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# Week Assignment

Database Design & Implementation

Hans-Petter Halvorsen

# Week Assignment

1. Create Database Design (Modelling with erwin Data Modeler)
2. Database Implementation (SQL Server)
  - Install Tables inside your local SQL Server
  - Create basic Database API - Views and Stored Procedures
  - Your .sql scripts (Tables, Views, Stored Procedures) should be in the Azure DevOps repository
3. Coding and Implementation
  - **Make sure you can Communicate with the Database from C#.**
  - Make a simple ASP.NET Application that get and save data to/from your Database.

**Note!** The Database diagram(s) with descriptions should be part of the Software Requirements and Design document: SRS/SDD -> SRD



# Database Design & Implementation

Hans-Petter Halvorsen

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# Database Systems

- A Database is a structured way to store lots of information. The information is stored in different tables.
- - “Everything” today is stored in databases!
  
- **Examples:**
- Bank/Account systems
- Information in Web pages such as Facebook, Wikipedia, YouTube, etc.
- ... lots of other examples!

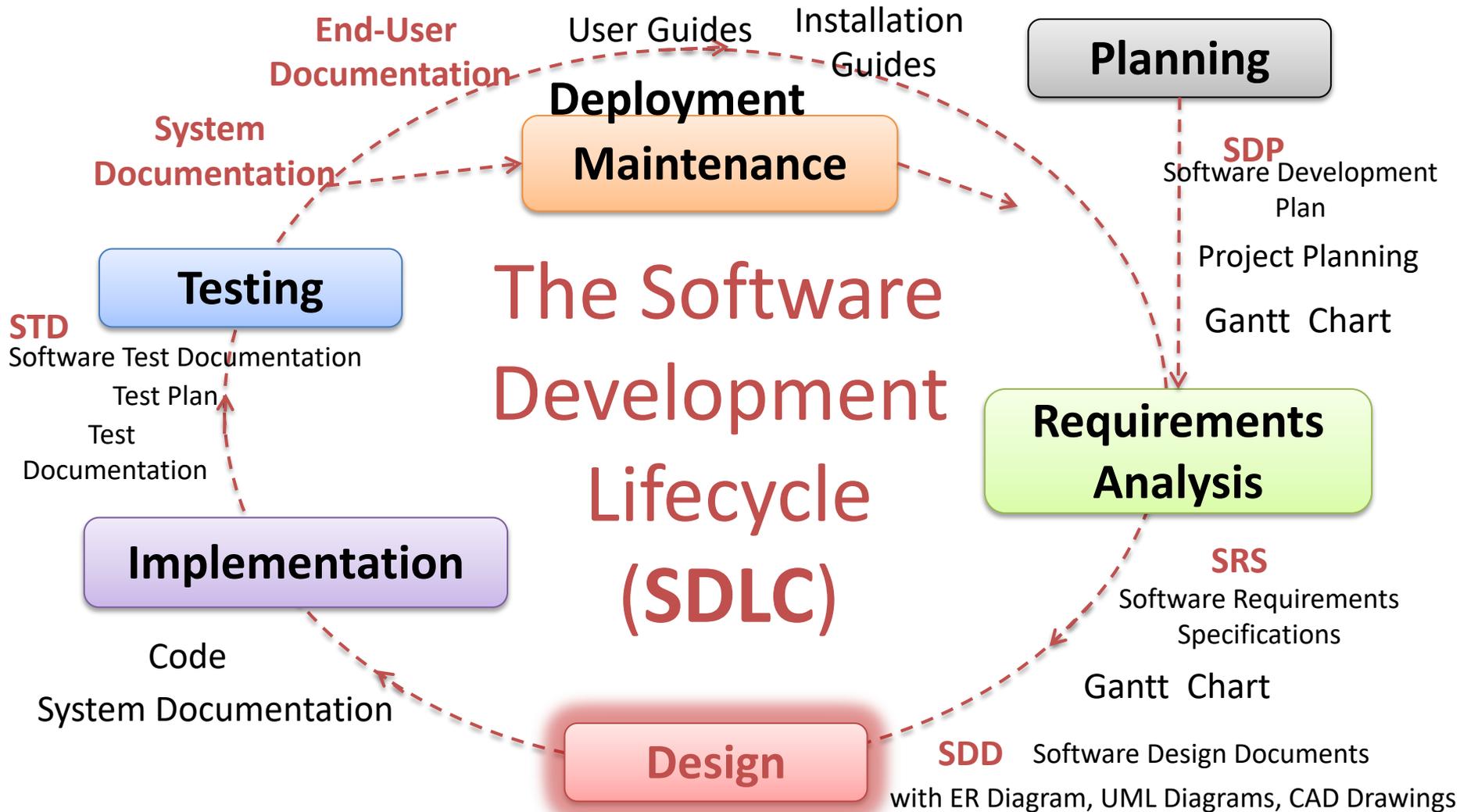
# Old fashion Database (Data-storage) Systems



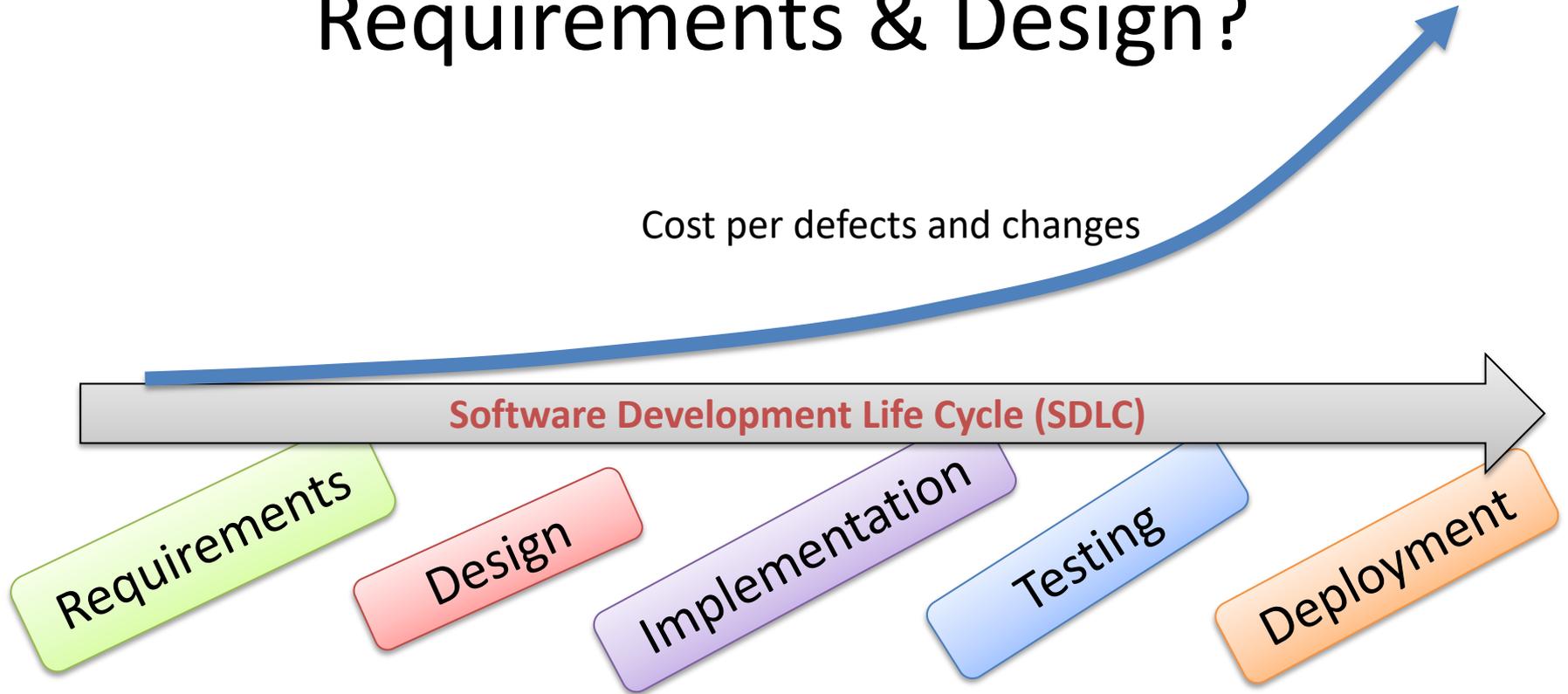
Not too long ago, this was the only data-storage device most companies needed. Those days are over.

# Database Management Systems (DBMS)

- Microsoft SQL Server
- Oracle
- MySQL
- Sybase
- Microsoft Access
- ... (we have hundreds different DBMS)



# Why spend time on Requirements & Design?



# Necessary Steps

**1** Database Modelling

**2** Database Implementation

**3** Database Communication



Microsoft®  
SQL Server®



ADO.NET SQL

Create ER Diagram

Generate SQL Table Script

SQL

Execute Table Script

Create Views, Stored  
Procedures and Triggers

Establish Connection between  
SQL Server Database and C#

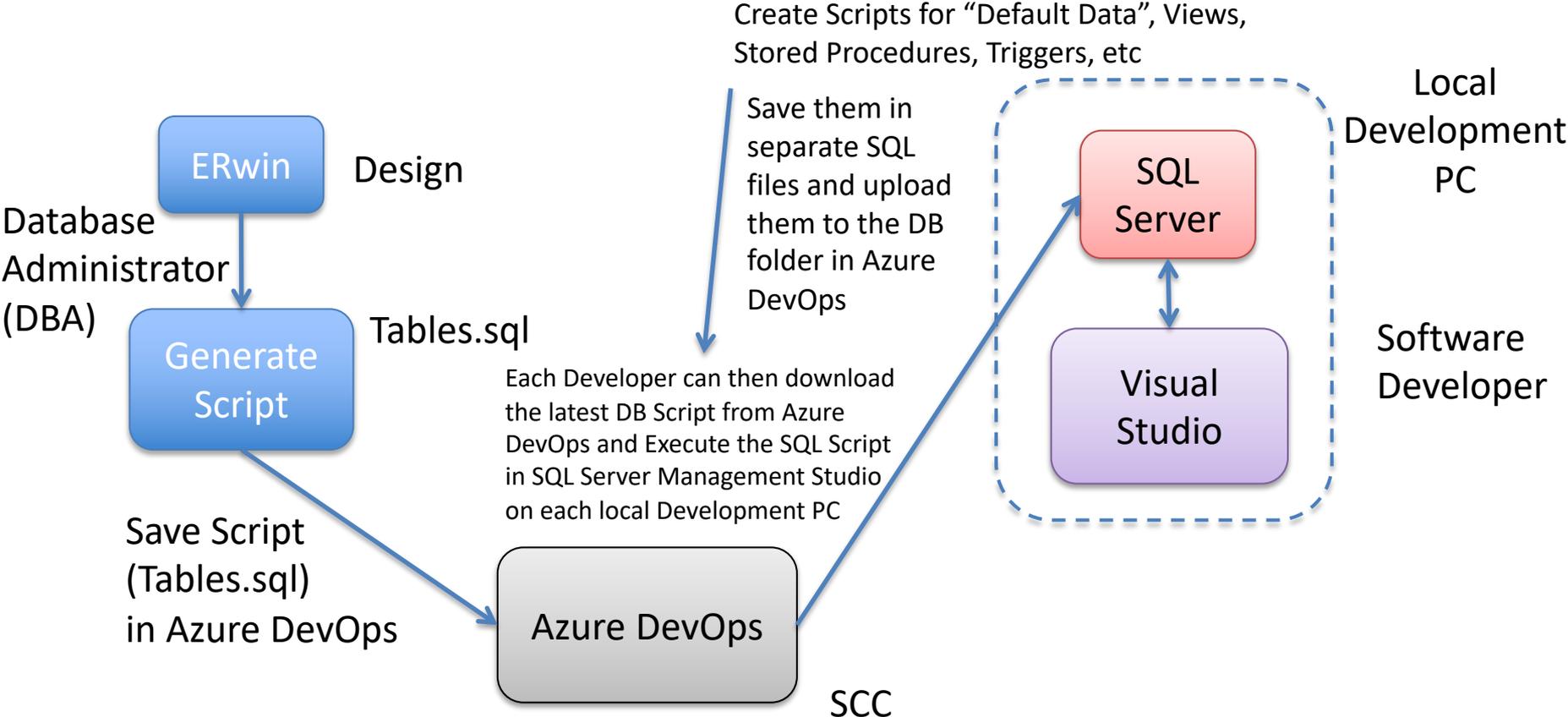
SELECT, INSERT UPDATE between  
your GUI and SQL Server



Update and Improve

Update and Improve

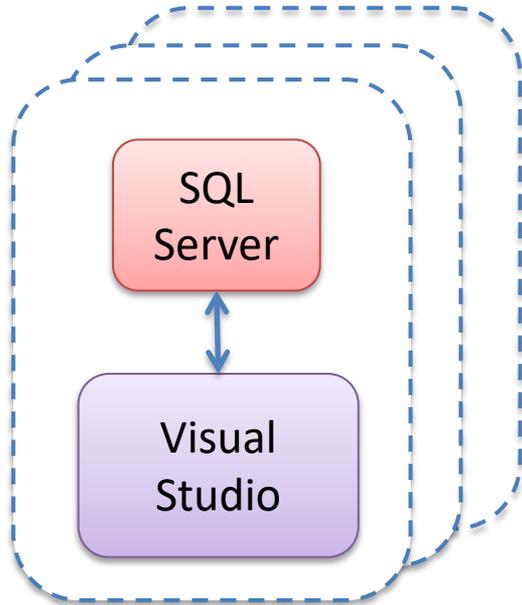
# Create a Table Script



The DBA is in charge of maintaining the DB Script that can be used on the Developer PCs and later deployed in the Customer Environment

# Developer Environment vs. Production Environment

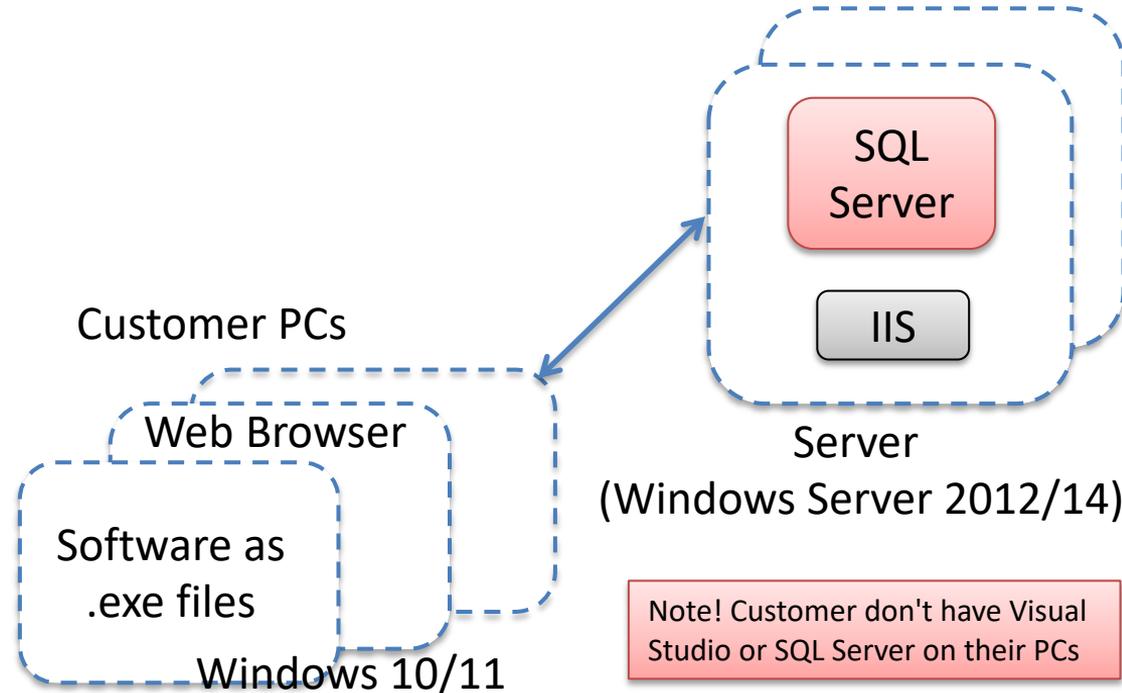
## Developer PC



Windows 10/11



## Customer (Production) Environment



Note! Customer don't have Visual Studio or SQL Server on their PCs

# Coding Conventions

- Coding Styles and Guidelines (both SQL and C#, etc.)
- Pascal, Camel-case, lower-case or upper-case?
- Table and Columns formatting? etc.,.
- It is important that all developer follow the same conventions
- How do you collaborate and store database information (tables, Stored Procedures, Scripts, ...)?
- How and Where do you store this in Azure DevOps, etc.
- Etc.

All this information should be part of SDP – Make sure to update your SDP with this information

# Database Design & Implementation

## Recommended Steps:

1. Database Modelling/Design using erwin Data Modeler
2. Generate SQL Table Script using erwin Data Modeler (you might need to adjust/improve it in order to make it more robust)
3. Generate Tables in SQL Server using the SQL Script generated by erwin Data Modeler
4. Create Stored Procedures, View, Triggers, etc. inside SQL Server if needed (one File for each View, Stored Procedure, etc.).  
These .sql files should be stored in Azure DevOps
5. Create some simple ASP.NET Applications for saving and retrieving data to/from SQL Server

# Microsoft SQL Server

SQL Server consists of a **Database Engine** and a **Management Studio**. The **Database Engine** has no graphical interface - it is just a service running in the background of your computer (preferable on the server). The **Management Studio** is graphical tool for configuring and viewing the information in the database. It can be installed on the server or on the client (or both).

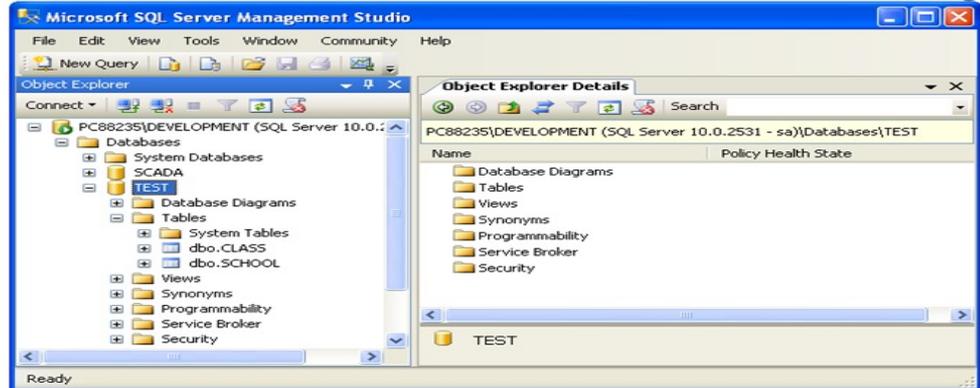


Database Engine



A Service running on the computer in the background

Management Studio 



A Graphical User Interface to the database used for configuration and management of the database



# Database Design

# Database Design

- Everybody needs to install erwin Data Modeler. It is required both in the project and in the final exam.
- Design your Database (you may start with a simple sketch using pen and paper).
- Create an ER diagram (Entity Relationship) using erwin Data Modeler
- Use “Academic Edition” (free of charge)
- The Database will be used by all the Modules in your Software, so the Team should do the Database Design session together!

See Next Slides for more details...

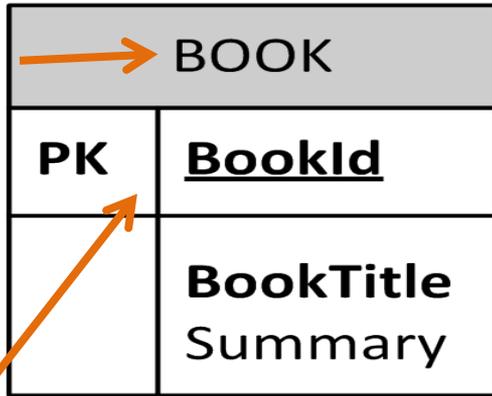
# Database Design – ER Diagram

ER Diagram (Entity-Relationship Diagram)

- Used for Design and Modeling of Databases.
- Specify Tables and relationship between them (**Primary Keys** and **Foreign Keys**)

Example:

Table Name



Primary Key

Primary Key

Foreign Key

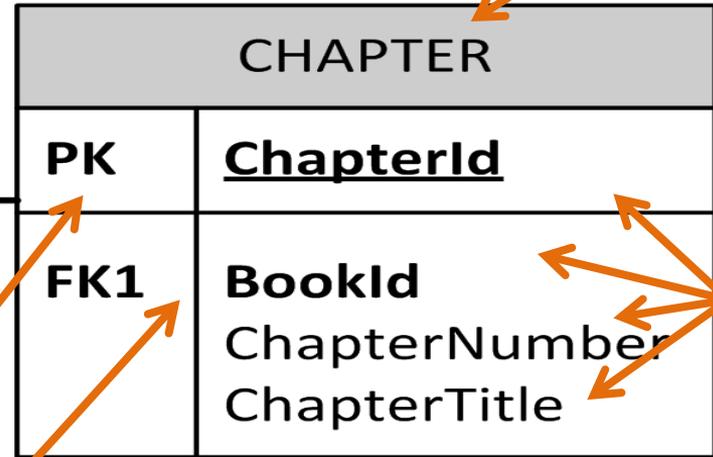
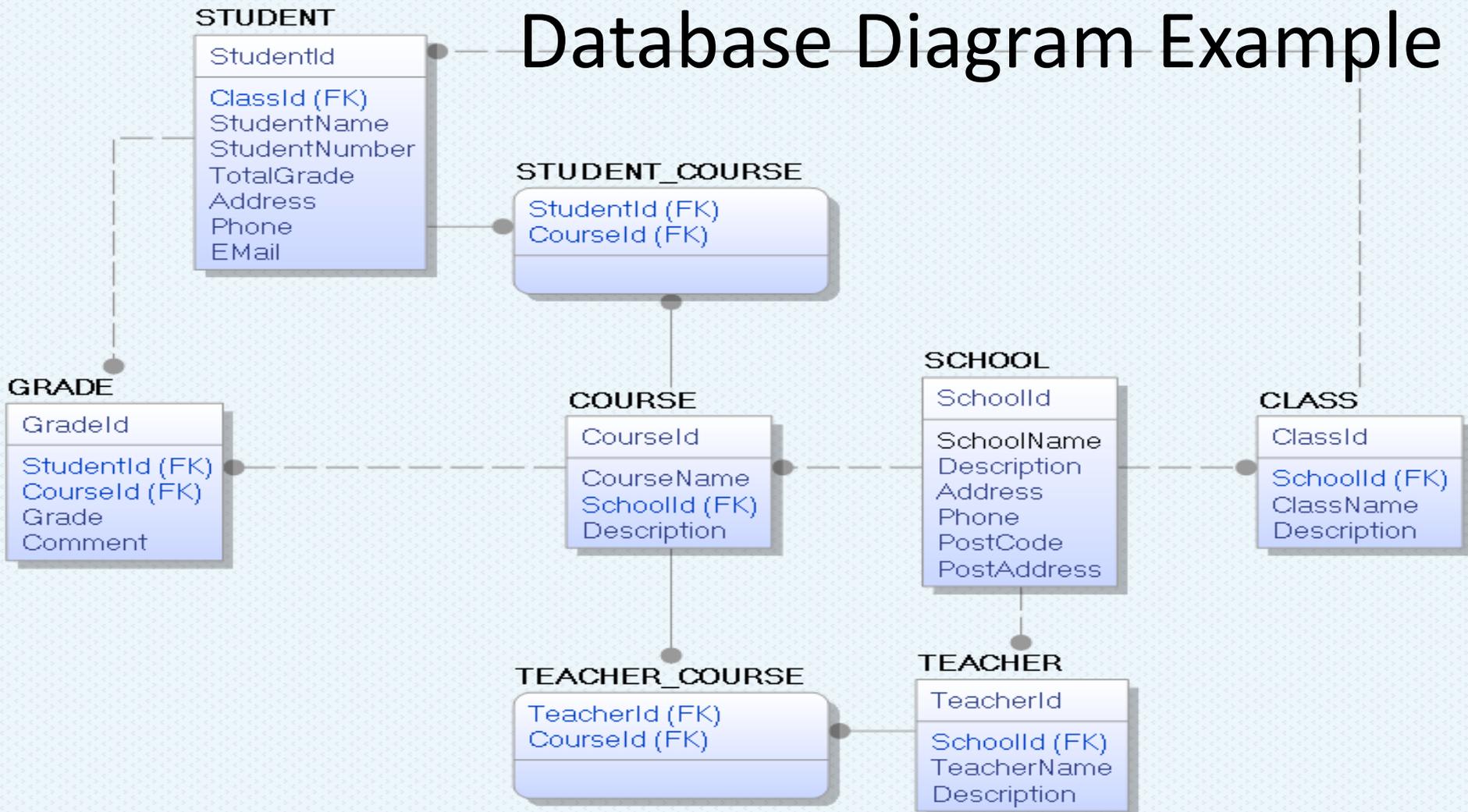


Table Name

Column Names

Relational Database. In a relational database all the tables have one or more relation with each other using Primary Keys (PK) and Foreign Keys (FK). Note! You can only have one PK in a table, but you may have several FK's.

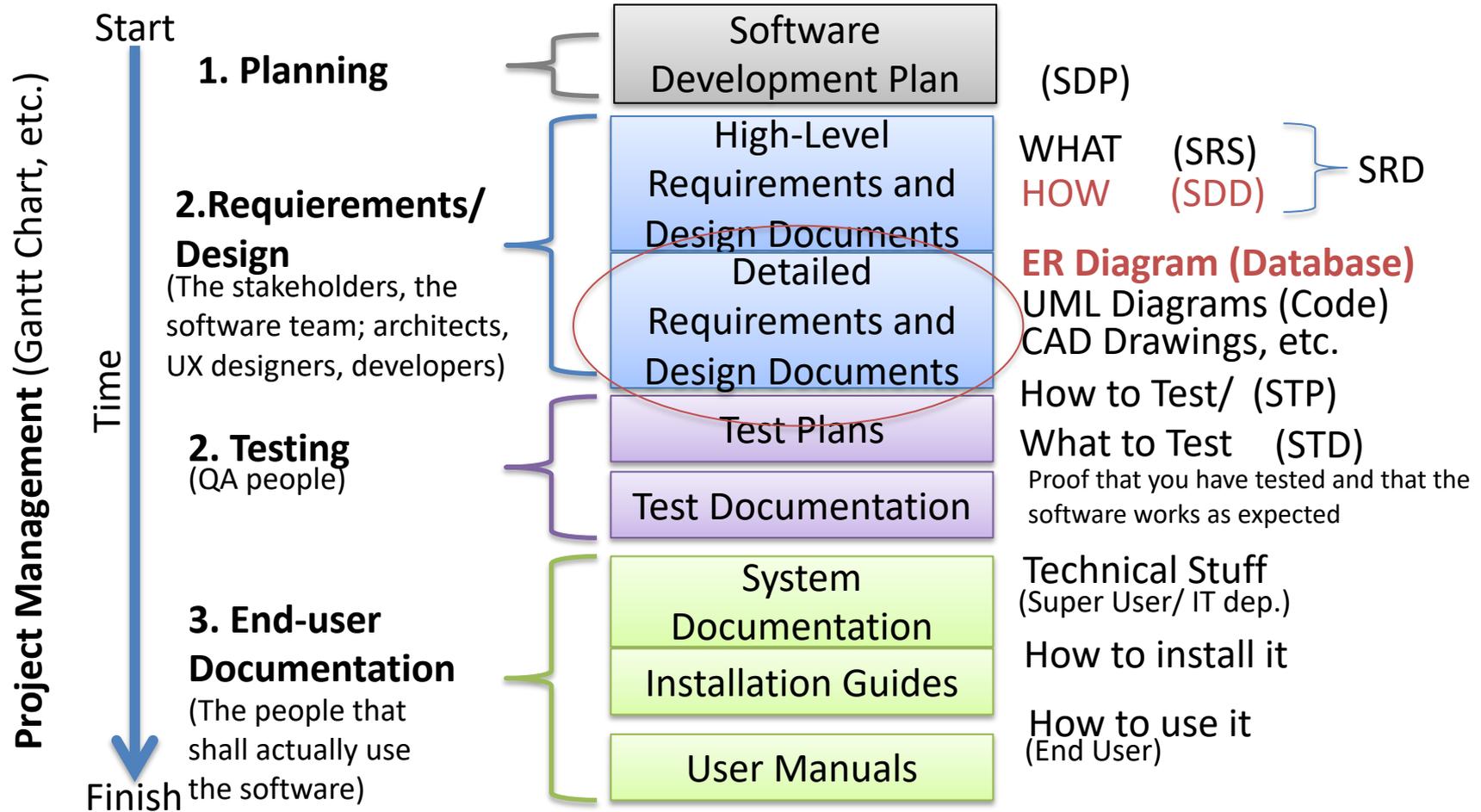
# Database Diagram Example



# Database - “Best Practice”

- **Tables:** Use upper case and singular form in table names – not plural, e.g., “STUDENT” (not students)
- **Columns:** Use Pascal notation, e.g., “StudentId”
- **Primary Key:**
  - If the table name is “COURSE”, name the Primary Key column “CourseId”, etc.
  - “Always” use Integer and Identity(1,1) for Primary Keys. Use UNIQUE constraint for other columns that needs to be unique, e.g. RoomNumber
- Specify **Required** Columns (NOT NULL) – i.e., which columns that need to have data or not
- Standardize on few/these **Data Types:** *int, float, varchar(x), datetime, bit*
- Use English for table and column names
- Avoid abbreviations! (Use RoomNumber – not RoomNo, RoomNr, ...)

# Typical Software Documentation





# Database Implementation

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# Database Implementation

- Create **SQL Scripts** and Implement the database tables in **SQL Server**. You may use erwin Data Modeler in order to generate such a SQL Script
- The **SQL scripts** for your tables should be uploaded to Azure DevOps.
- Create the tables using a Script makes it easy to create the necessary tables on another computer (Development Environment, Test Environment, Production Environment) -> Deployment
- Start Create a [Database API](#)

See Next Slides for more details...

# Microsoft SQL Server

1 New Query

2 PC88235\DEVELOPMENT (SQL Server)

3 Your SQL Server

4 Write your Query here

5 The Results from your Query

Properties

Current connection parameters

Aggregate Status

Connection fi: 00:00:00.0270016  
Elapsed time: 00:00:00.0270016  
Finish time: 20.03.2012 08:28:15  
Name: PC88235\DEVELOPMENT  
Rows returned: 4  
Start time: 20.03.2012 08:28:15  
State: Open

Connection

Connection n: PC88235\DEVELOPMENT

Connection Details

Connection e: 00:00:00.0270016  
Connection fi: 20.03.2012 08:28:15  
Connection n: 4  
Connection s: 20.03.2012 08:28:15  
Connection s: Open  
Display name: PC88235\DEVELOPMENT  
Login name: sa  
Server name: PC88235\DEVELOPMENT  
Server version: 10.50.1600  
Session Tracir: [empty]  
SPID: 52

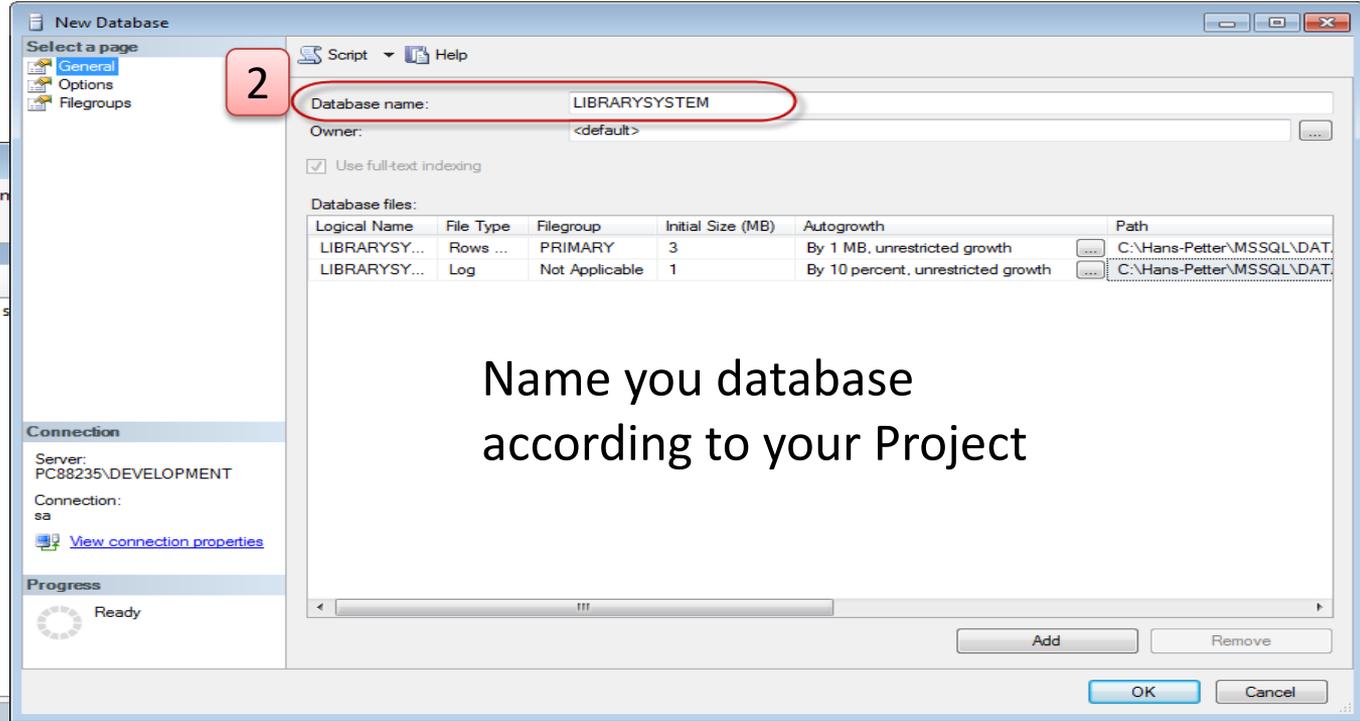
Name: The name of the connection.

SchoolId	SchoolName	Description	Address	Phone	PostCode	PostAddress
1	TUC	The best school	Telemark	NULL	NULL	NULL
2	MIT	OK School	USA	NULL	NULL	NULL
3	NTNU	The second best school	Trondheim	NULL	NULL	NULL
4	University of Oslo	The third best school	Oslo	NULL	NULL	NULL

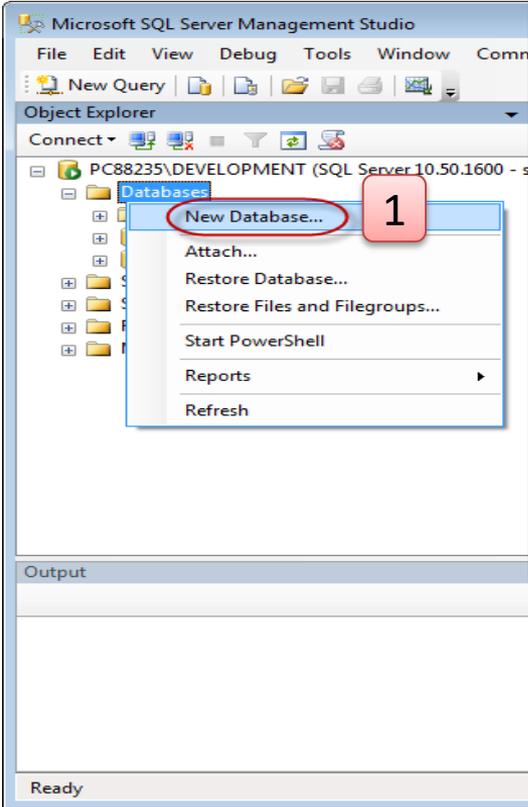
Query executed successfully. PC88235\DEVELOPMENT (10.50 ... sa (52) SCHOOL 00:00:00 4 rows

Ln 1 Col 21 Ch 21 INS

# Microsoft SQL Server – Create a New Database



Name you database  
according to your Project



# SQL Script Example

## Create Tables using SQL

```
if not exists (select * from dbo.sysobjects where id = object_id(N'[SCHOOL]') and OBJECTPROPERTY(id, N'IsUserTable') = 1)
CREATE TABLE [SCHOOL]
(
    [SchoolId] [int] IDENTITY(1, 1) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
    [SchoolName] [varchar](50) NOT NULL UNIQUE,
    [Description] [varchar](1000) NULL,
    [Address] [varchar](50) NULL,
    [Phone] [varchar](50) NULL,
    [PostCode] [varchar](50) NULL,
    [PostAddress] [varchar](50) NULL,
)
GO
```

```
if not exists (select * from dbo.sysobjects where id = object_id(N'[CLASS]') and OBJECTPROPERTY(id, N'IsUserTable') = 1)
CREATE TABLE [CLASS]
(
    [ClassId] [int] IDENTITY(1, 1) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
    [SchoolId] [int] NOT NULL FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES [SCHOOL] ([SchoolId]),
    [ClassName] [varchar](50) NOT NULL,
    [Description] [varchar](1000) NULL,
)
GO
```

Create them using the Query Editor in SQL Server (based on the Script generated from ERwin)

SCHOOL			
Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls	
 SchoolId	int	<input type="checkbox"/>	
SchoolName	varchar(50)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Description	varchar(1000)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Address	varchar(50)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Phone	varchar(50)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
PostCode	varchar(50)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
PostAddress	varchar(50)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	

CLASS			
Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls	
 ClassId	int	<input type="checkbox"/>	
SchoolId	int	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ClassName	varchar(50)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Description	varchar(1000)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	

```
if not exists (select * from dbo.sysobjects where id = object_id(N'[CUSTOMER]') and OBJECTPROPERTY(id, N'IsUserTable') = 1)
CREATE TABLE CUSTOMER
(
    CustomerId int PRIMARY KEY,
    CustomerNumber int NOT NULL UNIQUE,
    LastName varchar(50) NOT NULL,
    FirstName varchar(50) NOT NULL,
    AreaCode int NULL,
    Address varchar(50) NULL,
    Phone varchar(50) NULL,
)
GO
```

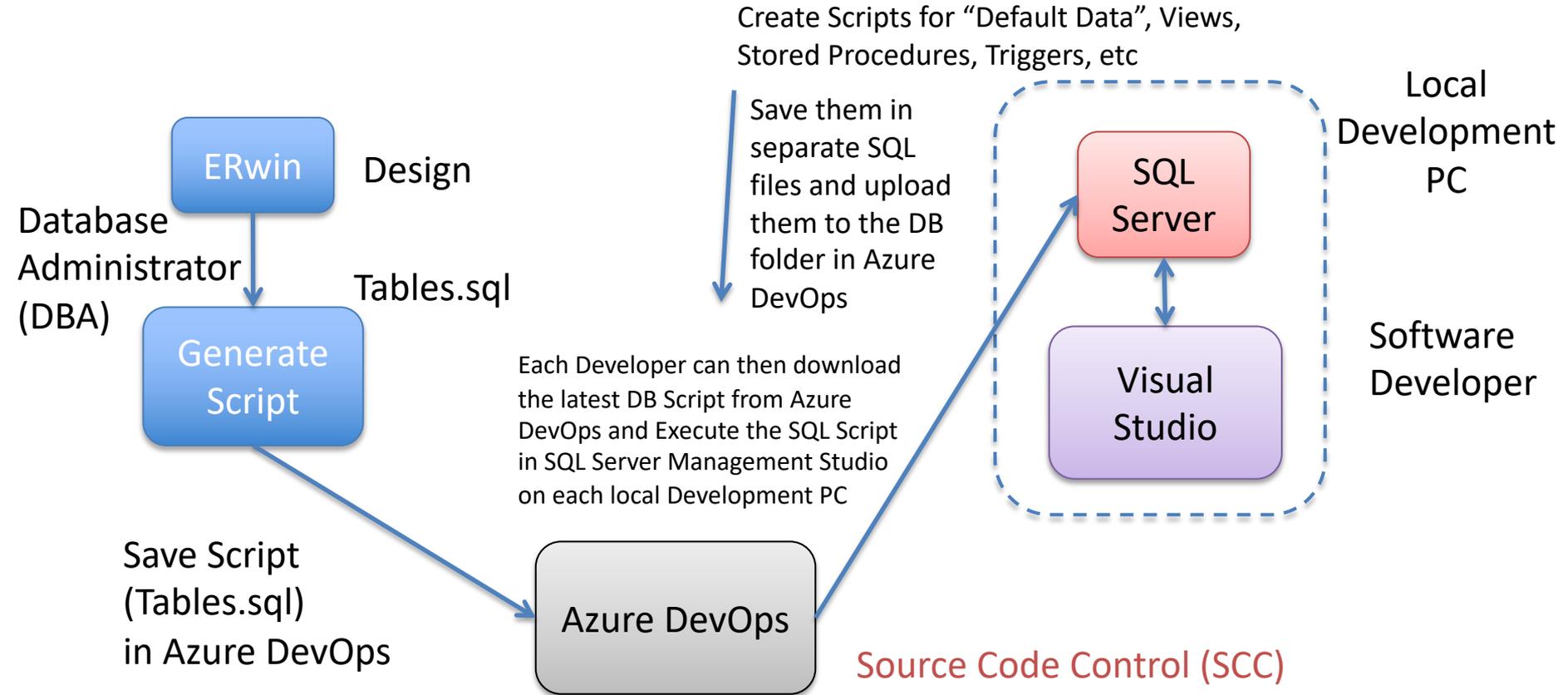
SQL Script Example that has been generated with ERwin but has been modified in SQL Server Management Studio for more robustness. The Script handles that Tables and Columns may already exist, etc.

```
if exists(select * from dbo.syscolumns where id = object_id(N'[CUSTOMER]') and OBJECTPROPERTY(id, N'IsUserTable') = 1 and name = 'CustomerId')
ALTER TABLE CUSTOMER ALTER COLUMN CustomerId int
Else
ALTER TABLE CUSTOMER ADD CustomerId int
GO
```

```
if exists(select * from dbo.syscolumns where id = object_id(N'[CUSTOMER]') and OBJECTPROPERTY(id, N'IsUserTable') = 1 and name = 'CustomerNumber')
ALTER TABLE CUSTOMER ALTER COLUMN CustomerNumber int
Else
ALTER TABLE CUSTOMER ADD CustomerNumber int
GO
```

...

# Save/Update Scripts to Azure DevOps

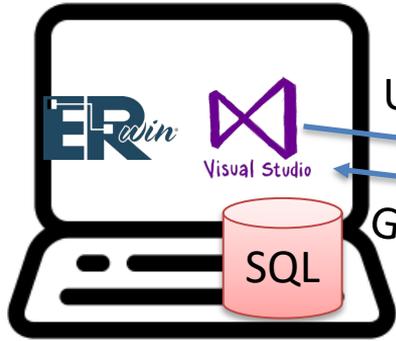


The DBA is in charge of maintaining the DB Script that can be used on the Developer PCs and later deployed in the Customer Environment

# Database Development

Use Visual Studio/Azure DevOps to Synchronize (Get Latest, Check-in/Check-out) Documents, Code files, Database files, etc.

Developer 1



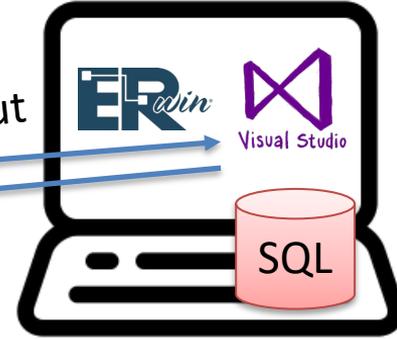
Upload/Check-in

Documents, Source Code,  
Database Scripts, etc.



Get Latest/Check-out

Developer 2



Upload/Check-in

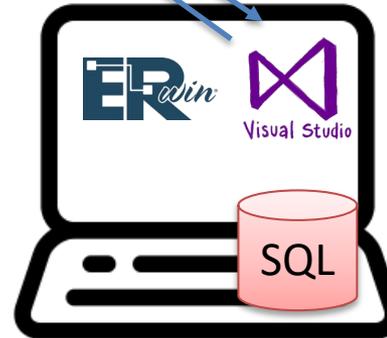
Get Latest/Check-out

Upload/Check-in

Get Latest/Check-out

Database Folder structure in Azure DevOps:

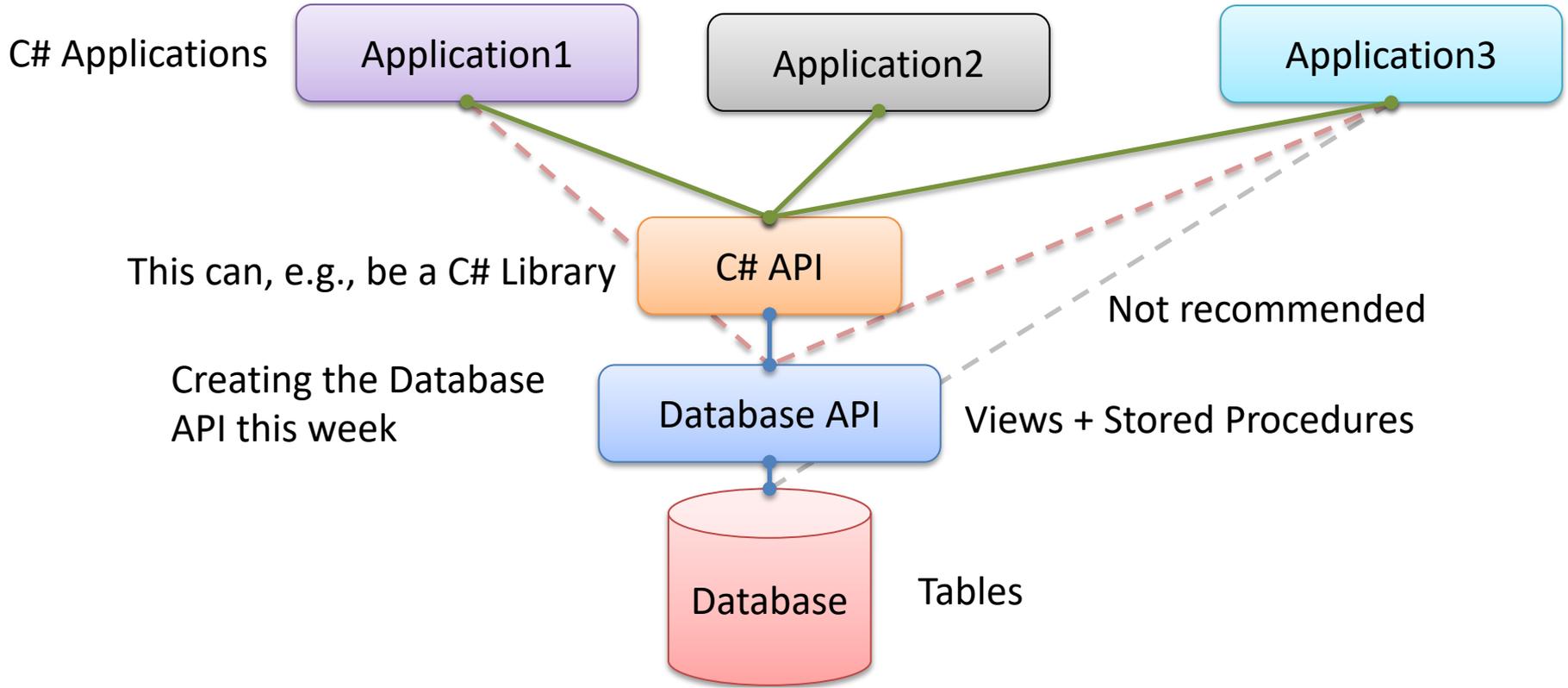
- Tools
  - Database Script Generator.exe
- Design
  - ERwin Database Design.erwin
- Scripts
  - Functions
  - Scripts
  - Stored Procedures
  - Tables
  - Triggers
  - Views



Developer 3

# Database API

It is recommended that you start creating a simple Database API, this means creating some common Views and Stored Procedures that can be shared and used by the C# code.



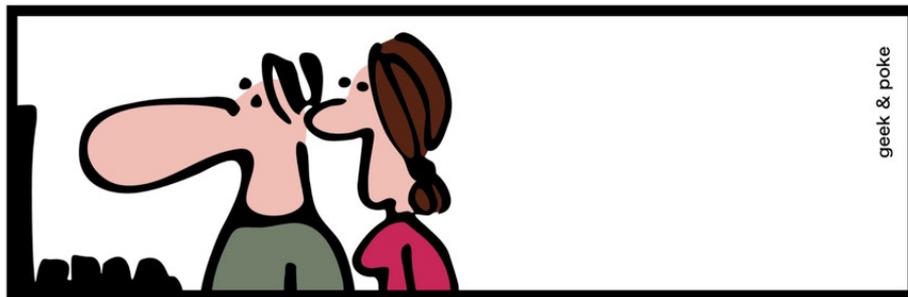
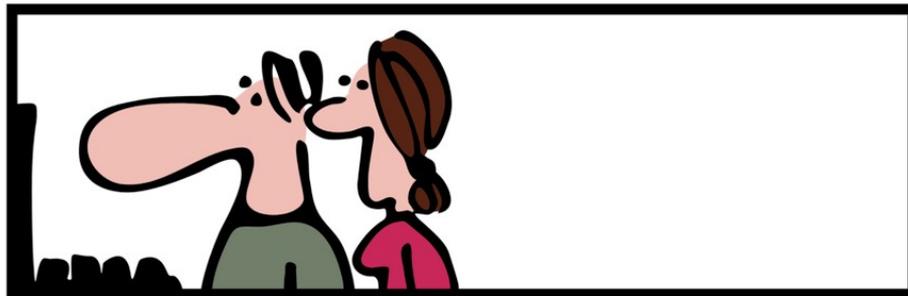


# Coding and Implementation

# Coding and Implementation

- Install necessary Software
- Get an overview of the software platforms, programming languages you shall use, etc. (update SDP and SRD documents if necessary)
- **Create a good structure for your code.**
- **Start planning and Implementing the code structure of your application.**
- **Start creating the main shell for your application (both code and GUI).** Preferably make an ASP.NET Application
- **Test that you are able to communicate with the Database**
- Make sure to upload/check-in code to Azure DevOps
- It is important that we have a working software at all times (so it can be reviewed, tested, etc. during the whole project)!

See Next Slides for more details...



geek & poke



SQL

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