

Working with Lazy Loading



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Eager Loading of Relationships



**Partially initialized
entities anti-pattern**



Eager Loading of Relationships



**Partially initialized
entities anti-pattern**



Load all the entity's relationships



Eager Loading of Relationships



Can you only load relationships required for the particular business scenario?

```
public class Student
{
    public long Id { }
    public string Name { }
    public string Email { }
    public Course FavoriteCourse { }
    public ICollection<Enrollment> Enrollments { }
}
```

StartProject()

AddEnrollment()



Additional complexity



Lazy Loading

Lazy loading defers initialization of an object until the point at which this object is needed.



Lazy Loading of Relationships



**Prefer lazy loading over eager loading
by default**



Helps avoid partially initialized entities



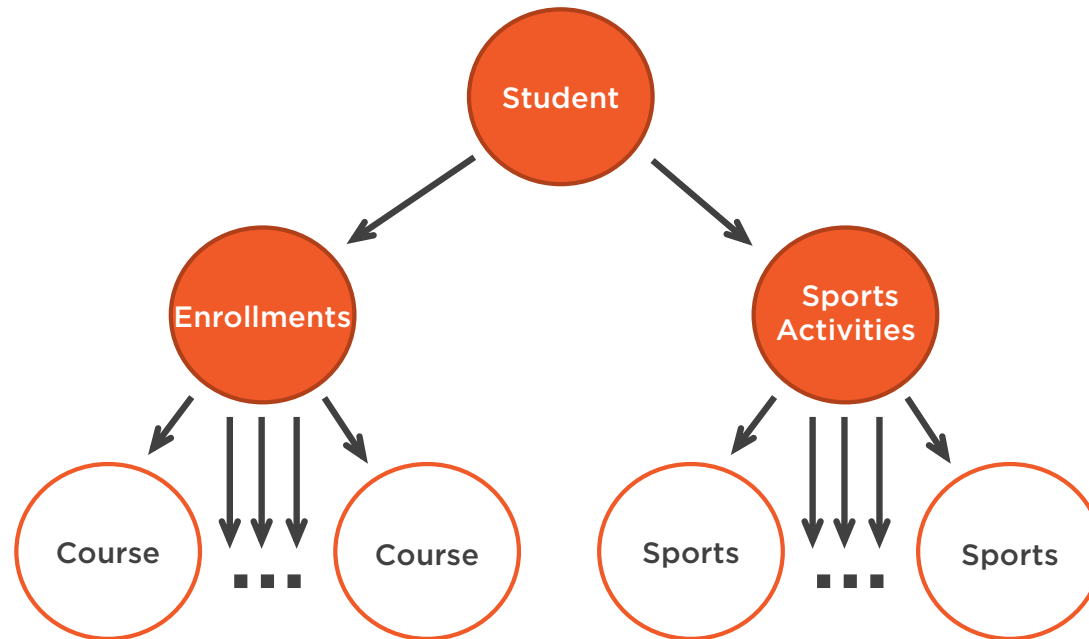
More performant in some scenarios



Code simplicity



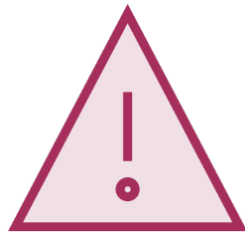
N+1 Problem



Bad for performance



N+1 Problem



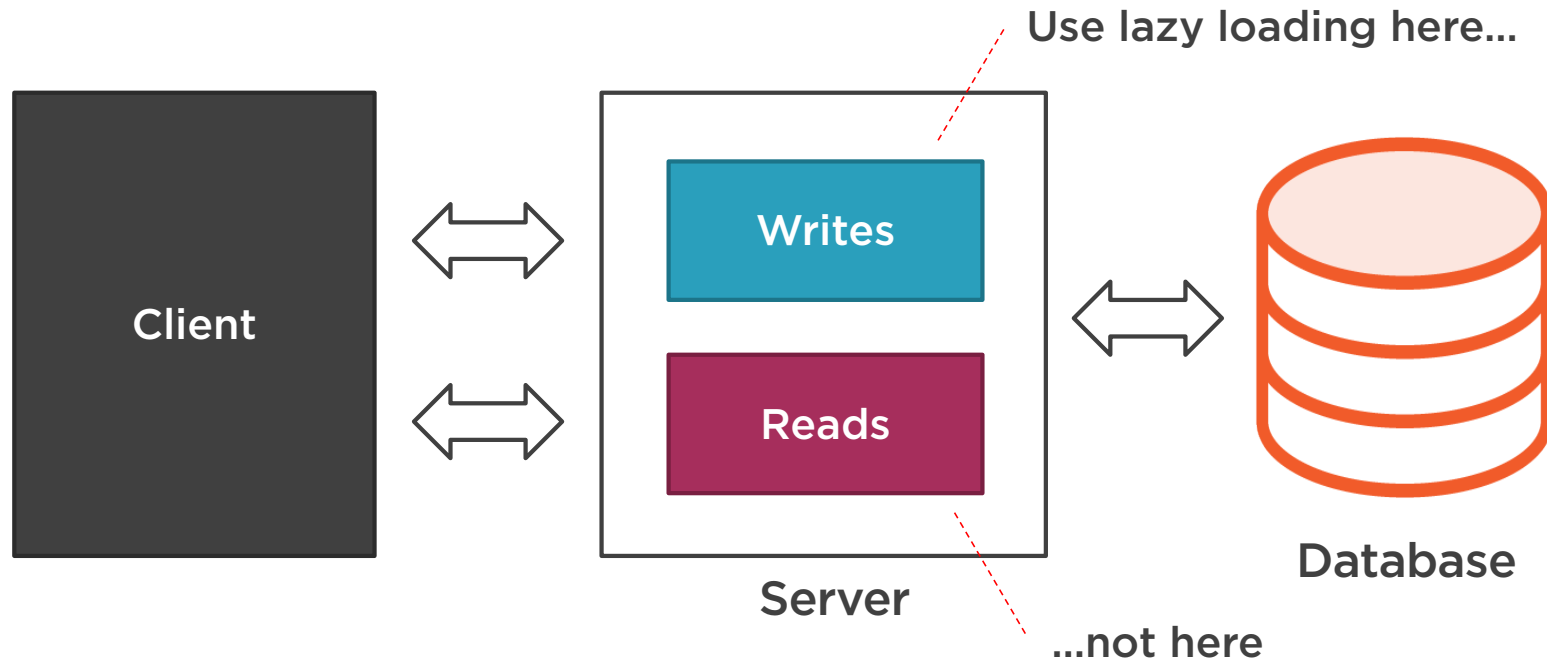
N+1 problem only takes place in reads



Lazy loading is beneficial in writes



Lazy Loading of Relationships



No data modifications = {
No need for encapsulation
No need for fully-fledged ORMs



CQRS in Practice

by Vladimir Khorikov

There are a lot of misconceptions around the CQRS pattern. This course is an in-depth guideline into every concern or implementation question you've ever had about CQRS.

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Table of contents

Description

Transcript

Exercise files

Discussion

Learning Check

Recommended

This course is part of:  Domain-Driven Design Path

Expand All

	Course Overview			1m 34s	
	Introduction			15m 39s	
	Introducing a Sample Project			27m 41s	
	Refactoring Towards a Task-based Interface			32m 21s	
	Segregating Commands and Queries			52m 44s	

Course author



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Vladimir Khorikov is a Microsoft MVP and has been professionally involved in software development for more than 10 years. Nowadays he specializes in rescuing legacy code bases and helping teams...

Course info

Level Intermediate

Rating ★★★★★ (177)

My rating ★★★★★

Duration 4h 22m

Released 11 Oct 2018

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Recap: Refactoring to Lazy Loading



Transitioned to lazy loading



Prefer lazy loading over eager loading



Helps reduce code complexity



Only use eager loading when performance benefits are significant



Recap: Refactoring to Lazy Loading



Modified the project

```
<PackageReference Include="Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.Proxies" />
```

```
optionsBuilder.UseLazyLoadingProxies();
```



Modified the domain model



Non-sealed classes



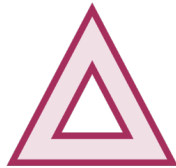
Protected parameter-less constructors



Virtual navigation properties



Recap: Refactoring to Lazy Loading



Beware of the N+1 problem



Apply the CQRS pattern



Don't use EF Core or a domain model in reads



Check out CQRS in Practice



Recap: Refactoring to Lazy Loading

```
public class Student
{
    private ILazyLoader _lazyLoader;

    public long Id { get; private set; }
    public string Name { get; }
    public string Email { get; }

    private Course _favoriteCourse;
    public Course FavoriteCourse
    {
        get => _lazyLoader.Load(this, ref _favoriteCourse);
    }

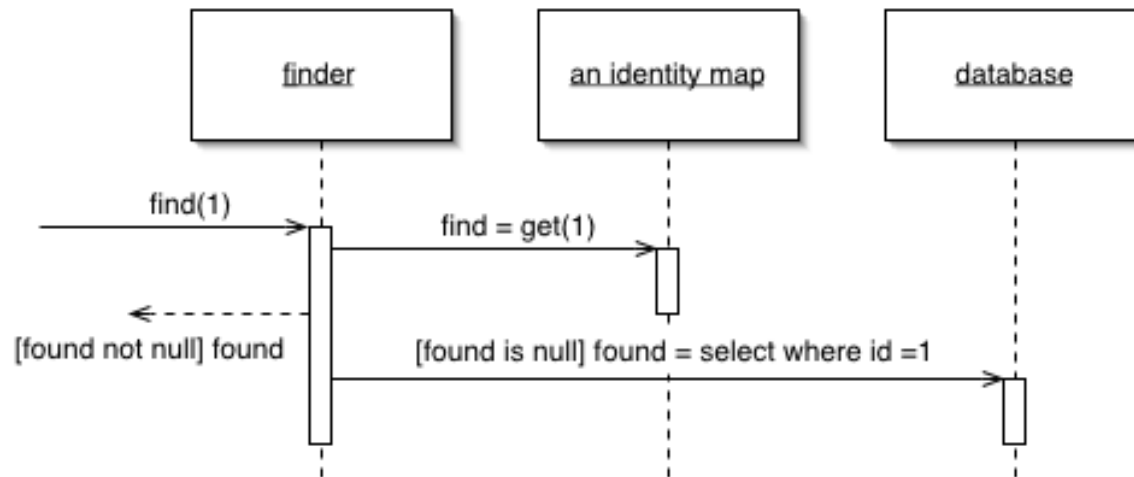
    private Student(ILazyLoader lazyLoader)
    {
        _lazyLoader = lazyLoader;
    }
}
```



Violation of the SoC principle



The Identity Map Pattern



Source:

<https://www.martinfowler.com/eaCatalog/identityMap.html>



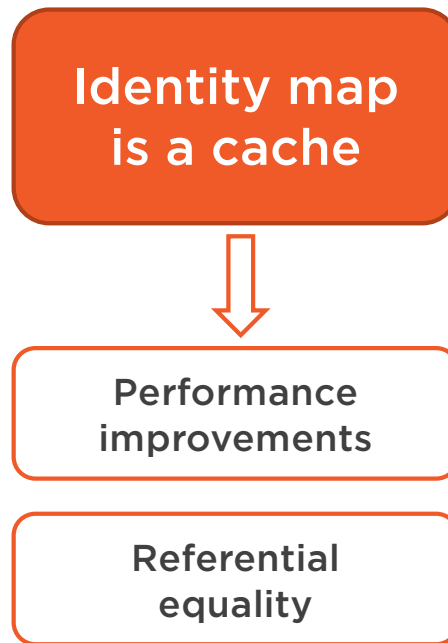
Performance



Referential equality



The Identity Map Pattern: Referential Equality



Prefer Find() over Single() or First()



Encapsulating Equality Comparison

Equality comparison

Checking if two objects are equal



~~`object.ReferenceEquals(student1, student2);`~~

`student1 == student2`

~~`student1.Equals(student2)`~~

~~`student1.Id == student2.Id`~~



Violation of SoC



Recap: Introducing a Base Entity Class



Equality comparison should be encapsulated from the entity's clients



Entity base class contains equality comparison logic reused by all entities



Entity base class can work with EF's runtime proxies



Had to introduce another violation of SoC



Summary



Partially initialized entities anti-pattern leads to:

- Code complexity
- Invariant violations

Use eager or lazy loading to avoid the anti-pattern

- Prefer lazy loading by default
- Use eager loading for performance benefits

N+1 problem

- Only valid for reads
- Adhere to the CQRS pattern
- Don't use EF Core in reads

Don't use ILazyLoader

DbContext implements the Identity Map pattern

- Use Find(), not Single() or First()
- Referential equality

Encapsulate equality comparison



In the Next Module

Mapping Backing Fields

