

MCSE 541: Web Computing and Mining

Entity Framework Core Architecture

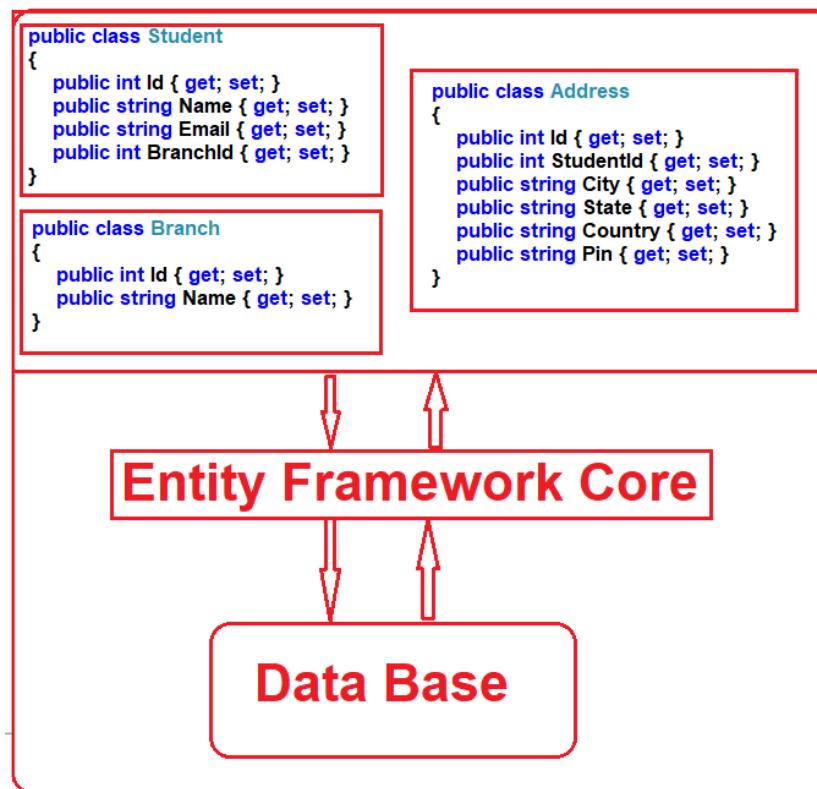
Prof. Dr. Shamim Akhter

EF Core

It is an extensible, lightweight, Open Source, and cross-platform version of Entity Framework data access technology. It works on multiple operating systems like Windows, Mac, and Linus.

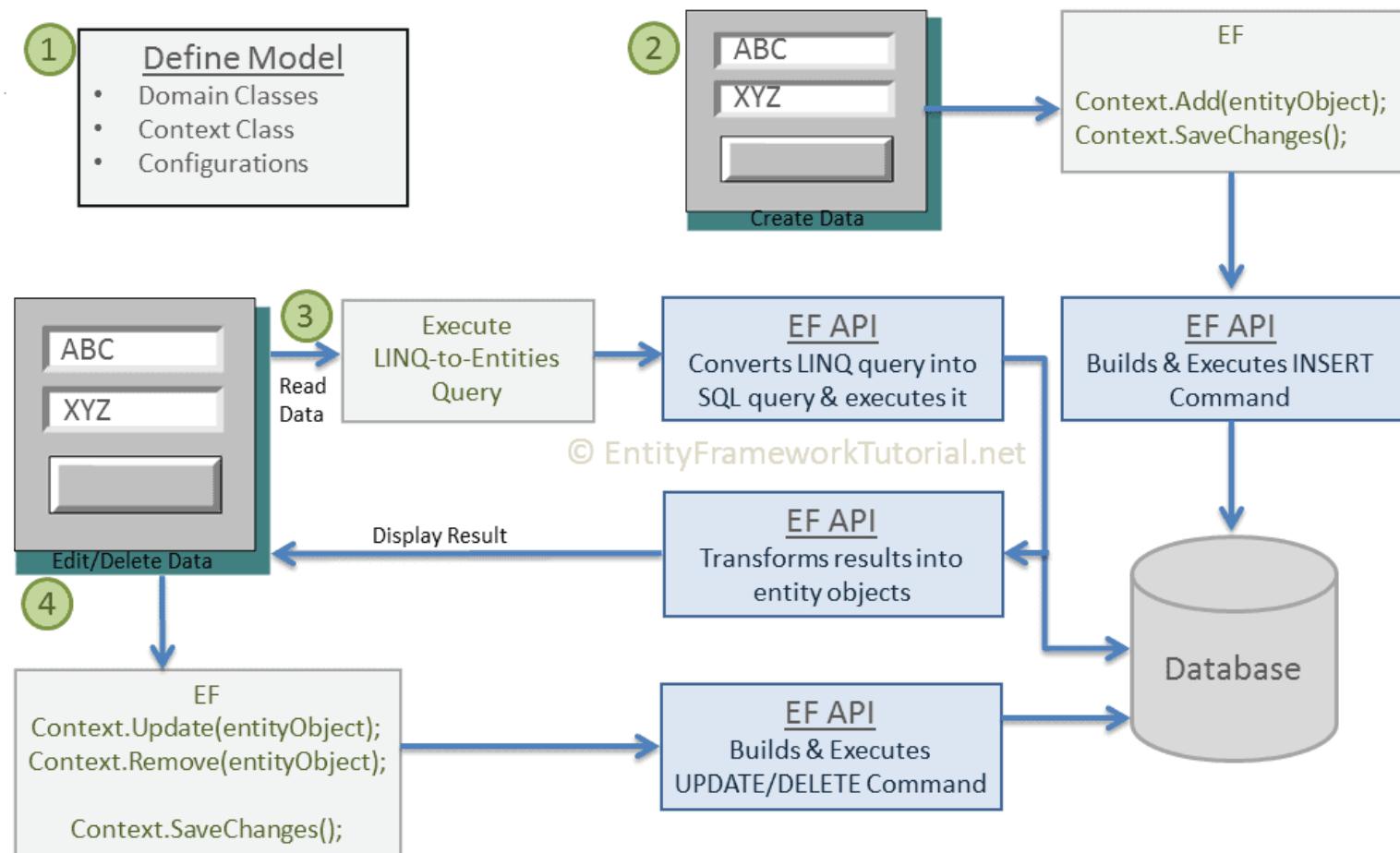
EF is an object-relational mapper (O/RM)

Object-Relational Mapper and it automatically creates classes based on database tables and the vice versa is also true. It can also generate the necessary SQL to create the database based on the classes.



Custom code to map the database data to our model classes like Student, Department, Address, etc. is slow.

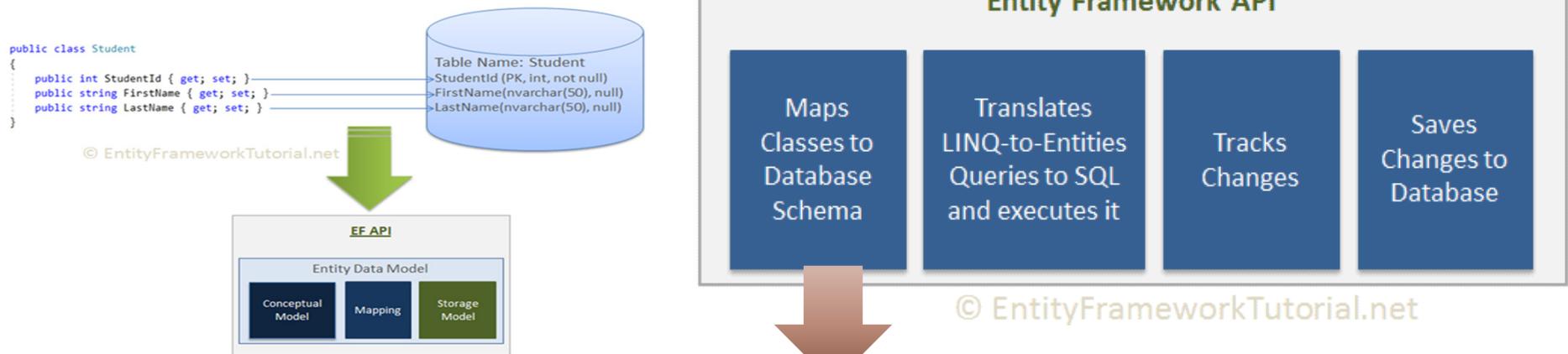
Basic Workflow in Entity Framework



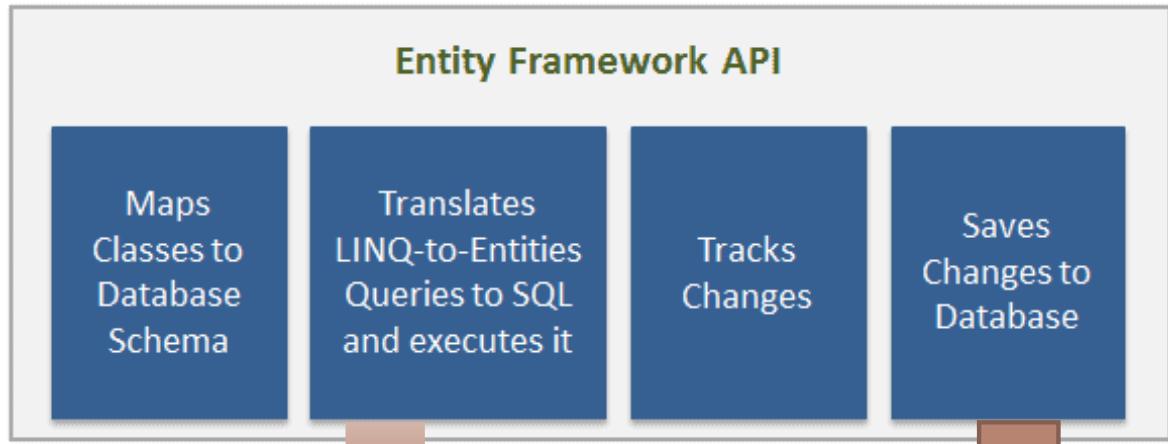
1. First of all, you need to define your model. Defining the model includes defining **your domain classes, context class derived from DbContext, and configurations (if any)**. EF will perform CRUD operations based on your model.
2. To insert data, add a domain object to a context and call the `SaveChanges()` method. EF API will build an appropriate `INSERT` command and execute it to the database.
3. To read data, execute the **LINQ(Language Integrated Query)-to-Entities** query in your preferred language (C#/VB.NET). EF API will convert this query into SQL query for the underlying relational database and execute it. The result will be transformed into domain (entity) objects and displayed on the UI.
4. To edit or delete data, update or remove entity objects from a context and call the `SaveChanges()` method. EF API will build the appropriate `UPDATE` or `DELETE` command and execute it to the database.

How Does Entity Framework Work?

► EF works on EF API

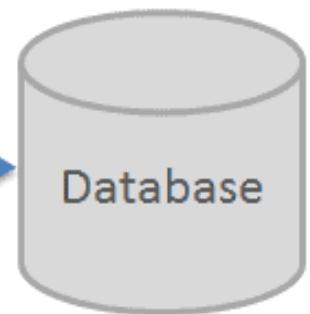
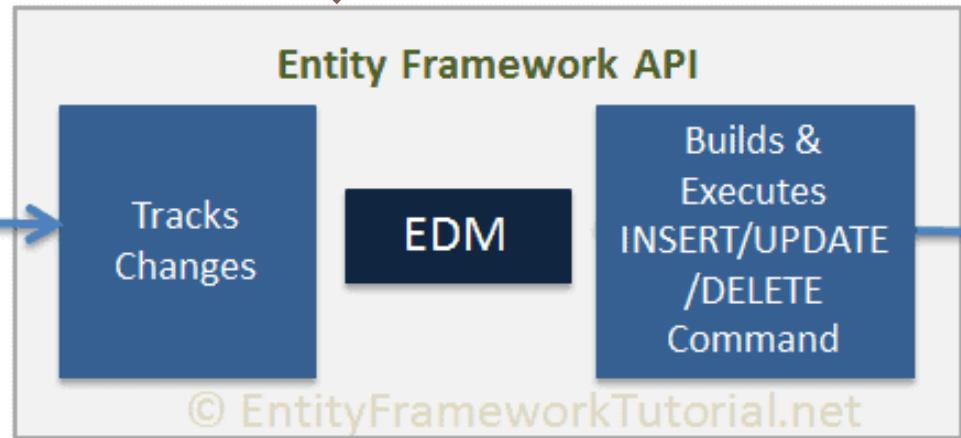
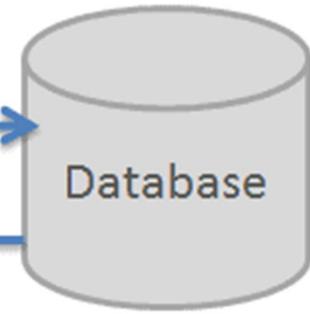
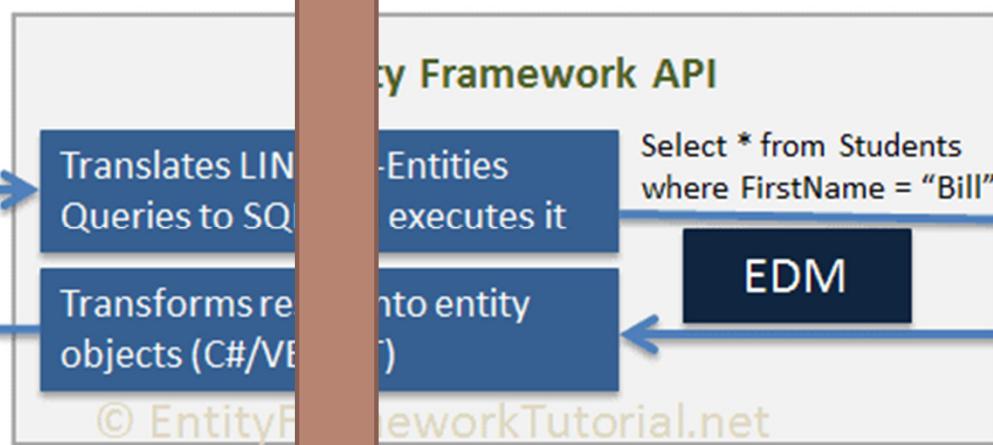


- **EDM (Entity Data Model):** EDM consists of three main parts - Conceptual model, Mapping and Storage model.
 - **Conceptual Model (C-Space)** contains the model classes and their relationships(*In XML*). *Conceptual Schema Definition Language (.CSDL)* is used to map the entity types used in the conceptual model. This will be independent from your database table design.
 - **Storage Model(S-Space)/Logical Model:** is the database design model which includes tables, views, stored procedures, and their relationships and keys. *Store Schema Definition Language (.SSDL)* is used to map the schema information of the logical layer.
 - In the code-first approach, this will be inferred from the conceptual model. In the database-first approach, this will be inferred from the targeted database.
 - **Mapping(C-S Space)** consists of information about how the conceptual model is mapped to the storage model. *Mapping Schema Language (.MSL)* is used to map the logical model to the conceptual model.



© EntityFrameworkTutorial.net

```
var context = new SchoolContext();
var students = (from s in context.Students
               where s.FirstName == "Bill"
               select s).ToList();
```



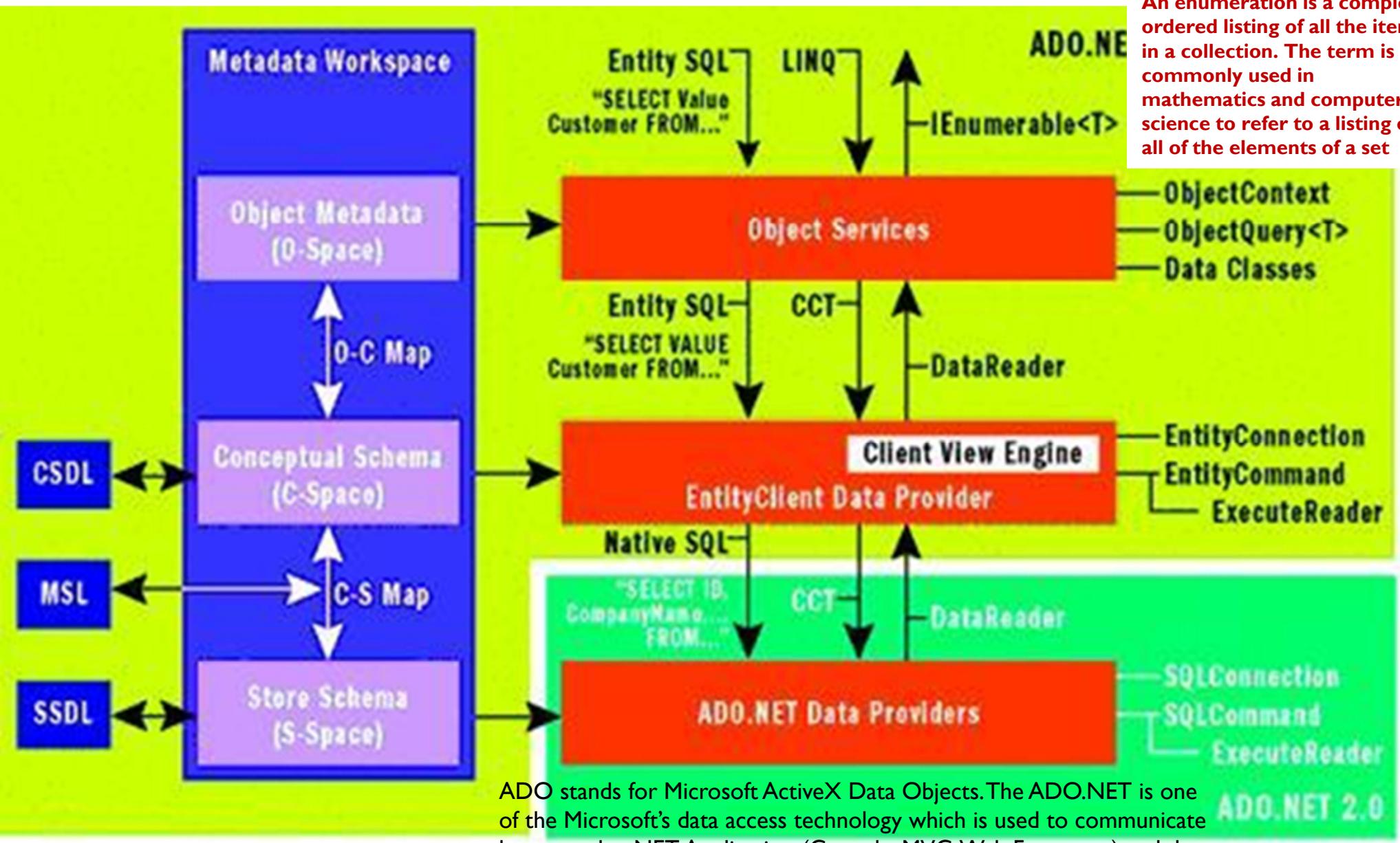
Database entity is a thing, person, place, unit, object or any item about which the data should be captured and stored in the form of properties, workflow and tables.

```
context.SaveChanges();
```



ADO.Net (ActiveX Data Object.NET (ADO.NET)) Data Provider

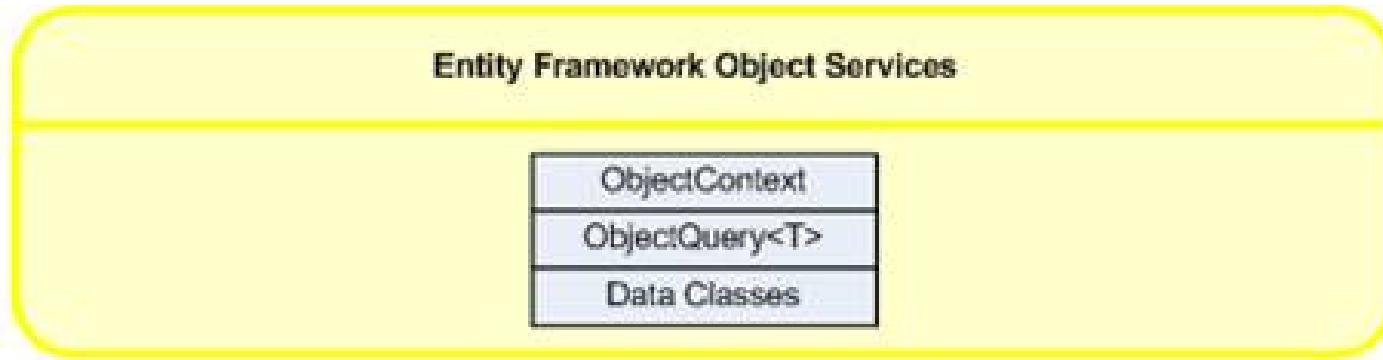
An enumeration is a complete, ordered listing of all the items in a collection. The term is commonly used in mathematics and computer science to refer to a listing of all of the elements of a set



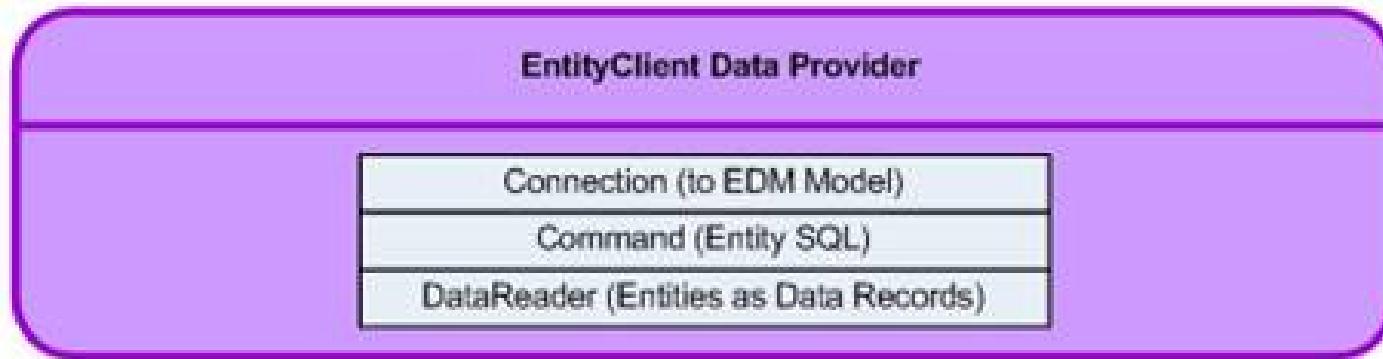
ADO stands for Microsoft ActiveX Data Objects. The ADO.NET is one of the Microsoft's data access technology which is used to communicate between the .NET Application (Console, MVC, Web Form, etc.) and data sources such as SQL Server, Oracle, MySQL, XML document, etc.

- ▶ **LINQ to Entities:** LINQ-to-Entities (L2E) is a query language used to write queries against the object model. It returns entities, which are defined in the conceptual model.
- ▶ **Entity SQL:** Entity SQL is another query language (For EF 6 only) just like LINQ to Entities. However, it is a little more difficult than L2E and the developer will have to learn it separately.
- ▶ **Object Service:** Object service is a main entry point for accessing data from the database and returning it back. Object service is responsible for materialization, which is the process of converting data returned from an entity client data provider (next layer) to an entity object structure.
- ▶ **Entity Client Data Provider:** The main responsibility of this layer is to convert LINQ-to-Entities or Entity SQL queries into a SQL query which is understood by the underlying database. It communicates with the ADO.Net data provider which in turn sends or retrieves data from the database.
- ▶ **ADO.Net (ActiveX Data Object.NET (ADO.NET)) Data Provider:** This layer communicates with the database using standard ADO.Net.

ADO.NET Entity Framework



Entity Objects
(Data Classes)



Entity Data Records

ADO.NET 2.0 Data Providers



Data Records



Microsoft SQL Server



Oracle

Connection – SqlConnection, OracleConnection, OleDbConnection, OdbcConnection, etc.

Command – SqlCommand, OracleCommand, OleDbCommand, OdbcCommand, etc.

DataReader – SqlDataReader, OracleDataReader, OleDbDataReader, OdbcDataReader, etc.

DataAdapter – SqlDataAdapter, OracleDataAdapter, OleDbDataAdapter, OdbcDataAdapter, etc

ADO.NET data provider

```
OracleConnection connection = new OracleConnection("data source=.;  
database=TestDB; integrated security=SSPI");  
  
OracleCommand command = new OracleCommand("Select * from Customers",  
connection);  
  
connection.Open();  
  
OracleDataReader myReader = command.ExecuteReader();  
  
while (myReader.Read())  
{  
    Console.WriteLine("\t{0}\t{1}", myReader.GetInt32(0), myReader.GetString(1));  
}  
connection.Close();
```



Entity Client Provider

```
string connectionString = "specify your connection string here...";  
  
EntityConnection entityConnection = new EntityConnection(connectionString);  
  
entityConnection.Open();  
  
  
String queryString = "Select value a from IDGEntities.Author as a";  
  
EntityCommand entityCommand = new EntityCommand(queryString, entityConnection);  
  
  
  
  
EntityDataReader entityDataReader =  
entityCommand.ExecuteReader(CommandBehavior.SequentialAccess);  
  
while (entityDataReader.Read())  
{  
    Console.WriteLine(entityDataReader.GetValue(1));  
}
```



Entity Framework Object Services

The **ObjectContext** appears to have a very similar role to the **DataContext** in the LINQ to SQL world

Constructing an ObjectContext

We can construct an **ObjectContext** either by giving it a connection string, an existing **EntityConnection**

```
1 using (ObjectContext ctx = new ObjectContext("Name=NorthwindEntities"))
```

Starting to Query with an ObjectContext

Once we've got an **ObjectContext**, we can ask it to go ahead and create an **ObjectQuery<T>** for us by feeding it a piece of eSQL. For instance;

```
2 ObjectQuery<DbDataRecord> query = ctx.CreateQuery<DbDataRecord>(  
    "select c.CompanyName, c.ContactName from NorthwindContext.Customers as c");
```



```
using System;
using System.Data.Common;
using System.Data.Objects;
using Northwind;
```

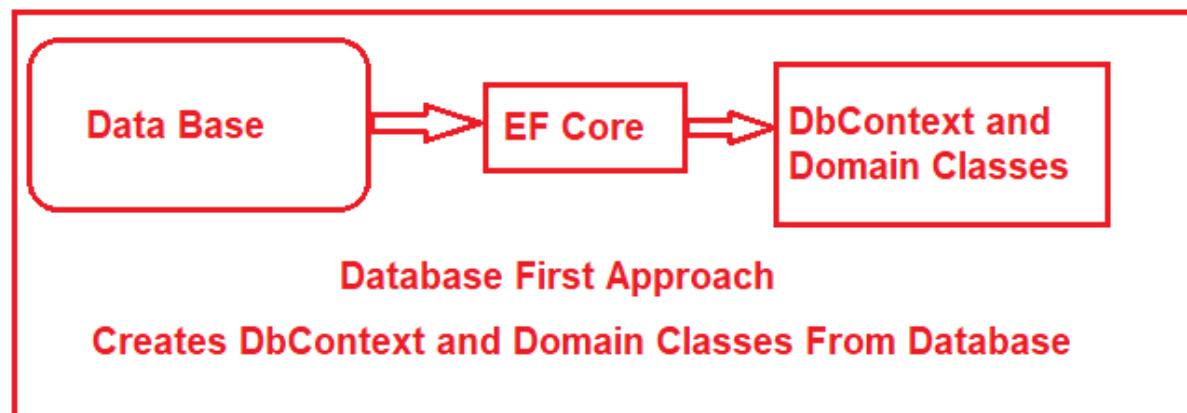
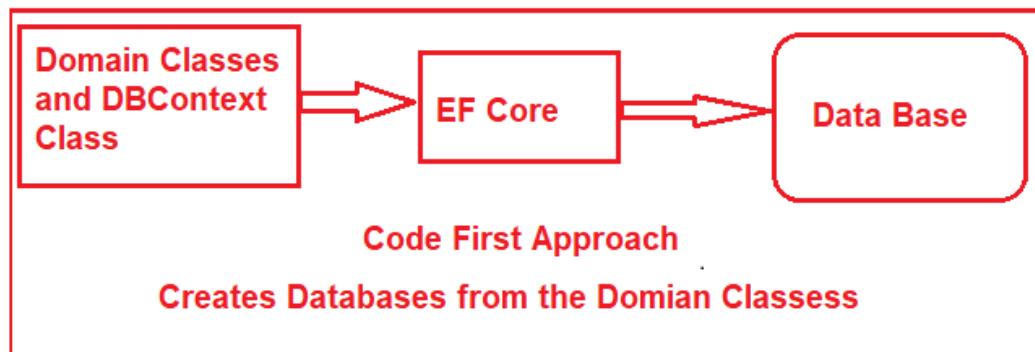
```
namespace ConsoleApplication4
{
    class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            using (ObjectContext ctx = new ObjectContext("Name=NorthwindEntities"))
            {
                ObjectQuery<Customers> query = ctx.CreateQuery<Customers>(
                    "select value c from NorthwindContext.Customers as c");

                ObjectResult<Customers> results = query.Execute(MergeOption.NoTracking);

                foreach (Customers c in results)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Company [{0}], Contact [{1}]",
                        c.CompanyName, c.ContactName);
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

EF Core Development Approaches

- Entity Framework Core supports two development approaches. They are as follows:
 - Code-First Approach**
 - Database-First Approach**



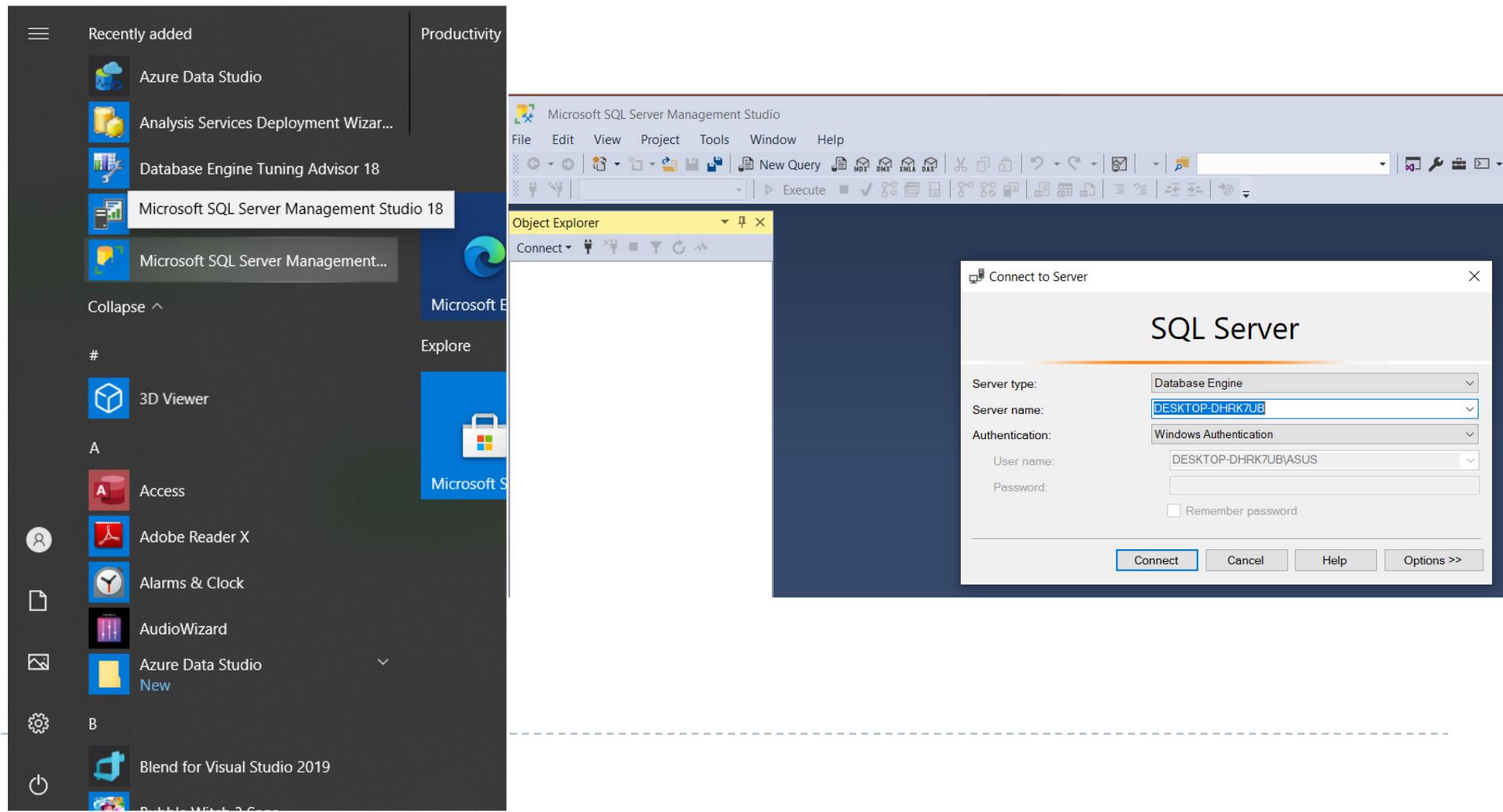
MCSE 541: Web Computing and Mining

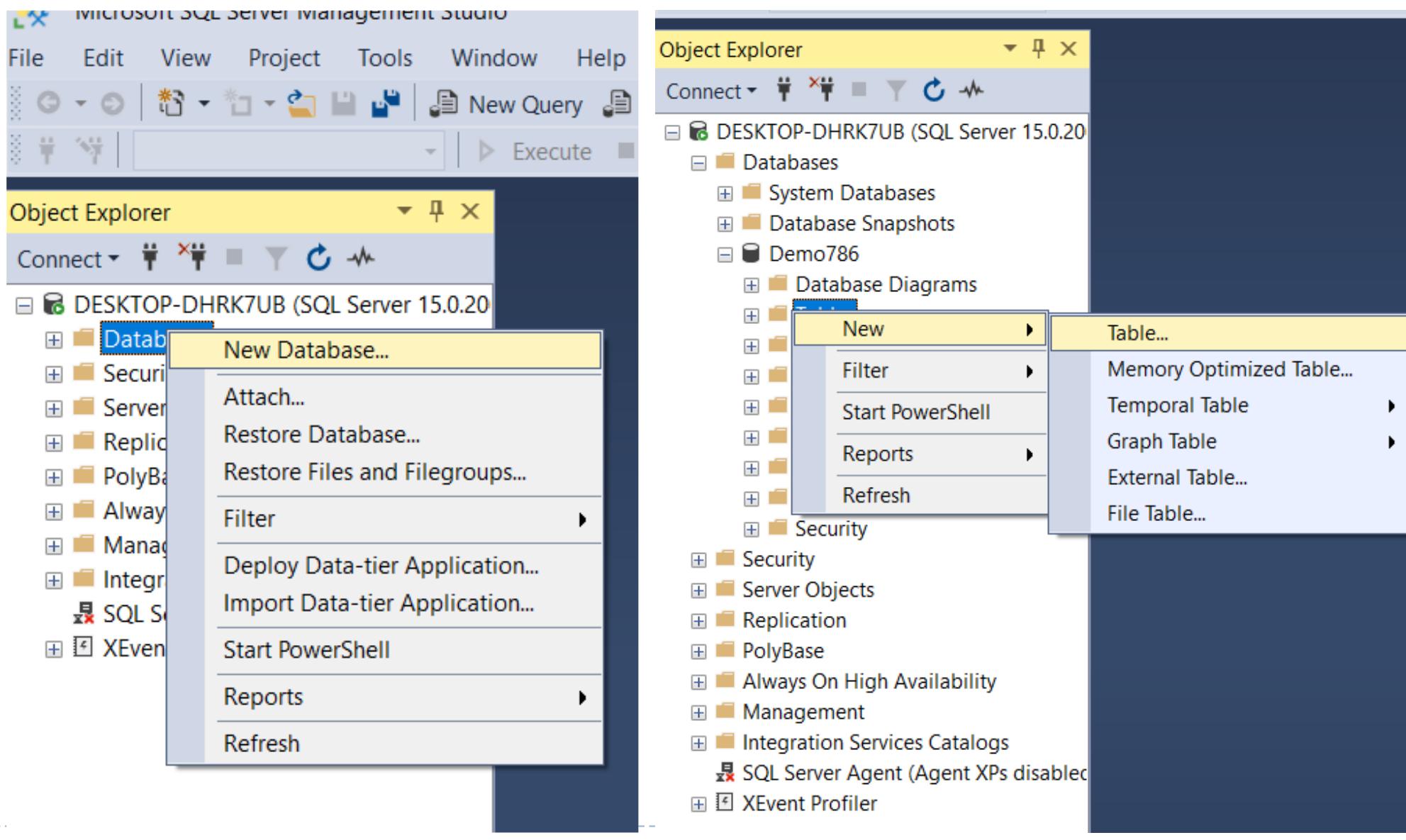
Entity Framework in ASP.NET DB First EF Convention

Prof. Dr. Shamim Akhter
shamimakhter@iubat.edu

Install SQL Server

- ▶ How to download and install Microsoft SQL Server 2019
 - ▶ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QsXWszvjMBM>





DESKTOP-DHRK7UB (SQL Server 15.0)

- Databases
 - System Databases
 - Database Snapshots
- Demo786
 - Database Diagrams
 - Tables
 - System Tables
 - FileTables
 - External Tables
 - Graph Tables
 - dbo.Friend
 - Columns
 - Keys
 - Constraints
 - Triggers
 - Indexes
 - Statistics
 - Views
 - External Resources
 - Synonyms
 - Programmability
 - Service Broker
 - Storage
 - Security

DESKTOP-DHRK7UB....o786 - dbo.Friend

DESKTOP-DHRK7UB....786 - dbo.Table_1

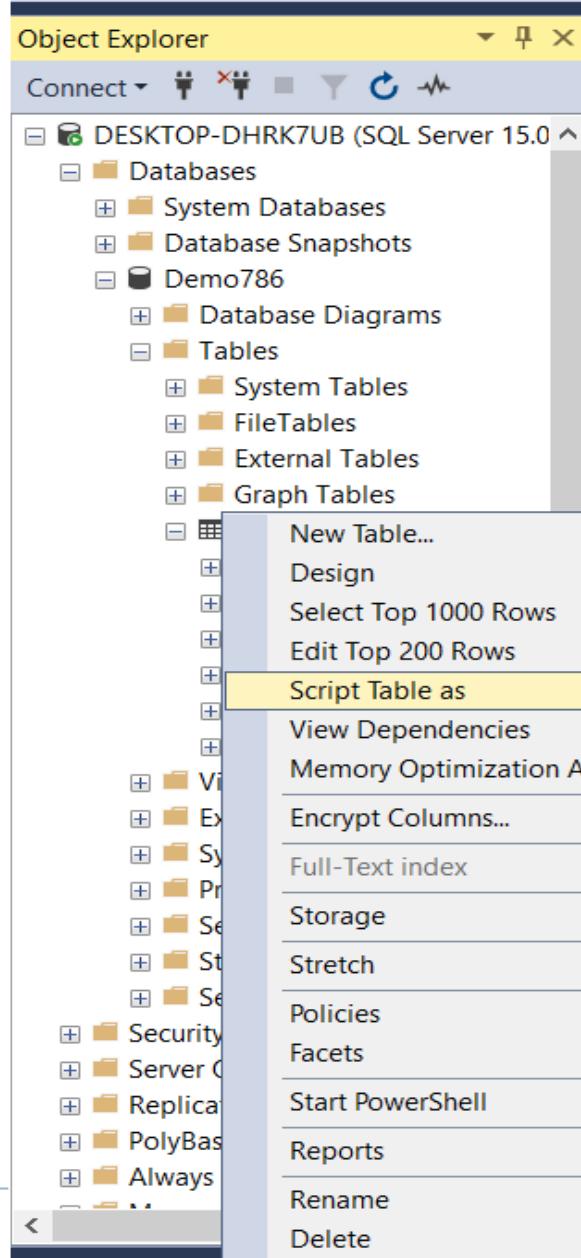
Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
Id	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name	varchar(50)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Place	nvarchar(50)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>

Column Properties

(General)

(Name)	Id
Allow Nulls	No
Data Type	int
Default Value or Binding	

Table Designer



```
INSERT INTO [dbo].[Demo786]([  
    [Id], [Name], [Place])  
VALUES (1, 'Shamim', 'Dhaka')
```

The screenshot shows the Object Explorer and a query window in SQL Server Management Studio.

Object Explorer: Shows the database structure. A context menu is open over the **dbo.Friend** table, with the **Script Table as** option selected. Sub-options include **CREATE To**, **ALTER To**, **CREATE OR ALTER To**, **DROP To**, **DROP And CREATE To**, **SELECT To** (selected), **INSERT To**, **UPDATE To**, **DELETE To**, and **EXECUTE To**. Other options like **New Table...**, **Design**, and **Select Top 1000 Rows** are also visible.

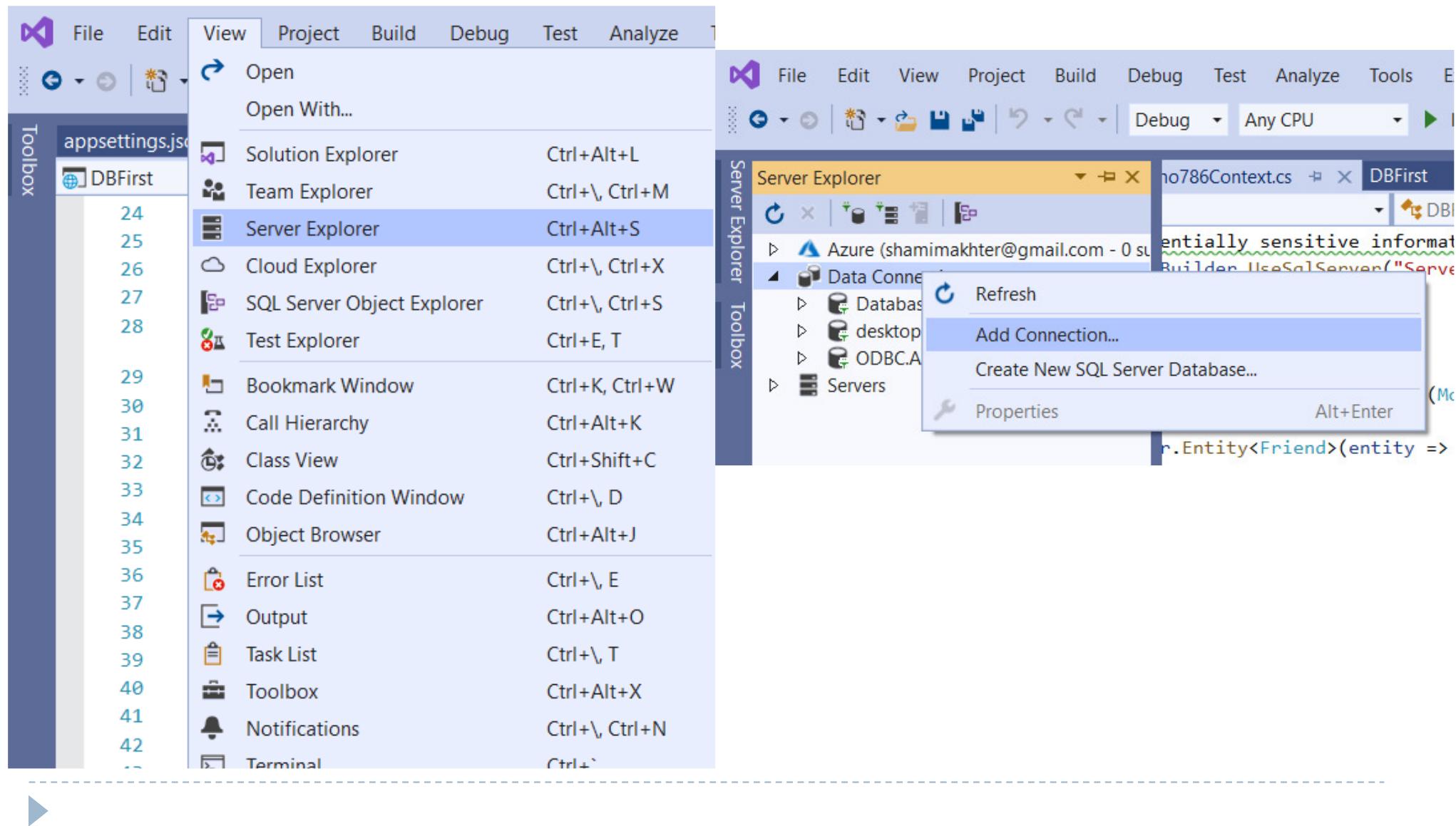
Query Window: The title bar says **SQLQuery1.sql - D...HRK7UB\ASUS (62)**. The query is:

```
Execute (F5) [emo786]
GO
SELECT [Id]
      ,[Name]
      ,[Place]
  FROM [dbo].[Friend]
GO
```

The results pane shows the following data:

	Id	Name	Place
1	1	Shamim	Dhaka
2	2	Rahim	Bogra

Visual Studio



Modify Connection

?

X

Enter information to connect to the selected data source or click "Change" to choose a different data source and/or provider.

Data source:

Microsoft SQL Server (SqlClient)

Change...

Server name:

DESKTOP-DHRK7UB

Refresh

Log on to the server

Authentication: Windows Authentication

User name:

Password:

Save my password

Connect to a database

Select or enter a database name:

Demo786

Demo786

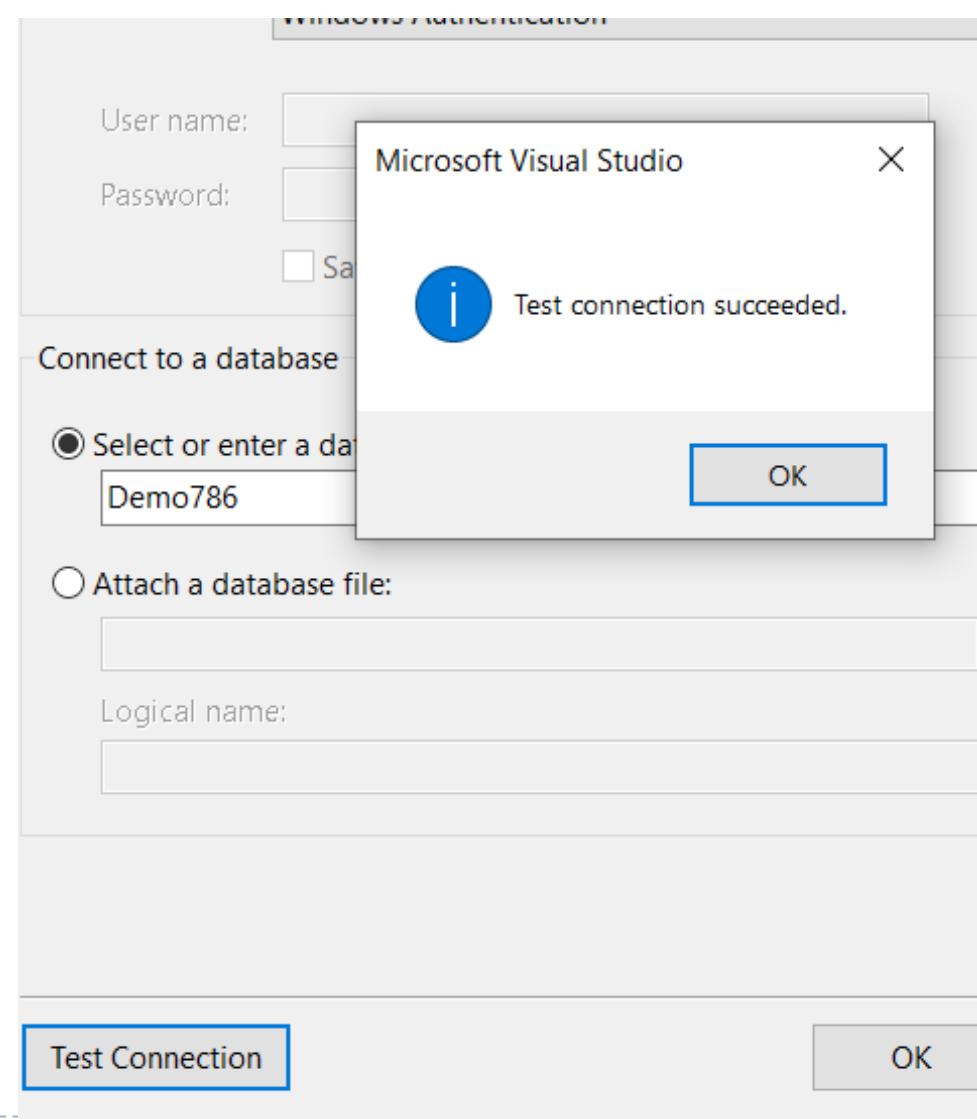
- master
model
msdb
tempdb

Advanced...

Test Connection

OK

Cancel



Scaffold-DbContext Command

- ▶ EF Core does not support visual designer for DB model and wizard to create the entity and context classes similar to EF 6.
- ▶ So, we need to do reverse engineering using the Scaffold-DbContext command.
 - ▶ This reverse engineering command creates model and context classes (by deriving DbContext) based on the schema of the existing database.

Use Scaffold-DbContext to create a model based on your existing database. The following parameters can be specified with Scaffold-DbContext in Package Manager Console:

```
Scaffold-DbContext [-Connection] [-Provider] [-OutputDir] [-Context] [-Schemas>] [-Tables>] [-DataAnnotations] [-Force] [-Project] [-StartupProject] <CommonParameters>
```

Scaffold-DbContext

```
"Server=.\SQLEXPRESS;Database=SchoolDB;Trusted_Connection=True;"
```

```
Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.SqlServer -OutputDir Model
```

The first parameter is a connection string which includes three parts: DB Server, database name and security info. Here, Server=.\SQLEXPRESS; refers to local SQLEXPRESS database server. Database=SchoolDB; specifies the database name "SchoolDB" for which we are going to create classes. Trusted_Connection=True; specifies the Windows authentication. It will use Windows credentials to connect to the SQL Server. The second parameter is the provider name. We use provider for the SQL Server, so it is Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.SqlServer. The -OutputDir parameter specifies the directory where we want to generate all the classes which is the Models folder in this case.

- ▶ Scaffold-DbContext "Server=DESKTOP-DHRK7UB;Database=StudentDB;Trusted_Connection=True;"
Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.SqlServer -OutputDir Models

A screenshot of the Visual Studio Package Manager Console window. The title bar says "Package Manager Console". The menu bar has "File", "Edit", "View", "Tools", "Help", and "Exit". The toolbar has icons for "New", "Open", "Save", "Close", and "Find". The status bar at the bottom right shows "EF Core 2.1.1" and "Build 16.9.26". The console area has a yellow header bar with "PM>" and the command: "Scaffold-DbContext \"Server=DESKTOP-DHRK7UB;Database=Demo786;Trusted_Connection=True;\" Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.SqlServer -OutputDir Models". Below this, a yellow message bar displays the warning: "The EF Core tools version '2.1.1-rtm-30846' is older than that of the runtime '2.1.14-servicing-32113'. Update the tools for the latest features and bug fixes." The bottom of the console shows "PM>" again.

```
Package Manager Console
Package source: All Default project: DBFirst
PM> Scaffold-DbContext "Server=DESKTOP-DHRK7UB;Database=Demo786;Trusted_Connection=True;"  
Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.SqlServer -OutputDir Models
The EF Core tools version '2.1.1-rtm-30846' is older than that of the runtime '2.1.14-servicing-32113'. Update the tools  
for the latest features and bug fixes.
PM>
```

Screenshot of Visual Studio 2022 showing the NuGet Package Manager interface.

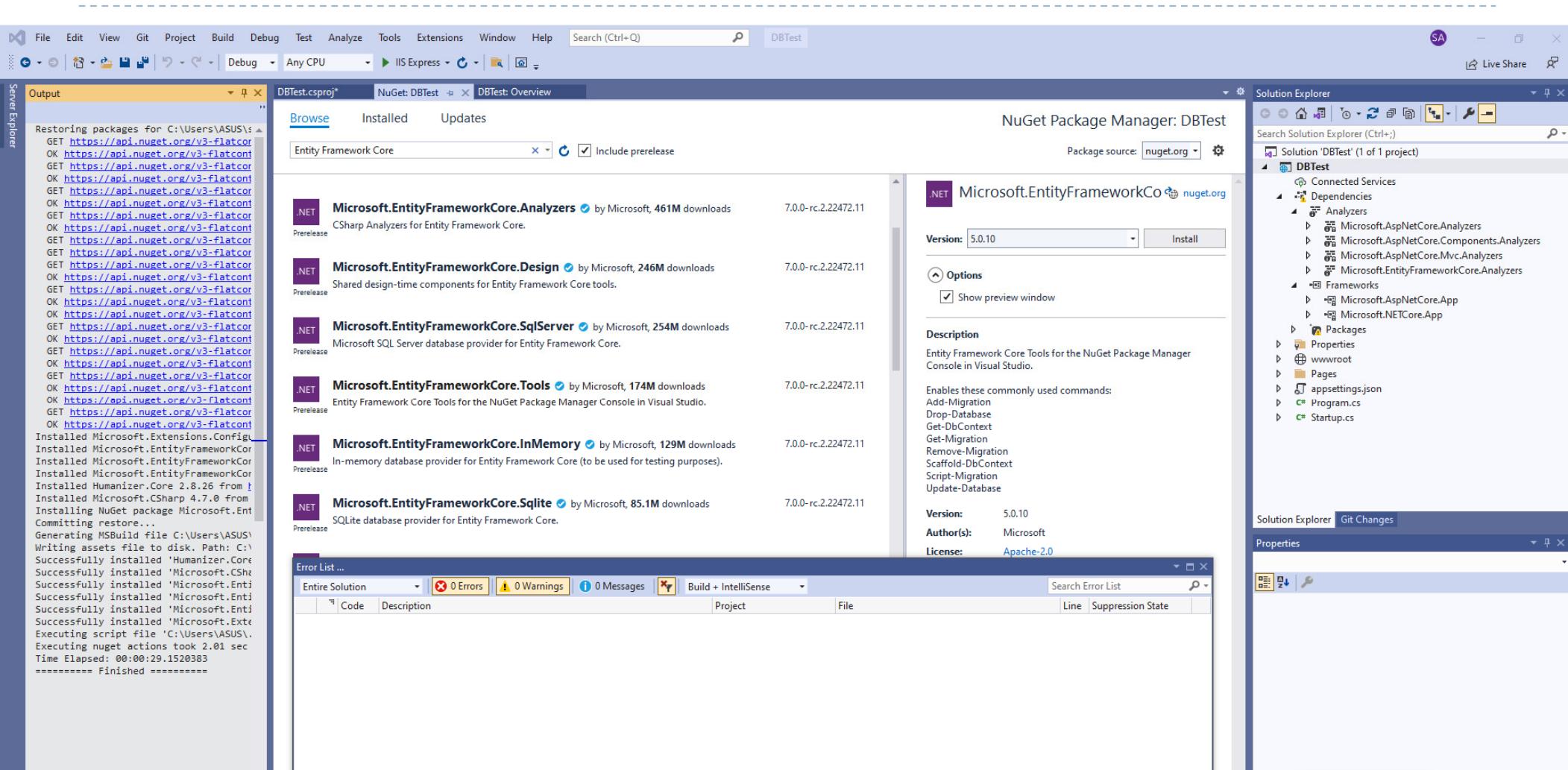
The main window displays the "NuGet Package Manager: DBTest" interface. On the left, the "Output" window shows the progress of package restoration:

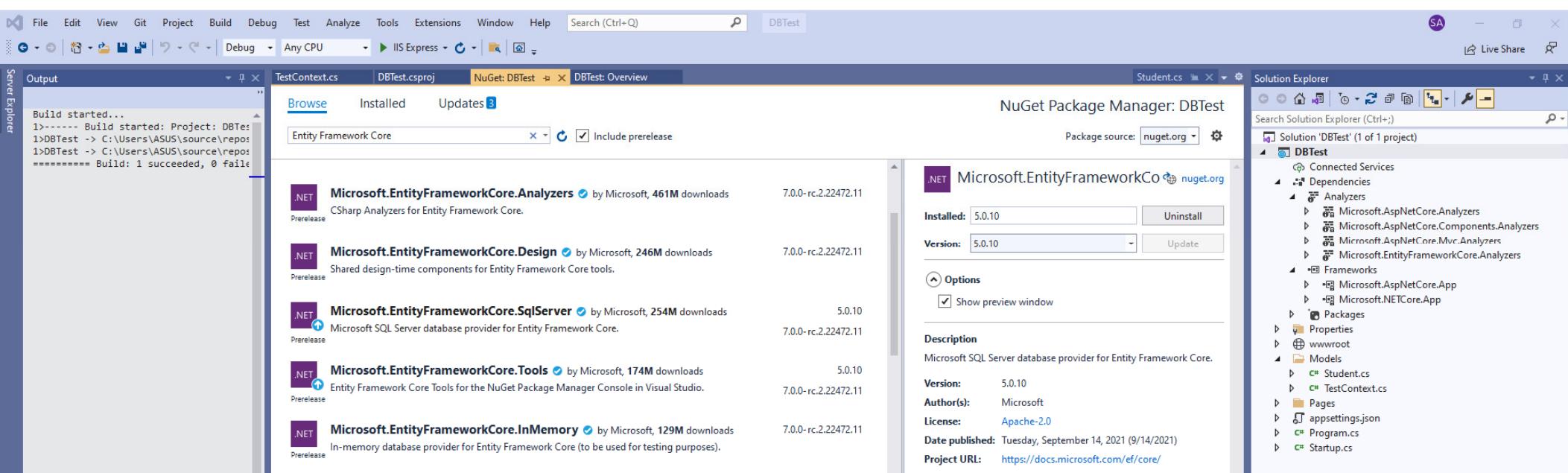
```
Restoring packages for C:\Users\ASUS\source\repos\DBTest\...\DBTest.csproj
GET https://api.nuget.org/v3-flatcontainer/EntityFrameworkCore/index.json
OK https://api.nuget.org/v3-flatcontainer/EntityFrameworkCore/index.json
GET https://api.nuget.org/v3-flatcontainer/EntityFrameworkCore/5.0.10/index.json
OK https://api.nuget.org/v3-flatcontainer/EntityFrameworkCore/5.0.10/index.json
GET https://api.nuget.org/v3-flatcontainer/EntityFrameworkCore/5.0.10/entityframeworkcore-5.0.10.nupkg
OK https://api.nuget.org/v3-flatcontainer/EntityFrameworkCore/5.0.10/entityframeworkcore-5.0.10.nupkg
```

The central area shows the "NuGet Package Manager: DBTest" interface with the following details:

- Package source:** nuget.org
- Version:** 5.0.10
- Description:** Entity Framework Core is a modern object-database mapper for .NET. It supports LINQ queries, change tracking, updates, and schema migrations. EF Core works with SQL Server, Azure SQL Database, SQLite, Azure Cosmos DB, MySQL, PostgreSQL, and other databases through a provider plugin API.
- Commonly Used Types:** Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.DbContext, Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.DbSet
- Dependencies:**
 - .NETStandard, Version=v2.1
 - Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.Abstractions (>= 5.0.10)
 - Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.Analyzers (>= 5.0.10)
 - Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.Caching.Memory (>= 5.0.0)

The right side of the interface includes the "Solution Explorer" and "Properties" windows, which show the project structure and file details for "DBTest".



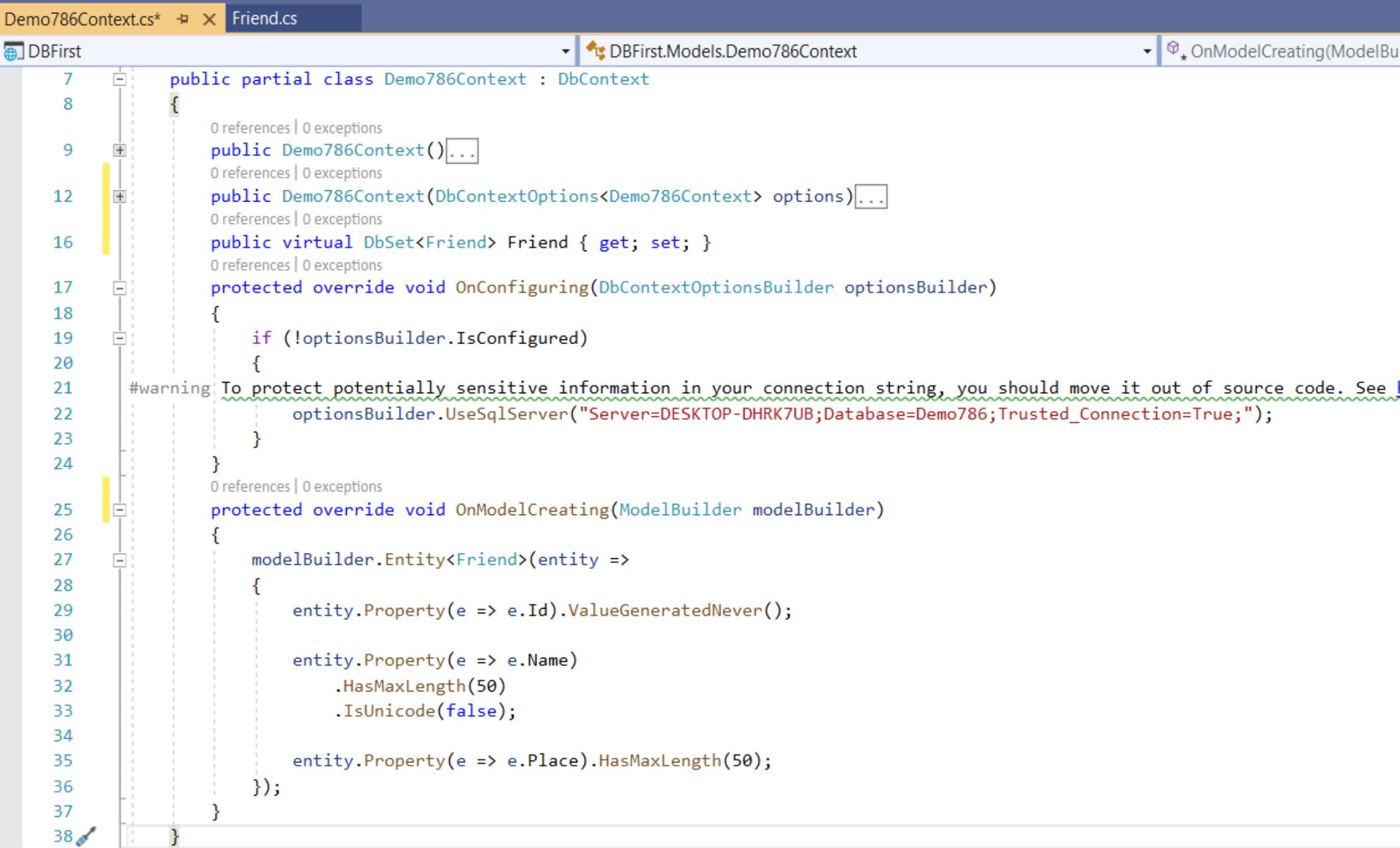


Friend.cs

The screenshot shows a Visual Studio interface with the following components:

- Code Editor:** The main window displays the `Friend.cs` file content. The code defines a partial class `Friend` with properties `Id`, `Name`, and `Place`. The `Id` property is annotated with `[Key]` and `[DatabaseGenerated(DatabaseGeneratedOption.Identity)]`.
- Solution Explorer:** On the right, the Solution Explorer shows the project structure:
 - css
 - images
 - js
 - lib
 - favicon.ico
 - Controllers
 - Models
 - Demo786Context.cs
 - ErrorViewModel.cs
 - Friend.cs
 - Views
 - Home
 - Shared
 - _ViewImports.cshtml
 - _ViewStart.cshtml
 - appsettings.json
- Properties:** A small window showing file properties for `Friend.cs`.

Demo786Context.cs



The screenshot shows a code editor with the file `Demo786Context.cs` open. The title bar also displays `Friend.cs`. The code implements a `DbContext` for a `Friend` entity.

```
7  public partial class Demo786Context : DbContext
8  {
9      public Demo786Context() { ... }
10     public Demo786Context(DbContextOptions<Demo786Context> options) { ... }
11
12     public virtual DbSet<Friend> Friend { get; set; }
13
14     protected override void OnConfiguring(DbContextOptionsBuilder optionsBuilder)
15     {
16         if (!optionsBuilder.IsConfigured)
17         {
18             #warning To protect potentially sensitive information in your connection string, you should move it out of source code. See https://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?linkid=852468
19             optionsBuilder.UseSqlServer("Server=DESKTOP-DHRK7UB;Database=Demo786;Trusted_Connection=True;");
20         }
21     }
22
23     protected override void OnModelCreating(ModelBuilder modelBuilder)
24     {
25         modelBuilder.Entity<Friend>(entity =>
26         {
27             entity.Property(e => e.Id).ValueGeneratedNever();
28
29             entity.Property(e => e.Name)
30                 .HasMaxLength(50)
31                 .IsUnicode(false);
32
33             entity.Property(e => e.Place).HasMaxLength(50);
34         });
35     }
36 }
37 }
38 }
```

A yellow vertical bar highlights the code from line 19 to line 21. A red warning message is displayed above line 21: `To protect potentially sensitive information in your connection string, you should move it out of source code. See https://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?linkid=852468`.

Context class connects Models with DB

```
namespace MVC_SQL_Server.Models
{
    public class AppDBContext: DbContext //connecting to DB
    {
        public AppDBContext(DbContextOptions<AppDBContext> options): base(options) {
            //injecting service collection as constructor parameter
        }

        public DbSet<FriendModel> FriendModels { get; set; } //mirrors as table in DB

        protected override void OnModelCreating(ModelBuilder modelBuilder) {
            //overridden to build entity model and initialized data

            modelBuilder.Entity<FriendModel>().HasData(
                new FriendModel { Id =1, Name="Faysal", Place="Sydney"},
                new FriendModel { Id =2, Name = "Sumon", Place = "Rajshahi" }
            );
        }
    }
}
```



LinQ

- ▶ An innovative concept in C#
- ▶ Encompasses a set of features (query) that lets you retrieve information from a **data source**.
- ▶ LINQ gives C# the ability to generate queries
 - ▶ For any compatible data source
 - ▶ Unique query syntax for any data source (RDBMS, Array, XML file, ADO.NET datasets)
- ▶ Two fundamentals steps are involved with LINQ
 - ▶ Query formulation, defines WHAT to retrieve from a data source
 - ▶ Executing the query, and obtains the results



LinQ Simple Example with Array

```
using System;
using System.Linq; // LINQ Library namespace

class SimpQuery{
    static void Main(){
        int [] num={1, 2, -3 , -5, 3, 2}; //C# arrays are convertible to IEnumerable<T>

        var PosNum= from n in num //PosNum is a query variable
                    where n> 0 // from range-variable in data source
                    select n; // where boolean-expression

        foreach (int i in PosNum) Console.Write(i+ " ");
        Console.WriteLine();
    }
}
```

int evenNumCount = PosNum.Count();

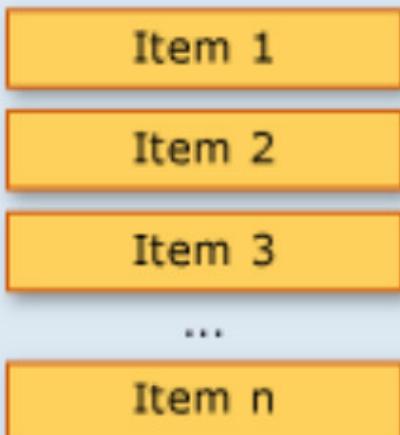
WHY var type PosNum?

NB: I) A Query can be executed more than once; num[2]=99;

- NB: II) ~~where n>0 && n<10~~ ~~I III) orderby n~~ ~~IV) orderby n descending~~

https://www.tutorialspoint.com/compile_csharp_online.php

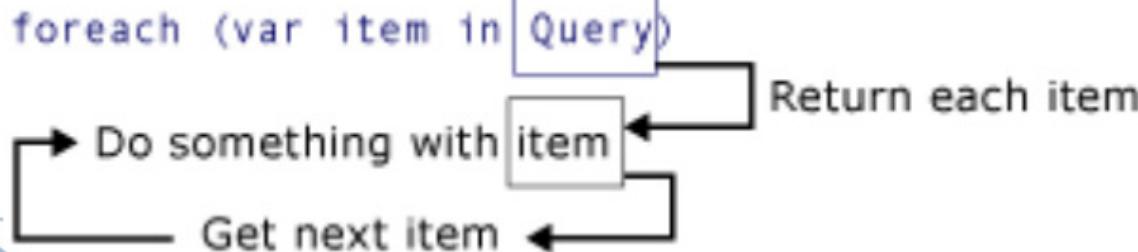
Data Source



Query

from...
where...
select...

Query Execution



The `foreach` statement executes a statement or a block of statements for each element in an instance of the type that implements the [System.Collections.IEnumerable](#) or [System.Collections.Generic.IEnumerable<T>](#) interface.

LinQ in Database

```
private Demo786Context ctx = new Demo786Context();
public IActionResult ShowAll()
{
    IEnumerable<Friend> friends = (from s in ctx.Friend
                                    select s);

    return View(friends);
}

public IActionResult SearchFriend( )
{
    var friend = (from s in ctx.Friend
                  where s.Name == "Shamim"
                  select s).FirstOrDefault<Friend>();

    return View(friend);
}
```



Add and Remove APIs

```
public IActionResult Index()
{
    ctx.Add(new Participant { Id=4, Name="Maisa", Address="Norshingdi" });
    ctx.SaveChanges();

    /* IEnumerable<Participant> ps = (from s in ctx.Participants
                                     select s);*/

    ctx.Remove(ctx.Participants.Single(a => a.Id == 2));
    ctx.SaveChanges();

    IEnumerable<Participant> ps = (from s in ctx.Participants
                                     select s);

    return View(ps);
}
```

