

Dezvoltarea Aplicatiilor Web utilizand ASP.NET Core MVC

Curs 5 – Baza de Date - MAC OS

Crearea unui proiect utilizand EF si sistemul de migratii

PASUL 1 – Instalare .NET Core

Pe langa instalarea Visual Studio 2022, mai este necesara si instalarea .NET Core:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/enus/dotnet/core/install/macos?tabs=netcore2x#dependencies>

The latest version of .NET is 6.0.

Download .NET Core



[.NET 6.0](#) (latest)

Long Term Support ⓘ



Build apps - SDK ⓘ

SDK 6.0.402

OS	Installers	Binaries
Linux	Package manager instructions	Arm32 Arm32 Alpine Arm64 Arm64 Alpine x64 x64 Alpine
macOS	Arm64 x64	Arm64 x64
Windows	Arm64 x64 x86 winget instructions	Arm64 x64 x86
All	dotnet-install scripts	

Se selecteaza **x64** pe **MAC OS** cu **INTEL** si **ARM64** pe **MAC OS** cu procesor **M**.

Se ruleaza in linia de comanda:

ln -s /usr/local/share/dotnet/dotnet /usr/local/bin/

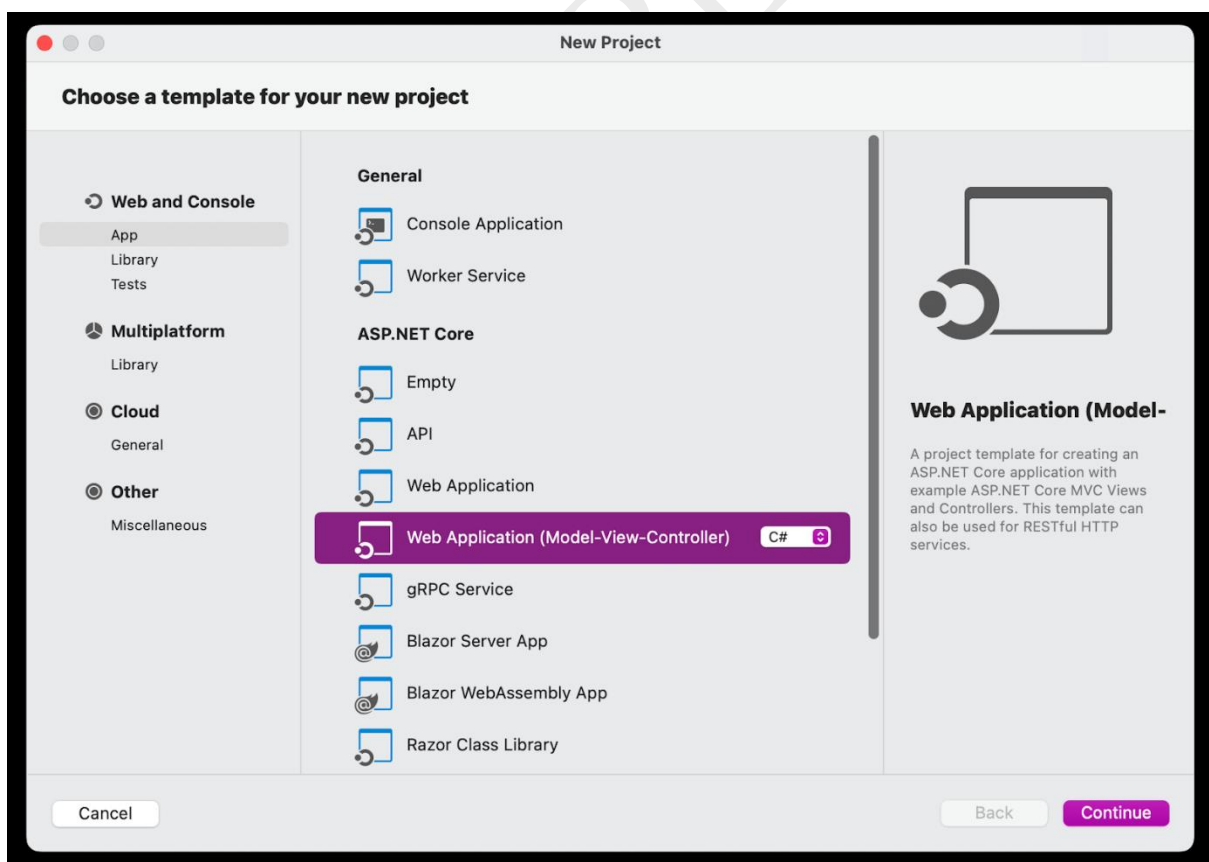
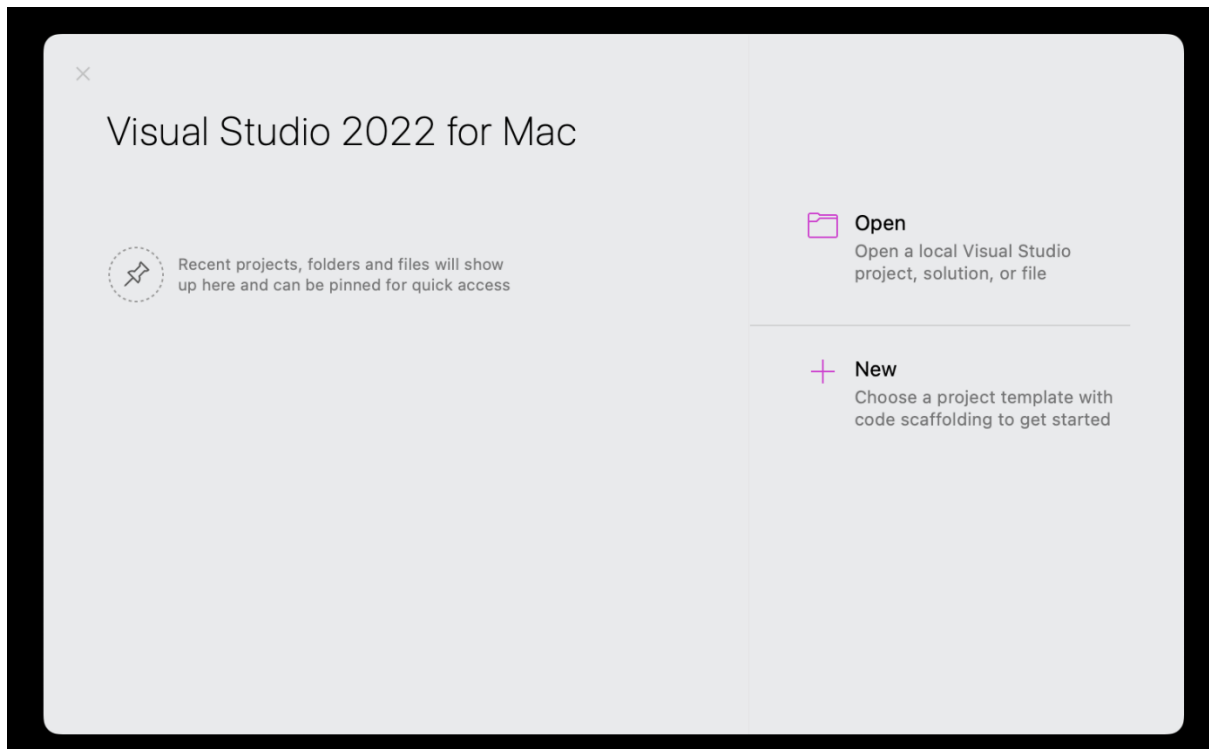
PASUL 2 – Instalare server MySQL

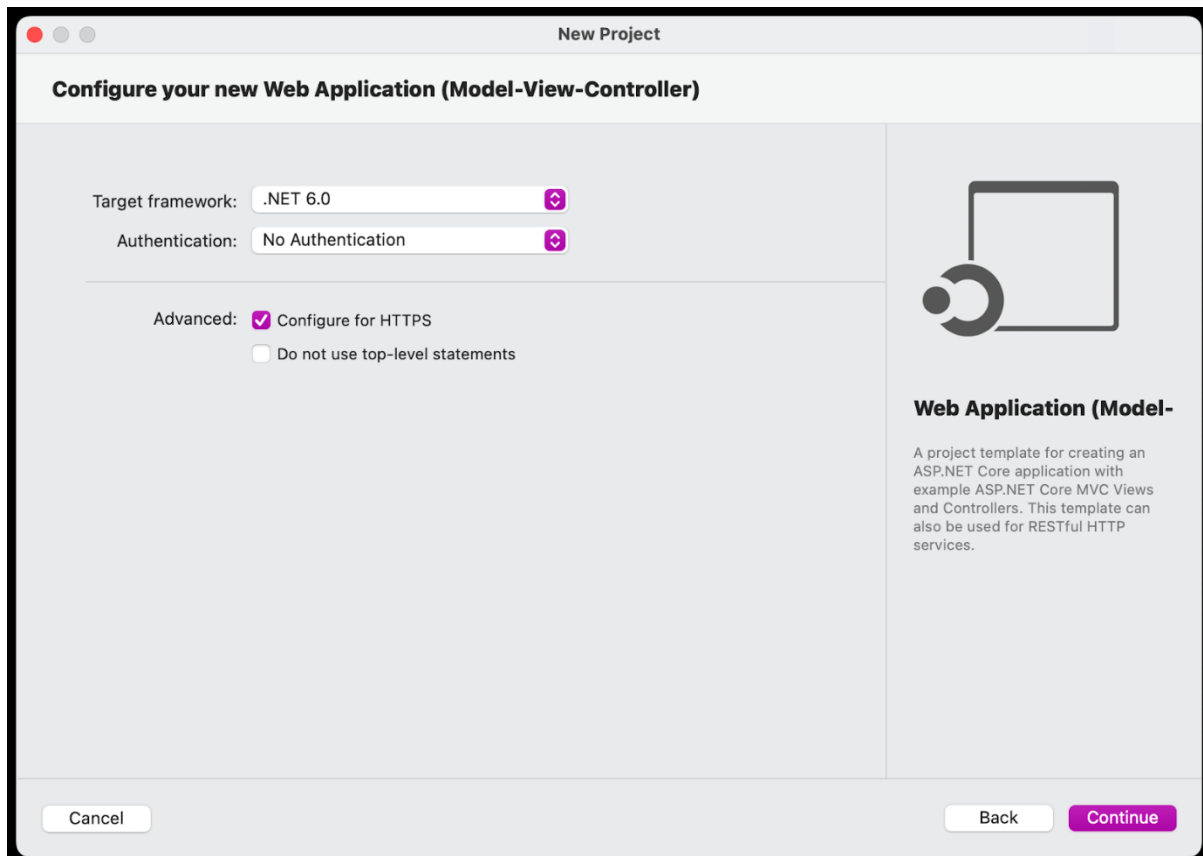
Se instaleaza serverul MySQL urmarind pasii din urmatorul tutorial, pana la comanda **mysql_secure_installation** inclusive:

<https://flaviocopes.com/mysql-how-to-install/>

PASUL 3 – Crearea proiectului

Se creeaza un nou proiect, procedand la fel ca in cursurile anterioare. Proiectul o sa se numeasca **Lab5**.





New Project

Configure your new Web Application (Model-View-Controller)

Target framework: .NET 6.0

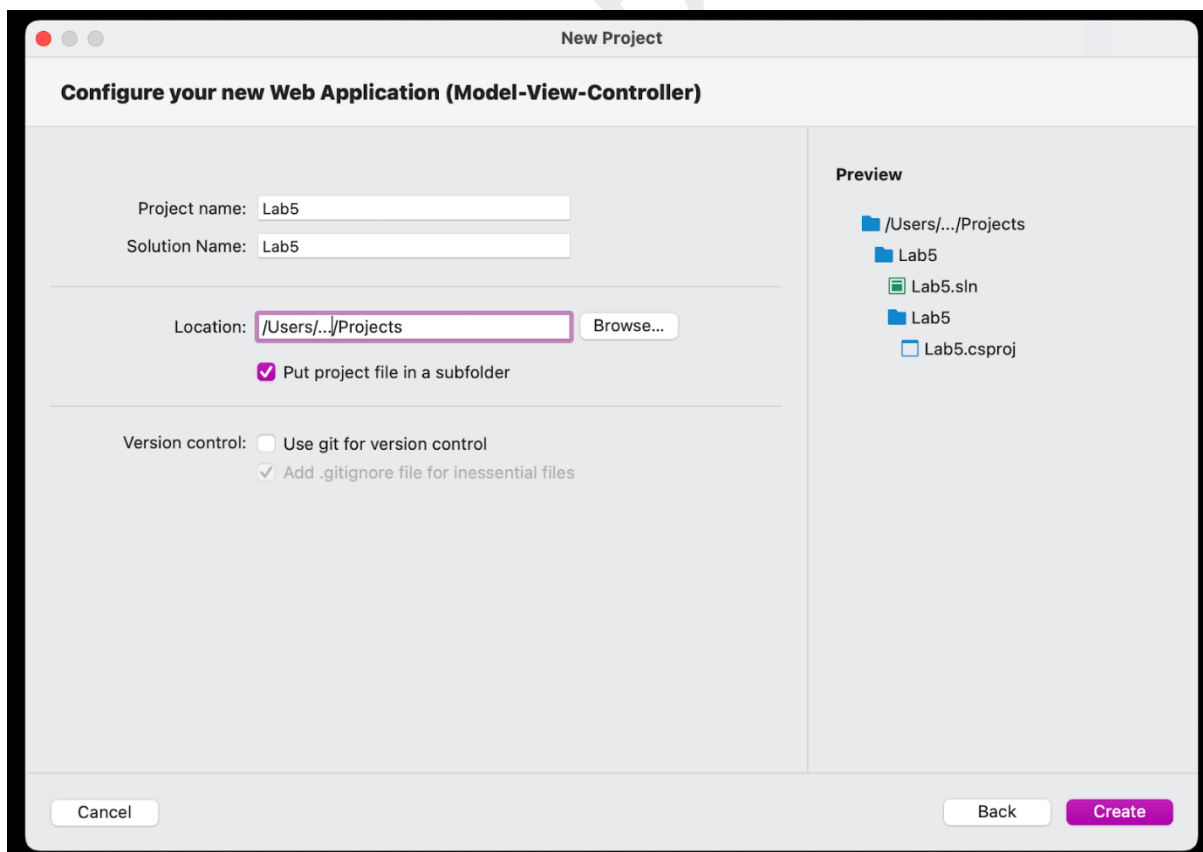
Authentication: No Authentication

Advanced: ☒ Configure for HTTPS
☐ Do not use top-level statements

Web Application (Model-View-Controller)

A project template for creating an ASP.NET Core application with example ASP.NET Core MVC Views and Controllers. This template can also be used for RESTful HTTP services.

Cancel Back Continue



New Project

Configure your new Web Application (Model-View-Controller)

Project name: Lab5

Solution Name: Lab5

Location: /Users/.../Projects Browse...

☒ Put project file in a subfolder

Version control: ☐ Use git for version control
☒ Add .gitignore file for inessential files

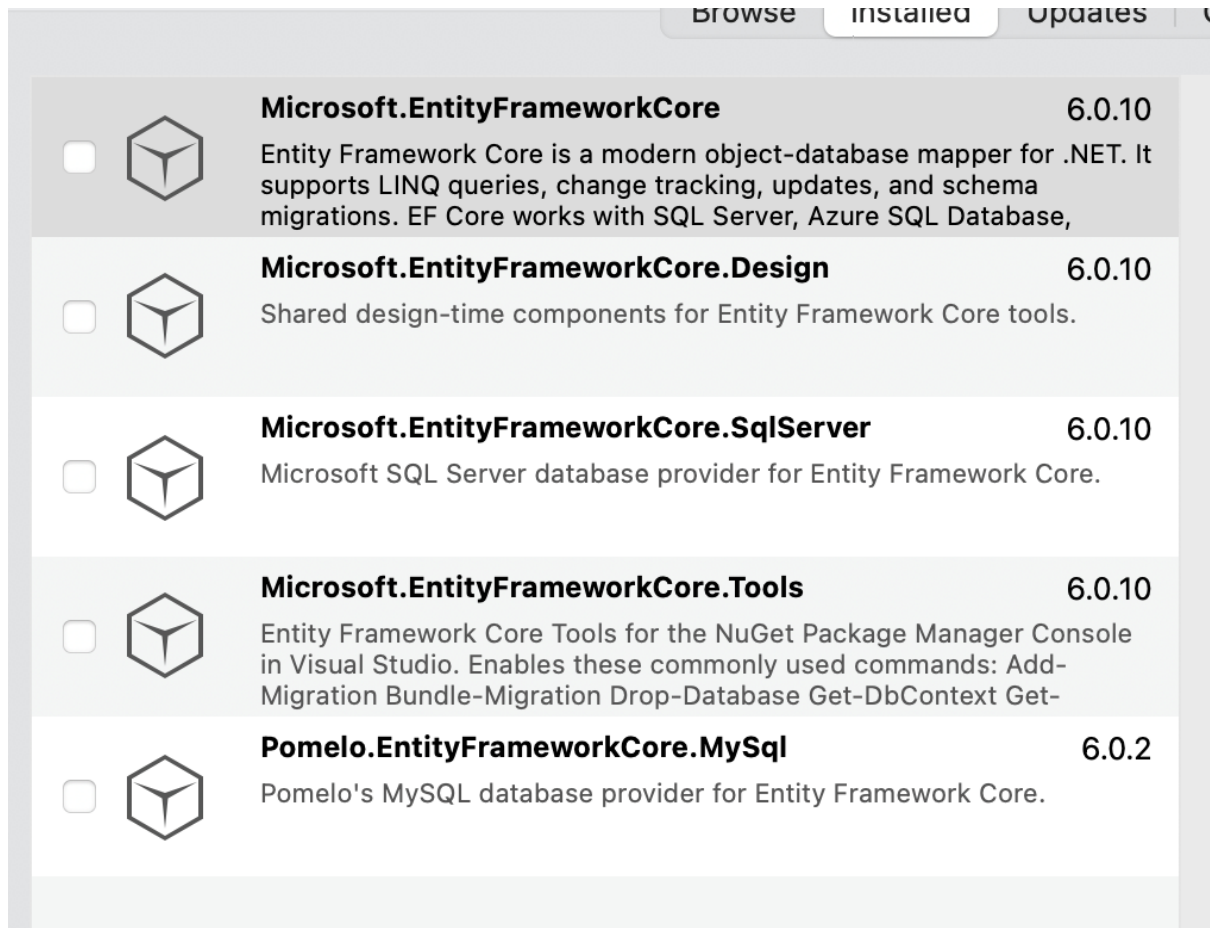
Preview

- /Users/.../Projects
 - Lab5
 - Lab5.sln
 - Lab5
 - Lab5.csproj

Cancel Back Create

PASUL 4 – Adaugare Entity Framework Core

În cadrul noului proiect se adaugă EF selectându-se următoarele pachete:



PASUL 5 – Conexiunea cu Baza de Date

În continuare se creează baza de date împreună cu un user care trebuie să aibă drepturi asupra bazei de date. Acest lucru se face pentru fiecare aplicație nouă.

// se creează baza de date

```
mysql> create database lab5;
```

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

// se creeaza un user cu username daw_example si parola Password1!

```
mysql> CREATE USER 'daw_example'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED WITH
mysql_native_password BY 'Password1!';
```

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

// userul primeste drepturi asupra bazei de date numita lab5

```
mysql> grant all privileges on lab5.* to 'daw_example'@'localhost';
```

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

// se inchide sesiunea cu serverul MySQL

```
mysql> exit
Bye
```

PASUL 6 – Configurarea Stringului de conexiune

Se creeaza in Model clasa AppDbContext pentru adaugarea conexiunii la baza de date.

```
public class AppDbContext : DbContext
{
    public AppDbContext() : base ()
    {
    }

    protected override void OnConfiguring
        (DbContextOptionsBuilder options)
    {
        var connectionString =
            "server=localhost;database=lab5;uid=daw_example;password=Password1!";

        var serverVersion = new MySqlServerVersion(new
            Version(8, 0, 31));

        options.UseMySQL(connectionString, serverVersion);
    }
}
```

```
} public DbSet<Student> Students { get; set; }
```

Valorile pe care trebuie sa le configuram in codul de mai sus sunt:

- **database** – numele bazei de date creata in pasul anterior
- **uid** – numele de utilizator creat in pasul anterior
- **password** – parola utilizatorului creat in pasul anterior


Versiunea serverului de baze de date se poate afla conectandu-ne din terminal la baza de date cu utilizatorul creat la pasul anterior.

```
~/Projects/Lab5/Lab5 » mysql -uroot -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 29
Server version: 8.0.31 Homebrew

Copyright (c) 2000, 2022, Oracle and/or its affiliates.
```

PASUL 7 – Adaugarea migratiilor in baza de date

In folderul proiectului, in linia de comanda, se ruleaza comenzile prin care se creeaza migratia si se realizeaza update-ul bazei de date.

```
~/Projects/Lab5/Lab5 » dotnet ef migrations add 
InitialMigration
```

```
Build started...
Build succeeded.
Done. To undo this action, use 'ef migrations remove'
```

```
~/Projects/Lab5/Lab5 » dotnet ef database 
update
```

```
Build started...
Build succeeded.
Applying migration '20221106130348_InitialMigration'.
Done.
```

Pasul 8 – Managementul bazei de date

Managementul bazei de date se poate realiza in doua moduri:

1. Din terminal

```
mysql> use lab5;
Reading table information for completion of table and column
names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A
Database changed
```

```
mysql> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_lab5 |
+-----+
| __EFMigrationsHistory |
| Articles |
```

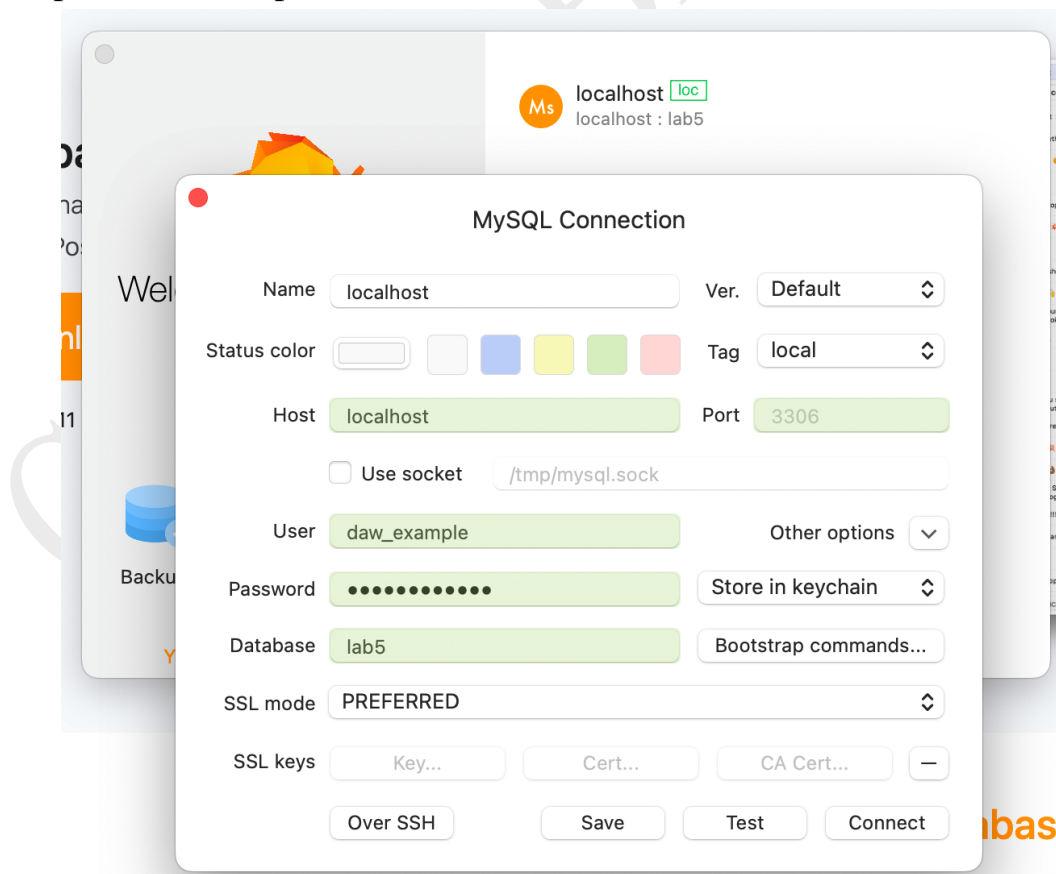


```
mysql> desc Articles;
```

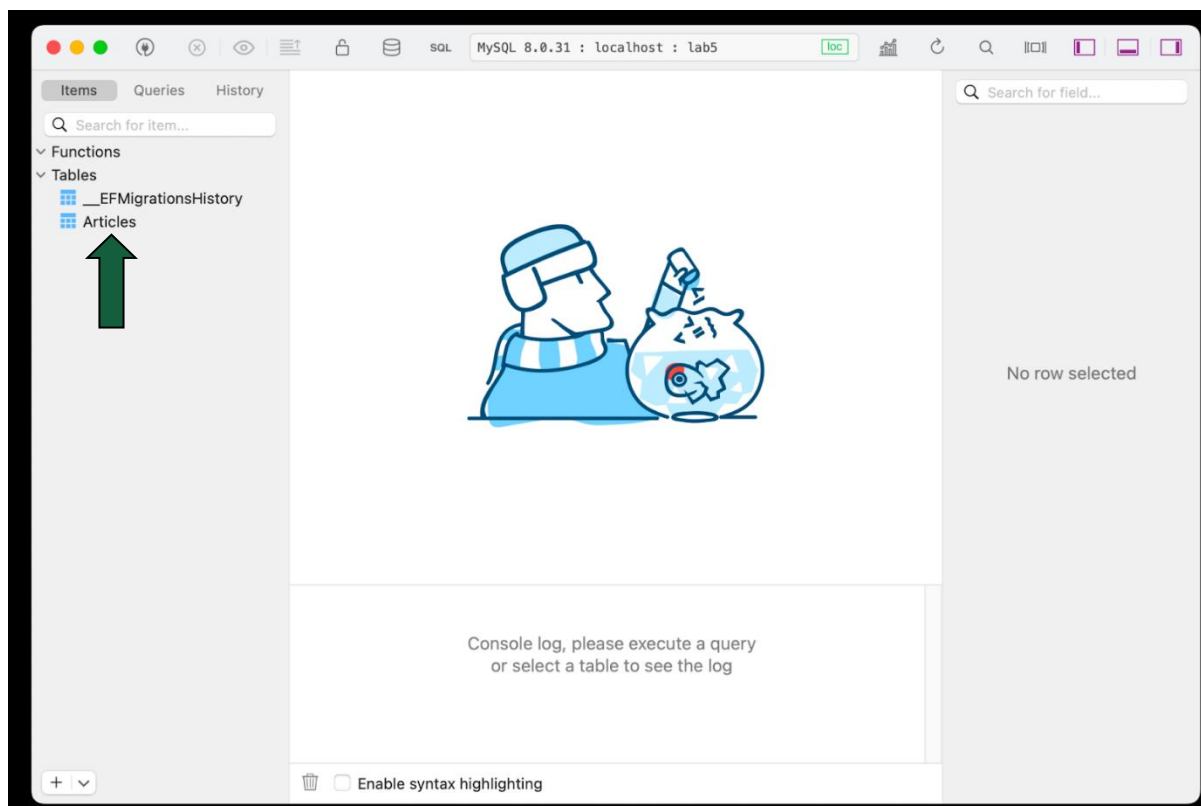
```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+
| Field      | Type          | Null | Key | Default |
Extra      |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+
| ArticleId  | int           | NO   | PRI | NULL     | auto_increment
|
| Title      | longtext      | NO   |     |          |
NULL       |
| Content    | longtext      | NO   |     |          |
NULL       |
| Date       | datetime(6)   | NO   |     |          |
NULL       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+
4 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

2. Utilizand un utilitar extern cum este TablePlus (<https://tableplus.com/>)

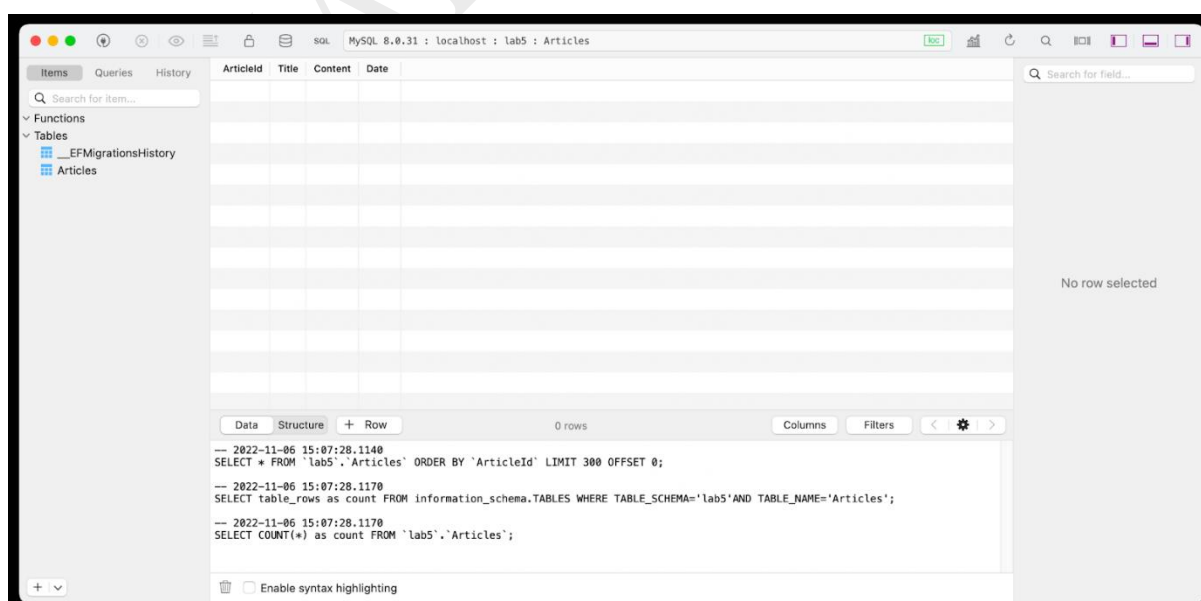
Dupa instalare se porneste si se creeaza o conexiune:



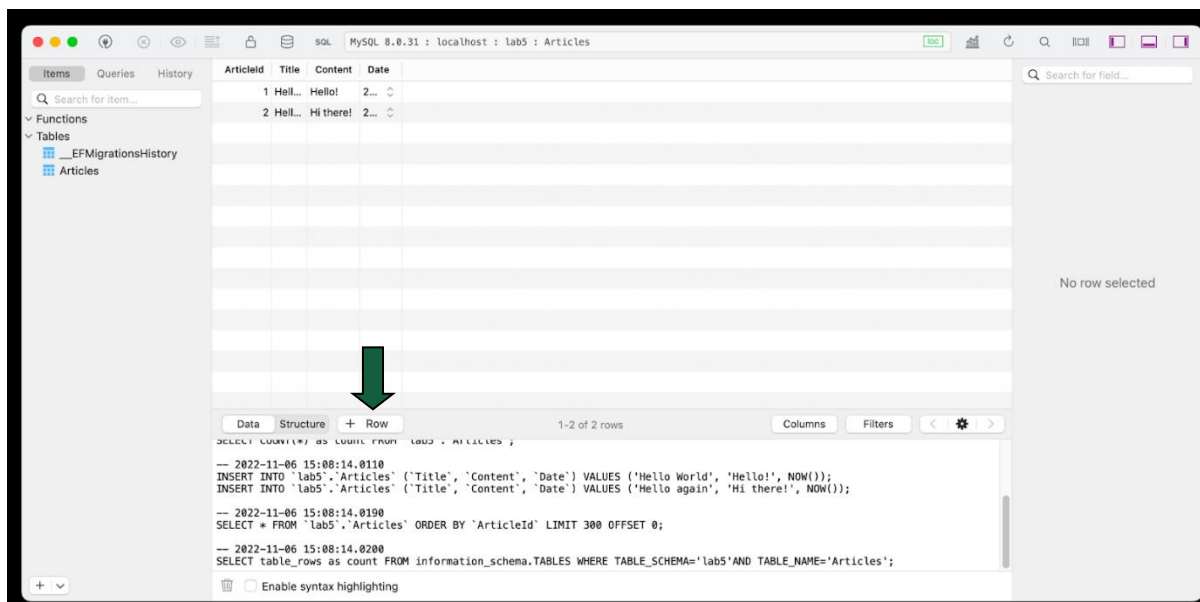
In acest moment avem acces la tabele



Se face click pe tabele pentru a vizualiza/adauga



Se adauga o intrare in baza de date apasand + Row
Pentru salvare se folosesc comenzile CMD + S



C.R.U.D. utilizand Entity Framework

In urmatoarea parte a cursului vom implementa operatiile de tip CRUD asupra entitatii Student, utilizand Entity Framework.

Index

```
private AppDbContext db = new AppDbContext();

public IActionResult Index()
{
    var students = from student in db.Students
                   orderby student.Name
                   select student;

    ViewBag.Students = students;

    return View();
}
```

Preluam toti studentii
din baza de date,
ordonati dupa nume prin
intermediul db.Students

Index.cshtml

```
<h2>Afisare studenti</h2>
<br />

@foreach (var student in ViewBag.Students)
{
    <p>@student.Name</p>
    <p>@student.Email</p>
    <p>@student.CNP</p>

    <br />
    <a href="/Students/Show/@student.StudentID">Afisare
student</a>
    <br />
    <a href="/Students/Edit/@student.StudentID">Editare
student</a>
    <hr />
}

<a href="/Students/New">Adaugare student</a>
```



Show

```
public ActionResult Show(int id)
{
    Student student = db.Students.Find(id);
    ViewBag.Student = student;
    return View();
}
```

Metoda Find() primește ca parametru o valoare pentru coloana care este cheia primară

Show.cshtml

```
<h2>Afisare student</h2>

<br />

<p>@ViewBag.Student.Name</p>
<p>@ViewBag.Student.Email</p>
<p>@ViewBag.Student.CNP</p>

<br />

<a href="/Students/Index">Afisare studenti</a>
```

New

```
public IActionResult New()
{
    return View();
}

[HttpPost]
public IActionResult New(Student s)
{
    try
    {
        db.Students.Add(s);
        db.SaveChanges();
        return RedirectToAction("Index");
    }
    catch (Exception)
    {
        return View();
    }
}
```

Students.Add primește ca parametru un obiect de tip Student iar SaveChanges va face commit în baza de date

New.cshtml

```
<h2>Formular adaugare student</h2>

<form method="post" action="/Students/New">
  <label>Nume</label>
  <br />
  <input type="text" name="Name" />
  <br /><br />
  <label>Adresa e-mail</label>
  <br />
  <input type="text" name="Email" />
  <br /><br />
  <label>CNP</label>
  <br />
  <input type="text" name="CNP" />
  <br />
  <br />
  <button type="submit">Adauga student</button>
</form>
```

Formular adaugare student

Nume

Adresa e-mail

CNP

Adauga student

Model Binding

În ASP.NET MVC **model binding** ne permite să facem legătura între request-urile de tip HTTP și un Model. Model binding este procesul de creare a obiectelor folosind datele trimise de browser printr-un request HTTP (prin intermediul formularelor din View).

Model binding este o legătură între request-urile HTTP și metodele unui Controller (Acțiuni). Deoarece datele trimise prin POST sau GET ajung întotdeauna la Controller, acest mecanism de binding leagă în mod automat variabilele de request cu atributele publice ale modelului. Aceasta mapare se va face după **numele atributelor modelului**.

```
<label>Nume</label>
```

```
<input type="text" name="Name" />
```

```
<label>Adresa e-mail</label>
```

```
<input type="text" name="Email" />
```

```
<label>CNP</label>
```

```
<input type="text" name="CNP" />
```

Parametrii care se vor trimite prin request la controller

!/ OBSERVATIE

Este necesar ca numele câmpurilor din View să coincidă cu numele atributelor pentru ca binding-ul să funcționeze.

Edit

```
public IActionResult Edit(int id)
{
    Student student = db.Students.Find(id);
    ViewBag.Student = student;
    return View();
}

[HttpPost]
public ActionResult Edit(int id, Student requestStudent)
{
    Student student = db.Students.Find(id);

    try
    {
        student.Name = requestStudent.Name;
        student.Email = requestStudent.Email;
        student.CNP = requestStudent.CNP;
        db.SaveChanges();

        return RedirectToAction("Index");
    }
    catch (Exception)
    {
        return RedirectToAction("Edit", student.StudentID);
    }
}
```

Edit.cshtml

```
<h2>Editare student</h2>

<br />

<form method="post"
action="/Students/Edit/@ViewBag.Student.StudentID">

    <label>Nume</label>
    <br />
    <input type="text" name="Name" value="@ViewBag.Student.Name" />
    <br /><br />
    <label>Adresa e-mail</label>
    <br />
    <input type="text" name="Email" value="@ViewBag.Student.Email" />
    <br /><br />
    <label>CNP</label>
    <br />
```



```

<input type="text" name="CNP" value="@ViewBag.Student.CNP" />
<br />
<button type="submit">Modifica student</button>

</form>

```

Delete

```

[HttpPost]
public ActionResult Delete(int id)
{
    Student student = db.Students.Find(id);
    db.Students.Remove(student);
    db.SaveChanges();
    return RedirectToAction("Index");
}

```

Remove primește ca parametru un obiect de tip Student. SaveChanges salvează modificările

Show.cshtml (se va utiliza view-ul show)

```

<form method="post"
action="/Students/Delete/@ViewBag.Student.StudentID">

    <button type="submit">Sterge studentul</button>

</form>

```

!! OBSERVATIE

În momentul în care sunt necesare în baza de date, fie adăugări sau ștergi de tabele, fie adăugări sau ștergi de coloane sau proprietăți, este nevoie de o nouă migrație în baza de date.

De exemplu: dacă se dorește adăugarea atributului **Address** în clasa Student → `public string Address { get; set; }`

Se adăuga proprietatea, după care se execută o nouă migrație

→ Add-Migration AddAddressToStudent

→ Update-Database