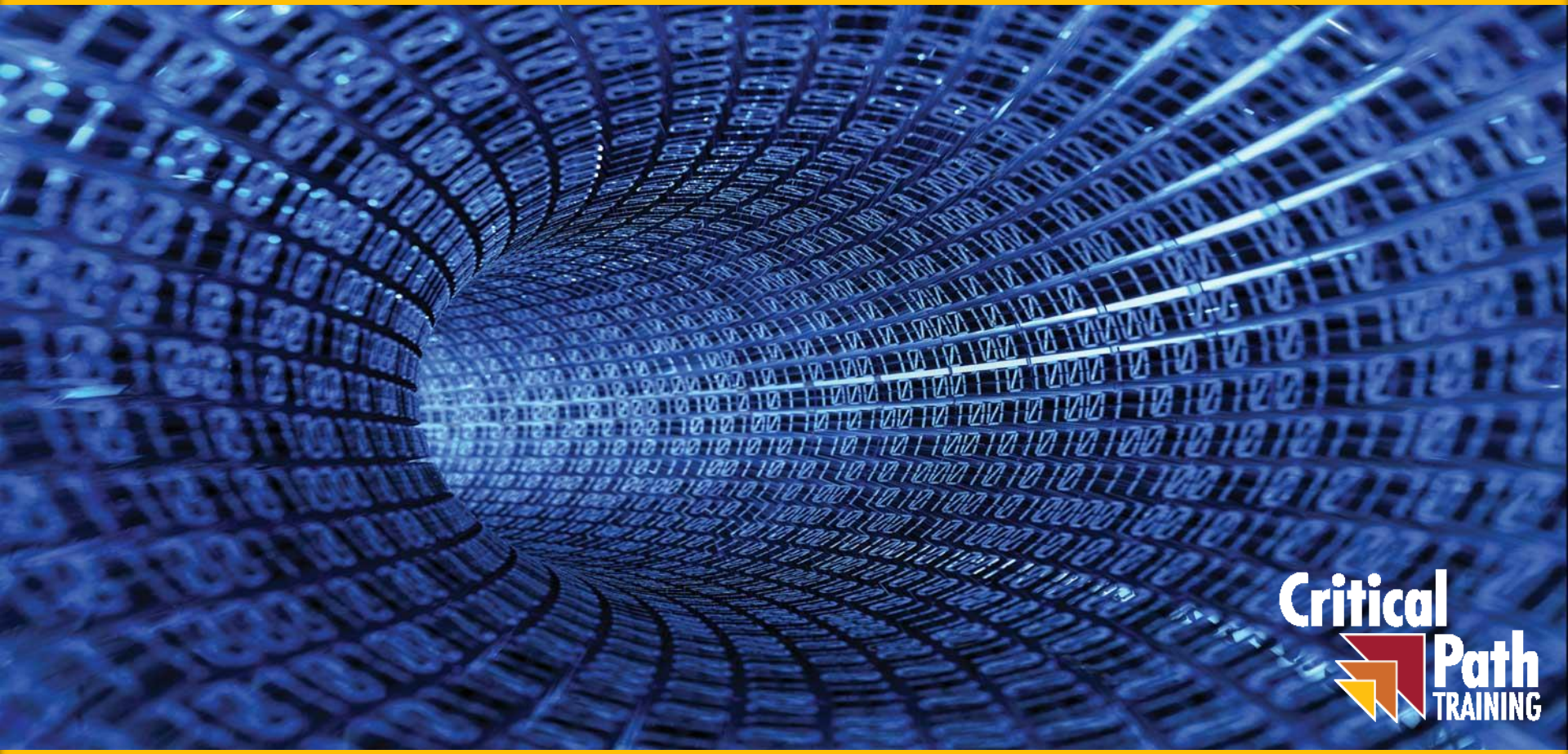
Developing Provider-hosted Add-ins

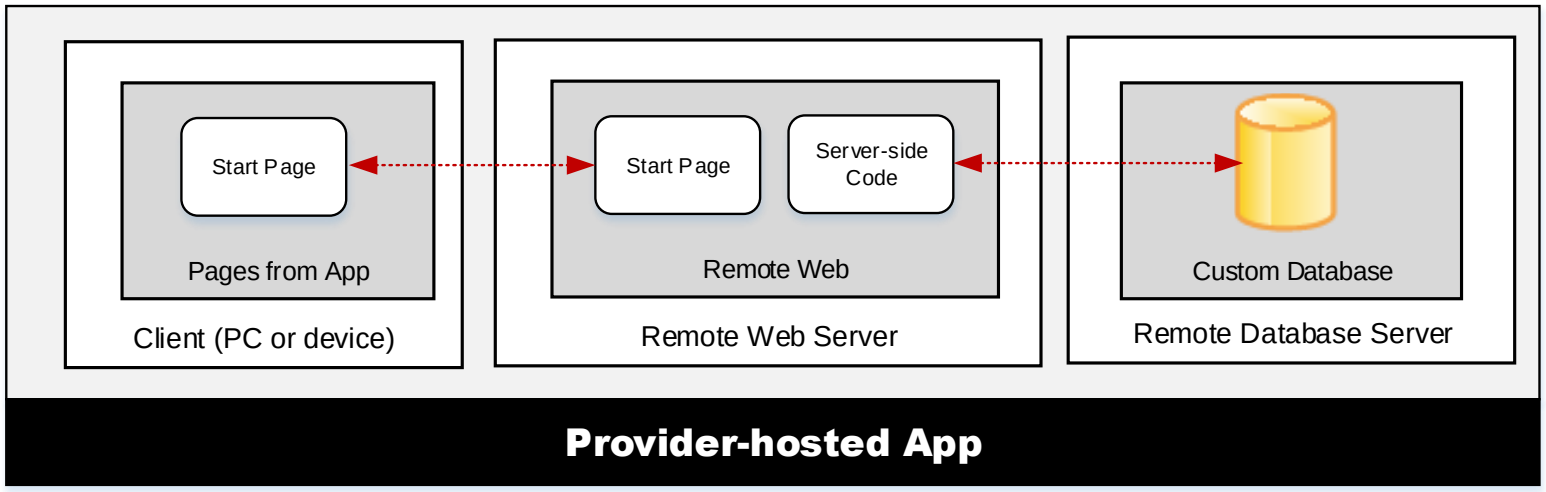


Agenda

- Getting Started with Provider-hosted Apps
- User Interface Design for the Remote Web
- Working with ASP.NET MVC
- Creating Provider-hosted Apps using MVC5

Provider-Hosted App

- Developer responsible for deploying remote web
  - App deployed to remote web on remote web server
  - Developer deploys remote web prior to app installation
  - Developer often required to deploy database as well

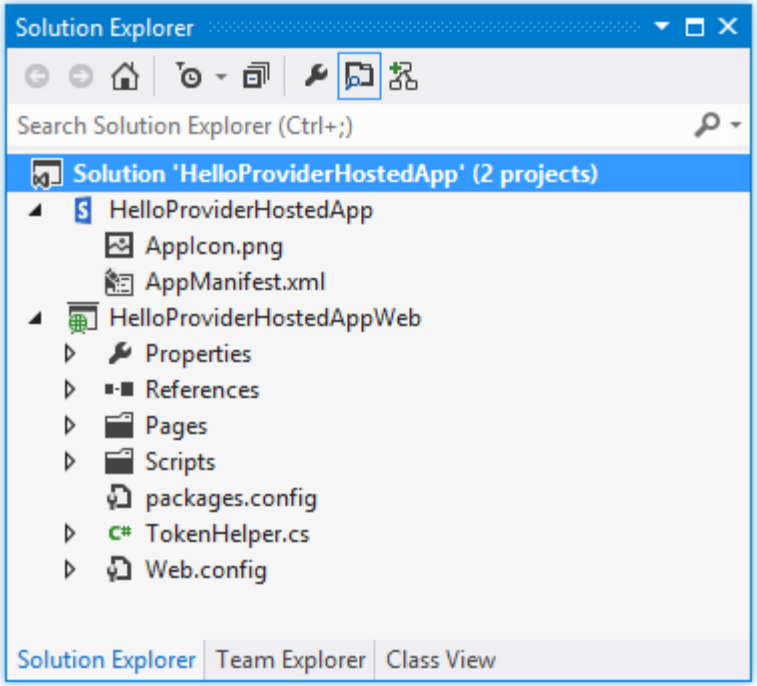


Pros and Cons of Provider-hosted Apps

- Benefits of provider-hosted over SharePoint-hosted apps
  - You can write server-side .NET code using C# or VB.NET **([wahoo!])**
  - Your server-side code can access data in a custom database
  - Your server-side code has no cross-domain scripting constraints
  - You can leverage the support for remote event receivers
  - You can make CSOM/REST API calls using App-only permissions
- Negatives when compared to SharePoint-hosted apps
  - You must deal with hosting (i.e. deploy & manage) remote web
  - Requires extra code to acquire and manage security tokens

Provider-hosted App Projects

- Visual Studio create solution with two projects
  - SharePoint app project
  - ASP.NET Website project for remote web
    this project is known as the "web project"



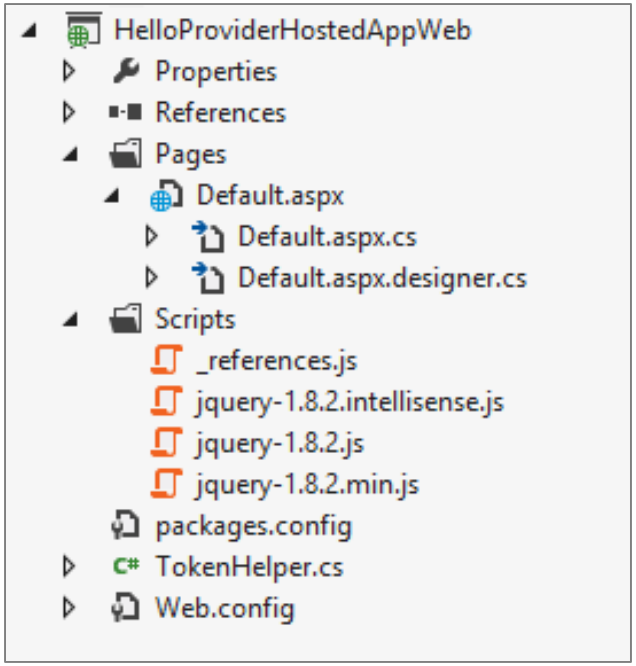
AppManifest.xml

- Provider-hosted app adds requirements to App Manifest
  - StartPage must point to page in remote web
  - AppPrincipal requires app authentication settings
  - External app authentication can be disabled using Internal setting

```
<App xmlns="http://schemas.microsoft.com/sharepoint/2012/app/manifest"
     Name="HelloProvider-HostedApp"
     ProductID="{8d587998-fdbf-4d97-a739-613a647bed83}"
     Version="1.0.0.0"
     SharePointMinVersion="15.0.0.0" >

  <Properties>
    <Title>Hello Provider-Hosted App</Title>
    <StartPage>~remoteAppUrl/Pages/Default.aspx?{StandardTokens}</StartPage>
  </Properties>

  <AppPrincipal>
    <!-- turn off external app authentication -->
    <Internal />
  </AppPrincipal>

</App>
```

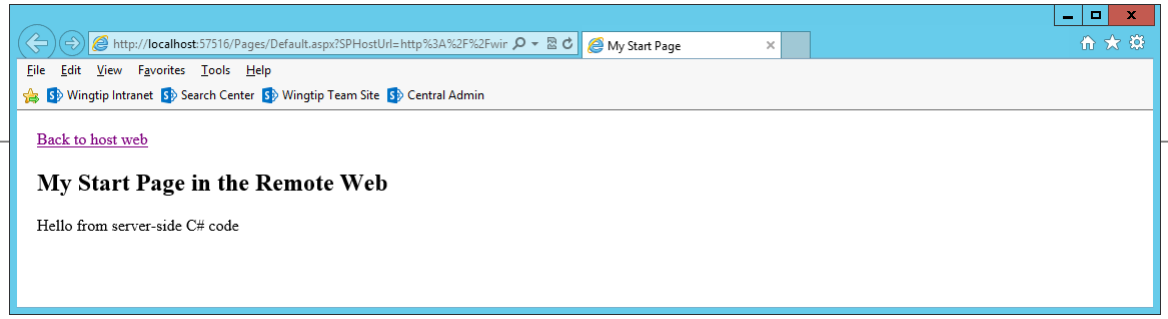
Implementing the Remote Web

- Web project provides start point for remote web
  - web.config for site configuration of remote web
  - Default.aspx for start page with HTML layout
  - Default.aspx.cs for server-side C# code behind start page
  - Scripts folder with jQuery library already added
  - TokenHelper class for security-related programming



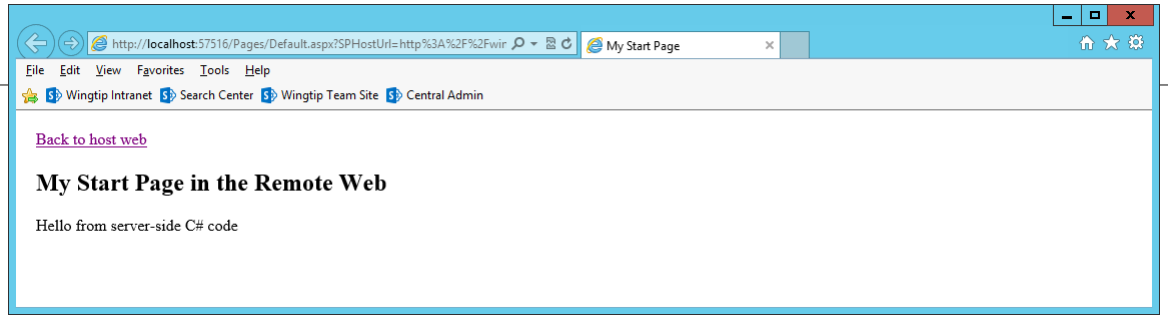
A Sample Start Page

```
<%@ Page Language="C#" AutoEventWireup="true"
         CodeBehind="Default.aspx.cs" Inherits="HelloProviderHostedAppWeb.Pages.Default" %>

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">

<head runat="server">
    <title>My Start Page</title>
</head>

<body>
    <form id="form1" runat="server">
    <div>

      <!-- add HyperLink control to link back to host web-->
      <div><asp:HyperLink ID="linkHostWeb" runat="server">Back to host web</asp:HyperLink></div>

      <!-- add some HTML content to page -->
      <h2>My Start Page in the Remote Web</h2>

      <!-- -->
      <asp:PlaceHolder ID="PlaceHolderMain" runat="server"></asp:PlaceHolder>

    </div>
    </form>
</body>
</html>
```



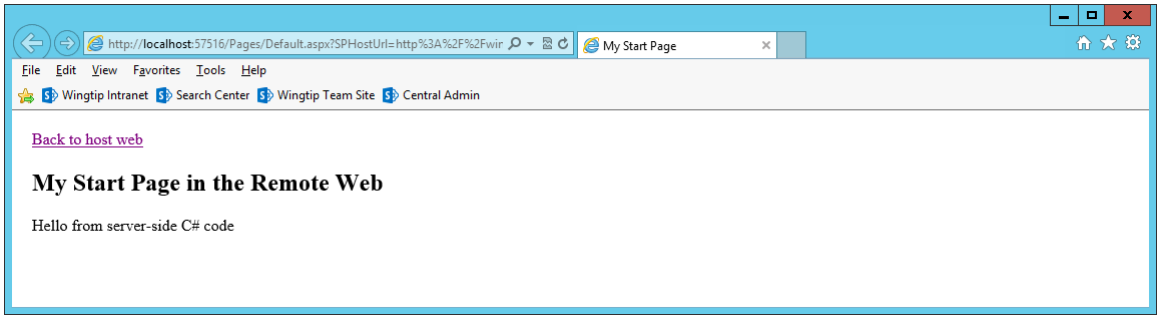
C# Code Behind Sample Start Page

```
namespace HelloProviderHostedAppWeb.Pages {
  public partial class Default : System.Web.UI.Page {

    protected void Page_Load(object sender, EventArgs e) {

      // delete all existing code added by Visual Studio - it requires authentication

      // Configure ASP.NET Hyperlink control with value from SPHostUrl querystring
      linkHostWeb.NavigateUrl = Request.QueryString["SPHostUrl"];

      // add some content to the page using server-side code
      PlaceHolderMain.Controls.Add( new LiteralControl("Hello from server-side C# code"));

    }
  }
}
```

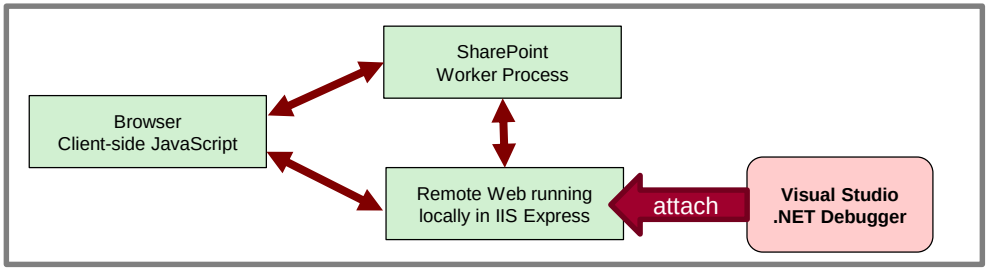


Debugging the Remote Web in IIS Express

- Visual Studio debugging involves IIS Express
  - URL created in **localhost** domain (e.g. **https://localhost:57516**)
  - Port number for Remote Web project selected automatically behind scenes

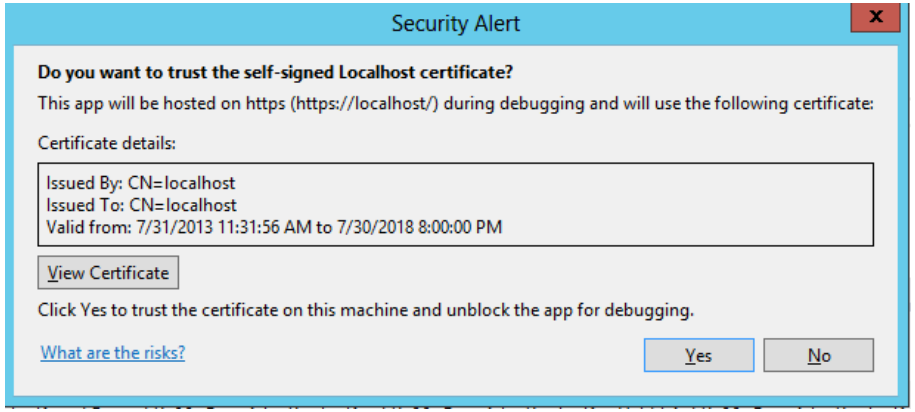


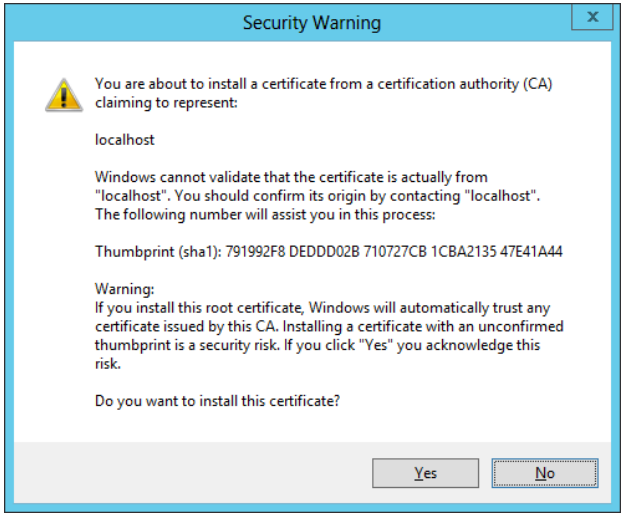
- IIS Express debugging support allows you to debug…
  - Server-side C# code behind pages in the remote web
  - Web service calls from browser to remote web
  - Web service calls from SharePoint to remote web



Debugging Code in the Remote Web

- Remote Web can optionally use SSL
  - Pages can be served using HTTPS or HTTP
  - Use of SSL is usually preferred
  - IIS Express can configure SSL through https://localhost
  - Visual Studio registers self-signed certificate on first use






DEMO
Creating the ‘Hello World’
Provider-Hosted App

Agenda

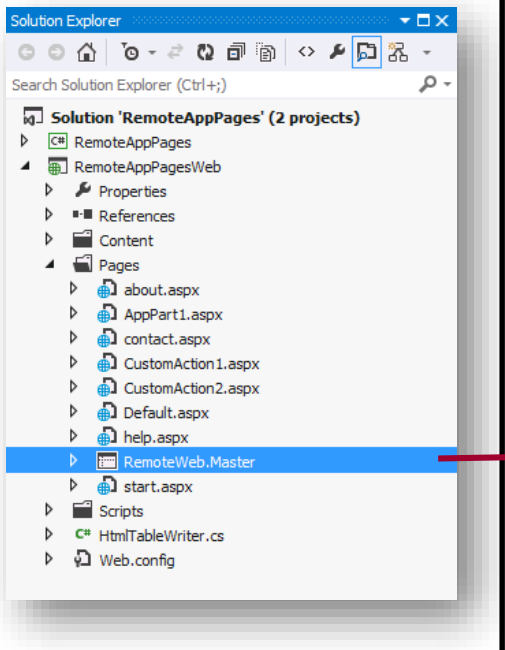
- ✓ Getting Started with Provider-hosted Apps
- ➢ User Interface Design for the Remote Web
- Working with ASP.NET MVC
- Creating Provider-hosted Apps using MVC5

Designing the Remote Web User Interface

- Create user interface using single page app pattern
  - Start page serves as exclusive user entry point into remote web
  - Start page designed with HTML markup and ASP.NET controls
  - Start page can be written with server-side C# code
  - Start page can also include client-side JavaScript code
  - JavaScript code can call to custom web services in remote web
- Create user interface as a multi-page app
  - Users can navigate from start page to other pages in remote web
  - ASP.NET master page can create consistent UI across pages
  - Master page can leverage SharePoint Chrome control
  - Multi-page app loses major benefits of single-page app pattern
  - Extra work required to track start page POST data across requests

Using Master Pages in the Remote Web

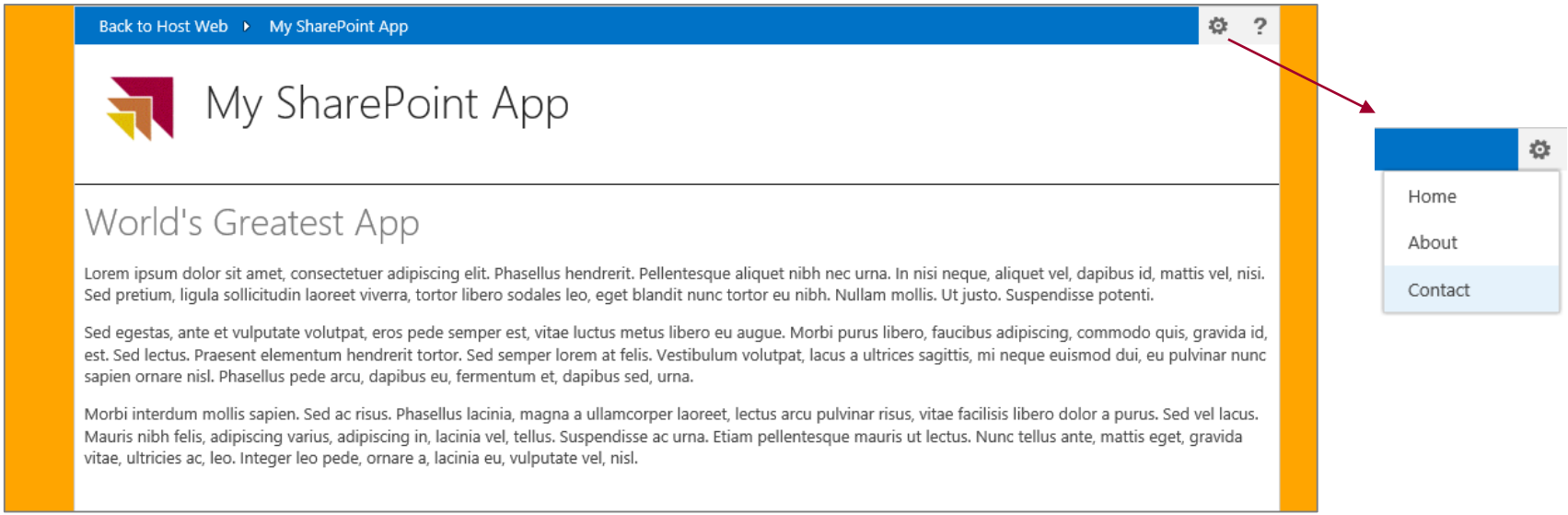
- Pages in remote web live outside SharePoint
  - You have responsibility and freedom to build entire UI
  - Often makes sense to create remote web master page




```
<%@Master language="C#" %>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html>
<head>
  <title>Remote App Pages</title>
  <link href="/Contents/app.css" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" />
  <asp:ContentPlaceHolder ID="PlaceholderAdditionalPageHead" runat="server" />
</head>

<body>
  <form id="form1" runat="server">
    <div id="pageWidth">
      <div id="chrome_ctrl_container"></div>
      <div id="contentBody">
        <asp:ContentPlaceHolder ID="PlaceholderMain" runat="server" />
      </div>
    </div>
  </form>
</body>
</html>
```

Leveraging the Chrome Control

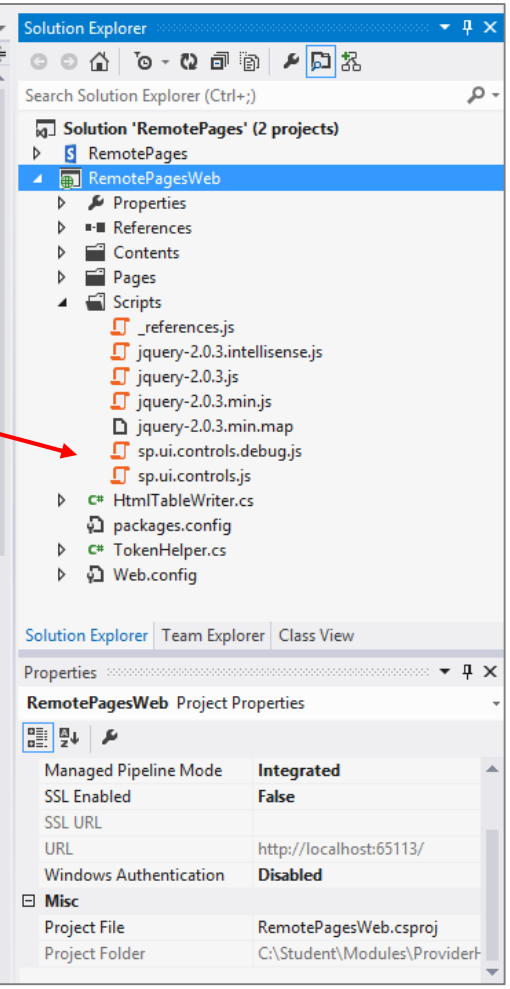
- Optional JavaScript component for use in Remote Web
  - Used to create top banner of page with SharePoint look and feel
  - Provides link to host web, configurable navigation and help link
  - Can pull custom styles used in host web



Using the Chrome control

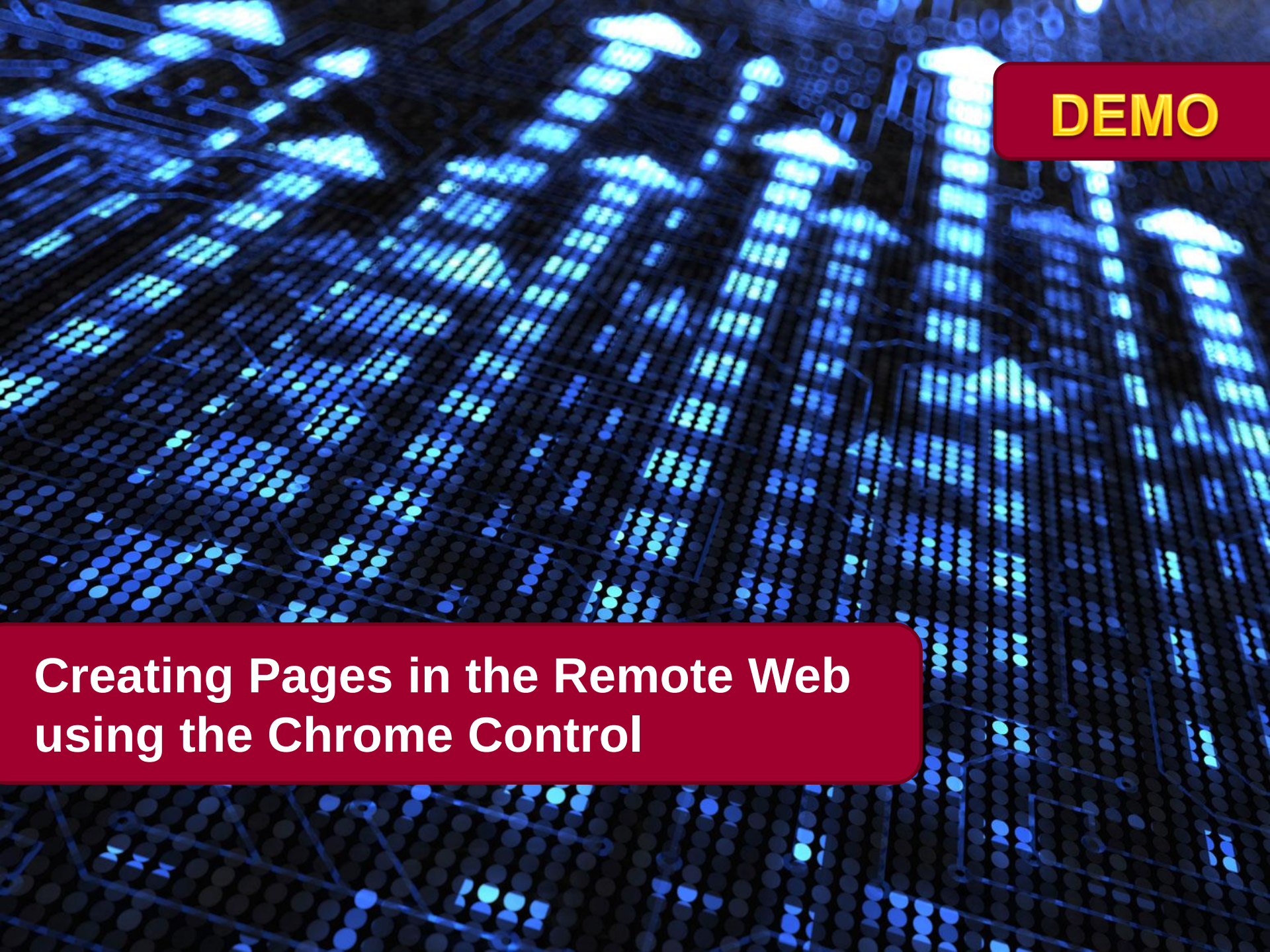
RemoteWeb.Master

```
<%@ Master Language="C#" %>

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Remote App Pages</title>
  <link href="/Contents/app.css" type="text/css" rel="Stylesheet" />
  <script src="../Scripts/jquery-2.0.3.js"></script>

  <script src="../Scripts/sp.ui.controls.debug.js"></script>

  <script>...</script>

  <asp:ContentPlaceHolder ID="PlaceholderAdditionalPageHead" runat="server" />
</head>

<body>
  <form id="form1" runat="server">
    <div id="pageWidth">

      <!-- create div with specific ID to serve as Chrome control placeholder -->
      <div id="chrome_ctrl_container"></div>

      <!-- Add standard page content underneath Chrome control -->
      <div id="contentBody">
        <asp:ContentPlaceHolder ID="PlaceholderMain" runat="server" />
      </div>

    </div>
  </form>
</body>
</html>
```



Initializing the Chrome Control

```
function getQueryStringParameter(paramToRetrieve) {
  var params = document.URL.split("?")[1].split("&");
  var strParams = "";
  for (var i = 0; i < params.length; i = i + 1) {
    var singleParam = params[i].split("=");
    if (singleParam[0] == paramToRetrieve)
      return singleParam[1];
  }
}

$(function() {
  // determine URL back to host web
  var hostWebUrl = decodeURIComponent(getQueryStringParameter("SPHostUrl"));

  // create setting object for Chrome control
  var options = {
    siteUrl: hostWebUrl,
    siteTitle: "Host Web",
    appHelpPageUrl: "help.aspx?SPHostUrl=" + hostWebUrl,
    appIconUrl: "/Contents/AppIcon.png",
    appTitle: "Wingtip App",
    settingsLinks: [
      { linkUrl: "start.aspx?SPHostUrl=" + hostWebUrl, displayName: "Home" },
      { linkUrl: "about.aspx?SPHostUrl=" + hostWebUrl, displayName: "About" },
      { linkUrl: "contact.aspx?SPHostUrl=" + hostWebUrl, displayName: "Contact" }
    ]
  };

  // create Chrome control instance
  var nav = new SP.UI.Controls.Navigation("chrome_ctrl_container", options);
  nav.setVisible(true);

  // fix RTM bug with help link
  var helpIconUrl = hostWebUrl + "/_layouts/15/1033/images/spintl.png";
  var helpLink = $("#chromeControl_topheader_helplink")
  helpLink.css({ "background-image": "url('" + helpIconUrl + "')" });
});
```


DEMO
Creating Pages in the Remote Web using the Chrome Control

Agenda

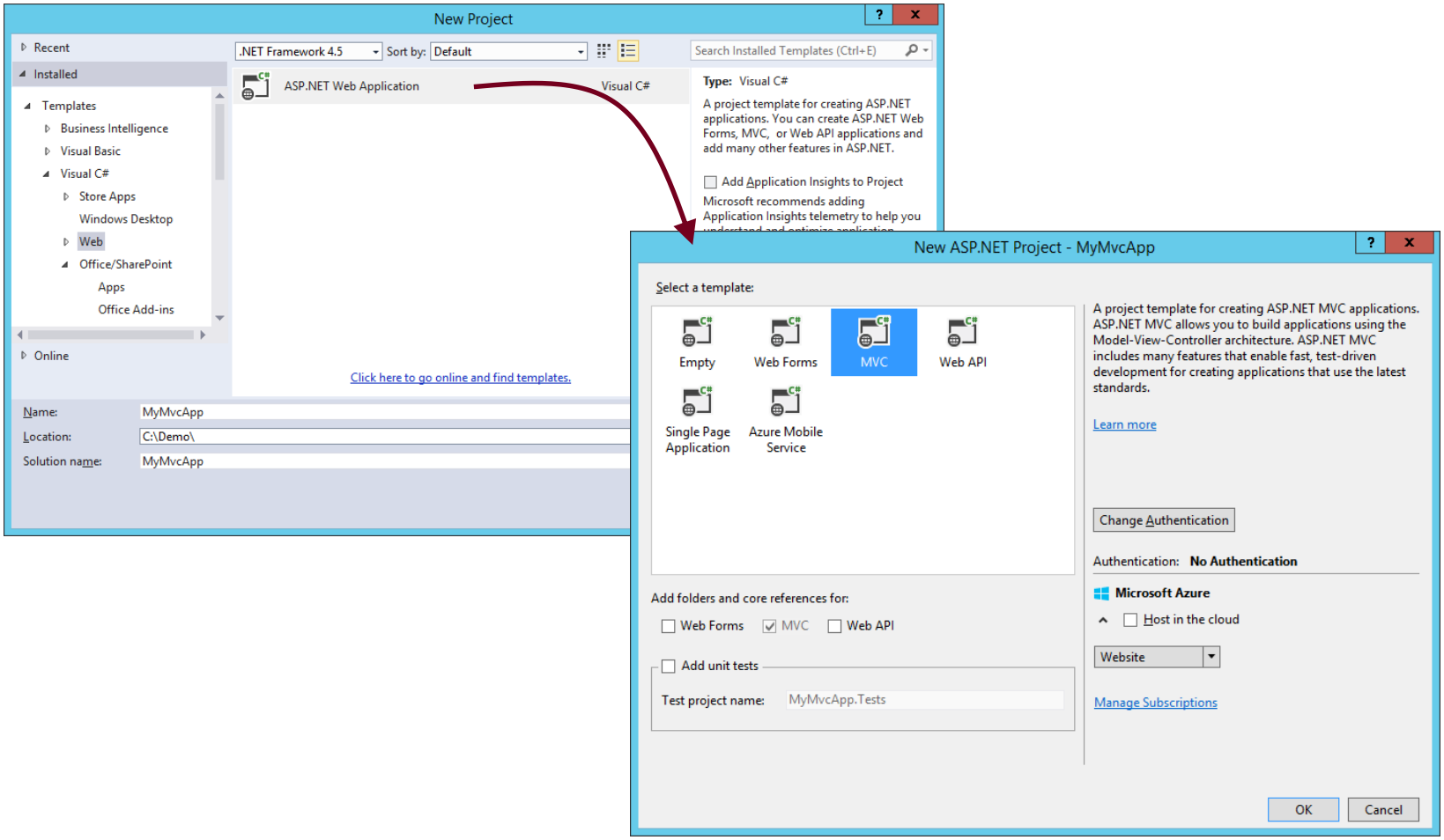
- ✓ Getting Started with Provider-hosted Apps
- ✓ User Interface Design for the Remote Web
- ➢ Working with ASP.NET MVC
- Creating Provider-hosted Apps using MVC5

Web Forms Versus MVC

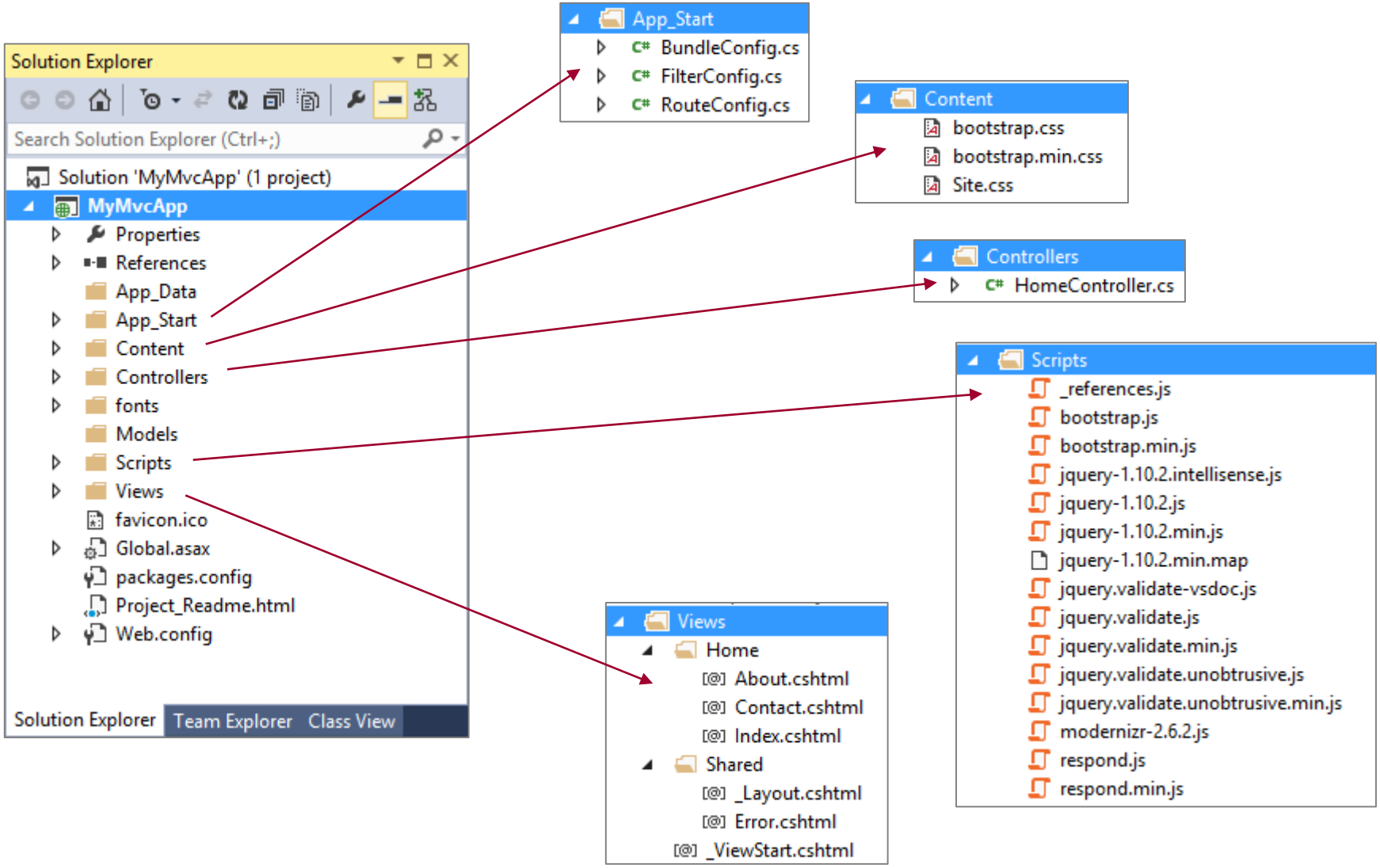
- ASP.NET provides two different platforms
  - ASP.NET Web Forms (e.g. ASPX files)
  - ASP.NET MVC

- MVC provides better platform for the web
  - More flexible routing
  - Lighter-weight
  - Richer templating
  - Better C# integration
  - Unit testing

Creating an MVC Project



MVC App Project Files

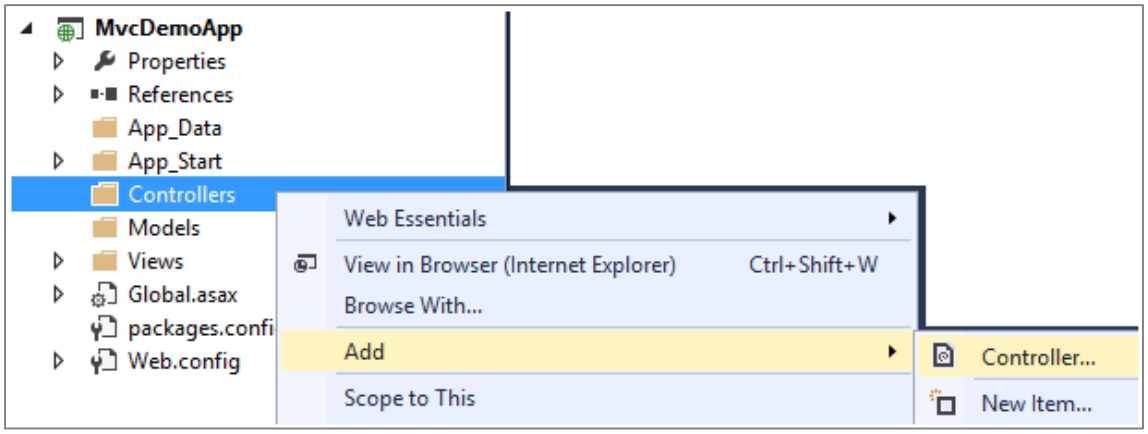


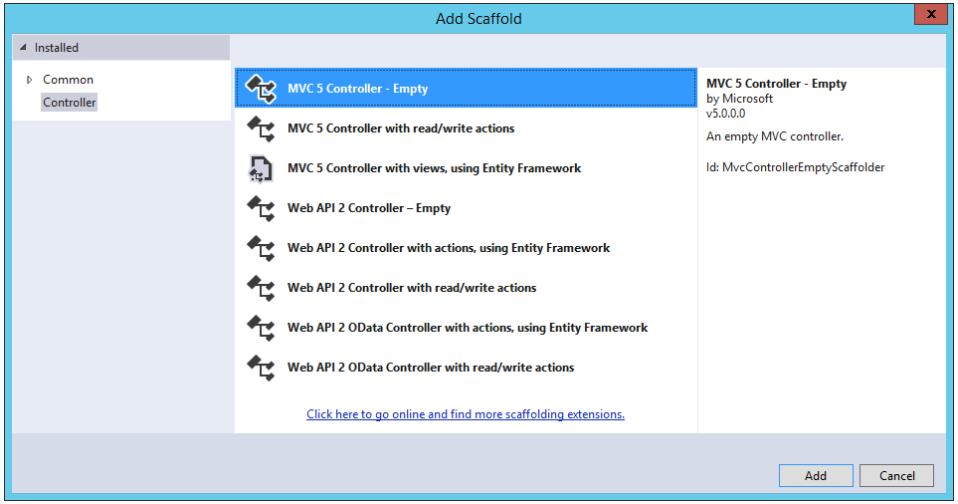

DEMO
Creating a Simple App with
ASP.NET MVC

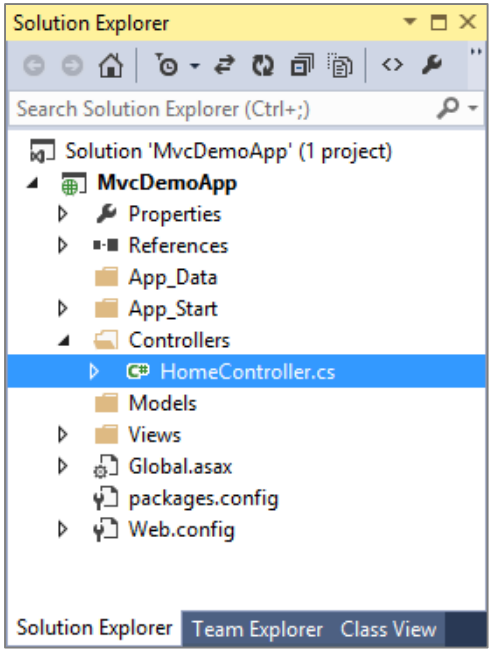
Understanding Controllers

- A set of classes that manage…
  - processing incoming HTTP requests
  - communication to and from user
  - overall application flow and application-specific logic
- Every controller has one or more Actions
  - It's critical to understand the role of Actions in MVC

Adding a Controller



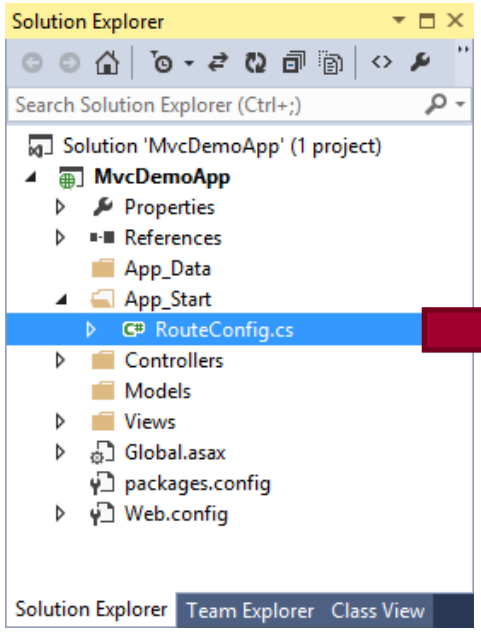




Wiring Up a Controller

- When you ad a controller…
  - Visual Studio updates **RouteConfig** class
  - Routing scheme defined using standard format

    `{controller}/{action}/{id}`




```
public class RouteConfig {

  public static void RegisterRoutes(RouteCollection routes) {

    routes.IgnoreRoute("{resource}.axd/{*pathInfo}");

    routes.MapRoute(
        name: "Default",
        url: "{controller}/{action}/{id}",
        defaults: new { controller = "Home",
                        action = "Index",
                        id = UrlParameter.Optional }
    );

  }
}
```

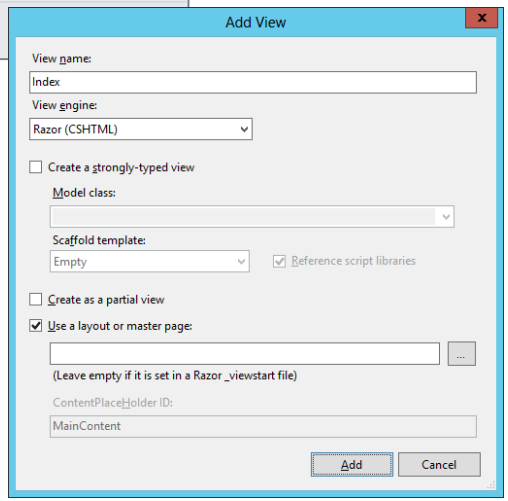
Creating a View from a Controller Action

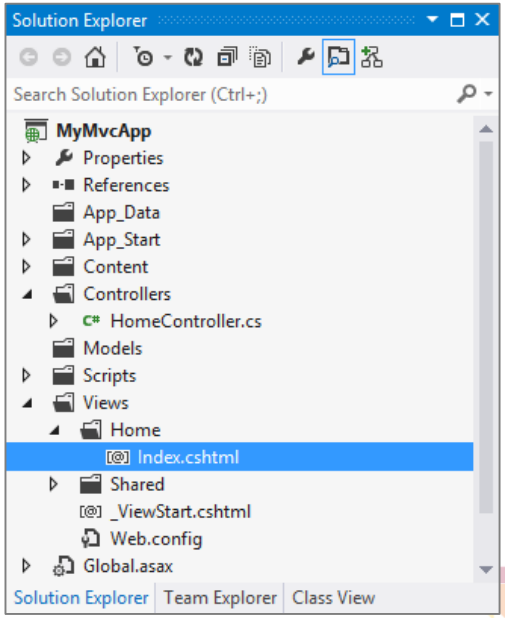
- Controller method often return **ActionResult**

```
namespace MyMvcApp.Controllers {

  public class HomeController : Controller {

    public ActionResult Index() {
      return View();
    }

  }
}
```

- Right-click on Controller method to generate its view

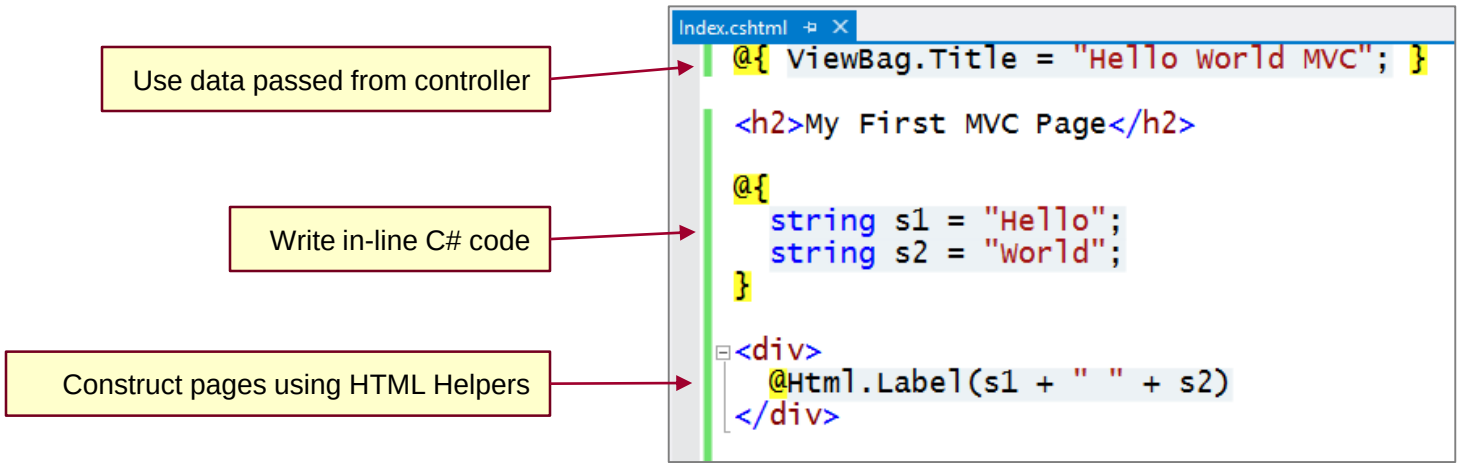
```
public class HomeController : Controller {

  public ActionResult Index() {
    return View();
  }

}
```

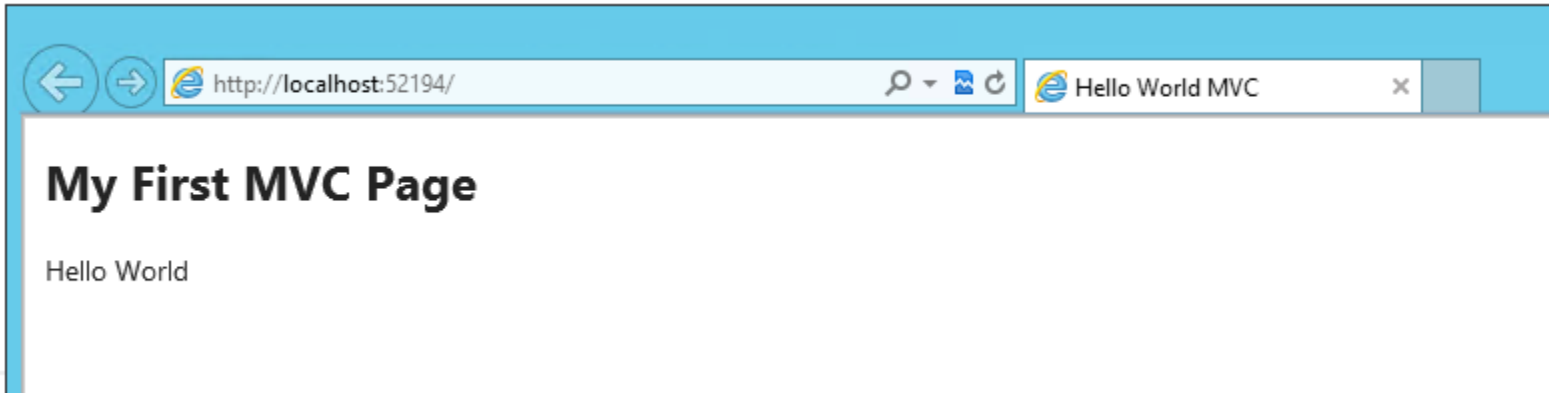




Customizing the View

- Views are creating using the Razor engine
  - Provides a lean and elegant way to create HTML pages





Customizing the Shared View

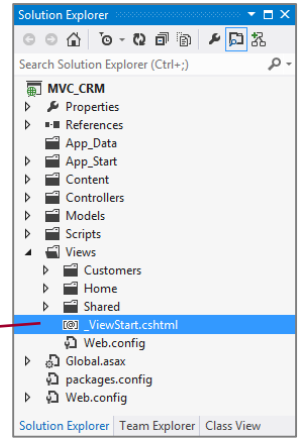
- MVC provides Shared Views
  - Provides same purpose as master pages in ASP.NET web forms
  - Default MVC shared view is named **_ViewStart.cshtml**

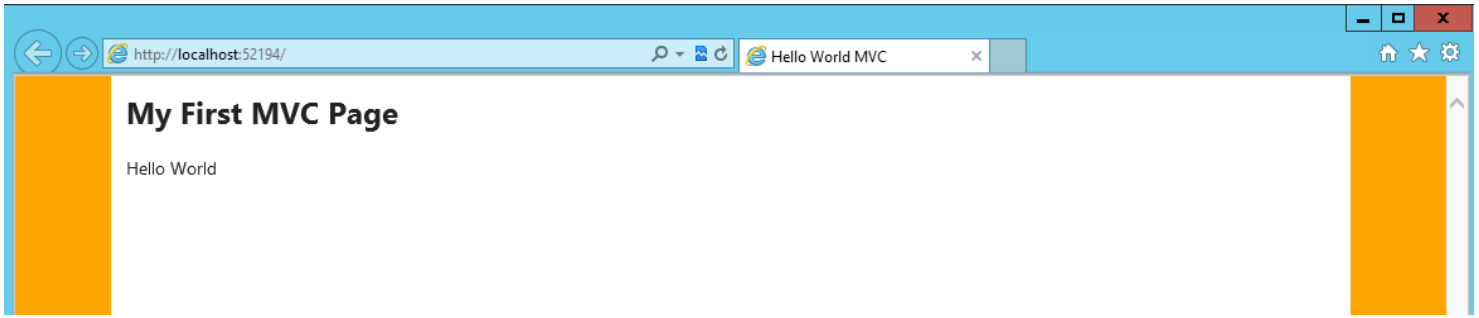
Index.cshtml

```
@{ ViewBag.Title = "Hello World MVC"; }

<h2>My First MVC Page</h2>

@{
   string s1 = "Hello";
   string s2 = "World";
}

<div>
   @Html.Label(s1 + " " + s2)
</div>
```

_Layout.cshtml

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>
<head>
   <meta charset="utf-8" />
   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width" />
   <title>@ViewBag.Title</title>
   @Styles.Render("~/Content/css")
   @Scripts.Render("~/bundles/modernizr")
</head>

<body style="background-color: orange; margin:0px; padding: 0px;">

   <div style="width:960px; margin:auto; background-color:white; min-height:480px;padding: 12px;" >
     @RenderBody()
   </div>

   @Scripts.Render("~/bundles/jquery")
   @RenderSection("scripts", required: false)

</body>
</html>
```

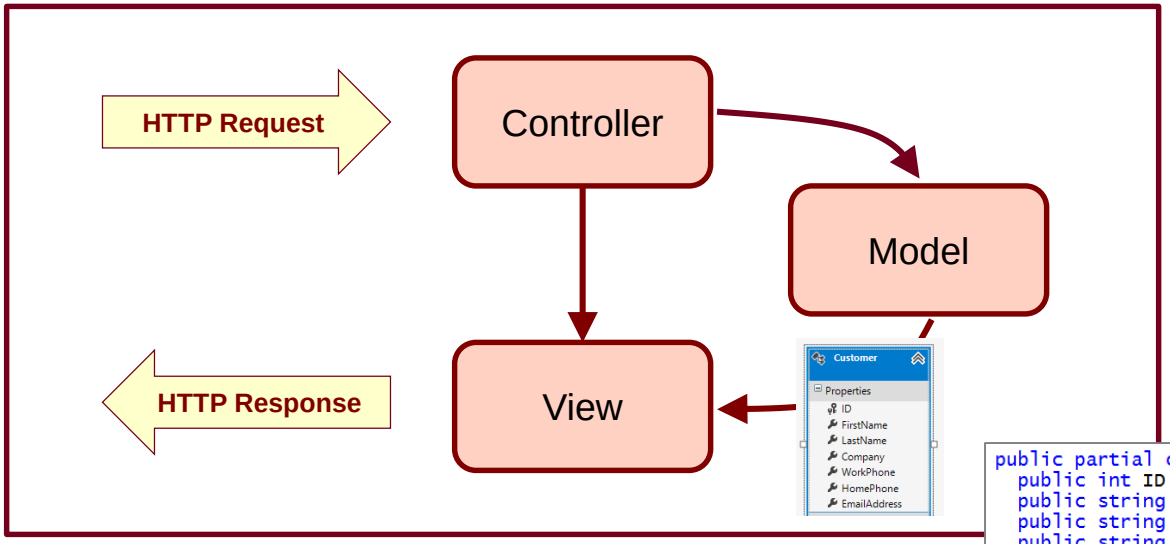




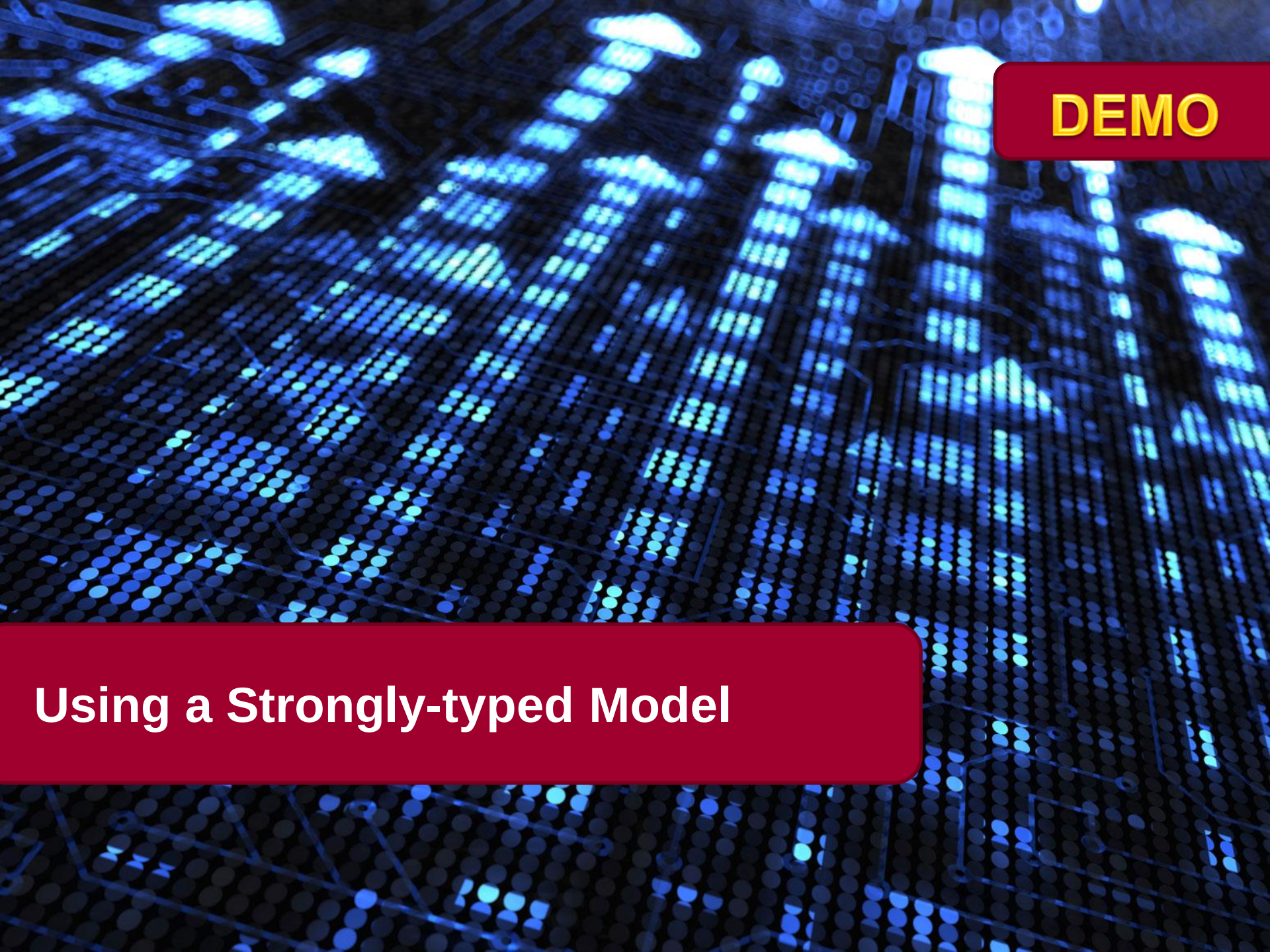

DEMO
Working with Controllers and Views

Motivation for Strongly-typed Models

- MVC designed based on strongly-typed models
  - Controller creates model object and passes it to view
  - Razor view engine supplies IntelliSense for model behind view
  - HTML helpers make it easy to create views and forms



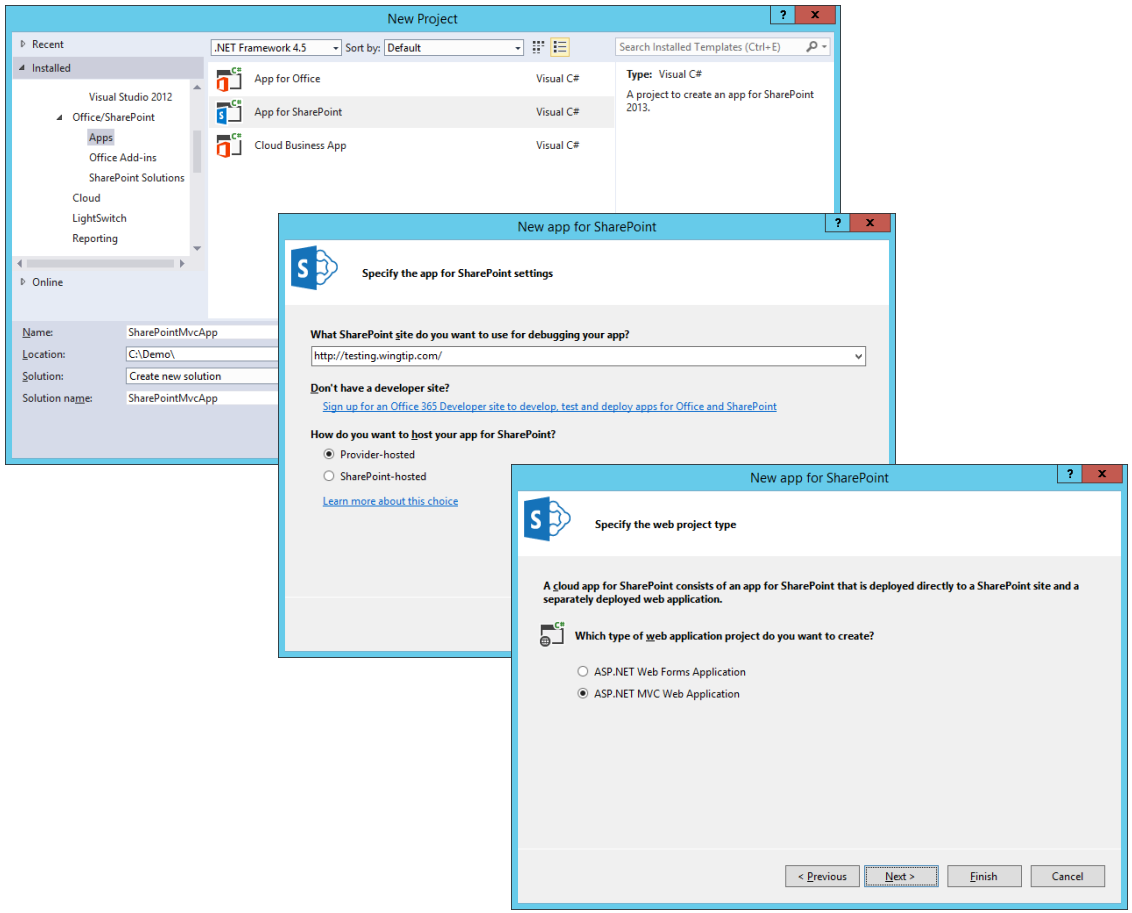

```
public partial class Customer {
  public int ID { get; set; }
  public string FirstName { get; set; }
  public string LastName { get; set; }
  public string Company { get; set; }
  public string WorkPhone { get; set; }
  public string HomePhone { get; set; }
  public string EmailAddress { get; set; }
}
```

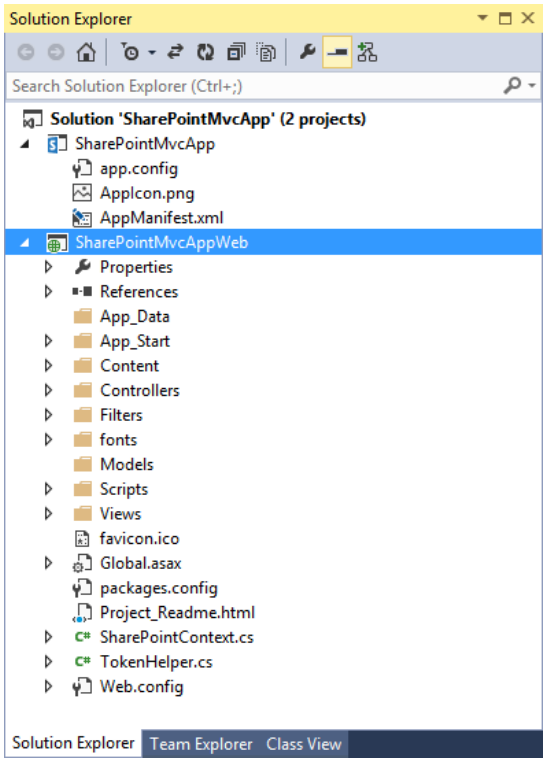

DEMO
Using a Strongly-typed Model

Agenda

- ✓ Getting Started with Provider-hosted Apps
- ✓ User Interface Design for the Remote Web
- ✓ Working with ASP.NET MVC
- ➢ Creating Provider-hosted Apps using MVC5

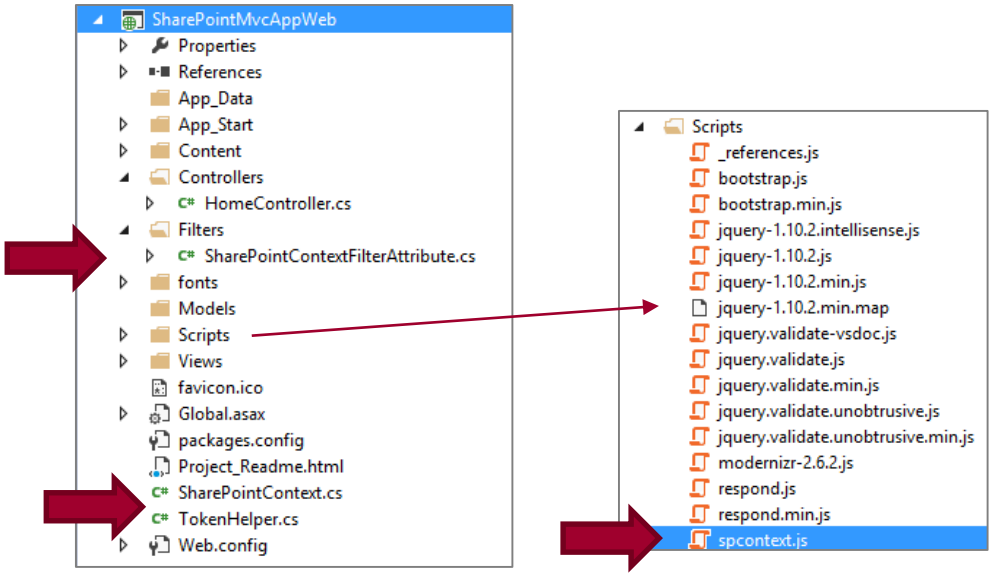
Creating a Provider-hosted App with MVC





SharePoint-specific Files

- TokenHelper.cs and SharePointContext.cs
  - Same as discussed earlier in course
- SharePointContextFilterAttribute.cs
  - Provides OAuth redirect logic for when context token is missing
  - Filter has no purpose when using app authentication based on S2S trust
- spcontext.js
  - Client-side JavaScript code to propagate SPHostUrl query string parameter




DEMO
Creating a Provider-hosted SharePoint App Using MVC5

Summary

- ✓ Getting Started with Provider-hosted Apps
- ✓ User Interface Design for the Remote Web
- ✓ Working with ASP.NET MVC
- ✓ Creating Provider-hosted Apps using MVC5