

# Web Services with WCF – Part 1/2

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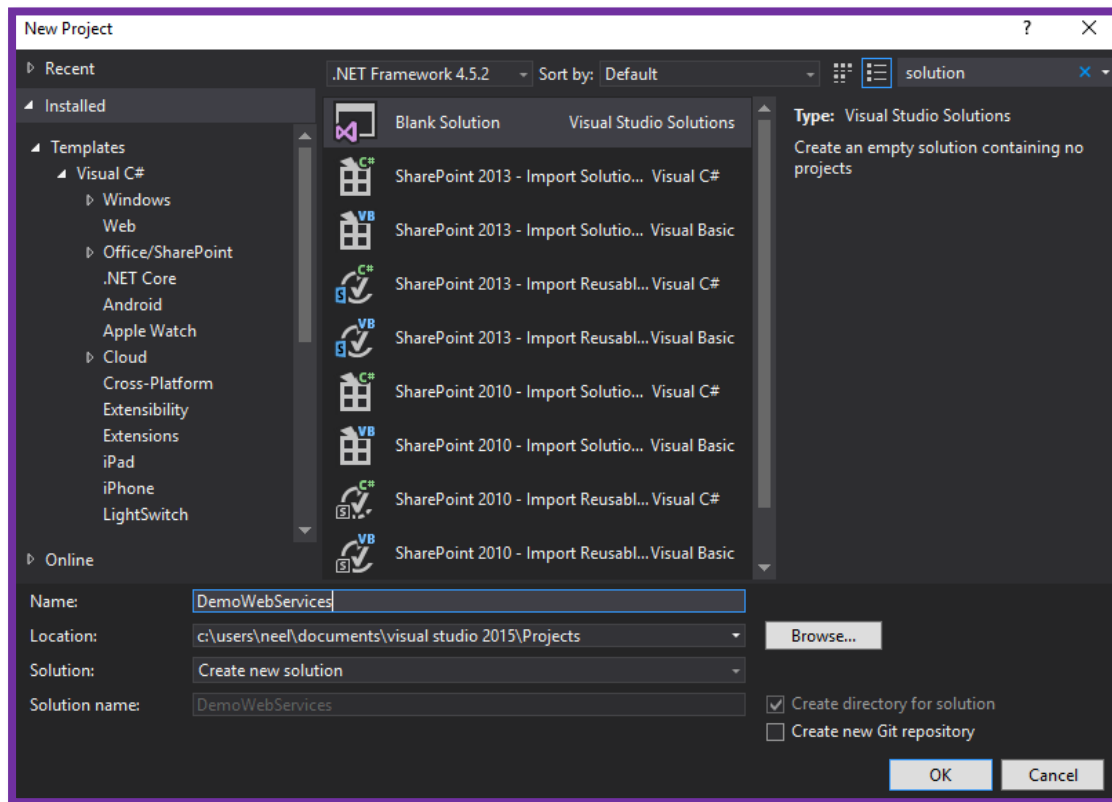
## WCF (Windows Commutation Foundation)

WCF stands for Windows Communication Foundation. It is a framework for building, configuring, and deploying network-distributed services. Earlier known as Indigo, it enables hosting services in any type of operating system process.

This tutorial explains the fundamentals of WCF and is conveniently divided into various sections. Every section of this tutorial has adequate number of examples to explain different concepts of WCF.

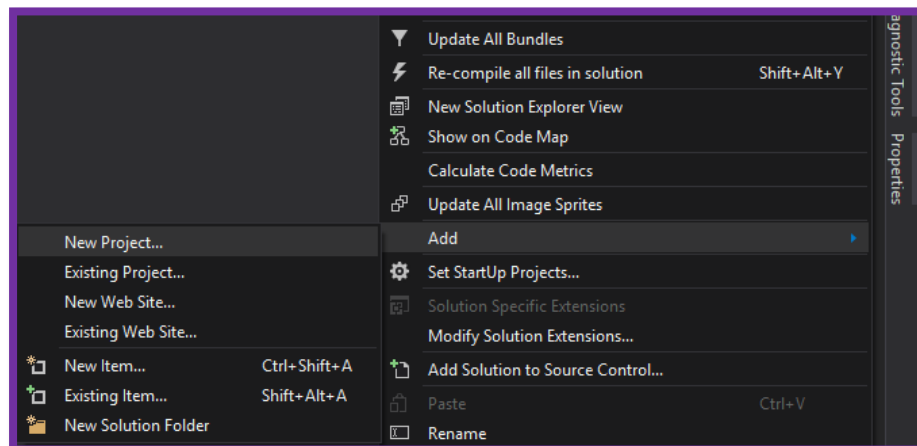


For this example, need add a new solution with the name "DemoWebServices"

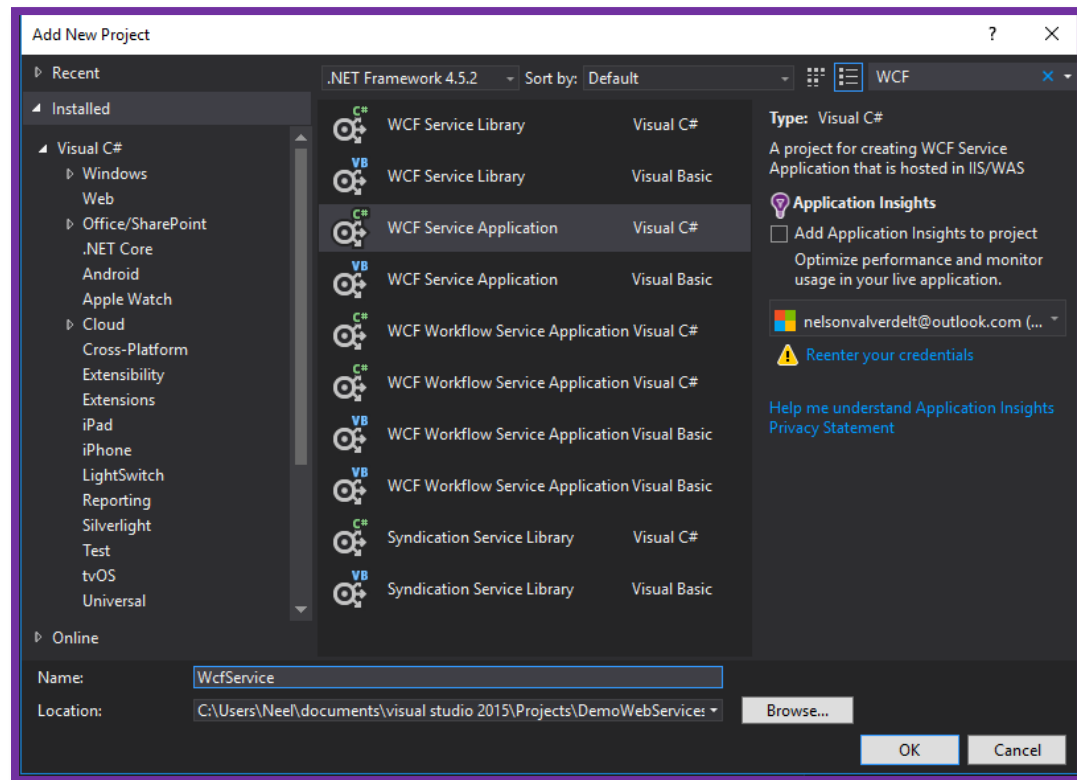


Now we create two projects with of this solution

- Right click in our solution and new project



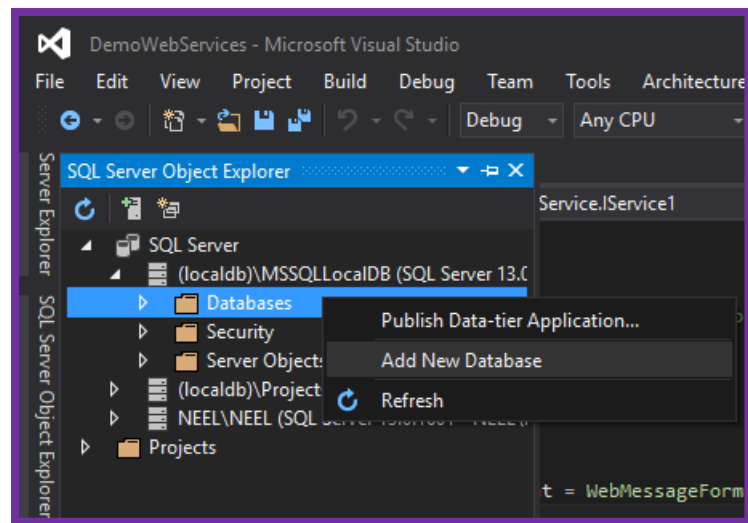
- Search and select "WCF Service Application", then add the name "WcfService" and "OK"



Now we follow these steps for our project "WcfService"

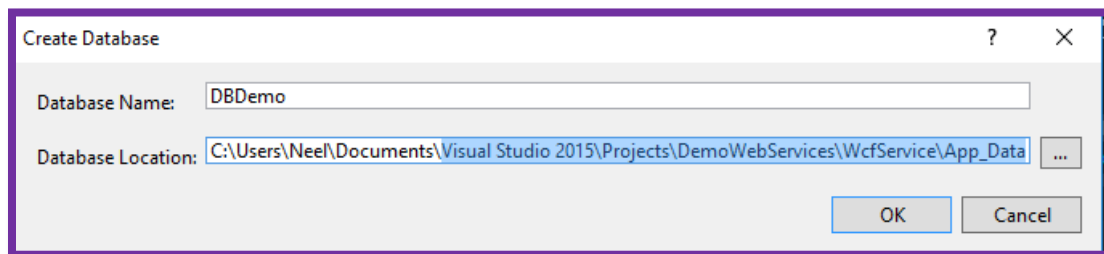
## STEP 1

- Select Sql Server Object Explorer and create your local Database.



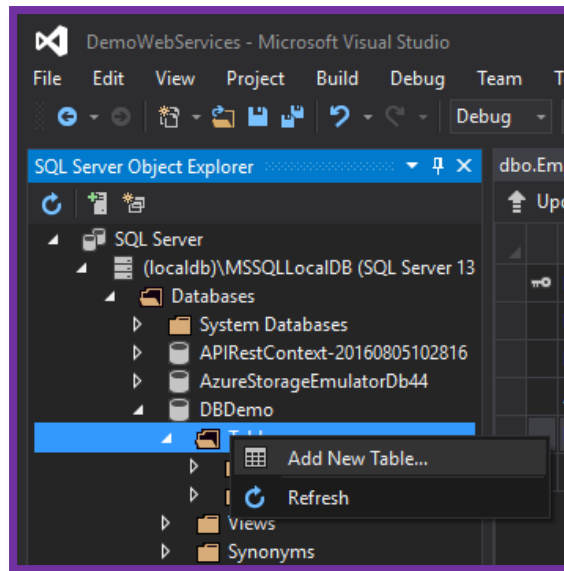
## STEP 2

- ✓ Select your Database location, this having objective create a file local database with extension ".mdf"

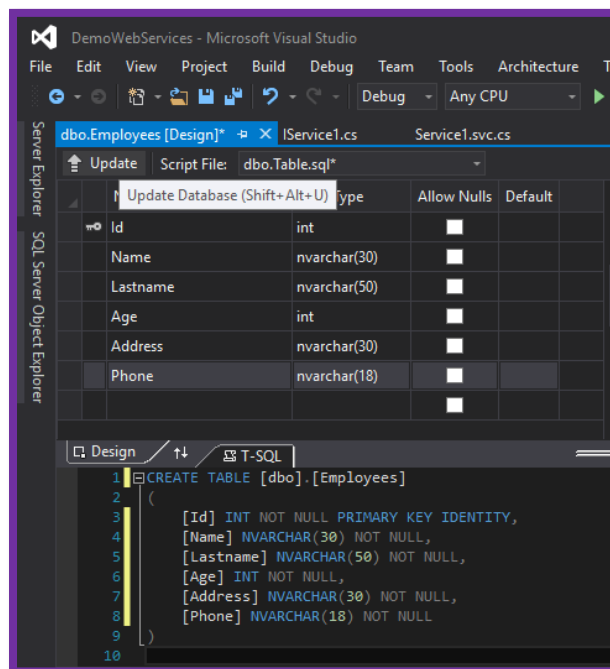


### STEP 3

- ✓ Select our table file and add new table

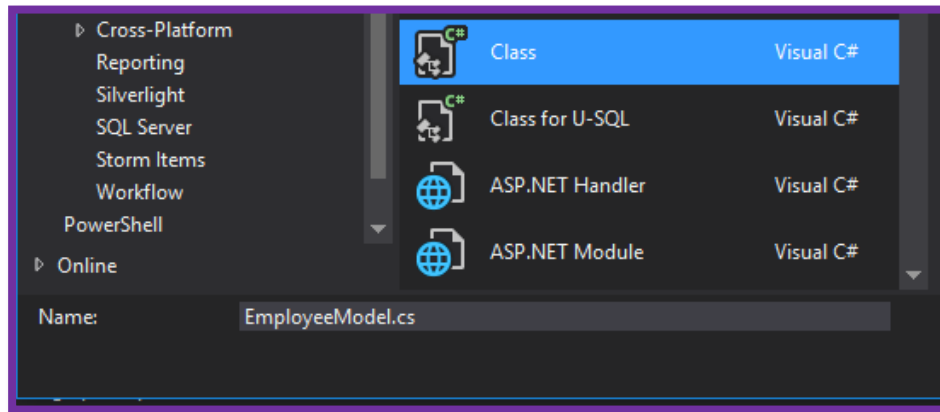


- ✓ Add a table "Employees" for this example, Add our attributes:  
Id, Name, Lastname, Address, Phone and "update" database



## STEP 4

- ✓ Create a file "Models" and create a new class with the name "EmployeeModel".



- ✓ Add the attributes at our class EmployeeModel: Id, Name, Lastname, Address, Phone

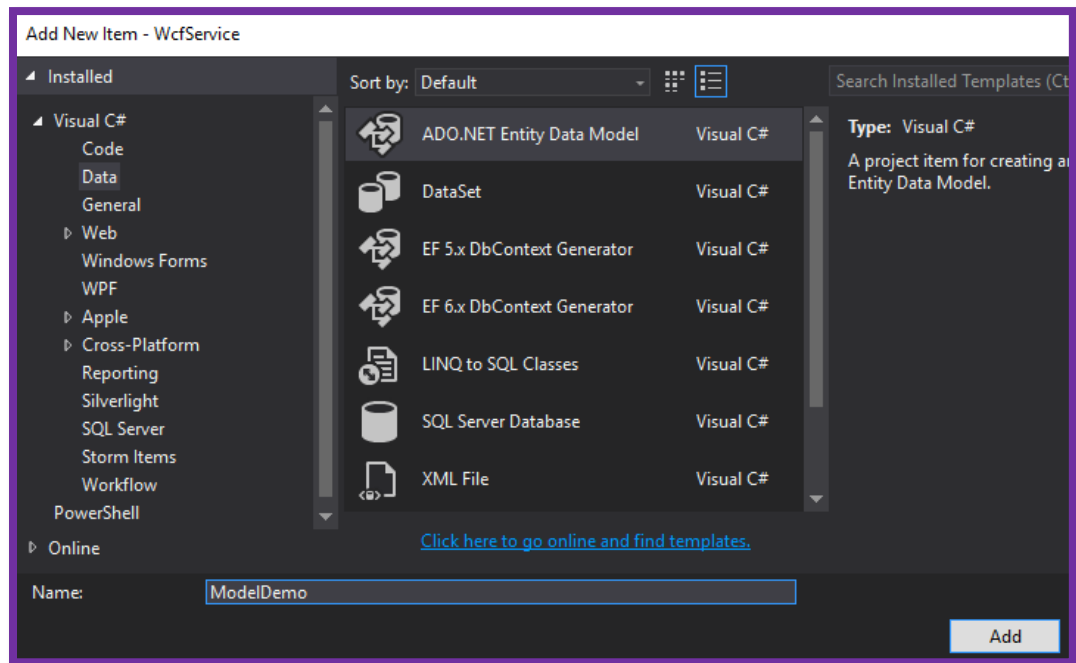
```
using System.Runtime.Serialization;

namespace WcfService.Models
{
    [DataContract]
    public class EmployeeModel
    {
        [DataMember]
        public int Id { get; set; }
        [DataMember]
        public string Name { get; set; }
        [DataMember]
        public string Lastname { get; set; }
        [DataMember]
        public int Age { get; set; }
        [DataMember]
        public string Phone { get; set; }
    }
}
```

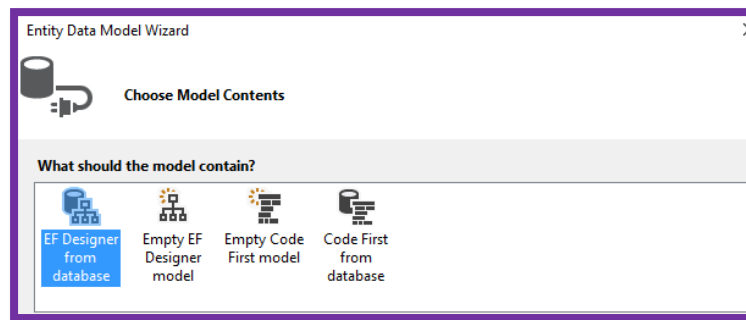
- ✓ **DataContract:** Uses a serialization engine called the Data Contract Serializer by default to serialize and deserialize data.
- ✓ **DataMember:** The attribute must then be applied to each member of the data contract type to indicate that it is a data member, that is, it should be serialized.

## STEP 5

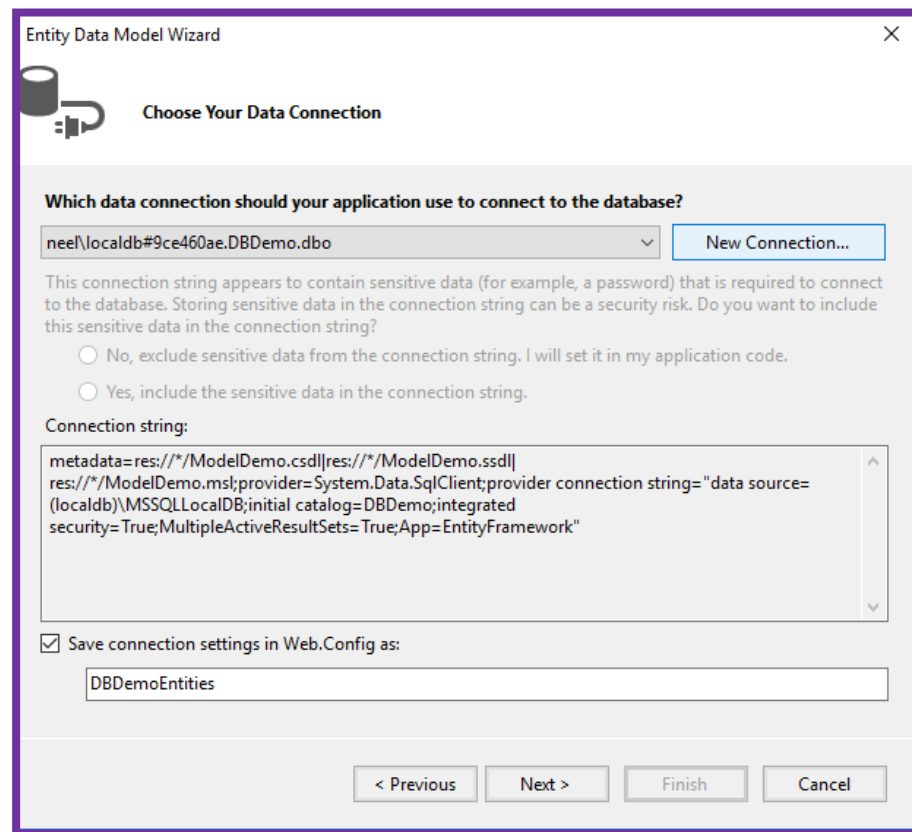
- ✓ Select a new item, select data and Create a ADO.NET Entity Data Model with the name "ModelDemo"



- ✓ Select **EF Designer From Database** and Next



- ✓ Select New Connection



The screenshot shows the 'Entity Data Model Wizard' window, specifically the 'Choose Your Data Connection' step. The window has a title bar with 'Entity Data Model Wizard' and a close button. Below the title bar is a header area with a database icon and the text 'Choose Your Data Connection'. The main content area is titled 'Which data connection should your application use to connect to the database?'. It features a dropdown menu showing 'neel\localdb#9ce460ae.DBDemo.dbo' and a 'New Connection...' button. Below this, a warning message states: 'This connection string appears to contain sensitive data (for example, a password) that is required to connect to the database. Storing sensitive data in the connection string can be a security risk. Do you want to include this sensitive data in the connection string?'. There are two radio buttons: 'No, exclude sensitive data from the connection string. I will set it in my application code.' and 'Yes, include the sensitive data in the connection string.'. Below the radio buttons is a section titled 'Connection string:' with a text area containing the following text: 'metadata=res://\*/ModelDemo.csdl|res://\*/ModelDemo.ssdl|res://\*/ModelDemo.msl;provider=System.Data.SqlClient;provider connection string="data source=(localdb)\MSSQLLocalDB;initial catalog=DBDemo;integrated security=True;MultipleActiveResultSets=True;App=EntityFramework"'. At the bottom, there is a checkbox labeled 'Save connection settings in Web.Config as:' which is checked. Below the checkbox is a text box containing 'DBDemoEntities'. At the very bottom, there are four buttons: '< Previous', 'Next >', 'Finish', and 'Cancel'.

Entity Data Model Wizard

Choose Your Data Connection

Which data connection should your application use to connect to the database?

neel\localdb#9ce460ae.DBDemo.dbo New Connection...

This connection string appears to contain sensitive data (for example, a password) that is required to connect to the database. Storing sensitive data in the connection string can be a security risk. Do you want to include this sensitive data in the connection string?

☐ No, exclude sensitive data from the connection string. I will set it in my application code.

☐ Yes, include the sensitive data in the connection string.

Connection string:

metadata=res://\*/ModelDemo.csdl|res://\*/ModelDemo.ssdl|res://\*/ModelDemo.msl;provider=System.Data.SqlClient;provider connection string="data source=(localdb)\MSSQLLocalDB;initial catalog=DBDemo;integrated security=True;MultipleActiveResultSets=True;App=EntityFramework"

☒ Save connection settings in Web.Config as:

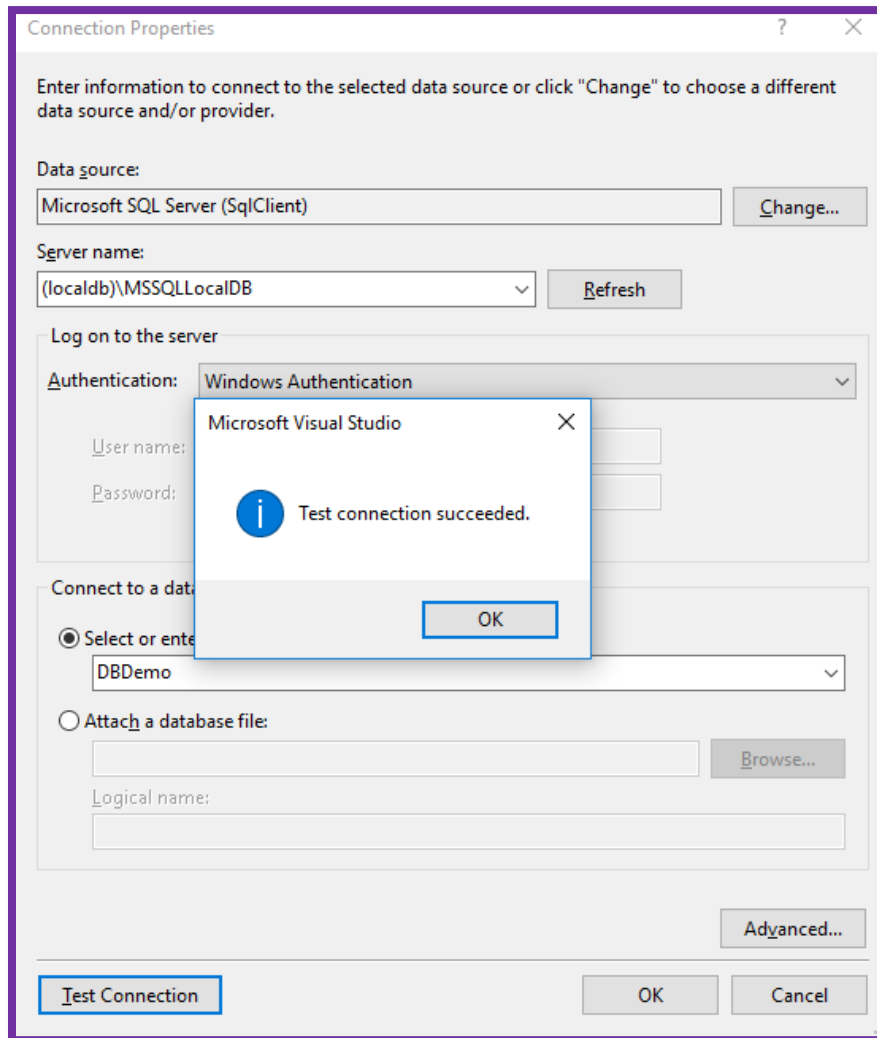
DBDemoEntities

< Previous Next > Finish Cancel



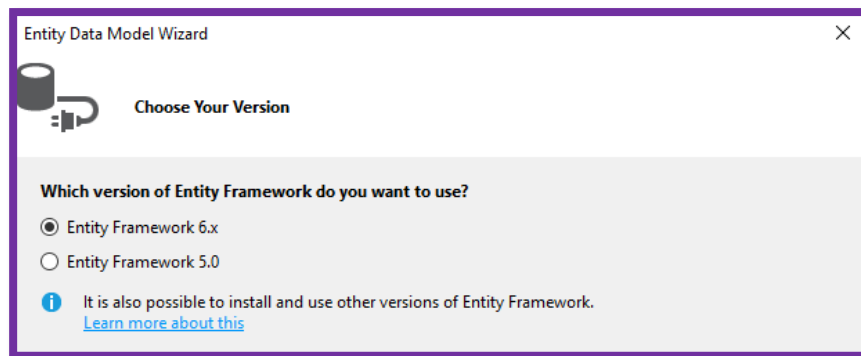
- ✓ In Connection Properties add a new connection

Note: In our Server name I do reference a database local

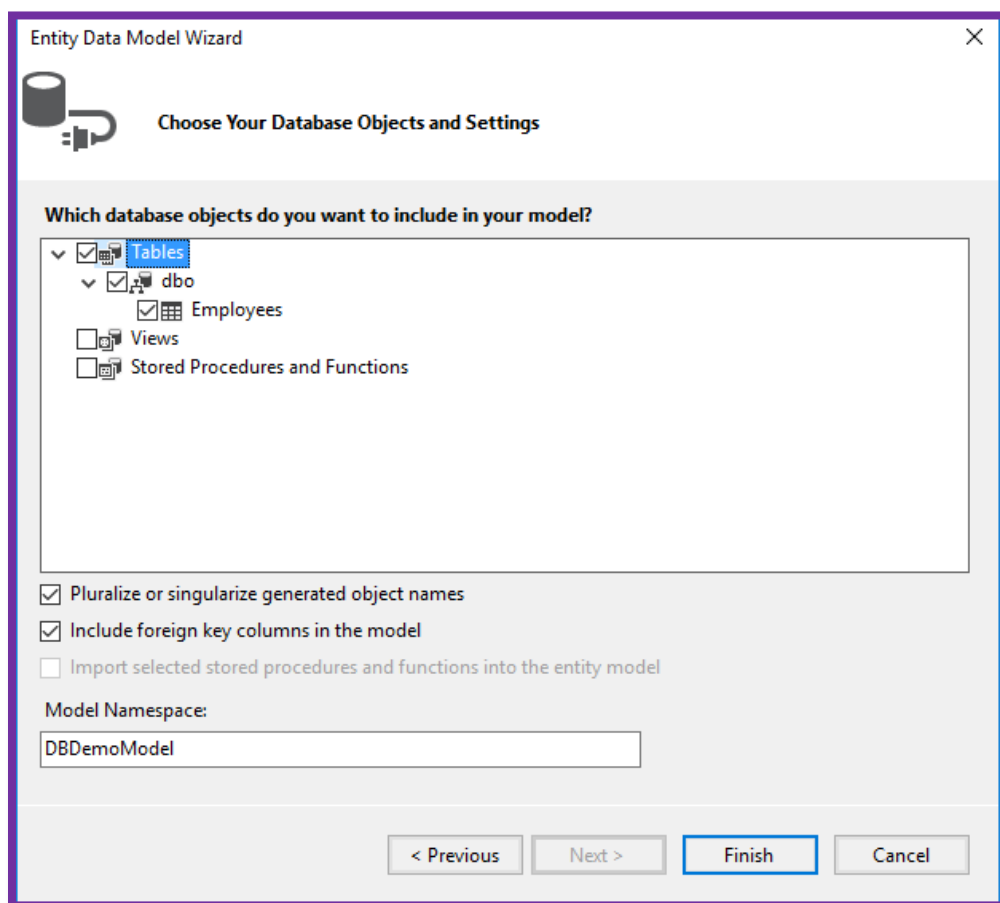


- ✓ Select Entity Framework 6.x and Next,

**Entity Framework:** Entity Framework (EF) is an object-relational mapper that enables .NET developers to work with relational data using domain-specific objects. It eliminates the need for most of the data-access code that developers usually need to write.



- ✓ Select the table **Employees** for this example and Finish



## STEP 6

- ✓ Modify our Interface Service **"IService1"**

```
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.IO;
using System.ServiceModel;
using System.ServiceModel.Web;
using WcfService.Models;

namespace WcfService
{
    // NOTE: You can use the "Rename" command on the "Refactor" menu to change the interface name "IService1"
    [ServiceContract]
    1 reference
    public interface IService1
    {

        [OperationContract]
        [WebGet(ResponseFormat = WebMessageFormat.Json, BodyStyle = WebMessageBodyStyle.Wrapped,
            UriTemplate = "ListEmployees")]
        1 reference
        List<EmployeeModel> ListEmployees();

        [OperationContract]
        [WebGet(ResponseFormat = WebMessageFormat.Json, UriTemplate = "FindEmployee/{id}")]
        1 reference
        EmployeeModel FindEmployee(string id);

        [OperationContract]
        [WebInvoke(Method = "POST", RequestFormat = WebMessageFormat.Json, UriTemplate = "CreateEmployee")]
        1 reference
        string CreateEmployee(Stream JsonStream);

    }
}
```

## STEP 7

- ✓ Create an instance of our string connection, this allow to interact with our database, in this example is **"DBDemoEntities"**
- ✓ Then include this within our method "CreateEmployee"

```
//Instance Database
DBDemoEntities db = new DBDemoEntities();
1 reference
public string CreateEmployee(Stream JsonStream)
{
    try
    {
        //initialise a new instance of the StreamReader class for the specified stream
        StreamReader reader = new StreamReader(JsonStream);

        //Read Content json
        string json = reader.ReadToEnd();

        //initialise Serializer of JSON
        JavaScriptSerializer jss = new JavaScriptSerializer();

        //Deserialize json and save in our Model
        EmployeeModel employee = jss.Deserialize<EmployeeModel>(json);

        //Save our serialized data to Model Mapping of our database
        var emp = new Employee
        {
            Name = employee.Name,
            Lastname = employee.Lastname,
            Age = employee.Age,
            Address = employee.Address,
            Phone = employee.Phone
        };

        //Add a data entity emp
        db.Employees.Add(emp);

        //Save Changes to our database
        db.SaveChanges();

        return "OK";
    }
    catch (Exception ex)
    {
        return ex.Message;
    }
}
```

- ✓ Add this within our method **FindEmployee**

```
1 reference
public EmployeeModel FindEmployee(string id)
{
    // Use Linq for database, Use "where" for an id existing and get data

    var query = from e in db.Employees
                 where e.Id.ToString().Equals(id)
                 select new EmployeeModel()
                 {
                     Name = e.Name,
                     Lastname = e.Lastname,
                     Age = e.Age,
                     Address = e.Address,
                     Phone = e.Phone
                 };

    return query.FirstOrDefault();
}
```

- ✓ Add this within our method **ListEmployees**

```
1 reference
public List<EmployeeModel> ListEmployees()
{
    // Use Linq for database, save the data in our Models and get data

    var query = from e in db.Employees
                 select new EmployeeModel()
                 {
                     Name = e.Name,
                     Lastname = e.Lastname,
                     Age = e.Age,
                     Address = e.Address,
                     Phone = e.Phone
                 };

    return query.ToList();
}
```

## STEP 8

- ✓ Go to **web.config** and add this:

- Add this within of **<system.webServer>**

```
<httpProtocol>
  <customHeaders>
    <add name="Access-Control-Allow-Origin" value="*" />
    <add name="Access-Control-Allow-Headers" value="Content-Type, Accept" />
  </customHeaders>
</httpProtocol>
```

- Add this within of **<behaviors>**

```
<endpointBehaviors>
  <behavior name="WebService">
    <webHttp/>
  </behavior>
</endpointBehaviors>
```

- Add this within and below of **<system.serviceModel>**

```
<services>
  <service name="WcfService.Service1">
    <endpoint address="" binding="webHttpBinding"
      contract="WcfService.IService1"
      behaviorConfiguration="WebService" />
  </service>
</services>
```

### Note:

**WcfService:** Is the name of our project

**IServices1:** Is our interface

**Service1:** Is our class with our methods