EDB Postgres™ Advanced Server
.NET Connector Guide

.NET 4.0 Connector Version 2.2.4.5
.NET 4.5/4.5.1 Connector Version 4.0.6.1
.NET Standard 2.0 Connector Version 4.0.6.1

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1 Introduction

The EDB Postgres™ Advanced Server .NET Connector distributed with EDB Postgres™ Advanced Server (Advanced Server) provides connectivity between a .NET client application and an Advanced Server database server. This guide provides installation instructions, usage instructions, and examples that demonstrate the functionality of the Advanced Server .NET Connector:

- How to connect to an instance of Advanced Server.
- How to retrieve information from an Advanced Server database.
- How to update information stored on an Advanced Server database.

This document assumes that you have a solid working knowledge of both C# and .NET. The Advanced Server .NET Connector functionality is built on the core functionality of the Npgsql open source project. The Npgsql User's Manual is available online at:

http://www.npgsql.org/doc/index.html
1.1 Typographical Conventions Used in this Guide

Certain typographical conventions are used in this manual to clarify the meaning and usage of various commands, statements, programs, examples, etc. This section provides a summary of these conventions.

In the following descriptions a term refers to any word or group of words that are language keywords, user-supplied values, literals, etc. A term’s exact meaning depends upon the context in which it is used.

- **Italic font** introduces a new term, typically, in the sentence that defines it for the first time.
- **Fixed-width (mono-spaced) font** is used for terms that must be given literally such as SQL commands, specific table and column names used in the examples, programming language keywords, etc. For example, `SELECT * FROM emp;`
- **Italic fixed-width font** is used for terms for which the user must substitute values in actual usage. For example, `DELETE FROM table_name;`
- A vertical pipe | denotes a choice between the terms on either side of the pipe. A vertical pipe is used to separate two or more alternative terms within square brackets (optional choices) or braces (one mandatory choice).
- Square brackets [ ] denote that one or none of the enclosed term(s) may be substituted. For example, `[ a | b ]`, means choose one of “a” or “b” or neither of the two.
- Braces {} denote that exactly one of the enclosed alternatives must be specified. For example, `{ a | b }`, means exactly one of “a” or “b” must be specified.
- Ellipses ... denote that the proceeding term may be repeated. For example, `[ a | b ] ...` means that you may have the sequence, “b a a b a”.

1.2 What’s New

The following features are added to create Advanced Server .NET Connector 4.0.6.1.

- The Advanced Server .NET Connector has added Advanced Queueing feature that provides message queueing and message processing support for the EDB Advanced Server database.

- Merged with the upstream community driver version 4.0.6.
2 Requirements Overview

The following section details the supported platforms for the Advanced Server .NET Connector.

2.1 Supported Server Versions

The Advanced Server .NET Connector is certified with Advanced Server version 9.4 and above.

2.2 Supported Platforms

The Advanced Server .NET Connector graphical installers are supported on the following Windows platforms:

64-bit Windows:

- Windows Server 2016
- Windows Server 2012 R2

32-bit Windows:

- Windows 10
- Windows 8
- Windows 7
3 The Advanced Server .NET Connector - Overview

The Advanced Server .NET Connector is a .NET data provider that allows a client application to connect to a database stored on an Advanced Server host. The .NET Connector accesses the data directly, allowing the client application optimal performance, a broad spectrum of functionality, and access to Advanced Server features.

The .NET Connector supports .NET Framework versions 4.0 and 4.5.1, and Entity Framework 5/6, and .Net Standard 2.0.

3.1 The .NET Class Hierarchy

The .NET Class Hierarchy contains a number of classes that you can use to create objects that control a connection to the Advanced Server database and manipulate the data stored on the server. The following are just a few of the most commonly used object classes:

EDBConnection

The EDBConnection class represents a connection to Advanced Server. An EDBConnection object contains a ConnectionString that instructs the .NET client how to connect to an Advanced Server database.

EDBCommand

An EDBCommand object contains an SQL command that the client will execute against Advanced Server. Before you can execute an EDBCommand object, you must link it to an EDBConnection object.

EDBDataReader

An EDBDataReader object provides a way to read an Advanced Server result set. You can use an EDBDataReader object to step through one row at a time, forward-only.

EDBDataAdapter

An EDBDataAdapter object links a result set to the Advanced Server database. You can modify values and use the EDBDataAdapter class to update the data stored in an Advanced Server database.
4 Installing and Configuring the .NET Connector

This chapter describes how to install and configure the Advanced Server .Net Connector.

4.1 Installing the .Net Connector

You can use the EnterpriseDB Connectors Installation wizard to add the .NET Connector to your system; the installer is available at:

https://www.enterprisedb.com/advanced-downloads

After downloading the installer, right-click on the installer icon, and select Run As Administrator from the context menu.

When the Language Selection popup opens, select an installation language and click OK to continue to the Setup window (shown in Figure 2.1).

![The DotNet Connector Installation wizard.](image)

Click Next to continue.
Use the Installation Directory dialog (see Figure 2.2) to specify the directory in which the connector will be installed, and click Next to continue.

Figure 2.2- The Installation dialog.

Figure 2.3- The Ready to Install dialog.
Click **Next** on the **Ready to Install** dialog (see Figure 2.3) to start the installation; popup dialogs confirm the progress of the installation wizard.

![Installation Complete](image1.png)

*Figure 2.4 - The installation is complete.*

When the wizard informs you that it has completed the setup, click the **Finish** button to exit the dialog (see Figure 2.4).

You can use StackBuilder Plus to add or update the connector on an existing Advanced Server installation; to open StackBuilder Plus, select StackBuilder Plus from the **Windows Apps** menu (see Figure 2.5).

![StackBuilder Plus](image2.png)

*Figure 2.5 - Starting StackBuilder Plus.*
When StackBuilder Plus opens, follow the onscreen instructions. Select the EnterpriseDB .Net Connector option from the Database Drivers node of the tree control (see Figure 2.6).

![Figure 2.6 - Selecting the Connectors installer.](image)

Follow the directions of the onscreen wizard to add or update an installation of the EnterpriseDB Connectors.
4.2 Configuring the .NET Connector

The following sections describe how to configure the .NET Connector depending upon the framework version to be used:

- **Referencing the Library Files.** General configuration information applicable to all components.

- **.NET Framework 4.0.** Instructions for configuring for usage with .NET Framework 4.0.

- **.NET Framework 4.5.** Instructions for configuring for usage with .NET Framework 4.5.

- **.NET Framework 4.5.1.** Instructions for configuring for usage with .NET Framework 4.5.1.

- **.NET Standard 2.0.** Instructions for configuring for usage with .NET Standard 2.0.

- **Entity Framework 5/6.** Instructions for configuring for usage with Entity Framework.

- **EnterpriseDB VSIX.** Instructions for configuring for usage with EnterpriseDB VSIX.
4.2.1 Referencing the Library Files

To reference library files using Microsoft Visual Studio:

1. Select the project in the Solution Explorer.
2. Select Add Reference from the Project menu.
3. When the Add Reference dialog box opens, browse to select the appropriate library files.

Optionally, the library files can be copied to the specified location.

Before you can use an Advanced Server .NET class, you must import the namespace into your program. Importing a namespace makes the compiler aware of the classes available within the namespace. The namespace is the following:

    EnterpriseDB.EDBClient

If you are using Entity Framework 6, the additional namespace is the following:

    EntityFramework6.EntrepriseDB.EDBClient

The method you use to include the namespace varies by the type of application you are writing. For example, the following command imports a namespace into an ASP.NET page:

    <%= import namespace="EnterpriseDB.EDBClient" %>

To import a namespace into a C# application, write:

    using EnterpriseDB.EDBClient;
4.2.2 .NET Framework Setup

The following sections describe the setup for various .NET versions.
4.2.2.1 NET Framework 4.0

If you are using .NET Framework version 4.0, the data provider installation path is:

```
C:\Program Files\edb\dotnet\net40\n```

The following shared library files are required:

```
EDBDataProvider.2.0.2.dll
Mono.Security.dll
```

See Section 4.2.1 for information on referencing library files.

Depending upon the type of application, import the namespace into the source code (see Section 4.2.1).
4.2.2.2 .NET Framework 4.5

If you are using .NET Framework version 4.5, the data provider installation path is:

C:\Program Files\edb\dotnet\net45\n
The following shared library files are required:

- EnterpriseDB.EDBClient.dll
- System.Threading.Tasks.Extensions.dll
- System.ValueTuple.dll
- System.Memory.dll

**Note:** You must also add the following dependencies to your project:

- System.Threading.Tasks.Extensions.dll
- System.ValueTuple.dll
- System.Memory.dll

See Section 4.2.1 for information on referencing library files.

Depending upon the type of application, import the namespace into the source code (see Section 4.2.1).
4.2.2.3 .NET Framework 4.5.1

If you are using .NET Framework version 4.5.1, the data provider installation path is:

C:\Program Files\edb\dotnet\net451\

The following shared library files are required:

- EnterpriseDB.EDBClient.dll
- System.Threading.Tasks.Extensions.dll
- System.ValueTuple.dll
- System.Memory.dll

**Note:** You must also add the following dependencies to your project:

- System.Threading.Tasks.Extensions.dll
- System.ValueTuple.dll
- System.Memory.dll

See Section 4.2.1 for information on referencing library files.

Depending upon the type of application, import the namespace into the source code (see Section 4.2.1).
4.2.2.4 .NET Standard 2.0

For .NET Standard Framework 2.0, the data provider installation path is:

C:\Program Files\edb\dotnet\netstandard2.0\

The following shared library files are required:

EnterpriseDB.EDBClient.dll
System.Threading.Tasks.Extensions.dll
System.ValueTuple.dll

Note: You must also add the following dependencies to your project:

System.ValueTuple.dll

Note: If your target framework is .Net Core 2.0, then include the following file in your project:

System.Threading.Tasks.Extensions.dll

See Section 4.2.1 for information about library files.

Depending upon the application type, import the namespace into the source code (see Section 4.2.1).
4.2.3 Entity Framework 5/6

To set up .NET Connector for usage with Entity Framework, the data provider installation path is:

```
C:\Program Files\edb\dotnet\EF
```

The following shared library files are required:

```
EntityFramework5.EnterpriseDB.EDBClient.dll
EntityFramework6.EnterpriseDB.EDBClient.dll
```

**Note:** Entity Framework can be used with `EnterpriseDB.EDBClient.dll` available in the `net45` and `net451` subdirectories.

See Section 4.2.1 for information about referencing library files.

Add the `<DbProviderFactories>` entries for the ADO.NET driver of EDB Postgres in the `app.config` file. The following are the entries:

```
<add name="EnterpriseDB.EDBClient"
     invariant="EnterpriseDB.EDBClient"
     description=".NET Data Provider for EnterpriseDB PostgreSQL"
     type="EnterpriseDB.EDBClient.EDBFactory,
          EnterpriseDB.EDBClient, Version=4.0.6.1, Culture=neutral,
          PublicKeyToken=5d8b90d52f46fda7"
     support="FF"/>
```

In the project’s `app.config` file add the following entry for provider services under the `EntityFramework/providers` tag.

```
<provider invariantName="EnterpriseDB.EDBClient"
          type="EnterpriseDB.EDBClient.EDBServices,
               EntityFramework6.EnterpriseDB.EDBClient">
</provider>
```

The following is an example of the `app.config` file.

```xml
<configuration>
  <configSections>
    <section name="entityFramework"
             requirePermission="false"/>
  </configSections>
  <startup>
```

<supportedRuntime version="v4.0" sku=".NETFramework,Version=v4.5" />

<entityFramework>
    <providers>
        <provider invariantName="EnterpriseDB.EDBClient"
type="EnterpriseDB.EDBClient.EDBServices, EntityFramework6.EnterpriseDB.EDBClient"></provider>
    </providers>
</entityFramework>

<system.data>
    <DbProviderFactories>
        <remove invariant="EnterpriseDB.EDBClient"/>
        <add name="EnterpriseDB Data Provider" invariant="EnterpriseDB.EDBClient" support="FF" description=".Net Framework Data Provider for Postgresql" type="EnterpriseDB.EDBClient.EDBFactory, EnterpriseDB.EDBClient"/>
    </DbProviderFactories>
</system.data>
</configuration>

**Note:** The same entries for `<providers>` and `<DbProviderFactories>` are valid for the `web.config` file as well as for `app.config`.

Depending upon the type of application, import the namespace into the source code (see Section 4.2.1).

For usage of the features of Entity Framework, refer to the Microsoft documentation.
4.2.4 EnterpriseDB VSIX for Visual Studio 2015/2017

*EDB Data Designer Extensibility Provider (EnterpriseDB VSIX)* is a component, which integrates Advanced Server database access into Visual Studio, thus providing Visual Studio integrated features.

It allows connecting to Advanced Server from within Visual Studio's Server Explorer, creating a model from an existing database, etc. Therefore, if Visual Studio features are desired, then EnterpriseDB VSIX must be utilized.

EnterpriseDB VSIX is located in the following directory:

```
C:\Program Files\edb\dotnet\vsix
```

The files available at the above location are the following:

```
EnterpriseDB.vsix
SSDLToPgSQL.tt
```
4.2.4.1 Installation and Configuration for Visual Studio 2015/2017

The following are the steps to install and configure EnterpriseDB VSIX.

**Step 1:** Install EnterpriseDB VSIX to the desired version of Visual Studio with the EnterpriseDB.vsix installer at the following location:

```
C:\Program Files\edb\dotnet\vsix\EnterpriseDB.vsix
```

If you already have an earlier version of the VSIX installed, it’s highly recommended that you uninstall them to avoid conflicts.

It is no longer necessary or recommended to have EnterpriseDB.EDBClient in your global assembly cache (GAC).

**Step 2:** Relaunch Visual Studio and verify from Tools > Extensions and Updates... menu that the EnterpriseDB extension is installed.

**Step 3:** Add the `System.ValueTuple.dll` assembly in the global assembly cache (GAC) with the `gacutil` utility using the Visual Studio Developers Command line from the following location.

```
C:\Program Files\edb\dotnet\vsix\System.ValueTuple.dll
```

For example:

```
> gacutil.exe /i System.ValueTuple.dll
```

**Step 4:** From Server Explorer, right-click on Data Connections, click Add Connection, and verify the Enterprisedb Postgres Database data source is available.
4.2.4.2 Model First and Database First Usage

Step 1: Add the EntityFramework5.EnterpriseDB.EDBClient.dll assembly in the global assembly cache (GAC) with the gacutil utility using the Visual Studio Developers Command line.

For example:

`> gacutil.exe /i EntityFramework5.EnterpriseDB.EDBClient.dll`

Step 2: Add the `<DbProviderFactories>` entries for the ADO.NET driver of EDB Postgres in the machine.config file. The following are the entries:

```xml
<add name="EnterpriseDB.EDBClient" invariant="EnterpriseDB.EDBClient" description=".NET Data Provider for EnterpriseDB PostgreSQL"
  type="EnterpriseDB.EDBClient.EDBFactory,
EnterpriseDB.EDBClient, Version=4.0.6.1, Culture=neutral,
  PublicKeyToken=5d8b90d52f46fda7"
  support="FF"/>
```

Note: For the attribute-value pairs, the double-quoted strings should not contain excess white space characters, but be configured on a single line. The examples shown in this section may be split on multiple lines for clarity, but should actually be configured within a single line such as the following:

`description=".NET Data Provider for EnterpriseDB PostgreSQL"`

For 64-bit Windows, the machine.config file is in the following location:

```
C:\Windows\Microsoft.NET\Framework64\v4.0.30319\Config\machine.config
```

For 32-bit Windows, the machine.config file is in the following location:

```
C:\Windows\Microsoft.NET\Framework\v4.0.30319\Config\machine.config
```

Step 3: Place the DDL generation template SSDLToPgSQL.tt in the Visual Studio EntityFramework Tools\DBGen\ folder as in the following example:

```
C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft Visual Studio 14.0\Common7\IDE\Extensions\Microsoft\EntityFramework Tools\DBGen\```
Note: Select this template `SSDLToPgSQL.tt` in your EDMX file properties.

**Step 4:** Add files `EnterpriseDB.EDBClient.dll` and `EntityFramework6.EnterpriseDB.EDBClient.dll` in project references. See Section 4.2.1 for information about referencing library files.

**Step 5:** In the project’s `app.config` file add the following entry for provider services under the `EntityFramework/providers` tag.

```xml
<provider invariantName="EnterpriseDB.EDBClient" type="EnterpriseDB.EDBClient.EDBServices, EntityFramework6.EnterpriseDB.EDBClient">
</provider>
```

The following is an example of the `app.config` file.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<configuration>
  <configSections>
  </configSections>

  <startup>
    <supportedRuntime version="v4.0" sku=".NETFramework,Version=v4.5" />
  </startup>

  <entityFramework>
    <providers>
      <provider invariantName="EnterpriseDB.EDBClient" type="EnterpriseDB.EDBClient.EDBServices, EntityFramework6.EnterpriseDB.EDBClient" />
    </providers>
  </entityFramework>

  <system.data>
    <DbProviderFactories>
      <remove invariant="EnterpriseDB.EDBClient" />
      <add name="EnterpriseDB Data Provider" invariant="EnterpriseDB.EDBClient" support="true" description=".Net Framework Data Provider for EDB Postgres" type="EnterpriseDB.EDBClient.EDBFactory, EnterpriseDB.EDBClient" />
    </DbProviderFactories>
  </system.data>

</configuration>
```
5 Using the .NET Connector

The sections that follow provide examples that demonstrate using the EDB object classes that are provided by the Advanced Server .NET Connector that allow a .NET application to connect to and interact with an Advanced Server database.

To use the examples in this guide, place the .NET library files in the same directory as the compiled form of your application. All of the examples are written in C# and each is embedded in an ASP.NET page; the same logic and code would be applicable with other .NET applications (WinForm or console applications, for example).

Please create and save the following web.config file in the same directory as the sample code. The examples make use of the DB_CONN_STRING key from this configuration file to return a connection string from the Advanced Server host.

```xml
<configuration>
  <appSettings>
    <add key="DB_CONN_STRING" value="Server=127.0.0.1;Port=5444;User Id=enterprisedb;Password=enterprisedb;Database=edb" />
  </appSettings>
</configuration>
```

An Advanced Server connection string for an ASP.NET web application is stored in the web.config file. If you are writing an application that does not use ASP.NET, provide the connection information in an application configuration file (such as app.config).

5.1 Opening a Database Connection

An EDBConnection object is responsible for handling the communication between an instance of Advanced Server and a .NET application. Before you can access data stored in an Advanced Server database, you must create and open an EDBConnection.

The examples that follow demonstrate the basic steps for connecting to an instance of Advanced Server. You must:

1. Import the namespace EnterpriseDB.EDBClient.

2. Create an instance of EDBConnection.

3. Initialize the EDBConnection object by passing a connection string as a parameter to the constructor for the EDBConnection class.

4. Call the Open method of the EDBConnection object to open the connection.
5.1.1 Connection String Parameters

A valid connection string should specify location and authentication information for an Advanced Server instance. You must provide the connection string before opening the connection. A connection string must contain:

- The name or IP address of the server
- The name of the Advanced Server database
- The name of an Advanced Server user
- The password associated with that user

The following parameters may be included in the connection string:

CommandTimeout

CommandTimeout specifies the length of time (in seconds) to wait for a command to finish execution before throwing an exception. The default value is 20.

ConnectionLifeTime

Use ConnectionLifeTime to specify the length of time (in seconds) to wait before closing unused connections in the pool. The default value is 15.

Database

Use the Database parameter to specify the name of the database to which the application should connect. If a database name is not specified, the database name will default to the name of the connecting user.

Encoding

The Encoding parameter is obsolete; the parameter always returns the string unicode, and silently ignores attempts to set it.

Integrated Security

By default, Integrated Security is set to false, and Windows Integrated Security is disabled. Specify a value of true to use Windows Integrated Security.

MaxPoolSize
MaxPoolSize instructs EDBConnection to dispose of pooled connections when the pool exceeds the specified number of connections. The default value is 20.

MinPoolSize

MinPoolSize instructs EDBConnection to pre-allocate the specified number of connections with the server. The default value is 1.

Password

When using clear text authentication, specify the password that will be used to establish a connection with the server.

Pooling

By default, Pooling is set to true to enable connection pooling. Specify a value of false to disable connection pooling.

Port

The Port parameter specifies the port to which the application should connect.

Protocol

The specific protocol version to use (instead of automatic); specify an integer value of 2 or 3.

SearchPath

Use the SearchPath parameter to change the search path to named and public schemas.

Server

The name or IP address of the Advanced Server host.

SSL

By default, SSL is set to false; specify a value of true to attempt a secure connection.

sslmode

Use sslmode to specify an SSL connection control preference. sslmode can be:

prefer - Use SSL if possible.
require - Throw an exception if an SSL connection cannot be established.
allow - Connect without SSL. This parameter is not supported.
disable - Do not attempt an SSL connection. This is the default behavior.

SyncNotification

Use the SyncNotification parameter to specify that EDBDataprovider should use synchronous notifications. The default value is false.

Timeout

Timeout specifies the length of time (in seconds) to wait for an open connection. The default value is 15.

User Id

The User Id parameter specifies the user name that should be used for the connection.
5.1.2 Example - Opening a Database Connection using ASP.NET

The following example demonstrates how to open a connection to an instance of Advanced Server and then close the connection. The connection is established using the credentials specified in the DB_CONN_STRING configuration parameter (see the beginning of Chapter 5 for an introduction to connection information and Section 5.1.1 for connection parameters).

```csharp
<% @ Page Language="C#" %>
<% @Import Namespace="EnterpriseDB.EDBClient" %>
<% @Import Namespace="System.Configuration" %>

<script language="C#" runat="server">
private void Page_Load(object sender, System.EventArgs e)
{
    string strConnectionString = ConfigurationSettings.AppSettings
    ["DB_CONN_STRING"];
    EDBConnection conn = new EDBConnection(strConnectionString);
    try
    {
        conn.Open();
        Response.Write("Connection opened successfully");
    }
    catch(EDBException exp)
    {
        exp.ToString();
    }
    finally
    {
        conn.Close();
    }
}
</script>
```

If the connection is successful, a browser will display the following:

![Connection Opened Successfully](http://localhost/connection.aspx)
5.1.3 Example - Opening a Database Connection from a Console Application

The following example opens a connection with an Advanced Server database using a console-based application.

Before writing the code for the console application, create an app.config file that stores the connection string to the database. Using a configuration file makes it convenient to update the connection string if the information changes.

```xml
<configuration>
  <appSettings>
    <add key="DB_CONN_STRING" value = "Server=127.0.0.1;Port=5444;
       User Id=enterprisedb;Password=enterprisedb;Database=edb"/>
  </appSettings>
</configuration>
```

Using your text editor of choice, enter the following code sample into a file:

```csharp
using System;
using System.Data;
using EnterpriseDB.EDBClient;
using System.Configuration;

namespace EnterpriseDB
{
    class EDB
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            string strConnectionString = ConfigurationSettings.AppSettings ["DB_CONN_STRING"];
            EDBConnection conn = new EDBConnection(strConnectionString);
            try
            {
                conn.Open();
                Console.WriteLine("Connection Opened Successfully");
            }
            catch(Exception exp)
            {
                throw new Exception(exp.ToString());
            }
            finally
            {
                conn.Close();
            }
        }
    }
}
```
Save the file as `EDBConnection-Sample.cs` and compile it with the following command:

```bash
csc /r:EDBDataProvider.dll /out:Console.exe EDBConnection-Sample.cs
```

Compiling the sample should generate a `Console.exe` file; you can execute the sample code by entering `Console.exe`. When executed, the console should verify that the:

```
Connection Opened Successfully
```
5.1.4 Example - Opening a Database Connection from a Windows Form Application

The following example demonstrates opening a database connection using a .NET WinForm application. To use the example, save the following code as WinForm-Example.cs in a directory that contains the library files.

```csharp
using System;
using System.Windows.Forms;
using System.Drawing;
using EnterpriseDB.EDBClient;

namespace EDBTestClient
{
    class Win_Conn
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            Form frmMain = new Form();
            Button btnConn = new Button();
            btnConn.Location = new System.Drawing.Point(104, 64);
            btnConn.Name = "btnConn";
            btnConn.Text = "Open Connection";
            btnConn.Click += new System.EventHandler(btnConn_Click);
            frmMain.Controls.Add(btnConn);
            frmMain.Text = "EnterpriseDB";
            Application.Run(frmMain);
        }

        private static void btnConn_Click(object sender, System.EventArgs e)
        {
            EDBConnection conn = null;
            try
            {
                string connectionString = "Server=10.90.1.29;port=5444;
                                         username=edb;password=edb;database=edb";
                conn = new EDBConnection(connectionString);
                conn.Open();
                MessageBox.Show("Connection Open");
            }
            catch(EDBException exp)
            {
                MessageBox.Show(exp.ToString());
            }
            finally
            {
                conn.Close();
            }
        }
    }
}
```
Note that you must change the database connection string to point to the database that you want to connect to before compiling the file with the following command:

```
csc /r:EDBDataProvider.dll /out:WinForm.exe WinForm-Example.cs
```

This command should generate a `WinForm.exe` file within the same folder that the executable was compiled under. Invoking the executable will display:
### 5.2 Retrieving Database Records

You can use a `SELECT` statement to retrieve records from the database via a `SELECT` command. To execute a `SELECT` statement you must:

- Create and open a database connection.
- Create an `EDBCommand` object that represents the `SELECT` statement.
- Execute the command with the `ExecuteReader()` method of the `EDBCommand` object returning an `EDBDataReader`.
- Loop through the `EDBDataReader` displaying the results or binding the `EDBDataReader` to some control.

An `EDBDataReader` object represents a forward-only and read-only stream of database records, presented one record at a time. To view a subsequent record in the stream, you must call the `Read()` method of the `EDBDataReader` object.

The example that follows:

1. Imports the Advanced Server namespace: `EnterpriseDB.EDBClient`.
2. Initializes an `EDBCommand` object with a `SELECT` statement.
3. Opens a connection to the database.
4. Executes the `EDBCommand` by calling the `ExecuteReader` method of the `EDBCommand` object.
   
   The results of the SQL statement are retrieved into an `EDBDataReader` object.
5. Loops through the contents of the `EDBDataReader` object to display the records returned by the query within a `WHILE` loop.

The `Read()` method advances to the next record (if a record exists) and returns `true` if a record exists, or `false` to indicate that the `EDBDataReader` has reached the end of the result set.
To exercise the sample code, save the code in your default web root directory in a file named:

selectEmployees.aspx

To invoke the program, open a web-browser, and browse to:

5.2.1 Retrieving a Single Database Record

To retrieve a single result from a query, use the `ExecuteScalar()` method of the `EDBCommand` object. The `ExecuteScalar()` method returns the first value of the first column of the first row of the `DataSet` generated by the specified query.

```csharp
<% @ Page Language="C#" %>
<% @Import Namespace="EnterpriseDB.EDBClient" %>
<% @Import Namespace="System.Data" %>
<% @Import Namespace="System.Configuration" %>

<script language="C#" runat="server">
private void Page_Load(object sender, System.EventArgs e)
{
    string strConnectionString = ConfigurationSettings.AppSettings["DB_CONN_STRING"];
    EDBConnection conn = new EDBConnection(strConnectionString);
    try
    {
        conn.Open();
        EDBCommand cmd = new EDBCommand("SELECT MAX(sal) FROM emp", conn);
        cmd.CommandType = CommandType.Text;
        int maxSal = Convert.ToInt32(cmd.ExecuteScalar());
        Response.Write("Emp Number: "+ maxSal);
    }
    catch(Exception exp)
    {
        Response.Write(exp.ToString());
    }
    finally
    {
        conn.Close();
    }
}
</script>

Save the sample code in a file in a web root directory named:

selectscalar.aspx

To invoke the sample code, open a web-browser, and browse to:

http://localhost/selectScalar.aspx

Please note that the sample includes an explicit conversion of the value returned by the `ExecuteScalar()` method. The `ExecuteScalar()` method returns an object; to view the object, you must convert it into an integer value by using the `Convert.ToInt32` method.
5.3 Parameterized Queries

A parameterized query is a query with one or more parameter markers embedded in the SQL statement. Before executing a parameterized query, you must supply a value for each marker found in the text of the SQL statement.

Parameterized queries are useful when you don't know the complete text of a query at the time you write your code. For example, the value referenced in a WHERE clause may be calculated from user input.

As demonstrated in the following example, you must declare the data type of each parameter specified in the parameterized query by creating an EDBObject Parameter object and adding that object to the command's parameter collection. Then, you must specify a value for each parameter by calling the parameter's Value() function.

The example demonstrates use of a parameterized query with an UPDATE statement that increases an employee salary:

```csharp
<% @ Page Language="C#" Debug="true" %>
<% @Import Namespace="EnterpriseDB.EDBClient" %>
<% @Import Namespace="System.Data" %>
<% @Import Namespace="System.Configuration" %>
<script language="C#" runat="server">
private void Page_Load(object sender, System.EventArgs e)
{
    string strConnectionString = ConfigurationSettings.AppSettings["DB_CONN_STRING"];  
    EDBConnection conn = new EDBConnection(strConnectionString);

    string updateQuery = "UPDATE emp SET sal = sal+500 where empno = :ID";

    try {
        conn.Open();

        EDBCommand cmdUpdate = new EDBCommand(updateQuery, conn);

        cmdUpdate.Parameters.Add(new EDBObjectParameter(":ID", EDBTypes.EDBDbType.Integer));

        cmdUpdate.Parameters[0].Value = 7788;

        cmdUpdate.ExecuteNonQuery();

        Response.Write("Record Updated");
    }
    catch (Exception exp) {
        Response.Write(exp.ToString());
    }
    finally {
        conn.Close();
    }
}</script>
```
Save the sample code in a file in a web root directory named:

  updateSalary.aspx

To invoke the sample code, open a web-browser, and browse to:

  http://localhost/updateSalary.aspx
5.4 Inserting Records in a Database

You can use the `ExecuteNonQuery()` method of `EDBCommand` to add records to a database stored on an Advanced Server host with an INSERT command.

In the example that follows, the INSERT command is stored in the variable `cmd`. The values prefixed with a colon (:) are placeholders for `EDBParameters` that are instantiated, assigned values, and then added to the INSERT command's parameter collection in the statements that follow. The INSERT command is executed by the `ExecuteNonQuery()` method of the `cmdInsert` object.

The example adds a new employee to the `emp` table:

```csharp
private void Page_Load(object sender, System.EventArgs e)
{
    string strConnectionString = ConfigurationSettings.AppSettings["DB_CONN_STRING"];
    EDBConnection conn = new EDBConnection(strConnectionString);
    try
    {
        conn.Open();
        string cmd = "INSERT INTO emp(empno,ename) VALUES(:EmpNo, :EName)";
        EDBCommand cmdInsert = new EDBCommand(cmd, conn);
        cmdInsert.Parameters.Add(new EDBParameter(":EmpNo",
            EDBTypes.EDBDbType.Integer));
        cmdInsert.Parameters[0].Value = 1234;
        cmdInsert.Parameters.Add(new EDBParameter(":EName",
            EDBTypes.EDBDbType.Text));
        cmdInsert.Parameters[1].Value = "Lola";
        cmdInsert.ExecuteNonQuery();
        Response.Write("Record inserted successfully");
    }
    catch(Exception exp)
    {
        Response.Write(exp.ToString());
    }
    finally
    {
        conn.Close();
    }
}
```
Save the sample code in a file in a web root directory named:

    insertEmployee.aspx

To invoke the sample code, open a web-browser, and browse to:

    http://localhost/insertEmployee.aspx
5.5 Deleting Records in a Database

You can use the `ExecuteNonQuery()` method of `EDBCommand` to delete records from a database stored on an Advanced Server host with a `DELETE` statement.

In the example that follows, the `DELETE` command is stored in the variable `strDeleteQuery`. The code passes the employee number to the Delete command (specified by :EmpNo). The command is then executed using the `ExecuteNonQuery()` method. The following example deletes the employee inserted in the previous example:

```csharp
<% @ Page Language="C#" Debug="true" %>
<% @Import Namespace="EnterpriseDB.EDBClient" %>
<% @Import Namespace="System.Data" %>
<% @Import Namespace="System.Configuration" %>

<script language="C#" runat="server" >

private void Page_Load(object sender, System.EventArgs e)
{
    string strConnectionString = ConfigurationSettings.AppSettings ["DB_CONN_STRING"];

    EDBConnection conn = new EDBConnection(strConnectionString);
    string strDeleteQuery = "DELETE FROM emp WHERE empno = :ID";
    try
    {
        conn.Open();
        EDBCommand deleteCommand = new EDBCommand(strDeleteQuery, conn);
        deleteCommand.Parameters.Add (new EDBParameter(":ID", EDBTypes.EDBDbType.Integer));
        deleteCommand.Parameters[0].Value = 1234;
        deleteCommand.ExecuteNonQuery();
        Response.Write("Record Deleted");
    }
    catch(Exception exp)
    {
        Response.Write(exp.ToString());
    }
    finally
    {
        conn.Close();
    }

```
Save the sample code in a file in a web root directory named:

    deleteEmployee.aspx

To invoke the sample code, open a web-browser, and browse to:

    http://localhost/deleteEmployee.aspx
5.6 Using SPL Stored Procedures in your .NET Application

You can include SQL statements in an application in two ways:

- By adding the SQL statements directly in the .NET application code.
- By packaging the SQL statements in a stored procedure, and executing the stored procedure from the .NET application.

In some cases, a stored procedure can provide advantages over embedded SQL statements. Stored procedures support complex conditional and looping constructs that are difficult to duplicate with SQL statements embedded directly in an application.

You can also see a significant improvement in performance by using stored procedures; a stored procedure only needs to be parsed, compiled and optimized once on the server side, while a SQL statement that is included in an application may be parsed, compiled and optimized each time it is executed from a .NET application.

To use a stored procedure in your .NET application you must:

1. Create an SPL stored procedure on the Advanced Server host.
2. Import the `EnterpriseDB.EDBClient` namespace.
3. Pass the name of the stored procedure to the instance of the `EDBCommand`.
5. Prepare() the command.
6. Execute the command.
5.6.1 Example - Executing a Stored Procedure without Parameters

Our sample procedure prints the name of department 10; the procedure takes no parameters, and returns no parameters. To create the sample procedure, invoke EDB-PSQL and connect to the Advanced Server host database. Enter the following SPL code at the command line:

```sql
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE list_dept10
IS
    v_deptname VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Dept No: 10');
    SELECT dname INTO v_deptname FROM dept WHERE deptno = 10;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Dept Name: ' || v_deptname);
END;
```

When Advanced Server has validated the stored procedure it will echo CREATE PROCEDURE.

Using the EDBObject Command Object to Execute a Stored Procedure

The `CommandType` property of the `EDBCommand` object is used to indicate the type of command being executed. The `CommandType` property is set to one of three possible `CommandType` enumeration values:

- Use the default `Text` value when passing a SQL string for execution.
- Use the `StoredProcedure` value, passing the name of a stored procedure for execution.
- Use the `TableDirect` value when passing a table name. This value passes back all records in the specified table.

The `CommandText` property must contain a SQL string, stored procedure name, or table name depending on the value of the `CommandType` property.

The following example executes the stored procedure:

```csharp
<% @ Page Language="C#" Debug="true" %>
<% @Import Namespace="EnterpriseDB.EDBClient" %>
<% @Import Namespace="System.Data" %>
<% @Import Namespace="System.Configuration" %>

<script language="C#" runat="server">
    private void Page_Load(object sender, System.EventArgs e) {
        string strConnectionString = ConfigurationSettings.AppSettings["DB_CONN_STRING"];
```csharp
EDBConnection conn = new EDBConnection(strConnectionString);

try {
    conn.Open();

    EDBObject cmdStoredProc = new EDBObject("list_dept10", conn);
    cmdStoredProc.CommandType = CommandType.StoredProcedure;
    cmdStoredProc.Prepare();
    cmdStoredProc.ExecuteNonQuery();

    Response.Write("Stored Procedure Executed Successfully");
} catch (Exception exp) {
    Response.Write(exp.ToString());
} finally {
    conn.Close();
}
</script>

Save the sample code in a file in a web root directory named:

    storedProc.aspx

To invoke the sample code, open a web-browser, and browse to:

    http://localhost/storedProc.aspx
5.6.2 Example - Executing a Stored Procedure with IN Parameters

The following example demonstrates calling a stored procedure that includes IN parameters. To create the sample procedure, invoke EDB-PSQL and connect to the Advanced Server host database. Enter the following SPL code at the command line:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE EMP_INSERT
  (pENAME IN VARCHAR,
   pJOB IN VARCHAR,
   pSAL IN FLOAT4,
   pCOMM IN FLOAT4,
   pDEPTNO IN INTEGER,
   pMgr IN INTEGER)
AS
DECLARE
  CURSOR TESTCUR IS SELECT MAX(EMPNO) FROM EMP;
  MAX_EMPNO INTEGER := 10;
BEGIN
  OPEN TESTCUR;
  FETCH TESTCUR INTO MAX_EMPNO;
  INSERT INTO EMP(EMPNO,ENAME,JOB,SAL,COMM,DEPTNO,MGR)
    VALUES(MAX_EMPNO+1,pENAME,pJOB,pSAL,pCOMM,pDEPTNO,pMgr);
  CLOSE testcur;
END;
```

When Advanced Server has validated the stored procedure it will echo CREATE PROCEDURE.

Passing Input values to a Stored Procedure

Calling a stored procedure that contains parameters is very similar to executing a stored procedure without parameters. The major difference is that when calling a parameterized stored procedure you must use the EDBParameter collection of the EDBCommand object. When the EDBParameter is added to the EDBCommand collection, properties such as ParameterName, DbType, Direction, Size, and Value are set.

The following example demonstrates the process of executing a parameterized stored procedure from a C#.

```csharp
<%@ Page Language="C#" Debug="true" %>
<%@Import Namespace="EnterpriseDB.EDBClient" %>
<%@Import Namespace="System.Data" %>
<%@Import Namespace="System.Configuration" %>
```
<script language="C#" runat="server">

private void Page_Load(object sender, System.EventArgs e)
{
    string strConnectionString = ConfigurationSettings.AppSettings["DB_CONN_STRING"];  
    EDBConnection conn = new EDBConnection(strConnectionString);

    string empName = "EDB";
    string empJob = "Manager";
    double salary = 1000;
    double commission = 0.0;
    int deptno = 20;
    int manager = 7839;

    try
    {
        conn.Open();
        EDBCommand cmdStoredProc = new EDBCommand("emp_insert(:EmpName,:Job,:Salary,:Commission,:DeptNo,:Manager)", conn);
        cmdStoredProc.CommandType = CommandType.StoredProcedure;
        cmdStoredProc.Parameters.Add(new EDBParameter("EmpName", EDBTypes.EDBDbType.Varchar));
        cmdStoredProc.Parameters[0].Value = empName;
        cmdStoredProc.Parameters.Add(new EDBParameter("Job", EDBTypes.EDBDbType.Varchar));
        cmdStoredProc.Parameters[1].Value = empJob;
        cmdStoredProc.Parameters.Add(new EDBParameter("Salary", EDBTypes.EDBDbType.Float));
        cmdStoredProc.Parameters.Add(new EDBParameter("Commission", EDBTypes.EDBDbType.Float));
        cmdStoredProc.Parameters[3].Value = commission;
        cmdStoredProc.Parameters.Add(new EDBParameter("DeptNo", EDBTypes.EDBDbType.Integer));
        cmdStoredProc.Parameters[4].Value = deptno;
        cmdStoredProc.Parameters.Add(new EDBParameter("Manager", EDBTypes.EDBDbType.Integer));
        cmdStoredProc.Parameters[5].Value = manager;

        cmdStoredProc.Prepare();

        cmdStoredProc.ExecuteNonQuery();

        Response.Write("Following Information Inserted Successfully<br>");
        string empInfo = "Employee Name: " + empName + "<br>";
        empInfo += "Job: " + empJob + "<br>";
        empInfo += "Salary: " + salary + "<br>";
        empInfo += "Commission: " + commission + "<br>";
        empInfo += "Manager: " + manager + "<br>";

        Response.Write(empInfo);
    }
}
</script>
Save the sample code in a file in a web root directory named:

    storedProcInParam.aspx

To invoke the sample code, open a web-browser, and browse to:

    http://localhost/storedProcInParam.aspx

In the example, the body of the Page_Load method declares and instantiates an EDBConnection object. The sample then creates an EDBCommand object with the properties needed to execute the stored procedure.

The example then uses the Add method of the EDBCommand Parameter collection to add six input parameters.

    EDBCommand cmdStoredProc = new EDBCommand("emp_insert(:EmpName,:Job,:Salary,:Commission,:DeptNo,:Manager)", conn);
    cmdStoredProc.CommandType = CommandType.StoredProcedure;

It assigns a value to each parameter before passing them to the EMP_INSERT stored procedure.

The Prepare() method prepares the statement before calling the ExecuteNonQuery() method.

The ExecuteNonQuery method of the EDBCommand object executes the stored procedure. After the stored procedure has executed, a test record is inserted into the emp table and the values inserted are displayed on the webpage.
5.6.3 Example - Executing a Stored Procedure with IN, OUT, and INOUT Parameters

The previous example demonstrated how to pass IN parameters to a stored procedure; the following examples demonstrate how to pass IN values and return OUT values from a stored procedure.

Creating the Stored Procedure

The following stored procedure passes the department number, and returns the corresponding location and department name. To create the sample procedure, open the EDB-PSQL command line, and connect to the Advanced Server host database. Enter the following SPL code at the command line:

```sql
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE DEPT_SELECT
  (pDEPTNO IN INTEGER,
pDNAME OUT VARCHAR,
pLOC OUT VARCHAR)
AS
DECLARE CURSOR TESTCUR IS SELECT DNAME, LOC FROM DEPT;
REC RECORD;
BEGIN
  OPEN TESTCUR;
  FETCH TESTCUR INTO REC;
  pDNAME := REC.DNAME;
pLOC := REC.LOC;
  CLOSE testcur;
END;
```

When Advanced Server has validated the stored procedure it will echo CREATE PROCEDURE.

Receiving Output values from a Stored Procedure

When retrieving values from OUT parameters you must explicitly specify the direction of out parameters as Output. You can retrieve the values from Output parameters in two ways:
• Call the ExecuteReader method of the EDBCommand and explicitly loop through the returned EDBDataReader, searching for the values of OUT parameters.

• Call the ExecuteNonQuery method of EDBCommand and explicitly get the value of a declared Output parameter by calling that EDBObject Parameter value property.

In each method, you must declare each parameter, indicating the direction of the parameter (ParameterDirection.Input, ParameterDirection.Output or ParameterDirection.InputOutput). Before invoking the procedure, you must provide a value for each IN and INOUT parameter. After the procedure returns, you may retrieve the OUT and INOUT parameter values from the command.Parameters[] array.

The following code listing demonstrates using the ExecuteReader method to retrieve a result set:

```csharp
<% @ Page Language="C#" Debug="true" %>
<% @Import Namespace="EnterpriseDB.EDBClient" %>
<% @Import Namespace="System.Data" %>
<% @Import Namespace="System.Configuration" %>
<script language="C#" runat="server">
private void Page_Load(object sender, System.EventArgs e) {
    string strConnectionString = 
        ConfigurationSettings.AppSettings["DB_CONN_STRING"]; 
    EDBConnection conn = new EDBConnection(strConnectionString);

    try 
    {
        conn.Open();
        EDBCommand command = new EDBCommand("DEPT_SELECT 
            (:pDEPTNO,:pDNAME,:pLOC)", conn);
        command.CommandType = CommandType.StoredProcedure;
        command.Parameters.Add(new EDBObjectParameter("pDEPTNO", 
            EDBTypes.EDBDbType.Integer,10,"pDEPTNO", 
            ParameterDirection.Input,false ,2,2, 
            System.Data.DataRowVersion.Current,1));
        command.Parameters.Add(new EDBObjectParameter("pDNAME", 
            EDBTypes.EDBDbType.Varchar,10,"pDNAME", 
            ParameterDirection.Output,false ,2,2, 
            System.Data.DataRowVersion.Current,1));
        command.Parameters.Add(new EDBObjectParameter("pLOC", 
            EDBTypes.EDBDbType.Varchar,10,"pLOC", 
            ParameterDirection.Output,false ,2,2, 
            System.Data.DataRowVersion.Current,1));
        command.Prepare();
        command.Parameters[0].Value = 10;
        EDBDataReader result = command.ExecuteReader();
    }
</script>
int fc = result.FieldCount;

while(result.Read())
{
    for(int i = 0; i < fc; i++)
    {
        Response.Write("RESULT["+i+"]=" + Convert.ToString(command.Parameters[i].Value));
        Response.Write("<br>");
    }
}

catch(EDBException exp)
{
    Response.Write(exp.ToString());
}
finally
{
    conn.Close();
}
</script>

The following code listing demonstrates using the ExecuteNonQuery method to retrieve a result set:

<% @ Page Language="C#" Debug="true" %>
<%@Import Namespace="EnterpriseDB.EDBClient" %>
<%@Import Namespace="System.Data" %>
<%@Import Namespace="System.Configuration" %>
<script language="C#" runat="server" >
private void Page_Load(object sender, System.EventArgs e)
{
    string strConnectionString = ConfigurationSettings.AppSettings["DB_CONN_STRING"];
    EDBConnection conn = new EDBConnection(strConnectionString);
    try
    {
        conn.Open();
        EDBCommand command = new EDBCommand("DEPT_SELECT (:pDEPTNO,:pDNAME,:pLOC)", conn);
        command.CommandType = CommandType.StoredProcedure;
        command.Parameters.Add(new EDBParameter("pDEPTNO", EDBTypes.EDBDbType.Integer,10,"pDEPTNO", ParameterDirection.Input,false ,2,2,
System.Data.DataRowVersion.Current,1));
        command.Parameters.Add(new EDBParameter("pDNAME", EDBTypes.EDBDbType.Varchar,10,"pDNAME", ParameterDirection.Input,false ,2,2,
System.Data.DataRowVersion.Current,1));
        command.Parameters.Add(new EDBParameter("pLOC",}
EDBTypes.EDBDbType.VarChar,10,"pLOC",
ParameterDirection.Output,false ,2,2,
System.Data.DataRowVersion.Current,1));
command.Prepare();
command.Parameters[0].Value = 10;
command.ExecuteNonQuery();
Response.Write(command.Parameters["pDNAME"].Value.ToString());
Response.Write(command.Parameters["pLOC"].Value.ToString());
}
catch(EDBException exp)
{
    Response.Write(exp.ToString());
} finally
{
    conn.Close();
}
</script>
5.7 Using Advanced Queueing

EDB Postgres Advanced Server Advanced Queueing provides message queueing and message processing for the Advanced Server database. User-defined messages are stored in a queue; a collection of queues is stored in a queue table. You should first create a queue table before creating a queue that is dependent on it.

On the server side, procedures in the DBMS_AQADM package create and manage message queues and queue tables. Use the DBMS_AQ package to add or remove messages from a queue, or register or unregister a PL/SQL callback procedure. For more information about DBMS_AQ and DBMS_AQADM, please see:


On the client side, application uses EDB .NET driver to enqueue/dequeue message.
5.7.1 Enqueue or Dequeue a message

5.7.1.1 Serve-side setup

To use Advanced Queueing functionality on your .NET application, you must first create a user defined type, queue table, and queue, and then start the queue on the database server. Invoke EDB-PSQL and connect to the Advanced Server host database. Use the following SPL commands at the command line:

Creating user defined type

To specify a RAW data type, you should create a user-defined type. The following example demonstrates creating a user-defined type named as ‘myxml’.

CREATE TYPE myxml AS (value XML);

Creating the Queue table

A queue table can hold multiple queues with the same payload type. The following example demonstrates creating a table named ‘MSG_QUEUE_TABLE’.

EXEC DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE
   (queue_table => 'MSG_QUEUE_TABLE',
    queue_payload_type => 'myxml',
    comment => 'Message queue table');
END;

Creating Queue

The following example demonstrates creating a queue named ‘MSG_QUEUE’ within the table ‘MSG_QUEUE_TABLE’.

BEGIN
DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE ( queue_name => 'MSG_QUEUE', queue_table => 'MSG_QUEUE_TABLE', comment => 'This queue contains pending messages.');
END;

Starting Queue

Once the queue is created, invoke the following SPL code at the command line to start a queue in the EDB database.
BEGIN
DBMS_AQADM.START_QUEUE
(queue_name => 'MSG_QUEUE');
END;

5.7.1.2 Client-side sample

Once you have created user defined type, followed by queue table and queue, start the queue. Then, you can enqueue or dequeue a message using EDB .Net drivers.

Enqueue a message:

To enqueue a message on your .NET application, you must:

1. Import the EnterpriseDB.EDBClient namespace.
2. Pass the name of the queue and create the instance of the EDBAQQueue.
3. Create the enqueue message and define payload.
4. Call the queue.Enqueue method.

The following code listing demonstrates using the Queue.enqueue method:

```csharp
using EnterpriseDB.EDBClient;
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using System.Text;
using System.Threading.Tasks;

namespace AQXml
{
    class MyXML
    {
        public string value { get; set; }
    }
    class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            int messagesToSend = 1;
            if (args.Length > 0 && !string.IsNullOrEmpty(args[0]))
            {
                messagesToSend = int.Parse(args[0]);
            }
            for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++)
            {
                EnqueMsg("test message: " + i);
            }
        }

        private static EDBConnection GetConnection()
        {
```
string connectionString = "Server=127.0.0.1;Host=127.0.0.1;Port=5444;User Id=enterprisedb;Password=test;Database=edb;Timeout=999";
EDBConnection connection = new EDBConnection(connectionString);
connection.Open();
return connection;
}

private static string ByteArrayToString(byte[] byteArray)
{
    // Sanity check if it's null so we don't incur overhead of an exception
    if (byteArray == null)
    {
        return string.Empty;
    }
    try
    {
        StringBuilder hex = new StringBuilder(byteArray.Length * 2);
        foreach (byte b in byteArray)
        {
            hex.AppendFormat("{0:x2}", b);
        }
        return hex.ToString().ToUpper();
    }
    catch
    {
        return string.Empty;
    }
}

private static bool EnqueMsg(string msg)
{
    EDBConnection con = GetConnection();
    using (EDBAQQueue queue = new EDBAQQueue("MSG_QUEUE", con))
    {
        queue.MessageType = EDBAQMessageType.Xml;
        EDBTransaction txn = queue.Connection.BeginTransaction();
        try
        {
            string rootElementName = queuedMessage.GetType().Name;
            if (rootElementName.IndexOf(".") != -1)
            {
                rootElementName = rootElementName.Split('.').Last();
            }
            string xml = new MyXML { value = new Utils.XmlFragmentSerializer<QueuedEntities.Message>().Serialize(queuedMessage) };
            EDBAQMessage queMsg = new EDBAQMessage();
            queMsg.Payload = xml;
            queue.MessageType = EDBAQMessageType.Udt;
            queue.UdtTypeName = "myxml";
            queue.Enqueue(queMsg);
            var messageId = ByteArrayToString((byte[])queMsg.MessageId);
            Console.WriteLine("MessageID: " + messageId);
            txn.Commit();
        }
    }
Dequeue a message

To dequeue a message on your .NET application, you must:

1. **Import the** `EnterpriseDB.EDBClient` **namespace.**

2. **Pass the name of the queue and create the instance of the** `EDBAQQueue`. 

3. **Call the** `queue.Dequeue` **method.**

```csharp
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using System.Text;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using EnterpriseDB.EDBClient;
namespace DequeueXML
{
    class MyXML
    {
        public string value { get; set; }
    }
    class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            DequeueMsg();
        }
    }
    private static EDBConnection GetConnection()
    {
```
string connectionString =
"Server=127.0.0.1;Host=127.0.0.1;Port=5444;User
Id=enterprisedb;Password=test;Database=edb;Timeout=999"
EDBConnection connection = new EDBConnection(connectionString);
connection.Open();
return connection;
}

private static string ByteArrayToString(byte[] byteArray)
{
    // Sanity check if it's null so we don't incur overhead of an
    exception
    if (byteArray == null)
    {
        return string.Empty;
    }
    try
    {
        StringBuilder hex = new StringBuilder(byteArray.Length * 2);
        foreach (byte b in byteArray)
        {
            hex.AppendFormat("{0:x2}", b);
        }
        return hex.ToString().ToUpper();
    }
    catch
    {
        return string.Empty;
    }
}

public static void DequeMsg(int waitTime = 10)
{
    EDBConnection con = GetConnection();
    using (EDBAQQueue queueListen = new EDBAQQueue("MSG_QUEUE", con))
    {
        queueListen.UdtTypeName = "myxml";
        queueListen.DequeueOptions.Navigation = EDBAQNavigationMode.FIRST_MESSAGE;
        queueListen.DequeueOptions.Visibility = EDBAQVisibility.ON_COMMIT;
        queueListen.DequeueOptions.Wait = 1;
        EDBTransaction txn = null;
        while (1 == 1)
        {
            if (queueListen.Connection.State ==
System.Data.ConnectionState.Closed)
            {
                queueListen.Connection.Open();
            }
            string messageId = "Unknown";
            try
            {
                // the listen function is a blocking function. It
will Wait the specified waitTime or until a
                // message is received.
                Console.WriteLine("Listening...");
                string v = queueListen.Listen(null, waitTime);
            }
// If we are waiting for a message and we specify a wait time,
// then if there are no more messages, we want to just bounce out.
if (waitTime > -1 && v == null)
{
    Console.WriteLine("No message received during Wait period.");
    Console.WriteLine();
    continue;
}

// once we're here that means a message has been detected in the queue. Let's deal with it.
txn = queueListen.Connection.BeginTransaction();
Console.WriteLine("Attempting to dequeue message...");
// dequeue the message
EDBAQMMessage deqMsg;
try
{
    deqMsg = queueListen.Dequeue();
}
catch (Exception ex)
{
    if (ex.Message.Contains("ORA-25228"))
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Message was not there. Another process must have picked it up.");
        Console.WriteLine();
        txn.Rollback();
        continue;
    }
    else
    {
        throw;
    }
}

messageId = ByteArrayToString((byte[])deqMsg.MessageId);
if (deqMsg != null)
{
    Console.WriteLine("Processing received message...");
    // process the message payload
    MyXML obj = new MyXML();
    queueListen.Map<MyXML>(deqMsg.Payload, obj);
    QueuedEntities.Message msg = new Utils.XmlFragmentSerializer<QueuedEntities.Message>().Deserialize(obj.value);
    Console.WriteLine("Received Message:");
    Console.WriteLine("MessageID: " + messageId);
    Console.WriteLine("Message: " + msg.MessageText);
    Console.WriteLine("Enqueue Time" + queueListen.MessageProperties.EnqueueTime);
    txn.Commit();
    Console.WriteLine("Finished processing message");
    Console.WriteLine();
5.7.2 EDBAQ Classes

The following EDBAQ classes are used in this application:

EDBAQDequeueMode

The EDBAQDequeueMode class lists all the dequeuer modes available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Browse</td>
<td>Read the message without locking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locked</td>
<td>Reads and gets a write lock on the message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove</td>
<td>Deletes the message after reading. This is the default value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove_NoData</td>
<td>Confirms receipt of the message.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EDBAQDequeueOptions

The EDBAQDequeueOptions class lists the options available when dequeuing a message.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ConsumerName</td>
<td>The name of the consumer for which to dequeue the message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DequeueMode</td>
<td>This is set from EDBAQDequeueMode. It represents the locking behavior linked with the dequeue option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Navigation  This is set from EDBAQNavigationMode. It represents the position of the message that will be fetched.

Visibility  This is set from EDBAQVisibility. It represents whether the new message is dequeued or not as part of the current transaction.

Wait  The wait time for a message as per the search criteria.

Msgid  The message identifier.

Correlation  The correlation identifier.

DeqCondition  The deqer condition. It is a Boolean expression.

Transformation  The transformation that will be applied before dequeuing the message.

DeliveryMode  The delivery mode of the dequeued message.

**EDBAQEnqueueOptions**

The EDBAQEnqueueOptions class lists the options available when enqueuing a message.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Visibility</td>
<td>This is set from EDBAQVisibility. It represents whether the new message is enqueued or not as part of the current transaction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RelativeMsgid</td>
<td>The relative message identifier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SequenceDeviation</td>
<td>The sequence when the message should be dequeued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transformation</td>
<td>The transformation that will be applied before enqueuing the message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeliveryMode</td>
<td>The delivery mode of the enqueued message.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EDBAQMessage**

The EDBAQMessage class lists a message to be enqueued/dequeued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Payload</td>
<td>The actual message to be queued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MessageId</td>
<td>The ID of the queued message.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EDBAQMessageProperties**

The EDBAQMessageProperties lists the message properties available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Priority</td>
<td>The priority of the message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delay</td>
<td>The duration post which the message is available for dequeuing. This is specified in seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expiration</td>
<td>The duration for which the message is available for dequeuing. This is specified in seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correlation</td>
<td>The correlation identifier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attempts</td>
<td>The number of attempts taken to dequeue the message.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### RecipientList

The recipients list that overthrows the default queue subscribers.

### ExceptionQueue

The name of the queue where the unprocessed messages should be moved.

### EnqueueTime

The time when the message was enqueued.

### State

The state of the message while dequeue.

### OriginalMsgid

The message identifier in the last queue.

### TransactionGroup

The transaction group for the dequeued messages.

### DeliveryMode

The delivery mode of the dequeued message.

---

### EDBAQMessageState

The EDBAQMessageState class represents the state of the message during dequeue.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expired</td>
<td>The message is moved to the exception queue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed</td>
<td>The message is processed and kept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>The message is ready to be processed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiting</td>
<td>The message is in waiting state. The delay is not reached.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EDBAQMessageType

The EDBAQMessageType class represents the types for payload.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raw</td>
<td>The raw message type. Note: Currently, this payload type is not supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDT</td>
<td>The user defined type message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XML</td>
<td>The XML type message. Note: Currently, this payload type is not supported.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EDBAQNavigationMode

The EDBAQNavigationMode class represents the different types of navigation modes available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First_Message</td>
<td>Returns the first available message that matches the search terms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next_Message</td>
<td>Returns the next available message that matches the search items.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next_Transaction</td>
<td>Returns the first message of next transaction group.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EDBAQQueue

The EDBAQQueue class represents a SQL statement to execute DMBS_AQ functionality on a PostgreSQL database.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Connection</td>
<td>The connection to be used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>The name of the queue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MessageType</td>
<td>The message type that is enqueued/dequeued from this queue. For example EDBAQMessageType.Udt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UdtTypeName</td>
<td>The user defined type name of the message type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EnqueueOptions</td>
<td>The enqueue options to be used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DequeueOptions</td>
<td>The dequeue options to be used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MessageProperties</td>
<td>The message properties to be used.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EDBAQVisibility

The EDBAQVisibility class represents the visibility options available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>The enqueue/dequeue is not part of the ongoing transaction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On_Commit</td>
<td>The enqueue/dequeue is part of the current transaction.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:

- EDBAQ functionality uses user defined types for calling enqueue/dequeue operations. Server Compatibility Mode=NoTypeLoading cannot be used with EDBAQ because NoTypeLoading will not load any user defined types.
5.8 Using a Ref Cursor in a .NET Application

A ref cursor is a cursor variable that contains a pointer to a query result set. The result set is determined by the execution of the OPEN FOR statement using the cursor variable. A cursor variable is not tied to a particular query like a static cursor. The same cursor variable may be opened a number of times with the OPEN FOR statement containing different queries and each time, a new result set will be created for that query and made available via the cursor variable. There are two ways to declare a cursor variable:

- Use the SYS_REFCURSOR built-in data type to declare a weakly-typed ref cursor.
- Define a strongly-typed ref cursor that declares a variable of that type.

SYS_REFCURSOR is a ref cursor type that allows any result set to be associated with it. This is known as a weakly-typed ref cursor. The following example is a declaration of a weakly-typed ref cursor:

```sql
name SYS_REFCURSOR;
```

Following is an example of a strongly-typed ref cursor:

```sql
TYPE cursor_type_name IS REF CURSOR RETURN emp%ROWTYPE;
```

Creating the Stored Procedure

The following sample code creates a stored procedure called refcur_inout_callee. To create the sample procedure, invoke EDB-PSQL and connect to the Advanced Server host database. Enter the following SPL code at the command line:

```sql
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE refcur_inout_callee(v_refcur IN OUT SYS_REFCURSOR)
IS
BEGIN
  OPEN v_refcur FOR SELECT ename FROM emp;
END;
```

To use the above defined procedure from .NET code, you must specify the data type of the ref cursor being passed as an IN parameter, as shown in the above script.
The following C# code uses the stored procedure to retrieve employee names from the emp table:

```csharp
using System;
using System.Data;
using EnterpriseDB.EDBClient;
using System.Configuration;

namespace EDBRefCursor
{
    class EmpRefCursor
    {
        [STAThread]
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            string strConnectionString =
                ConfigurationSettings.AppSettings["DB_CONN_STRING"];
            EDBConnection conn = new EDBConnection(strConnectionString);
            conn.Open();
            EDBTransaction tran = conn.BeginTransaction();
            try
            {
                EDBTransaction tran = conn.BeginTransaction();
                EDBCommand command = new EDBCommand("refcur_inout_callee", conn);
                command.CommandType = CommandType.StoredProcedure;
                command.Transaction = tran;
                command.Prepare();
                command.Parameters[0].Value = null;
                command.ExecuteNonQuery();
                String cursorName = command.Parameters[0].Value.ToString();
                command.CommandText = "fetch all in " + cursorName + ";"
                command.CommandType = CommandType.Text;
                EDBDataReader reader =
                    command.ExecuteReader(CommandBehavior.SequentialAccess);
                int fc = reader.FieldCount;
                while (reader.Read())
                {
                    for (int i = 0; i < fc; i++)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine(reader.GetString(i));
                    }
                }
                reader.Close();
                tran.Commit();
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message.ToString());
            }
        }
    }
}
```
The following .NET code snippet displays the result on the console:

```csharp
for(int i = 0; i < fc; i++)
{
    Console.WriteLine(reader.GetString(i));
}
```

Please note that you must bind the `EDBDbType.RefCursor` type in `EDBParameter()` if you are using a ref cursor parameter.
5.9 Using Plugins

EDB .Net driver plugins are introduced to support the enhanced capabilities for different data types, which are otherwise not available in .Net. The different plugins available support:

- GeoJSON
- Json.NET
- Legacy PostGIS
- NetTopologySuite
- NodaTime
- Rawpostgis

The plugins support the use of spatial, data/time and Json types. The following sections detail the supported frameworks and data provider installation path for these plugins.
5.9.1 GeoJSON

If you are using the GeoJSON plugin on .NET Framework 4.5, the data provider installation path is:

C:\Program Files\edb\dotnet\plugins\GeoJSON\net45

The following shared library files are required:

EnterpriseDB.EDBClient.GeoJSON.dll
GeoJSON.Net.dll
Newtonsoft.Json.dll

If you are using the GeoJSON plugin on .NET Standard 2.0, the data provider installation path is:

C:\Program Files\edb\dotnet\plugins\GeoJSON\netstandard2.0

The following shared library files are required:

EnterpriseDB.EDBClient.GeoJSON.dll

For detailed information about using the GeoJSON plugin, see the Npgsql documentation available at:

http://www.npgsql.org/doc/types/geojson.html
5.9.2 Json.NET

If you are using the Json.NET plugin on .NET Framework 4.5, the data provider installation path is:

C:\Program Files\edb\dotnet\plugins\Json.NET\net45

The following shared library files are required:

   EnterpriseDB.EDBClient.Json.NET.dll
   Newtonsoft.Json.dll

If you are using the Json.NET plugin on .NET Standard 2.0, the data provider installation path is:

C:\Program Files\edb\dotnet\plugins\Json.NET\netstandard2.0

The following shared library files are required:

   EnterpriseDB.EDBClient.Json.NET.dll

For detailed information about using the Json.NET plugin, see the Npgsql documentation available at:

http://www.npgsql.org/doc/types/jsonnet.html
5.9.3 LegacyPostGIS

If you are using the LegacyPostGIS plugin on .Net Framework 4.5, the data provider installation path is:

C:\Program Files\edb\dotnet\plugins\LegacyPostgis\net45

The following shared library files are required:

EnterpriseDB.EDBClient.LegacyPostgis.dll

If you are using the LegacyPostGIS plugin on .Net Standard 2.0, the data provider installation path is:

C:\Program Files\edb\dotnet\plugins\LegacyPostgis\netstandard2.0

The following shared library files are required:

EnterpriseDB.EDBClient.LegacyPostgis.dll

For detailed information about using the LegacyPostGIS plugin, see the Npgsql documentation available at:

http://www.npgsql.org/doc/types/legacy-postgis.html
5.9.4 NetTopologySuite

If you are using the NetTopologySuite plugin on .Net Framework 4.5, the data provider installation path is:

    C:\Program Files\edb\dotnet\plugins\NetTopologySuite\net45

The following shared library files are required:

    EnterpriseDB.EDBClient.NetTopologySuite.dll
    GeoAPI.dll
    NetTopologySuite.dll
    NetTopologySuite.IO.PostGis.dll

If you are using the NetTopologySuite plugin on .Net Standard 2.0, the data provider installation path is:

    C:\Program Files\edb\dotnet\plugins\NetTopologySuite\netstandard2.0

The following shared library files are required:

    EnterpriseDB.EDBClient.NetTopologySuite.dll

For detailed information about using the NetTopologySuite type plugin, see the Npgsql documentation available at:

    http://www.npgsql.org/doc/types/nts.html
### 5.9.5 NodaTime

If you are using the NodaTime plugin on .Net Framework 4.5, the data provider installation path is:

```
C:\Program Files\edb\dotnet\plugins\NodaTime\net45
```

The following shared library files are required:

- `EnterpriseDB.EDBClient.NodaTime.dll`
- `NodaTime.dll`

If you are using the NodaTime plugin on .Net Standard 2.0, the data provider installation path is:

```
C:\Program Files\edb\dotnet\plugins\NodaTime\netstandard2.0
```

The following shared library files are required:

- `EnterpriseDB.EDBClient.NodaTime.dll`

For detailed information about using the NodaTime plugin, see the Npgsql documentation available at:

5.9.6 RawPostGIS

If you are using the RawPostGIS plugin on .Net Framework 4.5, the data provider installation path is:

    C:\Program Files\edb\dotnet\plugins\RawPostgis\net45

The following shared library files are required:

    EnterpriseDB.EDBClient.RawPostgis.dll

If you are using the RawPostGIS type plugin on .Net Standard 2.0, the data provider installation path is:

    C:\Program\Files\edb\dotnet\plugins\RawPostGis\netstandard2.0

The following shared library files are required:

    EnterpriseDB.EDBClient.RawPostgis.dll

For detailed information about using the RawPostGIS plugin, see the documentation available at:

    https://www.nuget.org/packages/Npgsql.RawPostgis/
5.10 API Reference

For information about using the API, see the Npgsql documentation available at:

http://www.npgsql.org/doc/api/Npgsql.html

Usage notes:

- When using the API, replace references to Npgsql with EnterpriseDB.EDBClient.
- When referring to classes, replace Npgsql with EDB. For example, use the EDBBinaryExporter class instead of the NpgsqlBinaryExporter class.