

Managing Data (Entity Frame Work)

What is entity Framework?

Entity framework is a ORM (Object Relational Mapping)

What is ORM?

Automatically creates classes based on database tables and viseversa.

Use of EntityFramework?

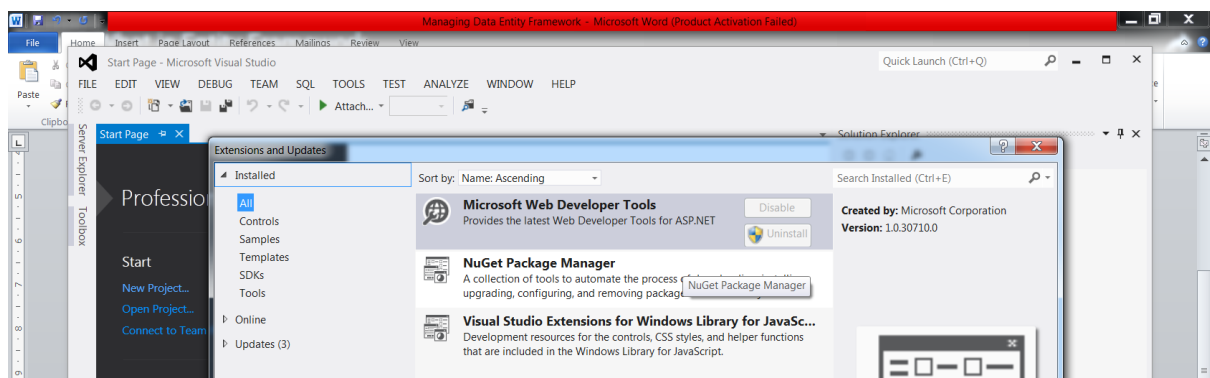
No Need to create the following 3 steps:

- 1) No need to create model class.(if you created already database)
- 2) No need to create database+table.(if you created Model Class)
- 3) No need to write ado.net code to retrieve data from the database.

Entity framework can do automatically above 3 steps. If we provide it with the database schema.

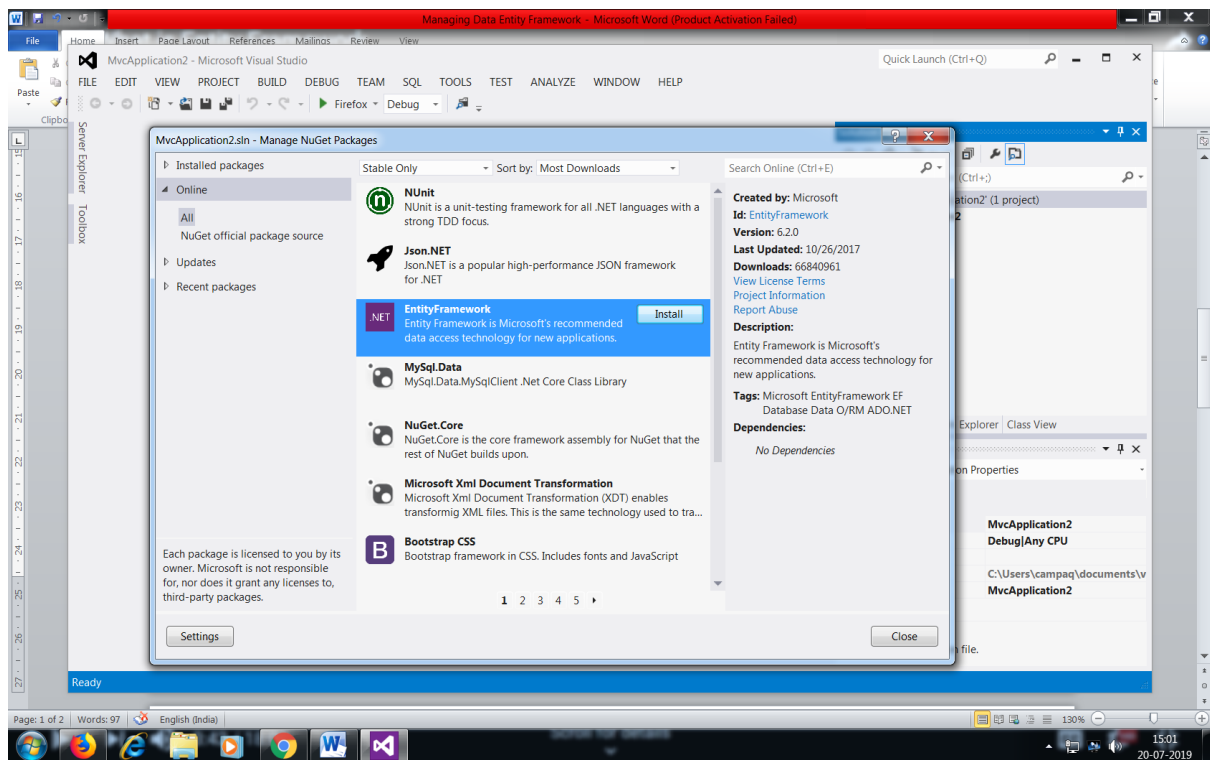
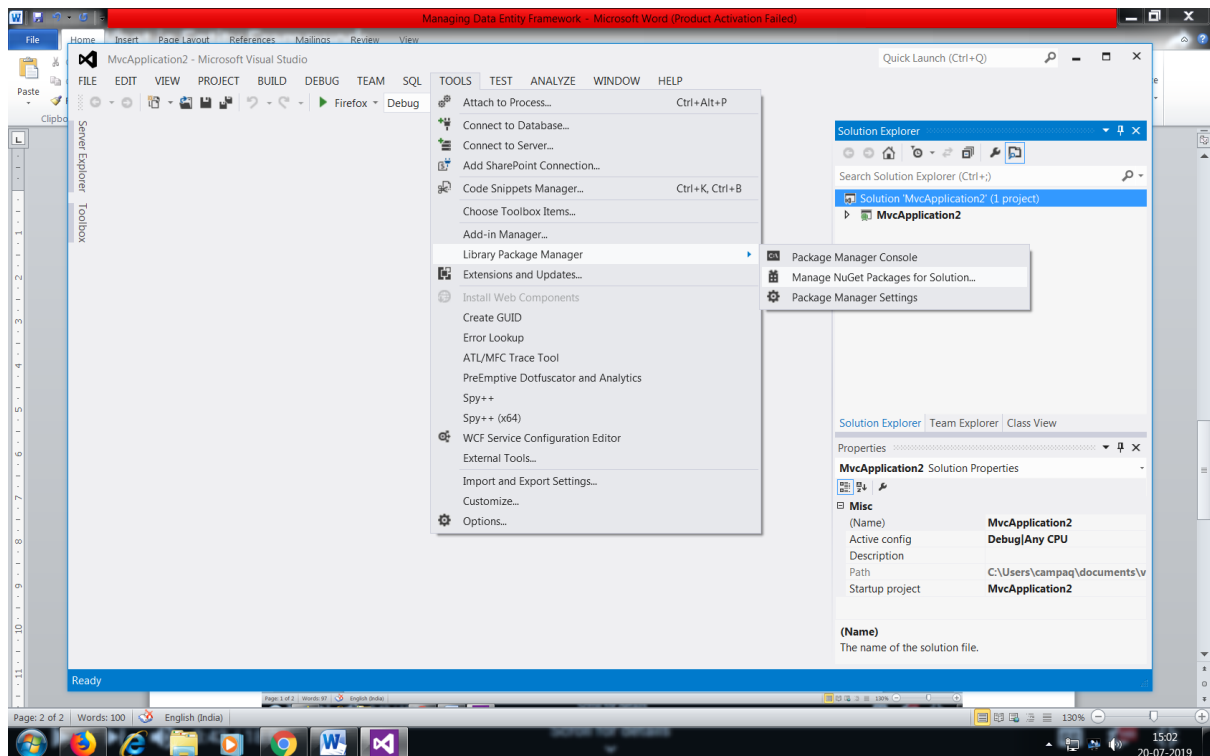
Install Nuget Package Manger?

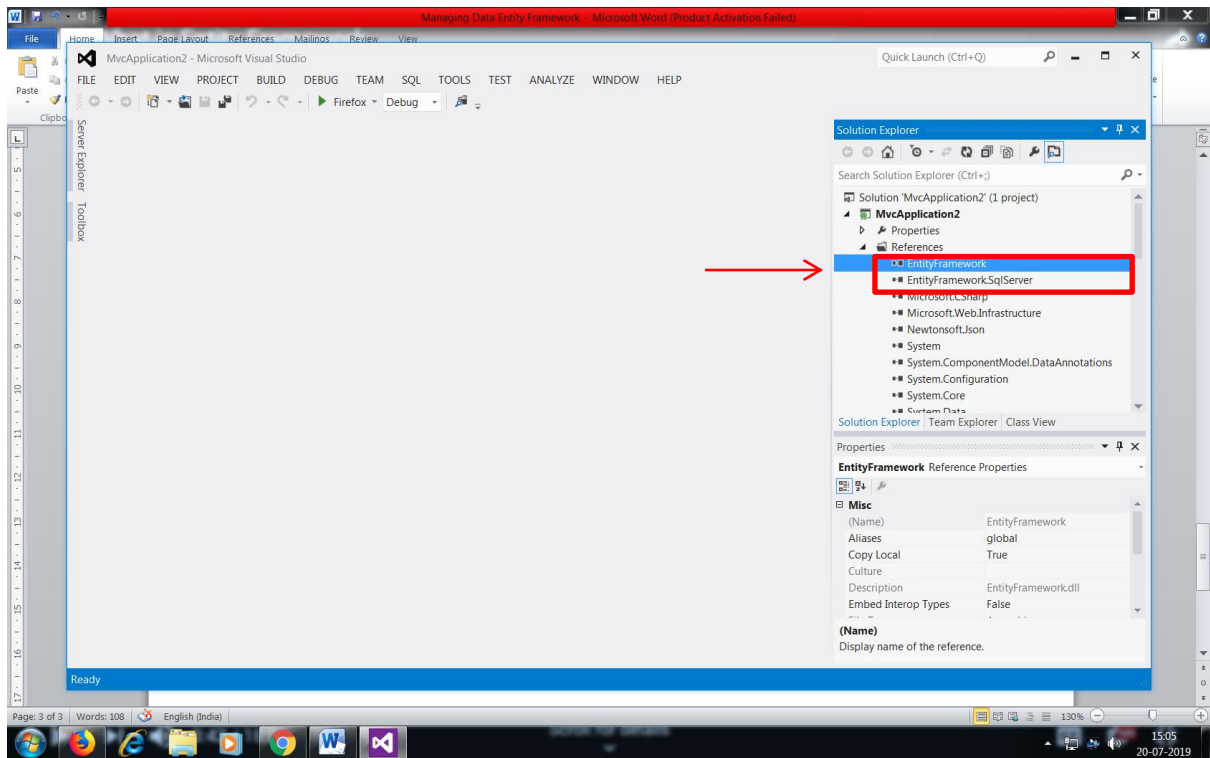
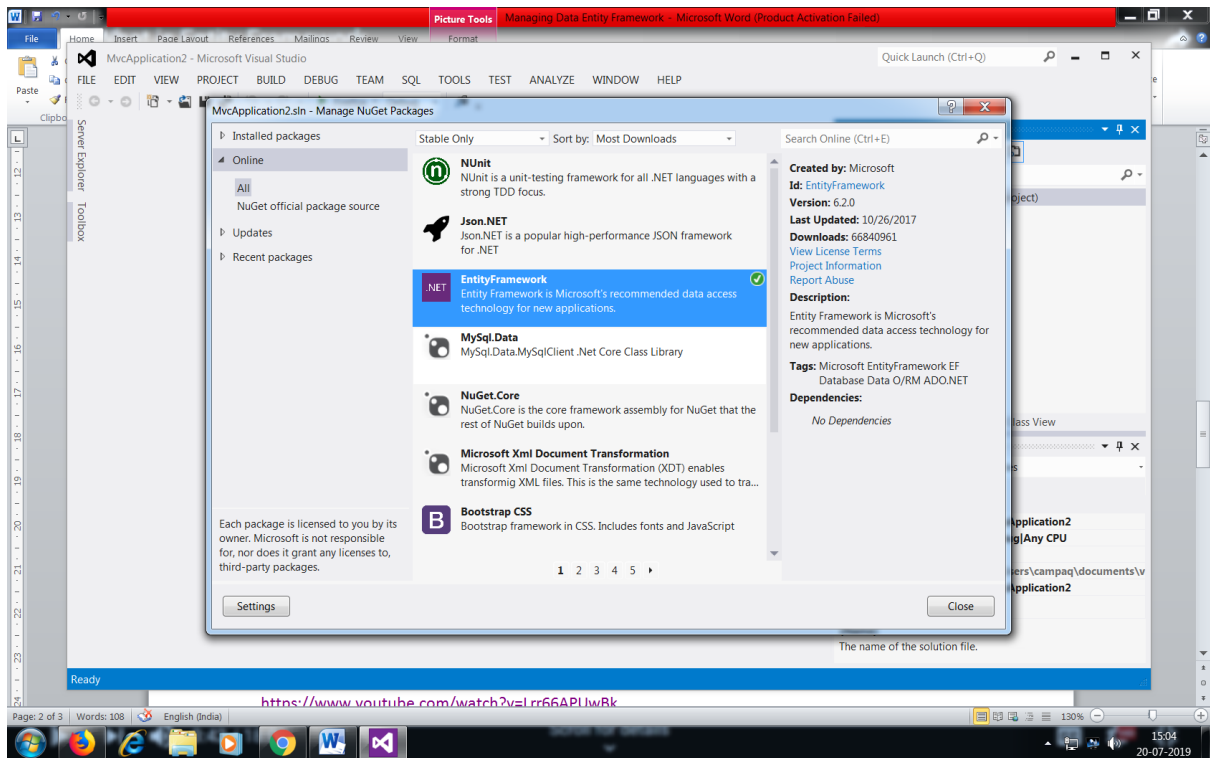
Tools menu → Extensions and updates.



Install Entity Framework:?

(tools → library package manager → Manage nuGet packages for solutions)





Entity Framework approaches:

1) database – first approach

already having existing database (Entity framework uses database and generate model (.edmx) → this is xml file contains db structure and model related information.

Ex: database to .edmx

2) Model – first approach

If you have no database then choose model first approach.

Ex: .edmx to database

First create model by using entity framework designer.(.edmx file)

3) Code – first approach

- By coding custom classes and properties.
- To build database Without using .edmx (entity framework designer)
- If you don't have an existing database, you first create your own custom classes, and then the database is created from then automatically. If you change the model class → entity framework provides recreate database accordingly.
- If you have an existing database, generate the model class from existing database using reverse engineering tools.
(you can define class that map to the existing database)

Ex:

Datamodel (.cs) -→ generate database

Existing database → generate DataModel (.cs)

Steps to create Code-First Approach (Entity framework)

- 1. Create the model class**
- 2. Create the database context**

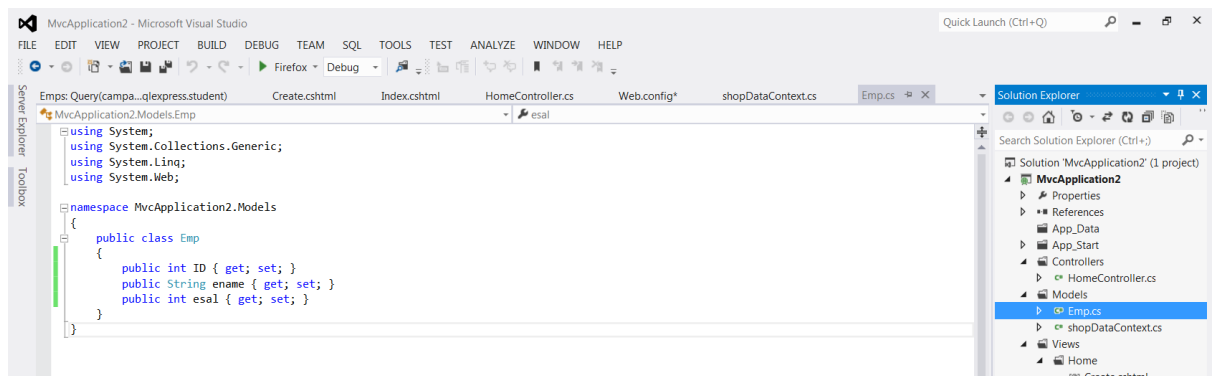
3. Configure the database location

4. Create a controller

1) Create a model class

```
public class Customer
{
    public int ID {get;set;}           // ID is primary key automatically
                                     // or use CustomerID (classname followed by ID)

    public String Name {get;set;}
    public String Gender{get;set;}
    public String Address {get;set;}
    public String Email{get;set;}
}
```



2) Create the Database Context

Header file: using System.Data.Entity; (DbContext)

The Context class coordinates with Entity Framework and allows you to query and save the data in the database.

(i.e automatically create table and save the data into the database)

The DbContext class exposes (provide) the property DbSet<T>

Here T represents an object that needs to be stored in the database.

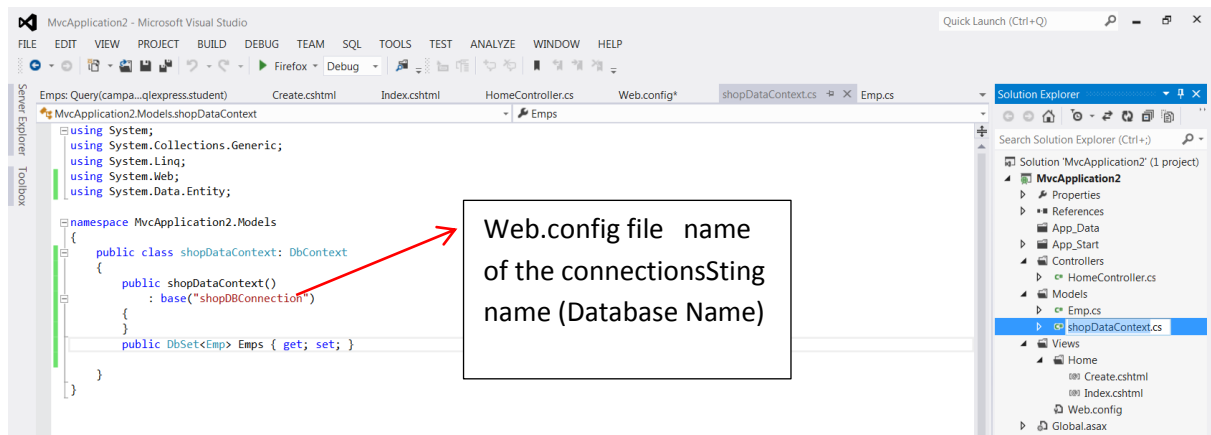
Ex:

Public class shopDataContext : DbContext

{

public DbSet<Customer> Customers {get;set;} // same as List<> in already saw previous section.

}



3) Configure The Database Location

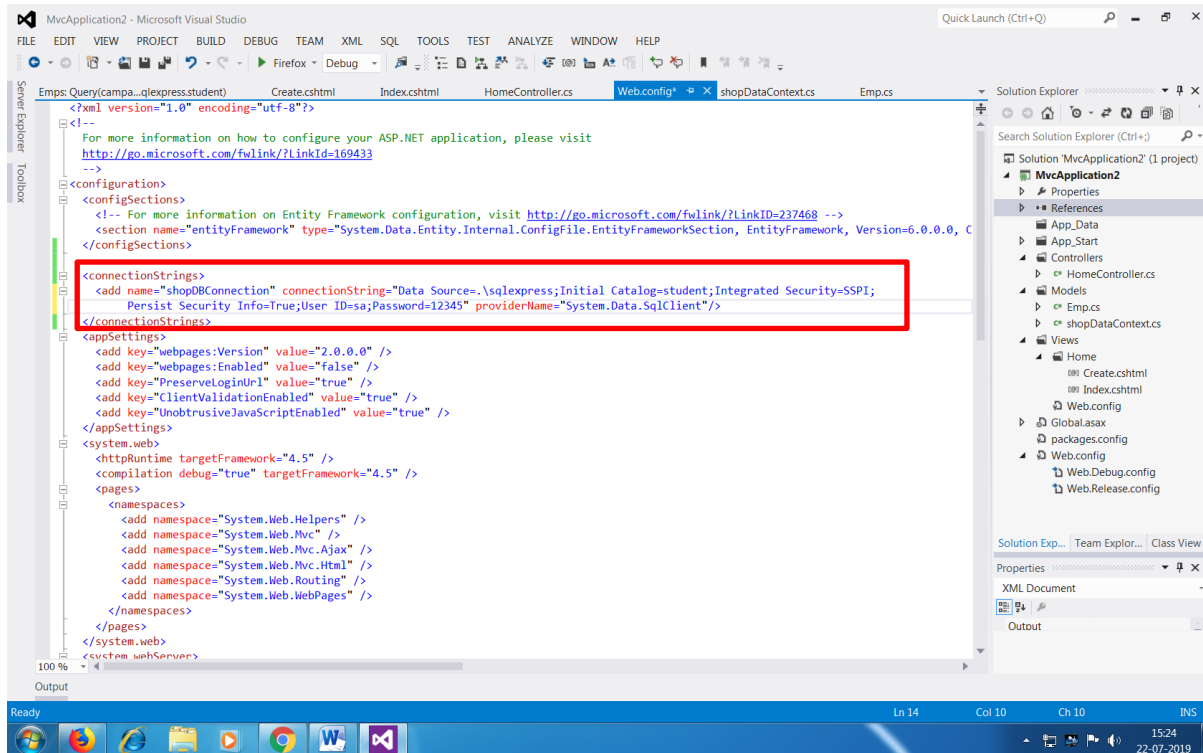
Entity Framework automatically creates the database in SQL Server with the name of the database Context.

To configure the database location, you need to connection String in the **web.config**

Important connection string properties:

- *) Data Source : ip address of the server or name of the server
 - *) Initial Catalog: name of the database
 - *) Integrated Security : true ,false and SSPI(Security Support Provider Interface).
 - Ex: Int egrated Security = false (sql server authentication needs to be used)
 - Ex: Integrated Security = true or SSPI (Windows authentication needs to be used)
 - *) Persist Security Info: false →discarded userID,password once used to open the connection.
 - True→ userID,password optained after the connection opened.
 - *)attachDBFilename: gets or sets a string that contains the name of the primary data file.
 - *) providerName: optional . a class to communicate with a specific type of data source.
- Ex: System.Data.SqlClient

Web.config File(should be connectionString)



Afterwards , you can specify the connection string to be used by adding a constructor in the DbContext class. For example

```
Public class shopDataContext : DbContext
```

```
{
```

```
Public shopDataContext() : base ("connection string name in web.config file")
```

```
{
```

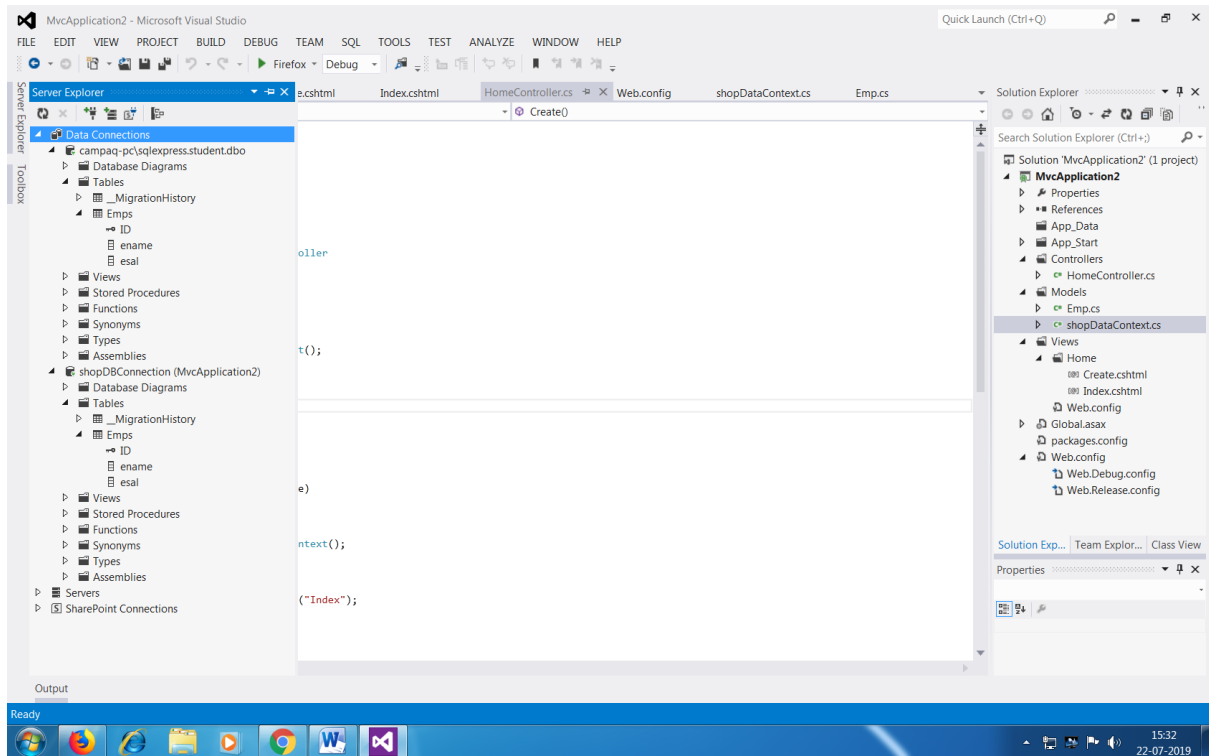
```
public DbSet<Customer> Customers {get;set;}
```

```
}
```

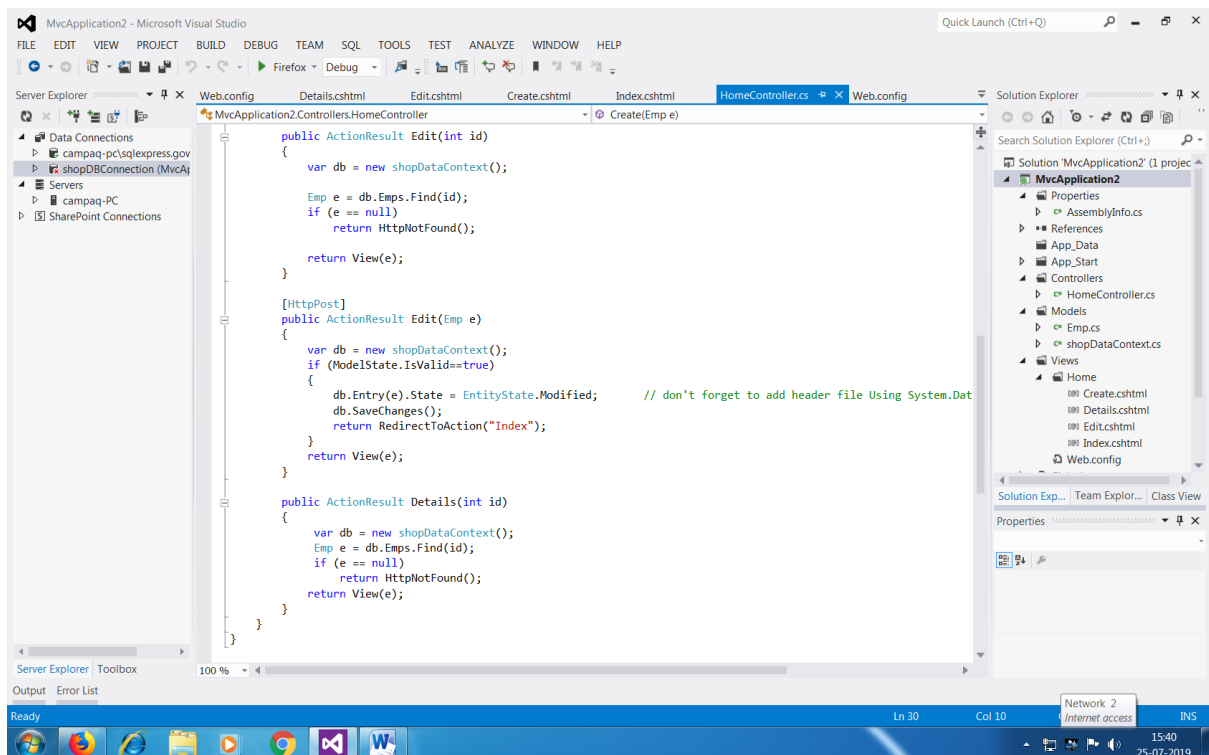
```
// Here Customers is a Database Table. (automatically created when user create)
```

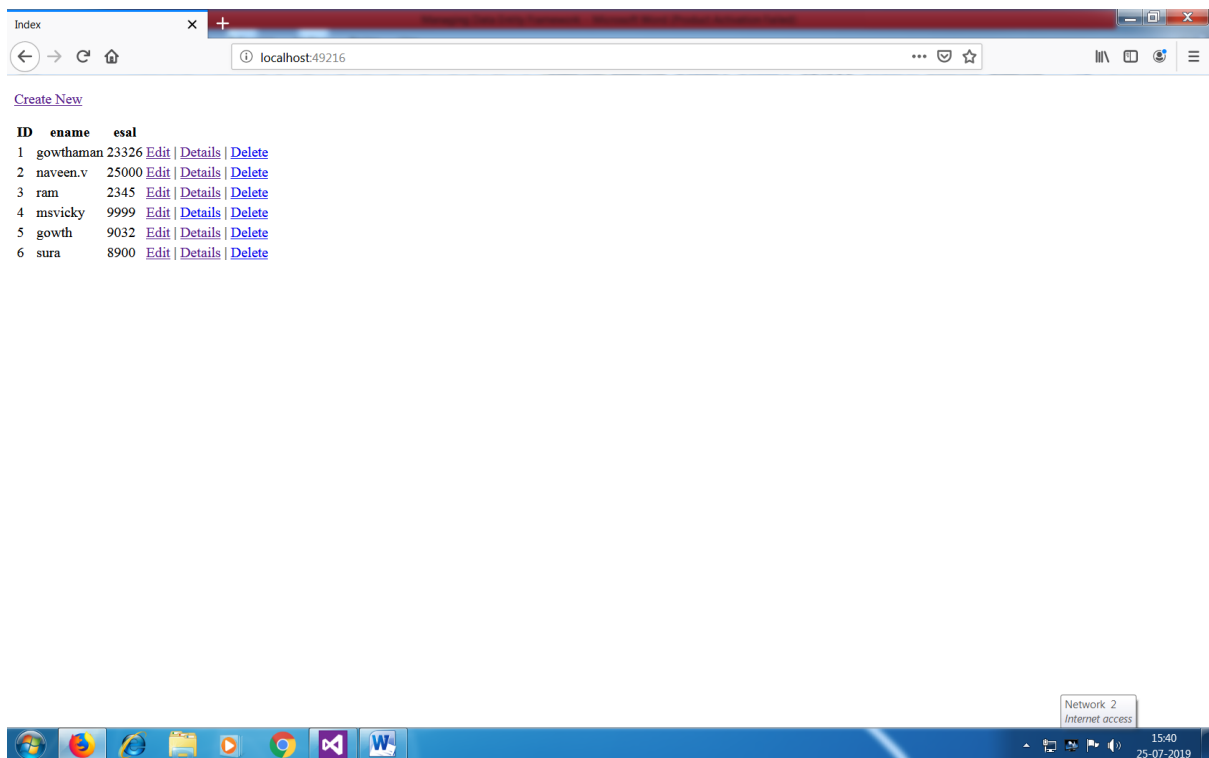
```
// Customer is Model
```


Table is automatically created:

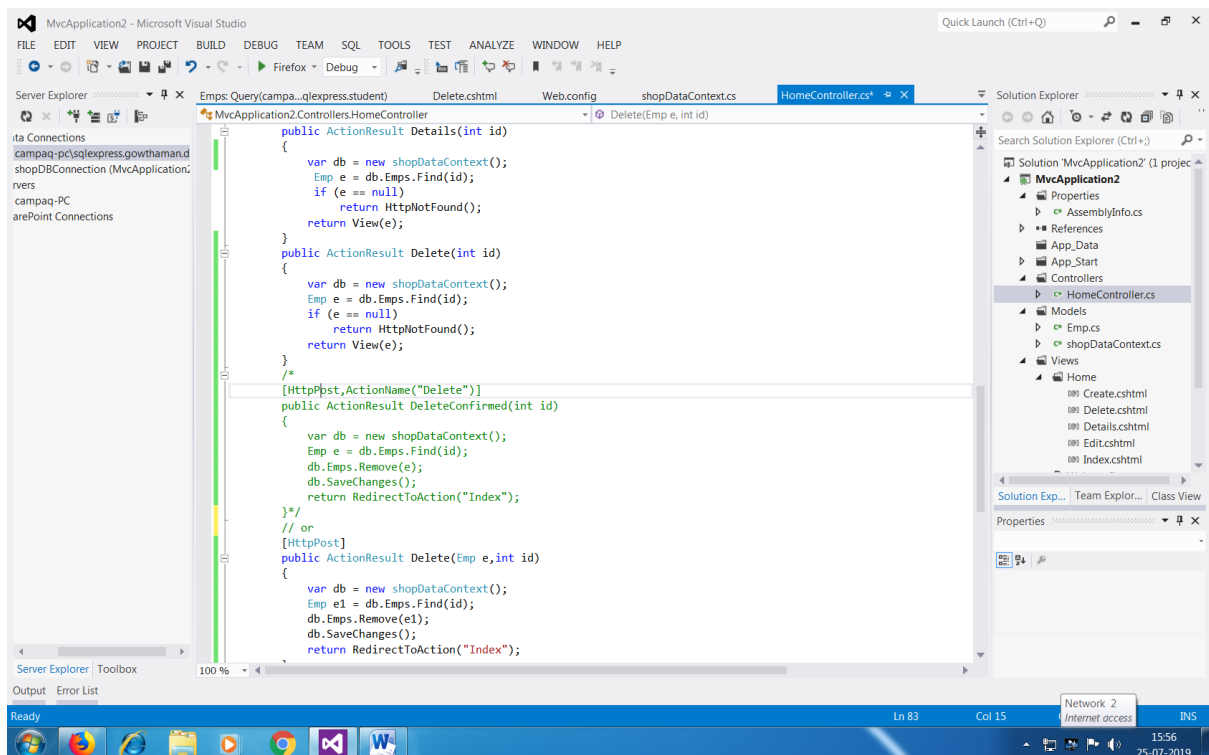


Edit Action Method in Controller:





Delete



Overall code: (controller)

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using System.Web;
using System.Web.Mvc;
using System.Data.Entity;

using MvcApplication2.Models;

namespace MvcApplication2.Controllers
{
    public class HomeController : Controller
    {
        //
        // GET: /Home/

        public ActionResult Index()
        {
            var db = new shopDataContext();
            var em = db.Emps;
            return View(em);
        }

        public ActionResult Create()
        {
            return View();
        }

        [HttpPost]
        public ActionResult Create(Emp e)
        {
            if (ModelState.IsValid)
            {
                var db = new shopDataContext();
                db.Emps.Add(e);
                db.SaveChanges();

                return RedirectToAction("Index");
            }
            return View(e);
        }

        public ActionResult Edit(int id)
        {
            var db = new shopDataContext();

            Emp e = db.Emps.Find(id);
            if (e == null)
                return HttpNotFound();

            return View(e);
        }

        [HttpPost]
        public ActionResult Edit(Emp e)
        {
            var db = new shopDataContext();
            if (ModelState.IsValid==true)
            {
                db.Entry(e).State = EntityState.Modified;
            }
        }
    }
}

header file Using System.Data.Entity; // don't forget to add
```

```

        db.SaveChanges();
        return RedirectToAction("Index");
    }
    return View(e);
}

public ActionResult Details(int id)
{
    var db = new shopDataContext();
    Emp e = db.Emps.Find(id);
    if (e == null)
        return HttpNotFound();
    return View(e);
}

public ActionResult Delete(int id)
{
    var db = new shopDataContext();
    Emp e = db.Emps.Find(id);
    if (e == null)
        return HttpNotFound();
    return View(e);
}
/*
[HttpPost,ActionName("Delete")]
public ActionResult DeleteConfirmed(int id)
{
    var db = new shopDataContext();
    Emp e = db.Emps.Find(id);
    db.Emps.Remove(e);
    db.SaveChanges();
    return RedirectToAction("Index");
}*/
// or
[HttpPost]
public ActionResult Delete(Emp e,int id)
{
    var db = new shopDataContext();
    Emp e1 = db.Emps.Find(id);
    db.Emps.Remove(e1);
    db.SaveChanges();
    return RedirectToAction("Index");
}
}
}

```

Overall code Models

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using System.Web;

namespace MvcApplication2.Models
{
    public class Emp
    {
        public int ID { get; set; }
        public String ename { get; set; }
        public int esal { get; set; }
    }
}

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using System.Web;
using System.Data.Entity;

namespace MvcApplication2.Models
{
    public class shopDataContext: DbContext
    {
        public shopDataContext()
            : base("shopDBConnection")
        {
        }
        public DbSet<Emp> Emps { get; set; }
    }
}
```

Reference:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z7713GBhi4k>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lrr66APUwBk>