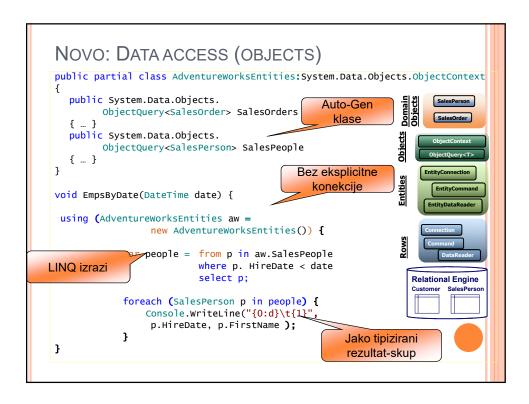
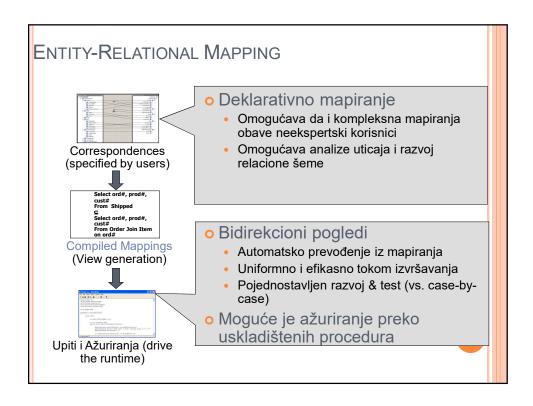
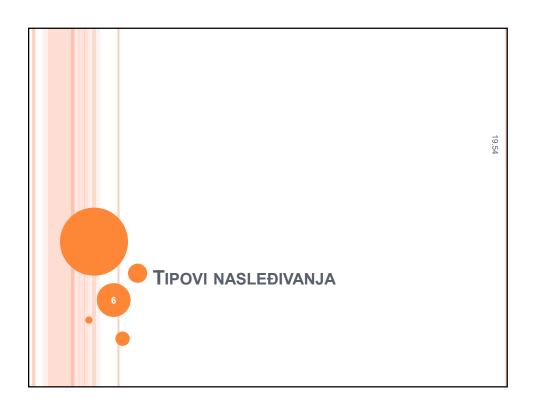


```
STARO: DATA ACCESS (ROWS)
                                          Eksplicitna
                                          konekcija
void EmpsByDate(DateTime date) {
con.Open();
                                     Nerazumljiva
                                       komanda
  SqlCommand cmd = con.CreateCommand()
       cmd.CommandText = @"
       SELECT SalesPersonID, FirstName, HireDate
                                                     Relational Engine
       FROM SalesPerson sp
       INNER JOIN Employee e ON
              sp.SalesPersonID = e.EmployeeID
       INNER JOIN Contact c ON
              e.EmployeeID = c.ContactID
                                                  Entities ≠ Rows
       WHERE e.HireDate < @date";
       cmd.Parameters.AddwithValue( "@date", date)
  DbDataReader r = cmd.ExecuteReader();
                                               Netipiziran rezultat-
  while(r.Read()) {
                                                     skup
       Console.WriteLine(
       "{0:d}:\t{1}", r["HireDate"], r["FirstName"]);
  }
}
```







 Entity Framework podržava tri različita tipa nasleđivanja.

19.5

- 1. THP engl. Table Per Hierarchy
- 2. TPT engl. Table Per Type
- 3. TPC engl. Table Per Concrete Class

7

TABLE PER HIERARCHY - TPH

• Table-per-hierarchy nasleđivanje koristi jednu tabelu iz baze za održavanje podataka u više od jednog entity tipa u jednoj hijerarhiji nasleđivanja u EF. Drugim rečima, postoji više "entity sets" u EF za jednu tabelu u bazi. U TPH, bazna tabela ili entitet može biti kreiran i ima nekoliko izvedenih entiteta (mora biti više od jednog) koji su izvedeni iz baznog.

19.5

Nasleđivanje koristeći TPH

Definisati entitet u konceptualnom modelu koji predstavlja bazni entitet i druge koji su izvedeni tipovi iz baznog.

 Izvedeni tip entiteta mora se naslediti od baznog tipa postavljanjem "Base Type" atribut.

- U konceptualnom modelu se definišu (nenasledna) svojstva za izvedene tipove.
- Diskriminator kolona (koji deluje kao separator za izvedene entitete) koristi se tokom definisanja Mapiranja modela. Ako Diskriminator kolona sadrži više vrednosti kao broj, onda kolona mora biti nullable ili diskriminator ima neku vrednost koja osigurava da kada se kreira novi tip kolona ima obavezno neke vrednosti. Uslovi moraju da se koriste za mapiranje za svaki izvedeni tip i bazni tip u hijerarhiji. Nema mapiranje ukoliko je bazni tip apstraktna klasa. Bazni tip entiteta i izvedeni entitet su mapirani u "EntitiSetMapping".
- IsTipeOf se koristi za podešavanje vrednosti Type Name. Koristite stanje mapiranje za razlike između tipovai.

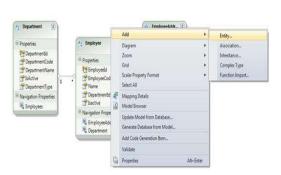
9

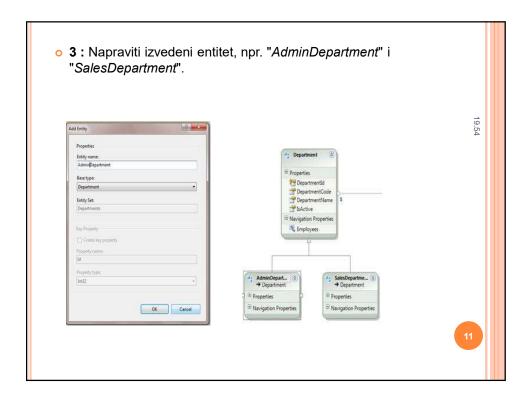
o PRIMER: Kreiranje TPH nasleđivanja

1 : Kreiranje Entity Model-a iz baze.

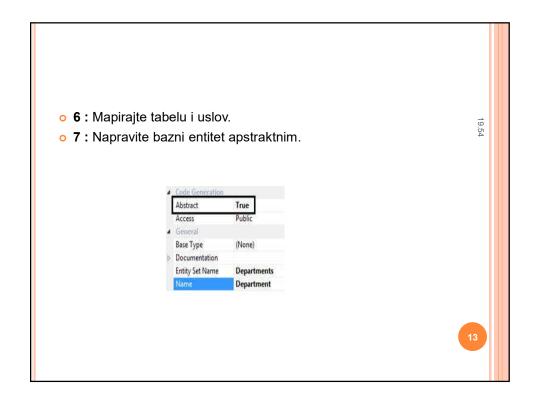
2 : Dodati novi Entity (desni klik na Entity designer Add - zatim Entity).

9.0





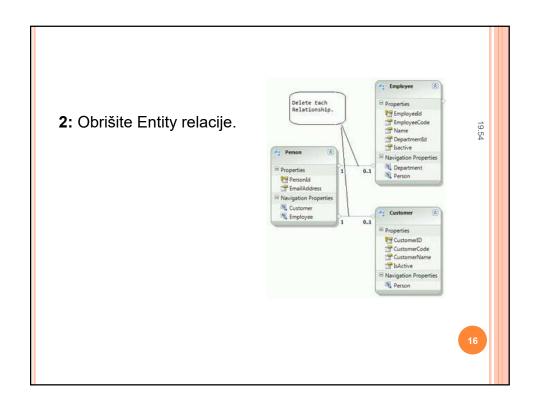


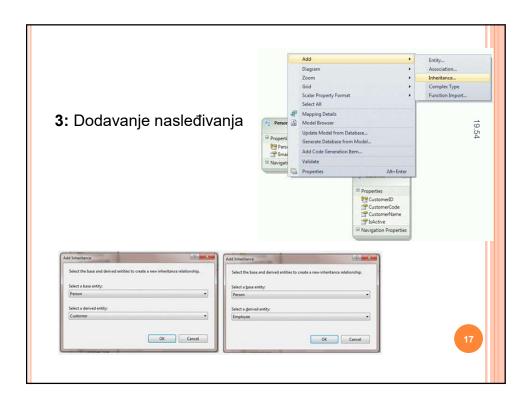


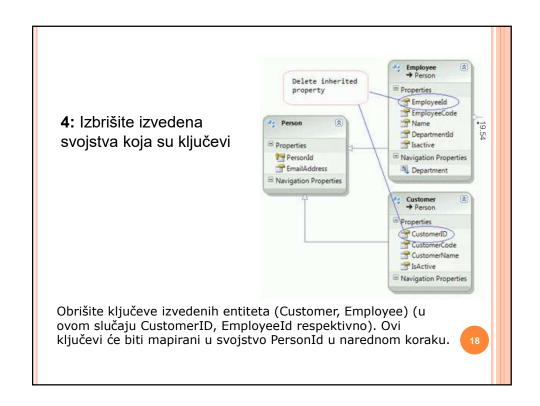
• Table-per-type nasleđivanje koristi jednu posebnu tabelu u bazi za održavanje podataka i koristi jedan entity tip u EF. Drugim rečima postoji jedan "entity set" u EF za više tabela u bazi.

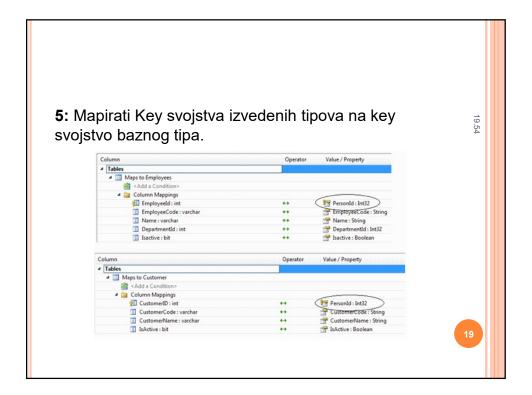
Osnovna prednost *Table-per-type* je što se dobija normalizovana SQL šema po želji programera.

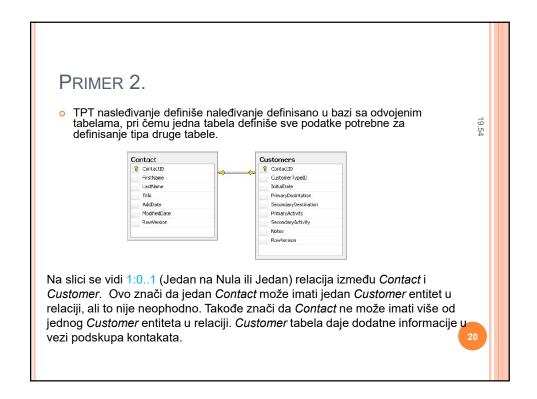




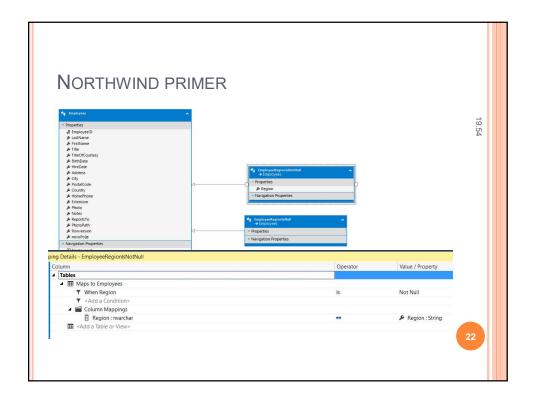




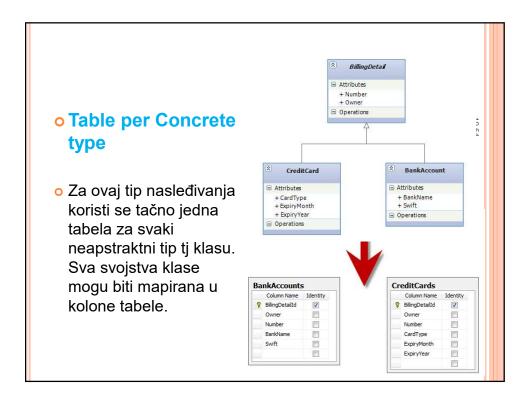




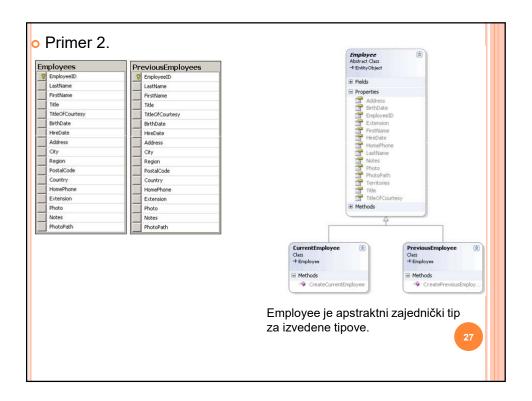


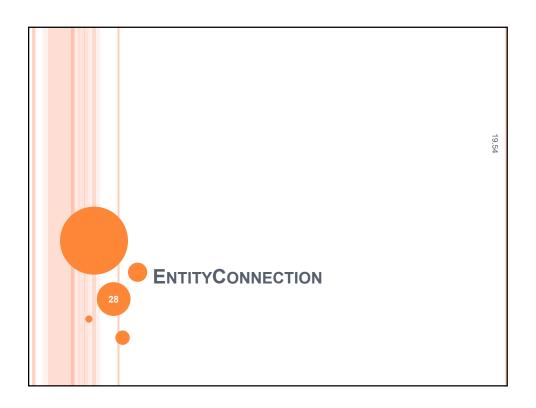






- Obično se izvodi kada u bazi postoje duplirana polja u više tabela. Na primer, ako postoje dve tabele *Employees* odnosno *PreviousEmployees* koje sadrže ista polja za dve grupe zaposlenih. Tada se izvodi nasleđivanje jednog tipa u drugi i to ručno.
- Da bi se kreiralo nasleđivanje, potrebno je da izbacite sva preklopljena svojstva iz izvedenog entiteta.





KONEKCIJSKI STRING U KODU

Console.WriteLine(entityCnStrBuilder.ConnectionString);

Konekcijski string se može kreirati koristeći *ConnectionStringBuilder*.

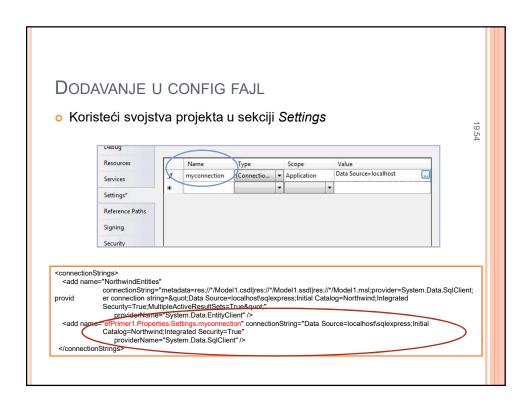
Naredni kod koristi dva objekta *ConnectionStringBuilders*: prvi za kreiranje SQL Server konekcijskog stringa a drugi za kreiranje EF konekcijskog stringa.

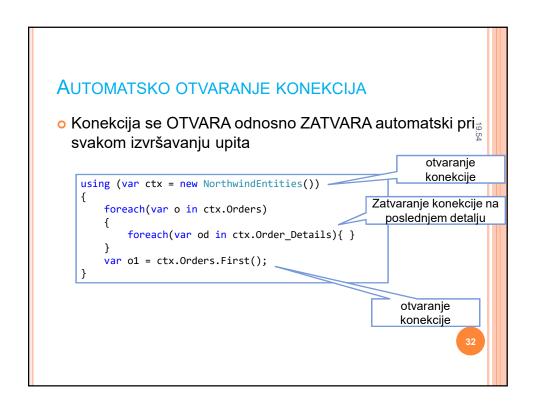
```
SqlConnectionStringBuilder sqlCnStrBuilder = new SqlConnectionStringBuilder();
sqlCnStrBuilder.DataSource = ".";
sqlCnStrBuilder.InitialCatalog = "Northwind";
sqlCnStrBuilder.IntegratedSecurity = true;
sqlCnStrBuilder.MultipleActiveResultSets = true;

EntityConnectionStringBuilder entityCnStrBuilder = new EntityConnectionStringBuilder();
entityCnStrBuilder.Provider = "System.Data.SqlClient";
entityCnStrBuilder.ProviderConnectionString = sqlCnStrBuilder.ConnectionString;
entityCnStrBuilder.Metadata =
@"res://*/Northwind.csdl|res://*/Northwind.msl";
```

KONEKCIJSKI STRING U CONFIG FAJLU

```
="utf-8"?>
<configuration>
<connectionStrings>
  <add
   name="NorthwindEntities"
   connectionString=
           metadata=res://*/Model1.csdl|res://*/Model1.ssdl|res://*/Model1.msl;
           provider=System.Data.SqlClient;
           provider connection string="
           Data Source=localhost\sqlexpress;
           Initial Catalog=Northwind;
           Integrated Security=True;
           MultipleActiveResultSets=True""
    providerName="System.Data.EntityClient" />
</connectionStrings>
</configuration>
```





```
using (var context = new BAEntities())
{
    var contact = context.Contacts.Where(c => c.ContactID == 5)
        .FirstOrDefault();
    context.DeleteObject(contact);
    var reservation = context.Reservations.FirstOrDefault;
    var payment = new Payment();
    payment.Amount = "500";
    payment.PaymentDate = System.DateTime.Now;
    payment.Reservation = reservation;
    context.SaveChanges();
}

Pokušaj brisanja jednog contact objekta iz baze neće uspeti zbog
```

Pokušaj brisanja jednog contact objekta iz baze neće uspeti zbog referecijalnog ograničenja. Zato će biti automatski pokrenut **roolback** za sve komande.

ObjectContext.AcceptAllChanges menja stanje svih entiteta koji su menjani. Postavljaju se OriginalValues šta god da je tekuća vrednost i menja EntityState na Unchanged. U toku izvršenja SaveChanges, nakon kraja podrazumevane transakcije, metoda AcceptAllChanges se automatizovano poziva, na taj način uzrokujući da ObjectContext bude ažuran, a njegovi entiteti odgovaraju podacima u bazi.

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SYSTEM. TRANSACTIONS

- EF koristi transakcije:
 - · ako postoji, koristiće okolnu transakciju
 - kontroliše timeout trajanje, isolation nivo ...

OBJECTSTATEMANAGER

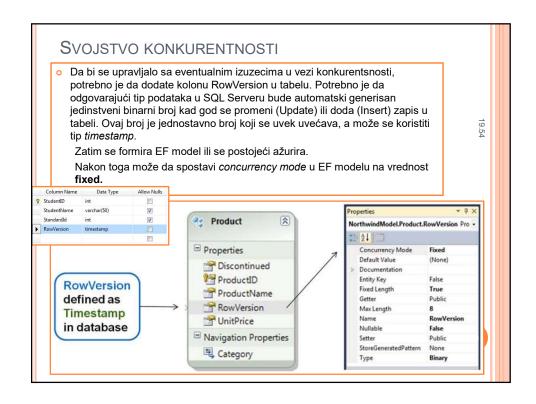
- o ObjectContext sadrži svojstvo ObjectStateManager...
 - ...koji sadrži ObjectStateEntry za praćenje stanja objekata.
 - ObjectStateEntry čuva originalnu i tekuću vrednost

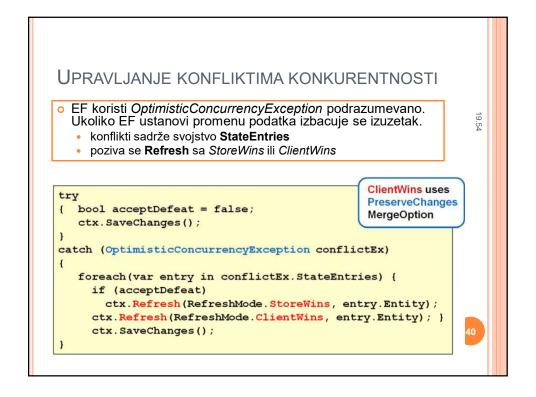
```
void DumpChangeState(ObjectContext ctx, object entity)
{
   ObjectStateEntry entry = ctx.ObjectStateManager
        .GetObjectStateEntry(entity);
   Console.WriteLine(entry.State);
   for (int i=0; i<entry.OriginalValues.FieldCount; i++)
   {
      string propertyName =
        entry.OriginalValues.GetName(i);
      Console.WriteLine(propertyName);
      Console.WriteLine(entry.OriginalValues[i]);
      Console.WriteLine(entry.CurrentValues[i]);
}</pre>
```

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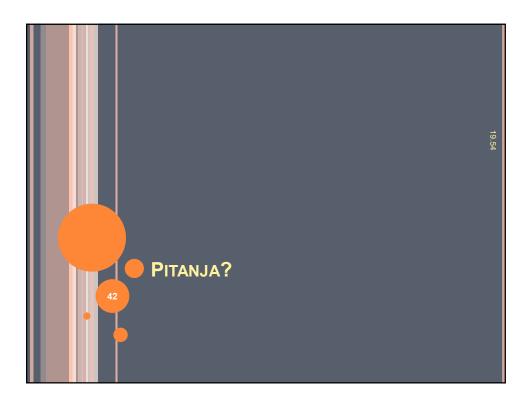
SAVECHANGES

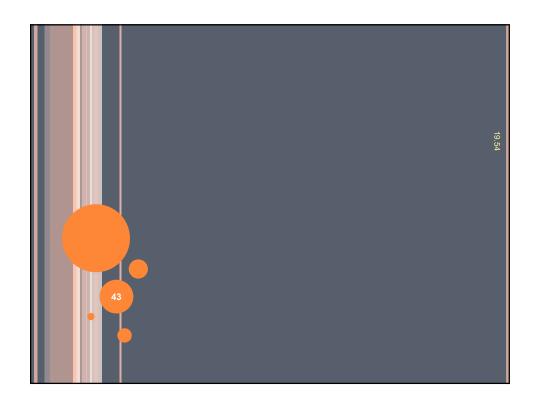
- ObjectContext definiše SaveChanges kao virtual
 - Da bi dobili sopstvenu logiku, validaciju, logovanje i sl. potrebno je prekopiti ovu metodu
 - · SavingChanges događaj ima sličnu namenu

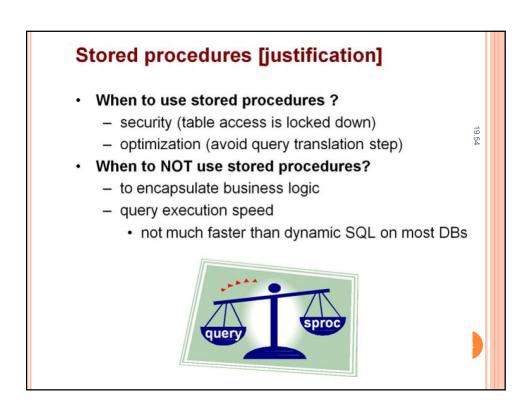


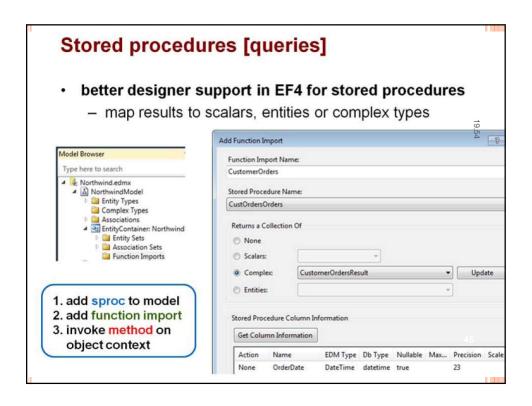


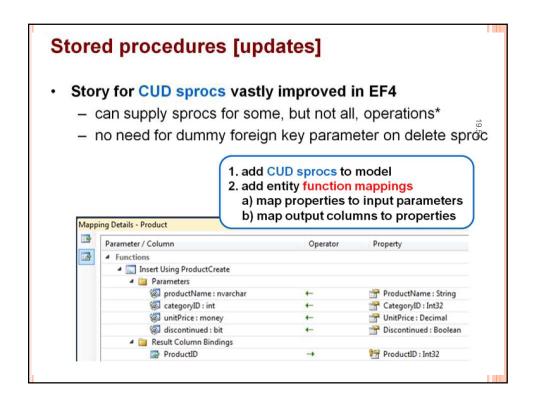












* Although the model will validate if not all CUD (Create, Update, Delete) operation map stored procedures for those operations you wish to invoke. For example, you oprocedure if all you are doing is updating an entity. But you will need to map create well if you wish to save inserts and deletes on the entity. EF will not perform update or more operations are mapped to stored procedures.

Note that CUD sprocs will automatically be wrapped in a transaction when you call

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Stored procedures [concurrency token]

- Sprocs need to include concurrency token in where clause
 - set output parameter to rows affected
 - return concurrency token so next update will succeed

```
CREATE PROCEDURE [dbo].[ProductUpdate]
   (@productId int, @productName nvarchar(40),
    @rowversion timestamp, @updateCount int OUTPUT)

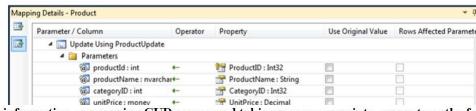
AS
   UPDATE Products
   SET ProductName = @productName
   WHERE ProductID = @productId
   AND RowVersion = @rowversion

SELECT RowVersion FROM Products
   WHERE ProductID = @productId AND @@ROWCOUNT > 0

SELECT @updateCount = @@ROWCOUNT
```



- Select output parameter as "Rows Affected Parameter"
 - OptimisticConcurrencyException will occur if no rows affected
 - also check "Use Original Value" for concurrency token



information on mapping CUD sprocs and taking concurrency into account see the folification Functions to Stored Procedures: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-/cc716711%28VS.100%29.aspx

ctedParameter: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd560889%28VS.100%29.

EF throws OptimisticConcurrencyException if Rows Affected Parameter returns zero

Summary

- Use System.Transactions to control timeout, isolation level
 - but be careful about promotion to a distributed tx
 - manually open connection if using SQL Server 2005 or earlier
- Override SaveChanges to replace or modify persistence
 - insert custom logic, validation, logging, etc.
- Use timestamp column for concurrency management
 - set ConcurrencyMode to Fixed
 - use Refresh (ClientWins, StoreWins) to resolve conflicts
- Use stored procedures for security or political reasons
 - use designer to map results to complex types
 - more work to manage concurrency with spocs