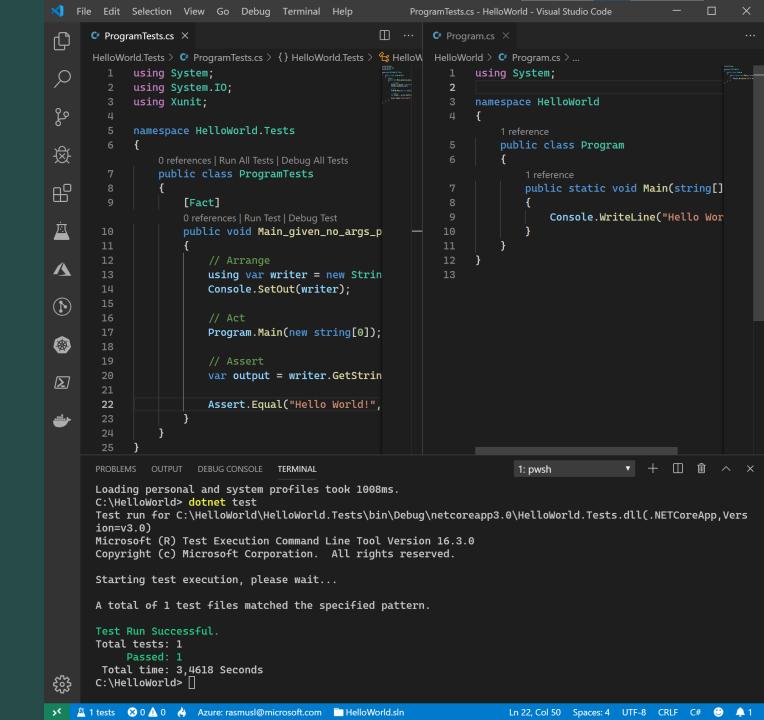
# JSON and the REST ASP.NET Core

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# Agenda

Leftover: Async ≠ Parallel ≠ Threads

XML (History lesson)

**JSON** 

**REST** 

**ASP.NET Core** 

Web API with ASP.NET Core

Speed Multiprocessor Parallel execution

# Async ≠ Parallel ≠ Threads

Non-blocking UI, background tasks, asynchronous Low-level building block
Do not use directly!

# XML

#### **XML**

eXtensible Markup Language

Markup language like HTML

Designed to carry data, not to display data

Tags are not predefined – You must define your own tags

Designed to be self-descriptive

#### XML Does Not Do Anything

XML was created to structure, store, and transport information

#### How Can XML be Used?

Separates data from HTML

Simplifies data sharing

Simplifies data transport

Simplifies platform changes

Used to create new (Internet) languages

**XHTML** 

WSDL for describing web services

RSS and ATOM for news feeds

**XAML** 

# **JSON**

#### **JSON**

JavaScript Object Notation
Lightweight text-data interchange format
Language independent (uses JavaScript syntax)
"Self-describing" and easy to understand

# **JSON Syntax**

(subset of the JavaScript object notation syntax)

Data is in name/value pairs

Data is separated by commas

Curly braces hold objects

Square brackets hold arrays

#### JSON Name/Value Pairs

A name/value pair consists of a field name (in double quotes), followed by a colon, followed by a value:

"firstName": "John"

This is simple to understand, and equals to the JavaScript statement:

firstName = "John"

## **JSON Data Types**

Number (integer or floating point)

String (in double quotes)

Boolean (true or false)

Array (in square brackets)

Object (in curly brackets)

null

#### **Examples**

```
Objects
{ "firstName": "John", "lastName": "Doe" }
Array
  { "firstName": "John", "lastName": "Doe" },
  { "firstName": "Jane", "lastName": "Doe" },
  { "firstName": "John", "lastName": "Smith" }
```

#### Best of both worlds?

https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/en/SS9H2Y\_7.7.0/com.ib m.dp.doc/json\_jsonxconversionexample.html

#### **REST**

REpresentation

# http://

# **HTTP** request

**URI**: string

Method: string

**Header**: key/value pairs

**Body**: string/binary

## HTTP response

Status-Code: number

**Header:** key/value pairs

**Body:** string/binary

#### **REST**

#### Maps your CRUD actions to HTTP verbs

Action	Verb
Create	POST
Read (Retrieve)	GET
Update (Replace)	PUT
Update (Modify)	PATCH
Delete	DELETE

#### **HTTP status codes**

Code	Meaning
200	OK
201	Created
202	Accepted
204	No Content
301	Moved Permanently
302	Found (Previously "Moved temporarily")
307	Temporary Redirect
308	Permanent Redirect

Code	Meaning
400	Bad Request
401	Unauthorized
403	Forbidden
404	Not Found
409	Conflict
415	Unsupported Media Type
422	Unprocessable Entity
500	Internal Server Error
501	Not Implemented
503	Service Unavailable

# **HTTP** headers

Header Field	Description	Examples
Accept	Content-Types that are acceptable for the response	text/plain application/json application/xml
Content-Type	The MIME type of the body of the request (POST, PUT, and PATCH)	application/x-www-form-urlencoded application/json; charset=utf-8
Authorization	Authentication credentials for HTTP authentication	Bearer ey

# Why REST?

Simple, both conceptually and programmatically

Simpler and cleaner than SOAP

REST is the new black

#### HTTP request

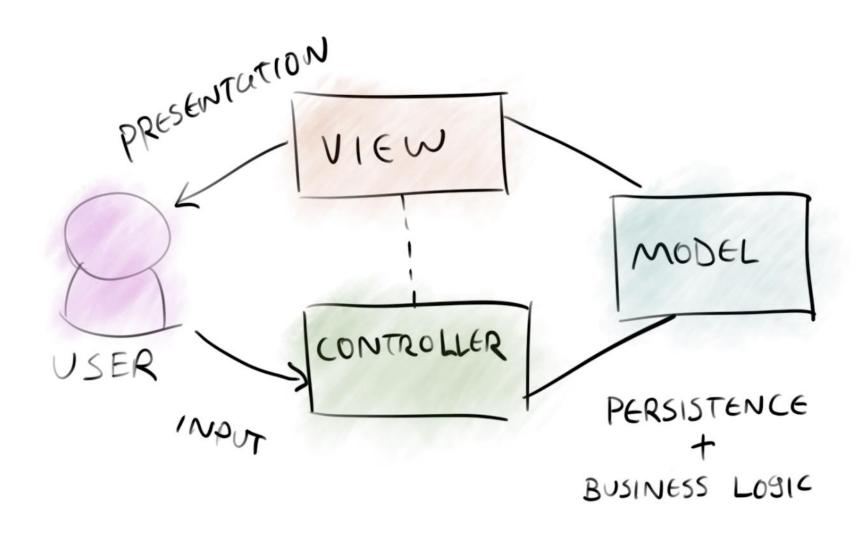
```
URI: <a href="https://futurama.com/api/characters">https://futurama.com/api/characters</a>
Method: POST
Header:
  Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8
  Authorization: Bearer ey...
Body:
     "name": "Bender",
     "species": "Robot",
     "planet": "Earth"
```

#### HTTP response

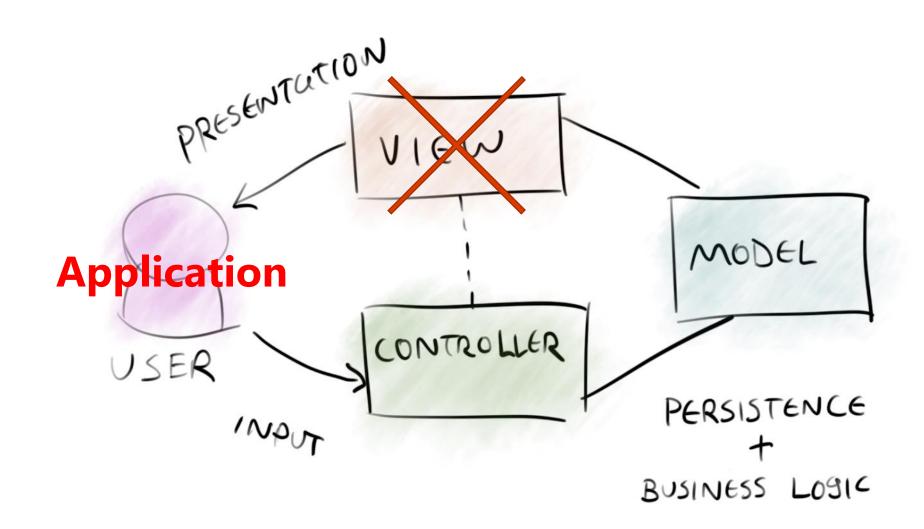
```
Status-Code: 201
Header:
   Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8
   Location: <a href="https://futurama.com/api/characters/42">https://futurama.com/api/characters/42</a>
Body:
     "id": 42,
     "name": "Bender",
     "species": "Robot",
     "planet": "Earth"
```

# **ASP.NET Core**

#### Model – View – Controller



#### **ASP.NET Web API**



#### **ASP.NET Core Web API**

Demo

#### Controller

#### Class

Derive from ControllerBase

Decorate with [ApiController] and [Route("[controller]")]

#### Method

Decorate with [HttpGet], [HttpPost], [HttpPut], [HttpDelete] Return *specific type,* IActionResult, or ActionResult<T> - or Task<...>.

# ASP.NET (Web API) best practices

#### Be RESTful

Use proper status codes
Use meaningful routes
Use proper HTTP methods
Don't throw exceptions

# Use user secrets in development

```
dotnet user-secrets init
dotnet user-secrets set "ConnectionStrings:<connectionstring-
name>" "<connnection-string>"
```

#### Use built-in IoC container

```
services.AddDbContext<MyContext>(o =>
        o.UseSqlServer(Configuration.GetConnectionString("MyConnectionStringName"))
);
services.AddScoped<IMyContext, MyContext>();
services.AddScoped<IMyRepository, MyRepository>();
```

# Consider running migrations on load

# Support the OpenAPI Specification (Swagger)

```
dotnet add package Swashbuckle.AspNetCore --version 5.0.0-rc4
services.AddSwaggerGen(c =>
    c.SwaggerDoc("v1", new OpenApiInfo { Title = "My API", Version = "v1" });
});
app.UseSwagger();
app.UseSwaggerUI(c =>
    c.SwaggerEndpoint("/swagger/v1/swagger.json", "My API V1");
    c.RoutePrefix = string.Empty;
});
```

# Support HTTPS only

dotnet dev-certs https --trust

app.UseHttpsRedirection();

#### Standardize on lowercase urls

services.AddRouting(options => options.LowercaseUrls = true);

# Secure your Web API

Azure AD (lecture 11)

Azure AD B2C

Other 3

Do not write your own security layer!!!