

Laboratórios de Desenvolvimento de Software - LEI

Entity Framework

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Object-relational mapping

- The *object-relational mapping* (ORM) is one of the biggest challenges when developing applications:
 - Class diagrams cannot be directly mapped to relational database schemes;
- There is an object-relational *impedance mismatch*:
 - E.g., how to map the notions of inheritance, interfaces or polymorphism into databases?

Object-relational mapping

- The developer should work at the business layer without being encumbered by database technicalities.
- Wide set of tools have been developed to manage ORM.

ADO.NET

- .NET technologies to access databases (ADO.NET) have been evolving:
 - Low level *SqlConnection*;
 - *DataSet*s, higher-level but keep the database structure;
 - *LINQ to SQL*, allows managing databases as objects but relationship is still 1:1;
 - *Entity Framework*, the first “real” ORM tool in ADO.NET.

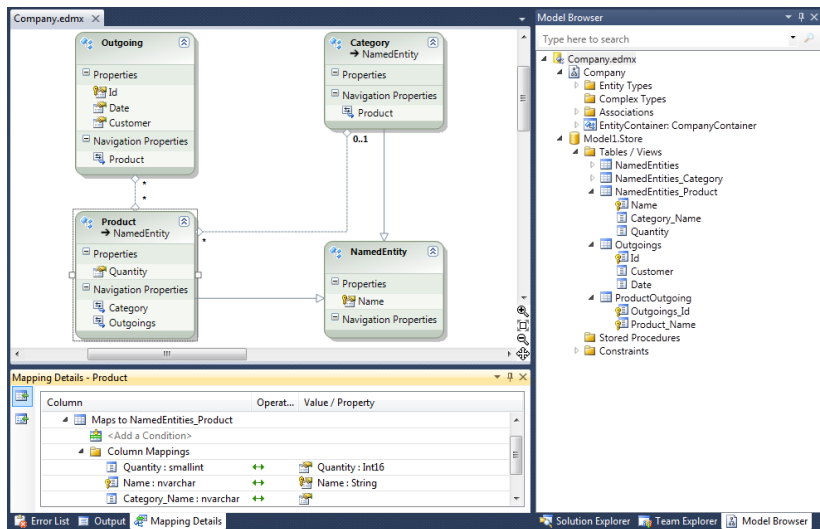
Entity Framework

- The main component of the Entity Framework is the *Entity Model*;
- It is comprised by:
 - The *conceptual model*, which represents the object model;
 - The *store model*, which represents the database structure;
 - The *mapping*, that connects the two models.

Entity Framework

- The object and database models are no longer related 1:1;
- E.g., an object may be mapped to multiple tables;
- They can be independently modified;
- E.g., entities names can be changed independently of the table names.

Example



Querying data

- There are a number of techniques to query data in the Entity Framework;
- *LINQ to Entities* is the most standard one;
- Queries are performed under the standard LINQ syntax;
- The entity model defines an object context:

```
CompanyContainer context = new CompanyContainer();
```


Querying data

```
CompanyContainer context = new CompanyContainer();  
var qry = from p in x.Outgoings  
           where p.Customer == "x"  
           select p;
```

Changing data

- The Entity Framework keeps track of the data changes;
- A `context.SaveChanges()` command propagates changes to the database;

Changing data

- Create:

```
Product p = new Product();  
p.Name = "new_name";  
...  
  
context.Products.AddObject(p);  
context.SaveChanges();
```

Changing data

- Update:

```
var cs = from c in context.Products
        where c.ID == 1
        select c;
Product p = cs.FirstOrDefault();

p.Name = "new_name";
context.SaveChanges();
```

Changing data

- Navigating is also easy (joins are abstracted):

```
var cs = ...;  
Product p = cs.FirstOrDefault();  
  
foreach (Category in = p.Categories) {  
    c.Name = ... ;  
}
```

- *Lazy loading*: one database access for each iteration:
 - May be a *performance* problem.

Changing data

- Data can also be eagerly loaded:

```
var cs = from c in context.Products
        .Include("Categories")
        ...
Product p = cs.FirstOrDefault();

foreach (Category in = p.Categories) {
    c.Name = ... ;
}
```

- All Categories are loaded at the first query.

Bibliography



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