**Where we are:**

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| Intro to MVC | Midterm |
| Controllers and views | Identity (Authentication and authorization) |
| Models and Entity Framework | Routing |
| Forms and HTML helpers | Dependency Injection |
| Annotation and validation | Unit Testing |

**Code Review – in class**

**Review last week’s topic**

* Week 1 tutorial exercises:
  + MVC Movies example: <http://www.asp.net/mvc/overview/getting-started/introduction/adding-a-model>
* Views. View templates include options with “scaffolding” for CRUD operations. We deleted that last week. This week we’ll use it, but we’ll do it with the Add Controller wizard.

**Models and EF**

* Models are POCO (mention history of POJO vs. Enterprise Beans)
  + Use virtual properties so that the framework can override them and enable advanced features- like knowing when a property changes.
  + Can include the primary key ending in “ID”. EF will recognize this.
* Scaffolding
  + From the Controllers folder, Add Controller, select MVC 5 Controller with views, using Entity Framework.
  + The DbContext file is created and so is a DbSet
* EF Code First. Contrast to Database first that they used last term.
  + Requires a DbContext class and a DbSet for each model class.
  + Connection string: identifies and provides connection information for the database
    - Two versions: one for development and one for production
    - Development version uses localDB (lightweight version of SQL Server) and by default is named the same as the DbContext class. (Can be created automatically).
    - Stored in Web.config