



Database Communication in Visual Studio/C# using Web Services

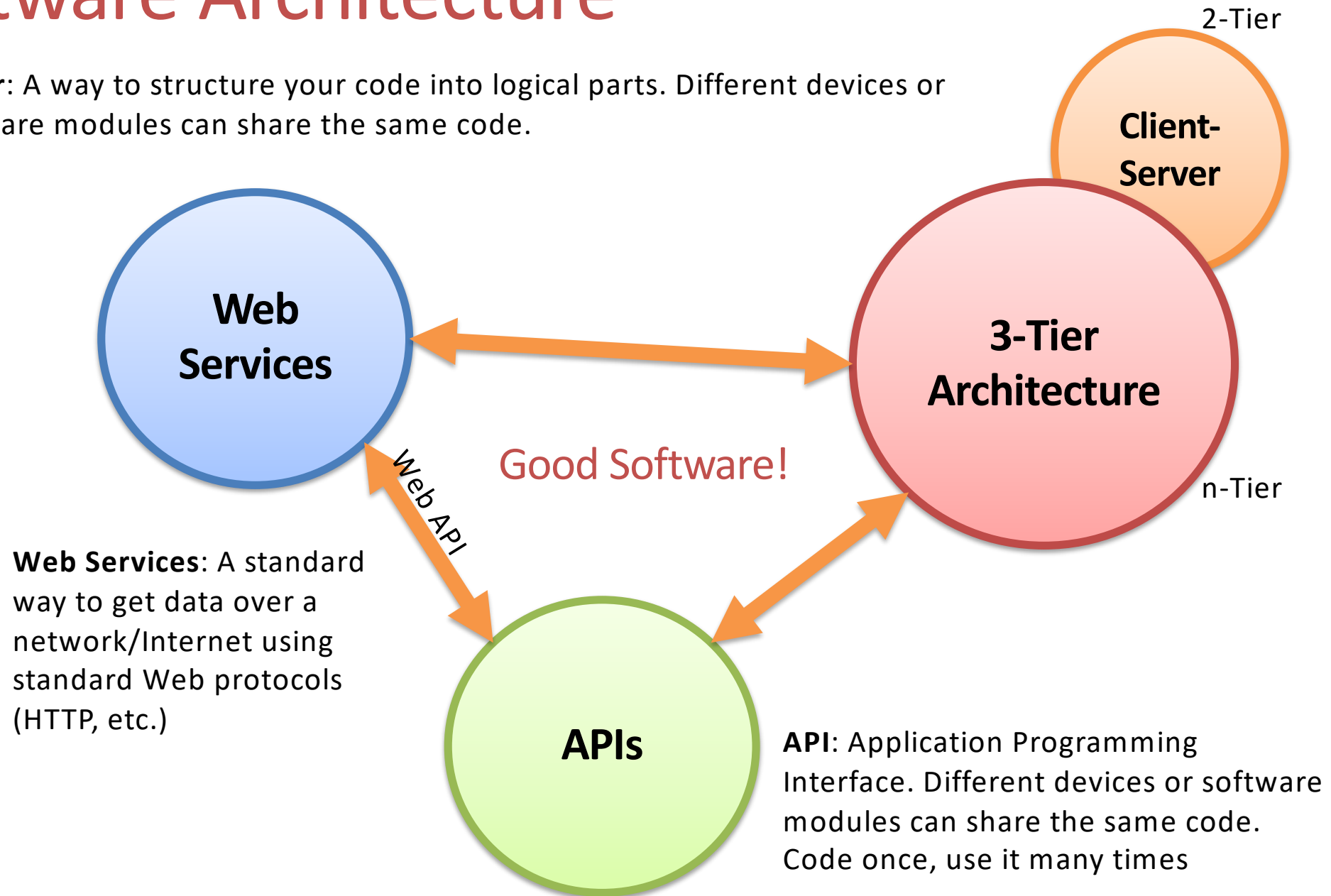
Hans-Petter Halvorsen

Background

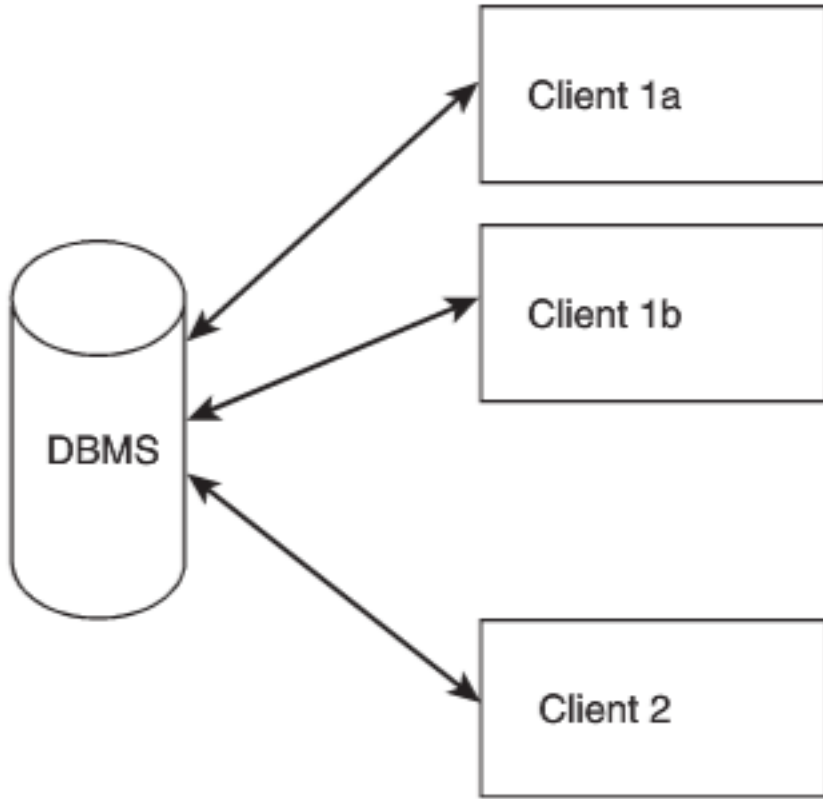
- With Web Services you can easily get your data through Internet
- We will use **Web Services** because we assume that the the App should be used on Internet outside the Firewall).
- The Database is located on a Server that has no direct access to the Internet.

Software Architecture

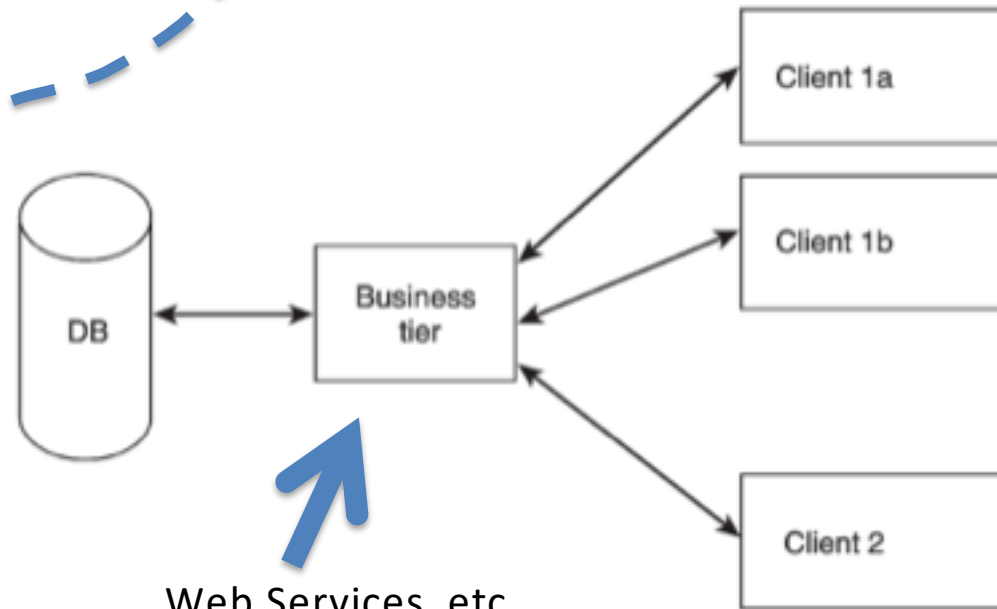
3-Tier: A way to structure your code into logical parts. Different devices or software modules can share the same code.



The database-centric style. Typically, the clients communicate directly with the database.

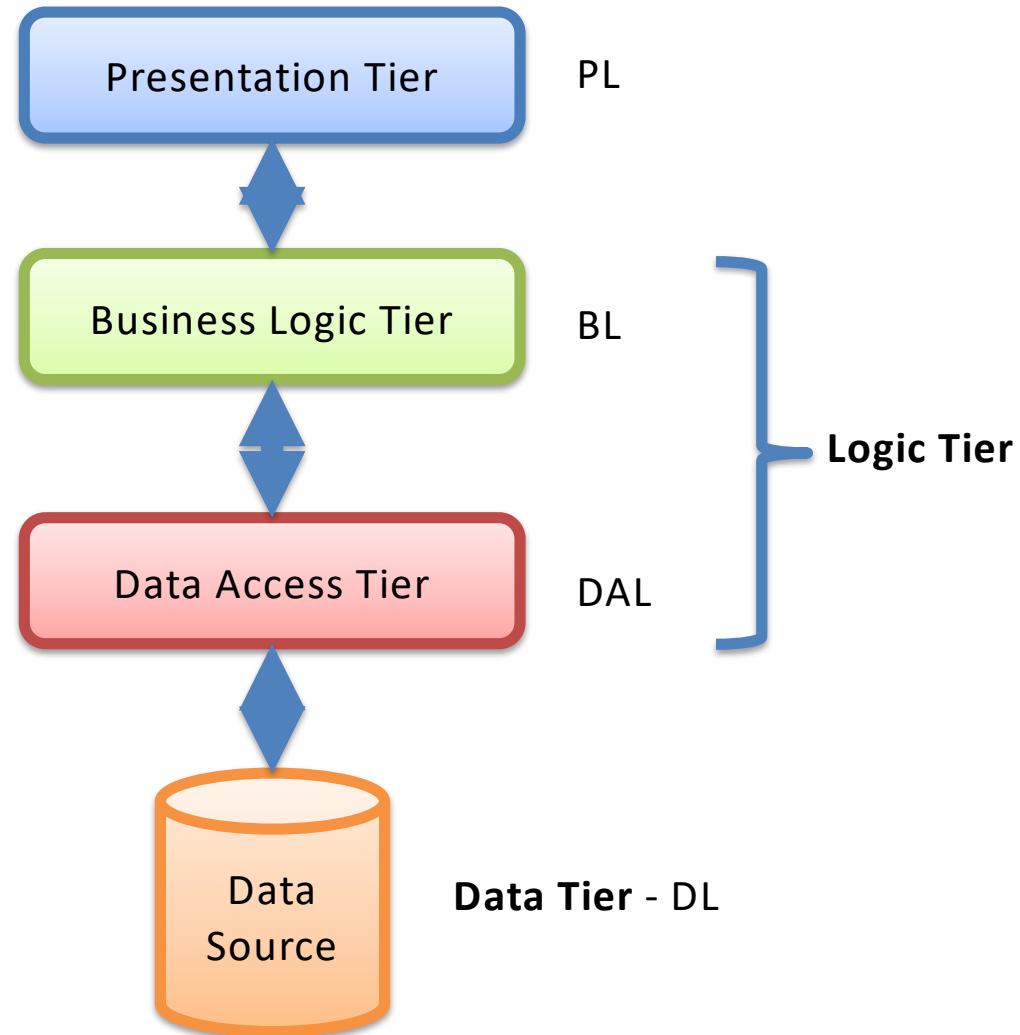


A three-tier style, in which clients do not connect directly to the database.



3-tier/layer Architecture

Note! The different layers can be on the same computer (Logic Layers) or on different Computers in a network (Physical Layers)

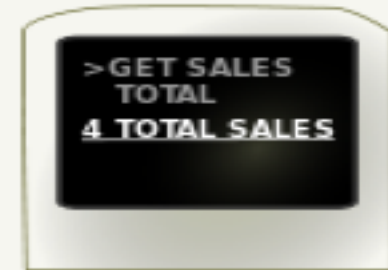


Why 3-Tier (N-Tier Architecture?)

- Flexible applications
- Reusable code
 - Code once, use many times
- Modularized
 - You need only to change part of the code
 - You can deploy only one part
 - You can Test only one part
 - Multiple Developers
- Different parts (Tiers) can be stored on different computers
- Different Platforms and Languages can be used
- etc.

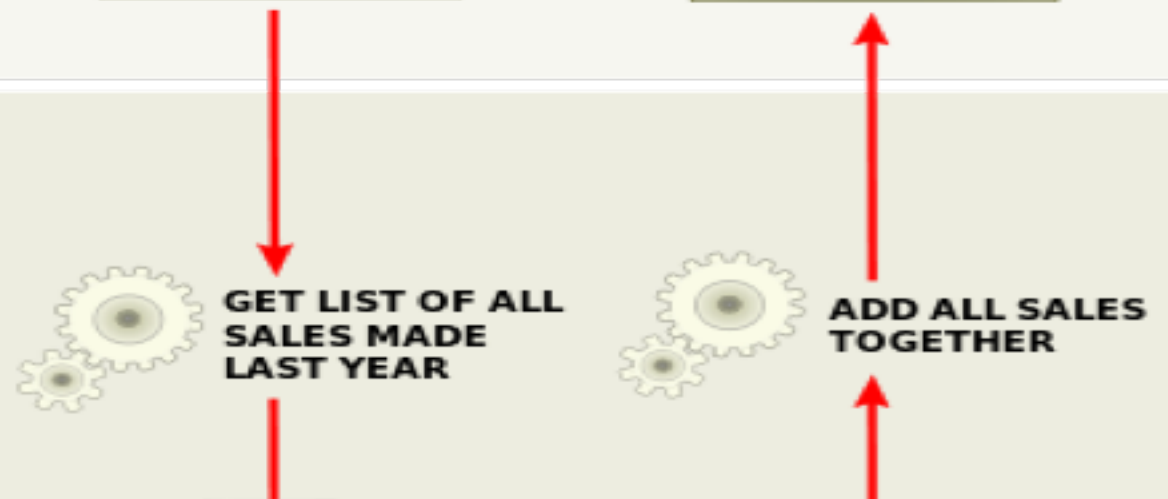
Presentation tier

The top-most level of the application is the user interface. The main function of the interface is to translate tasks and results to something the user can understand.



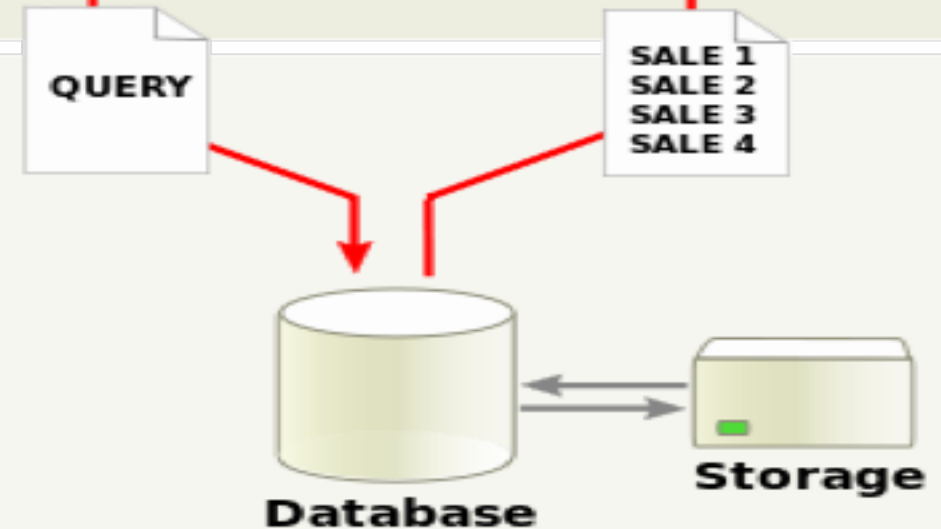
Logic tier

This layer coordinates the application, processes commands, makes logical decisions and evaluations, and performs calculations. It also moves and processes data between the two surrounding layers.



Data tier

Here information is stored and retrieved from a database or file system. The information is then passed back to the logic tier for processing, and then eventually back to the user.



3-tier/layer Architecture

Presentation Tier

- This is the topmost level of the application.
- The presentation tier displays information related to such services as browsing merchandise, purchasing and shopping cart contents.
- It communicates with other tiers by which it puts out the results to the browser/client tier and all other tiers in the network.
- In simple terms it is a layer which users can access directly such as a web page, or an operating systems GUI

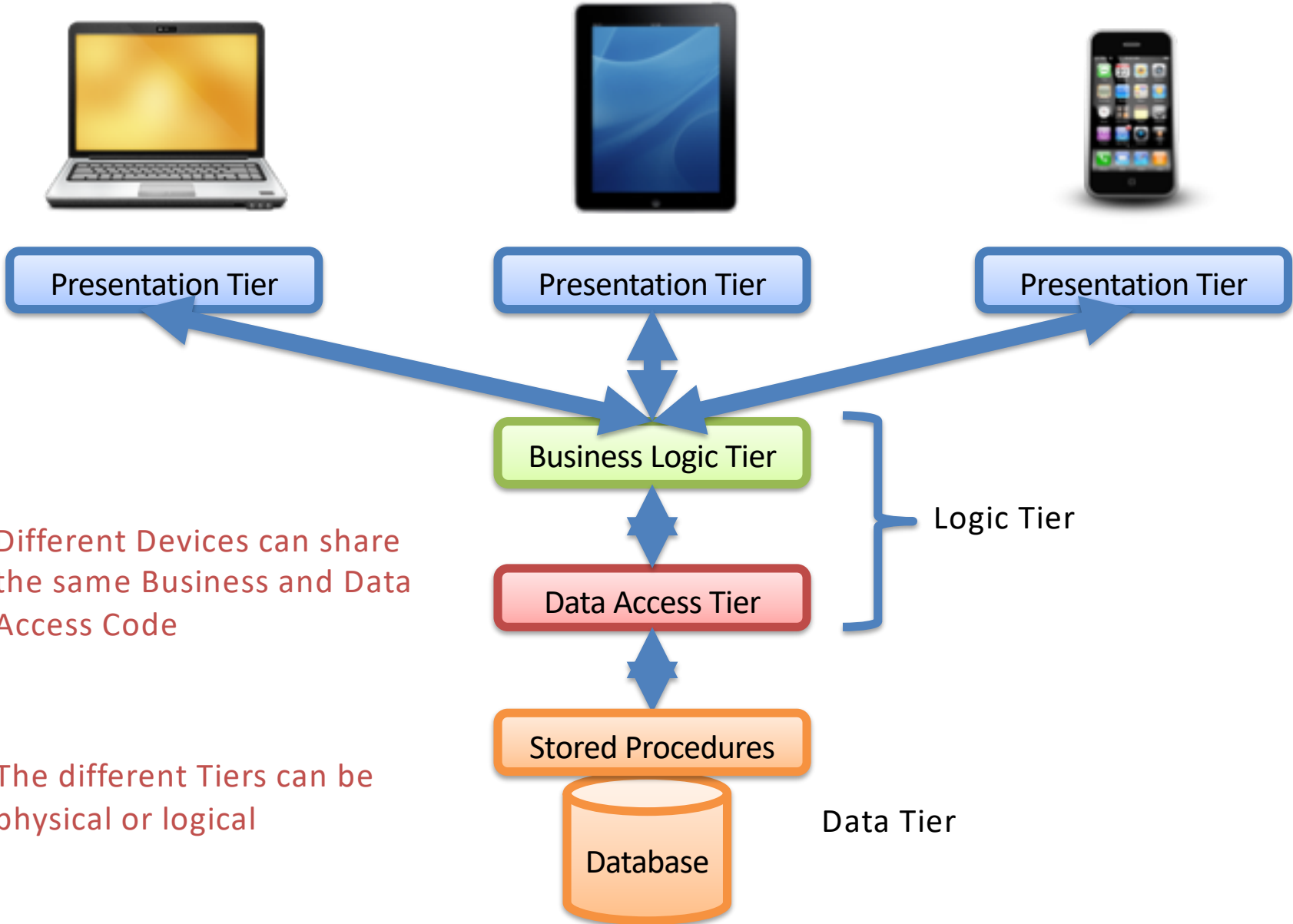
Application tier (business logic, logic tier, data access tier, or middle tier)

- The logical tier is pulled out from the presentation tier and, as its own layer.
- It controls an application's functionality by performing detailed processing.

Data tier

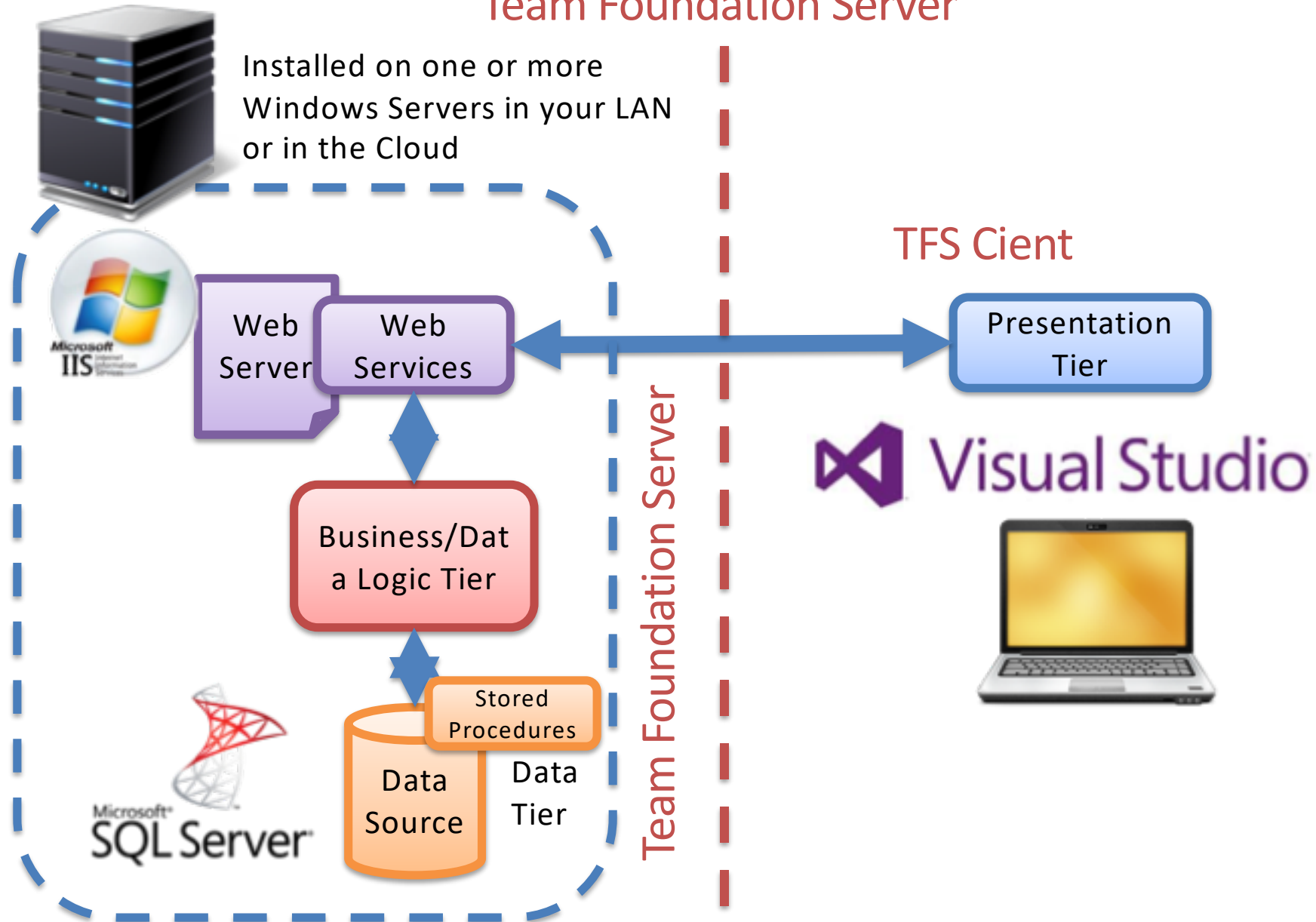
- This tier consists of database servers. Here information is stored and retrieved.
- This tier keeps data neutral and independent from application servers or business logic.
- Giving data its own tier also improves scalability and performance.

3-tier Architecture

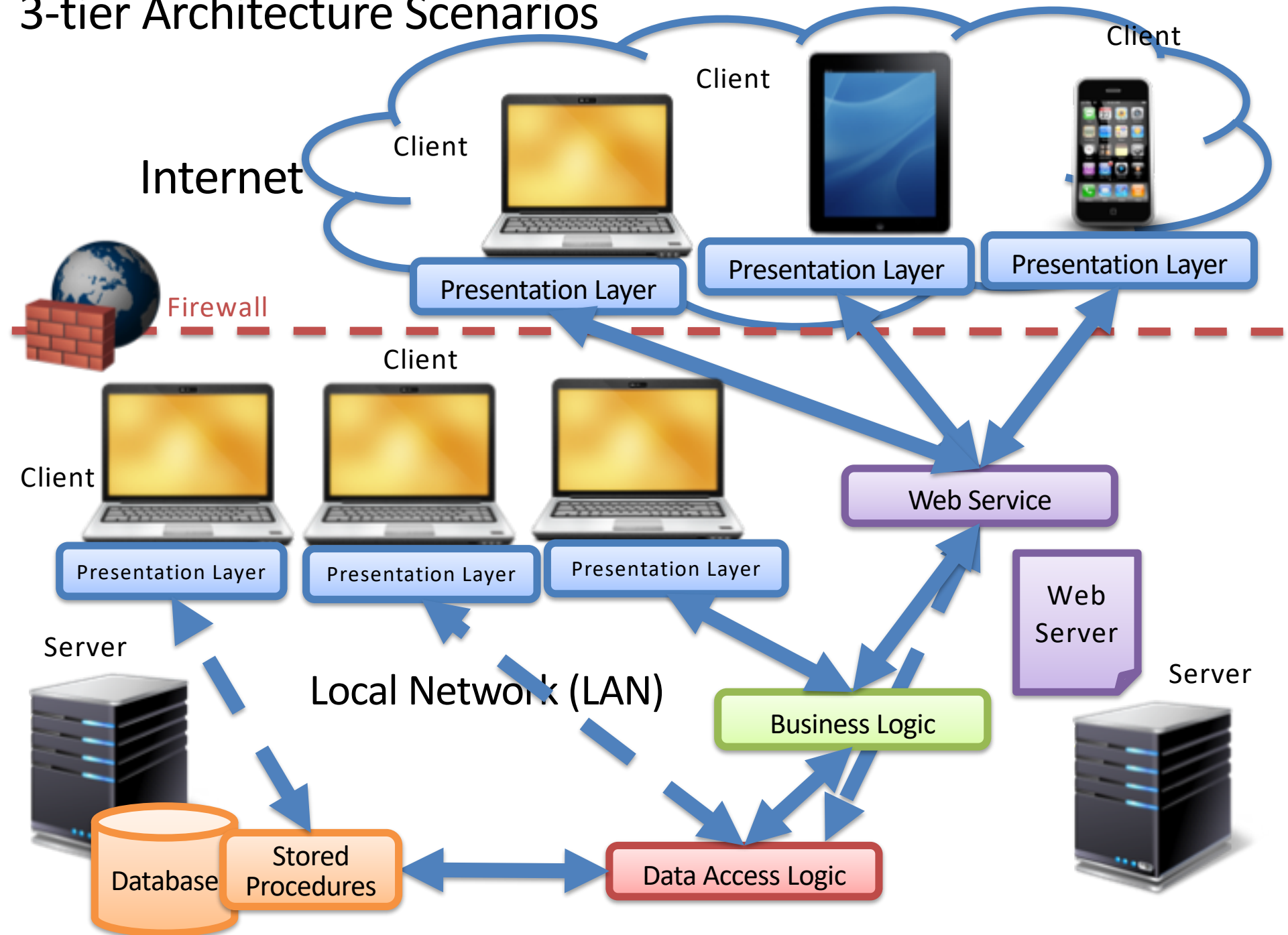


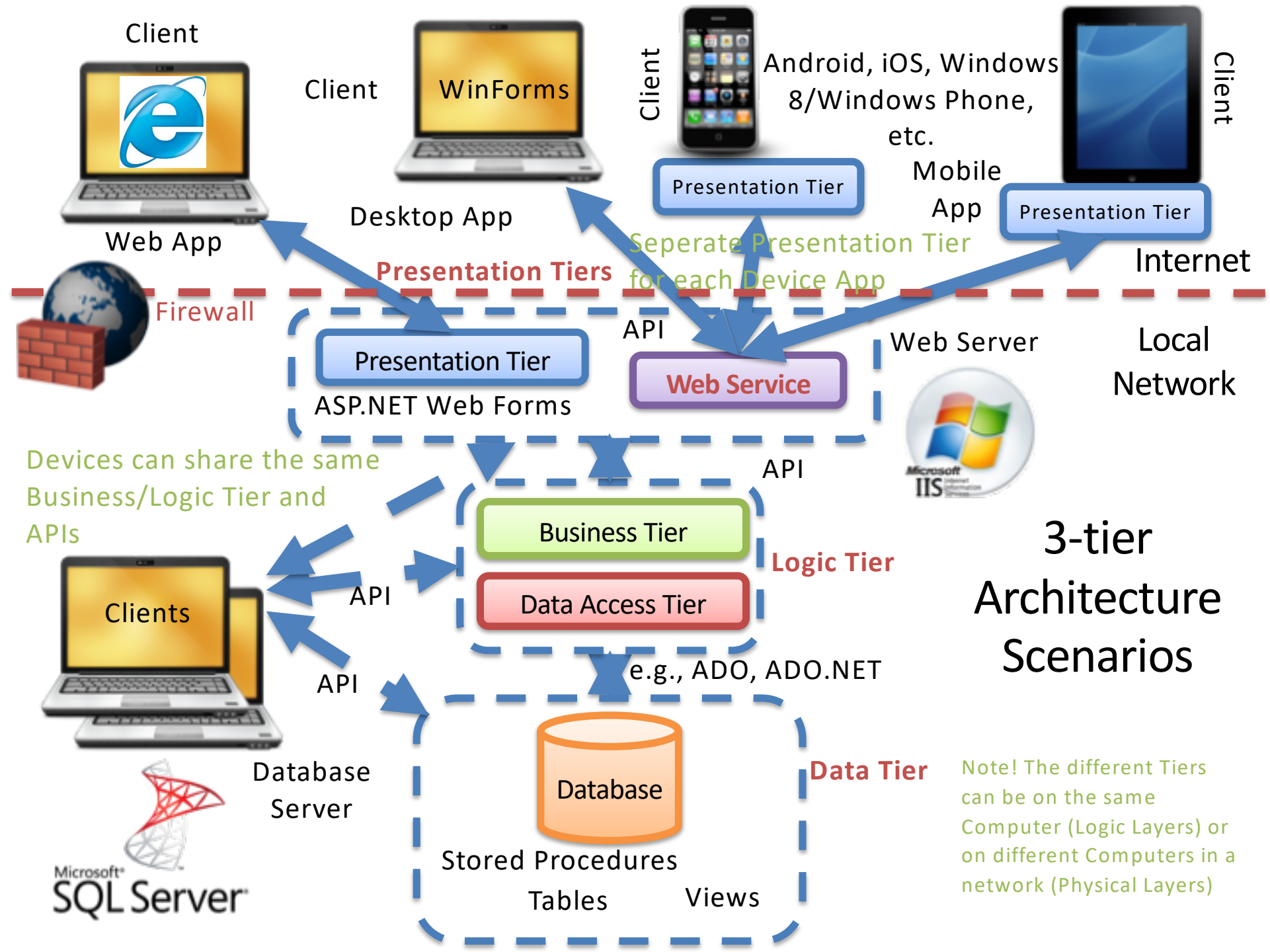
3-tier + Webservice Architecture - Example

Team Foundation Server



3-tier Architecture Scenarios



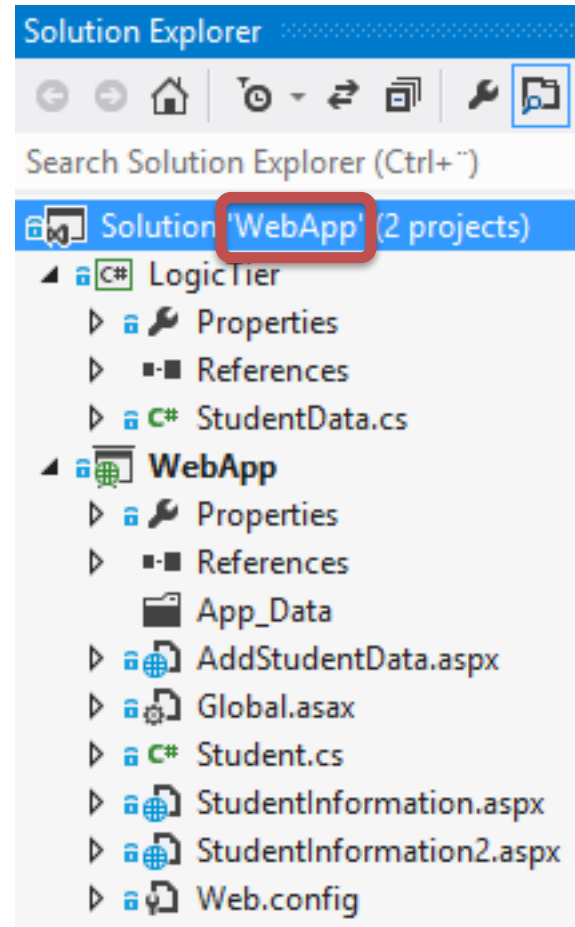
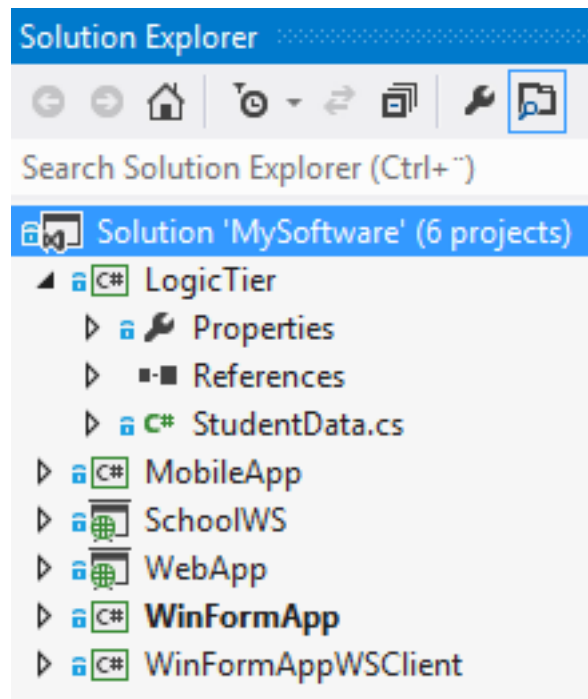


3-tier Architecture Scenarios

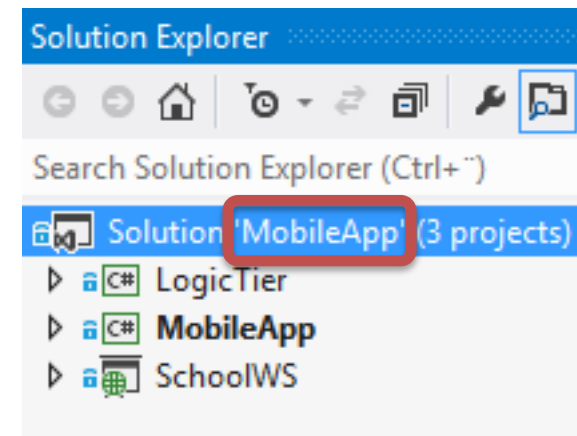
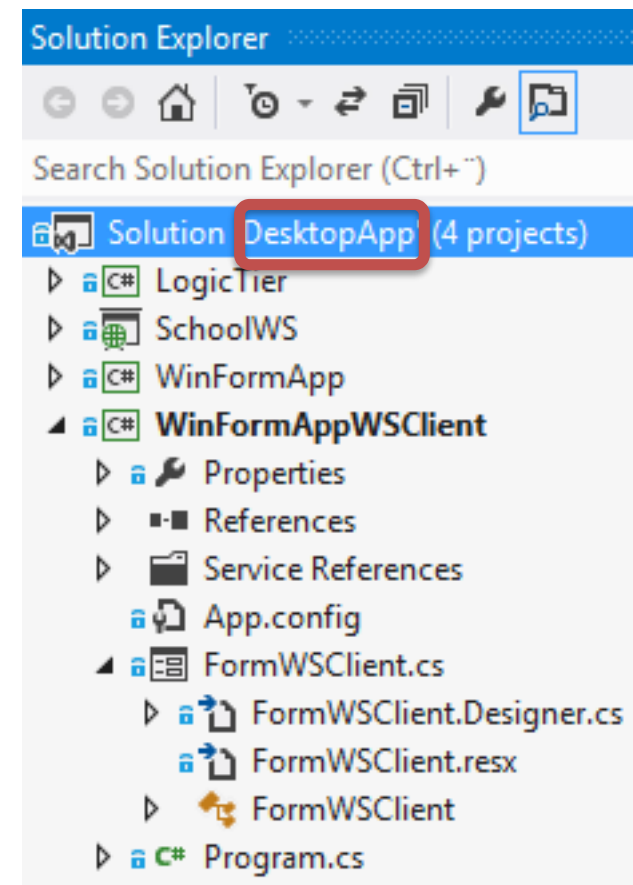
Note! The different Tiers can be on the same Computer (Logic Layers) or on different Computers in a network (Physical Layers)

Visual Studio Projects

Solution with all Projects
(Logic Tier, Web Service,
Desktop App, Web App,
Mobile App)



Solution with Projects
used by Web App
(Logic Tier, Web App)



Data Tier



We are going to create the Database / Data Layer/Tier, including:

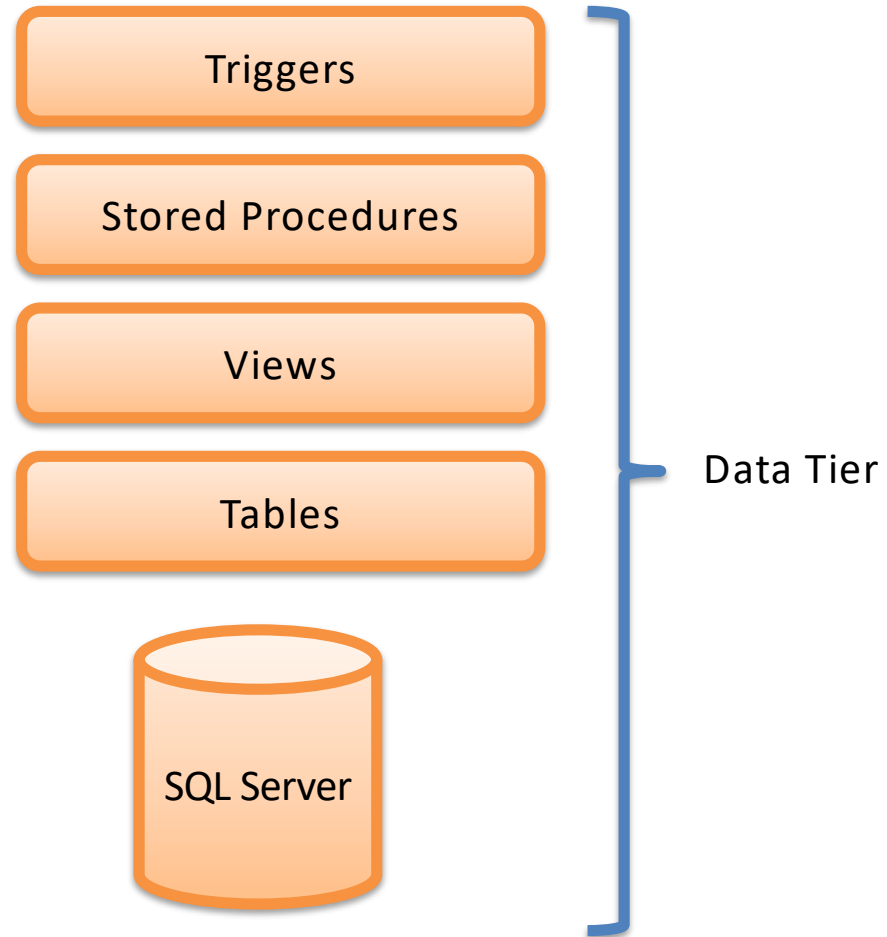
1. Tables
2. Views
3. Stored Procedures
4. Triggers
5. Script for some “Dummy” Data



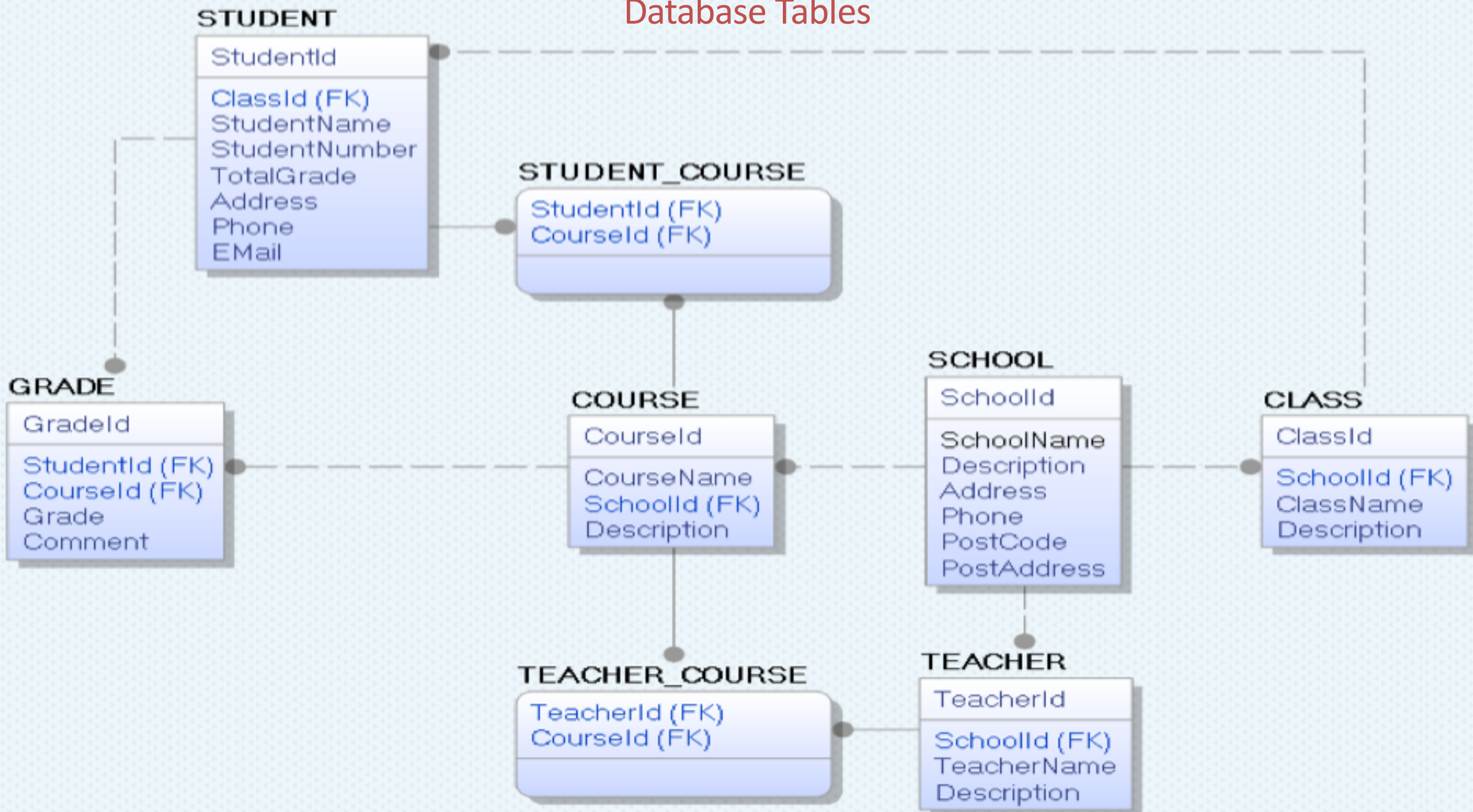
Note! Install them in this order

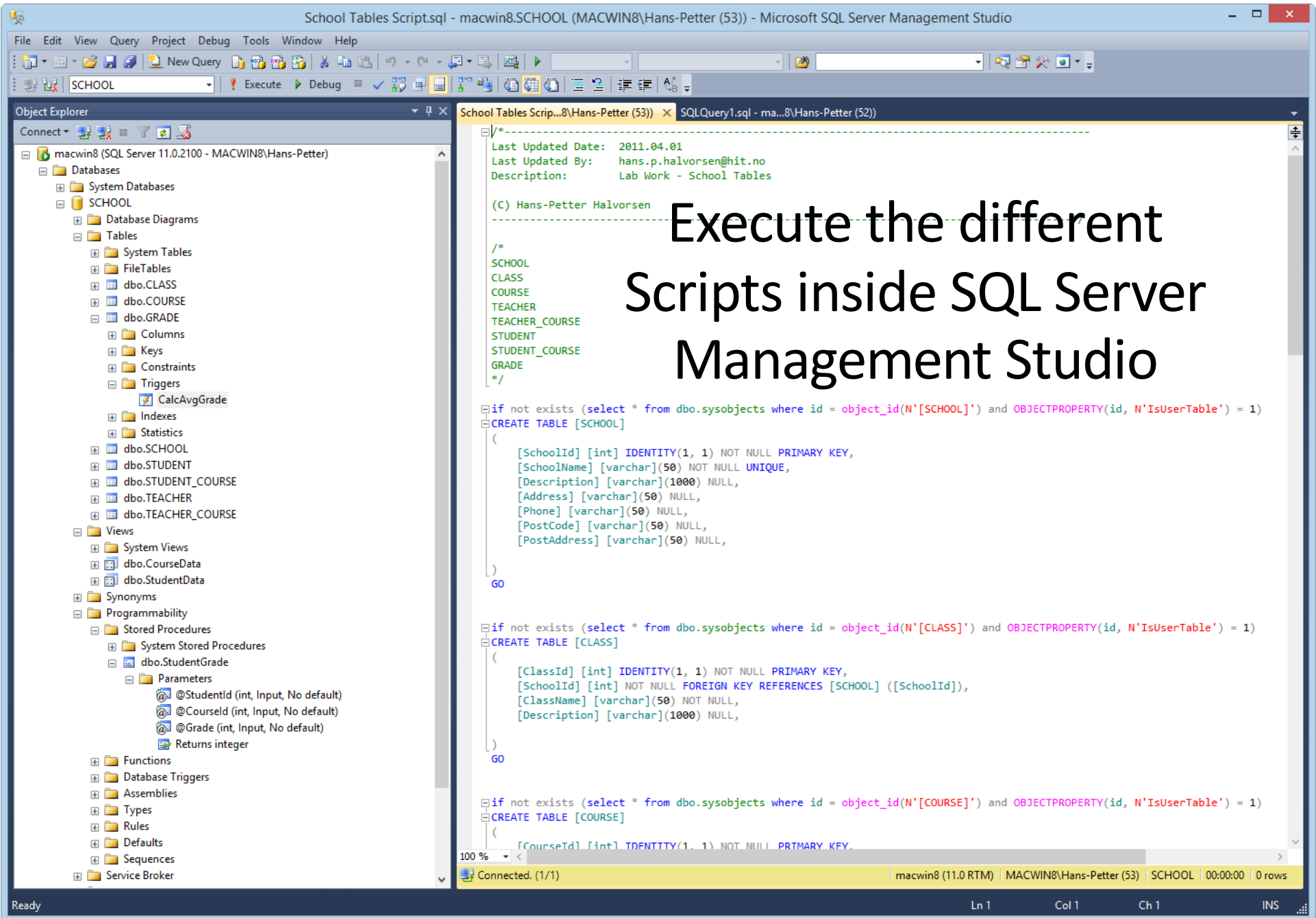
Download Zip Files with Tables, Views, Stored Procedures and Triggers in order to create the Data Tier in SQL Server (The ZIP File is located on the same place as this File)

Data Tier



Database Tables





Execute the different Scripts inside SQL Server Management Studio



You are finished with the Exercise

Logic Tier

ASP.NET Web Forms

Presentation Tier

WinForms

Presentation Tier

Windows Store App

Presentation Tier



Logic Tier

Purpose:

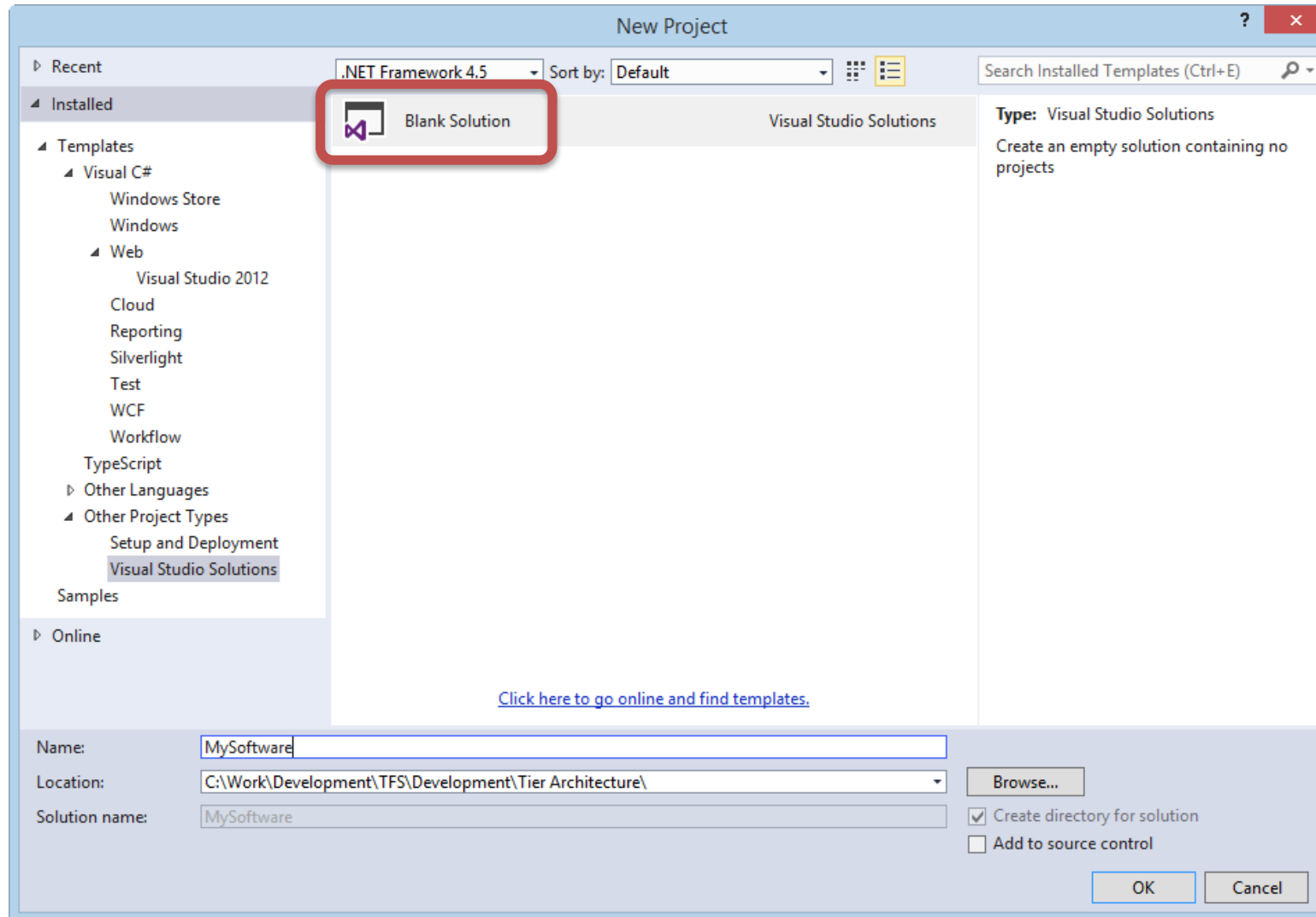
- All the Apps should/could share the same Logic Tier
- To make your Apps easier to maintain and extend
- etc.



Data Tier

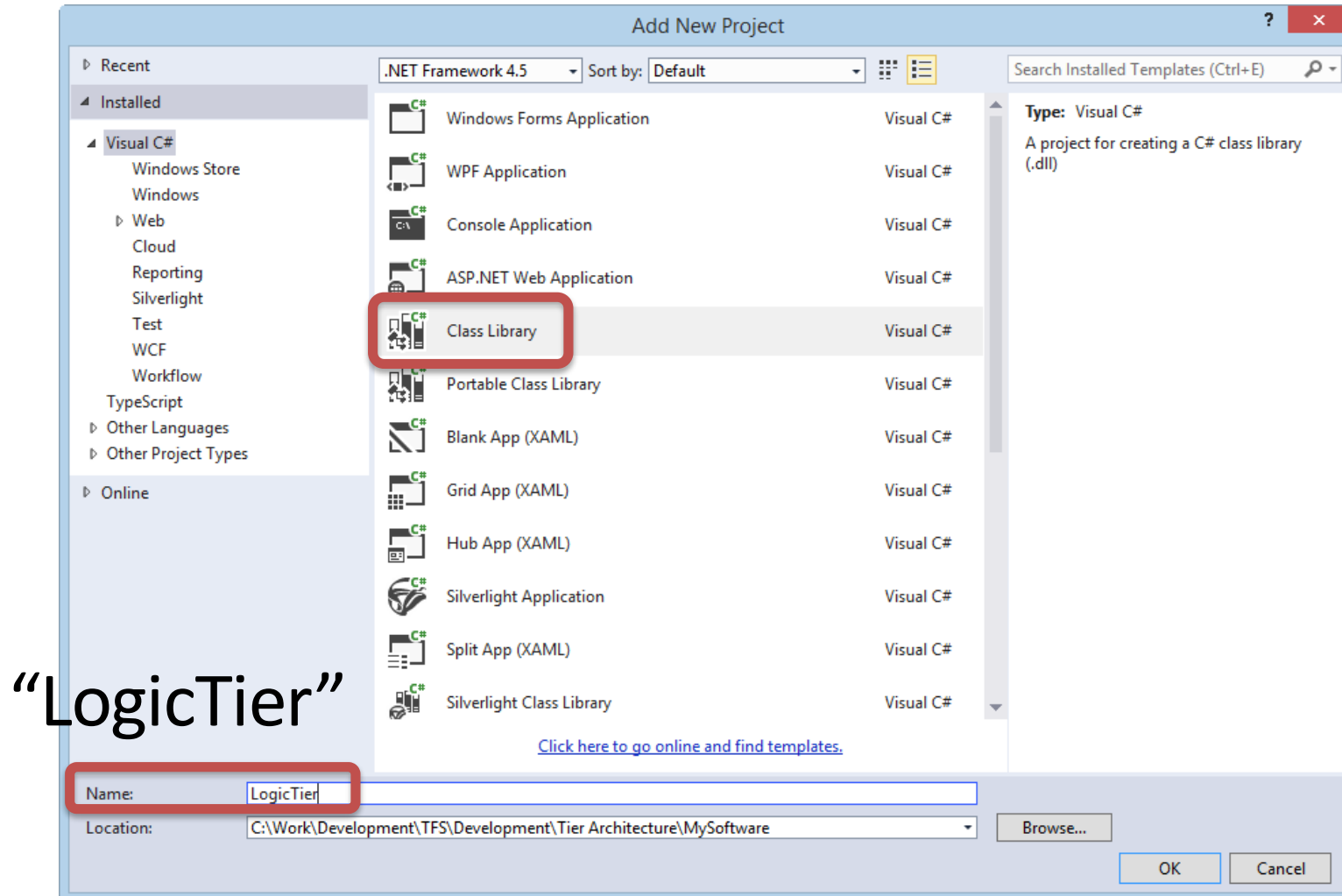
Database

Create an Empty (Blank) **Solution** in Visual Studio

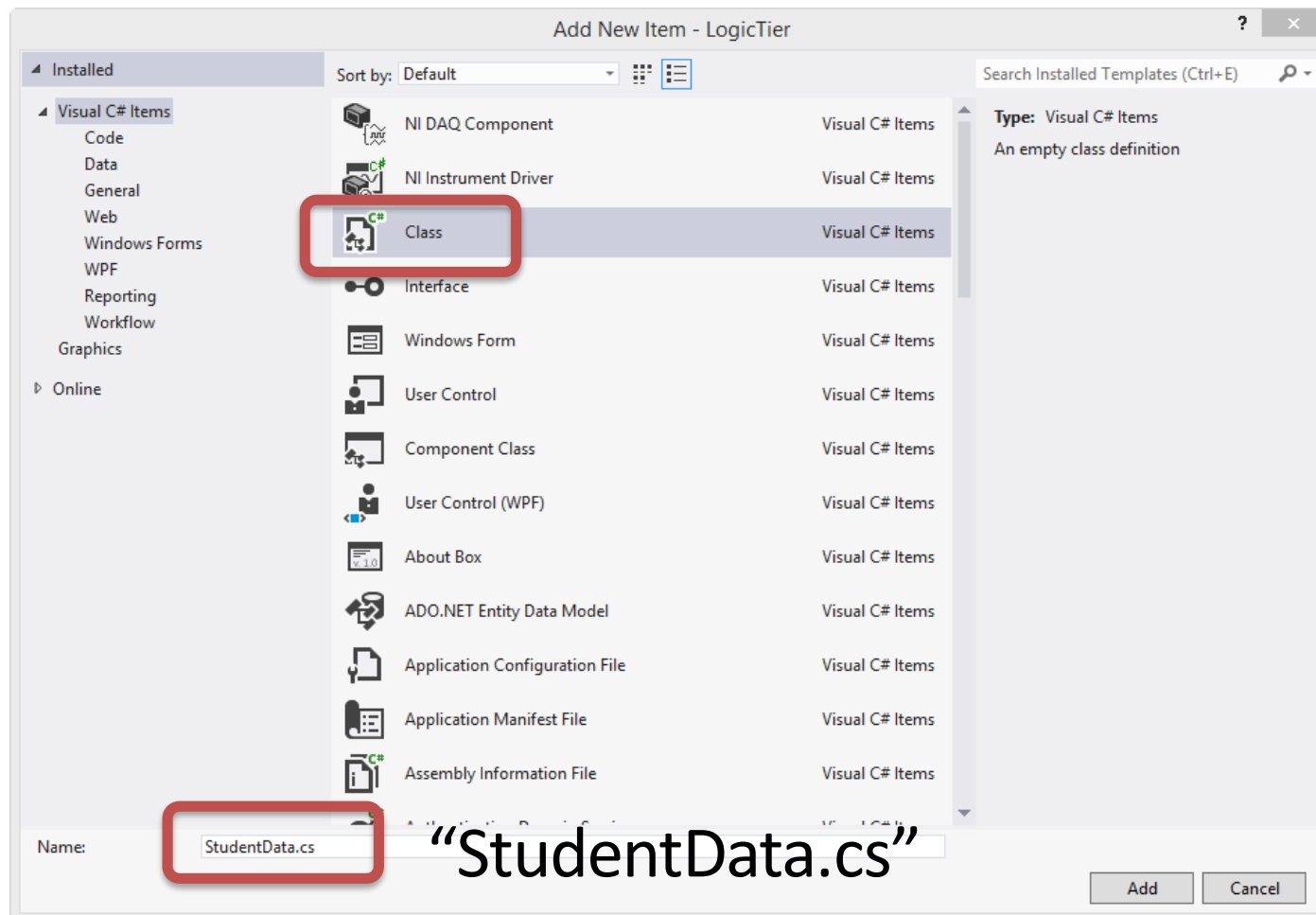
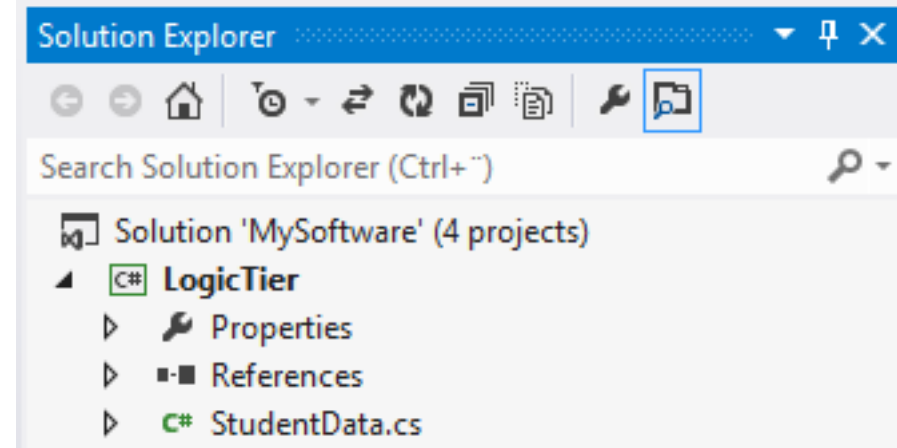


Add Project for Logic Tier (Data Access)

Select a “Class Library” Project



Add a New **Class** to the Project (“StudentData.cs”)



Create the **Code**, e.g., like this (“StudentData.cs”):

```
StudentData.cs  ▸ ×
Tuc.School.LogicTier.StudentData  ▾  GetStudentDB(string connectionString)

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using System.Text;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using System.Data.SqlClient;
using System.Data.SqlTypes;
using System.Data;

namespace Tuc.School.LogicTier
{
    public class StudentData
    {
        public DataSet GetStudentDB(string connectionString)
        {
            string selectSQL = "select StudentName, StudentNumber, SchoolName, ClassName, Grade from StudentData order by StudentName";

            // Define the ADO.NET objects.
            SqlConnection con = new SqlConnection(connectionString);


            SqlDataAdapter da = new SqlDataAdapter(selectSQL, con);

            DataSet ds = new DataSet();
            da.Fill(ds);

            return ds;
        }
    }
}
```

Create your own Namespace

A View that collects data from several tables



Improvements: Use Try... Catch ...

You should test the SQL Query in the **SQL Server Management Studio** first

The screenshot displays the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. The title bar indicates the current file is 'SQLQuery1.sql' connected to 'macwin8.SCHOOL (MACWIN8\Hans-Petter (52))'. The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Query, Project, Debug, Tools, Window, and Help. The toolbar contains various icons for file operations and execution. The Object Explorer on the left shows the server hierarchy: macwin8 (SQL Server 11.0.2100) > Databases > SCHOOL > Tables > dbo.STUDENT_DATA. The main query editor contains the following SQL query:

```
select StudentName, StudentNumber, SchoolName, ClassName, Grade from StudentData order by StudentName
```

The Results pane shows the output of the query as a table with 4 rows:

	StudentName	StudentNumber	SchoolName	ClassName	Grade
1	Barak Obama	3333	TUC	SCE2	0
2	Jens Stoltenberg	2222	TUC	SCE1	5
3	John Cleese	1111	TUC	SCE1	4
4	Kurt Nilsen	4444	TUC	SCE2	3

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Query executed successfully.' and provides details: 'macwin8 (11.0 RTM) | MACWIN8\Hans-Petter (52) | SCHOOL | 00:00:03 | 4 rows'. The bottom status bar also shows 'Ready', 'Ln 1', 'Col 52', 'Ch 52', and 'INS'.

Code (“StudentData.cs”):

```
using System.Data.SqlClient;
using System.Data.SqlTypes;
using System.Data;

namespace Tuc.School.LogicTier
{
    public class StudentData
    {
        public DataSet GetStudentDB(string connectionString)
        {
            string selectSQL = "select StudentName, StudentNumber, SchoolName,
ClassName,
                                Grade from StudentData order by StudentName";

            // Define the ADO.NET objects.
            SqlConnection con = new SqlConnection(connectionString);

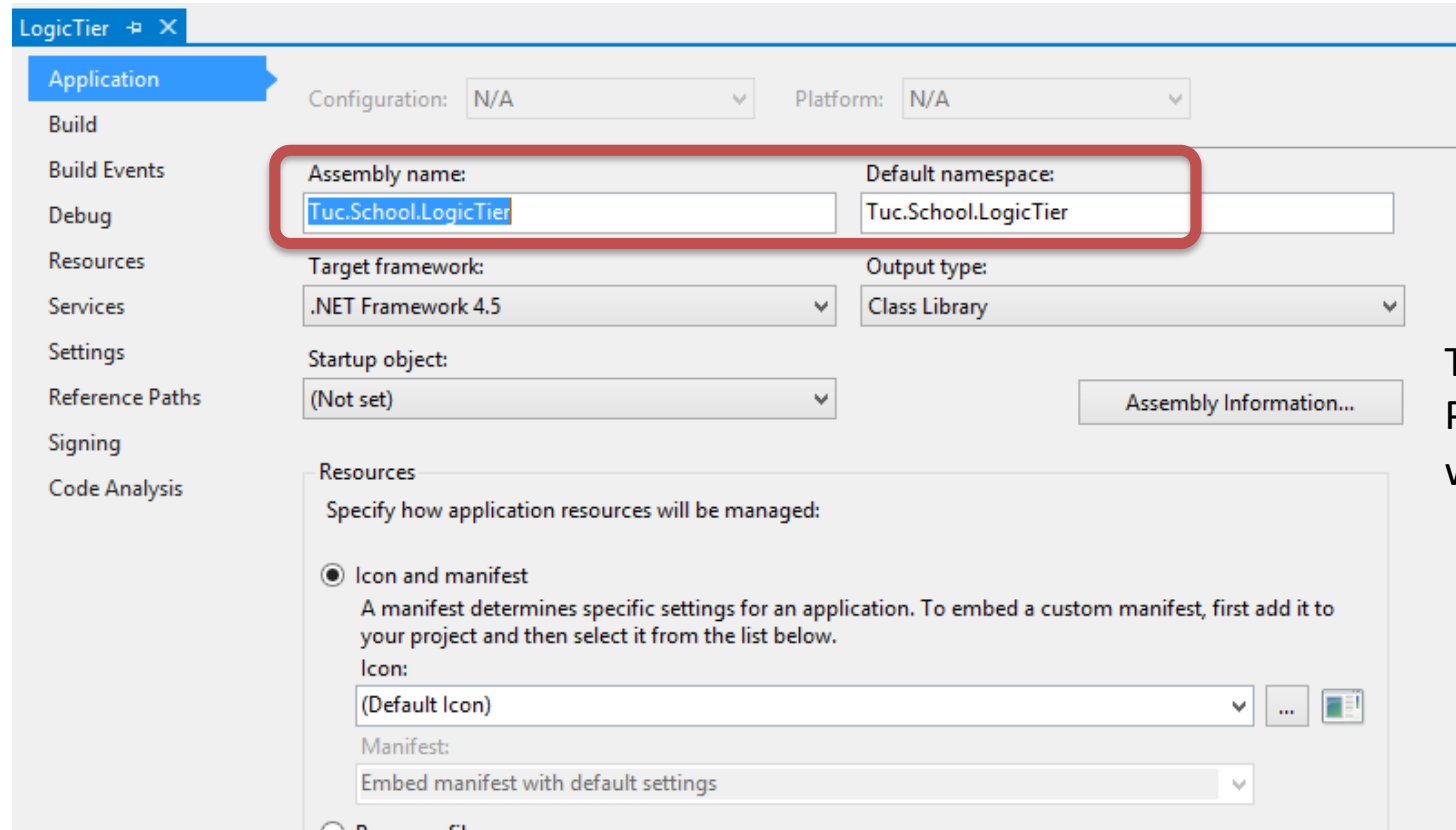
            SqlDataAdapter da = new SqlDataAdapter(selectSQL, con);

            DataSet ds = new DataSet();
            da.Fill(ds);

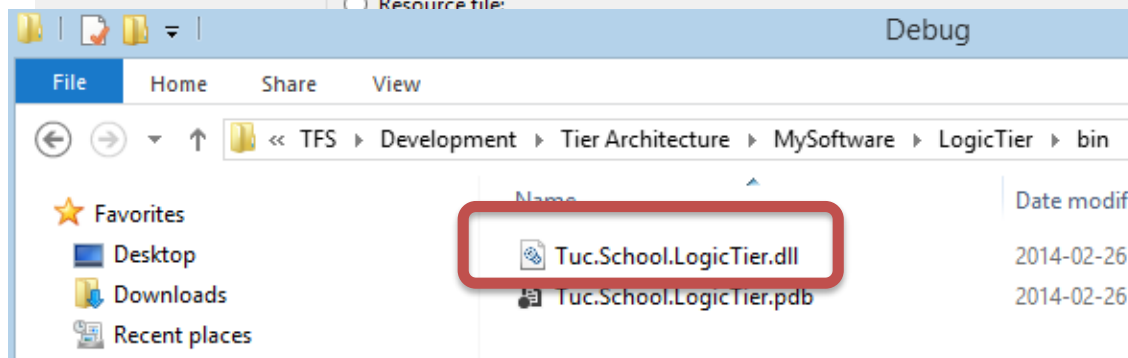
            return ds;
        }
    }
}
```

Create a proper name for the **Assembly** (.dll File)

Right-click on the Project in the Solution Explorer and select Properties



Then Build your Project (hopefully with no errors)



This will be the Assembly for your Logic Tier, that can be imported and used in other projects.
Create once – use it many times!!



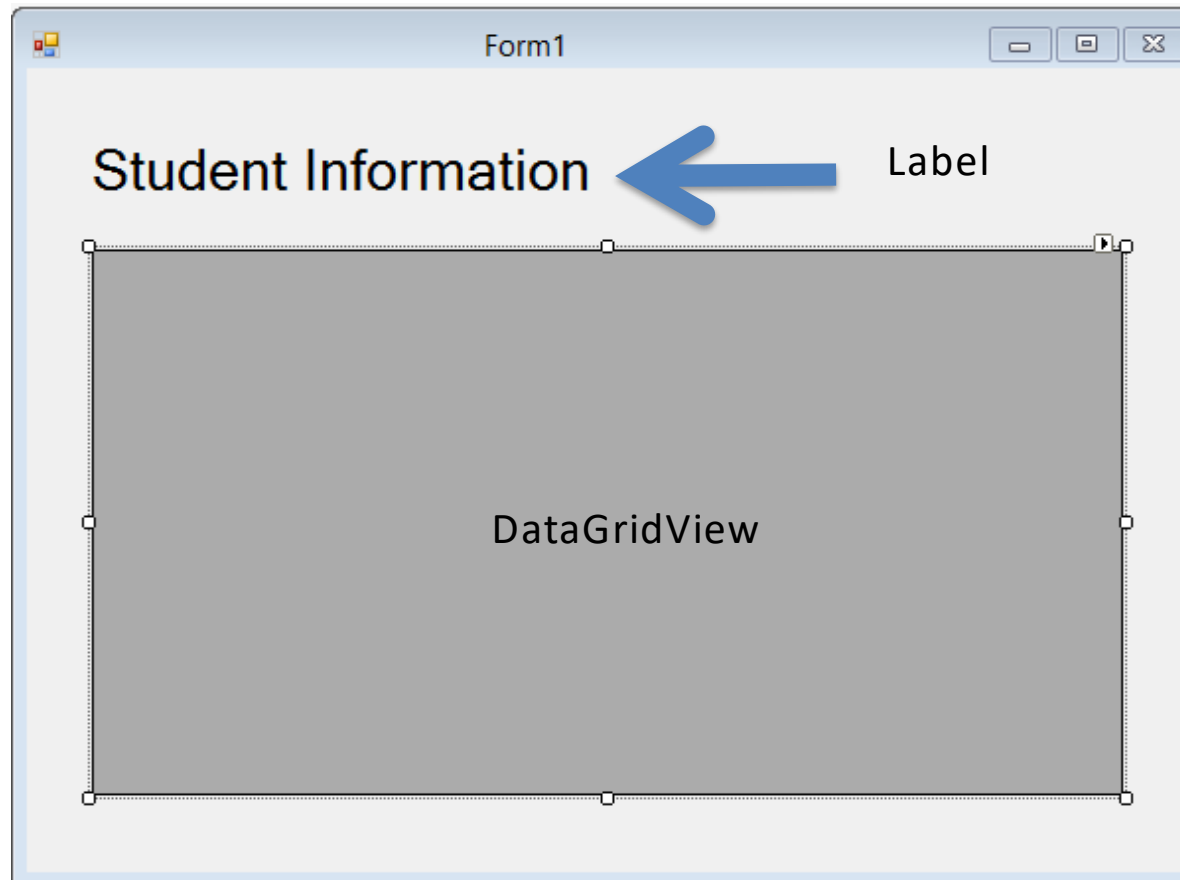
You are finished with the Exercise

Presentation Layer

Desktop App: WinForms



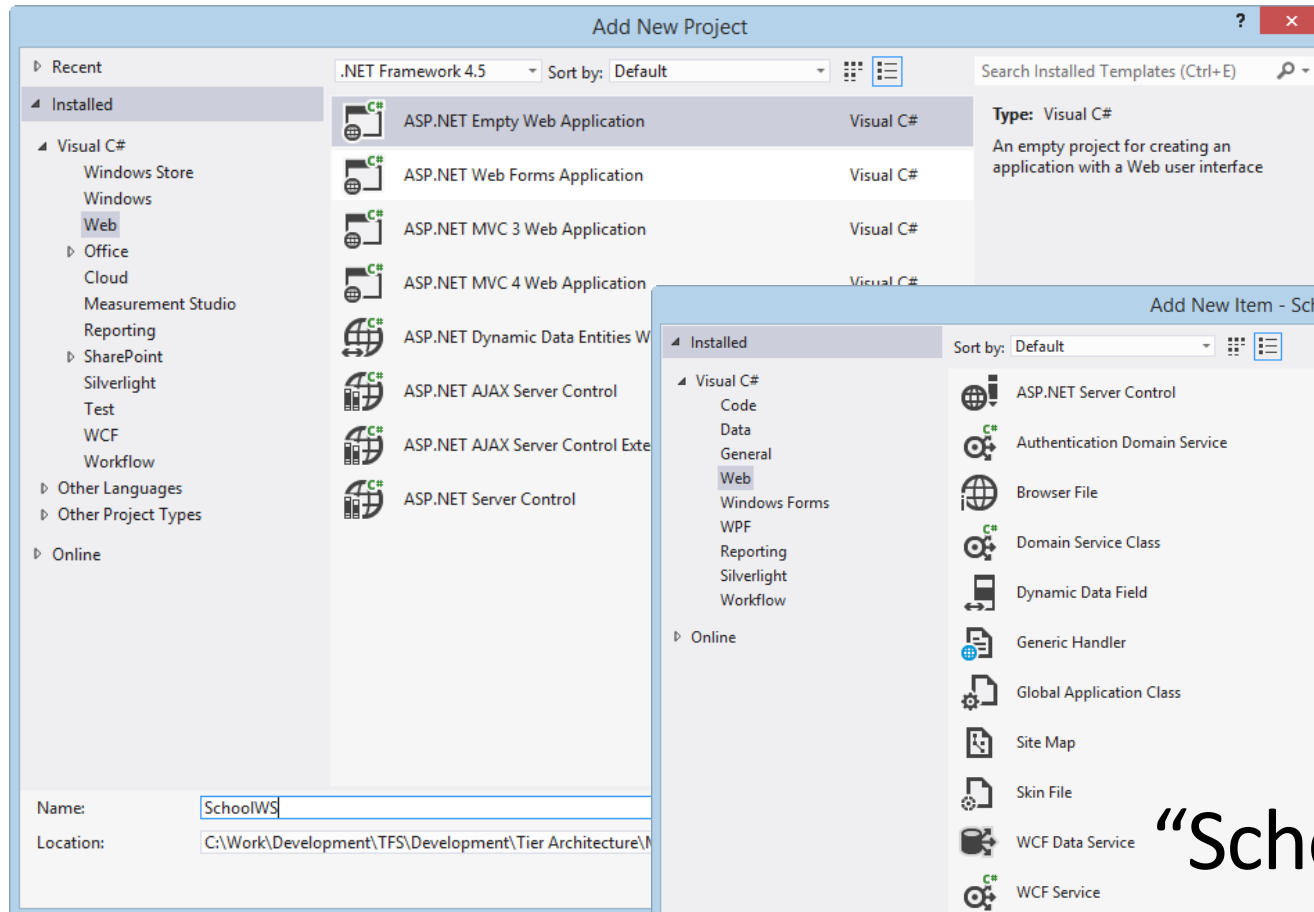
Using **Web Services** (we assume the The App should be used on Internet outside the Firewall)



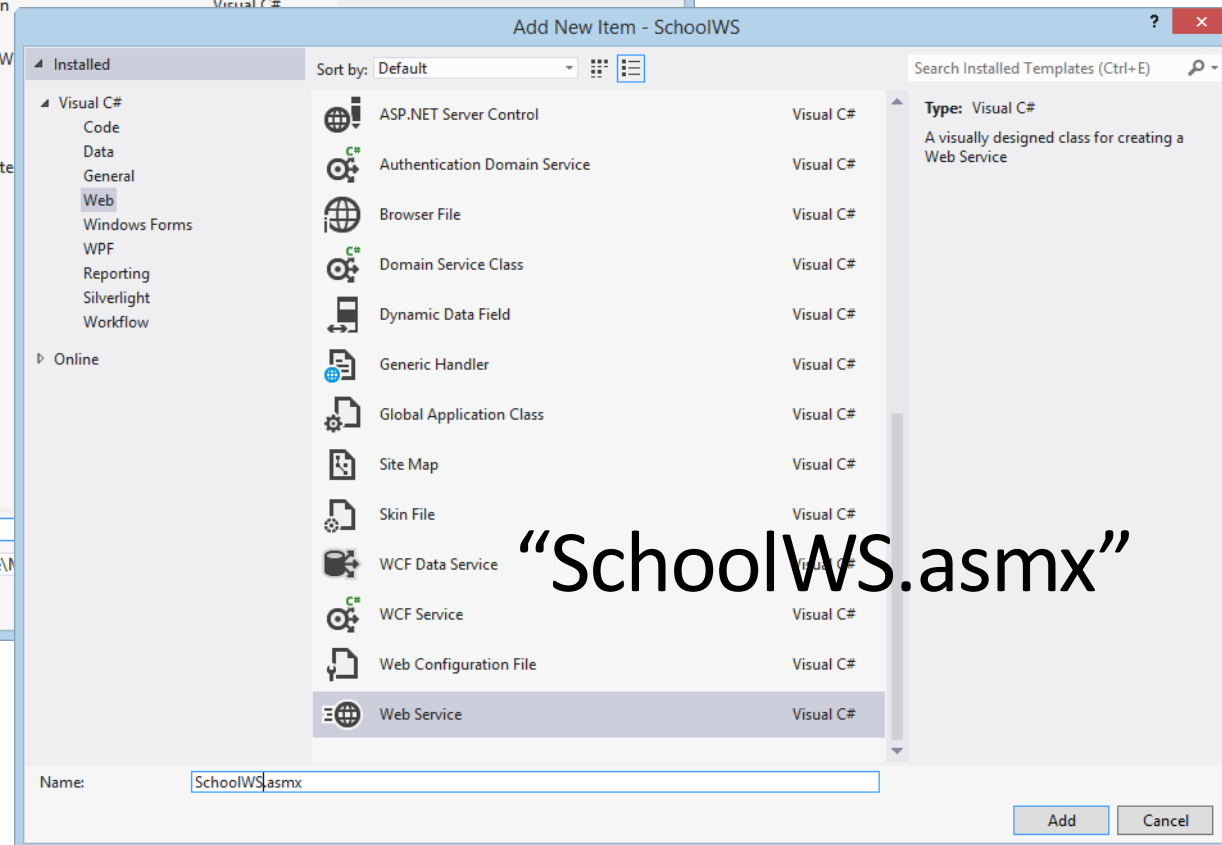
Step 1: Create Web Service

“SchoolWS”

Create an ASP.NET Project:



Add Web Service:



“SchoolWS.asmx”

```
using System;  
using System.Collections.Generic;  
using System.Linq;  
using System.Web;  
using System.Web.Services;
```

```
using System.Data;  
using System.Web.Configuration;  
using Tuc.School.LogicTier;
```

```
namespace SchoolWS
```

```
{  
    /// <summary>  
    /// Summary description for SchoolWS  
    /// </summary>  
    [WebService(Namespace = "http://tempuri.org/")]  
    [WebServiceBinding(ConformsTo = WsiProfiles.BasicProfile1_1)]  
    [System.ComponentModel.ToolboxItem(false)]  
    // To allow this Web Service to be called from script, using ASP.NET AJAX, uncomment the following line.  
    // [System.Web.Script.Services.ScriptService]  
    public class SchoolWS : System.Web.Services.WebService
```

```
{  
    private string connectionString = WebConfigurationManager.ConnectionStrings["SCHOOLConnectionString"].ConnectionString;
```

```
    [WebMethod]  
    public string HelloWorld()  
    {  
        return "Hello World";  
    }
```

```
    [WebMethod]  
    public DataSet GetStudent()  
    {  
        StudentData studentData = new StudentData();  
        return studentData.GetStudentDB(connectionString);  
    }
```

```
}
```

Web Service Code

Database ConnectionString
is located in Web.config

Web Service Method

Database ConnectionString is located in **Web.config**



The screenshot shows a code editor with two tabs: 'Web.config' and 'SchoolWS.aspx.cs'. The 'Web.config' tab is active and displays the following XML content:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>

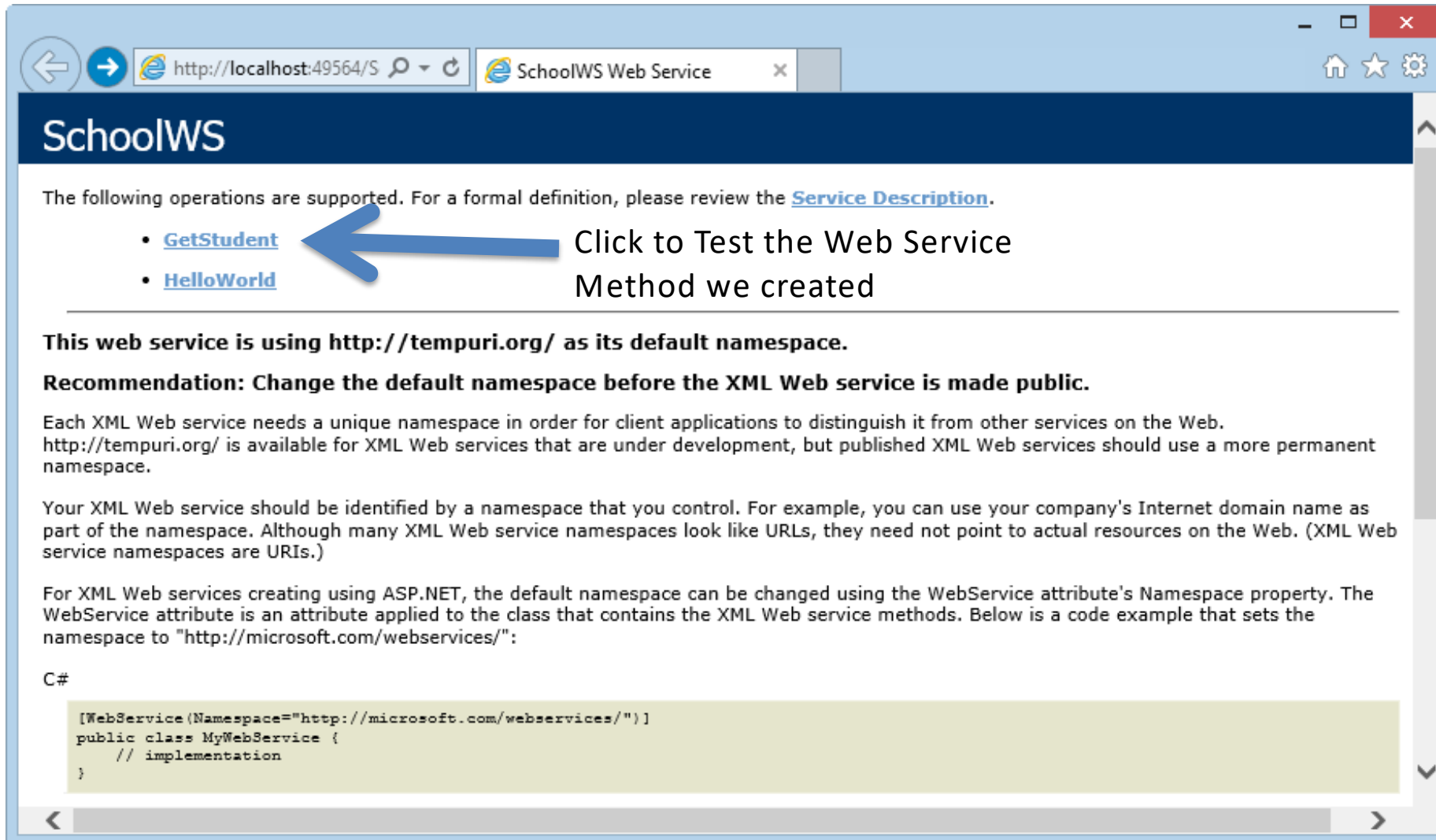
<!--
  For more information on how to configure your ASP.NET application, please visit
  http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=169433
-->

<configuration>
  <system.web>
    <compilation debug="true" targetFramework="4.5" />
    <httpRuntime targetFramework="4.5" />
  </system.web>

  <connectionStrings>
    <add name="SCHOOLConnectionString" connectionString="Data Source=macwin8;Initial Catalog=SCHOOL;Persist Security Info=True;User ID=sa;Password=
    providerName="System.Data.SqlClient" />
  </connectionStrings>

</configuration>
```

Test Web Service



The following operations are supported. For a formal definition, please review the [Service Description](#).

- [GetStudent](#)
- [HelloWorld](#)

Click to Test the Web Service Method we created

This web service is using <http://tempuri.org/> as its default namespace.

Recommendation: Change the default namespace before the XML Web service is made public.

Each XML Web service needs a unique namespace in order for client applications to distinguish it from other services on the Web. <http://tempuri.org/> is available for XML Web services that are under development, but published XML Web services should use a more permanent namespace.

Your XML Web service should be identified by a namespace that you control. For example, you can use your company's Internet domain name as part of the namespace. Although many XML Web service namespaces look like URLs, they need not point to actual resources on the Web. (XML Web service namespaces are URIs.)

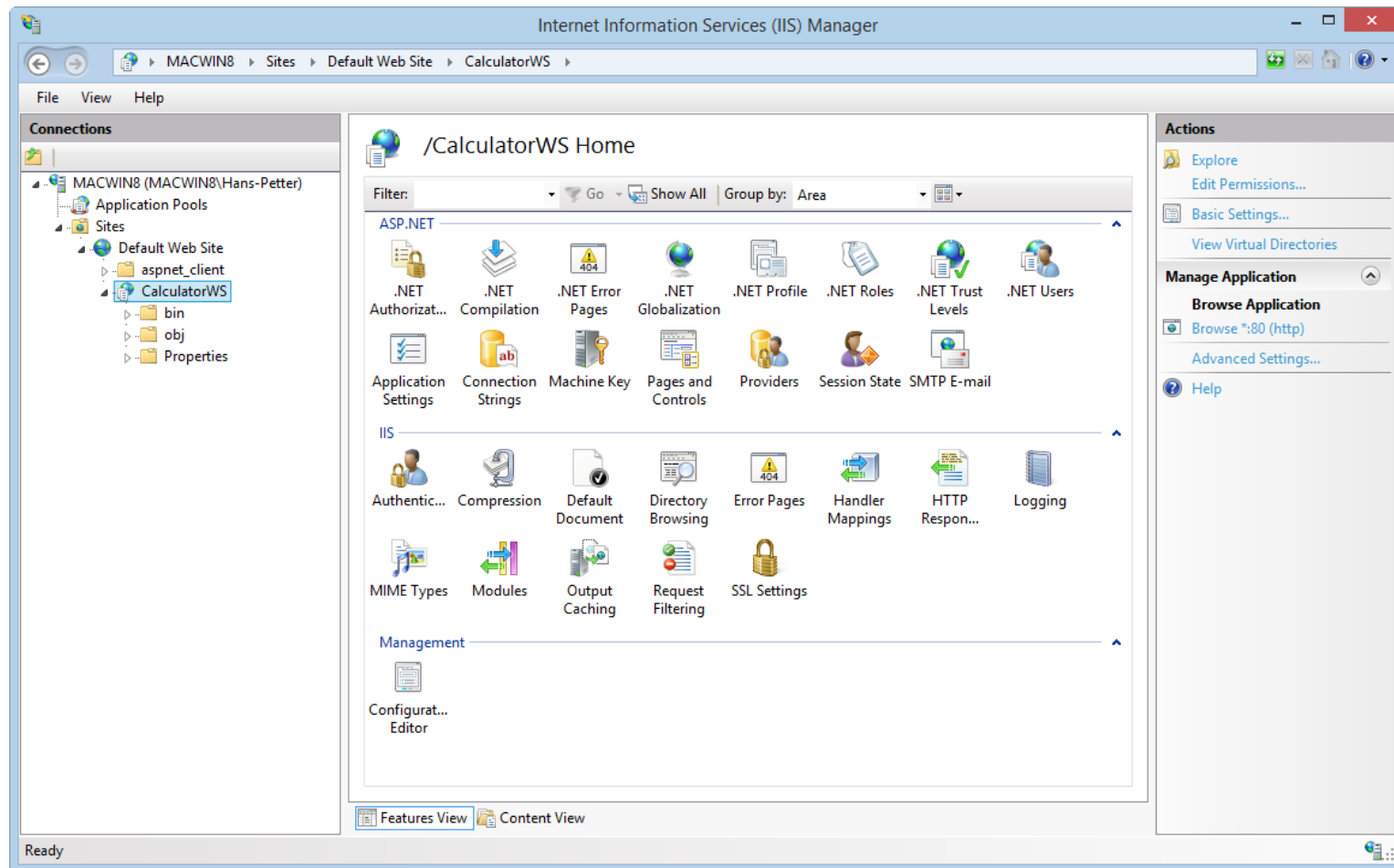
For XML Web services creating using ASP.NET, the default namespace can be changed using the `WebService` attribute's `Namespace` property. The `WebService` attribute is an attribute applied to the class that contains the XML Web service methods. Below is a code example that sets the namespace to "`http://microsoft.com/webservices/`":

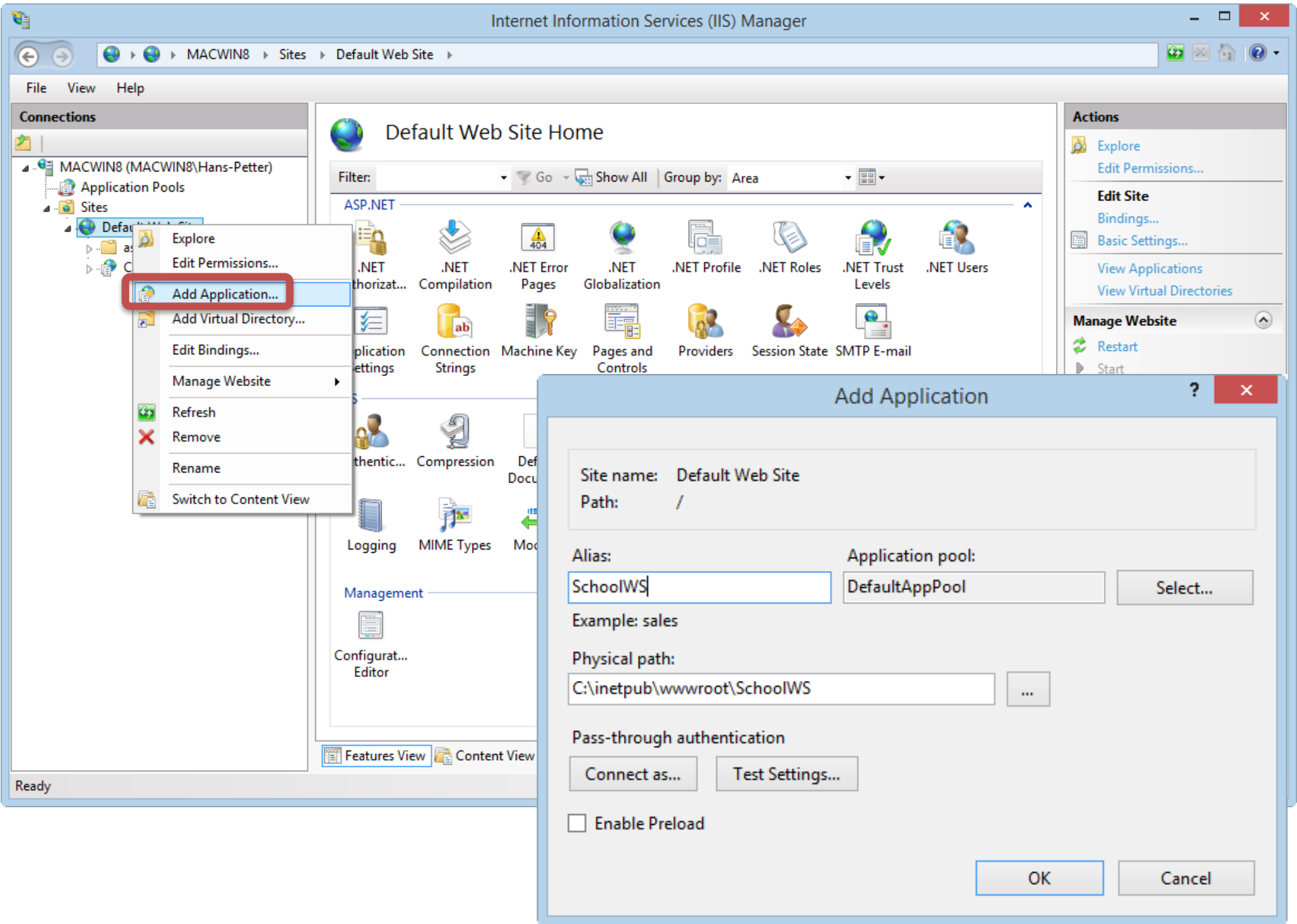
```
C#  
  
[WebService(Namespace="http://microsoft.com/webservices/")]  
public class MyWebService {  
    // implementation  
}
```

It Works!!

Deploy/Publish Web Service to IIS

Copy Web Service Files (Project) to default IIS Directory: `C:\inetpub\wwwroot`



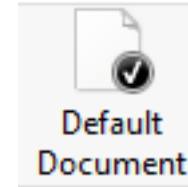




Default Document

Use this feature to specify the default file(s) to return when a cli documents in order of priority.

Name	Entry Type
SchoolWS.asmx	Local
Default.htm	Inherited
Default.asp	Inherited
index.htm	Inherited
index.html	Inherited
iisstart.htm	Inherited
default.aspx	Inherited



Test if WS working:

<http://localhost/SchoolWS>

The following operations are supported. For a formal definition, please review the [Service Description](#).

- [GetStudent](#)
- [HelloWorld](#)

This web service is using <http://tempuri.org/> as its default namespace.

Recommendation: Change the default namespace before the XML Web service is made public.

Each XML Web service needs a unique namespace in order for client applications to distinguish it from other services on the Web. <http://tempuri.org/> is available for XML Web services that are under development, but published XML Web services should use a more permanent namespace.

Your XML Web service should be identified by a namespace that you control. For example, you can use your company's Internet domain name as part of the namespace. Although many XML Web service namespaces look like URLs, they need not point to actual resources on the Web. (XML Web service namespaces are URIs.)

For XML Web services creating using ASP.NET, the default namespace can be changed using the WebService attribute's Namespace property. The WebService attribute is an attribute applied to the class that contains the XML Web service methods. Below is a code example that sets the namespace to "<http://microsoft.com/webservices/>":

C#

```
[WebService(Namespace="http://microsoft.com/webservices/")]
public class MyWebService {
    // implementation
}
```

Visual Basic

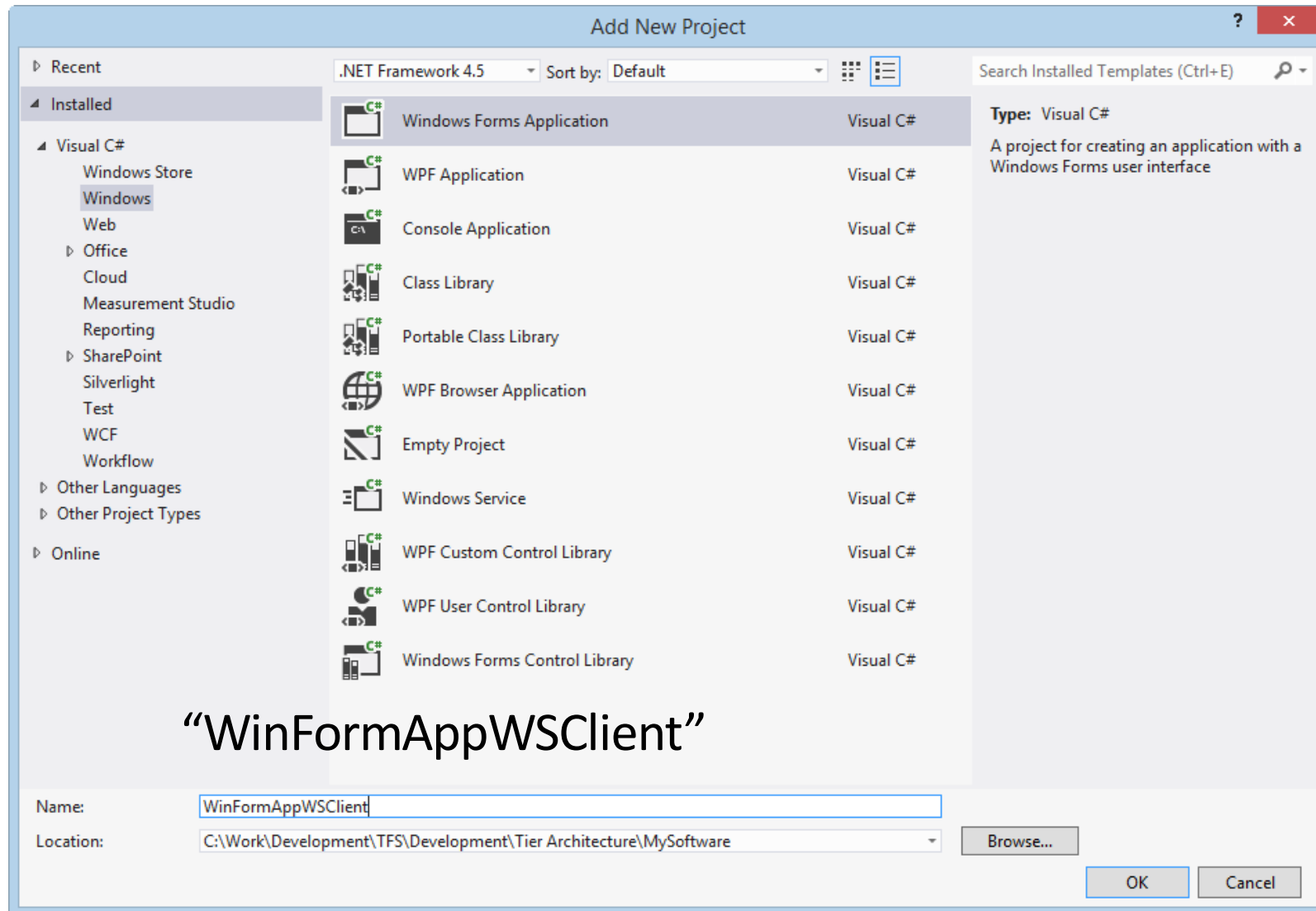
```
<WebService(Namespace="http://microsoft.com/webservices/")> Public Class MyWebService
    ' implementation
End Class
```

C++

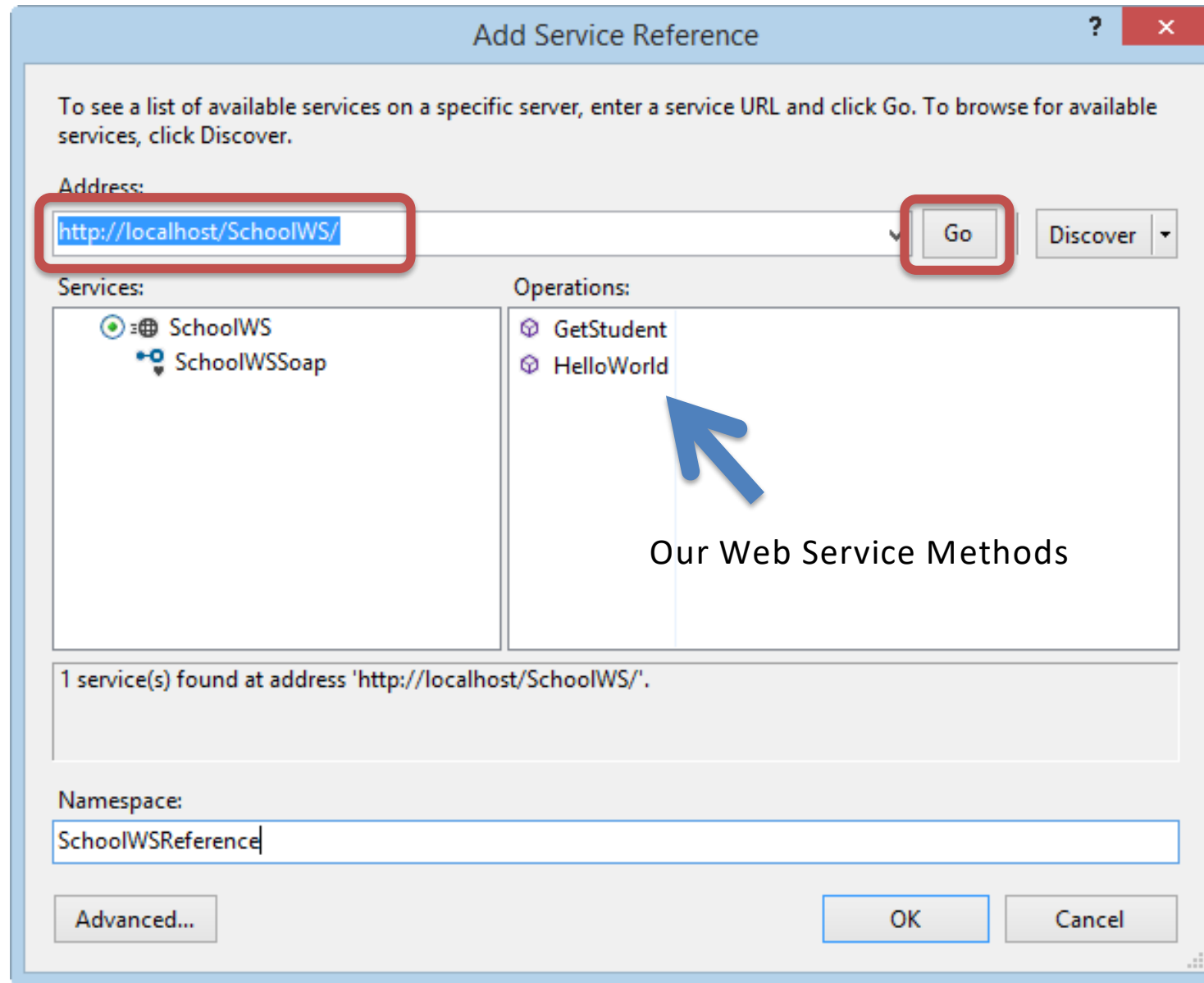
```
[WebService(Namespace="http://microsoft.com/webservices/")]
```

Step 2: Use Web Service in WinForm

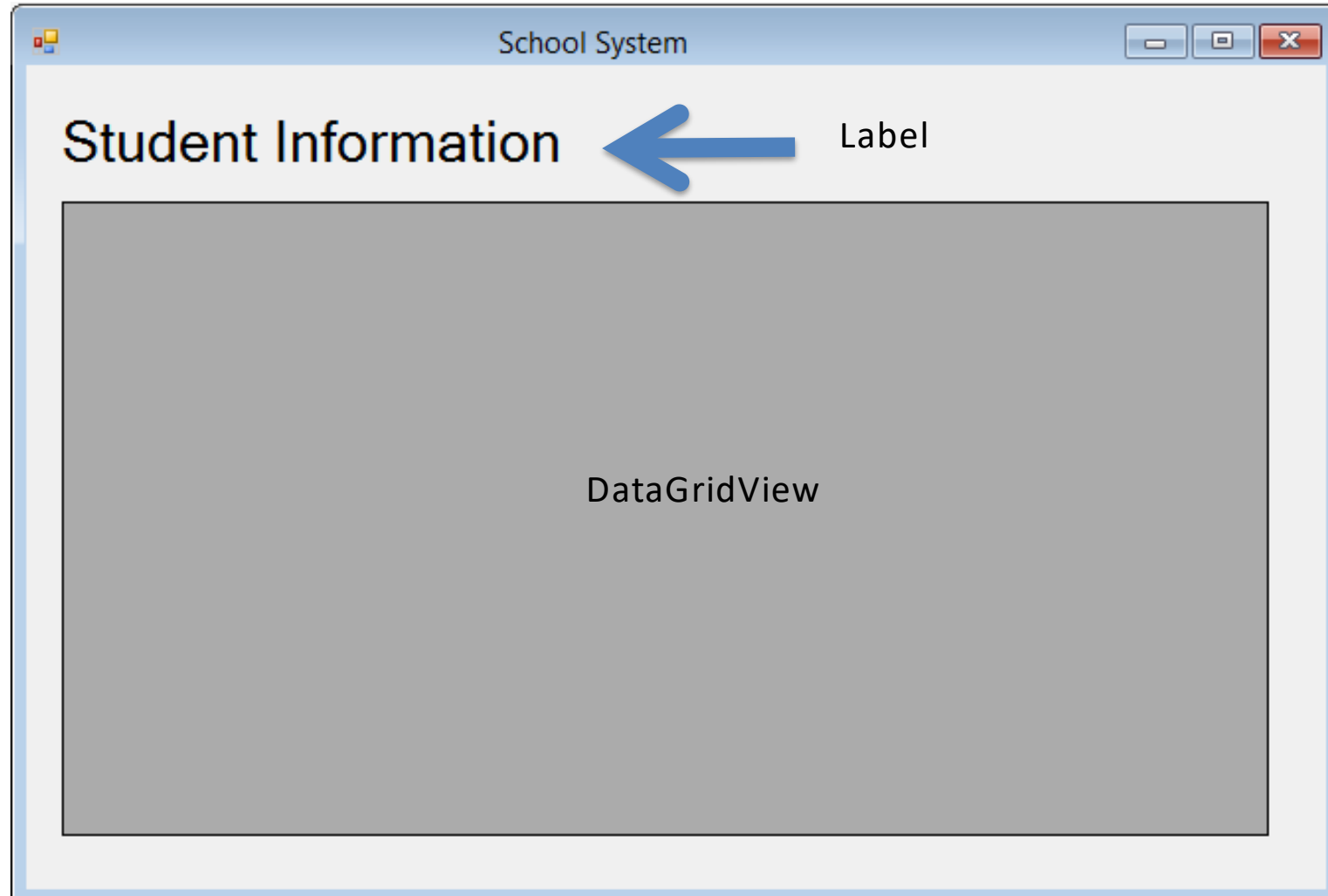
Create New WinForm Project:



Add Web Service Reference



Create GUI



Create Code

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.ComponentModel;
using System.Data;
using System.Drawing;
using System.Linq;
using System.Text;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using System.Windows.Forms;
```

```
namespace WinFormAppWSClient
```

```
{
    public partial class FormWSClient : Form
    {
```

```
        public FormWSClient()
        {
            InitializeComponent();
        }
```

```
        private void FormWSClient_Load(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {
            FillStudentGrid();
        }
```

```
        private void FillStudentGrid()
        {
            DataSet ds = new DataSet();

            SchoolWSReference.SchoolWSSoapClient schoolWs = new SchoolWSReference.SchoolWSSoapClient();

            ds = schoolWs.GetStudent();

            dataGridViewStudentInformation.DataSource = ds.Tables[0];
        }
```

WinForm Code

```
using System.Windows.Forms;

namespace WinFormAppWSClient
{
    public partial class FormWSClient : Form
    {
        public FormWSClient()
        {
            InitializeComponent();
        }

        private void FormWSClient_Load(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {
            FillStudentGrid();
        }

        private void FillStudentGrid()
        {
            DataSet ds = new DataSet();

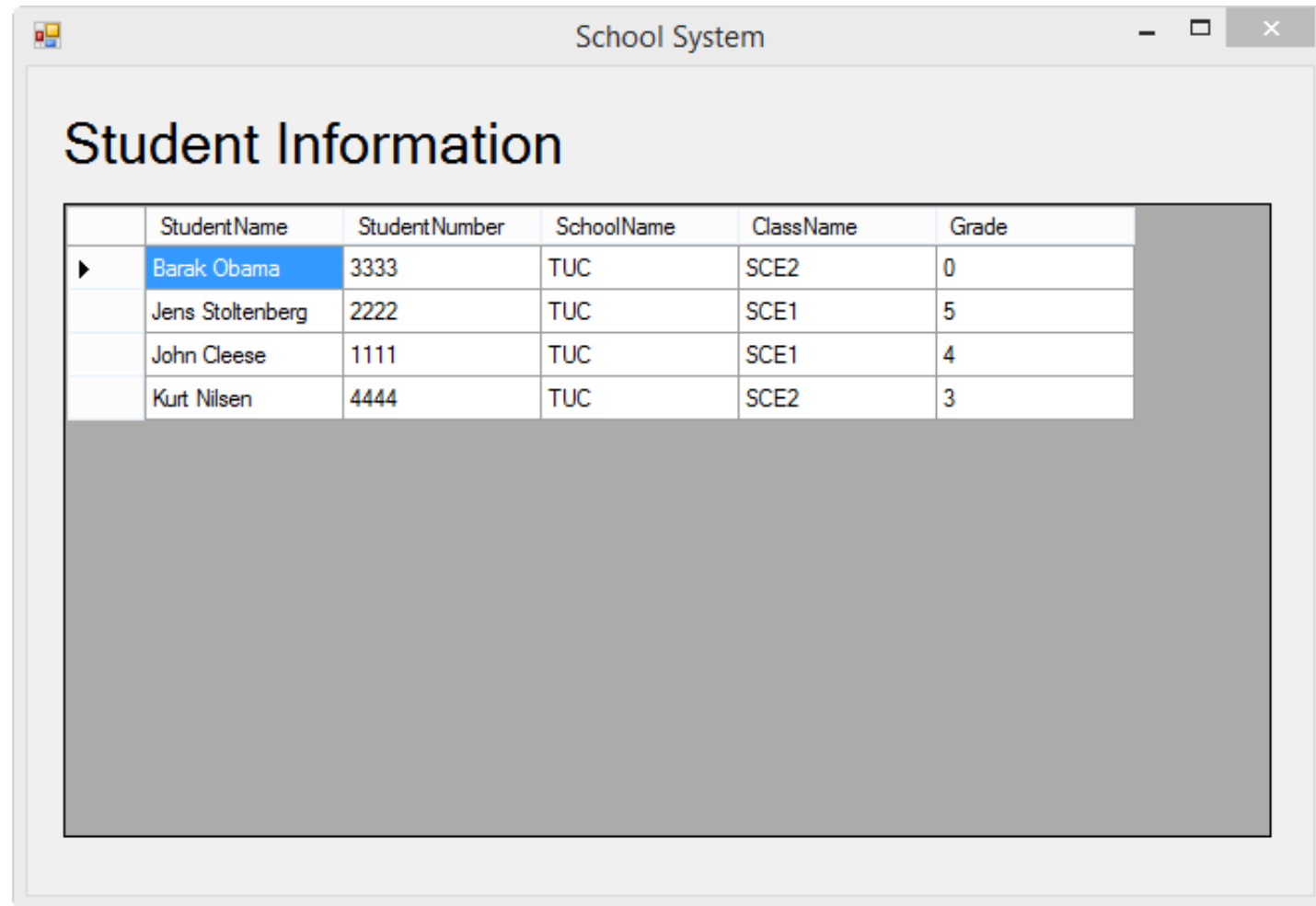
            SchoolWSReference.SchoolWSSoapClient schoolWs = new
SchoolWSReference.SchoolWSSoapClient();
            ds = schoolWs.GetStudent();

            dataGridViewStudentInformation.DataSource = ds.Tables[0];
        }
    }
}
```

Call the Web Service method

Fill GridView

Test it:



The screenshot shows a window titled "School System" with a standard Windows-style title bar (minimize, maximize, close buttons). The main content area is titled "Student Information" and contains a table with the following data:

	StudentName	StudentNumber	SchoolName	ClassName	Grade
▶	Barak Obama	3333	TUC	SCE2	0
	Jens Stoltenberg	2222	TUC	SCE1	5
	John Cleese	1111	TUC	SCE1	4
	Kurt Nilsen	4444	TUC	SCE2	3

It works!!!



You are finished with the Exercise

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