

How to integrate a database in a ASP .NET Core Web API

Sandu Cristian, Beta Student Ambassador



Content

- What is a database?
- Classification
- SQL vs. No-SQL
- Code first vs. Database first



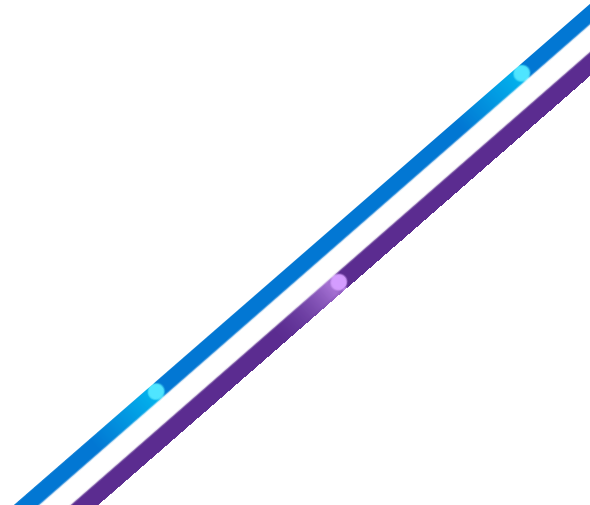
What is a database?

A database is an organized collection of data stored and accessed electronically.
It is an organized collection of structured information.

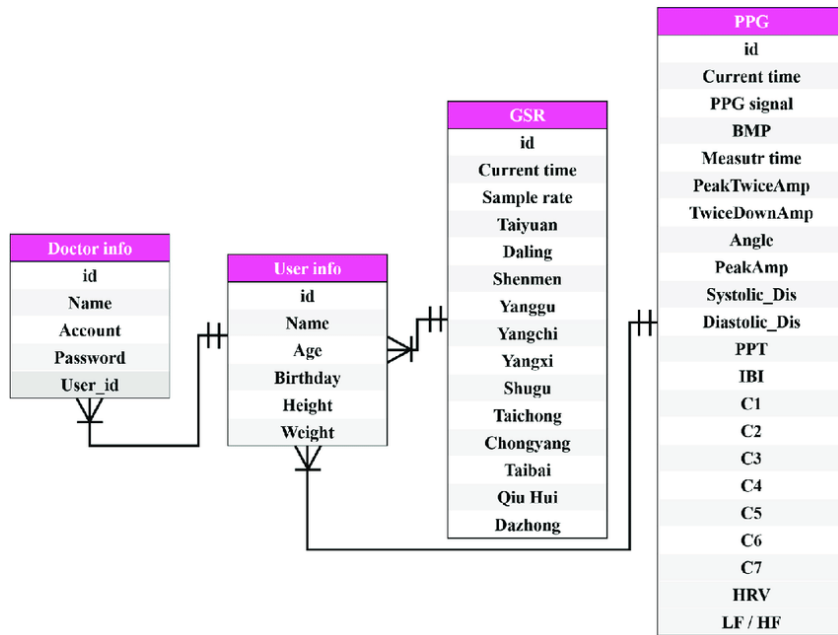
Small databases can be stored on a file system, while large databases are hosted on computer clusters or cloud storage



Classification

- **Relational database management systems** (RDBMSs): Oracle, *Microsoft SQL Server*, MySQL, PostgreSQL, IBM DB2, Hive
 - **XML** Databases: BaseX, eXist-db
 - **Object-oriented** DBMSs: ObjectDB, Caché
 - **NoSQL** DBMSs:
 - Key-Value DBMSs: Riak, Redis
 - Document-oriented DBMSs: *MongoDB*, Apache CouchDB
 - Column-oriented DBMSs: Apache HBase, Cassandra
 - Graph DBMSs: Neo4J
- 

SQL vs No-SQL




Home > categorys > Food More in Google Cloud		
affixen-d0402	categorys	Food
+ Start collection	+ Add document	+ Start collection
categorys >	Food >	+ Add field
locations	Telecom	ID: "food"
merchants	Transport	Name: "Food"
merchants_recommndation		Timestamp: July 24, 2023 at 10:45:19PM UTC+3

Code first vs. Database first

Code-First:

- Requires that you define everything in code.
- Provides full control over the code rather than database activity.
- Can be more flexible and easier to maintain than other approaches.
- EF takes care of creating/updating the database schema based on your code.

Database-First:

- Begins with an existing database schema as the master.
 - Any changes in the schema need to be updated in the model manually.
 - Can be easier to use when working with large databases.
 - Can be useful when working with databases that have complex relationships between tables.
- 

Questions ?

