資料庫 - ORM

原文: ENG-08-3-Database-ORM.md

Model(模型)

使用 Drogon ORM 時,首先需建立模型類別。Drogon 的指令工具 drogon_ctl 可自動產生模型類別,會根據使用者指定的資料庫讀取資料表資訊,並自動產生多個模型類別的原始碼檔案。使用模型時,請 include 對應的標頭檔。

每個 Model 類別對應一個資料表,Model 類別的實例則對應資料表的一筆紀錄。

建立模型類別的指令如下:

```
drogon_ctl create model <model_path>
```

最後一個參數是模型類別儲存路徑。該路徑下必須有 model.json 設定檔,內容為 drogon_ctl 連線資料庫的參數,格式為 JSON 並支援註解。範例如下:

```
{
    "rdbms": "postgresql",
    "host": "127.0.0.1",
    "port": 5432,
    "dbname": "test",
    "user": "test",
    "passwd": "",
    "tables": [],
    "relationships": {
        "enabled": false,
        "items": []
    }
}
```

設定參數與應用程式設定檔相同,詳見設定檔。

tables 為模型設定獨有選項,為字串陣列,每個字串代表要轉換為模型類別的資料表名稱。若此選項為空, 則所有資料表都會產生模型類別。

專案目錄(由 drogon_ctl create project 指令建立)已預先建立 models 目錄及對應 model.json,使用者可編輯設定檔並用 drogon_ctl 指令建立模型類別。

Model 類別介面

主要有兩種使用者直接操作的介面:getter(取得)與 setter(設定)。

getter 介面分為兩種:

• getColumnName:取得欄位的智慧指標,回傳指標而非值,主要用於判斷欄位是否為 NULL。

• getValueOfColumnName:取得欄位值,為效率回傳常數參考。若欄位為 NULL,則回傳函式參數指定的預設值。

此外,二進位區塊型別(blob, bytea)有特殊介面 getValueOfColumnNameAsString,會將二進位資料載入 std::string 並回傳。

setter 介面用於設定欄位值,型式為 setColumnName,參數型別與欄位型別相符。自動產生的欄位(如自增主鍵)不會有 setter 介面。

toJson() 介面可將模型物件轉換為 JSON 物件,二進位型別會以 base64 編碼。

Model 類別的靜態成員代表資料表資訊,例如可透過 Cols 靜態成員取得各欄位名稱,方便在支援自動提示的編輯器使用。

Mapper 類別模板

模型物件與資料表的映射由 Mapper 類別模板負責。Mapper 類別模板封裝了新增、刪除、修改等常用操作,讓使用者無需撰寫 SQL 即可操作資料。

Mapper 物件建構非常簡單,模板參數為要存取的模型型別,建構子僅有一個參數,即前述 DbClient 的智慧指標。Transaction 類別為 DbClient 子類別,因此也可用交易的智慧指標建構 Mapper,代表 Mapper 也支援交易。

Mapper 與 DbClient 一樣,提供非同步與同步介面。同步介面會阻塞且可能丟出例外,回傳的 future 物件在 get() 時阻塞且可能丟出例外。一般非同步介面不會丟出例外,而是透過結果 callback 與例外 callback 回傳結果。例外 callback 型別與 DbClient 介面相同。結果 callback 依介面功能分為多種,列表如下(T 為模板參數,即模型型別):

Throw object based							
T findByPrimaryKey	Method		Parameter	Result callback	Non-	exception	Description
void findByPrimaryKey void by primary key and primary key and two callbacks void(T) Non-blocking None with primary key value, call the primary key value, call the primary key value, call the get of the primary key value of the primary key None Block when calling calling calling the get of the primary key value, the get of the get of the get of the primary key value, the get of the primary key value, the get of the get of the get of the get of the primary key value, the primary key value, the get of the get of the primary key value, the		Т	the primary	None	Blocking	Throw	on the primary key value, throw an exception if there is no
findFutureByPrim aryKey To Value of the primary key None Block when calling the get() method method		void	the primary key and two	void(T)		None	on the primary key value, call exception callback if there is no
vector To Node None Blocking Inrow in the table void findAll void Two callbacks void(vector None blocking None Ibid findFutureAll future vector None Block when calling calling the get() method Ibid size_t count size_t Criteria object None Blocking Throw Returns the number of rows that meet the criteria void count void Criteria object and two callbacks void(const size_t) None Block when calling the get() method Ibid countFuture future Criteria object None Block when calling the get() method Ibid T findOne T Criteria object None Blocking Throw Return a row that meets the condition, if method T findOne T Criteria object None Blocking Throw Return a row that meets the condition, if more or less than one row, throw an exception			the primary	None	when calling the get()	when calling the get()	on the primary key value, throw an exception if there is no
findFutureAll future Void	vector <t> findAll</t>		Node	None	Blocking	Throw	Return all rows in the table
findFutureAll future vector T>> Node None when calling the get() method method libid methodwhen calling the get() methodIbidsize_t countsize_tCriteria objectNoneBlockingThrowReturns the number of rows that meet the criteriavoid countvoidCriteria object and two callbacksvoid(const size_t)None blockingNoneIbidcountFuturefuture size_t>Criteria objectNoneBlock when calling the get() methodThrow when calling the get() methodIbidT findOneTCriteria objectNoneBlockingThrow more or less the condition, if more or less than one row, throw an exception	void findAll	void				None	Ibid
size_t count Size_t Criteria object None Blocking Throw number of rows that meet the criteria void count void count Void object and two callbacks void(const size_t) None blocking None Ibid countFuture future Criteria object None Block when calling the get() method Throw that meets the condition, if more or less than one row, throw an exception	findFutureAll	vector<	Node	None	when calling the get()	when calling the get()	lbid
void count void object and two callbacks void(const size_t) Non-blocking None Ibid countFuture future Criteria object None Block when calling the get() method Throw when calling the get() method Ibid T findOne T Criteria object None Blocking Throw Return a row that meets the condition, if more or less than one row, throw an exception	size_t count	size_t		None	Blocking	Throw	number of rows that meet
countFuture future <	void count	void	object and two			None	lbid
T findOne T Criteria object None Blocking Throw that meets the condition, if more or less than one row, throw an exception	countFuture			None	when calling the get()	when calling the get()	lbid
Returns a	T findOne	Т		None	Blocking	Throw	that meets the condition, if more or less than one row, throw an
							Returns a

void findOne	void	object and two callbacks	void(T)	Non- blocking	None	one row is found, then an exception callback is executed
findFutureOne	future	Criteria object	None	Block when calling the get() method	Throw when calling the get() method	Return a row that meets the criteria, if more than one row is found, throw an exception
vector <t> findBy</t>	vector< T>	Criteria object	None	Blocking	Throw	Return 0 or more rows that meet the criteria
void findBy	void	Criteria object and two callbacks	void(vector <t>)</t>	Non- blocking	None	lbid
findFutureBy	future< vector< T>>	Criteria object	None	Block when calling the get() method	Throw when calling the get() method	lbid
insert	void	T&	None	Blocking	Throw	Insert a row of data, automatic field update in the parameter
insert	void	T&, two callbacks	void(T)	Non- blocking	None	Insert a row of data, automatic field update in the callback parameters
insertFuture	future	T&	None	Block when calling the get() method	Throw when calling the get() method	Insert a row of data, automatic field update in the object of futrue.get()
size_t update	size_t	const T&	None	Blocking	Throw	Update a row of data, return the number of updated rows which is 1 or 0, the table must have a primary key
void update	void	const T&, two callbacks	void(const size_t)	Non- blocking	None	lbid

updateFuture	future< size_t>	const T&	None	Block when calling the get() method	Throw when calling the get() method	lbid
size_t deleteOne	size_t	const T&	None	Blocking	Throw	Delete a row of data, return the number of deleted rows which is 1 or 0, the table must have a primary key
void deleteOne	void	const T&, two callbacks	void(const size_t)	Non- blocking	None	lbid
deleteFuture	future< size_t>	const T&	None	Block when calling the get() method	Throw when calling the get() method	lbid
size_t deleteBy	size_t	Criteria object	None	Blocking	Throw	Delete the eligible rows and return the deleted rows
void deleteBy	void	Criteria object and two callbacks	void(const size_t)	Non- blocking	None	lbid
deleteFutureBy	future< size_t>	Criteria object	None	Block when calling the get() method	Throw when calling the get() method	lbid

注意:使用交易時,例外不一定會導致回滾。以下情況交易不會自動回滾:findByPrimaryKey 未找到合格列、findOne 找到少於或多於一筆紀錄時,Mapper 會丟出 UnexpectedRows 例外或進入例外 callback。若業務邏輯需回滾,請明確呼叫 rollback() 介面。

Criteria (條件物件)

許多介面需輸入 criteria 物件參數。criteria 物件為 Criteria 類別實例,表示某種條件,如欄位大於、等於、小於某值,或 is Null 等。

```
template <typename T>
Criteria(const std::string &colName, const CompareOperator &opera, T &&arg)
```

criteria 物件建構非常簡單,第一個參數為欄位名稱,第二個為比較型態的列舉值,第三個為比較值。若型態為 IsNull 或 IsNotNull,則不需第三個參數。

範例:

```
Criteria("user_id", CompareOperator::EQ, 1);
```

上述例子表示 user id 欄位等於 1。實務上更常寫成:

```
Criteria(Users::Cols::_user_id,CompareOperator::EQ,1);
```

此寫法可用編輯器自動提示,較有效率且不易出錯。

Criteria 類別也支援自訂 where 條件與自訂建構子:

```
template <typename... Arguments>
explicit Criteria(const CustomSql &sql, Arguments &&...args)
```

第一個參數為帶有 \$? placeholder 的 CustomSql 物件,CustomSql 類別僅為 std::string 包裝。第二個不定參數 為綁定參數,與 execSqlAsync 相同。

範例:

```
Criteria(CustomSql("tags @> $?"), "cloud");
```

CustomSql類別也有字串常值語法,建議寫成:

```
Criteria("tags @> $?"_sql, "cloud");
```

Criteria 物件支援 AND 與 OR 運算,兩個 criteria 相加可建構新條件,方便組合巢狀條件。例如:

```
Mapper<Users> mp(dbClientPtr);
auto users = mp.findBy(
  (Criteria(Users::Cols::_user_name, CompareOperator::Like, "%Smith")&&Criteria
  (Users::Cols::_gender, CompareOperator::EQ, 0))
  ||
  (Criteria(Users::Cols::_user_name, CompareOperator::Like, "%Johnson")&&Criteria(Users::Cols::_gender, CompareOperator::EQ, 1))
  ));
```

上述程式會查詢 users 資料表中所有名為 Smith 的男性或名為 Johnson 的女性。

Mapper 鏈式介面

Mapper 類別模板也支援常見 SQL 約束(如 limit offset),以鏈式介面提供,使用者可串接多個約束。執行任一 10.5.3 節介面後,這些約束即被清除,僅於單次操作有效:

```
Mapper<Users> mp(dbClientPtr);
auto users =
mp.orderBy(Users::Cols::_join_time).limit(25).offset(0).findAll();
```

此程式會從 users 資料表選取使用者列表,回傳第一頁 25 筆。

鏈式介面名稱即其功能,詳情請參考 Mapper.h 標頭檔。

Convert (轉換層)

convert 為模型設定獨有選項,於資料庫讀寫前後加上轉換層。物件包含 enabled 布林值(是否啟用), items 陣列包含:

• table:欄位所屬資料表

• column: 欄位名稱

• method:物件

- 。 after_db_read: 讀取後呼叫的方法名稱,簽名: void([const] std::shared_ptr<type> [&])
- 。 before_db_write: 寫入前呼叫的方法名稱,簽名:void([const] std::shared_ptr<type> [&])
- includes:字串陣列, include 檔名(加"或<>)

Relationships(關聯)

資料表間關聯可透過 model.json 的 relationships 設定。採手動設定而非自動偵測外鍵,因實務專案常不使用外鍵。

若 enable 為 true,產生的模型類別會依設定加入對應介面。

關聯分三種:has one(一對一)、has many(一對多)、many to many(多對多)。

• has one (一對一)

一對一關聯,原始表一筆紀錄可關聯目標表一筆紀錄,反之亦然。例如 products 與 skus 表一對一,可 設定如下:

```
{
  "type": "has one",
  "original_table_name": "products",
  "original_table_alias": "product",
  "original_key": "id",
  "target_table_name": "skus",
  "target_table_alias": "SKU",
  "target_key": "product_id",
  "enable_reverse": true
}
```

各欄位意義同上,若 enable_reverse 為 true,則目標表模型類別也會加入反向關聯介面。

依此設定,products 表模型類別會加入:

這是非同步介面,會在 callback 回傳與目前 product 關聯的 SKU 物件。

skus 表模型類別則會加入:

• has many (一對多)

一對多關聯,目標表通常有欄位與原始表主鍵關聯。例如 products 與 reviews 一對多,可設定如下:

```
{
  "type": "has many",
  "original_table_name": "products",
  "original_table_alias": "product",
  "original_key": "id",
  "target_table_name": "reviews",
  "target_table_alias": "",
  "target_key": "product_id",
  "enable_reverse": true
}
```

依此設定,products 表模型類別會加入:

reviews 表模型類別則會加入:

• many to many (多對多)

多對多關聯通常需中介表,每筆中介表紀錄對應原始表與目標表各一筆。例如 products 與 carts 多對 多,可設定如下:

```
{
  "type": "many to many",
  "original_table_name": "products",
  "original_table_alias": "",
  "original_key": "id",
  "pivot_table": {
      "table_name": "carts_products",
      "original_key": "product_id",
      "target_key": "cart_id"
    },
  "target_table_name": "carts",
  "target_table_alias": "",
  "target_key": "id",
  "enable_reverse": true
}
```

依此設定,products 表模型類別會加入:

carts 表模型類別則會加入:

Restful API 控制器

drogon_ctl 也可在建立模型時自動產生每個模型(資料表)對應的 restful 風格控制器,讓使用者零程式碼即可產生增刪改查 API。這些 API 支援主鍵查詢、條件查詢、欄位排序、指定欄位回傳、欄位別名等功能,並可隱藏資料表結構。由 model.json 的 restful_api_controllers 選項控制,詳細請參考 json 檔註解。

每個資料表的控制器設計為基底類別加子類別。基底類別與資料表緊密關聯,子類別則用於實作特殊業務邏輯或修改介面格式。此設計可在資料表結構變更時只更新基底類別而不覆蓋子類別(設定

```
generate_base_only 為 true)。
```

下一步: FastDbClient