**2)** **Explain Generic Features of ADO.Net ?**

* ADO.Net provides in built classes to connect with Databases like Oracle, MySQL, SQL Server, MS Access etc.
* Provides in built classes to do data manipulation operations like Insert, Update, Delete and Select data.
* Provides data providers for specific databases for efficient interactions with DB. Example - ODP.Net provider for Oracle.
* Tight integration with XML
* Provides functionality to combine data from different data sources
* Disconnected Data architecture for better performance

**4) What are the namespaces used in ADO.NET for data access ?**

Namespaces used to access database are

* System.Data – Contains all generic data access classes
* System.Data.Common – Contains classes which are shared / overridden by data providers
* System.Data.OleDb - OLE DB provider classes used to access database such as Oracle, MySQL, SQL Server and MS Access.
* System.Data.SqlClient – Contains classes for SQL Server
* System.Data.SqlTypes – Contains SQL Server data types

**5) What are major difference between classic ADO and ADO.NET ?**

**ADO**

* ADO have recordset
* ADO objects communicate in binary mode
* ADO supports mostly connection oriented models
* Since ADO derives information about data implicitly at run time based on metadata, it is an expensive process.
* Only Client Side Cursors are allowed in ADO.

**ADO.Net**

* ADO.Net have Data Adapter and Data set
* ADO.NET uses XML for passing the data
* ADO.Net works in Disconnected manner
* By leveraging known meta data at design time, ADO.Net provide better runtime performance and more consistent runtime behaviour
* ADO.Net Support both client side and server side cursors