# **ASP.Net Core**

14. november 2017



## Agenda



.NET Standard and Core

Compilers

Kestrel

**ASP.NET Core** 

- Pipeline
- MVC
- Moving to production
- Future

Making a website



# .NET Standard and Core

# History of .NET



It gets bigger and bigger

Historically, ASP.NET is tightly coupled to a specific version of .NET Framework

Complicates release cycles

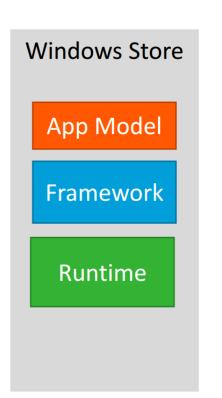
## Fragmentation



The .NET landscape is fragmented

Different platforms will always have different features and capabilities



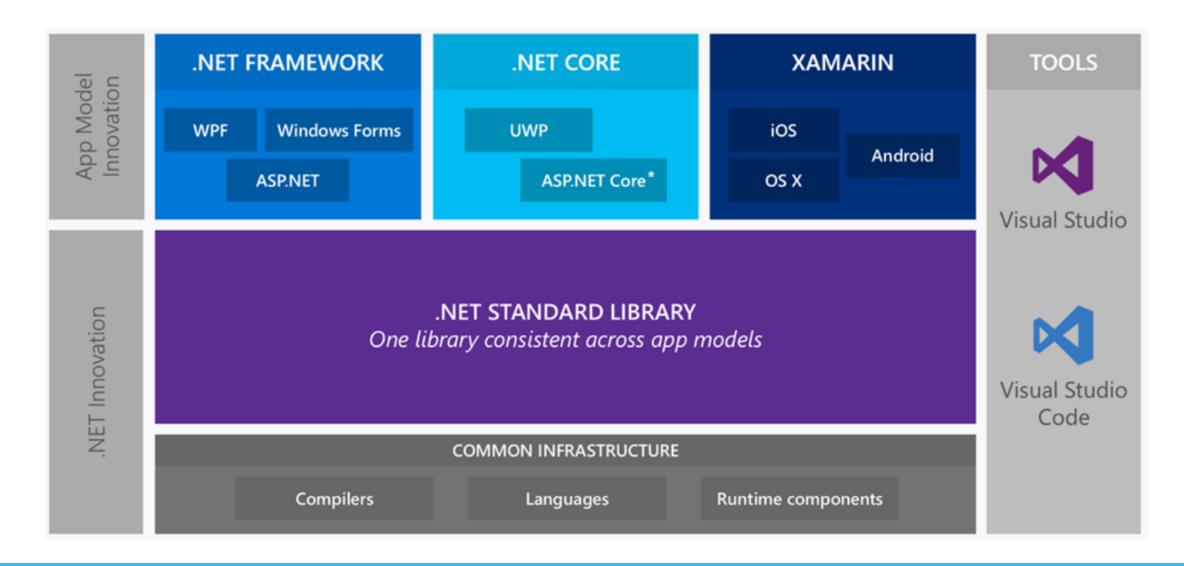














## .NET Standard, why?

To provide a more concrete guarantee of binary portability to future .NET capable platforms with an easier-to-understand platform versioning plan.

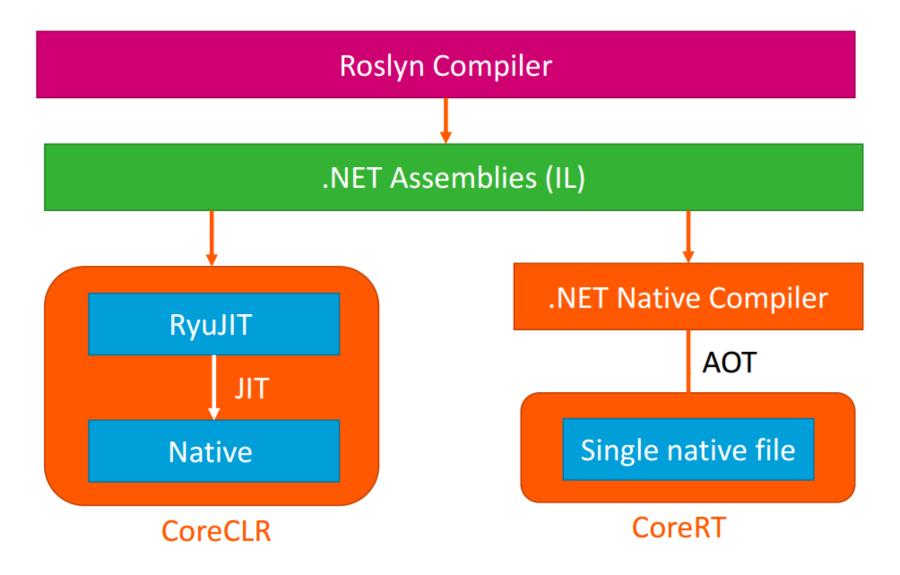
.NET Platform Standard	netstandard	1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5
.NET Core	netcoreapp	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	1
.NET Framework	net	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	4.6.2
		$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	4.6.1	
		$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	4.6		
		$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	4.5.2			
		$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	4.5.1			
		$\rightarrow$	4.5				
Universal Windows Platform	uap	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	10	
Windows	win	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	8.1			
		$\rightarrow$	8				
Windows Phone	wpa	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	8.1			
Windows Phone Silverlight	wp	8.1					
		8					
Mono/Xamarin Platforms		$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	*
Mono		$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	*			

# Compilers



## Roslyn





# Why .NET Core?



It is lightweight

Modular

Cross-platform

Per-app installation

Allows for multiple versions in parallel

Faster release cycles – Package based



# Framework comparisons

.NET Framework	Mono	.NET Core		
Machine wide	Machine wide	Per app		
Existing code	Existing code	New code		
Many types	Many types	Fewer types		
Windows only	Cross platform	Cross platform		

## When to use .NET Framework



.NET Framework is more mature

Backwards compatible with older .NET Framework versions



## Kestrel – what is it?



An open-source (source code available on GitHub)
event-driven
asynchronous
I/O based webserver
used to host ASP.NET applications on any platform.

## Kestrel – Why?



It allows ASP.NET Core applications to be run easily on other cross-platform webservers

- such as Nginx and Apache, without the need to address varying startup configurations. By using Kestrel as an in-process server, applications will have a consistent startup process
- Main()
- Startup.ConfigireServices()
- Startup.Configure()

## Kestrel – Benefits

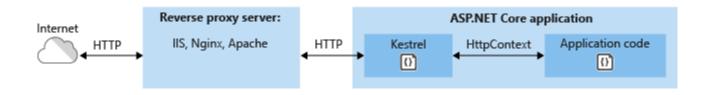


Kestrel is not a fully-featured web server, but that's precisely why it's fast.

If you feel the need for speed, Kestrel is the answer–especially since it is designed to be used in production for ASP.NET.

Now, even if you are not working cross-platform, you can run ASP.NET on a web server straight from the command line.

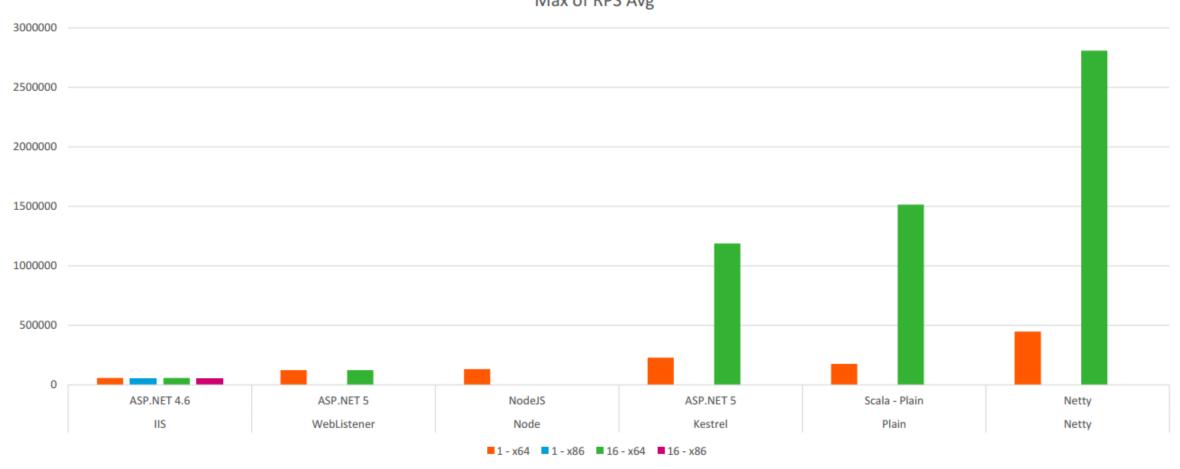
Since Kestrel is not a fully-featured web server, you should run it behind IIS or NGNIX.



## Kestrel - Performance









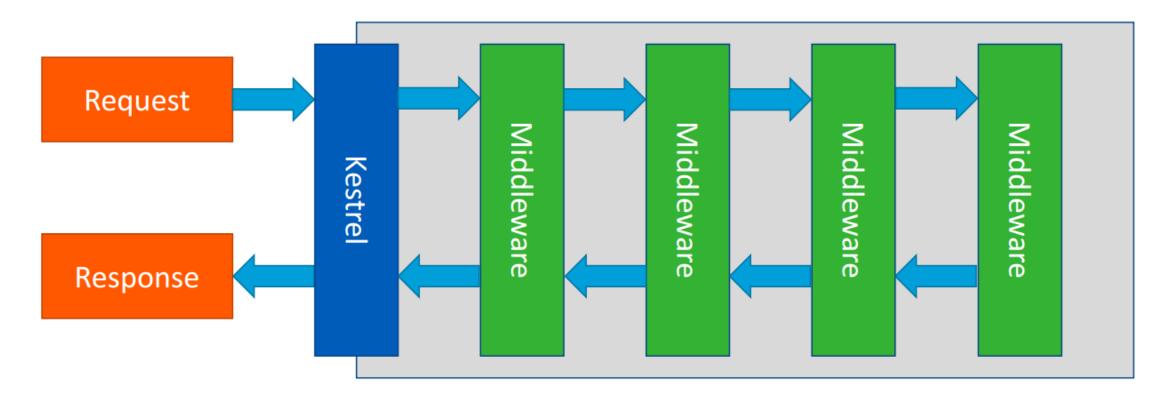
# ASP.Net Core - Pipeline

## ASP.NET Core – Pipeline



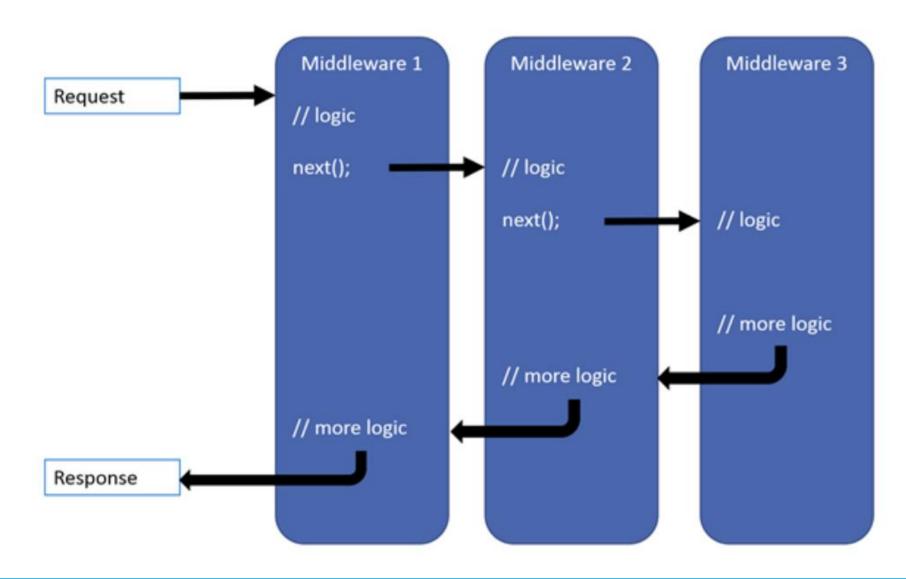
Kestrel passes request down through middleware

Middleware Pipeline uses method-chaining



oxygen

## ASP.NET Core – Pipeline



## ASP.NET Core – Pipeline



Kestrel does nothing by default! Everything is configurable

#### Middleware examples:

- Static files
- Cookie Authentication
- Facebook Authentication
- ASP.NET Core MVC
- Runtime Info page
- Developer exception page
- Status code pages
- Database error page



# ASP.Net Core - MVC

## ASP.NET Core – MVC



Also known as MVC 6

#### Provides:

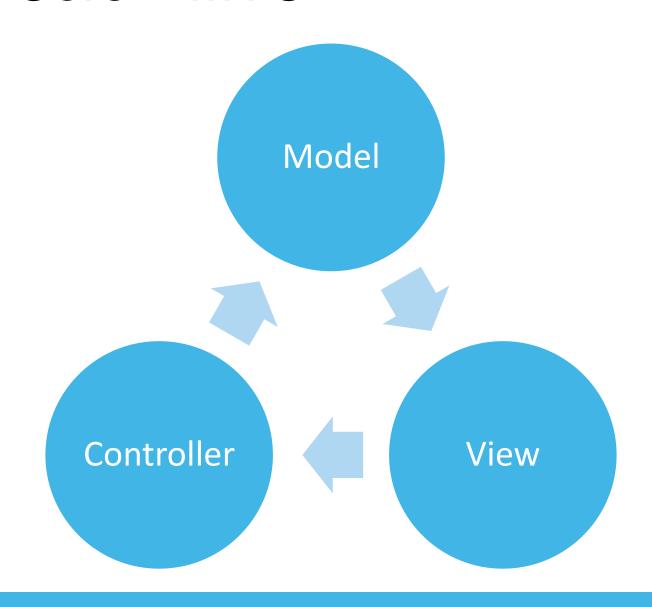
- Routing
- Modelbinding
- Templating

#### Goals:

- Separation of concern
- Patterns based
- Full control of output types (html, json, xml)
- TDD friendly

## ASP.NET Core – MVC

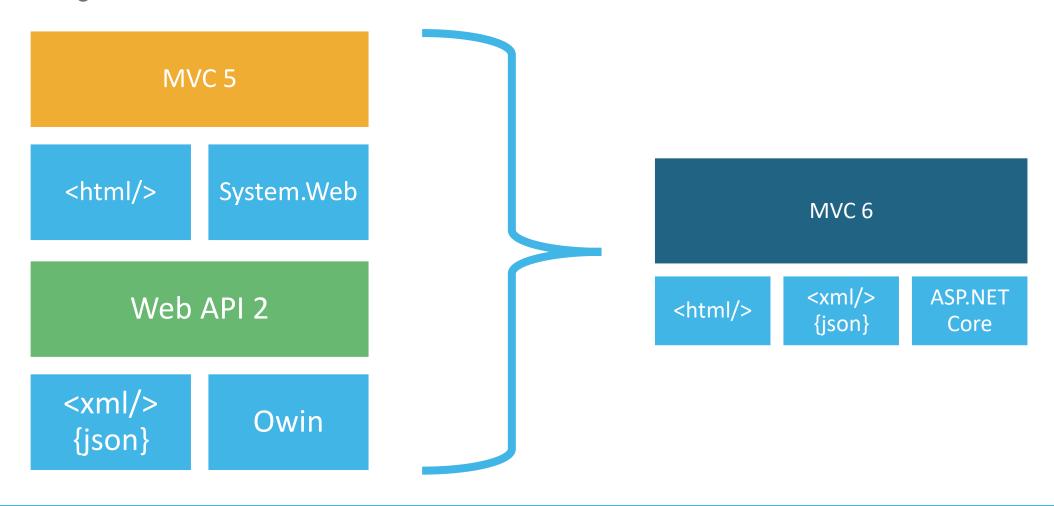




## ASP.NET Core – MVC

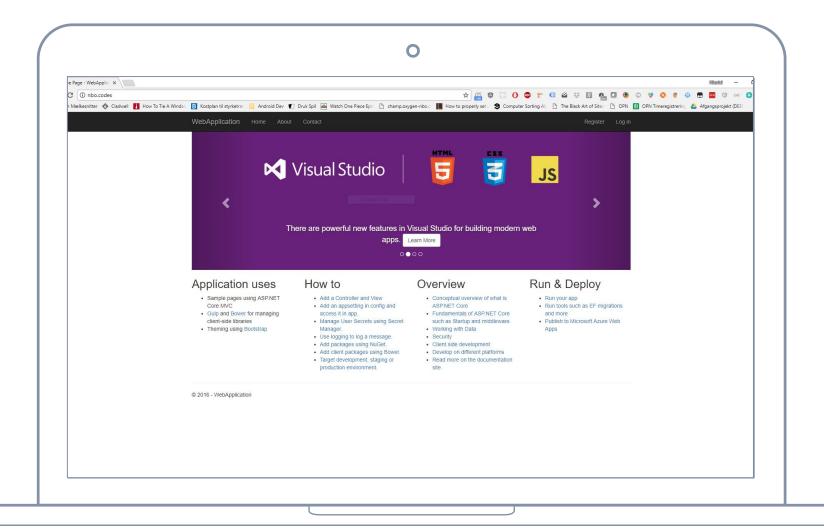


Merges MVC Controllers and Web API controllers



## Demo time





# ASP.Net Core – Moving to production



## ASP.NET Core – Moving to production



How to host my app?

dotnet run?

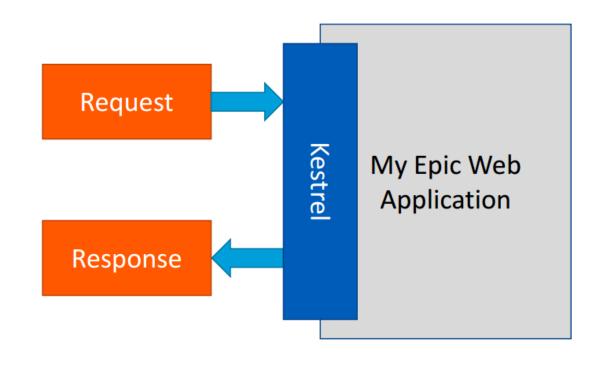
How to get multiple apps on one server?

All uses port 80

How about SSL/HTTPS?

Authentication?

Windows authentication?



## ASP.NET Core – Moving to production



How to host my app?

Use a reverse proxy

How to get multiple apps on one server?

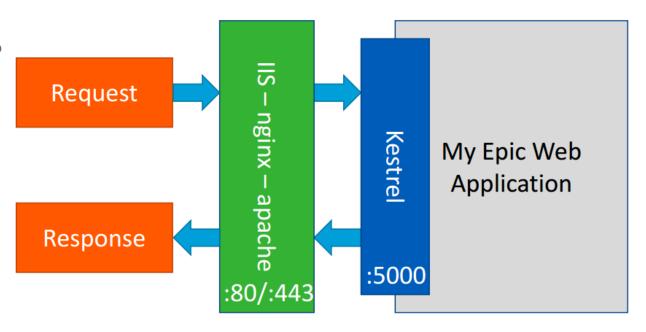
- Use IIS, NGINX or APACHE
- Remember to install ASP.NET Core Module first

How about SSL/HTTPS?

Above solves that

Authentication?

More or less built in ©



# ASP.NET Core – Moving to production



By using dotnet publish, you can prepare you application for publishing

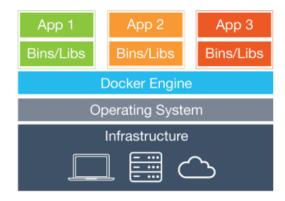


# ASP.Net Core – Future

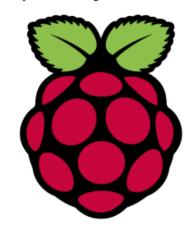
## ASP.NET Core – Future



#### Docker



### Raspberry PI (ARM)



#### Nano Server (size 550MB)



#### Microservices

Azure service fabric





Making a website using ASP.NET Core

## Demo time



## Exercise – Create a website



- 1. Create an ASP.NET Core MVC Web Application
- 2. Restore packages
- 3. Run project from VS2017 and test the page

## Exercise – Change the website



- 1. Add a new page to the website
- 2. This includes adding:
  - A new controller
  - A new view
  - A new model (for the view)
- 3. The page should be a profile page about you
- 4. Populate personal data into the model
- 5. Send the model to the view
- 6. Observer the new page on your website



# Questions?