# SQL database in Microsoft Fabric

#### Series Scenario – Conference session application

#### You need:

- to store and serve data for the conference webpage.
- to be able to run analysis over the data.
- an application that allows attendees to easily search for and find sessions of interest to them.
- to follow modern best practices for application lifecycle.
- to be able to monitor and troubleshoot database and query performance.

### Course Overview and agenda



Episode 1: Introduction and Overview; Getting started



Episode 2: Dataflows, Notebooks, Reports



Episode 3: GenAl and vector databases



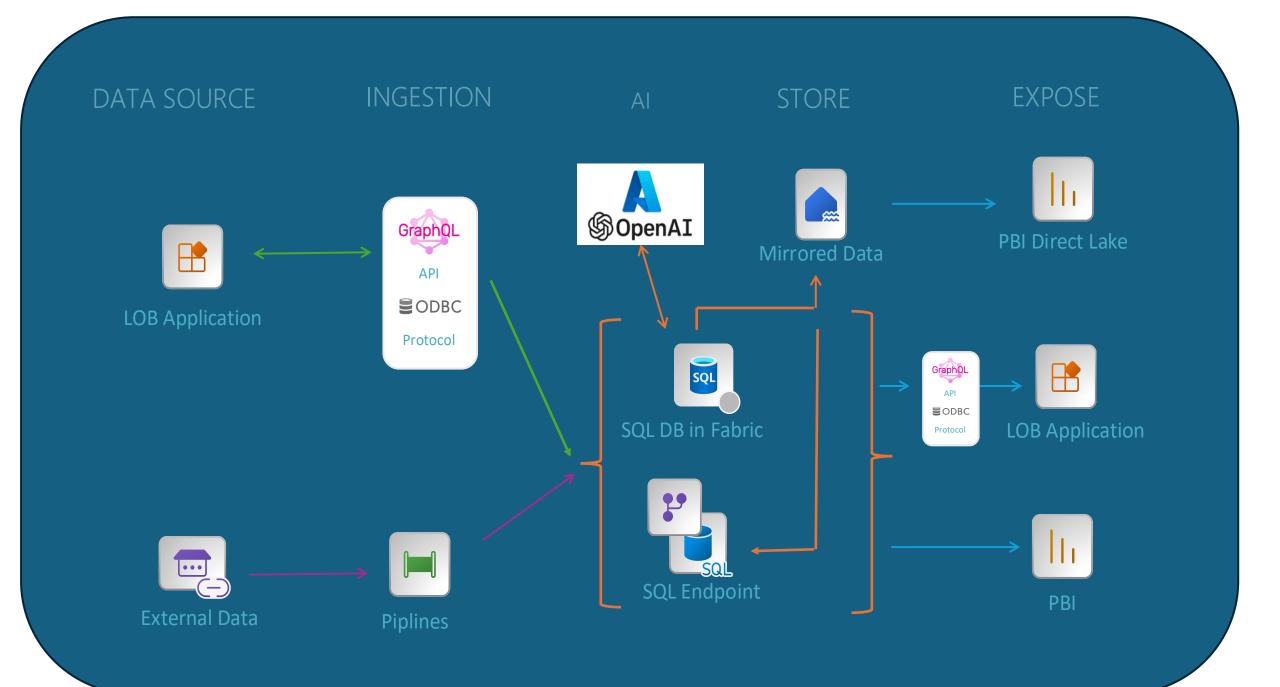
Episode 4: GraphQL and application development



Episode 5: Application lifecycle management



Episode 6: Performance Dashboard, Recap



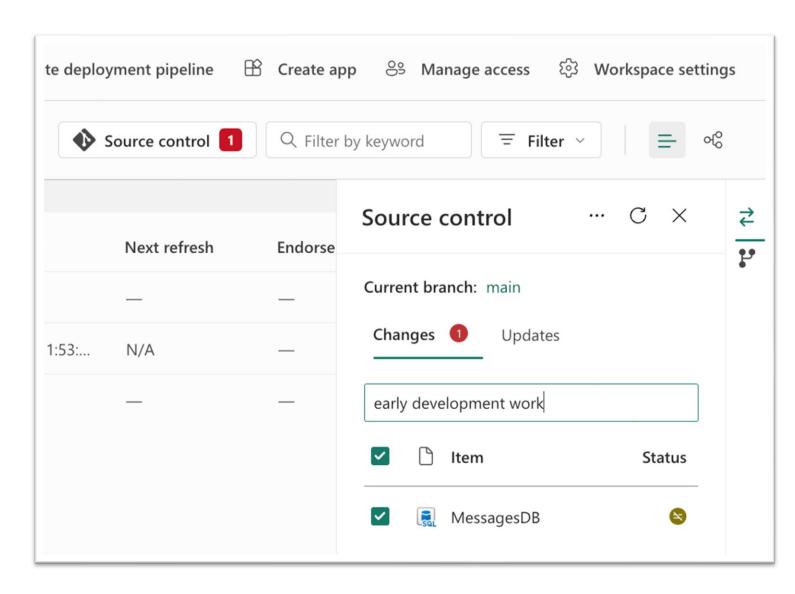
# Episode 5: Application Lifecycle Management (ALM)

## Fabric SQL DB CI/CD goals

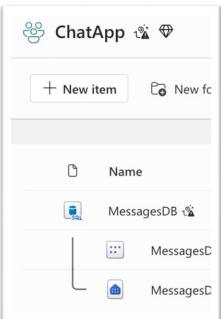
- 1. Get every database under source control
- 2. Make development databases self-service and disposable
- 3. Offer a low-friction mechanism to perform deployments and code quality checks without learning a new tool
- 4. Keep integration points open to more advanced CI/CD tools and workflows

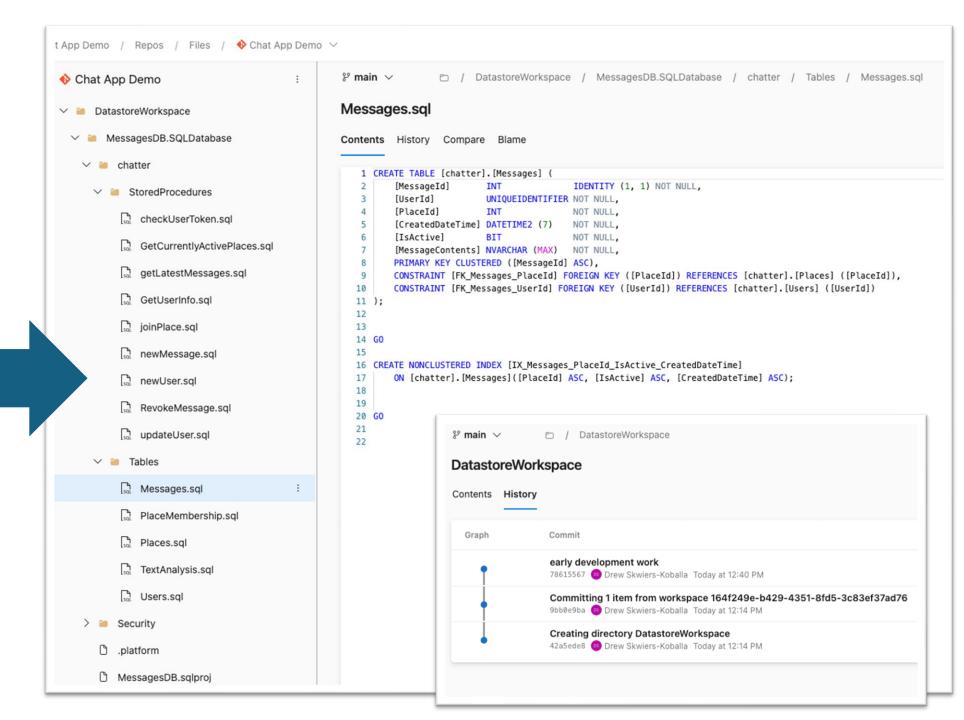
### Fabric - commit to source control

- Develop directly in the database
- Quickly iterate in early development
- Keep track of changes (commit along the way)



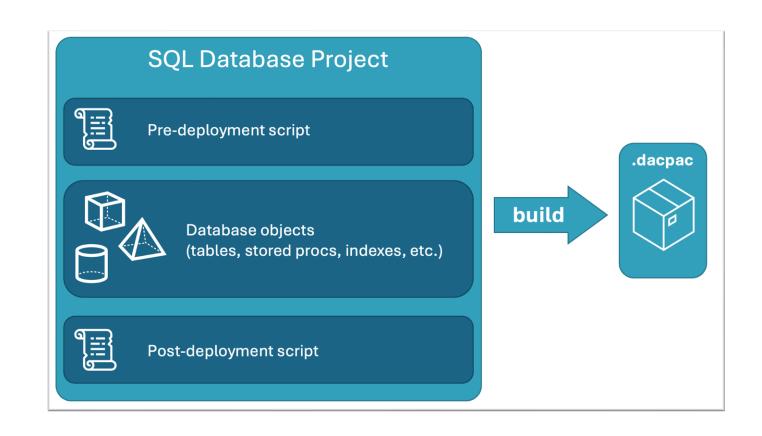






#### What's in the database code?

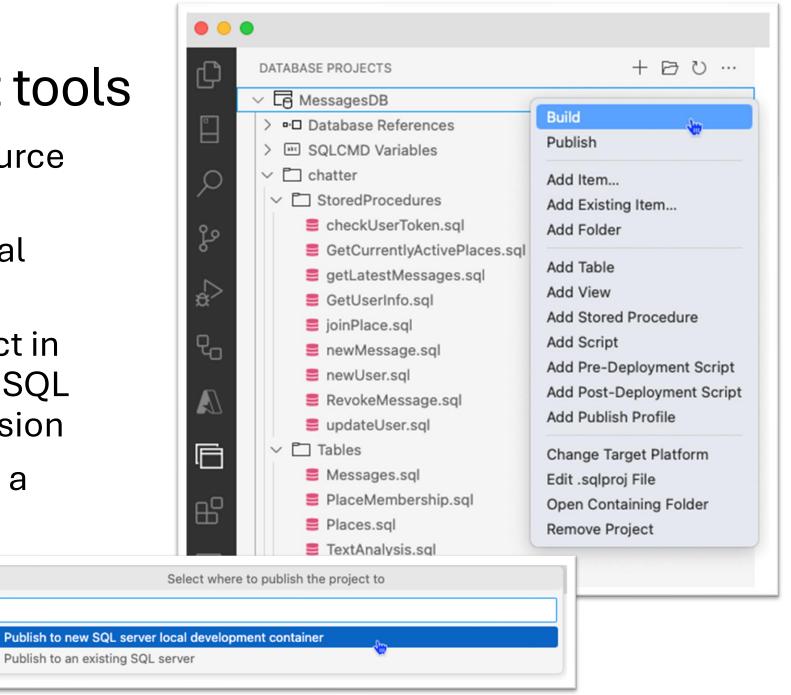
- SQL database project
- 1 file for each object
- Definitions as CREATE T-SQL statements
- Build process validates database model
- Portable and reusable artifact of database state



# SQL projects in VS Code and Visual Studio

## Develop in client tools

- Create new branch in source control
- Clone (copy) code to local machine
- Edit and build SQL project in VS Code with mssql and SQL Database Projects extension
- Connect to Fabric or use a local instance for testing

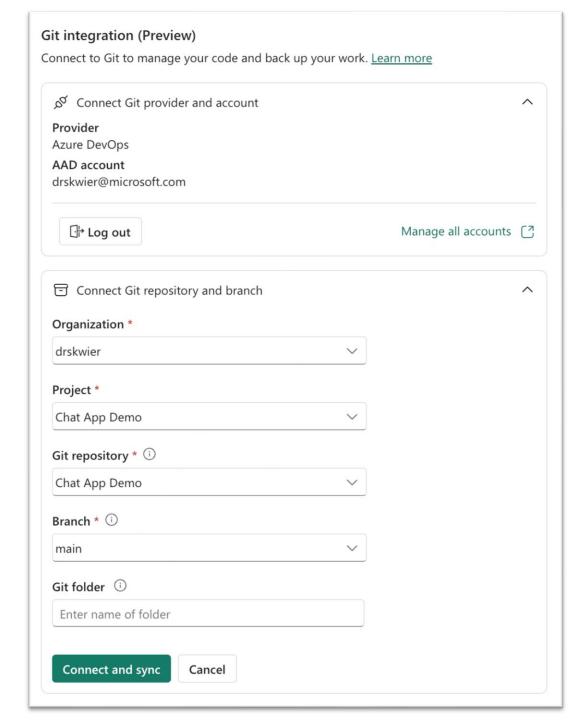


Workspace check into and update from source control

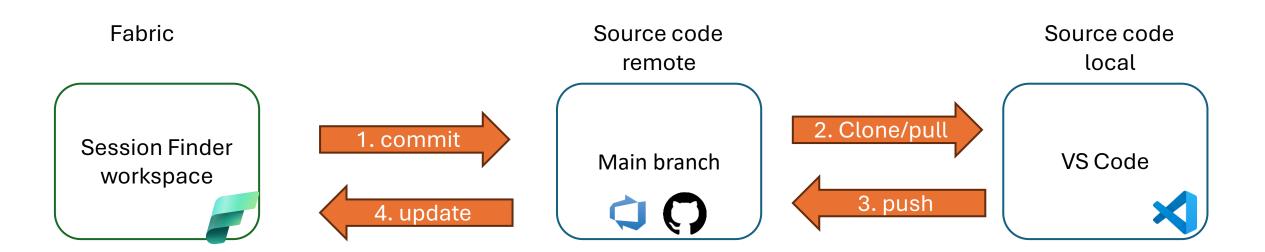


### Source control setup

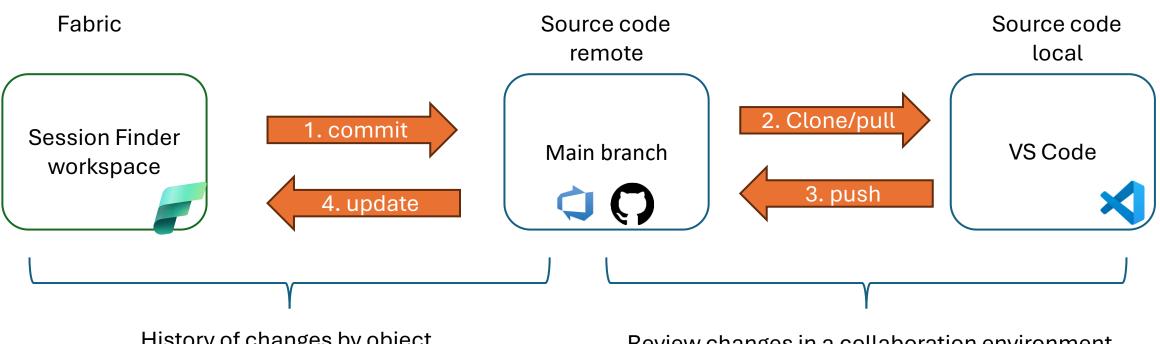
- Primary Fabric workspace where proof of concept (POC) work is taking place
- Create an empty git repository (Azure DevOps or GitHub)
- 3. Connect workspace to main\* branch of repo



#### Source control integration in action (activity 5.1)



#### Benefits from source control integration



History of changes by object Low friction deployments

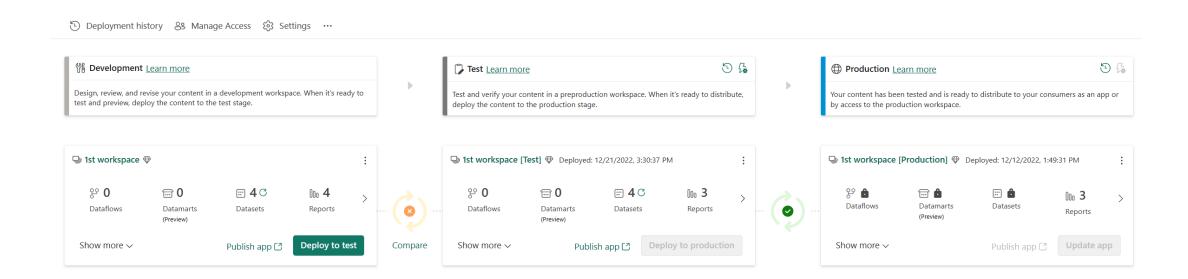
Review changes in a collaboration environment Extensible to code quality checks

## Multi-workspace deployment pipelines

Data pipelines != deployment pipelines

## Deployment pipelines in Fabric

- Multi-workspace deployment process
- Dev/Test/Prod environment automation
- Repeatable deployments

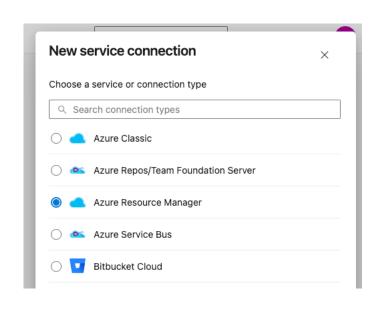


## SqlPackage publish

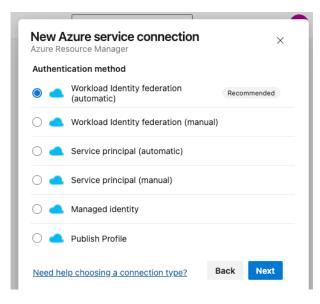
Bridge to bring your own pipelines

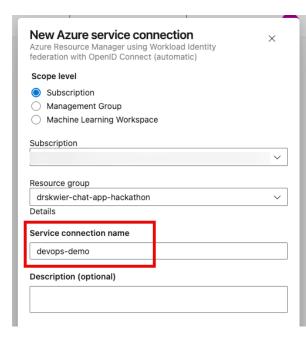
## Setup Azure DevOps identity



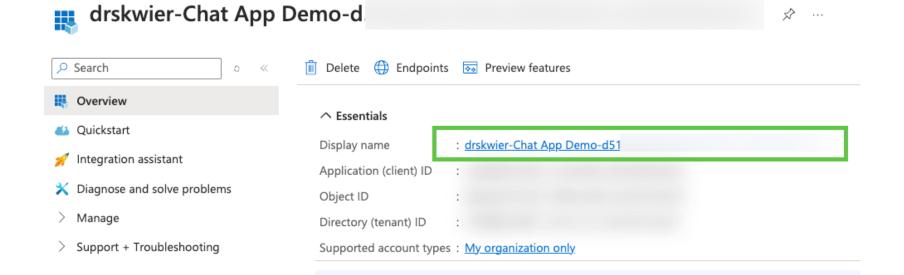


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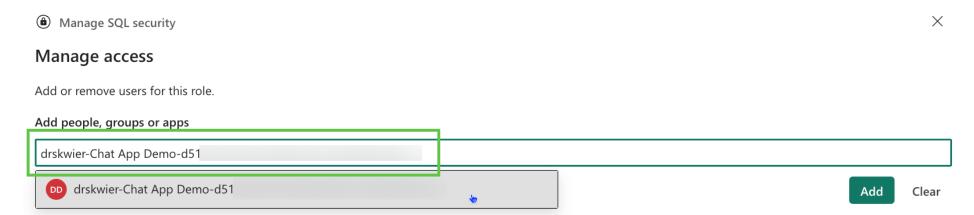






## Setup Azure DevOps identity





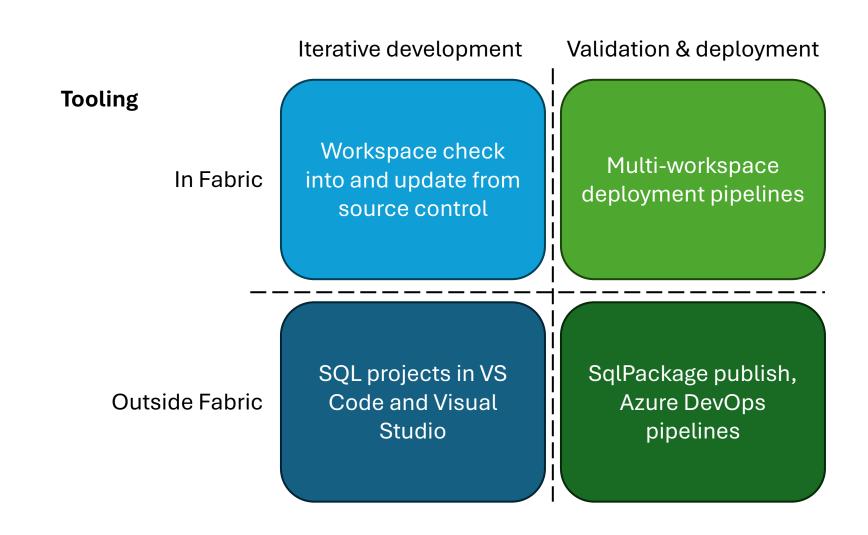


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```
# this connection settings would usually be in variables
    - task: SqlAzureDacpacDeployment@1
32
       inputs:
        -azureSubscription 'devops-demo'
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        AuthenticationType: 'aadAuthenticationIntegrated'
        ServerName: 'fleet-srv-767c0a4b-beec-4d0a-9c10-333efe44de71-a08b9015aef7.database.windows.net'
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        DatabaseName: 'MessagesDB-91784e0c-92f1-4c30-b3c7-2e40acd5be9c'
        deployType: 'DacpacTask'
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        DeploymentAction: 'Publish'
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        DacpacFile: '$(Pipeline.Workspace)/s/DatastoreWorkspace/MessagesDB.SQLDatabase/bin/Debug/MessagesDB.dacpac'
        IpDetectionMethod: 'AutoDetect'
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```

## SQL database in Fabric CI/CD ecosystem

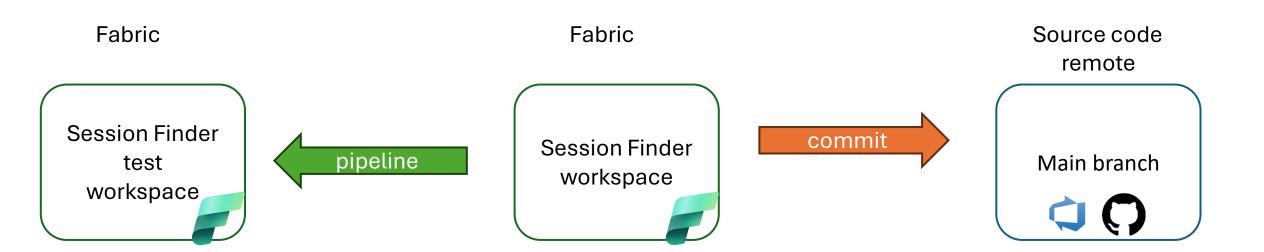
#### **Development lifecycle process**



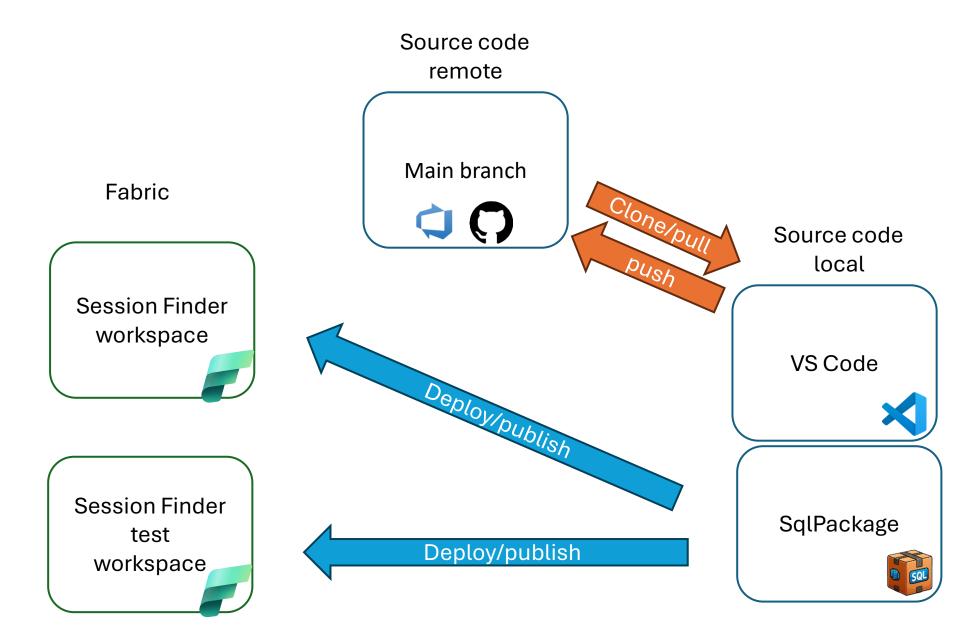
CI/CD



#### Fabric deployment pipelines (activity 5.2)



#### SqlPackage deployments (activity 5.2)



## End Episode 5

Overview of ALM

Checking database into source control

Database deployments - Fabric pipelines and SqlPackage