

## Configure One-to-One Relationships using Fluent API in Entity Framework Core

Here you will learn how to configure one-to-one relationships between two entities using Fluent API, if they do not follow EF Core conventions.

Generally, you don't need to configure one-to-one relationships manually because EF Core includes <u>Conventions for One-to-One Relationships</u>. However, if the key or foreign key properties do not follow the convention, then you can use data annotation attributes or Fluent API to configure a one-to-one relationship between the two entities.

Let's configure a one-to-one relationship between the following Student and StudentAddress entities, which do not follow the foreign key convention.

```
public class Student
{
    public int Id { get; set; }
    public string Name { get; set; }
    public StudentAddress Address { get; set; }
}
public class StudentAddress
{
    public int StudentAddressId { get; set; }
    public string Address { get; set; }
    public string City { get; set; }
    public string State { get; set; }
    public string Country { get; set; }
    public int AddressOfStudentId { get; set; }
    public Student Student { get; set; }
}
```

To configure a one-to-one relationship using Fluent API in EF Core, use the HasOne, WithOne and HasForeignKey methods, as shown below.

```
public class SchoolContext : DbContext
{
   protected override void OnConfiguring(DbContextOptionsBuilder optionsBuilder)
   {
                   optionsBuilder.UseSqlServer("Server=.\\SQLEXPRESS;Database=EFCore-
SchoolDB;Trusted_Connection=True");
   }
   protected override void OnModelCreating(ModelBuilder modelBuilder)
   {
        modelBuilder.Entity<Student>()
            .HasOne<StudentAddress>(s => s.Address)
            .WithOne(ad => ad.Student)
            .HasForeignKey<StudentAddress>(ad => ad.AddressOfStudentId);
   }
   public DbSet<Student> Students { get; set; }
   public DbSet<StudentAddress> StudentAddresses { get; set; }
}
```

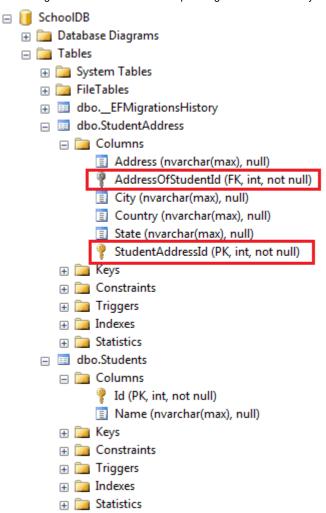
In the above example, the following code snippet configures the one-to-one relationship.

```
modelBuilder.Entity<Student>()
   .HasOne<StudentAddress>(s => s.Address)
   .WithOne(ad => ad.Student)
   .HasForeignKey<StudentAddress>(ad => ad.AddressOfStudentId);
```

Let's understand it step by step.

- > modelBuilder.Entity<Student>() starts configuring the Student entity.
- > The .HasOne<StudentAddress>(s => s.Address) method specifies that the Student entity includes one StudentAddress reference property using a lambda expression.
- > .WithOne(ad => ad.Student) configures the other end of the relationship, the StudentAddress entity. It specifies that the StudentAddress entity includes a reference navigation property of Student type.
- > .HasForeignKey<StudentAddress>(ad => ad.AddressOfStudentId) specifies the foreign
  key property name.

Now, to reflect this in the database, execute <u>migration commands</u>, <u>add-migration</u> and <u>update-database</u>. The database will include two tables with one-to-one relationship as shown below.



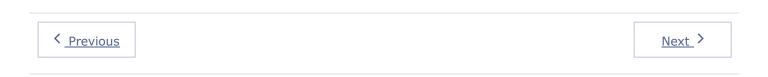
The following figure illustrates the Fluent API configuration for a one-to-one relationship.

```
modelBuilder.Entity∢Student>()
                                   HasOne<StudentAddress>(s => s.Address)
                                   .WithOne(sa => sa.Student)
                                   .HasForeignKey<StudentAddress>(sa => sa.AddressOfStudentId);
                                                                          public class StudentAddress
public class Student
                                                                              public int StudentAddressId { get; set; }
                                                                              public string Address { get; set; }
    public int Id { get; set; }
                                                                              public string City { get; set; }
    public string Name { get; set; }
                                                                              public string State { get; set; }
                                                                              public string Country { get; set; }
    public StudentAddress Address { get; set; }
                                                                             public int AddressOfStudentId { get; set; }
                                                                            <sup>*≜</sup>public Student Student { get; set; }
```

You can start configuring with the StudentAddress entity in the same way, as below.

```
modelBuilder.Entity<StudentAddress>()
   .HasOne<Student>(ad => ad.Student)
   .WithOne(s => s.Address)
   .HasForeignKey<StudentAddress>(ad => ad.AddressOfStudentId);
```

Thus, you can configure a one-to-one relationship in entity framework core.



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