

Re: problem with ("ADODB.RecordSet")

Source: <http://www.tech-archive.net/Archive/Data/microsoft.public.data.oledb/2005-05/msg00079.html>

- *From:* Erland Sommarskog <esquel@xxxxxxxxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* Sat, 21 May 2005 22:00:29 +0000 (UTC)
-

Wendy Elizabeth (WendyElizabeth@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx) writes:

```
> I am working with the following code:
>
> Set Conn=Server.CreateObject("ADODB.Connection")
> Set rs=Server.CreateObject("ADODB.RecordSet")
> Conn.Open CU_DSN
> rs.Open "SELECT * FROM tbl_AddrChange WHERE ID=" & szID & " AND
>
> CUNumber=" & CheckString(Session("CUNumber"),""),Conn
>
> FUNCTION CheckString (s, endchar)
> pos = InStr(s, "")
> While pos > 0
> s = Mid(s, 1, pos) & "" & Mid(s, pos + 1)
> pos = InStr(pos + 2, s, "")
> Wend
> CheckString="" & s & "" & endchar
> END FUNCTION
>
> The following line of code is having a problem:
> "rs.Open "SELECT * FROM tbl_AddrChange WHERE ID=" & szID & " AND
> CUNumber=" & CheckString(Session("CUNumber"),""),Conn"
>
> This is code is for a server program that uses classic asp (vbscript). A
> sql server 2000 databaase is used in the application. The above line of
> code does select the correct row in the sql server 2000 table and all
> the columns are selected. However, all the values from the table is not
> selected. A few columns obtain their values but the rest of the columns
> from the sql server 2000 table are not obtained. I have been trying to
> solve this problem for awhile. Thus, can you tell me what could cause
> some rows to not be selected.
```

I have a little problem to understand what your problem actually is, because the paragraph above appears to be contradictive.

However, using SELECT * in programming code is not good practice. It's better to list the column you are actually using. This makes it easier to find out whether a certain column is in use. Also, if the table is wide, and you only use a handful of columns, bringing over

Re: problem with ("ADODB.RecordSet")

all columns is a waste of network bandwidth,

I would also recommend that you use parameterized SQL statements, rather than building strings on the fly. There are both security and performance benefits with this.

In such case you would use the Command object, and the actual command would look like this:

```
SELECT col1, col2 FROM tbl_AddrChange  
WHERE ID = ? AND CUNumber = ?
```

The ? are placeholders for the parameters.

Then you add the parameters with .AddParameter.

Erland Sommarskog, SQL Server MVP, esquel@xxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Books Online for SQL Server SP3 at

<http://www.microsoft.com/sql/techinfo/productdoc/2000/books.asp>

.

• **References:**

◆ **[problem with \("ADODB.RecordSet"\)](#)**

◇ From: Wendy Elizabeth

• Prev by Date: **[Re: Good primer for new OLE DB client developer](#)**

• Next by Date: **[Trouble connecting to Oracle Database](#)**

• Previous by thread: **[problem with \("ADODB.RecordSet"\)](#)**

• Next by thread: **[dataset & excel](#)**

• Index(es):

◆ **[Date](#)**

◆ **[Thread](#)**