SQL statement is still being executed.
Fetched (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to learn whether TCustomDADataset has already fetched all rows.
Fetching (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to learn whether TCustomDADataset is still fetching rows.
FetchingAll (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to learn whether TCustomDADataset is fetching all rows to the end.
FindKey (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Searches for a record which contains specified field values.
FindMacro (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Description is not available at the moment.
FindNearest (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Moves the cursor to a specific record or to the first record in the dataset that matches or is greater than the values specified in the

	KeyValues parameter.
FindParam	Determines if parameter with the specified name exists in a dataset.
GetBlob (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Retrieves TBlob object for a field or current record when only its name or the field itself is known.
GetDataType (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Returns internal field types defined in the MemData and accompanying modules.
GetFieldObject (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Returns a multireference shared object from field.
GetFieldPrecision (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Retrieves the precision of a number field.
GetFieldScale (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Retrieves the scale of a number field.
GetKeyFieldNames (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Provides a list of available key field names.
GetOrderBy (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Retrieves an ORDER BY clause from a SQL statement.
GotoCurrent (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Sets the current record in this dataset similar to the current record in another dataset.
Locate (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Searches a dataset for a specific record and positions the cursor on it.
LocateEx (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Excludes features that don't need to be included to the TMemDataSet.Locate method of TDataSet.
Lock (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Locks the current record.
MacroByName (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Finds a Macro with the name passed in Name.
OpenNext	Provides second and other result sets while executing multireresult query.

ParamByName	Accesses parameter information based on a specified parameter name.
Prepare (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Allocates, opens, and parses cursor for a query.
RefreshRecord (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Actualizes field values for the current record.
RestoreSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Restores the SQL property modified by AddWhere and SetOrderBy.
RestoreUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Marks all records in the cache of updates as unapplied.
RevertRecord (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Cancels changes made to the current record when cached updates are enabled.
SaveSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Saves the SQL property value to BaseSQL.
SaveToXML (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Saves the current dataset data to a file or a stream in the XML format compatible with ADO format.
SetOrderBy (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Builds an ORDER BY clause of a SELECT statement.
SetRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Sets the starting and ending values of a range, and applies it.
SetRangeEnd (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates that subsequent assignments to field values specify the end of the range of rows to include in the dataset.
SetRangeStart (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates that subsequent assignments to field values specify the start of the range of rows to include in the dataset.
SQLSaved (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Determines if the SQL property value was saved to the BaseSQL property.
UnLock (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Releases a record lock.

UnPrepare (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Frees the resources allocated for a previously prepared query on the server and client sides.
UpdateResult (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Reads the status of the latest call to the ApplyUpdates method while cached updates are enabled.
UpdateStatus (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates the current update status for the dataset when cached updates are enabled.

See Also

- [TCustomUniDataSet Class](#)
- [TCustomUniDataSet Class Members](#)

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6.19.1.1.3.1 CreateProcCall Method

Assigns a command that calls stored procedure specified by name to the SQL property.

Class

[TCustomUniDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
procedure CreateProcCall(const Name: string);
```

Parameters

Name

Holds the stored procedure name.

Remarks

Call the CreateProcCall method to assign a command that calls stored procedure specified by Name to the SQL property. The Overload parameter must contain the number of overloaded procedures. Retrieves the information about parameters of the procedure from server. After calling CreateProcCall you can execute stored procedure by the Execute method.

See Also

- [TCustomDADataset.Execute](#)
- [TCustomDACConnection.ExecProc](#)
- [TUniStoredProc](#)

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6.19.1.1.3.2 FindParam Method

Determines if parameter with the specified name exists in a dataset.

Class

[TCustomUniDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
function FindParam(const value: string): TUniParam;
```

Parameters

Value

Holds the name of the param for which to search.

Return Value

the TUniParam object for the specified Name.

Remarks

Call the FindParam method to determine if parameter with the specified name exists in a dataset. Name is the name of the parameter for which to search. If FindParam finds a parameter with a matching name, it returns the TUniParam object for the specified Name. Otherwise it returns nil.

See Also

- [Params](#)
- [ParamByName](#)

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6.19.1.1.3.3 OpenNext Method

Provides second and other result sets while executing multiresult query.

Class

[TCustomUniDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
function OpenNext: boolean;
```

Return Value

True, if DataSet opens. If there are no record sets to be represented, it will return False and the current record set will be closed.

Remarks

Call the OpenNext method to get second and other result sets while executing multiresult query. If DataSet opens, it returns True. If there are no record sets to be represented, it will return False and the current record set will be closed.

Example

Here is a small piece of code that demonstrates the approach of working with multiple datasets returned by a multi-statement query:

```
UniQuery.SQL.Clear;  
UniQuery.SQL.Add('SELECT * FROM Table1;');  
UniQuery.SQL.Add('SELECT * FROM Table2;');  
UniQuery.SQL.Add('SELECT * FROM Table3;');  
UniQuery.SQL.Add('SELECT * FROM Table4;');  
UniQuery.SQL.Add('SELECT * FROM Table5;');  
UniQuery.FetchAll := False;  
UniQuery.Open;  
repeat  
  // < do something >  
until not UniQuery.OpenNext;
```

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6.19.1.1.3.4 ParamByName Method

Accesses parameter information based on a specified parameter name.

Class

[TCustomUniDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
function ParamByName(const Value: string): TUniParam;
```

Parameters

Value

Holds the name of the parameter for which to retrieve information.

Return Value

a TUniParam object.

Remarks

Call the ParamByName method to set or use parameter information for a specific parameter based on its name. Name is the name of the parameter for which to retrieve information. ParamByName is used to set an parameter's value at runtime and returns TUniParam object.

Example

For example, the following statement retrieves the current value of a parameter called "Contact" into an edit box:

```
Edit1.Text := Query1.ParamsByName('Contact').AsString;
```

See Also

- [TUniParam](#)
- [Params](#)
- [FindParam](#)

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6.19.1.2 TUniBlob Class

A class holding value of the BLOB fields and parameters.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TUniBlob](#) members.

Unit

[uni](#)

Syntax

```
TUniBlob = class(TCompressedBlob);
```

Remarks

TUniBlob is a descendant of [TCompressedBlob](#) class. It holds value of the BLOB fields and parameters.

Note: You can affect performance of reading/writing BLOBs by changing MemData.DefaultPieceSize variable to different value. DefaultPieceSize defines size of data portion transferred through network at the single call.

Inheritance Hierarchy

[TSharedObject](#)

[TBlob](#)

[TCompressedBlob](#)

TUniBlob

See Also

- [TCompressedBlob](#)
- [TMemDataSet.GetBlob](#)

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6.19.1.2.1 Members

[TUniBlob](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
AsString (inherited from TBlob)	Used to manipulate BLOB value as string.
AsWideString (inherited from TBlob)	Used to manipulate BLOB value as Unicode string.
Compressed (inherited from TCompressedBlob)	Used to indicate if the Blob is compressed.
CompressedSize (inherited from TCompressedBlob)	Used to indicate compressed size of the Blob data.
IsUnicode (inherited from TBlob)	Gives choice of making TBlob store and process data in Unicode format or not.
RefCount (inherited from TSharedObject)	Used to return the count of reference to a TSharedObject object.

Size (inherited from TBlob)	Used to learn the size of the TBlob value in bytes.
--	---

Methods

Name	Description
AddRef (inherited from TSharedObject)	Increments the reference count for the number of references dependent on the TSharedObject object.
Assign (inherited from TBlob)	Sets BLOB value from another TBlob object.
Clear (inherited from TBlob)	Deletes the current value in TBlob object.
LoadFromFile (inherited from TBlob)	Loads the contents of a file into a TBlob object.
LoadFromStream (inherited from TBlob)	Copies the contents of a stream into the TBlob object.
Read (inherited from TBlob)	Acquires a raw sequence of bytes from the data stored in TBlob.
Release (inherited from TSharedObject)	Decrements the reference count.
SaveToFile (inherited from TBlob)	Saves the contents of the TBlob object to a file.
SaveToStream (inherited from TBlob)	Copies the contents of a TBlob object to a stream.
Truncate (inherited from TBlob)	Sets new TBlob size and discards all data over it.
Write (inherited from TBlob)	Stores a raw sequence of bytes into a TBlob object.

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6.19.1.3 TUniConnection Class

A component for setting up and controlling connection to such database servers as Oracle, SQL Server, MySQL, InterBase, Firebird, and PostgreSQL.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TUniConnection](#) members.

Unit

[Uni](#)

Syntax

```
TUniConnection = class(TCustomDAConnection);
```

Remarks

TUniConnection component is used to maintain connection to databases such as Oracle, SQL Server, MySQL, InterBase, Firebird, and PostgreSQL. Before connect you should provide connection settings such as ProviderName, Server, Username, Password, Port, and Database. Some extended connection options can be specified with the [TUniConnection.SpecificOptions](#). Set of properties that have to be assigned vary depending on used provider (the ProviderName property). To establish a database connection, it is necessary to call the [TCustomDAConnection.Connect](#) method or set the Connect property to True. There are also many properties at the connection level that affect default behavior of the queries executed within this session. Furthermore, you can control transactions using methods of this class.

All components which are dedicated to perform data access, such as TUniQuery, TUniSQL, TUniScript, must have their Connection property assigned with one of TUniConnection instances.

Inheritance Hierarchy

[TCustomDAConnection](#)

TUniConnection

See Also

- [TCustomDADataset.Connection](#)
- [TUniSQL.Connection](#)

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6.19.1.3.1 Members

[TUniConnection](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
AutoCommit	Used to permit or prevent

	permanent updates, insertions, and deletions of data against the database server.
ConnectDialog (inherited from TCustomDAConnection)	Allows to link a TCustomConnectDialog component.
ConnectionString (inherited from TCustomDAConnection)	Used to specify the connection information, such as: UserName, Password, Server, etc.
ConvertEOL (inherited from TCustomDAConnection)	Allows customizing line breaks in string fields and parameters.
Database	Used to specify the database name that is a default source of data for SQL queries once a connection is established.
DefaultTransaction	Used to access default database connection transaction.
InTransaction (inherited from TCustomDAConnection)	Indicates whether the transaction is active.
LoginPrompt (inherited from TCustomDAConnection)	Specifies whether a login dialog appears immediately before opening a new connection.
Macros	Holds a collection of macros that can be used in Unified SQL statements.
Options (inherited from TCustomDAConnection)	Specifies the connection behavior.
Password (inherited from TCustomDAConnection)	Serves to supply a password for login.
Pooling (inherited from TCustomDAConnection)	Enables or disables using connection pool.
PoolingOptions (inherited from TCustomDAConnection)	Specifies the behaviour of connection pool.
Port	Used to specify the port number for TCP/IP connection.
ProviderName	Used to switch the current

	data access provider.
Server (inherited from TCustomDAConnection)	Serves to supply the server name for login.
SpecificOptions	Used to provide extended settings for each data provider.
Username (inherited from TCustomDAConnection)	Used to supply a user name for login.

Methods

Name	Description
ActiveMacroValueByName	Returns the value of the specified macro for the current provider.
ApplyUpdates (inherited from TCustomDAConnection)	Overloaded. Applies changes in datasets.
AssignConnect	Shares database connection between the TUniConnection components.
Commit (inherited from TCustomDAConnection)	Commits current transaction.
CommitRetaining	Permanently stores all changes of data associated with the default database transaction to the database and then retains the transaction context.
Connect (inherited from TCustomDAConnection)	Establishes a connection to the server.
CreateDataSet	Creates an instance of the TCustomUniDataSet class and assigns its TCustomDADataset.Connection property.
CreateSQL	Creates an instance of the TUniSQL class and assigns its TUniSQL.Connection property.
CreateTransaction	Creates an instance of the TUniTransaction class and adds itself to its TUniTransaction.Connection

	s.
Disconnect (inherited from TCustomDACConnection)	Performs disconnect.
ExecProc (inherited from TCustomDACConnection)	Allows to execute stored procedure or function providing its name and parameters.
ExecProcEx (inherited from TCustomDACConnection)	Allows to execute a stored procedure or function.
ExecSQL (inherited from TCustomDACConnection)	Executes a SQL statement with parameters.
ExecSQLEx (inherited from TCustomDACConnection)	Executes any SQL statement outside the TQuery or TSQL components.
GetDatabaseNames (inherited from TCustomDACConnection)	Returns a database list from the server.
GetKeyFieldNames (inherited from TCustomDACConnection)	Provides a list of available key field names.
GetStoredProcNames (inherited from TCustomDACConnection)	Returns a list of stored procedures from the server.
GetTableNames (inherited from TCustomDACConnection)	Provides a list of available tables names.
MonitorMessage (inherited from TCustomDACConnection)	Sends a specified message through the TCustomDASQLMonitor component.
ParamByName	Provides access to output parameters and their values after executing an SQL statement with the TCustomDACConnection.ExecSQL method.
Ping (inherited from TCustomDACConnection)	Used to check state of connection to the server.
ReleaseSavepoint	Destroys the specified savepoint without affecting any work that has been performed after its creation.
RemoveFromPool (inherited from TCustomDACConnection)	Marks the connection that should not be returned to the

	pool after disconnect.
Rollback (inherited from TCustomDACConnection)	Discards all current data changes and ends transaction.
RollbackRetaining	Used to roll back all changes of data associated with the transaction and retain the transaction context.
RollbackToSavepoint	Cancels all updates for the current transaction.
Savepoint	Defines a point in the transaction to which you can later roll back.
StartTransaction	Overloaded. Starts a new transaction at the server.

Events

Name	Description
OnConnectionLost (inherited from TCustomDACConnection)	This event occurs when connection was lost.
OnError (inherited from TCustomDACConnection)	This event occurs when an error has arisen in the connection.

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6.19.1.3.2 Properties

Properties of the **TUniConnection** class.

For a complete list of the **TUniConnection** class members, see the [TUniConnection Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
ConnectDialog (inherited from TCustomDACConnection)	Allows to link a TCustomConnectDialog component.
ConnectionString (inherited from TCustomDACConnection)	Used to specify the connection information, such

	as: UserName, Password, Server, etc.
ConvertEOL (inherited from TCustomDACConnection)	Allows customizing line breaks in string fields and parameters.
InTransaction (inherited from TCustomDACConnection)	Indicates whether the transaction is active.
LoginPrompt (inherited from TCustomDACConnection)	Specifies whether a login dialog appears immediately before opening a new connection.
Options (inherited from TCustomDACConnection)	Specifies the connection behavior.
Password (inherited from TCustomDACConnection)	Serves to supply a password for login.
Pooling (inherited from TCustomDACConnection)	Enables or disables using connection pool.
PoolingOptions (inherited from TCustomDACConnection)	Specifies the behaviour of connection pool.
Server (inherited from TCustomDACConnection)	Serves to supply the server name for login.
Username (inherited from TCustomDACConnection)	Used to supply a user name for login.

Published

Name	Description
AutoCommit	Used to permit or prevent permanent updates, insertions, and deletions of data against the database server.
Database	Used to specify the database name that is a default source of data for SQL queries once a connection is established.
DefaultTransaction	Used to access default database connection transaction.
Macros	Holds a collection of macros that can be used in Unified SQL statements.

Port	Used to specify the port number for TCP/IP connection.
ProviderName	Used to switch the current data access provider.
SpecificOptions	Used to provide extended settings for each data provider.

See Also

- [TUniConnection Class](#)
- [TUniConnection Class Members](#)

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6.19.1.3.2.1 AutoCommit Property

Used to permit or prevent permanent updates, insertions, and deletions of data against the database server.

Class

[TUniConnection](#)

Syntax

```
property AutoCommit: boolean;
```

Remarks

Use the AutoCommit property to permit or prevent permanent updates, insertions, and deletions of data against the database server without explicit calls to Commit or Rollback methods.

Set AutoCommit to True to permit implicit call to Commit method after every database access. The default value is True.

Note: The AutoCommit property in TUniConnection globally specifies whether all queries to modify database are implicitly committed or not. When using the InterBase provider, [TUniTable](#), [TUniQuery](#), [TUniStoredProc](#), [TUniSQL](#) and [TUniLoader](#) components have their own AutoCommit specific options. This allows them to selectively specify their implicit transaction committing behavior after each data modifying access. The AutoCommit specific option behaviour is described in the [UniDAC and InterBase/Firebird](#) article.

Example

This procedure removes all records from Dept table and makes this change permanent.

```
procedure TForm1.DeleteClick(Sender: TObject);
begin
    UniSQL.Connection := UniConnection;
    UniConnection.AutoCommit := False;
    UniSQL.SQL := 'DELETE FROM Dept';
    UniSQL.Execute;           // delete all records, commit is not performed
    UniConnection.Rollback;  // restore deleted records
    UniConnection.AutoCommit := True;
    UniSQL.SQL := 'DELETE FROM Dept';
    UniSQL.Execute;           // delete all records, commit is performed
    UniConnection.Rollback;  // couldn't restore deleted records
end;
```

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6.19.1.3.2.2 Database Property

Used to specify the database name that is a default source of data for SQL queries once a connection is established.

Class

[TUniConnection](#)

Syntax

```
property Database: string;
```

Remarks

Use the Database property to specify the database name that is a default source of data for SQL queries once a connection is established.

Altering the Database property makes new database name take effect immediately.

This property is available for Access, Advantage, SAP Sybase ASE, DB2, DBF, InterBase, MySQL, NexusDB, PostgreSQL, SQL Server, and SQLite providers.

SQL Server provider note:

When Database is not assigned, the SQL Server provider will use the default database for the current SQL Server login specified in the [TCustomDACConnection.Username](#) property.

See Also

- [TCustomDACConnection.Server](#)

- [TCustomDAConnection.Username](#)
- [TCustomDAConnection.Password](#)

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6.19.1.3.2.3 DefaultTransaction Property

Used to access default database connection transaction.

Class

[TUniConnection](#)

Syntax

```
property DefaultTransaction: TUniTransaction;
```

Remarks

Use the DefaultTransaction property to access default database connection transaction. By default this is internal connection transaction. You can set it to external transaction component. To restore internal transaction set this property to nil.

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6.19.1.3.2.4 Macros Property

Holds a collection of macros that can be used in Unified SQL statements.

Class

[TUniConnection](#)

Syntax

```
property Macros: TUniMacros stored IsMacrosStored;
```

Remarks

The Macros property holds a collection of macros that can be used in Unified SQL statements.

Connection Macros are defined by "{MacroName}" and affect all associated datasets.

To work with Macros you can use traditional or "predefined" way.

For detailed information on using macros refer to article [Unified SQL](#) .

Example

Here is the traditional way to work with macros:

```
if UniConnection.ProviderName = 'Oracle' then
    UniConnection.MacroByName('tablename').Value := 'dept'
else
    if UniConnection.ProviderName = 'MySQL' then
        UniConnection.MacroByName('tablename').Value := 'test.dept';
```

See Also

- [Unified SQL](#)

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6.19.1.3.2.5 Port Property

Used to specify the port number for TCP/IP connection.

Class

[TUniConnection](#)

Syntax

```
property Port: integer default DefValPort;
```

Remarks

Use the Port property to specify the port number for TCP/IP connection. This property is available only for the MySQL provider.

The default value is 0.

See Also

- [TCustomDAConnection.Server](#)
- [Database](#)

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6.19.1.3.2.6 ProviderName Property

Used to switch the current data access provider.

Class

[TUniConnection](#)

Syntax

```
property ProviderName: string;
```

Remarks

UniDAC consists of [two constituents](#). The first constituent is the general UniDAC Engine that provides unified programming interface for developers. The second constituent is the data access layer which consists of data access providers. These providers are intended for interacting between UniDAC Engine and database servers.

The ProviderName property is intended to switch the current data access provider. If the value of ProviderName is changed while a connection is active, the connection will be forced to close. The following four providers names are acceptable:

- Oracle - provider for Oracle;
- SQL Server - provider for Microsoft SQL Server;
- MySQL - provider for MySQL;
- InterBase - provider for InterBase, Firebird, and Yaffil database servers.
- PostgreSQL - provider for PostgreSQL.

See Also

- [TCustomDACConnection.Server](#)
- [Database](#)
- [Port](#)

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6.19.1.3.2.7 SpecificOptions Property

Used to provide extended settings for each data provider.

Class

[TUniConnection](#)

Syntax

```
property SpecificOptions: TSpecificOptionsList;
```

Remarks

Use the `SpecificOptions` property to provide extended settings for each data provider.

`SpecificOptions` can be setup both in design time and run time.

At design time call the component editor by double click on it, and select the Options tab in the editor. Calling the `SpecificOptions` editor from the Object Inspector will open the component editor with Options tab active. Type or select the provider name, and change values of required properties. Then you can either close the editor, or select another provider name. Settings for all providers will be saved.

`SpecificOptions` can be setup at the same time for all providers that supposed to be used.

All options are applied at the connect time. If an option name is not recognized, an exception is raised and connection is not established.

For example, when you set the Direct option like it is shown in the second example, you can connect with the Oracle and MySQL provider, but attempt to connect with SQL Server and InterBase providers will fail.

Example

You can also setup specific options at run time. Either of two formats can be used:

1. Using the provider name in an option name;
2. Not using the provider name in an option name;

In the second case options will be applied to the current provider, namely to the provider specified in the [ProviderName](#) property.

Example 1.

```
UniConnection1.SpecificOptions.Add('Oracle.Direct=True')  
UniConnection1.SpecificOptions.Add('InterBase.CharLength=0')
```

Example 2.

```
UniConnection1.SpecificOptions.Add('Direct=True')
```

See Also

- [ProviderName](#)
- [A:OraProv_article](#)
- [A:SQLProv_article](#)
- [A:MySQLProv_article](#)
- [A:IBProv_article](#)
- [A:PgSQLProv_article](#)

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6.19.1.3.3 Methods

Methods of the **TUniConnection** class.

For a complete list of the **TUniConnection** class members, see the [TUniConnection Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
ActiveMacroValueByName	Returns the value of the specified macro for the current provider.
ApplyUpdates (inherited from TCustomDAConnection)	Overloaded. Applies changes in datasets.
AssignConnect	Shares database connection between the TUniConnection components.
Commit (inherited from TCustomDAConnection)	Commits current transaction.
CommitRetaining	Permanently stores all changes of data associated with the default database transaction to the database and then retains the transaction context.
Connect (inherited from TCustomDAConnection)	Establishes a connection to the server.
CreateDataSet	Creates an instance of the TCustomUniDataSet class and assigns its TCustomDADataset.Connection property.
CreateSQL	Creates an instance of the TUniSQL class and assigns its TUniSQL.Connection property.
CreateTransaction	Creates an instance of the TUniTransaction class and adds itself to its TUniTransaction.Connections .
Disconnect (inherited from TCustomDAConnection)	Performs disconnect.
ExecProc (inherited from TCustomDAConnection)	Allows to execute stored procedure or function

	providing its name and parameters.
ExecProcEx (inherited from TCustomDACConnection)	Allows to execute a stored procedure or function.
ExecSQL (inherited from TCustomDACConnection)	Executes a SQL statement with parameters.
ExecSQLEx (inherited from TCustomDACConnection)	Executes any SQL statement outside the TQuery or TSQL components.
GetDatabaseNames (inherited from TCustomDACConnection)	Returns a database list from the server.
GetKeyFieldNames (inherited from TCustomDACConnection)	Provides a list of available key field names.
GetStoredProcNames (inherited from TCustomDACConnection)	Returns a list of stored procedures from the server.
GetTableNames (inherited from TCustomDACConnection)	Provides a list of available tables names.
MonitorMessage (inherited from TCustomDACConnection)	Sends a specified message through the TCustomDASQLMonitor component.
ParamByName	Provides access to output parameters and their values after executing an SQL statement with the TCustomDACConnection.ExecSQL method.
Ping (inherited from TCustomDACConnection)	Used to check state of connection to the server.
ReleaseSavepoint	Destroys the specified savepoint without affecting any work that has been performed after its creation.
RemoveFromPool (inherited from TCustomDACConnection)	Marks the connection that should not be returned to the pool after disconnect.
Rollback (inherited from TCustomDACConnection)	Discards all current data changes and ends transaction.

RollbackRetaining	Used to roll back all changes of data associated with the transaction and retain the transaction context.
RollbackToSavepoint	Cancels all updates for the current transaction.
Savepoint	Defines a point in the transaction to which you can later roll back.
StartTransaction	Overloaded. Starts a new transaction at the server.

See Also

- [TUniConnection Class](#)
- [TUniConnection Class Members](#)

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6.19.1.3.3.1 ActiveMacroValueByName Method

Returns the value of the specified macro for the current provider.

Class

[TUniConnection](#)

Syntax

```
function ActiveMacroValueByName(const Name: string): Variant;
```

Parameters

Name

The name of the macro.

Return Value

The value of the specified macro.

See Also

- [Unified SQL](#)

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6.19.1.3.3.2 AssignConnect Method

Shares database connection between the TUniConnection components.

Class

[TUniConnection](#)

Syntax

```
procedure AssignConnect(Source: TUniConnection);
```

Parameters

Source

Preconnected TUniConnection component which connection is to be shared with the current TUniConnection component.

Remarks

Use the AssignConnect method to share database connection between the TUniConnection components.

AssignConnect assumes that the Source parameter points to a preconnected TUniConnection component which connection is to be shared with the current TUniConnection component. Note that AssignConnect doesn't make any references to the Source TUniConnection component. So before disconnecting parent TUniConnection component call AssignConnect(nil) or the Disconnect method for all assigned connections.

See Also

- [TCustomDACConnection.Connect](#)

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6.19.1.3.3.3 CommitRetaining Method

Permanently stores all changes of data associated with the default database transaction to the database and then retains the transaction context.

Class

[TUniConnection](#)

Syntax

```
procedure CommitRetaining;
```

Remarks

Call the CommitRetaining method to permanently store to the database server all changes of data associated with the default database transaction and then retain the transaction context.

See Also

- [TCustomDACConnection.Commit](#)
- [TCustomDACConnection.StartTransaction](#)

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6.19.1.3.3.4 CreateDataSet Method

Creates an instance of the [TCustomUniDataSet](#) class and assigns its [TCustomDADataset.Connection](#) property.

Class

[TUniConnection](#)

Syntax

```
function CreateDataSet(AOwner: TComponent = nil):  
TCustomDADataset; override;
```

Return Value

an instance of the class.

Remarks

Call the CreateDataSet method to create an instance of the [TCustomUniDataSet](#) class and assign its [TCustomDADataset.Connection](#) property.

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6.19.1.3.3.5 CreateSQL Method

Creates an instance of the [TUniSQL](#) class and assigns its [TUniSQL.Connection](#) property.

Class

[TUniConnection](#)

Syntax

```
function CreateSQL: TCustomDASQL; override;
```

Return Value

an instance of the class.

Remarks

Call the CreateSQL method creates an instance of the [TUniSQL](#) class and assign its [TUniSQL.Connection](#) property.

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6.19.1.3.3.6 CreateTransaction Method

Creates an instance of the [TUniTransaction](#) class and adds itself to its [TUniTransaction.Connections](#).

Class

[TUniConnection](#)

Syntax

```
function CreateTransaction: TDATransaction; override;
```

Return Value

an instance of the class.

Remarks

Call the CreateTransaction method to create an instance of the [TUniTransaction](#) class and add itself to its [TUniTransaction.Connections](#).

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6.19.1.3.3.7 ParamByName Method

Provides access to output parameters and their values after executing an SQL statement with the [TCustomDACConnection.ExecSQL](#) method.

Class

[TUniConnection](#)

Syntax

```
function ParamByName(const Name: string): TUniParam;
```

Parameters*Name*

Holds the parameter name (should be equal to the one that occurred in the SQL statement).

Return Value

a reference for the matching parameter.

Remarks

Call the ParamByName method to get access to output parameters and their values after executing an SQL statement with the [TCustomDAConnection.ExecSQL](#) method. The Name parameter should equal to the parameter name as it occurred in the SQL statement.

This method implicitly calls the [TUniSQL.ParamByName](#) method of [TUniSQL](#).

See Also

- [TCustomDAConnection.ExecSQL](#)

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6.19.1.3.3.8 ReleaseSavepoint Method

Destroys the specified savepoint without affecting any work that has been performed after its creation.

Class

[TUniConnection](#)

Syntax

```
procedure ReleaseSavepoint(const Name: string);
```

Parameters*Name*

Holds the savepoint name.

Remarks

Call the ReleaseSavepoint method to destroy the specified savepoint without affecting any work that has been performed after its creation.

See Also

- [Savepoint](#)
- [RollbackToSavepoint](#)

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6.19.1.3.3.9 RollbackRetaining Method

Used to roll back all changes of data associated with the transaction and retain the transaction context.

Class

[TUniConnection](#)

Syntax

```
procedure RollbackRetaining;
```

Remarks

Use the RollbackRetaining method to roll back all changes of data associated with the transaction and retain the transaction context.

Note: this method is only supported for the InterBase provider.

See Also

- [TCustomDACConnection.Rollback](#)
- [TCustomDACConnection.StartTransaction](#)

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6.19.1.3.3.10 RollbackToSavepoint Method

Cancels all updates for the current transaction.

Class

[TUniConnection](#)

Syntax

```
procedure RollbackToSavepoint(const Name: string);
```

Parameters

Name

Holds the savepoint name.

Remarks

Call the RollbackToSavepoint method to cancel all updates for the current transaction and restore its state up to the moment of the last defined savepoint.

See Also

- [ReleaseSavepoint](#)
- [Savepoint](#)
- [TCustomDACConnection.Rollback](#)

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6.19.1.3.3.11 Savepoint Method

Defines a point in the transaction to which you can later roll back.

Class

[TUniConnection](#)

Syntax

```
procedure Savepoint(const Name: string);
```

Parameters

Name

Holds a valid name for identifying a savepoint.

Remarks

Call the Savepoint method to define a point in the transaction to which you can later roll back. As the parameter, you can pass any valid name to identify the savepoint. To roll back to the last savepoint, call [RollbackToSavepoint](#).

See Also

- [ReleaseSavepoint](#)
- [RollbackToSavepoint](#)

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6.19.1.3.3.12 StartTransaction Method

Starts a new transaction at the server.

Class

[TUniConnection](#)

Overload List

Name	Description
StartTransaction	Call the StartTransaction method to begin a new transaction at the server.
StartTransaction(IsolationLevel: TCRIsoationLevel; ReadOnly: boolean)	Starts a new transaction at the server, and specifies whether the transaction is read-only and how database modifications should be handled.

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Call the StartTransaction method to begin a new transaction at the server.

Class

[TUniConnection](#)

Syntax

```
procedure StartTransaction; overload; override;
```

Remarks

Call the StartTransaction method to begin a new transaction at the server. Before calling StartTransaction, an application should check the value of the [TCustomDACConnection.InTransaction](#) property. If the result is True, it means that a transaction is already in progress, a subsequent call to StartTransaction without first calling [TCustomDACConnection.Commit](#) or [TCustomDACConnection.Rollback](#) to end the current transaction raises Exception. Calling StartTransaction when connection is closed also raises Exception.

Updates, insertions, and deletions that take place after a call to StartTransaction are held by the server until an application calls Commit to save the changes or Rollback to cancel them. Use the IsolationLevel property to specify how transactions containing database modifications are handled.

Values of the TCRIsolationLevel enumeration correspond to the following isolation levels of supported database servers:

	SQL standard	Oracle	SQL Server	MySQL	InterBase/ Firebird
ilReadCommitted	ReadCommitted	ilReadCommitted	ilReadCommitted	ilReadCommitted	iblReadCommitted
ilReadUnCommitted	ReadUnCommitted	-	ilReadUnCommitted	ilReadUnCommitted	-
ilRepeatableRead	RepeatableRead	-	ilRepeatableRead	ilRepeatableRead	-
ilIsolated	Serializable	-	ilIsolated	ilSerializable	iblTableStability
ilSnapshot	Serializable without locks	ilSerializable	ilSnapshot	-	iblSnapshot
ilCustom	<i>This value is introduced for future needs. Currently not implemented.</i>				

The ReadOnly parameter determines that a read-only transaction will be started. It means that data within the transaction can not be modified. You will get an exception on attempt to post any changes.

The ReadOnly parameter has sense only for Oracle and InterBase providers.

See Also

- [TCustomDAConnection.Commit](#)
- [TCustomDAConnection.Rollback](#)
- [TCustomDAConnection.InTransaction](#)
- [StartTransaction](#)

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Starts a new transaction at the server, and specifies whether the transaction is read-only and how database modifications should be handled.

Class

[TUniConnection](#)

Syntax

```
procedure StartTransaction(IsolationLevel: TCRIsolationLevel;
ReadOnly: boolean = False); reintroduce; overload;
```


Parameters

IsolationLevel

Specifies how transactions containing database modifications are handled.

ReadOnly

if True, a read-only transaction will be started.

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6.19.1.4 TUniDataSetOptions Class

Specifies the behaviour of a TCustomUniDataSet object.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TUniDataSetOptions](#) members.

Unit

[Uni](#)

Syntax

```
TUniDataSetOptions = class(TDADatasetOptions);
```

Remarks

The [TUniDataSetOptions](#) class publishes properties defined in TDADatasetOptions. Set the properties of Options to specify the behaviour of a TCustomUniDataSet object.

Inheritance Hierarchy

[TDADatasetOptions](#)

TUniDataSetOptions

See Also

- [TCustomDADataset.Options](#)

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6.19.1.4.1 Members

[TUniDataSetOptions](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
------	-------------

AutoPrepare (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to execute automatic TCustomDADataset.Prepare on the query execution.
CacheCalcFields (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to enable caching of the TField.Calculated and TField.Lookup fields.
CompressBlobMode (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to store values of the BLOB fields in compressed form.
DefaultValues (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to request default values/expressions from the server and assign them to the DefaultExpression property.
DetailDelay (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to get or set a delay in milliseconds before refreshing detail dataset while navigating master dataset.
EnableBCD	Used to enable currency type. Default value of this option is False.
EnableFMTBCD	Used to enable using FMTBCD instead of float for large integer numbers to keep precision.
FieldsOrigin (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used for TCustomDADataset to fill the Origin property of the TField objects by appropriate value when opening a dataset.
FlatBuffers (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to control how a dataset treats data of the ftString and ftVarBytes fields.
FullRefresh	Used to specify the fields to include in the automatically generated SQL statement when calling the method.
InsertAllSetFields (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to include all set dataset fields in the generated INSERT statement

LocalMasterDetail (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used for TCustomDADataset to use local filtering to establish master/detail relationship for detail dataset and does not refer to the server.
LongStrings (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to represent string fields with the length that is greater than 255 as TStringField.
MasterFieldsNullable (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Allows to use NULL values in the fields by which the relation is built, when generating the query for the Detail tables (when this option is enabled, the performance can get worse).
NumberRange (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to set the MaxValue and MinValue properties of TIntegerField and TFloatField to appropriate values.
QueryRecCount (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used for TCustomDADataset to perform additional query to get the record count for this SELECT, so the RecordCount property reflects the actual number of records.
QuoteNames (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used for TCustomDADataset to quote all database object names in autogenerated SQL statements such as update SQL.
RemoveOnRefresh (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used for a dataset to locally remove a record that can not be found on the server.
RequiredFields (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used for TCustomDADataset to set the Required property of the TField objects for the NOT NULL fields.

ReturnParams (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to return the new value of fields to dataset after insert or update.
SetEmptyStrToNull	Force replace of empty strings with NULL values in data. The default value is False.
SetFieldsReadOnly (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used for a dataset to set the ReadOnly property to True for all fields that do not belong to UpdatingTable or can not be updated.
StrictUpdate (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used for TCustomDADataset to raise an exception when the number of updated or deleted records is not equal 1.
TrimFixedChar (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Specifies whether to discard all trailing spaces in the string fields of a dataset.
TrimVarChar	Used to specify whether to discard all trailing spaces in the variable-length string fields of a dataset.
UpdateAllFields (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to include all dataset fields in the generated UPDATE and INSERT statements.
UpdateBatchSize (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to get or set a value that enables or disables batch processing support, and specifies the number of commands that can be executed in a batch.

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6.19.1.4.2 Properties

Properties of the **TUniDatasetOptions** class.For a complete list of the **TUniDatasetOptions** class members, see the[TUniDatasetOptions Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
AutoPrepare (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to execute automatic TCustomDADataset.Prepare on the query execution.
CacheCalcFields (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to enable caching of the TField.Calculated and TField.Lookup fields.
CompressBlobMode (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to store values of the BLOB fields in compressed form.
DefaultValues (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to request default values/expressions from the server and assign them to the DefaultExpression property.
DetailDelay (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to get or set a delay in milliseconds before refreshing detail dataset while navigating master dataset.
FieldsOrigin (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used for TCustomDADataset to fill the Origin property of the TField objects by appropriate value when opening a dataset.
FlatBuffers (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to control how a dataset treats data of the ftString and ftVarBytes fields.
InsertAllSetFields (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to include all set dataset fields in the generated INSERT statement
LocalMasterDetail (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used for TCustomDADataset to use local filtering to establish master/detail relationship for detail dataset and does not refer to the server.
LongStrings (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to represent string fields with the length that is

	greater than 255 as TStringField.
<u>MasterFieldsNullable</u> (inherited from <u>TDADatasetOptions</u>)	Allows to use NULL values in the fields by which the relation is built, when generating the query for the Detail tables (when this option is enabled, the performance can get worse).
<u>NumberRange</u> (inherited from <u>TDADatasetOptions</u>)	Used to set the MaxValue and MinValue properties of TIntegerField and TFloatField to appropriate values.
<u>QueryRecCount</u> (inherited from <u>TDADatasetOptions</u>)	Used for TCustomDADataset to perform additional query to get the record count for this SELECT, so the RecordCount property reflects the actual number of records.
<u>QuoteNames</u> (inherited from <u>TDADatasetOptions</u>)	Used for TCustomDADataset to quote all database object names in autogenerated SQL statements such as update SQL.
<u>RemoveOnRefresh</u> (inherited from <u>TDADatasetOptions</u>)	Used for a dataset to locally remove a record that can not be found on the server.
<u>RequiredFields</u> (inherited from <u>TDADatasetOptions</u>)	Used for TCustomDADataset to set the Required property of the TField objects for the NOT NULL fields.
<u>ReturnParams</u> (inherited from <u>TDADatasetOptions</u>)	Used to return the new value of fields to dataset after insert or update.
<u>SetFieldsReadOnly</u> (inherited from <u>TDADatasetOptions</u>)	Used for a dataset to set the ReadOnly property to True for all fields that do not belong to UpdatingTable or can not be updated.

StrictUpdate (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used for TCustomDADataset to raise an exception when the number of updated or deleted records is not equal 1.
TrimFixedChar (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Specifies whether to discard all trailing spaces in the string fields of a dataset.
UpdateAllFields (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to include all dataset fields in the generated UPDATE and INSERT statements.
UpdateBatchSize (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to get or set a value that enables or disables batch processing support, and specifies the number of commands that can be executed in a batch.

Published

Name	Description
EnableBCD	Used to enable currency type. Default value of this option is False.
EnableFMTBCD	Used to enable using FMTBCD instead of float for large integer numbers to keep precision.
FullRefresh	Used to specify the fields to include in the automatically generated SQL statement when calling the method.
SetEmptyStrToNull	Force replace of empty strings with NULL values in data. The default value is False.
TrimVarChar	Used to specify whether to discard all trailing spaces in the variable-length string fields of a dataset.

See Also

- [TUniDataSetOptions Class](#)
- [TUniDataSetOptions Class Members](#)

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6.19.1.4.2.1 EnableBCD Property

Used to enable currency type. Default value of this option is False.

Class

[TUniDataSetOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property EnableBCD: boolean;
```

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6.19.1.4.2.2 EnableFMTBCD Property

Used to enable using FMTBCD instead of float for large integer numbers to keep precision.

Class

[TUniDataSetOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property EnableFMTBCD: boolean;
```

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6.19.1.4.2.3 FullRefresh Property

Used to specify the fields to include in the automatically generated SQL statement when calling the method.

Class

[TUniDataSetOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property FullRefresh: boolean;
```


Remarks

Use the FullRefresh property to specify what fields to include in the automatically generated SQL statement when calling the [TCustomDADataset.RefreshRecord](#) method. If the FullRefresh property is True, all fields from a query are included into SQL statement to refresh a single record. If FullRefresh is False, only fields from [TUniQuery.UpdatingTable](#) are included.

Note: If FullRefresh is True, the refresh of SQL statement for complex queries and views may be generated with errors. The default value is False.

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6.19.1.4.2.4 SetEmptyStrToNull Property

Force replace of empty strings with NULL values in data. The default value is False.

Class

[TUniDataSetOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property SetEmptyStrToNull: boolean;
```

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6.19.1.4.2.5 TrimVarChar Property

Used to specify whether to discard all trailing spaces in the variable-length string fields of a dataset.

Class

[TUniDataSetOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property TrimVarChar: boolean;
```

Remarks

Use the TrimVarChar property to specify whether to discard all trailing spaces in the variable-length string fields of a dataset. The default value is False.

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6.19.1.5 TUniDataSource Class

TUniDataSource provides an interface between a UniDAC dataset components and data-aware controls on a form.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TUniDataSource](#) members.

Unit

[Uni](#)

Syntax

```
TUniDataSource = class(TCRDataSource);
```

Remarks

TUniDataSource provides an interface between a UniDAC dataset components and data-aware controls on a form.

TUniDataSource inherits its functionality directly from the TDataSource component.

At design-time assign individual data-aware components' DataSource properties from their drop-down listboxes.

If you place onto a form a TUniDataSource component close to a dataset, this dataset will be linked to it automatically.

Inheritance Hierarchy

[TCRDataSource](#)

TUniDataSource

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6.19.1.5.1 Members

[TUniDataSource](#) class overview.

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6.19.1.6 TUniEncryptor Class

The class that performs encrypting and decrypting of data.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TUniEncryptor](#) members.

Unit

[Uni](#)

Syntax

```
TUniEncryptor = class(TCREncryptor);
```

Inheritance Hierarchy

[TCREncryptor](#)

TUniEncryptor

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6.19.1.6.1 Members

[TUniEncryptor](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
DataHeader (inherited from TCREncryptor)	Specifies whether the additional information is stored with the encrypted data.
EncryptionAlgorithm (inherited from TCREncryptor)	Specifies the algorithm of data encryption.
HashAlgorithm (inherited from TCREncryptor)	Specifies the algorithm of generating hash data.
InvalidHashAction (inherited from TCREncryptor)	Specifies the action to perform on data fetching when hash data is invalid.
Password (inherited from TCREncryptor)	Used to set a password that is used to generate a key for encryption.

Methods

Name	Description
SetKey (inherited from TCREncryptor)	Sets a key, using which data is encrypted.

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6.19.1.7 TUniMacro Class

Holds the Name, Value, and Condition for a macro.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TUniMacro](#) members.

Unit

[uni](#)

Syntax

```
TUniMacro = class(TCollectionItem);
```

Remarks

A TUniMacro object holds the Name, Value, and Condition for a macro. This macro can be used in Unified SQL statements.

For detailed information on using macros refer to article [Unified SQL](#) .

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6.19.1.7.1 Members

[TUniMacro](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
Condition	Holds a condition for the macro, which determines whether macro is evaluated to its Value or an empty string.
Name	Used to refer to this macro in Unified SQL statements and other macros.
Value	Holds a string expression that macro evaluates to if Condition is enabled.

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6.19.1.7.2 Properties

Properties of the **TUniMacro** class.

For a complete list of the **TUniMacro** class members, see the [TUniMacro Members](#) topic.

Published

Name	Description
Condition	Holds a condition for the macro, which determines whether macro is evaluated to its Value or an empty string.
Name	Used to refer to this macro in Unified SQL statements and other macros.
Value	Holds a string expression that macro evaluates to if Condition is enabled.

See Also

- [TUniMacro Class](#)
- [TUniMacro Class Members](#)

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6.19.1.7.2.1 Condition Property

Holds a condition for the macro, which determines whether macro is evaluated to its Value or an empty string.

Class

[TUniMacro](#)

Syntax

```
property Condition: string;
```

Remarks

The Condition property holds a condition for the macro, which determines whether macro is

evaluated to its Value or an empty string.

Macro condition is name of another custom TUniMacro or predefined macro like MySQL, Oracle, etc. If the condition macro is defined, the current macro evaluates to what is specified in the Value property, otherwise it returns empty string.

If the condition is not specified (represents empty string), then macro always evaluates to Value.

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6.19.1.7.2.2 Name Property

Used to refer to this macro in Unified SQL statements and other macros.

Class

[TUniMacro](#)

Syntax

```
property Name: string;
```

Remarks

Macro identifier to be used in Unified SQL statements.

The Name property is used to refer to this macro in Unified SQL statements and other macros. If there are several macros with same name in Macros of TUniConnection, the one that has valid condition is used.

When the macro is used in statements or as part of value of another macro, you should enclose the Name in braces {...}. When used as condition for another macro, the braces are not required.

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6.19.1.7.2.3 Value Property

Holds a string expression that macro evaluates to if Condition is enabled.

Class

[TUniMacro](#)

Syntax

```
property value: string;
```

Remarks

The Value property holds a string expression that macro evaluates to if Condition is enabled.

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6.19.1.8 TUniMacros Class

Used to manage a list of TUniMacro objects for a TUniConnection component.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TUniMacros](#) members.

Unit

[uni](#)

Syntax

```
TUniMacros = class(TOwnedCollection);
```

Remarks

Use TUniMacros to manage a list of TUniMacro objects for a TUniConnection component.

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6.19.1.8.1 Members

[TUniMacros](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
Items	Used to iterate through all macros.

Methods

Name	Description
Add	Used to add a macro.
FindMacro	Searches for a TUniMacro object by its name.

MacroByName	Used to search for a macro with the specified name.
-----------------------------	---

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6.19.1.8.2 Properties

Properties of the **TUniMacros** class.

For a complete list of the **TUniMacros** class members, see the [TUniMacros Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
Items	Used to iterate through all macros.

See Also

- [TUniMacros Class](#)
- [TUniMacros Class Members](#)

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6.19.1.8.2.1 Items Property(Indexer)

Used to iterate through all macros.

Class

[TUniMacros](#)

Syntax

```
property Items[Index: integer]: TUniMacro; default;
```

Parameters

Index

Holds an index in the range 0..Count - 1.

Remarks

Use the Items property to iterate through all macros. Index identifies the index in the range 0..Count - 1. Items can reference a particular macro by its index, but the [MacroByName](#)

method is preferred in order to avoid depending on the order of the macros.

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6.19.1.8.3 Methods

Methods of the **TUniMacros** class.

For a complete list of the **TUniMacros** class members, see the [TUniMacros Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
Add	Used to add a macro.
FindMacro	Searches for a TUniMacro object by its name.
MacroByName	Used to search for a macro with the specified name.

See Also

- [TUniMacros Class](#)
- [TUniMacros Class Members](#)

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6.19.1.8.3.1 Add Method

Used to add a macro.

Class

[TUniMacros](#)

Syntax

```
procedure Add(const Name: string; const Value: string; const Condition: string = '');
```

Parameters

Name

Holds the name of the macro

Value

Holds the value of the macro

Condition

Specifies the provider that the condition is applied to.

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6.19.1.8.3.2 FindMacro Method

Searches for a TUniMacro object by its name.

Class

[TUniMacros](#)

Syntax

```
function FindMacro(const Name: string): TUniMacro;
```

Parameters

Name

Holds the name of a macro to search for.

Return Value

TMacro object if a match was found, nil otherwise.

Remarks

Call the FindMacro method to find a macro with the name passed in Name. If a match is found, FindMacro returns the macro. Otherwise, it returns nil. Use this method rather than a direct reference to the [Items](#) property to avoid depending on the order of the entries.

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6.19.1.8.3.3 MacroByName Method

Used to search for a macro with the specified name.

Class

[TUniMacros](#)

Syntax

```
function MacroByName(const Name: string): TUniMacro;
```

Parameters

Name

Call the `MacroByName` method to find a Macro with the name passed in `Value`. If a match is found, `MacroByName` returns the Macro. Otherwise, an exception is raised. Use this method rather than a direct reference to the `Items` property to avoid depending on the order of the entries.

To locate a macro by name without raising an exception if the parameter is not found, use the [FindMacro](#) method.

Return Value

TUniMacro object, if a macro with specified name was found.

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6.19.1.9 TUniMetaData Class

A component for obtaining metainformation about database objects from the server.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TUniMetaData](#) members.

Unit

[Uni](#)

Syntax

```
TUniMetaData = class(TDAMetaData);
```

Remarks

The TUniMetaData component is used to obtain metainformation from the server about objects in the database, such as tables, table columns, stored procedures, etc.

Inheritance Hierarchy

[TMemDataSet](#)

[TDAMetaData](#)

TUniMetaData

See Also

- [TCustomDADataset.Debug](#)
- [TCustomDASQL.Debug](#)
- [DBMonitor](#)

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6.19.1.9.1 Members

[TUniMetaData](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
CachedUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to enable or disable the use of cached updates for a dataset.
Connection	Used to specify the connection which will be used by TUniMetaData to request metadata from server.
IndexFieldNames (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to get or set the list of fields on which the recordset is sorted.
KeyExclusive (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Specifies the upper and lower boundaries for a range.
LocalConstraints (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to avoid setting the Required property of a TField component for NOT NULL fields at the time of opening TMemDataSet.
LocalUpdate (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to prevent implicit update of rows on database server.
MetaDataKind (inherited from TDAMetaData)	Used to specify which kind of metainformation to show.
Prepared (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Determines whether a query is prepared for execution or not.
Ranged (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates whether a range is applied to a dataset.
Restrictions (inherited from TDAMetaData)	Used to provide one or more conditions restricting the list of objects to be described.
Transaction	Used to set or return the transaction to be used by the component.
UpdateRecordTypes (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to indicate the update status for the current record when cached updates are

	enabled.
UpdatesPending (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to check the status of the cached updates buffer.

Methods

Name	Description
ApplyRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Applies a range to the dataset.
ApplyUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Writes dataset's pending cached updates to a database.
CancelRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Removes any ranges currently in effect for a dataset.
CancelUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Clears all pending cached updates from cache and restores dataset in its prior state.
CommitUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Clears the cached updates buffer.
DeferredPost (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Makes permanent changes to the database server.
EditRangeEnd (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Enables changing the ending value for an existing range.
EditRangeStart (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Enables changing the starting value for an existing range.
GetBlob (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Retrieves TBlob object for a field or current record when only its name or the field itself is known.
GetMetaDataKinds (inherited from TDAMetaData)	Used to get values acceptable in the MetaDataKind property.
GetRestrictions (inherited from TDAMetaData)	Used to find out which restrictions are applicable to a certain MetaDataKind.
Locate (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Searches a dataset for a specific record and positions the cursor on it.

LocateEx (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Excludes features that don't need to be included to the TMemDataSet.Locate method of TDataSet.
Prepare (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Allocates resources and creates field components for a dataset.
RestoreUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Marks all records in the cache of updates as unapplied.
RevertRecord (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Cancels changes made to the current record when cached updates are enabled.
SaveToXML (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Saves the current dataset data to a file or a stream in the XML format compatible with ADO format.
SetRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Sets the starting and ending values of a range, and applies it.
SetRangeEnd (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates that subsequent assignments to field values specify the end of the range of rows to include in the dataset.
SetRangeStart (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates that subsequent assignments to field values specify the start of the range of rows to include in the dataset.
UnPrepare (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Frees the resources allocated for a previously prepared query on the server and client sides.
UpdateResult (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Reads the status of the latest call to the ApplyUpdates method while cached updates are enabled.
UpdateStatus (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates the current update status for the dataset when cached updates are

	enabled.
--	----------

Events

Name	Description
OnUpdateError (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Occurs when an exception is generated while cached updates are applied to a database.
OnUpdateRecord (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Occurs when a single update component can not handle the updates.

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6.19.1.9.2 Properties

Properties of the **TUniMetaData** class.

For a complete list of the **TUniMetaData** class members, see the [TUniMetaData Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
CachedUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to enable or disable the use of cached updates for a dataset.
IndexFieldNames (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to get or set the list of fields on which the recordset is sorted.
KeyExclusive (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Specifies the upper and lower boundaries for a range.
LocalConstraints (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to avoid setting the Required property of a TField component for NOT NULL fields at the time of opening TMemDataSet.
LocalUpdate (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to prevent implicit update of rows on database server.
MetaDataKind (inherited from TDAMetaData)	Used to specify which kind

	of metainformation to show.
Prepared (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Determines whether a query is prepared for execution or not.
Ranged (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates whether a range is applied to a dataset.
Restrictions (inherited from TDAMetaData)	Used to provide one or more conditions restricting the list of objects to be described.
UpdateRecordTypes (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to indicate the update status for the current record when cached updates are enabled.
UpdatesPending (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to check the status of the cached updates buffer.

Published

Name	Description
Connection	Used to specify the connection which will be used by TUniMetaData to request metadata from server.
Transaction	Used to set or return the transaction to be used by the component.

See Also

- [TUniMetaData Class](#)
- [TUniMetaData Class Members](#)

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6.19.1.9.2.1 Connection Property

Used to specify the connection which will be used by TUniMetaData to request metadata from server.

Class

[TUniMetaData](#)

Syntax

```
property Connection: TUniConnection;
```

Remarks

Use the Connection property to specify the connection which will be used by TUniMetaData to request metadata from server. If Connection is not connected, TUniMetaData will try to establish connection using the Connect method of the associated TUniConnection object as soon as it will be necessary.

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6.19.1.9.2.2 Transaction Property

Used to set or return the transaction to be used by the component.

Class

[TUniMetaData](#)

Syntax

```
property Transaction: TUniTransaction stored IsTransactionStored;
```

Remarks

Use the Transaction property to set or return the transaction to be used by the component.

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6.19.1.10 TUniParam Class

A class that is used to set the values of individual parameters passed with queries or stored procedures.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TUniParam](#) members.

Unit

[uni](#)

Syntax

```
TUniParam = class(TDAParam);
```

Remarks

Use the properties of TUniParam to set the value of a parameter. Objects that use parameters create TUniParam objects to represent these parameters. For example, TUniParam objects are used by TUniSQL, TCustomUniDataSet.

TUniParam shares many properties with TField, as both describe the value of a field in a dataset. However, a TField object has several properties to describe the field binding, and how the field is displayed, edited, or calculated that are not needed in a TUniParam object. Conversely, TUniParam includes properties that indicate how the field value is passed as a parameter.

Inheritance Hierarchy

[TDAParam](#)

TUniParam

See Also

- [TCustomUniDataSet](#)
- [TUniSQL](#)
- [TUniParams](#)

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6.19.1.10.1 Members

[TUniParam](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
AsBlob (inherited from TDAParam)	Used to set and read the value of the BLOB parameter as string.
AsBlobRef (inherited from TDAParam)	Used to set and read the value of the BLOB parameter as a TBlob object.
AsFloat (inherited from TDAParam)	Used to assign the value for a float field to a parameter.
AsInteger (inherited from TDAParam)	Used to assign the value for an integer field to the parameter.

AsLargeInt (inherited from TDAParam)	Used to assign the value for a LargeInteger field to the parameter.
AsMemo (inherited from TDAParam)	Used to assign the value for a memo field to the parameter.
AsMemoRef (inherited from TDAParam)	Used to set and read the value of the memo parameter as a TBlob object.
AsSQLTimeStamp (inherited from TDAParam)	Used to specify the value of the parameter when it represents a SQL timestamp field.
AsString (inherited from TDAParam)	Used to assign the string value to the parameter.
AsWideString (inherited from TDAParam)	Used to assign the Unicode string value to the parameter.
DataType (inherited from TDAParam)	Indicates the data type of the parameter.
IsNull (inherited from TDAParam)	Used to indicate whether the value assigned to a parameter is NULL.
ParamType (inherited from TDAParam)	Used to indicate the type of use for a parameter.
Size (inherited from TDAParam)	Specifies the size of a string type parameter.
Value (inherited from TDAParam)	Used to represent the value of the parameter as Variant.

Methods

Name	Description
AssignField (inherited from TDAParam)	Assigns field name and field value to a param.
AssignFieldValue (inherited from TDAParam)	Assigns the specified field properties and value to a parameter.
LoadFromFile (inherited from TDAParam)	Places the content of a specified file into a TDAParam object.
LoadFromStream (inherited from TDAParam)	Places the content from a stream into a TDAParam

	object.
SetBlobData (inherited from TDAParam)	Overloaded. Writes the data from a specified buffer to BLOB.

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6.19.1.11 TUniParams Class

Used to control TUniParam objects.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TUniParams](#) members.

Unit

[Uni](#)

Syntax

```
TUniParams = class(TDAParams);
```

Remarks

Use TUniParams to manage a list of TUniParam objects for an object that uses field parameters. For example, TUniStoredProc objects and TUniQuery objects use TUniParams objects to create and access their parameters.

Inheritance Hierarchy

[TDAParams](#)

TUniParams

See Also

- [TUniParam](#)
- [TCustomDASQL.Params](#)
- [TCustomDADataset.Params](#)
- [TCustomDADataset.Params](#)
- [TCustomDASQL.Params](#)
- [TUniParam](#)

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6.19.1.11.1 Members

[TUniParams](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
Items (inherited from TDAParams)	Used to iterate through all parameters.

Methods

Name	Description
FindParam (inherited from TDAParams)	Searches for a parameter with the specified name.
ParamByName (inherited from TDAParams)	Searches for a parameter with the specified name.

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6.19.1.12 TUniQuery Class

A component for executing queries and operating record sets. It also provides flexible way to update data.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TUniQuery](#) members.

Unit

[uni](#)

Syntax

```
TUniQuery = class(TCustomUniDataSet);
```

Remarks

TUniQuery is a direct descendant of the [TCustomUniDataSet](#) component. It publishes most of its inherited properties and events so that they can be manipulated at design-time.

Use TUniQuery to perform fetching, insertion, deletion and update of record by dynamically generated SQL statements. TUniQuery provides automatic blocking of records, their checking before edit and refreshing after post. Set SQL, SQLInsert, SQLDelete, SQLRefresh, and SQLUpdate properties to define SQL statements for subsequent accesses to the database server. There is no restriction to their syntax, so any SQL statement is allowed.

Usually you need to use INSERT, DELETE, and UPDATE statements but you also may use stored procedures in more diverse cases.

To modify records, you can specify KeyFields. If they are not specified, TUniQuery will retrieve primary keys for UpdatingTable from metadata. TUniQuery can automatically update only one table. Updating table is defined by the UpdatingTable property if this property is set. Otherwise, the table a field of which is the first field in the field list in the SELECT clause is used as an updating table.

The SQLInsert, SQLDelete, SQLUpdate, SQLRefresh properties support automatic binding of parameters which have identical names to fields captions. To retrieve the value of a field as it was before the operation use the field name with the 'OLD_' prefix. This is especially useful when doing field comparisons in the WHERE clause of the statement. Use the [TCustomDADDataSet.BeforeUpdateExecute](#) event to assign the value to additional parameters and the [TCustomDADDataSet.AfterUpdateExecute](#) event to read them.

Inheritance Hierarchy

[TMemDataSet](#)

[TCustomDADDataSet](#)

[TCustomUniDataSet](#)

TUniQuery

See Also

- [Master/Detail Relationships](#)
- [TUniStoredProc](#)
- [TUniTable](#)

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6.19.1.12.1 Members

[TUniQuery](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
BaseSQL (inherited from TCustomDADDataSet)	Used to return SQL text without any changes performed by AddWhere, SetOrderBy, and FilterSQL.
CachedUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to enable or disable the use of cached updates

	for a dataset.
Conditions (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to add WHERE conditions to a query
Connection (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a connection object to use to connect to a data store.
DataTypeMap (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to set data type mapping rules
Debug (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to display executing statement, all its parameters' values, and the type of parameters.
DetailFields (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the fields that correspond to the foreign key fields from MasterFields when building master/detail relationship.
Disconnected (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to keep dataset opened after connection is closed.
DMLRefresh (inherited from TCustomUniDataset)	Used to refresh record by RETURNING clause when insert or update is performed.
FetchRows (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to define the number of rows to be transferred across the network at the same time.
FilterSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to change the WHERE clause of SELECT statement and reopen a query.
FinalSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to return SQL text with all changes performed by AddWhere, SetOrderBy, and FilterSQL, and with expanded macros.
IndexFieldNames (inherited from TMemDataset)	Used to get or set the list of fields on which the recordset is sorted.
IsQuery (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to check whether SQL statement returns rows.
KeyExclusive (inherited from TMemDataset)	Specifies the upper and lower boundaries for a

	range.
KeyFields (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to build SQL statements for the SQLDelete, SQLInsert, and SQLUpdate properties if they were empty before updating the database.
LastInsertId (inherited from TCustomUniDataSet)	Can be used with MySQL and PostgreSQL servers to get the value of the ID field after executing INSERT statement.
LocalConstraints (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to avoid setting the Required property of a TField component for NOT NULL fields at the time of opening TMemDataSet.
LocalUpdate (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to prevent implicit update of rows on database server.
LockMode	Used to specify what kind of lock will be performed when editing a record.
MacroCount (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to get the number of macros associated with the Macros property.
Macros (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Makes it possible to change SQL queries easily.
MasterFields (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the names of one or more fields that are used as foreign keys for dataset when establishing detail/master relationship between it and the dataset specified in MasterSource.
MasterSource (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the data source component which binds current dataset to the master one.
Options (inherited from TCustomUniDataSet)	Specifies the behaviour of a TCustomUniDataSet object.
ParamCheck (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify whether parameters for the Params property are generated automatically after the SQL

	property was changed.
ParamCount (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to indicate how many parameters are there in the Params property.
Params (inherited from TCustomUniDataset)	Holds the parameters for a query's SQL statement.
Prepared (inherited from TMemDataset)	Determines whether a query is prepared for execution or not.
Ranged (inherited from TMemDataset)	Indicates whether a range is applied to a dataset.
ReadOnly (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to prevent users from updating, inserting, or deleting data in the dataset.
RefreshOptions (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to indicate when the editing record is refreshed.
RowsAffected (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to indicate the number of rows which were inserted, updated, or deleted during the last query operation.
SpecificOptions (inherited from TCustomUniDataset)	Used to provide extended settings for each data provider.
SQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to provide a SQL statement that a query component executes when its Open method is called.
SQLDelete (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used when applying a deletion to a record.
SQLInsert (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the SQL statement that will be used when applying an insertion to a dataset.
SQLLock (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used to perform a record lock.
SQLRecCount (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the SQL statement that is used to get the record count when opening a dataset.
SQLRefresh (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used

	to refresh current record by calling the TCustomDADataset.RefreshRecord procedure.
SQLUpdate (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used when applying an update to a dataset.
Transaction (inherited from TCustomUniDataSet)	Used to specify the TUniTransaction object in the context of which SQL commands will be executed, and queries retrieving data will be opened.
UniDirectional (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used if an application does not need bidirectional access to records in the result set.
UpdateObject (inherited from TCustomUniDataSet)	Points to an update object component which provides update SQL statements or update objects for flexible data update.
UpdateRecordTypes (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to indicate the update status for the current record when cached updates are enabled.
UpdatesPending (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to check the status of the cached updates buffer.
UpdateTransaction (inherited from TCustomUniDataSet)	Used to specify the TUniTransaction object in the context of which update commands will be executed.
UpdatingTable	Used to specify which table in a query is assumed to be the target for subsequent data-modification queries as a result of user incentive to insert, update or delete records.

Methods

Name	Description
------	-------------

AddWhere (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Adds condition to the WHERE clause of SELECT statement in the SQL property.
ApplyRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Applies a range to the dataset.
ApplyUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Writes dataset's pending cached updates to a database.
BreakExec (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Breaks execution of the SQL statement on the server.
CancelRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Removes any ranges currently in effect for a dataset.
CancelUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Clears all pending cached updates from cache and restores dataset in its prior state.
CommitUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Clears the cached updates buffer.
CreateBlobStream (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to obtain a stream for reading data from or writing data to a BLOB field, specified by the Field parameter.
CreateProcCall (inherited from TCustomUniDataSet)	Assigns a command that calls stored procedure specified by name to the SQL property.
DeferredPost (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Makes permanent changes to the database server.
DeleteWhere (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Removes WHERE clause from the SQL property and assigns the BaseSQL property.
EditRangeEnd (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Enables changing the ending value for an existing range.
EditRangeStart (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Enables changing the starting value for an existing range.
Execute (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Overloaded. Executes a SQL statement on the server.

Executing (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Indicates whether SQL statement is still being executed.
Fetched (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to learn whether TCustomDADataset has already fetched all rows.
Fetching (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to learn whether TCustomDADataset is still fetching rows.
FetchingAll (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to learn whether TCustomDADataset is fetching all rows to the end.
FindKey (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Searches for a record which contains specified field values.
FindMacro (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Description is not available at the moment.
FindNearest (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Moves the cursor to a specific record or to the first record in the dataset that matches or is greater than the values specified in the KeyValues parameter.
FindParam (inherited from TCustomUniDataSet)	Determines if parameter with the specified name exists in a dataset.
GetBlob (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Retrieves TBlob object for a field or current record when only its name or the field itself is known.
GetDataType (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Returns internal field types defined in the MemData and accompanying modules.
GetFieldObject (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Returns a multireference shared object from field.
GetFieldPrecision (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Retrieves the precision of a number field.
GetFieldScale (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Retrieves the scale of a number field.
GetKeyFieldNames (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Provides a list of available key field names.
GetOrderBy (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Retrieves an ORDER BY

	clause from a SQL statement.
GotoCurrent (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Sets the current record in this dataset similar to the current record in another dataset.
Locate (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Searches a dataset for a specific record and positions the cursor on it.
LocateEx (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Excludes features that don't need to be included to the TMemDataSet.Locate method of TDataSet.
Lock (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Locks the current record.
MacroByName (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Finds a Macro with the name passed in Name.
OpenNext (inherited from TCustomUniDataSet)	Provides second and other result sets while executing multiresult query.
ParamByName (inherited from TCustomUniDataSet)	Accesses parameter information based on a specified parameter name.
Prepare (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Allocates, opens, and parses cursor for a query.
RefreshRecord (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Actualizes field values for the current record.
RestoreSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Restores the SQL property modified by AddWhere and SetOrderBy.
RestoreUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Marks all records in the cache of updates as unapplied.
RevertRecord (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Cancels changes made to the current record when cached updates are enabled.
SaveSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Saves the SQL property value to BaseSQL.
SaveToXML (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Saves the current dataset data to a file or a stream in the XML format compatible with ADO

	format.
SetOrderBy (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Builds an ORDER BY clause of a SELECT statement.
SetRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Sets the starting and ending values of a range, and applies it.
SetRangeEnd (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates that subsequent assignments to field values specify the end of the range of rows to include in the dataset.
SetRangeStart (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates that subsequent assignments to field values specify the start of the range of rows to include in the dataset.
SQLSaved (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Determines if the SQL property value was saved to the BaseSQL property.
UnLock (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Releases a record lock.
UnPrepare (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Frees the resources allocated for a previously prepared query on the server and client sides.
UpdateResult (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Reads the status of the latest call to the ApplyUpdates method while cached updates are enabled.
UpdateStatus (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates the current update status for the dataset when cached updates are enabled.

Events

Name	Description
AfterExecute (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Occurs after a component has executed a query to database.
AfterFetch (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Occurs after dataset finishes fetching data from server.
AfterUpdateExecute (inherited from	Occurs after executing

<u>TCustomDADataset</u>)	insert, delete, update, lock and refresh operations.
<u>BeforeFetch</u> (inherited from <u>TCustomDADataset</u>)	Occurs before dataset is going to fetch block of records from the server.
<u>BeforeUpdateExecute</u> (inherited from <u>TCustomDADataset</u>)	Occurs before executing insert, delete, update, lock, and refresh operations.
<u>OnUpdateError</u> (inherited from <u>TMemDataSet</u>)	Occurs when an exception is generated while cached updates are applied to a database.
<u>OnUpdateRecord</u> (inherited from <u>TMemDataSet</u>)	Occurs when a single update component can not handle the updates.

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6.19.1.12.2 Properties

Properties of the **TUniQuery** class.

For a complete list of the **TUniQuery** class members, see the [TUniQuery Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
<u>BaseSQL</u> (inherited from <u>TCustomDADataset</u>)	Used to return SQL text without any changes performed by AddWhere, SetOrderBy, and FilterSQL.
<u>CachedUpdates</u> (inherited from <u>TMemDataSet</u>)	Used to enable or disable the use of cached updates for a dataset.
<u>Conditions</u> (inherited from <u>TCustomDADataset</u>)	Used to add WHERE conditions to a query
<u>Connection</u> (inherited from <u>TCustomDADataset</u>)	Used to specify a connection object to use to connect to a data store.
<u>DataTypeMap</u> (inherited from <u>TCustomDADataset</u>)	Used to set data type mapping rules
<u>Debug</u> (inherited from <u>TCustomDADataset</u>)	Used to display executing statement, all its parameters' values, and the type of

	parameters.
DetailFields (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the fields that correspond to the foreign key fields from MasterFields when building master/detail relationship.
Disconnected (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to keep dataset opened after connection is closed.
DMLRefresh (inherited from TCustomUniDataset)	Used to refresh record by RETURNING clause when insert or update is performed.
FetchRows (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to define the number of rows to be transferred across the network at the same time.
FilterSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to change the WHERE clause of SELECT statement and reopen a query.
FinalSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to return SQL text with all changes performed by AddWhere, SetOrderBy, and FilterSQL, and with expanded macros.
IndexFieldNames (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to get or set the list of fields on which the recordset is sorted.
IsQuery (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to check whether SQL statement returns rows.
KeyExclusive (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Specifies the upper and lower boundaries for a range.
KeyFields (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to build SQL statements for the SQLDelete, SQLInsert, and SQLUpdate properties if they were empty before updating the database.
LastInsertId (inherited from TCustomUniDataset)	Can be used with MySQL and PostgreSQL servers to get the value of the ID field after executing INSERT statement.

LocalConstraints (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to avoid setting the Required property of a TField component for NOT NULL fields at the time of opening TMemDataSet.
LocalUpdate (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to prevent implicit update of rows on database server.
MacroCount (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to get the number of macros associated with the Macros property.
Macros (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Makes it possible to change SQL queries easily.
MasterFields (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the names of one or more fields that are used as foreign keys for dataset when establishing detail/master relationship between it and the dataset specified in MasterSource.
MasterSource (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the data source component which binds current dataset to the master one.
Options (inherited from TCustomUniDataSet)	Specifies the behaviour of a TCustomUniDataSet object.
ParamCheck (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify whether parameters for the Params property are generated automatically after the SQL property was changed.
ParamCount (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to indicate how many parameters are there in the Params property.
Params (inherited from TCustomUniDataSet)	Holds the parameters for a query's SQL statement.
Prepared (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Determines whether a query is prepared for execution or not.
Ranged (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates whether a range is applied to a dataset.
ReadOnly (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to prevent users from updating, inserting, or deleting data in the dataset.

RefreshOptions (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to indicate when the editing record is refreshed.
RowsAffected (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to indicate the number of rows which were inserted, updated, or deleted during the last query operation.
SpecificOptions (inherited from TCustomUniDataSet)	Used to provide extended settings for each data provider.
SQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to provide a SQL statement that a query component executes when its Open method is called.
SQLDelete (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used when applying a deletion to a record.
SQLInsert (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the SQL statement that will be used when applying an insertion to a dataset.
SQLLock (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used to perform a record lock.
SQLRecCount (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the SQL statement that is used to get the record count when opening a dataset.
SQLRefresh (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used to refresh current record by calling the TCustomDADataset.RefreshRecord procedure.
SQLUpdate (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used when applying an update to a dataset.
Transaction (inherited from TCustomUniDataSet)	Used to specify the TUniTransaction object in the context of which SQL commands will be executed, and queries retrieving data will be opened.

UniDirectional (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used if an application does not need bidirectional access to records in the result set.
UpdateObject (inherited from TCustomUniDataSet)	Points to an update object component which provides update SQL statements or update objects for flexible data update.
UpdateRecordTypes (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to indicate the update status for the current record when cached updates are enabled.
UpdatesPending (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to check the status of the cached updates buffer.
UpdateTransaction (inherited from TCustomUniDataSet)	Used to specify the TUniTransaction object in the context of which update commands will be executed.

Published

Name	Description
LockMode	Used to specify what kind of lock will be performed when editing a record.
UpdatingTable	Used to specify which table in a query is assumed to be the target for subsequent data-modification queries as a result of user incentive to insert, update or delete records.

See Also

- [TUniQuery Class](#)
- [TUniQuery Class Members](#)

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6.19.1.12.2.1 LockMode Property

Used to specify what kind of lock will be performed when editing a record.

Class

[TUniQuery](#)

Syntax

```
property LockMode: TLockMode;
```

Remarks

Use the LockMode property to define what kind of lock will be performed when editing a record. Locking a record is useful in creating multi-user applications. It prevents modification of a record by several users at the same time.

Locking is performed by the RefreshRecord method.

The default value is ImNone.

See Also

- [TUniStoredProc.LockMode](#)
- [TUniTable.LockMode](#)

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6.19.1.12.2.2 UpdatingTable Property

Used to specify which table in a query is assumed to be the target for subsequent data-modification queries as a result of user incentive to insert, update or delete records.

Class

[TUniQuery](#)

Syntax

```
property UpdatingTable: string;
```

Remarks

Use the UpdatingTable property to specify which table in a query is assumed to be the target for the subsequent data-modification queries as a result of user incentive to insert, update or delete records.

This property is used on Insert, Update, Delete or RefreshRecord (see also

[TCustomUniDataSet.Options](#)) if appropriate SQL (SQLInsert, SQLUpdate or SQLDelete) is not provided.

If UpdatingTable is not set then the first table used in a query is assumed to be the target.

Example

For example:

1. For the query where the only allowed value for UpdatingTable property is 'Orders';
2. For the query where allowed values for UpdatingTable are 'Orders' and 'Order Details'.

In the first case (or on default) editable field is ShipName, in the second - Quantity field.

Example 1.

```
SELECT OrderID, ShipName FROM Orders;
```

Example 2.

```
SELECT A.OrderID, A.ShipName, B.Quantity FROM Orders A,  
[Order Details] B WHERE (A.OrderID=B.OrderID);
```

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6.19.1.13 TUniSQL Class

A component for executing SQL statements and calling stored procedures on the database server.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TUniSQL](#) members.

Unit

[uni](#)

Syntax

```
TUniSQL = class(TCustomDASQL);
```

Remarks

The TUniSQL component is a direct descendant of the [TCustomDASQL](#) class.

Use The TUniSQL component when a client application must execute SQL statement or the PL/SQL block, and call stored procedure on the database server. The SQL statement should not retrieve rows from the database.

Inheritance Hierarchy

[TCustomDASQL](#)

TUniSQL

See Also

- [TUniQuery](#)
- [TUniScript](#)

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6.19.1.13.1 Members

[TUniSQL](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
ChangeCursor (inherited from TCustomDASQL)	Enables or disables changing screen cursor when executing commands in the NonBlocking mode.
Connection	Used to specify the connection in which the script will be executed.
Debug (inherited from TCustomDASQL)	Used to display executing statement, all its parameters' values, and the type of parameters.
FinalSQL (inherited from TCustomDASQL)	Used to return a SQL statement with expanded macros.
LastInsertId	Can be used with MySQL and PostgreSQL servers to get the value of the ID field after executing INSERT statement.
MacroCount (inherited from TCustomDASQL)	Used to get the number of macros associated with the Macros property.
Macros (inherited from TCustomDASQL)	Makes it possible to change SQL queries easily.
ParamCheck (inherited from TCustomDASQL)	Used to specify whether parameters for the Params property are implicitly generated when the SQL property is being changed.

ParamCount (inherited from TCustomDASQL)	Indicates the number of parameters in the Params property.
Params (inherited from TCustomDASQL)	Used to contain parameters for a SQL statement.
ParamValues (inherited from TCustomDASQL)	Used to get or set the values of individual field parameters that are identified by name.
Prepared (inherited from TCustomDASQL)	Used to indicate whether a query is prepared for execution.
RowsAffected (inherited from TCustomDASQL)	Used to indicate the number of rows which were inserted, updated, or deleted during the last query operation.
SpecificOptions	Provides extended settings for each data provider.
SQL (inherited from TCustomDASQL)	Used to provide a SQL statement that a TCustomDASQL component executes when the Execute method is called.
Transaction	Used to specify the TUniTransaction object in the context of which SQL commands will be executed, and queries retrieving data will be opened.

Methods

Name	Description
CreateProcCall	Assigns a command that calls stored procedure specified by Name to the SQL property.
Execute (inherited from TCustomDASQL)	Overloaded. Executes a SQL statement on the server.
Executing (inherited from TCustomDASQL)	Checks whether TCustomDASQL still executes a SQL statement.

FindMacro (inherited from TCustomDASQL)	Searches for a macro with the specified name.
FindParam	Searches for a parameter with the specified name.
MacroByName (inherited from TCustomDASQL)	Finds a Macro with the name passed in Name.
ParamByName	Searches for a parameter with the specified name.
Prepare (inherited from TCustomDASQL)	Allocates, opens, and parses cursor for a query.
UnPrepare (inherited from TCustomDASQL)	Frees the resources allocated for a previously prepared query on the server and client sides.
WaitExecuting (inherited from TCustomDASQL)	Waits until TCustomDASQL executes a SQL statement.

Events

Name	Description
AfterExecute (inherited from TCustomDASQL)	Occurs after a SQL statement has been executed.

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6.19.1.13.2 Properties

Properties of the **TUniSQL** class.

For a complete list of the **TUniSQL** class members, see the [TUniSQL Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
ChangeCursor (inherited from TCustomDASQL)	Enables or disables changing screen cursor when executing commands in the NonBlocking mode.
Debug (inherited from TCustomDASQL)	Used to display executing statement, all its parameters' values, and the type of parameters.

FinalSQL (inherited from TCustomDASQL)	Used to return a SQL statement with expanded macros.
LastInsertId	Can be used with MySQL and PostgreSQL servers to get the value of the ID field after executing INSERT statement.
MacroCount (inherited from TCustomDASQL)	Used to get the number of macros associated with the Macros property.
Macros (inherited from TCustomDASQL)	Makes it possible to change SQL queries easily.
ParamCheck (inherited from TCustomDASQL)	Used to specify whether parameters for the Params property are implicitly generated when the SQL property is being changed.
ParamCount (inherited from TCustomDASQL)	Indicates the number of parameters in the Params property.
Params (inherited from TCustomDASQL)	Used to contain parameters for a SQL statement.
ParamValues (inherited from TCustomDASQL)	Used to get or set the values of individual field parameters that are identified by name.
Prepared (inherited from TCustomDASQL)	Used to indicate whether a query is prepared for execution.
RowsAffected (inherited from TCustomDASQL)	Used to indicate the number of rows which were inserted, updated, or deleted during the last query operation.
SQL (inherited from TCustomDASQL)	Used to provide a SQL statement that a TCustomDASQL component executes when the Execute method is called.

Published

Name	Description
------	-------------

Connection	Used to specify the connection in which the script will be executed.
SpecificOptions	Provides extended settings for each data provider.
Transaction	Used to specify the TUniTransaction object in the context of which SQL commands will be executed, and queries retrieving data will be opened.

See Also

- [TUniSQL Class](#)
- [TUniSQL Class Members](#)

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6.19.1.13.2.1 Connection Property

Used to specify the connection in which the script will be executed.

Class

[TUniSQL](#)

Syntax

```
property Connection: TUniConnection;
```

Remarks

Use the Connection property to specify the connection in which the script will be executed. If Connection is not connected, the [TCustomDASQL.Execute](#) method calls the Connect method of Connection.

See Also

- [TUniConnection](#)

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6.19.1.13.2.2 LastInsertId Property

Can be used with MySQL and PostgreSQL servers to get the value of the ID field after executing INSERT statement.

Class

[TUniSQL](#)

Syntax

```
property LastInsertId: int64;
```

Remarks

The LastInsertId property can be used with MySQL and PostgreSQL servers to get the value of the ID field after executing INSERT statement.

For MySQL LastInsertId returns the ID generated for an AUTO_INCREMENT column by the previous query. Use this property after you have performed an INSERT query into a table that contains an AUTO_INCREMENT field.

For PostgreSQL LastInsertId returns the OID value generated for an OID column in a table with OIDs by the previous query.

If the query does not perform insertion into a table that contains field of the types specified above, the value of LastInsertId won't be defined.

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6.19.1.13.2.3 SpecificOptions Property

Provides extended settings for each data provider.

Class

[TUniSQL](#)

Syntax

```
property SpecificOptions: TSpecificOptionsList;
```

Remarks

Use the SpecificOptions property to provide extended settings for each data provider.

SpecificOptions can be setup both design time and run time.

At design time call the component editor by double click on it, and select the Options tab in the editor. Calling the SpecificOptions editor from the Object Inspector will open the

component editor with Options tab active. Type or select the provider name, and change values of required properties. Then you can either close the editor, or select another provider name. Settings for all providers will be saved.

SpecificOptions can be setup at the same time for all providers that supposed to be used. All options are applied right before executing. If an option name is not recognized, an exception is raised and commands are not executed.

Example

You can also setup specific options at run time. Either of two formats can be used:

1. Using the provider name in an option name;
2. Not using the provider name in an option name.

In the second case options will be applied to the current provider, namely to the provider specified in the [TUniConnection.ProviderName](#) property of assigned connection.

When you set the AutoDDL option like it is shown in the second example, you can execute the script with the InterBase provider, but attempt to execute it with other providers will fail.

```
Example 1.  
UniSQL1.SpecificOptions.Add('InterBase.AutoDDL=True')  
Example 2.  
UniSQL1.SpecificOptions.Add('AutoDDL=True')
```

See Also

- [TUniConnection.ProviderName](#)
- A:OraProv_article
- A:SQLProv_article
- A:MySQLProv_article
- A:IBProv_article
- A:PgSQLProv_article

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6.19.1.13.2.4 Transaction Property

Used to specify the [TUniTransaction](#) object in the context of which SQL commands will be executed, and queries retrieving data will be opened.

Class

[TUniSQL](#)

Syntax

property Transaction: [TUniTransaction](#) **stored** IsTransactionStored;

Remarks

Use the Transaction property to specify the [TUniTransaction](#) object in the context of which SQL commands will be executed, and queries retrieving data will be opened. If this property is not specified, the default transaction associated with linked [TUniConnection](#) will be used. This transaction will work in AutoCommit mode.

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6.19.1.13.3 Methods

Methods of the **TUniSQL** class.

For a complete list of the **TUniSQL** class members, see the [TUniSQL Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
CreateProcCall	Assigns a command that calls stored procedure specified by Name to the SQL property.
Execute (inherited from TCustomDASQL)	Overloaded. Executes a SQL statement on the server.
Executing (inherited from TCustomDASQL)	Checks whether TCustomDASQL still executes a SQL statement.
FindMacro (inherited from TCustomDASQL)	Searches for a macro with the specified name.
FindParam	Searches for a parameter with the specified name.
MacroByName (inherited from TCustomDASQL)	Finds a Macro with the name passed in Name.
ParamByName	Searches for a parameter with the specified name.
Prepare (inherited from TCustomDASQL)	Allocates, opens, and parses cursor for a query.
UnPrepare (inherited from TCustomDASQL)	Frees the resources allocated for a previously prepared query on the server and client sides.

[WaitExecuting](#) (inherited from [TCustomDASQL](#))

Waits until TCustomDASQL executes a SQL statement.

See Also

- [TUniSQL Class](#)
- [TUniSQL Class Members](#)

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6.19.1.13.3.1 CreateProcCall Method

Assigns a command that calls stored procedure specified by Name to the SQL property.

Class

[TUniSQL](#)

Syntax

```
procedure CreateProcCall(const Name: string);
```

Parameters

Name

Holds the stored procedure name.

Remarks

Call the CreateProcCall method to assign a command that calls stored procedure specified by Name to the SQL property. This procedure also retrieves information about parameters of the procedure from server. After calling CreateProcCall you can assign parameter values of the stored procedure using, for example, [TCustomDASQL.Params](#) or [ParamByName](#), and then execute it with the [TCustomDASQL.Execute](#) method.

See Also

- [TCustomDASQL.Execute](#)
- [TUniStoredProc](#)

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6.19.1.13.3.2 FindParam Method

Searches for a parameter with the specified name.

Class

[TUniSQL](#)

Syntax

```
function FindParam(const value: string): TUniParam;
```

Parameters

Value

Holds the name of the parameter to search.

Return Value

a parameter, if a match is found. Nil otherwise.

Remarks

Call the FindParam method to find a parameter with the name passed in Name argument. If a match is found, FindParam returns the parameter. Otherwise, it returns nil.

See Also

- [TUniParam](#)
- [ParamByName](#)

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6.19.1.13.3.3 ParamByName Method

Searches for a parameter with the specified name.

Class

[TUniSQL](#)

Syntax

```
function ParamByName(const value: string): TUniParam;
```

Parameters

Value

Holds the name of the parameter to search.

Return Value

a parameter, if a match is found. Nil otherwise.

Remarks

Call the ParamByName method to find a parameter with the name passed as Name.

If a match is found, ParamByName returns the parameter. Otherwise, it raises an exception.

Example

```
UniSQL1.Execute;  
Edit1.Text := UniSQL1.ParamByName('contact').AsString;
```

See Also

- [TUniParam](#)
- [FindParam](#)

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6.19.1.14 TUniStoredProc Class

A component for accessing and executing stored procedures and functions.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TUniStoredProc](#) members.

Unit

[Uni](#)

Syntax

```
TUniStoredProc = class(TCustomUniDataSet);
```

Remarks

Use TUniStoredProc to access stored procedures on the database server.

You need only to define the StoredProcName property, and the SQL statement to call the stored procedure will be generated automatically.

Use the Execute method at runtime to generate request that instructs server to execute procedure and PrepareSQL to describe parameters at run time

Inheritance Hierarchy

[TMemDataSet](#)

[TCustomDADDataSet](#)

[TCustomUniDataSet](#)

TUniStoredProc

See Also

- [TUniQuery](#)
- [TUniSQL](#)

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6.19.1.14.1 Members

[TUniStoredProc](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
BaseSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to return SQL text without any changes performed by AddWhere, SetOrderBy, and FilterSQL.
CachedUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to enable or disable the use of cached updates for a dataset.
Conditions (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to add WHERE conditions to a query
Connection (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a connection object to use to connect to a data store.
DataTypeMap (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to set data type mapping rules
Debug (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to display executing statement, all its parameters' values, and the type of parameters.
DetailFields (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the fields that correspond to the foreign key fields from MasterFields when building master/detail relationship.
Disconnected (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to keep dataset opened after connection is closed.
DMLRefresh (inherited from TCustomUniDataSet)	Used to refresh record by RETURNING clause when insert or update is

	performed.
FetchRows (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to define the number of rows to be transferred across the network at the same time.
FilterSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to change the WHERE clause of SELECT statement and reopen a query.
FinalSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to return SQL text with all changes performed by AddWhere, SetOrderBy, and FilterSQL, and with expanded macros.
IndexFieldNames (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to get or set the list of fields on which the recordset is sorted.
IsQuery (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to check whether SQL statement returns rows.
KeyExclusive (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Specifies the upper and lower boundaries for a range.
KeyFields (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to build SQL statements for the SQLDelete, SQLInsert, and SQLUpdate properties if they were empty before updating the database.
LastInsertId (inherited from TCustomUniDataSet)	Can be used with MySQL and PostgreSQL servers to get the value of the ID field after executing INSERT statement.
LocalConstraints (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to avoid setting the Required property of a TField component for NOT NULL fields at the time of opening TMemDataSet.
LocalUpdate (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to prevent implicit update of rows on database server.
LockMode	Used to specify what kind of lock will be performed when editing a record.

MacroCount (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to get the number of macros associated with the Macros property.
Macros (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Makes it possible to change SQL queries easily.
MasterFields (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the names of one or more fields that are used as foreign keys for dataset when establishing detail/master relationship between it and the dataset specified in MasterSource.
MasterSource (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the data source component which binds current dataset to the master one.
Options (inherited from TCustomUniDataSet)	Specifies the behaviour of a TCustomUniDataSet object.
ParamCheck (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify whether parameters for the Params property are generated automatically after the SQL property was changed.
ParamCount (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to indicate how many parameters are there in the Params property.
Params (inherited from TCustomUniDataSet)	Holds the parameters for a query's SQL statement.
Prepared (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Determines whether a query is prepared for execution or not.
Ranged (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates whether a range is applied to a dataset.
ReadOnly (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to prevent users from updating, inserting, or deleting data in the dataset.
RefreshOptions (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to indicate when the editing record is refreshed.
RowsAffected (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to indicate the number of rows which were inserted, updated, or deleted during the last query operation.
SpecificOptions (inherited from TCustomUniDataSet)	Used to provide extended settings for each data

	provider.
SQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to provide a SQL statement that a query component executes when its Open method is called.
SQLDelete (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used when applying a deletion to a record.
SQLInsert (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the SQL statement that will be used when applying an insertion to a dataset.
SQLLock (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used to perform a record lock.
SQLRecCount (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the SQL statement that is used to get the record count when opening a dataset.
SQLRefresh (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used to refresh current record by calling the TCustomDADataset.RefreshRecord procedure.
SQLUpdate (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used when applying an update to a dataset.
StoredProcName	Used to specify the name of the stored procedure to call on the server.
Transaction (inherited from TCustomUniDataSet)	Used to specify the TUniTransaction object in the context of which SQL commands will be executed, and queries retrieving data will be opened.
UniDirectional (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used if an application does not need bidirectional access to records in the result set.
UpdateObject (inherited from TCustomUniDataSet)	Points to an update object component which provides

	update SQL statements or update objects for flexible data update.
UpdateRecordTypes (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to indicate the update status for the current record when cached updates are enabled.
UpdatesPending (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to check the status of the cached updates buffer.
UpdateTransaction (inherited from TCustomUniDataSet)	Used to specify the TUniTransaction object in the context of which update commands will be executed.

Methods

Name	Description
AddWhere (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Adds condition to the WHERE clause of SELECT statement in the SQL property.
ApplyRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Applies a range to the dataset.
ApplyUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Writes dataset's pending cached updates to a database.
BreakExec (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Breaks execution of the SQL statement on the server.
CancelRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Removes any ranges currently in effect for a dataset.
CancelUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Clears all pending cached updates from cache and restores dataset in its prior state.
CommitUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Clears the cached updates buffer.
CreateBlobStream (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to obtain a stream for reading data from or writing data to a BLOB field, specified by the Field parameter.
CreateProcCall (inherited from TCustomUniDataSet)	Assigns a command that calls stored procedure

	specified by name to the SQL property.
DeferredPost (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Makes permanent changes to the database server.
DeleteWhere (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Removes WHERE clause from the SQL property and assigns the BaseSQL property.
EditRangeEnd (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Enables changing the ending value for an existing range.
EditRangeStart (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Enables changing the starting value for an existing range.
ExecProc	Executes a SQL statement on the server.
Execute (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Overloaded. Executes a SQL statement on the server.
Executing (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Indicates whether SQL statement is still being executed.
Fetched (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to learn whether TCustomDADataset has already fetched all rows.
Fetching (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to learn whether TCustomDADataset is still fetching rows.
FetchingAll (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to learn whether TCustomDADataset is fetching all rows to the end.
FindKey (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Searches for a record which contains specified field values.
FindMacro (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Description is not available at the moment.
FindNearest (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Moves the cursor to a specific record or to the first record in the dataset that matches or is greater than the values specified in the KeyValues parameter.
FindParam (inherited from TCustomUniDataSet)	Determines if parameter with the specified name

	exists in a dataset.
GetBlob (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Retrieves TBlob object for a field or current record when only its name or the field itself is known.
GetDataType (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Returns internal field types defined in the MemData and accompanying modules.
GetFieldObject (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Returns a multireference shared object from field.
GetFieldPrecision (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Retrieves the precision of a number field.
GetFieldScale (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Retrieves the scale of a number field.
GetKeyFieldNames (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Provides a list of available key field names.
GetOrderBy (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Retrieves an ORDER BY clause from a SQL statement.
GotoCurrent (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Sets the current record in this dataset similar to the current record in another dataset.
Locate (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Searches a dataset for a specific record and positions the cursor on it.
LocateEx (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Excludes features that don't need to be included to the TMemDataSet.Locate method of TDataSet.
Lock (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Locks the current record.
MacroByName (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Finds a Macro with the name passed in Name.
OpenNext (inherited from TCustomUniDataSet)	Provides second and other result sets while executing multiresult query.
ParamByName (inherited from TCustomUniDataSet)	Accesses parameter information based on a specified parameter name.

Prepare (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Allocates, opens, and parses cursor for a query.
PrepareSQL	Describes the stored procedure parameters.
RefreshRecord (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Actualizes field values for the current record.
RestoreSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Restores the SQL property modified by AddWhere and SetOrderBy.
RestoreUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Marks all records in the cache of updates as unapplied.
RevertRecord (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Cancels changes made to the current record when cached updates are enabled.
SaveSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Saves the SQL property value to BaseSQL.
SaveToXML (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Saves the current dataset data to a file or a stream in the XML format compatible with ADO format.
SetOrderBy (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Builds an ORDER BY clause of a SELECT statement.
SetRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Sets the starting and ending values of a range, and applies it.
SetRangeEnd (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates that subsequent assignments to field values specify the end of the range of rows to include in the dataset.
SetRangeStart (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates that subsequent assignments to field values specify the start of the range of rows to include in the dataset.
SQLSaved (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Determines if the SQL property value was saved to the BaseSQL property.
UnLock (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Releases a record lock.
UnPrepare (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Frees the resources allocated for a previously

	prepared query on the server and client sides.
UpdateResult (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Reads the status of the latest call to the ApplyUpdates method while cached updates are enabled.
UpdateStatus (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates the current update status for the dataset when cached updates are enabled.

Events

Name	Description
AfterExecute (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Occurs after a component has executed a query to database.
AfterFetch (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Occurs after dataset finishes fetching data from server.
AfterUpdateExecute (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Occurs after executing insert, delete, update, lock and refresh operations.
BeforeFetch (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Occurs before dataset is going to fetch block of records from the server.
BeforeUpdateExecute (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Occurs before executing insert, delete, update, lock, and refresh operations.
OnUpdateError (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Occurs when an exception is generated while cached updates are applied to a database.
OnUpdateRecord (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Occurs when a single update component can not handle the updates.

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6.19.1.14.2 Properties

Properties of the **TUniStoredProc** class.

For a complete list of the **TUniStoredProc** class members, see the [TUniStoredProc](#)

[Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
BaseSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to return SQL text without any changes performed by AddWhere, SetOrderBy, and FilterSQL.
CachedUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to enable or disable the use of cached updates for a dataset.
Conditions (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to add WHERE conditions to a query
Connection (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a connection object to use to connect to a data store.
DataTypeMap (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to set data type mapping rules
Debug (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to display executing statement, all its parameters' values, and the type of parameters.
DetailFields (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the fields that correspond to the foreign key fields from MasterFields when building master/detail relationship.
Disconnected (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to keep dataset opened after connection is closed.
DMLRefresh (inherited from TCustomUniDataSet)	Used to refresh record by RETURNING clause when insert or update is performed.
FetchRows (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to define the number of rows to be transferred across the network at the same time.
FilterSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to change the WHERE clause of SELECT statement and reopen a query.
FinalSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to return SQL text with all changes performed by

	AddWhere, SetOrderBy, and FilterSQL, and with expanded macros.
IndexFieldNames (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to get or set the list of fields on which the recordset is sorted.
IsQuery (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to check whether SQL statement returns rows.
KeyExclusive (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Specifies the upper and lower boundaries for a range.
KeyFields (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to build SQL statements for the SQLDelete, SQLInsert, and SQLUpdate properties if they were empty before updating the database.
LastInsertId (inherited from TCustomUniDataSet)	Can be used with MySQL and PostgreSQL servers to get the value of the ID field after executing INSERT statement.
LocalConstraints (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to avoid setting the Required property of a TField component for NOT NULL fields at the time of opening TMemDataSet.
LocalUpdate (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to prevent implicit update of rows on database server.
MacroCount (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to get the number of macros associated with the Macros property.
Macros (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Makes it possible to change SQL queries easily.
MasterFields (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the names of one or more fields that are used as foreign keys for dataset when establishing detail/master relationship between it and the dataset specified in MasterSource.
MasterSource (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the data source component which binds current dataset to the

	master one.
Options (inherited from TCustomUniDataSet)	Specifies the behaviour of a TCustomUniDataSet object.
ParamCheck (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify whether parameters for the Params property are generated automatically after the SQL property was changed.
ParamCount (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to indicate how many parameters are there in the Params property.
Params (inherited from TCustomUniDataSet)	Holds the parameters for a query's SQL statement.
Prepared (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Determines whether a query is prepared for execution or not.
Ranged (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates whether a range is applied to a dataset.
ReadOnly (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to prevent users from updating, inserting, or deleting data in the dataset.
RefreshOptions (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to indicate when the editing record is refreshed.
RowsAffected (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to indicate the number of rows which were inserted, updated, or deleted during the last query operation.
SpecificOptions (inherited from TCustomUniDataSet)	Used to provide extended settings for each data provider.
SQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to provide a SQL statement that a query component executes when its Open method is called.
SQLDelete (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used when applying a deletion to a record.
SQLInsert (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the SQL statement that will be used when applying an insertion to a dataset.
SQLLock (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used

	to perform a record lock.
SQLRecCount (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the SQL statement that is used to get the record count when opening a dataset.
SQLRefresh (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used to refresh current record by calling the TCustomDADataset.RefreshRecord procedure.
SQLUpdate (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used when applying an update to a dataset.
Transaction (inherited from TCustomUniDataset)	Used to specify the TUniTransaction object in the context of which SQL commands will be executed, and queries retrieving data will be opened.
UniDirectional (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used if an application does not need bidirectional access to records in the result set.
UpdateObject (inherited from TCustomUniDataset)	Points to an update object component which provides update SQL statements or update objects for flexible data update.
UpdateRecordTypes (inherited from TMemDataset)	Used to indicate the update status for the current record when cached updates are enabled.
UpdatesPending (inherited from TMemDataset)	Used to check the status of the cached updates buffer.
UpdateTransaction (inherited from TCustomUniDataset)	Used to specify the TUniTransaction object in the context of which update commands will be executed.

Published

Name	Description
------	-------------

LockMode	Used to specify what kind of lock will be performed when editing a record.
StoredProcName	Used to specify the name of the stored procedure to call on the server.

See Also

- [TUniStoredProc Class](#)
- [TUniStoredProc Class Members](#)

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6.19.1.14.2.1 LockMode Property

Used to specify what kind of lock will be performed when editing a record.

Class

[TUniStoredProc](#)

Syntax

```
property LockMode: TLockMode;
```

Remarks

Use the LockMode property to define what kind of lock will be performed when editing a record. Locking a record is useful in creating multi-user applications. It prevents modification of a record by several users at the same time.

Locking is performed by the RefreshRecord method.

The default value is lmNone.

See Also

- [TUniQuery.LockMode](#)
- [TUniTable.LockMode](#)

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6.19.1.14.2.2 StoredProcName Property

Used to specify the name of the stored procedure to call on the server.

Class

[TUniStoredProc](#)

Syntax

```
property StoredProcName: string;
```

Remarks

Use the StoredProcName property to specify the name of the stored procedure to call on the server. If StoredProcName does not match the name of an existing stored procedure on the server, then when the application attempts to prepare the procedure prior to execution, an exception is raised.

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6.19.1.14.3 Methods

Methods of the **TUniStoredProc** class.

For a complete list of the **TUniStoredProc** class members, see the [TUniStoredProc Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
AddWhere (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Adds condition to the WHERE clause of SELECT statement in the SQL property.
ApplyRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Applies a range to the dataset.
ApplyUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Writes dataset's pending cached updates to a database.
BreakExec (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Breaks execution of the SQL statement on the server.
CancelRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Removes any ranges currently in effect for a dataset.

CancelUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Clears all pending cached updates from cache and restores dataset in its prior state.
CommitUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Clears the cached updates buffer.
CreateBlobStream (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to obtain a stream for reading data from or writing data to a BLOB field, specified by the Field parameter.
CreateProcCall (inherited from TCustomUniDataSet)	Assigns a command that calls stored procedure specified by name to the SQL property.
DeferredPost (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Makes permanent changes to the database server.
DeleteWhere (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Removes WHERE clause from the SQL property and assigns the BaseSQL property.
EditRangeEnd (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Enables changing the ending value for an existing range.
EditRangeStart (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Enables changing the starting value for an existing range.
ExecProc	Executes a SQL statement on the server.
Execute (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Overloaded. Executes a SQL statement on the server.
Executing (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Indicates whether SQL statement is still being executed.
Fetched (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to learn whether TCustomDADataset has already fetched all rows.
Fetching (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to learn whether TCustomDADataset is still fetching rows.
FetchingAll (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to learn whether TCustomDADataset is fetching all rows to the end.

FindKey (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Searches for a record which contains specified field values.
FindMacro (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Description is not available at the moment.
FindNearest (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Moves the cursor to a specific record or to the first record in the dataset that matches or is greater than the values specified in the KeyValues parameter.
FindParam (inherited from TCustomUniDataSet)	Determines if parameter with the specified name exists in a dataset.
GetBlob (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Retrieves TBlob object for a field or current record when only its name or the field itself is known.
GetDataType (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Returns internal field types defined in the MemData and accompanying modules.
GetFieldObject (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Returns a multireference shared object from field.
GetFieldPrecision (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Retrieves the precision of a number field.
GetFieldScale (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Retrieves the scale of a number field.
GetKeyFieldNames (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Provides a list of available key field names.
GetOrderBy (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Retrieves an ORDER BY clause from a SQL statement.
GotoCurrent (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Sets the current record in this dataset similar to the current record in another dataset.
Locate (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Searches a dataset for a specific record and positions the cursor on it.
LocateEx (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Excludes features that don't need to

	be included to the TMemDataSet.Locate method of TDataSet.
Lock (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Locks the current record.
MacroByName (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Finds a Macro with the name passed in Name.
OpenNext (inherited from TCustomUniDataSet)	Provides second and other result sets while executing multiresult query.
ParamByName (inherited from TCustomUniDataSet)	Accesses parameter information based on a specified parameter name.
Prepare (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Allocates, opens, and parses cursor for a query.
PrepareSQL	Describes the stored procedure parameters.
RefreshRecord (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Actualizes field values for the current record.
RestoreSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Restores the SQL property modified by AddWhere and SetOrderBy.
RestoreUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Marks all records in the cache of updates as unapplied.
RevertRecord (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Cancels changes made to the current record when cached updates are enabled.
SaveSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Saves the SQL property value to BaseSQL.
SaveToXML (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Saves the current dataset data to a file or a stream in the XML format compatible with ADO format.
SetOrderBy (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Builds an ORDER BY clause of a SELECT statement.
SetRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Sets the starting and ending values of a range, and applies it.
SetRangeEnd (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates that subsequent assignments to field values specify the end of the range of rows to include in the

	dataset.
SetRangeStart (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates that subsequent assignments to field values specify the start of the range of rows to include in the dataset.
SQLSaved (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Determines if the SQL property value was saved to the BaseSQL property.
UnLock (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Releases a record lock.
UnPrepare (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Frees the resources allocated for a previously prepared query on the server and client sides.
UpdateResult (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Reads the status of the latest call to the ApplyUpdates method while cached updates are enabled.
UpdateStatus (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates the current update status for the dataset when cached updates are enabled.

See Also

- [TUniStoredProc Class](#)
- [TUniStoredProc Class Members](#)

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6.19.1.14.3.1 ExecProc Method

Executes a SQL statement on the server.

Class

[TUniStoredProc](#)

Syntax

```
procedure ExecProc;
```

Remarks

The ExecProc method is equal to the [TCustomDADataset.Execute](#) method. It is included for compatibility with the TStoredProc component.

See Also

- [TCustomDADataset.Execute](#)

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6.19.1.14.3.2 PrepareSQL Method

Describes the stored procedure parameters.

Class

[TUniStoredProc](#)

Syntax

```
procedure PrepareSQL(IsQuery: boolean = False);
```

Parameters

IsQuery

If True, the SELECT statement is generated.

Remarks

Call the PrepareSQL method to describe parameters of stored procedure. The Execute method calls it automatically if it is necessary. You can define parameters at design time if ParameterEditor is open. Set the IsQuery parameter to True to prepare SELECT statement. Set it to False or omit it to prepare EXECUTE PROCEDURE statement. This parameter has sense only for InterBase server.

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6.19.1.15 TUniTable Class

A component for retrieving and updating data in a single table without writing SQL statements. For a list of all members of this type, see [TUniTable](#) members.

Unit

[uni](#)

Syntax

```
TUniTable = class(TCustomUniTable);
```

Remarks

The TUniTable component allows retrieving and updating data in a single table without writing SQL statements. Use TUniTable to access data in a table . Use the TableName property to specify table name. TUniTable uses the KeyFields property to build SQL statements for updating table data. KeyFields is a string containing a semicolon-delimited list of the field names.

Inheritance Hierarchy

[TMemDataSet](#)

[TCustomDADataset](#)

[TCustomUniDataSet](#)

TCustomUniTable

TUniTable

See Also

- [Master/Detail Relationships](#)
- [TCustomUniDataSet](#)
- [TUniQuery](#)
- [TUniStoredProc](#)

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6.19.1.15.1 Members

[TUniTable](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
LockMode	Used to specify what kind of lock will be performed when editing a record.
OrderFields	Used to build ORDER BY clause of SQL statements.
TableName	Used to specify the name of

	the database table this component encapsulates.
--	---

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6.19.1.15.2 Properties

Properties of the **TUniTable** class.

For a complete list of the **TUniTable** class members, see the [TUniTable Members](#) topic.

Published

Name	Description
LockMode	Used to specify what kind of lock will be performed when editing a record.
OrderFields	Used to build ORDER BY clause of SQL statements.
TableName	Used to specify the name of the database table this component encapsulates.

See Also

- [TUniTable Class](#)
- [TUniTable Class Members](#)

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6.19.1.15.2.1 LockMode Property

Used to specify what kind of lock will be performed when editing a record.

Class

[TUniTable](#)

Syntax

```
property LockMode: TLockMode default lmOptimistic;
```

Remarks

Use the LockMode property to define what kind of lock will be performed when editing a record. Locking a record is useful in creating multi-user applications. It prevents modification of a record by several users at the same time.

Locking is performed by the RefreshRecord method.

The default value is ImOptimistic.

See Also

- [TUniStoredProc.LockMode](#)
- [TUniQuery.LockMode](#)

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6.19.1.15.2.2 OrderFields Property

Used to build ORDER BY clause of SQL statements.

Class

[TUniTable](#)

Syntax

```
property orderFields: string;
```

Remarks

TUniTable uses the OrderFields property to build ORDER BY clause of SQL statements. To set several field names to this property separate them with commas.

TUniTable is reopened when OrderFields is being changed.

See Also

- [TUniTable](#)

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6.19.1.15.2.3 TableName Property

Used to specify the name of the database table this component encapsulates.

Class

[TUniTable](#)

Syntax

```
property TableName: string;
```

Remarks

Use the TableName property to specify the name of the database table this component encapsulates. If [TCustomDADataset.Connection](#) is assigned at design time, select a valid table name from the TableName drop-down list in Object Inspector.

See Also

- [TUniQuery](#)

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6.19.1.16 TUniTransaction Class

A component for managing transactions in an application.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TUniTransaction](#) members.

Unit

[uni](#)

Syntax

```
TUniTransaction = class(TDATransaction);
```

Remarks

The TUniTransaction component is used to provide discrete transaction control over connection. It can be used for manipulating simple local and global transactions.

Inheritance Hierarchy

[TDATransaction](#)

TUniTransaction

See Also

- [Transactions](#)
- [TCustomDACConnection.StartTransaction](#)
- [TCustomDACConnection.Commit](#)
- [TCustomDACConnection.Rollback](#)

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6.19.1.16.1 Members

[TUniTransaction](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
Active (inherited from TDATransaction)	Used to determine if the transaction is active.
Connections	Used to specify a connection for the given index.
ConnectionsCount	Used to get the number of connections associated with the transaction component.
DefaultCloseAction (inherited from TDATransaction)	Used to specify the transaction behaviour when it is destroyed while being active, or when one of its connections is closed with the active transaction.
IsolationLevel	Used to specify how the transactions containing database modifications are handled.

Methods

Name	Description
AddConnection	Binds a TCustomDACConnection object with the transaction component.
Commit (inherited from TDATransaction)	Commits the current transaction.
CommitRetaining	Stores to the database server all changes of data associated with the transaction permanently and then retains the transaction context.

RemoveConnection	Disassociates the specified connections from the transaction.
Rollback (inherited from TDATransaction)	Discards all modifications of data associated with the current transaction and ends the transaction.
RollbackRetaining	Rolls back all data changes associated with the transaction and retains the transaction context.
StartTransaction (inherited from TDATransaction)	Begins a new transaction.

Events

Name	Description
OnCommit (inherited from TDATransaction)	Occurs after the transaction has been successfully committed.
OnCommitRetaining (inherited from TDATransaction)	Occurs after CommitRetaining has been executed.
OnError (inherited from TDATransaction)	Used to process errors that occur during executing a transaction.
OnRollback (inherited from TDATransaction)	Occurs after the transaction has been successfully rolled back.
OnRollbackRetaining (inherited from TDATransaction)	Occurs after RollbackRetaining has been executed.

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6.19.1.16.2 Properties

Properties of the **TUniTransaction** class.

For a complete list of the **TUniTransaction** class members, see the [TUniTransaction Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
Active (inherited from TDATransaction)	Used to determine if the transaction is active.
Connections	Used to specify a connection for the given index.
ConnectionsCount	Used to get the number of connections associated with the transaction component.
DefaultCloseAction (inherited from TDATransaction)	Used to specify the transaction behaviour when it is destroyed while being active, or when one of its connections is closed with the active transaction.

Published

Name	Description
IsolationLevel	Used to specify how the transactions containing database modifications are handled.

See Also

- [TUniTransaction Class](#)
- [TUniTransaction Class Members](#)

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6.19.1.16.2.1 Connections Property(Indexer)

Used to specify a connection for the given index.

Class

[TUniTransaction](#)

Syntax

```
property Connections[Index: integer]: TUniConnection;
```

Parameters

Index

Holds the index to specify the connection for.

Remarks

Specifies a connection for the given index.

See Also

- [ConnectionsCount](#)
- [RemoveConnection](#)
- [AddConnection](#)

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6.19.1.16.2.2 ConnectionsCount Property

Used to get the number of connections associated with the transaction component.

Class

[TUniTransaction](#)

Syntax

```
property ConnectionsCount: integer;
```

Remarks

Use the ConnectionsCount property for getting the number of connections associated with the transaction component.

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6.19.1.16.2.3 IsolationLevel Property

Used to specify how the transactions containing database modifications are handled.

Class

[TUniTransaction](#)

Syntax

```
property IsolationLevel: TCRIsolationLevel;
```

Remarks

Use the IsolationLevel property to specify how the transactions containing database modifications are handled.

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6.19.1.16.3 Methods

Methods of the **TUniTransaction** class.

For a complete list of the **TUniTransaction** class members, see the [TUniTransaction Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
AddConnection	Binds a TCustomDACConnection object with the transaction component.
Commit (inherited from TDATransaction)	Commits the current transaction.
CommitRetaining	Stores to the database server all changes of data associated with the transaction permanently and then retains the transaction context.
RemoveConnection	Disassociates the specified connections from the transaction.
Rollback (inherited from TDATransaction)	Discards all modifications of data associated with the current transaction and ends the transaction.
RollbackRetaining	Rolls back all data changes associated with the transaction and retains the transaction context.
StartTransaction (inherited from TDATransaction)	Begins a new transaction.

See Also

- [TUniTransaction Class](#)
- [TUniTransaction Class Members](#)

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6.19.1.16.3.1 AddConnection Method

Binds a TCustomDACConnection object with the transaction component.

Class

[TUniTransaction](#)

Syntax

```
procedure AddConnection(Connection: TUniConnection);
```

Parameters

Connection

Holds a TCustomDACConnection object to associate with the transaction component.

Remarks

Use the AddConnection method to associate a TCustomDACConnection object with the transaction component.

See Also

- [RemoveConnection](#)

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6.19.1.16.3.2 CommitRetaining Method

Stores to the database server all changes of data associated with the transaction permanently and then retains the transaction context.

Class

[TUniTransaction](#)

Syntax

```
procedure CommitRetaining;
```

Remarks

Call the CommitRetaining method to store to the database server all changes of data associated with the transaction permanently and then retain the transaction context.

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6.19.1.16.3.3 RemoveConnection Method

Disassociates the specified connections from the transaction.

Class

[TUniTransaction](#)

Syntax

```
procedure RemoveConnection(Connection: TUniConnection);
```

Parameters

Connection

Holds the connections to disassociate.

Remarks

Call the RemoveConnection method to disassociate the specified connections from the transaction.

See Also

- [Connections](#)
- [AddConnection](#)

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6.19.1.16.3.4 RollbackRetaining Method

Rolls back all data changes associated with the transaction and retains the transaction context.

Class

[TUniTransaction](#)

Syntax

```
procedure RollbackRetaining;
```

Remarks

Call the RollbackRetaining method to roll back all changes of data associated with the transaction and retain the transaction context.

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6.19.1.17 TUniUpdateSQL Class

A component for tuning update operations for the DataSet component.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TUniUpdateSQL](#) members.

Unit

[Uni](#)

Syntax

```
TUniUpdateSQL = class(TCustomDAUpdateSQL);
```

Remarks

Use the TUniUpdateSQL component to provide DML statements for the dataset components that return read-only result set. This component also allows setting objects that can be used for executing update operations. You may prefer to use directly SQLInsert, SQLUpdate, and SQLDelete properties of the [TCustomDADataset](#) descendants.

Inheritance Hierarchy

[TCustomDAUpdateSQL](#)

TUniUpdateSQL

See Also

- [TCustomUniDataSet.UpdateObject](#)

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6.19.1.17.1 Members

[TUniUpdateSQL](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
DataSet (inherited from TCustomDAUpdateSQL)	Used to hold a reference to the TCustomDADataSet object that is being updated.
DeleteObject (inherited from TCustomDAUpdateSQL)	Provides ability to perform advanced adjustment of the delete operations.
DeleteSQL (inherited from TCustomDAUpdateSQL)	Used when deleting a record.
InsertObject (inherited from TCustomDAUpdateSQL)	Provides ability to perform advanced adjustment of insert operations.
InsertSQL (inherited from TCustomDAUpdateSQL)	Used when inserting a record.
LockObject (inherited from TCustomDAUpdateSQL)	Provides ability to perform advanced adjustment of lock operations.
LockSQL (inherited from TCustomDAUpdateSQL)	Used to lock the current record.
ModifyObject (inherited from TCustomDAUpdateSQL)	Provides ability to perform advanced adjustment of modify operations.
ModifySQL (inherited from TCustomDAUpdateSQL)	Used when updating a record.
RefreshObject (inherited from TCustomDAUpdateSQL)	Provides ability to perform advanced adjustment of refresh operations.
RefreshSQL (inherited from TCustomDAUpdateSQL)	Used to specify an SQL statement that will be used for refreshing the current record by TCustomDADataSet.RefreshRecord procedure.
SQL (inherited from TCustomDAUpdateSQL)	Used to return a SQL statement for one of the ModifySQL, InsertSQL, or DeleteSQL properties.

Methods

Name	Description
Apply (inherited from TCustomDAUpdateSQL)	Sets parameters for a SQL statement and executes it to update a record.
ExecSQL (inherited from TCustomDAUpdateSQL)	Executes a SQL statement.

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6.19.2 Constants

Constants in the **Uni** unit.

Constants

Name	Description
UniDACVersion	Read this constant to get current version number for UniDAC.

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6.19.2.1 UniDACVersion Constant

Read this constant to get current version number for UniDAC.

Unit

[uni](#)

Syntax

```
UniDACVersion = '8.1.2';
```

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6.20 UniAlerter

This unit contains the implementation of the TUniAlerter component.

Classes

Name	Description
TUniAlerter	A component for sending and receiving database events.

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6.20.1 Classes

Classes in the **UniAlerter** unit.

Classes

Name	Description
TUniAlerter	A component for sending and receiving database events.

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6.20.1.1 TUniAlerter Class

A component for sending and receiving database events.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TUniAlerter](#) members.

Unit

[uniAlerter](#)

Syntax

```
TUniAlerter = class(TDAALerter);
```

Remarks

The TUniAlerter component allows you to register interest in and handle events posted by a database server. Use TUniAlerter to handle events for responding to actions and database

changes made by other applications. To get events application must register required events. To do it set the Events property to the required events and call the Start method. When one of the registered events occurs the OnEvent handler is called.

Events are transaction-based. This means that the waiting connection does not get event until the transaction posting the event commits.

Note: not all DBMS supports event notification. Currently TUniAlerter can be used with Oracle, PostgreSQL, and InterBase(Firebird).

TUniAlerter uses the following DBMS-specific features to send and receive events:

Oracle: *DBMS_ALERT* package;

PostgreSQL: *NOTIFY* and *LISTEN* commands;

InterBase: *POST_EVENT* command;

Inheritance Hierarchy

[TDAAlerter](#)

TUniAlerter

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6.20.1.1.1 Members

[TUniAlerter](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
Active (inherited from TDAAlerter)	Used to determine if TDAAlerter waits for messages.
AutoRegister (inherited from TDAAlerter)	Used to automatically register events whenever connection opens.
Connection	Used to specify the connection for TUniAlerter.

Methods

Name	Description
SendEvent (inherited from TDAAlerter)	Sends an event with Name and content Message.
Start (inherited from TDAAlerter)	Starts waiting process.

Stop (inherited from TDAAlerter)	Stops waiting process.
---	------------------------

Events

Name	Description
OnError (inherited from TDAAlerter)	Occurs if an exception occurs in waiting process

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6.20.1.1.2 Properties

Properties of the **TUniAlerter** class.

For a complete list of the **TUniAlerter** class members, see the [TUniAlerter Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
Active (inherited from TDAAlerter)	Used to determine if TDAAlerter waits for messages.
AutoRegister (inherited from TDAAlerter)	Used to automatically register events whenever connection opens.

Published

Name	Description
Connection	Used to specify the connection for TUniAlerter.

See Also

- [TUniAlerter Class](#)
- [TUniAlerter Class Members](#)

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6.20.1.1.2.1 Connection Property

Used to specify the connection for TUniAlerter.

Class

[TUniAlerter](#)

Syntax

```
property Connection: TUniConnection;
```

Remarks

Use the Connection property to specify the connection for TUniAlerter.

See Also

- [TUniConnection](#)

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6.21 UniDacVcl

This unit contains the visual constituent of UniDAC.

Classes

Name	Description
TUniConnectDialog	A class that provides a dialog box for user to supply his login information.

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6.21.1 Classes

Classes in the **UniDacVcl** unit.

Classes

Name	Description
TUniConnectDialog	A class that provides a dialog box for user to supply his login information.

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6.21.1.1 TUniConnectDialog Class

A class that provides a dialog box for user to supply his login information.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TUniConnectDialog](#) members.

Unit

[UniDacVcl](#)

Syntax

```
TUniConnectDialog = class(TCustomConnectDialog);
```

Remarks

The TUniConnectDialog component is a direct descendant of TCustomConnectDialog class. Use TUniConnectDialog to provide dialog box for user to supply provider name, server name, database, user name, port number, and password. You may want to customize appearance of dialog box using this class's properties.

Inheritance Hierarchy

[TCustomConnectDialog](#)

TUniConnectDialog

See Also

- [TCustomDAConnection.ConnectDialog](#)

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6.21.1.1.1 Members

[TUniConnectDialog](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
CancelButton (inherited from TCustomConnectDialog)	Used to specify the label for the Cancel button.
Caption (inherited from TCustomConnectDialog)	Used to set the caption of dialog box.

ConnectButton (inherited from TCustomConnectDialog)	Used to specify the label for the Connect button.
Connection	Points to the associated TUniConnection object.
DatabaseLabel	Used to specify a prompt for database name edit.
DialogClass (inherited from TCustomConnectDialog)	Used to specify the class of the form that will be displayed to enter login information.
LabelSet (inherited from TCustomConnectDialog)	Used to set the language of buttons and labels captions.
PasswordLabel (inherited from TCustomConnectDialog)	Used to specify a prompt for password edit.
PortLabel	Used to specify a prompt for port number edit.
ProviderLabel	Used to specify a prompt for provider name.
Retries (inherited from TCustomConnectDialog)	Used to indicate the number of retries of failed connections.
SavePassword (inherited from TCustomConnectDialog)	Used for the password to be displayed in ConnectDialog in asterisks.
ServerLabel (inherited from TCustomConnectDialog)	Used to specify a prompt for the server name edit.
StoreLogInfo (inherited from TCustomConnectDialog)	Used to specify whether the login information should be kept in system registry after a connection was established.
UsernameLabel (inherited from TCustomConnectDialog)	Used to specify a prompt for username edit.

Methods

Name	Description
Execute (inherited from TCustomConnectDialog)	Displays the connect dialog and calls the connection's Connect method when user clicks the Connect button.

GetServerList (inherited from TCustomConnectDialog)	Retrieves a list of available server names.
--	---

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6.21.1.1.2 Properties

Properties of the **TUniConnectDialog** class.

For a complete list of the **TUniConnectDialog** class members, see the [TUniConnectDialog Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
CancelButton (inherited from TCustomConnectDialog)	Used to specify the label for the Cancel button.
Caption (inherited from TCustomConnectDialog)	Used to set the caption of dialog box.
ConnectButton (inherited from TCustomConnectDialog)	Used to specify the label for the Connect button.
Connection	Points to the associated TUniConnection object.
DialogClass (inherited from TCustomConnectDialog)	Used to specify the class of the form that will be displayed to enter login information.
LabelSet (inherited from TCustomConnectDialog)	Used to set the language of buttons and labels captions.
PasswordLabel (inherited from TCustomConnectDialog)	Used to specify a prompt for password edit.
Retries (inherited from TCustomConnectDialog)	Used to indicate the number of retries of failed connections.
SavePassword (inherited from TCustomConnectDialog)	Used for the password to be displayed in ConnectDialog in asterisks.
ServerLabel (inherited from TCustomConnectDialog)	Used to specify a prompt for the server name edit.
StoreLogInfo (inherited from TCustomConnectDialog)	Used to specify whether the login information should be kept in system registry after a connection was

	established.
UsernameLabel (inherited from TCustomConnectDialog)	Used to specify a prompt for username edit.

Published

Name	Description
DatabaseLabel	Used to specify a prompt for database name edit.
PortLabel	Used to specify a prompt for port number edit.
ProviderLabel	Used to specify a prompt for provider name.

See Also

- [TUniConnectDialog Class](#)
- [TUniConnectDialog Class Members](#)

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6.21.1.1.2.1 Connection Property

Points to the associated TUniConnection object.

Class

[TUniConnectDialog](#)

Syntax

```
property Connection: TUniConnection;
```

Remarks

The Connection property points to the associated TUniConnection object. This property is read only.

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6.21.1.1.2.2 DatabaseLabel Property

Used to specify a prompt for database name edit.

Class

[TUniConnectDialog](#)

Syntax

```
property DatabaseLabel: string;
```

Remarks

Use the DatabaseLabel property to specify a prompt for database name edit.

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6.21.1.1.2.3 PortLabel Property

Used to specify a prompt for port number edit.

Class

[TUniConnectDialog](#)

Syntax

```
property PortLabel: string;
```

Remarks

Use the PortLabel property to specify a prompt for port number edit.

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6.21.1.1.2.4 ProviderLabel Property

Used to specify a prompt for provider name.

Class

[TUniConnectDialog](#)

Syntax

```
property ProviderLabel: string;
```

Remarks

Use the ProviderLabel property to specify a prompt for provider name.

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6.22 UniDump

This unit contains the implementation of the TUniDump component.

Classes

Name	Description
TUniDump	The class that serves for storing data from tables or editable views as a script and for restoring data from a received script.

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6.22.1 Classes

Classes in the **UniDump** unit.

Classes

Name	Description
TUniDump	The class that serves for storing data from tables or editable views as a script and for restoring data from a received script.

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6.22.1.1 TUniDump Class

The class that serves for storing data from tables or editable views as a script and for restoring data from a received script.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TUniDump](#) members.

Unit

[UniDump](#)

Syntax

```
TUniDump = class(TDADump);
```

Remarks

TUniDump serves to store data from tables or editable views as a script and to restore data from a received script.

Use the [TDADump.TableNames](#) property to specify the list of objects to be stored. To launch a generating script, call the [TDADump.Backup](#) method.

TUniDump also can generate scripts for a query. Just call the [TDADump.BackupQuery](#) method and pass a query statement into it. The object list assigned to the TableNames property is ignored if you call [TDADump.BackupQuery](#). The generated script can be viewed in the [TDADump.SQL](#) property.

TUniDump works on the client side. It causes large network loading.

Inheritance Hierarchy

[TDADump](#)

TUniDump

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6.22.1.1.1 Members

[TUniDump](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
Connection (inherited from TDADump)	Used to specify a connection object that will be used to connect to a data store.
Debug (inherited from TDADump)	Used to display executing statement, all its parameters' values, and the type of parameters.

Options (inherited from TDADump)	Used to specify the behaviour of a TDADump component.
SQL (inherited from TDADump)	Used to set or get the dump script.
TableNames (inherited from TDADump)	Used to set the names of the tables to dump.

Methods

Name	Description
Backup (inherited from TDADump)	Dumps database objects to the TDADump.SQL property.
BackupQuery (inherited from TDADump)	Dumps the results of a particular query.
BackupToFile (inherited from TDADump)	Dumps database objects to the specified file.
BackupToStream (inherited from TDADump)	Dumps database objects to the stream.
Restore (inherited from TDADump)	Executes a script contained in the SQL property.
RestoreFromFile (inherited from TDADump)	Executes a script from a file.
RestoreFromStream (inherited from TDADump)	Executes a script received from the stream.

Events

Name	Description
OnBackupProgress (inherited from TDADump)	Occurs to indicate the TDADump.Backup , M:Devart.Dac.TDADump.BackupToFile(System.String) or M:Devart.Dac.TDADump.BackupToStream(Borland.Vcl.TStream) method execution progress.
OnError (inherited from TDADump)	Occurs when server raises some error on TDADump.Restore .
OnRestoreProgress (inherited from TDADump)	Occurs to indicate the

	TDADump.Restore , TDADump.RestoreFromFile , or TDADump.RestoreFromStream method execution progress.
--	--

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6.23 UniLoader

This unit contains the implementation of the TUniLoader component.

Classes

Name	Description
TUniLoader	TUniLoader allows to load external data into a database table.

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6.23.1 Classes

Classes in the **UniLoader** unit.

Classes

Name	Description
TUniLoader	TUniLoader allows to load external data into a database table.

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6.23.1.1 TUniLoader Class

TUniLoader allows to load external data into a database table.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TUniLoader](#) members.

Unit

[UniLoader](#)

Syntax

```
TUniLoader = class(TDALoader);
```

Remarks

TUniLoader serves for fast loading of data to the database. To specify the name of the loading table set the TableName property. Use the Columns property to access individual columns. Write OnGetColumnData or OnPutData event handlers to read external data and pass it to the database. Call the Load method to start loading data.

For each type of database server TUniLoader uses its specific interfaces for loading with maximum speed.

For Oracle the Direct Path Load interface is used.

For SQL Server loading is based on the memory-based bulk-copy operations using the IRowsetFastLoad interface. Data loading is performed without transactions.

For PostgreSQL data are loaded using the COPY command.

For MySQL, InterBase, and Firebird loading uses INSERT SQL statements. In this case several rows are combined in one statement if possible. In Firebird 2.0 and higher INSERT statements are combined in one EXECUTE BLOCK statement.

Inheritance Hierarchy

[TDALoader](#)

TUniLoader

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6.23.1.1.1 Members

[TUniLoader](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
Columns (inherited from TDALoader)	Used to add a TDAColumn object for each field that will be loaded.
Connection (inherited from TDALoader)	Used to specify TCustomDACConnection in which TDALoader will be

	executed.
TableName (inherited from TDALoader)	Used to specify the name of the table to which data will be loaded.

Methods

Name	Description
CreateColumns (inherited from TDALoader)	Creates TDAColumn objects for all fields of the table with the same name as TDALoader.TableName .
Load (inherited from TDALoader)	Starts loading data.
LoadFromDataSet (inherited from TDALoader)	Loads data from the specified dataset.
PutColumnData (inherited from TDALoader)	Overloaded. Puts the value of individual columns.

Events

Name	Description
OnGetColumnData (inherited from TDALoader)	Occurs when it is needed to put column values.
OnProgress (inherited from TDALoader)	Occurs if handling data loading progress of the TDALoader.LoadFromDataSet method is needed.
OnPutData (inherited from TDALoader)	Occurs when putting loading data by rows is needed.

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6.24 UniProvider

This unit contains the TUniProvider class for linking the server-specific providers to application.

Classes

Name	Description
------	-------------

TUniProvider	A base class components that are intended to link the server-specific providers to application.
------------------------------	---

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6.24.1 Classes

Classes in the **UniProvider** unit.

Classes

Name	Description
TUniProvider	A base class components that are intended to link the server-specific providers to application.

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6.24.1.1 TUniProvider Class

A base class components that are intended to link the server-specific providers to application. For a list of all members of this type, see [TUniProvider](#) members.

Unit

[UniProvider](#)

Syntax

```
TUniProvider = class(TComponent);
```

Remarks

TUniProvider is a base class for components that are intended to link the server-specific providers to application.

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6.24.1.1.1 Members

[TUniProvider](#) class overview.

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6.25 UniScript

This unit contains the implementation of the TUniScript component.

Classes

Name	Description
TUniScript	A component for executing several SQL statements one by one.

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6.25.1 Classes

Classes in the **UniScript** unit.

Classes

Name	Description
TUniScript	A component for executing several SQL statements one by one.

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6.25.1.1 TUniScript Class

A component for executing several SQL statements one by one.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TUniScript](#) members.

Unit

[uniscript](#)

Syntax

```
TUniScript = class(TDAScript);
```

Remarks

Often it is necessary to execute several SQL statements one by one. Known way is using a lot of components such as [TUniSQL](#). Usually it is not a good solution. With only one TUniScript component you can execute several SQL statements as one. This sequence of statements is named script. To separate single statements use semicolon (;), slash (/), and for PL/SQL in Oracle - only slash, also keyword 'GO' for SQL Server and DELIMITER for MySQL server. Note that slash must be the first character in line.

Errors that occur while execution can be processed in the [TDAScript.OnError](#) event handler. By default, on error TUniScript shows exception and continues execution.

Inheritance Hierarchy

[TDAScript](#)

TUniScript

See Also

- [TUniSQL](#)

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6.25.1.1.1 Members

[TUniScript](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
Connection	Used to specify the connection in which the script will be executed.
DataSet	Used to retrieve the results of SELECT statements execution inside a script.
Debug (inherited from TDAScript)	Used to display the script execution and all its parameter values.
Delimiter (inherited from TDAScript)	Used to set the delimiter string that separates script statements.

EndLine (inherited from TDAScript)	Used to get the current statement last line number in a script.
EndOffset (inherited from TDAScript)	Used to get the offset in the last line of the current statement.
EndPos (inherited from TDAScript)	Used to get the end position of the current statement.
Macros (inherited from TDAScript)	Used to change SQL script text in design- or run-time easily.
SpecificOptions	Provides extended settings for each data provider.
SQL (inherited from TDAScript)	Used to get or set script text.
StartLine (inherited from TDAScript)	Used to get the current statement start line number in a script.
StartOffset (inherited from TDAScript)	Used to get the offset in the first line of the current statement.
StartPos (inherited from TDAScript)	Used to get the start position of the current statement in a script.
Statements (inherited from TDAScript)	Contains a list of statements obtained from the SQL property.
Transaction	Used to specify the TUniTransaction object in the context of which SQL commands will be executed, and queries retrieving data will be opened.

Methods

Name	Description
BreakExec (inherited from TDAScript)	Stops script execution.
ErrorOffset (inherited from TDAScript)	Used to get the offset of the statement if the Execute method raised an exception.
Execute (inherited from TDAScript)	Executes a script.
ExecuteFile (inherited from TDAScript)	Executes SQL statements

	contained in a file.
ExecuteNext (inherited from TDAScript)	Executes the next statement in the script and then stops.
ExecuteStream (inherited from TDAScript)	Executes SQL statements contained in a stream object.
MacroByName (inherited from TDAScript)	Finds a Macro with the name passed in Name.

Events

Name	Description
AfterExecute (inherited from TDAScript)	Occurs after a SQL script execution.
BeforeExecute (inherited from TDAScript)	Occurs when taking a specific action before executing the current SQL statement is needed.
OnError (inherited from TDAScript)	Occurs when server raises an error.

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6.25.1.1.2 Properties

Properties of the **TUniScript** class.

For a complete list of the **TUniScript** class members, see the [TUniScript Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
EndLine (inherited from TDAScript)	Used to get the current statement last line number in a script.
EndOffset (inherited from TDAScript)	Used to get the offset in the last line of the current statement.
EndPos (inherited from TDAScript)	Used to get the end position of the current statement.
StartLine (inherited from TDAScript)	Used to get the current statement start line number in a script.

StartOffset (inherited from TDA Script)	Used to get the offset in the first line of the current statement.
StartPos (inherited from TDA Script)	Used to get the start position of the current statement in a script.
Statements (inherited from TDA Script)	Contains a list of statements obtained from the SQL property.

Published

Name	Description
Connection	Used to specify the connection in which the script will be executed.
DataSet	Used to retrieve the results of SELECT statements execution inside a script.
Debug (inherited from TDA Script)	Used to display the script execution and all its parameter values.
Delimiter (inherited from TDA Script)	Used to set the delimiter string that separates script statements.
Macros (inherited from TDA Script)	Used to change SQL script text in design- or run-time easily.
SpecificOptions	Provides extended settings for each data provider.
SQL (inherited from TDA Script)	Used to get or set script text.
Transaction	Used to specify the TUniTransaction object in the context of which SQL commands will be executed, and queries retrieving data will be opened.

See Also

- [TUniScript Class](#)
- [TUniScript Class Members](#)

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6.25.1.1.2.1 Connection Property

Used to specify the connection in which the script will be executed.

Class

[TUniScript](#)

Syntax

```
property Connection: TUniConnection;
```

Remarks

Use the Connection property to specify the connection in which the script will be executed. If Connection is not connected, the [TDA Script.Execute](#) method calls the Connect method of Connection.

See Also

- [TUniConnection](#)

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6.25.1.1.2.2 DataSet Property

Used to retrieve the results of SELECT statements execution inside a script.

Class

[TUniScript](#)

Syntax

```
property DataSet: TCustomUniDataSet;
```

Remarks

Use the DataSet property to retrieve the results of SELECT statements execution inside a script.

See Also

- [TDA Script.Execute](#)

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6.25.1.1.2.3 SpecificOptions Property

Provides extended settings for each data provider.

Class

[TUniScript](#)

Syntax

```
property SpecificOptions: TStrings;
```

Remarks

Use the SpecificOptions property to provide extended settings for each data provider.

SpecificOptions can be setup both design time and run time.

At design time call the component editor by double click on it, and select the Options tab in the editor. Calling the SpecificOptions editor from the Object Inspector will open the component editor with Options tab active. Type or select the provider name, and change values of required properties. Then you can either close the editor, or select another provider name. Settings for all providers will be saved.

SpecificOptions can be setup at the same time for all providers that supposed to be used.

All options are applied right before executing. If an option name is not recognized, an exception is raised and commands are not executed.

Example

You can also setup specific options at run time. Either of two formats can be used:

1. Using the provider name in an option name;
2. Not using the provider name in an option name

In the second case options will be applied to the current provider, namely to the provider specified in the [TUniConnection.ProviderName](#) property of assigned connection.

When you set the AutoDDL option like it is shown in the second example, you can execute the script with the InterBase provider, but attempt to execute it with other providers will fail.

```
Example 1.  
UniScript1.SpecificOptions.Add('InterBase.AutoDDL=True')  
Example 2.  
UniScript1.SpecificOptions.Add('AutoDDL=True')
```

See Also

- [TUniConnection.ProviderName](#)
- A:OraProv_article
- A:SQLProv_article
- A:MySQLProv_article
- A:IBProv_article
- A:PgSQLProv_article

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6.25.1.1.2.4 Transaction Property

Used to specify the [TUniTransaction](#) object in the context of which SQL commands will be executed, and queries retrieving data will be opened.

Class

[TUniScript](#)

Syntax

```
property Transaction: TUniTransaction stored IsTransactionStored;
```

Remarks

Use the Transaction property to specify the [TUniTransaction](#) object in the context of which SQL commands will be executed, and queries retrieving data will be opened. If this property is not specified, the default transaction associated with linked [TUniConnection](#) will be used. This transaction will work in AutoCommit mode.

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6.26 UniSQLMonitor

This unit contains the implementation of the TUniSQLMonitor component.

Classes

Name	Description
TUniSQLMonitor	This component serves for monitoring dynamic SQL execution in UniDAC-based applications.

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6.26.1 Classes

Classes in the **UniSQLMonitor** unit.

Classes

Name	Description
TUniSQLMonitor	This component serves for monitoring dynamic SQL execution in UniDAC-based applications.

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6.26.1.1 TUniSQLMonitor Class

This component serves for monitoring dynamic SQL execution in UniDAC-based applications.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TUniSQLMonitor](#) members.

Unit

[UniSQLMonitor](#)

Syntax

```
TUniSQLMonitor = class(TCustomDASQLMonitor);
```

Remarks

Use TUniSQLMonitor to monitor dynamic SQL execution in UniDAC-based applications.

TUniSQLMonitor provides two ways of displaying debug information: with dialog window, [DBMonitor](#) or Borland SQL Monitor.

Furthermore to receive debug information the [TCustomDASQLMonitor.OnSQL](#) event can be used. Also it is possible to use all these ways at the same time, though an application may have only one TUniSQLMonitor object. If an application has no TUniSQLMonitor instance, the Debug window is available to display SQL statements to be sent.

Inheritance Hierarchy

[TCustomDASQLMonitor](#)

TUniSQLMonitor

See Also

- [TCustomDADataSet.Debug](#)
- [TCustomDASQL.Debug](#)
- [DBMonitor](#)

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6.26.1.1.1 Members

[TUniSQLMonitor](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
Active (inherited from TCustomDASQLMonitor)	Used to activate monitoring of SQL.
DBMonitorOptions (inherited from TCustomDASQLMonitor)	Used to set options for dbMonitor.
Options (inherited from TCustomDASQLMonitor)	Used to include the desired properties for TCustomDASQLMonitor.
TraceFlags (inherited from TCustomDASQLMonitor)	Used to specify which database operations the monitor should track in an application at runtime.

Events

Name	Description
OnSQL (inherited from TCustomDASQLMonitor)	Occurs when tracing of SQL activity on database components is needed.

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6.27 VirtualDataSet

This unit contains implementation of the TVirtualDataSet component.

Classes

Name	Description
TCustomVirtualDataSet	A base class for representation of arbitrary data in tabular form.
TVirtualDataSet	Dataset that processes arbitrary non-tabular data.

Types

Name	Description
TOnDeleteRecordEvent	This type is used for the E:Devart.Dac.TVirtualDataSet.OnDeleteRecord event.
TOnGetFieldValueEvent	This type is used for the E:Devart.Dac.TVirtualDataSet.OnGetFieldValue event.
TOnGetRecordCountEvent	This type is used for the E:Devart.Dac.TVirtualDataSet.OnGetRecordCount event.
TOnModifyRecordEvent	This type is used for E:Devart.Dac.TVirtualDataSet.OnInsertRecord and E:Devart.Dac.TVirtualDataSet.OnModifyRecord events.

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6.27.1 Classes

Classes in the **VirtualDataSet** unit.

Classes

Name	Description
TCustomVirtualDataSet	A base class for representation of arbitrary

	data in tabular form.
TVirtualDataSet	Dataset that processes arbitrary non-tabular data.

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[Request Support](#)[DAC Forum](#)[Provide Feedback](#)**6.27.1.1 TCustomVirtualDataSet Class**

A base class for representation of arbitrary data in tabular form.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TCustomVirtualDataSet](#) members.

Unit

[virtualDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
TCustomVirtualDataSet = class(TMemDataSet);
```

Inheritance Hierarchy

[TMemDataSet](#)**TCustomVirtualDataSet**

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[Request Support](#)[DAC Forum](#)[Provide Feedback](#)**6.27.1.1.1 Members**

[TCustomVirtualDataSet](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
CachedUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to enable or disable the use of cached updates for a dataset.
IndexFieldNames (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to get or set the list of fields on which the recordset is sorted.
KeyExclusive (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Specifies the upper and lower boundaries for a range.
LocalConstraints (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to avoid setting the

	Required property of a TField component for NOT NULL fields at the time of opening TMemDataSet.
LocalUpdate (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to prevent implicit update of rows on database server.
Prepared (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Determines whether a query is prepared for execution or not.
Ranged (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates whether a range is applied to a dataset.
UpdateRecordTypes (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to indicate the update status for the current record when cached updates are enabled.
UpdatesPending (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to check the status of the cached updates buffer.

Methods

Name	Description
ApplyRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Applies a range to the dataset.
ApplyUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Writes dataset's pending cached updates to a database.
CancelRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Removes any ranges currently in effect for a dataset.
CancelUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Clears all pending cached updates from cache and restores dataset in its prior state.
CommitUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Clears the cached updates buffer.
DeferredPost (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Makes permanent changes to the database server.
EditRangeEnd (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Enables changing the ending value for an existing range.
EditRangeStart (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Enables changing the starting value for an existing range.

GetBlob (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Retrieves TBlob object for a field or current record when only its name or the field itself is known.
Locate (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Searches a dataset for a specific record and positions the cursor on it.
LocateEx (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Excludes features that don't need to be included to the TMemDataSet.Locate method of TDataSet.
Prepare (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Allocates resources and creates field components for a dataset.
RestoreUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Marks all records in the cache of updates as unapplied.
RevertRecord (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Cancels changes made to the current record when cached updates are enabled.
SaveToXML (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Saves the current dataset data to a file or a stream in the XML format compatible with ADO format.
SetRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Sets the starting and ending values of a range, and applies it.
SetRangeEnd (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates that subsequent assignments to field values specify the end of the range of rows to include in the dataset.
SetRangeStart (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates that subsequent assignments to field values specify the start of the range of rows to include in the dataset.
UnPrepare (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Frees the resources allocated for a previously prepared query on the

	server and client sides.
UpdateResult (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Reads the status of the latest call to the ApplyUpdates method while cached updates are enabled.
UpdateStatus (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates the current update status for the dataset when cached updates are enabled.

Events

Name	Description
OnUpdateError (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Occurs when an exception is generated while cached updates are applied to a database.
OnUpdateRecord (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Occurs when a single update component can not handle the updates.

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6.27.1.2 TVirtualDataSet Class

Dataset that processes arbitrary non-tabular data.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TVirtualDataSet](#) members.

Unit

[virtualDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
TVirtualDataSet = class(TCustomVirtualDataSet);
```

Inheritance Hierarchy

[TMemDataSet](#)

[TCustomVirtualDataSet](#)

TVirtualDataSet

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6.27.1.2.1 Members

[TVirtualDataSet](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
CachedUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to enable or disable the use of cached updates for a dataset.
IndexFieldNames (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to get or set the list of fields on which the recordset is sorted.
KeyExclusive (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Specifies the upper and lower boundaries for a range.
LocalConstraints (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to avoid setting the Required property of a TField component for NOT NULL fields at the time of opening TMemDataSet.
LocalUpdate (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to prevent implicit update of rows on database server.
Prepared (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Determines whether a query is prepared for execution or not.
Ranged (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates whether a range is applied to a dataset.
UpdateRecordTypes (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to indicate the update status for the current record when cached updates are enabled.
UpdatesPending (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to check the status of the cached updates buffer.

Methods

Name	Description
ApplyRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Applies a range to the dataset.

ApplyUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Writes dataset's pending cached updates to a database.
CancelRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Removes any ranges currently in effect for a dataset.
CancelUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Clears all pending cached updates from cache and restores dataset in its prior state.
CommitUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Clears the cached updates buffer.
DeferredPost (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Makes permanent changes to the database server.
EditRangeEnd (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Enables changing the ending value for an existing range.
EditRangeStart (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Enables changing the starting value for an existing range.
GetBlob (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Retrieves TBlob object for a field or current record when only its name or the field itself is known.
Locate (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Searches a dataset for a specific record and positions the cursor on it.
LocateEx (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Excludes features that don't need to be included to the TMemDataSet.Locate method of TDataSet.
Prepare (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Allocates resources and creates field components for a dataset.
RestoreUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Marks all records in the cache of updates as unapplied.
RevertRecord (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Cancels changes made to the current record when cached updates are enabled.

SaveToXML (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Saves the current dataset data to a file or a stream in the XML format compatible with ADO format.
SetRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Sets the starting and ending values of a range, and applies it.
SetRangeEnd (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates that subsequent assignments to field values specify the end of the range of rows to include in the dataset.
SetRangeStart (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates that subsequent assignments to field values specify the start of the range of rows to include in the dataset.
UnPrepare (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Frees the resources allocated for a previously prepared query on the server and client sides.
UpdateResult (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Reads the status of the latest call to the ApplyUpdates method while cached updates are enabled.
UpdateStatus (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates the current update status for the dataset when cached updates are enabled.

Events

Name	Description
OnUpdateError (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Occurs when an exception is generated while cached updates are applied to a database.
OnUpdateRecord (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Occurs when a single update component can not handle the updates.

Reserved.

6.27.2 Types

Types in the **VirtualDataSet** unit.

Types

Name	Description
TOnDeleteRecordEvent	This type is used for the E:Devart.Dac.TVirtualDataSet.OnDeleteRecord event.
TOnGetFieldValueEvent	This type is used for the E:Devart.Dac.TVirtualDataSet.OnGetFieldValue event.
TOnGetRecordCountEvent	This type is used for the E:Devart.Dac.TVirtualDataSet.OnGetRecordCount event.
TOnModifyRecordEvent	This type is used for E:Devart.Dac.TVirtualDataSet.OnInsertRecord and E:Devart.Dac.TVirtualDataSet.OnModifyRecord events.

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6.27.2.1 TOnDeleteRecordEvent Procedure Reference

This type is used for the E:Devart.Dac.TVirtualDataSet.OnDeleteRecord event.

Unit

[virtualDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
TOnDeleteRecordEvent = procedure (Sender: TObject; RecNo: Integer) of object;
```

Parameters

Sender

An object that raised the event.

RecNo

Number of the record being deleted.

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6.27.2.2 TOnGetFieldValueEvent Procedure Reference

This type is used for the E:Devart.Dac.TVirtualDataSet.OnGetFieldValue event.

Unit

[virtualDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
TOnGetFieldValueEvent = procedure (Sender: TObject; Field: TField;  
RecNo: Integer; out Value: Variant) of object;
```

Parameters

Sender

An object that raised the event.

Field

The field, which data has to be returned.

RecNo

The number of the record, which data has to be returned.

Value

Requested field value.

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6.27.2.3 TOnGetRecordCountEvent Procedure Reference

This type is used for the E:Devart.Dac.TVirtualDataSet.OnGetRecordCount event.

Unit

[virtualDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
TOnGetRecordCountEvent = procedure (Sender: TObject; out Count:  
Integer) of object;
```

Parameters

Sender

An object that raised the event.

Count

The number of records that the virtual dataset will contain.

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6.27.2.4 TOnModifyRecordEvent Procedure Reference

This type is used for E:Devart.Dac.TVirtualDataSet.OnInsertRecord and E:Devart.Dac.TVirtualDataSet.OnModifyRecord events.

Unit

[virtualDataSet](#)

Syntax

```
TOnModifyRecordEvent = procedure (Sender: TObject; var RecNo:  
Integer) of object;
```

Parameters

Sender

An object that raised the event.

RecNo

Number of the record being inserted or modified.

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6.28 VirtualQuery

6.28.1 Classes

Classes in the **VirtualQuery** unit.

Classes

Name	Description
TCustomVirtualQuery	A base class that implements TVirtualQuery functionality.
TDataSetLink	Used to link a TDataSet descendant as a data source for querying data in TVirtualQuery .

TDataSetLinks	This type is used for the TCustomVirtualQuery.SourceDataSets property.
TVirtualCollationManager	Used to enable user-defined collations.
TVirtualFunctionManager	Used to enable user-defined functions.
TVirtualQuery	A class used to retrieve data simultaneously from several different RDBMS'es.
TVirtualQueryOptions	This class allows setting up the behaviour of the TVirtualQuery class.

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[Request Support](#)[DAC Forum](#)[Provide Feedback](#)**6.28.1.1 TCustomVirtualQuery Class**

A base class that implements [TVirtualQuery](#) functionality.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TCustomVirtualQuery](#) members.

Unit

virtualQuery

Syntax

```
TCustomVirtualQuery = class(TCustomDADataset);
```

Inheritance Hierarchy

[TMemDataSet](#)[TCustomDADataset](#)**TCustomVirtualQuery**

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[Request Support](#)[DAC Forum](#)[Provide Feedback](#)**6.28.1.1.1 Members**

[TCustomVirtualQuery](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
BaseSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to return SQL text without any changes performed by AddWhere, SetOrderBy, and FilterSQL.
CachedUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to enable or disable the use of cached updates for a dataset.
Conditions (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to add WHERE conditions to a query
Connection (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a connection object to use to connect to a data store.
DataTypeMap (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to set data type mapping rules
Debug (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to display executing statement, all its parameters' values, and the type of parameters.
DetailFields (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the fields that correspond to the foreign key fields from MasterFields when building master/detail relationship.
Disconnected (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to keep dataset opened after connection is closed.
FetchRows (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to define the number of rows to be transferred across the network at the same time.
FilterSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to change the WHERE clause of SELECT statement and reopen a query.
FinalSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to return SQL text with all changes performed by AddWhere, SetOrderBy, and FilterSQL, and with expanded macros.
IndexFieldNames (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to get or set the list of fields on which the recordset is sorted.
IsQuery (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to check whether SQL

	statement returns rows.
KeyExclusive (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Specifies the upper and lower boundaries for a range.
KeyFields (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to build SQL statements for the SQLDelete, SQLInsert, and SQLUpdate properties if they were empty before updating the database.
LocalConstraints (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to avoid setting the Required property of a TField component for NOT NULL fields at the time of opening TMemDataSet.
LocalUpdate (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to prevent implicit update of rows on database server.
MacroCount (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to get the number of macros associated with the Macros property.
Macros (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Makes it possible to change SQL queries easily.
MasterFields (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the names of one or more fields that are used as foreign keys for dataset when establishing detail/master relationship between it and the dataset specified in MasterSource.
MasterSource (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the data source component which binds current dataset to the master one.
Options	Used to specify the behaviour of TVirtualQuery object.
ParamCheck (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify whether parameters for the Params property are generated automatically after the SQL property was changed.
ParamCount (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to indicate how many parameters are there in the Params property.

Params (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to view and set parameter names, values, and data types dynamically.
Prepared (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Determines whether a query is prepared for execution or not.
Ranged (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates whether a range is applied to a dataset.
ReadOnly (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to prevent users from updating, inserting, or deleting data in the dataset.
RefreshOptions (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to indicate when the editing record is refreshed.
RowsAffected (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to indicate the number of rows which were inserted, updated, or deleted during the last query operation.
SourceDataSets	Contains a collection of source datasets for querying data.
SQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to provide a SQL statement that a query component executes when its Open method is called.
SQLDelete (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used when applying a deletion to a record.
SQLInsert (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the SQL statement that will be used when applying an insertion to a dataset.
SQLLock (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used to perform a record lock.
SQLRecCount (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the SQL statement that is used to get the record count when opening a dataset.
SQLRefresh (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used to refresh current record by calling the TCustomDADataset.Refresh

	hRecord procedure.
SQLUpdate (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used when applying an update to a dataset.
UniDirectional (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used if an application does not need bidirectional access to records in the result set.
UpdateRecordTypes (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to indicate the update status for the current record when cached updates are enabled.
UpdatesPending (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to check the status of the cached updates buffer.

Methods

Name	Description
AddWhere (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Adds condition to the WHERE clause of SELECT statement in the SQL property.
ApplyRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Applies a range to the dataset.
ApplyUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Writes dataset's pending cached updates to a database.
BreakExec (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Breaks execution of the SQL statement on the server.
CancelRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Removes any ranges currently in effect for a dataset.
CancelUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Clears all pending cached updates from cache and restores dataset in its prior state.
CommitUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Clears the cached updates buffer.
CreateBlobStream (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to obtain a stream for reading data from or writing data to a BLOB field, specified by the Field parameter.

DeferredPost (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Makes permanent changes to the database server.
DeleteWhere (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Removes WHERE clause from the SQL property and assigns the BaseSQL property.
EditRangeEnd (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Enables changing the ending value for an existing range.
EditRangeStart (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Enables changing the starting value for an existing range.
Execute (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Overloaded. Executes a SQL statement on the server.
Executing (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Indicates whether SQL statement is still being executed.
Fetched (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to learn whether TCustomDADataset has already fetched all rows.
Fetching (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to learn whether TCustomDADataset is still fetching rows.
FetchingAll (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to learn whether TCustomDADataset is fetching all rows to the end.
FindKey (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Searches for a record which contains specified field values.
FindMacro (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Description is not available at the moment.
FindNearest (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Moves the cursor to a specific record or to the first record in the dataset that matches or is greater than the values specified in the KeyValues parameter.
FindParam (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Determines if a parameter with the specified name exists in a dataset.
GetBlob (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Retrieves TBlob object for a field or current record when only its

	name or the field itself is known.
GetDataType (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Returns internal field types defined in the MemData and accompanying modules.
GetFieldObject (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Returns a multireference shared object from field.
GetFieldPrecision (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Retrieves the precision of a number field.
GetFieldScale (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Retrieves the scale of a number field.
GetKeyFieldNames (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Provides a list of available key field names.
GetOrderBy (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Retrieves an ORDER BY clause from a SQL statement.
GotoCurrent (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Sets the current record in this dataset similar to the current record in another dataset.
Locate (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Searches a dataset for a specific record and positions the cursor on it.
LocateEx (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Excludes features that don't need to be included to the TMemDataSet.Locate method of TDataSet.
Lock (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Locks the current record.
MacroByName (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Finds a Macro with the name passed in Name.
ParamByName (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Sets or uses parameter information for a specific parameter based on its name.
Prepare (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Allocates, opens, and parses cursor for a query.
RefreshRecord (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Actualizes field values for the current record.
RestoreSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Restores the SQL property modified by AddWhere and SetOrderBy.

RestoreUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Marks all records in the cache of updates as unapplied.
RevertRecord (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Cancels changes made to the current record when cached updates are enabled.
SaveSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Saves the SQL property value to BaseSQL.
SaveToXML (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Saves the current dataset data to a file or a stream in the XML format compatible with ADO format.
SetOrderBy (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Builds an ORDER BY clause of a SELECT statement.
SetRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Sets the starting and ending values of a range, and applies it.
SetRangeEnd (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates that subsequent assignments to field values specify the end of the range of rows to include in the dataset.
SetRangeStart (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates that subsequent assignments to field values specify the start of the range of rows to include in the dataset.
SQLSaved (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Determines if the SQL property value was saved to the BaseSQL property.
UnLock (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Releases a record lock.
UnPrepare (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Frees the resources allocated for a previously prepared query on the server and client sides.
UpdateResult (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Reads the status of the latest call to the ApplyUpdates method while cached updates are enabled.
UpdateStatus (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates the current update status for the dataset when

	cached updates are enabled.
--	-----------------------------

Events

Name	Description
AfterExecute (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Occurs after a component has executed a query to database.
AfterFetch (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Occurs after dataset finishes fetching data from server.
AfterUpdateExecute (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Occurs after executing insert, delete, update, lock and refresh operations.
BeforeFetch (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Occurs before dataset is going to fetch block of records from the server.
BeforeUpdateExecute (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Occurs before executing insert, delete, update, lock, and refresh operations.
OnRegisterCollations	Occurs when the connection is opened to register the user-defined collation used in the query text.
OnRegisterFunctions	Occurs when the connection is opened to register the user-defined function used in the query text.
OnUpdateError (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Occurs when an exception is generated while cached updates are applied to a database.
OnUpdateRecord (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Occurs when a single update component can not handle the updates.

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6.28.1.1.2 Properties

Properties of the **TCustomVirtualQuery** class.

For a complete list of the **TCustomVirtualQuery** class members, see the

[TCustomVirtualQuery Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
BaseSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to return SQL text without any changes performed by AddWhere, SetOrderBy, and FilterSQL.
CachedUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to enable or disable the use of cached updates for a dataset.
Conditions (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to add WHERE conditions to a query
Connection (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a connection object to use to connect to a data store.
DataTypeMap (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to set data type mapping rules
Debug (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to display executing statement, all its parameters' values, and the type of parameters.
DetailFields (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the fields that correspond to the foreign key fields from MasterFields when building master/detail relationship.
Disconnected (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to keep dataset opened after connection is closed.
FetchRows (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to define the number of rows to be transferred across the network at the same time.
FilterSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to change the WHERE clause of SELECT statement and reopen a query.
FinalSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to return SQL text with all changes performed by AddWhere, SetOrderBy, and FilterSQL, and with expanded macros.

IndexFieldNames (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to get or set the list of fields on which the recordset is sorted.
IsQuery (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to check whether SQL statement returns rows.
KeyExclusive (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Specifies the upper and lower boundaries for a range.
KeyFields (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to build SQL statements for the SQLDelete, SQLInsert, and SQLUpdate properties if they were empty before updating the database.
LocalConstraints (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to avoid setting the Required property of a TField component for NOT NULL fields at the time of opening TMemDataSet.
LocalUpdate (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to prevent implicit update of rows on database server.
MacroCount (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to get the number of macros associated with the Macros property.
Macros (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Makes it possible to change SQL queries easily.
MasterFields (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the names of one or more fields that are used as foreign keys for dataset when establishing detail/master relationship between it and the dataset specified in MasterSource.
MasterSource (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the data source component which binds current dataset to the master one.
Options	Used to specify the behaviour of TVirtualQuery object.
ParamCheck (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify whether parameters for the Params property are generated automatically after the SQL

	property was changed.
ParamCount (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to indicate how many parameters are there in the Params property.
Params (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to view and set parameter names, values, and data types dynamically.
Prepared (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Determines whether a query is prepared for execution or not.
Ranged (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates whether a range is applied to a dataset.
ReadOnly (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to prevent users from updating, inserting, or deleting data in the dataset.
RefreshOptions (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to indicate when the editing record is refreshed.
RowsAffected (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to indicate the number of rows which were inserted, updated, or deleted during the last query operation.
SourceDataSets	Contains a collection of source datasets for querying data.
SQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to provide a SQL statement that a query component executes when its Open method is called.
SQLDelete (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used when applying a deletion to a record.
SQLInsert (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the SQL statement that will be used when applying an insertion to a dataset.
SQLLock (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used to perform a record lock.
SQLRecCount (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the SQL statement that is used to get the record count when opening a dataset.
SQLRefresh (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a SQL

	statement that will be used to refresh current record by calling the TCustomDADataset.RefreshRecord procedure.
SQLUpdate (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used when applying an update to a dataset.
UniDirectional (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used if an application does not need bidirectional access to records in the result set.
UpdateRecordTypes (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to indicate the update status for the current record when cached updates are enabled.
UpdatesPending (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to check the status of the cached updates buffer.

See Also

- [TCustomVirtualQuery Class](#)
- [TCustomVirtualQuery Class Members](#)

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6.28.1.1.2.1 Options Property

Used to specify the behaviour of TVirtualQuery object.

Class

[TCustomVirtualQuery](#)

Syntax

```
property Options: TVirtualQueryOptions;
```

Remarks

Set the properties of Options to specify the behaviour of a TVirtualQuery object.

See Also

- [TVirtualQuery](#)

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6.28.1.1.2.2 SourceDataSets Property

Contains a collection of source datasets for querying data.

Class

[TCustomVirtualQuery](#)

Syntax

```
property SourceDataSets: TDataSetLinks;
```

Remarks

Use the property to create a list of the data sources to which the SQL statement will be executed. Each data source has to be a TDataSet descendant, connected to a database and opened prior to SQL statement execution in the TVirtualQuery (if [TVirtualQueryOptions.AutoOpenSources](#) option is set to False). Each data source gets its own "schema name" and "table name" which are used to identify the data source in the SQL statement. Each data source must have a unique combination of schema name and table name.

See Also

- [TVirtualQueryOptions.AutoOpenSources](#)

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6.28.1.1.3 Events

Events of the **TCustomVirtualQuery** class.

For a complete list of the **TCustomVirtualQuery** class members, see the [TCustomVirtualQuery Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
AfterExecute (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Occurs after a component has executed a query to database.

AfterFetch (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Occurs after dataset finishes fetching data from server.
AfterUpdateExecute (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Occurs after executing insert, delete, update, lock and refresh operations.
BeforeFetch (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Occurs before dataset is going to fetch block of records from the server.
BeforeUpdateExecute (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Occurs before executing insert, delete, update, lock, and refresh operations.
OnRegisterCollations	Occurs when the connection is opened to register the user-defined collation used in the query text.
OnRegisterFunctions	Occurs when the connection is opened to register the user-defined function used in the query text.
OnUpdateError (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Occurs when an exception is generated while cached updates are applied to a database.
OnUpdateRecord (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Occurs when a single update component can not handle the updates.

See Also

- [TCustomVirtualQuery Class](#)
- [TCustomVirtualQuery Class Members](#)

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6.28.1.1.3.1 OnRegisterCollations Event

Occurs when the connection is opened to register the user-defined collation used in the query text.

Class

[TCustomVirtualQuery](#)

Syntax

property OnRegisterCollations: TRegisterCollationsEvent;

Remarks

Occurs after a component has executed a query to a database.

See Also

- [TCustomDADataset.Execute](#)

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6.28.1.1.3.2 OnRegisterFunctions Event

Occurs when the connection is opened to register the user-defined function used in the query text.

Class

[TCustomVirtualQuery](#)

Syntax

property OnRegisterFunctions: [TRegisterFunctionsEvent](#);

Remarks

Occurs after a component has executed a query to a database.

See Also

- [TCustomDADataset.Execute](#)

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6.28.1.2 TDataSetLink Class

Used to link a TDataSet descendant as a data source for querying data in [TVirtualQuery](#).
For a list of all members of this type, see [TDataSetLink](#) members.

Unit

virtualQuery

Syntax

```
TDataSetLink = class(TCollectionItem);
```

Remarks

Add a TDataSetLink instance to the [TCustomVirtualQuery.SourceDataSets](#) collection using the [TDataSetLinks.Add](#) method to link a TDataSet descendant as a data source for querying data in [TVirtualQuery](#).

See Also

- [TVirtualQuery](#)
- [TCustomVirtualQuery.SourceDataSets](#)
- [TDataSetLinks](#)
- [TDataSetLinks.Add](#)

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6.28.1.2.1 Members

[TDataSetLink](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
DataSet	Defines a TDataSet descendant to be linked as a data source for querying data in TVirtualQuery .
SchemaName	Defines the schema name which will be used to identify the linked source dataset in a SQL statement.
TableName	Defines the table name which will be used to identify the linked source dataset in a SQL statement.

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6.28.1.2.2 Properties

Properties of the **TDataSetLink** class.

For a complete list of the **TDataSetLink** class members, see the [TDataSetLink Members](#)

topic.

Published

Name	Description
DataSet	Defines a TDataSet descendant to be linked as a data source for querying data in TVirtualQuery .
SchemaName	Defines the schema name which will be used to identify the linked source dataset in a SQL statement.
TableName	Defines the table name which will be used to identify the linked source dataset in a SQL statement.

See Also

- [TDataSetLink Class](#)
- [TDataSetLink Class Members](#)

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6.28.1.2.2.1 DataSet Property

Defines a TDataSet descendant to be linked as a data source for querying data in [TVirtualQuery](#).

Class

[TDataSetLink](#)

Syntax

```
property DataSet: TDataSet;
```

See Also

- [TVirtualQuery](#)
- [SchemaName](#)
- [TableName](#)

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6.28.1.2.2.2 SchemaName Property

Defines the schema name which will be used to identify the linked source dataset in a SQL statement.

Class

[TDataSetLink](#)

Syntax

```
property SchemaName: string;
```

Remarks

Can be left empty. In this case either no schema name or the "main" schema name can be used when referring to the linked source dataset in a SQL statement.

Combination of schema name and table name must be unique for each linked dataset.

See Also

- [DataSet](#)
- [TableName](#)

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6.28.1.2.2.3 TableName Property

Defines the table name which will be used to identify the linked source dataset in a SQL statement.

Class

[TDataSetLink](#)

Syntax

```
property TableName: string stored GetTableNameStored;
```

Remarks

Must be filled.

Combination of schema name and table name must be unique for each linked dataset.

See Also

- [DataSet](#)
- [SchemaName](#)

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6.28.1.3 TDataSetLinks Class

This type is used for the [TCustomVirtualQuery.SourceDataSets](#) property.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TDataSetLinks](#) members.

Unit

virtualQuery

Syntax

```
TDataSetLinks = class(TCollection);
```

Remarks

TDataSetLinks is the TCollection descendant which contains a collection of the [TDataSetLink](#) instances, each of which links a TDataSet descendant as a data source for querying data in [TVirtualQuery](#).

See Also

- [TVirtualQuery](#)
- [TDataSetLink](#)

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6.28.1.3.1 Members

[TDataSetLinks](#) class overview.

Methods

Name	Description
Add	Overloaded. Adds a new TDataSetLink instance to the collection.

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6.28.1.3.2 Methods

Methods of the **TDataSetLinks** class.

For a complete list of the **TDataSetLinks** class members, see the [TDataSetLinks Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
Add	Overloaded. Adds a new TDataSetLink instance to the collection.

See Also

- [TDataSetLinks Class](#)
- [TDataSetLinks Class Members](#)

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6.28.1.3.2.1 Add Method

Adds a new [TDataSetLink](#) instance to the collection.

Class

[TDataSetLinks](#)

Overload List

Name	Description
Add	Adds a new TDataSetLink instance to the collection.
Add(DataSet: TDataSet; const SchemaName: string; const TableName: string)	Adds a new TDataSetLink instance to the collection and fills its properties.

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Adds a new [TDataSetLink](#) instance to the collection.

Class

[TDataSetLinks](#)

Syntax

```
function Add: TDataSetLink; overload;
```

Return Value

A instance which has been added.

Remarks

Fill the [TDataSetLink.DataSet](#) property of the returned TDataSetLink instance to link a TDataSet descendant as a data source for querying data in [TVirtualQuery](#). Fill [TDataSetLink.SchemaName](#) and [TDataSetLink.TableName](#) properties to identify the source dataset in a SQL statement. Combination of schema name and table name must be unique for each linked dataset. Also, a source dataset can be linked using the [Add](#) method.

See Also

- [TVirtualQuery](#)
- [TDataSetLink](#)
- [TDataSetLink.DataSet](#)
- [TDataSetLink.SchemaName](#)
- [TDataSetLink.TableName](#)
- [Add](#)

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Adds a new [TDataSetLink](#) instance to the collection and fills its properties.

Class

[TDataSetLinks](#)

Syntax

```
function Add(DataSet: TDataSet; const SchemaName: string; const TableName: string): TDataSetLink; overload;
```

Parameters

DataSet

Defines a TDataSet descendant to be linked as a data source for querying data in [TVirtualQuery](#).

SchemaName

Defines the schema name which will be used to identify the linked source dataset in a SQL statement. Can be left empty. In this case either no schema name or the "main" schema name can be used when referring to the dataset in a SQL statement.

TableName

Defines the table name which will be used to identify the linked source dataset in a SQL statement. Must be filled.

Return Value

A instance which has been added.

Remarks

Combination of schema name and table name must be unique for each linked dataset. Also, a source dataset can be linked using the [TDataSetLinks.Add](#) method.

See Also

- [TVirtualQuery](#)
- [TDataSetLink](#)
- [TDataSetLink.DataSet](#)
- [TDataSetLink.SchemaName](#)
- [TDataSetLink.TableName](#)
- [TDataSetLinks.Add](#)

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6.28.1.4 TVirtualCollationManager Class

Used to enable user-defined collations.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TVirtualCollationManager](#) members.

Unit

virtualQuery

Syntax

```
TVirtualCollationManager = class(System.TObject);
```

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Reserved.

6.28.1.4.1 Members

[TVirtualCollationManager](#) class overview.

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6.28.1.5 TVirtualFunctionManager Class

Used to enable user-defined functions.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TVirtualFunctionManager](#) members.

Unit

virtualQuery

Syntax

```
TVirtualFunctionManager = class(System.TObject);
```

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6.28.1.5.1 Members

[TVirtualFunctionManager](#) class overview.

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6.28.1.6 TVirtualQuery Class

A class used to retrieve data simultaneously from several different RDBMS'es.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TVirtualQuery](#) members.

Unit

virtualQuery

Syntax

```
TVirtualQuery = class(TCustomVirtualQuery);
```

Remarks

TVirtualQuery component is used to retrieve data simultaneously from several different

RDBMS'es. Instead of a database connection, it use a collection of `TDataSet` descendants defined in the [TCustomVirtualQuery.SourceDataSets](#) property as the data source, for which a SQL statement can be build. The SQLite is used as an internal SQL-engine, so the SQLite syntax has to be used for SQL statements.

Use `TVirtualQuery` to perform fetching, insertion, deletion and update of record by dynamically generated SQL statements. Set `SQL`, `SQLInsert`, `SQLDelete`, `SQLRefresh`, and `SQLUpdate` properties to define SQL statements for subsequent accesses to the database server. There is no restriction to their syntax, so any SQL statement is allowed. Usually you need to use `INSERT`, `DELETE`, and `UPDATE` statements but you also may use stored procedures in more diverse cases.

To modify records, you can specify `KeyFields`. If they are not specified, `TVirtualQuery` will retrieve primary keys for `UpdatingTable` from metadata. `TVirtualQuery` can automatically update only one table. Updating table is defined by the `UpdatingTable` property if this property is set. Otherwise, the table a field of which is the first field in the field list in the `SELECT` clause is used as an updating table.

The `SQLInsert`, `SQLDelete`, `SQLUpdate`, `SQLRefresh` properties support automatic binding of parameters which have identical names to fields captions. To retrieve the value of a field as it was before the operation use the field name with the `'OLD_'` prefix. This is especially useful when doing field comparisons in the `WHERE` clause of the statement. Use the [TCustomDADataset.BeforeUpdateExecute](#) event to assign the value to additional parameters and the [TCustomDADataset.AfterUpdateExecute](#) event to read them.

Inheritance Hierarchy

[TMemDataSet](#)

[TCustomDADataset](#)

[TCustomVirtualQuery](#)

TVirtualQuery

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6.28.1.6.1 Members

[TVirtualQuery](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
BaseSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to return SQL text without any changes

	performed by AddWhere, SetOrderBy, and FilterSQL.
CachedUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to enable or disable the use of cached updates for a dataset.
Conditions (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to add WHERE conditions to a query
Connection (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a connection object to use to connect to a data store.
DataTypeMap (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to set data type mapping rules
Debug (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to display executing statement, all its parameters' values, and the type of parameters.
DetailFields (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the fields that correspond to the foreign key fields from MasterFields when building master/detail relationship.
Disconnected (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to keep dataset opened after connection is closed.
FetchAll	Defines whether to request all records of the query from database server when the dataset is being opened.
FetchRows (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to define the number of rows to be transferred across the network at the same time.
FilterSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to change the WHERE clause of SELECT statement and reopen a query.
FinalSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to return SQL text with all changes performed by AddWhere, SetOrderBy, and FilterSQL, and with expanded macros.
IndexFieldNames (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to get or set the list of fields on which the recordset is sorted.

<u>IsQuery</u> (inherited from <u>TCustomDADataset</u>)	Used to check whether SQL statement returns rows.
<u>KeyExclusive</u> (inherited from <u>TMemDataSet</u>)	Specifies the upper and lower boundaries for a range.
<u>KeyFields</u> (inherited from <u>TCustomDADataset</u>)	Used to build SQL statements for the SQLDelete, SQLInsert, and SQLUpdate properties if they were empty before updating the database.
<u>LocalConstraints</u> (inherited from <u>TMemDataSet</u>)	Used to avoid setting the Required property of a TField component for NOT NULL fields at the time of opening TMemDataSet.
<u>LocalUpdate</u> (inherited from <u>TMemDataSet</u>)	Used to prevent implicit update of rows on database server.
<u>MacroCount</u> (inherited from <u>TCustomDADataset</u>)	Used to get the number of macros associated with the Macros property.
<u>Macros</u> (inherited from <u>TCustomDADataset</u>)	Makes it possible to change SQL queries easily.
<u>MasterFields</u> (inherited from <u>TCustomDADataset</u>)	Used to specify the names of one or more fields that are used as foreign keys for dataset when establishing detail/master relationship between it and the dataset specified in MasterSource.
<u>MasterSource</u> (inherited from <u>TCustomDADataset</u>)	Used to specify the data source component which binds current dataset to the master one.
<u>Options</u> (inherited from <u>TCustomVirtualQuery</u>)	Used to specify the behaviour of TVirtualQuery object.
<u>ParamCheck</u> (inherited from <u>TCustomDADataset</u>)	Used to specify whether parameters for the Params property are generated automatically after the SQL property was changed.
<u>ParamCount</u> (inherited from <u>TCustomDADataset</u>)	Used to indicate how many parameters are there in the

	Params property.
Params (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to view and set parameter names, values, and data types dynamically.
Prepared (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Determines whether a query is prepared for execution or not.
Ranged (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates whether a range is applied to a dataset.
ReadOnly (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to prevent users from updating, inserting, or deleting data in the dataset.
RefreshOptions (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to indicate when the editing record is refreshed.
RowsAffected (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to indicate the number of rows which were inserted, updated, or deleted during the last query operation.
SourceDataSets (inherited from TCustomVirtualQuery)	Contains a collection of source datasets for querying data.
SQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to provide a SQL statement that a query component executes when its Open method is called.
SQLDelete (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used when applying a deletion to a record.
SQLInsert (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the SQL statement that will be used when applying an insertion to a dataset.
SQLLock (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used to perform a record lock.
SQLRecCount (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the SQL statement that is used to get the record count when opening a dataset.
SQLRefresh (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used to refresh current record by calling the

	TCustomDADataset.RefreshRecord procedure.
SQLUpdate (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used when applying an update to a dataset.
UniDirectional (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used if an application does not need bidirectional access to records in the result set.
UpdateRecordTypes (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to indicate the update status for the current record when cached updates are enabled.
UpdatesPending (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to check the status of the cached updates buffer.
UpdatingTable	Used to specify which table in a query is assumed to be the target for subsequent data-modification queries as a result of user incentive to insert, update or delete records.

Methods

Name	Description
AddWhere (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Adds condition to the WHERE clause of SELECT statement in the SQL property.
ApplyRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Applies a range to the dataset.
ApplyUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Writes dataset's pending cached updates to a database.
BreakExec (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Breaks execution of the SQL statement on the server.
CancelRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Removes any ranges currently in effect for a dataset.
CancelUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Clears all pending cached updates from cache and restores dataset in its prior

	state.
CommitUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Clears the cached updates buffer.
CreateBlobStream (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to obtain a stream for reading data from or writing data to a BLOB field, specified by the Field parameter.
DeferredPost (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Makes permanent changes to the database server.
DeleteWhere (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Removes WHERE clause from the SQL property and assigns the BaseSQL property.
EditRangeEnd (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Enables changing the ending value for an existing range.
EditRangeStart (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Enables changing the starting value for an existing range.
Execute (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Overloaded. Executes a SQL statement on the server.
Executing (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Indicates whether SQL statement is still being executed.
Fetched (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to learn whether TCustomDADataset has already fetched all rows.
Fetching (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to learn whether TCustomDADataset is still fetching rows.
FetchingAll (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to learn whether TCustomDADataset is fetching all rows to the end.
FindKey (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Searches for a record which contains specified field values.
FindMacro (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Description is not available at the moment.
FindNearest (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Moves the cursor to a specific record or to the first record in the dataset that matches or is greater than

	the values specified in the KeyValues parameter.
FindParam (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Determines if a parameter with the specified name exists in a dataset.
GetBlob (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Retrieves TBlob object for a field or current record when only its name or the field itself is known.
GetDataType (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Returns internal field types defined in the MemData and accompanying modules.
GetFieldObject (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Returns a multireference shared object from field.
GetFieldPrecision (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Retrieves the precision of a number field.
GetFieldScale (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Retrieves the scale of a number field.
GetKeyFieldNames (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Provides a list of available key field names.
GetOrderBy (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Retrieves an ORDER BY clause from a SQL statement.
GotoCurrent (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Sets the current record in this dataset similar to the current record in another dataset.
Locate (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Searches a dataset for a specific record and positions the cursor on it.
LocateEx (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Excludes features that don't need to be included to the TMemDataSet.Locate method of TDataSet.
Lock (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Locks the current record.
MacroByName (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Finds a Macro with the name passed in Name.
ParamByName (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Sets or uses parameter information for a specific parameter based on its

	name.
Prepare (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Allocates, opens, and parses cursor for a query.
RefreshRecord (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Actualizes field values for the current record.
RestoreSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Restores the SQL property modified by AddWhere and SetOrderBy.
RestoreUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Marks all records in the cache of updates as unapplied.
RevertRecord (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Cancels changes made to the current record when cached updates are enabled.
SaveSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Saves the SQL property value to BaseSQL.
SaveToXML (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Saves the current dataset data to a file or a stream in the XML format compatible with ADO format.
SetOrderBy (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Builds an ORDER BY clause of a SELECT statement.
SetRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Sets the starting and ending values of a range, and applies it.
SetRangeEnd (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates that subsequent assignments to field values specify the end of the range of rows to include in the dataset.
SetRangeStart (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates that subsequent assignments to field values specify the start of the range of rows to include in the dataset.
SQLSaved (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Determines if the SQL property value was saved to the BaseSQL property.
Unlock (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Releases a record lock.
UnPrepare (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Frees the resources allocated for a previously prepared query on the

	server and client sides.
UpdateResult (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Reads the status of the latest call to the ApplyUpdates method while cached updates are enabled.
UpdateStatus (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates the current update status for the dataset when cached updates are enabled.

Events

Name	Description
AfterExecute (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Occurs after a component has executed a query to database.
AfterFetch (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Occurs after dataset finishes fetching data from server.
AfterUpdateExecute (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Occurs after executing insert, delete, update, lock and refresh operations.
BeforeFetch (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Occurs before dataset is going to fetch block of records from the server.
BeforeUpdateExecute (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Occurs before executing insert, delete, update, lock, and refresh operations.
OnRegisterCollations (inherited from TCustomVirtualQuery)	Occurs when the connection is opened to register the user-defined collation used in the query text.
OnRegisterFunctions (inherited from TCustomVirtualQuery)	Occurs when the connection is opened to register the user-defined function used in the query text.
OnUpdateError (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Occurs when an exception is generated while cached updates are applied to a database.
OnUpdateRecord (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Occurs when a single update component can not handle the updates.

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6.28.1.6.2 Properties

Properties of the **TVirtualQuery** class.

For a complete list of the **TVirtualQuery** class members, see the [TVirtualQuery Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
BaseSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to return SQL text without any changes performed by AddWhere, SetOrderBy, and FilterSQL.
CachedUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to enable or disable the use of cached updates for a dataset.
Conditions (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to add WHERE conditions to a query
Connection (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a connection object to use to connect to a data store.
DataTypeMap (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to set data type mapping rules
Debug (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to display executing statement, all its parameters' values, and the type of parameters.
DetailFields (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the fields that correspond to the foreign key fields from MasterFields when building master/detail relationship.
Disconnected (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to keep dataset opened after connection is closed.
FetchRows (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to define the number of rows to be transferred across the network at the same time.
FilterSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to change the WHERE clause of SELECT

	statement and reopen a query.
FinalSQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to return SQL text with all changes performed by AddWhere, SetOrderBy, and FilterSQL, and with expanded macros.
IndexFieldNames (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to get or set the list of fields on which the recordset is sorted.
IsQuery (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to check whether SQL statement returns rows.
KeyExclusive (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Specifies the upper and lower boundaries for a range.
KeyFields (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to build SQL statements for the SQLDelete, SQLInsert, and SQLUpdate properties if they were empty before updating the database.
LocalConstraints (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to avoid setting the Required property of a TField component for NOT NULL fields at the time of opening TMemDataSet.
LocalUpdate (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to prevent implicit update of rows on database server.
MacroCount (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to get the number of macros associated with the Macros property.
Macros (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Makes it possible to change SQL queries easily.
MasterFields (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the names of one or more fields that are used as foreign keys for dataset when establishing detail/master relationship between it and the dataset specified in MasterSource.
MasterSource (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the data source component which binds current dataset to the master one.

Options (inherited from TCustomVirtualQuery)	Used to specify the behaviour of TVirtualQuery object.
ParamCheck (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify whether parameters for the Params property are generated automatically after the SQL property was changed.
ParamCount (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to indicate how many parameters are there in the Params property.
Params (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to view and set parameter names, values, and data types dynamically.
Prepared (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Determines whether a query is prepared for execution or not.
Ranged (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates whether a range is applied to a dataset.
ReadOnly (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to prevent users from updating, inserting, or deleting data in the dataset.
RefreshOptions (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to indicate when the editing record is refreshed.
RowsAffected (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to indicate the number of rows which were inserted, updated, or deleted during the last query operation.
SourceDataSets (inherited from TCustomVirtualQuery)	Contains a collection of source datasets for querying data.
SQL (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to provide a SQL statement that a query component executes when its Open method is called.
SQLDelete (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used when applying a deletion to a record.
SQLInsert (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the SQL statement that will be used when applying an insertion to a dataset.
SQLLock (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a SQL

	statement that will be used to perform a record lock.
SQLRecCount (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify the SQL statement that is used to get the record count when opening a dataset.
SQLRefresh (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used to refresh current record by calling the TCustomDADataset.RefreshRecord procedure.
SQLUpdate (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used to specify a SQL statement that will be used when applying an update to a dataset.
UniDirectional (inherited from TCustomDADataset)	Used if an application does not need bidirectional access to records in the result set.
UpdateRecordTypes (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to indicate the update status for the current record when cached updates are enabled.
UpdatesPending (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to check the status of the cached updates buffer.

Published

Name	Description
FetchAll	Defines whether to request all records of the query from database server when the dataset is being opened.
UpdatingTable	Used to specify which table in a query is assumed to be the target for subsequent data-modification queries as a result of user incentive to insert, update or delete records.

See Also

- [TVirtualQuery Class](#)
- [TVirtualQuery Class Members](#)

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6.28.1.6.2.1 FetchAll Property

Defines whether to request all records of the query from database server when the dataset is being opened.

Class

[TVirtualQuery](#)

Syntax

```
property FetchAll: boolean;
```

Remarks

When set to True, all records of the query are requested from database server when the dataset is being opened. When set to False, records are retrieved when a data-aware component or a program requests it. If a query can return a lot of records, set this property to False if initial response time is important.

When the FetchAll property is False, the first call to [TMemDataSet.Locate](#) and [TMemDataSet.LocateEx](#) methods may take a lot of time to retrieve additional records to the client side.

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6.28.1.6.2.2 UpdatingTable Property

Used to specify which table in a query is assumed to be the target for subsequent data-modification queries as a result of user incentive to insert, update or delete records.

Class

[TVirtualQuery](#)

Syntax

```
property UpdatingTable: string;
```

Remarks

Use the UpdatingTable property to specify which table in a query is assumed to be the target for the subsequent data-modification queries as a result of user incentive to insert, update or delete records.

This property is used on Insert, Update, Delete or RefreshRecord (see also [TCustomVirtualQuery.Options](#)) if appropriate SQL (SQLInsert, SQLUpdate or SQLDelete) is not provided.

If UpdatingTable is not set then the first table used in a query is assumed to be the target.

Example

Below are two examples for the query, where:

1. the only allowed value for UpdatingTable property is 'Dept';
2. allowed values for UpdatingTable are 'Dept' and 'Emp'.

In the first case (or by default) editable field is ShipName, in the second

6.28.1.7 TVirtualQueryOptions Class

This class allows setting up the behaviour of the TVirtualQuery class.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TVirtualQueryOptions](#) members.

Unit

virtualQuery

Syntax

```
TVirtualQueryOptions = class(TDADatasetOptions);
```

Inheritance Hierarchy

[TDADatasetOptions](#)

TVirtualQueryOptions

See Also

- [TVirtualQuery](#)

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6.28.1.7.1 Members

[TVirtualQueryOptions](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
AutoOpenSources	Used to automatically open data sources when SQL statement executed
AutoPrepare (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to execute automatic TCustomDADataset.Prepare on the query execution.
CacheCalcFields (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to enable caching of the TField.Calculated and TField.Lookup fields.
CompressBlobMode (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to store values of the BLOB fields in compressed form.
DefaultValues (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to request default values/expressions from the server and assign them to the DefaultExpression property.
DetailDelay (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to get or set a delay in milliseconds before refreshing detail dataset while navigating master dataset.
FieldsOrigin (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used for TCustomDADataset to fill the Origin property of the TField objects by appropriate value when opening a dataset.
FlatBuffers (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to control how a dataset treats data of the ftString and ftVarBytes fields.
FullRefresh	Used to specify the fields to include in the automatically generated SQL statement when calling the method.
InsertAllSetFields (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to include all set dataset fields in the generated INSERT

	statement
LocalMasterDetail (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used for TCustomDADataset to use local filtering to establish master/detail relationship for detail dataset and does not refer to the server.
LongStrings (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to represent string fields with the length that is greater than 255 as TStringField.
MasterFieldsNullable (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Allows to use NULL values in the fields by which the relation is built, when generating the query for the Detail tables (when this option is enabled, the performance can get worse).
NumberRange (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to set the MaxValue and MinValue properties of TIntegerField and TFloatField to appropriate values.
QueryRecCount (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used for TCustomDADataset to perform additional query to get the record count for this SELECT, so the RecordCount property reflects the actual number of records.
QuoteNames (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used for TCustomDADataset to quote all database object names in autogenerated SQL statements such as update SQL.
RemoveOnRefresh (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used for a dataset to locally remove a record that can not be found on the server.
RequiredFields (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used for TCustomDADataset to set the Required property of the TField objects for the NOT NULL fields.

ReturnParams (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to return the new value of fields to dataset after insert or update.
SetEmptyStrToNull	Force replace of empty strings with NULL values in data. Default value is False.
SetFieldsReadOnly (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used for a dataset to set the ReadOnly property to True for all fields that do not belong to UpdatingTable or can not be updated.
StrictUpdate (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used for TCustomDADataset to raise an exception when the number of updated or deleted records is not equal 1.
TrimFixedChar (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Specifies whether to discard all trailing spaces in the string fields of a dataset.
TrimVarChar	Used to specify whether to discard all trailing spaces in the variable-length string fields of a dataset.
UpdateAllFields (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to include all dataset fields in the generated UPDATE and INSERT statements.
UpdateBatchSize (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to get or set a value that enables or disables batch processing support, and specifies the number of commands that can be executed in a batch.

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6.28.1.7.2 Properties

Properties of the **TVirtualQueryOptions** class.For a complete list of the **TVirtualQueryOptions** class members, see the[TVirtualQueryOptions Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
AutoPrepare (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to execute automatic TCustomDADataset.Prepare on the query execution.
CacheCalcFields (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to enable caching of the TField.Calculated and TField.Lookup fields.
CompressBlobMode (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to store values of the BLOB fields in compressed form.
DefaultValues (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to request default values/expressions from the server and assign them to the DefaultExpression property.
DetailDelay (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to get or set a delay in milliseconds before refreshing detail dataset while navigating master dataset.
FieldsOrigin (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used for TCustomDADataset to fill the Origin property of the TField objects by appropriate value when opening a dataset.
FlatBuffers (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to control how a dataset treats data of the ftString and ftVarBytes fields.
InsertAllSetFields (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to include all set dataset fields in the generated INSERT statement
LocalMasterDetail (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used for TCustomDADataset to use local filtering to establish master/detail relationship for detail dataset and does not refer to the server.
LongStrings (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to represent string fields with the length that is greater than 255 as TStringField.

MasterFieldsNullable (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Allows to use NULL values in the fields by which the relation is built, when generating the query for the Detail tables (when this option is enabled, the performance can get worse).
NumberRange (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to set the MaxValue and MinValue properties of TIntegerField and TFloatField to appropriate values.
QueryRecCount (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used for TCustomDADataset to perform additional query to get the record count for this SELECT, so the RecordCount property reflects the actual number of records.
QuoteNames (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used for TCustomDADataset to quote all database object names in autogenerated SQL statements such as update SQL.
RemoveOnRefresh (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used for a dataset to locally remove a record that can not be found on the server.
RequiredFields (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used for TCustomDADataset to set the Required property of the TField objects for the NOT NULL fields.
ReturnParams (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to return the new value of fields to dataset after insert or update.
SetFieldsReadOnly (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used for a dataset to set the ReadOnly property to True for all fields that do not belong to UpdatingTable or can not be updated.
StrictUpdate (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used for TCustomDADataset to raise an exception when the

	number of updated or deleted records is not equal 1.
TrimFixedChar (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Specifies whether to discard all trailing spaces in the string fields of a dataset.
UpdateAllFields (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to include all dataset fields in the generated UPDATE and INSERT statements.
UpdateBatchSize (inherited from TDADatasetOptions)	Used to get or set a value that enables or disables batch processing support, and specifies the number of commands that can be executed in a batch.

Published

Name	Description
AutoOpenSources	Used to automatically open data sources when SQL statement executed
FullRefresh	Used to specify the fields to include in the automatically generated SQL statement when calling the method.
SetEmptyStrToNull	Force replace of empty strings with NULL values in data. Default value is False.
TrimVarChar	Used to specify whether to discard all trailing spaces in the variable-length string fields of a dataset.

See Also

- [TVirtualQueryOptions Class](#)
- [TVirtualQueryOptions Class Members](#)

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6.28.1.7.2.1 AutoOpenSources Property

Used to automatically open data sources when SQL statement executed

Class

[TVirtualQueryOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property AutoOpenSources: boolean default False;
```

Remarks

Use the property to automatically open data sources specified in the [TCustomVirtualQuery.SourceDataSets](#) list when SQL statement executed. If AutoOpenSources is False, each data source has to be opened prior to SQL statement execution in the [TVirtualQuery](#). If AutoOpenSources is True, data sources will be opened automatically. The default value is False;

See Also

- [TVirtualQuery](#)
- [TCustomVirtualQuery.SourceDataSets](#)

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6.28.1.7.2.2 FullRefresh Property

Used to specify the fields to include in the automatically generated SQL statement when calling the method.

Class

[TVirtualQueryOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property FullRefresh: boolean;
```

Remarks

Use the FullRefresh property to specify what fields to include in the automatically generated SQL statement when calling the [TCustomDADataset.RefreshRecord](#) method. If the FullRefresh property is True, all fields from a query are included into SQL statement to refresh a single record. If FullRefresh is False, only fields from [TVirtualQuery.UpdatingTable](#)

are included.

Note: If FullRefresh is True, the refresh of SQL statement for complex queries and views may be generated with errors. The default value is False.

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6.28.1.7.2.3 SetEmptyStrToNull Property

Force replace of empty strings with NULL values in data. Default value is False.

Class

[TVirtualQueryOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property SetEmptyStrToNull: boolean;
```

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6.28.1.7.2.4 TrimVarChar Property

Used to specify whether to discard all trailing spaces in the variable-length string fields of a dataset.

Class

[TVirtualQueryOptions](#)

Syntax

```
property TrimVarChar: boolean;
```

Remarks

Use the TrimVarChar property to specify whether to discard all trailing spaces in the variable-length string fields of a dataset. The default value is False.

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6.28.2 Types

Types in the **VirtualQuery** unit.

Types

Name	Description
TRegisterFunctionsEvent	This type is used for the TCustomVirtualQuery.RegisterFunctions events.

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6.28.2.1 TRegisterFunctionsEvent Procedure Reference

This type is used for the TCustomVirtualQuery.RegisterFunctions events.

Unit

virtualQuery

Syntax

```
TRegisterFunctionsEvent = procedure (Sender: TObject; const
FunctionManager: TVirtualFunctionManager) of object;
```

Parameters

Sender

An object that raised the event.

FunctionManager

Used to enable user-defined functions.

Remarks

The result is True if SQL statement is executed successfully. False otherwise.

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6.29 VirtualTable

This unit contains implementation of the TVirtualTable component.

Classes

Name	Description
TVirtualTable	Dataset that stores data in memory. This component is placed on the Data Access page of the Component palette.

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6.29.1 Classes

Classes in the **VirtualTable** unit.

Classes

Name	Description
TVirtualTable	Dataset that stores data in memory. This component is placed on the Data Access page of the Component palette.

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6.29.1.1 TVirtualTable Class

Dataset that stores data in memory. This component is placed on the Data Access page of the Component palette.

For a list of all members of this type, see [TVirtualTable](#) members.

Unit

[virtualTable](#)

Syntax

```
TVirtualTable = class(TMemDataSet);
```

Inheritance Hierarchy

[TMemDataSet](#)

TVirtualTable

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6.29.1.1.1 Members

[TVirtualTable](#) class overview.

Properties

Name	Description
CachedUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to enable or disable the use of cached updates for a dataset.
DefaultSortType	Used to determine the default type of local sorting for string fields.
IndexFieldNames (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to get or set the list of fields on which the recordset is sorted.
KeyExclusive (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Specifies the upper and lower boundaries for a range.
LocalConstraints (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to avoid setting the Required property of a TField component for NOT NULL fields at the time of opening TMemDataSet.
LocalUpdate (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to prevent implicit update of rows on database server.
Prepared (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Determines whether a query is prepared for execution or not.
Ranged (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates whether a range is applied to a dataset.
UpdateRecordTypes (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to indicate the update status for the current record when cached updates are enabled.
UpdatesPending (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to check the status of the cached updates buffer.

Methods

Name	Description
ApplyRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Applies a range to the dataset.
ApplyUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Writes dataset's pending cached updates to a database.
Assign	Copies fields and data from another TDataSet component.
CancelRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Removes any ranges currently in effect for a dataset.
CancelUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Clears all pending cached updates from cache and restores dataset in its prior state.
CommitUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Clears the cached updates buffer.
DeferredPost (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Makes permanent changes to the database server.
EditRangeEnd (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Enables changing the ending value for an existing range.
EditRangeStart (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Enables changing the starting value for an existing range.
GetBlob (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Retrieves TBlob object for a field or current record when only its name or the field itself is known.
LoadFromFile	Loads data from file into a TVirtualTable component.
Locate (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Searches a dataset for a specific record and positions the cursor on it.
LocateEx (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Excludes features that don't need to be included to the TMemDataSet.Locate method of TDataSet.
Prepare (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Allocates resources and creates field components for

	a dataset.
RestoreUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Marks all records in the cache of updates as unapplied.
RevertRecord (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Cancels changes made to the current record when cached updates are enabled.
SaveToXML (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Saves the current dataset data to a file or a stream in the XML format compatible with ADO format.
SetRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Sets the starting and ending values of a range, and applies it.
SetRangeEnd (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates that subsequent assignments to field values specify the end of the range of rows to include in the dataset.
SetRangeStart (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates that subsequent assignments to field values specify the start of the range of rows to include in the dataset.
UnPrepare (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Frees the resources allocated for a previously prepared query on the server and client sides.
UpdateResult (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Reads the status of the latest call to the ApplyUpdates method while cached updates are enabled.
UpdateStatus (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates the current update status for the dataset when cached updates are enabled.

Events

Name	Description
------	-------------

OnUpdateError (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Occurs when an exception is generated while cached updates are applied to a database.
OnUpdateRecord (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Occurs when a single update component can not handle the updates.

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6.29.1.1.2 Properties

Properties of the **TVirtualTable** class.

For a complete list of the **TVirtualTable** class members, see the [TVirtualTable Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
CachedUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to enable or disable the use of cached updates for a dataset.
IndexFieldNames (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to get or set the list of fields on which the recordset is sorted.
KeyExclusive (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Specifies the upper and lower boundaries for a range.
LocalConstraints (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to avoid setting the Required property of a TField component for NOT NULL fields at the time of opening TMemDataSet.
LocalUpdate (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to prevent implicit update of rows on database server.
Prepared (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Determines whether a query is prepared for execution or not.
Ranged (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates whether a range is applied to a dataset.
UpdateRecordTypes (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to indicate the update status for the current record

	when cached updates are enabled.
UpdatesPending (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Used to check the status of the cached updates buffer.

Published

Name	Description
DefaultSortType	Used to determine the default type of local sorting for string fields.

See Also

- [TVirtualTable Class](#)
- [TVirtualTable Class Members](#)

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6.29.1.1.2.1 DefaultSortType Property

Used to determine the default type of local sorting for string fields.

Class

[TVirtualTable](#)

Syntax

```
property DefaultSortType: TSortType default stCaseSensitive;
```

Remarks

The DefaultSortType property is used when a sort type is not specified explicitly after the field name in the [TMemDataSet.IndexFieldNames](#) property of a dataset.

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6.29.1.1.3 Methods

Methods of the **TVirtualTable** class.

For a complete list of the **TVirtualTable** class members, see the [TVirtualTable Members](#) topic.

Public

Name	Description
ApplyRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Applies a range to the dataset.
ApplyUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Writes dataset's pending cached updates to a database.
Assign	Copies fields and data from another TDataSet component.
CancelRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Removes any ranges currently in effect for a dataset.
CancelUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Clears all pending cached updates from cache and restores dataset in its prior state.
CommitUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Clears the cached updates buffer.
DeferredPost (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Makes permanent changes to the database server.
EditRangeEnd (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Enables changing the ending value for an existing range.
EditRangeStart (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Enables changing the starting value for an existing range.
GetBlob (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Retrieves TBlob object for a field or current record when only its name or the field itself is known.
LoadFromFile	Loads data from file into a TVirtualTable component.
Locate (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Searches a dataset for a specific record and positions the cursor on it.
LocateEx (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Excludes features that don't need to be included to the TMemDataSet.Locate method of TDataSet.

Prepare (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Allocates resources and creates field components for a dataset.
RestoreUpdates (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Marks all records in the cache of updates as unapplied.
RevertRecord (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Cancels changes made to the current record when cached updates are enabled.
SaveToXML (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Overloaded. Saves the current dataset data to a file or a stream in the XML format compatible with ADO format.
SetRange (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Sets the starting and ending values of a range, and applies it.
SetRangeEnd (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates that subsequent assignments to field values specify the end of the range of rows to include in the dataset.
SetRangeStart (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates that subsequent assignments to field values specify the start of the range of rows to include in the dataset.
UnPrepare (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Frees the resources allocated for a previously prepared query on the server and client sides.
UpdateResult (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Reads the status of the latest call to the ApplyUpdates method while cached updates are enabled.
UpdateStatus (inherited from TMemDataSet)	Indicates the current update status for the dataset when cached updates are enabled.

See Also

- [TVirtualTable Class](#)

- [TVirtualTable Class Members](#)

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6.29.1.1.3.1 Assign Method

Copies fields and data from another TDataSet component.

Class

[TVirtualTable](#)

Syntax

```
procedure Assign(Source: TPersistent); override;
```

Parameters

Source

Holds the TDataSet component to copy fields and data from.

Remarks

Call the Assign method to copy fields and data from another TDataSet component.

Note: Unsupported field types are skipped (i.e. destination dataset will contain less fields than the source one). This may happen when Source is not a TVirtualTable component but some server-oriented dataset.

Example

```
Query1.SQL.Text := 'SELECT * FROM DEPT';  
Query1.Active := True;  
VirtualTable1.Assign(Query1);  
VirtualTable1.Active := True;
```

See Also

- [TVirtualTable](#)

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6.29.1.1.3.2 LoadFromFile Method

Loads data from file into a TVirtualTable component.

Class

[TVirtualTable](#)

Syntax

```
procedure LoadFromFile(const FileName: string; LoadFields:  
boolean = True; DecodeHTMLEntities: boolean = True);
```

Parameters

FileName

Holds the name of the file to load data from.

LoadFields

Indicates whether to load fields from the file.

DecodeHTMLEntities

Remarks

Call the LoadFromFile method to load data from file into a TVirtualTable component. Specify the name of the file to load into the field as the value of the FileName parameter. This file may be an XML document in ADO-compatible format or in virtual table data format. File format will be detected automatically.

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