



SUPERHERO PROJEKT

TEC, H3, 2022

RESUME

Fullstack Applikation, dotnet 6 + Angular 14.
Repository Pattern og Unittests

Jack Baltzer

SUPERHERO PROJECT

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SUPERHERO PROJECT

FORMÅL

Dette dokument følger undervisningen og indeholder kodeeksempler og screenshots.

Konceptet er at konstruere et **full-stack** projekt med en **API** og en **Clientside applikation**. API implementerer et **Repository Pattern**, og alle lagene verificeres via **Unitests**

Der benyttes **dotnet 6** og **Angular 14**, samt **git** til versionsstyring

Programmer er **Visual Studio 2022** til API, og **Visual Studio Code** til clientside applikationen.

Sørg for at have installeret Visual Studio 2022 (community) før du går videre.

<https://visualstudio.microsoft.com/vs/community/>

GITHUB ASSIGNMENT

Via din browser, gå på <https://classroom.github.com/a/Ob-FXKV9> og vælg dit navn i listen der kommer frem, dette binder din git-account sammen med navnet du har valgt, så læreren kan finde ud af hvem der har afleveret.

Når du har valgt navn, klik på den grønne knap ”**Accept this assignment**” for at få adgang til opgaven.

The screenshot shows a GitHub assignment acceptance dialog. At the top, it displays the user's GitHub ID: 1205hf22083dap. Below this, the title "Accept the assignment — SuperHero Project" is centered. A descriptive text explains that accepting the assignment will grant access to the "superhero-project-JackBaltzer" repository in the "TEC-DataTek-Progs-H3" organization on GitHub. At the bottom right of the dialog is a green button labeled "Accept this assignment".

Derefter går der et kort øjeblik, hvorefter du kan opdatere siden **[F5]** og se linket til dit nye github repository.

The screenshot shows a confirmation message from GitHub. It features a circular icon with a blue superhero logo. The text "You're ready to go!" is displayed prominently. Below this, it says "You accepted the assignment, SuperHero Project." and "Your assignment repository has been created:". A blue button provides a link to the repository: <https://github.com/TEC-DataTek-Progs-H3/superhero-project-JackBaltzer>. Further down, it states "We've configured the repository associated with this assignment (update)." and "Your assignment is due by Sep 2, 2022, 15:00". A note at the bottom indicates that an email invitation to join the organization may be sent on behalf of the teacher.



SUPERHERO PROJECT

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'TEC-Dataek-Progs-H3/superhero-project-JackBaltzer'. The 'Code' dropdown menu is open, displaying options for cloning the repository via HTTPS, SSH, or GitHub CLI. Arrows point from the text 'Det åbner Visual Studio, og samtidigt åbner dialogboksen for at clone dit repository.' to the 'Open with Visual Studio' option.

Det åbner Visual Studio, og samtidigt åbner dialogboksen for at clone dit repository. Sørg for at vælge en god placering til dit projekt lokalt, klik derefter på "Clone"

! VIGTIGT Lad være med benytte synkroniserede mapper som Dropbox eller OneDrive !

Det kan give læse/skrive fejl, når git ændrer på filerne

The screenshot shows the 'Clone a repository' dialog box in GitHub Desktop. The 'Repository location' field contains the URL 'https://github.com/TEC-Dataek-Progs-H3/superhero-project-JackBaltzer'. The 'Path' field contains 'C:\Users\jabb\Source\Repos\superhero-project-JackBaltzer'. A large yellow circle highlights both of these fields. An arrow points from the text 'Nu har du en solution, hvor der ligger et projekt kaldet Assignment. Assignment indeholder en kopi af dette teknologisk dokument.' to the 'Clone' button at the bottom right of the dialog.

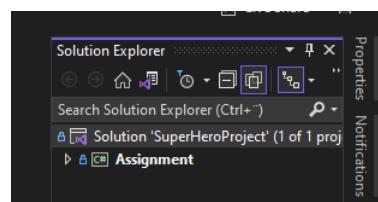
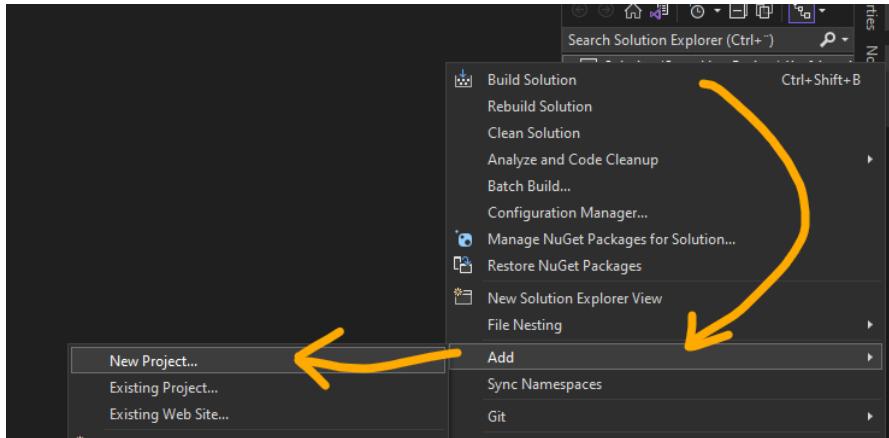
Nu har du en solution, hvor der ligger et projekt kaldet Assignment. Assignment indeholder en kopi af dette teknologisk dokument.



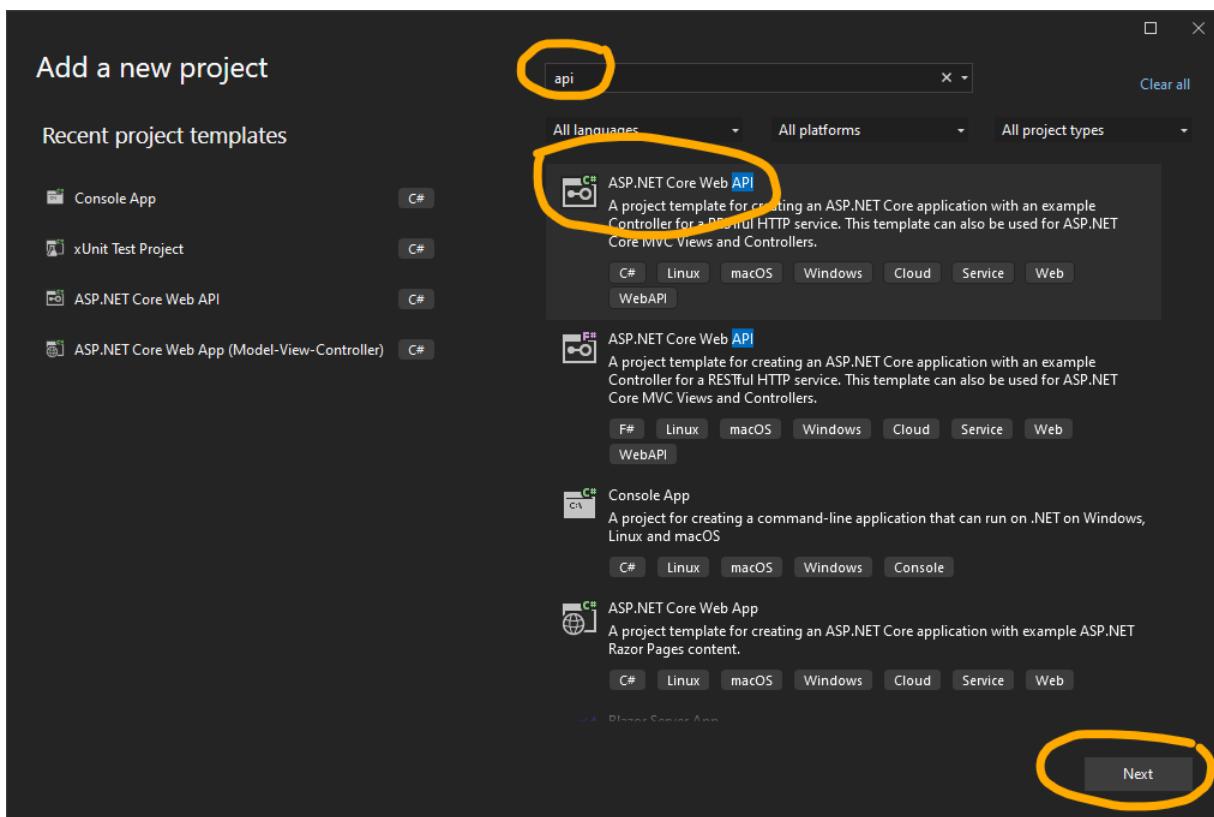
SUPERHERO PROJECT

OPRET API PROJEKTET

API projektet skal placeres inde i SuperHero solution, dette klares ved at højreklikke på "Solution SuperHeroProject" i Solution Explorer



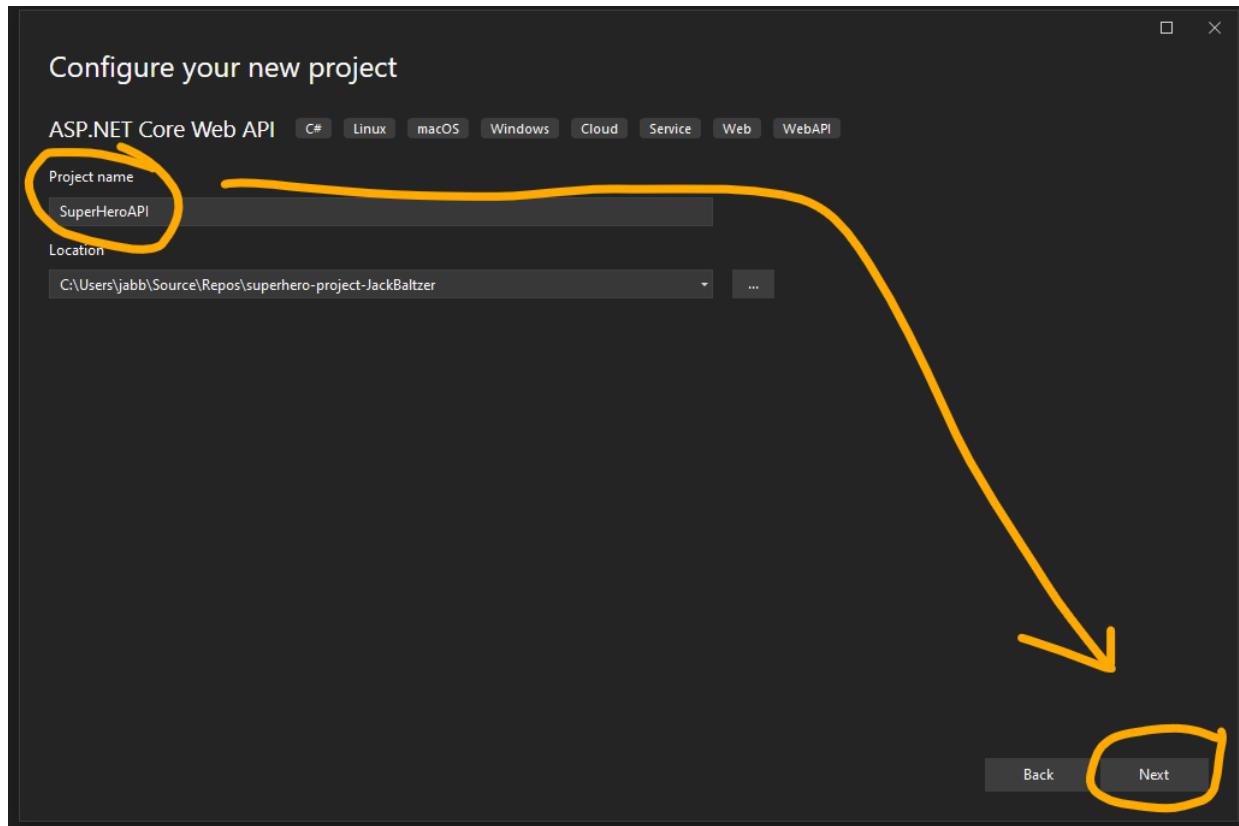
Søg efter "api" og sørge for at vælge "C# ASP.NET Core Web API" og klik derefter på "Next".



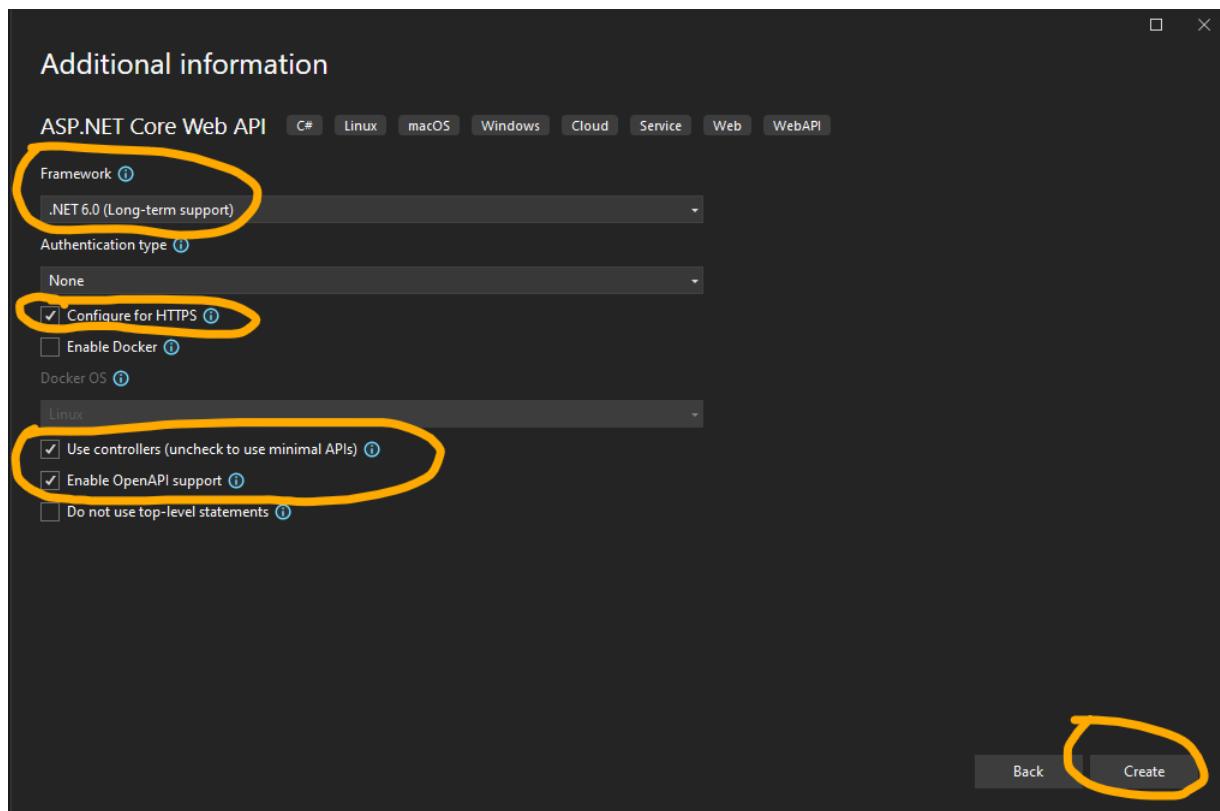
Navngiv projektet "SuperHeroAPI" og klik på "Next".



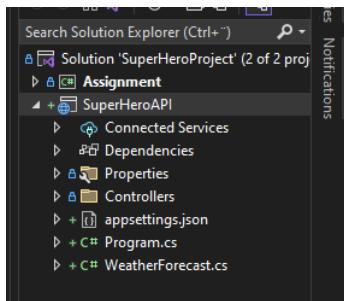
SUPERHERO PROJECT



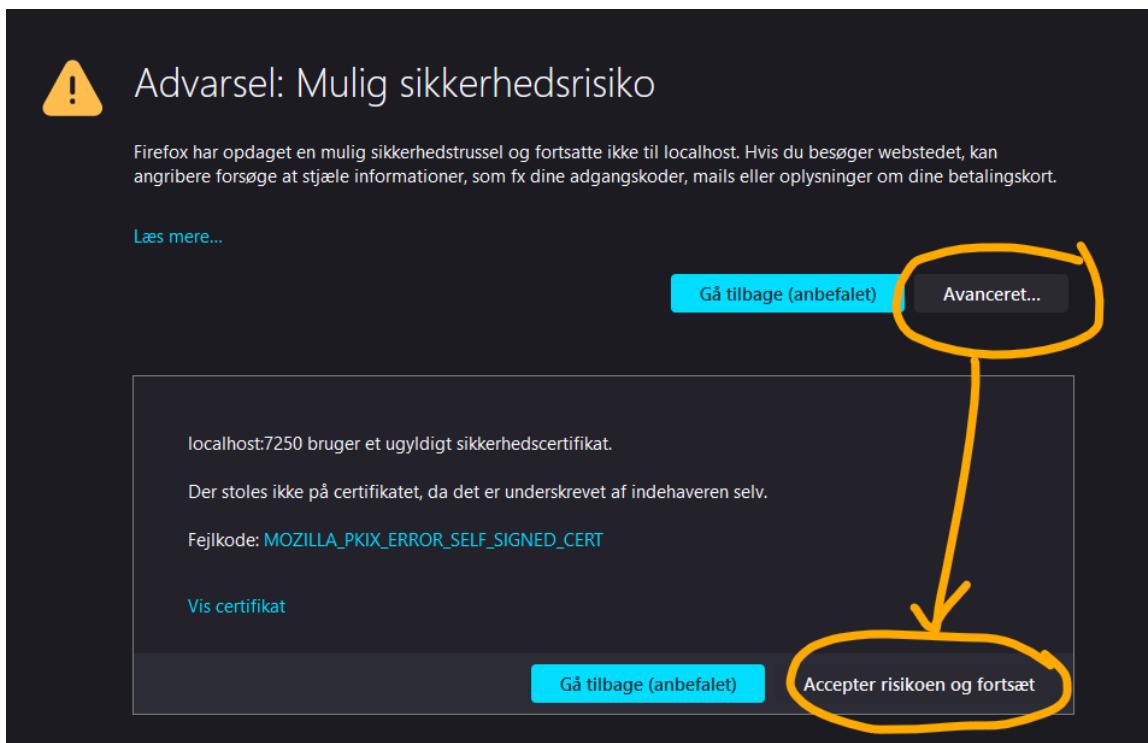
Sørg for at vælge ".NET 6.0 (Long-term support)" under framework, og sikre der er flueben ud for "Configure for HTTPS". Sørg også for at der er flueben ved "Use Controllers" og "Enable OpenAPI support" (så vi får swagger opsat).



SUPERHERO PROJECT



Højreklik på "SuperHeroAPI" og vælg "Set as Startup Project", dererfter tryk [CTRL] + [F5] for at køre projektet



SUPERHERO PROJECT

The screenshot shows the Swagger UI interface for the SuperHeroAPI v1. At the top, the title "SuperHeroAPI 1.0 OAS3" is displayed along with the URL "https://localhost:7250/swagger/v1/swagger.json". The main content area is titled "WeatherForecast". Under this, a blue button labeled "GET" is followed by the endpoint "/WeatherForecast". Below this, a section titled "Schemas" is expanded, showing the "WeatherForecast" schema with its properties.

Tryk på den blå linje "[GET] /WeatherForecast" og klik på "Try it out" og derefter på "Execute". Så burde man se det resultat der kommer fra API'en.

The screenshot shows the "Try it out" interface for the "WeatherForecast" endpoint. It includes a "Curl" section with the command "curl -X 'GET' \ 'https://localhost:7250/WeatherForecast' \ -H 'accept: text/plain'", a "Request URL" section with "https://localhost:7250/WeatherForecast", and a "Server response" section showing a JSON array of weather forecast data. The JSON data is as follows:

```
[{"date": "2022-08-18T10:04:49.0778001+02:00", "temperatureC": 22, "temperatureF": 71, "summary": "Bracing"}, {"date": "2022-08-19T10:04:49.0778182+02:00", "temperatureC": 51, "temperatureF": 123, "summary": "Bracing"}, {"date": "2022-08-20T10:04:49.0778195+02:00", "temperatureC": 0, "temperatureF": 32, "summary": "Bracing"}]
```

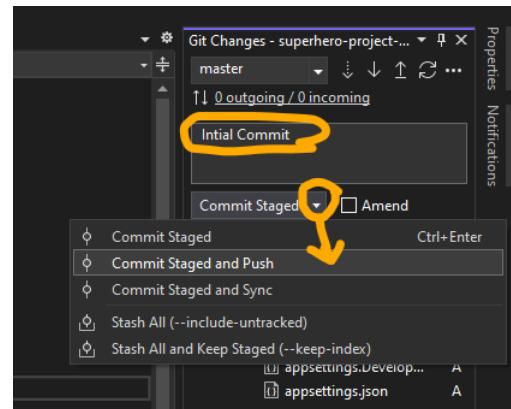
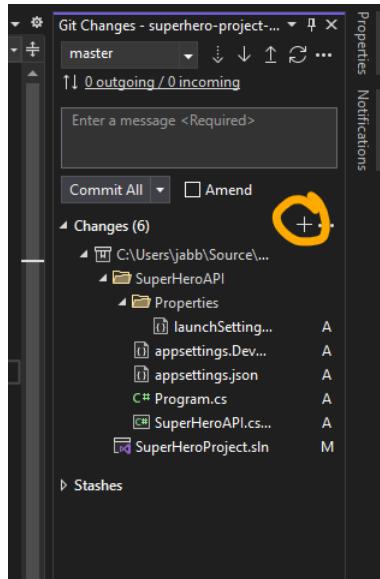
Slet filerne "WeatherForecast.cs" og "WeatherForecastController.cs" da de ikke skal bruges til noget fremover.



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GIT

Find "Git Changes" vinduet under "View" menuen, og klik på plusset ud for changes.



Derefter skriv en besked i tekstfeltet og klik på den lille pil ud for "Commit All" og vælg "Commit Staged and Push".

A screenshot of a GitHub repository page for 'superhero-project-JackBaltzer'. The commit history shows an initial commit by 'JackBaltzer' containing changes to 'Assignment', 'SuperHeroAPI', '.gitattributes', '.gitignore', and 'SuperHeroProject.sln'. A yellow circle highlights the 'SuperHeroAPI' commit. Below the commits, there is a message: 'Help people interested in this repository understand your project by adding a README.' with a 'Add a README' button.

Git Branch



SUPERHERO PROJECT

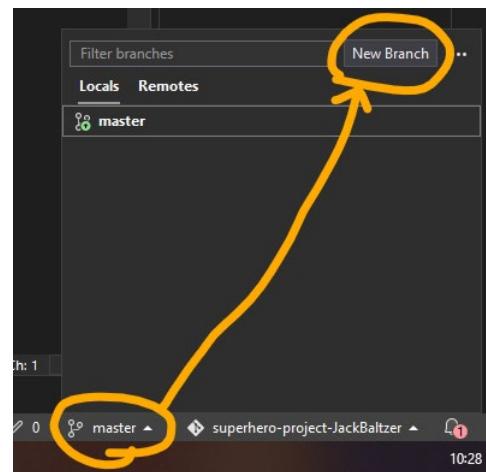
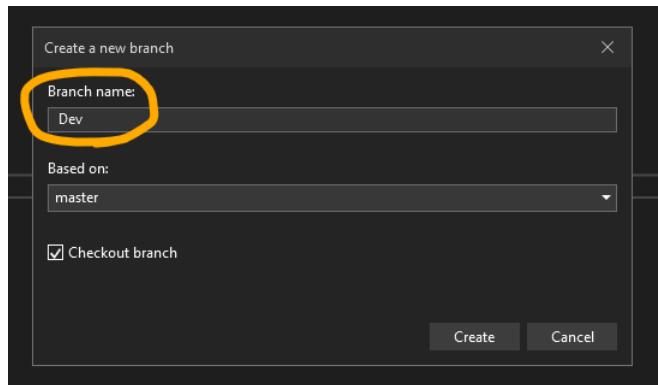
Det vil være et rigtig godt tidspunkt at bryde git-repository op så den version af koden der ligger i "Master" altid er en velfungerende udgave af vores kode.

Til det benyttes en "Branch".

I Visual Studio nederest i højre hjørne, klikkes på "master" og i vinduet der kommer op, klikkes på "New Branch"

I vinduet der kommer frem, angives navnet på den Branch vi vil oprette. Jeg kalder min "Dev" da det er meningen det er min udviklings branch.

Klik Create, og læg mærke til der hvor der før stod "master" står der nu "Dev"... så er du klar.



KOD ALDRIG DIREKTE PÅ MASTER!!!!

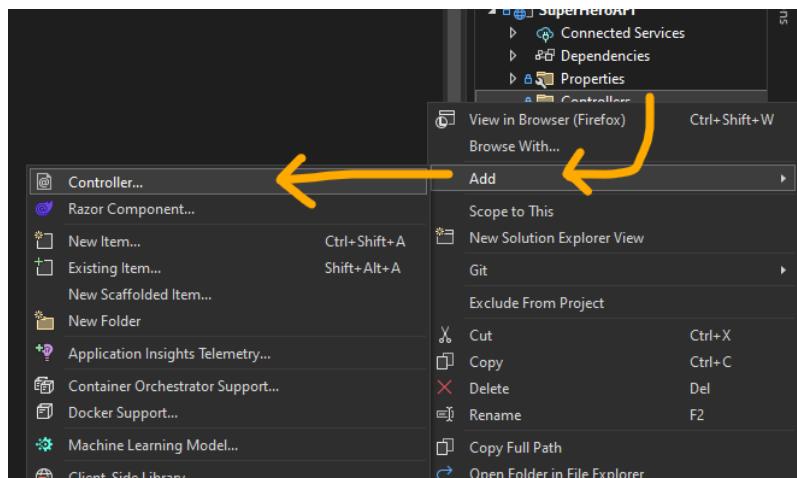


SUPERHERO PROJECT

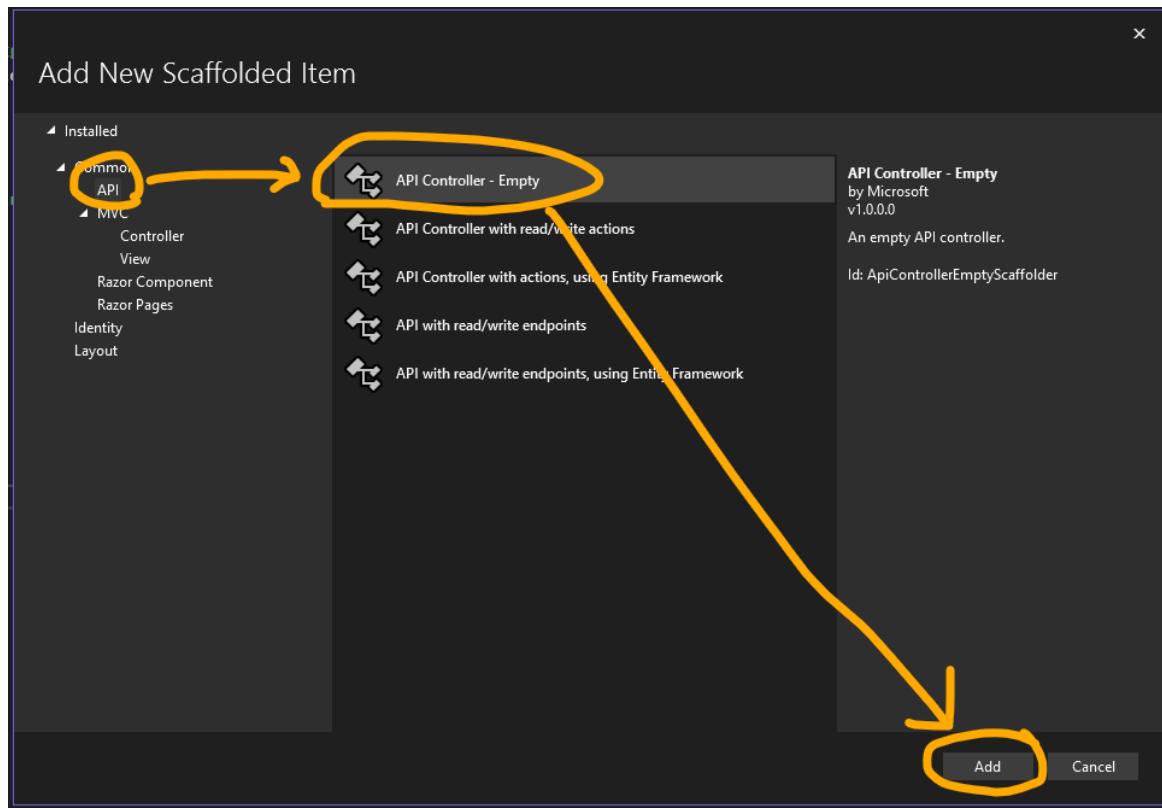
SUPERHERO CONTROLLER

API'en har det formål at den skal lade os kunne udføre fuld "CRUD" på superhelte. Det betyder vi skal kunne hente alle helte, hente en helt, oprette en ny, redigere en eksisterende helt, og slette en eksisterende helt.

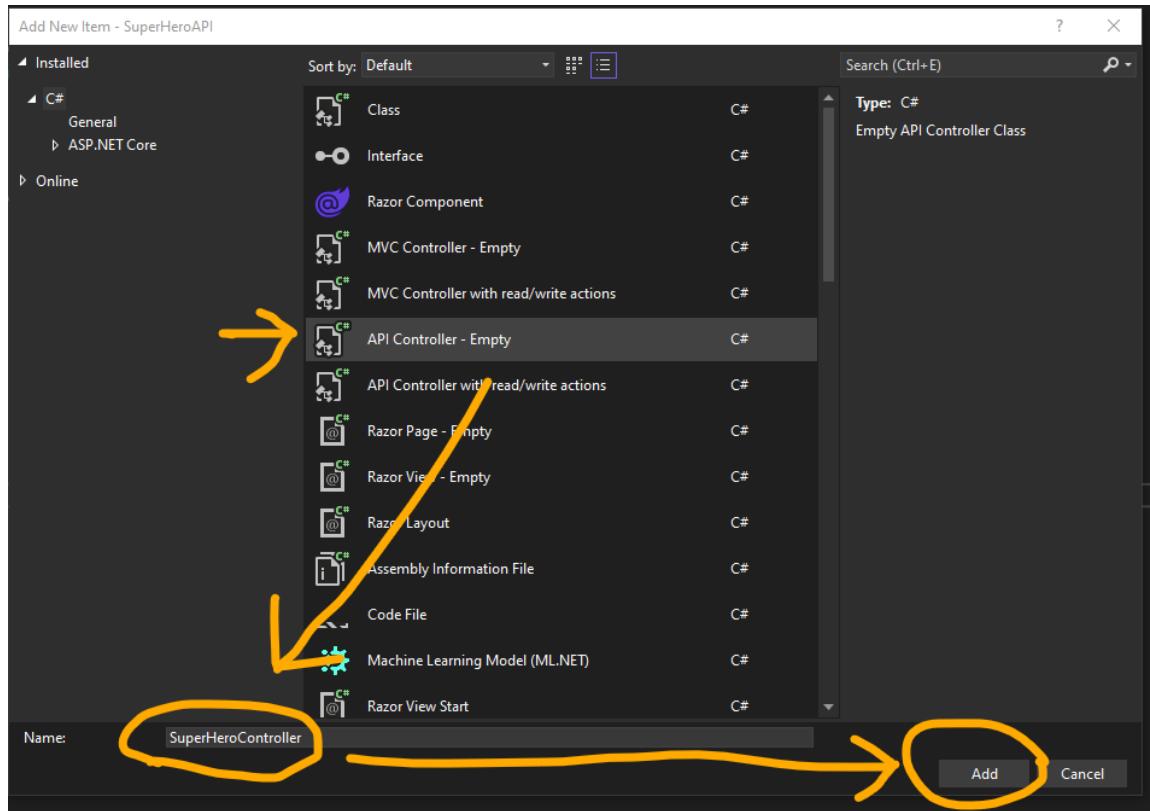
Indgangen i API'en er altid en Controller. Da den modtager forespørgsler og svarer tilbage med resultaterne.



Sørg for at vælge "API" og "API Controller – Empty", klik på "Add".



SUPERHERO PROJECT



Så har vi en helt tom ny controller til vores helte.

GetAll()

For at oprette et endpoint der kan returnere alle superhelte i vores system, skal vi oprette en metode i controlleren.

Metoden skal opsættes så den kan tilgås via et "**HttpGet**" kald, og den returnerer et "**IActionResult**".

Da det er en "**WebAPI**", giver det mening at sørge for metoden er "**async**", så vil applikationen være "**multi-threaded**" fra starten af, og vil opleves mere responsiv efterhånden som programmet vokser.

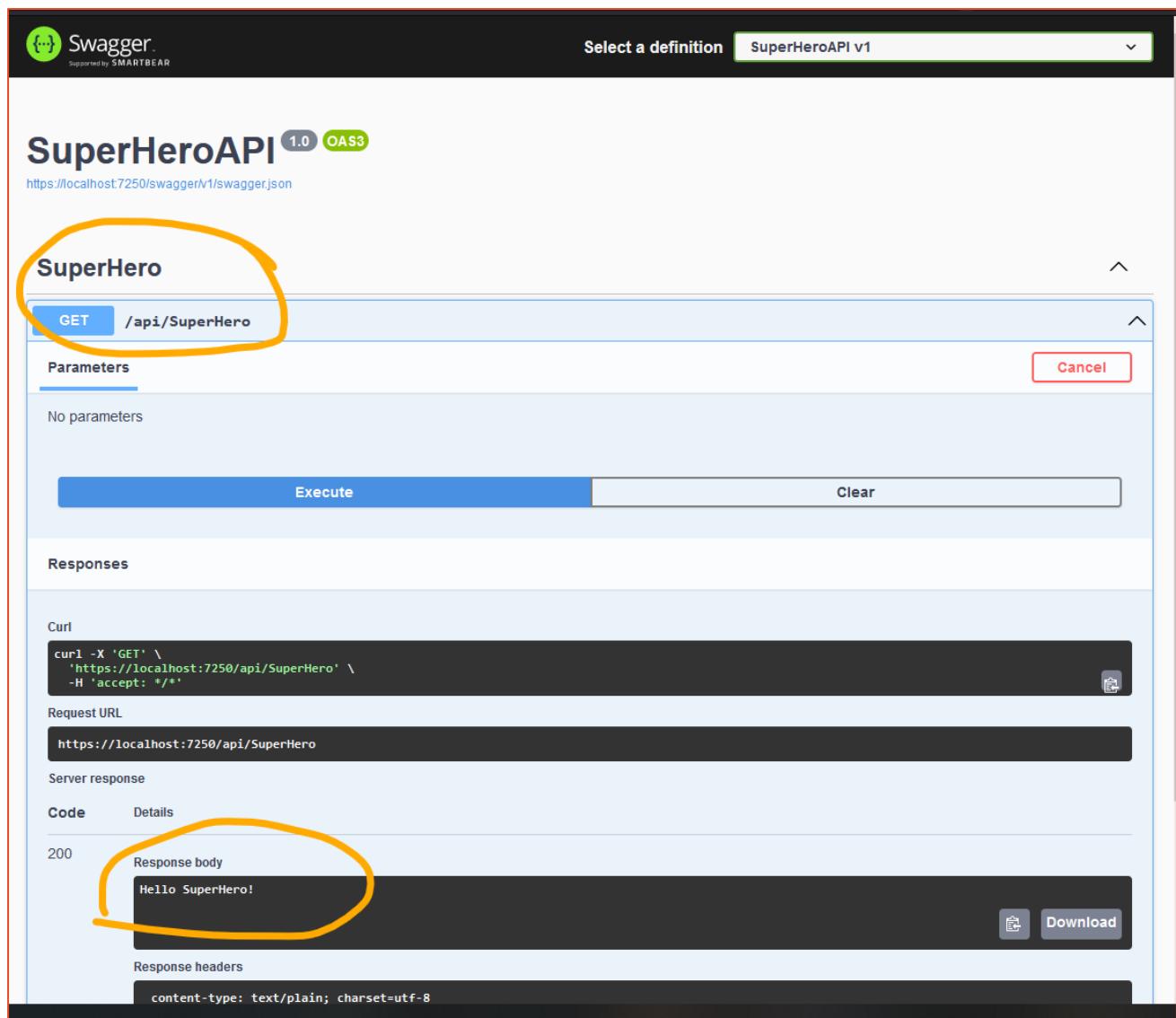
```
SuperHeroController.cs
using Microsoft.AspNetCore.Http;
using Microsoft.AspNetCore.Mvc;

namespace SuperHeroAPI.Controllers
{
    [Route("api/[controller]")]
    [ApiController]
    public class SuperHeroController : ControllerBase
    {
        [HttpGet]
        public async Task<IActionResult> GetAll()
        {
            return Ok("Hello SuperHero!");
        }
    }
}
```



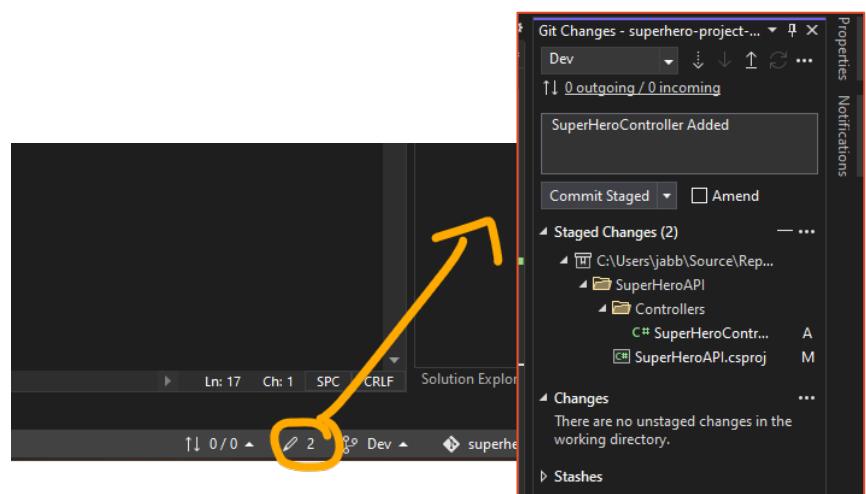
SUPERHERO PROJECT

Gem og kør applikationen [CTRL] + [F5] og se "Swagger" automatisk har fundet den nye Controller (og fjernet WeatherForecast). Execute "[GET] /api/SuperHero" og se resultatet "Hello SuperHero!"



The screenshot shows the Swagger UI for the SuperHero API. At the top, it says "Select a definition" and "SuperHeroAPI v1". Below that, it says "SuperHeroAPI 1.0 OAS3" and the URL "https://localhost:7250/swagger/v1/swagger.json". The main section is titled "SuperHero". It shows a "GET /api/SuperHero" endpoint with a "Parameters" section that says "No parameters". There are "Execute" and "Clear" buttons. Below that is a "Responses" section. Under "Curl", there is a command: "curl -X 'GET' \ 'https://localhost:7250/api/SuperHero' \ -H 'accept: */*'". Under "Request URL", it says "https://localhost:7250/api/SuperHero". Under "Server response", it shows a "Code" section with "200" and a "Details" section. The "Details" section has a "Response body" field containing "Hello SuperHero!". There are "Download" and "Copy" buttons next to it. Under "Response headers", it says "content-type: text/plain; charset=utf-8". Two areas are circled with yellow highlighter: the "GET /api/SuperHero" button and the "Hello SuperHero!" response body.

Gem alt, og commit ændringerne til din Dev branch!



The screenshot shows the Git Changes tool in Visual Studio. The status bar at the bottom left says "2". The main area shows a tree view of staged changes. It lists "SuperHeroController Added" under "C:\Users\jabb\Source\Repos\SuperHeroAPI\Controllers". There are two changes: one for "SuperHeroContr..." (A) and one for "SuperHeroAPI.csproj" (M). To the right, there are sections for "Commit Staged", "Amend", "Staged Changes (2)", "Changes" (which says "There are no unstaged changes in the working directory"), and "Stashes". A yellow arrow points from the "2" in the status bar to the "Staged Changes" list.

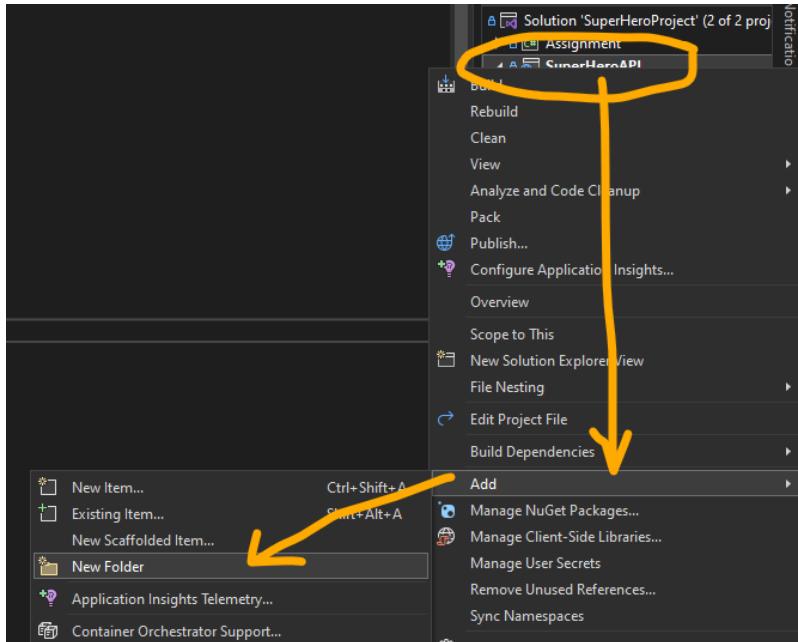


SUPERHERO PROJECT

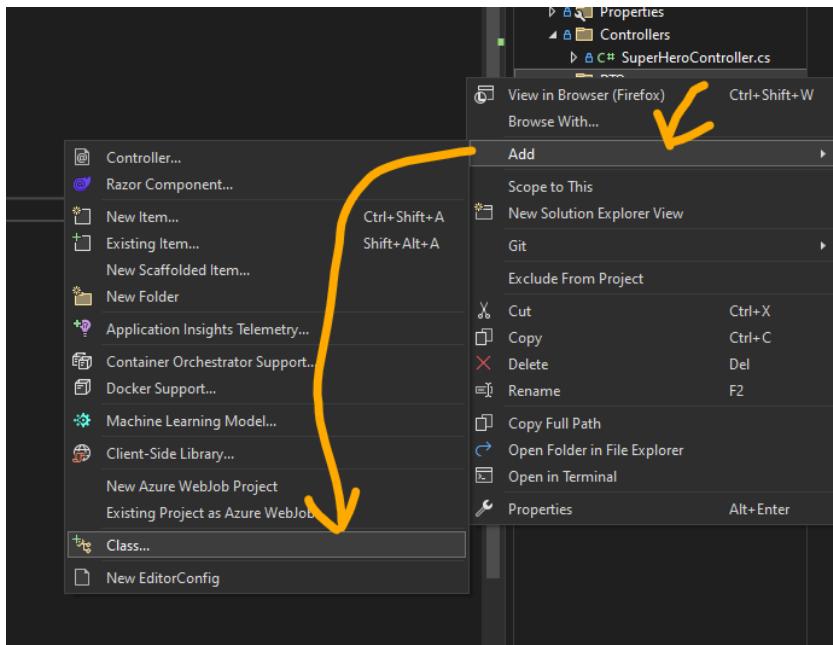
DTO'S – DATA TRANSFER OBJECTS

Vi vil gerne kunne repræsentere en SuperHero i vores kode, det vil gøre vores arbejde lettere, hvis vi ved hvordan en SuperHero er struktureret. Så kan vi validere input og sikre output har alle de ønskede værdier.

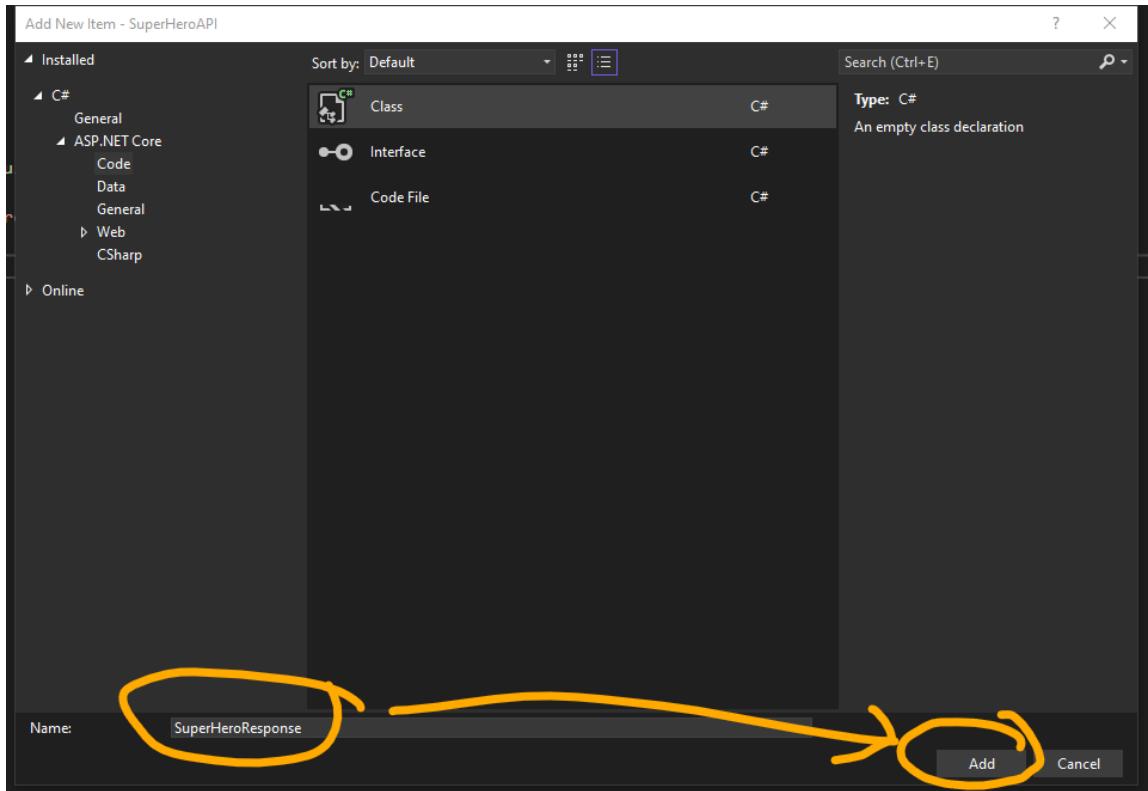
Højreklik på "SuperHeroAPI" projektet, vælg "Add" og derefter "New Folder" og kald den "DTOs".



Højreklik på den nye "DTOs" mappe, vælg "Add" og derefter "Class".



SUPERHERO PROJECT



Opret alle de følgende egenskaber i "SuperHeroResponse" klassen

```
SuperHeroResponse.cs  ↳ SuperHeroController.cs
SuperHeroAPI
namespace SuperHeroAPI.DTOs
{
    public class SuperHeroResponse
    {
        public int Id { get; set; }
        public string Name { get; set; } = string.Empty;
        public string FirstName { get; set; } = string.Empty;
        public string LastName { get; set; } = string.Empty;
        public string Place { get; set; } = string.Empty;
        public short DebutYear { get; set; } = 0;
    }
}
```

Nu kan vi oprette en liste af superhelte som kan returneres via "GetAll()" i controlleren.

GLOBAL USINGS

I **C# 10** kan vi benytte "global usings", så vi kan definere et sted med vores "usings", frem for at skulle pege på resourcerne mange steder i flere filer.

Højreklik på "SuperHeroAPI" projektet, vælg "Add" og derefter "New Item". Opret en "CodeFile" kaldet "Globals.cs".

I den tomme fil tilføjes denne linje "global using SuperHeroAPI.DTOs;" det er alt hvad filen skal indeholde lige nu.

```
Globals.cs  ↳ SuperHeroResponse.cs  ↳ SuperHeroController.cs
SuperHeroAPI
global using SuperHeroAPI.DTOs;
```



SUPERHERO PROJECT

GetAll – DTO returnering

Tilpas Controller metoden ” **GetAll()**”, så der oprettes en liste af SuperHeroResponses, læg mærke til at klassen ”**SuperHeroResponse**” er kendt nu pga global using.

```
1  using Microsoft.AspNetCore.Mvc;
2
3  namespace SuperHeroAPI.Controllers
4  {
5      [Route("api/[controller]")]
6      [ApiController]
7      public class SuperHeroController : ControllerBase
8      {
9          [HttpGet]
10         public async Task<IActionResult> GetAll()
11         {
12             List<SuperHeroResponse> superHeroes = new();
13
14             superHeroes.Add(new SuperHeroResponse
15             {
16                 Id = 1,
17                 Name = "Superman",
18                 FirstName = "Clark",
19                 LastName = "Kent",
20                 Place = "Metropolis",
21                 DebutYear = 1938
22             });
23             superHeroes.Add(new SuperHeroResponse
24             {
25                 Id = 2,
26                 Name = "Iron Man",
27                 FirstName = "Tony",
28                 LastName = "Stark",
29                 Place = "Malibu",
30                 DebutYear = 1963
31             });
32             return Ok(superHeroes);
33         }
34     }
35 }
36 }
```



SUPERHERO PROJECT

Curl

```
curl -X 'GET' \
'https://localhost:7250/api/SuperHero' \
-H 'accept: */*'
```

Request URL

```
https://localhost:7250/api/SuperHero
```

Server response

Code Details

200 Response body

```
[ { "id": 1, "name": "Superman", "firstName": "Clark", "lastName": "Kent", "place": "Metropolis", "debutYear": 1938 }, { "id": 2, "name": "Iron Man", "firstName": "Tony", "lastName": "Stark", "place": "Malibu", "debutYear": 1963 } ]
```

Response headers

```
content-type: application/json; charset=utf-8
date: Wed, 17 Aug 2022 09:26:48 GMT
server: Kestrel
x-firefox-spdy: h2
```

Responses

UNITTESTS

Hvorfor teste?

Det er rigtig smart, at vi kan holde styr på at al funktionalitet i vores kode, fungerer hele tiden. Dvs når vi ændrer på noget i koden, så skal vi helst ikke ødelægge den oprindelige funktionalitet. Og det tager generelt alt for lang tid at teste samtlige funktioner manuelt, hver gang noget kode er tilføjet.

"**GetAll()**" skal altid returnere en liste af "**SuperHeroResponses**".

Dog kan det være at systemet ikke indeholder nogle superhelte endnu, så er det en tom liste der skal komme ud af programmet. Og hvad nu hvis database kaldet fejler, eller noget helt andet er gået galt, så skal vores kode kunne håndtere det.

Og vi skal kunne "**bevise**" at vi har håndteret det! Her benyttes et koncept kaldet "**UnitTesting**".

Det er i bund og grund at vi skriver lidt kode, som kører den ønskede kodefunktionalitet, og derefter ser vi via kode på resultatet og kan få indsigt i hvor koden har eventuelle fejl og mangler. Vi kan derved udføre mange tests igen og igen, samt hurtigt få et overblik over hvor koden fejler.

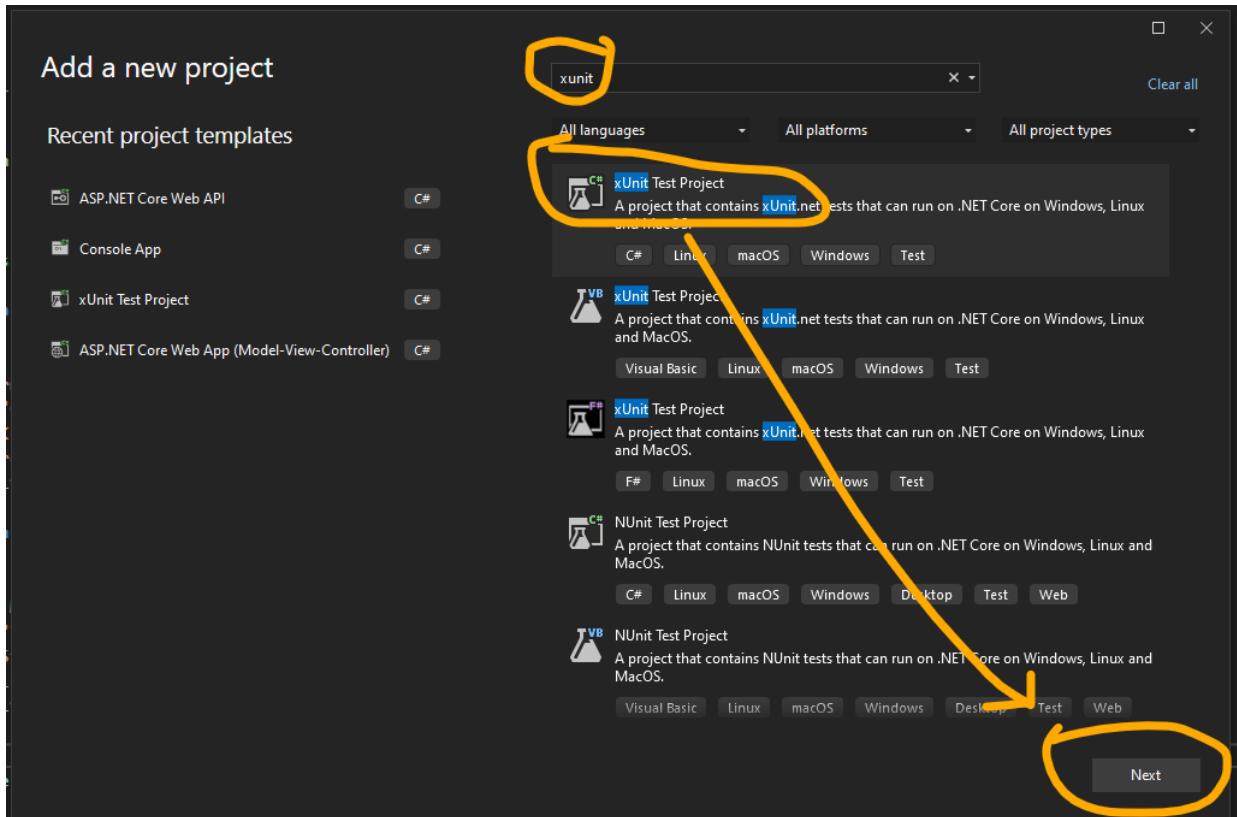
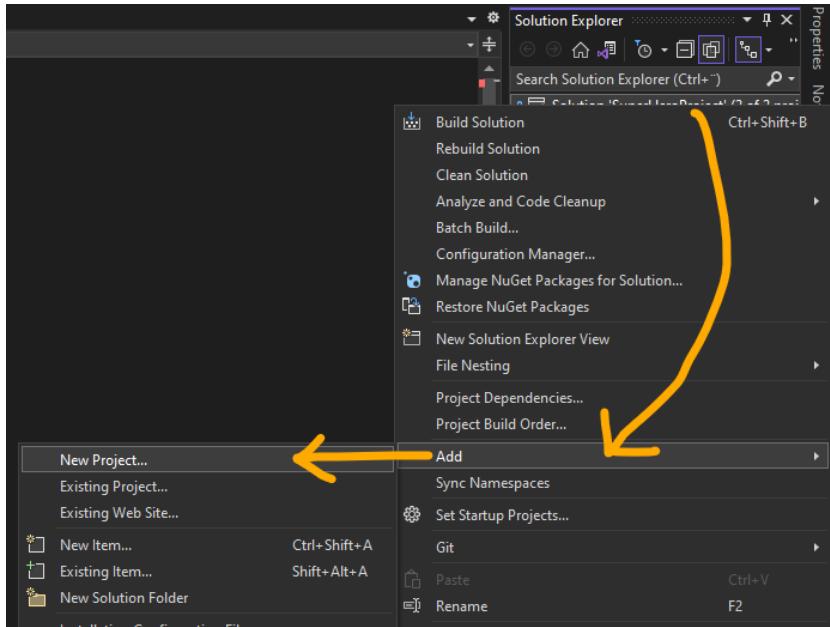
I vores projekt vil vi benytte "**Xunit**", og senere bygger vi "**Moq**" ovenpå (*mere om det når det bliver aktuelt*).

UnitTest Projektet

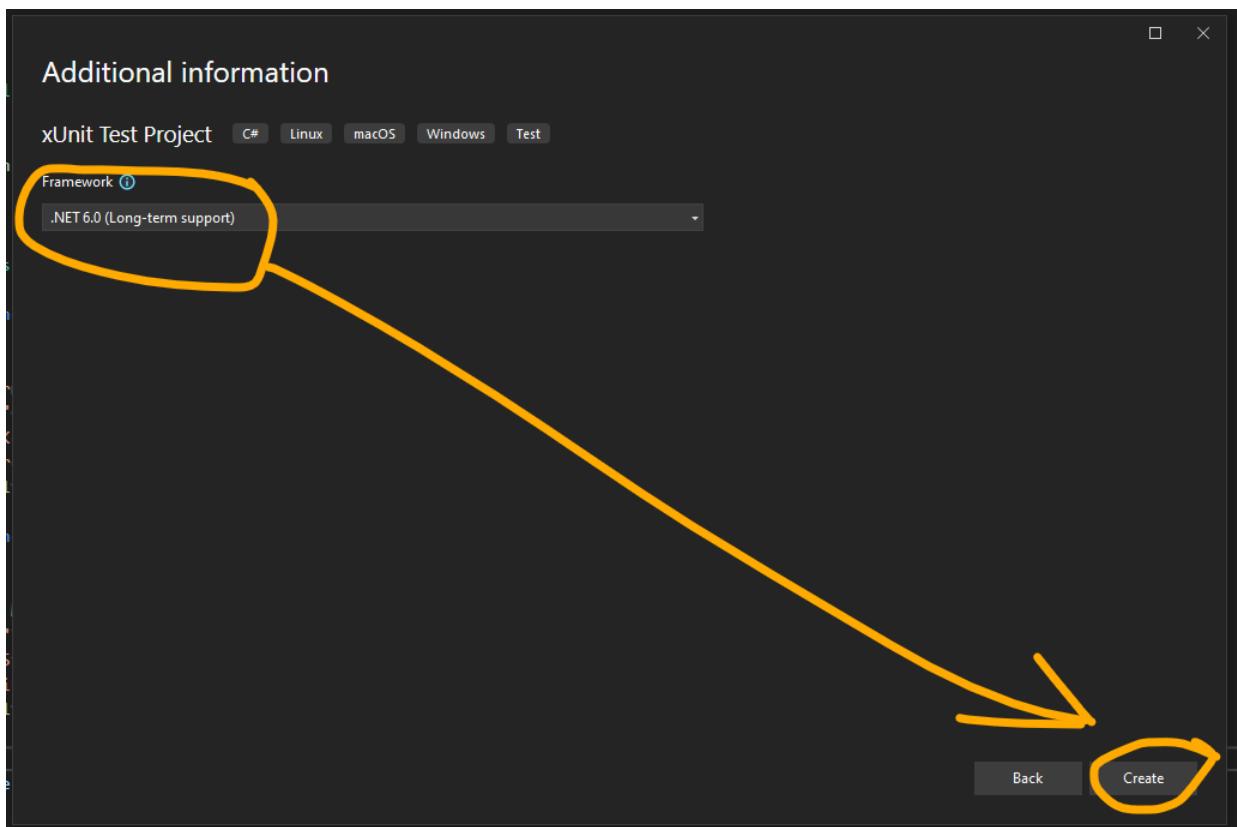
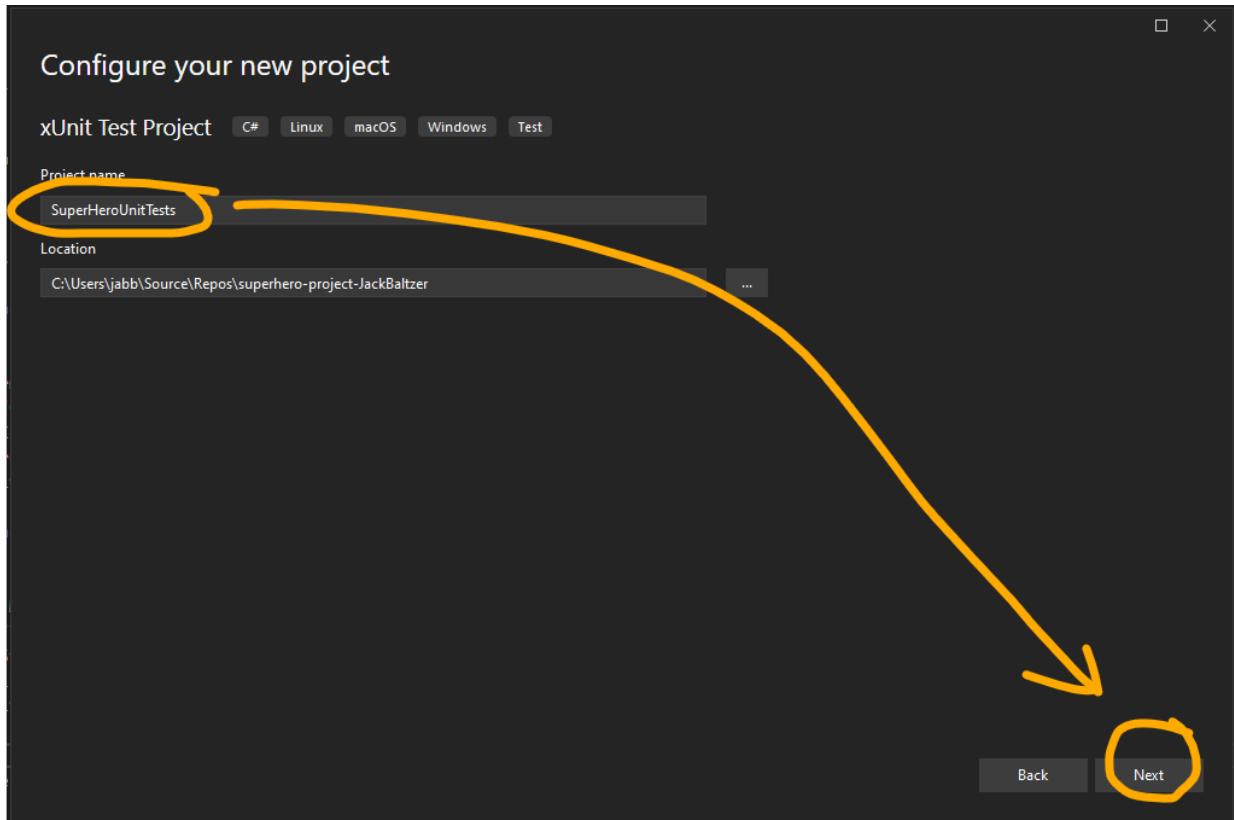
Opret et nyt projekt i din Solution, lige som da du oprettede SuperHeroAPI projektet.



SUPERHERO PROJECT



SUPERHERO PROJECT



SUPERHERO PROJECT

UnitTest Projekt Strukturen

Vi kommer til at teste en del forskellige filer i dette testprojekt, derfor kan det være en rigtig god ide at starte med en god fil-struktur.

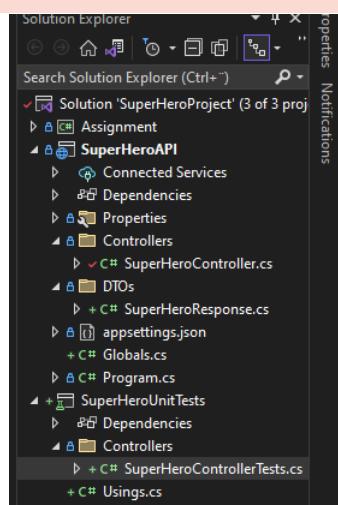
Slet den "UnitTest.cs" fil der kom med fra starten, sørg for at lade "Usings.cs" filen være. Omdøb den eventuelt til "Globals.cs" hvis du foretrækker det.

Opret en mappe kaldet "Controllers" i "SuperHeroUnitTests" projektet.

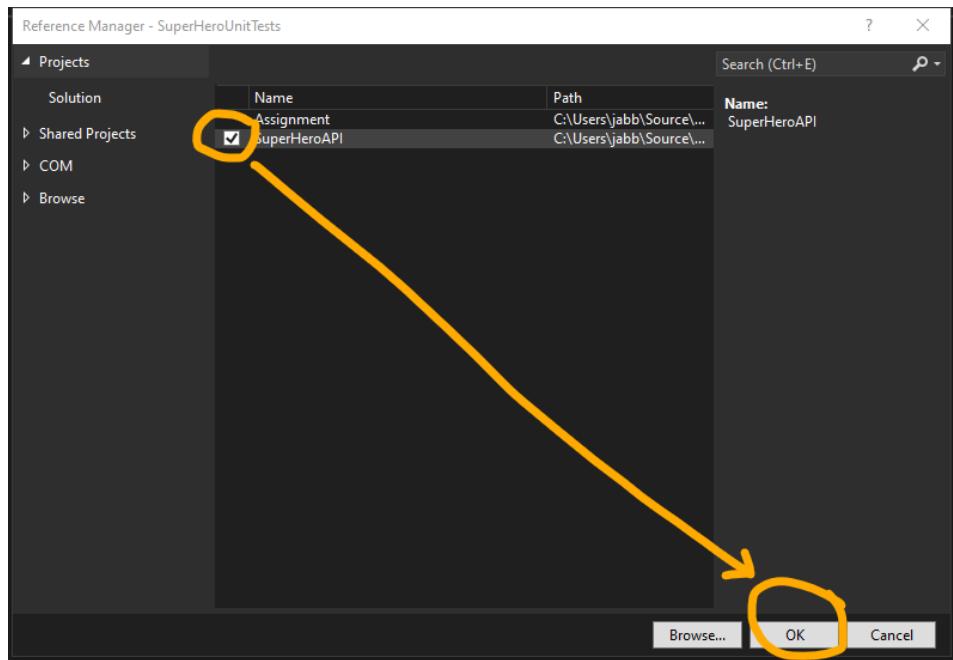
Opret en ny "Class" i "Controllers" mappen, kaldet "SuperHeroControllerTests.cs".

Ret "internal class" til "public class" så klassen SuperHeroControllerTests ikke længere er internal.

Filstrukturen burde nu se ud som her til højre:



Project Reference

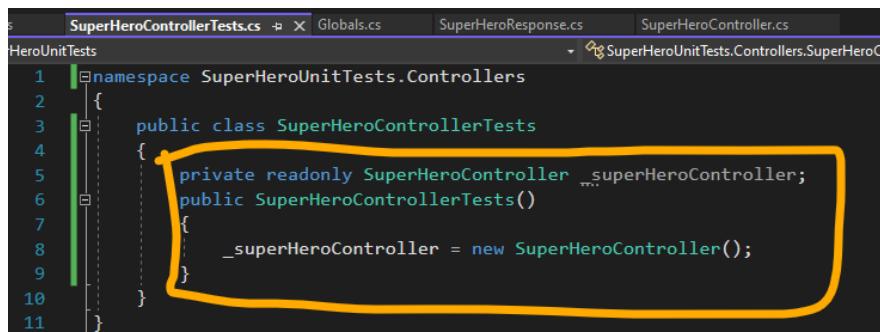


Xunit SuperHeroControllerTests Constructor

Da vi ønsker at udføre tests på "SuperHeroController" metoderne, skal vi oprette en instans af den i vores constructor. Hvis programmet ikke kan finde ud af hvad en "SuperHeroController" er, så mangler der en global using i "Usings.cs"



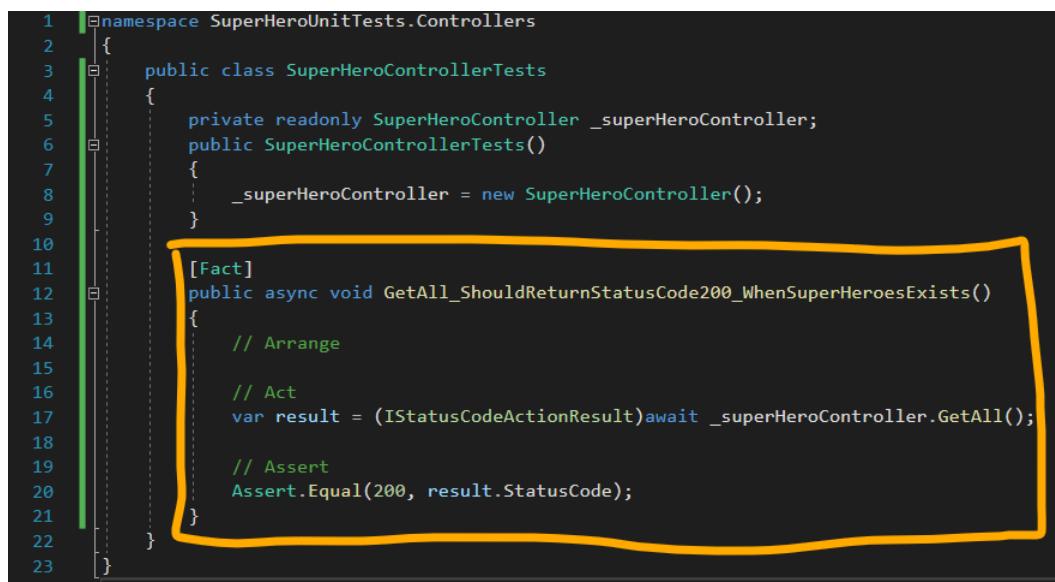
SUPERHERO PROJECT



```
1 namespace SuperHeroUnitTests.Controllers
2 {
3     public class SuperHeroControllerTests
4     {
5         private readonly SuperHeroController _superHeroController;
6         public SuperHeroControllerTests()
7         {
8             _superHeroController = new SuperHeroController();
9         }
10    }
11 }
```

Efter constructoren kan oprette instanser af "SuperHeroControlleren", så kan vi skrive den første test.

En test "anoteres" med **[Fact]** hvis det er en metode der køres en gang pr test. Læg mærke til det forholdsvis lange metode navn "**GetAll_ShouldReturnStatusCode200_WhenSuperHeroesExists()**". Det er med vilje navnet er så langt, da navnet i sig selv beskriver hvad testens formål er... vi kommer til at have mange tests, derfor er navngivning ret vigtig, for overblikkets skyld.



```
1 namespace SuperHeroUnitTests.Controllers
2 {
3     public class SuperHeroControllerTests
4     {
5         private readonly SuperHeroController _superHeroController;
6         public SuperHeroControllerTests()
7         {
8             _superHeroController = new SuperHeroController();
9         }
10    }
11    [Fact]
12    public async void GetAll_ShouldReturnStatusCode200_WhenSuperHeroesExists()
13    {
14        // Arrange
15
16        // Act
17        var result = (IStatusCodeActionResult)await _superHeroController.GetAll();
18
19        // Assert
20        Assert.Equal(200, result.StatusCode);
21    }
22 }
23 }
```

De 3 x A

Ved Xunit arbejder man ud fra et princip om at man først arrangerer testen, derefter kører man det der skal testes, og så ser man på resultat og kommer med nogle krav som skal være opfyldt.

Det kaldes de 3 A'er, som står for "**Arrange**", "**Act**" og "**Assert**".

I vores første test, har vi ikke behov for at arrangere noget endnu, da vi stadig arbejder med 100% statiske data...vi kommer til at refactor denne test når service laget introduceres.

I Act området, kalder vi GetAll() og trækker resultatet ud som et "**IStatusCodeActionResult**", da det i denne test udelukkende er statuskoden vi er interesseret i.

Under Assert området, kigger på om "**result.StatusCode**" er det samme som "**200**".

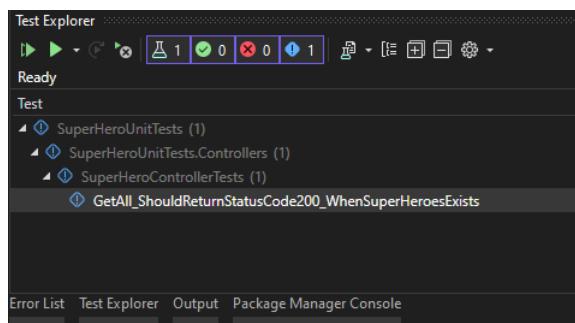
Assert.Equal sørger for at kaste en exception, hvis noget ikke stemmer, og vi behøver ikke skrive betingelser eller anden logik.



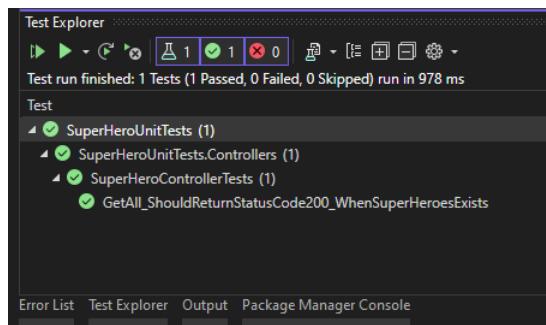
SUPERHERO PROJECT

Kør Testen

Find Test Explorer under View, og fold alle punkterne ud. Alle metoder med [Fact] eller [Theory] vil optræde her i oversigten. Blå hvis de er nye ikke kørt tests, grønne hvis de har bestået, og røde hvis de har fejlet.



Kør ved at klikke på ”**dobbelt pilen**”, så udføres samtlige kendte tests. Der er kun en lige nu, og den burde bestå!



Gem og commit til Github!

SUPERHERO SERVICE

Vi har en Controller som kan returnere en liste af SuperHeroes, og en test som kan køres når som helst, men koden er statisk og fungerer kun som demonstration lige nu. Lad os trække listen af SuperHeroes ud i en Service, så kan vi abstrahere data væk fra controlleren, og bryde systemet op i mindre dele (*units*) som efterfølgende kan tests individuelt.

SuperHeroService – Interface

Da vi både vil arbejde med servicen i Controlleren, og vi vil udføre tests på servicen igennem Xunit, så giver det god mening at arbejde ud fra et interface, frem for konkrete objekter. ASP.NET Core Web Api har alt indbygget til at understøtte ”**Dependency Injection**”, så fundamentet er lagt for os.

Opret en mappe kaldet ”**Services**” i roden af ”**SuperHeroAPI**” projektet, lige som ”**DTOs**” mappen.

Tilføj en class kaldet ”**SuperHeroService.cs**” i mappen ”**Services**”



SUPERHERO PROJECT

```
1  namespace SuperHeroAPI.Services
2  {
3      public interface ISuperHeroService
4      {
5          Task<List<SuperHeroResponse>> GetAll();
6      }
7
8      public class SuperHeroService : ISuperHeroService
9      {
10         public async Task<List<SuperHeroResponse>> GetAll()
11         {
12             List<SuperHeroResponse> superHeroes = new();
13
14             superHeroes.Add(new SuperHeroResponse
15             {
16                 Id = 1,
17                 Name = "Superman",
18                 FirstName = "Clark",
19                 LastName = "Kent",
20                 Place = "Metropolis",
21                 DebutYear = 1938
22             });
23             superHeroes.Add(new SuperHeroResponse
24             {
25                 Id = 2,
26                 Name = "Iron Man",
27                 FirstName = "Tony",
28                 LastName = "Stark",
29                 Place = "Malibu",
30                 DebutYear = 1963
31             });
32
33             return superHeroes;
34         }
35     }
36 }
```

DEPENDENCY INJECTION

```
7  [ApiController]
8  public class SuperHeroController : ControllerBase
9  {
10     private readonly ISuperHeroService _superHeroService;
11
12     public SuperHeroController(ISuperHeroService superHeroService)
13     {
14         _superHeroService = superHeroService;
15     }
16 }
```

Derudover skal vi sætte programmet op, så den ved hvordan ISuperHeroService skal serveres.

Tilpas "SuperHeroAPI/Program.cs":

```
1  var builder = WebApplication.CreateBuilder(args);
2
3  // Add services to the container.
4  builder.Services.AddTransient<ISuperHeroService, SuperHeroService>(); (circled)
5
6
7  builder.Services.AddControllers();
8  // Learn more about configuring Swagger/OpenAPI at https://aka.ms/aspnetcore/swashbuckle
9  builder.Services.AddEndpointsApiExplorer();
10 builder.Services.AddSwaggerGen();
11
```



SUPERHERO PROJECT

SUPERHEROCONTROLLER.GETALL()

Nu er vi klar til at skrive den endelige "GetAll()" metode i vores "SuperHeroController", fordi vi lader Servicen bestemme hvilken data der skal returneres.

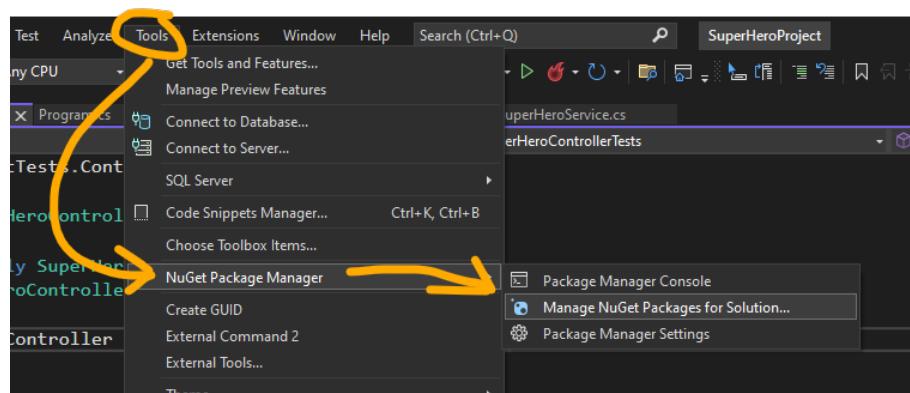
```
17 [HttpGet]
18     public async Task<IActionResult> GetAll()
19     {
20         try
21         {
22             List<SuperHeroResponse> superHeroes = await _superHeroService.GetAll();
23
24             if(superHeroes == null)
25             {
26                 return Problem("Nothing was returned from service, this is unexpected");
27             }
28
29             if(superHeroes.Count() == 0)
30             {
31                 return NoContent();
32             }
33
34             return Ok(superHeroes);
35         }
36         catch (Exception ex)
37         {
38             return Problem(ex.Message);
39         }
40     }
```

Her tager vi hånd om alle de scenarier vi bør håndtere. Der returneres "200" med "Ok()" når der er data, "204" med "NoContent()" hvis der ikke er nogle superhelte, og "500" med "Problem()" hvis der sker fejl.

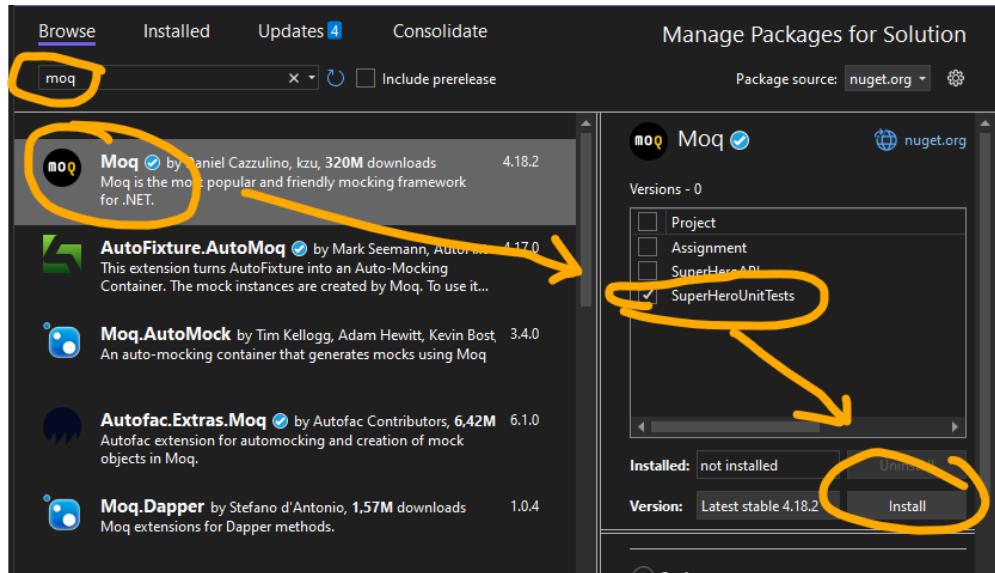
"try/catch" blokken er en god ide for at sikre at alle fejl giver status "500" og at vi kan håndtere der er sket en fejl.

MOCK

Nu skal vi opdatere Unit-testen, for vores Controller er blevet afhængig af "ISuperHeroService", og det kan vores test ikke håndtere liges nu.



SUPERHERO PROJECT



```
3 public class SuperHeroControllerTests
4 {
5     private readonly SuperHeroController _superHeroController;
6     private Mock<ISuperHeroService> _superHeroServiceMock = new();
7
8     public SuperHeroControllerTests()
9     {
10         _superHeroController = new SuperHeroController(_superHeroServiceMock.Object);
11     }
12 }
```

```
13 [Fact]
14 public async void GetAll_ShouldReturnStatusCode200_WhenSuperHeroesExists()
15 {
16     // Arrange
17     List<SuperHeroResponse> superHeroes = new();
18
19     superHeroes.Add(new SuperHeroResponse
20     {
21         Id = 1,
22         Name = "Superman",
23         FirstName = "Clark",
24         LastName = "Kent",
25         Place = "Metropolis",
26         DebutYear = 1938
27     });
28
29     _superHeroServiceMock
30         .Setup(x => x.GetAll())
31         .ReturnsAsync(superHeroes);
32
33     // Act
34     var result = (IStatusCodeActionResult)await _superHeroController.GetAll();
35
36     // Assert
37     Assert.Equal(200, result.StatusCode);
38 }
```

Vi opretter en liste af "SuperHeroResponses", fordi vi sætter servicen til at returnere den liste. De to metoder "Setup()" og ">ReturnsAsync()", er der hvor vi bestemmer hvordan servicen skal fungere i den pågældende test.

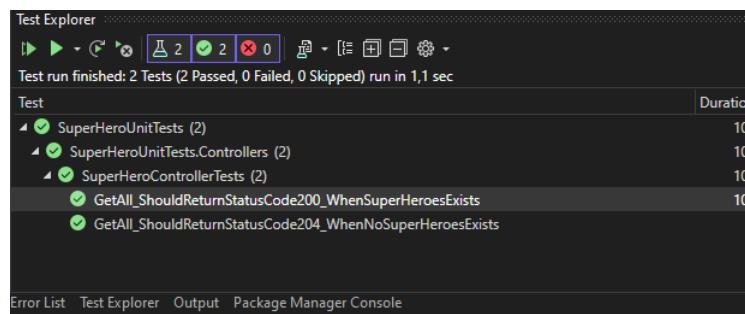


SUPERHERO PROJECT

GetAll() NoContent() Testen

Kopier hele metoden " [GetAll_ShouldReturnStatusCode200_WhenSuperHeroesExists\(\)](#)" og indsæt den igen lige neden under, samt omdøb kopien til " [GetAll_ShouldReturnStatusCode204_WhenNoSuperHeroesExists\(\)](#)".

```
40 [Fact]
41     public async void GetAll_ShouldReturnStatusCode204_WhenNoSuperHeroesExists()
42     {
43         // Arrange
44         List<SuperHeroResponse> superHeroes = new();
45
46         _superHeroServiceMock
47             .Setup(x => x.GetAll())
48             .ReturnsAsync(superHeroes);
49
50         // Act
51         var result = (IStatusCodeActionResult)await _superHeroController.GetAll();
52
53         // Assert
54         Assert.Equal(204, result.StatusCode);
55     }
```



Problem() når der kommer null

Kopier " [GetAll_ShouldReturnStatusCode204_WhenNoSuperHeroesExists\(\)](#)" og indsæt den som før nederst, omdøb den til " [GetAll_ShouldReturnStatusCode500_WhenServiceReturnsNull\(\)](#)".

Tilpas ".ReturnsAsync()", så der står "`() => null`" som argument. Det er en anonym metode der blot returnere null, frem for et "**null argument**" til " [ReturnsAsync\(\)](#)".

Husk at ændre " [Assert.Equal\(\)](#)" så det er tallet "**500**" der forventes

```
57 [Fact]
58     public async void GetAll_ShouldReturnStatusCode500_WhenServiceReturnsNull()
59     {
60         // Arrange
61         _superHeroServiceMock
62             .Setup(x => x.GetAll())
63             .ReturnsAsync(() => null);
64
65         // Act
66         var result = (IStatusCodeActionResult)await _superHeroController.GetAll();
67
68         // Assert
69         Assert.Equal(500, result.StatusCode);
70     }
```



SUPERHERO PROJECT

Problem() når der sker fejl

Kopier ”`GetAll_ShouldReturnStatusCode500_WhenServiceReturnsNull()`” og indsæt den som før nederst, omdøb den til ”`GetAll_ShouldReturnStatusCode500_WhenExceptionIsRaised()`”.

Tilpas ”`.ReturnsAsync()`”, så der står ”`() => throw new Exception("This is an exception")`” som argument. Husk at ”`Assert.Equal()`” stadig skal kigge efter ”`500`”.

```
72 [Fact]
73     public async void GetAll_ShouldReturnStatusCode500_WhenExceptionIsRaised()
74     {
75         // Arrange
76         _superHeroServiceMock
77             .Setup(x => x.GetAll())
78             .ReturnsAsync(() => throw new Exception("This is an exception"));
79
80         // Act
81         var result = (IStatusCodeActionResult)await _superHeroController.GetAll();
82
83         // Assert
84         Assert.Equal(500, result.StatusCode);
85     }
```

Når de 4 tests består, gemmes alt, og der commites til Github!

SUPERHERO REPOSITORY

Nu er vi klar til at introducere en Database, så vores data ikke blot skal være statiske lister.

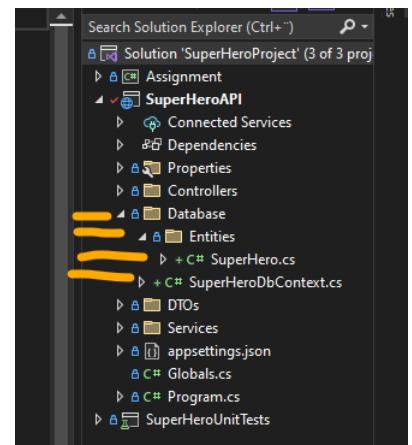
Her vil vi stadig have muligheden for at teste om ”**Repository**” laget gør det vi forventer, så der skal også oprettes tests til dette, og igen er det smart med et interface.

Vi kommer til at benytte EntityFramework ud fra et ”**CodeFirst**” princip.

Via NuGet Packet Manager, installer ”`Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore`” (`6.x.x`),
”`Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.Tools`” (`6.x.x`), ”`Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.Design`” (`6.x.x`) og
”`Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.SqlServer`” (`6.x.x`)

Opret en mappe i roden af ”**SuperHeroAPI**” projektet, kald mappen ”**Database**”. Derefter opret en mappe kaldet ”**Entities**” inde i den nye ”**Database**” mappe.

Opret en class kaldet ”**SuperHero.cs**” i ”**Entities**” mappen, og opret en class kaldet ”**SuperHeroDbContext.cs**” i ”**Database**” mappen.



SuperHero Entity



SUPERHERO PROJECT

Opsæt ”[/Database/Entites/SuperHero.cs](#)” med de egenskaber en superhelt skal bestå af.

Sørg for at pege på de nødvendige namespaces. Du kan placere dem i din Globals.cs, eller her i filen.

[Key] fortæller ”EntityFramework” at ”Id” egenskaben skal være den ”primære nøgle”. Gør det let for dig selv og kald den for ”Id” frem for AuthorId eller andre variationer på ”Id”. Det er desværre et tradeoff vi må acceptere når det er EntityFramework der arbejdes med.

[Column()] benyttes til at fortælle hvilke ”SQL datatyper” hver egenskab skal oprettes med.

```
1  using System.ComponentModel.DataAnnotations;
2  using System.ComponentModel.DataAnnotations.Schema;
3
4  namespace SuperHeroAPI.Database.Entities
5  {
6      public class SuperHero
7      {
8          [Key]
9          public int Id { get; set; }
10
11         [Column(TypeName = "nvarchar(32)")]
12         public string Name { get; set; } = string.Empty;
13
14         [Column(TypeName = "nvarchar(32)")]
15         public string FirstName { get; set; } = string.Empty;
16
17         [Column(TypeName = "nvarchar(32)")]
18         public string LastName { get; set; } = string.Empty;
19
20         [Column(TypeName = "nvarchar(32)")]
21         public string Place { get; set; } = string.Empty;
22
23         [Column(TypeName = "smallint")]
24         public short DebutYear { get; set; } = 0;
25     }
26 }
```

```
1  namespace SuperHeroAPI.Database
2  {
3      public class SuperHeroDbContext : DbContext
4      {
5          public SuperHeroDbContext(DbContextOptions<SuperHeroDbContext> options) : base(options) { }
6
7          public DbSet<SuperHero> SuperHero { get; set; }
8
9          protected override void OnModelCreating(ModelBuilder modelBuilder)
10         {
11             modelBuilder.Entity<SuperHero>().HasData(
12                 new SuperHero
13                 {
14                     Id = 1,
15                     Name = "Superman",
16                     FirstName = "Clark",
17                     LastName = "Kent",
18                     Place = "Metropolis",
19                     DebutYear = 1938
20                 },
21                 new SuperHero
22                 {
23                     Id = 2,
24                     Name = "Iron Man",
25                     FirstName = "Tony",
26                     LastName = "Stark",
27                     Place = "Malibu",
28                     DebutYear = 1963
29                 });
30         }
31     }
32 }
```

CONNECTIONSTRING

I dette projekt vælger jeg at benytte en ”[MSSQL LocalDb](#)”, for simplicitetens skyld.

Vi skal have en ”[ConnectionString](#)” til den database vi ønsker at arbejde med. Denne tilføjes i filen ”[appsettings.json](#)” i roden af SuperHeroAPI projektet.



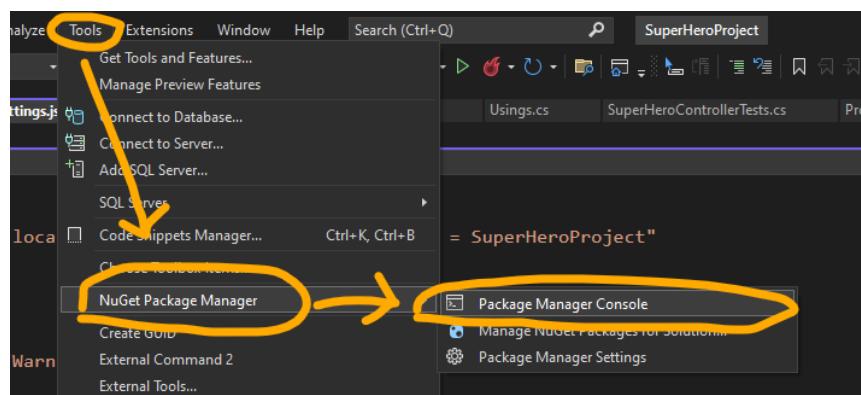
SUPERHERO PROJECT

```
1  {
2    "ConnectionStrings": {
3      "Default": "Data Source = (localdb)\\MSSQLLocalDB; Initial Catalog = SuperHeroProject"
4    },
5    "Logging": {
6      "LogLevel": {
7        "Default": "Information",
8        "Microsoft.AspNetCore": "Warning"
9      }
10   },
11   "AllowedHosts": "*"
12 }
```

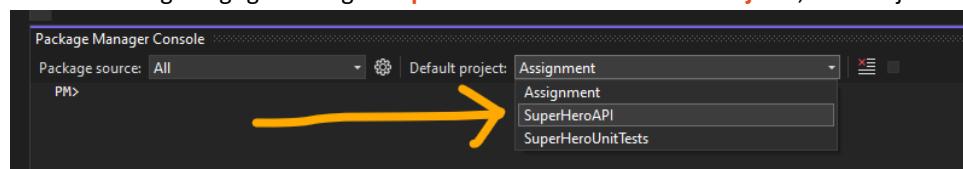
Åben "Program.cs" og tilføj forbindelsen til databasen:

```
3  var builder = WebApplication.CreateBuilder(args);
4
5  // Add services to the container.
6  builder.Services.AddTransient<ISuperHeroService, SuperHeroService>();
7
8  builder.Services.AddDbContext<SuperHeroDbContext>(options =>
9  {
10    options.UseSqlServer(builder.Configuration.GetConnectionString("Default"));
11 });
12
13 builder.Services.AddControllers();
14 // Learn more about configuring Swagger/OpenAPI at https://aka.ms/aspnetcore/swashbuckle
15 builder.Services.AddEndpointsApiExplorer();
16 builder.Services.AddSwaggerGen();
17
18 var app = builder.Build();
```

ADD-MIGRATION

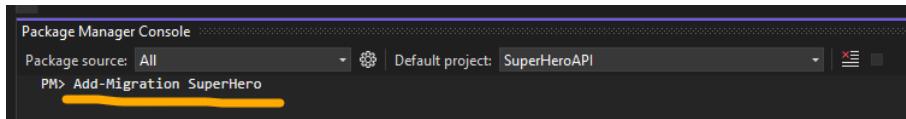


Her er det meget vigtigt at vælge "SuperHeroAPI" som "Default Project", ellers fejler det:

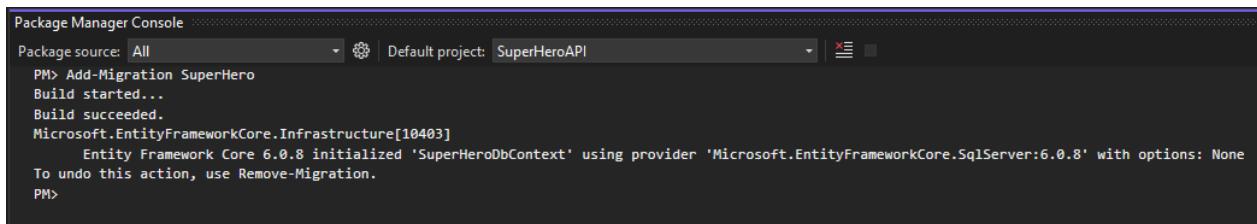


SUPERHERO PROJECT

Derefter udføres kommandoen "**Add-Migration SuperHero**"

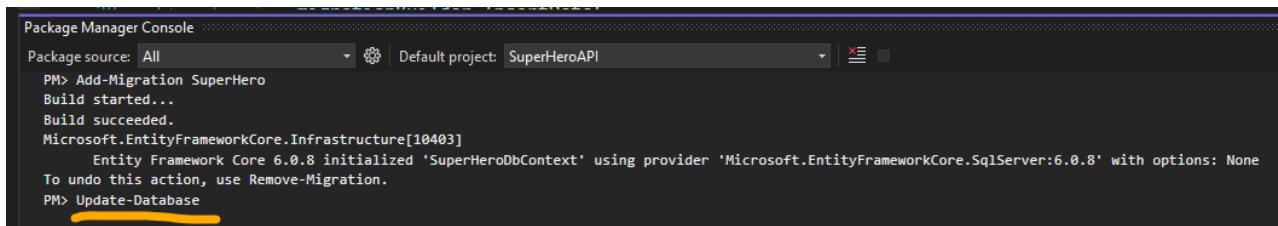


```
Package Manager Console
Package source: All | Default project: SuperHeroAPI
PM> Add-Migration SuperHero
```



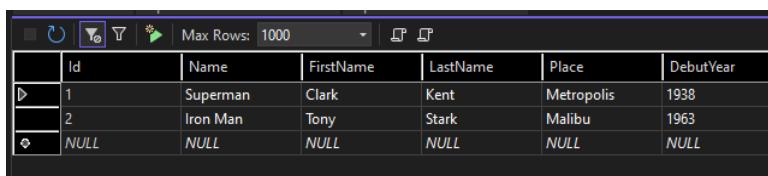
```
Package Manager Console
Package source: All | Default project: SuperHeroAPI
PM> Add-Migration SuperHero
Build started...
Build succeeded.
Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.Infrastructure[10403]
      Entity Framework Core 6.0.8 initialized 'SuperHeroDbContext' using provider 'Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.SqlServer:6.0.8' with options: None
      To undo this action, use Remove-Migration.
PM>
```

Derefter køres kommandoen "**Update-Database**" det er her selve databasen ændres, og der skulle gerne køres en masse SQL i konsollen.

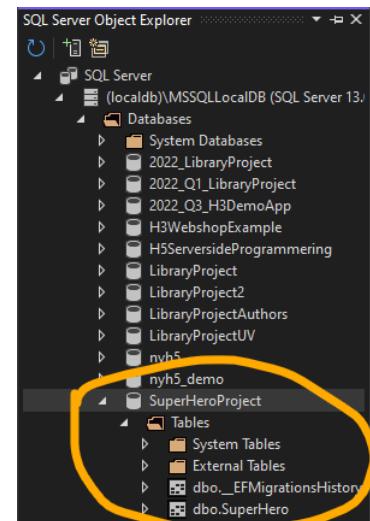


```
Package Manager Console
Package source: All | Default project: SuperHeroAPI
PM> Add-Migration SuperHero
Build started...
Build succeeded.
Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.Infrastructure[10403]
      Entity Framework Core 6.0.8 initialized 'SuperHeroDbContext' using provider 'Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.SqlServer:6.0.8' with options: None
      To undo this action, use Remove-Migration.
PM> Update-Database
```

Højreklik på "**dbo.SuperHero**" og vælg "**View Data**", så burde du se de to default helte er automatisk indsat.



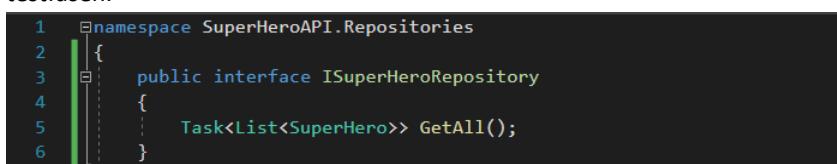
	ID	Name	FirstName	LastName	Place	DebutYear
1	1	Superman	Clark	Kent	Metropolis	1938
2	2	Iron Man	Tony	Stark	Malibu	1963
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL



SUPERHEROREPOSITORY OPSÆTNING

Opret en ny mappe i "**SuperHeroAPI**" kaldet "**Repositories**" og opret en class kaldet "**SuperHeroRepository.cs**" i den.

Lige som ved "**SuperHeroService**", har vi brug for et interface, så vi kan injecte efter behov, og vi kan benytte "**moq**" i testfasen.



```
1  namespace SuperHeroAPI.Repositories
2  {
3      public interface ISuperHeroRepository
4      {
5          Task<List<SuperHero>> GetAll();
6      }
}
```



SUPERHERO PROJECT

Derefter implementeres interfacet i klassen "**SuperHeroRepository**", som også får "**SuperHeroDbContext**" serveret i en constructor.

```
8  public class SuperHeroRepository : ISuperHeroRepository
9  {
10     private readonly SuperHeroDbContext _context;
11
12     public SuperHeroRepository(SuperHeroDbContext context)
13     {
14         _context = context;
15     }
16
17     public async Task<List<SuperHero>> GetAll()
18     {
19         return await _context.SuperHero.ToListAsync();
20     }
21 }
```

FORBIND REPOSITORY OG SERVICE

I "**Program.cs**" skal vi huske at tilføje "**ISuperHeroRepository**" så Dependency Injection kan servere den korrekte klasse.

```
1  var builder = WebApplication.CreateBuilder(args);
2
3  // Add services to the container.
4  builder.Services.AddTransient<ISuperHeroService, SuperHeroService>();
5  builder.Services.AddTransient<ISuperHeroRepository, SuperHeroRepository>();
6
7  builder.Services.AddDbContext<SuperHeroDbContext>(options =>
8  {
9      options.UseSqlServer(builder.Configuration.GetConnectionString("Default"));
10 });

```

```
8  public class SuperHeroService : ISuperHeroService
9  {
10     private readonly ISuperHeroRepository _superHeroRepository;
11
12     public SuperHeroService(ISuperHeroRepository superHeroRepository)
13     {
14         _superHeroRepository = superHeroRepository;
15     }
16 }
```

Samt vi er nødt til at omskrive "**SuperHeroService.GetAll()**", så den benytter "**_superHeroRepository.GetAll()**" til at hente alle helte. Den nye implementering ser sådan her ud:

```
17  public async Task<List<SuperHeroResponse>> GetAll()
18  {
19      List<SuperHero> superHeroes = await _superHeroRepository.GetAll();
20
21      if (superHeroes != null)
22      {
23          return superHeroes.Select(superHero => new SuperHeroResponse
24          {
25              Id = superHero.Id,
26              FirstName = superHero.FirstName,
27              LastName = superHero.LastName,
28              Name = superHero.Name,
29              DebutYear = superHero.DebutYear,
30              Place = superHero.Place
31          }).ToList();
32      }
33
34      return null;
35  }
```

Og nu kan vi i swagger teste at der hentes de superhelte ud, som vi har liggende i databasen.



SUPERHERO PROJECT

SUPERHEROREPOSITORY TESTS

For at teste ”**SuperHeroRepository**” som et enkelt unit, er vi nødt til at abstrahere databasen ud, så det ikke er den faktiske database der arbejdes på, da det hurtigt bliver noget rod. I stedet benytter vi en ”**InMemoryDatabase**” som fungerer præcis som den normale database, dog er den meget hurtigere og den bliver smidt ud hver gang en test er kørt.

Installer NuGet pakken ”**Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.InMemory**” (6.x.x) på ”**SuperHeroUnitTests**” projektet.

Derefter oprettes en mappe i ”**SuperHeroUnitTests**” Projektet, kald mappen ”**Repositories**” og opret en ny class kaldet ”**SuperHeroRepositoryTests.cs**” i den nye mappe. Skriv følgende kode i ”**SuperHeroRepositoryTests.cs**” husk at tilføje nødvendige usings i ”**Usings.cs**”

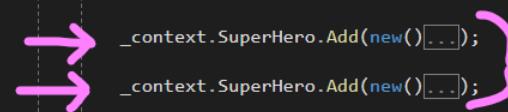
```
1  namespace SuperHeroUnitTests.Repositories
2  {
3      public class SuperHeroRepositoryTests
4      {
5          private readonly DbContextOptions<SuperHeroDbContext> _options;
6          private readonly SuperHeroDbContext _context;
7          private readonly SuperHeroRepository _superHeroRepository;
8
9          public SuperHeroRepositoryTests()
10         {
11             _options = new DbContextOptionsBuilder<SuperHeroDbContext>()
12                 .UseInMemoryDatabase(databaseName: "SuperHeroRepository")
13                 .Options;
14
15             _context = new(_options);
16
17             _superHeroRepository = new(_context);
18         }
19     }
20 }
```

Med den opsætning, kan vi udføre alle de tests vi ønsker, uden at vi piller ved den faktiske database. Værdien der sættes på ”**databaseName**” er vigtig... sorg for den er **unik**, dvs når du skal oprette andre repository test klasser (f.eks. teams!) så skal databasen i den klasse hedde noget andet end ”**SuperHeroRepository**”.

SuperHeroRepository Test GetAll()

Den første test vi sætter op, er testen der demonstrerer vi får en liste af SuperHeroes ud, når der er data i databasen.

Da vi arbejder med asynkronitet, kan vi risikere en anden test har indsat elementer i databasen, og derfor sørger vi for at starte alle tests med at slette ”**InMemoryDatabasen**”. De to SuperHero Add’s er kollapsed i dette screenshot, se næste for detaljerne.

```
20  [Fact]
21  public async void GetAll_ShouldReturnListOfSuperHeroes_WhenSuperHeroesExists()
22  {
23      // Arrange
24      await _context.Database.EnsureDeletedAsync();
25
26      
27      _context.SuperHero.Add(new());
28      _context.SuperHero.Add(new());
29
30      // Act
31      var result = await _superHeroRepository.GetAll();
32
33      // Assert
34      Assert.NotNull(result);
35      Assert.IsType<List<SuperHero>>(result);
36      Assert.Equal(2, result.Count);
37  }
```

collapsed!



SUPERHERO PROJECT

Her er de to SuperHeroes foldet ud. Det er de samme data som står i "SuperHeroDbContext" under "OnModelCreating"

```
26     _context.SuperHero.Add(new())
27     {
28         Id = 1,
29         Name = "Superman",
30         FirstName = "Clark",
31         LastName = "Kent",
32         Place = "Metropolis",
33         DebutYear = 1938
34     });
35
36     _context.SuperHero.Add(new())
37     {
38         Id = 2,
39         Name = "Iron Man",
40         FirstName = "Tony",
41         LastName = "Stark",
42         Place = "Malibu",
43         DebutYear = 1963
44     });

```

Kør testen, og se at alt meget gerne burde bestå uden udfordringer.

GetAll() returnerer tom liste

Systemet bør også kunne bekræfte at "SuperHeroRepository.GetAll()" kan returnere en tom liste, hvis databasen er tom.

```
58     [Fact]
59     public async void GetAll_ShouldReturnEmptyListOfSuperHeroes_WhenNoSuperHeroesExists()
60     {
61         // Arrange
62         await _context.Database.EnsureDeletedAsync();
63
64         // Act
65         var result = await _superHeroRepository.GetAll();
66
67         // Assert
68         Assert.NotNull(result);
69         Assert.IsType<List<SuperHero>>(result);
70         Assert.Empty(result);
71     }

```

SUPERHEROREPOSITORY DEN FULDE CRUD

"ISuperHeroRepository" mangler at beskrive hvordan resten af "CRUD" metoderne ser ud, så dem skal vi tilføje nu:

```
3     public interface ISuperHeroRepository
4     {
5         Task<List<SuperHero>> GetAll();
6         Task<SuperHero> GetById(int superHeroId);
7         Task<SuperHero> Create(SuperHero newSuperHero);
8         Task<SuperHero> Update(int superHeroId, SuperHero updateSuperHero);
9         Task<SuperHero> Delete(int superHeroId);
10    }

```

Nu vil "SuperHeroRepository" brokke sig, da klassen ikke implementerer de nye metoder endnu, det klares med et klik på den lille pære, eller **[CTRL] + [.]** og vælg "Implement Interface".

```
12     public class SuperHeroRepository : ISuperHeroRepository
13     {
14         private readonly SuperHeroDbContext _context;
15
16         public SuperHeroRepository(SuperHeroDbContext context)
17         {
18             _context = context;
19         }
20
21         public async Task<List<SuperHero>> GetAll()
22         {

```

CS0535: 'SuperHeroRepository' does not implement interface member 'ISuperHeroRepository.GetById(int)'
CS0535: 'SuperHeroRepository' does not implement interface member 'ISuperHeroRepository.Create(SuperHero)'
CS0535: 'SuperHeroRepository' does not implement interface member 'ISuperHeroRepository.Update(int, SuperHero)'
CS0535: 'SuperHeroRepository' does not implement interface member 'ISuperHeroRepository.Delete(int)'

Show potential fixes (Alt+Enter or Ctrl+.)



SUPERHERO PROJECT

Så oprettes alle de nødvendige metoder, dog uden den faktiske kode... Her kommer de 5 CRUD metoder i deres fulde ordlyd:

```
21 |     public async Task<List<SuperHero>> GetAll()
22 |     {
23 |         return await _context.SuperHero.ToListAsync();
24 |     }
```

```
26 |     public async Task<SuperHero> GetById(int superHeroId)
27 |     {
28 |         return await _context.SuperHero.FirstOrDefaultAsync(s => s.Id == superHeroId);
29 |     }
```

```
31 |     public async Task<SuperHero> Create(SuperHero newSuperHero)
32 |     {
33 |         _context.SuperHero.Add(newSuperHero);
34 |         await _context.SaveChangesAsync();
35 |         return newSuperHero;
36 |     }
```

```
38 |     public async Task<SuperHero> Update(int superHeroId, SuperHero updateSuperHero)
39 |     {
40 |         SuperHero superHero = await GetById(superHeroId);
41 |         if (superHero != null)
42 |         {
43 |             superHero.Name = updateSuperHero.Name;
44 |             superHero.FirstName = updateSuperHero.FirstName;
45 |             superHero.LastName = updateSuperHero.LastName;
46 |             superHero.Place = updateSuperHero.Place;
47 |             superHero.DebutYear = updateSuperHero.DebutYear;
48 |
49 |             await _context.SaveChangesAsync();
50 |         }
51 |         return superHero;
52 |     }
```

```
54 |     public async Task<SuperHero> Delete(int superHeroId)
55 |     {
56 |         SuperHero superHero = await GetById(superHeroId);
57 |         if (superHero != null)
58 |         {
59 |             _context.SuperHero.Remove(superHero);
60 |             await _context.SaveChangesAsync();
61 |         }
62 |         return superHero;
63 |     }
```



SUPERHERO PROJECT

ALLE SUPERHEROREPOSITORYTESTS

Den komplette samling

GetAll_ShouldReturnListOfSuperHeroes_WhenSuperHeroesExists()

```
20 [Fact]
21 public async void GetAll_ShouldReturnListOfSuperHeroes_WhenSuperHeroesExists()
22 {
23     // Arrange
24     await _context.Database.EnsureDeletedAsync();
25
26     ➔ _context.SuperHero.Add(new()...);
27     ➔ _context.SuperHero.Add(new()...);
28
29     } collapsed!
30
31     await _context.SaveChangesAsync();
32
33     // Act
34     var result = await _superHeroRepository.GetAll();
35
36     // Assert
37     Assert.NotNull(result);
38     Assert.IsType<List<SuperHero>>(result);
39     Assert.Equal(2, result.Count);
40 }
41
42 }
```

```
26     _context.SuperHero.Add(new()
27     {
28         Id = 1,
29         Name = "Superman",
30         FirstName = "Clark",
31         LastName = "Kent",
32         Place = "Metropolis",
33         DebutYear = 1938
34     });
35
36     _context.SuperHero.Add(new()
37     {
38         Id = 2,
39         Name = "Iron Man",
40         FirstName = "Tony",
41         LastName = "Stark",
42         Place = "Malibu",
43         DebutYear = 1963
44     });

```

```
58     [Fact]
59     public async void GetAll_ShouldReturnEmptyListOfSuperHeroes_WhenNoSuperHeroesExists()
60     {
61         // Arrange
62         await _context.Database.EnsureDeletedAsync();
63
64         // Act
65         var result = await _superHeroRepository.GetAll();
66
67         // Assert
68         Assert.NotNull(result);
69         Assert.IsType<List<SuperHero>>(result);
70         Assert.Empty(result);
71     }
}
```

`GetById_ShouldReturnSuperHero_WhenSuperHeroExists()`



SUPERHERO PROJECT

```
73     [Fact]
74     public async void GetById_ShouldReturnSuperHero_WhenSuperHeroExists()
75     {
76         // Arrange
77         await _context.Database.EnsureDeletedAsync();
78
79         int superHeroId = 1;
80
81         _context.SuperHero.Add(new()
82         {
83             Id = superHeroId,
84             Name = "Superman",
85             FirstName = "Clark",
86             LastName = "Kent",
87             Place = "Metropolis",
88             DebutYear = 1938
89         });
90
91         await _context.SaveChangesAsync();
92
93         // Act
94         var result = await _superHeroRepository.GetById(superHeroId);
95
96         // Assert
97         Assert.NotNull(result);
98         Assert.IsType<SuperHero>(result);
99         Assert.Equal(superHeroId, result.Id);
100    }
```

```
102    [Fact]
103    public async void GetById_ShouldReturnNull_WhenSuperHeroDoesNotExist()
104    {
105        // Arrange
106        await _context.Database.EnsureDeletedAsync();
107
108        // Act
109        var result = await _superHeroRepository.GetById(1);
110
111        // Assert
112        Assert.Null(result);
113    }
```

```
115    [Fact]
116    public async void Create_ShouldAddNewIdToSuperHero_WhenSavingToDatabase()
117    {
118        // Arrange
119        await _context.Database.EnsureDeletedAsync();
120
121        int expectedNewId = 1;
122
123        SuperHero superHero = new()
124        {
125            Name = "Superman",
126            FirstName = "Clark",
127            LastName = "Kent",
128            Place = "Metropolis",
129            DebutYear = 1938
130        };
131
132        // Act
133        var result = await _superHeroRepository.Create(superHero);
134
135        // Assert
136        Assert.NotNull(result);
137        Assert.IsType<SuperHero>(result);
138        Assert.Equal(expectedNewId, result.Id);
139    }
```



SUPERHERO PROJECT

```
141 [Fact]
142 public async void Create_ShouldFailToAddNewSuperHero_WhenSuperHeroIdAlreadyExists()
143 {
144     // Arrange
145     await _context.Database.EnsureDeletedAsync();
146
147     SuperHero superHero = new()
148     {
149         Id = 1,
150         Name = "Superman",
151         FirstName = "Clark",
152         LastName = "Kent",
153         Place = "Metropolis",
154         DebutYear = 1938
155     };
156
157     await _superHeroRepository.Create(superHero);
158
159     // Act
160     async Task action() => await _superHeroRepository.Create(superHero);
161
162     // Assert
163     var ex = await Assert.ThrowsAsync<ArgumentException>(action);
164     Assert.Contains("An item with the same key has already been added", ex.Message);
165 }
```

```
167 [Fact]
168 public async void Update_ShouldChangeValuesOnSuperHero_WhenSuperHeroExists()
169 {
170     // Arrange
171     await _context.Database.EnsureDeletedAsync();
172     int superHeroId = 1;
173     SuperHero newSuperHero = new()
174     {
175         Id = superHeroId,
176         Name = "Superman",
177         FirstName = "Clark",
178         LastName = "Kent",
179         Place = "Metropolis",
180         DebutYear = 1938
181     };
182     _context.SuperHero.Add(newSuperHero);
183     await _context.SaveChangesAsync();
184     SuperHero updateSuperHero = new()
185     {
186         Id = superHeroId,
187         Name = "new Superman",
188         FirstName = "new Clark",
189         LastName = "new Kent",
190         Place = "new Metropolis",
191         DebutYear = 1999
192     };
193
194     // Act
195     var result = await _superHeroRepository.Update(superHeroId, updateSuperHero);
196
197     // Assert
198     Assert.NotNull(result);
199     Assert.IsType<SuperHero>(result);
200     Assert.Equal(superHeroId, result.Id);
201     Assert.Equal(updateSuperHero.Name, result.Name);
202     Assert.Equal(updateSuperHero.FirstName, result.FirstName);
203     Assert.Equal(updateSuperHero.LastName, result.LastName);
204     Assert.Equal(updateSuperHero.Place, result.Place);
205     Assert.Equal(updateSuperHero.DebutYear, result.DebutYear);
206 }
```



SUPERHERO PROJECT

```
208     [Fact]
209     public async void Update_ShouldReturnNull_WhenSuperHeroDoesNotExist()
210     {
211         // Arrange
212         await _context.Database.EnsureDeletedAsync();
213
214         int superHeroId = 1;
215
216         SuperHero updateSuperHero = new()
217         {
218             Id = superHeroId,
219             Name = "Superman",
220             FirstName = "Clark",
221             LastName = "Kent",
222             Place = "Metropolis",
223             DebutYear = 1938
224         };
225
226         // Act
227         var result = await _superHeroRepository.Update(superHeroId, updateSuperHero);
228
229         // Assert
230         Assert.Null(result);
231     }
```

```
234     [Fact]
235     public async void Delete_ShouldReturnDeletedSuperHero_WhenSuperHeroIsDeleted()
236     {
237         // Arrange
238         await _context.Database.EnsureDeletedAsync();
239
240         int superHeroId = 1;
241         SuperHero newSuperHero = new()
242         {
243             Id = superHeroId,
244             Name = "new Superman",
245             FirstName = "new Clark",
246             LastName = "new Kent",
247             Place = "new Metropolis",
248             DebutYear = 1999
249         };
250
251         _context.SuperHero.Add(newSuperHero);
252         await _context.SaveChangesAsync();
253
254         // Act
255         var result = await _superHeroRepository.Delete(superHeroId);
256         var superHero = await _superHeroRepository.GetById(superHeroId);
257
258         // Assert
259         Assert.NotNull(result);
260         Assert.IsType<SuperHero>(result);
261         Assert.Equal(superHeroId, result.Id);
262
263         Assert.Null(superHero);
264     }
```

Delete_ShouldReturnDeletedSuperHero_WhenSuperHeroIsDeleted()



SUPERHERO PROJECT

```
266 [Fact]
267 public async void Delete_ShouldReturnNull_WhenSuperHeroDoesNotExist()
268 {
269     // Arrange
270     await _context.Database.EnsureDeletedAsync();
271
272     // Act
273     var result = await _superHeroRepository.Delete(1);
274
275     // Assert
276     Assert.Null(result);
277 }
```

Kør alle tests, og de burde bestå uden udfordringer!

SUPERHEROSERVICE DEN FULDE CRUD

Flere DTO's

Opret en ny class i DTO's mappen, kald den for "**SuperHeroRequest.cs**" med følgende indhold:

```
1  using System.ComponentModel.DataAnnotations;
2
3  namespace SuperHeroAPI.DTOs
4  {
5      public class SuperHeroRequest
6      {
7          [Required]
8          [StringLength(32, ErrorMessage = "Name must not contain more than 32 chars")]
9          public string Name { get; set; } = string.Empty;
10
11         [Required]
12         [StringLength(32, ErrorMessage = "FirstName must not contain more than 32 chars")]
13         public string FirstName { get; set; } = string.Empty;
14
15         [Required]
16         [StringLength(32, ErrorMessage = "LastName must not contain more than 32 chars")]
17         public string LastName { get; set; } = string.Empty;
18
19         [Required]
20         [StringLength(32, ErrorMessage = "Place must not contain more than 32 chars")]
21         public string Place { get; set; } = string.Empty;
22
23         [Required]
24         [Range(1900, 2500, ErrorMessage = "DebutYear must be between 1900 and 2500")]
25         public short DebutYear { get; set; } = 1900;
26     }
27 }
```

Denne DTO indeholder nogle "**annotationer**" som beskriver hvordan en valid "**SuperHeroRequest**" ser ud, og .NET vil automatisk generere fejlbeskeder hvis et modtaget element ikke opfylder kriterierne.

ISuperHeroService alle metoderne

Udvid "**ISuperHeroService**" så den indeholder alle CRUD metoderne:

```
3  public interface ISuperHeroService
4  {
5      Task<List<SuperHeroResponse>> GetAll();
6      Task<SuperHeroResponse> GetById(int superHeroId);
7      Task<SuperHeroResponse> Create(SuperHeroRequest newSuperHero);
8      Task<SuperHeroResponse> Update(int superHeroId, SuperHeroRequest updateSuperHero);
9      Task<SuperHeroResponse> Delete(int superHeroId);
10 }
```

Husk at implementer alle metoderne, benyt gerne auto implementation.



SUPERHERO PROJECT

AutoMapping mellem DTO og Entity

```
84     private static SuperHero MapSuperHeroRequestToSuperHero(SuperHeroRequest superHero)
85     {
86         return new SuperHero
87         {
88             Name = superHero.Name,
89             FirstName = superHero.FirstName,
90             LastName = superHero.LastName,
91             Place = superHero.Place,
92             DebutYear = superHero.DebutYear
93         };
94     }
```

Den anden modtager et "SuperHero" objekt, og returnerer et "SuperHeroResponse" objekt

```
96     private static SuperHeroResponse MapSuperHeroToSuperHeroResponse(SuperHero superHero)
97     {
98         return new SuperHeroResponse
99         {
100            Id = superHero.Id,
101            Name = superHero.Name,
102            FirstName = superHero.FirstName,
103            LastName = superHero.LastName,
104            Place = superHero.Place,
105            DebutYear = superHero.DebutYear
106        };
107    }
```

```
21     public async Task<List<SuperHeroResponse>> GetAll()
22     {
23         List<SuperHero> superHeroes = await _superHeroRepository.GetAll();
24
25         if (superHeroes != null)
26         {
27             return superHeroes.Select(superHero => MapSuperHeroToSuperHeroResponse(superHero)).ToList();
28         }
29
30         return null;
31     }
```

```
33     public async Task<SuperHeroResponse> GetById(int superHeroId)
34     {
35         SuperHero superHero = await _superHeroRepository.GetById(superHeroId);
36
37         if (superHero != null)
38         {
39             return MapSuperHeroToSuperHeroResponse(superHero);
40         }
41
42         return null;
43     }
```

SuperHeroService.Create(SuperHeroRequest superHeroRequest)



SUPERHERO PROJECT

```
45     public async Task<SuperHeroResponse> Create(SuperHeroRequest superHeroRequest)
46     {
47         SuperHero superHero = MapSuperHeroRequestToSuperHero(superHeroRequest);
48
49         SuperHero insertedSuperHero = await _superHeroRepository.Create(superHero);
50
51         if (insertedSuperHero != null)
52         {
53             return MapSuperHeroToSuperHeroResponse(insertedSuperHero);
54         }
55
56         return null;
57     }
```

```
59     public async Task<SuperHeroResponse> Update(int superHeroId, SuperHeroRequest superHeroRequest)
60     {
61         SuperHero superHero = MapSuperHeroRequestToSuperHero(superHeroRequest);
62
63         SuperHero updatedSuperHero = await _superHeroRepository.Update(superHeroId, superHero);
64
65         if (updatedSuperHero != null)
66         {
67             return MapSuperHeroToSuperHeroResponse(updatedSuperHero);
68         }
69
70         return null;
71     }
```

```
73     public async Task<SuperHeroResponse> Delete(int superHeroId)
74     {
75         SuperHero deletedSuperHero = await _superHeroRepository.Delete(superHeroId);
76
77         if (deletedSuperHero != null)
78         {
79             return MapSuperHeroToSuperHeroResponse(deletedSuperHero);
80         }
81
82         return null;
83     }
```

SUPERHEROSERVICE TESTS

Opret og konfigurerer SuperHeroServiceTests klassen

Lige som med Repository tests, så opretter vi en mappe kaldet "**Services**" i "**SuperHeroUnitTests**" projektet, og i den nye mappe, oprettes en ny klasse kaldet "**SuperHeroServiceTests.cs**"

```
public class SuperHeroServiceTests
{
    private readonly SuperHeroService _superHeroService;
    private readonly Mock<ISuperHeroRepository> _superHeroRepositoryMock = new();

    public SuperHeroServiceTests()
    {
        _superHeroService = new(_superHeroRepositoryMock.Object);
    }
}
```



SUPERHERO PROJECT

SuperHeroService alle CRUD tests

```
13 [Fact]
14 public async void GetAll_ShouldReturnListOfSuperHeroResponses_WhenSuperHerosExists()
15 {
16     // Arrange
17     List<SuperHero> superHeros = new();
18
19     superHeros.Add(new()
20     {
21         Id = 1,
22         Name = "Superman",
23         FirstName = "Clark",
24         LastName = "Kent",
25         Place = "Metropolis",
26         DebutYear = 1938
27     });
28
29     superHeros.Add(new()
30     {
31         Id = 2,
32         Name = "Iron Man",
33         FirstName = "Tony",
34         LastName = "Stark",
35         Place = "Malibu",
36         DebutYear = 1963
37     });
38
39     _superHeroRepositoryMock
40         .Setup(x => x.GetAll())
41         .ReturnsAsync(superHeros);
42
43     // Act
44     var result = await _superHeroService.GetAll();
45
46     // Assert
47     Assert.NotNull(result);
48     Assert.Equal(2, result.Count);
49     Assert.IsType<List<SuperHeroResponse>>(result);
50 }
```

```
52 [Fact]
53 public async void GetAll_ShouldReturnEmptyListOfSuperHeroResponses_WhenNoSuperHerosExists()
54 {
55     // Arrange
56     List<SuperHero> superHeros = new();
57
58     _superHeroRepositoryMock
59         .Setup(x => x.GetAll())
60         .ReturnsAsync(superHeros);
61
62     // Act
63     var result = await _superHeroService.GetAll();
64
65     // Assert
66     Assert.NotNull(result);
67     Assert.Empty(result);
68     Assert.IsType<List<SuperHeroResponse>>(result);
69 }
```

GetById_ShouldReturnSuperHeroResponse_WhenSuperHeroExists()



SUPERHERO PROJECT

```
71     [Fact]
72     public async void GetById_ShouldReturnSuperHeroResponse_WhenSuperHeroExists()
73     {
74         // Arrange
75         int superHeroId = 1;
76
77         SuperHero superHero = new()
78         {
79             Id = superHeroId,
80             Name = "Superman",
81             FirstName = "Clark",
82             LastName = "Kent",
83             Place = "Metropolis",
84             DebutYear = 1938
85         };
86
87         _superHeroRepositoryMock
88             .Setup(x => x.GetById(It.IsAny<int>()))
89             .ReturnsAsync(superHero);
90
91         // Act
92         var result = await _superHeroService.GetById(superHeroId);
93
94         // Assert
95         Assert.NotNull(result);
96         Assert.IsType<SuperHeroResponse>(result);
97         Assert.Equal(superHero.Id, result.Id);
98         Assert.Equal(superHero.FirstName, result.FirstName);
99         Assert.Equal(superHero.LastName, result.LastName);
100        Assert.Equal(superHero.Name, result.Name);
101        Assert.Equal(superHero.DebutYear, result.DebutYear);
102        Assert.Equal(superHero.Place, result.Place);
103    }
```

```
105    [Fact]
106    public async void GetById_ShouldReturnNull_WhenSuperHeroDoesNotExists()
107    {
108        // Arrange
109        int superHeroId = 1;
110
111        _superHeroRepositoryMock
112            .Setup(x => x.GetById(It.IsAny<int>()))
113            .ReturnsAsync(() => null);
114
115        // Act
116        var result = await _superHeroService.GetById(superHeroId);
117
118        // Assert
119        Assert.Null(result);
120    }
```

Create_ShouldReturnSuperHeroResponse_WhenCreateIsSuccess()



SUPERHERO PROJECT

```
122     [Fact]
123     public async void Create_ShouldReturnSuperHeroResponse_WhenCreateIsSuccess()
124     {
125         // Arrange
126         SuperHeroRequest newSuperHero = new()
127         {
128             Name = "Superman",
129             FirstName = "Clark",
130             LastName = "Kent",
131             Place = "Metropolis",
132             DebutYear = 1938
133         };
134         int superHeroId = 1;
135         SuperHero superHero = new()
136         {
137             Id = superHeroId,
138             Name = "Superman",
139             FirstName = "Clark",
140             LastName = "Kent",
141             Place = "Metropolis",
142             DebutYear = 1938
143         };
144
145         _superHeroRepositoryMock
146             .Setup(x => x.Create(It.IsAny<SuperHero>()))
147             .ReturnsAsync(superHero);
148
149         // Act
150         var result = await _superHeroService.Create(newSuperHero);
151
152         // Assert
153         Assert.NotNull(result);
154         Assert.IsType<SuperHeroResponse>(result);
155         Assert.Equal(superHero.Id, result.Id);
156         Assert.Equal(superHero.Name, result.Name);
157         Assert.Equal(superHero.FirstName, result.FirstName);
158         Assert.Equal(superHero.LastName, result.LastName);
159         Assert.Equal(superHero.Place, result.Place);
160         Assert.Equal(superHero.DebutYear, result.DebutYear);
161     }
```

```
163     [Fact]
164     public async void Create_ShouldReturnNull_WhenRepositoryReturnsNull()
165     {
166         // Arrange
167         SuperHeroRequest newSuperHero = new()
168         {
169             FirstName = "Clark",
170             LastName = "Kent",
171             Name = "Superman",
172             DebutYear = 1938,
173             Place = "Metropolis"
174         };
175
176         _superHeroRepositoryMock
177             .Setup(x => x.Create(It.IsAny<SuperHero>()))
178             .ReturnsAsync(() => null);
179
180         // Act
181         var result = await _superHeroService.Create(newSuperHero);
182
183         // Assert
184         Assert.Null(result);
185     }
```

Update_ShouldReturnSuperHeroResponse_WhenUpdateIsSuccess()



SUPERHERO PROJECT

```
187 [Fact]
188 public async void Update_ShouldReturnSuperHeroResponse_WhenUpdateIsSuccess()
189 {
190     // NOTICE, we do not test if anything actually changed on the DB,
191     // we only test that the returned values match the submitted values
192     // Arrange
193     SuperHeroRequest superHeroRequest = new()
194     {
195         Name = "Superman",
196         FirstName = "Clark",
197         LastName = "Kent",
198         Place = "Metropolis",
199         DebutYear = 1938
200     };
201     int superHeroId = 1;
202     SuperHero superHero = new()
203     {
204         Id = superHeroId,
205         Name = "Superman",
206         FirstName = "Clark",
207         LastName = "Kent",
208         Place = "Metropolis",
209         DebutYear = 1938
210     };
211     _superHeroRepositoryMock
212         .Setup(x => x.Update(It.IsAny<int>(), It.IsAny<SuperHero>()))
213         .ReturnsAsync(superHero);
214
215     // Act
216     var result = await _superHeroService.Update(superHeroId, superHeroRequest);
217
218     // Assert
219     Assert.NotNull(result);
220     Assert.IsType<SuperHeroResponse>(result);
221     Assert.Equal(superHero.Id, result.Id);
222     Assert.Equal(superHeroRequest.Name, result.Name);
223     Assert.Equal(superHeroRequest.FirstName, result.FirstName);
224     Assert.Equal(superHeroRequest.LastName, result.LastName);
225     Assert.Equal(superHeroRequest.Place, result.Place);
226     Assert.Equal(superHeroRequest.DebutYear, result.DebutYear);
227 }
```

```
229 [Fact]
230 public async void Update_ShouldReturnNull_WhenSuperHeroDoesNotExists()
231 {
232     // Arrange
233     SuperHeroRequest superHeroRequest = new()
234     {
235         Name = "Superman",
236         FirstName = "Clark",
237         LastName = "Kent",
238         Place = "Metropolis",
239         DebutYear = 1938
240     };
241
242     int superHeroId = 1;
243
244     _superHeroRepositoryMock
245         .Setup(x => x.Update(It.IsAny<int>(), It.IsAny<SuperHero>()))
246         .ReturnsAsync(() => null);
247
248     // Act
249     var result = await _superHeroService.Update(superHeroId, superHeroRequest);
250
251     // Assert
252     Assert.Null(result);
253 }
```

Delete_ShouldReturnSuperHeroResponse_WhenDeleteIsSuccess()



SUPERHERO PROJECT

```
255     [Fact]
256     public async void Delete_ShouldReturnSuperHeroResponse_WhenDeleteIsSuccess()
257     {
258         // Arrange
259         int superHeroId = 1;
260
261         SuperHero superHero = new()
262         {
263             Id = superHeroId,
264             Name = "Superman",
265             FirstName = "Clark",
266             LastName = "Kent",
267             Place = "Metropolis",
268             DebutYear = 1938
269         };
270
271         _superHeroRepositoryMock
272             .Setup(x => x.Delete(It.IsAny<int>()))
273             .ReturnsAsync(superHero);
274
275         // Act
276         var result = await _superHeroService.Delete(superHeroId);
277
278         // Assert
279         Assert.NotNull(result);
280         Assert.IsType<SuperHeroResponse>(result);
281         Assert.Equal(superHero.Id, result.Id);
282     }
283 }
```

```
284     [Fact]
285     public async void Delete_ShouldReturnNull_WhenSuperHeroDoesNotExists()
286     {
287         // Arrange
288         int superHeroId = 1;
289
290         _superHeroRepositoryMock
291             .Setup(x => x.Delete(It.IsAny<int>()))
292             .ReturnsAsync(() => null);
293
294         // Act
295         var result = await _superHeroService.Delete(superHeroId);
296
297         // Assert
298         Assert.Null(result);
299     }

```

Kør alle tests, og se de alle består!

DEN FULDE SUPERHEROCONTROLLER CRUD

Alle CRUD Metoderne

SuperHeroController.GetAll()



SUPERHERO PROJECT

```
17  [HttpGet]
18  public async Task<IActionResult> GetAll()
19  {
20      try
21      {
22          List<SuperHeroResponse> superHeroes = await _superHeroService.GetAll();
23
24          if (superHeroes == null)
25          {
26              return Problem("Nothing was returned from service, this is unexpected");
27          }
28
29          if (superHeroes.Count() == 0)
30          {
31              return NoContent();
32          }
33
34          return Ok(superHeroes);
35      }
36      catch (Exception ex)
37      {
38          return Problem(ex.Message);
39      }
40  }
```

```
42  [HttpGet]
43  [Route("{superHeroId}")]
44  public async Task<IActionResult> GetById(int superHeroId)
45  {
46      try
47      {
48          SuperHeroResponse superHeroResponse = await _superHeroService.GetById(superHeroId);
49
50          if (superHeroResponse == null)
51          {
52              return NotFound();
53          }
54
55          return Ok(superHeroResponse);
56      }
57      catch (Exception ex)
58      {
59          return Problem(ex.Message);
60      }
61  }
```

```
63  [HttpPost]
64  public async Task<IActionResult> Create(SuperHeroRequest superHeroRequest)
65  {
66      try
67      {
68          SuperHeroResponse superHeroResponse = await _superHeroService.Create(superHeroRequest);
69
70          if (superHeroResponse == null)
71          {
72              return Problem("SuperHero was not created, something failed...");
73          }
74
75          return Ok(superHeroResponse);
76      }
77      catch (Exception ex)
78      {
79          return Problem(ex.Message);
80      }
81  }
```



SUPERHERO PROJECT

```
83     [HttpPost]
84     [Route("{superHeroId}")]
85     public async Task<IActionResult> Update([FromRoute] int superHeroId, SuperHeroRequest superHeroRequest)
86     {
87         try
88         {
89             SuperHeroResponse superHeroResponse = await _superHeroService.Update(superHeroId, superHeroRequest);
90
91             if (superHeroResponse == null)
92             {
93                 return NotFound();
94             }
95
96             return Ok(superHeroResponse);
97         }
98         catch (Exception ex)
99         {
100            return Problem(ex.Message);
101        }
102    }
```

```
104    [HttpDelete]
105    [Route("{superHeroId}")]
106    public async Task<IActionResult> Delete([FromRoute] int superHeroId)
107    {
108        try
109        {
110            SuperHeroResponse superHeroResponse = await _superHeroService.Delete(superHeroId);
111
112            if (superHeroResponse == null)
113            {
114                return NotFound();
115            }
116
117            return Ok(superHeroResponse);
118        }
119        catch (Exception ex)
120        {
121            return Problem(ex.Message);
122        }
123    }
```

ALLE SUPERHEROCONTROLLER TESTS

GetAll()

Vi har allerede de 4 tests fra tidligere, dem er der ikke ændret på.

GetById_ShouldReturnStatusCode200_WhenDataExists()



SUPERHERO PROJECT

```
87     [Fact]
88     public async void GetById_ShouldReturnStatusCode200_WhenDataExists()
89     {
90         // Arrange
91         int superHeroId = 1;
92
93         SuperHeroResponse SuperHero = new()
94         {
95             Id = superHeroId,
96             FirstName = "Clark",
97             LastName = "Kent",
98             Name = "Superman",
99             DebutYear = 1938,
100            Place = "Metropolis"
101        };
102
103        _superHeroServiceMock
104            .Setup(x => x.GetById(It.IsAny<int>()))
105            .ReturnsAsync(SuperHero);
106
107        // Act
108        var result = (IStatusCodeActionResult)await _superHeroController.GetById(superHeroId);
109
110        // Assert
111        Assert.Equal(200, result.StatusCode);
112    }
```

```
114     [Fact]
115     public async void GetById_ShouldReturnStatusCode404_WhenSuperHeroDoesNotExists()
116     {
117         // Arrange
118         int superHeroId = 1;
119
120         _superHeroServiceMock
121             .Setup(x => x.GetById(It.IsAny<int>()))
122             .ReturnsAsync(() => null);
123
124         // Act
125         var result = (IStatusCodeActionResult)await _superHeroController.GetById(superHeroId);
126
127         // Assert
128         Assert.Equal(404, result.StatusCode);
129     }
```

```
131     [Fact]
132     public async void GetById_ShouldReturnStatusCode500_WhenExceptionIsRaised()
133     {
134         // Arrange
135         _superHeroServiceMock
136             .Setup(x => x.GetById(It.IsAny<int>()))
137             .ReturnsAsync(() => throw new Exception("This is an exception"));
138
139         // Act
140         var result = (IStatusCodeActionResult)await _superHeroController.GetById(1);
141
142         // Assert
143         Assert.Equal(500, result.StatusCode);
144     }
```

Create_ShouldReturnStatusCode200_WhenSuperHeroIsSuccessfullyCreated()



SUPERHERO PROJECT

```
146     [Fact]
147     public async void Create_ShouldReturnStatusCode200_WhenSuperHeroIsSuccessfullyCreated()
148     {
149         // Arrange
150         SuperHeroRequest newSuperHero = new()
151         {
152             FirstName = "Clark",
153             LastName = "Kent",
154             Name = "Superman",
155             DebutYear = 1938,
156             Place = "Metropolis"
157         };
158
159         int superHeroId = 1;
160
161         SuperHeroResponse superHeroResponse = new()
162         {
163             Id = superHeroId,
164             FirstName = "Clark",
165             LastName = "Kent",
166             Name = "Superman",
167             DebutYear = 1938,
168             Place = "Metropolis"
169         };
170
171         _superHeroServiceMock
172             .Setup(x => x.Create(It.IsAny<SuperHeroRequest>()))
173             .ReturnsAsync(superHeroResponse);
174
175         // Act
176         var result = (IStatusCodeActionResult)await _superHeroController.Create(newSuperHero);
177
178         // Assert
179         Assert.Equal(200, result.StatusCode);
180     }
}
```

```
182     [Fact]
183     public async void Create_ShouldReturnStatusCode500_WhenExceptionIsRaised()
184     {
185         // Arrange
186         SuperHeroRequest newSuperHero = new()
187         {
188             FirstName = "Clark",
189             LastName = "Kent",
190             Name = "Superman",
191             DebutYear = 1938,
192             Place = "Metropolis"
193         };
194
195         _superHeroServiceMock
196             .Setup(x => x.Create(It.IsAny<SuperHeroRequest>()))
197             .ReturnsAsync(() => throw new Exception("This is an exception"));
198
199         // Act
200         var result = (IStatusCodeActionResult)await _superHeroController.Create(newSuperHero);
201
202         // Assert
203         Assert.Equal(500, result.StatusCode);
204     }
}
```

Update_ShouldReturnStatusCode200_WhenSuperHeroIsSuccessfullyUpdated()



SUPERHERO PROJECT

```
206 [Fact]
207 public async void Update_ShouldReturnStatusCode200_WhenSuperHeroIsSuccessfullyUpdated()
208 {
209     // Arrange
210     SuperHeroRequest updateSuperHero = new()
211     {
212         FirstName = "Clark",
213         LastName = "Kent",
214         Name = "Superman",
215         DebutYear = 1938,
216         Place = "Metropolis"
217     };
218
219     int superHeroId = 1;
220
221     SuperHeroResponse superHeroResponse = new()
222     {
223         Id = superHeroId,
224         FirstName = "Clark",
225         LastName = "Kent",
226         Name = "Superman",
227         DebutYear = 1938,
228         Place = "Metropolis"
229     };
230
231     _superHeroServiceMock
232         .Setup(x => x.Update(It.IsAny<int>(), It.IsAny<SuperHeroRequest>()))
233         .ReturnsAsync(superHeroResponse);
234
235     // Act
236     var result = (IStatusCodeActionResult)await _superHeroController.Update(superHeroId, updateSuperHero);
237
238     // Assert
239     Assert.Equal(200, result.StatusCode);
240 }
```

```
242 [Fact]
243 public async void Update_ShouldReturnStatusCode404_WhenSuperHeroDoesNotExists()
244 {
245     // Arrange
246     SuperHeroRequest updateSuperHero = new()
247     {
248         FirstName = "Clark",
249         LastName = "Kent",
250         Name = "Superman",
251         DebutYear = 1938,
252         Place = "Metropolis"
253     };
254
255     int superHeroId = 1;
256
257     _superHeroServiceMock
258         .Setup(x => x.Update(It.IsAny<int>(), It.IsAny<SuperHeroRequest>()))
259         .ReturnsAsync(() => null);
260
261     // Act
262     var result = (IStatusCodeActionResult)await _superHeroController.Update(superHeroId, updateSuperHero);
263
264     // Assert
265     Assert.Equal(404, result.StatusCode);
266 }
```

Update_ShouldReturnStatusCode500_WhenExceptionIsRaised()



SUPERHERO PROJECT

```
268 [Fact]
269 public async void Update_ShouldReturnStatusCode500_WhenExceptionIsRaised()
270 {
271     // Arrange
272     SuperHeroRequest updateSuperHero = new()
273     {
274         FirstName = "Clark",
275         LastName = "Kent",
276         Name = "Superman",
277         DebutYear = 1938,
278         Place = "Metropolis"
279     };
280
281     int superHeroId = 1;
282
283     _superHeroServiceMock
284         .Setup(x => x.Update(It.IsAny<int>(), It.IsAny<SuperHeroRequest>()))
285         .ReturnsAsync(() => throw new Exception("This is an exception"));
286
287     // Act
288     var result = (IStatusCodeActionResult)await _superHeroController.Update(superHeroId, updateSuperHero);
289
290     // Assert
291     Assert.Equal(500, result.StatusCode);
292 }
```

```
294 [Fact]
295 public async void Delete_ShouldReturnStatusCode200_WhenSuperHeroIsDeleted()
296 {
297     // Arrange
298     int superHeroId = 1;
299
300     SuperHeroResponse superHeroResponse = new()
301     {
302         Id = superHeroId,
303         FirstName = "Clark",
304         LastName = "Kent",
305         Name = "Superman",
306         DebutYear = 1938,
307         Place = "Metropolis"
308     };
309
310     _superHeroServiceMock
311         .Setup(x => x.Delete(It.IsAny<int>()))
312         .ReturnsAsync(superHeroResponse);
313
314     // Act
315     var result = (IStatusCodeActionResult)await _superHeroController.Delete(superHeroId);
316
317     // Assert
318     Assert.Equal(200, result.StatusCode);
319 }
```

```
321 [Fact]
322 public async void Delete_ShouldReturnStatusCode404_WhenSuperHeroDoesNotExists()
323 {
324     // Arrange
325     int superHeroId = 1;
326     _superHeroServiceMock
327         .Setup(x => x.Delete(It.IsAny<int>()))
328         .ReturnsAsync(() => null);
329
330     // Act
331     var result = (IStatusCodeActionResult)await _superHeroController.Delete(superHeroId);
332
333     // Assert
334     Assert.Equal(404, result.StatusCode);
335 }
```

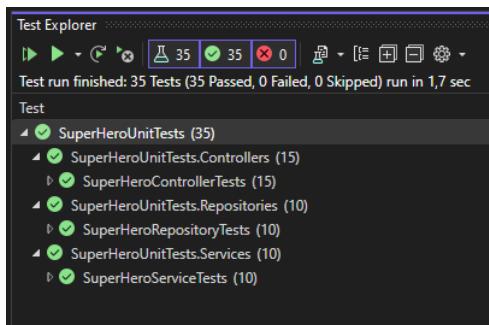


SUPERHERO PROJECT

```
337 [Fact]
338     public async void Delete_ShouldReturnStatusCode500_WhenExceptionIsRaised()
339     {
340         // Arrange
341         int superHeroId = 1;
342
343         _superHeroServiceMock
344             .Setup(x => x.Delete(It.IsAny<int>()))
345             .ReturnsAsync(() => throw new Exception("This is an exception"));
346
347         // Act
348         var result = (IStatusCodeActionResult)await _superHeroController.Delete(superHeroId);
349
350         // Assert
351         Assert.Equal(500, result.StatusCode);
352     }

```

GENNEMFØR ALLE TESTS



Gem alt og commit til Github!

PULL REQUESTS

Da målet med vores API er opnået nu, kan vi flette "dev branch" ind i vores "master branch".

Her viser jeg hvordan man laver en "**pull-request**" igennem github hjemmesiden. En pull-request er en metode til at samle to branches oven i en af dem, hvor man kan gennemgå alle de konflikter der kan opstå når to versioner af en fil skal samles. Det lyder nok mere kompliceret end det faktisk er, så lad os se et eksempel. Her er masterbranchen på github, den er relativt tom, prøv at åbne SuperHeroAPI og se der kun ligger en Program.cs og lidt konfigurations filer.

A screenshot of a GitHub repository page for "TEC-Datatek-Progs-H3 / superhero-project-JackBaltzer". The page shows the master branch with 2 branches and 0 tags. There are 2 commits from "JackBaltzer" made 2 days ago. The commits are: "Assignment" (Initial commit), "SuperHeroAPI" (Initial Commit), ".gitattributes" (Initial commit), ".gitignore" (Initial commit), and "SuperHeroProject.sln" (Initial Commit). On the right side, there is an "About" section with the repository name, a note that it was created by GitHub Classroom, and metrics: 0 stars, 0 watching, and 0 forks. There is also a "Releases" section which is currently empty.



SUPERHERO PROJECT

Klik på "Pull requests" for at komme i gang med den.

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'TEC-Datatek-Progs-H3 / superhero-project-JackBaltzer'. The 'Pull requests' tab is highlighted with a yellow circle. The page displays two commits: 'JackBaltzer Initial Commit' and 'Assignment Initial commit'. The 'About' section indicates the repository was created by 'superhero-project-JackBaltzer' via GitHub Classroom.

Og derefter klik på den grønne knap "New pull request"

The screenshot shows the same GitHub repository page. The 'New pull request' button is highlighted with a yellow circle. The search bar contains the query 'is:pr is:open'.

Sørg for at tilpasse de to bokse, så der står "base:master" <- "compare: Dev"

The screenshot shows the 'Comparing changes' section of the GitHub repository. The 'base' dropdown is set to 'base: master' and the 'compare' dropdown is set to 'compare: master', both highlighted with a yellow circle. A message above the dropdowns says: 'Choose two branches to see what's changed or to start a new pull request. If you need to, you can also compare across forks.'

Når du ændrer til "compare:Dev" burde der dukke en masse op på skærmen, og i dette tilfælde burde der ikke være nogle konflikter, da vi stort set kun har oprettet nye filer, og kun tilføjet enkelte linjer til eksisterende filer.



SUPERHERO PROJECT

Klik på den grønne ”Create pull request”.

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'superhero-project-JackBaltzer'. At the top, it says 'Comparing changes' and 'base: master' vs 'compare: Dev'. A green checkmark indicates 'Able to merge. These branches can be automatically merged.' Below this, there's a summary: '4 commits', '22 files changed', and '1 contributor'. The commit history shows four commits from 'JackBaltzer' on Aug 17, 2022, and one commit on Aug 18, 2022. The commit details include 'SuperHeroController Added', 'Xunit introduced', 'Controller GetAll tests done', and 'All SuperHero tests fully done'. At the bottom, it says 'Showing 22 changed files with 1,618 additions and 4 deletions.' A large yellow circle highlights the 'Create pull request' button at the top right of the main content area.

Når man fletter brances sammen, skal man også skrive en ”**commit besked**” lige som når man udfører et normalt ”**commit**”, her bør skrive hvad det er der flettes ind i branchen, så man fremover har et bedre overblik.

The screenshot shows the 'Open a pull request' dialog. It has fields for 'base: master' and 'compare: Dev', with a note 'Able to merge. These branches can be automatically merged.'. The 'Write' tab is selected, showing the message 'Full SuperHero API with unit tests'. To the right, there are sections for 'Reviewers' (No reviews), 'Assignees' (No one—assign yourself), 'Labels' (None yet), 'Projects' (None yet), 'Milestone' (No milestone), and 'Development' (None yet). At the bottom, there's a note about GitHub Community Guidelines and a large yellow circle highlighting the 'Create pull request' button.



SUPERHERO PROJECT

Dev

Open JackBaltzer wants to merge 4 commits into `master` from `Dev`

Conversation 0 Commits 4 Checks 0 Files changed 22 +1,618 -4

JackBaltzer commented now Full SuperHero API with unit tests

JackBaltzer added 4 commits 2 days ago

- SuperHeroController Added cecd064
- Xunit introduced f3804c7
- Controller GetAll tests done 31abd79
- All SuperHero tests fully done 996ebc2

Add more commits by pushing to the `Dev` branch on TEC-Datatek-Progs-H3/superhero-project-JackBaltzer.

Continuous integration has not been set up GitHub Actions and several other apps can be used to automatically catch bugs and enforce style.

This branch has no conflicts with the base branch Merging can be performed automatically.

Merge pull request You can also open this in GitHub Desktop or view command line instructions.

Reviewers No reviews

Assignees No one—assign yourself

Labels None yet

Projects None yet

Milestone No milestone

Development Successfully merging this pull request may close these issues. None yet

Notifications Customize Unsubscribe

Bekræft ”**merge**” og afvent at github bliver færdig med at flette filerne og mapperne sammen, derefter får man en bekræftelse på at pull requesten er gennemført. Her kan man så vælge at slette ”**Dev branch**” hvis der ikke skal udvikles mere, eller man kan bare lukke browservinduet og så er man færdig med sin pull request. Vi skal arbejde videre med vores Dev, så **lad være med at slette den** her.



SUPERHERO PROJECT

Dev

Merged JackBaltzer merged 4 commits into master from Dev now

Conversation 0 Commits 4 Checks 0 Files changed 22 +1,618 -4

JackBaltzer commented 4 minutes ago Full SuperHero API with unit tests

JackBaltzer added 4 commits 2 days ago

- SuperHeroController Added cecd064
- Xunit introduced f3804c7
- Controller GetAll tests done 31abd79
- All SuperHero tests fully done 996ebc2

JackBaltzer merged commit 51414be into master now Revert

Pull request successfully merged and closed You're all set—the Dev branch can be safely deleted. Delete branch

Reviewers No reviews

Assignees No one—assign yourself

Labels None yet

Projects None yet

Milestone No milestone

Development Successfully merging this pull request may close these issues.

CLIENTSIDE APPLIKATIONEN

NodeJS, Angular og Visual Studio Code

Her skal vi lige sikre os du har de nødvendige programmer installeret på din computer.

Det er vigtigt at have <https://nodejs.org/en/> LTS version 16.17.0 - Angular kører på NodeJS.

Når Node er installeret, så kan vi installere Angular CLI som vi kommer til at benytte til at generere clientside applikationen.

Åben en Command Prompt, og nавигer ind i rod'en af "SuperHeroProjekt" mappen (*der hvor .sln filen ligger*). Kør kommandoen "**npm install -g @angular/cli**"

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
C:\Users\jabb\source\repos\superhero-project-JackBaltzer>npm install -g @angular/cli
```



SUPERHERO PROJECT

Når angular er installeret, så kør kommandoen "ng version" og bekræft det er **Angular version 14.1.3 (eller derover)**, og **Node version 16.17.0 (eller derover)**.

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
C:\Users\jabb\source\repos\superhero-project-JackBaltzer>ng version

Angular CLI: 14.1.3 ←
Node: 16.17.0 ←
Package Manager: npm 8.15.0
OS: win32 x64

Angular:
...
Package Version
-----
@angular-devkit/architect 0.1401.3 (cli-only)
@angular-devkit/core 14.1.3 (cli-only)
@angular-devkit/schematics 14.1.3 (cli-only)
@schematics/angular 14.1.3 (cli-only)

C:\Users\jabb\source\repos\superhero-project-JackBaltzer>
```

Opret SuperHeroClient projektet

DET ER MEGET VIGTIG AT DU HAR VALGT "DEV BRANCH" SOM DEN AKTIVE BRANCH I VISUAL STUDIO, DA VI KOMMER TIL AT OPRETTE EN MASSE KODE DER SKAL BEARBEJDES FØR DET ER FUNKTIONELT!

```
C:\Users\jabb\source\repos\superhero-project-JackBaltzer>ng new SuperHeroClient
? Would you like to add Angular routing? (y/N)
```

Derefter spørger Angular hvilken stylesheet teknologi du vil benytte, her vælger jeg klassisk "**CSS**" ved at trykke **[enter]**.

```
C:\Users\jabb\source\repos\superhero-project-JackBaltzer>ng new SuperHeroClient
? Would you like to add Angular routing? Yes
? Which stylesheet format would you like to use? (Use arrow keys)
> CSS
SCSS [ https://sass-lang.com/documentation/syntax#scss ]
Sass [ https://sass-lang.com/documentation/syntax#the-indented-syntax ]
Less [ http://lesscss.org ]
```

Derefter går angular i gang med at oprette mapper og filer til grund-applikationen. Det kan godt tage lidt tid, der er en del filer og moduler der skal oprettes og hentes.



SUPERHERO PROJECT

```
CREATE SuperHeroClient/src/app/app.module.ts (393 bytes)
CREATE SuperHeroClient/src/app/app.component.html (23115 bytes)
CREATE SuperHeroClient/src/app/app.component.spec.ts (1100 bytes)
CREATE SuperHeroClient/src/app/app.component.ts (219 bytes)
CREATE SuperHeroClient/src/app/app.component.css (0 bytes)
✓ Packages installed successfully.
    Directory is already under version control. Skipping initialization of git.

C:\Users\jabb\source\repos\superhero-project-JackBaltzer>
```

Skriv "cd SuperHeroClient" for at navigere ind i den nye mappe vi har fået af Angular.

```
CREATE SuperHeroClient/src/app/app.component.css (0 bytes)
✓ Packages installed successfully.
    Directory is already under version control. Skipping initialization of git.

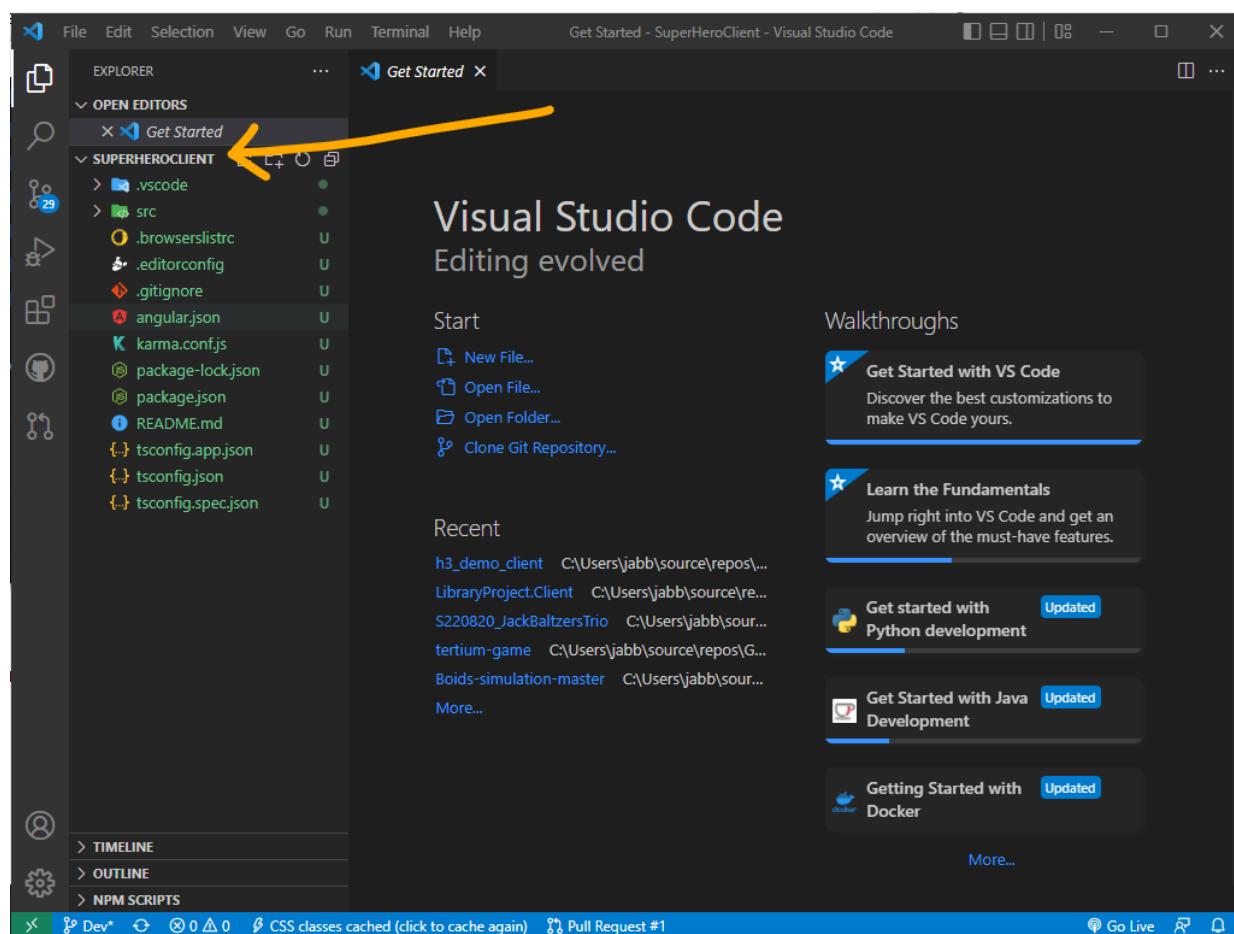
C:\Users\jabb\source\repos\superhero-project-JackBaltzer>cd SuperHeroClient

C:\Users\jabb\source\repos\superhero-project-JackBaltzer\SuperHeroClient>
```

```
Directory is already under version control. Skipping initialization of git.

C:\Users\jabb\source\repos\superhero-project-JackBaltzer>cd SuperHeroClient

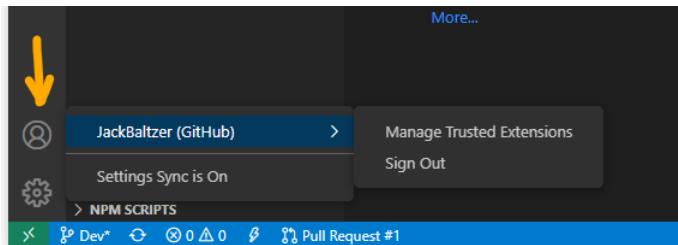
C:\Users\jabb\source\repos\superhero-project-JackBaltzer\SuperHeroClient>code .
```



SUPERHERO PROJECT

GIT og VS CODE

Sørg for at du også er logget på Git igennem VSCode. Det gør arbejdet lidt lettere, da VSCode også kan arbejde direkte med Git.



Kør Angular applikationen

Inden vi går i gang med vores superhelte, er det en god ide at tjekke om alt fungerer som det skal.

A screenshot of the VS Code terminal window. The tab bar above the terminal shows 'PROBLEMS', 'OUTPUT', 'DEBUG CONSOLE', 'TERMINAL', and 'COMMENTS'. The 'TERMINAL' tab is selected. The terminal output shows the following text:

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19044.1645]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. Alle rettigheder forbeholdes.

C:\Users\jabb\source\repos\superhero-project-JackBaltzer\SuperHeroClient>npm start
```

A yellow arrow points to the word 'start' in the command line.

Det tager lidt tid første gang, men derefter sker ændringerne heldigvis relativt hurtigt.

A screenshot of the VS Code terminal window showing the Angular build process. The terminal output shows:

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19044.1645]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. Alle rettigheder forbeholdes.

C:\Users\jabb\source\repos\superhero-project-JackBaltzer\SuperHeroClient>npm start
```

```
> super-hero-client@0.0.0 start
> ng serve
```

```
✓ Browser application bundle generation complete.
```

Initial Chunk Files	Names	Raw Size
vendor.js	vendor	2.04 MB
polyfills.js	polyfills	315.35 kB
styles.css, styles.js	styles	207.38 kB
main.js	main	50.19 kB
runtime.js	runtime	6.53 kB

```
| Initial Total | 2.61 MB
```

```
Build at: 2022-08-19T07:11:57.594Z - Hash: e8c2b16cdc7d1aa6 - Time: 17080ms
```

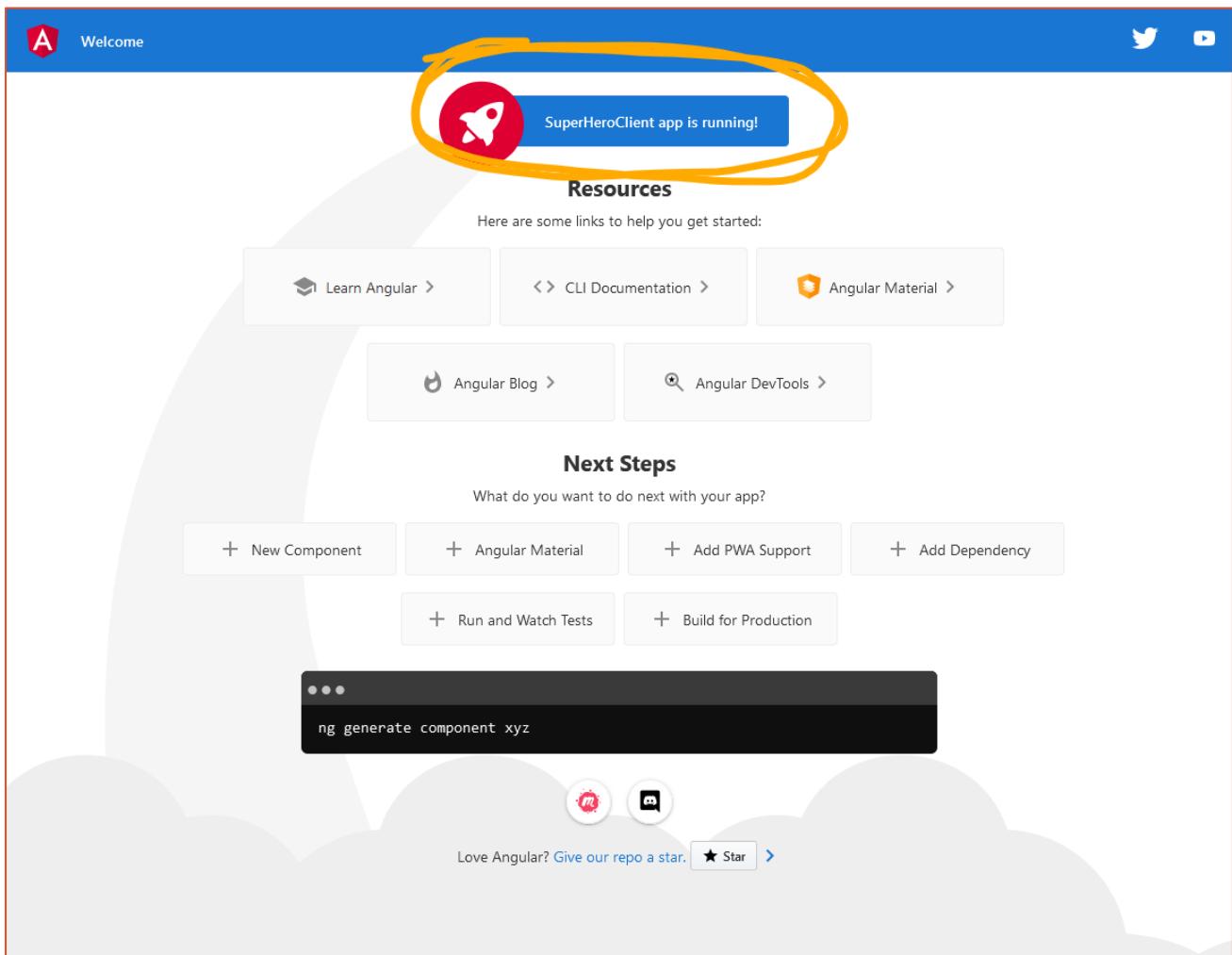
```
** Angular Live Development Server is listening on localhost:4200, open your browser on http://localhost:4200/ **
```

```
✓ Compiled successfully.
```

A yellow arrow points to the URL 'http://localhost:4200/' in the output.

SUPERHERO PROJECT

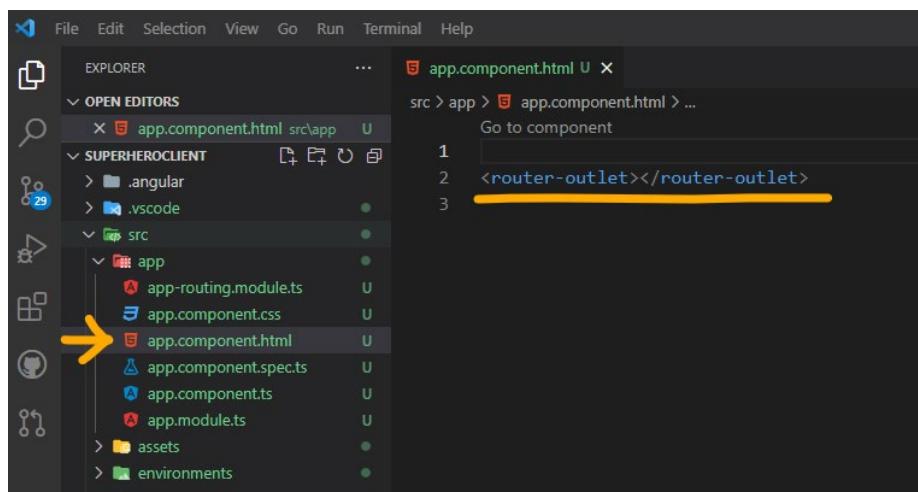
Hold [CTRL] ned og klik med musen på "<http://localhost:4200/>" og se din angular app kører



Ryd forsiden

Vi er ikke interesseret i at have standard Angular forsiden, vi vil i stedet have vores egen der kan vise superheltene.

Find filen "[src/app/app.component.html](#)" og fjern alt undtagen linjen "`<router-outlet></router-outlet>`" gem og se browseren nu er en tom hvid side.

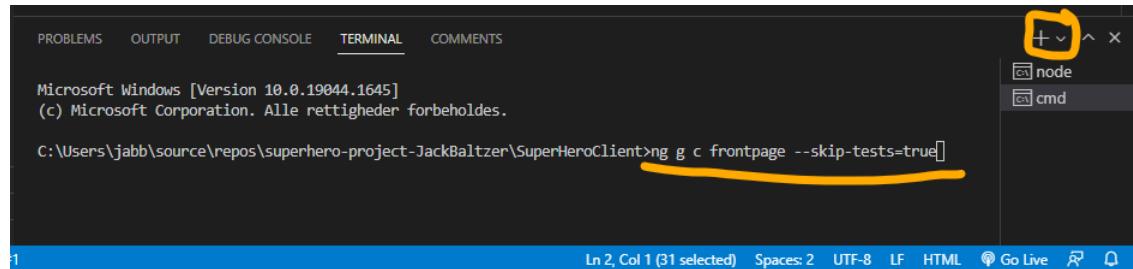


SUPERHERO PROJECT

ANGULAR KOMPONENTER

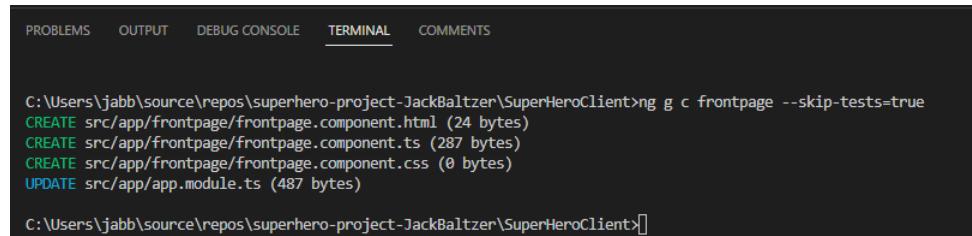
Vi vil gerne have et nyt forside komponent, som kan indlæses når vi besøger hjemmesiden.

Til det opretter vi et nyt komponent, det er den tilgang angular bygger på, at man opretter komponenter til det meste.



The screenshot shows the VSCode interface with the terminal tab selected. The command `ng g c frontpage --skip-tests=true` is being typed into the terminal. A yellow highlight is drawn under the command. The terminal output shows the creation of files: `CREATE src/app/frontpage/frontpage.component.html`, `CREATE src/app/frontpage/frontpage.component.ts`, `CREATE src/app/frontpage/frontpage.component.css`, and `UPDATE src/app/app.module.ts`. The terminal also shows the path `C:\Users\jabb\source\repos\superhero-project-JackBaltzer\SuperHeroClient`.

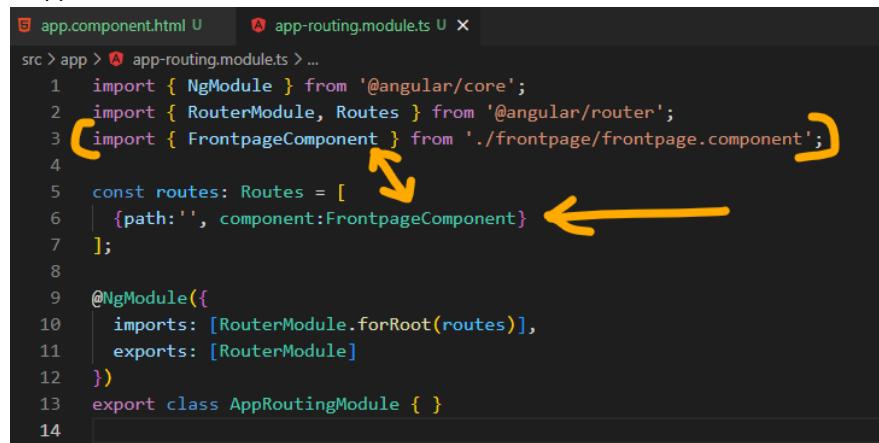
Så vil Angular oprette nogle nye filer, og opdatere ”**hovedmodulet**” i applikationen så den kender til det nye komponent. Et komponent består af noget ”**css-styling**”, noget ”**html-markup**”, og en ”**typescript-kode**” fil.



The screenshot shows the terminal output after running the command. It lists the creation of four files: `CREATE src/app/frontpage/frontpage.component.html`, `CREATE src/app/frontpage/frontpage.component.ts`, `CREATE src/app/frontpage/frontpage.component.css`, and `UPDATE src/app/app.module.ts`. The path `C:\Users\jabb\source\repos\superhero-project-JackBaltzer\SuperHeroClient` is shown at the bottom.

Routing

For at oprette en route i angular, skal vi have fat i ”[src/app/app-routing.module.ts](#)” filen. Her tilføjes et element i routes-arrayet. Når du skriver ”**FrontPageComponent**”, burde VSCode intellisense komme frem og selv indsætte det nødvendige ”**import statement**”. Det er meget lettere at lade VSCode håndtere det, frem for selv at holde styr på mappestrukturen...



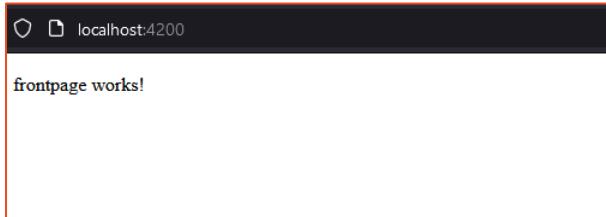
The screenshot shows the `app-routing.module.ts` file in the code editor. The imports section is highlighted with a yellow bracket, showing `RouterModule` and `Routes`. The routes section is highlighted with a yellow bracket, showing the route configuration. A yellow double-headed arrow points between the imports and routes sections. A yellow arrow points from the imports section to the routes section, indicating the flow of dependencies.

```
src > app > app-routing.module.ts > ...
1 import { NgModule } from '@angular/core';
2 import { RouterModule, Routes } from '@angular/router';
3 import { FrontpageComponent } from './frontpage/frontpage.component';
4
5 const routes: Routes = [
6   {path: '', component:FrontpageComponent}
7 ];
8
9 @NgModule({
10   imports: [RouterModule.forRoot(routes)],
11   exports: [RouterModule]
12 })
13 export class AppRoutingModule { }
```



SUPERHERO PROJECT

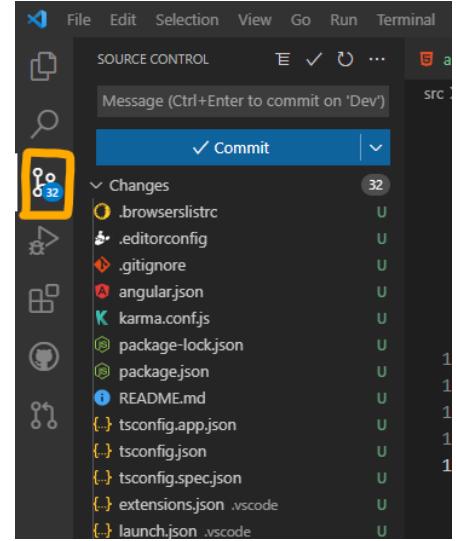
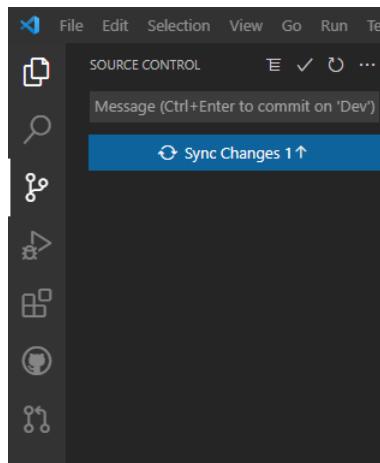
Gem og se browseren meget gerne skulle være en hvid side med teksten "**frontpage works!**"



Det betyder der er hul igennem til vores forside modul. Nu vil det være et rigtig godt tidspunkt at tænke på at commit til github.

Men det er meget meget vigtigt at sikre mappen "**node_modules**" **IKKE** er med i filer der committes. Der burde være ca 32 filer når man klikker på "**Source Control**" i venstre side af VSCode

HVIS DIN VISER NODE_MODULES, SÅ SKAL DU STOPPE HER OG FÅ HJÆLP!



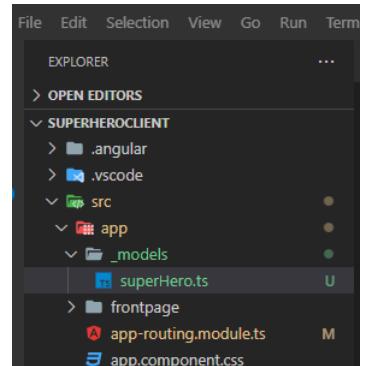
ANGULAR OG API FORBINDELSE

Models i Angular

Vi har brug for at kunne repræsentere en SuperHero i vores Angular applikation, præcis som vores "**DTO**" og "**Entitet**" i API'en.

Her opretter vi filerne og mapperne manuelt. Opret en mappe kaldet "**_models**" i "**src/app/**" og i den mappe oprettes en fil kaldet "**superHero.ts**"

_models er blot for at holde denne mappe øverst i mappe strukturen, det er mere overskueligt når applikationen vokser.



SUPERHERO PROJECT

Modeller i angular er baseret på interfaces, som er typestærke. Dvs vi skal beskrive hvilke datatyper hver egenskab har.

Læg mærke til store og små bogstaver. Vi skriver det præcis som det ser ud fra API'en

Server response	
Code	Details
200	Response body
<pre>{\n "id": 1,\n "name": "Superman",\n "firstName": "Clark",\n "lastName": "Kent",\n "place": "Metropolis",\n "debutYear": 1938\n}</pre>	<pre>src > app > _models > superHero.ts > ... 1 export interface SuperHero { 2 id: number; 3 name: string; 4 firstName: string; 5 lastName: string; 6 place: string; 7 debutYear: number; 8 }</pre>

Nu kan vi arbejde med modellen på vores forside.

Tilpas "[src/app/frontpage/frontpage.component.ts](#)", start på linjen med "superHeroes: SuperHero[] = []"

Der burde VSCode automatisk indsætte model import linjen, når du skriver "SuperHero".

Derefter oprettes et par superhelte manuelt, så vi kan få noget ud på skærmen hurtigt.

```
src > app > frontpage > frontpage.component.ts > ...  
1  import { Component, OnInit } from '@angular/core';  
2  import { SuperHero } from '../_models/superHero';  
3  
4  @Component({  
5    selector: 'app-frontpage',  
6    templateUrl: './frontpage.component.html',  
7    styleUrls: ['./frontpage.component.css']  
8 })  
9  export class FrontpageComponent implements OnInit {  
10 |  superHeroes: SuperHero[] = []; ←  
11  
12  constructor() { }  
13  
14  ngOnInit(): void {  
15    this.superHeroes.push({  
16      id: 1,  
17      name: "Superman",  
18      firstName: "Clark",  
19      lastName: "Kent",  
20      place: "Metropolis",  
21      debutYear: 1938  
22    });  
23    this.superHeroes.push({  
24      id: 2,  
25      name: "Iron Man",  
26      firstName: "Tony",  
27      lastName: "Stark",  
28      place: "Malibu",  
29      debutYear: 1963  
30    });  
31  }  
32 }  
33
```

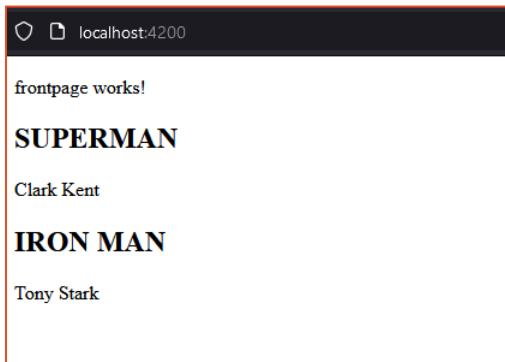
Derefter skal vi ændre "[src/app/frontpage/frontpage.component.html](#)", så den løber igennem de helte der er tilgængelige:

```
src > app > frontpage > frontpage.component.html > ...  
Go to component  
1  <p>frontpage works!</p>  
2  
3  <div *ngFor="let superHero of superHeroes">  
4    <h2>{{ superHero.name | uppercase }}</h2>  
5    <p>{{ superHero.firstName }} {{ superHero.lastName }}</p>  
6  </div>  
7
```



SUPERHERO PROJECT

Resultatet i browseren burde være noget i denne stil. Læg mærke til transformationen af navnet til store bogstaver.



frontpage works!

SUPERMAN

Clark Kent

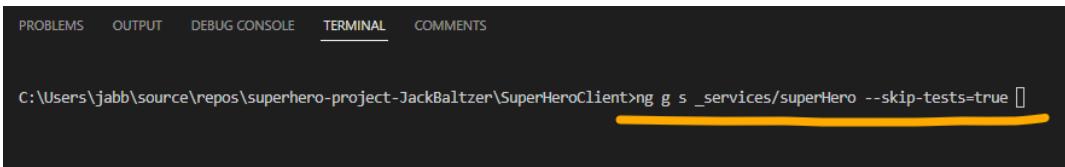
IRON MAN

Tony Stark

Angular Services

Nu ved vi der kan udskrives superhelte på forsiden, så vil det give mening at ringe op til vores API'en og hente heltere ud derigennem. Og her er det smart at oprette en service, så kan vi let skifte API'en ud, uden at skulle omkode klienten, i hvertfald kun med få ændringer hvis data strukturen ændres.

Services oprettes igennem en Angular CLI kommando "`ng g s _services/superHero --skip-tests=true`"

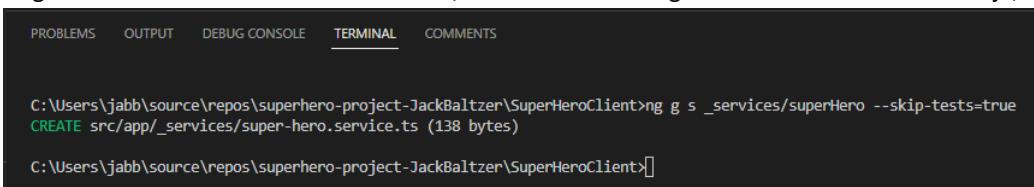


```
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL COMMENTS
```

```
C:\Users\jabb\source\repos\superhero-project-JackBaltzer\SuperHeroClient>ng g s _services/superHero --skip-tests=true
```

Her oprettes en ny mappe kaldet "`_services`" og i den oprettes en service-fil kaldet "`super-hero.service.ts`"

Angular har det lidt svært med camelcase, så den oversætter gerne til kebab-case i stedet.. ja, det kaldes "`kebab-case`"



```
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL COMMENTS
```

```
C:\Users\jabb\source\repos\superhero-project-JackBaltzer\SuperHeroClient>ng g s _services/superHero --skip-tests=true
```

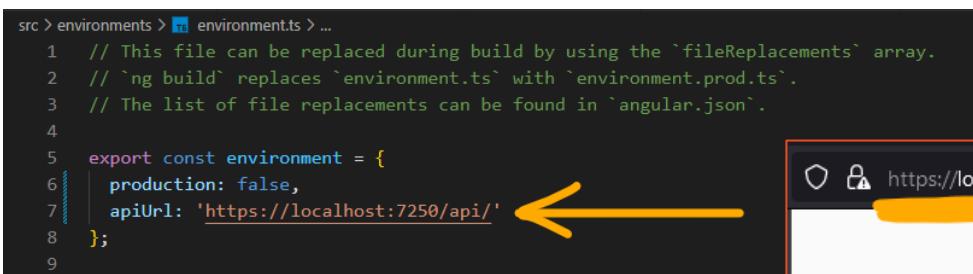
```
CREATE src/app/_services/super-hero.service.ts (138 bytes)
```

```
C:\Users\jabb\source\repos\superhero-project-JackBaltzer\SuperHeroClient>
```

Environment variable

Under udviklingen af applikationen arbejder vi på en lokal adresse, men engang i fremtiden når applikationen skal på nettet vil adressen ændre sig. For at gøre det lidt smart, gemmer vi adressen i filen

"`src/app/environments/environment.ts`", her tilføjes adressen til vores api.



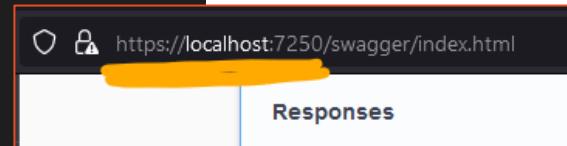
```
src > environments > environment.ts ...
```

```
1 // This file can be replaced during build by using the `fileReplacements` array.
2 // `ng build` replaces `environment.ts` with `environment.prod.ts`.
3 // The list of file replacements can be found in `angular.json`.
```

```
4
```

```
5 export const environment = {
6   production: false,
7   apiUrl: 'https://localhost:7250/api/'
```

```
8 };
9
```



Det er ikke swagger vi skal besøge igennem angular, derfor erstattes "`swagger`" med "`api`" som er den korrekt adresse.



SUPERHERO PROJECT

Nu kan vi forbinde til API i servicen, ved at oprette en privat variabel kaldet ”**apiUrl**”, start med den, så tilføjer VSCode selv import! Husk at denne service er til ”**superHero**”, derfor skal det tilføjes til adressen.

```
src > app > _services > super-hero.service.ts > ...
1 import { Injectable } from '@angular/core';
2 import { environment } from 'src/environments/environment';
3
4 @Injectable({
5   providedIn: 'root'
6 })
7 export class SuperHeroService {
8   private apiUrl = environment.apiUrl + 'superHero';
9
10 constructor() { }
11
12 }
```

Angular HttpClient

```
src > app > app.module.ts > ...
1 import { NgModule } from '@angular/core';
2 import { BrowserModule } from '@angular/platform-browser';
3 import { HttpClientModule } from '@angular/common/http'; ←
4
5 import { AppRoutingModule } from './app-routing.module';
6 import { AppComponent } from './app.component';
7 import { FrontpageComponent } from './frontpage/frontpage.component';
8
9 @NgModule({
10   declarations: [
11     AppComponent,
12     FrontpageComponent
13   ],
14   imports: [
15     BrowserModule,
16     AppRoutingModule,
17     HttpClientModule ←
18   ],
19   providers: [],
20   bootstrap: [AppComponent]
21 })
22 export class AppModule { }
```

Derefter kan vi benytte ”**Dependency Injection**”, til at servere ”**HttpClient**” modulet i vores service.

```
src > app > _services > super-hero.service.ts > ...
1 import { HttpClient } from '@angular/common/http';
2 import { Injectable } from '@angular/core';
3 import { environment } from 'src/environments/environment';
4
5 @Injectable({
6   providedIn: 'root'
7 })
8 export class SuperHeroService {
9   private apiUrl = environment.apiUrl + 'superHero';
10
11 constructor(private http: HttpClient) { }
12 }
```



SUPERHERO PROJECT

Angular service.getAll

Når vi arbejder med Angular og services, kan vi benytte et smart koncept kaldet "**Observables**". Det er strengt taget ikke nødvendigt i dette eksempel, men principippet er godt at kende, derfor benytter jeg det her.

"**Observable**" ligger i modulet "**rxjs**" som VSCode gerne skulle skrive automatisk.

```
src > app > _services > super-hero.service.ts > ...
1 import { HttpClient } from '@angular/common/http';
2 import { Injectable } from '@angular/core';
3 import { Observable } from 'rxjs';
4 import { environment } from 'src/environments/environment';
5 import { SuperHero } from '../_models/superHero';
6
7 @Injectable({
8   providedIn: 'root'
9 })
10 export class SuperHeroService {
11   private apiUrl = environment.apiUrl + 'superHero';
12
13   constructor(private http: HttpClient) { }
14
15   getAll(): Observable<SuperHero[]> {
16     return this.http.get<SuperHero[]>(this.apiUrl);
17   }
18 }
```

```
src > app > frontpage > frontpage.component.ts > ...
1 import { Component, OnInit } from '@angular/core';
2 import { SuperHero } from '../_models/superHero';
3 import { SuperHeroService } from '../_services/super-hero.service';
4
5 @Component({
6   selector: 'app-frontpage',
7   templateUrl: './frontpage.component.html',
8   styleUrls: ['./frontpage.component.css']
9 })
10 export class FrontpageComponent implements OnInit {
11   superHeroes: SuperHero[] = [];
12
13   constructor(private superHeroService: SuperHeroService) { }
14
15   ngOnInit(): void {
16     this.superHeroService.getAll().subscribe(x => this.superHeroes = x);
17   }
18 }
```

CORS

Det burde være nok, men fordi vi forsøger at tilgå API fra en anden URL end den API kører på, så forhinder API'en forespørgslen.

 Forespørgsel til fremmed websted blokeret: Politikken for samme oprindelse tillader ikke læsning af fjernressourcen <https://localhost:7250/api/superHero>. (Årsag: CORS-headeren 'Access-Control-Allow-Origin' findes ikke). Statuskode: 200. [\[Læs mere\]](#)

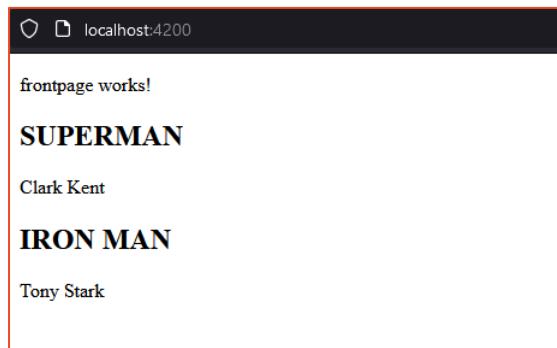
Det er standard opførsel, og forventet. Problemet kaldet "**Cross Origin Resource Sharing**" og kan konfigureres så vi tillader adgang fra andre kilder.



SUPERHERO PROJECT

Åben "Program.cs" i "SuperHeroAPI" projektet, og tilføj den fremhævede linje.

```
19 // Configure the HTTP request pipeline.
20 if (app.Environment.IsDevelopment())
21 {
22     app.UseSwagger();
23     app.UseSwaggerUI();
24 }
25
26 app.UseHttpsRedirection();
27
28 app.UseCors(policy => policy.AllowAnyHeader().AllowAnyMethod().AllowAnyOrigin());
29
30 app.UseAuthorization();
31
32 app.MapControllers();
33
34 app.Run();
```



ANGULAR SUPERHERO ADMIN

Lad os oprette en mappe til adminpanelet, så det er pakket lidt væk fra almindelige komponenter, samtidigt med mappen, kan vi oprette komponentet til superHero administrationen.

```
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL COMMENTS

C:\Users\jabb\source\repos\superhero-project-JackBaltzer\SuperHeroClient>ng g c admin/superHero --skip-tests=true
CREATE src/app/admin/super-hero/super-hero.component.html (25 bytes)
CREATE src/app/admin/super-hero/super-hero.component.ts (290 bytes)
CREATE src/app/admin/super-hero/super-hero.component.css (0 bytes)
UPDATE src/app/app.module.ts (668 bytes)

C:\Users\jabb\source\repos\superhero-project-JackBaltzer\SuperHeroClient>[]
```



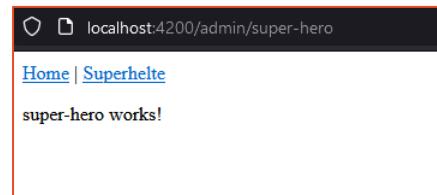
SUPERHERO PROJECT

Og lad os tilføje en route til adminpanelet, så det kan indlæses i browseren.

```
src > app > app-routing.module.ts > ...
1 import { NgModule } from '@angular/core';
2 import { RouterModule, Routes } from '@angular/router';
3 import { SuperHeroComponent } from './admin/super-hero/super-hero.component';
4 import { FrontpageComponent } from './frontpage/frontpage.component';
5
6 const routes: Routes = [
7   { path: '', component: FrontpageComponent },
8   { path: 'admin/super-hero', component: SuperHeroComponent } ←
9 ];
10
11 @NgModule({
12   imports: [RouterModule.forRoot(routes)],
13   exports: [RouterModule]
14 })
15 export class AppRoutingModule { }
```

```
src > app > app.component.html > ...
Go to component
1 <nav>
2   <a routerLink="/">Home</a> |
3   <a routerLink="/admin/super-hero">Superhelte</a>
4 </nav>
5 <router-outlet></router-outlet>
6
```

Gem og se i browseren at der er et par links hvor man klikke frem og tilbage imellem forside og superhero admin.



SuperHero Service alle CRUD metoderne

```
15   getAll(): Observable<SuperHero[]> {
16     return this.http.get<SuperHero[]>(this.apiUrl);
17   }
```

```
.getById(superHeroId: number)

19   getById(superHeroId: number): Observable<SuperHero> {
20     return this.http.get<SuperHero>(` ${this.apiUrl}/ ${superHeroId}` );
21   }
```

```
.create(superHero: SuperHero)

23   create(superHero: SuperHero): Observable<SuperHero> {
24     return this.http.post<SuperHero>(this.apiUrl, superHero);
25   }
```



SUPERHERO PROJECT

```
.update(superHero: SuperHero)
```

```
27 | update(superHero: SuperHero): Observable<SuperHero> {
28 |   return this.http.put<SuperHero>(`${this.apiUrl}/ ${superHero.id}` , superHero);
29 }
```

```
.delete(superHeroId: number)
```

```
31 | delete(superHeroId: number): Observable<SuperHero> {
32 |   return this.http.delete<SuperHero>(`${this.apiUrl}/ ${superHeroId}`);
33 }
```

Angular FormModule

For at kunne håndtere inputfelter og binding imellem forms og komponenter, kan vi benytte et angular modul kaldet ”**FormsModule**” som ligger i ”**@angular/forms**”. Det skal tilføjes til ”**imports-arrayet**” i ”**app.module.ts**”. Så får vi muligheden for at benytte **[(ngModel)]** til **to vejs binding** af data.

```
src > app > app.module.ts > ...
1 import { NgModule } from '@angular/core';
2 import { BrowserModule } from '@angular/platform-browser';
3 import { HttpClientModule } from '@angular/common/http';
4
5 import { AppRoutingModule } from './app-routing.module';
6 import { AppComponent } from './app.component';
7 import { FrontpageComponent } from './frontpage/frontpage.component';
8 import { SuperHeroComponent } from './admin/super-hero/super-hero.component';
9 import { FormsModule } from '@angular/forms';
10
11 @NgModule({
12   declarations: [
13     AppComponent,
14     FrontpageComponent,
15     SuperHeroComponent
16   ],
17   imports: [
18     BrowserModule,
19     AppRoutingModule,
20     HttpClientModule,
21     FormsModule ←
22   ],
23   providers: [],
24   bootstrap: [AppComponent]
25 })
26 export class AppModule { }
```

Angular SuperHero admin funktionerne

Vores SuperHeroAdmin panel, skal kunne udføre CRUD. Dvs vi skal hente alle SuperHeroes og vise dem i en liste. Så kan vi ud for hver helt enten rette eller slette. Når vi retter, bliver en formuler forudfyldt med heltens data, og hvis vi sletter forsvinder helten.

Derauover har vi formularen som kan benyttes til oprette en ny helt. Det giver rigtig god mening at genbruge den samme formular til både oprettelse og redigering.



SUPERHERO PROJECT

Det letter vores arbejde hvis vi har nogle komponent globale variabler til at holde på alle SuperHeroes og på en enkelt SuperHero.

```
src > app > admin > super-hero > super-hero.component.ts > SuperHeroComponent > edit
  1 import { Component, OnInit } from '@angular/core';
  2 import { SuperHero } from 'src/app/_models/superHero';
  3 import { SuperHeroService } from 'src/app/_services/super-hero.service';
  4
  5 @Component({
  6   selector: 'app-super-hero',
  7   templateUrl: './super-hero.component.html',
  8   styleUrls: ['./super-hero.component.css']
  9 })
10 export class SuperHeroComponent implements OnInit {
11   superHeroes: SuperHero[] = [];
12   superHero: SuperHero = { id: 0, name: '', firstName: '', lastName: '', place: '', debutYear: 0 };
13
14   constructor(private superHeroService: SuperHeroService) { }
15
16   ngOnInit(): void {
17     this.superHeroService.getAll().subscribe(x => this.superHeroes = x);
18   }
19
20   edit(superHero: SuperHero): void {
21     this.superHero = superHero;
22   }
23
24   delete(superHero: SuperHero): void {
25     if (confirm('Er du sikker på du vil slette?')) {
26       this.superHeroService.delete(superHero.id)
27         .subscribe(() => {
28           this.superHeroes = this.superHeroes.filter(x => x.id != superHero.id);
29         })
30     }
31   }
32
33   cancel(): void {
34     this.superHero = { id: 0, name: '', firstName: '', lastName: '', place: '', debutYear: 0 };
35   }
36
```

SuperHeroComponent.save()



SUPERHERO PROJECT

```
37 |     save(): void {
38 |       if (this.superHero.id == 0) {
39 |         this.superHeroService.create(this.superHero)
40 |           .subscribe({
41 |             next: (x) => {
42 |               this.superHeroes.push(x);
43 |               this.superHero = { id: 0, name: '', firstName: '', lastName: '', place: '', debutYear: 0 };
44 |             },
45 |             error: (err) => {
46 |               console.log(Object.values(err.error.errors).join(', '));
47 |             }
48 |           });
49 |       } else {
50 |         this.superHeroService.update(this.superHero)
51 |           .subscribe({
52 |             error: (err) => {
53 |               console.log(Object.values(err.error.errors).join(', '));
54 |             },
55 |             complete: () => {
56 |               this.superHero = { id: 0, name: '', firstName: '', lastName: '', place: '', debutYear: 0 };
57 |             }
58 |           });
59 |       }
60 |     }
61 |   }
62 | }
```

Brug lidt tid på at læse og forstå hvad denne "**save()**" metode gør!

SuperHero Admin HTML delene

Formularen til at oprette, og til at rette, benytter "**[*(ngModel*)]**" til at to vejs binde værdierne mellem inputfeltet og den bagvedliggende typescript fil. Hvis værdien ændres i htmlformularen, så ændres den automatisk i koden også, og omvendt.

```
3 <div>
4   <label>Navn</label>
5   <input [(ngModel)]="superHero.name">
6 </div>
7 <div>
8   <label>Fornavn</label>
9   <input [(ngModel)]="superHero.firstName">
10 </div>
11 <div>
12   <label>Efternavn</label>
13   <input [(ngModel)]="superHero.lastName">
14 </div>
15 <div>
16   <label>Sted</label>
17   <input [(ngModel)]="superHero.place">
18 </div>
19 <div>
20   <label>Debut År</label>
21   <input [(ngModel)]="superHero.debutYear">
22 </div>
23 <button (click)="save()">Gem</button>
24 <button (click)="cancel()">Annuler</button>
25
```

Sammen med formularen er der to knapper. Den ene kalder "**save()**" metoden, som enten gemmer en ny, eller gemmer ændringerne, alt efter hvilken kontext knappen aktiveres. Annuler knappen nulstiller superHero, så formularen er tom.



SUPERHERO PROJECT

Listen af eksisterende SuperHeroes, udskrives i en tabel, hvor der ud for hver SuperHero er 2 knapper, en for ret og en til slet. De to knapper kalder metoder i typescript filen, og medsender den SuperHero der tilhører knappen.

```
26 <table>
27   <tr>
28     <th>actions</th>
29     <th>id</th>
30     <th>Navn</th>
31     <th>Fulde navn</th>
32   </tr>
33   <tr *ngFor="let superHero of superHeroes">
34     <td>
35       <button (click)="edit(superHero)">Ret</button>
36       <button (click)="delete(superHero)">Slet</button>
37     </td>
38     <td>{{ superHero.id }}</td>
39     <td>{{ superHero.name }}</td>
40     <td>{{ superHero.firstName }} {{ superHero.lastName }}</td>
41   </tr>
42 </table>
```

Gem alt og test det igennem i browseren. Du burde være i stand til at udføre den FULDE CRUD hele vejen igennem til databasen og tilbage igen igennem API'en fra Angular klienten.

COMMIT OG PUSH TIL GITHUB, OG MERGE IND I MASTER!

