

ENTITY FRAMEWORK

Seminar 6.1

Software Engineering
ETS Software Engineering
DSIC – UPV

DOCENCIA VIRTUAL

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Goals

- To know the persistence model of Entity Framework
- To learn the application of the code-first approach
- To develop an example App based on Entity Framework code-first approach

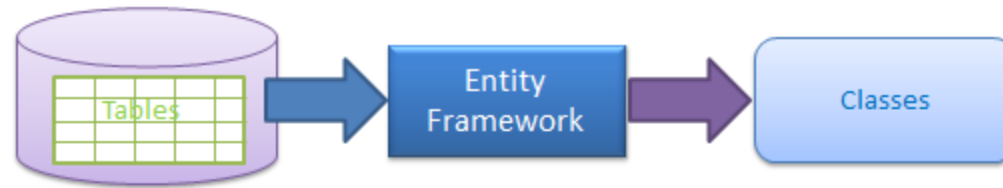
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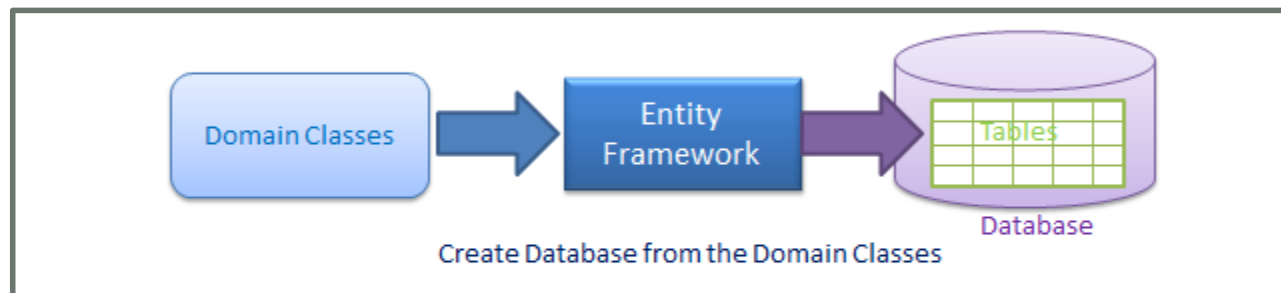
Introduction

- EF is an **Object/Relational Mapping (O/RM)** framework
 - Keep our database design separate from our domain class design.
 - Automate standard CRUD operations (Create, Read, Update & Delete) so that the developer doesn't need to write them manually.
- EF supports three development approaches:
 - **Database-first:** you already have existing database or you want to design your database ahead of other parts of the application
 - **Code-first:** you want to focus on your domain classes and then create the database from your domain classes
 - **Model-first:** you want to design your database schema on the visual designer and then create the database and classes

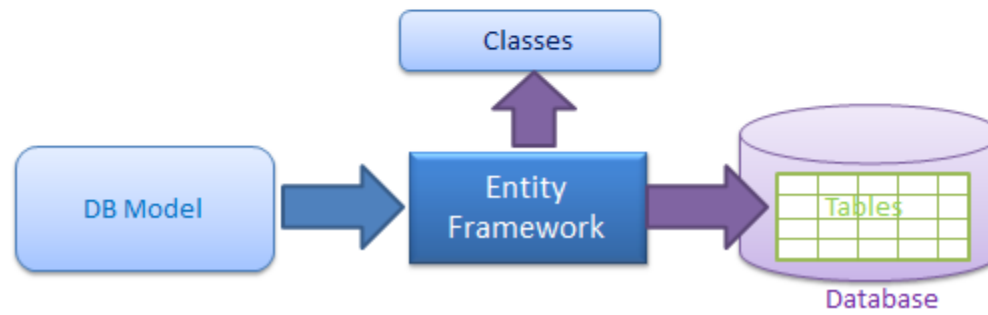
Introduction



Generate Data Access Classes for Existing Database



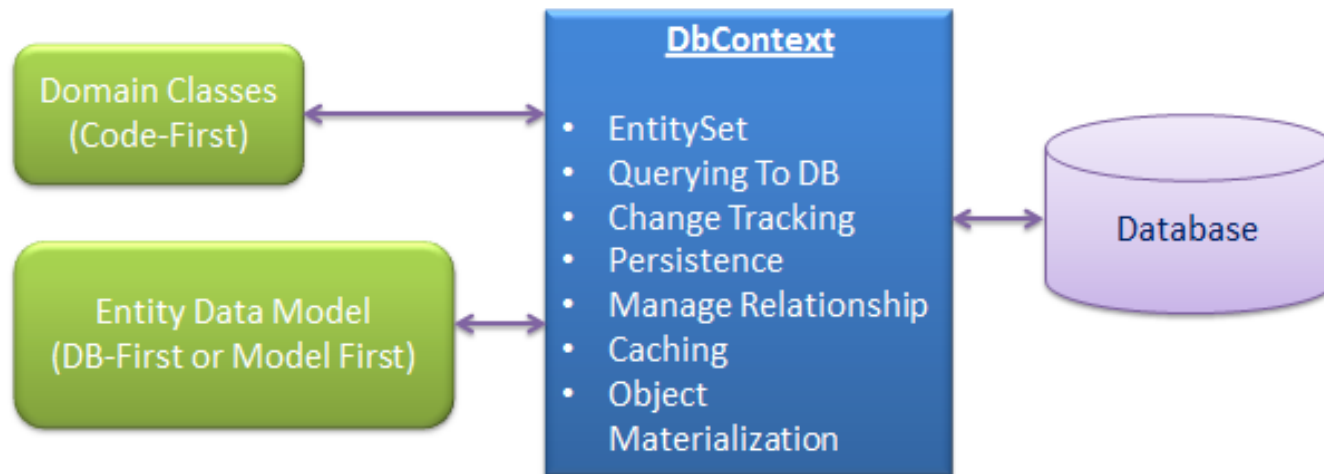
Code-first



Create Database and Classes from the DB Model design

The Context: DbContext Class

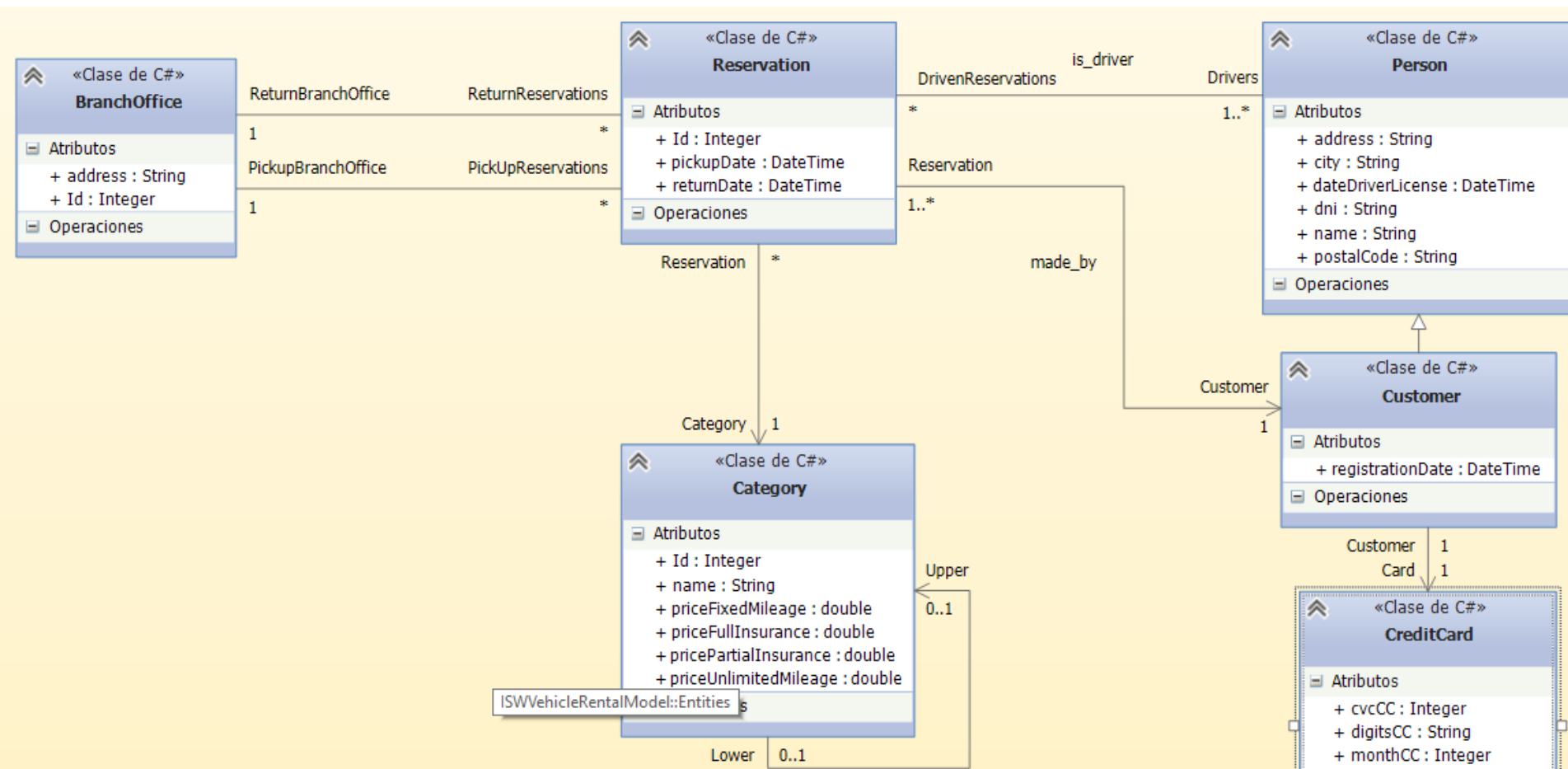
- DbContext is an important part of Entity Framework. It is a bridge between your domain or entity classes and the database.



EF DbContext Functionality

- **EntitySet:** DbContext contains entity sets for all the entities which are mapped to DB tables (DbSet<TEntity>)
- **Querying:** DbContext converts LINQ-to-Entities queries to SQL queries and sends them to the database.
- **Change Tracking:** It keeps track of changes that occurred in the entities after they have been retrieved from the database.
- **Persisting Data:** It also performs the Insert, Update and Delete operations to the database, based on what the entity states.
- **Caching:** It does first level caching by default. It stores the entities which have been retrieved during its life time.
- **Managing Relationships:** DbContext also manages relationships using fluent API in Code-First approach.
- **Object Materialization:** DbContext converts raw table data into entity objects.

Example Domain Model

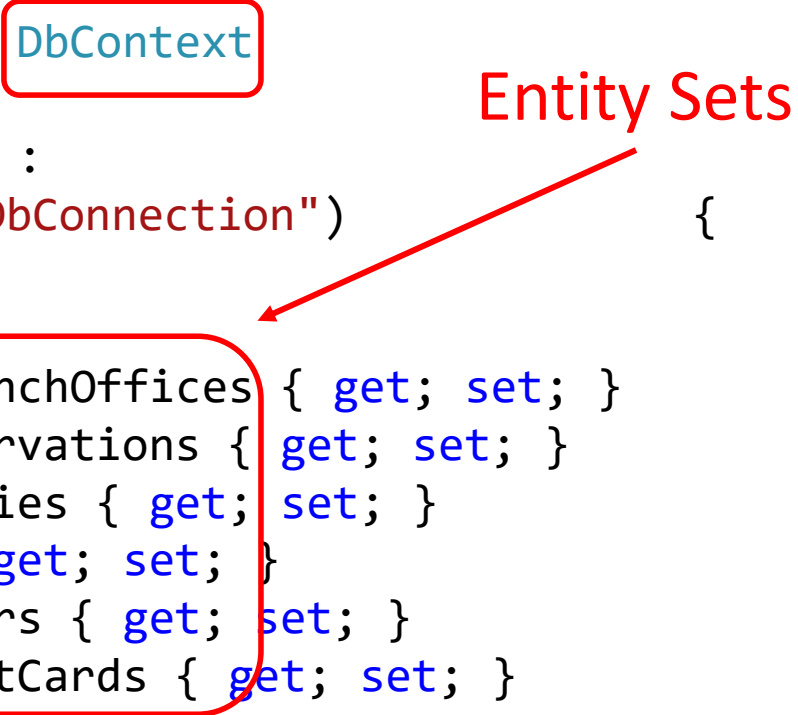


Example DbContext

```
internal class VehicleRentalDbContext : DbContext
{
    public VehicleRentalDbContext() :
        base("Name=VehicleRentalDbConnection")
    {

        public IDbSet<BranchOffice> BranchOffices { get; set; }
        public IDbSet<Reservation> Reservations { get; set; }
        public IDbSet<Category> Categories { get; set; }
        public IDbSet<Person> People { get; set; }
        public IDbSet<Customer> Customers { get; set; }
        public IDbSet<CreditCard> CreditCards { get; set; }
    }
}
```

Entity Sets



IDbSet & DbSet

- `IDbSet<TEntity>` represents the collection of all the entities of a given type that may be managed in persistent repository (DB).
- `DbSet<Tentity>` is a concrete implementation of `IDbSet`.
- `DbSet` objects are created from a `DbContext` object using the method `DbContext.Set<TEntity>()`

Code-First Conventions

- Code First APIs create the database and map domain classes with the database using default code-first conventions
 - **Type Discovery** Convention
 - **Primary Key** Convention
 - **Relationship** Convention
 - **Foreign key** Convention
 - **Inheritance** Convention
- A convention is a set of default rules to automatically configure a conceptual model based on domain class definitions

Type-Discovery Convention

- Code-First will create tables for classes included as DbSet properties
- Code-First also includes any referenced types included in these classes

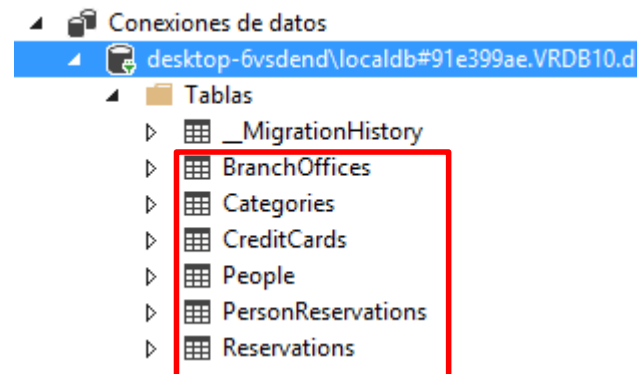
Example Type-Discovery Convention

- EF automatically generates a table for each DbSet Entity

```
public IDbSet<BranchOffice> BranchOffices { get; set; }  
public IDbSet<Reservation> Reservations { get; set; }  
public IDbSet<Category> Categories { get; set; }  
public IDbSet<Person> People { get; set; }  
public IDbSet<Customer> Customers { get; set; }  
public IDbSet<CreditCard> CreditCards { get; set; }
```

Names of tables in Plural. E.g.
People instead of Person

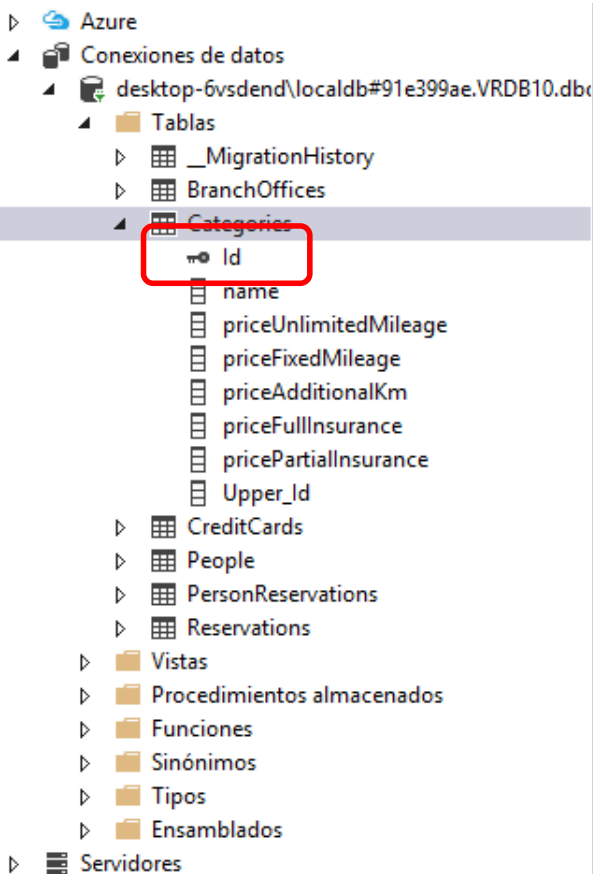
Additional tables for many-to-many relationships. E.g.
PersonReservations



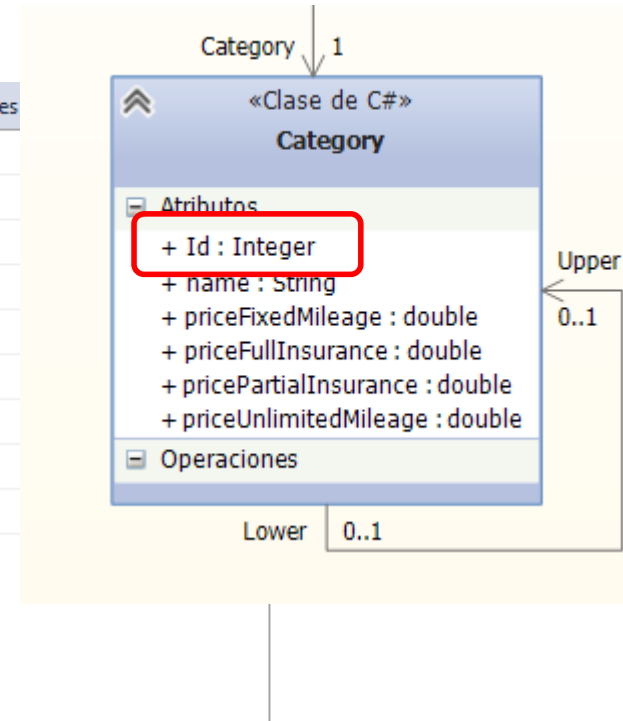
Primary-Key Convention

- Code-First will create a primary key for a property if the property name is `Id` or `<class name>Id`
- The type of a primary key property can be anything, but if the type of the primary key property is numeric or GUID, it will be configured as an identity column

Example Primary-Key Convention



Nombre	Tipo de datos	Permitir valores
Id	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
name	nvarchar(MAX)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
priceUnlimitedMileage	float	<input type="checkbox"/>
priceFixedMileage	float	<input type="checkbox"/>
priceAdditionalKm	float	<input type="checkbox"/>
priceFullInsurance	float	<input type="checkbox"/>
pricePartialInsurance	float	<input type="checkbox"/>
Upper_Id	int	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



```

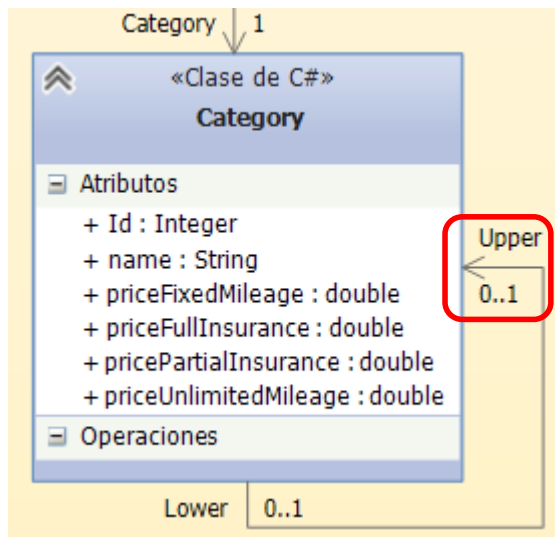
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Categories] (
    [Id] INT IDENTITY (1, 1) NOT NULL,
    [name] NVARCHAR (MAX) NULL,
    [priceUnlimitedMileage] FLOAT (53) NOT NULL,
    [priceFixedMileage] FLOAT (53) NOT NULL,
    [priceAdditionalKm] FLOAT (53) NOT NULL,
    [priceFullInsurance] FLOAT (53) NOT NULL,

```

Relationship Conventions

- If your classes include two reference properties, Code First will assume a **one-to-one relationship**
- If your classes contain a reference and a collection navigation property, Code First assumes a **one-to-many relationship**.
- If your classes include two collection properties, Code First will use a **many-to-many relationship**.

One-to-One Relationship Example



```

public partial class Category
{
    public double priceUnlimitedMileage...
    public double priceFixedMileage...
    public string name...
    public double priceFullInsurance...
    public double pricePartialInsurance...
    public int Id
    {
        get;
        set;
    }
}

public virtual Category Upper
{
    get;
    set;
}

```

One-to-One Relationship Example

The screenshot displays the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. On the left, the 'Conexiones de datos' tree shows a connection to 'desktop-6vsvdend\localdb#91e399ae.VRDB10.dbo'. Under 'Tablas', the 'Categories' table is expanded, showing columns: Id, name, priceUnlimitedMileage, priceFixedMileage, priceAdditionalKm, priceFullInsurance, pricePartialInsurance, and Upper_Id. The 'Upper_Id' column is highlighted with a red box.

The central pane shows the 'Diseñar' (Design) view of the 'Categories' table. The columns are listed with their data types and NULLability:

Nombre	Tipo de datos	Permitir valores NULL	Predeterminado
Id	int	<input type="checkbox"/>	
name	nvarchar(MAX)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
priceUnlimitedMileage	float	<input type="checkbox"/>	
priceFixedMileage	float	<input type="checkbox"/>	
priceAdditionalKm	float	<input type="checkbox"/>	
priceFullInsurance	float	<input type="checkbox"/>	
pricePartialInsurance	float	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Upper_Id	int	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

On the right, the 'Claves' (Keys) pane shows the primary key 'PK_dbo.Categories' (Clave principal, Clustered: Id). The 'Índices' (Indices) pane shows the index 'IX_Upper_Id' (Upper_Id). The 'Claves externas' (Foreign Keys) pane shows the foreign key 'FK_dbo.Categories_dbo.Categories_Upper_Id' (Id). The 'Desencadenadores' (Triggers) pane is empty.

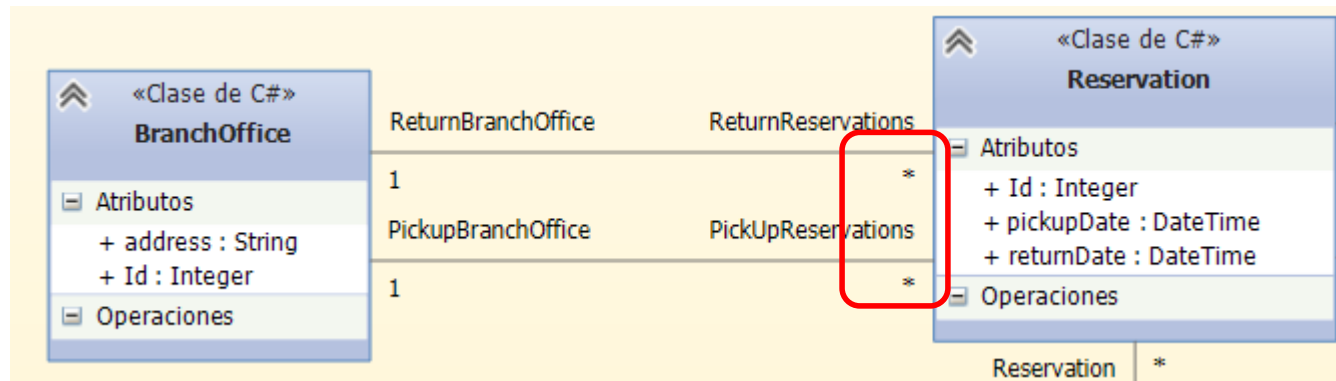
The bottom pane shows the 'T-SQL' view of the table definition:

```

[priceFullInsurance]    FLOAT (53)    NOT NULL,
[pricePartialInsurance] FLOAT (53)    NOT NULL,
[Upper_Id]              INT           NULL,
CONSTRAINT [PK_dbo.Categories] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([Id] ASC),
CONSTRAINT [FK_dbo.Categories_dbo.Categories_Upper_Id] FOREIGN KEY ([Upper_Id])
  
```

The 'Upper_Id' column and its corresponding foreign key constraint are highlighted with a red box.

One-to-Many Relationship Example



```
public partial class BranchOffice
{
    public string address...
    public int Id...
    public virtual ICollection<Reservation> PickUpReservations
    {
        get;
        set;
    }

    public virtual ICollection<Reservation> ReturnReservations
    {
        get;
        set;
    }
}
```

One-to-Many Relationship Example



```

public partial class Reservation
{
    public int Id...
    public DateTime pickupDate...
    public DateTime returnDate...
    public virtual Category Category...
    [InverseProperty("PickUpReservations")]
    public virtual BranchOffice PickupBranchOffice
    {
        get;
        set;
    }
    [InverseProperty("ReturnReservations")]
    public virtual BranchOffice ReturnBranchOffice
    {
        get;
        set;
    }
}

```

One-to-Many Relationship Example

Azure

Conexiones de datos

desktop-6vsvdend\localdb#91e399ae.VRDB10.dbc

Tablas

- _MigrationHistory
- BranchOffices
- Categories
- CreditCards
- People
- PersonReservations
- Reservations**
 - Id
 - pickupDate
 - returnDate
 - Category_Id
 - Customer_dni
 - PickupBranchOffice_Id
 - ReturnBranchOffice_Id

Vistas

Procedimientos almacenados

Funciones

Sinónimos

Tipos

Ensamblados

Servidores

Nombre	Tipo de datos	Permitir valores NULL
Id	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
pickupDate	datetime	<input type="checkbox"/>
returnDate	datetime	<input type="checkbox"/>
Category_Id	int	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Customer_dni	nvarchar(128)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PickupBranchOffice_Id	int	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ReturnBranchOffice_Id	int	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Claves (1)

PK_dbo.Reservations (Clave principal, Clustered: Id)

Restricciones CHECK (0)

Índices (4)

- IX_Category_Id (Category_Id)
- IX_Customer_dni (Customer_dni)
- IX_PickupBranchOffice_Id (PickupBranchOffice_Id)
- IX_ReturnBranchOffice_Id (ReturnBranchOffice_Id)

Claves externas (4)

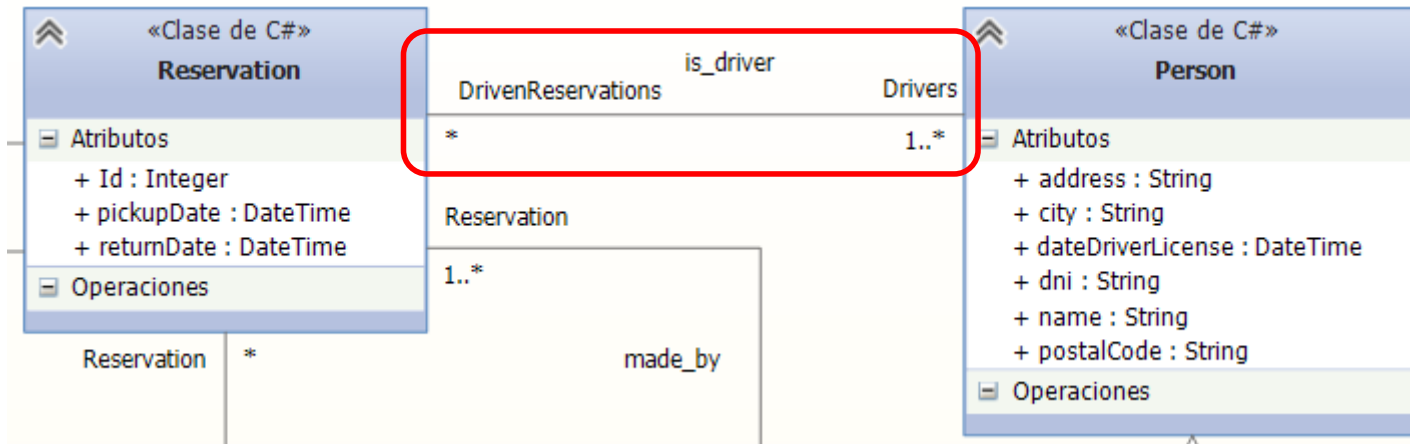
- FK_dbo.Reservations_dbo.Categories_Category_Id (Id)
- FK_dbo.Reservations_dbo.People_Customer_dni (dni)
- FK_dbo.Reservations_dbo.BranchOffices_PickupBranchOffice_Id (Id)
- FK_dbo.Reservations_dbo.BranchOffices_ReturnBranchOffice_Id (Id)

Diseñar

T-SQL

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Reservations] (
    [Id] INT IDENTITY (1, 1) NOT NULL,
    [pickupDate] DATETIME NOT NULL,
    [returnDate] DATETIME NOT NULL,
    [Category_Id] INT NULL,
    [Customer_dni] NVARCHAR (128) NULL,
    [PickupBranchOffice_Id] INT NULL,
    [ReturnBranchOffice_Id] INT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT [PK_dbo.Reservations] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([Id] ASC),
    CONSTRAINT [FK_dbo.Reservations_dbo.Categories_Category_Id] FOREIGN KEY ([Category_Id]) REFERENCES [dbo].[Categories] ([Id]),
    CONSTRAINT [FK_dbo.Reservations_dbo.People_Customer_dni] FOREIGN KEY ([Customer_dni]) REFERENCES [dbo].[People] ([dni]),
    CONSTRAINT [FK_dbo.Reservations_dbo.BranchOffices_PickupBranchOffice_Id] FOREIGN KEY ([PickupBranchOffice_Id]) REFERENCES [dbo].[BranchOffices] ([Id]),
    CONSTRAINT [FK_dbo.Reservations_dbo.BranchOffices_ReturnBranchOffice_Id] FOREIGN KEY ([ReturnBranchOffice_Id]) REFERENCES [dbo].[BranchOffices] ([Id])
)
```

Many-to-Many Relationships Example



```
public partial class Reservation
{
```

```
    public int Id...
    public DateTime pickupDate...
    public DateTime returnDate...
    public virtual Category Category...
    [InverseProperty("PickUpReservations")]
    public virtual BranchOffice PickupBranchOffice...
    [InverseProperty("ReturnReservations")]
    public virtual BranchOffice ReturnBranchOffice...
    public virtual ICollection<Person> Drivers
    {
        get;
        set;
    }
}
```

```
public partial class Person
{
```

```
    [Key]
    public string dni...
    public string name...
    public string address...
    public string city...
    public string postalCode...
    public DateTime dateDriverLicense...
    public virtual ICollection<Reservation> DrivenReservations...
}
```

Many-to-Many Relationships Example

The screenshot displays the SQL Server Enterprise Designer interface. On the left, the 'Conexiones de datos' tree shows a database named 'desktop-6vsvdend\localdb#91e399'. Under 'Tablas', the 'PersonReservations' table is highlighted with a red box. The table's structure is shown in the center, with a red box around the 'Person_dni' (nvarchar(128)) and 'Reservation_Id' (int) columns. A grey callout box points to this structure with the text 'New table with composed primary key'. On the right, the 'Claves' (Keys) pane shows the primary key 'PK_dbo.PersonReservations' (Clave principal, Clustered: Person_dni, Reservation_Id) and two foreign keys: 'FK_dbo.PersonReservations_dbo.People_Person_dni' and 'FK_dbo.PersonReservations_dbo.Reservations_Reservation_Id'. The 'Índices' (Indices) pane shows two indices: 'IX_Person_dni' and 'IX_Reservation_Id'. The 'Desencadenadores' (Triggers) pane is empty. At the bottom, the 'Diseñar' tab is active, showing the T-SQL script for creating the table. A red box highlights the foreign key constraints in the script. A grey callout box points to these constraints with the text 'Foreign keys'.

Nombre	Tipo de datos	Permitir valores NULL	Predeterminado
Person_dni	nvarchar(128)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Reservation_Id	int	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Claves (1)
 PK_dbo.PersonReservations (Clave principal, Clustered: Person_dni, Reservation_Id)

Restricciones CHECK (0)

Índices (2)
 IX_Person_dni (Person_dni)
 IX_Reservation_Id (Reservation_Id)

Claves externas (2)
 FK_dbo.PersonReservations_dbo.People_Person_dni (dni)
 FK_dbo.PersonReservations_dbo.Reservations_Reservation_Id (Id)

Desencadenadores (0)

```

CREATE TABLE [dbo].[PersonReservations] (
  [Person_dni] NVARCHAR (128) NOT NULL,
  [Reservation_Id] INT NOT NULL,
  CONSTRAINT [PK_dbo.PersonReservations] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([Person_dni] ASC, [Reservation_Id] ASC),
  CONSTRAINT [FK_dbo.PersonReservations_dbo.People_Person_dni] FOREIGN KEY ([Person_dni]) REFERENCES [dbo].[People] ([dni]),
  CONSTRAINT [FK_dbo.PersonReservations_dbo.Reservations_Reservation_Id] FOREIGN KEY ([Reservation_Id]) REFERENCES [dbo].[Reservations] ([Id])
);
  
```

Inheritance Convention

- **Table per Hierarchy (TPH):** This approach suggests one table for the entire class inheritance hierarchy.
 - Table includes discriminator column which distinguishes between inheritance classes.
 - Default inheritance mapping strategy in Entity Framework.
- **Table per Type (TPT):** This approach suggests a separate table for each domain class.
- **Table per Concrete class (TPC):** This approach suggests one table for one concrete class, but not for the abstract class.
 - The properties of the abstract class will be part of each table of the concrete classes.

Table per Hierarchy Example

«Clase de C#»

Person

Atributos

- + address : String
- + city : String
- + dateDriverLicense : DateTime
- + dni : String
- + name : String
- + postalCode : String

Operaciones

«Clase de C#»

Customer

Atributos

- + registrationDate : DateTime

Operaciones

Azure

Conexiones de datos

desktop-6vsvdend\localdb#91e399

Tablas

- _MigrationHistory
- BranchOffices
- Categories
- CreditCards
- People**
 - dni
 - name
 - address
 - city
 - postalCode
 - dateDriverLicense
 - registrationDate
 - Discriminator
 - Card_digitsCC
- PersonReservations
- Reservations

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	Nombre	Tipo de datos	Permitir valores NULL	Prede
	dni	nvarchar(128)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	name	nvarchar(MAX)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	address	nvarchar(MAX)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	city	nvarchar(MAX)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	postalCode	nvarchar(MAX)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	dateDriverLicense	datetime	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	registrationDate	datetime	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Discriminator	nvarchar(128)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Card_digitsCC	nvarchar(128)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

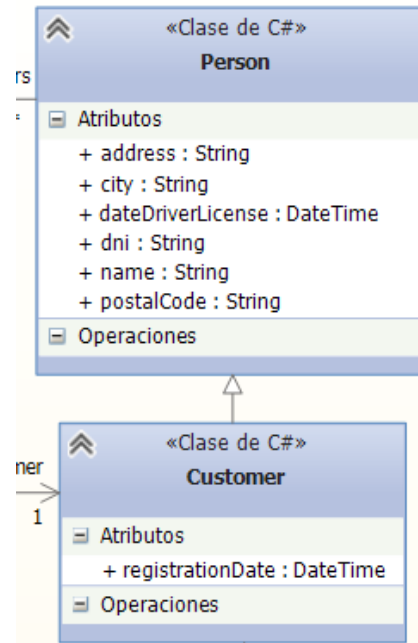
Diseñar

T-SQL

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[People] (
    [dni] NVARCHAR (128) NOT NULL,
    [name] NVARCHAR (MAX) NULL,
    [address] NVARCHAR (MAX) NULL,
    [city] NVARCHAR (MAX) NULL,
    [postalCode] NVARCHAR (MAX) NULL,
    [dateDriverLicense] DATETIME NOT NULL,
    [registrationDate] DATETIME NULL,
    [Discriminator] NVARCHAR (128) NOT NULL,
    [Card_digitsCC] NVARCHAR (128) NULL,
    CONSTRAINT [PK_dbo.People] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
    CONSTRAINT [FK_dbo.People_dbo.CreditCards_Card]

```

Table per Hierarchy Example



dni	name	address	city	postalCode	dateDriverLic...	registrationDate	Discriminator
1	asdf	sdf	asdf	dsf	16/03/2016 5:56...	16/03/2016 6:04...	Customer
11111111A	Javier Jaen	Camino de Vera...	Valencia	46960	23/05/2014 0:00...	11/12/2015 0:00...	Customer
2	asdf	sdf	asdf	dsf	16/03/2016 5:56...	NULL	Person
22222222B	Vicente Nacher	C/ Goya, 13	Valencia	46023	15/03/2016 17:2...	15/03/2016 17:2...	Customer
3	asdf	sdf	asdf	dsf	16/03/2016 5:56...	NULL	Person
33333333C	Patricia Pons	C/Goya 16	Valencia	46960	15/03/2016 17:2...	15/03/2016 17:2...	Customer
44444444D	asdf	asdf	asd	asdf	15/03/2016 17:3...	15/03/2016 17:3...	Customer
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

Conventions Key Facts

Default Convention For	Description
Table Name	<Entity Class Name> + 's' EF will create DB table with entity class name suffixed by 's'
Primary key Name	1) Id 2) <Entity Class Name> + "Id" (case insensitive) EF will create primary key column for the property named Id or <Entity Class Name> + "Id" (case insensitive)
Foreign key property Name	By default EF will look for foreign key property with the same name as principal entity primary key name. If foreign key property does not exists then EF will create FK column in Db table with <Dependent Navigation Property Name> + "_" + <Principal Entity Primary Key Property Name> e.g. EF will create Standard_StandardId foreign key column into Students table if Student entity does not contain foreignkey property for Standard where Standard contains StandardId
Null column	EF creates null column for all reference type properties and nullable primitive properties.
Not Null Column	EF creates NotNull columns for PrimaryKey properties and non-nullable value type properties.
DB Columns order	EF will create DB columns same as order of properties in an entity class. However, primary key columns would be moved first.
Properties mapping to DB	By default all properties will map to database. Use [NotMapped] attribute to exclude property or class from DB mapping.
Cascade delete	Enabled By default for all types of relationships.

Domain Classes Configuration

- To **override** the previous conventions by configuring your domain classes to provide EF with the information it needs
- Two ways to configure your domain classes
 - **DataAnnotations:** Attribute based configuration, that may be applied to domain classes and their properties
 - **Fluent API:** An advanced way of specifying model configuration that covers everything that data annotations can do in addition to some more advanced configuration not possible with data annotations

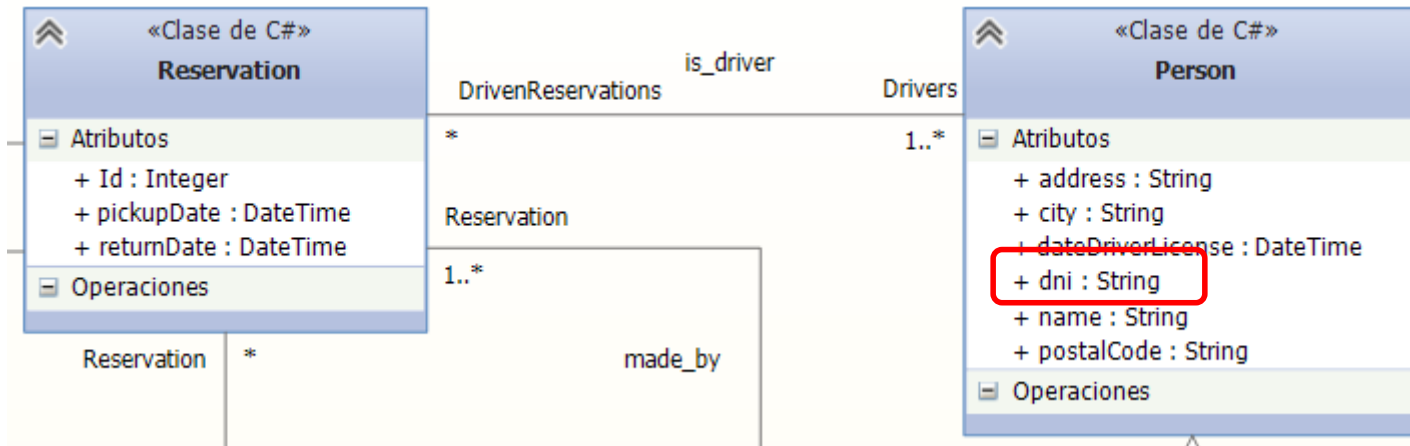
Data Annotations

- **System.ComponentModel.DataAnnotations** includes the following attributes that impacts the nullability or size of the column.
 - Key, DatabaseGeneratedAttribute
(DatabaseGeneratedOption.None)
 - Timestamp
 - ConcurrencyCheck
 - Required
 - MinLength
 - MaxLength
 - StringLength

Data Annotations

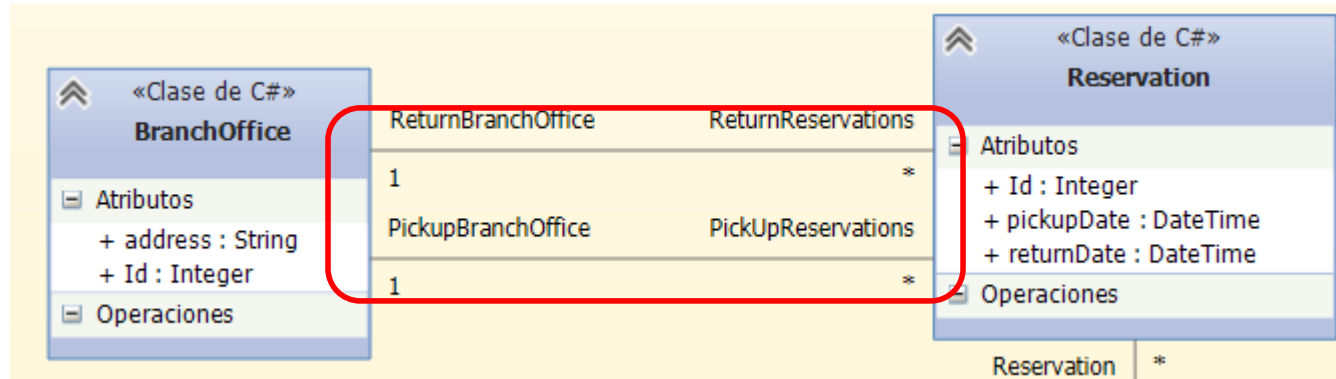
- **System.ComponentModel.DataAnnotations.Schema** namespace includes the following attributes that impacts the schema of the database.
 - Table
 - Column
 - Index
 - ForeignKey
 - NotMapped
 - InverseProperty

Data Annotations Example



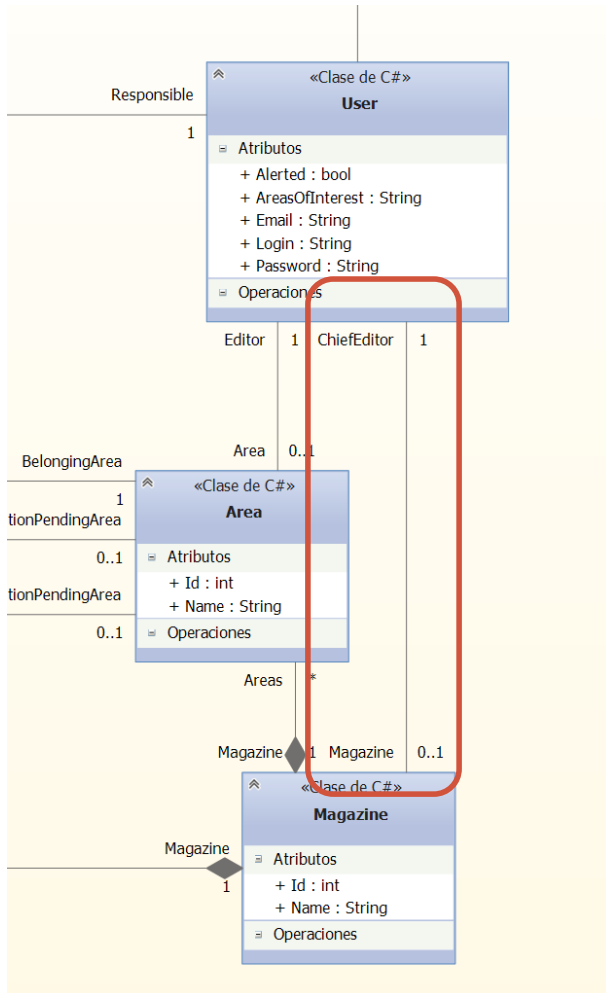
```
public partial class Person
{
    [Key]
    public string dni...
    public string name...
    public string address...
    public string city...
    public string postalCode...
    public DateTime dateDriverLicense...
    public virtual ICollection<Reservation> DrivenReservations...
}
```

Data Annotations Example



```
public partial class Reservation
{
    public int Id[...]
    public DateTime pickupDate[...]
    public DateTime returnDate[...]
    public virtual Category Category[...]
    [InverseProperty("PickUpReservations")]
    public virtual BranchOffice PickupBranchOffice[...]
    [InverseProperty("ReturnReservations")]
    public virtual BranchOffice ReturnBranchOffice[...]
    public virtual ICollection<Person> Drivers
    {
        get;
        set;
    }
}
```


Data Annotations Example



```
public partial class User : Person{
    public string Email{get;set;}

```

```
    public string Login{get;set;}

```

```
    public string Password{get;set;}

```

```
    public string AreasOfInterest{get;set;}

```

```
    public bool Alerted{get;set;}

```

```
    public virtual ICollection<Paper> PapersResponsible{get;set;}

```

```
    public virtual Area Area{get;set;}

```

```
    public virtual Magazine Magazine{get;set;}
}

```

```
public partial class Magazine{
    public int Id{get;set;}

```

```
    public string Name{get;set;}

```

```
    public virtual ICollection<Area> Areas{get;set;}

```

```
    public virtual ICollection<Issue> Issues{get;set;}

```

```
[Required]

```

```
public virtual User ChiefEditor{get;set;}
}

```

Tasks

- Understand the meaning of the different data annotations:

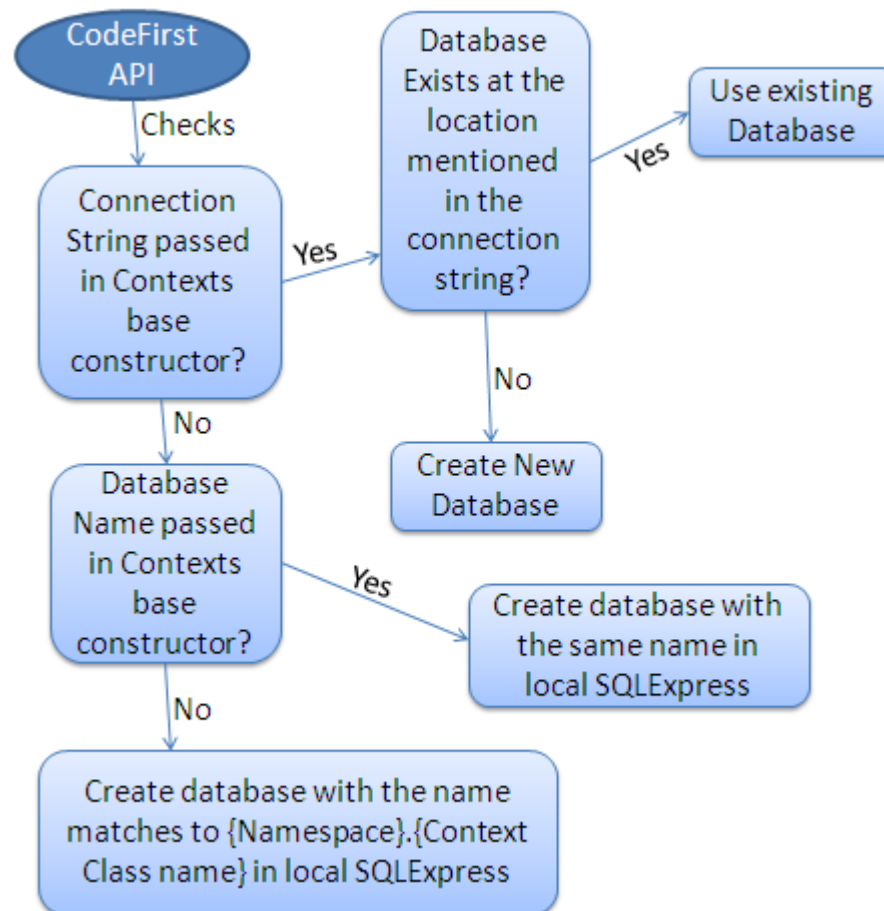
http://www.tutorialspoint.com/entity_framework/entity_framework_data_annotations.htm

- Advanced Task. Understand how Fluent API Works

http://www.tutorialspoint.com/entity_framework/entity_framework_fluent_api.htm

Database Initialization

- Code First creates a database automatically according to the following workflow



Database Initialization

- Define connection string in App.config or web.config and specify connection string name starting with "name=" in the base constructor of the context class

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<configuration>
  <startup>
    <supportedRuntime version="v4.0" sku=".NETFramework,Version=v4.5.2" />
  </startup>
  <connectionStrings>
    <add name="DBConnectionString" connectionString="Data Source=(LocalDB)\MSSQLLocalDB;
      Initial Catalog=VRDB10;Integrated Security=True;Connect Timeout=15"
      providerName="System.Data.SqlClient"/>
  </connectionStrings>
</configuration>
```

Database Operations: Using DbContext

- IDbSet offers methods to add, remove and search objects
- Enables to express and execute queries
- Takes query results from the database and transforms them into instances of our model classes
- Can keep track of changes to entities, including adding and deleting, and then triggers the creation of insert, update and delete statements that are sent to the database on demand

Example of operations in EF

```
VehicleRentalDbContext context = new  
VehicleRentalDbContext();
```

```
context.Categories.Add(new Category("luxury",  
23, 12, 2, 32, 14));  
context.People.Add(new Person("222222222A", ...);  
Person p = context.People.Find("12345678A");  
context.People.Remove(p);  
context.SaveChanges();
```

```
context.People.Where(person => person.Id ==  
"123456789A")
```

Task

- Explore VehicleRentalApp and identify the different EF elements
- What data Access pattern has been implemented and where is it implemented in the project?
- What are the benefits of the proposed architecture and of the selected EF technology?
- What are the benefits of having the IDAL interface

Conclusions

- EF is an **Object/Relational Mapping** (O/RM) framework
- Automate standard CRUD operations (Create, Read, Update & Delete) so that the **developer doesn't need to write them manually**
- **Code-first**: you want to focus on your domain classes and then create the database from your domain classes
- Code First APIs create the database and map domain classes with the database using default code-first conventions
- DbContext enables to express and execute queries, keeps changes tracking and materializes objects

References

- Hirani, Z., et al. Entity Framework 6 Recipes 2013.
- Entity Framework Documentation (MSDN)
 - [Entity Framework Code First Conventions](#)
 - [Entity Framework Code First Data Annotations](#)
 - [Entity Framework Fluent API – Relationships](#)
 - [Entity Framework Fluent API - Configuring and Mapping Properties and Types](#)
 - [Entity Framework Loading Related Entities](#)
- Tutoriales Online
 - <http://www.entityframeworktutorial.net>
 - http://www.tutorialspoint.com/entity_framework/

LOADING STRATEGIES

Entities Loading Strategies

- **Eager loading:** a query for one type of entity also loads related entities as part of the query.
 - Achieved by the use of the **Include()** method.
- **Lazy loading:** An entity or collection of entities are automatically loaded from the database the first time that a property referring to the entity/entities is accessed.
 - Delaying the loading of related data, until requested.
 - Achieved by creating instances of derived proxy types and then overriding virtual properties to add the loading hook.
 - Default loading mechanism
- **Explicit loading:** if disabled the lazy loading, it is still possible to lazily load related entities with an explicit call.
 - No ambiguity or possibility of confusion regarding when a query is run.
 - Use the **Load()** method on the related entity's entry.

Eager Loading Example

```
class Program {  
  
    static void Main(string[] args) {  
  
        using (var context = new UniContextEntities()) {  
            // Load all students and related enrollments  
            var students = context.Students  
                .Include(s => s.Enrollments).ToList();  
  
            foreach (var student in students) {  
                string name = student.FirstMidName + " " + student.LastName;  
                Console.WriteLine("ID: {0}, Name: {1}", student.ID, name);  
  
                foreach (var enrollment in student.Enrollments) {  
                    Console.WriteLine("Enrollment ID: {0}, Course ID: {1}",  
                        enrollment.EnrollmentID, enrollment.CourseID);  
                }  
            }  
  
            Console.ReadKey();  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Explicit Loading Example

```
class Program {  
  
    static void Main(string[] args) {  
  
        using (var context = new UniContextEntities()) {  
  
            context.Configuration.LazyLoadingEnabled = false;  
  
            var student = (from s in context.Students where s.FirstMidName ==  
                "Ali" select s).FirstOrDefault<Student>();  
  
            string name = student.FirstMidName + " " + student.LastName;  
            Console.WriteLine("ID: {0}, Name: {1}", student.ID, name);  
  
            foreach (var enrollment in student.Enrollments) {  
                Console.WriteLine("Enrollment ID: {0}, Course ID: {1}",  
                    enrollment.EnrollmentID, enrollment.CourseID);  
            }  
  
            Console.WriteLine();  
            Console.WriteLine("Explicitly loaded Enrollments");  
            Console.WriteLine();  
  
            context.Entry(student).Collection(s => s.Enrollments).Load();  
            Console.WriteLine("ID: {0}, Name: {1}", student.ID, name);  
  
            foreach (var enrollment in student.Enrollments) {  
                Console.WriteLine("Enrollment ID: {0}, Course ID: {1}",  
                    enrollment.EnrollmentID, enrollment.CourseID);  
            }  
  
            Console.ReadKey();  
        }  
    }  
}
```