

Entity Framework Code First

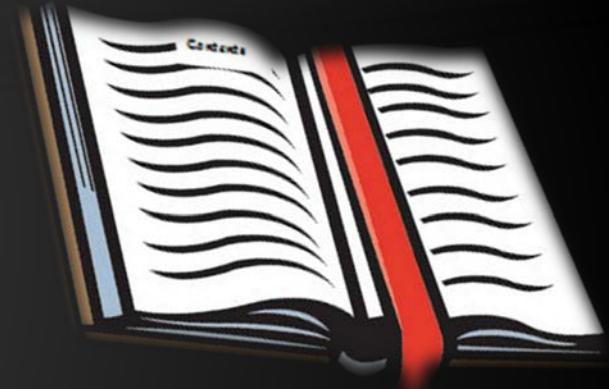


Databases
Telerik Software Academy
<http://academy.telerik.com>



Table of Contents

- ◆ Modeling Workflow
- ◆ Code First Main Parts
 - ◆ Domain Classes (Models)
 - ◆ DbContext and DbSets
 - ◆ Database connection
- ◆ Using Code First Migrations
- ◆ Configure Mappings
- ◆ LINQPad
- ◆ Repository Pattern

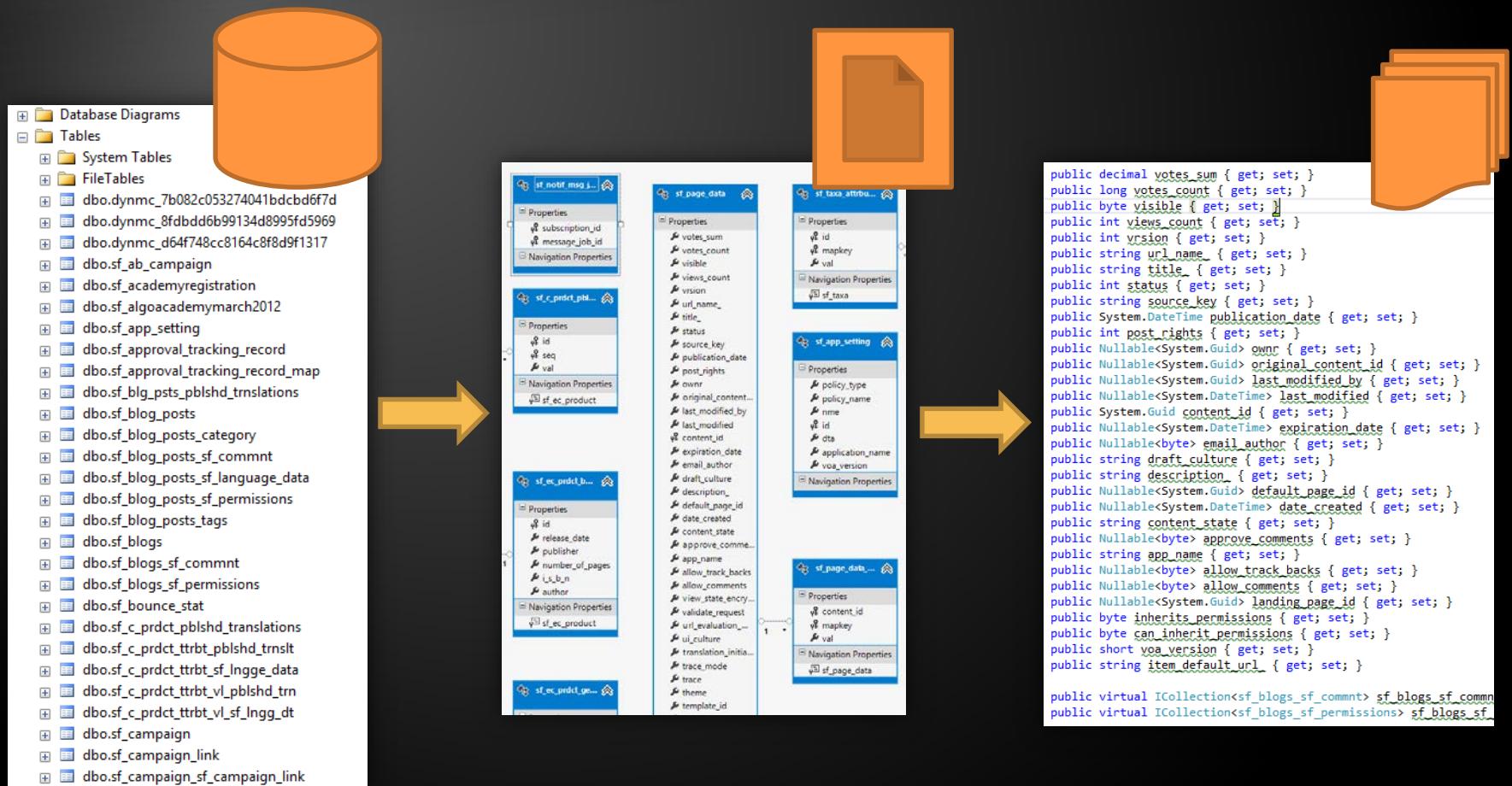


Modeling Workflow

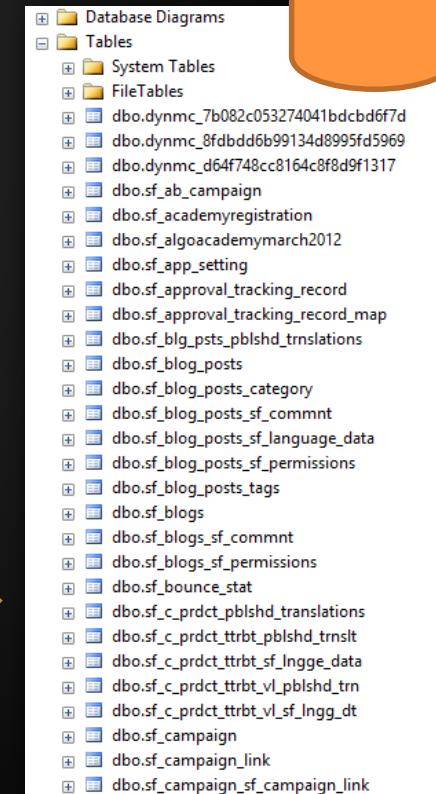
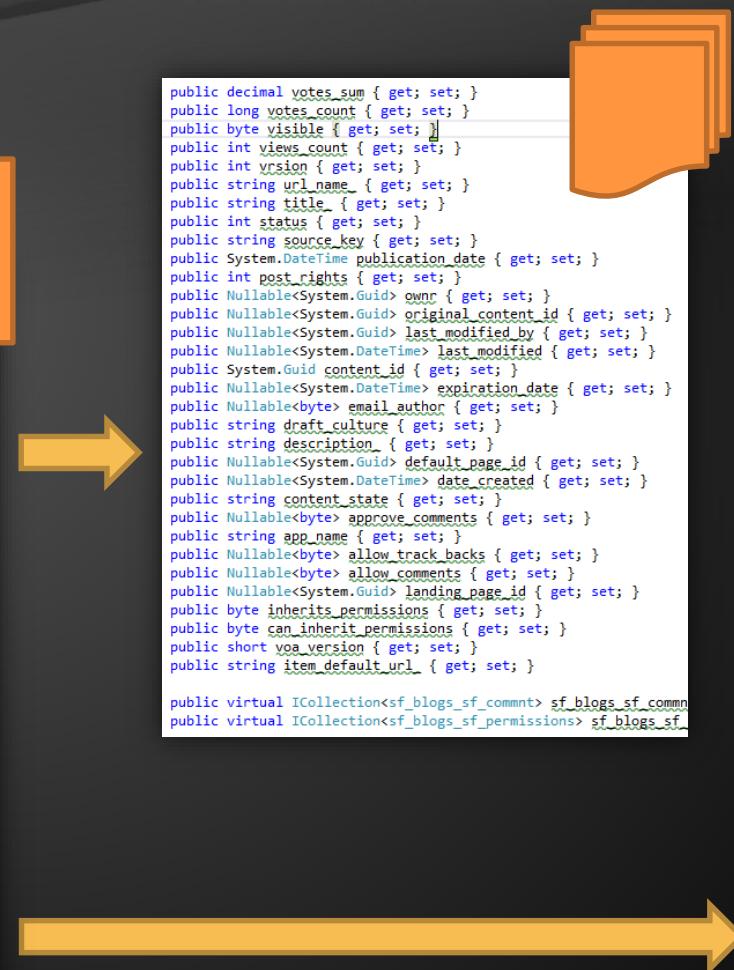
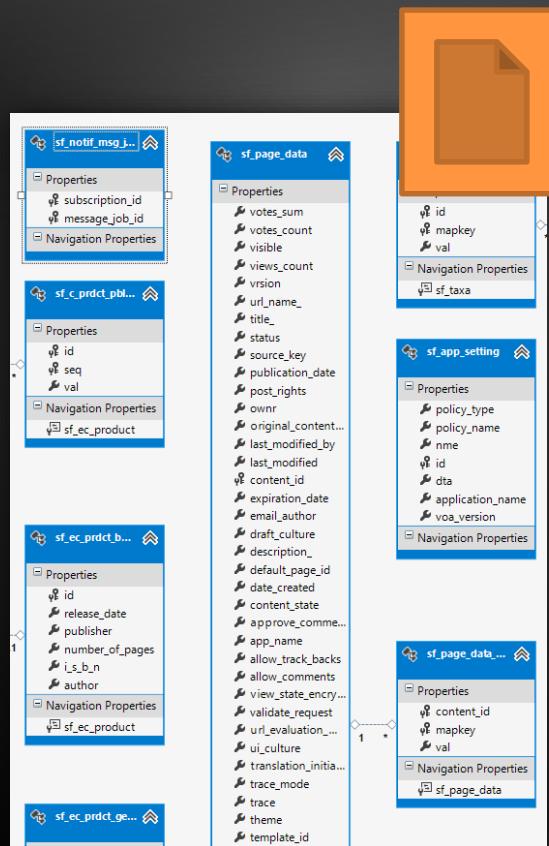
- ◆ Entity Framework supports three types of modeling workflow:
 - ◆ Database first
 - ◆ Create models as database tables
 - ◆ Use Management Studio or native SQL queries
 - ◆ Model first
 - ◆ Create models using visual EF designer in VS
 - ◆ Code first
 - ◆ Write models and combine them in DbContext

Database First Modeling Workflow

- ◆ Create models as database tables and then generate code (models) from them



Model First Modeling Workflow



Code First Modeling Workflow

Domain classes

```

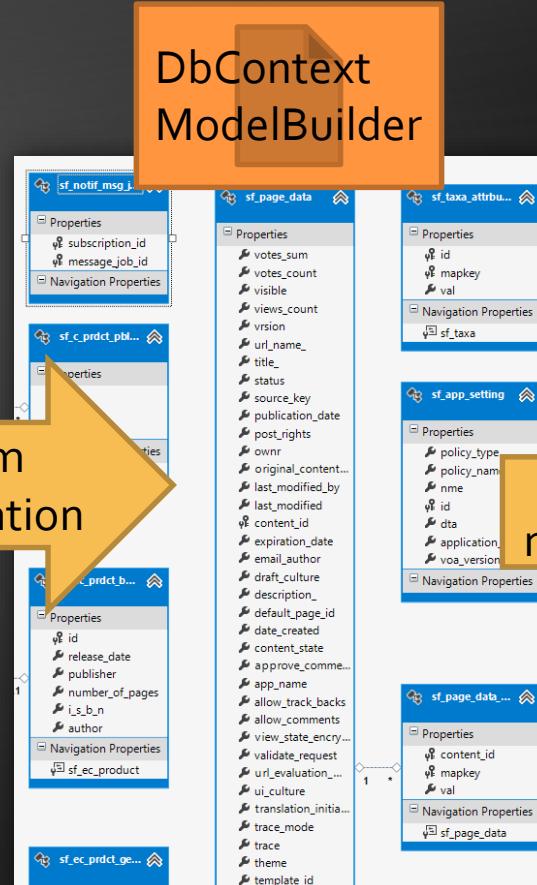
public decimal votes_sum { get; set; }
public long votes_count { get; set; }
public byte visible { get; set; }
public int views_count { get; set; }
public int vrsion { get; set; }
public string url_name_ { get; set; }
public string title_ { get; set; }
public int status { get; set; }
public string source_key { get; set; }
public System.DateTime publication_date { get; set; }
public int post_rights { get; set; }
public Nullable<System.Guid> ownr { get; set; }
public Nullable<System.Guid> original_content_id { get; set; }
public Nullable<System.Guid> last_modified_by { get; set; }
public Nullable<System.DateTime> last_modified { get; set; }
public System.Guid content_id { get; set; }
public Nullable<System.DateTime> expiration_date { get; set; }
public Nullable<byte> email_author { get; set; }
public string draft_culture { get; set; }
public string description_ { get; set; }
public Nullable<System.Guid> default_page_id { get; set; }
public Nullable<System.DateTime> date_created { get; set; }
public string content_state { get; set; }
public Nullable<byte> approve_comments { get; set; }
public string app_name { get; set; }
public Nullable<byte> allow_track_backs { get; set; }
public Nullable<byte> allow_comments { get; set; }
public Nullable<System.Guid> landing_page_id { get; set; }
public byte inherits_permissions { get; set; }
public byte can_inherit_permissions { get; set; }
public short voa_version { get; set; }
public string item_default_url { get; set; }

public virtual ICollection<sf_blogs_sf_commn> sf_blogs_sf_commn
public virtual ICollection<sf_blogs_sf_permissions> sf_blogs_sf_

```

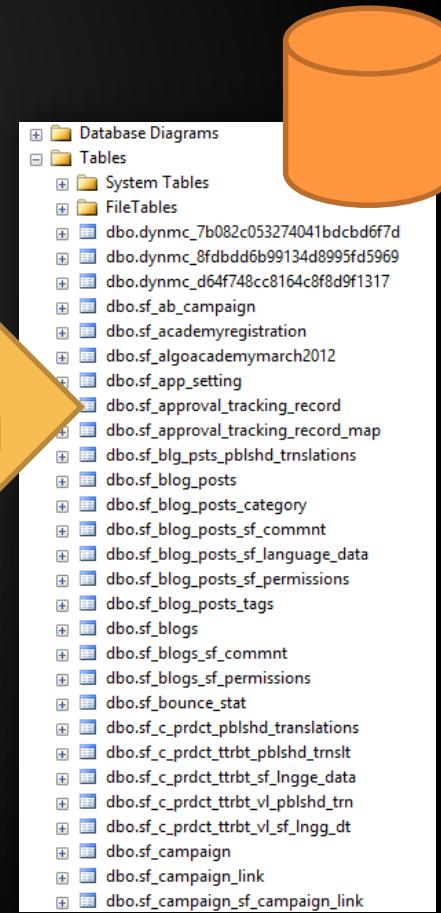


Custom Configuration



DbContext
ModelBuilder

As
needed

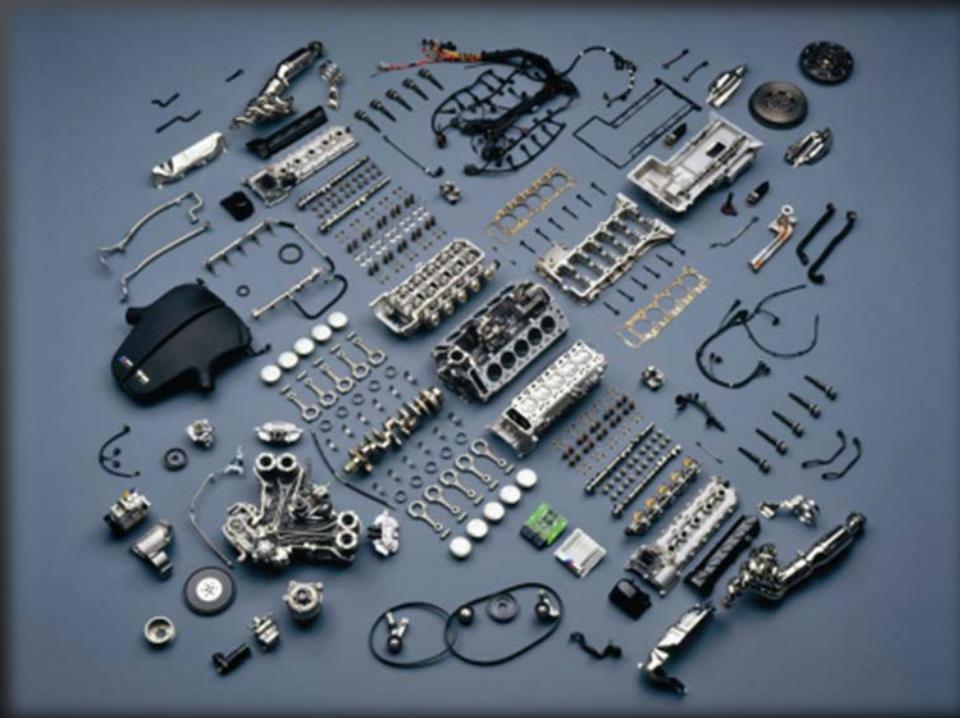


Why Use Code First?

- ◆ Write code without having to define mappings in XML or create database models
- ◆ Define objects in POCO
 - ◆ Reuse these models and their attributes
- ◆ No base classes required
- ◆ Enables database persistence with no configuration
 - ◆ Can use automatic migrations
- ◆ Can use Data Annotations (Key, Required, etc.)

Code First Main Parts

Domain classes, DbContext and DbSets



Domain Classes (Models)

- ◆ Bunch of normal C# classes (POCO)

- ◆ May contain navigation properties

```
public class PostAnswer
{
    public int PostAnswerId { get; set; }
    public string Content { get; set; }
    public int PostId { get; set; }
    public virtual Post Post { get; set; }
}
```

Primary key

Foreign key

Virtual for
lazy loading

Navigation
property

- ◆ Recommended to be in a separate class library

Domain Classes (Models) (2)

- ◆ Another example of domain class (model)

```
public class Post
{
    private ICollection<PostAnswer> answers;
    public Post()
    {
        this.answers = new HashSet<PostAnswer>();
    }
    // ...
    public virtual ICollection<PostAnswer> Answers
    {
        get { return this.answers; }
        set { this.answers = value; }
    }
    public PostType Type { get; set; }
}
```

Enumeration

Prevents null
reference exception

Navigation
property



Demo: Creating Models

Creating domain classes (models)

- ◆ A class that inherits from DbContext
 - ◆ Manages model classes using DbSet type
 - ◆ Implements identity tracking, change tracking, and API for CRUD operations
 - ◆ Provides LINQ-based data access
- ◆ Recommended to be in a separate class library
 - ◆ Don't forget to reference the Entity Framework library (using NuGet package manager)
 - ◆ If you have a lot of models it is recommended to use more than one DbContext

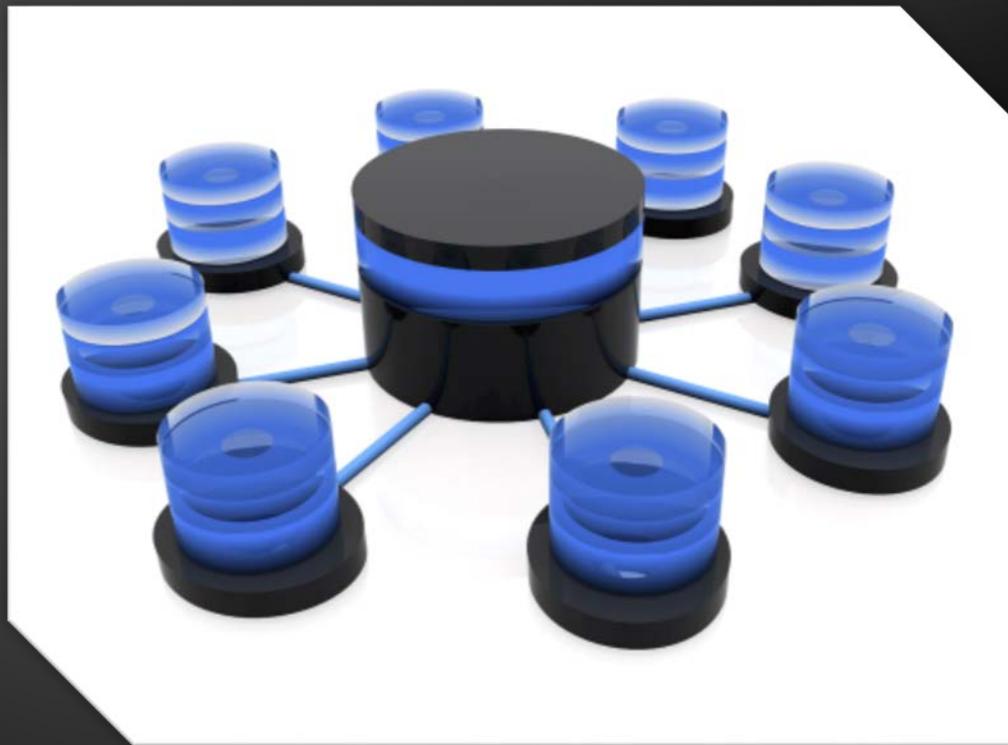
- ◆ Collection of single entity type
- ◆ Set operations: Add, Attach, Remove, Find
- ◆ Use with DbContext to query database

```
public class DbSet<TEntity> :  
System.Data.Entity.Infrastructure.DbQuery<TEntity>  
    where TEntity : class  
Member of System.Data.Entity
```

```
public DbSet<Post> Posts { get; set; }
```

DbContext Example

```
using System.Data.Entity;  
  
using CodeFirst.Models;  
  
public class ForumContext : DbContext  
{  
    public DbSet<Category> Categories { get; set; }  
  
    public DbSet<Post> Posts { get; set; }  
  
    public DbSet<PostAnswer> PostAnswers { get; set; }  
  
    public DbSet<Tag> Tags { get; set; }  
}
```



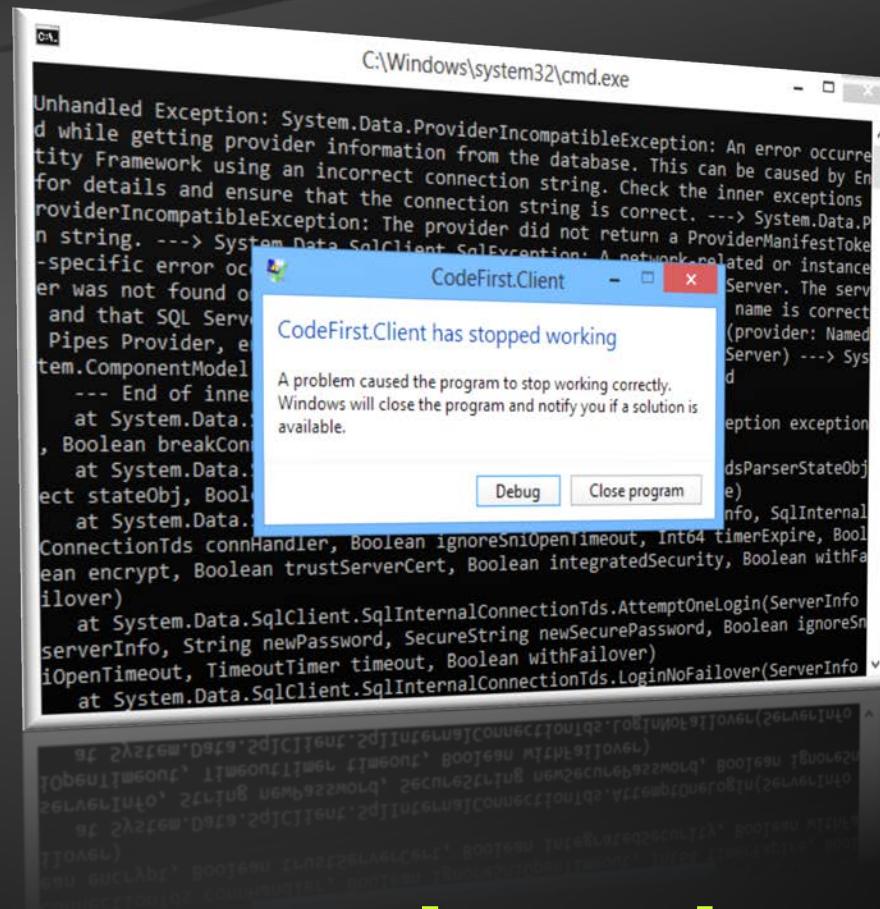
Demo: Creating DbContext

How to Interact With the Data?

- ◆ In the same way as when we use database first or model first approach

```
var db = new ForumContext();
var category = new Category { Parent = null, Name =
    "Database course", };
db.Categories.Add(category);

var post = new Post();
post.Title = "Срока на домашните";
post.Content = "Моля удължете срока на домашните";
post.Type = PostType.Normal;
post.Category = category;
post.Tags.Add(new Tag { Text = "домашни" });
post.Tags.Add(new Tag { Text = "срок" });
db.Posts.Add(post);
db.SaveChanges();
```



Demo: Using The Data

Where is My Data?

- ◆ By default app.config file contains link to default connection factory that creates local db

```
<entityFramework>
    <defaultConnectionFactory
        type="System.Data.Entity.Infrastructure.LocalDbConnection
        Factory, EntityFramework">
        <parameters>
            <parameter value="v11.0" />
        </parameters>
    </defaultConnectionFactory>
</entityFramework>
```

- ◆ Server name by default: (localdb)\v11.0 or .\SQLEXPRESS.[full-class-name]
 - ◆ We can use VS server explorer to view database

How to Connect to SQL Server?

- ◆ First, create context constructor that calls base constructor with appropriate connection name

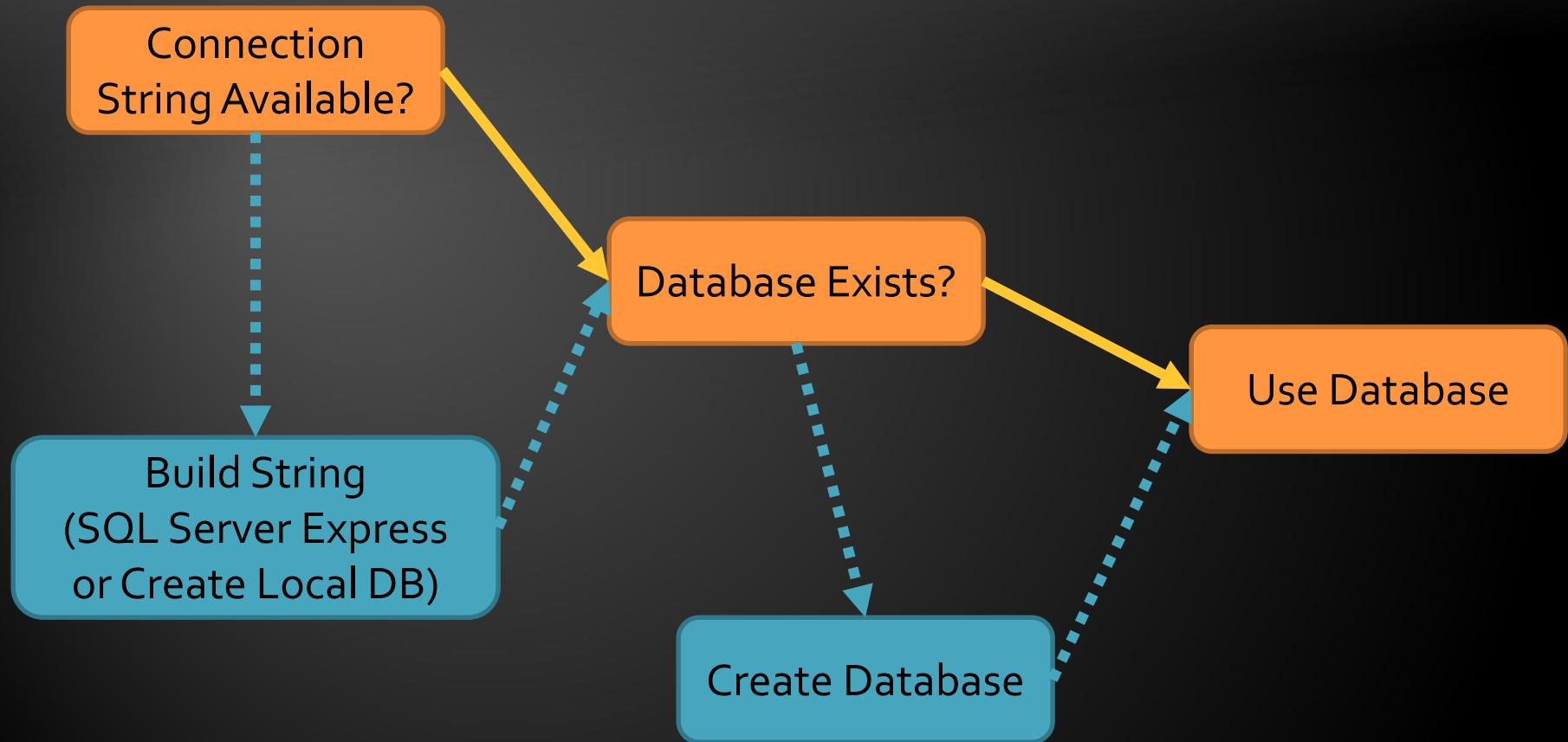
```
public class ForumContext : DbContext
{
    public ForumContext()
        : base("ForumDb")
    { }
    // ...
}
```

- ◆ Then add connection string in app.config

Server address might be .\SQLEXPRESS

```
<connectionStrings>
    <add name="ForumDb" connectionString="Data
Source=.;Initial Catalog=ForumDb;Integrated
Security=True" providerName="System.Data.SqlClient" />
</connectionStrings>
```

Database Connection Workflow



```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<configuration>
    <configSections>
        <!-- For more information on Entity Framework configuration
        <section name="entityFramework" type="System.Data.Entity.In-
    </configSections>
    <startup>
        <supportedRuntime version="v4.0" sku=".NETFramework,Version=
    </startup>
    <entityFramework>
        <defaultConnectionFactory type="System.Data.Entity.Infrastru
            <parameters>
                <parameter value="v11.0" />
            </parameters>
        </defaultConnectionFactory>
    </entityFramework>
    <connectionStrings>
        <add name="ForumDb" connectionString="Data Source=.;Initial
    </connectionStrings>
</configuration>
```

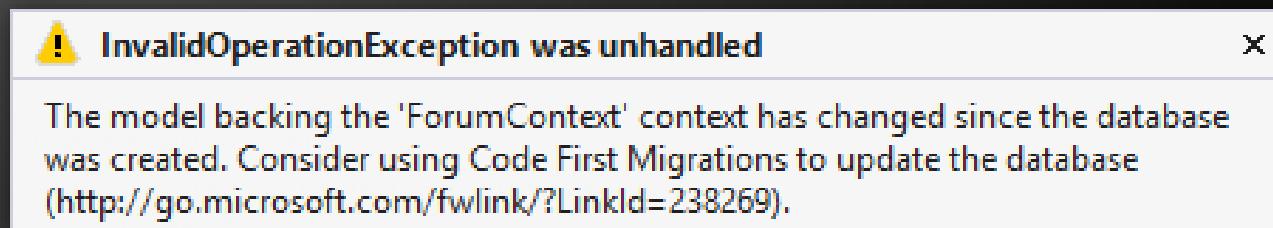
Demo: Change Database Connection

Using Code First Migrations



Changes in Domain Classes

- ◆ What happens when we change our models?
 - ◆ Entity Framework compares our model with the model in __MigrationHistory table



- ◆ By default Entity Framework only creates the database and don't do any changes after that
- ◆ Using Code First Migrations we can manage differences between models and database

Code First Migrations

- ◆ Enable Code First Migrations
 - ◆ Open Package Manager Console
 - ◆ Run `Enable-Migrations` command
 - ◆ This will create some initial jumpstart code
 - ◆ `-EnableAutomaticMigrations` for auto migrations
- ◆ Two types of migrations
 - ◆ Automatic migrations
 - ◆ Set `AutomaticMigrationsEnabled = true;`
 - ◆ Code-based (providing full control)
 - ◆ Separate C# code file for every migration

Database Migration Strategies

- ◆ **CreateDatabaseIfNotExists (default)**
- ◆ **DropCreateDatabaseIfModelChanges**
 - We lose all the data when change the model
- ◆ **DropCreateDatabaseAlways**
 - Great for automated integration testing
- ◆ **MigrateDatabaseToLatestVersion**
 - This option uses our migrations
 - We can implement **IDatabaseInitializer** if we want custom migration strategy

Use Code First Migrations

- ◆ First, enable code first migrations
- ◆ Second, we need to tell to Entity Framework to use our migrations with code (or app.config)

```
Database.SetInitializer<  
    new MigrateDatabaseToLatestVersion  
        <ForumContext, Configuration>());
```

- ◆ We can configure automatic migration

This will allow us to delete
or change properties

```
public Configuration()  
{  
    this.AutomaticMigrationsEnabled = true;  
    this.AutomaticMigrationDataLossAllowed = true;  
}
```

Seeding the Database

- ◆ During a migration we can seed the database with some data using the Seed method

```
protected override void Seed(ForumContext context)
{
    /* This method will be called after migrating to
       the latest version. You can use the
       DbSet<T>.AddOrUpdate() helper extension method
       to avoid creating duplicate seed data. E.g. */

    context.Tags.AddOrUpdate(new Tag { Text = "срок" });
    context.Tags.AddOrUpdate(new Tag { Text = "форум" });
}
```

- ◆ This method will be run every time (since EF 5)



Demo: Code First Migrations

Configure Mappings

Using Data Annotations and Fluent API



Configure Mappings

- ◆ Entity Framework respects mapping details from two sources
 - ◆ Data annotation attributes in the models
 - ◆ Can be reused for validation purposes
 - ◆ Fluent API code mapping configuration
 - ◆ By overriding OnModelCreating method
 - ◆ By using custom configuration classes
- ◆ Use one approach or the other



Data Annotations

- ◆ There is a bunch of data annotation attributes in `System.ComponentModel.DataAnnotations`
 - ◆ [Key] – specifies the primary key of the table
 - ◆ For validation: [StringLength], [MaxLength], [MinLength], [Required]
 - ◆ Schema: [Column], [Table], [ComplexType], [ConcurrencyCheck], [Timestamp], [ComplexType], [InverseProperty], [ForeignKey], [DatabaseGenerated], [NotMapped], [Index]
- ◆ In EF 6 we will be able to add custom attributes by using custom conventions

Fluent API for Mappings

- ◆ By overriding `OnModelCreating` method in `DbContext` class we can specify mapping configurations

```
protected override void OnModelCreating(DbModelBuilder modelBuilder)
{
    modelBuilder.Entity<Tag>().HasKey(x => x.TagId);
    modelBuilder.Entity<Tag>().Property(x =>
x.Text).IsUnicode(true);
    modelBuilder.Entity<Tag>().Property(x =>
x.Text).HasMaxLength(255);
    // modelBuilder.Entity<Tag>().Property(x =>
x.Text).IsFixedLength();
    base.OnModelCreating(modelBuilder);
}
```

Fluent API Configurations

- ◆ **.Entity()**

- ◆ **Map: Table Name, Schema**
- ◆ **Inheritance Hierarchies, Complex Types**
- ◆ **Entity -> Multiple Tables**
- ◆ **Table -> Multiple Entities**
- ◆ **Specify Key (including Composite Keys)**

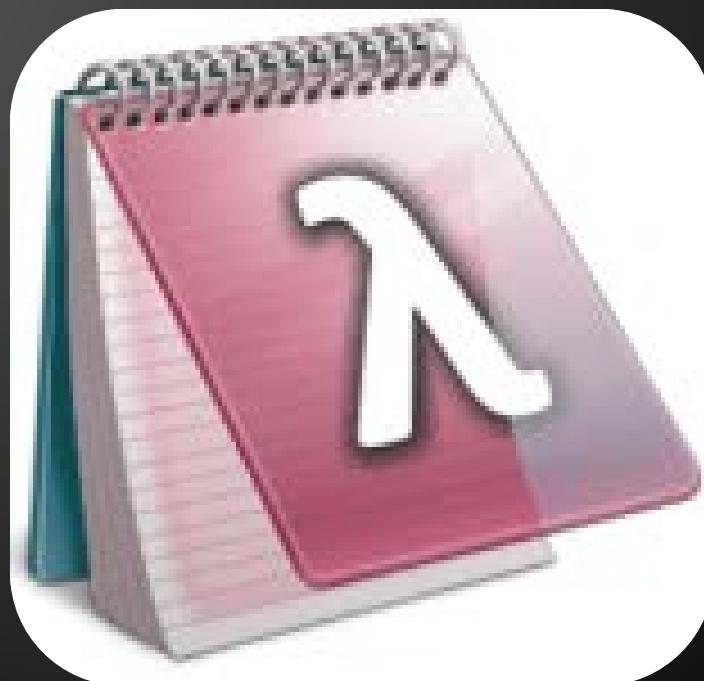
- ◆ **.Property()**

- ◆ **Attributes (and Validation)**
- ◆ **Map: Column Name, Type, Order**
- ◆ **Relationships**
- ◆ **Concurrency**

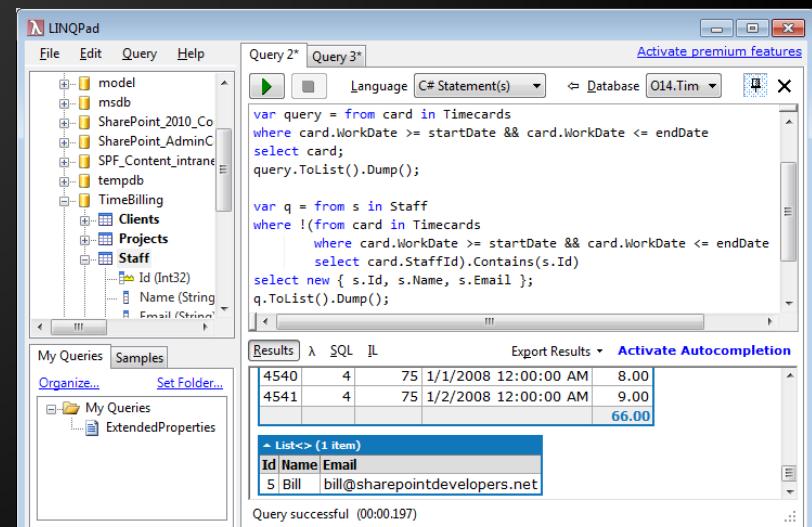


Demo: Configure Mappings

LINQPad



- ◆ Download from: <http://www.linqpad.net/>
- ◆ Supports native C# 5.0
- ◆ Translates it to SQL, XML, Objects
- ◆ Understands LINQ
- ◆ Free and paid version



The screenshot shows the LINQPad application window. On the left, there's a tree view of database objects under 'model'. Below it, the 'My Queries' tab is selected, showing two entries: 'Query 2*' and 'Query 3*'. The 'Query 3*' tab contains the following C# code:

```
var query = from card in Timecards
where card.WorkDate >= startDate && card.WorkDate <= endDate
select card;
query.ToList().Dump();
```

```
var q = from s in Staff
where !from card in Timecards
  where card.WorkDate >= startDate && card.WorkDate <= endDate
    select card.StaffId).Contains(s.Id)
select new { s.Id, s.Name, s.Email };
q.ToList().Dump();
```

On the right, the 'Results' tab displays the output of the queries. It shows a table with columns: Id, Name, Email, and a calculated column IL. The data is as follows:

Id	Name	Email	IL	
4540	4	75	1/1/2008 12:00:00 AM	8.00
4541	4	75	1/2/2008 12:00:00 AM	9.00
				66.00

Below the table, a 'List<>' pane shows the results of the second query: a list of staff members with their ID, name, and email. At the bottom, a message says 'Query successful (00:00:197)'.

Demo: LINQ Pad

The screenshot shows the LINQPad application interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with a tree view of available providers: localhost (AdventureWorks, AdventureWorksDW, master, model), Office (OneNote - Pages - La..., Outlook - Appointme..., Outlook - Contacts - ..., Outlook - Contacts, Outlook - SentMails - ..., Outlook - SentMails - ..., Outlook - Tasks), RSS (RSS Feeds, AsHierarchy), and Thirdparty (ExcelProvider). Below the sidebar are tabs for 'My Queries' and 'Samples'. The main area contains a C# code editor with the following query:

```
OutlookProvider outlookProvider = new OutlookProvider();

var query = from mail in outlookProvider.SentMailItem
           let m = (mail as MailItem)
           where m.SentOn > DateTime.Now.AddDays(-31)
           orderby m.SentOn descending
           group m by m.SentOn.Date into g
           select new
           {
               SentOn = g.Key,
               Count = g.Count()
           };

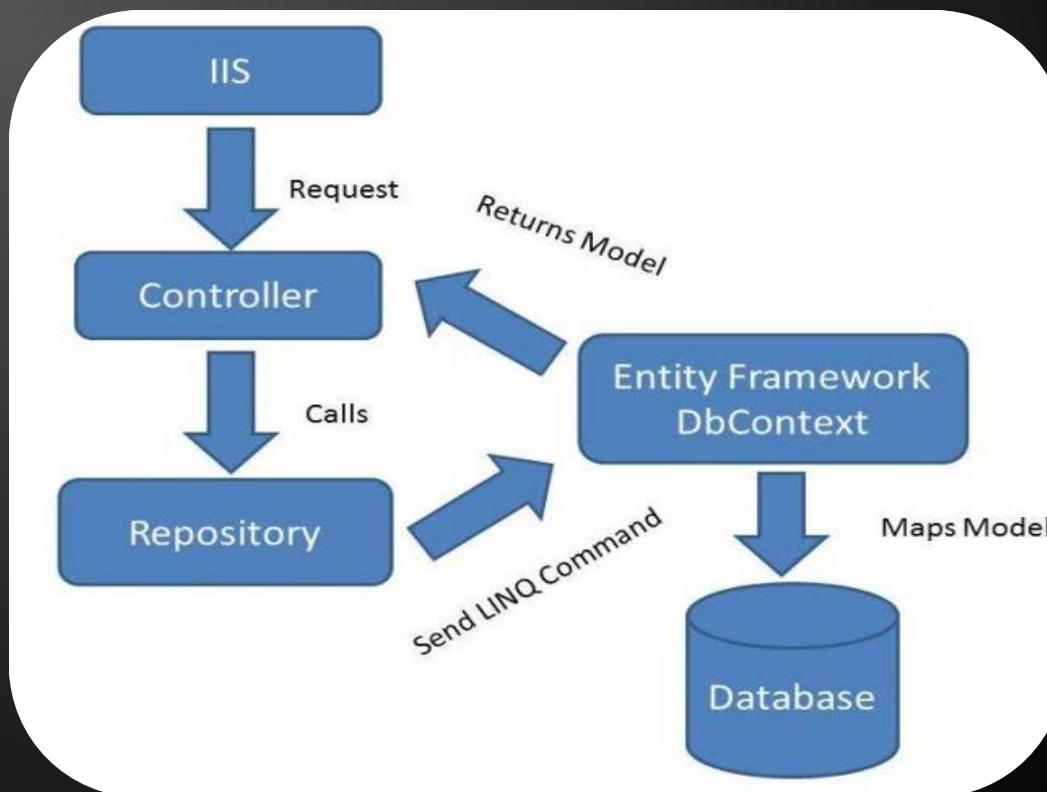
query.Dump("Statistics sent mails last month");
```

The results pane at the bottom shows a table titled "Statistics sent mails last month" with the following data:

SentOn	Count
4/12/2008 0:00:00	4
3/12/2008 0:00:00	12
2/12/2008 0:00:00	10

At the bottom of the results pane, it says "Query successful (00:22.362)".

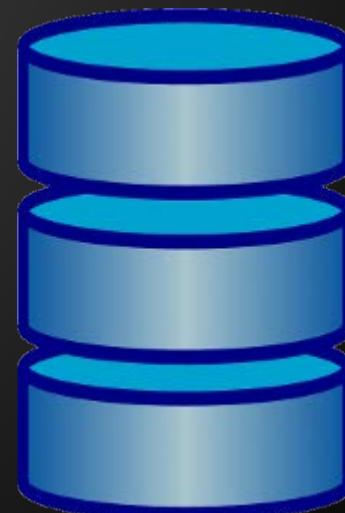
Repository Pattern



Repository Pattern

- ◆ Gives abstraction over the data layer
- ◆ Single place to make changes to your data access
- ◆ Single place responsible for a set of tables
- ◆ Easily replaceable by other implementations
- ◆ Hides the details in accessing data
- ◆ Can be implemented in various ways

Demo: Repository Pattern



Entity Framework Code First

Questions?

1. Using code first approach, create database for student system with the following tables:
 - Students (with Id, Name, Number, etc.)
 - Courses (Name, Description, Materials, etc.)
 - StudentsInCourses (many-to-many relationship)
 - Homework (one-to-many relationship with students and courses), fields: Content, TimeSent
 - Annotate the data models with the appropriate attributes and enable code first migrations
2. Write a console application that uses the data
3. Seed the data with random values

Free Trainings @ Telerik Academy

- ◆ C# Programming @ Telerik Academy

- ◆ csharpfundamentals.telerik.com



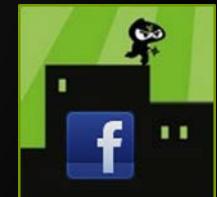
- ◆ Telerik Software Academy

- ◆ academy.telerik.com

Telerik Academy

- ◆ Telerik Academy @ Facebook

- ◆ facebook.com/TelerikAcademy



- ◆ Telerik Software Academy Forums

- ◆ forums.academy.telerik.com

