

62T01 Grundlæggende Objektorienteret Programmering

Kap. 17

Databaser

- Oversigt:
 - Connected layer
 - Disconnected layer
 - EF Core (Entity Framework)
 - Nu: Kun "code-first"

Databaser

- Databaser
 - Using databases
 - Understanding the Entity Framework
 - Code-First versus Database-First
 - Migrations and Scaffolding
 - Creating data with Code-First
 - Using LINQ with databases
 - Navigating database relationships
 - Creating and querying XML from databases

Databaser

- Databaser
 - Er persistent data
 - (ligesom filer og serialisering af objekter)
 - ER PROFFESIONELT
 - Benytter SQL (Structured Query Language)
 - Benytter tabeller med rækker og kolonner
 - ER Model (Entity – Relationship model)
 - Entiteter er en abstraktion af REAL Data (kunde, ordrer, osv..)
 - Men hov! Kender vi det et andet sted fra?

Databaser

- Databaser
 - At arbejde med SQL kan kræve professionel indsigt
 - Ind fra højre kommer:
 - Entity Framework (EF):
 - Giver en C# OBJEKT abstraktion ovenpå databasen
 - (Det betyder dog IKKE, at der ikke er behov for databasespecialister, men at en del mindre komplikerede lagringsopgaver kan løses med EF)

Databaser

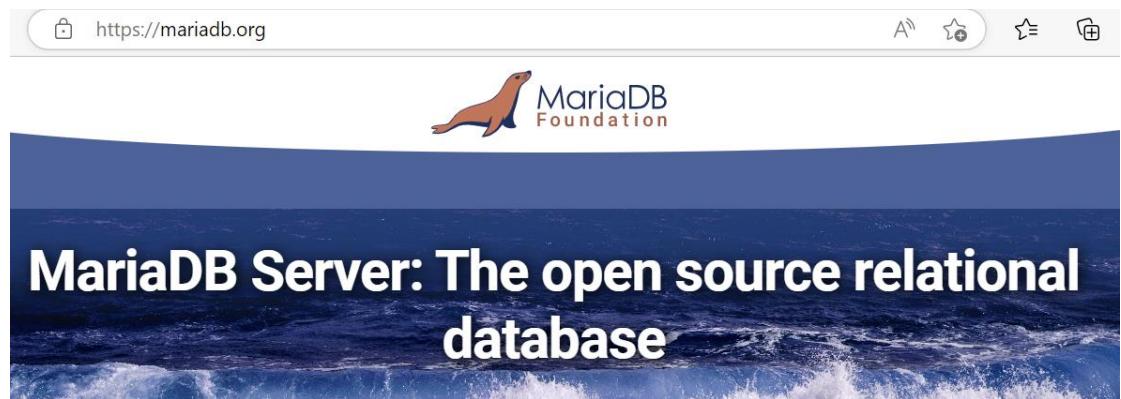
- Databaser
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Databaser

- Databaser
 - At arbejde med SQL kan kræve professionel indsigt
 - INFO: Normalt vil man normalisere tabellerne
 - Formål:
 - At få mindre datamængder og hurtigere søgninger
 - Undgå redundans og inkonsistens i data
 - Læs f.eks. [MySQL normalisering \(vidas.dk\)](#)

Databaser

- Databaser
 - Database provider
 - SQLServer (Microsoft)
 - Oracle
 - Sybase
 - MySql (Oracle)
 - MariaDB (Helt gratis open source)
 - Med flere..



Databaser

- Databaser
 - Entity Framework
 - ORM (Object Relational Mapping)
 - Mapper Objekter til tabeller på databaser
 - Properties (C#) mapper til data i tabeller

Databaser

- Databaser
 - Entity Framework
 - Code first princippet
 - Skab en klasse med automatiske properties -> Tabel ved hjælp af EF
 - Håndtering af alle 4 (5) operationer:
 - INSERT INTO
 - UPDATE
 - DELETE
 - SELECT FROM
 - + CREATE TABLE

Databaser

- Databaser
 - Entity Framework
 - Code first princippet
 - Skab en klasse med automatiske properties -> Tabel ved hjælp af EF
 - EF klarer håndtering af alle 4 (5) operationer:
 - INSERT INTO
 - UPDATE
 - DELETE
 - SELECT FROM
 - + CREATE TABLE

Databaser

- Databaser
 - Entity Framework
 - Database first princippet
 - Opret forbindelse til databasen (ConnectionString)
 - Udfør operationer
 - INSERT INTO, UPDATE, DELETE (ExecuteNonQuery)
 - SELECT FROM (ExecuteReader)

Databaser

- Databaser
 - Entity Framework
 - Database first princippet

```
static void HasRows(SqlConnection connection)
{
    using (connection)
    {
        SqlCommand command = new SqlCommand(
            "SELECT CategoryID, CategoryName FROM Categories",
            connection);
        connection.Open();

        SqlDataReader reader = command.ExecuteReader();

        if (reader.HasRows)
        {
            while (reader.Read())
            {
                Console.WriteLine("{0}\t{1}", reader.GetInt32(0),
                    reader.GetString(1));
            }
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("No rows found.");
        }
        reader.Close();
    }
}
```

Databaser

- Databaser
 - KONCEPT: Migrations (Code first)
 - At skabe klasser, der skaber database OBJEKTER udfra C# klasser
 - Efter en initial migrering, skal der, hver gang der skabes ændringer i database mapped klasser, udføres en NY MIGRATION for at opdatere databasen(ellers er tabelgrundlaget ikke overført fra C# klasserne)
 - EF (og Visual Studio) har et CLI (Command Line Interface) værktøj til dette

Databaser

- Databaser
 - KONCEPT: Scaffolding (Database first)
 - Det omvendte værktøj: Kigger ned i databasen og skaber de nødvendige C# klasser, der benyttes i EF

Databaser

- Databaser
 - Vi skal have en database – lokal DB
 - Er en del af Visual Studio

You will use Microsoft's SQL Server Express, the free lightweight version of Microsoft SQL Server.

You will use the *LocalDB* option with SQL Server Express, which enables Visual Studio to create and open a database file locally on your development computer without the need to connect to a separate database server over the network.

SQL Server Express LocalDB is included with Visual Studio. If you specified the ASP.NET and Web Development workload or the Data Storage and Processing workload when installing Visual Studio, you already have SQL Express Server LocalDB installed. If you did not install these workloads, you can go back and install it under the Individual Components tab under the Cloud, Database, and Server section, or alternatively, you can download and install SQL Server Express LocalDB from this link: go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=866658.

Databaser

- Databaser
 - Vi skal have en database – lokal DB
 - Er en del af Visual Studio

NOTE When you first use SQL Server from Visual Studio, it creates a local SQL Server instance for you called `(localdb)\MSSQLLocalDB`. If you had installed the localdb database with a previous version of Visual Studio, you might have to use the name `(localdb)\v11.0` in the Server Name field, as Microsoft has changed the default server name. Or if you have installed the SQL Server Express Edition, you might have to use `.\sqlexpress`, as the Entity Framework uses the first local SQL Server database it finds.

Databaser

- Databaser
 - Code first eksempel:
 - 1. Skab et almindeligt Console App projekt

Configure your new project

Console App C# Linux macOS Windows Console

Project name

Location

Additional information

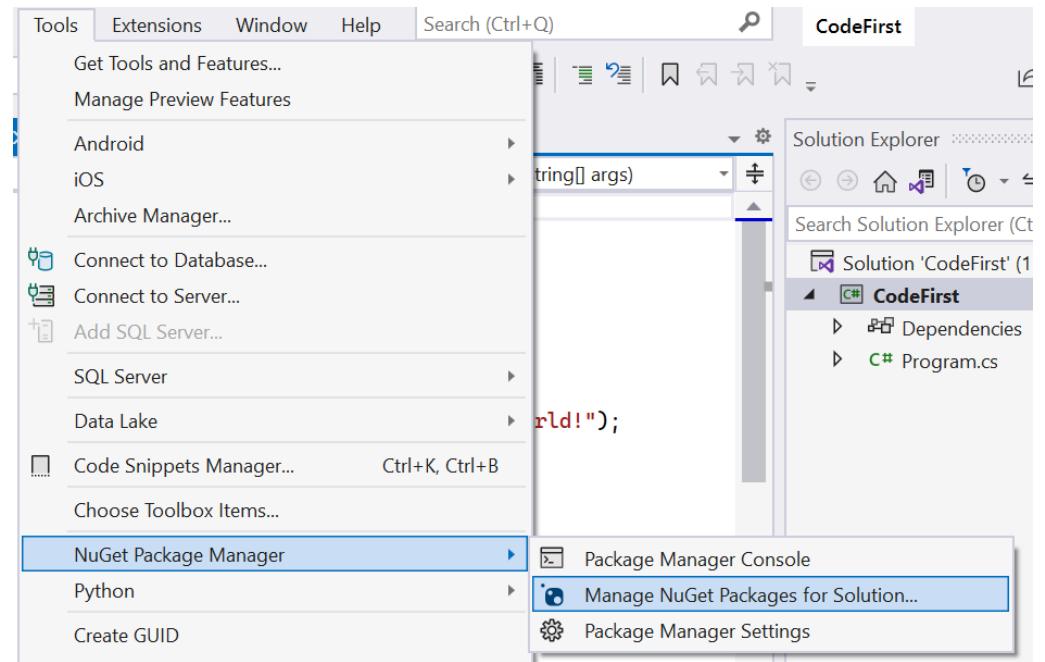
Console App C# Linux macOS Windows Console

Framework [i](#)

Do not use top-level statements [i](#)

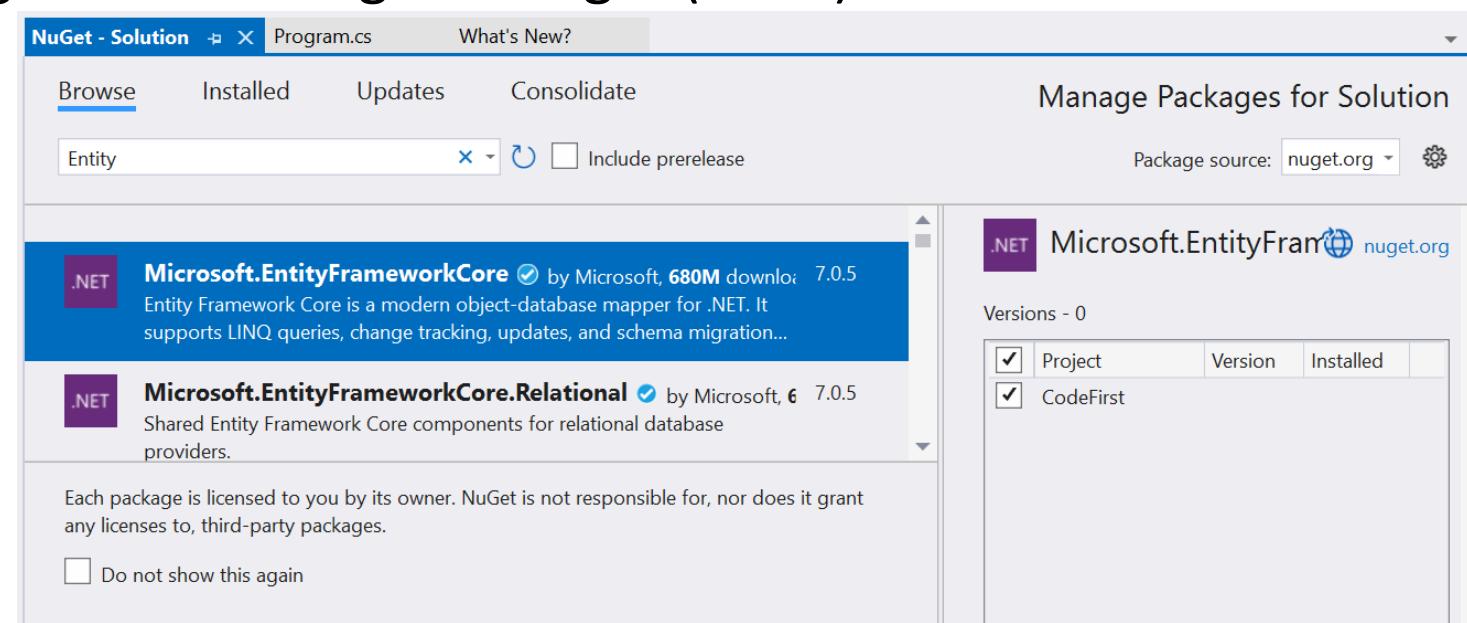
Databaser

- Databaser
 - Code first eksempel:
 - 2. Adder nuGet pakken: Brug NuGet Package Manager (Tools)
 - Manage NuGet Packages for solution



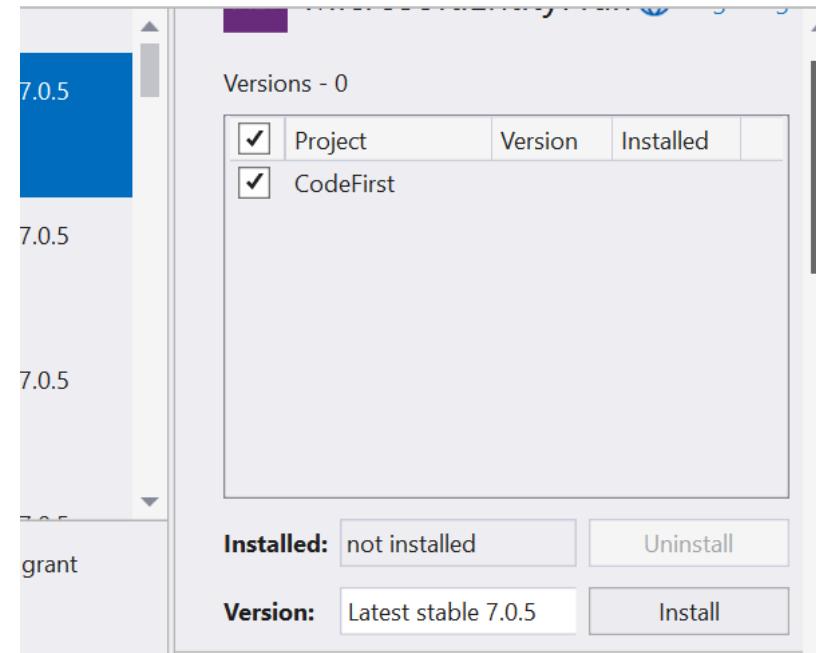
Databaser

- Databaser
 - Code first eksempel:
 - 2. Adder nuGet pakken: Brug NuGet Package Manager (Tools)
 - Browse: "Entity":
 - Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore
 - Husk at addere projektet



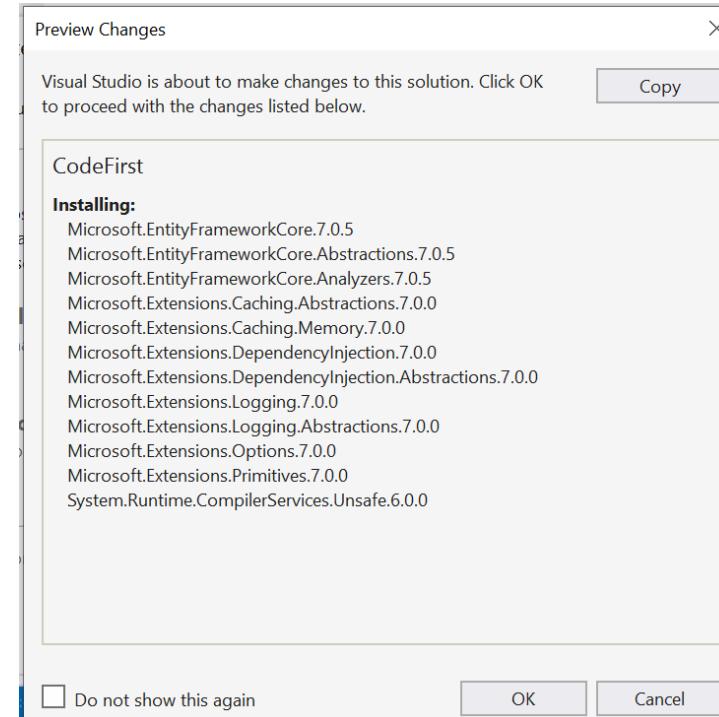
Databaser

- Databaser
 - Code first eksempel:
 - 2. Adder nuGet pakken: Brug NuGet Package Manager (Tools)
 - Browse: "Entity":
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 - NU tryk Install:



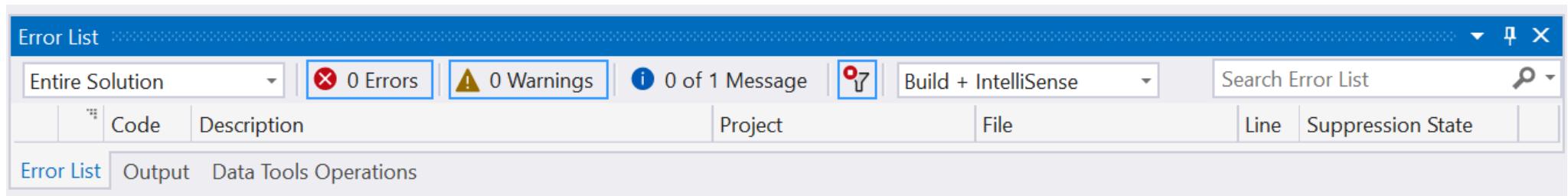
Databaser

- Databaser
 - Code first eksempel:
 - 2. Adder nuGet pakken: Brug NuGet Package Manager (Tools)
 - OK



Databaser

- Databaser
 - Code first eksempel:
 - 2. Adder nuGet pakken: Brug NuGet Package Manager (Tools)
 - Hurra (rimeligt forventet)

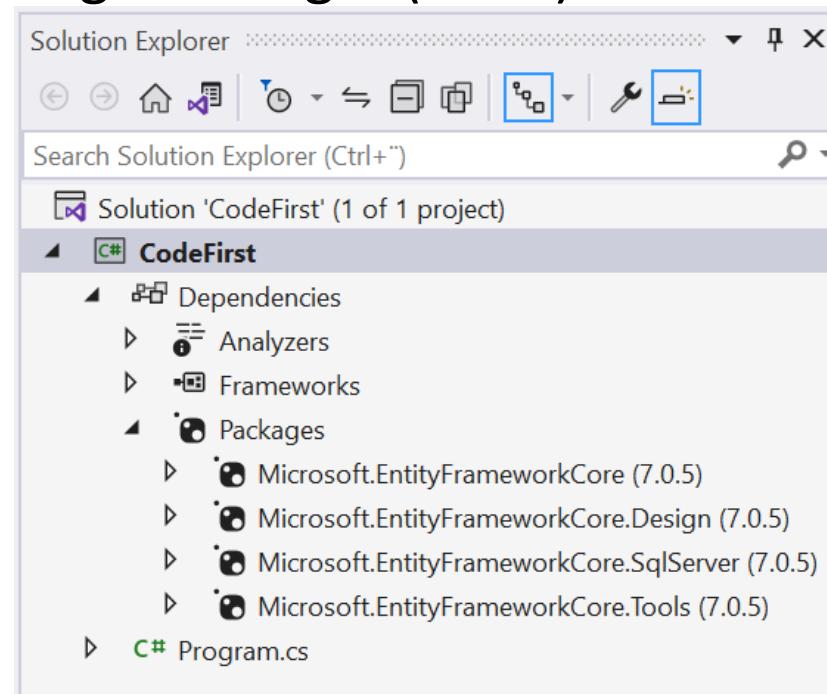


Databaser

- Databaser
 - Code first eksempel:
 - 2. Adder nuGet pakken: Brug NuGet Package Manager (Tools)
 - Nu gentages festen for:
 - Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.Design
 - Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.Tools
 - Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.SqlServer

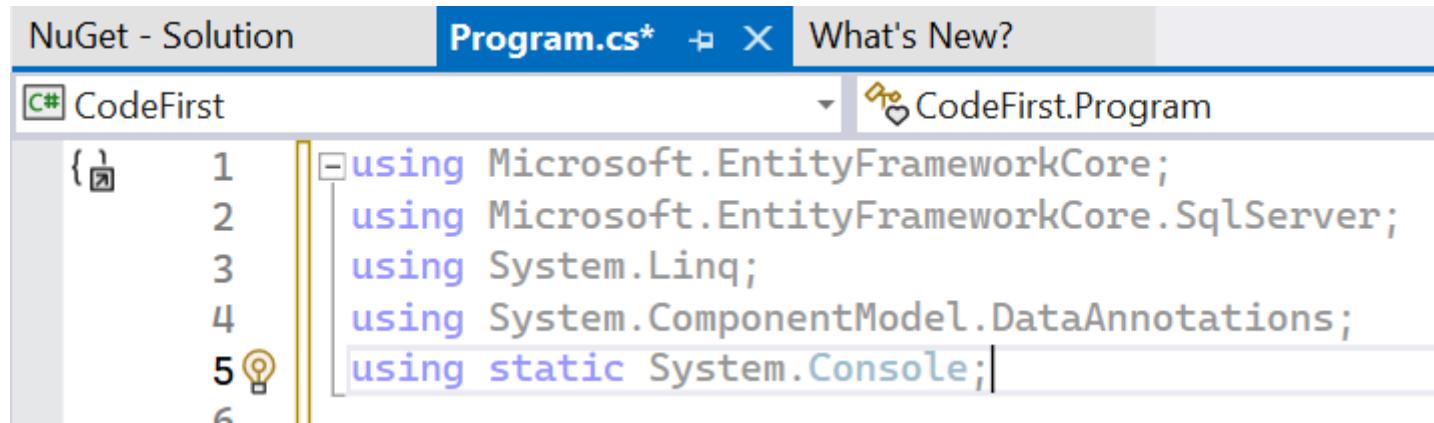
Databaser

- Databaser
 - Code first eksempel:
 - 2. Adder nuGet pakken: Brug NuGet Package Manager (Tools)
 - Du kan checke installation af pakker
 - I Solution Explorer:



Databaser

- Databaser
 - Code first eksempel:
 - 3. I Program.cs adder følgende namespaces



The screenshot shows a code editor window with the tab bar at the top containing "NuGet - Solution", "Program.cs*", and "What's New?". The title bar indicates the file is "Program.cs*" and part of the "CodeFirst" project. The code editor displays the following C# code:

```
using Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore;
using Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.SqlServer;
using System.Linq;
using System.ComponentModel.DataAnnotations;
using static System.Console;
```

The code uses several namespaces from the Entity Framework Core library, including `Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore`, `Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.SqlServer`, `System.Linq`, and `System.ComponentModel.DataAnnotations`. The last line, `using static System.Console;`, is highlighted with a yellow background and a lightbulb icon, suggesting it might be a warning or a specific point of interest.

Databaser

- Databaser
 - Code first eksempel:
 - 4. Skriv en klasse (som bliver til en tabel)

```
0 references
public class Forbrug
{
    0 references
    public string? Forbrugstype { get; set; }
    0 references
    public string? Værdi { get; set; }
    0 references
    public DateTime? Dato { get; set; }
    0 references
    [Key] public int Ejer { get; set; }

}
```

Databaser

- Databaser
 - Code first eksempel:
 - 5. Skriv en klasse der håndterer transport af data til databasen
 - Klassen arver fra DbContext
 - Har et DbSet<>
 - Og override af OnConfiguring()

```
public class ForbrugContext: DbContext
{
    0 references
    public DbSet<Forbrug> Forbrugsoversigt { get; set; }

    0 references
    protected override void OnConfiguring(DbContextOptionsBuilder optionsBuilder)
    {
        optionsBuilder.UseSqlServer(
            @"Data Source=(LocalDB)\MSSQLLocalDB;Database=Books;Integrated Security=True");
    }
}
```

Databaser

- Databaser
 - Code first eksempel:
 - 6. Skriv koden i Main, der skal oprette records:

```
static void Main(string[] args)
{
    Console.WriteLine("Hello, World!");

    using (var context = new ForbrugContext())
    {
        Forbrug mitForbrug =
            new Forbrug { Dato = DateTime.Today, Ejer = 1, Forbrugstype = "GAS", Værdi =

        context.Forbrugsoversigt.Add(mitForbrug);

        Forbrug mitForbrug2 =
            new Forbrug { Dato = DateTime.Today, Ejer = 2, Forbrugstype = "EL", Værdi = "

        context.Forbrugsoversigt.Add(mitForbrug2); // osv osv
        context.SaveChanges();
    }
}
```

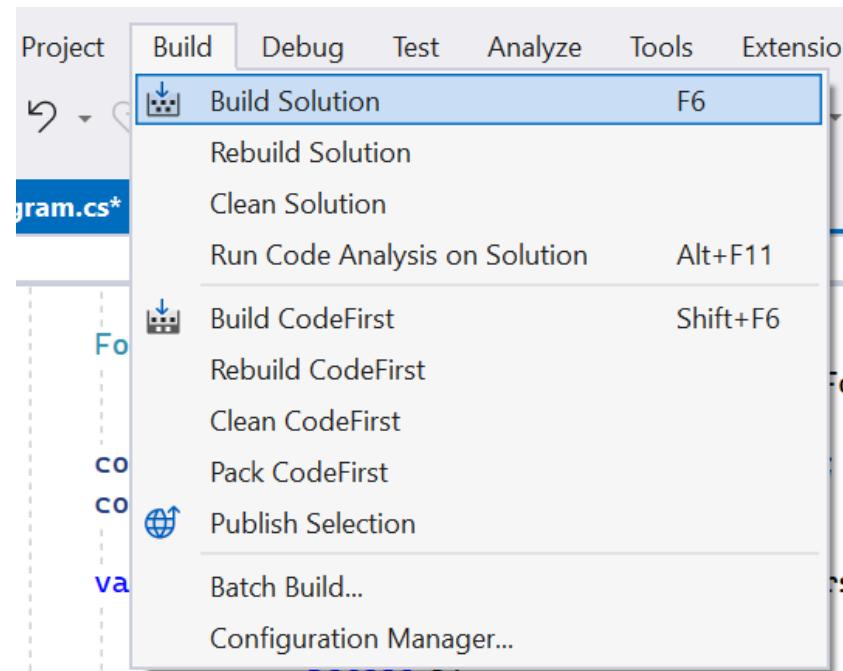
Databaser

- Databaser
 - Code first eksempel:
 - 7. Skriv koden i Main, der skal hente records (LINQ benyttes – så nemt):

```
var query = from b in context.Forbrugsoversigt
            orderby b.EjerRef
            select b;
WriteLine("Forbrug:");
foreach (var b in query)
{
    WriteLine($"REF: {b.EjerRef} Forbrugstype: " +
              $"{b.Forbrugstype}, Værdi: {b.Værdi} Dato: {b.Dato}");
}
WriteLine("Press a key to exit...");
ReadKey();
```

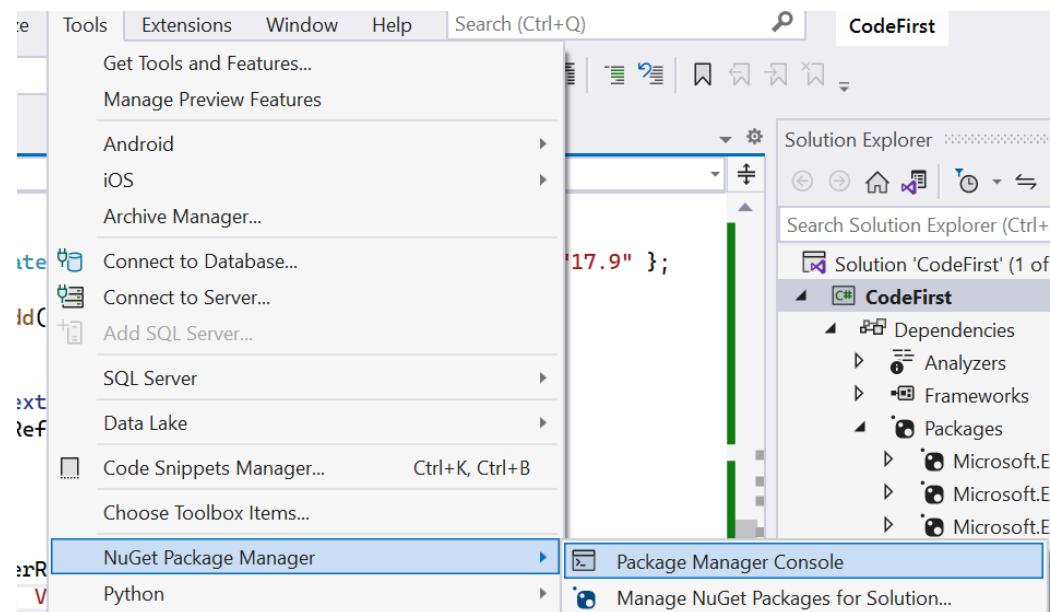
Databaser

- Databaser
 - Code first eksempel:
 - 8. Build koden (skal ikke afvikles – databasen skal skabes)



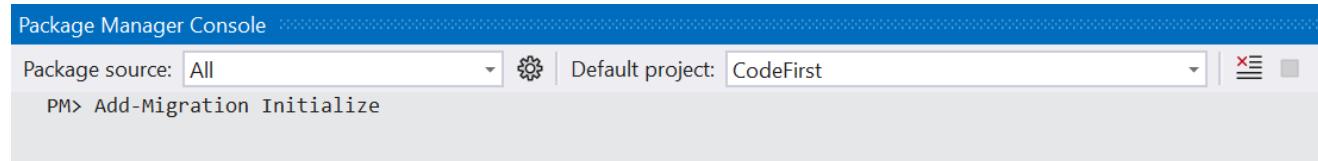
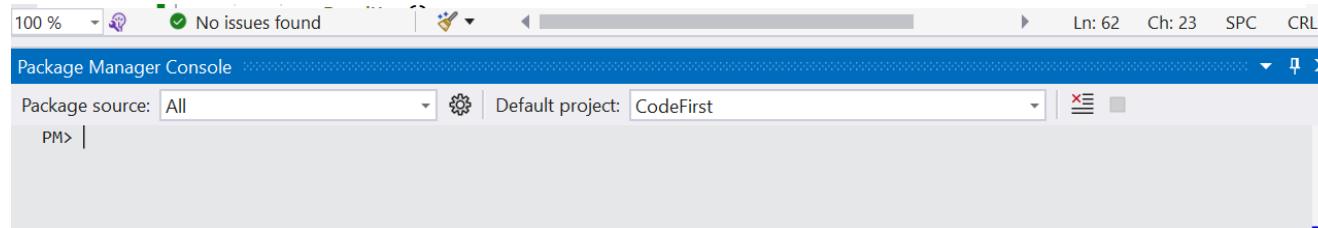
Databaser

- Databaser
 - Code first eksempel:
 - 9. Nu skal databasen skabes: Brug (Tools) Package Manager Console



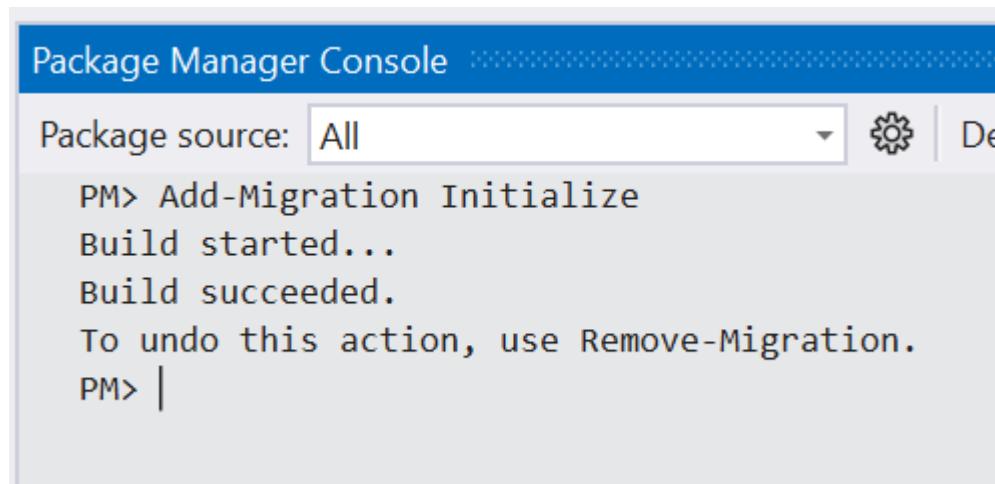
Databaser

- Databaser
 - Code first eksempel:
 - 10. I Package Manager Console: Skriv på PM>
 - "Add-Migration Initialize", tryk "enter"



Databaser

- Databaser
 - Code first eksempel:
 - 11. BINGO



The screenshot shows a Windows Command Prompt window titled "Package Manager Console". The console is displaying the results of a database migration command. The text output is as follows:

```
PM> Add-Migration Initialize
Build started...
Build succeeded.
To undo this action, use Remove-Migration.
PM> |
```

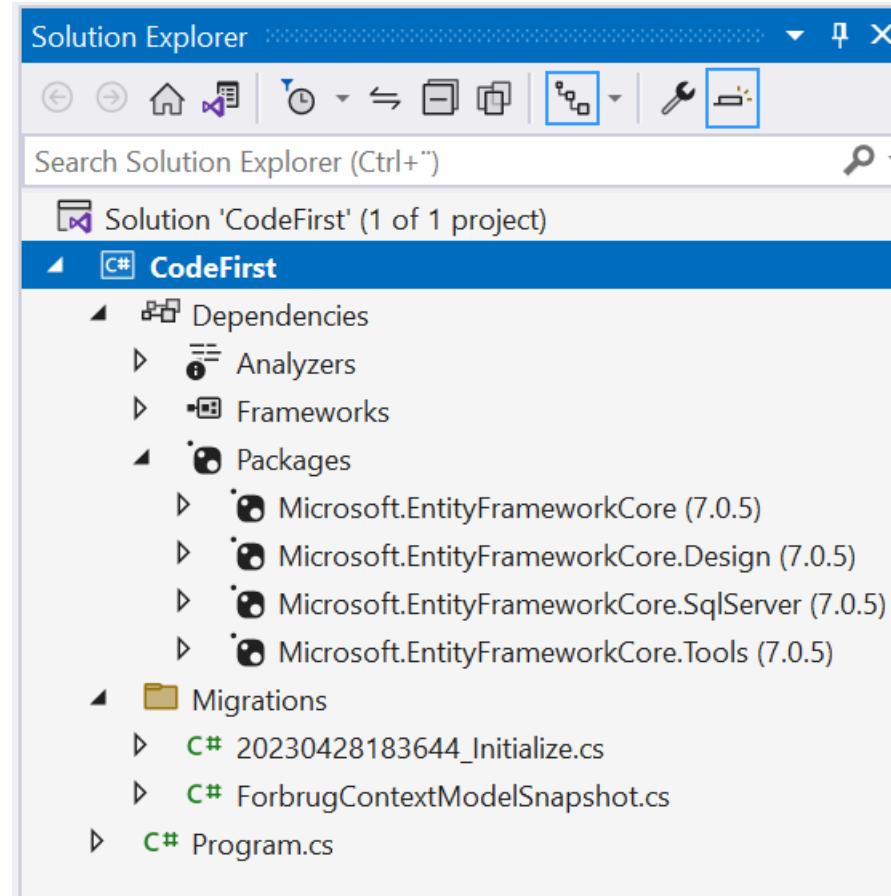
Databaser

- Databaser
 - Code first eksempel:
 - 12. Der skabes en klasse bagved (uddrag)

```
protected override void Up(MigrationBuilder migrationBuilder)
{
    migrationBuilder.CreateTable(
        name: "Forbrugsoversigt",
        columns: table => new
        {
            EjerRef = table.Column<int>(type: "int", nullable: false)
                .Annotation("SqlServer:Identity", "1, 1"),
            Forbrugstype = table.Column<string>(type: "nvarchar(max)", nullable: true),
            Værdi = table.Column<string>(type: "nvarchar(max)", nullable: true),
            Dato = table.Column<DateTime>(type: "datetime2", nullable: true)
        },
        constraints: table =>
        {
            table.PrimaryKey("PK_Forbrugsoversigt", x => x.EjerRef);
        });
}
```

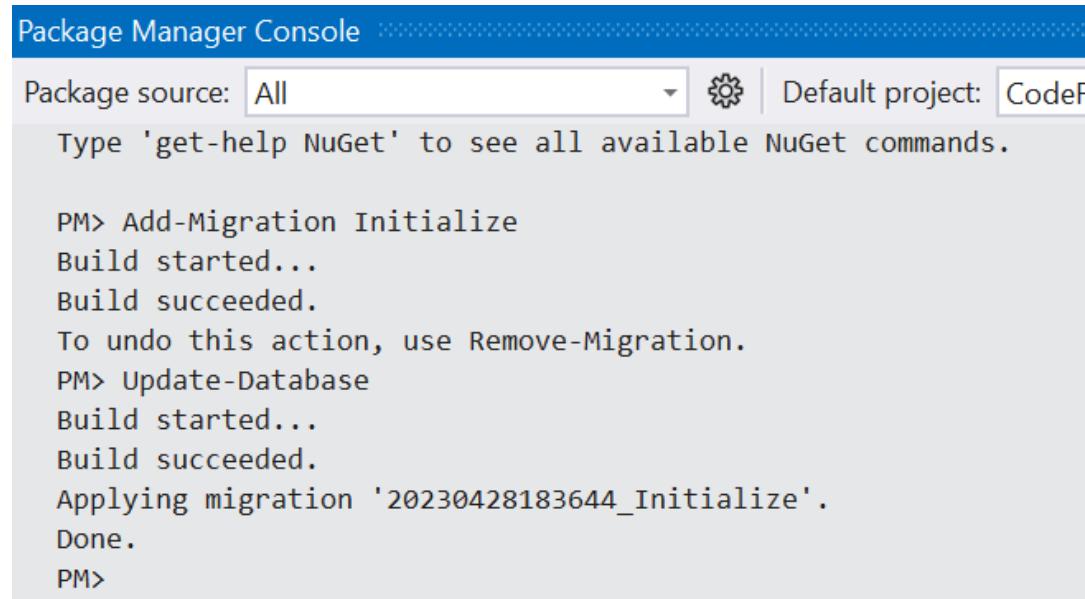
Databaser

- Databaser
 - Code first eksempel:
 - 13. Oversigt over migration:



Databaser

- Databaser
 - Code first eksempel:
 - 14. Update (skaber database objekter)
 - Ved PM> ”Update-Database”



The screenshot shows the Windows Taskbar at the bottom of the screen. The taskbar icons include Start, Task View, File Explorer, Edge browser, File History, Task Scheduler, and File Explorer. The title bar of the application window is "Package Manager Console". The console window displays the following text:

```
Package Manager Console
Package source: All Default project: CodeFirst
Type 'get-help NuGet' to see all available NuGet commands.

PM> Add-Migration Initialize
Build started...
Build succeeded.
To undo this action, use Remove-Migration.
PM> Update-Database
Build started...
Build succeeded.
Applying migration '20230428183644_Initialize'.
Done.
PM>
```

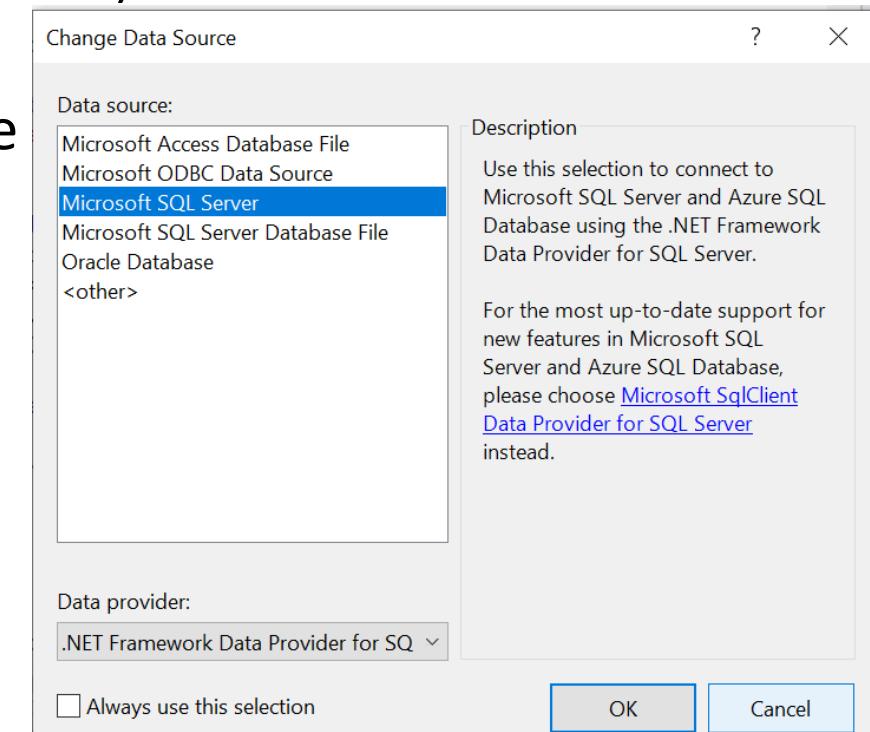
Databaser

- Databaser
 - Code first eksempel:
 - 15. Kør programmet som normalt

```
cs C:\Users\htan\source\repos\CodeFirst\CodeFirst\bin\Debug\net6.0\CodeFirst.exe
Hello, World!
Forbrug:
REF: 1 Forbrugstype: GAS, Værdi: 26.8 Dato: 28-04-2023 00:00:00
REF: 2 Forbrugstype: EL, Værdi: 17.9 Dato: 28-04-2023 00:00:00
Press a key to exit...
```

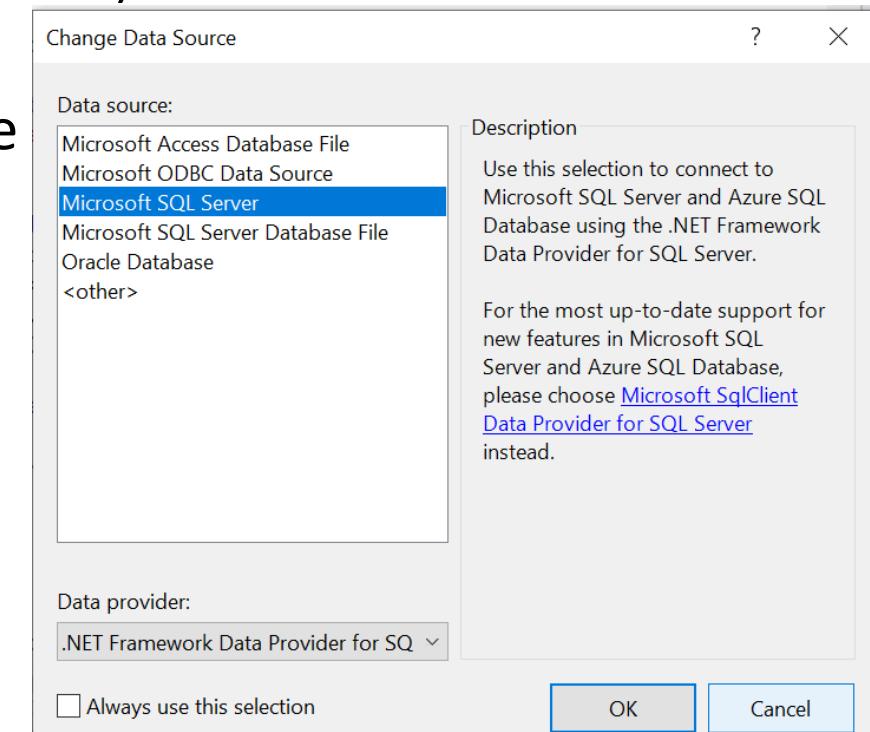
Databaser

- Databaser
 - Code first eksempel:
 - 16. Databasen kan findes via Server Explorer (normalt øverst til venstre i Visual Studio): Men inden da:
 - Tools | Connect To Database | Choose Data Source
 - Vælg Microsoft SQL Server



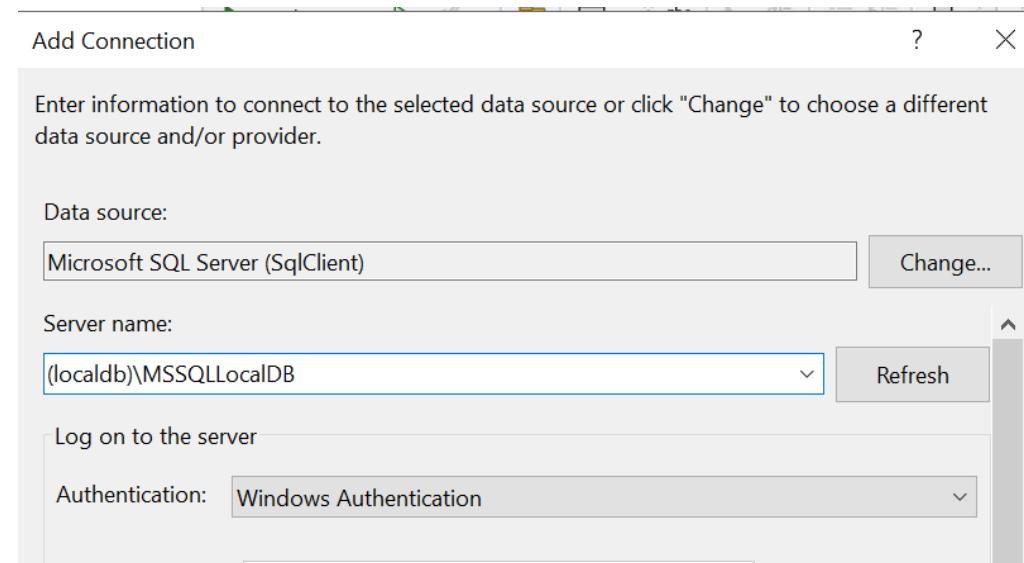
Databaser

- Databaser
 - Code first eksempel:
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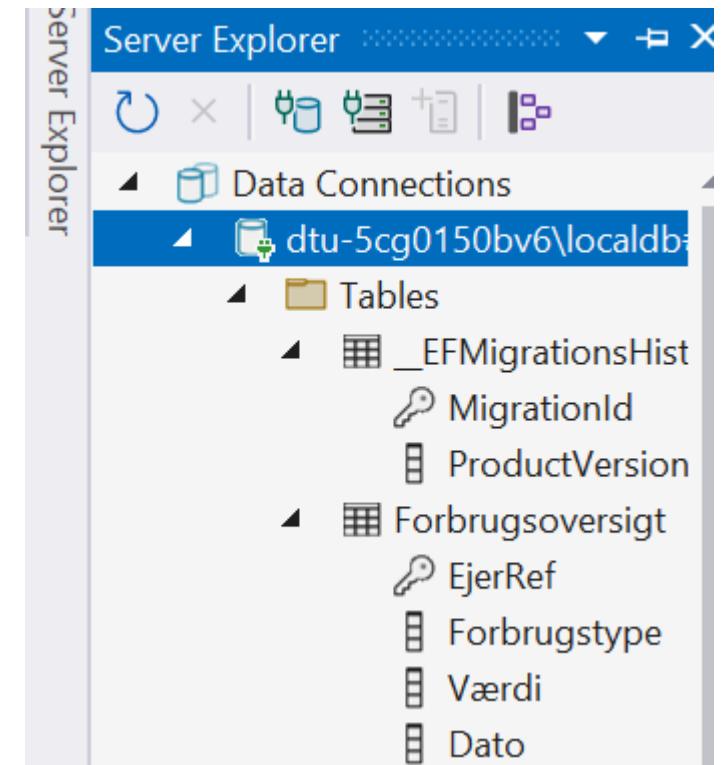
Databaser

- Databaser
 - Code first eksempel:
 - 16. Databasen kan findes via Server Explorer (normalt øverst til venstre i Visual Studio): Men inden da:
 - Skriv: (localdb)\MSSQLLocalDB



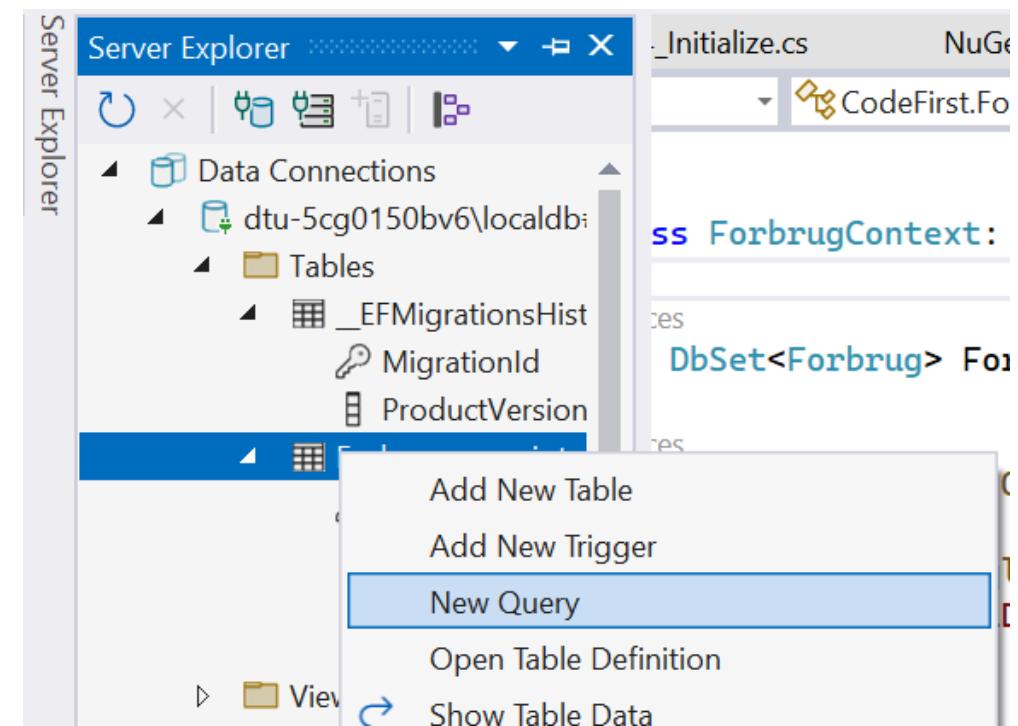
Databaser

- Databaser
 - Code first eksempel:
 - 17. Databasen (nu) kan findes via Server Explorer
 - (normalt øverst til venstre i Visual Studio):



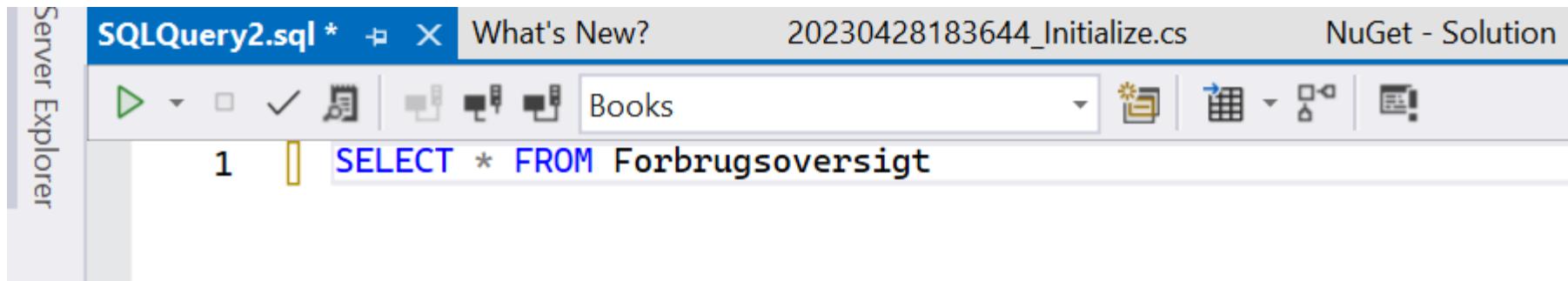
Databaser

- Databaser
 - Code first eksempel:
 - 18. Læs records (data):
 - Højeklik på tabellen – Add Query:



Databaser

- Databaser
 - Code first eksempel:
 - 18. Læs records (data):
 - Højreklik på tabellen – Add Query:
 - Skriv SQL SELECT, Højreklik: Execute



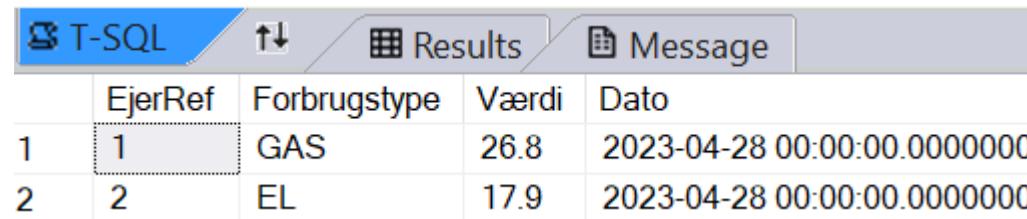
The screenshot shows the SSMS interface with the following details:

- Title Bar:** SQLQuery2.sql * - X | What's New? | 20230428183644_Initialize.cs | NuGet - Solution
- Toolbar:** Includes icons for Run, Stop, Refresh, Save, and various connection and database selection buttons.
- Object Explorer:** On the left, showing a tree structure with 'Books' selected.
- Query Window:** The main area contains the following SQL code:

```
1 | SELECT * FROM Forbrugsoversigt
```

Databaser

- Databaser
 - Code first eksempel:
 - 19. Læs records (data):



The screenshot shows a SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS) window. The top menu bar has tabs for 'T-SQL' (which is selected and highlighted in blue), 'Results' (which is also highlighted in blue), and 'Message'. Below the menu is a table with five columns: 'EjerRef', 'Forbrugstype', 'Værdi', and 'Dato'. There are two rows of data: Row 1 has EjerRef 1, Forbrugstype GAS, Værdi 26.8, and Dato 2023-04-28 00:00:00.0000000; Row 2 has EjerRef 2, Forbrugstype EL, Værdi 17.9, and Dato 2023-04-28 00:00:00.0000000.

	EjerRef	Forbrugstype	Værdi	Dato
1	1	GAS	26.8	2023-04-28 00:00:00.0000000
2	2	EL	17.9	2023-04-28 00:00:00.0000000

Databaser

- Relationer mellem tabeller
 - En kunde har et tilknyttet forbrug:

```
public class Forbrug
{
    3 references
    public string? Forbrugstype { get; set; }
    3 references
    public string? Værdi { get; set; }
    3 references
    public DateTime? Dato { get; set; }
    1 reference
    [Key] public int EjerRef { get; set; }
}
```

```
3 references
public class Kunde
{
    [Key]
    1 reference
    public int KundeId { get; set; }
    5 references
    public string? Navn { get; set; }
    4 references
    public string? Adresse { get; set; }
    4 references
    public virtual List<Forbrug>? Kunder { get; set; }
}
```

Databaser

- Relaterer mellem tabeller
 - Opdatering af ForbrugContext (DbContext)

```
public class ForbrugContext: DbContext
{
    | 2 references
    public DbSet<Forbrug> Forbrugsoversigt { get; set; }

    | 3 references
    public DbSet<Kunde> Kunder { get; set; }

    | 0 references
    protected override void OnConfiguring(DbContextOptionsBuilder optionsBuilder)
    {
        optionsBuilder.UseSqlServer(
            @"Data Source=(LocalDB)\MSSQLLocalDB;Database=Books;Integrated Security=True");
    }
}
```

Databaser

- Relationer mellem tabeller
 - 2 forbrugs records

```
using (var context = new ForbrugContext())
{
    Forbrug mitForbrug =
        new Forbrug { Dato = DateTime.Today, Forbrugstype = "GAS", Værdi = "26.8" };

    context.Forbrugsoversigt.Add(mitForbrug);

    Forbrug mitForbrug2 =
        new Forbrug { Dato = DateTime.Today, Forbrugstype = "EL", Værdi = "17.9" };

    context.Forbrugsoversigt.Add(mitForbrug2); // osv osv
```

Databaser

- Relationer mellem tabeller
 - 2 kunde records
 - med relation til forbrug

```
var Relation1 = new Kunde
{
    Navn = "Knud Pedersen",
    Adresse = "Andeby",
    Kunder = new List<Forbrug> { mitForbrug },
};

context.Kunder.Add(Relation1);

var Relation2 = new Kunde
{
    Navn = "Hans Hansen",
    Adresse = "Ballerup",
    Kunder = new List<Forbrug> { mitForbrug2 },
};

context.Kunder.Add(Relation2);
```

Databaser

- Relationer mellem tabeller
 - Husk:
 - `context.SaveChanges();`

Databaser

- Query :

```
var query = from b in context.Kunder  
            orderby b.Navn  
            select b;
```

Databaser

- Relaterer mellem tabeller
 - query – kunder (kunder har et forbrug)

```
|  
|    WriteLine("Forbrug:");  
|    foreach (var b in query)  
|    {  
|        WriteLine($"Kunder i databasen: {b.KundeId} Navn: " +  
|                    $"{b.Navn}, Adresse: {b.Adresse} ");  
|    }  
|  
|    WriteLine("— — — — —");  
|
```

Databaser

- Relationer mellem tabeller
 - query – udfra en kunde – find forbruget

```
foreach (var s in query)
{
    WriteLine($"Kundenavn: {s.Navn} i byen {s.Adresse}");

    if(s.Kunder is not null)

        foreach (Forbrug f in s.Kunder)
        {
            WriteLine($"REF: {f.EjerRef} Forbrugstype: " +
                     $"{f.Forbrugstype}, Værdi: {f.Værdi} Dato: {f.Dato}");
        }
}

WriteLine("Press a key to exit...");
ReadKey();
```

Databaser

- Relationer mellem tabeller
 - output:

```
C:\Users\htan\source\repos\CodeFirst\CodeFirst\bin\Debug\net6.0\CodeFirst.exe
Relation ml. tabeller
Forbrug:
Kunder i databasen: 7 Navn: Hans Hansen, Adresse: Ballerup
Kunder i databasen: 6 Navn: Knud Pedersen, Adresse: Andeby
-
Kundenavn: Hans Hansen i byen Ballerup
REF: 36 Forbrugstype: EL, Værdi: 17.9 Dato: 29-04-2023 00:00:00
Kundenavn: Knud Pedersen i byen Andeby
REF: 35 Forbrugstype: GAS, Værdi: 26.8 Dato: 29-04-2023 00:00:00
Press a key to exit...
```

Databaser

- Ordinær brug af databaser
- Bruges meget
- ConnectionString
- ??
- Kan diskuteres

```
static void Main(string[] args)
{
    try
    {
        SqlConnectionStringBuilder builder = new SqlConnectionStringBuilder();

        builder.DataSource = "<your_server.database.windows.net>";
        builder.UserID = "<your_username>";
        builder.Password = "<your_password>";
        builder.InitialCatalog = "<your_database>";
    }
}
```

Databaser

- Ordinær brug af databaser
- Skabe connection

```
using (SqlConnection connection = new SqlConnection(builder.ConnectionString))
{
    Console.WriteLine("\nQuery data example:");
    Console.WriteLine("=====\n");

    connection.Open();
```

- Databasen skal altid åbnes

Databaser

- Ordinær brug af databaser
- Skabe SqlCommand
- Læse med en
- SqlDataReader
- Husk at benytte
- try-catch

```
String sql = "SELECT name, collation_name FROM sys.databases";

using (SqlCommand command = new SqlCommand(sql, connection))
{
    using (SqlDataReader reader = command.ExecuteReader())
    {
        while (reader.Read())
        {
            Console.WriteLine("{0} {1}", reader.GetString(0), reader.GetString(1));
        }
    }
}

catch (SqlException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine(e.ToString());
}
Console.WriteLine("\nDone. Press enter.");
Console.ReadLine();
```

Opgaver

- øvelse 17.1 – 17.4
- Vejledning