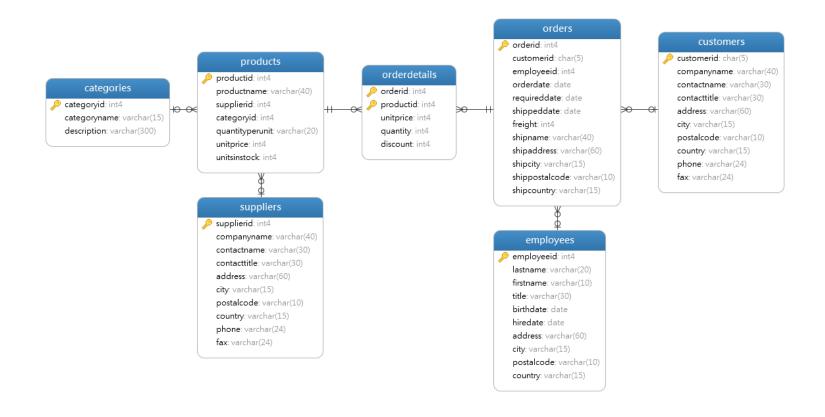
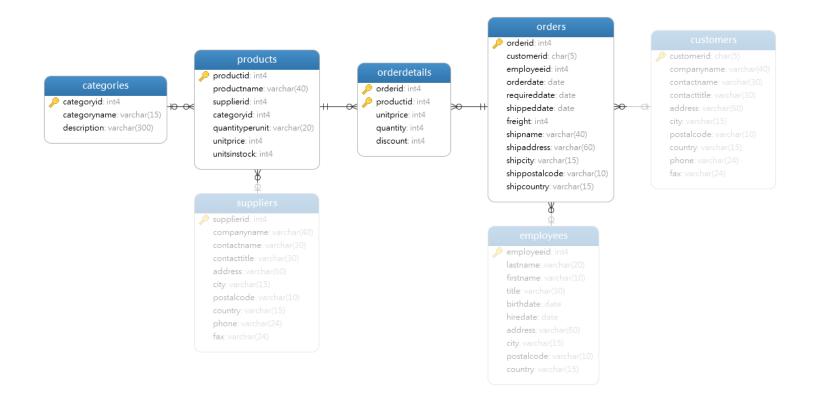
# Complex IT-Systems Section 2

Henrik Bulskov



# The Northwind Database



# The Northwind Database

# The Northwind Database

Create a new database on your local postgres named "northwind" (or whatever you like to call it – I use that name)

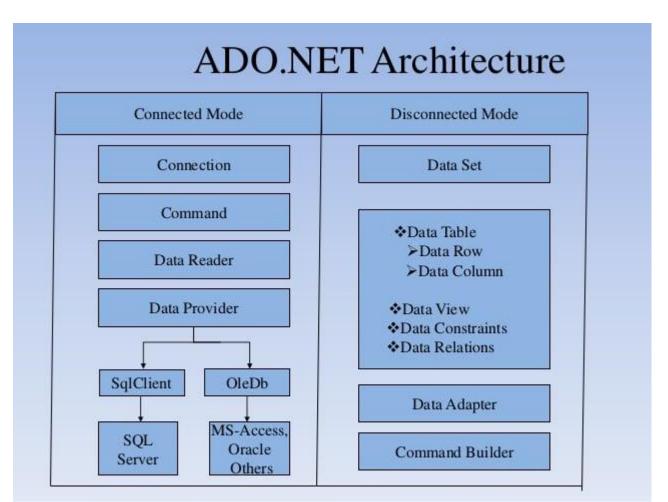
On Moodle you find an SQL script with the schema and data

Just copy and past the script and run all the statements (it is small so it will only take a second)

You are then ready to start working with the database that we will use in the next assignment and in all the examples in the lectures ©

# ADO.NET

# ADO.NET



# ADO.NET Example

```
using Npgsql;
```

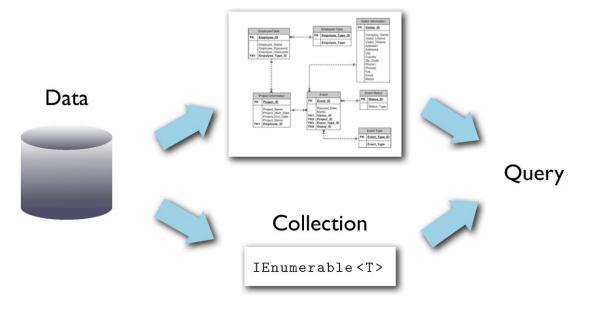
# ADO.NET Example

Language INtegrated Query



# LINQ

#### Database



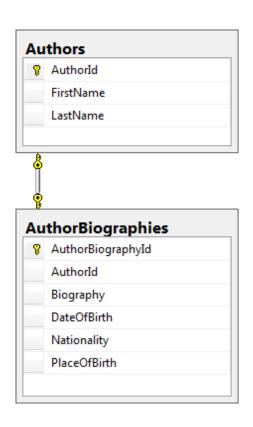
 Object-relational mapping (ORM, O/RM, and O/R mapping tool) is a programming technique for converting data between incompatible type systems in objectoriented programming languages. Mapping
Object
Relationships

One-to-one relationships

One-to-many relationships

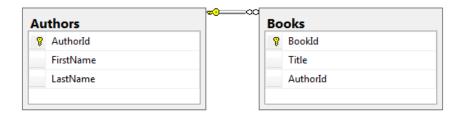
Many-to-many relationships

# One-to-one relationships



```
public class Author
{
    public int AuthorId { get; set; }
    public string FirstName { get; set; }
    public string LastName { get; set; }
    public AuthorBiography Biography { get; set; }
}
public class AuthorBiography
{
    public int AuthorBiographyId { get; set; }
    public string Biography { get; set; }
    public DateTime DateOfBirth { get; set; }
    public string PlaceOfBirth { get; set; }
    public string Nationality { get; set; }
    public int AuthorId { get; set; }
    public Author Author { get; set; }
}
```

# One-to-many relationships



```
public class Author
{
    public int AuthorId { get; set; }
    public string FirstName { get; set; }
    public string LastName { get; set; }
    public ICollection<Book> Books { get; set; }
}
public class Book
{
    public int BookId { get; set; }
    public string Title { get; set; }
    public Author Author { get; set; }
}
```

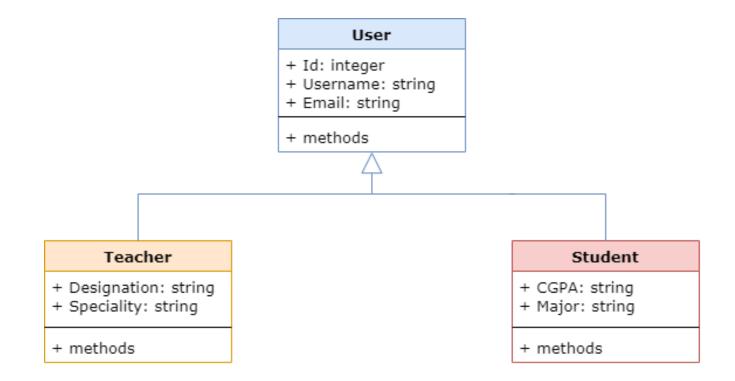
# Many-to-many relationships

```
public class Book
{
    public int BookId { get; set; }
    public string Title { get; set; }
    public Author Author { get; set; }
    public ICollection<Category> Categories { get; set; }
}

public class Category
{
    public int CategoryId { get; set; }
    public string CategoryName { get; set; }
    public ICollection<Book> Books { get; set; }
}
```

# Many-to-many relationships

```
public class Book
    public int BookId { get; set; }
    public string Title { get; set; }
    public Author Author { get; set; }
    public ICollection<BookCategory> BookCategories { get; set; }
public class Category
    public int CategoryId { get; set; }
    public string CategoryName { get; set; }
    public ICollection<BookCategory> BookCategories { get; set; }
public class BookCategory
    public int BookId { get; set; }
    public Book Book { get; set; }
    public int CategoryId { get; set; }
    public Category Category { get; set; }
```



# Inheritance

### Mapping Inheritance Structures

#### Table Per Hierarchy (TPH)

• One table is used to represent all classes in the hierarchy. A "discriminator" column is used to discriminate between differing types.

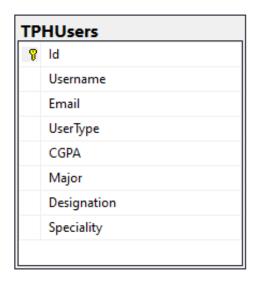
#### • Table Per Type (TPT)

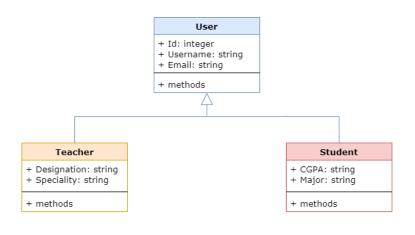
• A separate table is used to represent each type in the inheritance chain, including abstract types. Tables that represent derived types are related to their base type via foreign keys.

#### Table Per Concrete Type (TPC)

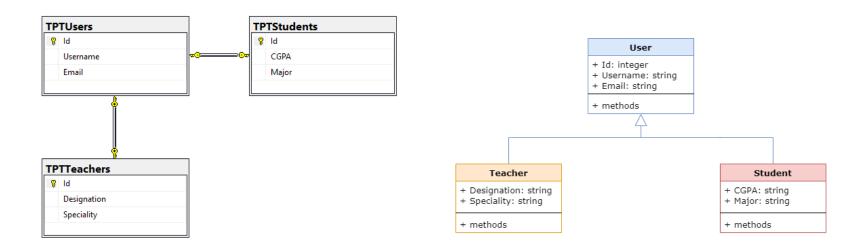
• A separate table is used to represent each concrete type in the inheritance chain. Properties in any abstract base type are generated as fields in each concrete type's table. There is no relationship between differing types.

# Table per Hierarchy (TPH)

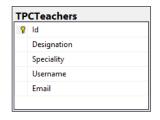


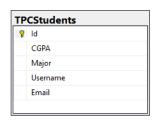


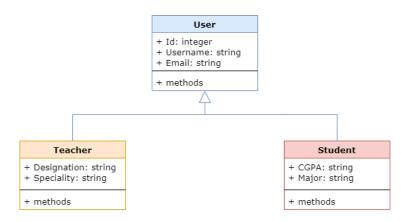
# Table per Type (TPT)

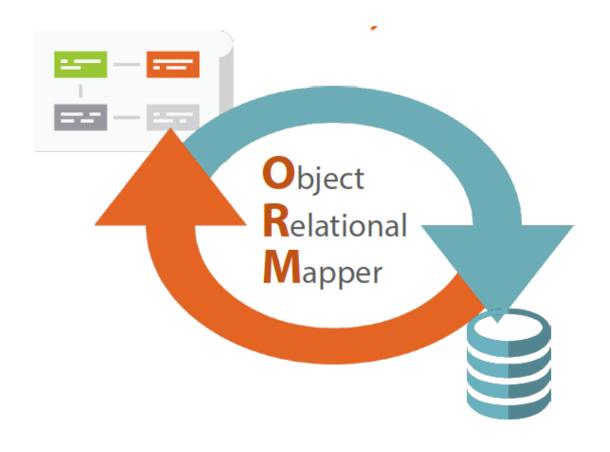


# Table per Concrete Type (TPC)



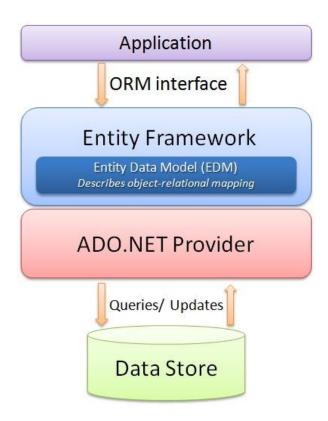


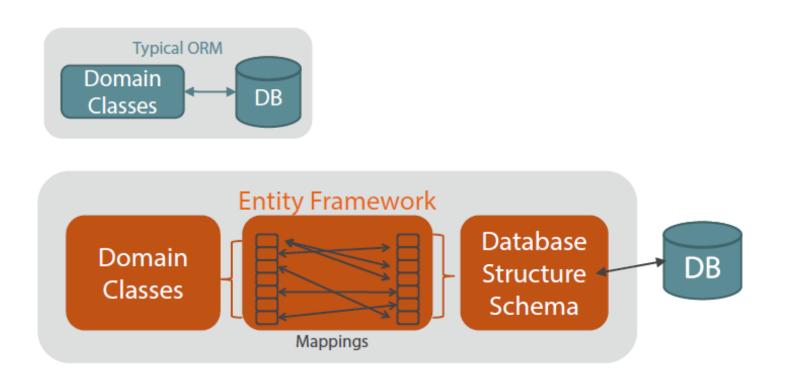




# What is Entity Framework

# Entity Framework Architecture





### Entity Framework vs. Other ORMs

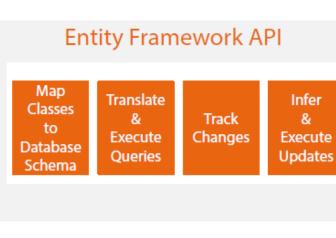
## Why Entity Framework Core?

Developer Productivity

Consistent query syntax with LINQ to Entities

Focus on domain. Not on DB, connections, commends, etc.





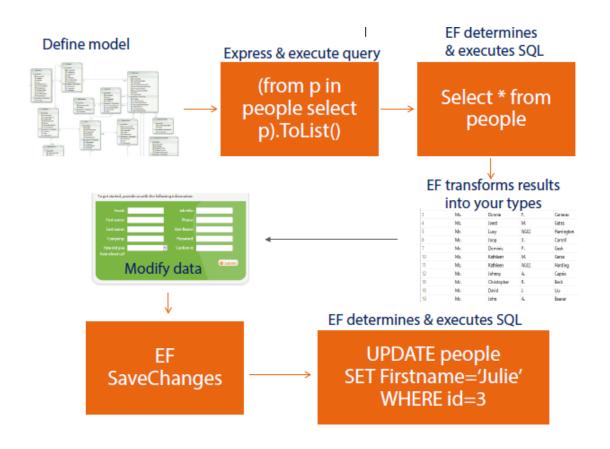


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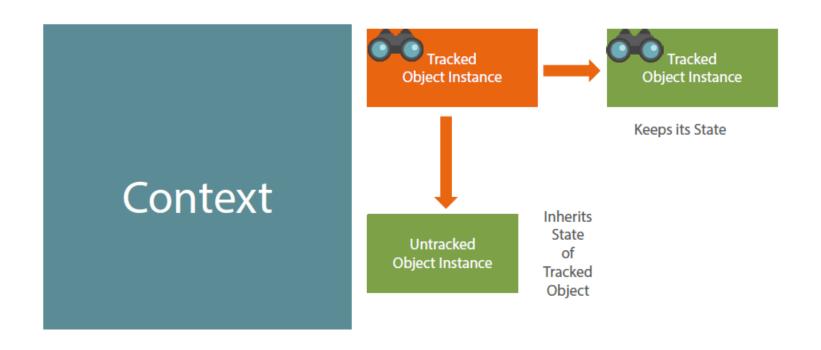
# How EF Works

# Mappings

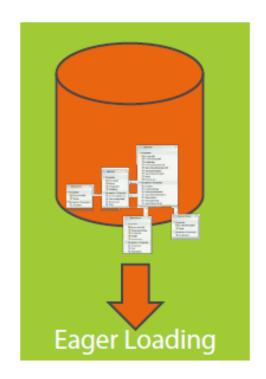
# Mappings and Postgres

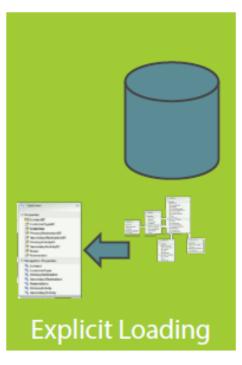


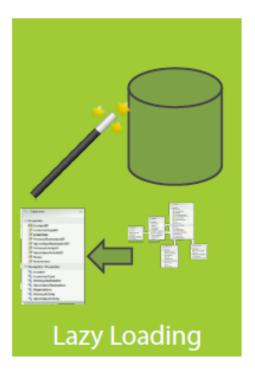
# Basic Workflow



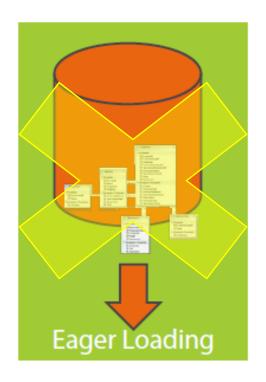
# TRACKING

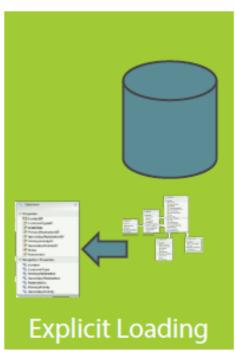


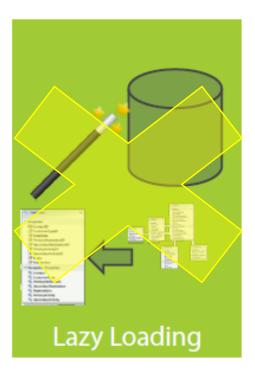




# Loading Related Data







(Core < 2.1) Loading Related Data