

# Enterprise Application Development

Lecture 5 – Web application development with Blazor

# Web development

- Web Development process
  - Define the problem you are solving
    - Requirements
    - Use cases
  - Build a wireframe
  - Technology choice
    - Frontend
    - Backend
    - Database
- Development environment
- Testing
  - Unit, integration and end-to-end
- Hosting and Deployment
  - Dedicated or shared hosting
  - Manual deployment or CI/CD

# Web site vs Web application

- Web site
  - Presentation
  - Static output
- Web application
  - Takes user input (CRUD commands)
  - Performs computation or persists data
  - Dynamic output

# Technology choice

- Frontend

**HTML**



**Structure**

**CSS**



**Look**



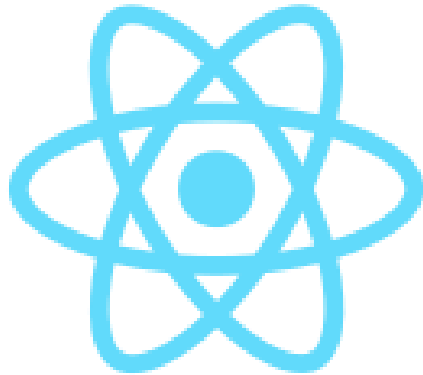
**Behavior**

# Technology choice

- Frontend frameworks



Angular



React



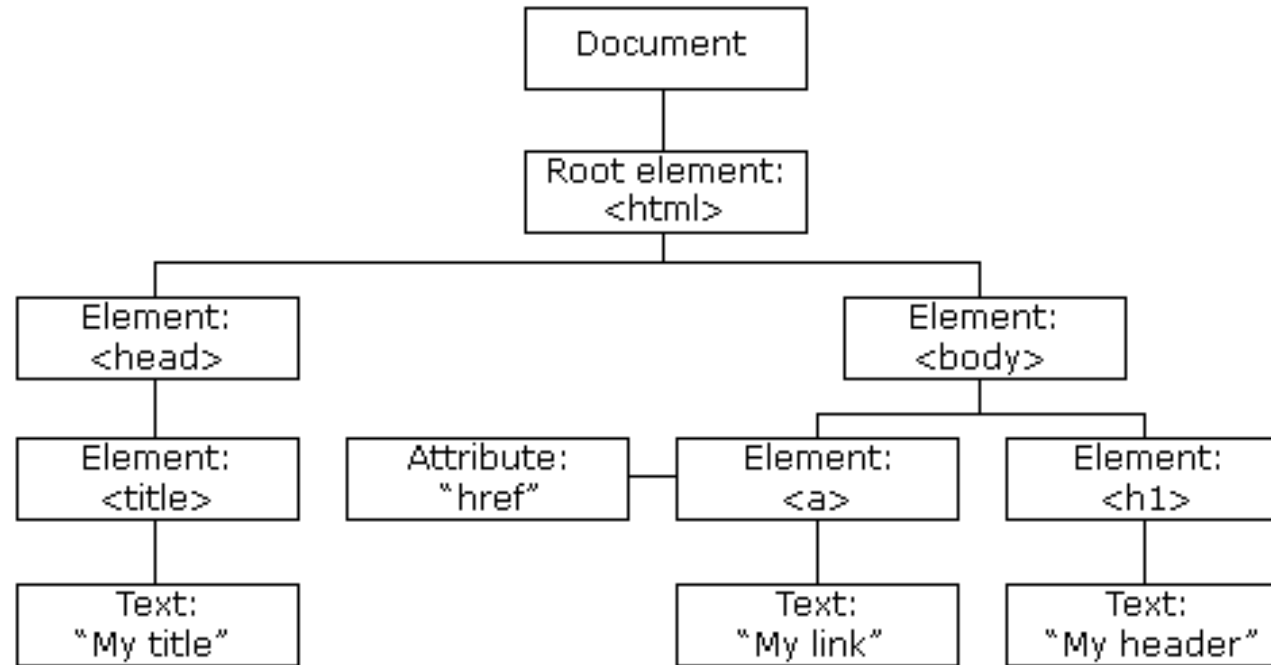
Vue



Blazor

# Frontend

- DOM (Document Object Model)



# Technology choice

- Backend



Laravel



Express.js



Django



ASP.NET

# Client-Server architecture

- Server contains the resources (files and data)
- Clients connect to the server to get these resources
- The communication between the client and server is typically done over HTTP
- HTTP Methods
  - GET, POST, PUT, DELETE



# Web development environment

- SDK
- IDE
  - Visual Studio
  - Visual Studio Code
  - JetBrains IDEs
- Tools
  - Git
    - Bitbucket, GitHub
  - Project management
    - Trello, Jira
  - Postman or cURL (test APIs)
  - Azure DevOps

# Blazor

- Blazor is an open-source SPA framework for building interactive client-side web applications with .NET and C#
- Blazor currently has two hosting models, server-side Blazor and Web Assembly
- It is based on component architecture
- A component is a group of UI controls which can be reused in other pages or components

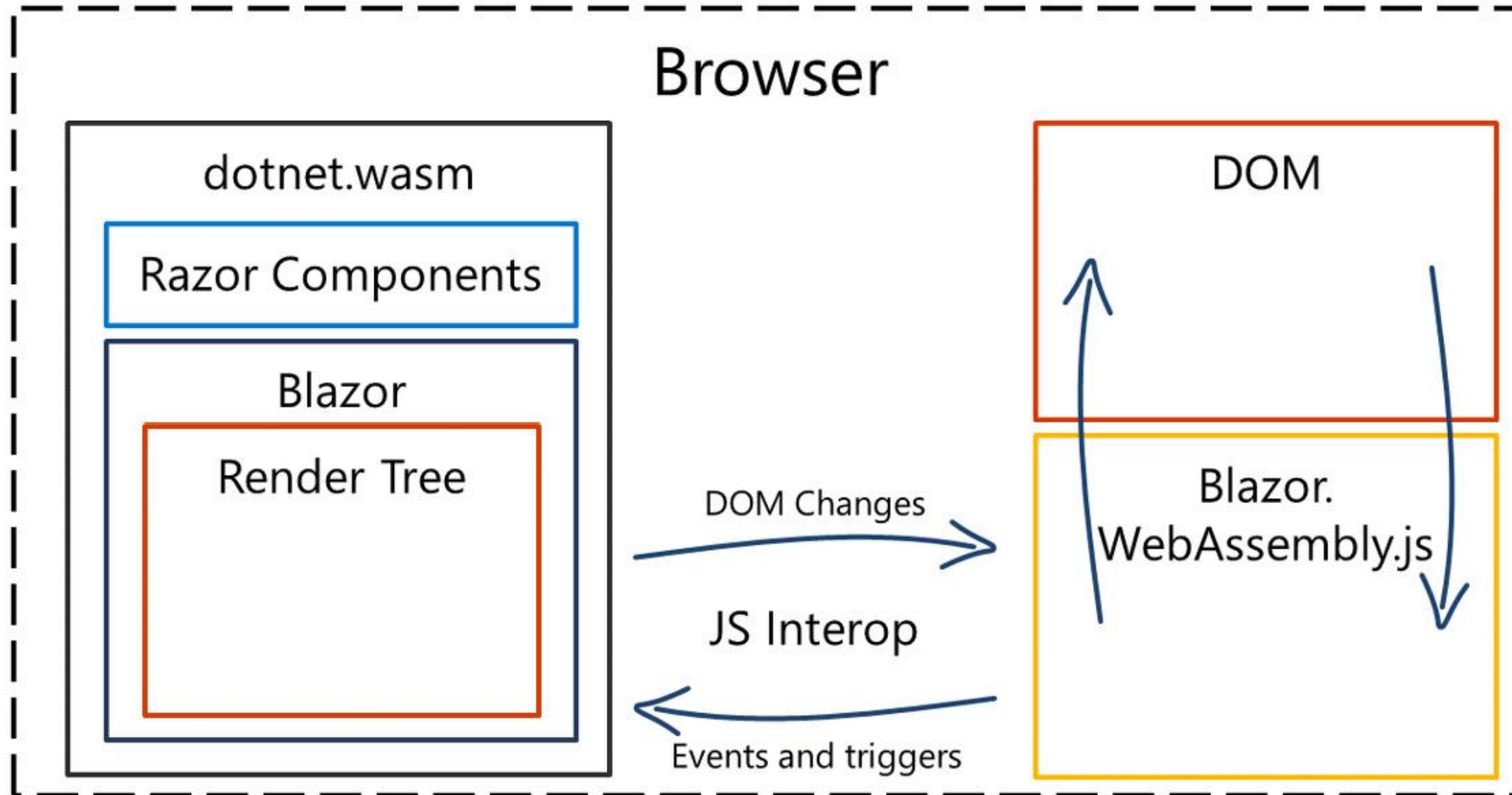
# SPA - Single Page Application

- Single Page Application (SPA) is a web application that rewrites the current page with new data based on user interactions rather than loading a new page
- With this transitions between pages are faster, we only update a part of the page or just the data on the page
- It feels more like a native app

# PWA - Progressive Web Application

- PWA is a type of application delivered through the web and built with common web technologies (HTML, CSS & JS)
- Benefits of PWAs is that the client can choose to install the app onto their device and run then even when they have no internet access.
- Works in chromium-based browsers and Safari
  - Does not work in Firefox
- Example: <https://app.starbucks.com/>

# Blazor Client (WebAssembly)



BlazorClient

Home

Counter

Fetch data

About

# Hello, world!

Welcome to your new app.

**How is Blazor working for you?**

Description is: My description

Please take our [brief survey](#) and tell us what you think.

Inspector

Console

Debugger

Network

Style Editor

Performance

Memory

Storage

Accessibility

Application

Filter URLs

Status	Method	Domain	File	Initiator	Type	Transferred	Size
200	GET	localhost:44364	/	BrowserTabChild.jsm:93 (document)	html	802 B	726 B
200	GET	localhost:44364	bootstrap.min.css	stylesheet	css	34.93 KB	152.11 KB
200	GET	localhost:44364	app.css	stylesheet	css	923 B	911 B
200	GET	localhost:44364	BlazorClient.styles.css	stylesheet	css	1.35 KB	2.72 KB
200	GET	localhost:44364	blazor.webassembly.js	script	js	27.48 KB	75.16 KB
200	GET	localhost:44364	open-iconic-bootstrap.min.css	stylesheet	css	2.75 KB	9.17 KB
200	GET	localhost:44364	blazor.boot.json	blazor.webassembly.js:1 (fetch)	json	19.14 KB	18.82 KB
200	GET	localhost:44364	favicon.ico	FaviconLoader.jsm:191 (img)	x-icon	5.56 KB	5.30 KB
304	GET	localhost:44364	dotnet.5.0.11.js	blazor.webassembly.js:1 (script)	js	cached	236.50 KB
200	GET	localhost:44364	open-iconic.woff	font	font-woff	cached	14.63 KB

10 requests

516.02 KB / 92.90 KB transferred

Finish: 1.64 s

DOMContentLoaded: 102 ms

load: 104 ms

Headers

Cookies

Request

Response

Timings

Stack Trace

Security

Filter properties

JSON

resources: Object { assembly: {...}, lazyAssembly: null, pdb: {...}, ... }

assembly: Object { "Microsoft.AspNetCore.Authorization.dll": "sha256-ktaWu1p6pD2yy7T/20KVYU7oihmpYm3jrPw4QHb7J+k=", "Microsoft.AspNetCore.Components.dll": "sha256-alrtyx++CQU1VO/6akeZFBPsYgrGGm+Z5ax9/kaPM3k=", "Microsoft.AspNetCore.Components.Forms.dll": "sha256-tr1KtXqIVmQYhG+jn6wsF6Jx7IIPbIELW1fqJ5EY2XM=", ... }

Microsoft.AspNetCore.Authorization.dll: "sha256-ktaWu1p6pD2yy7T/20KVYU7oihmpYm3jrPw4QHb7J+k="

Microsoft.AspNetCore.Components.dll: "sha256-alrtyx++CQU1VO/6akeZFBPsYgrGGm+Z5ax9/kaPM3k="

Microsoft.AspNetCore.Components.Forms.dll: "sha256-tr1KtXqIVmQYhG+jn6wsF6Jx7IIPbIELW1fqJ5EY2XM="

Microsoft.AspNetCore.Components.Web.dll: "sha256-ep2UIBFG2zNXHGp7GY9eWSZYOfsf/RghOOQ4"

# Blazor Client (WebAssembly)

- Advantages
  - No round trips to server which means faster UI update
  - It is not required to have a server at all
  - Write C# code on frontend (client side)
  - Since the code runs in the browser, it is easy to create Progressive Web Apps (PWA)

# Blazor Client (WebAssembly)

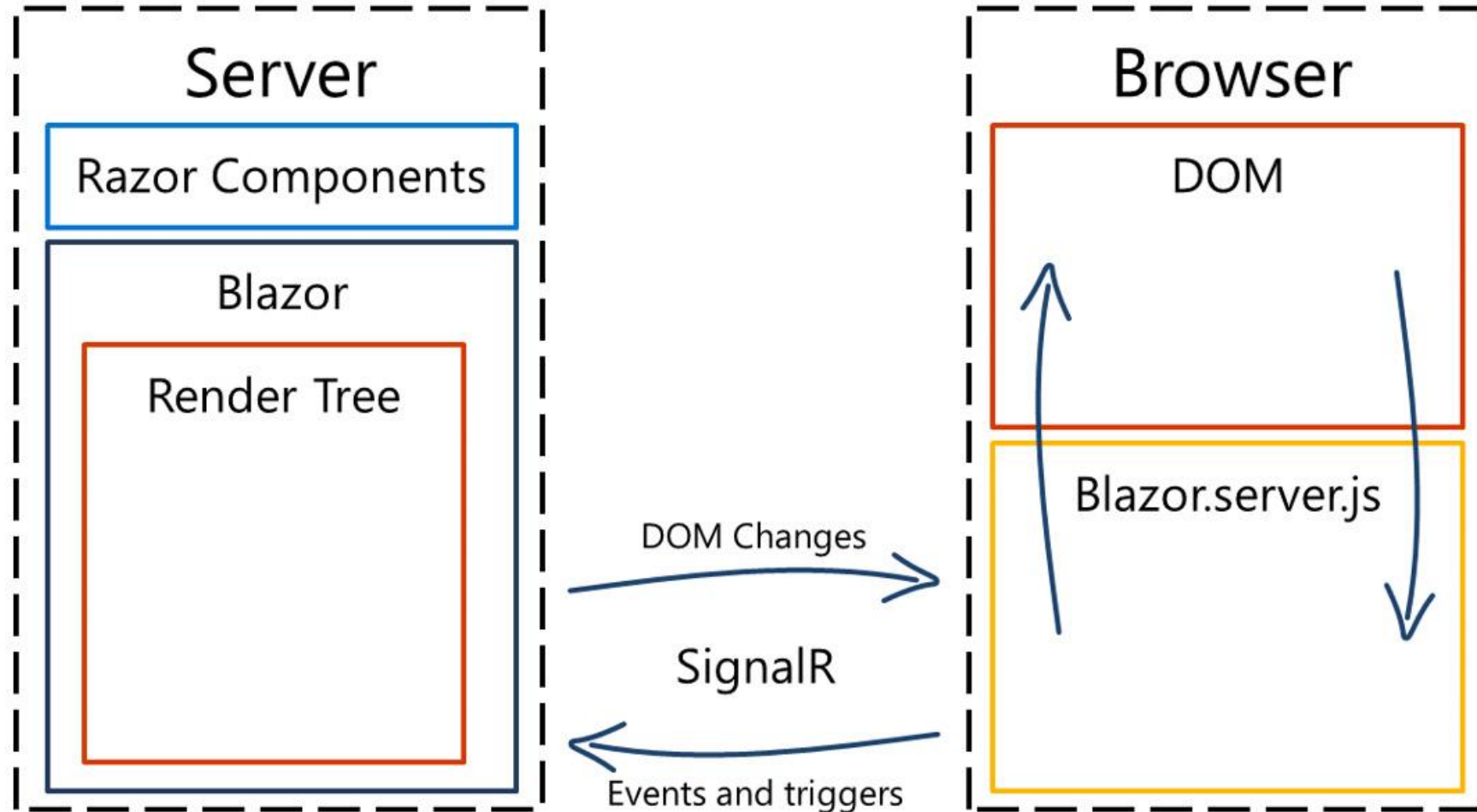
- Disadvantages
  - The footprint of a Blazor WebAssembly is large since everything is offloaded to the client
  - To access any resources, you will need an API since it is not possible to access the database directly
  - The code runs in the browser which means it can be decompiled and everyone can get access to your source code



# Blazor Client (WebAssembly)

- The only way we can get data is by making external calls (to a server)
- We make HTTP requests using HttpClient which we get through Dependency Injection (DI)
- Code
  - `@inject HttpClient`
  - `var forecasts = await`  
`Http.GetFromJsonAsync<WeatherForecast[]>("WeatherForecast");`

# Blazor Server



BlazorServer

HomeCounterFetch data

BlazorServer

About

# Hello, world!

Welcome to your new app.

How is Blazor working for you? Please take our [brief survey](#) and tell us what you think.

InspectorConsoleDebuggerNetworkStyle EditorPerformanceMemoryStorageAccessibilityApplication

Filter URLs

Status	Method	Domain	File	Initiator	Type	Transferred	Size
200	GET	localhost:44321	/	BrowserTabChild.jsm:93 (document)	html	1.82 KB	2.86 KB
200	POST	localhost:44321	disconnect	blazor.server.js:10 (beacon)	plain	1.02 KB	0 B
200	GET	localhost:44321	bootstrap.min.css	stylesheet	css	34.95 KB	152.11 KB
200	GET	localhost:44321	site.css	stylesheet	css	943 B	908 B
200	GET	localhost:44321	BlazorServer.styles.css	stylesheet	css	1.39 KB	2.76 KB
200	GET	localhost:44321	blazor.server.js	script	js	94.69 KB	269.27 KB
200	GET	localhost:44321	open-iconic-bootstrap.min.css	stylesheet	css	2.77 KB	9.17 KB
200	GET	localhost:44321	open-iconic.woff	font	font-woff	14.93 KB	14.63 KB
200	POST	localhost:44321	negotiate?negotiateVersion=1	blazor.server.js:1 (fetch)	json	494 B	316 B
200	GET	localhost:44321	favicon.ico	FaviconLoader.jsm:191 (img)	x-icon	5.59 KB	5.30 KB
101	GET	localhost:44321	_blazor?id=CpgMpC-gA94B4zt3k1wGLQ	blazor.server.js:1 (websocket)	plain	217 B	0 B

11 requests457.30 KB / 158.78 KB transferredFinish: 359 msDOMContentLoaded: 273 msload: 277 ms

HeadersCookiesRequestResponseTimingsStack TraceSecurity

Filter Headers

GET wss://localhost:44321/\_blazor?id=CpgMpC-gA94B4zt3k1wGLQ

Status101 Switching ProtocolsVersionHTTP/1.1Transferred217 B (0 B size)

Response Headers (217 B)Raw

HTTP/1.1 101 Switching ProtocolsUpgrade: websocketServer: Microsoft-IIS/10.0Sec-WebSocket-Accept: BDqARTwIidCu04JNNwUHK3+DMSA=Connection: UpgradeX-Powered-By: ASP.NETDate: Sun, 24 Oct 2021 13:08:58 GMT

Request Headers (578 B)Raw

GET /\_blazor?id=CpgMpC-gA94B4zt3k1wGLQ HTTP/1.1Host: localhost:44321User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:93.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/Accept: \*/\*

# Blazor Server

- Advantages
  - Faster development process as it is not necessary to build an API and it is possible to access the database directly from components.
  - Smaller footprint than Blazor Client (WebAssembly) as we do not have to download all the files
  - It will work on web browsers that do not support WebAssembly (older versions of IE)
  - Users have no access to the code (files and libraries) since it runs on the server

# Blazor Server

- Disadvantages
  - **Stateful:** You need to always be connected to the server since the rendering is done on the server.
  - There is no offline or PWA mode since it needs to be connected all the time
  - Every click or page update needs to go to the server
  - Difficult to scale

# Razor

- .NET HTML rendering engine
- To transition from HTML to C# code we use the @ symbol.
- These are several ways we can add code to our HTML file:
  - Razor code blocks
  - Implicit Razor expressions
  - Explicit Razor expressions

# Razor code blocks

```
@code {  
    //your code here  
}
```

- Or just

```
@{  
    //your code here  
}
```

# Implicit vs Explicit razor expressions

- Implicit
  - `<td>@forecast.Summary</td>`
- Explicit
  - `<td>@(forecast.TemperatureC)</td>`
- With implicit expressions we are not be able to call generic methods
  - `<td>@(MyGenericMethod<string>())</td>`



# Razor

- Directives

- Adding an attribute
  - @attribute [Authorize]
- Adding an interface
  - @implements IDisposable
- Inheriting
  - @inherits  
TypeNameOfClassToInheritFrom
- Generic components
  - @typeparam Titem

- Changing the layout
  - @layout AnotherLayoutFile
- Setting a namespace
  - @namespace Another.NameSpace
- Setting a route
  - @page "/theurl"
- Adding a using statement
  - @using System.IO

# Blazor – Structure code

- In the Razor file
- In a partial class (code-behind)
- Inheriting a class
- Only code

# Blazor – Lifecycle events

- Most lifecycle events have two versions – synchronous and asynchronous
- OnInitialized and OnInitializedAsync
  - Called when the component is fully loaded but the UI is not rendered yet
- OnParametersSet and OnParametersSetAsync
  - Called when the parameters passed to the component change
- OnAfterRender and OnAfterRenderAsync
  - If we want to call any JavaScript code, we have to do that from these methods
  - We will get an error if we try to make a JavaScript interop from any of the other lifecycle event methods

# Blazor – Parameters

```
@code {  
    [Parameter]  
    public string MyParameter { get; set; }  
}
```

- `@page "/parameterdemo/{MyParameter}"`
- `<MyComponent MyParameter="@MyValue"></ MyComponent >`

# Blazor – Data Binding

- With binding, UI automatically updates when the property changes
- One-way binding
  - The data moves in one direction
  - Example: Button -> Increment (**Variable update**) -> Label
- Two-way binding
  - The data moves both ways
  - Example: Button -> Increment (**Variable update**) -> Input field -> **Variable update**
  - Example: Pass a value from a parent to child component and then update the value in child component will make the parent component update as well

# Blazor – Forms & Input Validation

- Blazor provides UI controls that build on top of HTML and provide more functionalities
- Think of these as HTML wrappers with additional features
- Examples
  - InputText produces `<input type="text">`
  - InputRadio produces `<input type="radio">`
- With Blazor UI controls we get validation and formatting out-of-the-box

# Blazor – IdentityServer

- For authentication and authorization, we can use Identity Server which provides us with these functionalities
- We get a logic for login and registration that we can build on top and extend to support our use case
- When we want to restrict access on some pages we need to add `@attribute [Authorize]` and this will make sure the users are logged in and authorized before accessing the page

# Blazor – Code Sharing

- When we use Visual Studio WebAssembly template for creating a Blazor application and tick the box for server ASP.NET project, Visual Studio will create another project called Shared
- In this shared project we can keep the classes that will be used in both client and server projects
- The classes that we will most likely share between client and server projects are models and with this approach we can reuse that code



# Blazor – JavaScript Interop

- Blazor uses JavaScript to update the Document Object Model (DOM), download files, and access things such as local storage on the client.
- Calling JavaScript from .NET can be done in two ways
  - Global JavaScript
  - JavaScript Isolation
- Calling .NET from JavaScript
  - Static .NET method call
  - Instance method call
  - Component instance method call

# Blazor – Managing State

- Storing data on the server side
  - We need an API that we can call to save/retrieve data into/from a database
- Passing data in URLs
  - Route parameters
    - @page "/post/{BlogPostId:int?}"
  - Using a query string
    - `var query = new Uri(Navigation.Uri).Query;`
- Implement browser storage

# Blazor – Deployment

- Hosting Blazor WebAssembly
  - Server application needs to be hosted on a server that supports .NET
  - Client application can be hosted on the same or separate server as the server application or it can be hosted on CDN (Content Delivery Network)
- Hosting Blazor Server (SignalR)
  - Same as the server application from Blazor WebAssembly
  - On top of that we might need Azure SignalR Service that will take care of all the connections

# Resources

- Documentation

- <https://dotnet.microsoft.com/apps/aspnet/web-apps/blazor>
- <https://blazor-university.com/overview/what-is-blazor/>
- <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/aspnet/core/blazor/?view=aspnetcore-3.1>

- Books

- Web Development with Blazor: A hand-on guide for .NET developers to build interactive UIs with C#, Jimmy Engstroem