Day 3 – CRUD Operations Using Entity Framework Core

Objective: Learn how to perform Create, Read, Update, and Delete operations using Entity Framework Core. Build data-driven .NET apps with clean, maintainable code.

Date: 18-10-2025

1. Introduction

The term CRUD stands for the four basic database operations - Create, Read, Update, and Delete.

In EF Core, CRUD operations are performed using the **DbContext** and **DbSet** classes, which represent your database and tables in object-oriented form.

Operation	SQL Equivalent	EF Core Method
Create	INSERT	Add(), AddAsync()
Read	SELECT	ToList(), Find(), Where()
Update	UPDATE	Update()
Delete	DELETE	Remove()

2. CRUD Architecture Overview

In an ASP.NET Core Web API project, CRUD operations usually follow a three-layer structure:

- 1. **Model Layer** → Represents database entities.
- 2. **Data Access Layer (Repository)** → Contains logic for communicating with the database using EF Core.
- 3. Controller Layer \rightarrow Exposes endpoints (API routes) that call repository methods.

This separation ensures the code is modular, testable, and maintainable.

3. Read Operation (GET)

The **Read** operation retrieves data from the database.

Example:

var students = context.Students.ToList();

- This fetches all rows from the Students table.
- EF Core translates it into:
- SELECT * FROM Students;

With Filter:

var student = context.Students.FirstOrDefault(s => s.Id == id);

• This retrieves a specific student by ID.

4. Create Operation (POST)

The **Create** operation inserts new data into the database.

Example:

```
[HttpPost]
public async Task<IActionResult> AddStudent(Student student)
{
   _context.Students.Add(student);
   await _context.SaveChangesAsync();
   return CreatedAtAction(nameof(GetStudentById), new { id = student.Id }, student);
}
```

Explanation:

- Add() \rightarrow Adds the new record to the change tracker.
- SaveChangesAsync() → Executes the INSERT query.
- CreatedAtAction() → Returns HTTP 201 status code with the new resource URI.

5. Update Operation (PUT)

The Update operation modifies existing data.

Example:

```
[HttpPut("{id}")]
public async Task<IActionResult> UpdateStudent(int id, Student student)
{
   if (id != student.Id)
     return BadRequest("Student ID mismatch");
   _context.Entry(student).State = EntityState.Modified;
   await _context.SaveChangesAsync();
   return Ok("Student updated successfully") }
```

Explanation:

- Marks entity as Modified in the DbContext.
- When SaveChangesAsync() is called, EF Core executes an UPDATE statement.

6. Delete Operation (DELETE)

The **Delete** operation removes a record.

Example:

```
[HttpDelete("{id}")]

public async Task<IActionResult> DeleteStudent(int id)

{
    var student = await _context.Students.FindAsync(id);
    if (student == null)
        return NotFound("Student not found");
    _context.Students.Remove(student);
    await _context.SaveChangesAsync();
    return Ok("Student deleted successfully");
}
```

Explanation:

- FindAsync() retrieves the record.
- Remove() marks it for deletion.
- SaveChangesAsync() performs the DELETE operation in SQL.

7. Using Asynchronous Operations

All EF Core operations can be executed asynchronously for better performance:

Operation	Async Method
Add	AddAsync()
Save	SaveChangesAsync()
Find	FindAsync()
ToList	ToListAsync()

Example:

```
var students = await context.Students.ToListAsync();
```

This prevents blocking the main thread during long-running database operations.

8. Repository Pattern (Optional for Larger Projects)

To keep the code modular, use a **repository pattern**.

await context.SaveChangesAsync();

```
IStudentRepository.cs
public interface IStudentRepository
  Task<IEnumerable<Student>> GetAllAsync();
  Task<Student> GetByIdAsync(int id);
  Task<Student> AddAsync(Student student);
  Task UpdateAsync(Student student);
  Task DeleteAsync(int id);
StudentRepository.cs
public class StudentRepository: IStudentRepository
  private readonly StudentDBContext context;
  public StudentRepository(StudentDBContext context) => context = context;
  public async Task<IEnumerable<Student>> GetAllAsync() => await
_context.Students.ToListAsync();
  public async Task<Student> GetByIdAsync(int id) => await context.Students.FindAsync(id);
  public async Task<Student> AddAsync(Student student)
  {
    context.Students.Add(student);
    await context.SaveChangesAsync();
    return student;
  public async Task UpdateAsync(Student student)
    context.Entry(student).State = EntityState.Modified;
```

```
public async Task DeleteAsync(int id)
{
   var student = await _context.Students.FindAsync(id);
   if (student != null)
   {
      _context.Students.Remove(student);
      await _context.SaveChangesAsync();
   }
}
```

The controller can then depend on this interface instead of the direct context, improving **testability**.

9. Error Handling and Validation

Always validate and handle exceptions during CRUD operations:

Example:

```
try
{
    await _context.SaveChangesAsync();
}
catch (DbUpdateException ex)
{
    return BadRequest("Database update failed: " + ex.Message);
}
```

Validation Example using Data Annotations:

```
[Required]
[StringLength(50)]
public string Name { get; set; }
```

10. HTTP Status Codes for CRUD APIs

Operation	Method	Success Code	Description
Create	POST	201	Resource created
Read	GET	200	Data retrieved
Update	PUT	200 / 204	Data updated
Delete	DELETE	200 / 204	Data deleted

11. Testing the API

Once all methods are implemented:

- Launch Swagger (https://localhost:***/swagger)
- Test:
 - \circ **GET** \rightarrow Fetch all students
 - \circ **POST** \rightarrow Add a new student
 - \circ **PUT** \rightarrow Update student
 - \circ **DELETE** \rightarrow Remove student

Take screenshots for documentation.

Mini Task for Day 3

Build a Complete CRUD API for Students:

- Use SQL Server database StudentDB.
- Create StudentController with:
 - o GET /api/students
 - GET /api/students/{id}
 - o POST /api/students
 - PUT /api/students/{id}
 - DELETE /api/students/{id}
- Test all operations in Swagger.

Snapshots:

Code: Program.cs

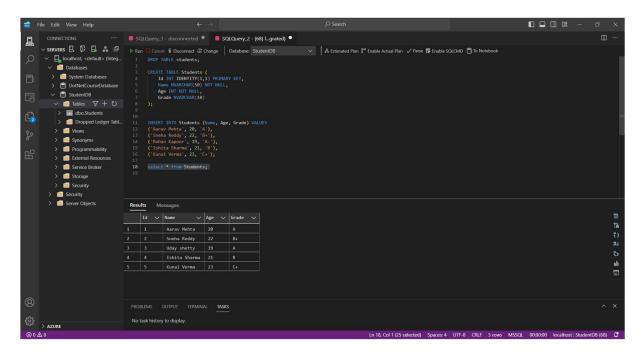
Code: Student.cs

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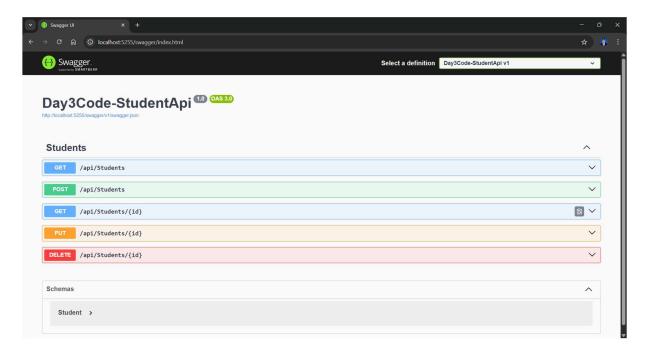
Code: StudentDBContext.cs

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```

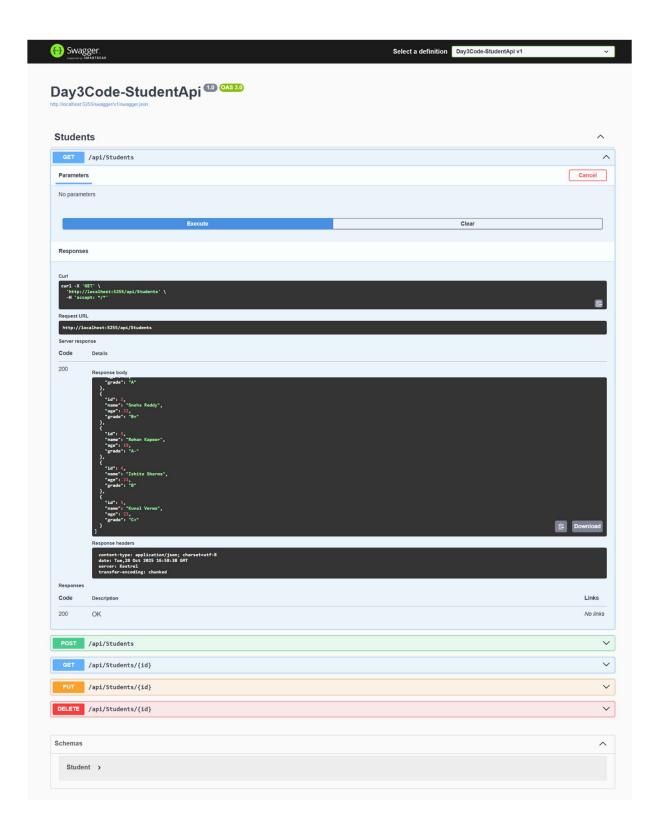
Code: StudentController.cs



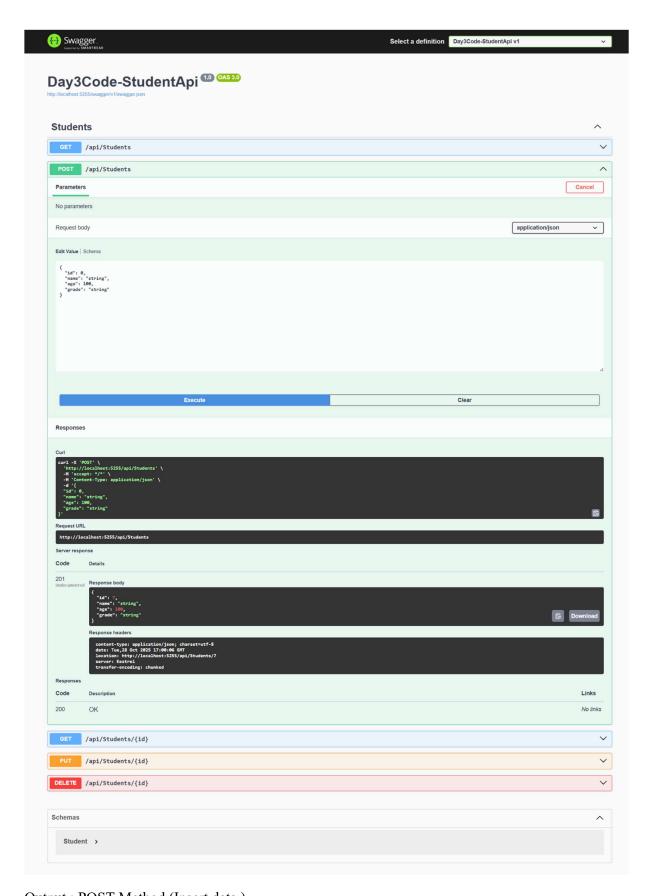
Code: Database Code



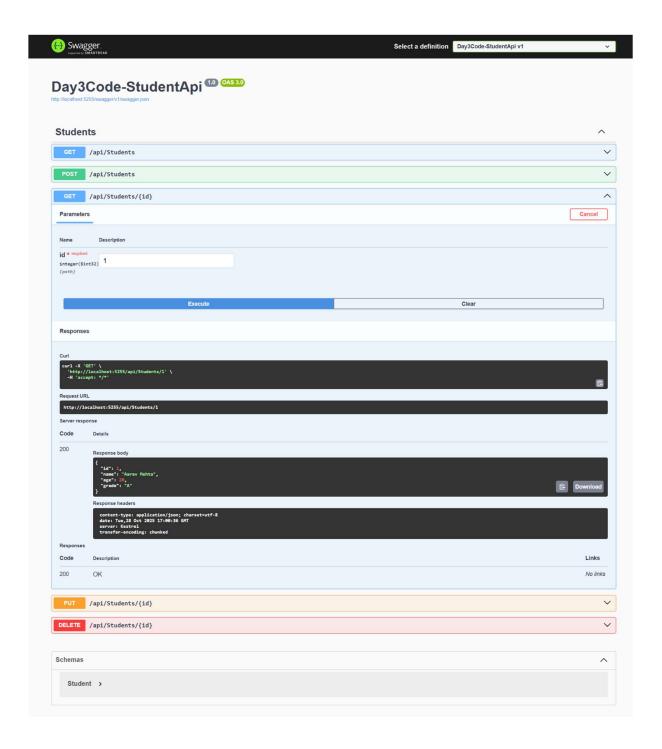
Output: All method



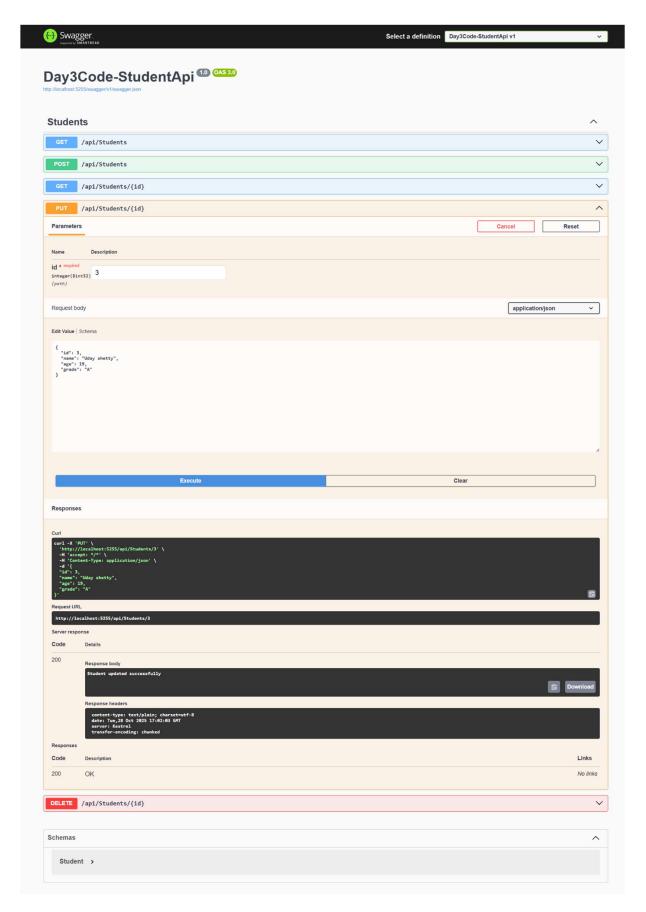
Output: GET (All data from database)



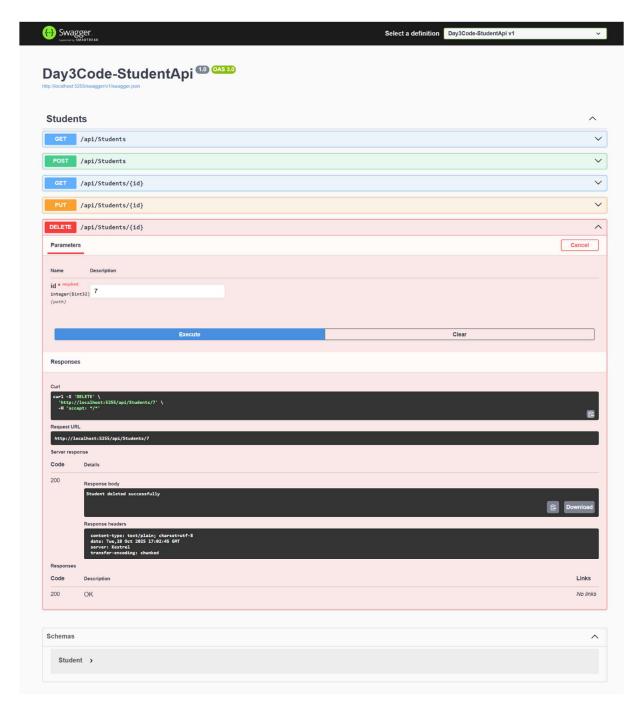
Output : POST Method (Insert data)



Output: GET (Specific data from database)



Output: PUT (Update data)



Output : DELETE (Delete data)