

# 62T01 Grundlæggende Objektorienteret Programmering

Kap. 17

# Databaser

- Oversight:
  - 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 komplicerede lagringsopgaver kan løses med EF)

# Databaser

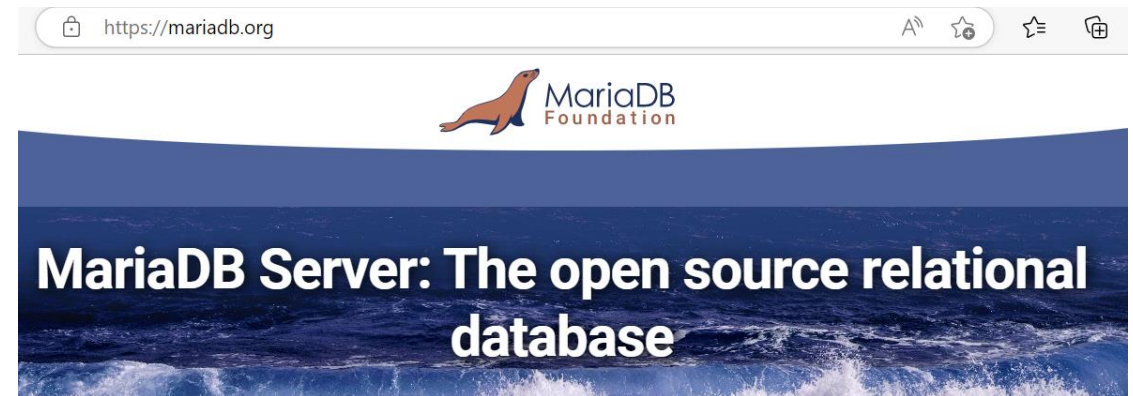
- Databaser
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# Databaser

- 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 providere
    - 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](https://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

CodeFirst

Location

C:\Users\htan\source\repos

Additional information

Console App C# Linux macOS Windows Console

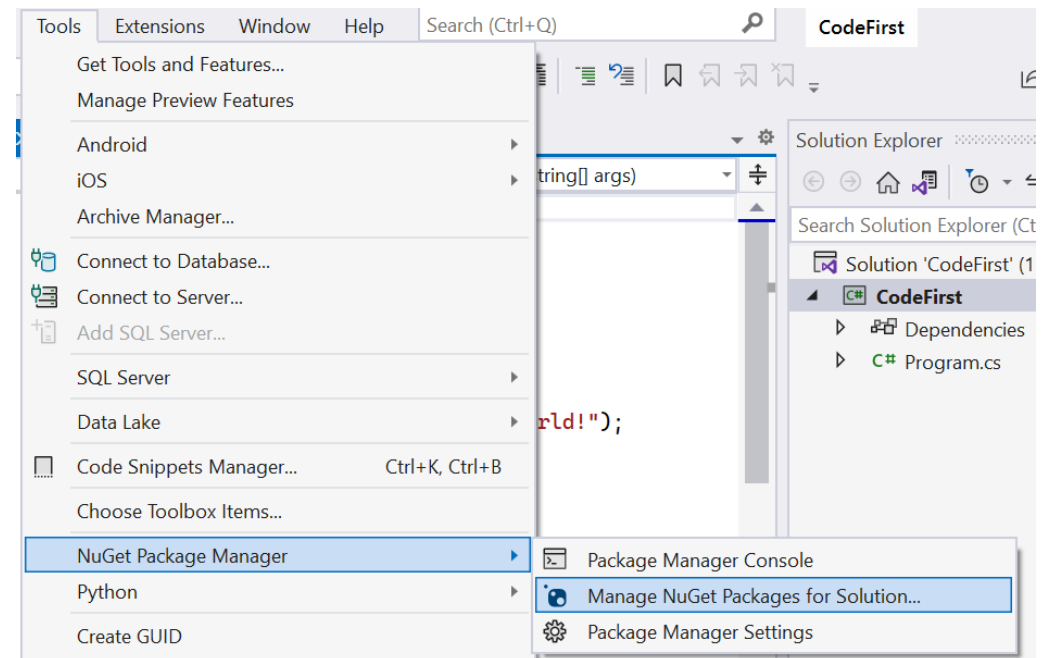
Framework ⓘ

.NET 6.0 (Long Term Support)

☒ Do not use top-level statements ⓘ

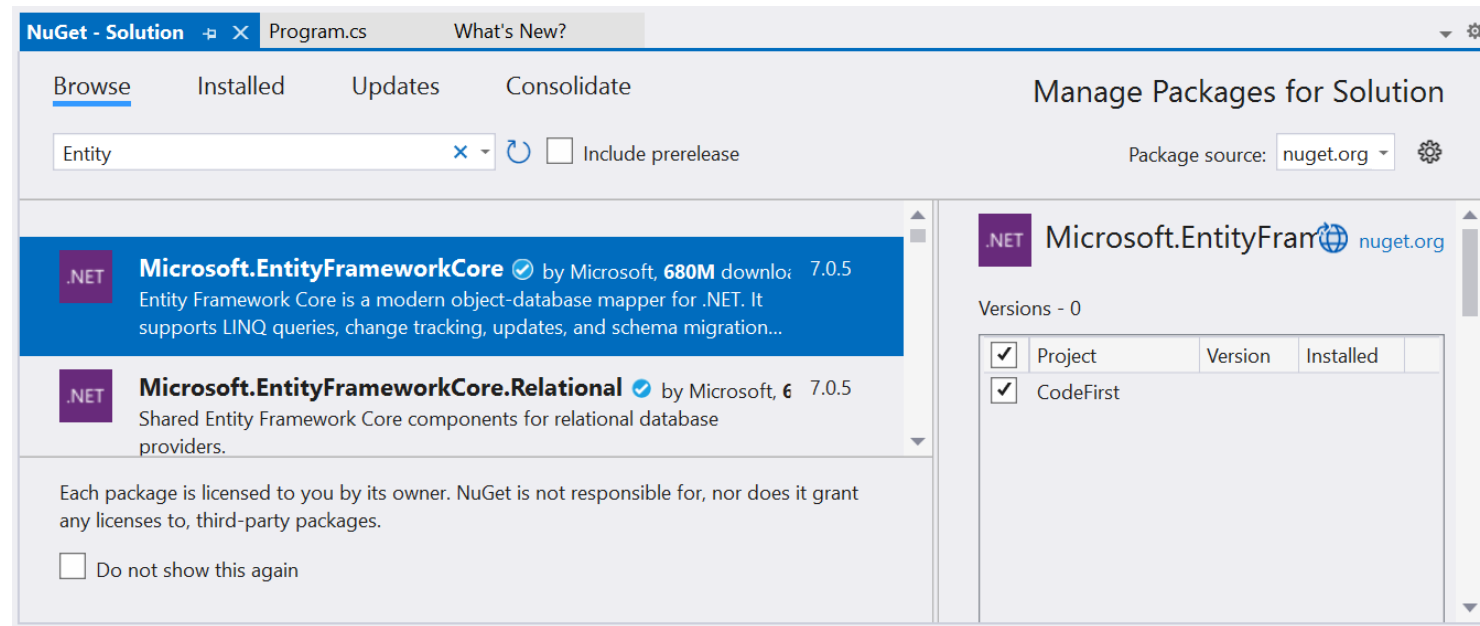
# Databaser

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



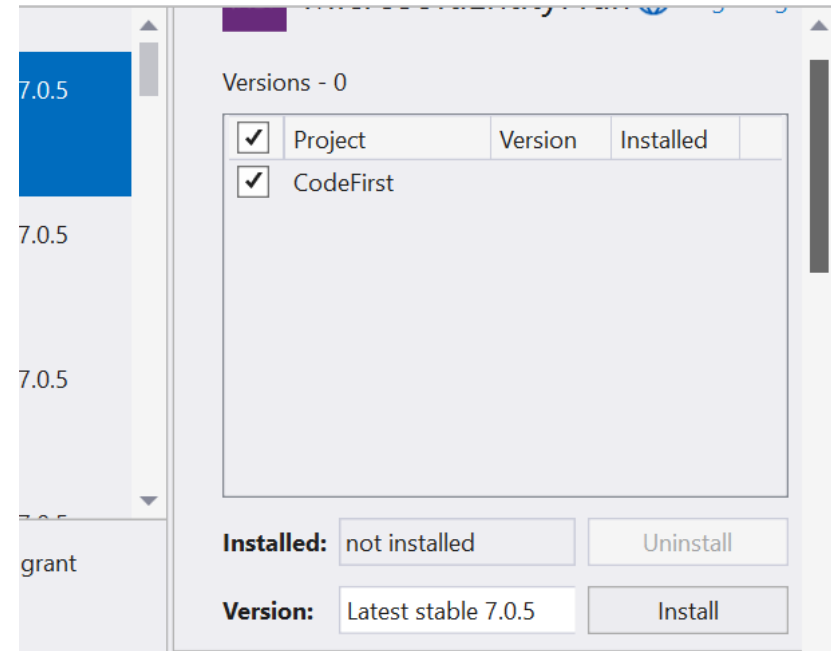
# Databaser

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



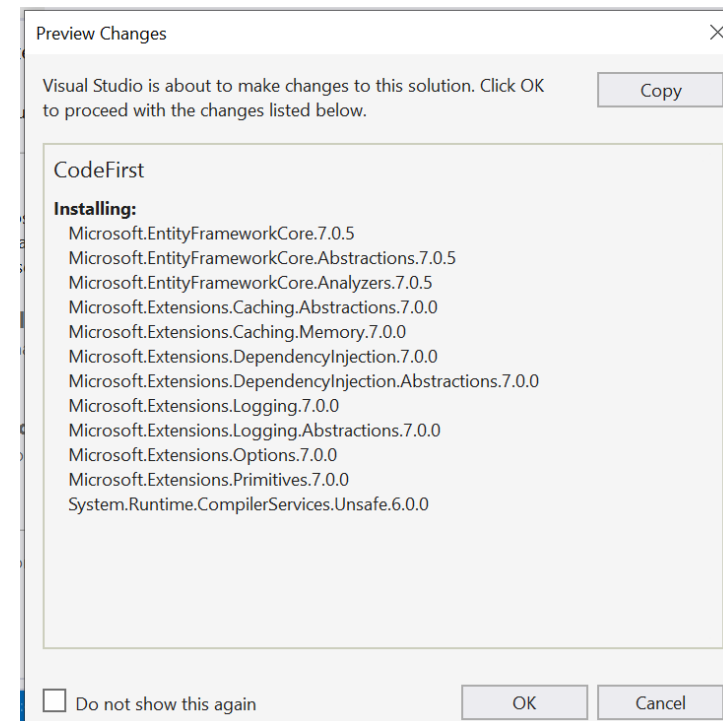
# Databaser

- Databaser
  - Code first eksempel:
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    - Browse: "Entity":
    - Microsoft.FrameworkCore
    - Husk at addere projektet
  - NU tryk Install:



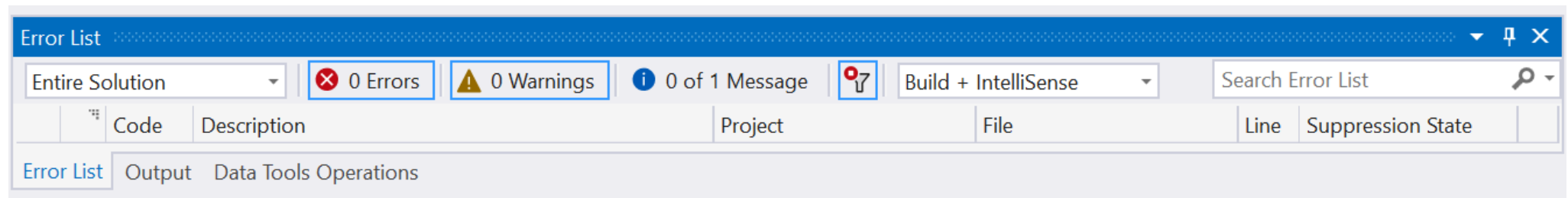
# Databaser

- 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)



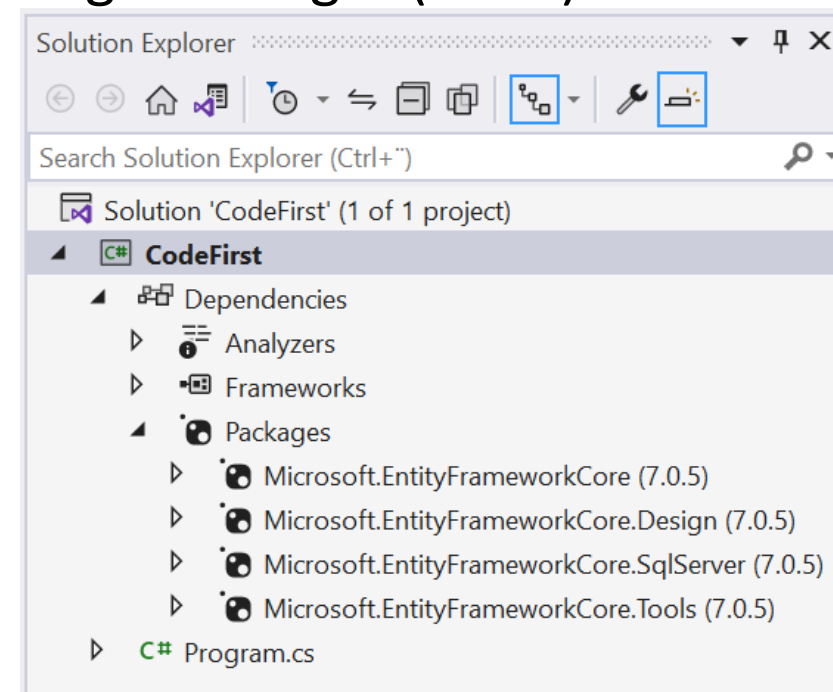
# Databaser

- 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



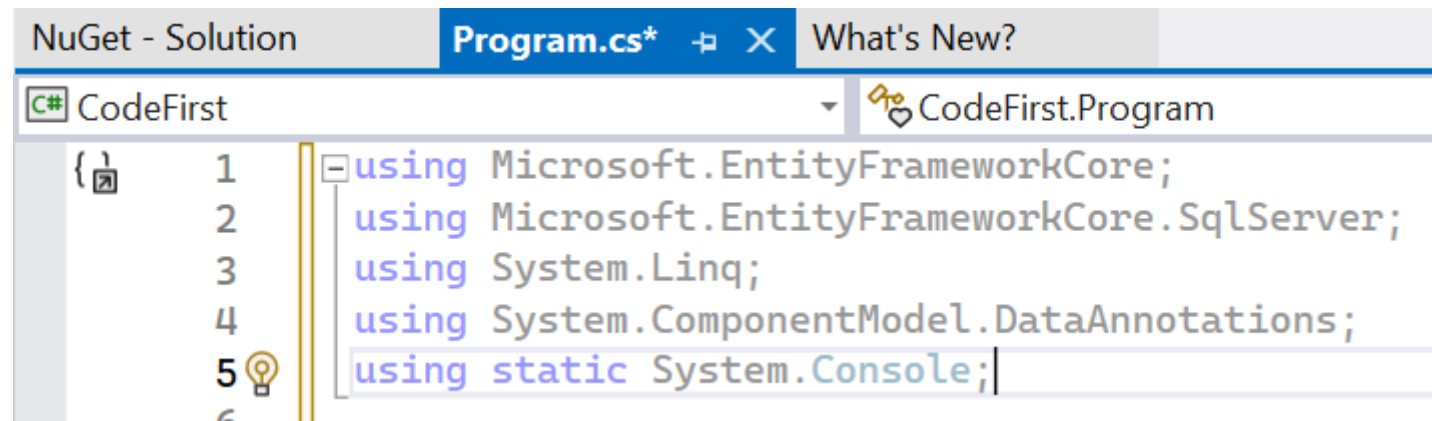
# Databaser

- 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



```
NuGet - Solution | Program.cs* | What's New?
C# CodeFirst | CodeFirst.Program
{ } 1 using Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore;
    2 using Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.SqlServer;
    3 using System.Linq;
    4 using System.ComponentModel.DataAnnotations;
    5 using static System.Console;
```

# 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 = "1000000" };

        context.Forbrugsoversigt.Add(mitForbrug);

        Forbrug mitForbrug2 =
            new Forbrug { Dato = DateTime.Today, Ejer = 2, Forbrugstype = "EL", Værdi = "1000000" };

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

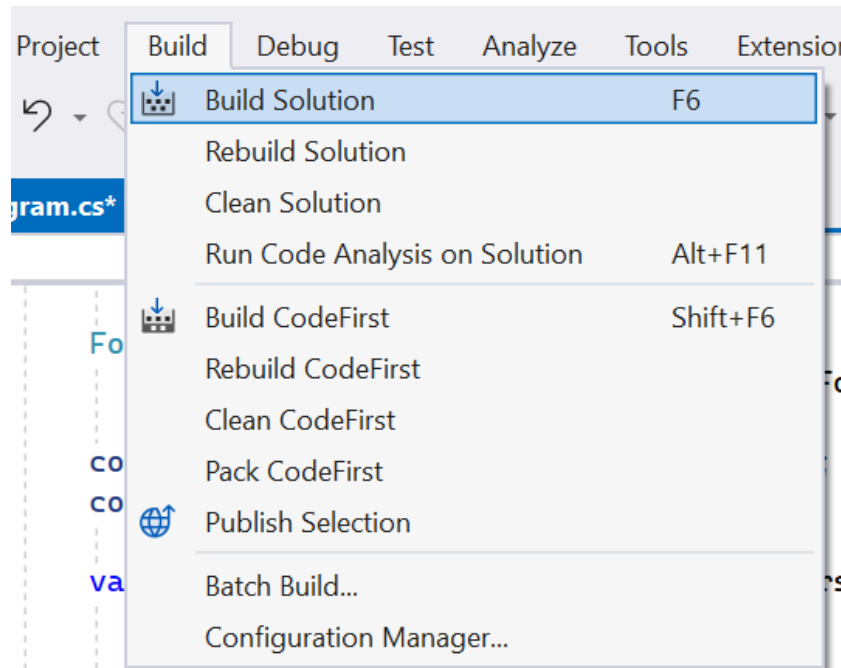
# Databaser

- 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();
```

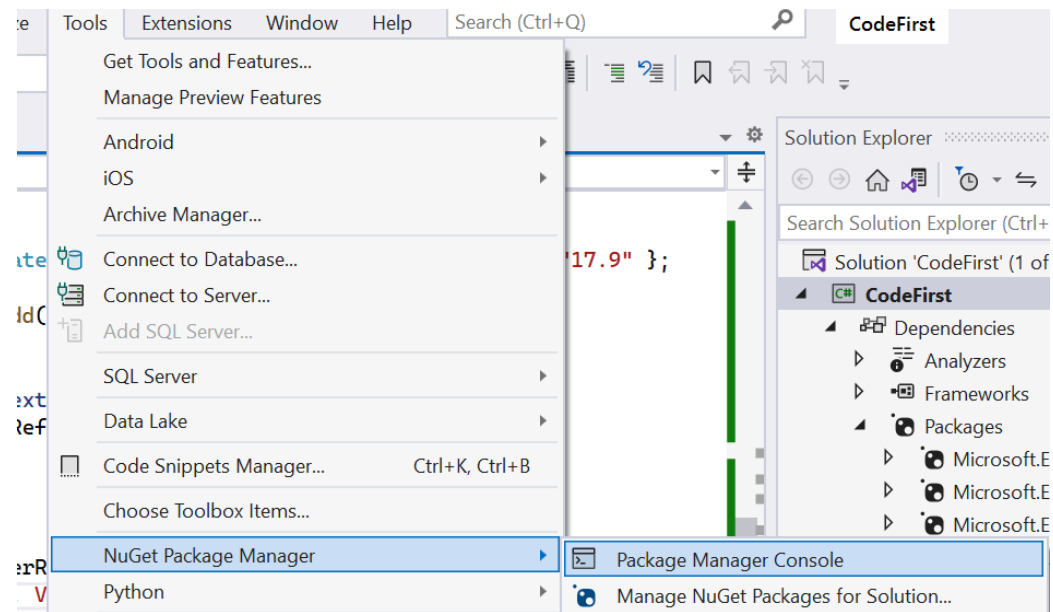
# Databaser

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



# Databaser

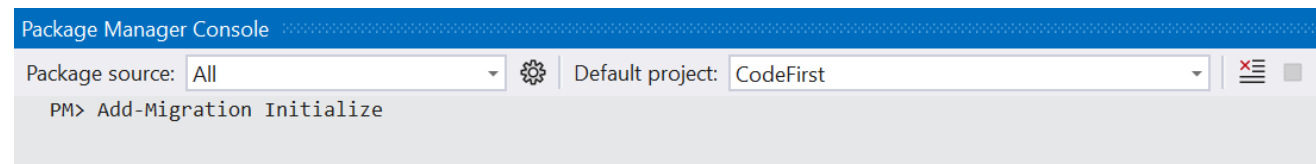
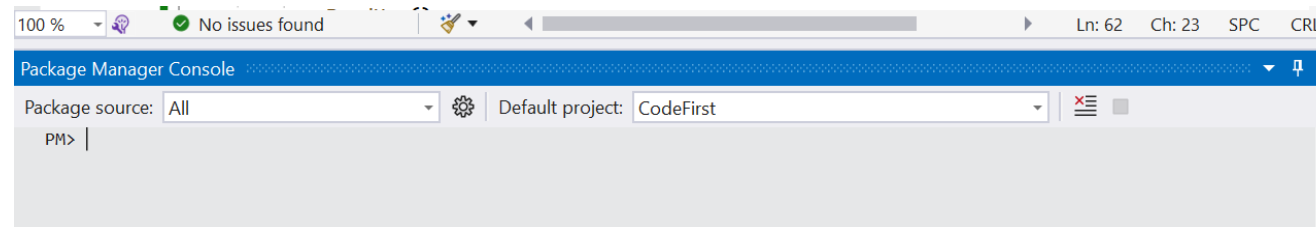
- Databaser
  - Code first eksempel:
  - 9. Nu skal databasen skabes: Brug (Tools) Package Manager Console





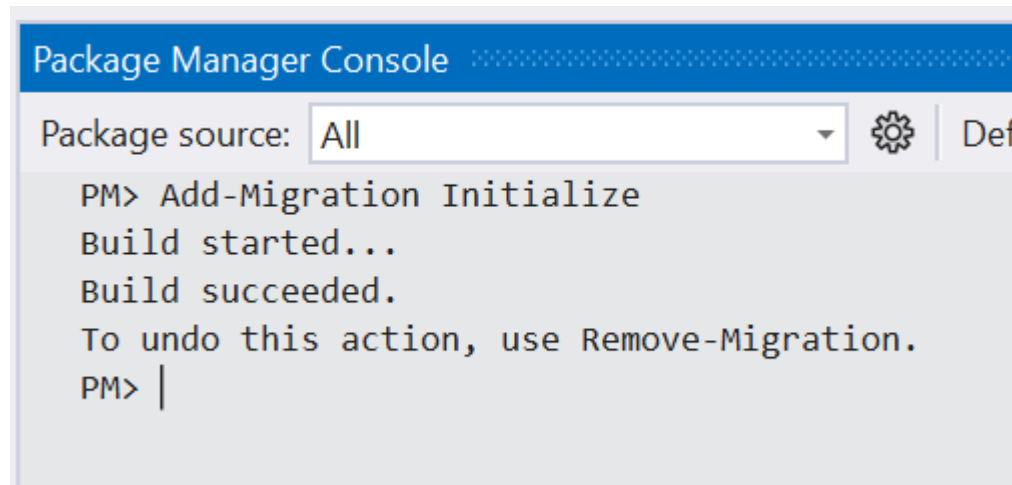
# Databaser

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



# Databaser

- Databaser
  - Code first eksempel:
  - 11. BINGO



```
Package Manager Console
Package source: All
PM> Add-Migration Initialize
Build started...
Build succeeded.
To undo this action, use Remove-Migration.
PM> |
```

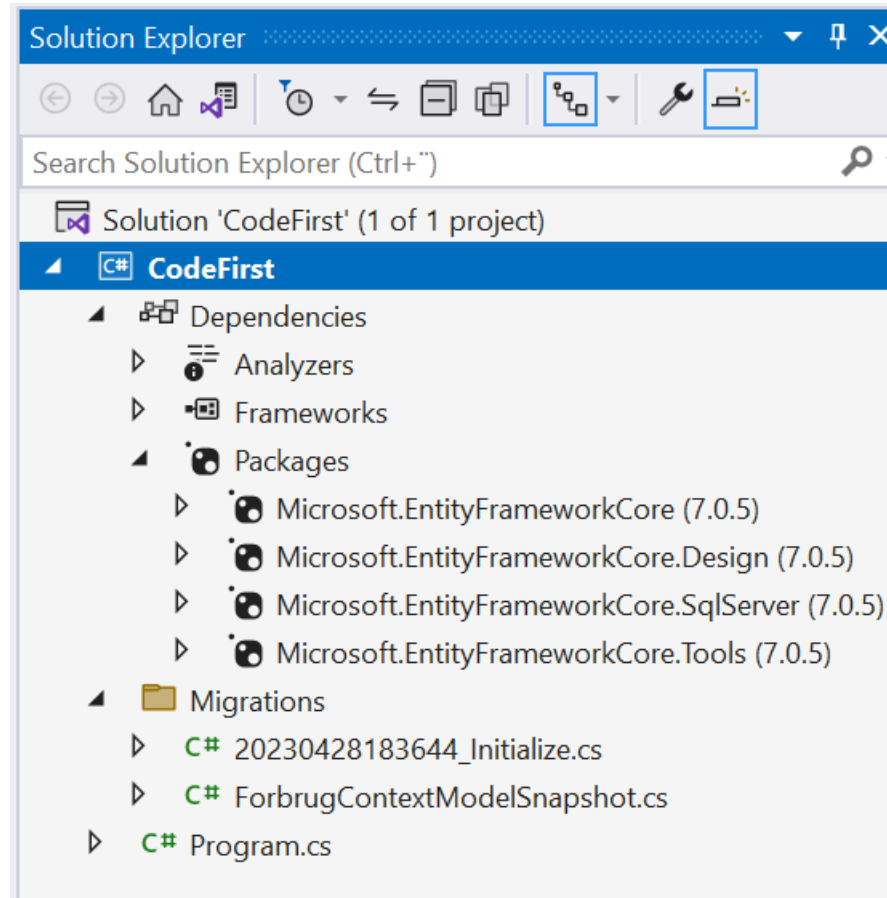
# Databaser

- 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);
        });
}
```

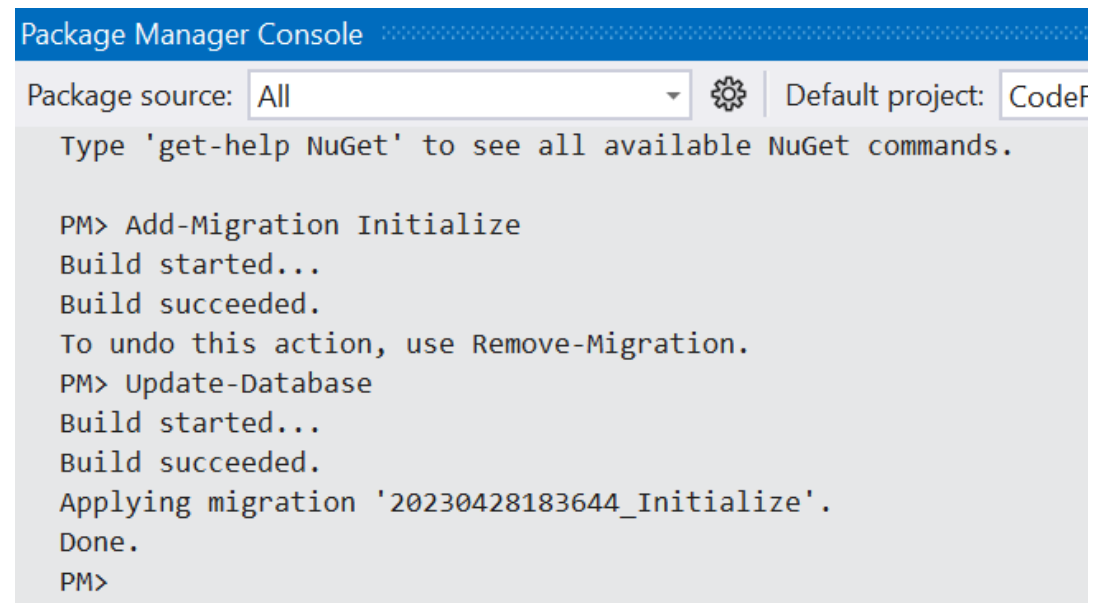
# Databaser

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



# Databaser

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

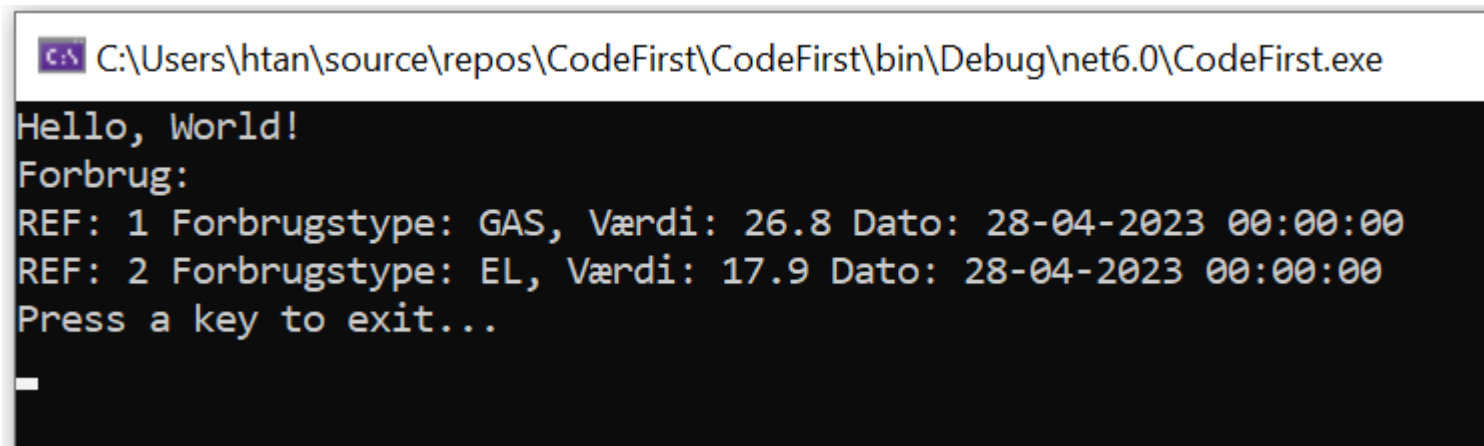


```
Package Manager Console
Package source: All
Default project: CodeF
Type 'get-help NuGet' to see all available NuGet commands.

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

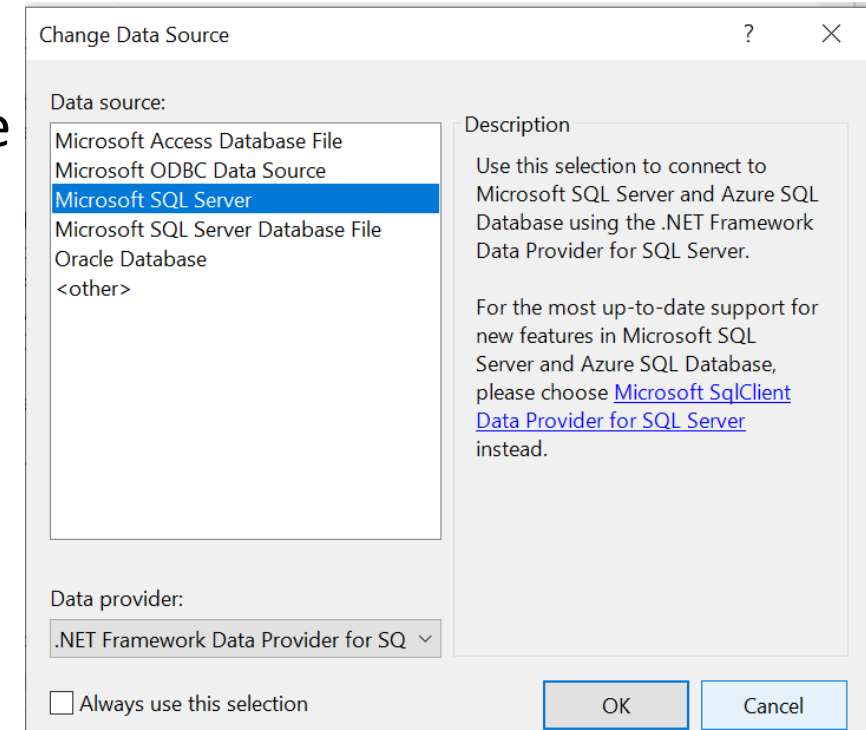
- Databaser
  - Code first eksempel:
  - 15. Kør programmet som normalt



```
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...
```

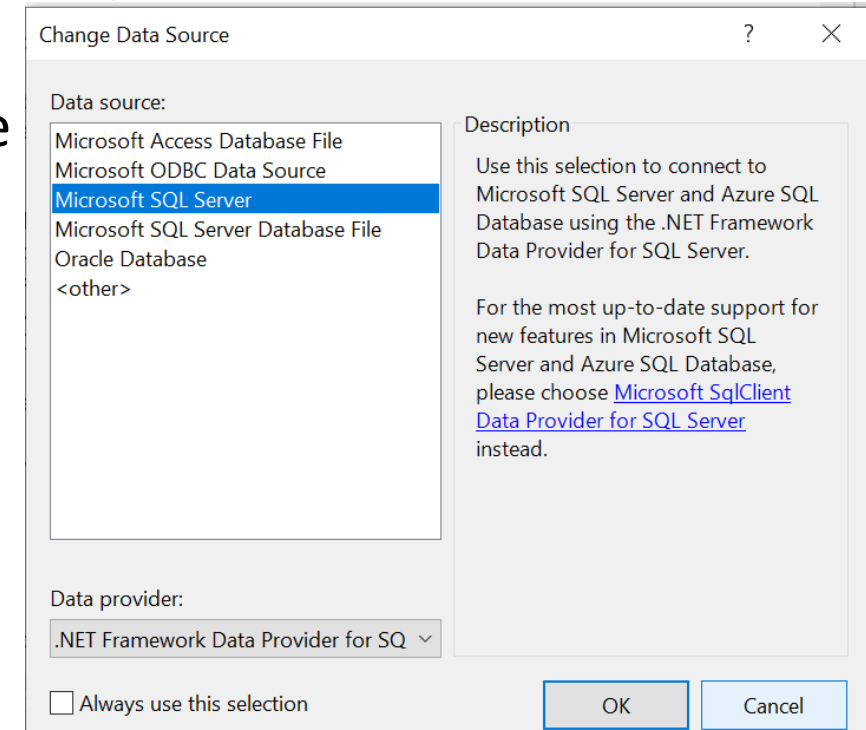
# Databaser

- 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

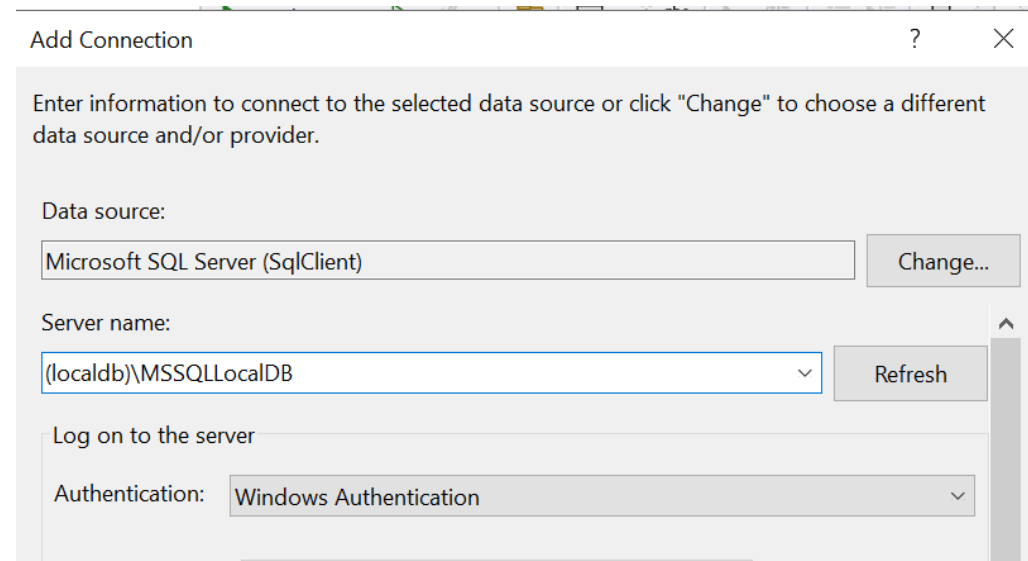
- Databaser
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  - Tools | Connect To Database | Choose Data Source
  - Vælg Microsoft SQL Server





# 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

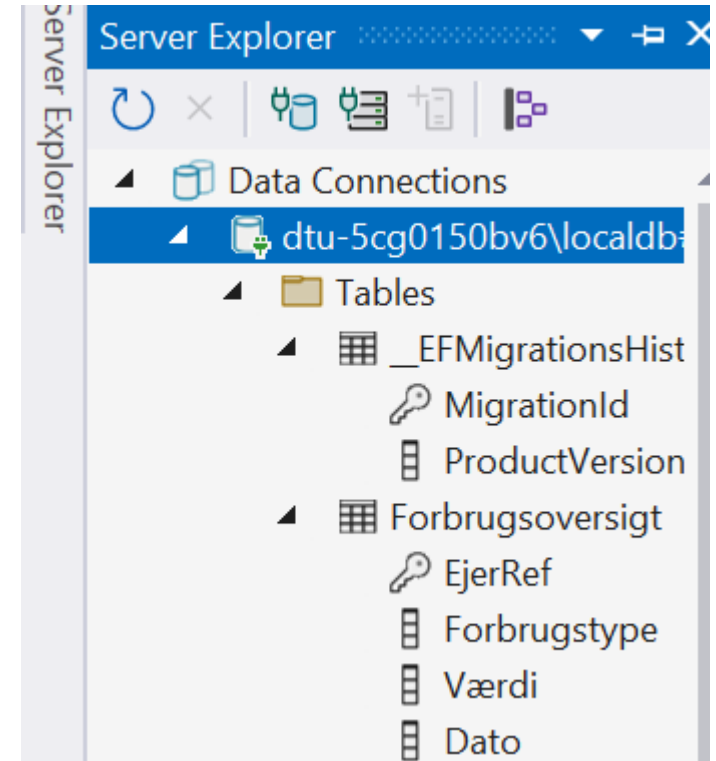


The screenshot shows the 'Add Connection' dialog box in Visual Studio. The dialog has a title bar with a question mark and a close button. The main content area contains the following fields and buttons:

- Data source:** A text box containing 'Microsoft SQL Server (SqlClient)' and a 'Change...' button to its right.
- Server name:** A dropdown menu showing '(localdb)\MSSQLLocalDB' and a 'Refresh' button to its right.
- Log on to the server:** A section header for the authentication options.
- Authentication:** A dropdown menu showing 'Windows Authentication'.

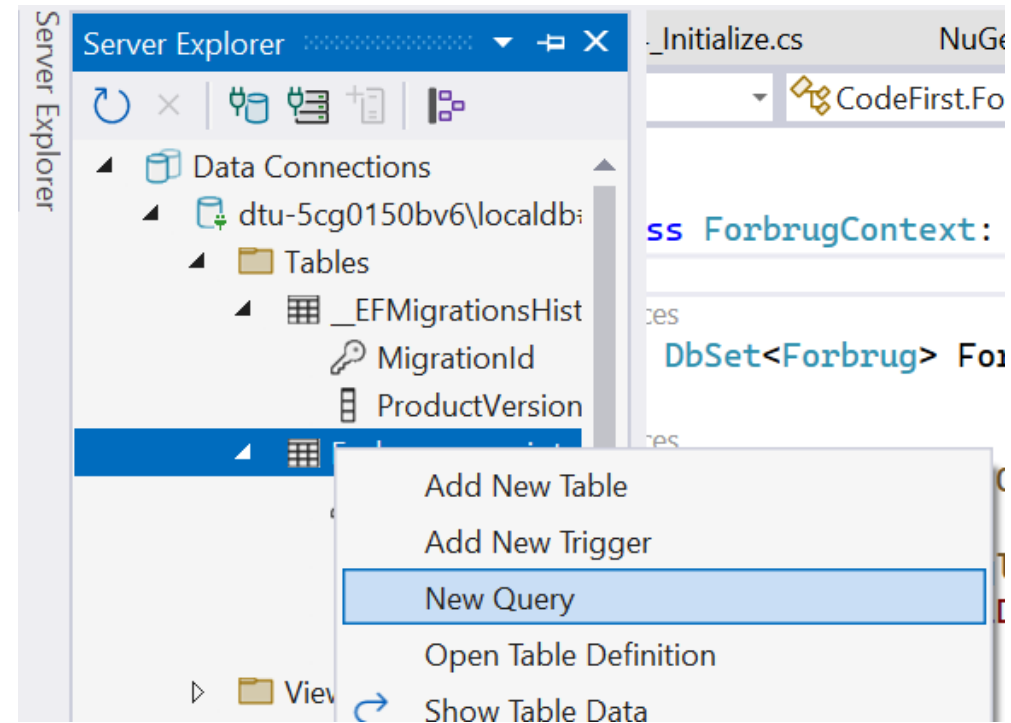
# Databaser

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



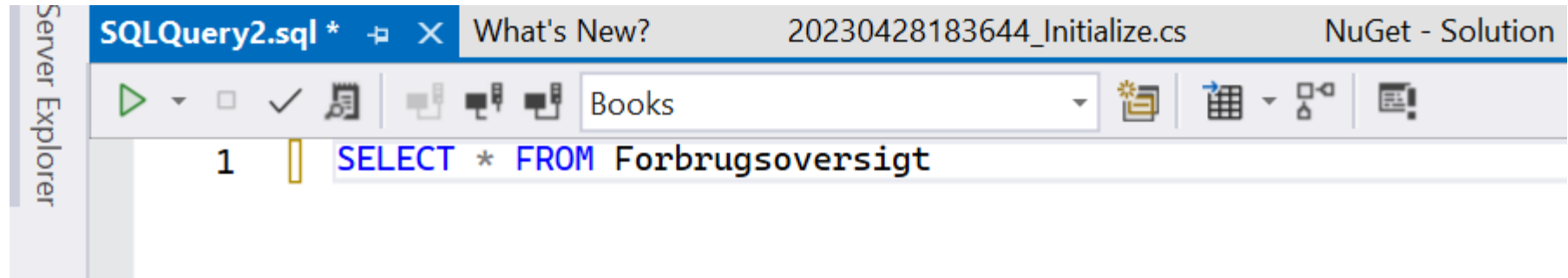
# Databaser

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



# Databaser

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



# Databaser

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

| T-SQL |         |              |       |                             | Results | Message |
|-------|---------|--------------|-------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
|       | 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

- Relationer 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

- Relationer 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