

## Re: ODBC Connection with SQL Managed Provider

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Date: Fri, 9 Apr 2004 10:48:31 -0700

One thing to remember is when running application from a network share, the Code Access Security (CAS) Restrictions kick in as apps are accessed from the Intranet zone. CAS does a Full Stack search when ever a Demand is made by the assemblies (which is already done by System.Data.dll). This might cause a significant performance degradation.

HTH,  
Sushil.

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"Ron Fluegge" <rmflugge@swbell.net> wrote in message  
news:OmCj\$hkHEHA.2924@TK2MSFTNGP09.phx.gbl...  
> The application is a data entry system that is "typically" loaded once  
(per  
> day at the most) and kept open until all of the data has been entered.  
> There's a number of data entry "forms" that need to be loaded when they go  
> from one "category" or data "type" to another.  
>  
> So it was our intent to put a lot of the "forms" into the main app. There  
> are separate dlls for the datalayer, business rules, transferring the data  
> to another system, etc and these get called whenever their functionality  
is  
> required.  
>  
> I guess the "logic" behind doing that is that we felt it would be more  
> "annoying" to have it be "slow" going from form to form than it would be  
to  
> have it take a minute or two during the initial load. Oh, well, speed is  
> relative.  
>  
> FWIW, I remember having purchased an IBM PC/XT in the 1980s and thought it  
> was fast until I got a 486-33. Boy, was it "fast"!!! Now I have 4  
> networked machines at my desk that I have acquired over time and that have  
> respectively (1) dual Pentium Pro 150s, (2) a single ~350 MHz cpu, (3) a  
> single ~750 MHz cpu, and (4) a dual AMD 1600 machine. Each machine is/was  
> "fast" in its time!!!  
>  
> I guess I suffered from Pentium envy ... kept trying to make it "bigger"  
> <GRIN> (been getting too many Viagra ads)  
>  
> Again, Bruce, thanks for the feedback. It is very much appreciated.  
>  
> Ron

## microsoft.public.dotnet.framework.adonet: Re: ODBC Connection with SQL Managed Provider

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>
> "bruce barker" <nospam_brubar@safeco.com> wrote in message
> news:%23rdH4heHEHA.252@TK2MSFTNGP12.phx.gbl...
> > its more lilely the startup time of the .net runtime and il code instead
> > of
> > sql. the odbc manager is no quicker than the odbc.
> >
> > when .net runs from a network share, it runs in a different mode than if
> > run
> > more a local drive. the the .net vm must startup and the il has to be
> > jit'd.
> > this means 1.2 mg of il code needs to be transfered across the network,
> > when
> > you run the app.
> >
> > you should break the app into smaller dll's and dynamicly load them you
> > could get the splash screen up quicker, and only load dll's when needed.
> >
> > -- bruce (sqlwork.com)
> >
> >
> >
> > "Ron Fluegge" <rmflugge@swbell.net> wrote in message
> > news:OfjZa9aHEHA.1528@TK2MSFTNGP09.phx.gbl...
> > > I have a Win forms application using version 1.1 that a client has
> > > installed
> > > on a "network drive". The application connects with a SQL Server 2000
> > > database using the Microsoft .NET Framework 1.1 Data Provider for SQL
> > > Server.
> > >
> > > The client's users map to the network drive and run the application
from
> > > a
> > > desktop icon that references the application on the mapped drive
> > > (Y:\AppFolder\App.exe). In some cases, they are referencing the
> > > application
> > > without mapping to the drive such as
> > > \\ServerName\ShareName\AppFolder\App.exe.
> > >
> > > The Framework 1.1, as well as all supporting files, are installed on
> > > each
> > > user's desktop and the application "executes" just fine.
> > >
> > > The client's problem is the "speed" of having the application start.
> > > Apparently, it takes 1 minute for the "splash" screen to display and
> > > then
> > > the main window follows 2 minutes later. The application EXE is 1.2
MB
> > > and
> > > during this time it is simply getting the user's Windows identity and
> > > authorizing the user against a table in the SQL server database.
> > Really,
> > > not a big chunk of code and, of course, it's blazing fast when the
> > > application is run on the user's machine even when it goes to the
> > > database
> > > server on the network to do the authorization -- so it appears that
the
> > > SQL
> > > Server portion (ADO.NET) is not the problem ... correct?
> > >
> > > According to my main contact (a user and not an IT person), the
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