

- ASP.NET core, .NET core and .NET framework
- Request Pipeline and Middleware
- Routing
- Status Code
- Content Negotiation
- Formatters
- Resource Manipulation
 - Creating
 - Updating
 - Deleting
- Validating Input
- Inversion of Control and Dependency Injection
 - Logging
 - Custom services

- Framework for building modern internet connected application
- Open-source
 - <https://github.com/aspnet/>
- Cross-platform
 - Runs on Windows, Mac Linux
 - Develop on Windows, Mac, Linux
- Rethought from the ground up
- Granular set of Nuget packages
- Smaller application surface area
 - Tighter security
 - Reduced Servicing
 - Improved performance

Full .NET Framework

The full framework we know
Target all dependencies we're used to

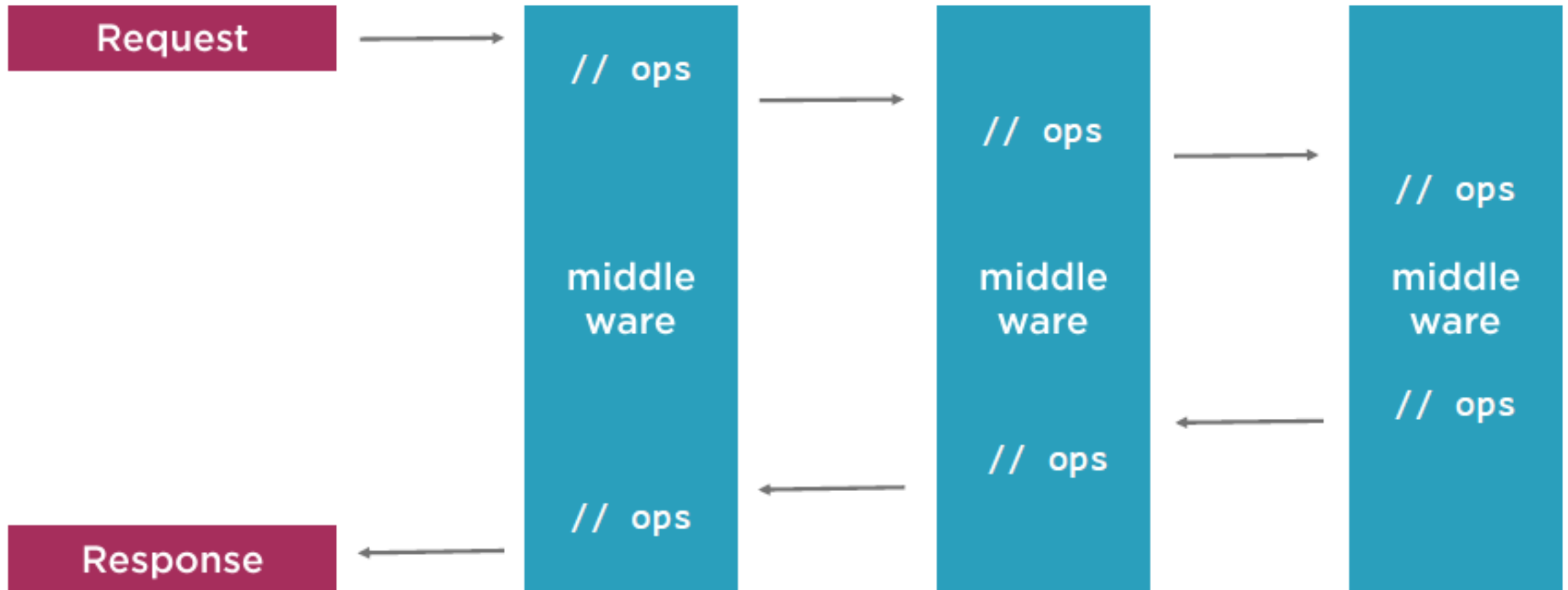
.NET Core

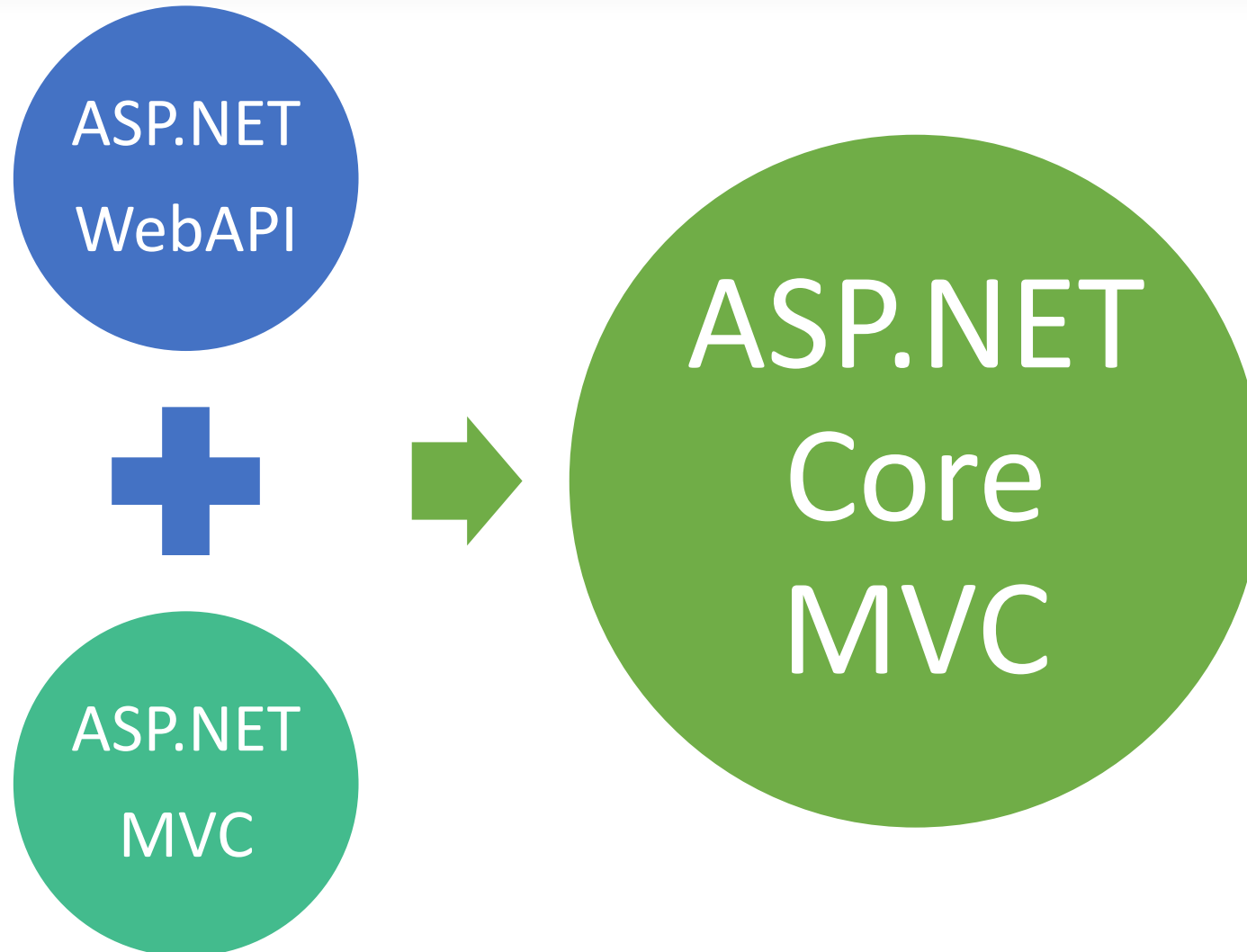
Modular version of .NET framework
Portable across platform
Subset of .NET framework
Performance Improvements

Implementation of .NET standard

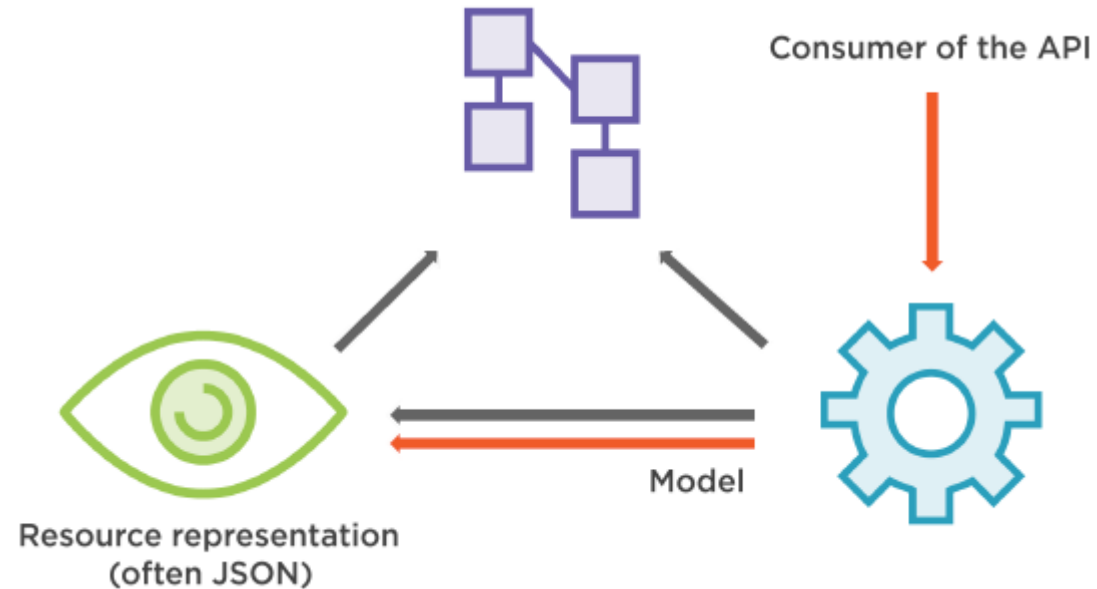
- Choosing an environment
 - Licences, functionality or even personal preference
- Choosing between ASP.NET Core 1 & 2
 - Larger API surface might require you to use a newer version
 - Different support lifecycle might require you to use an older version

The ASP.NET Core Request Pipeline & Middleware





- Model – View – Controller
- Architectural pattern
- Loose coupling, separation of concerns : Testability , reuse



- **REST** is the abbreviation of **Representational State Transfer**.
- This term was introduced and defined in 2000 by Roy Fielding in his [doctoral dissertation](#).
- Once a web service adopts REST concepts, we call it a **RESTful Web Service** or **RESTful Web API**
- **REST architectural style Constraints**
 - Client-Server - as a web based system, this is, naturally, a must-have
 - Stateless - **MUST** have
 - Cache - nice to have, especially for large systems
 - Uniform Interface - the central feature **MUST**-have
 - Identification of resources - **MUST**-have
 - Manipulation of resources through representations - **MUST**-have
 - Self-descriptive messages - **MUST**-have
 - Hypermedia as the engine of application state (HATEOAS) - nice to have
 - Layered System - nice to have, especially for large systems
 - Code on demand - optional

- Asp.net core 2.0 introduces the Microsoft.AspNetCore.All
- metapackage
 - Referenced by default for new ASP.NET applications
 - The metapackage adds references to a list of packages
- Microsoft.AspNetCore.All includes :
 - All supported ASP.NET Core packages
 - All supported Entity Framework Core packages
 - Internal and 3rd –party dependencies used by ASP.NET Core and Entity Framework Core
- Microsoft.AspNetCore.App metapackage for ASP.NET Core 2.1
 - Includes all supported packages
 - except those that contain third-party dependencies

- Matched request URI to controller method
- Convention-based and attribute-based routing

```
app.UseMvc(config => {  
    config.MapRoute(  
        name: "Default",  
        template: "{controller}/{action}/{id?}",  
        defaults: new { controller="Home", action="Index" }  
    );  
});
```

Convention-based Routing

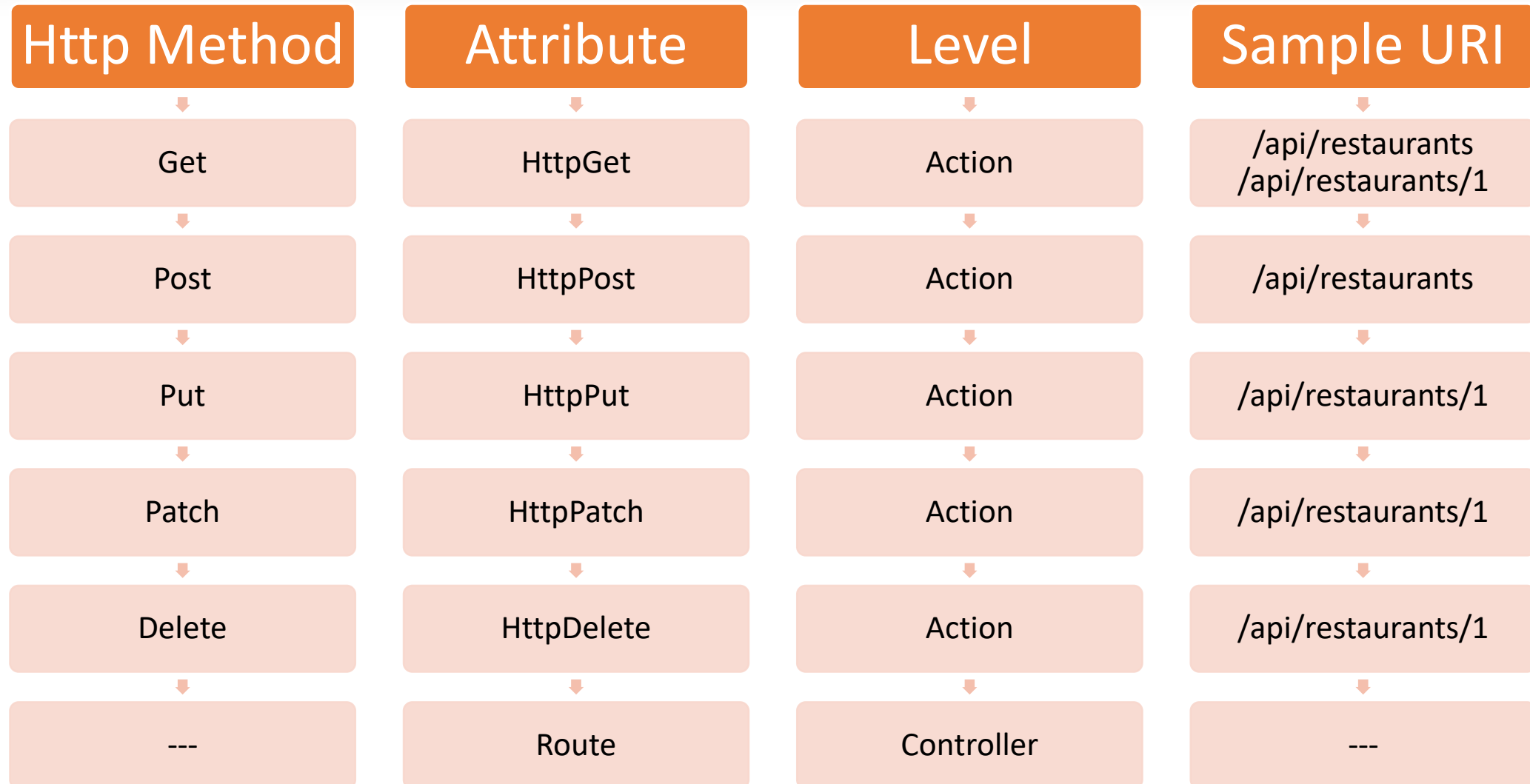
Conventions need to be configured

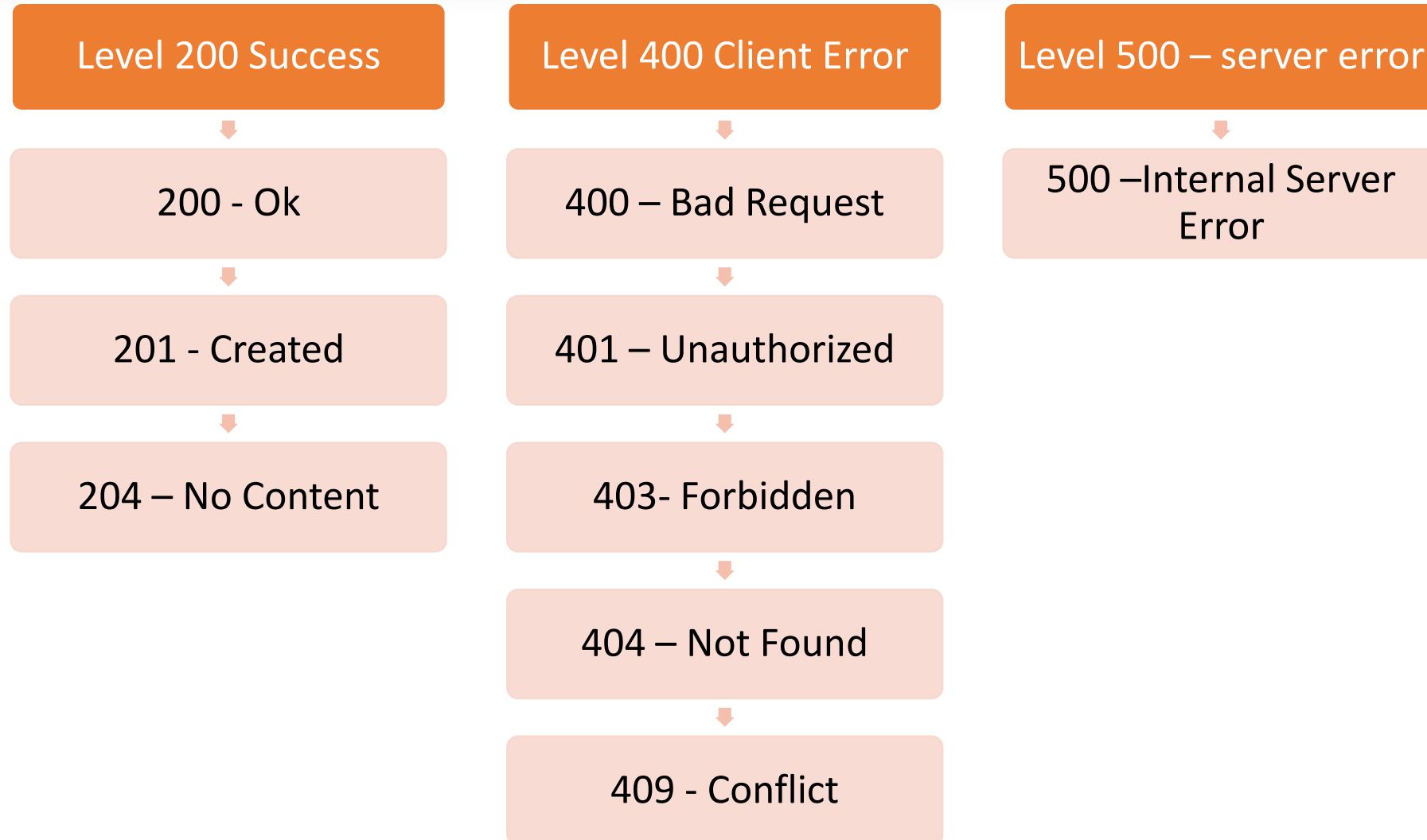
Not advised for API's

Attribute-based Routing

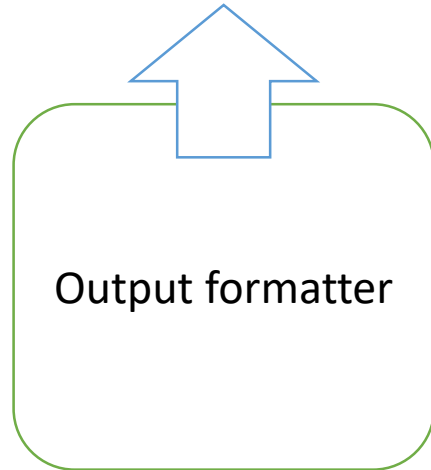
**Attributes at controller & action level,
including an (optional) template**

**URI is matched to a specific action on a
controller**

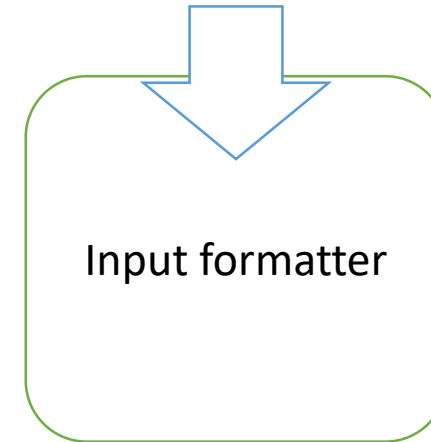




- Media type is passed via the Accept header of the request
 - application/json
 - application/xml



Deals with output
Media type : accept header



Deals with input
Media type : content-type header



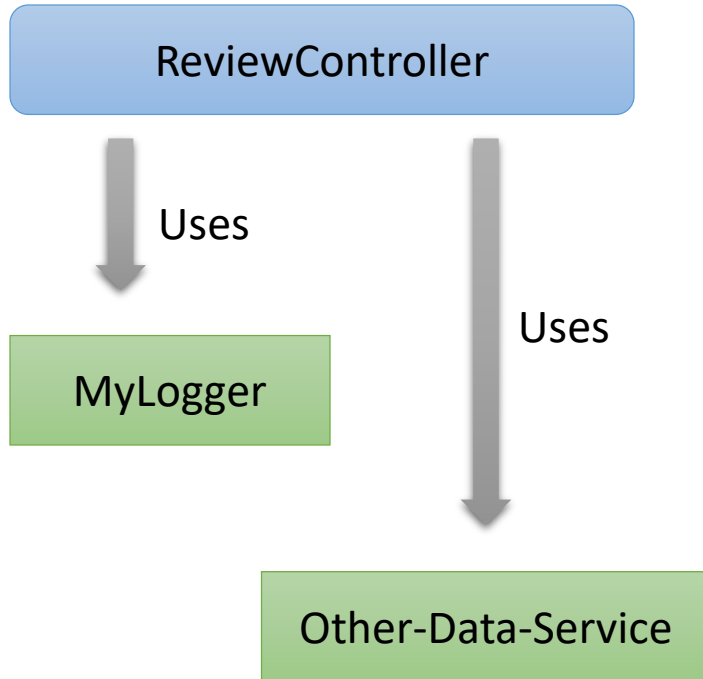
Day 2

- JsonPatch (RFC 6902)
<https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6902>
- Describes a document structure for expressing a sequence of operation to apply to a JSON document

```
[  
  { "op": "replace", "path": "/comment", "value": " best parking" },  
  { "op": "add", "path": "/rating", "value": 5 }  
]
```

- Array of operations
- “replace ” operation
- “comment “property gets value “best parking”
- “replace ” operation
- “rating “property gets value “4”

Inversion of Control and Dependency Injection



Class implementation has to change when a dependency changes

Difficult to test – hard apply the mock version of dependency

Class manages the lifetime of the dependency

This is tight coupling

Inversion of Control delegates the function of selecting a concrete implementation type for a class's dependencies to an external component .

Dependency Injection is a specialization of the Inversion of Control pattern. The Dependency Injection pattern uses an object – the container - to initialize objects and provide the required dependencies to the object .

Inversion of Control and Dependency Injection

- Dependency Injection is built into ASP.NET Core
- ConfigureServices is used to register services with the built-in container
- Demo – Injecting and Using a Logger



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