Task 1: First Web API Using .NET Core

Objectives and Concepts

1. RESTful Web Service

A RESTful Web Service is based on the principles of REST (Representational State Transfer). It uses standard HTTP methods to perform CRUD operations (Create, Read, Update, Delete) on resources.

Features of REST Architecture:

- **Stateless Communication:** Each request from the client to the server must contain all necessary
- **Uniform Interface:** Uses standard HTTP verbs (GET, POST, PUT, DELETE).
- **Resource-Based:** Operates on resources (URI identifies resources).
- **Representation:** Response can be in XML, JSON, or plain text, but JSON is widely used.
- Microservices Friendly: Supports building modular services which can be independently deployed.

2. Web API vs Web Service

Feature	Web API	Web Service
Protocol	HTTP/HTTPS	SOAP/HTTP
Format	JSON, XML, plain text	Mostly XML
Lightweight	Yes	No
Platform Dependency	Platform Independent	Platform Dependent
Modern Use	Common in REST, Microservices	s Used in legacy applications

3. HttpRequest & HttpResponse

- **HttpRequest:** Represents the client's request. Contains headers, method, URI, and body.
- **HttpResponse:** Represents the response sent to the client. Includes status code, headers, and response body.

4. Action Verbs in Web API

HTTP Verb	Description	Attribute in Web API
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GET Retrieve data [HttpGet]
POST Add new data [HttpPost]
PUT Update existing data [HttpPut]
DELETE Delete data [HttpDelete]

5. HTTP Status Codes in Web API

Status Code	Meaning	Usage in ActionResult
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200 OK Success return Ok()

400 BadRequest Invalid client request return BadRequest()
401 Unauthorized Authorization header/token missing Auto from [Authorize]
500 Server Error Unhandled exception Custom or global filter

6. Configuration Files in .NET Core Web API

File Description

Program.cs Contains app startup logic, dependency injection, routing.\nIn .NET 6+, replaces

Startup.cs.

appSettings.json Stores configuration values like connection strings, tokens, etc. **launchSettings.json** Defines profiles for running the project (IIS Express, ports, etc.)

WebApi.config / Used in .NET Framework (pre-Core) to define routing and settings. Not used in

Route.config .NET Core.

Implementation

1. Project Creation

- Create new project in Visual Studio:
- Template: ASP.NET Core Web API
- Framework: .NET 6 or .NET 7

2. Auto-Generated ValuesController

```
[ApiController]
[Route("[controller]")]
public class ValuesController : ControllerBase
{
    private static List<string> values = new() { "value1", "value2" };
    [HttpGet]
    public IEnumerable<string> Get() => values;

    [HttpPost]
    public IActionResult Post([FromBody] string value)
    {
        values.Add(value);
        return Ok(value);
    }
}
```

- Inherits from ControllerBase
- Uses [HttpGet], [HttpPost] to map HTTP methods
- Get() returns list, Post() adds a value

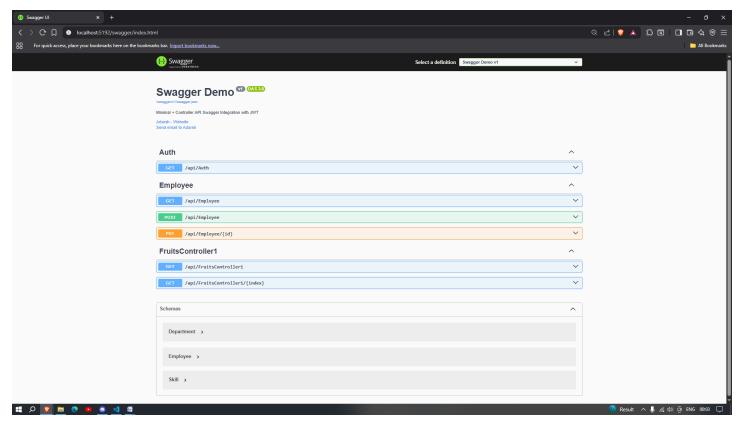
3. Run and Test Application

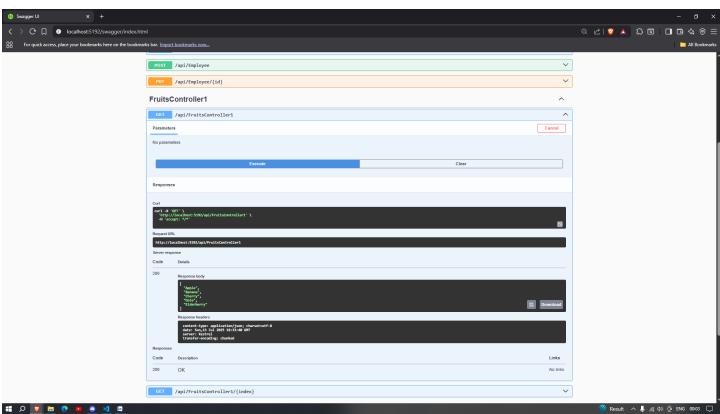
- Run project using dotnet run or Visual Studio
- Open browser:
- http://localhost:<port>/swagger
- Execute GET method in Swagger UI.

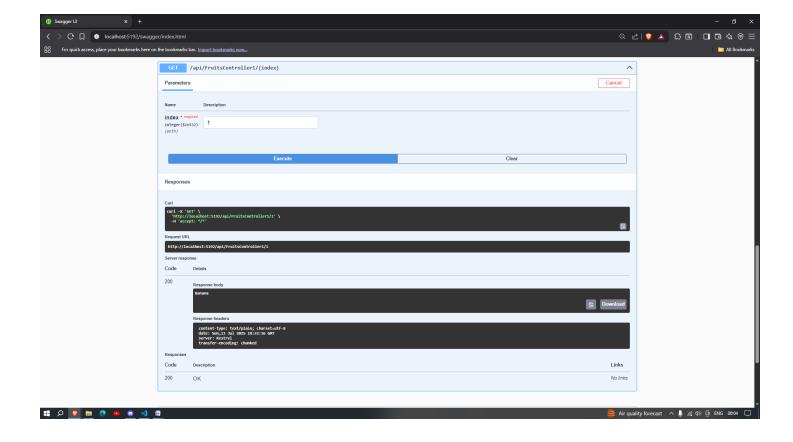
Screenshot Placeholders

- 1. Swagger UI showing ValuesController with GET and POST
- 2. Output of GET method execution in Swagger (200 OK)

Screenshots







Conclusion

Task 1 introduces the fundamentals of Web API structure, action methods, HTTP verbs, status codes, and REST concepts. It also establishes the ability to test APIs using built-in tools like Swagger.

Let me know if you would like this added to the full report in Word format.