Week 3 Assignment Solutions (Entity Framework Core 8.0) EF Core 8.0 HOL

Lab 1: Understanding ORM with a Retail Inventory System

1. What is ORM (Object-Relational Mapping)?

ORM is a programming technique that lets developers interact with databases using object-oriented code instead of raw SQL. In .NET, libraries like Entity Framework (EF) Core serve as the ORM layer.

How ORM Works:

Maps C# classes to SQL database tables.

Maps class properties to columns.

Automatically translates LINQ queries into SQL under the hood.

2. Benefits of ORM:

Benefit Description

Productivity No need to write complex SQL queries for CRUD operations.

Maintainability Easy to refactor C# models; changes propagate to DB via migrations.

Abstraction Focus on business logic; ORM handles the SQL, connection, transactions.

Portability EF Core supports multiple databases (SQL Server, PostgreSQL, SQLite).

3. EF Core vs EF Framework (EF6)

Feature EF Core 8.0 EF Framework (EF6) Cross-platform Yes (Windows, Linux, macOS) No (Windows only) Performance Lightweight, high-perf Heavier runtime Async LINQ support Fully async/await support Partial / complex setup Modern APIs LINQ, compiled queries, etc. Legacy architecture Migrations Code-first migrations Code-first and DB-first Flexibility More extensible, modular Monolithic, limited hooks

Use EF Core for new, modern apps.

Use EF6 only when maintaining legacy systems.

4. Create a .NET Console App:

dotnet new console -n RetailInventory cd RetailInventory

5. Install EF Core Packages:

dotnet add package Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.SqlServer dotnet add package Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.Design

Lab 2: Setting Up the Database Context for a Retail Store

```
1. Models
public class Category {
  public int Id { get; set; }
  public string Name { get; set; }
  public List<Product> Products { get; set; } = new();
public class Product {
  public int Id { get; set; }
  public string Name { get; set; }
  public decimal Price { get; set; }
  public int CategoryId { get; set; }
  public Category Category { get; set; }
2. AppDbContext.cs
using Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore;
public class AppDbContext : DbContext {
  public DbSet<Product> Products { get; set; }
  public DbSet<Category> Categories { get; set; }
  protected override void OnConfiguring(DbContextOptionsBuilder optionsBuilder){
optionsBuilder.UseSqlServer("Server=localhost\\SQLEXPRESS;Database=RetailInventory
Db;Trusted Connection=True;Encrypt=False;");
```

Lab 3: Using EF Core CLI to Create and Apply Migrations

Step 1 and 2 output

```
C:\Users\KIIT\6363514 learning program solutions\Week 3\RetailInventory>dotnet tool install --global dotnet-ef
You can invoke the tool using the following command: dotnet-ef
Tool 'dotnet-ef' (version '9.0.6') was successfully installed.

C:\Users\KIIT\6363514 learning program solutions\Week 3\RetailInventory>dotnet ef migrations add InitialCreate
Build started...
Build succeeded.
Done. To undo this action, use 'ef migrations remove'
```

Step 3 output

```
C:\Users\KIIT\6363514 learning program solutions\Week 3\RetailInventory>dotnet ef database update

Build started...

Build succeeded.

Acquiring an exclusive lock for migration application. See https://aka.ms/efcore-docs-migrations-lock for more information if this takes too long.

Applying migration '20250706150654_InitialCreate'.

Done.
```

- Lab 4: Inserting Initial Data into the Database
- Lab 5: Retrieving Data from the Database
- Lab 6: Updating and Deleting Records
- Lab 7: Writing Queries with LINQ

From the lab 4 to lab 7, I write the Product.cs for all fours with the output, run all of them once(first time), then comment out the data value in Database(for verification only)

Here's the output:

```
C:\Users\KIIT\6363514 learning program solutions\Week 3\RetailInventory>dotnet run

Lab 4: Data inserted.

Lab 5: All Products
Laptop - ₹75000
Rice Bag - ₹1200

Found by ID 1: Laptop
First expensive product (> ₹50000): Laptop

Lab 6: Updating and Deleting...

Updated 'Laptop' price to ₹70000

Deleted 'Rice Bag'

Lab 7: LINQ Queries

Filtered & Sorted Products (Price > 1000):
Laptop - ₹70000

Product DTOs:
Laptop - ₹70000.00
```