.NET App Dev Hands-On Workshop

Lab 3 - DbContext, EF Core Migrations

This lab walks you through creating the DbContext and the DbContextFactory as well as running your first migration. Prior to starting this lab, you must have completed Lab 2. The lab works on the AutoLot.Dal project.

Begin by renaming the generated Class1.cs file to GlobalUsings.cs, and replace the scaffolded code with the following:

```
global using AutoLot.Models.Entities;
global using AutoLot.Models.Entities.Base;
global using AutoLot.Models.Entities.Configuration;
global using AutoLot.Models.ViewModels;
global using AutoLot.Models.ViewModels.Configuration;
global using Microsoft.Data.SqlClient;
global using Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore;
global using Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.ChangeTracking;
global using Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.Design;
global using Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.Diagnostics;
global using Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.Metadata;
global using Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.Migrations;
global using Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.Query;
global using Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.Storage;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using System.Data;
global using System.Linq.Expressions;
```

Part 1: Create the DbContext

The derived DbContext class is the hub of using EF Core with C#.

Step 1: Create the ApplicationDbContext file and its constructor

□ Create a new folder named EfStructures in the AutoLot.Dal project. Add a new class to the folder named ApplicationDbContext.cs.
 □ Make the class public and inherit from DbContext. Add in a constructor that takes an instance of DbContextOptions and passes it to the base class:
 namespace AutoLot.Dal.EfStructures;
 public sealed class ApplicationDbContext : DbContext
 {
 public ApplicationDbContext(DbContextOptions<ApplicationDbContext> options) : base(options) {
 }
 }

 }

Step 2: Add the DbSet<T> properties

```
Add a DbSet<T> for each of the model classes.

public DbSet<CreditRisk> CreditRisks { get; set; }

public DbSet<Customer> Customers { get; set; }

public DbSet<CustomerOrderViewModel> CustomerOrderViewModels { get; set; }

public DbSet<Car> Cars { get; set; }

public DbSet<Driver> Drivers { get; set; }

public DbSet<CarDriver> CarsToDrivers { get; set; }

public DbSet<Make> Makes { get; set; }

public DbSet<Order> Orders { get; set; }

public DbSet<Radio> Radios { get; set; }

public DbSet<SeriLogEntry> SeriLogEntries { get; set; }
```

Step 3: Add the OnModelCreating method and Register the Configuration Classes

☐ Add the override for OnModelCreating. This method is where the Fluent API code provides additional model information and where the configuration classes are registered. protected override void OnModelCreating(ModelBuilder modelBuilder) } ☐ Register the configuration classes: protected override void OnModelCreating(ModelBuilder modelBuilder) { new CarConfiguration().Configure(modelBuilder.Entity<Car>()); new DriverConfiguration().Configure(modelBuilder.Entity<Driver>()); new CarDriverConfiguration().Configure(modelBuilder.Entity<CarDriver>()); new RadioConfiguration().Configure(modelBuilder.Entity<Radio>()); new CustomerConfiguration().Configure(modelBuilder.Entity<Customer>()); new MakeConfiguration().Configure(modelBuilder.Entity<Make>()); new CreditRiskConfiguration().Configure(modelBuilder.Entity<CreditRisk>()); new OrderConfiguration().Configure(modelBuilder.Entity<Order>()); new SeriLogEntryConfiguration().Configure(modelBuilder.Entity<SeriLogEntry>()); new CustomerOrderViewModelConfiguration()

.Configure(modelBuilder.Entity<CustomerOrderViewModel>());

}

Step 4: Add the Save Changes Event Handlers

```
☐ Update the constructor to handle the events for SavingChanges, SaveChanges, SaveChangesFailed:
public ApplicationDbContext(DbContextOptions<ApplicationDbContext> options) : base(options)
{
  SavingChanges += (sender, args) =>
  {
   string cs = ((ApplicationDbContext)sender)!.Database!.GetConnectionString();
   Console.WriteLine($"Saving changes for {cs}");
  SavedChanges += (sender, args) =>
  {
   string cs = ((ApplicationDbContext)sender)!.Database!.GetConnectionString();
   Console.WriteLine($"Saved {args!.EntitiesSavedCount} changes for {cs}");
  SaveChangesFailed += (sender, args) =>
    Console.WriteLine($"An exception occurred! {args.Exception.Message} entities");
  };
}
   Step 5: Add the ChangeTracker Event Handlers
```

```
☐ Update the constructor to assign handlers for the Tracked and StateChanged events:
public ApplicationDbContext(DbContextOptions<ApplicationDbContext> options) : base(options)
{
    //omitted for brevity
    ChangeTracker.Tracked += ChangeTracker_Tracked;
    ChangeTracker.StateChanged += ChangeTracker_StateChanged;
}

☐ Add the event handlers:
private void ChangeTracker_Tracked(object sender, EntityTrackedEventArgs e)
{
    var source = (e.FromQuery) ? "Database" : "Code";
    if (e.Entry.Entity is Car c)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"Car entry {c.PetName} was added from {source}");
    }
}
```

```
private void ChangeTracker_StateChanged(object sender, EntityStateChangedEventArgs e)
  if (e.Entry.Entity is not Car c)
  {
    return;
  }
  var action = string.Empty;
  Console.WriteLine($"Car {c.PetName} was {e.OldState} before the state changed to {e.NewState}");
  switch (e.NewState)
  {
    case EntityState.Unchanged:
      action = e.OldState switch
            EntityState.Added => "Added",
            EntityState.Modified => "Edited",
            _ => action
          };
      Console.WriteLine($"The object was {action}");
      break;
  }
}
```

Step 6: Update the GlobalUsings.cs file

☐ Add the following to the GlobalUsings.cs file: global using AutoLot.Dal.EfStructures;

Part 2: Create the ApplicationDbContextFactory Class

The IDesignTimeDbContextFactory is used by the design time tools to instantiate a new instance of the ApplicationDbContext.

Add a new class named ApplicationDbContextFactory.cs to the EfStructures folder. Make the class public and inherit from ApplicationDbContextFactory<T> where T is the ApplicationDbContext class and implement the interface (the CreateDbContext() method):
namespace AutoLot.Dal.EfStructures;

```
public class ApplicationDbContextFactory : IDesignTimeDbContextFactory<ApplicationDbContext>
{
    //class implementation goes here
}
```

```
☐ The CreateDbContext() method creates a new instance of ApplicationDbContext using a hard-coded, development connection string (NOTE: Update your connection string to fit your environment):

public ApplicationDbContext CreateDbContext(string[] args)

{
    var optionsBuilder = new DbContextOptionsBuilder<ApplicationDbContext>();
    var connectionString = @"server=.,5433;Database=AutoLot_Hol;User Id=sa;Password=P@ssw@rd;";
    //@"server=(localdb)\MsSqlLocalDb;Database=AutoLot_Hol;Integrated Security=true;Encrypt=false;";
    optionsBuilder.UseSqlServer(connectionString);
    //optionsBuilder.UseSqlServer(connectionString, options => options.EnableRetryOnFailure());
    opti onsBuil der. Confi gureWarni ngs(cw => cw. | gnore(Rel ational Event| d. Bool Wi thDefaul tWarni ng));
    Console.WriteLine(connectionString);
    return new ApplicationDbContext(optionsBuilder.Options);
}
```

Part 3: Update the Database Using EF Core Migrations

Migrations are created and executed using the .NET Core EF Command Line Interface. The commands must be executed from the same directory as the AutoLot.Dal.csproj file.

The NuGet style commands can be used in the Package Manager Console in Visual Studio if the Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.Tools package was installed.

Step 1: Create and Execute the Initial Migration

	installed. This will uninstall the version on your machine:
dotnet	tool uninstallglobal dotnet-ef
	Run the following command to install the EF Core Global Tooling version 6.0:
dotnet	tool installglobal dotnet-efversion 6.0.0
	Alternately, you can update the tooling to the latest version (including prelease versions) with the following command:
dotnet	tool updateglobal dotnet-efprerelease

Step 2: Create and Execute the Initial Migration

	Open a command prompt in the same directory as the AutoLot.Dal project OR
	[Visual Studio]Open Package Manager Console (View -> Other Windows -> Package Manager Console) and navigate to the correct directory using:
[Windo	ws]cd .\AutoLot.Dal
[Non-W	<pre>indows]cd ./AutoLot.Dal</pre>

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\Box Create the initial migration with the following command (-o = output directory, -c = Context File):		
[Windows]		
NOTE: The following lines must be entered as one line - copying and pasting from this document		
doesn't work without removing the line break		
dotnet ef migrations add Initial -o EfStructures\Migrations -c		
AutoLot.Dal.EfStructures.ApplicationDbContext		
NOTE: The above lines must be entered as one line – copying and pasting from this document doesn't		
work without removing the line break		
[Non-Windows]		
NOTE: The following lines must be entered as one line – copying and pasting from this document doesn't work without removing the line break		
dotnet ef migrations add Initial -o EfStructures/Migrations -c		
AutoLot.Dal.EfStructures.ApplicationDbContext		
NOTE: The above lines must be entered as one line - copying and pasting from this document doesn't		
work without removing the line break		
\square This creates three files in the EfStructures\Migrations (EfStructures/Migrations) Directory:		
A file named YYYYMMDDHHmmSS_Initial.cs (where date time is UTC)		
A file named YYYYMMDDHHmmSS _Initial.Designer.cs (same numbers)		
ApplicationDbContextModelSnapshot.cs		
☐ Open up the YYYYMMDDHHmmSS _Initial.cs file. Check the Up and Down methods to make sure the		
database and table/column creation code is there		
☐ Update the database with the following command:		
dotnet ef database update		
doctiec et dacabase updace		
Evamina your database in SOI. Server Management Studie to make sure the tables were created.		
☐ Examine your database in SQL Server Management Studio to make sure the tables were created		

Summary

In this lab, you created the ApplicationDbContext and the ApplicationDbContextFactory. The final step was creating the initial migration and updating the database.

Next steps

In the next part of this tutorial series, you will create the SQL Server objects, including a stored procedure, two views, and a user defined function.