



SD22317

Moving to the Cloud for Your Database-Dependent AutoCAD Add-ins

Jerry Winters
VB CAD, Inc.

Learning Objectives

- Learn the pros and cons of cloud-based database storage
- Learn how to create a new Microsoft Azure Account from scratch
- Learn how to create a new SQL database on the Microsoft Azure Cloud
- Learn how to read from and write to a cloud database from an AutoCAD .NET add-in

Description

Many AutoCAD software add-ins depend on a database to store relevant information. For years, databases such as Microsoft Access were used to give multiple users access to the same data. At some point, it may have become necessary to move on to a more powerful platform such as SQL Server or Oracle. Now moving to a cloud-based database such as Microsoft Azure SQL database is easy enough to demonstrate the entire process from beginning to end in a 90-minute class. Developers no longer need to wait for their IT department to create a new virtual server and install software before they can begin work on a new project. For literally pennies a day, a developer can create a new cloud-based database that is visible to anyone running their software without worrying about VPNs, firewalls, and an approval process that takes months to complete. This session features AutoCAD, AutoCAD MEP, and AutoCAD Map 3D.

AIA Approved.

Your AU Expert

Jerry Winters has been writing add-ins for AutoCAD software since 1992, and he lends his experience to developing powerful, useful add-ins to improve accuracy, increase efficiency, and eliminate user error. Although technology continues to advance at a rapid pace, Winters strives to be aware of and proficient with emerging technologies.

The Pros and cons of cloud-based database storage

The Pros

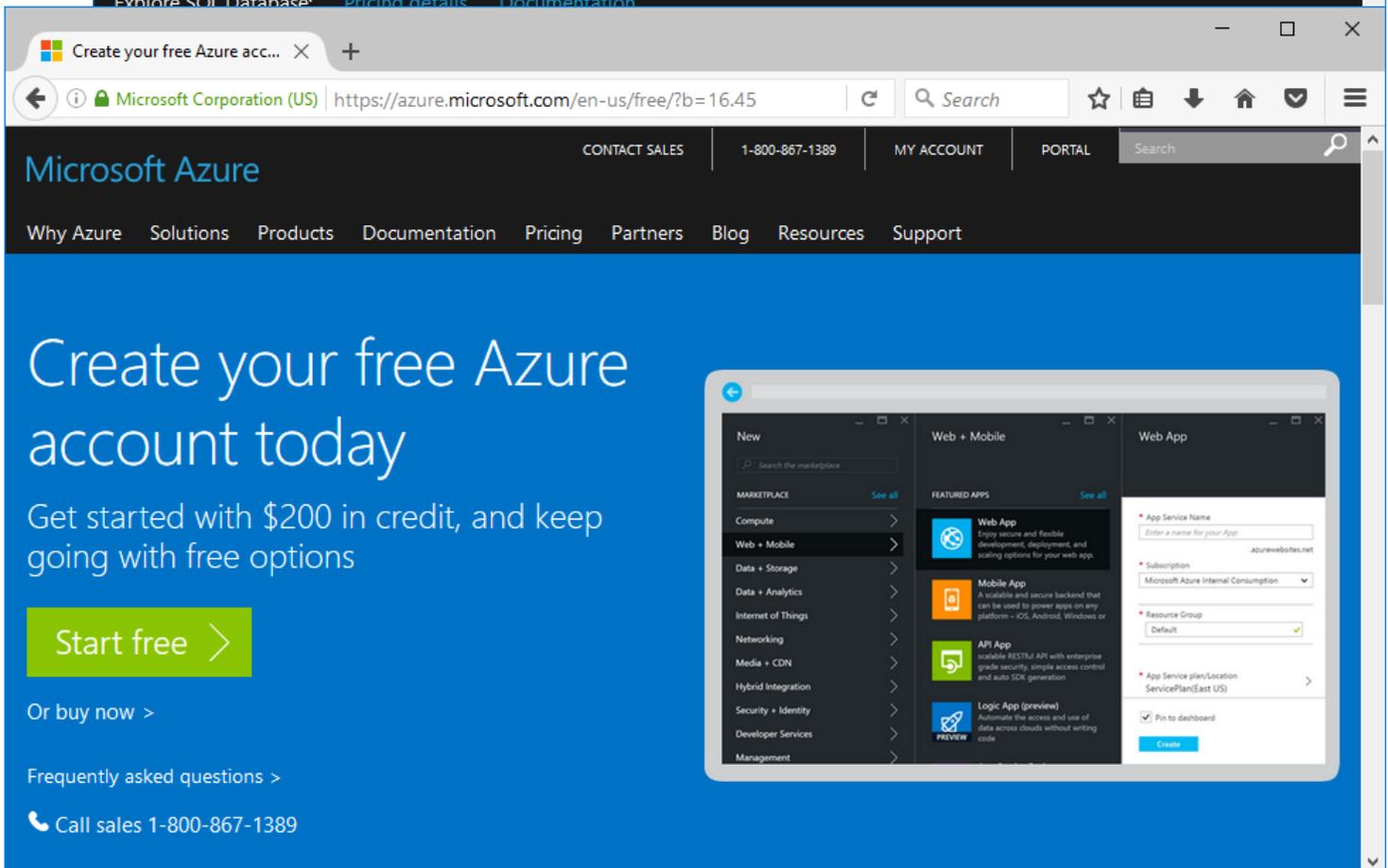
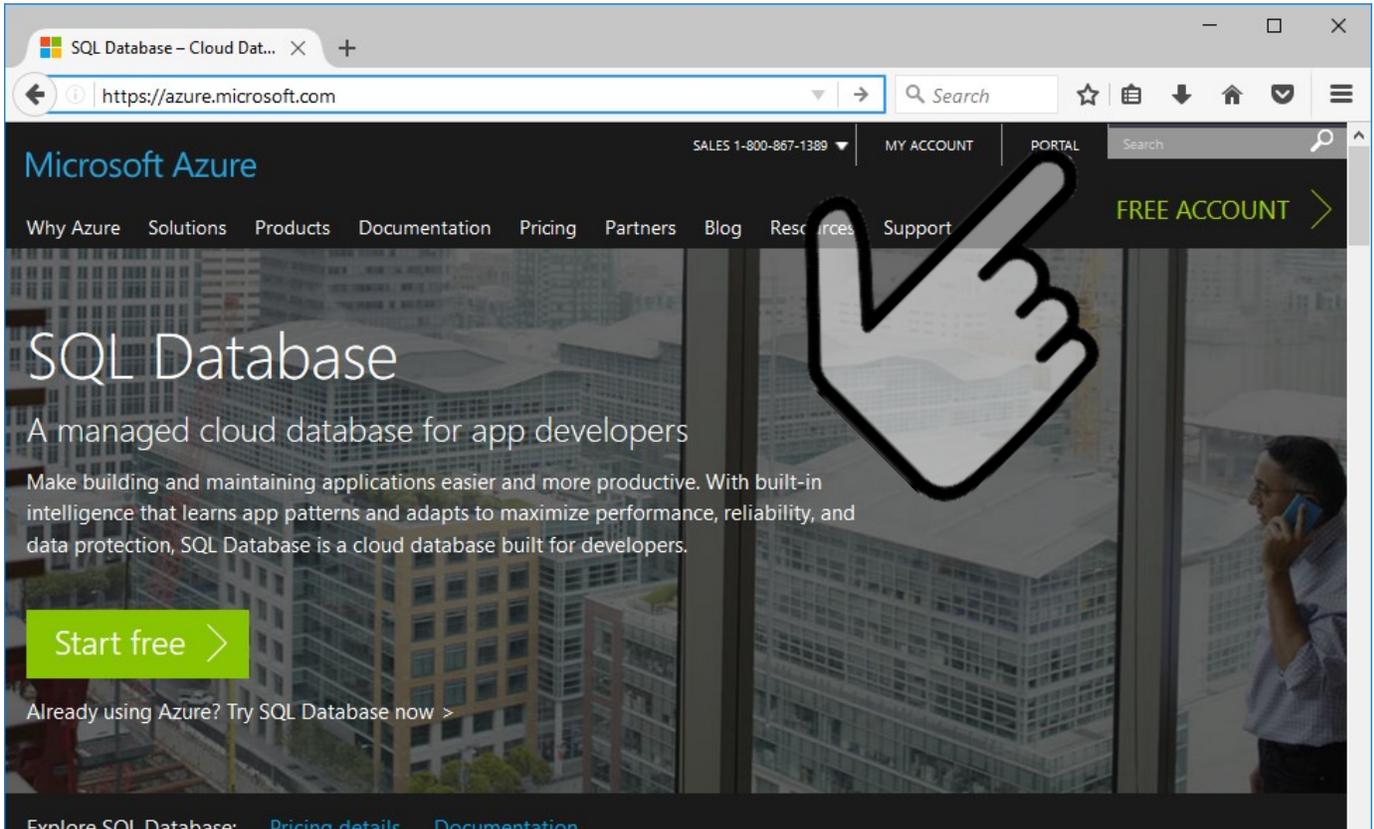
- Inexpensive Startup Costs
- Globally accessible
- SQL Server (Express to Enterprise) compatible SQL and .NET Code
- Bragging Rights
- Can be implemented without IT Department red tape
- Multiple geolocated options

The Cons

- Surrendering 'control'
- Performance - What is it going to be?

Creating a SQL Azure Account

Go to <https://azure.microsoft.com> to create a new Azure account. During the account creation process, you will enter a SQL Azure Username and Password. These credentials are the master credentials for access to everything in Azure.



Creating a new SQL database on the Microsoft Azure Cloud *and* How to read from and write to a cloud database from an AutoCAD .NET add-in

The following screen shots demonstrate the steps involved in creating a new database. Part of this process includes the creation of Logins, Usernames, and Permissions.

The Azure Portal and integration with SQL Server Management Studio has been changing at a rapid pace. The screen captures in the following pages are provided as working as of the time of this class.

When a new SQL Azure database is created, one of the primary differences between the different accounts is the number of “DTUs” included in the package. Here is a direct quote from Microsoft’s website:

“A DTU is a blended measure of CPU, memory, and data I/O and transaction log I/O in a ratio determined by an OLTP benchmark workload designed to be typical of real-world OLTP workloads. Doubling the DTUs by increasing the performance level of a database equates to doubling the set of resource available to that database. For example, a Premium P11 database with 1750 DTUs provides 350x more DTU compute power than a Basic database with 5 DTUs.”

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-service-tiers>

The following graphic shows what each level of DTU provides. Of interest is the number of concurrent logins and sessions.

	Basic	Standard				Premium				
		S0	S1	S2	S3	P1	P2	P4	P6/P3	P11
Maximum database size	2 GB	250 GB				500 GB				1 TB
DTUs	5	10	20	50	100	125	250	500	1,000	1,750
Point-in-time restore	Any point last 7 days	Any point last 14 days				Any point last 35 days				
Disaster recovery	Geo-Restore, restore to any Azure region	Standard Geo-Replication, offline secondary				Active Geo-Replication, up to 4 online (readable) secondary backups				
Max In-Memory OLTP storage	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 GB	2 GB	3 GB*	8 GB	10 GB*
Max concurrent requests	30	60	90	120	200	200	400	800	1,600	2,400
Max concurrent logins	30	60	90	120	200	200	400	800	1,600	2,400
Max sessions	300	600	900	1,200	2,400	2,400	4,800	9,600	19,200	32,000

* In-Memory OLTP storage limits will soon adjust to 4 for P4 and 14 for P11.

One question I did not have a ready answer for during the class was regarding “Point In Time Restore”, what it was and how it works. Here’s the answer to those questions:

The Azure SQL Database service protects all databases with an automated backup system. These backups are retained for 7 days for Basic, 14 days for Standard and 35 days for Premium. Point-in-time restore is a self-service capability, allowing customers to restore a Basic, Standard or Premium database from these backups to any point within the retention period. Point-in-time restore always creates a new database. The database backups are taken automatically with no need to opt-in and no additional charges. You only incur additional cost if you use the restore capability. The new database created by restore is charged at normal database rates. Together, the automated backup system and point-in-time restore provide a zero-cost, zero-admin way to protect databases from accidental corruption or deletion, whatever the cause.

Dashboard

Microsoft Azure

Dashboard

New dashboard Edit dashboard Share Fullscreen Clone Delete

All resources

Service health

SSA SQL DATABASE

Marketplace

Help + support

ssafiles STORAGE

New - Microsoft Azure

Microsoft Azure

New

Search the marketplace

MARKETPLACE See all

Compute

Networking

Storage

Web + Mobile

Databases

Intelligence + analytics

Internet of Things

Enterprise Integration

Security + Identity

Developer tools

Monitoring + management

Add-ons

Please note that some of the screen captures shown here indicate that the Database created was named "AU2017" but the name we will be using is "AU2016".

The image consists of two overlapping screenshots from the Microsoft Azure portal. The top screenshot shows the 'Databases' marketplace page. A hand icon points to the 'SQL Database' option, which is described as a 'Scalable and managed relational database service for modern business-class apps'. Other options include 'SQL Data Warehouse', 'SQL Elastic database pool', 'SQL Server 2016 RTM Enterprise on Windows Server 2012 R2', and 'NoSQL (DocumentDB)'. The bottom screenshot shows the 'Choose your pricing' screen for a new SQL Database. A hand icon points to the 'S2 Standard' pricing tier, which is selected. The 'S2 Standard' tier is priced at 75.02 USD/month (estimated 31.52 DTUs) and includes features like up to 250 GB storage, geo-replication, point-in-time restore, and auditing. Other tiers shown include 'S0 Standard' (10 DTUs, 15.00 USD/month), 'S1 Standard' (20 DTUs, 30.00 USD/month), and 'S3 Standard' (100 DTUs, 75.02 USD/month). The configuration page on the left shows the database name as 'AU2017', subscription as 'Pay-As-You-Go', resource group as 'Default-SQL-WestUS', and server as 'bqx4uz6k0w (West US)'. The 'Pricing tier' is set to 'S2 Standard' and the 'Collation' is 'SQL Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS'.

Microsoft Azure | SQL databases

Subscriptions: Pay-As-You-Go

Filter items...

NAME	STATUS	REPLICATION ROLE	SERVER	PRICING TIER	LOCATION	SUBSCRIPTION
AU2017	Online	None	bqx4uz6k0w	Standard: S0	West US	Pay-As-You-Go

Microsoft Azure | SQL databases > AU2017

Tools | Copy | Restore | Export | Set server firew... | Delete

Essentials

Resource group	Default-SQL-WestUS	Server name	bqx4uz6k0w.database.windows.net
Status	Online	Server version	V12
Location	West US	Connection strings	Show database connection strings
Subscription name	Pay-As-You-Go	Pricing tier	S0 Standard (10 DTUs)
Subscription ID	86c33bb2-a888-4b41-aca7-fb9edc...	Geo-Replication role	Not configured

Monitoring

Resource utilization

100%

80%

60%

40%

The screenshot displays the Microsoft Azure portal interface for a SQL database. The browser address bar shows the URL: `https://portal.azure.com/#resource/subscriptions/86c33bb2-a888-4b41-`. The page title is "Database connection strings" for resource "AU2017".

Database Connection Strings:

- ADO.NET(SQL authentication): `Server=tcp:bqx4uz6k0w.database.windows.net,1433;Initial Catalog=AU2017;Persist Security I`
- ODBC (Includes Node.js) [SQL authentication]: `Driver={ODBC Driver 13 for SQL Server};Server=tcp:bqx4uz6k0w.database.windows.net,1433;`
- ODBC (SQL authentication): `jdbc:sqlserver://bxq4uz6k0w.database.windows.net:1433;database=AU2017;user=jerrywint`

Database Properties (Left Panel):

- Server name: `bxq4uz6k0w.database.windows.net`
- Server version: `V12`
- Connection strings: [Show database connection strings](#)
- Pricing tier: `S0 Standard (10 DTUs)`
- Geo-Replication role: `Not configured`

Essentials (Bottom Panel):

- Resource group: `Default-SQL-WestUS`
- Status: `Online`
- Location: `West US`
- Subscription name: `Pay-As-You-Go`
- Subscription ID: `86c33bb2-a888-4b41-aca7-f16b9ed6bd74`
- Server name: `bxq4uz6k0w.database.windows.net`
- Server version: `V12`
- Connection strings: [Show database connection strings](#)
- Pricing tier: `S0 Standard (10 DTUs)`
- Geo-Replication role: `Not configured`

Monitoring (Bottom Panel):

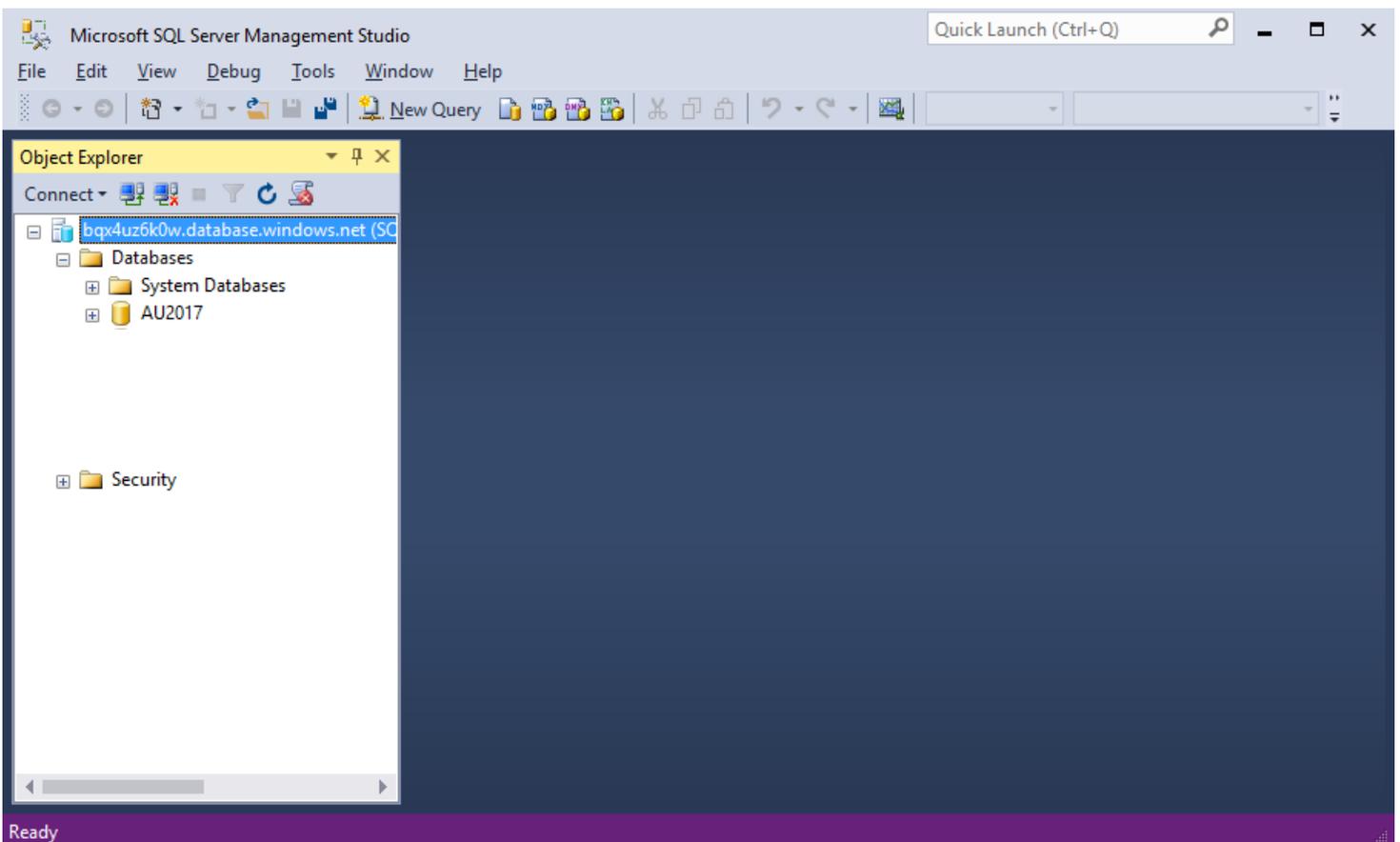
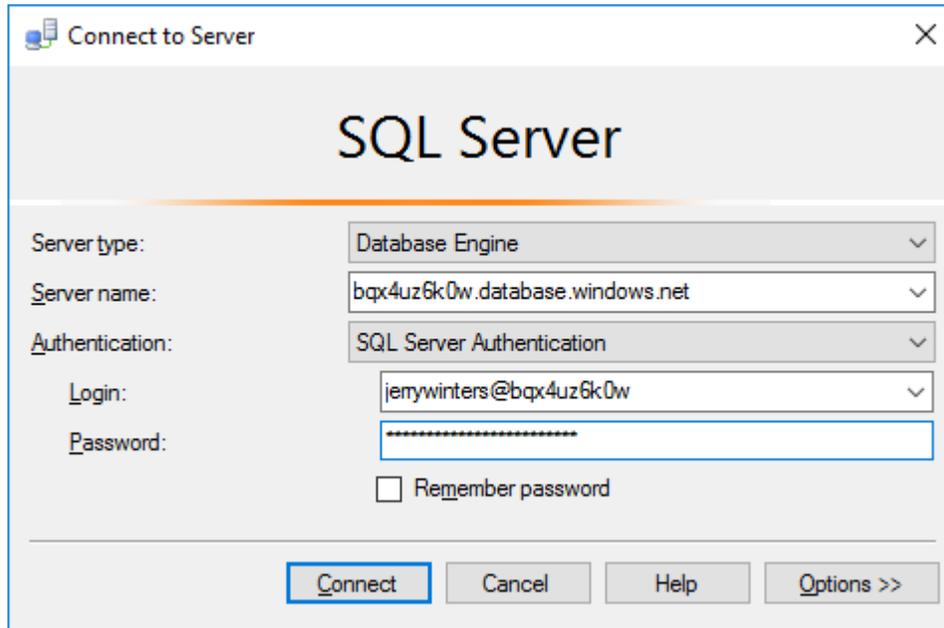
- Resource utilization: `100%`, `80%`, `60%`, `40%`

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. The browser address bar displays the URL: <https://portal.azure.com/#resource/subscriptions/86c33bb2-a888-4b41->. The page title is "Microsoft Azure". The breadcrumb navigation shows "AU2017 > Tools > Open In Visual Studio". The main content area displays details for a server resource, including "Server name: bqx4uz6k0w.database.windows.net" and "Server version: V12". A prominent blue button labeled "Open In Visual Studio" is highlighted with a large hand icon pointing to it. Below this button, there are sections for "Locks" and "Automation script". To the right, there is a "Visual Studio" section with a blue "Open In Visual Studio" button and instructions on how to configure the firewall and download the necessary tools.

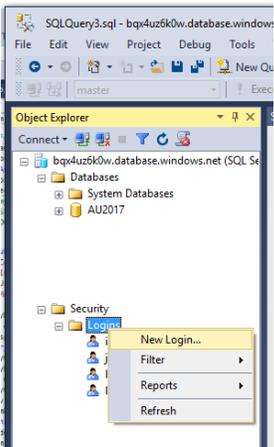
The screenshot shows the Microsoft Developer Network page for downloading SQL Server Data Tools (SSDT). The browser address bar displays the URL: <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/librai>. The page title is "Microsoft | Developer Network". The breadcrumb navigation shows "SQL Server Tools > Download SQL Server Data Tools". The main heading is "Download SQL Server Data Tools (SSDT)". Below the heading, it says "Updated: October 26, 2016". A green button labeled "Download SQL Server Data Tools for Visual Studio 2015!" is highlighted with a large hand icon pointing to it. The text below the button describes SSDT as a modern development tool for building SQL Server relational databases, Azure SQL databases, Integration Services packages, Analysis Services data models, and Reporting Services reports.

We will use the SQL Server Management Studio program to create Logins, add Users, and create Tables in our SQL Azure Database. Notice the “Server name” entry. This is taken from the “Essentials” screen of the SQL Azure Portal.

During the AU event, we created a new Table in Visual Studio as well as using SSMS. To see that process, please review the video of this class on the AU website.



We are going to create 2 Logins now. Once these logins are created, Users can be created based on these Logins.

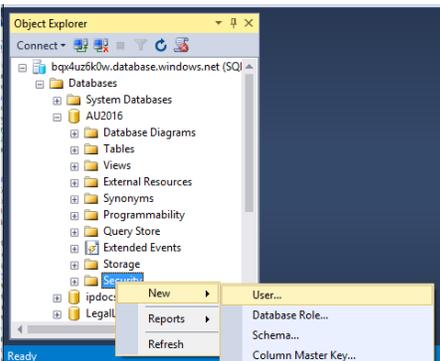


```

=====
-- Create SQL Login template for Azure SQL Database and Azure SQL Data Warehouse Database
=====
CREATE LOGIN au2016ro
    WITH PASSWORD = 'AutoD3$kUniver$ity2016ro'
GO
    
```

```

=====
-- Create SQL Login template for Azure SQL Database and Azure SQL Data Warehouse Database
=====
CREATE LOGIN au2016rw
    WITH PASSWORD = 'AutoD3$kUniver$ity2016rw'
GO
    
```



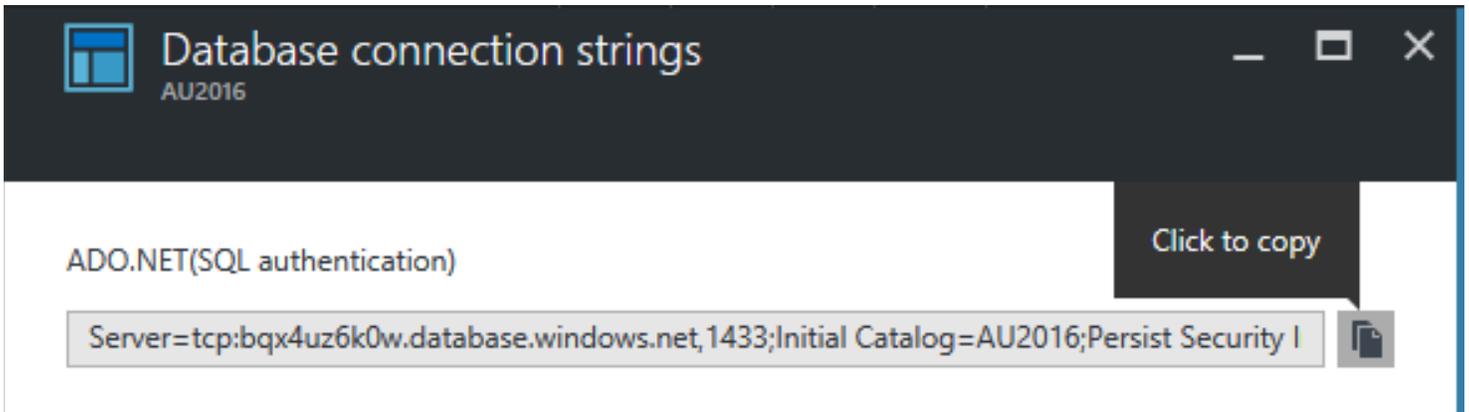
We are now going to create 1 User based on one of the Logins we just created.

```

SQLQuery5.sql - b...s@bqx4uz6k0w (88)*
=====
-- Create User as DBO template for Azure SQL Database and Azure SQL Data Warehouse Database
-- For login <login_name, sysname, login_name>, create a user in the database
CREATE USER au2016ro FOR LOGIN au2016ro;

EXEC sp_addrolemember N'db_datareader', N'au2016ro';
    
```

We are going to test our connection credentials by writing a little code. Before we do this we need to get the Connection String from the Azure Portal. When we paste this connection string we need to add the Username and Password.



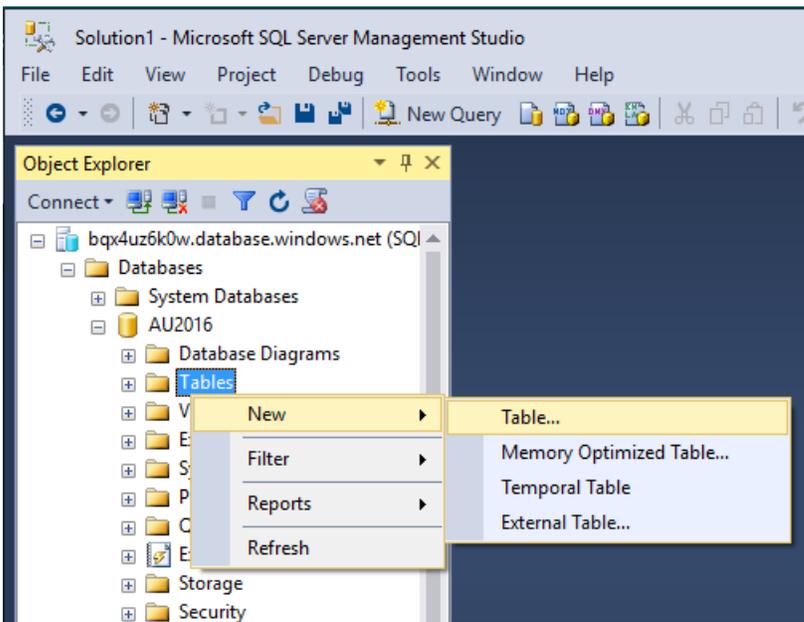
```

1 Private Sub Button1_Click(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles Button1.Click
2     Dim myDB As New SqlConnection("Server=tcp:bqx4uz6k0w.database.windows.net,1433;" &
3     "Initial Catalog=AU2016;Persist Security Info=False;" &
4     "User ID=au2016ro@bx4uz6k0w.database.windows.net;Password=AutoD3$KUniver$ity2016ro;" &
5     "MultipleActiveResultSets=True;Encrypt=True;TrustServerCertificate=False;Connection Timeout=30;")
6     myDB.Open()
7     myDB.Close()
8     myDB.Dispose()
9 End Sub
10

```

You may notice that this code only opens the Database Connection and then closes it. If this is successful, we are well on our way to reading from and writing to the database tables we create.

The next thing we are going to do is create a Table so we can look at code to read from and write to the database.



bqx4uz6k0w.AU2016 - dbo.Table_1* [X]

Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
userID	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>

Column Properties

Has Non-SQL Server Subscriber	No
Identity Specification	Yes
(Is Identity)	Yes
Identity Increment	1
Identity Seed	1
Indexable	Yes
Is Columnset	No
Is Sparse	No
Merge-published	No
Not For Replication	No
Replicated	No

(Is Identity)

bqx4uz6k0w.AU2016 - dbo.Table_1* [X]

Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
userID	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
EmailAddress	nvarchar(255)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
UserName	nvarchar(120)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PhoneNumber	nvarchar(15)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>

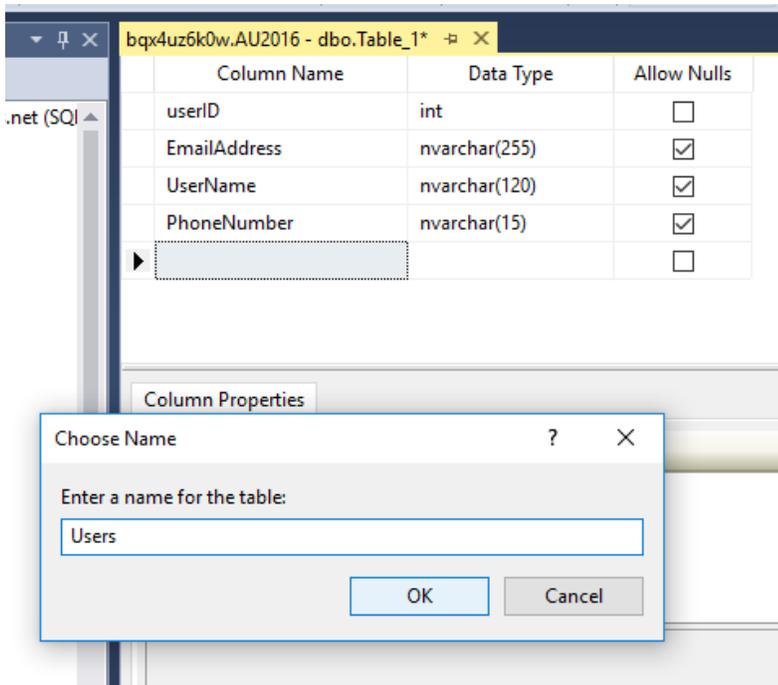
bqx4uz6k0w.AU2016 - dbo.Table_1* [X]

Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio

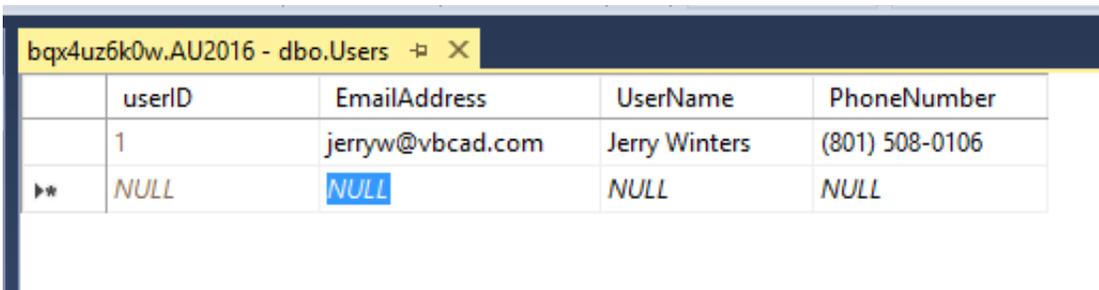
Save changes to the following items?

bqx4uz6k0w.AU2016 - dbo.Table_1*

Yes No Cancel



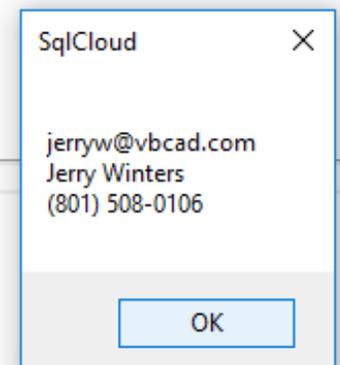
Now we have a Table named "Users", we can "Edit" it in SQL Server Management Studio and manually add a new user as shown below.



	userID	EmailAddress	UserName	PhoneNumber
	1	jerryw@vbcad.com	Jerry Winters	(801) 508-0106
▶*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

```
Private Sub Button1_Click(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles Button1.Click
    Dim myDB As New SqlClient.SqlConnection("Server=tcp:bqx4uz6k0w.database.windows.net,1433;" &
        "Initial Catalog=AU2016;Persist Security Info=False;" &
        "User ID=au2016ro@bqx4uz6k0w.database.windows.net;Password=AutoD3$kUniver$ity2016ro;" &
        "MultipleActiveResultSets=True;Encrypt=True;TrustServerCertificate=False;Connection Timeout=30;")
    myDB.Open()
    Dim myComm As New SqlClient.SqlCommand("Select EmailAddress, UserName, PhoneNumber from Users", myDB)
    Dim myReader As SqlClient.SqlDataReader = myComm.ExecuteReader
    While myReader.Read
        MsgBox(myReader(0) & vbCrLf & myReader(1) & vbCrLf & myReader(2))
    End While
    myReader.Close()
    myComm.Dispose()
    myDB.Close()
    myDB.Dispose()
End Sub
```

Adding a few lines of code to the code we already had allows us to read from the Database. Please note that we are using the "Read Only" user.

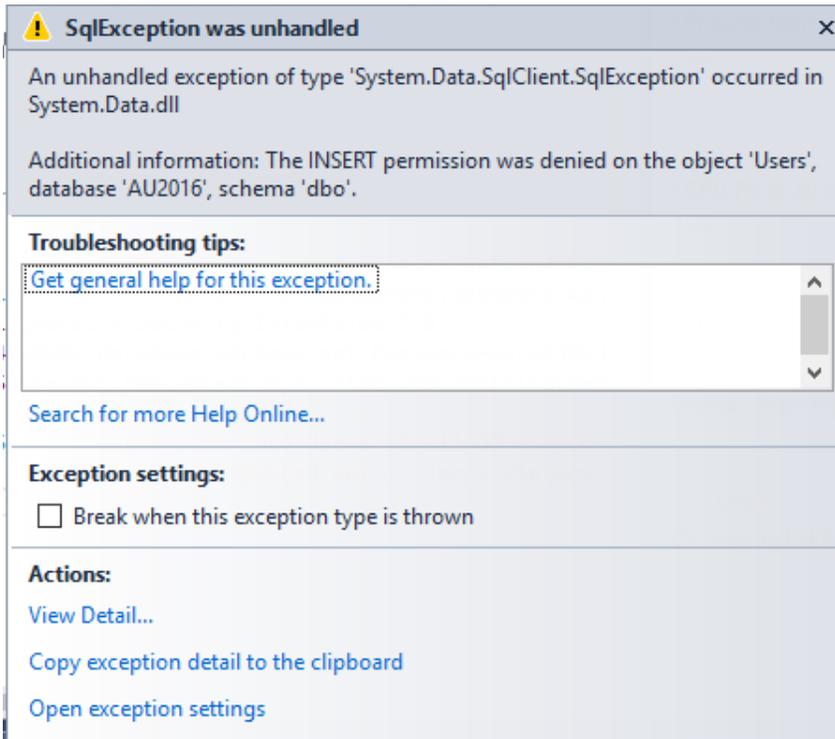


```

Private Sub Button2_Click(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles Button2.Click
    Dim myDB As New SqlClient.SqlConnection("Server=tcp:bqx4uz6k0w.database.windows.net,1433;" &
        "Initial Catalog=AU2016;Persist Security Info=False;" &
        "User ID=au2016ro@bqx4uz6k0w.database.windows.net;Password=AutoD3$kUniver$ity2016ro;" &
        "MultipleActiveResultSets=True;Encrypt=True;TrustServerCertificate=False;Connection Timeout=30;")
    myDB.Open()
    Dim myComm As New SqlClient.SqlCommand("Insert Into Users (EmailAddress, UserName, PhoneNumber) VALUES ('" &
        "jerryw2@vbcad.com', 'Jerry Winters 2', '123-456-7890')", myDB)

    myComm.ExecuteNonQuery()
    myComm.Dispose()
    myDB.Close()
    myDB.Dispose()
End Sub

```



SqlException was unhandled

An unhandled exception of type 'System.Data.SqlClient.SqlException' occurred in System.Data.dll

Additional information: The INSERT permission was denied on the object 'Users', database 'AU2016', schema 'dbo'.

Troubleshooting tips:

[Get general help for this exception.](#)

[Search for more Help Online...](#)

Exception settings:

Break when this exception type is thrown

Actions:

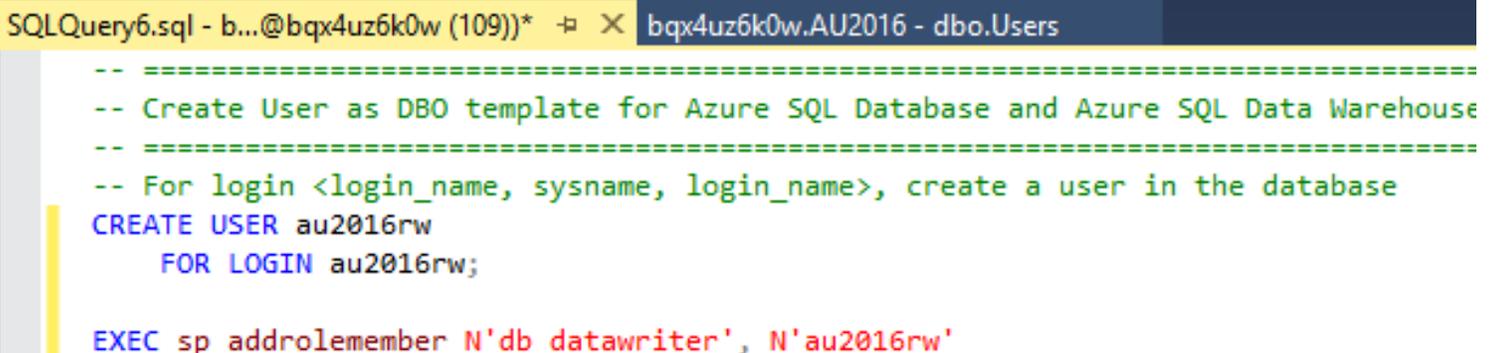
[View Detail...](#)

[Copy exception detail to the clipboard](#)

[Open exception settings](#)

If we attempt to insert a record into our table using the “Read Only” user, we see this error.

- Create a new User based on the “au2016rw” login and add the “db_datawriter” role this new user.



```

SQLQuery6.sql - b...@bqx4uz6k0w (109)*  X  bxq4uz6k0w.AU2016 - dbo.Users
-- =====
-- Create User as DBO template for Azure SQL Database and Azure SQL Data Warehouse
-- =====
-- For login <login_name, sysname, login_name>, create a user in the database
CREATE USER au2016rw
    FOR LOGIN au2016rw;

EXEC sp_addrolemember N'db_datawriter', N'au2016rw'

```

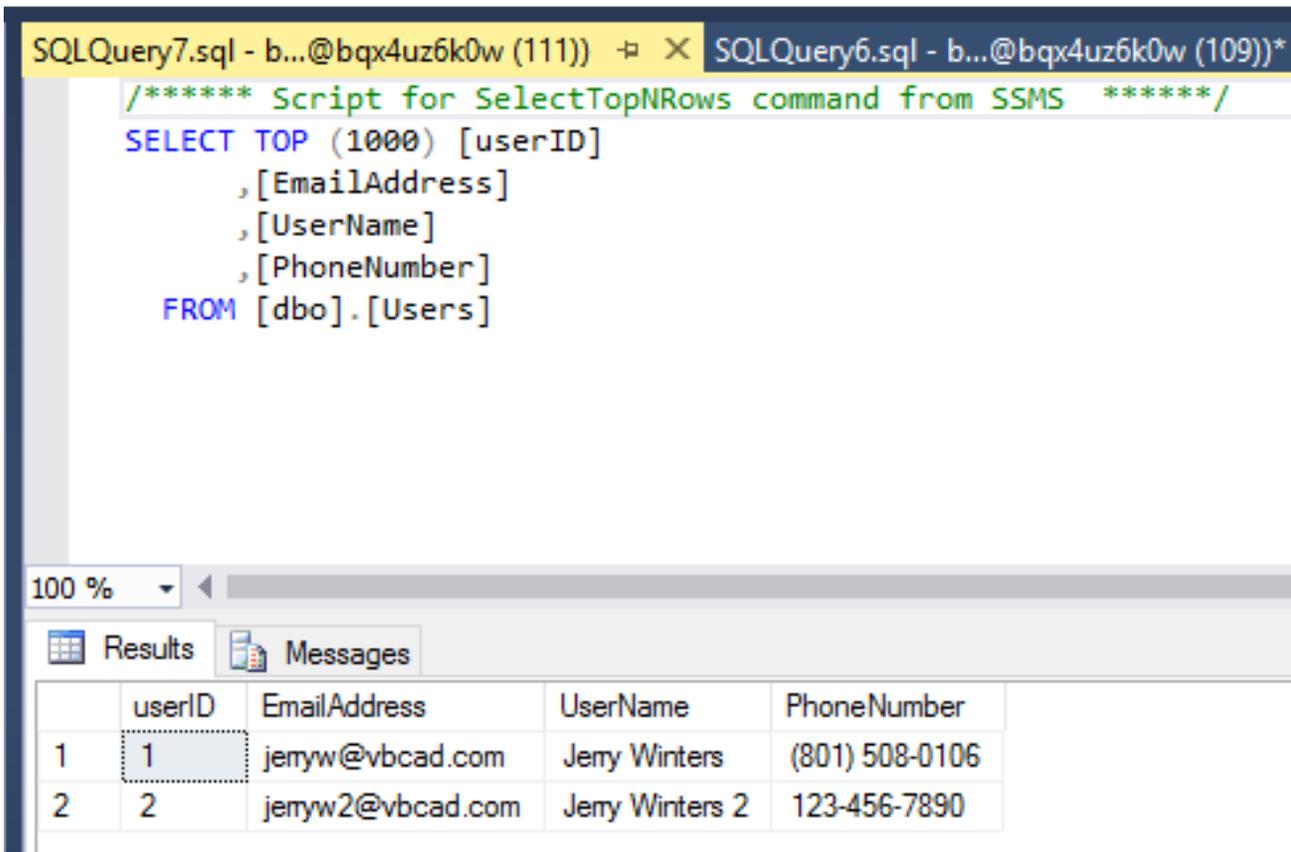
```

Private Sub Button2_Click(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles Button2.Click
    Dim myDB As New SqlClient.SqlConnection("Server=tcp:bqx4uz6k0w.database.windows.net,1433;" &
        "Initial Catalog=AU2016;Persist Security Info=False;" &
        "User ID=au2016rw@bqx4uz6k0w.database.windows.net;Password=AutoD3$kUniver$ity2016rw;" &
        "MultipleActiveResultSets=True;Encrypt=True;TrustServerCertificate=False;Connection Timeout=30;")
    myDB.Open()
    Dim myComm As New SqlClient.SqlCommand("Insert Into Users (EmailAddress, UserName, PhoneNumber) VALUES ('" &
        "jerryw2@vbcad.com', 'Jerry Winters 2', '123-456-7890')", myDB)

    myComm.ExecuteNonQuery()
    myComm.Dispose()
    myDB.Close()
    myDB.Dispose()
End Sub

```

The code needs to be modified to use the "ReadWrite" user we just created. After doing this, the code will run without error and insert a new record in the table.



The screenshot shows a SQL query window with the following text:

```

/***** Script for SelectTopNRows command from SSMS *****/
SELECT TOP (1000) [userID]
      ,[EmailAddress]
      ,[UserName]
      ,[PhoneNumber]
FROM [dbo].[Users]

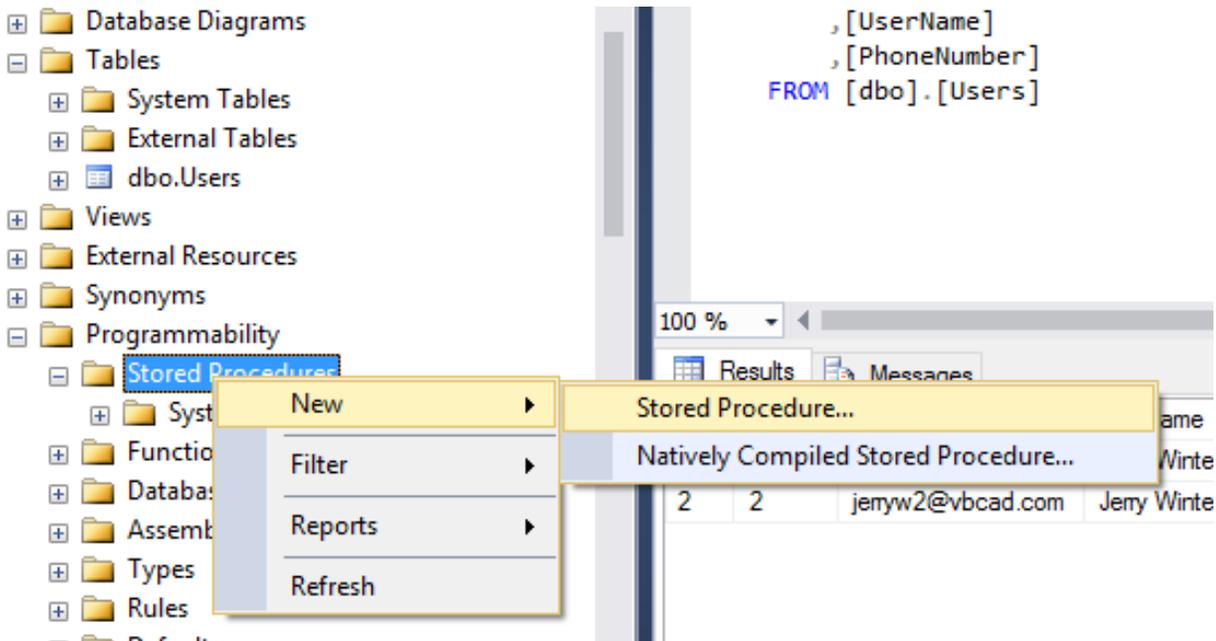
```

Below the query window, the 'Results' tab is active, displaying a table with the following data:

	userID	EmailAddress	UserName	PhoneNumber
1	1	jerryw@vbcad.com	Jery Winters	(801) 508-0106
2	2	jerryw2@vbcad.com	Jery Winters 2	123-456-7890

Insert statements work but there are times that using a Stored Procedure is preferred due to performance and security.

We are going to create a new Stored Procedure that will be used to insert records into the database.



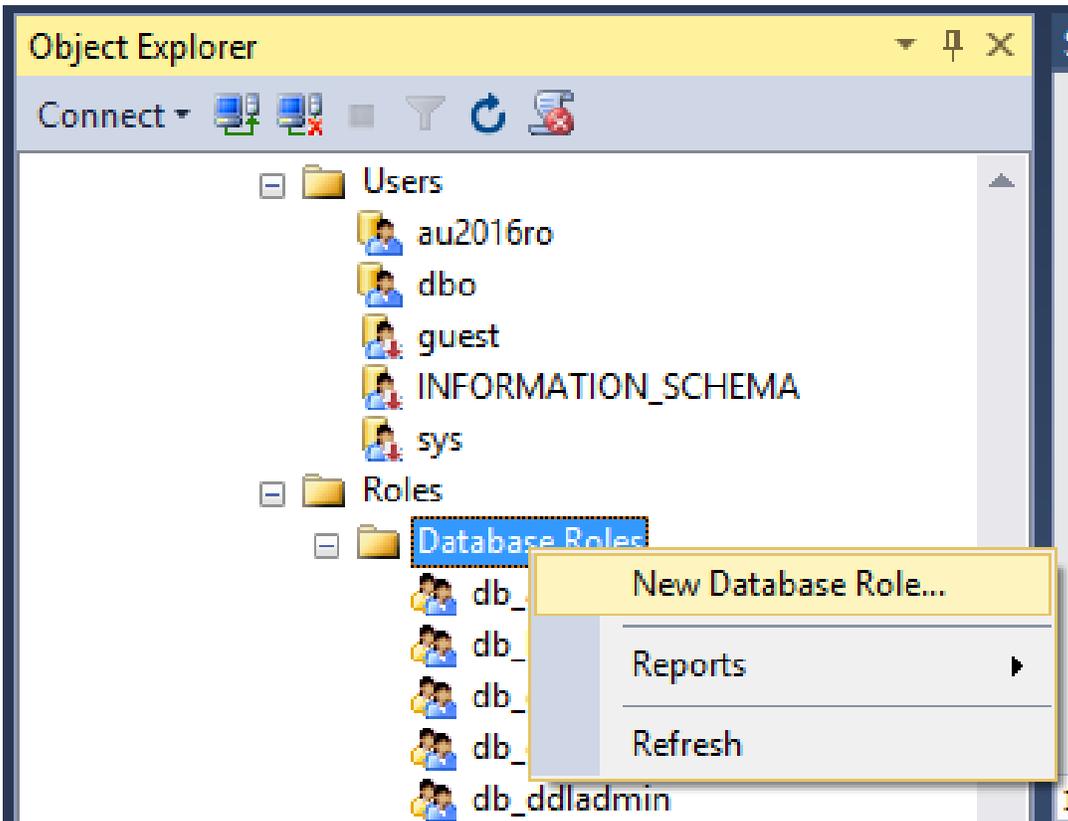
```

SQLQuery8.sql - b...@bqx4uz6k0w (121))*  SQLQuery7.sql - b...@bqx4uz6k0w (111)
-- =====
-- Create Stored Procedure Template for Azure SQL Database and Azure SQL
-- =====
SET ANSI_NULLS ON
GO
SET QUOTED_IDENTIFIER ON
GO
-- =====
-- Author:      <Author,,Name>
-- Create date: <Create Date,,>
-- Description: <Description,,>
-- =====
CREATE PROCEDURE AddUser
-- Add the parameters for the stored procedure here
    @EmailAddress nvarchar(255) = '',
    @UserName nvarchar(120) = '',
    @PhoneNumber nvarchar(15) = ''
AS
BEGIN
-- SET NOCOUNT ON added to prevent extra result sets from
-- interfering with SELECT statements.
    SET NOCOUNT ON;

-- Insert statements for procedure here
    Insert Into Users (EmailAddress, UserName, PhoneNumber)
    VALUES
    (@EmailAddress, @UserName, @PhoneNumber)
END
GO

```

db_datareader and db_datawriter are roles that can read from and write to the database. However, in order to use a Stored Procedure, we need to create a new Role (db_datareader and db_datawriter are already there for us to use) that has the “Execute” right assigned to it.



```

SQLQuery9.sql - b...@bqx4uz6k0w (113))*  SQLQuery8.sql - b...@bqx4uz6k0w (121))*
-- =====
-- Create Database Role template for Azure SQL Database and Azur
-- =====
-- Create the database role
CREATE ROLE db_spexecute AUTHORIZATION [dbo]
GO

-- Grant access rights to a specific schema in the database
GRANT
    EXECUTE
    TO db_spexecute
GO
    
```

A new database role has been created that has Execute rights and now we are going to create a new Login and Username that can make use of this newly created role.

```
-- =====
-- Create SQL Login template for Azure SQL Database and
-- =====
```

```
CREATE LOGIN au2016execute
    WITH PASSWORD = 'AutoD3$kUniver$ity2016execute'
GO
```

```
-- =====
-- Create User as DBO template for Azure SQL Database and Az
-- =====
```

```
-- For login <login_name, sysname, login_name>, create a use
```

```
CREATE USER au2016execute
    FOR LOGIN au2016execute
GO
```

```
-- Add user to the database owner role
```

```
EXEC sp_addrolemember N'db_spexecute', N'au2016execute'
GO
```

Now let's write some code to make use of the newly created Stored Procedure.

```
Private Sub Button3_Click(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles Button3.Click
    Dim myDB As New SqlClient.SqlConnection("Server=tcp:bqx4uz6k0w.database.windows.net,1433;" &
        "Initial Catalog=AU2016;Persist Security Info=False;" &
        "User ID=au2016execute@bqx4uz6k0w.database.windows.net;Password=AutoD3$kUniver$ity2016execute;" &
        "MultipleActiveResultSets=True;Encrypt=True;TrustServerCertificate=False;Connection Timeout=30;")
    myDB.Open()
    Dim myComm As New SqlClient.SqlCommand("AddUser", myDB)
    myComm.CommandType = CommandType.StoredProcedure
    myComm.Parameters.Add("@EmailAddress", SqlDbType.NVarChar, 255).Value = "jerryw3@vbcad.com"
    myComm.Parameters.Add("@UserName", SqlDbType.NVarChar, 120).Value = "Jerry Winters 3"
    myComm.Parameters.Add("@PhoneNumber", SqlDbType.NVarChar, 15).Value = "(123) 456-7890"
    myComm.ExecuteNonQuery()
    myComm.Dispose()
    myDB.Close()
    myDB.Dispose()
End Sub
```

Review

SQL Azure Databases give us the ability to rapidly and inexpensively provide access to data globally with a very very very high degree of up-time, built-in replication, and scalability. As we have seen here, in 90 minutes or less we can create a new SQL Azure database and make our data for our AutoCAD Add-ins accessible globally.

I hope this class has been useful and will allow you to begin creating your own SQL Azure databases.

Thanks for your time.

Jerry Winters
(jerryw@vbcad.com)