

gRPC for .NET Developers

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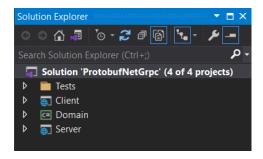
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Welcome to the gRPC tutorial on Asp.Net Core

In this tutorial I want to explain how to use *gRPC* using the *protobuf-net.Grpc* library in *ASP.NET Core Web API*.

Let's go.

Project structure

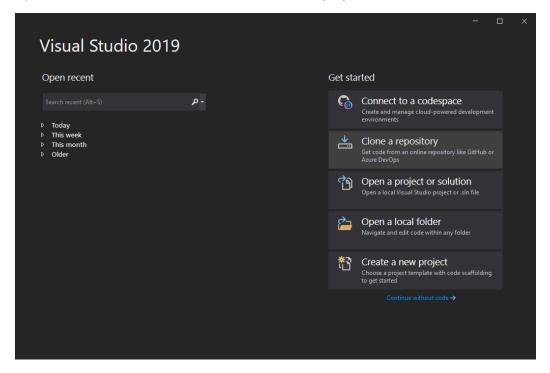


There are three projects in this solution

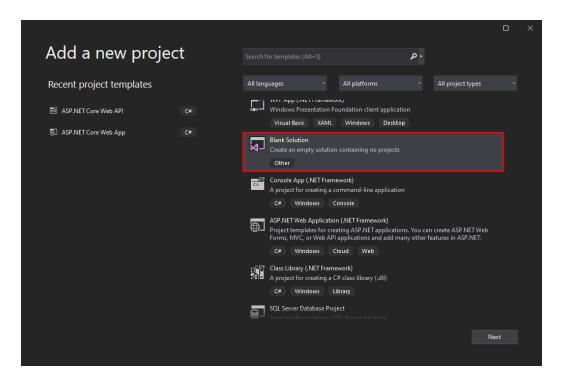
- **Domain:** This project includes input and output models of *gRPC* services methods and interfaces that these services implement.
- Server: This project contains the services that we want to connect to with gRPC.
- Client: This project contains APIs that call the Server project services.

Step 1: Create a blank solution

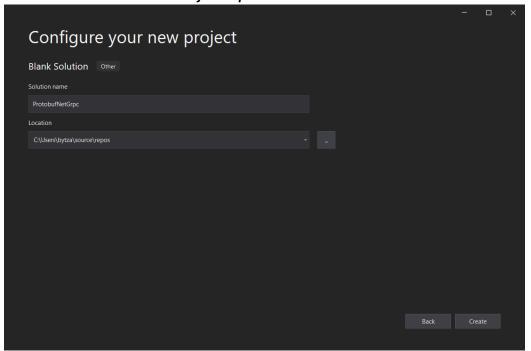
Open Visual Studio 2019 and click on Create a new project.



Now select the **Blank Solution** option and click **Next**.

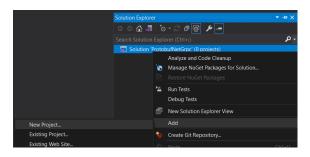


Now name this solution *ProtobufNetGrpc* and click *Create*.

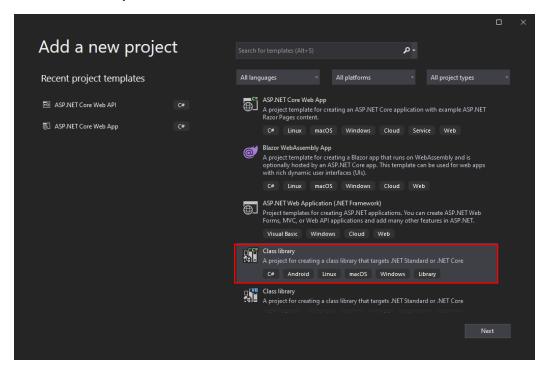


Step 2: Add the Domain project to the solution

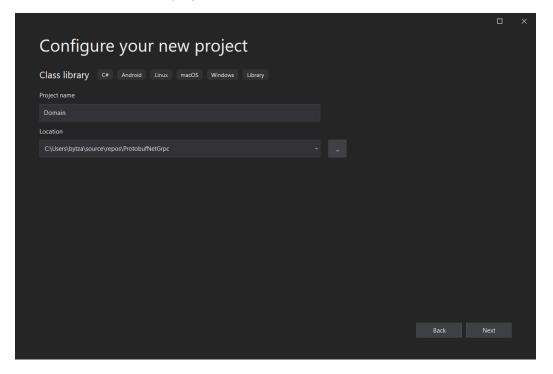
Right-click on the solution and select *Add* → *New project*.



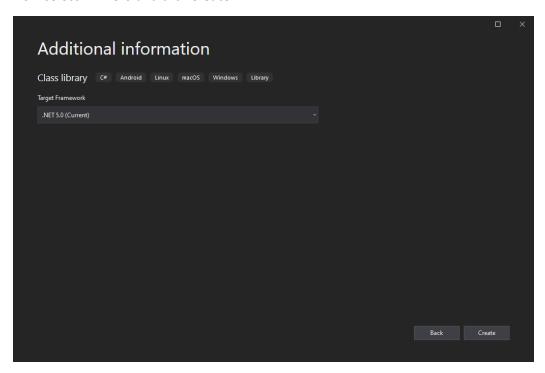
Select Class Library and click Next.



In the next box, name the project **Domain** and click **Next**.



Now select .NET 5.0 and click Create



Step 1-1:

Before doing anything, we must add the required packages to the project. So, right-click on the project and select *Edit Project File*.

```
Pode Project File
Build Dependencies

Now, change this file.

</property Sdk="Microsoft.NET.Sdk">

</property Group>

</property Group>

</property Group>

</property Group>

</property Group>

</property Group>

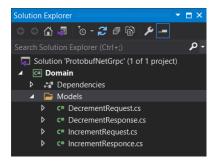
<p
```

</Project>

Note: Do not forget to add all four packages and after that save this file to add packages to the project.

Step 1-2:

You must have defined input and output models for every services method. These classes must be serialized. So, create a *Models* folder and add the following classes to it.



IncrementRequest class:

```
using System.Runtime.Serialization;
namespace Domain.Models
{
    [DataContract]
   public class IncrementRequest
        [DataMember(Order = 1)]
        public int Inc { get; set; }
    }
}
IncrementResponce class:
using System.Runtime.Serialization;
namespace Domain.Models
{
    [DataContract]
   public class IncrementResponce
        [DataMember(Order = 1)]
        public int Result { get; set; }
    }
}
```

If you want input or output models to have a parameter constructor, you must also define a parameter less constructor in the class.

```
DecrementRequest class:
```

```
using System;
using System.Runtime.Serialization;

namespace Domain.Models
{
    [DataContract]
    public class DecrementRequest
    {
        [Obsolete("Not allowed to use this for instantiation")]
        public DecrementRequest()
        {
        [Obsolete("Not allowed to use this for instantiation")]
```

```
}
        public DecrementRequest(int dec)
            Dec = dec;
        }
        [DataMember(Order = 1)]
        public int Dec { get; set; }
   }
}
DecrementResponse class:
using System;
using System.Runtime.Serialization;
namespace Domain.Models
{
    [DataContract]
   public class DecrementResponse
   {
        [Obsolete("Not allowed to use this for instantiation")]
        public DecrementResponse()
        }
        public DecrementResponse(int result)
            Result = result;
        }
        [DataMember(Order = 1)]
        public int Result { get; set; }
   }
}
```

Note: Be sure to leave the order numbers in a row.

Step 1-3:

In this step we need to define an *ICounterService* interface so that *CounterService* can implement it. This service is located in the Server project. In fact, *ICounterService* is the interface between the project server and the client.

```
using Domain.Models;
using ProtoBuf.Grpc.Configuration;
using System.ServiceModel;

namespace Domain.IServices
{
    [ServiceContract(Name = "CounterService")]
    public interface ICounterService
    {
        [SimpleRpcExceptions]
```

```
IncrementResponce Increment(IncrementRequest request);

[SimpleRpcExceptions]
    DecrementResponse Decrement(DecrementRequest request);
}
```

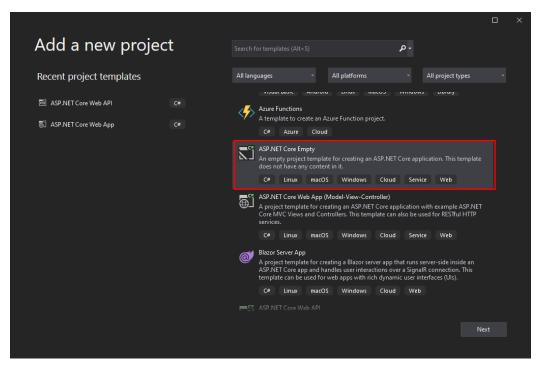
Note: that you must specify the name property in the attribute [ServiceContract (Name = "CounterService")].

Note: The *[SimpleRpcExceptions]* attribute is used to manage exceptions. If you have the possibility of an exception in your method, you must place this attribute above your method.

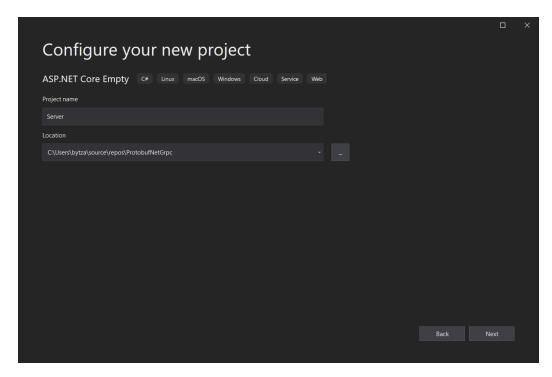
Step 3: Add the Server project to the solution

Right-click on the solution and select *Add* → *New project*.

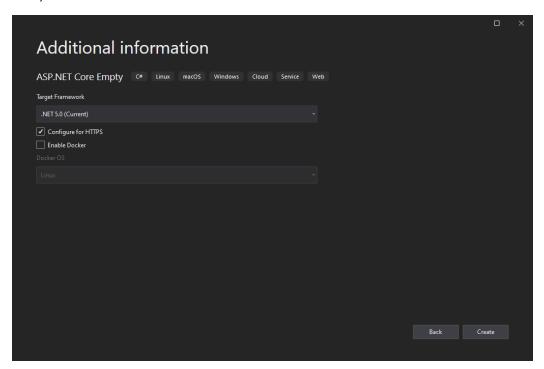
Now, select ASP.NET Core Empty and click Next.



In the next box, name the project Server and click the Next.



Now, select .NET 5.0 and click Create.



Step 3-1:

Before doing anything, we need to add a reference from the *Domain* project to the current project. So, right-click on the project and select *Edit Project File*.

```
<Project Sdk="Microsoft.NET.Sdk.Web">

<PropertyGroup>
     <TargetFramework>net5.0</TargetFramework>
     </PropertyGroup>
```

```
<ItemGroup>
  <ProjectReference Include="..\Domain\Domain.csproj" />
  </ItemGroup>
```

</Project>

Step 3-2:

Now we need to create the *CounterService* service. This service must implement the *ICounterService* interface.

```
using Domain.IServices;
using Domain.Models;
using System;
namespace Server.Services
   public class CounterService : ICounterService
        private int counter = 0;
        public IncrementResponce Increment(IncrementRequest request)
        {
            try
            {
                if (request.Inc == 0)
                    throw new NullReferenceException("IncrementRequest model is null");
                counter += request.Inc;
                var result = new IncrementResponce { Result = counter };
                return result;
            }
            catch (Exception)
            {
                throw;
            }
        }
        public DecrementResponse Decrement(DecrementRequest request)
            try
            {
                if (request.Dec == 0)
                    throw new NullReferenceException("DecrementRequest model is null");
                counter -= request.Dec;
                var result = new DecrementResponse(counter);
                return result;
            }
            catch (Exception)
                throw;
            }
```

```
}
}
```

Step 3-3:

Because exceptions in this library do not cross layers, you must define an Interceptor class.

```
Solution Explorer

Search Solution Explorer (Ctrl+;)

Solution 'ProtobufNetGrpc' (2 of 2 projects)

Domain

Solution 'ProtobufNetGrpc' (2 of 2 projects)

Connected Services

Connected
```

```
using Grpc.Core;
using ProtoBuf.Grpc.Configuration;
using System;
namespace Server.Exceptions
{
   public class RpcExceptionsInterceptor : ServerExceptionsInterceptorBase
   {
        private RpcExceptionsInterceptor() { }
        private static RpcExceptionsInterceptor? _sInstance;
       public static RpcExceptionsInterceptor Instance => _sInstance ??= new
       RpcExceptionsInterceptor();
       private static bool ShouldWrap(Exception exception, out Status status)
             status = new Status(
             StatusCode.Internal
             , exception.Message, exception);
            return true;
        }
        protected override bool OnException(Exception exception, out Status status)
            => ShouldWrap(exception, out status);
    }
}
```

Step 3-4:

Now you need to make the following changes in the *Startup* class:

Register the AddCodeFirstGrpc and AddCodeFirstGrpcReflection services in the ConfigureServices
method.

- Register RpcExceptionsInterceptor and add AddCodeFirstGrpc service to Interceptors.
- Register the *CounterService* service.
- In the Configure method, you must also specify ICounterService and MapCodeFirstGrpcReflectionService as endpoints.

Modify Startup class:

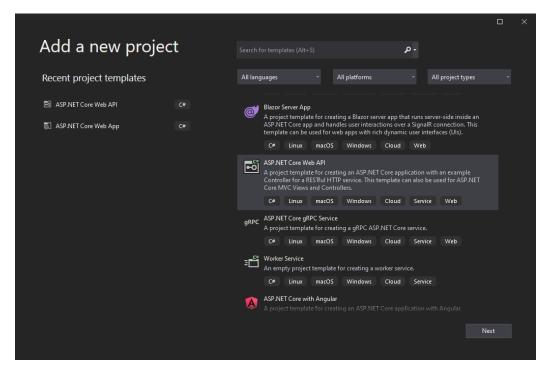
```
using Domain.IServices;
using Microsoft.AspNetCore.Builder;
using Microsoft.AspNetCore.Hosting;
using Microsoft.AspNetCore.Http;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection.Extensions;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using ProtoBuf.Grpc.Server;
using Server.Exceptions;
using Server.Services;
using System.IO.Compression;
namespace Server
{
   public class Startup
    {
        public void ConfigureServices(IServiceCollection services)
            services.AddCodeFirstGrpc(config =>
            {
                config.Interceptors.Add(typeof(RpcExceptionsInterceptor));
                config.ResponseCompressionLevel = CompressionLevel.Optimal;
            });
            services.TryAddSingleton(RpcExceptionsInterceptor.Instance);
            services.AddCodeFirstGrpcReflection();
            services.AddScoped<ICounterService, CounterService>();
        }
        public const string HTTP_SERVER_IS_RUNNING_MESSAGE = "Http server is running";
        public void Configure(IApplicationBuilder app, IWebHostEnvironment env)
        {
            if (env.IsDevelopment())
            {
                app.UseDeveloperExceptionPage();
            }
            app.UseRouting();
            app.UseEndpoints(endpoints =>
            {
                endpoints.MapGrpcService<ICounterService>();
                endpoints.MapCodeFirstGrpcReflectionService();
                endpoints.MapGet("/", async context =>
```

```
{
                    await context.Response.WriteAsync(z);
                });
            });
        }
    }
}
Step 3-5:
At this point we need to configure Kestrel.
using Microsoft.AspNetCore.Hosting;
using Microsoft.AspNetCore.Server.Kestrel.Core;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
namespace Server
{
    public class Program
        public static void Main(string[] args)
            CreateHostBuilder(args).Build().Run();
        }
        public static IHostBuilder CreateHostBuilder(string[] args) =>
             Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
                 .ConfigureWebHostDefaults(webBuilder =>
                 {
                     webBuilder.ConfigureKestrel(options =>
                     {
                          // Set properties and call methods on options
                          options.Limits.Http2.MaxStreamsPerConnection = 100;
                          options.Limits.Http2.HeaderTableSize = 4096;
                          options.ListenLocalhost(14001);
                          options.ConfigureEndpointDefaults(p => p.Protocols =
                          HttpProtocols.Http2);
                     }).UseStartup<Startup>();
                 });
    }
}
Step 3-6:
Finally, you need to change the appsettings.json file to configure Kestrel.
{
  "Kestrel": {
    "EndpointDefaults": {
      "Protocols": "Http2"
    }
 }
}
```

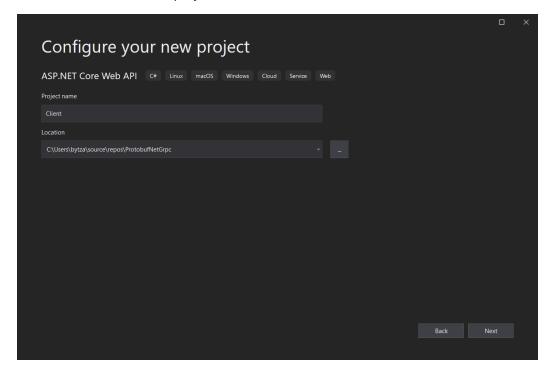
Step 4: Add the Client project to the solution

Right-click on the solution and select Add-> New project.

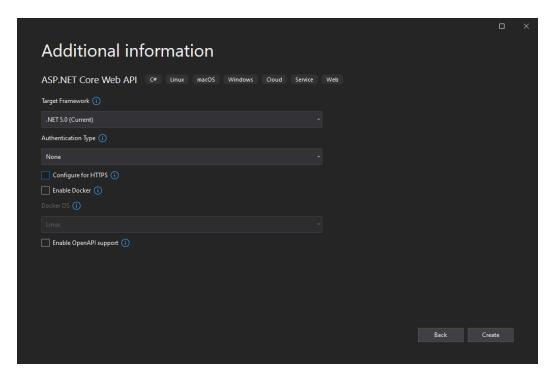
Now, select ASP.NET Core Web API and click Next.



In the next box, name the project *Client* and click the *Create*.



Now select .NET 5.0 and click Create



Step 4-1:

Before doing anything, we need to add a reference from the **Domain** project to the current project. So, right-click on the project and select **Edit Project File**.

</Project>

Now, we must define in the *appsettings.json* file the port we specified in the *Program* class in the *Server* project.

```
{
   "GrpcServerUrl": "http://localhost:14001"
}
```

Step 4-2:

Now, we need to define a class called **ServerGrpcConfig**. This class is for communicating with the **Server** project.

```
using Domain.IServices;
using Grpc.Net.Client;
```

Step 4-3:

In this step, we need to fetch the value of the *GrpcServerUrl* key from the *appsetting* file and pass it to the *ServerGrpcConfig* class constructor. To do this we need to register *ServerGrpcConfig* in the startup.

```
using Microsoft.AspNetCore.Builder;
using Microsoft.AspNetCore.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
namespace Client
{
   public class Startup
    {
        public Startup(IConfiguration configuration)
        {
            Configuration = configuration;
        }
        public IConfiguration Configuration { get; }
        public void ConfigureServices(IServiceCollection services)
        {
            services.AddSingleton(new
            ServerGrpcConfig(Configuration.GetValue<string>("GrpcServerUrl")));
            services.AddControllers();
        }
        public void Configure(IApplicationBuilder app, IWebHostEnvironment env)
            if (env.IsDevelopment())
            {
                app.UseDeveloperExceptionPage();
            }
```

```
app.UseHttpsRedirection();
app.UseRouting();
app.UseAuthorization();
app.UseEndpoints(endpoints => {
        endpoints.MapControllers();
    });
}
}
```

Step 4-4:

Finally, you need to create a controller called *HomeController* in the controller folder.

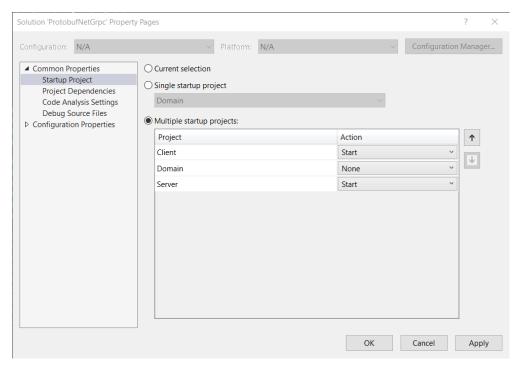
This controller has two action methods called *Increment* and *Decrement*.

These action methods call the Increment and Decrement methods of the ICounterService service.

```
using Domain.IServices;
using Domain.Models;
using Grpc.Core;
using Microsoft.AspNetCore.Mvc;
namespace Client.Grpc.Controllers
{
    [ApiController]
    [Route("[controller]")]
   public class HomeController : ControllerBase
   {
        private ICounterService _serverGrpcConfig;
        public HomeController(ServerGrpcConfig serverGrpcConfig)
            _serverGrpcConfig = serverGrpcConfig.CreateCounterServiceGrpc();
        }
        [Route("Increment/{inc:int}")]
        public IActionResult Increment(int inc)
            try
            {
               var result = _serverGrpcConfig.Increment(new IncrementRequest {Inc = inc });
                return Ok(result);
            }
            catch (RpcException ex)
                return BadRequest(ex.Message);
            }
        }
```

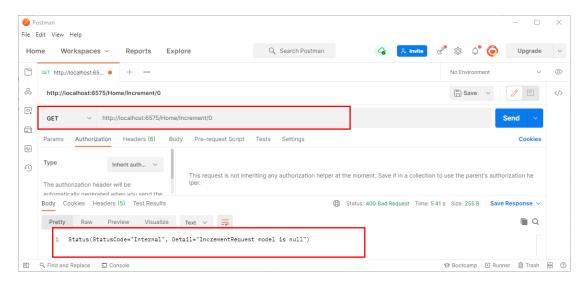
```
[Route("Decrement/{dec:int}")]
public IActionResult Decrement(int dec)
{
    try
    {
        var result = _serverGrpcConfig.Decrement(new DecrementRequest(dec));
        return Ok(result);
    }
    catch (RpcException ex)
    {
        return BadRequest(ex.Message);
    }
}
```

You must run the *Server* and *Client* projects together to see the result. To do this, you can right-click on the solution and select *Properties*. Now, like the picture, put these two projects in start mode and click *OK*.



Then send a request to the *Client* with the *Postman* as shown below.

http://localhost:6575/Home/Increment/0



As you can see, because the **API** input data is a zero number, an exception was thrown that we were able to pass the error message through **gRPC**.