Bern University of Applied Sciences | BFH

Department of Engineering and Information Technology

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"Planning of the Assignments for Lecturers(PLANA)" Web Application

Author: Kristina SHIRYAGINA (kristina.shiryagina@bfh.ch)
Supervisor: Prof. Marcel PFAHRER (marcel.pfahrer@bfh.ch)
Expert:

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Abstract

1 Introduction

1.1 Acronyms

Acronyms	Words
EF	Entity Framework
CSS	Cascading Style Sheet
KKK	345

Table 1: Caption2

1.2 Glossary

- FURPS+eeles2005capturing is a system for classifying requirements.
 - Functionality
 - Usability
 - Reliability
 - Performance
 - Supportability
- **SignalIR** is a free and open-source software library for Microsoft ASP.NET that allows server code to send asynchronous notifications to client-side web applications.
- Blazor is a free and open-source web framework that enables developers to create web apps using C# and HTML. It is being developed by Microsoft.
- EF Core
- HTML HyperText Markup language
- SQL Structured Query Language
- **JS** JavaScript
- CRUD Create, read, update and delete
- UI User Interface
- API Application Programming Interface

- MS Microsoft
- BPMN Business Process Model and Notation

2 System Architecture and System Design

In project 2 we have started with describing of System architecture and design. In this work we want go deeper into this topic.

3 Creating the Projects

- 3.1 Structure of Projects and Folders
- 3.2 Data Models
- 3.3 Entity Framework Core Packages
- 3.4 Connection String
- 3.5 Creating the Database Context Class
- 3.6 Entity Framework Core Configuration
- 3.7 Database and Entity Framework Core

Entity Framework(EF) Core is an object-relational mapper (O /RM). It is designed to make writing code for accessing a database quick and intuitive. There are many good reasons to use EF Core. It supports LINQ queries, change tracking, updates, and schema migrations. EF Core works with many databases, including SQL Database, SQLite, MySQL, PostgreSQL, and Azure Cosmos DB. book efa ef

3.8 The PLANA App's Relational Database

Our database has many types of relationships we can have in EF Core. The types are: One-to-many: Lecturer Many-to-many: One-To-Many Relationship: Lecturer to an Additional Assignment Semester to a Additional Assignment Semester to a Module Run Module to a Module Run Study Branch to a Module Many-To-Many Relationship: Lecturers to Semester Lecturers to Module Lecturers to Module Run

3.9 Modeling Types of Database Relationships

Many-to-many Relationship

Creating many-to-many relationship is little bit different from the one-to-many and one-to-one. We will take as example relation between Lecturer and Module.

In EF Core database doesn't directly implement this kind of relationships. First we have to create class Lecturer and class Module. Then we have to create one more class, we call it LecturersModules. This class links lecturers to their modules.

At the LecturerModules class there are two properties, LecturerId and ModuleId. There are both - primary keys and foreign keys, known as a composite key.efa

```
LecturersModules.cs* → X Solution Explorer
                                                                 Plana.Models.LecturersM
C# Plana.Models
      1 / □ namespace Plana.Models
      2
              {
                  9 references
      3
                  public class LecturersModules
      4
                       2 references
      5
                       public int LecturerId { get; set; }
                       3 references
                       public Lecturer Lecturer { get; set; }
      6
                       2 references
      7
                       public int ModuleId {get;set;}
                       3 references
                       public Module Module { get; set; }
      8
      9
     10
```

Figure 1: The LecturersModules entity class

The next step is adding necessary code to the AppDbContext class. We add

- DbSet<Lecturer>
- DbSet<Module>
- DbSet<LecturersModules>

The Figure 2 below shows this process. In the OnModelCreating method we add

• modelBuilder.Entity<LectuerersModules>().HasKey(x=> new x.LecturerId, x.ModuleId;

```
AppDbContext.cs* 
Plana.Api.Models.AppDbContext

Oreferences

protected override void OnModelCreating(ModelBuilder modelBuilder)

{
 modelBuilder.Entity<Lecturer>().HasQueryFilter(p => !p.IsDeleted);

modelBuilder.Entity<LecturersModules>()
    .HasKey(x => new { x.ModuleId, x.LecturerId });
```

Figure 2: Adding Entity LecturersModules to the AppDbContext class

We need write just this and Entity Framework Core will do the correct implementation that we can see then in the migration files. **patrick**

```
migrationBuilder.CreateTable(
   name: "LecturersModules",
   columns: table => new
       LecturerId = table.Column<int>(nullable: false),
       ModuleId = table.Column<int>(nullable: false)
   constraints: table =>
       table.PrimaryKey("PK_LecturersModules", x => new { x.ModuleId, x.LecturerId });
       table.ForeignKey(
           name: "FK_LecturersModules_Lecturers_LecturerId",
           column: x => x.LecturerId,
           principalTable: "Lecturers"
           principalColumn: "LecturerId",
           onDelete: ReferentialAction.Cascade);
        table.ForeignKey(
           name: "FK_LecturersModules_ModuleId",
           column: x => x.ModuleId,
           principalTable: "Modules"
           principalColumn: "ModuleId",
           onDelete: ReferentialAction.Cascade);
   });
```

Figure 3: Initial Migration File

From Figure 3 we can see that one many-to-many relationship has transformed in two one-to-many and many-to-one relationships.

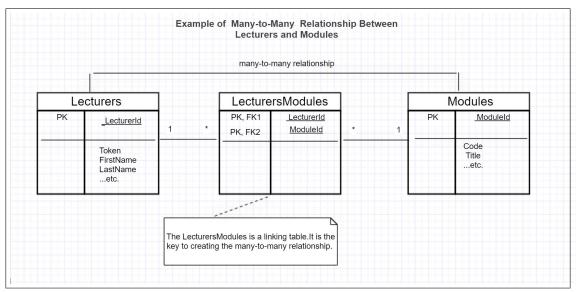


Figure 4: Creating Many-To-Many Relationship

3.10 Creating Database

3.11 Creating a Repository

todo: photo of repository

In our project we create a repository interfaces and implementation classes.

We use **IQueryable**<**T>** and **IEnumarable**<**T>** interfaces. With IQueryable<T> interface the objects can be queried in more efficient way.

For example: public IQueryable<ModuleRun> ModuleRuns => appDbContext.ModuleRuns; the ModuleRuns property in the context class returns a DbSet<ModuleRun> object, which implements the IQueryable<T> interface.

```
using Plana.Models;
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using System.Threading.Tasks;

namespace Plana.Api.Models
{
    public class ModuleRunRepository : IModuleRunRepository
    {
        private readonly AppDbContext appDbContext;

        public ModuleRunRepository(AppDbContext appDbContext)
        {
            this.appDbContext = appDbContext;
        }
        public IQueryable<ModuleRun> ModuleRuns => appDbContext.ModuleRuns;
```

Figure 5: The ModuleRunRepository.cs file in the Plana.Api/Models folder

Then we create the Repository Service in the Startup.cs file.

```
public class Startup
{
   0 references
   public Startup(IConfiguration configuration)
       Configuration = configuration;
    }
    public IConfiguration Configuration { get; }
    // This method gets called by the runtime. Use this method to add services to the
    public void ConfigureServices(IServiceCollection services)
        services.AddDbContext<AppDbContext>(options =>
        options.UseSqlServer(Configuration.GetConnectionString("DbConnection")));
        services.AddScoped<ILecturerRepository, LecturerRepository>();
        services.AddScoped<IModuleRepository, ModuleRepository>();
        services.AddScoped<IModuleRunRepository, ModuleRunRepository>();
        services.AddControllers();
    }
```

Figure 6: Creating Services in Startup.cs File

core3

Creating the Database Migration, Code-First Migration

Entity Framework Core makes it possible to generate schema for the database from the data model classes using migrations dotnet em migrations add Initial core3

3.12 Creating Seed Data

The seed data is the data that is used to populate the database. For seed data we add class SeedData.cs in the Models folder in Plana.Api project **core3**. By default, Entity Framework Core uses cascade deletes for depend relationships with non-nullable foreign keys. **efa**

..add photo of seed class (give it name The contents of the SeedData.cs class

Configuration of Core Services and Entity Framework

It is necessary to make changes in Startup.cs class in Plana.Api project - configure Entity Framework Core and set up the services that will be used to access the database **efa**. The figure below shows all these configurations.

```
using Microsoft.AspNetCore.Builder;
using Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Plana.Api.Models;
namespace Plana.Api
    public class Startup
        public Startup(IConfiguration configuration)
            Configuration = configuration;
        public IConfiguration Configuration { get; set;}
        public void ConfigureServices(IServiceCollection services)
            services.AddDbContext<AppDbContext>(options =>
            options.UseSqlServer(Configuration.GetConnectionString("DbConnection")));
            services.AddScoped<ILecturerRepository, LecturerRepository>();
            services.AddScoped<IModuleRepository, ModuleRepository>();
            services.AddScoped<IModuleRunRepository, ModuleRunRepository>();
            services.AddControllers();
        }
        public void Configure(IApplicationBuilder app, AppDbContext context)
            app.UseDeveloperExceptionPage();
            app.UseHttpsRedirection();
            app.UseRouting();
            app.UseAuthorization();
            app.UseEndpoints(endpoints =>
                endpoints.MapControllers();
            SeedData.SeedDatabase(context);
        }
    }
}
```

Figure 7: Startup.cs in the Plana. Api project. Preparing Services and Middleware

3.13 Create an Controller

Complex Data Model

in this section I would like to highlight more complex features of coding and data model structure in asp .net core.

Figure 8: LecturerRepository.cs file in the Plana.Api project's folder

```
{"lecturerId":12, "photoPath": "images/michele.jpg", "lecturersModules":null, "lecturersModuleRuns":null, "lecturersSemesters":null, "additionalAssignments":null, "birthDate": "1986-05-11T00:00:00", "gender":0, "workingRate":0.0, "isActive":false, "activeTill": "0001-01-01-01-00:00:00", "isDeleted":false, "firstName": "Michele", "lastName": "Orsi", "token":null, "email": "mo@gmx.ch", "password":null, "role":0}]
```

Figure 9

Figure 10: ...

An unhandled exception occurred while processing the request.

JsonException: A possible object cycle was detected which is not supported. This can either be due to a cycle or if the object depth is larger than the maximum allowed depth of 32.

 $System. Text. Json. Throw Helper. Throw Invalid Operation Exception_Serializer Cycle Detected (int \ max Depth)$

```
Stack Query Cookies Headers Routing
```

JsonException: A possible object cycle was detected which is not supported. This can either be due to a cycle or if the object depth is larger than the maximum allowed depth of 32.

System.Text.Json.ThrowHelper.ThrowInvalidOperationException_SerializerCycleDetected(int maxDepth)
System.Text.Json.JsonSerializer.Write(Utf8JsonWriter writer, int originalWriterDepth, int flushThreshold, JsonSerializerOptions options, ref

Figure 11

```
Package Manager Console

PM> Install-Package Microsoft.AspNetCore.Mvc.NewtonsoftJson -Version 3.0.0
```

Figure 12

```
public class Startup
        public Startup(IConfiguration configuration)
            Configuration = configuration;
        public IConfiguration Configuration { get; set; }
        scr
        public void ConfigureServices(IServiceCollection services)
            services.AddDbContext<AppDbContext>(options =>
           options.UseSqlServer(Configuration.GetConnectionString("DbConnection")));
            services.AddScoped<ILecturerRepository, LecturerRepository>();
            services.AddScoped<IModuleRepository, ModuleRepository>();
            services.AddScoped<IModuleRunRepository, ModuleRunRepository>();
            services.AddControllers();
            services.AddControllers().AddNewtonsoftJson(options =>
            options.SerializerSettings.ReferenceLoopHandling =
Newtonsoft.Json.ReferenceLoopHandling.Ignore
);
```

Figure 13: ...

```
le":0},{"lecturerId":12,"photoPath":"images/michele.jpg","lecturersModules":[{"lecturerId":12,"moduleId":14,"module":
[{"ects":0,"moduleId":14,"title":"Computer Science Basics", "code":"BTI1021", "lectPerWeek":4, "totalHours":200.0,"lecturers":
[],"moduleRuns":null,"studyBranch":null}}],"lecturersModuleRuns":null,"lecturersSemesters":null,"additionalAssignments":null,"birthDate":"1986-05-11T00:00:00","gender":0,"workingRate":0.0,"isActive":false, "activeTill":"0001-01-01T00:00:00","isDeleted":false,"firstName":"Michele","lastName":"Orsi","token":null,"email":"mo@gmx.ch","password":null,"role":0}]
```

Figure 14

Blazor Server

Configuring ASP.NET Core for Blazor Server

Call the API from Asp.net Core Blazor

- .. add picture with a blazor page
- ...write about imports
- ... write about registration of http client services

```
public class Startup
        public Startup(IConfiguration configuration)
            Configuration = configuration;
        public IConfiguration Configuration { get; }
        public void ConfigureServices(IServiceCollection services)
            services.AddRazorPages();
            services.AddServerSideBlazor();
            services.AddAutoMapper(typeof(LecturerProfile));
            services.AddHttpClient<ILecturerService,LecturerService>(client =>
                     client.BaseAddress = new Uri("https://localhost:44399/");
                });
            services.AddHttpClient<ILecturersModulesService,</pre>
LecturersModulesService>(client =>
                client.BaseAddress = new Uri("https://localhost:44399/");
            });
        }
```

Figure 15: Registration of http client services in Startup File in Plana. Web project

```
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Plana.Web.Models;
using Plana.Web.Services;
namespace Plana.Web
   public class Startup
        public Startup(IConfiguration configuration)
            Configuration = configuration;
       public IConfiguration Configuration { get; }
        public void ConfigureServices(IServiceCollection services)
            services.AddRazorPages();
            services.AddServerSideBlazor();
            services.AddAutoMapper(typeof(LecturerProfile));
            services.AddHttpClient<ILecturerService,LecturerService>(client =>
                   client.BaseAddress = new Uri("https://localhost:44399/");
               });
       }
        public void Configure(IApplicationBuilder app, IWebHostEnvironment env)
            if (env.IsDevelopment())
               app.UseDeveloperExceptionPage();
           }
            else
            {
               app.UseExceptionHandler("/Error");
               app.UseHsts();
           }
            app.UseHttpsRedirection();
            app.UseStaticFiles();
            app.UseRouting();
            app.UseEndpoints(endpoints =>
                endpoints.MapBlazorHub();
                endpoints.MapFallbackToPage("/_Host");
           });
      }
   }
```

Figure 16: Adding Services and Middleware in the Startup.cs File in the Plana. Web project folder

When we need to use some data from other folders in a blazor files like Razor files(.razor) all necessary imports we include in the partial class __Imports.razor using the @using directives.



Figure 17: Adding required namespaces to the _Imports.razor file in Plana.Web project folder

3.14 Setup for Blazor

To use the Blazor framework it is necessary to install:

- .NET Core SDK 3.1 or later from http://dotnet.microsoft.com/download
- Visual Studio 2019 from https://visualstudio.microsoft.com/downloads/

4 Work Plan

4.1 Effort Estimation

The Bachelor's Thesis is designed as a 12 ECTS module. This corresponds to a workload of 360 hours. When we are working on a project, we always record our hours of work in an Excel table. At the end of the project, we will compare this time with the time allotted for the project.

4.2 Scrum

The foundation of the project organization was Scrum. Some principles of Scrum could not be achieved since they need a group of more than two people. Our work was based on the principles of Scrum like the Empirical Process of Control, the core of Scrum, self-organization, value-based prioritization, etc. The Empirical Process of Control includes three main ideas, namely transparency, inspection, and adaptation.

Transparency: The work is carried out in full trust of all parties involved. Everyone has

the courage to keep each other up to date with both good and bad news.

Inspection: Inspection is carried out by every one in the Scrum Team. The team openly shows the product at the end of each Sprint.

Adaptation: The team asks constant questions about the progress of work, whether we are on the right way. Depending on this, we can adapt an existing product.

At the beginning of the project, we have discussed and estimated all the work that needs to be done. Meetings between supervisor and developer are weekly and sometimes bi-weekly. Each meeting includes a discussion about what has been achieved since the tasks have been assigned, what can be improved, and scheduling of future tasks.

Scrum Roles

• Product Owner: Mr. Pfahrer

• Development Team: Shiryagina Kristina

• Scrum Master: Shiryagina Kristina

Scrum Plan

To discuss the project, were weekly and biweekly meetings held . They included personal meetings, and then meetings using Microsoft Teams. The meetings consisted of:

- Sprint Review. It includes a show of work and its discussion.
- Sprint Planning. It includes the scheduling of future tasks.
- Sprint Retrospective. It includes discussion about what went well and what went wrong, what we should do differently.

Scrum Artifacts

Sprints

The sprints covered a one three-four weeks period. At the end of each sprint, there was a discussion with the supervisor.

5 Conclusions and Future Work

5.1 Conclusions

5.2 Future Work

6 Protocol

Next Meeting:

Frequency: (weekly)
Meeting length: (60 minutes)

Agenda

Demo and Discuss Deliverable(Demo)

Planning next Goals(Plan)

Lessons learned (Lessons)

Date, time of the next meeting(next meeting)

Report from

Plan

Future goals are:

Lessons learned