Android, iOS and Hybrid Applications

Mobile-Development

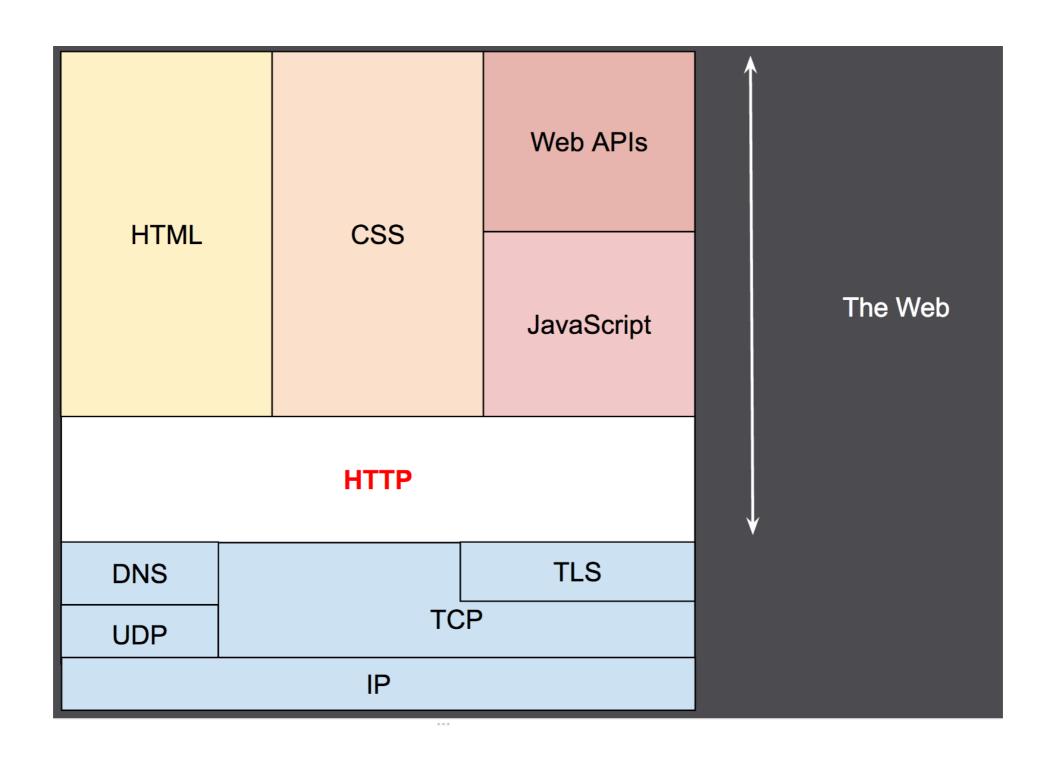
OVERVIEW

- Web-API with .NET Core
- Continue with your app
 - Biometrics
 - Notifications
 - Accessing the WebAPI

REST

- It's a "standard"
 - Stateless
 - Based on the HTTP-Verbs
 - ▶ GET, POST, PUT, DELETE
 - Keep it simple
 - Use the headers to transport information

HTTP OVERVIEW



HTTP PROTOCOL

- ▶ The top layer under JS/HTML/CSS
- Client Server
- Request Response
- HTTP Headers as a key concept for extensibility

HTTP HEADERS

- Can be unidirectional
 - Request & Response
- Request or Response only
- Key & Value
 - Content-Type: application/json

HTTP REQUEST HEADERS

- Authorization
 - Send authentication information
- Cache-Control
 - Control caching of a request
- Accept
 - Tell the server what sort of result we expect

HTTP RESPONSE HEADERS

- Content-Type
 - What type of content is sent
- Cache-Control
 - Manage caching of resources

EXAMPLE REQUEST

GET / HTTP/1.1

Host: developer.mozilla.org

Accept-Language: fr

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Date: Sat, 09 Oct 2010 14:28:02 GMT

Server: Apache

Last-Modified: Tue, 01 Dec 2009 20:18:22 GMT

Accept-Ranges: bytes

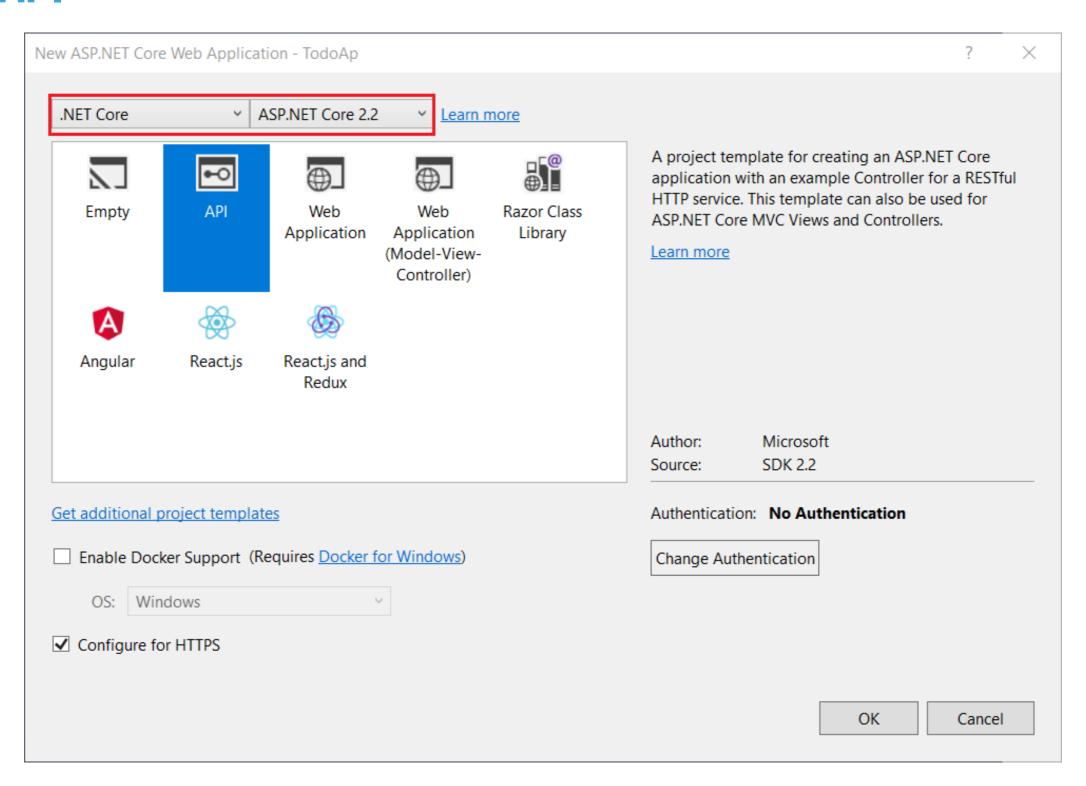
Content-Length: 29769

Content-Type: text/html

<!DOCTYPE html... (here comes the 29769 bytes of the requested web page)

- Use it with .NET Core 2
- Create a new Project with the Web-API template
 - No Authentication
 - "API" template

WEB API



- Controllers
 - contain methods that are mapped to "routes"
 - control the behaviour via attributes
 - after project creation there's already a "ValueController" around

- Route attribute defines how the url looks
 - http://localhost:5001/api/values

```
[Route("api/[controller]")]
[ApiController]
public class ValuesController : ControllerBase
```

Use the attributes to control the method that is allowed

```
[HttpGet]
public ActionResult<IEnumerable<string>> Get()
{
    return new string[] {"value1", "value2"};
}
[HttpPost]
public void Post([FromBody] string value)
{
}
[HttpDelete("{id}")]
public void Delete(int id)
{
}
```

- Use the Route attribute on methods
 - https://localhost:5002/api/values/shorter

```
[Route("shorter")]
[HttpGet]
public ActionResult<string> SomeOtherMethod()
{
    return "Return something...";
}
```

Return complex types - default is serialisation to JSON

- Authentication and Authorisation
 - Done via the "Authorize" attribute

```
[Route("shorter")]
[HttpGet]
[Authorize]
public ActionResult<TodoModel> SomeOtherMethod()
{
    return new TodoModel()
    {
        Name = "Some Todo Name",
            DueTime = DateTime.Now
        };
}
```

- To effectively implement authentication
 - you need an Identity Provider / Server
 - requests have to pass in that information

We're going to implement an example in the project week

HTTP-CLIENT

- Implementation on C# can be used in Xamarin
- Reuse the same instance (IoC)

```
var client = new HttpClient();
var result = await client.GetAsync("http://localhost:5003/api/values");
```

JSON

- Use Newtonsoft to deserialise values
- Add the package to your project

JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<TodoItem>(result);

- Setup you own project
- Download https://www.getpostman.com/ to create requests
- Run it with the app side by side and try to fetch some values