



ORM & Code Structure



OUR RULES



Silent Mode



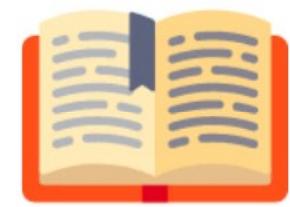
Ask Question



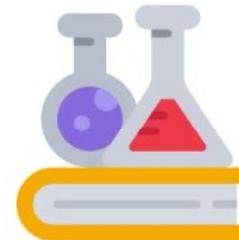
Go Toilet



TIME ALLOCATION



Explanation



Challenge



Review

OUTLINE

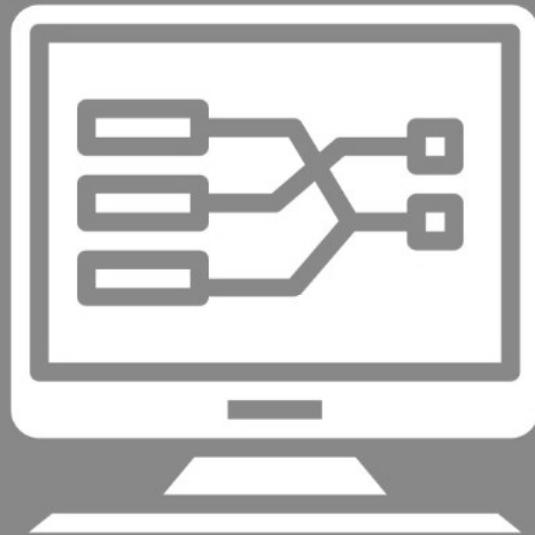


- What is Object Relational Mapping (ORM) ?
- What is GORM?
- Database Connection & Migration
- CRUD RESTful
- What is MVC?
- Why Need Structure?
- Structuring Project



Let's get started!





ORM

Object Relational Mapping

*Object-relational mapping (ORM, O/RM, and O/R mapping tool) in computer science is a **programming technique for converting data between incompatible type systems using object-oriented programming languages***

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Object-relational_mapping)



WHAT IS `=GO RM`?

The fantastic ORM library
for Golang





Object Relational Mapping

Table : person

ID	Name	Age	Sex
1	Budi	40	male
2	Yanto	41	male
3	Winda	26	female



Object representative

```
type Person struct {
    gorm.Model
    ID   uint64
    Name string
    Age  int32
    Sex  string
}

var person Person
person.ID = 1
person.Name = "Alex"
person.Age = 22
person.Sex = "Male"
```

ORM Advantages

- Less repetitive query
- Automatically fetch data into ready to use object
- Simple way if you want to screening data before store it in database
- Some have feature cache query

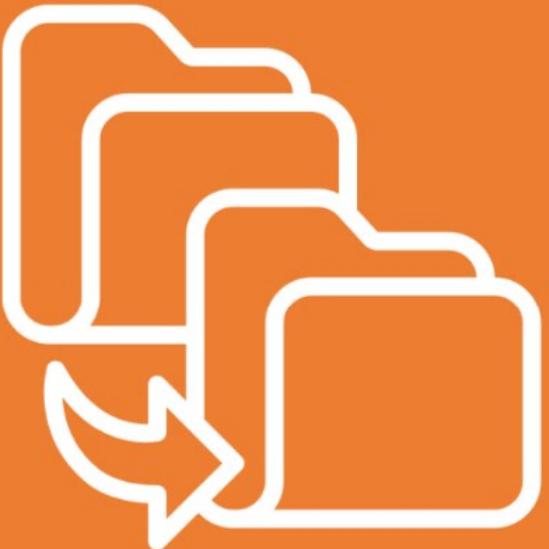




ORM Disadvantages

- Add a layer in code and cost the overhead process
- Load un-necessary relationship data
- Complex raw query can be longy to write with ORM (>10 table joins)
- Specific SQL function related to one vendor may not supported or no specific function (MySQL : FORCE INDEX)

DATABASE MIGRATION



A way to update the database version to comply the application version changes.

Changes can be upgrade to newest version or a rollback to the previous version.



Why DB Migration

- Database update simplicity
- Database rollback simplicity
- Track changes on database structure
- Database structure history written on a code
- Always compatible with application version changes



STEP

Install GORM

GORM: ORM Library for Golang

<https://gorm.io/docs/>

GORM-Migrate

<https://gorm.io/docs/migration.html>



INSTALL GORM & MySQL DRIVER



-terminal

```
$ go get -u gorm.io/gorm
$ go get -u gorm.io/driver/mysql
```



How to connect go application with Database ?

Connection for MySQL Using GORM

```
<username>:<password>@/<db_name>?charset=utf8&parseTime=True&loc=Local
```



Step 1 # Create InitDB() for Database Connection

-code editor

```
// database connection
func InitDB() {

    // declare struct config & variable connectionString

    var err error
    DB, err = gorm.Open("mysql", connectionString)
    if err != nil {
        panic(err)
    }
}
```

Function InitDB() for
create connection
application to database



Step 2 # Create User Schema & InitialMigration()

-code editor

```
# src/main.go
...
var (
    DB *gorm.DB
)

type User struct {
    gorm.Model
    Name     string `json:"name" form:"name"`
    Email    string `json:"email" form:"email"`
    Password string `json:"password" form:"password"`
}

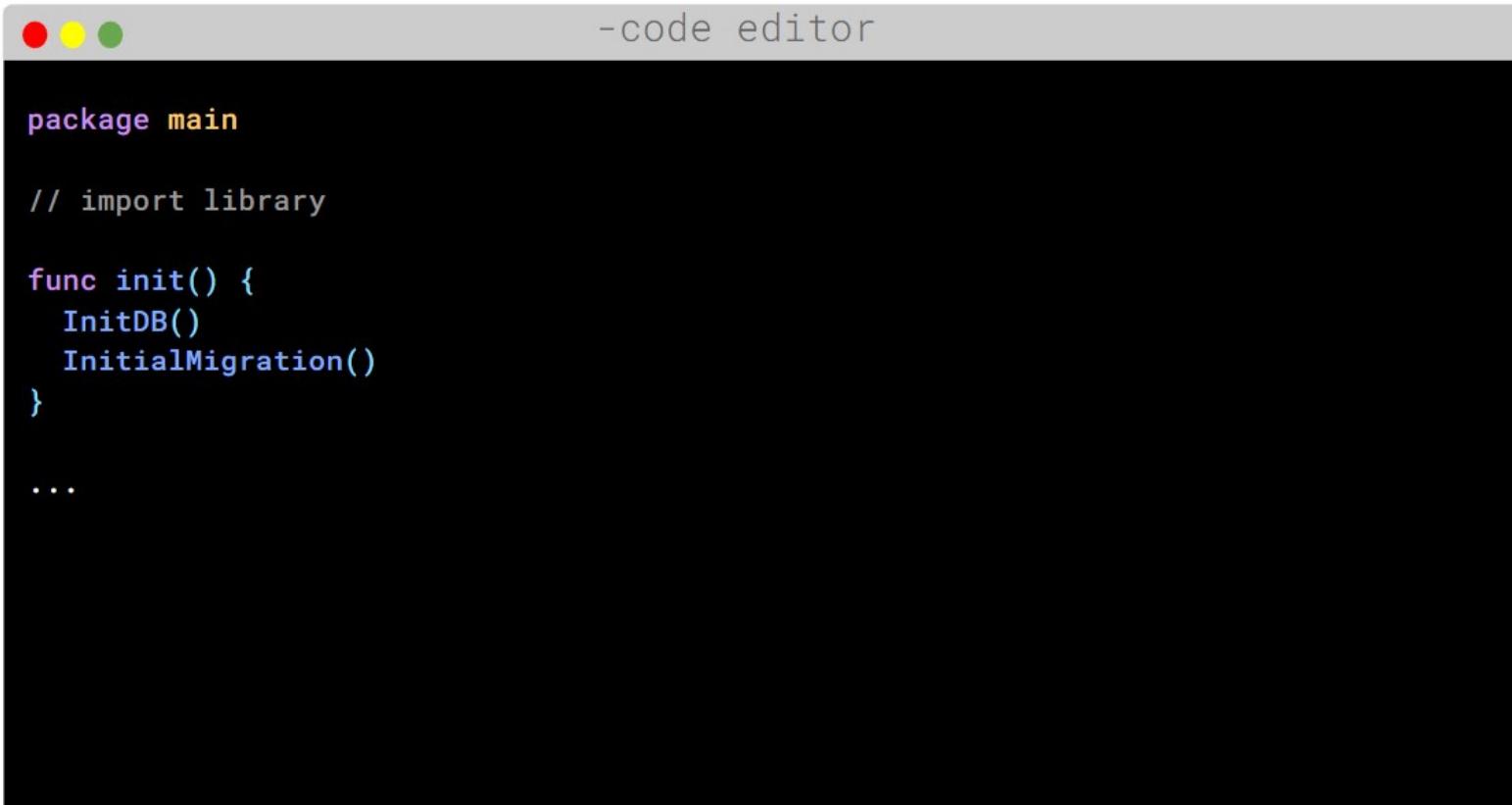
func InitialMigration() {
    DB.AutoMigrate(&User{})
}
...
```

Create User schema
for database using
Struct (Object)

function
InitialMigration() for
create database in
mysql



Step 3 # Call InitDB() and InitialMigration()



```
-code editor

package main

// import library

func init() {
    InitDB()
    InitialMigration()
}

...
```

Calling function InitDB()
and InitialMigration() for
use it.



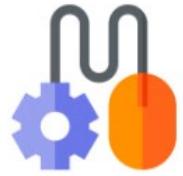
Step 4 # Create GetUsersController()

-code editor

```
...
// get all users
func GetUsersController(c echo.Context) error {
    var users []User

    if err := DB.Find(&users).Error; err != nil {
        return echo.NewHTTPError(http.StatusBadRequest, err.Error())
    }
    return c.JSON(http.StatusOK, map[string]interface{}{
        "message": "success get all users",
        "users":   users,
    })
}
...
```

Create
GetUserController()
for get data users
from database (ORM)
and showing data to
the responses.



Step 5 # Create CreateUserController()

-code editor

```
...
// create new user
func CreateUserController(c echo.Context) error {
    user := User{}
    c.Bind(&user)

    if err := DB.Save(&user).Error; err != nil {
        return echo.NewHTTPError(http.StatusBadRequest, err.Error())
    }
    return c.JSON(http.StatusOK, map[string]interface{}{
        "message": "success create new user",
        "user":     user,
    })
}

...
...
```

Create
CreateUserController()
for binding user data
from client and save
user to database



Step 6 # Routing

-code editor

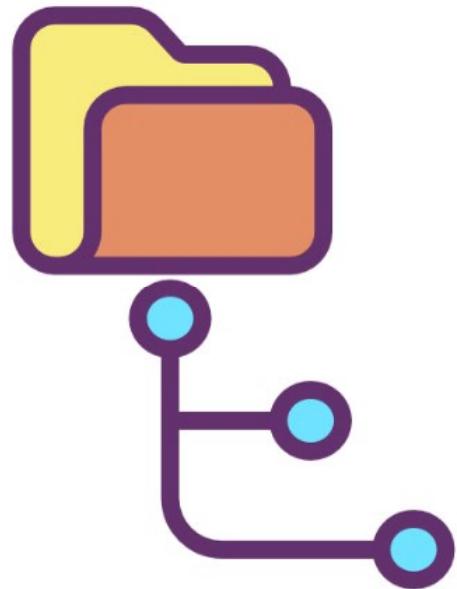
```
...  
  
func main() {  
    // create a new echo instance  
    e := echo.New()  
  
    // Route / to handler function  
    e.GET("/users", GetUsersController)  
    e.POST("/users", CreateUserController)  
  
    // start the server, and log if it fails  
    e.Start(":8000")  
}  
  
...
```

Define RESTful api routing
by calling the Controller

CHALLENGE 1

Complete All REST API Routes:

```
e.GET("/users/:id", UserController)  
e.DELETE("/users/:id", DeleteUserController)  
e.PUT("/users/:id", UpdateUserController)
```

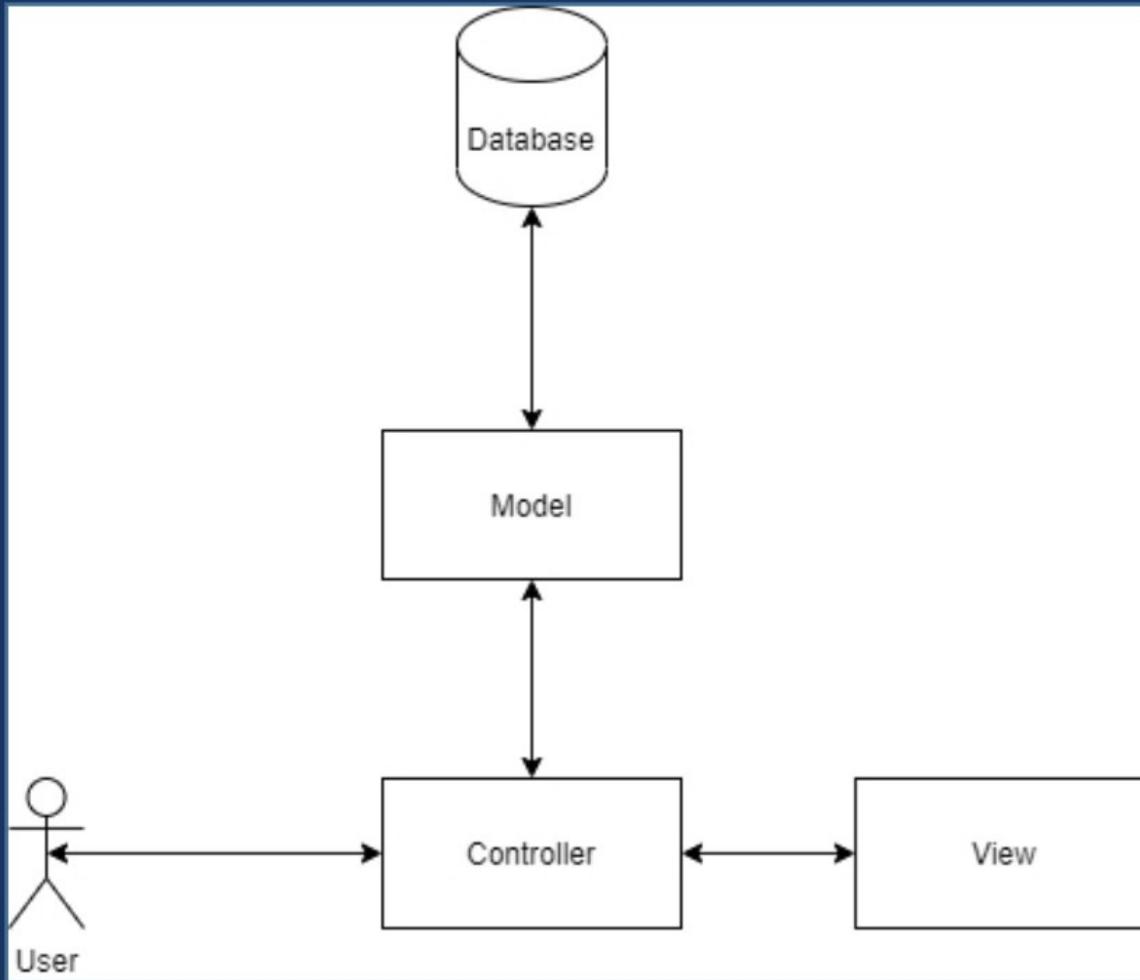


Code Structure

Structuring your project using
Model-View-Controller (MVC)

MVC is short for **Model**, **View**, and **Controller**.
MVC is a popular way of organizing your code.

The big idea behind MVC is that each section
of your code has a purpose, and those
purposes are different.





Using Resources From Other Packages

The screenshot shows a dark-themed code editor interface with several files open:

- go.mod**:

```
module gofrendi/project
go 1.14
```
- main.go**:

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "gofrendi/project/person"
)

func main() {
    fmt.Println(Add(4, 5))
    fmt.Println(person.Person{Name: "Umar", Age: 17})
}
```
- arithmetic.go**:

```
package main

func Add(a, b int) int {
    return a + b
}
```
- person.go**:

```
package person

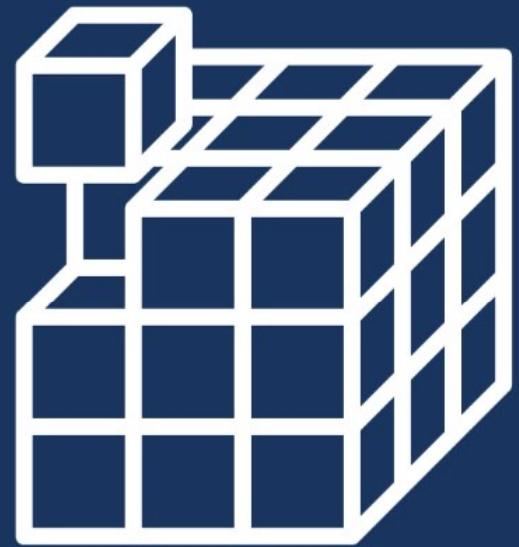
type Person struct {
    Name string
    Age  int
}
```

Arrows indicate dependencies: one arrow points from the `arithmetic.go` file to the `main.go` file, and another arrow points from the `go.mod` file to the `person.go` file.

Why Need Structure ?

To achieve to **modular application**.
Implement **separation of concerns**.
Less conflict on versioning.

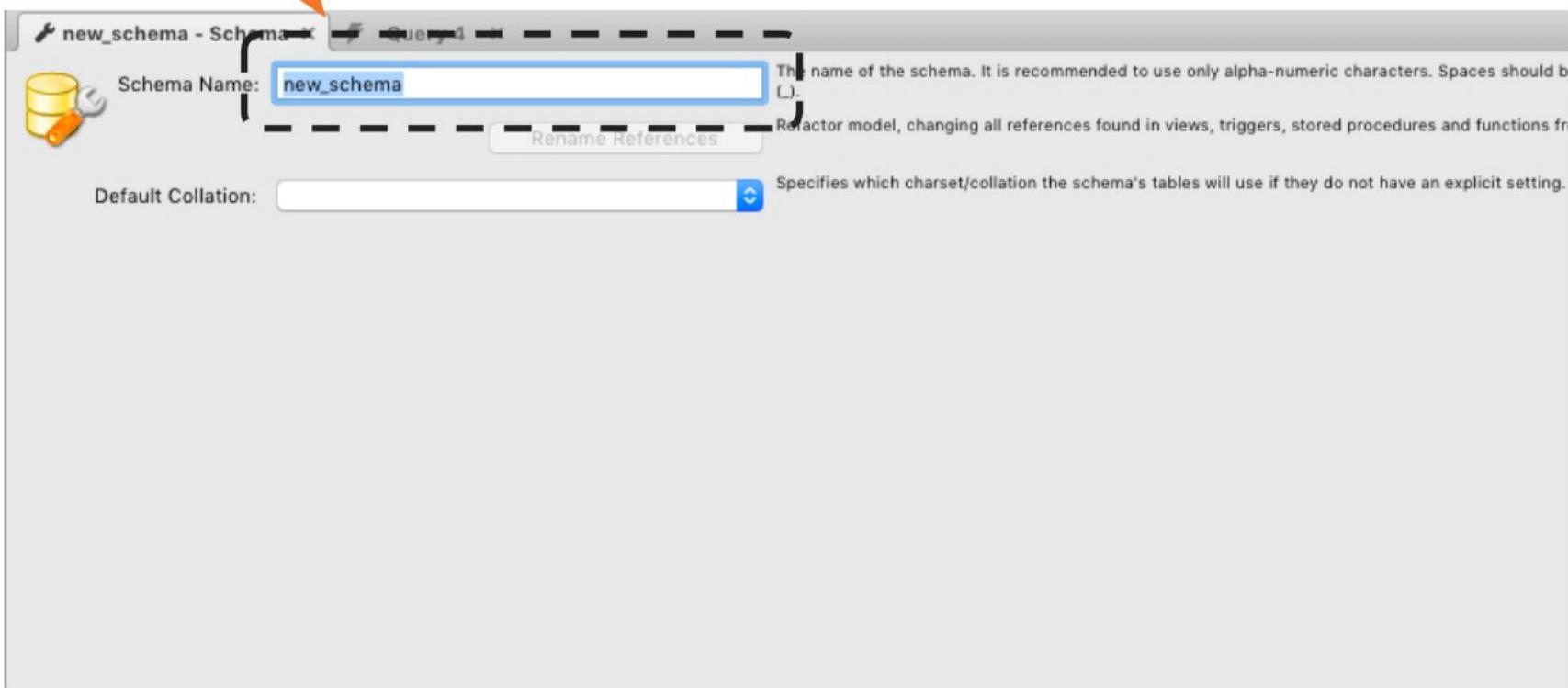




Code Structuring

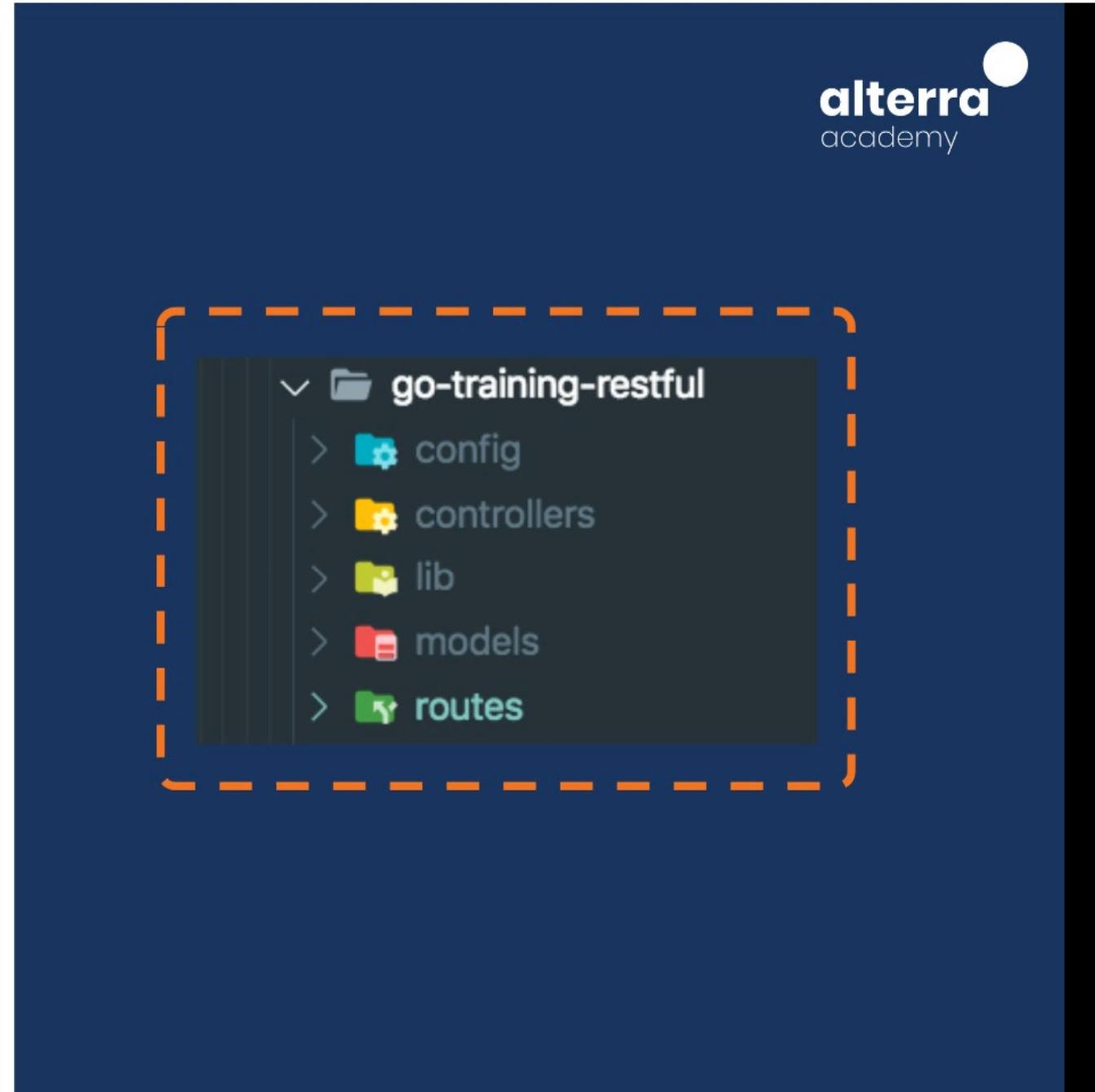


1 # CREATE DATABASE IN MYSQL

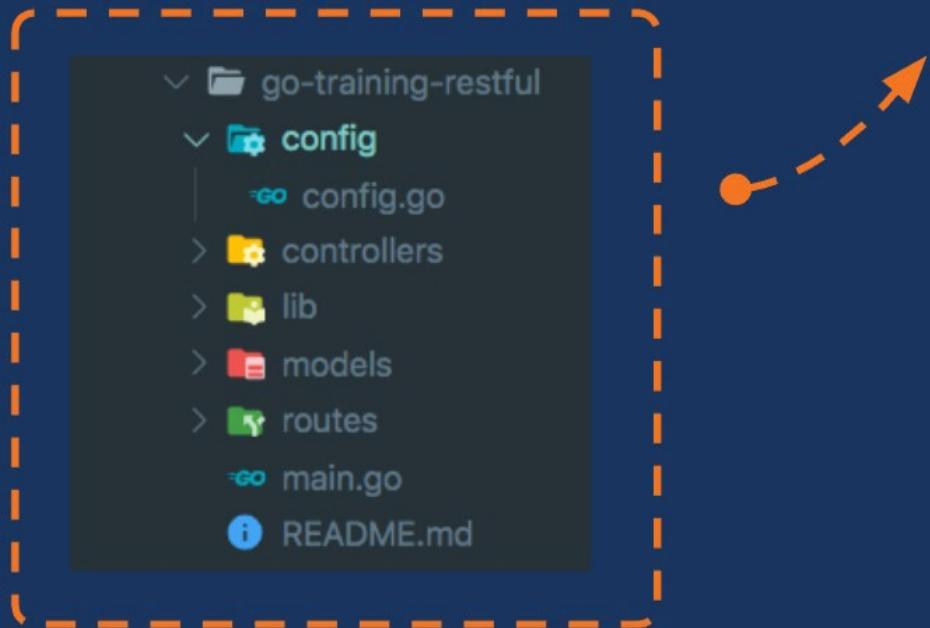


2 # CREATE FOLDER STRUCTURE

E



3 # CREATE CONFIGURATION



```
import (
    "fmt"
    "project/models"
    "gorm.io/driver/mysql"
    "gorm.io/gorm"
)

var DB *gorm.DB

func InitDB() {

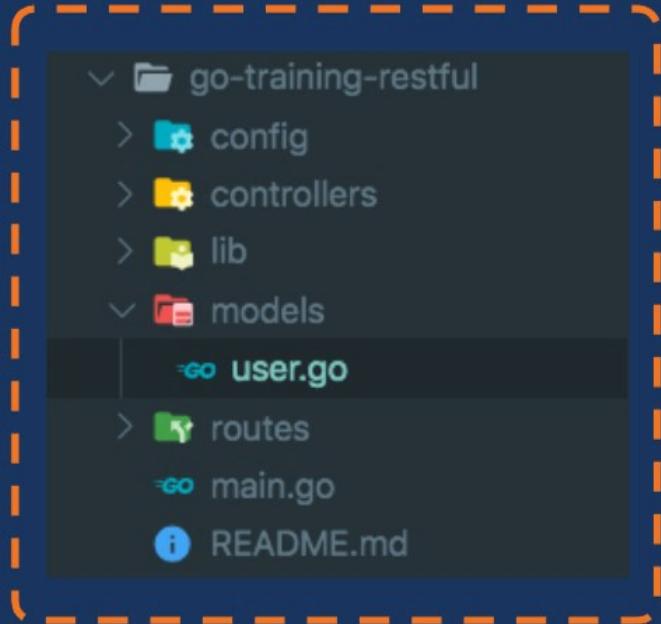
    config := map[string]string{
        "DB_Username": "root",
        "DB_Password": "123ABC4d.",
        "DB_Port":     "3306",
        "DB_Host":     "127.0.0.1",
        "DB_Name":     "training",
    }

    connectionString :=
fmt.Sprintf("%s:%s@tcp(%s:%s)/%s?charset=utf8&parseTime=True&loc=Local",
        config["DB_Username"],
        config["DB_Password"],
        config["DB_Host"],
        config["DB_Port"],
        config["DB_Name"])

    var e error
    DB, e = gorm.Open(mysql.Open(connectionString), &gorm.Config{})
    if e != nil {
        panic(e)
    }
    InitMigrate()
}

func InitMigrate() {
    DB.AutoMigrate(&models.Users{})
}
```

4 # CREATE MODEL

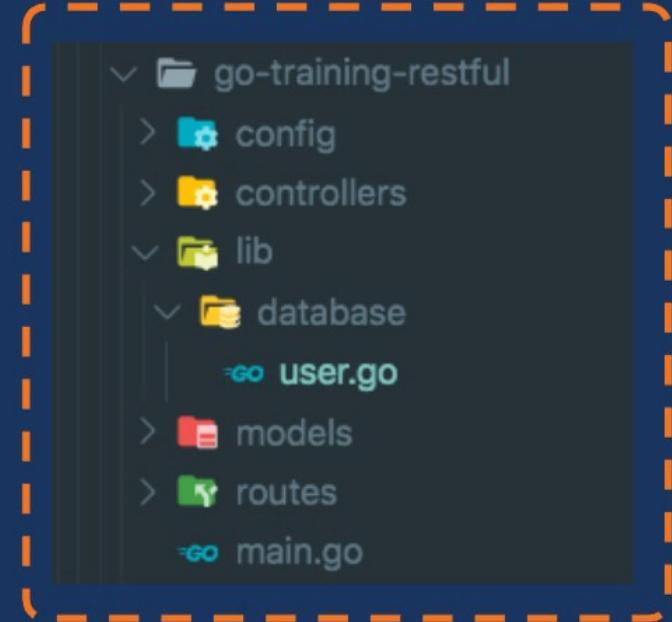


```
package models

import (
    "github.com/jinzhu/gorm"
)

type User struct {
    gorm.Model
    Name      string `json:"name" form:"name"`
    Email    string `json:"email" form:"email"`
    Password string `json:"password" form:"password"`
}
```

5 # CREATE LIB DATABASE



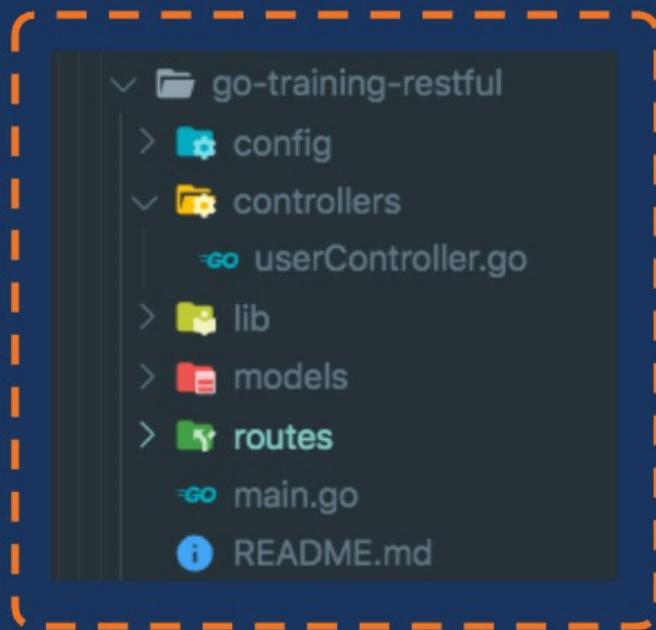
```
package database

import (
    "project/config"
    "project/models"
)

func GetUsers() (interface{}, error) {
    var users []models.Users

    if e := config.DB.Find(&users).Error; e != nil {
        return nil, e
    }
    return users, nil
}
```

6 # CREATE CONTROLLER



```
package controllers

import (
    "net/http"
    "project/lib/database"
    "project/models"

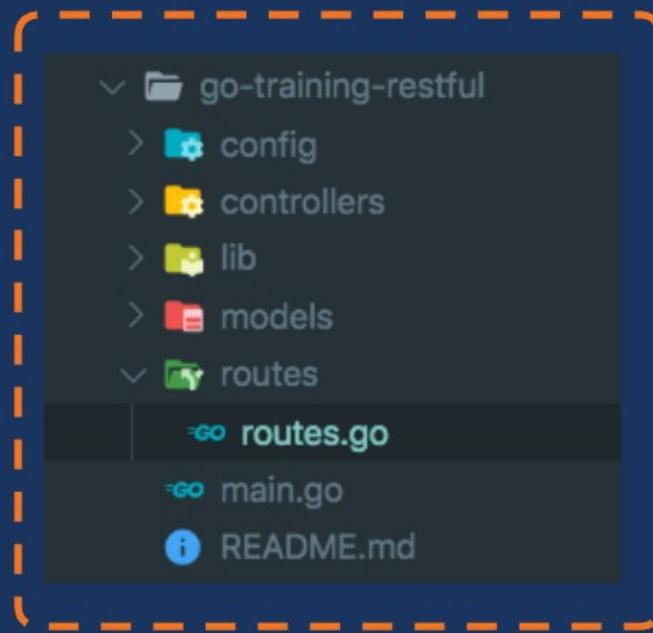
    "github.com/labstack/echo"
)

func GetUserControllers(c echo.Context) error {
    users, e := database.GetUsers()

    if e != nil {
        return echo.NewHTTPError(http.StatusBadRequest,
e.Error())
    }
    return c.JSON(http.StatusOK, map[string]interface{}{
        "status": "success",
        "users": users,
    })
}

...
```

7 # CREATE ROUTER



```
package routes

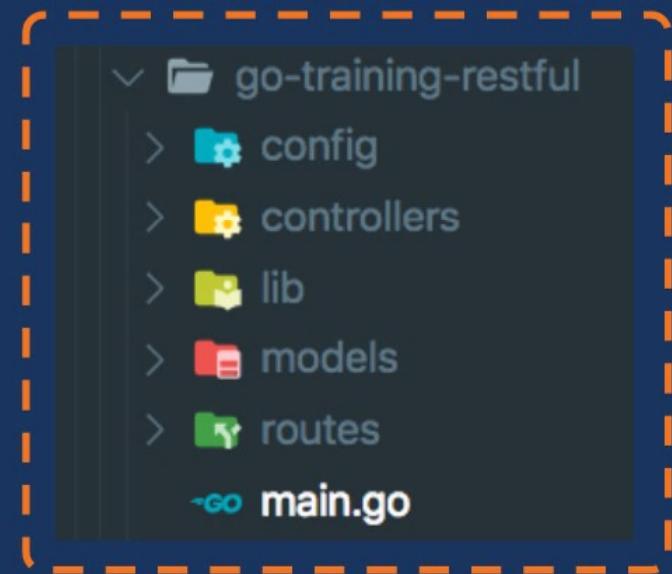
import (
    "project/controllers"
    "github.com/labstack/echo"
)

func New() *echo.Echo {
    e := echo.New()

    e.GET("/users", controllers.GetUserControllers)

    return e
}
```

8 # CREATE MAIN



```
package main

import (
    "project/config"
    "project/routes"
)

func main() {
    config.InitDB()
    e := routes.New()
    e.Logger.Fatal(e.Start(":8000"))
}
```



RUNNING
 echo

-terminal

```
$ go run main.go
App listening on port :8080
-----
/ _/_/ / _-
/ _// __/ _ \/_ _ \
/_/_/\_/_//_/\_/_/ v4.1.4
High performance, minimalist Go web framework
https://echo.labstack.com
-----
0/
0\

⇒ http server started on [::]:8000
```



Terimakasih