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Komsky Inc is a fictitious technology company based in London, UK. We specialize in producing IoT devices for board market

Komsky Ltd

ASP.NET MVC 5 with Development Patterns Training

LAB OVERVIEW

# Introduction

KOMSKY Ltd is a technology company producing IoT devices for the market. As a Web Developer, you will create an internal ticketing tool to solve cases.

# Use Cases

We have customers and they need a web interface where they submit their cases to Komsky to be resolved. Each case should have Case title, state, description, assigned agent, priority.

Below are the use cases that this application should cater for. However, you can make assumptions which are in line with the requirements.

* Each user belongs to Company
* Customer users shall be able to create cases
* Customer users shall be able to view their own company's cases
* Agents shall be able reply to customer cases
* Agents shall be able to pick cases from case pool and assign them to themselves.
* Agents can reply to any case but each case should only have one owner
* Admins shall be able to create and edit new Customers
* Admins shall be able to create users for Customers
* Admins shall be able to create agents
* Cases shall have discussion board where Customer users and agents discuss the cases
* Only authorized users shall be able to login to portal

# DEVELOPMENT METHODOLOGY

As with SCRUM and AGILE methodology, we want to deliver usable software, even if the only thing it will do is display a welcome page, create a ticket/case or allow user to log in. Within this iterative process we don’t always follow the shortest path to ultimate success, but rather a path that leads to local success, that is working application. Within, the path itself, utilizes workflow that emphasizes and explains design decisions in practise.

# Github REPOSIOTORY

I use GitHub to store materials for this training (Projects, Lab documents and PPTX). It’s publicly available here

<https://github.com/komsky/Reporting.git>

# CONVENTIONS

**Bold** – project names (sometimes with paths) Consolas – Classes, Properties, Fields and other pieces of code

Lab 01

# Content:

Out target for this lab is to create a layered solution of projects to minimize refactoring of code later on. The three main layers of the project are going to be: Web (Interface Layer), Domain (Service Layer)

# General steps:

1. Create container solution with starter MVC 5 Web Application Project
2. Create specific project for solution layers used for patterns
3. Refactor MVC 5 template to use other projects without breaking changes and removing functionalities

## Task 1 – CREATE SAMPLE WEB APPLICATION USING MVC 5 TEMPLATE

1. You might want to create your own repository for your solution in GIT or other version control system
2. Create new ASP.NET Application
   1. Name: **Komsky.Web**
   2. Solution: **Komsky**
   3. Add unit tests project to your solution
   4. Note the default authentication mode: Individual User Accounts
   5. Leave other options as default
3. Run the project and make sure you are able to register, log in and log out.

At this point you should have working sample MVC application using standard template.

## Task 2 - setup layers of your project

1. Add to your solution following projects:
   1. Kind: Class Library | Name: **Komsky.Services**
   2. Kind: Class Library | Name: **Komsky.Domain**
   3. Kind: Class Library | Name: **Komsky.Data.DataAccess**
   4. Kind: Class Library | Name: **Komsky.Data.Entities**
   5. Further layer solution by creating folder Data and move two data projects inside this folder
   6. Further layer solution by creating folder Services and move Services and Domain projects inside this folder
   7. Create folder Tests and move there **Komsky.Web.Test** project
2. Copy file **IdentityModels.cs** from **Komsky.Web/Models** to **Komsky.Data.DataAccess**
3. Delete original **IdentityModels.cs** file from Web project
4. Copy file **IdentityModels.cs** to **Komsky.Data.Entities** project
   1. Rename this file to ApplicationUser
   2. Delete ApplicationDbContext class
   3. Update namespace inside **ApplicationUser.cs** to resemble current file location
5. Go back to **IdentityModels.cs** inside **Komsky.Data.DataAccess** project
   1. Rename this file to ApplicationDbContext
   2. Delete ApplicationUser class
   3. Update namespace inside **ApplicationDbContext.cs** to resemble current file location
6. Install nugget Microsoft.AspNet.Identity.EntityFramework for **Komsky.Data.DataAccess** and **Komsky.Data.Entities** using Package Manager console with following instruction:

PM> install-package Microsoft.AspNet.Identity.EntityFramework

1. Add **Komsky.Data.Entities** reference to **Komsky.Data.DataAccess** and to **Komsky.Web**
2. Add **Komsky.Data.DataAccess** reference to **Komsky.Web**
3. Update using clauses in solution
4. Build and run your solution, debug any errors.

At this point you should have layered solution, ready to code refactoring. We need to make further changes to implement Repository and Unit of Work patterns

## Task 3 – ADD REPOSITORY PATTERN TO DATA ACCESS LAYER

1. Create new project **Komsky.Data** in the **Data** folder
2. Add **Repositories** folder to **Komsky.Data** project
3. Add new interface IRepository<T> to Repositories folder. The code for this interface is provided below.

public interface IRepository<T> where T : class

{

IQueryable<T> GetAll();

T GetById(int id);

T GetById(Guid id);

T GetById(string id);

void Add(T entity);

void Update(T entity);

void Delete(T entity);

void Delete(int id);

void Delete(Guid id);

void Delete(string id);

}

1. Add GenericRepository class to your Data Access project
   1. Add folder Repositories
   2. Add new class Generic Repository<T> to this folder. The code for GenericRepository class is provided below.

public class GenericRepository<T> : IDisposable, IRepository<T> where T : class

{

public GenericRepository(DbContext dbContext)

{

if (dbContext == null)

{

throw new ArgumentNullException("dbContext");

}

DbContext = dbContext;

DbSet = DbContext.Set<T>();

}

protected DbContext DbContext { get; set; }

protected DbSet<T> DbSet { get; set; }

public virtual IQueryable<T> GetAll()

{

return DbSet;

}

public virtual T GetById(int id)

{

return DbSet.Find(id);

}

public virtual T GetById(Guid id)

{

return DbSet.Find(id);

}

public virtual T GetById(string id)

{

return DbSet.Find(id);

}

public virtual void Add(T entity)

{

DbEntityEntry dbEntityEntry = DbContext.Entry(entity);

if (dbEntityEntry.State != EntityState.Detached)

{

dbEntityEntry.State = EntityState.Added;

}

else

{

DbSet.Add(entity);

}

}

public virtual void Update(T entity)

{

DbEntityEntry dbEntityEntry = DbContext.Entry(entity);

if (dbEntityEntry.State == EntityState.Detached)

{

DbSet.Attach(entity);

}

dbEntityEntry.State = EntityState.Modified;

}

public virtual void Delete(T entity)

{

DbEntityEntry dbEntityEntry = DbContext.Entry(entity);

if (dbEntityEntry.State != EntityState.Deleted)

{

dbEntityEntry.State = EntityState.Deleted;

}

else

{

DbSet.Attach(entity);

DbSet.Remove(entity);

}

}

public virtual void Delete(int id)

{

var entity = GetById(id);

if (entity == null)

{

return;

}

Delete(entity);

}

public virtual void Delete(Guid id)

{

var entity = GetById(id);

if (entity == null)

{

return;

}

Delete(entity);

}

public virtual void Delete(string id)

{

var entity = GetById(id);

if (entity == null)

{

return;

}

Delete(entity);

}

public void Dispose()

{

DbContext.Dispose();

}

}

1. Add new interface IApplicationUserRepository to **Komsky.Data.DataAccess.Repositories**
   1. This interface should inherit from IRepository<ApplicationUser>
   2. For now we will add only one method to find a user – by email. Add GetByEmail method to our interface as below:

namespace Komsky.Data.DataAccess.Repositories

{

public interface IApplicationUserRepository : IRepository<ApplicationUser>

{

ApplicationUser GetByEmail(string email);

}

}

1. Now we need to implement this interface in class called ApplicationUserRepository.
   1. Add new class ApplicationUserRepository to **Repositories** folder
   2. Inherit from GenericRepository<ApplicationUser>
      1. Implement missing constructor (use Implement option from Visual Studio or ReSharper Implement missing members)
   3. Implement IApplicationUserRepository GetByEmail method. See the implementation below.

public ApplicationUser GetByEmail(string email)

{

return GetAll().SingleOrDefault(x => x.Email.ToLower() == email.ToLower());

}

1. Build your solution and debug any errors. You don’t have to run your solution yet – we haven’t done any changes to Web project so far.

At this point you should have simple repository implemented with only one method – finding application user by email. We could use it directly in our Web project, but best practise is further wrapping it by unit of work piece of code. We will use *DataFacade* pattern to achieve it.

## Task 4 – ADD DATA FAÇADE PATTERN TO DATA ACCESS LAYER

1. Add **UnitOfWork** folder to **Komsky.Data.DataAccess** project
2. Add new interface IDataFacade, implementing IDisposable interface. The code is provided below.

public interface IDataFacade : IDisposable

{

void Commit();

Task CommitAsync();

ApplicationUserRepository ApplicationUsers { get; }

}

1. Implement this interface in DataFacade class. The code is provided below.

public class DataFacade : IDataFacade

{

#region Fields

private ApplicationDbContext \_dbContext;

private ApplicationUserRepository \_applicationUsers;

#endregion

#region Constructors

public DataFacade()

{

CreateDbContext(null);

}

public DataFacade(ApplicationDbContext dbContext)

{

CreateDbContext(dbContext);

}

protected void CreateDbContext(ApplicationDbContext dbContext)

{

\_dbContext = dbContext ?? new ApplicationDbContext();

\_dbContext.Configuration.ProxyCreationEnabled = false;

\_dbContext.Configuration.LazyLoadingEnabled = false;

\_dbContext.Configuration.ValidateOnSaveEnabled = false;

}

#endregion

public ApplicationUserRepository ApplicationUsers

{

get { return \_applicationUsers ?? (\_applicationUsers = new ApplicationUserRepository(\_dbContext)); }

}

public void Commit()

{

\_dbContext.SaveChanges();

}

public Task CommitAsync()

{

return \_dbContext.SaveChangesAsync();

}

#region Dispose pattern

private bool \_disposed;

protected virtual void Dispose(bool disposing)

{

if (!\_disposed)

{

if (disposing)

{

\_dbContext.Dispose();

}

}

\_disposed = true;

}

public void Dispose()

{

Dispose(true);

GC.SuppressFinalize(this);

}

#endregion

}

1. Build your solution and debug any errors. You don’t have to run your solution yet – we haven’t done any changes to Web project so far.

At this point you should have implemented *DataFacade* pattern. Next, we are going to use *DataFacade* in our Web project instead of directly manipulating DbContext.

## Task 5 – PREPARE WEB PROJECT CODE TO REMOVE DEPENDENCIES AND USE DATA FAÇADE

At this point we still have dependency on *EntityFramework* in *AccountController* and *ManageController* classes. Unfortunately, to remove them, we would have to implement from scratch *UserStore* from ASP.NET Identity on domain level, and we will take care of that in module 9. In the mean time, we will add ability to use *DataFacade* in our home controller just to display user name (the only method available now in repository is GetByEmail).

1. Move **IdentityConfig.cs** from **Komsky.Web/App\_Start** to **Komsky.Services** project
   1. Copy file from **Komsky.Web/App\_Start** to **Komsky.Services**
   2. Delete file from **Komsky.Web/App\_Start**
2. Add missing **Komsky.Data.DataAccess** reference to **Komsky.Services** project
3. Install missing nugget packages to **Komsky.Services** project

PM> install-package Microsoft.AspNet.Identity.EntityFramework

PM> install-package Microsoft.AspNet.Identity.Owin

1. Add **Komsky.Service** reference to **Komsky.Web** project
2. Build, run and test your solution, debugging any errors
3. Go to home controller, and add private readonly field of IDataFacade type
4. Create constructor for home controller with injecting IDataFacade object
   1. Do not create default constructor, to make sure that our injection constructor is used by application

private readonly IDataFacade \_dataFacade;

public HomeController(IDataFacade dataFacade)

{

\_dataFacade = dataFacade;

}

1. Modify Index Action Method code, to get user details, if he or she is logged in.

public ActionResult Index()

{

if (User.Identity != null && !String.IsNullOrEmpty(User.Identity.Name))

{

ViewBag.UserDetails =  
 \_dataFacade.ApplicationUsers.GetByEmail(User.Identity.Name).Email;

}

return View();

}

1. Modify Index view, to display user email, if it’s provided by Action Method

@if (ViewBag.UserDetails == null)

{

<h1>ASP.NET</h1>

}

else

{

<h1>@ViewBag.UserDetails</h1>

}

1. Run your application. You should end up with exception:

## ***No parameterless constructor defined for this object.***

1. Install Ninject from this package:

PM> install-package Ninject.MVC5

1. Notice new file in **App\_Start** folder: **NinjectWebCommon.cs**
   1. The last thing we need to do is bind IDataFacade interface provided in HomeController constructor to actual DataFacade class. Add following code to RegisterServices method:

kernel.Bind<IDataFacade>().To<DataFacade>();

1. Run and test your app. Home page should now display ASP.NET when you’re not logged in, and your email, when you are.
   1. If you have problems with building solution, just run the project instead of building it. This is due to compile error in UnitTest project.
   2. If you have finished before the rest of the group – please, fix the test project, to successfully run and pass the tests. Can you see some dependency we haven’t removed?

At this point we have ended with independent HomeController, what is very important for maintaining, testing and further development of new features.

Account controller as well as Manage controller still have dependencies, but we will solve that in module 9.

## LAB 01 SUMMARY

In this lab we have heavily refactored default MVC template to remove dependencies and use two standard development patterns – Repository and Unit of Work. We have ended with nice generic template that will work for many smaller and bigger projects. We will use it as a scaffold for out ticketing system. The reason we did this on the beginning of the project is that later on we will keep our controllers independent.