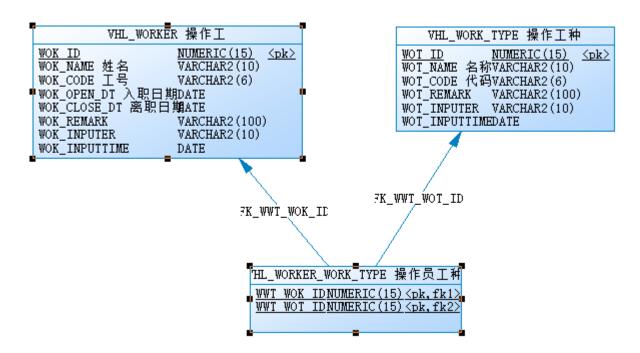
12 业务结构对象模型

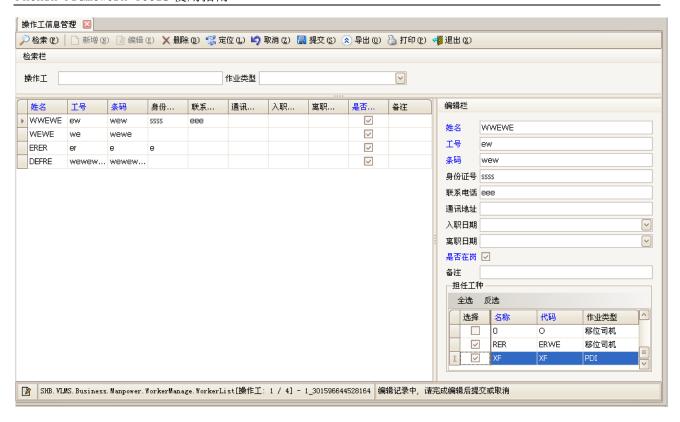
12.9 多对多表结构关系及其业务结构

12.9.1单纯联结表的多对多数据处理方法

多对多是较为复杂的数据结构,在关系数据库中为了表示多对多关系,必须创建第三个表,该表通 常称为联结表,它将多对多关系划分为两个一对多关系:

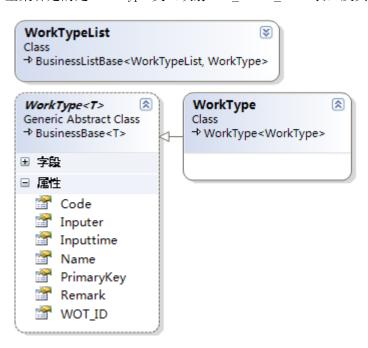


在具体的业务场景中,这两个主表必定有一个起着主导作用,并与联结表分别映射构建起一个主从业务结构;而从另一个主表映射出来的业务类及其集合类,主要是为了供界面层绑定为勾选清单。这样,似乎可以按照普通的主从业务结构来设计开发,但这仅仅完成了一半的工作,剩下的工作将是如何满足业务场景的界面交互设计需求:

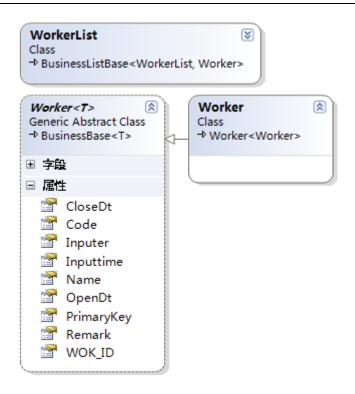


以上述界面设计需求为例: "操作工"所"担任的工种",将从"工种"全集中挑选出来,也就是说,需要在"担任工种"栏中将所有可能的"工种"都罗列出来供勾选。

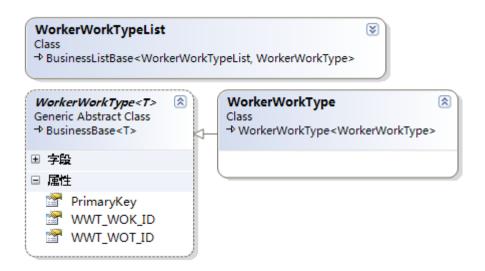
供挑选的"工种"全集绑定的是 WorkType 类 (映射 VHL WORKE TYPE 表)及其集合类:



"操作工"绑定的是 WorkerList 类 (映射 VHL WORKER 表)及其集合类:



"操作工"所"担任的工种"绑定的是 WorkerWorkType 类(映射 VHL_WORKER_WORK_TYPE 表)及其集合类:



这样,当主业务集合对象 WorkerList 在初始化、移动游标的时候,必须用其从业务集合对象 WorkerWorkTypeList 来刷新供挑选的全集清单 WorkTypeList 中每个 WorkType 对象的 Selected 属性值 (Selected = true 代表 WorkerWorkTypeList 中有其对应的 WorkerWorkType 对象 (WWT_WOT_ID = WOT_ID));而当其 Selected 属性值发生改变时,也必须同步到 WorkerWorkTypeList 上(增删 WorkerWorkType 对象)。。。那这些代码是不是即繁琐又无聊?甚至这些代码势必要写在了界面控制层上?

Phenix、为此提供了简便的设计模式,在 Phenix. Business. BusinessListBase〈T, TBusiness〉里有如下的函数:

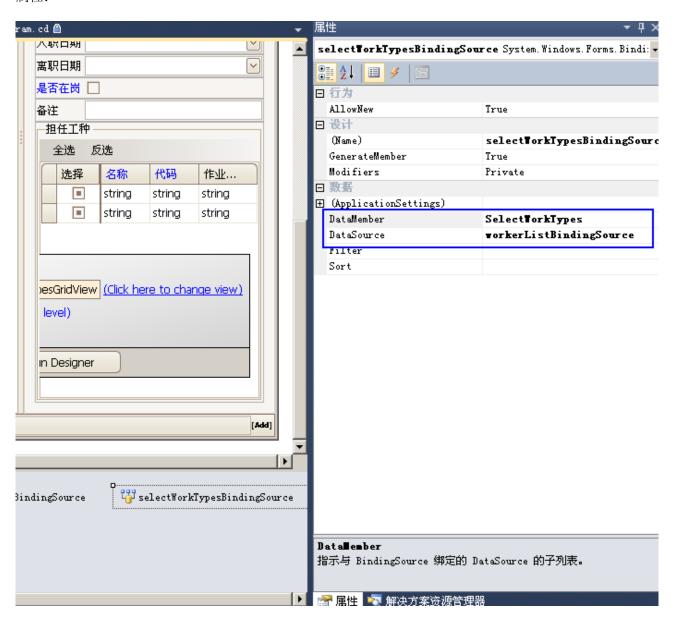
我们可以在 Worker 业务类中定义如下属性:

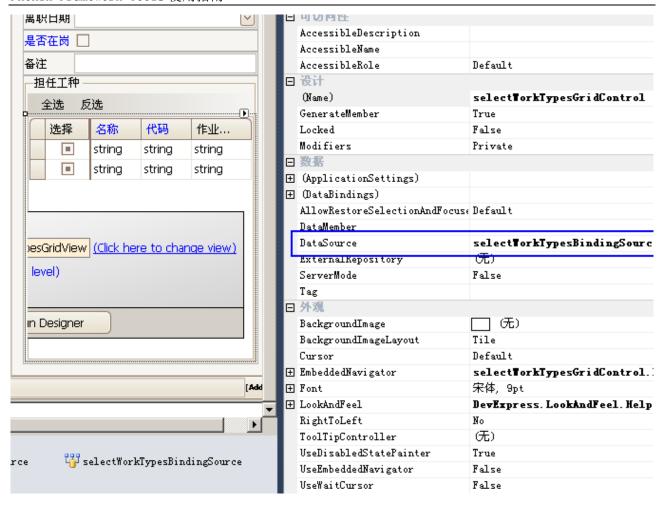
```
/// <summary>
 /// 操作工
 /// </summary>
 [Serializable]
 public class Worker : Worker
 {
   /// <summary>
   /// 供挑选的工种全集
   /// </summary>
   public WorkTypeList SelectWorkTypes
     get
       //担任的工种
       WorkerWorkTypeList workerWorkTypes = GetCompositionDetail
WorkerWorkType>();
       //供挑选的工种全集
       return workerWorkTypes. CollatingSelectableList (WorkTypeList, WorkType) (WorkTypeList.Fetch());
   }
 }
```

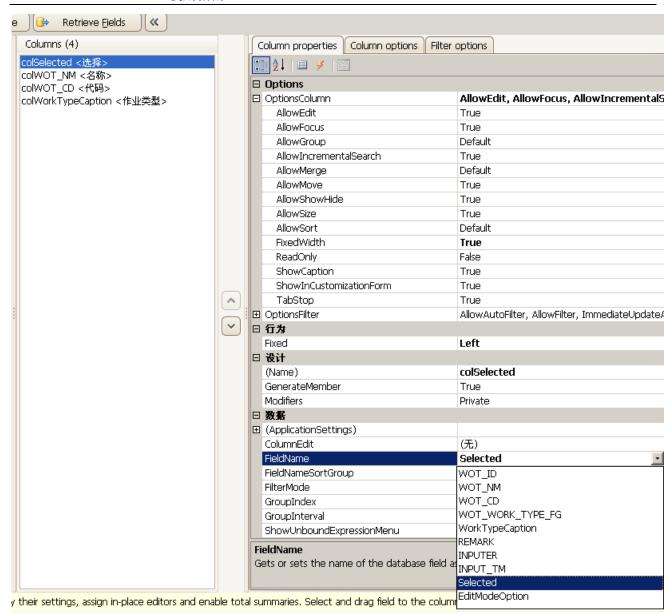
从业务集合对象 worker Work Types 被隐藏在了主业务对象 Worker 中,由 Phenix 、负责它们之间的数据同步以及持久化,而对外的接口仅是供挑选的 Select Work Types 属性。

如此,上图界面设计的"担任工种"栏中清单的数据源,将绑定为 Worker 对象的 SelectWorkTypes - 4-

属性:







为了方便用户勾选,界面上提供两个功能按钮,全选和反选:



它们的触发事件如下(界面完整代码):

```
public partial class WorkerManageForm : BaseForm {
    public WorkerManageForm()
    {
        InitializeComponent();
    }

#region 属性

private WorkTypeList SelectWorkTypeList
    {
        get { return this.selectWorkTypesBindingSource.List as WorkTypeList; }
    }

#endregion

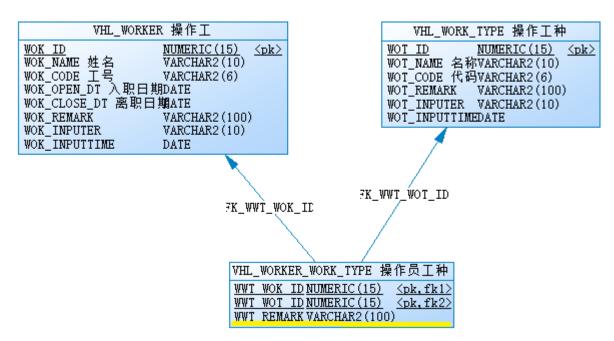
private void selectAllToolStripMenuItem_Click(object sender, System.EventArgs e)
    {
        SelectWorkTypeList.SelectAll();
    }

private void InverseAllToolStripMenuItem_Click(object sender, System.EventArgs e)
    {
        SelectWorkTypeList.InverseAll();
    }
}
```

除此之外,我们无需在界面控制层、业务逻辑层上编写多余一行涉及维护(增删)从业务对象相关的控制代码。

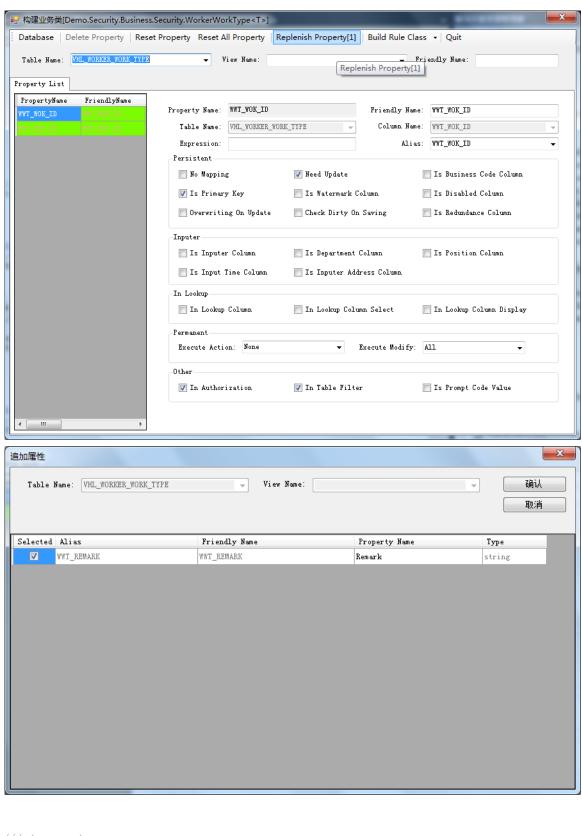
12.9.2带属性联结表的多对多数据处理方法

前文中所设计的联结表中仅包含了两主表的外键,如果联结表中还包含着需要编辑的字段,那如何处理?:



也就是说,在勾选业务对象的时候,还需要编辑被勾选业务对象上的业务数据。下面我们一步步演示设计方法。

首先,为了这新增的字段,需要在 WorkerWorkType 类中补充上它的映射关系:



```
/// 〈summary〉
/// 备注
/// 〈/summary〉
public static readonly Phenix. Business. PropertyInfo〈string〉RemarkProperty =
RegisterProperty〈string〉(c => c. Remark);
[Phenix. Core. Mapping. Field (FriendlyName = "备注", Alias = "WWT_REMARK", TableName =
"VHL_WORKER_WORK_TYPE", ColumnName = "WWT_REMARK", NeedUpdate = true)]
-10-
```

```
private string _remark;

/// <summary>

/// 备注

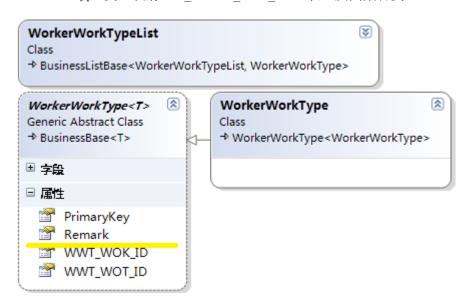
/// </summary>

[System. ComponentModel. DisplayName("备注")]

public string Remark

{
    get { return GetProperty(RemarkProperty, _remark); }
    set { SetProperty(RemarkProperty, ref _remark, value); }
}
```

重构之后, WorkerWorkType 类 (映射 VHL WORKER WORK TYPE 表)及其集合类:



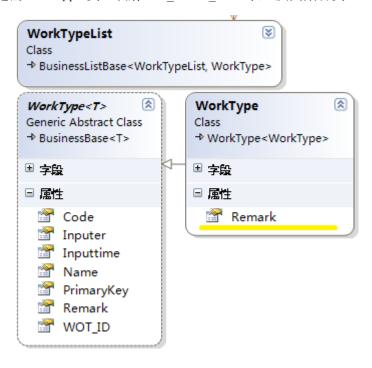
然后,我们将这新增的映射关系拷贝到 WorkType 类中,因为界面上是直接操作 WorkType 对象的,而 Phenix 、可以自动同步 WorkType 与 WorkerWorkType 之间相同映射关系的数据,所以,修改 WorkType 的 Remark 属性等于修改了 WorkerWorkType 的 Remark 属性:

```
/// <summary>
/// 工种
/// </summary>
[Serializable]
public class WorkType : WorkType<WorkType>
{
    /// <summary>
    /// 备注
    /// </summary>
    public static readonly Phenix. Business. PropertyInfo<string> RemarkProperty =
RegisterProperty<string>(c => c. Remark);
    [Phenix. Core. Mapping. Field(FriendlyName = "备注", Alias = "WWT_REMARK", TableName =
```

注意 Field 映射标签上要:

- 设置成不允许映射(NoMapping = true),因为它不应该被拼装到 Fetch 的 SQL 语句中。
- 设置成冗余字段(IsRedundanceColumn = true),以便实现字段值的自动同步。

重构之后,供挑选的 WorkType 类(映射 VHL WORKE TYPE 表)及其集合类:



Worker 业务类中原先定义的 SelectWorkTypes 属性无需重构,下面的代码仅是回顾一下如何调用 CollatingSelectableList()函数:

```
/// 〈summary〉
/// 操作工
/// 〈/summary〉
[Serializable]
public class Worker: Worker〈Worker〉
-12-
```

```
/// <summary>
   /// 供挑选的工种全集
   /// </summary>
   public WorkTypeList SelectWorkTypes
     get
       //担任的工种
       WorkerWorkTypeList workerWorkTypes = GetCompositionDetail<WorkerWorkTypeList,</pre>
WorkerWorkType>();
       //供挑选的工种全集
       return workerWorkTypes. CollatingSelectableList < WorkTypeList, WorkType> (WorkTypeList.Fetch());
     }
   }
   重构完成后,我们可以用下面的代码测试一下:
     WorkerList workerList = WorkerList.Fetch();
     foreach (Worker worker in workerList)
       foreach (WorkType workType in worker.SelectWorkTypes)
         workType.Selected =! workType.Selected;
         if (workType.Selected)
           workType.Remark = "ok";
     workerList.Save();
```