

An Introduction to

Entity Framework (EF)

Microsoft's recommended data access technology for .Net applications



Pre-Requisites

- Basic knowledge of .Net Framework,
- C#,
- ADO.Net
- Visual Studio
- MS SQL Server is required.

The Problem: Programming Data is Hard

■ Writing queries is difficult

- No help from compiler
- Results are untyped rectangular records

■ Database Schemas optimized for storage concerns

- Relational Tables contain flat, homogenous records
Implicit Logic Embedded in Application
- Brittle, Hard to maintain

■ Lack of common syntax across relational databases

The Opportunity: Increase Developer Productivity

■ Rapid Development

- Strongly typed queries
- Strongly typed results with Business Logic

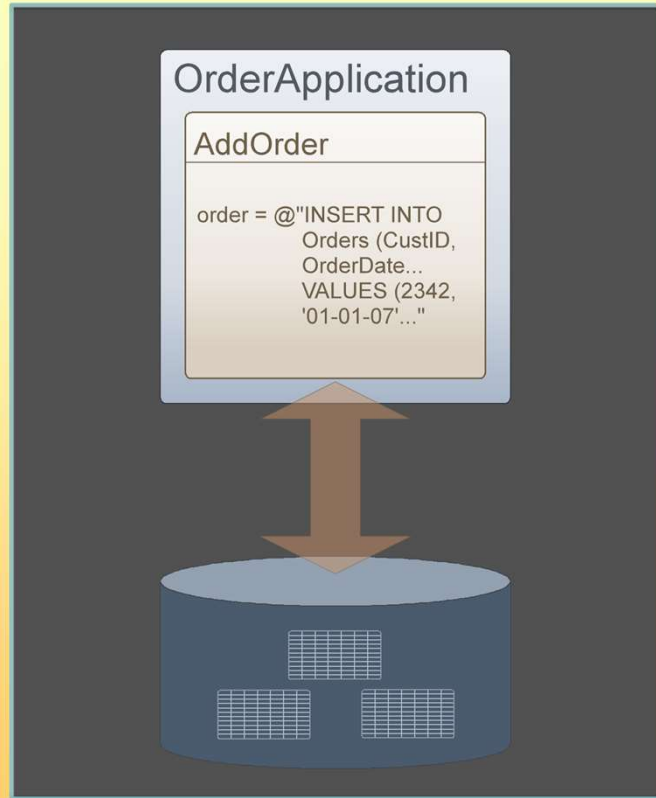
■ Lower TCO

- Work with an explicit data model
Types, Inheritance, Relationships, Complex Properties,...
- Decouple application from storage schema

■ Better Portability

- Common query language across disparate sources

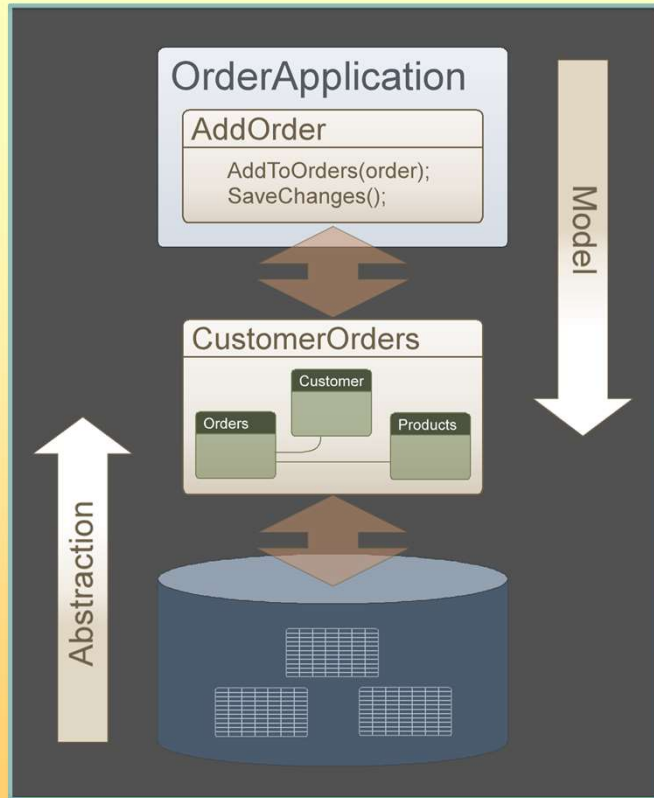
Where's Your Data Model?



■ Applications Today...

- Implicitly Contain the Data Model
- Logic and Model Intertwined
- Conceptual Mismatch
- Often encapsulate in a "Data Access Layer"

Where's Your Data Model?



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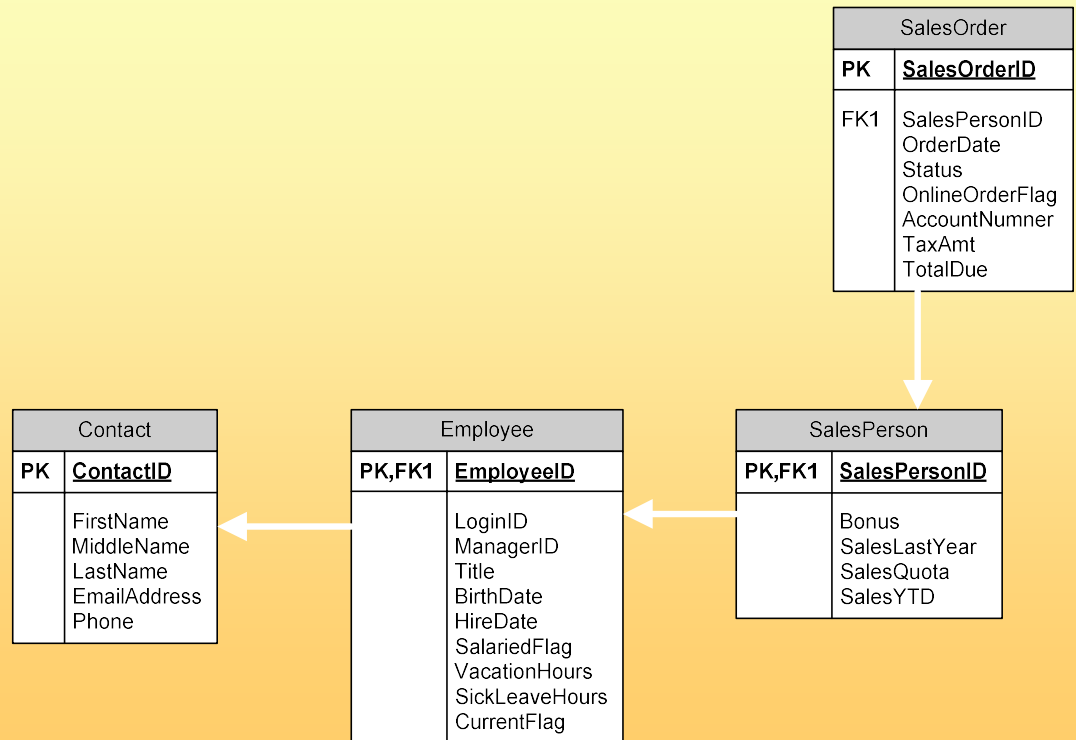
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● The Need...

- Applications work with a well Defined Model
- Storage Schema Abstraction
 - Declarative mapping between application and storage models
 - No brittle, hard-coded mapping

Data Modeling

- Every business application has, explicitly or implicitly, a conceptual data model
- Is the Database Schema Ideal for us?



Working with Database Schemas (1)

- Get all full-time employees that were hired during 2006 and list their names and titles:

```
SELECT c.FirstName, e.Title  
FROM   Employee e  
INNER JOIN Contact c ON e.EmployeeID = c.ContactID  
WHERE  e.HireDate >= '2006-01-01'  
AND    e.SalariedFlag = 1
```

Create
"Appropriate View"
using JOIN

View only Subset of
Data Explicitly

Working with Database Schemas (2)

- Obtain all of the sales persons that have sales orders for more than \$200,000:

```
SELECT SalesPersonID, FirstName, LastName, HireDate
FROM SalesPerson sp
INNER JOIN Employee e
    ON sp.SalesPersonID = e.EmployeeID
INNER JOIN Contact c
    ON e.EmployeeID = c.ContactID
INNER JOIN SalesOrder o
    ON sp.SalesPersonID = o.SalesPersonID
WHERE o.TotalDue > 200000
AND e.SalariedFlag = 1
```

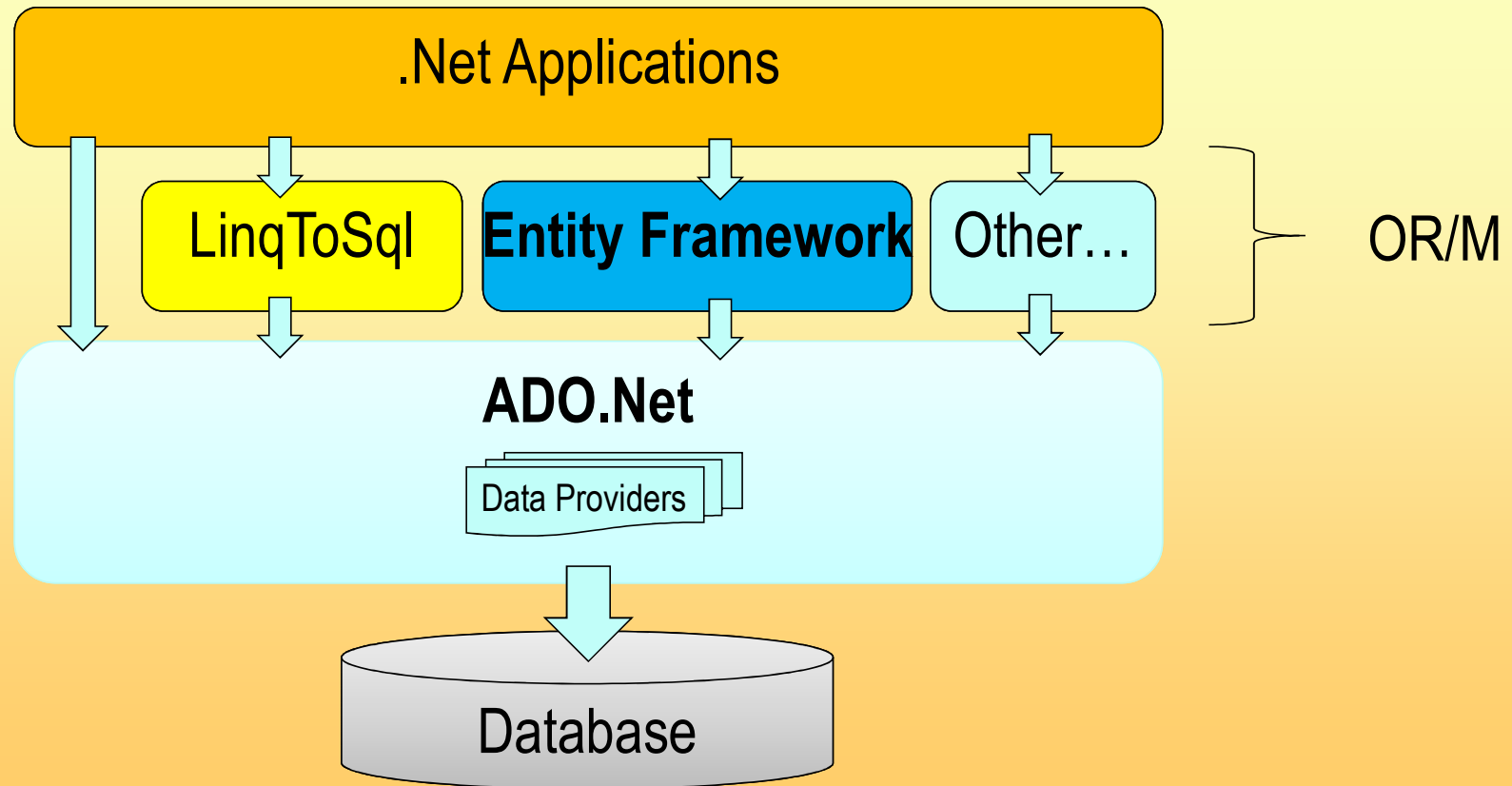
What is a Sales Person actually?

Very Complicated !

Schema is too fragmented

Cannot leverage Relationships

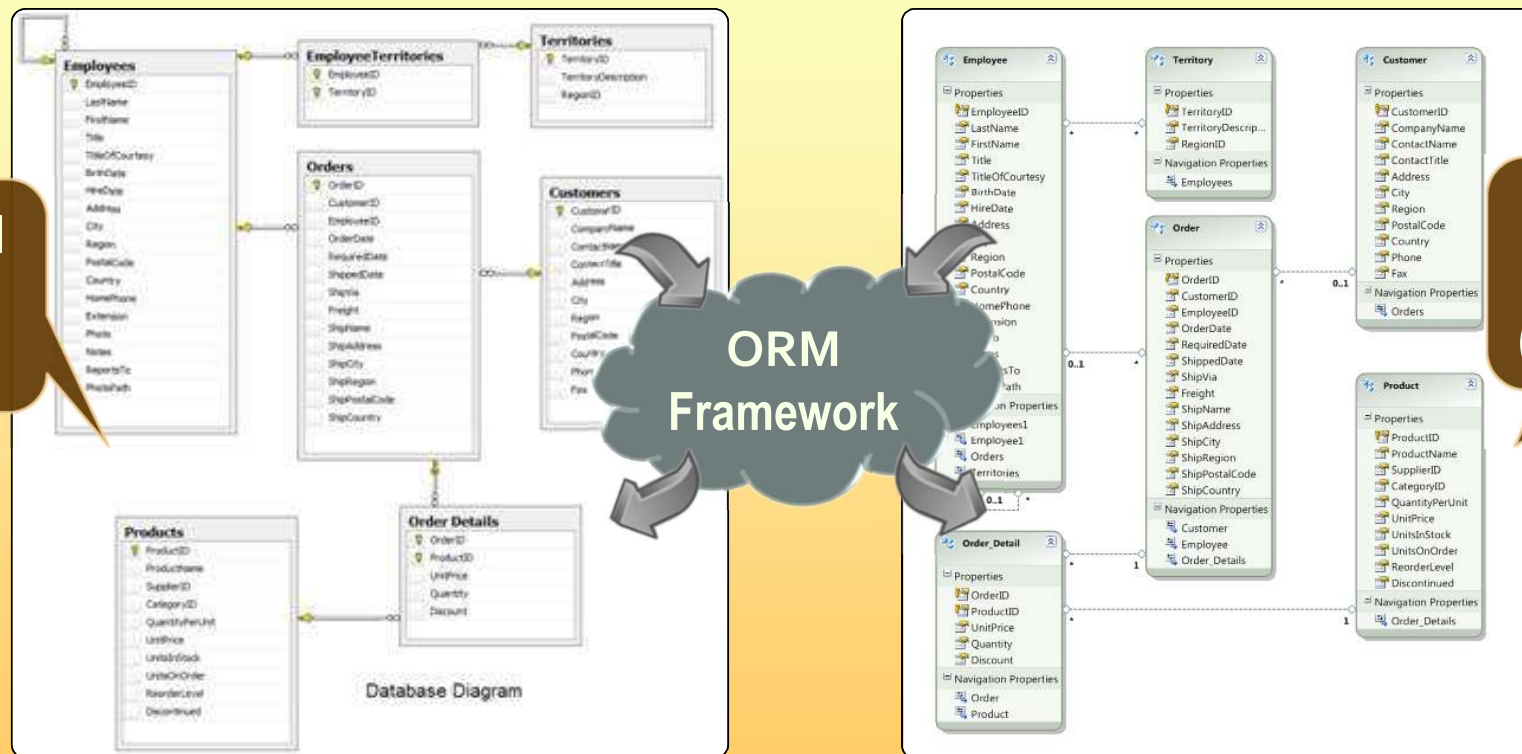
Data Access Technologies in .Net



What is Object-Relational Mapping - OR/M?

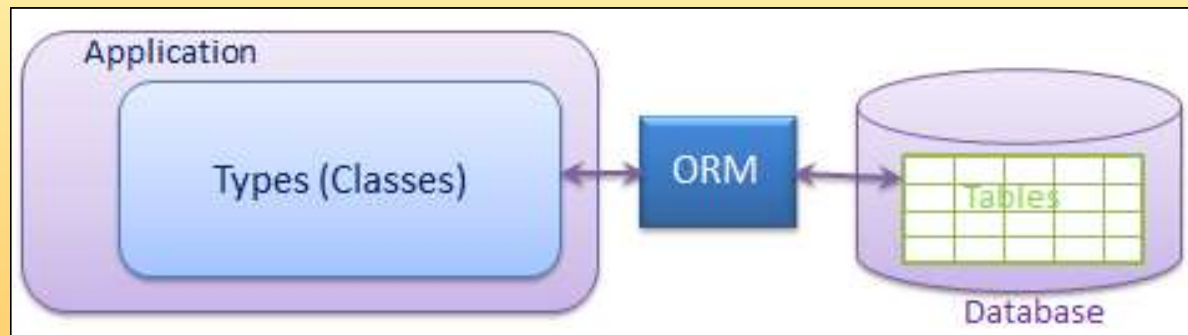
- **OR/M is a programming technique for automatic mapping data and database schema**
 - Map relational DB tables to classes and objects
- **OR/M creates a "virtual object database"**
 - Used from the programming language (C#, Java, PHP, ...)
- **OR/M frameworks automate the ORM process**
 - A.k.a. **Object-Relational Persistence Frameworks**

OR/M Mapping – Example



What is EF?

- An Object/Relational Mapping (**O/RM**) framework
- It's an open source
- It's an enhancement to ADO.Net
- Gives developers an automated mechanism for accessing & storing the data in the database.
- Microsoft's recommended data access technology for new applications

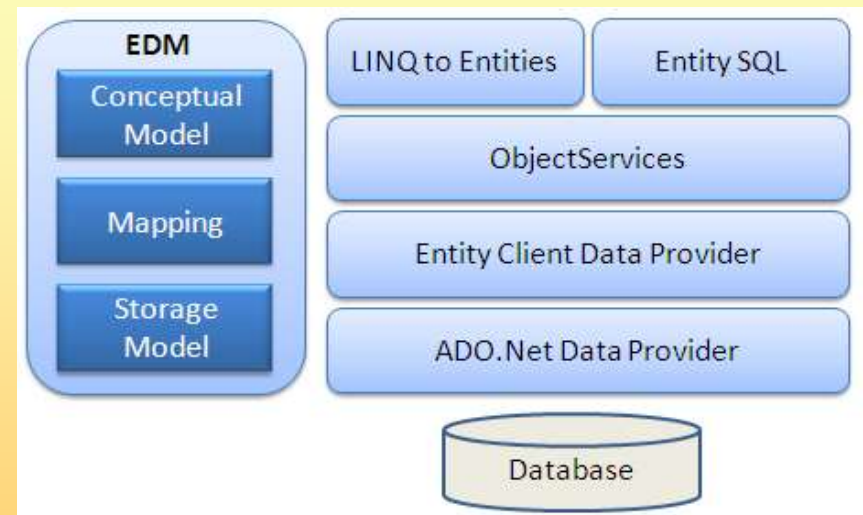


Overview of EF

- **Entity Framework (EF) is the standard ORM framework for .NET**
 - Maps relational database to C# object model
 - Powerful data manipulation API over the mapped schema
 - CRUD operations and complex querying with LINQ
- **Database first approach: from database to C# classes**
- **Code first approach: from classes to DB schema**
- **Visual Studio generates EF data models**
 - Data mappings consist of C# classes, attributes and XML

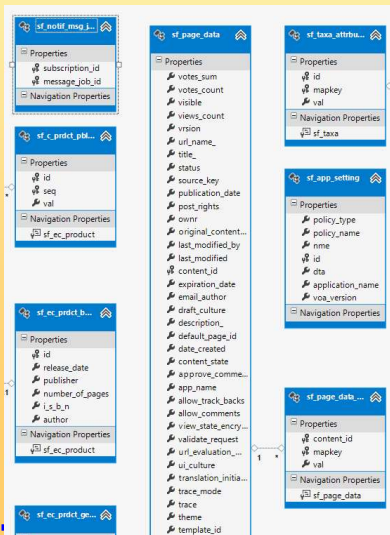
EF Architecture

- **EDM – Entity Data Model**
 - Maps Tables with Entity Classes
- **Linq to Entities and Entity SQL**
 - Queries against object model and Returns Entities
- **Object Services**
 - Main entry point from application to database
 - Data materialization – Rows to Objects
- **Entity Client Data Provider**
 - Converts L2E and ESql to SQL statements
- **ADO.Net Data Provider**
 - Communicates with the database using ADO.Net



EF: Basic Workflow

1. Define the data model (use a DB visual designer or code first)
2. Write & execute query over **IQueryable**
3. EF generates & executes an SQL query in the DB



```
var toolName = "";  
  
var snippetOptions = DefaultToolGroup  
.Tools  
.OfType<EditorListTool>()  
.Where(t =>  
    t.Name == toolName &&  
    t.Items != null &&  
    t.Items.Any())  
.SelectMany(  
    (t, index) =>  
        t.Items  
        .Select(item =>  
            new {  
                text = item.Text,  
                value = item.Value  
            }  
        ));  
  
if (snippetOptions.Any())  
{  
    options[toolName] = snippetOptions;  
}
```

```
exec sp_executesql N'SELECT  
[Filter2].[UserInCourseId] AS [UserInCourse  
[Filter2].[UserId] AS [UserId],  
[Filter2].[CourseInstanceId] AS [CourseIns  
[Filter2].[FirstCourseGroupId] AS [FirstCol  
[Filter2].[SecondCourseGroupId] AS [SecondC  
[Filter2].[ThirdCourseGroupId] AS [ThirdCol  
[Filter2].[FourthCourseGroupId] AS [FourthC  
[Filter2].[FifthCourseGroupId] AS [FifthCol  
[Filter2].[IsLiveParticipant] AS [IsLivePar  
[Filter2].[Accommodation] AS [Accommodati  
[Filter2].[ExcellentResults] AS [ExcellentR  
[Filter2].[Result] AS [Result],  
[Filter2].[CanDoTestExam] AS [CanDoTestExam  
[Filter2].[CourseTestExamId] AS [CourseTest  
[Filter2].[TestExamPoints] AS [TestExamPoi  
[Filter2].[CanDoPracticalExam] AS [CanDoPra  
[Filter2].[CoursePracticalExamId] AS [Cour  
[Filter2].[PracticalExamPoints] AS [Practic  
[Filter2].[AttendancesCount] AS [Attendance  
[Filter2].[HomeworkEvaluationPoints] AS [HC  
FROM (SELECT [Extent1].[UserInCourseId] AS  
AS [SecondCourseGroupId], [Extent1].[ThirdC  
[IsLiveParticipant], [Extent1].[Accommodati  
[CourseTestExamId], [Extent1].[TestExamPoi  
[PracticalExamPoints], [Extent1].[Attendanc  
FROM [courses].[UsersInCourses] AS  
INNER JOIN [courses].[CoursePractica  
WHERE ( EXISTS (SELECT  
1 AS [c1]  
FROM [courses].[CoursePract  
WHERE [Extent1].[UserInCour  
)) AND ([Extent2].[AllowExamFilesEv  
INNER JOIN [courses].[CoursePracticalExams]  
WHERE ([Filter2].[UserId] = @p__linq__0) AN
```


EF: Basic Workflow (2)

4. EF transforms the query results into .NET objects

5. Modify data with C# code and call "Save Changes"

6. Entity Framework generates & executes SQL command to modify the DB

Results View

Expanding the Results View will enumerate the

[0]	[JoLynn Dobney - Production Supervisor]
[1]	(Taylor Maxwell - Production Supervisor)
[2]	(Jo Brown - Production Supervisor)
[3]	(John Campbell - Production Supervisor)
[4]	(Zheng Mu - Production Supervisor)
[5]	(Jinghao Liu - Production Supervisor)
[6]	(Reuben D'sa - Production Supervisor)
[7]	(Cristian Petculescu - Production Supervisor)
[8]	(Kok-Ho Loh - Production Supervisor)
[9]	(David Hamilton - Production Supervisor)
[10]	(Eric Gubbels - Production Supervisor)
[11]	(Jeff Hay - Production Supervisor)
[12]	(Cynthia Randall - Production Supervisor)
[13]	(Yuhong Li - Production Supervisor)
[14]	(Shane Kim - Production Supervisor)

```
private void ChangeBlogPostName(int id,
    string newName)
{
    var db = new Context();

    var post = db.Posts
        .FirstOrDefault(x => x.Id == id);

    if (post == null)
    {
        throw new ArgumentException(
            "Item with that id was not fo"
            "id");
    }

    post.Name = newName;

    db.SaveChanges();
}
```

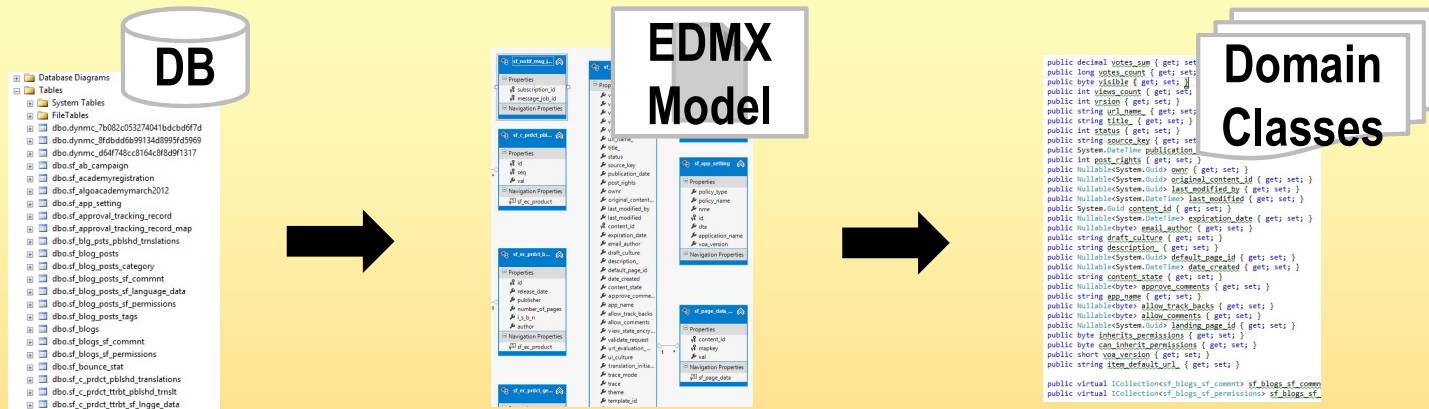
```
SELECT
[Extent1].[EmployeeID] AS [EmployeeID],
[Extent1].[FirstName] AS [FirstName],
[Extent1].[LastName] AS [LastName],
[Extent1].[MiddleName] AS [MiddleName],
[Extent1].[JobTitle] AS [JobTitle],
[Extent1].[DepartmentID] AS [DepartmentID],
[Extent1].[ManagerID] AS [ManagerID],
[Extent1].[HireDate] AS [HireDate],
[Extent1].[Salary] AS [Salary],
[Extent1].[AddressID] AS [AddressID]
FROM [dbo].[Employees] AS [Extent1]
WHERE N'Production Supervisor' = [Extent1].[JobTitle]
```

EF: Development Approaches

- Database First
- Model First
- Code First

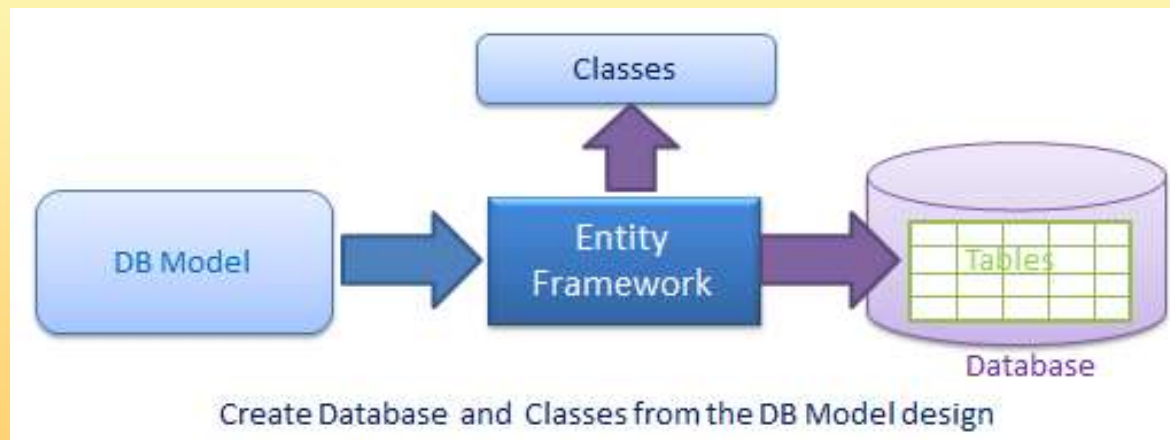
EF: DB First Approach

- If you already have a database, the Entity Framework automatically generate a data model that consists of classes and properties that correspond to existing database objects such as tables and columns.



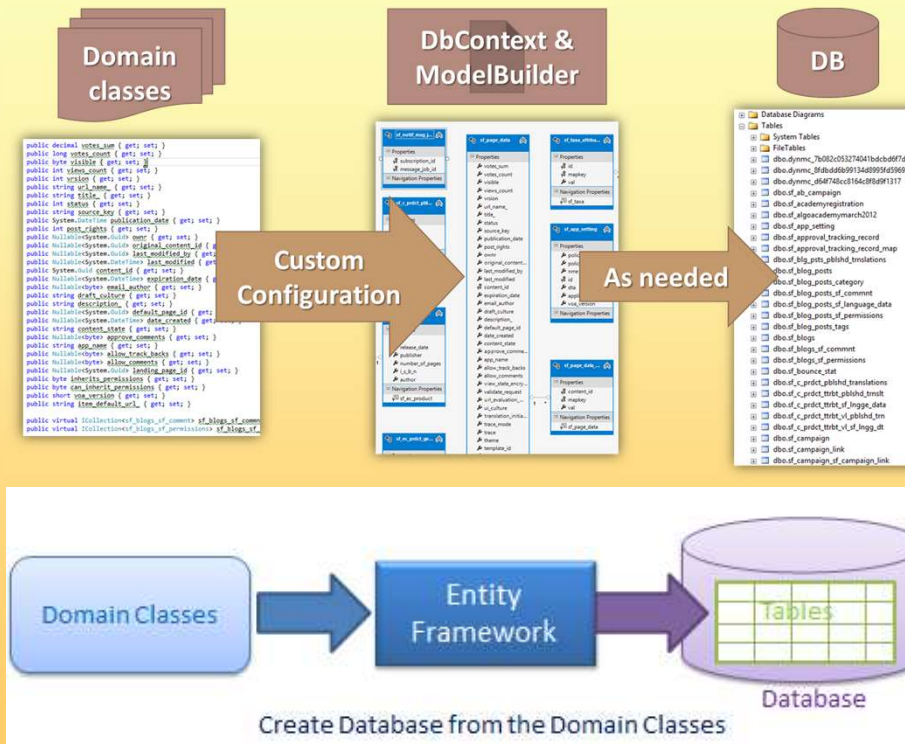
EF: Model First Approach

- If you don't yet have a database, you can begin by creating a model using the Entity Framework designer in Visual Studio.
 - The designer can generate DDL statements to create the database.

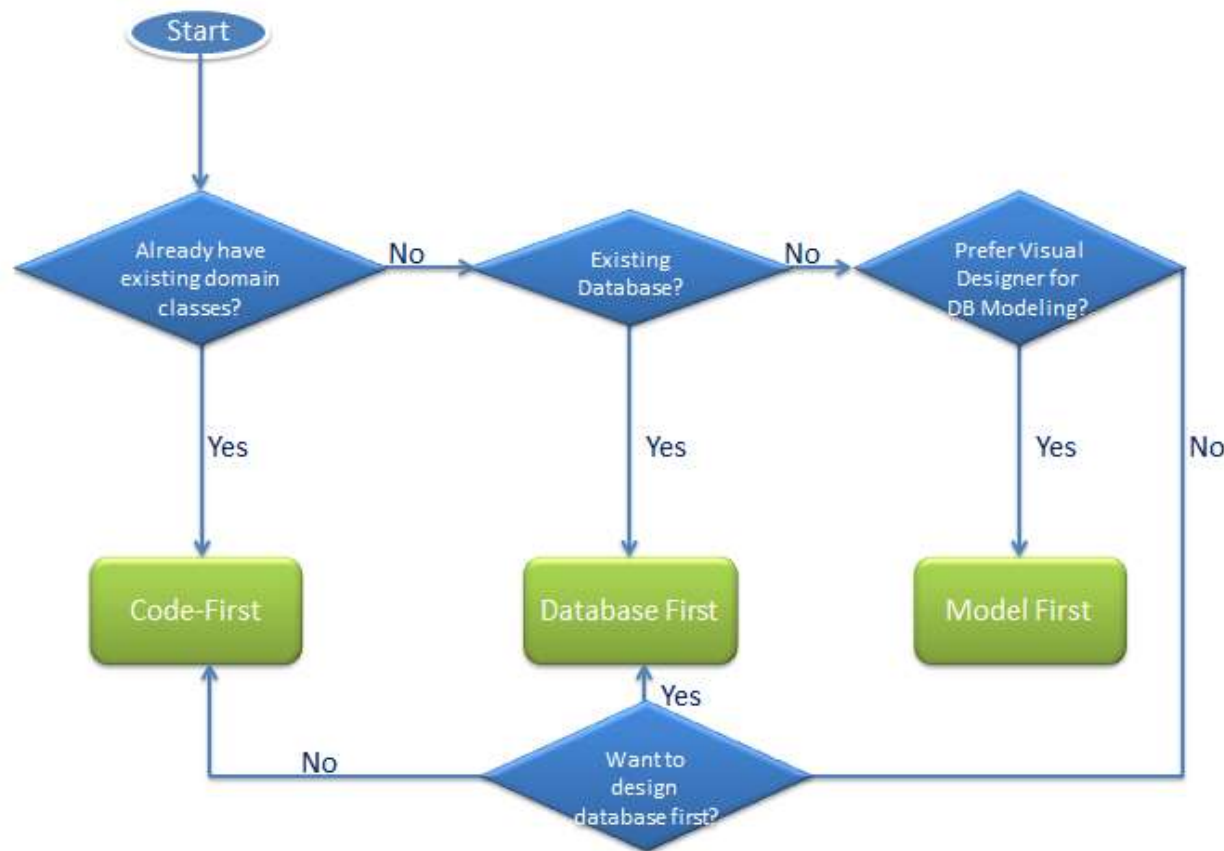


EF: Code First Approach

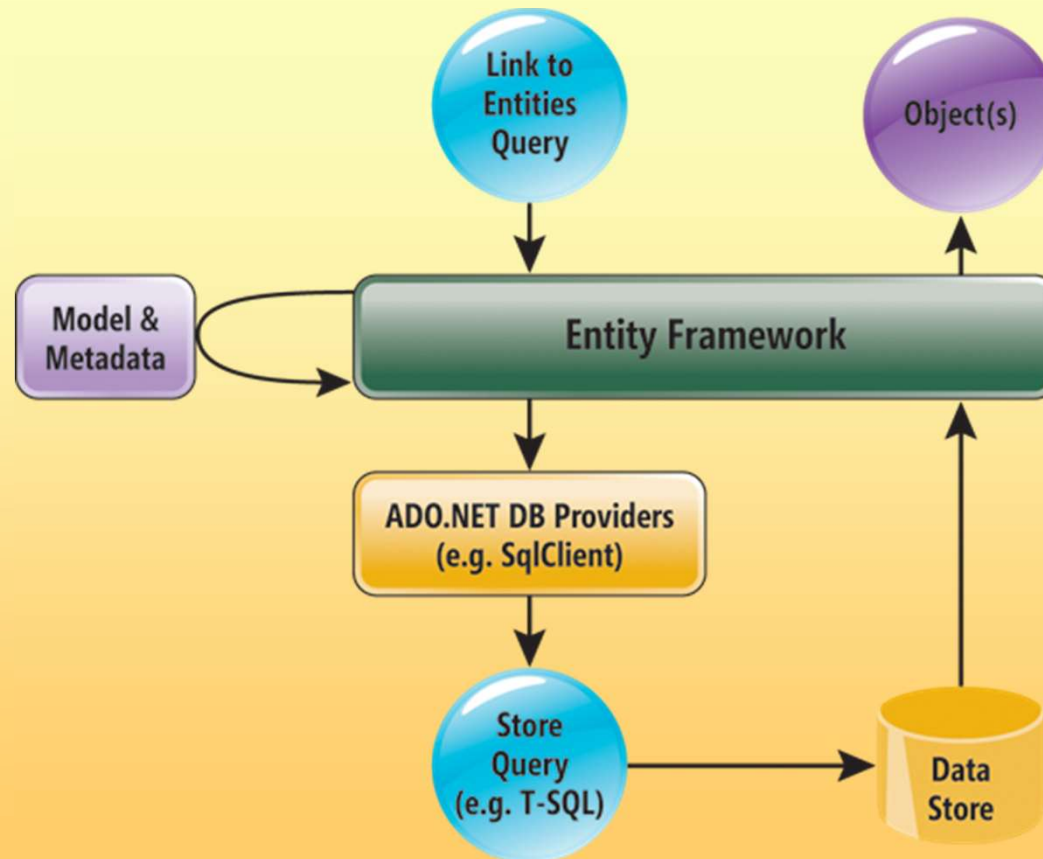
- Whether you have an existing database or not, you can code your own classes and properties that correspond to tables and columns and use them with EF without an .edmx file.



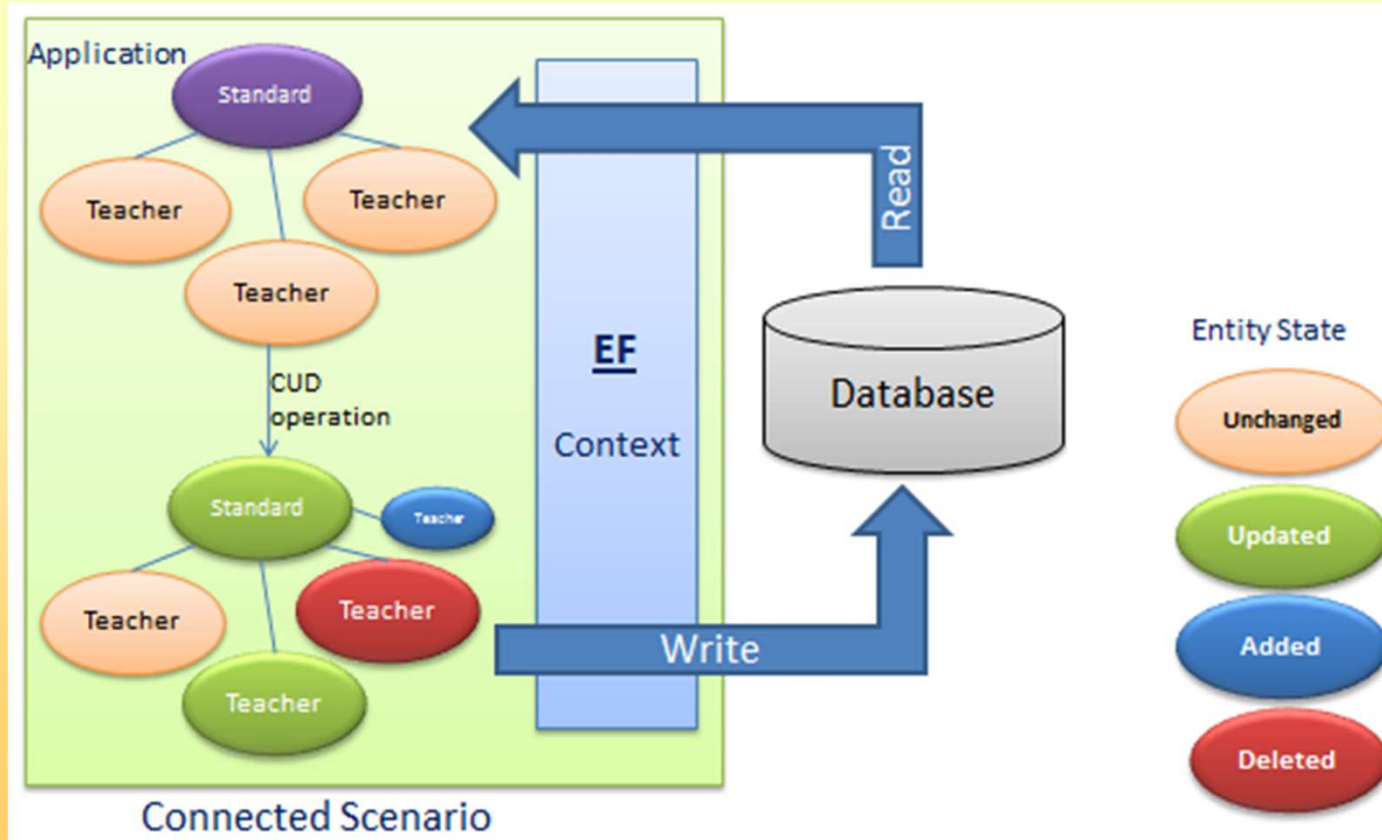
EF: How to Choose Development Approach?



EF: Retrieve Data - How it works?



EF: Modify Data – How it works?



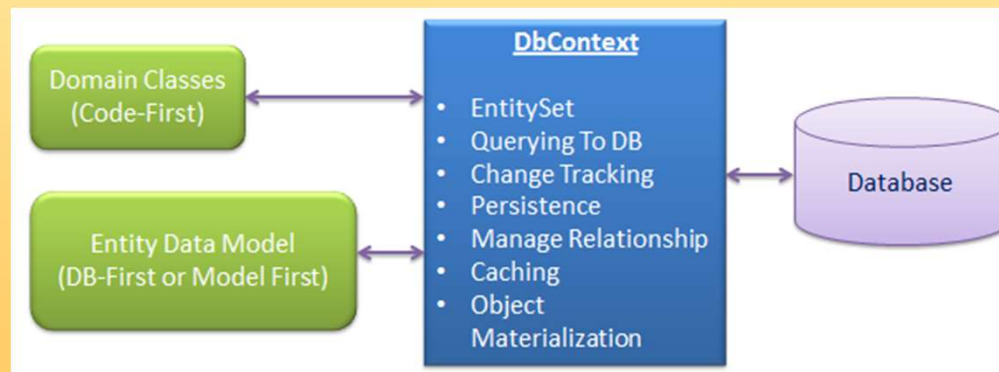
Entity Framework – Components

■ The DbContext class

- **DbContext** holds the DB connection
- Holds the **DbSet<T>** for the entity classes
- Provides LINQ-based data access (through **IQueryable**)
- Provides API for CRUD operations

■ Entity classes

- Hold entities (objects with their attributes and relations)
- Each database table is typically mapped to a single C# entity class



EF: Reading Data with LINQ Query

- We can also use extension methods for constructing the query

```
using (var context = new SampleEntities())
{
    var employees = context.Employees
        .Select(c => c.FirstName)
        .Where(c => c.JobTitle == "Design Engineering")
        .ToList();
}
```

This is called **selection**

This is called **projection**

ToList() method executes the SQL query

- Find element by id

```
using (var context = new SampleEntities())
{
    var project = context.Projects.Find(2);
    Console.WriteLine(project.Name);
}
```

EF: Creating New Data

- To create a new database row use the method `Add(...)` of the corresponding collection:

```
var project = new Project()  
{  
    Name = "CRM Application",  
    StartDate = new DateTime(2015, 4, 15)  
};  
  
context.Projects.Add(order);  
context.SaveChanges();
```

Create a new
project object

Mark the object for inserting

This will execute an SQL INSERT

- `SaveChanges()` method executes the SQL insert / update / delete commands in the database

EF: Cascading Inserts

- We can also add cascading entities to the database:

```
Employee employee = new Employee();  
employee.FirstName = "Venkat";  
employee.LastName = "Shiva Reddy";  
employee.Projects.Add(new Project { Name = "CRM Project" } );  
softUniEntities.Employees.Add(employee);  
softUniEntities.SaveChanges();
```

- This way we don't have to add **Project** individually
 - They will be added when the **Employee** entity (employee) is inserted to the database

EF: Updating Existing Data

- **DbContext** allows modifying entity properties and persisting them in the database
 - Just load an entity, modify it and call **SaveChanges()**
- The **DbContext** automatically tracks all changes made on its entity objects

```
Employees employee =  
    sampleEntities.Employees.First();
```

```
employee.FirstName = "Alex";
```

```
context.SaveChanges();
```

This will execute an
SQL SELECT to load
the first row

This will execute
an SQL UPDATE

EF: Deleting Existing Data

- Delete is done by `Remove()` on the specified entity collection
- `SaveChanges()` method performs the delete action in the database

```
Employees employee =  
    sampleEntities.Employees.First();  
sampleEntities.Employees.Remove(employee);  
sampleEntities.SaveChanges();
```

Mark the entity for deleting
at the next save

This will execute the
SQL DELETE command

EF: Native SQL Queries

```
var context = new SampleEntities();
string nativeSQLQuery =
    "SELECT FirstName + ' ' + LastName " +
    "FROM dbo.Employees WHERE JobTitle = {0}";

var employees = context.Database.SqlQuery<string>(
    nativeSQLQuery, "Marketing Specialist");

foreach (var emp in employees)
{
    Console.WriteLine(emp);
}
```

**Parameter
placeholder**

Return type

**Parameter
value**