DatabaseGeneratedOption.Identity not generating an Id



Using EntityFramework code-first, I've created a simple Foo table. Here's my entity:

```
8
```

```
public class Foo
{
    [DatabaseGenerated(DatabaseGeneratedOption.Identity)]
    public virtual string Id { get; set; }
    public virtual string Name { get; set; }
}
```

However whenever I try to insert a new row, I get a Cannot insert the value NULL into column 'Id'. Why is this happening when I've added a DatabaseGenerated attribute? Deleting and recreating my table makes no difference.

```
c# asp.net-mvc entity-framework
```



asked Feb 25 '14 at 22:33



5,957 14 65 95

Does the table that's created show that the Id column is marked as IDENTITY? What's the underlying database? MS SQL? Oracle? – D Stanley Feb 25 '14 at 22:44

@DStanley The Id column isn't marked as identity. The underlying database is MS SQL. - Jonathan Feb 25 '14 at 22:49

What version of EF are you using? - D Stanley Feb 25 '14 at 22:50

Has anything else changed? The schema name? The connection string? – D Stanley Feb 25 '14 at 22:52

@DStanley I'm using EF6. Nothing else has changed (and I keep recreating the DB, so I'm not sure it would matter if I had). — Jonathan Feb 25 '14 at 23:17

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Identities for string column types are not supported with SQL Server. (How do you expect such a string to look like?) To get this working you could - for example - add a computed column/user defined function in SQL Server that formats a string from an ordinary int identity column - as shown here.





answered Feb 25 '14 at 23:07



I was following the lead of asp.net's <u>IdentityUser</u>, which uses a string for the id. column. Any idea how the value is generated in this instance? – Jonathan Feb 25 '14 at 23:15 /

1 @Jonathan: I don't know, but I could imagine it's simply not database generated but a string you have to manually set as a unique value (like a user name or a guid converted to a string). – Slauma Feb 25 '14 at 23:46

Hey Slauma. you are really expert. thanks. ;) - mahdi moghimi May 15 '18 at 8:23



- 1. you forgot the key attribute, and there is no need to use virtual for primary key.
- 2. as mentioned by Slauma you can't use Identity for string datatype.

Try this code:



```
public class Foo
{
    [Key]
    [DatabaseGenerated(DatabaseGeneratedOption.Identity)]
    public int Id { get; set; }
    public virtual string Name { get; set; }
}
```

edited Feb 25 '14 at 23:08

answered Feb 25 '14 at 22:53



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though. - David McLean Oct 8 '14 at 17:19 /

I know this is old, but is the long data type allowed with the [Key] attribute? – Sal Alturaigi Dec 13 '16 at 7:37 🖍

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