



JÖNKÖPING UNIVERSITY

*School of Engineering*

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# ASP.NET WEB API

Server Side Web Development

TPWK16 Spring 2016

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# AWS EC2 INSTANCES

Guide:

- How to connect to AWS EC2 instances

# API

## Application Programming Interface

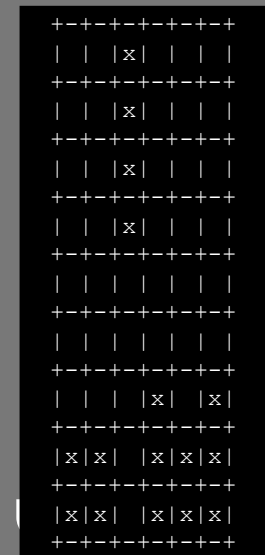
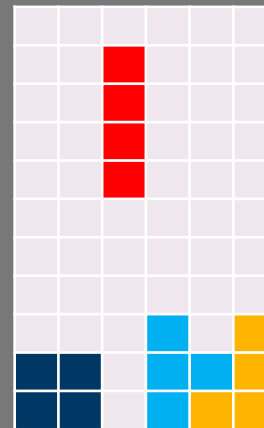
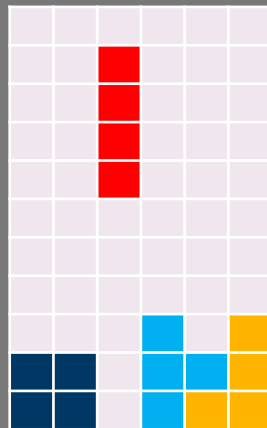
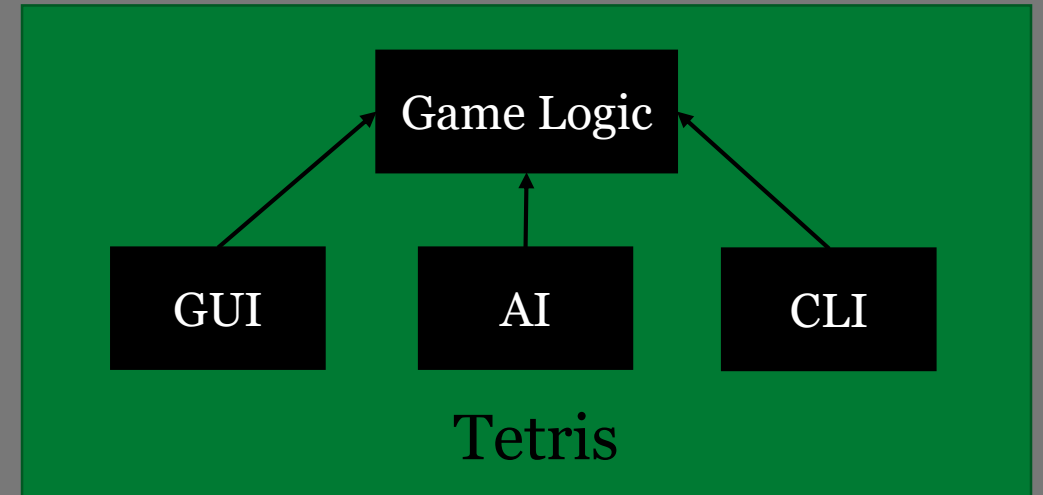
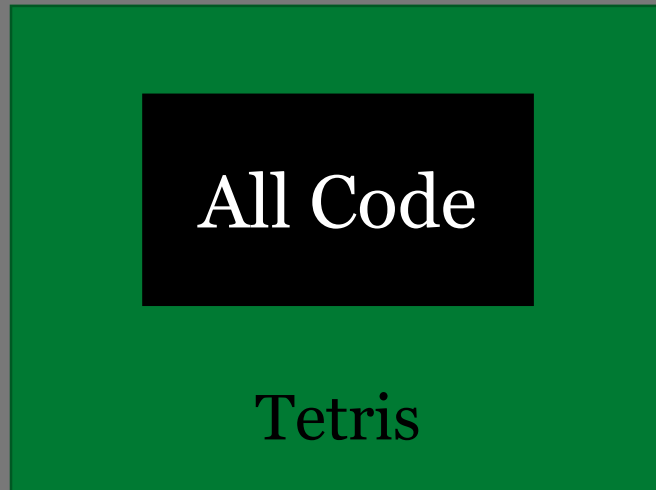
1. Build an application containing the logic.
2. Add interfaces through which it can be controlled.
  - Command Line Interfaces - for nerds.
  - Graphical User Interfaces - for average people.
  - Application Programming Interfaces - for other programs.

# INTERFACES ARE GREAT!

When designing, always try to create modules with well defined interfaces.

- Your code will be well structured.
- Your code will be reusable.
- Your code will be testable.

# DESIGNING TETRIS



# APIS FOR WEB APPLICATIONS

Messages are sent over HTTP.

- Old approach: SOAP - Simple Object Access Protocol.
  - <http://www.mkyong.com/webservices/jax-ws/jax-ws-hello-world-example/>
- Modern approach: REST - REpresentational State Transfer.
  - Is data centric and builds on HTTP:
    - Use URIs to identify resources.
    - Use the HTTP methods to apply operations on the resources.
      - Create: POST
      - Read: GET
      - Update: PUT
      - Delete: DELETE
  - Is an architectural style, not a specification.

# REST EXAMPLE

A server with information about users.

- The GET method is used to retrieve resources.
  - GET /users
  - GET /users/61
  - GET /users/pages/1                      GET /users?page=1
  - GET /users/gender/female      GET /users?gender=female
  - GET /users/age/18                      GET /users?age=18
  - GET /users/???                      GET /users?gender=female&age=18
  - GET /users/61/name
  - GET /users/61/pets



# REST EXAMPLE

A server with information about users.

- The GET method is used to retrieve resources.
  - Which data format?
    - Specified in the `Accept` header!

```
GET /users HTTP/1.1  
Host: the-website.com  
Accept: application/json
```



application/xml  
was popular before  
JSON.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK  
Content-Type: application/json  
Content-Length: 66
```

```
[  
  {"id": 1, "name": "Human A"},  
  {"id": 2, "name": "Human B"}  
]
```

# REST EXAMPLE

A server with information about users.

- The POST method is used to create resources.
  - Which data format? Specified in the Accept and Content-Type header!

```
POST /users HTTP/1.1
Host: the-website.com
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/xml
Content-Length: 40
```

```
<human>
  <name>Human C</name>
</human>
```

```
HTTP/1.1 201 Created
Location: /users/3
Content-Type: application/json
Content-Length: 28
```

```
{"id": 3, "name": "Human C"}
```

# REST EXAMPLE

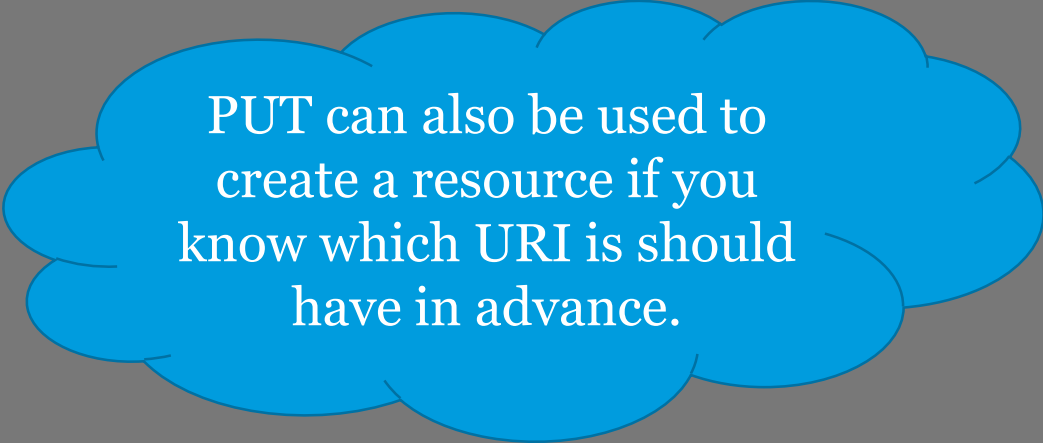
A server with information about users.

- The PUT method is used to update an entire resource.

```
PUT /users/2 HTTP/1.1
Host: the-website.com
Content-Type: application/xml
Content-Length: 53
```

```
<human>
  <id>2</id>
  <name>Human X</name>
</human>
```

```
HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
```



PUT can also be used to create a resource if you know which URI it should have in advance.

# REST EXAMPLE

A server with information about users.

- The DELETE method is used to delete a resource.

```
DELETE /users/2 HTTP/1.1
```

```
Host: the-website.com
```

```
HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
```

# REST EXAMPLE

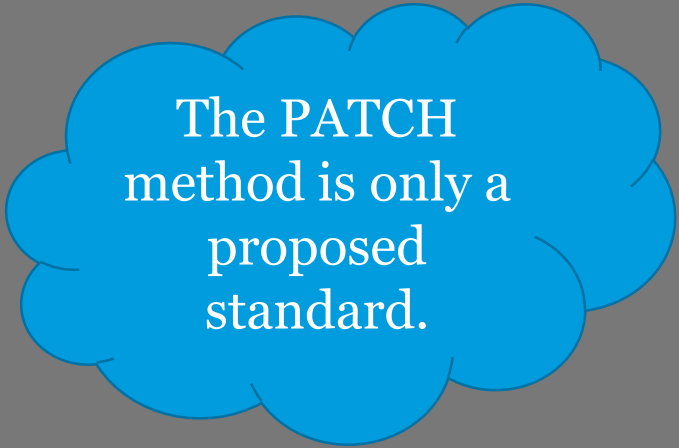
A server with information about users.

- The PATCH method is used to update parts of a resource.

```
PATCH /users/1 HTTP/1.1
Host: the-website.com
Content-Type: application/xml
Content-Length: 40

<human>
  <name>Human X</human>
</human>
```

```
HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
```



The PATCH  
method is only a  
proposed  
standard.

# REST EXAMPLE

A server with information about users.

- What if something goes wrong?
  - Use the HTTP status codes!

```
GET /users/999 HTTP/1.1  
Host: the-website.com  
Accept: application/json
```

```
HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found
```

- Read more about the different status codes at:
  - <http://www.restapitutorial.com/httpstatuscodes.html>
- Optionally include error messages in the response body.

# DESIGNING A REST API

How should you think?

- Make it as easy to use as possible.

Facebook:

- Always return 200 OK.
- GET /v2.7/{user-id}
- GET /v2.7/{post-id}
- GET /v2.7/{user-id}/friends
- GET /v2.7/{object-id}/likes

# DESIGNING A REST API

How should you think?

- Make it as easy to use as possible.

Twitter:

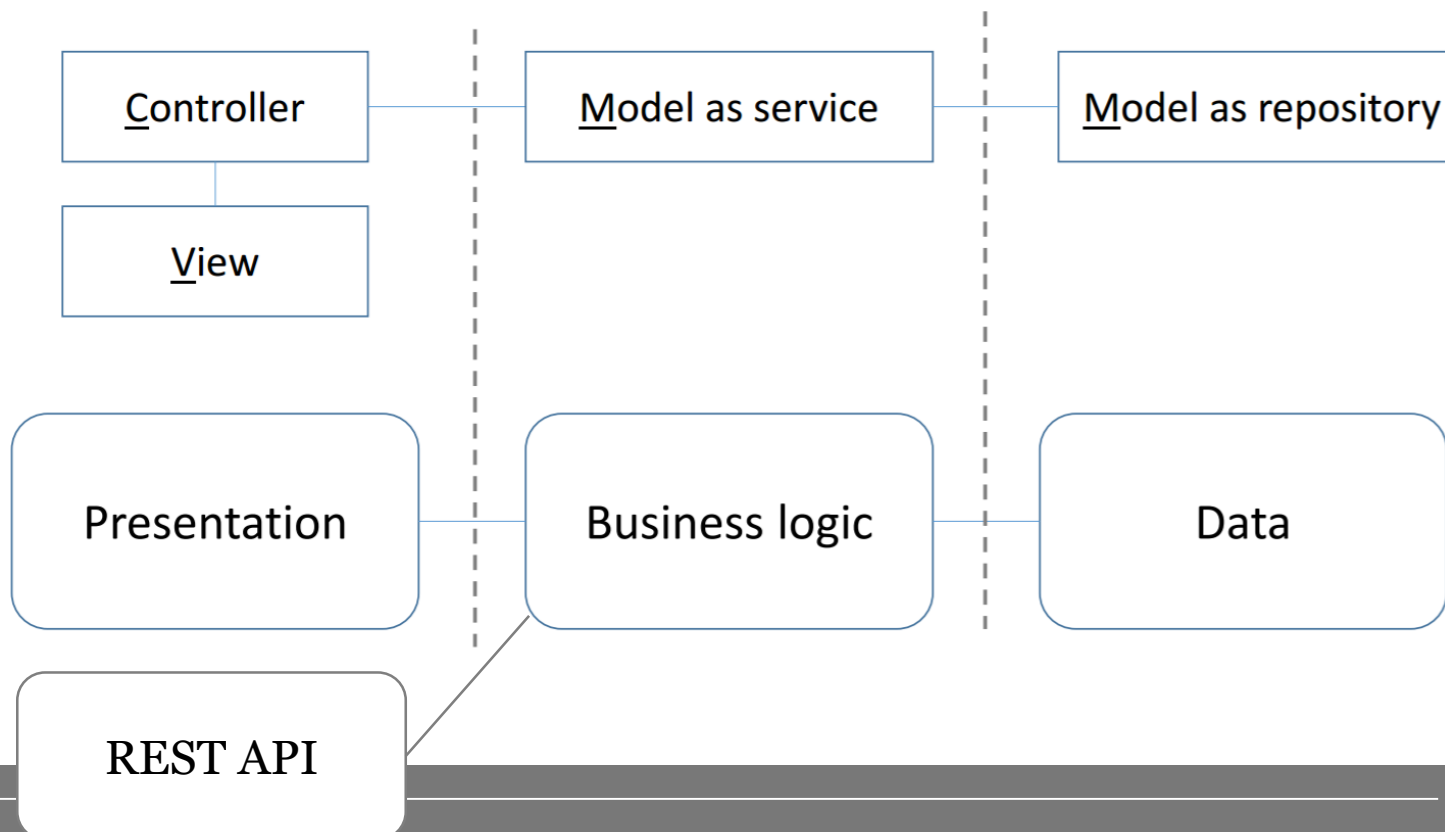
- Only use GET and POST.
- GET `/1.1/users/show.json?user_id=2244994945`
- POST `/1.1/favorites/destroy.json?id=243138128959913986`



# THREE LAYERED ARCHITECTURE

Applying the MVC architecture – 3 layers

From lecture 1



# WEB API CONFIGURATION

```
GlobalConfiguration.Configure(config => {  
    config.Routes.MapHttpRoute(  
        name: "DefaultApi",  
        routeTemplate: "api/{controller}/{id}",  
        defaults: new { id = RouteParameter.Optional }  
    );  
});
```

{controller}Controller  
will be used.

# MAPPING METHODS 1

```
public class HumansController : ApiController{  
    [HttpGet]  
    public HttpResponseMessage ReturnListOfHumans() {  
        // Code handling GET requests for /api/Humans.  
    }  
    [HttpPost]  
    public HttpResponseMessage CreateHuman() {  
        // Code handling POST requests to /api/Humans.  
    }  
}
```

```
public class Human{  
    public int Id { get; set; }  
    public string Name { get; set; }  
    public int Age { get; set; }  
}
```

# MAPPING METHODS 2

```
public class HumansController : ApiController{  
    [AcceptVerbs ("GET", "HEAD")]  
    public HttpResponseMessage ReturnListOfHumans () {  
        // Code handling GET and HEAD requests for /api/Humans.  
    }  
    [AcceptVerbs ("POST")]  
    public HttpResponseMessage CreateHuman () {  
        // Code handling POST requests to /api/Humans.  
    }  
}
```

# MAPPING METHODS 3

```
public class HumansController : ApiController{  
    public HttpResponseMessage GetListOfHumans() {  
        // Code handling GET requests for /api/Humans.  
    }  
    public HttpResponseMessage PostHuman() {  
        // Code handling POST requests to /api/Humans.  
    }  
}
```

# CONSTRUCTING THE RESPONSE

```
public class HumansController : ApiController{
    public HttpResponseMessage GetListOfHumans() {
        HttpResponseMessage response = Request.CreateResponse(
            HttpStatusCode.OK,
            theListOfHumans
        );

        response.ReasonPhrase = "OK";
        return response;
    }
}

public static List<Human> theListOfHumans = new List<Human>{
    new Human{Id=0, Name="Agnes", Age=10},
    new Human{Id=1, Name="Bella", Age=15},
    new Human{Id=2, Name="Cicela", Age=20},
    ...
}
```

# RESPONSE IN XML

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Content-Type: application/xml; charset=utf-8

Date: Wed, 24 Feb 2016 12:52:36 GMT

Content-Length: 879

```
<ArrayOfHuman
  xmlns:i="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xmlns="http://schemas.datacontract.org/2004/07/ApiDemo.Models">
  <Human><Age>10</Age> <Id>0</Id> <Name>Agnes</Name></Human>
  <Human><Age>15</Age> <Id>1</Id> <Name>Bella</Name></Human>
  <Human><Age>20</Age> <Id>2</Id> <Name>Cicela</Name></Human>
  ...
</ArrayOfHuman>
```

# RESPONSE IN JSON

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
```

```
Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8
```

```
Date: Wed, 24 Feb 2016 12:55:21 GMT
```

```
Content-Length: 437
```

```
[  
  {"Id": 0, "Name": "Agnes", "Age": 10},  
  {"Id": 1, "Name": "Bella", "Age": 15},  
  {"Id": 2, "Name": "Cicela", "Age": 20},  
  ...  
]
```



# HANDLING MULTIPLE GET

```
public class HumansController : ApiController{  
    public HttpResponseMessage GetListOfHumans() {  
        // Code handling GET requests for /api/Humans.  
    }  
    public HttpResponseMessage GetHuman(int id) {  
        // Code handling GET requests for /api/Humans/5.  
    }  
}
```

GET /api/humans  
GET /api/humans/5

/api/{controller}/{id}

# HANDLING ERRORS

```
public class HumansController : ApiController{  
    public HttpResponseMessage GetHuman(int id) {  
        if(id < 0) {  
            HttpError error = new HttpError("Negative id.");  
            return Request.CreateResponse(  
                HttpStatusCode.BadRequest,  
                error);  
        }  
        return Request.CreateResponse(  
            theListOfHumans[id]);  
    }  
}
```

```
Request.CreateErrorResponse(  
    HttpStatusCode.BadRequest,  
    "Negative id."  
)
```

# RESPONSE EXAMPLES

GET /api/Humans/5

```
{"Id": 5, "Name": "Frida", "Age": 35}
```

```
<Human xmlns:i=http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
      xmlns="http://schemas.datacontract.org/2004/07/ApiDemo.Models">
  <Age>35</Age>
  <Id>5</Id>
  <Name>Frida</Name>
</Human>
```

GET /api/Humans/-1

```
{"Message": "Negative id."}
```

```
<Error>
  <Message>Negative id.</Message>
</Error>
```

# RETURNING OTHER VALUES

```
public class HumansController : ApiController{  
    public Human Get(int id){  
        if(id < 0)  
            throw new HttpResponseMessage(  
                Request.CreateErrorResponse(  
                    HttpStatusCode.BadRequest,  
                    "Negative id."  
                )  
            );  
        return theListOfHumans[id];  
    }  
}
```

# MODEL BINDING

```
public class HumansController : ApiController{  
    public Human Put(int id, Human human){  
    }  
}
```

Simple types:

- Read value from URI (query string or placeholders).

Complex types:

- Read values from the body of the request

```
public Human Put([FromBody]int id, [FromUri]Human human){ }
```

# HANDLING POST REQUESTS

```
public class HumansController : ApiController{  
    public HttpResponseMessage Post(Human human){  
        // Validate it (TODO (next slide)).  
        human.Id = theListOfHumans.Count;  
        theListOfHumans.Add(human);  
        var response = Request.CreateResponse(  
            HttpStatusCode.Created, human);  
        response.Headers.Location = new Uri(  
            "http://site.com/api/Humans/"+human.Id);  
        return response;  
    }  
}
```

# VALIDATING POST REQUESTS

```
var error = new HttpError("Something is wrong!");  
if(human.Name.Length == 0)  
    error.Add("Name", "Can't be empty.");  
if(human.Age < 0)  
    error.Add("Age", "Can't be negative.");  
if(1 < error.Count())  
    return Request.CreateResponse(  
        (HttpStatusCode) 422,  
        error  
    );
```

# POST EXAMPLE

```
POST /api/Humans  
{ "Name": "XXXX", "Age": 12 }
```

```
{ "Id": 14, "Name": "XXXX", "Age": 12 }
```

```
<Human xmlns:i="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"  
        xmlns="http://schemas.datacontract.org/2004/07/ApiDemo.Models">  
  <Age>12</Age>  
  <Id>14</Id>  
  <Name>XXXX</Name>  
</Human>
```



# POST EXAMPLE

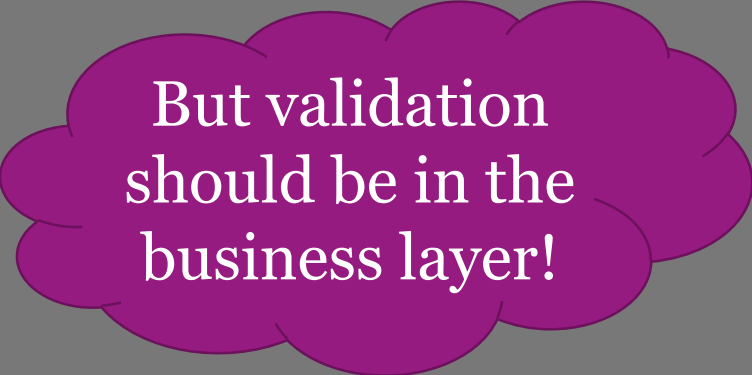
```
POST /api/Humans  
{ "Name": "", "Age": -12 }
```

```
{  
  "Message": "Something is wrong!",  
  "Name": "Can't be empty.",  
  "Age": "Can't be negative."  
}
```

```
<Error>  
  <Message>Something is wrong!</Message>  
  <Name>Can't be empty.</Name>  
  <Age>Can't be negative.</Age>  
</Error>
```

# VALIDATING POST REQUESTS 2

```
public class Human{  
    public int Id { get; set; }  
    [Required(AllowEmptyStrings=false)]  
    public string Name { get; set; }  
    [Range(1, 200)]  
    public int Age { get; set; }  
}
```



But validation  
should be in the  
business layer!

```
if(!ModelState.IsValid)  
    return Request.CreateErrorResponse((HttpStatusCode) 422,  
                                       ModelState);
```

# POST EXAMPLE

POST /api/Humans

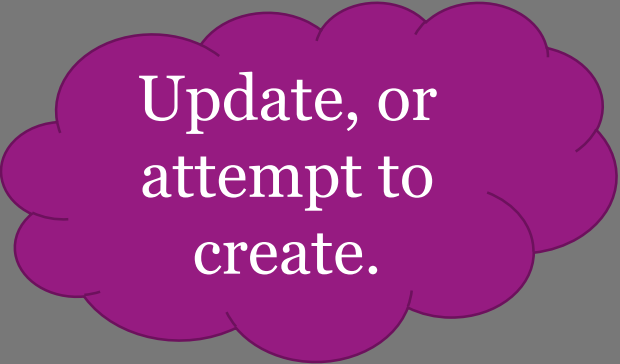

```
{ "Name": "", "Age": -12 }
```

```
{  
  "Message": "The request is invalid.",  
  "ModelState": {  
    "human.Name": ["The Name field is required."],  
    "human.Age": ["The field Age must be between 1 and 200."]   
  }  
}
```

```
<Error>  
  <Message>The request is invalid.</Message>  
  <ModelState>  
    <human.Name>The Name field is required.</human.Name>  
    <human.Age>The field Age must be between 1 and 200.</human.Age>  
  </ModelState>  
</Error>
```

# HANDLING PUT REQUESTS

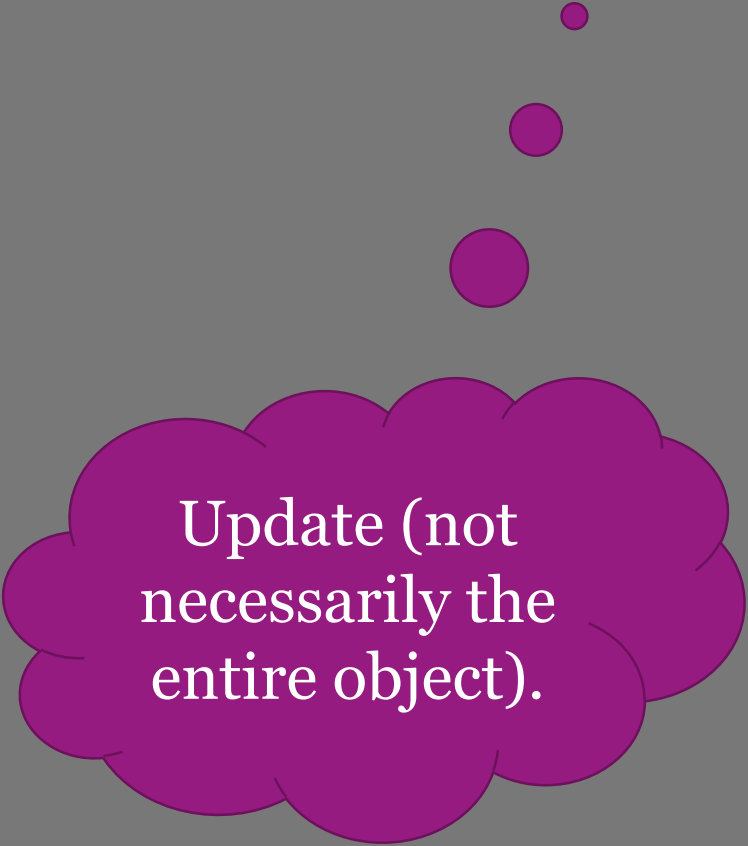
Common URI: `api/the-resource-collection/the-id`



Update, or  
attempt to  
create.

# HANDLING PATCH REQUESTS

Common URI: `api/the-resource-collection/the-id`



Update (not necessarily the entire object).

# HANDLING DELETE REQUESTS

Common URI: `api/the-resource-collection/the-id`



# SUPPORTING JSONP

- Web browsers comply to the same-origin policy →  
AJAX can only fetch pages from the same domain.
- Does not comply to the `<script>`-tag!
  - But can only be used for JavaScript.

JSON



JSONP

```
{"a": 1, "b": 2}
```

```
aFunction({"a": 1, "b": 2})
```

- ASP.NET does not support JSONP by default.
  - But can be added through a NuGet Package.
    - <https://github.com/WebApiContrib/WebApiContrib.Formatting.Jsonp>

# WEB API CONFIGURATION

```
GlobalConfiguration.Configure(config => {  
    config.MapHttpAttributeRoutes();  
});
```

```
public class HumansController : ApiController{  
    [Route("api/animals/{numberOfLegs}/yellow")]  
    public HttpResponseMessage Get(int numberOfLegs) {  
    }  
}
```



# POSTMAN

- A program to test web APIs.
- Webpage: <https://www.getpostman.com/>

# RECOMMENDED READING

Web API Design - Crafting Interfaces that Developers Love

- <https://pages.apigee.com/rs/apigee/images/api-design-ebook-2012-03.pdf>

In the course book *Pro ASP.NET MVC 5*:

- Chapter 24: Model Binding
- Chapter 25: Model Validation
- Chapter 27: Web API and Single-page Applications