



# Day 10: Databases and C#

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# Databases and C#

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# Databases in the .NET environment

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- Typical business applications almost always require a database, often a SQL database
- In .NET programming, many SQL databases are directly supported under a technology named ADO.NET
  - ActiveX Data Objects = ADO, Microsoft's prior database access technology for Windows
  - Compare this to ASP and ASP.NET
- In .NET, databases can be accessed from all application types
  - Console applications, desktop applications
  - Web applications, Web APIs, etc.
  - Cloud applications
- Remember that in web applications, the front-end application cannot directly access databases

# ADO.NET architecture

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Your own code

The ADO.NET class library

Provider classes, aka the "drivers"

Database's own data access technology

The database

# Basics of Entity Framework

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- Entity Framework (EF) is Microsoft's open source ORM framework (Object-Relational Mapper)
- Entity Framework has been designed to work with SQL databases, but the latest version also supports other database types and storage methods
- Entity Framework's main task is to allow databases to be accessed as classes, instead of using SQL to work with the database data
- Entity Framework will keep all data and changes to the in memory until the data is saved
- ORM tools like Entity Framework will make database programming much easier
  - ...however, the developer must understand how ORMs work, especially related to performance and memory consumption

# Creating an entity model

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- Using Entity Framework requires so-called entity classes to be generated in C#; these classes mirror the database's structure
- These classes can be generated manually, but it is more efficient to use tools
- There are two tools
  - "Scaffold-DbContext" inside Visual Studio
  - The command-line command "dotnet ef" for use with Visual Studio Code
- Which databases does Entity Framework support?
  - Microsoft SQL Server, MySQL, SQLite, PostgreSQL, Azure Cosmos DB, In-Memory, ...
  - For details: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/ef/core/providers/index>

# Language Integrated Query

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- Language Integrated Query or LINQ for short
- LINQ is a way to manipulate various data formats inside C# applications
- Supported
  - Built-in objects (the class library)
  - Self-implemented classes and data types
  - XML files
  - DataSet storage objects
  - SQL databases and Entity Framework
- When working with databases, LINQ is commonly used with SQL databases thru Entity Framework

# Summary and exercises

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# C# coding

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1. Test LINQ queries with various data source
  - An array of numbers
  - A list of strings
  - A list which stores classes that you have created
2. Create an Entity Framework model to the Northwind database
  - Then write a LINQ query that fetches the Finnish customers
3. Create a simple ASP.NET MVC application that lists Northwind database data on the screen
  - For example, all customers
  - How can you limit the data (rows, columns) that are shown?
  - How can you use the Razor technology to support this?

# Developing the web demo further

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- Let's add SQL database support to our web demo application!
- The required classes
  - The model classes for the database data to be processed
  - Usually, these model classes match the database table structure
  - The entity model *context* ties the models with the database
- For more information
  - Razor Pages with Entity Framework Core in ASP.NET Core
  - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/aspnet/core/data/ef-rp/intro>