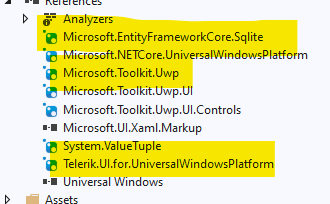
Lottery Example – add a new customer to database, this goes on premise of email as ID, no logon at this point.

This example follows the Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore framework to interact with database operations. This follows part of the MVVC architecture.

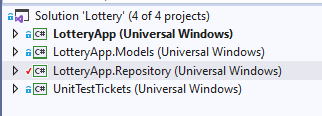
In the Entity Framework based applications, the DbContext / Object Context is responsible for tracking the changes done in the objects, so the correct update is done to the database when the SaveChanges() method of the context is called. When we retrieve entities using an object query, the Entity Framework puts these entities in a cache and tracks whatever changes are made on these entities until the savechanges method is called.

Add the Nuget packages required:

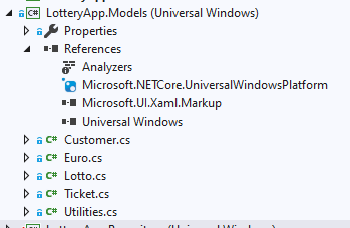


The Project structure for the solution will change as follows:

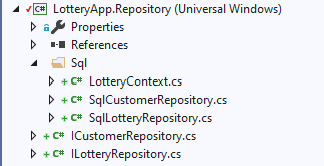
* LotteryApp is a UWP project file, storing the aplication logic
* LotteryApp.Models is a UWP Class Library, storing the business models
* LotteryApp.Repository is a UWP Class Library, storing the Database models
* UnitTestTickets is a UWP Test project, storing the test logic



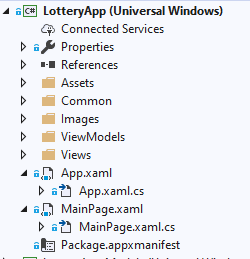
LotteryApp.Models holds the following classes, emulating the business model:



LotteryApp.Repository: So far has the following files, these are to provide the interactions with the database backend using SQL via Entity Framework Core 2.0



Lottery App will have the main logic for the App and the User Interface, so far the files are as follows:



In the Repository project within the Sql folder update the file named LotteryContext.cs

This is a class which derives from DbContext and contains DbSet<TEntity> properties for each entity in the model If the DbSet<TEntity> have a public setter, the are automatically initialized when an instance of the derived context is created.

DbContext instance represents a session with the database and can be used to query and save instances of your entities. DbContext is a combination of the unit of work and repository patterns.



using System;  
using System.Collections.Generic;  
using System.Linq;  
using System.Text;  
using System.Threading.Tasks;  
using LotteryApp.Models;  
using Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore;

namespace LotteryApp.Repository  
{  
 public class LotteryContext : DbContext  
 {  
 /// <summary>  
 /// Creates a new DbContext.  
 /// </summary>  
  
 public LotteryContext(DbContextOptions<LotteryContext> options) : base(options)  
 { }

/// <summary>  
 /// Gets the Customers DbSet based on the Customer model.  
 /// </summary>

public DbSet<Customer> Customers { get; set; } // DbSet is used to query and save instances of the entity Customers

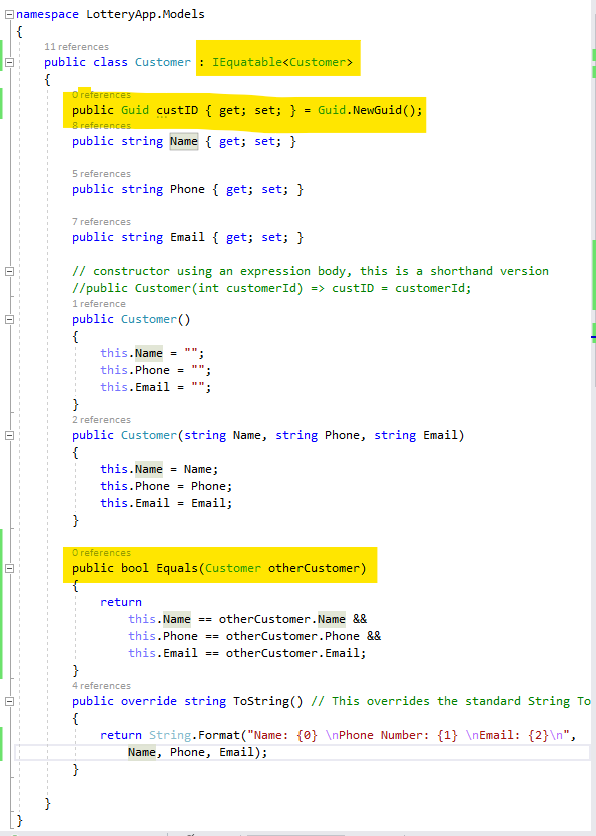
// \*\*\*\* Add a DbSet here for each entity  
 }  
}

Customer.cs

The Customer.cs Model is updated as follows to allow for it to work with the DbSet Customers and the entity in the database Customer.

The IEquatable<Customer> is inherited and the Equals method coded. This automatically checks to see if there is a customer with the same details and if it does it returns the Customer which is already there rather than creating a new instance of the customer.

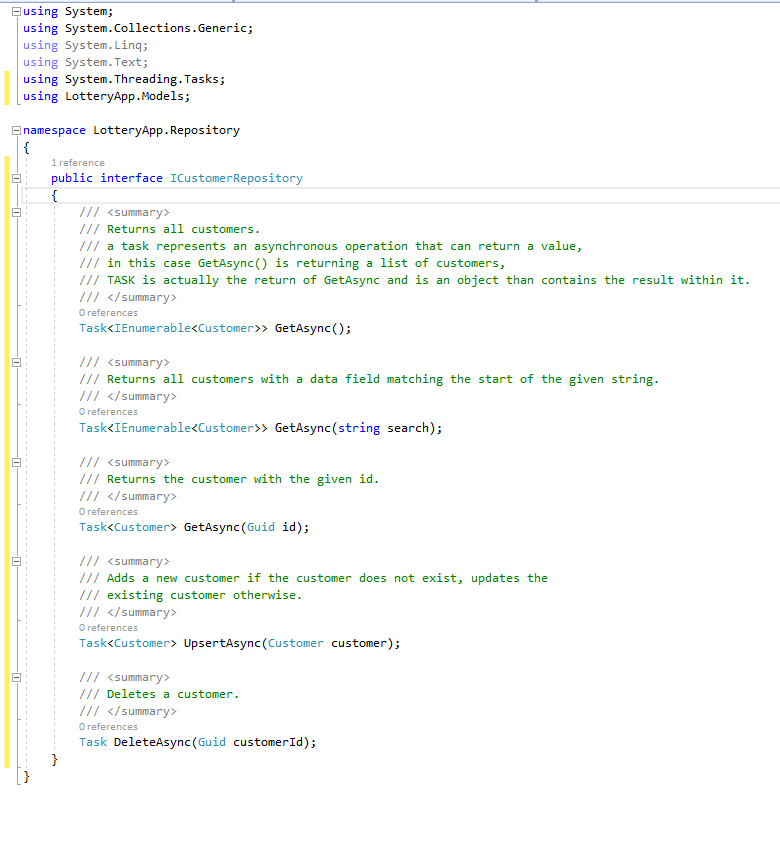
CustID has been added to match the database Entity, Guid will automatically create an ID in sequence.



ICustomerRepository.cs, defines methods for the customer interacting with the back end database, these methods are implemented in SqlCustomerRepository.cs

It defines properties and methods for the Customer to asynchronously read from the database and to handle the create/update/delete operations. Note: Task in this case is the return resultset object from the database and contains the data as part of the object.

Note: the part after task TASK<Customer> specifies what type of object is being returned from the database. In this case Customer is an instance of the modelled Customer.cs in the models folder.



using System;  
using System.Collections.Generic;  
using System.Linq;  
using System.Text;  
using System.Threading.Tasks;  
using LotteryApp.Models;

namespace LotteryApp.Repository  
{

public interface ICustomerRepository  
 {

/// <summary>  
 /// Returns all customers. Customer is an instance of Customer.cs in the Model folder.  
 /// a task represents an asynchronous operation that can return a value,   
 /// in this case GetAsync() is returning a list of customers,   
 /// TASK is actually the return of GetAsync and is an object than contains the result within it.  
 /// </summary>

Task<IEnumerable<Customer>> GetAsync();

/// <summary>  
 /// Returns all customers with a data field matching the start of the given string.   
 /// </summary>  
 Task<IEnumerable<Customer>> GetAsync(string search);  
  
 /// <summary>  
 /// Returns the customer with the given id.   
 /// </summary>  
 Task<Customer> GetAsync(Guid id);

/// <summary>  
 /// Adds a new customer if the customer does not exist, updates the   
 /// existing customer otherwise.  
 /// </summary>  
 Task<Customer> UpsertAsync(Customer customer);

/// <summary>  
 /// Deletes a customer.  
 /// </summary>  
 Task DeleteAsync(Guid customerId);  
 }  
}

SqlCustomer Repository implements the ICustomerRepository Code with the code specific to the customer data and requirements for access to the backend database.  
  
Note the constructor sets up the inks to the database session created in LotteryContext, each of the Tasks codes the connects to the dbContext(database connection) and within that the dbSet (entity).

Note: Lambada and LINQ expressions are used to query the database see return customer with a given ID.

In the Entity Framework based applications, the DbContext / Object Context is responsible for tracking the changes done in the objects, so the correct update is done to the database when the SaveChanges() method of the context is called. When we retrieve entities using an object query, the Entity Framework puts these entities in a cache and tracks whatever changes are made on these entities until the savechanges method is called.  
  
Sometimes we do not want to track some entities because the data is only used for viewing purposes and other operations such as insert, update and delete are not done. For example the view data in a read-only grid.  
  
The **AsNoTracking()** extension method returns a new query and the returned entities will not be cached by the context (DbContext or Object Context). This means that the Entity Framework does not perform any additional processing or storage of the entities that are returned by the query. Please note that we cannot update these entities without attaching to the context.

using System;  
using System.Collections.Generic;  
using System.Linq;  
using System.Text;  
using System.Threading.Tasks;  
using LotteryApp.Models;  
using Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore;

namespace LotteryApp.Repository.Sql  
{  
 public class SqlCustomerRepository : ICustomerRepository  
 {  
 private LotteryContext \_db;   
  
 public SqlCustomerRepository(LotteryContext db) {  
 \_db = db;  
 }

/// <summary>  
 /// Returns all customers.   
 /// a task represents an asynchronous operation that can return a value,   
 /// in this case GetAsync() is returning a list of customers,  
 /// TASK is actually the return of GetAsync and is an object than contains the result within it.  
 /// </summary>

public async Task<IEnumerable<Customer>> GetAsync(){  
 return await \_db.Customers  
 .AsNoTracking() // this is read only so disables change tracking, i.e. checking if data updated  
 .ToListAsync(); // creates a list from the queriable db customers

}

/// <summary>

/// Returns the customer with the given ID.

/// </summary>

public async Task<Customer> GetAsync(Guid id)

{

return await \_db.Customers

.AsNoTracking() // this is read only so disables change tracking, i.e. checking if data updated

.FirstOrDefaultAsync(x => x.CustID == id); // searches for a customer with the specific ID and returns if exists ?????

}

/// <summary>

/// Returns all customers with a data field matching the start of the given string.

/// </summary>

public async Task<IEnumerable<Customer>> GetAsync(string value)

{ // LINQ queries

string[] parameters = value.Split(' ');

return await \_db.Customers

.Where(x =>

parameters.Any(y =>

x.Name.StartsWith(y) ||

x.Email.StartsWith(y) ||

x.Phone.StartsWith(y) ))

.OrderByDescending(x =>

parameters.Count(y =>

x.Name.StartsWith(y) ||

x.Email.StartsWith(y) ||

x.Phone.StartsWith(y) ))

.AsNoTracking()

.ToListAsync();

}

public async Task<Customer> UpsertAsync(Customer customer) // update or insert customer

{

var current = await \_db.Customers.FirstOrDefaultAsync(x => x.CustID == customer.CustID);

if (null == current)

{

\_db.Customers.Add(customer);

}

else

{

\_db.Entry(current).CurrentValues.SetValues(customer);

}

await \_db.SaveChangesAsync();

return customer;

}

public async Task DeleteAsync(Guid id) // delete customer

{

var customer = await \_db.Customers.FirstOrDefaultAsync(x => x.CustID == id);

if (null != customer)

{

\_db.Customers.Remove(customer);

await \_db.SaveChangesAsync();

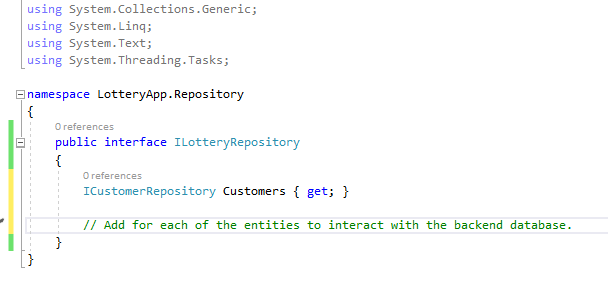
}

}

}

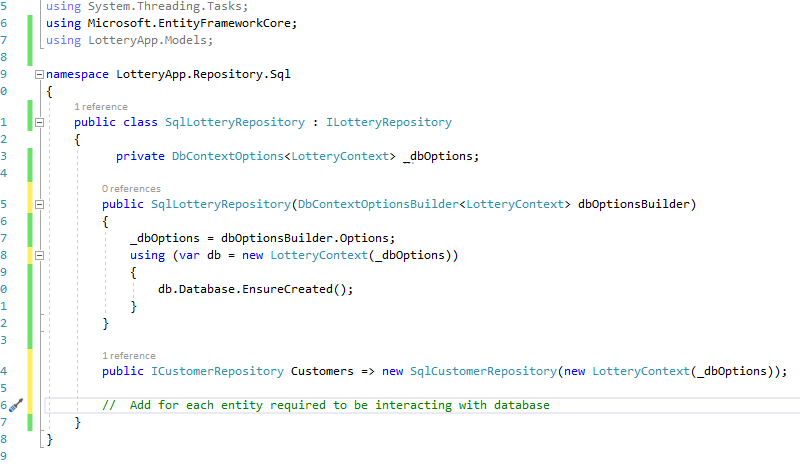
}

ILotteryRepository.cs, defines methods for interacting with the back end database, these methods are implemented in SqlCustomerRepository.cs



The implementation of this in SqlLotteryRepository.cs is as follows:

Configures database connections for the context, creates the instance of the SqlCustomerRepository which must implement from ICustomerRepository, this is the SqlCustomerRepository has the commands and LINQ queries to interact with backend database within confines of model.



How does LotteryContext, SqlLotteryRepository and SqlCustomerRepository (or any other SqlEntityRepository) work together.

LotteryContext implements DbContext and has properties of type DbSets.

It is the class file which has definitions for defining an instance of the DbContext (connection to database) and DbSets used to query and save changes to each entity for the overall application. It is sent options for the database connection from the application at startup through SqlLotteryRepository.

SqlLotteryRepository (creates instances of LotteryContext and each SqlEntityRepository ) –

In the constructor uses the prebuilt framework DbContextOptionsBuilder<LotteryContext> to create an instance of the LotteryContext named \_dbOptions, this constructor is sent the database options (from the APP code) to allow for the connection to the required database.

It also creates as a property an instance of each of the entity repositories sending an instance of the LotteryContext , therefore passing the connection and the dbSets within LotteryContext.

It also creates as a property an instance of each of the SqlEntityRepository, sending the dbContext connection and dbSet connection for that entity to allow for the asynchronous operations coded within each SqlEntityRepository.

i.e. properties for each EntityRepository coded as follows  
 ICustomerRepository Customers => new SqlCustomerRepository(new LotteryContext(\_dbOptions)

SqlCustomerRepository (as all SqlEntityRepositories)

Instances of these created in the SqlLotteryRepository (App repository), within the constructor sets the database connection for any instance. Also codes the Tasks for any instance of that entity for whatever operations for that entitiy may be required (i.e. CRUD).

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Models are created and so these must now interact with the views to allow for the user input and interactions.

App Start

The starting point for the App is App.xaml.cs:

The repository object is set up on launch of the application. The repository creates the Dbsets for the customers to be manipulated. After this the App will launch the first page of the application which is CustomerListPage.xaml.

App.xaml.cs

This creates an instance of the ITutorialRepository model, coded in the model folder, this will be available throughout the app. This is an instance of all of the database entities to be manipulated.

It then runs the method SqliteDatabase() within App.xaml.cs , see next image