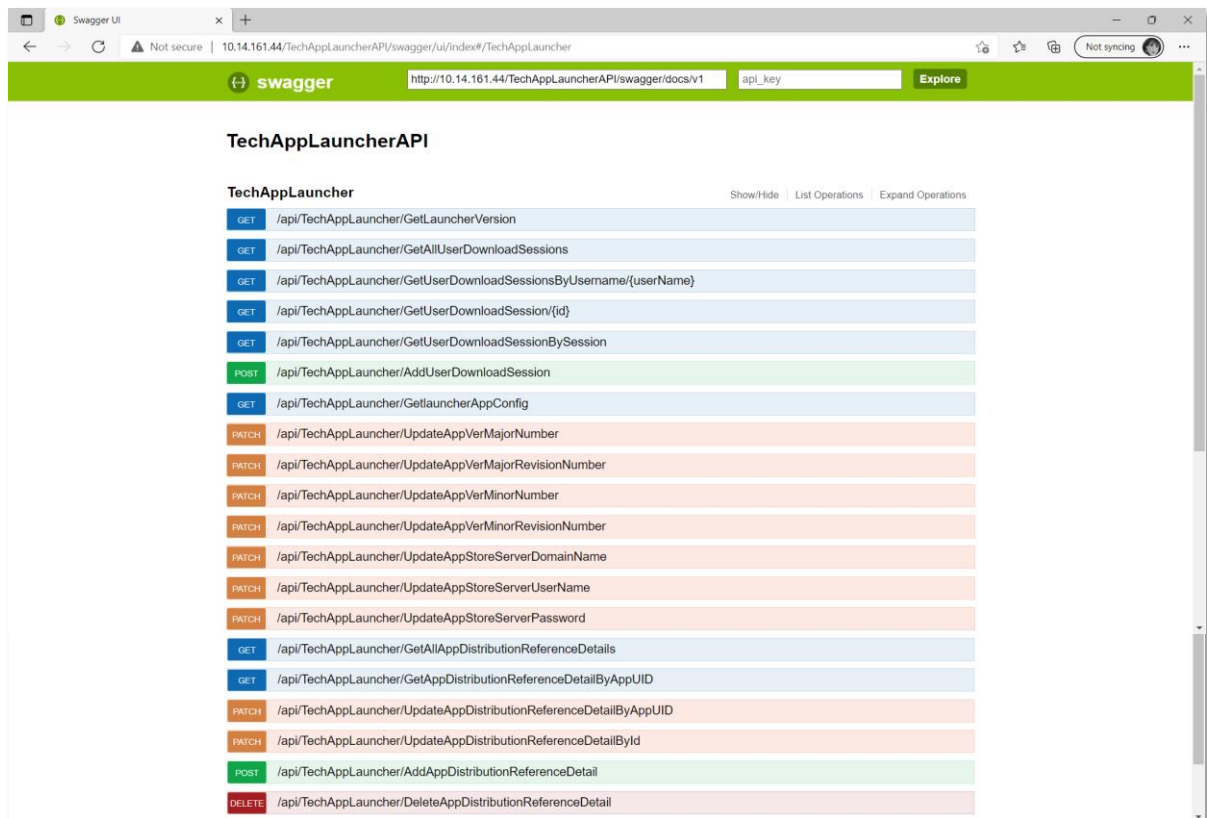


TechAppLauncherAPI

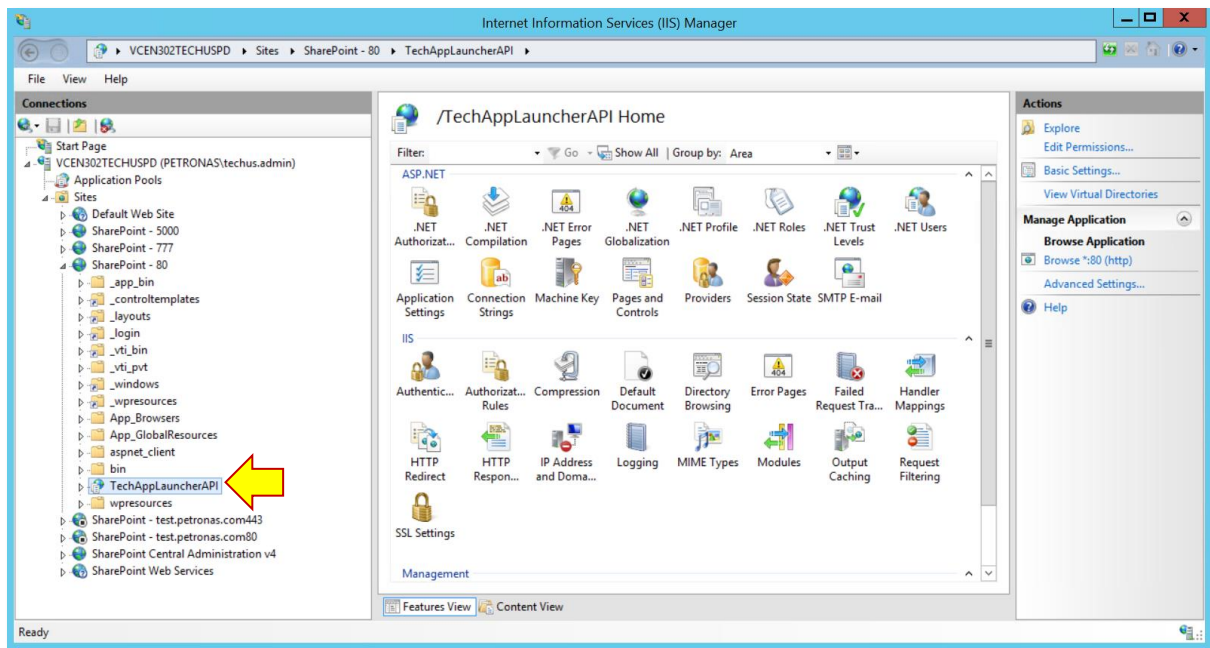
Application Name	TechAppLauncherAPI
Application Framework	.Net Framework 4.7.2
UI Framework	ASP.net WebAPI
IDE	Visual Studio 2019
Repository	https://github.com/azzulhisham/Petronas_TechAppLauncherAPI.git
Application Url	http://10.14.161.44/TechAppLauncherAPI/swagger/ui/index
Host	IIS

Overview

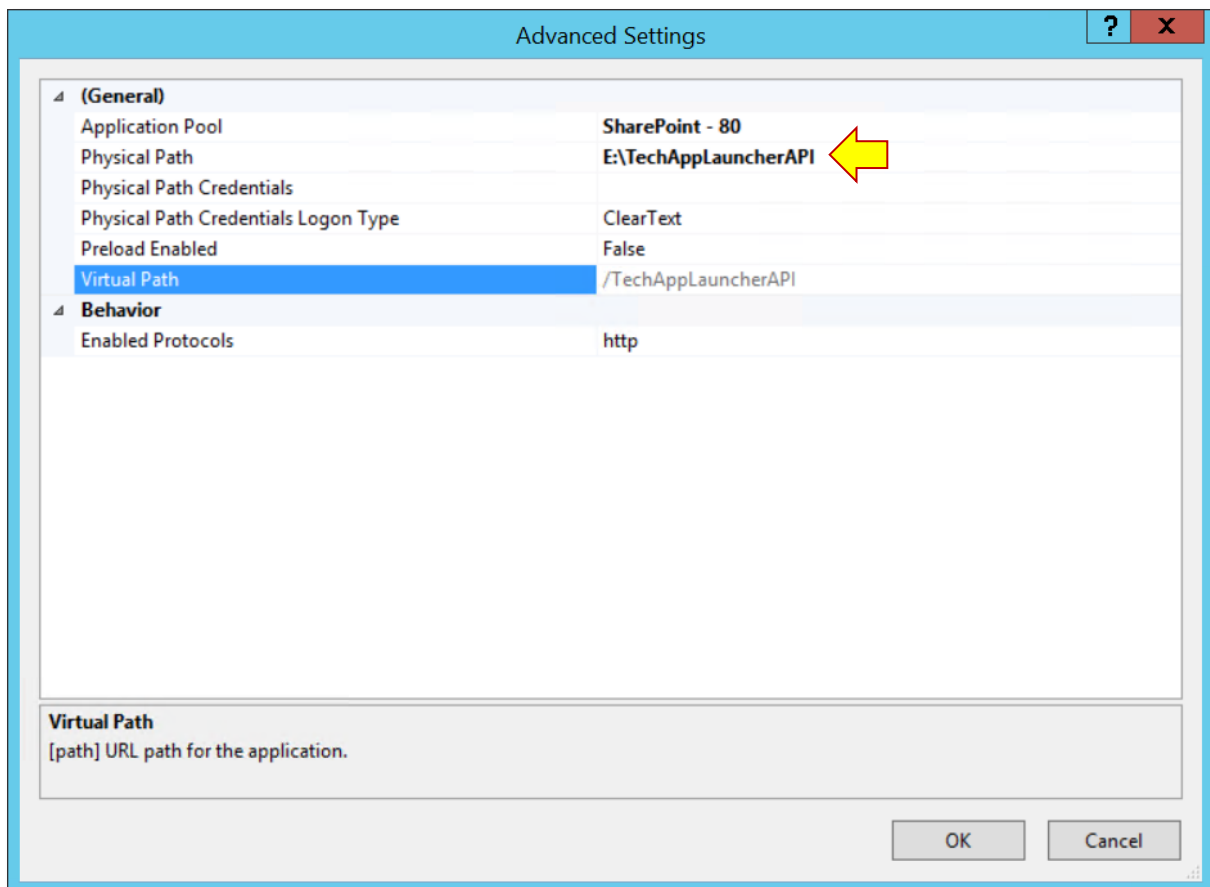


The link [Swagger UI](http://10.14.161.44/TechAppLauncherAPI/swagger/ui/index) provided above is the application API content which can be viewed through Swagger UI.

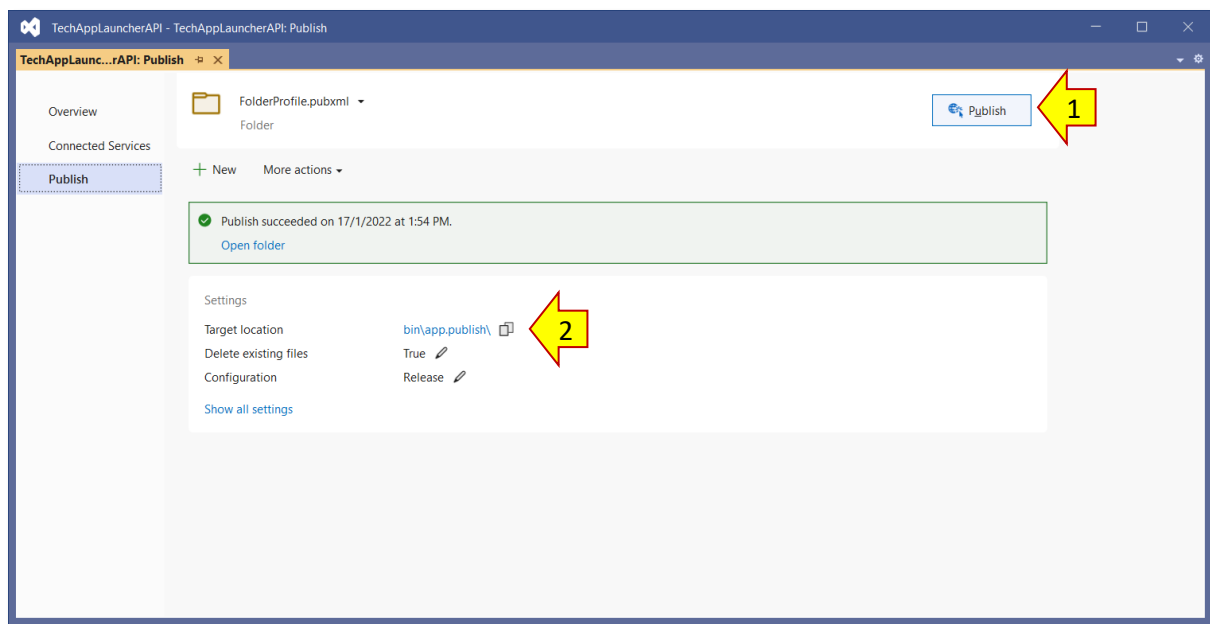
It is hosted by IIS Server at **10.14.161.44**. On top of that it is connecting to the MS-SQL server at **10.14.162.74**.



The physical path of the application is located at 'E:\TechAppLauncherAPI'



Deploying New Version



To publish a newer version of the app, right-click on the project in the solution explorer and then choose '**Publish...**' button^[1]. The wizard of publishing a newer version of the application will appear. Click on the '**Publish**' button to proceed. Upon successful, the package of the application is located at '**bin\app.publish**'^[2].

To deploy the API to the server – copy the entire content of the folder '**bin\app.publish**' to the folder '**E:\TechAppLauncherAPI**' at the server '**10.14.161.44**'.

About Swagger UI

10.14.161.44/TechAppLauncherAPI/swagger/ui/index#!/TechAppLauncher/TechAppLauncher_GetLauncherVersion

swagger Explore

TechAppLauncherAPI

TechAppLauncher Show/Hide List Operations Expand Operations

GET /api/TechAppLauncher/GetLauncherVersion **1**

Response Messages **2**

HTTP Status Code	Reason	Response Model	Headers
200	Returns the specific record when success. Otherwise returns null.		
500	Bad Request - Invalid Data!		

Try it out! **3** [Response](#)

Curl

```
curl -X GET --header 'Accept: application/json' 'http://10.14.161.44/TechAppLauncherAPI/api/TechAppLauncher/GetLauncherVersion'
```

Request URL **4**

```
http://10.14.161.44/TechAppLauncherAPI/api/TechAppLauncher/GetLauncherVersion
```

Response Body **5**

```
{
  "Major": 1,
  "MajorRevision": 0,
  "Minor": 1,
  "MinorRevision": 6
}
```

Response Code **6**

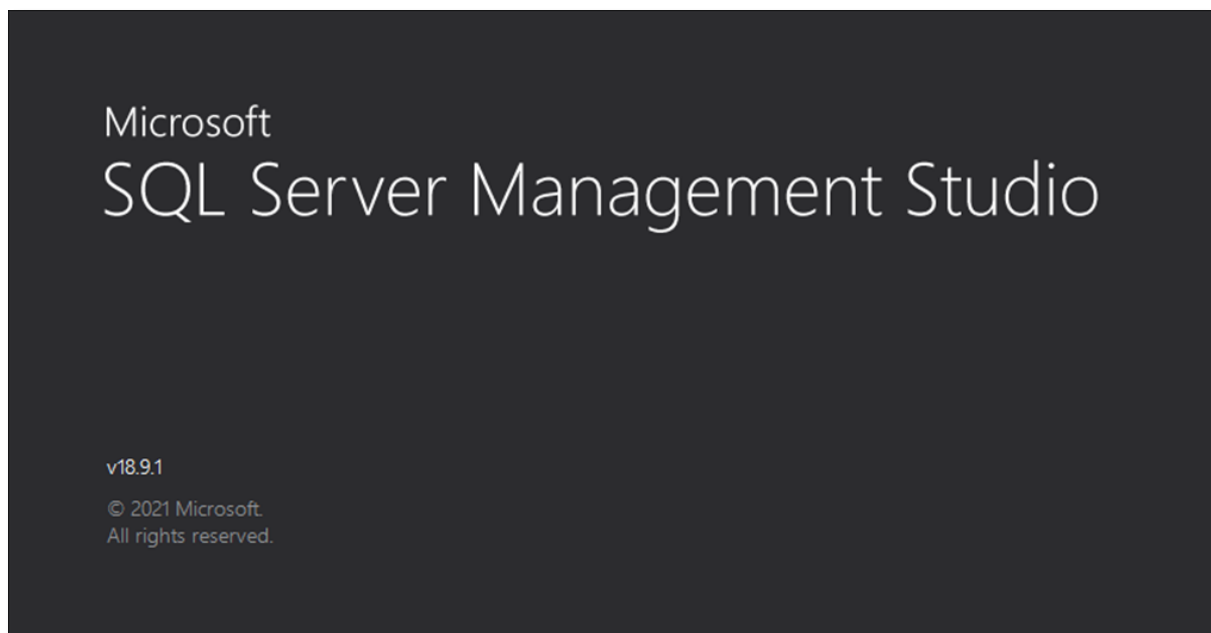
```
200
```

Response Headers

```
{
  "cache-control": "no-cache",
  "content-encoding": "gzip",
  "content-length": "155",
  "content-type": "application/json; charset=utf-8",
  "date": "Wed, 19 Jan 2022 05:48:37 GMT",
  "expires": "-1",
  "microsoftsharepointteamservices": "15.0.0.4569",
  "pragma": "no-cache",
  "server": "Microsoft-IIS/8.5",
  "vary": "Accept-Encoding",
  "x-aspnet-version": "4.0.30319",
  "x-content-type-options": "nosniff",
  "x-ms-invokeapp": "1; RequireReadOnly",
  "x-powered-by": "ASP.NET"
}
```

1. Shows the endpoint of the API
2. Provides the summary of the HTTP Response Message.
3. The button provides the feature to test the endpoint.
4. Shows the fully qualified URL for the specific endpoint.
5. Shows the HTTP Response body when success.
6. Shows the HTTP Response Status Code.

Managing SQL Server



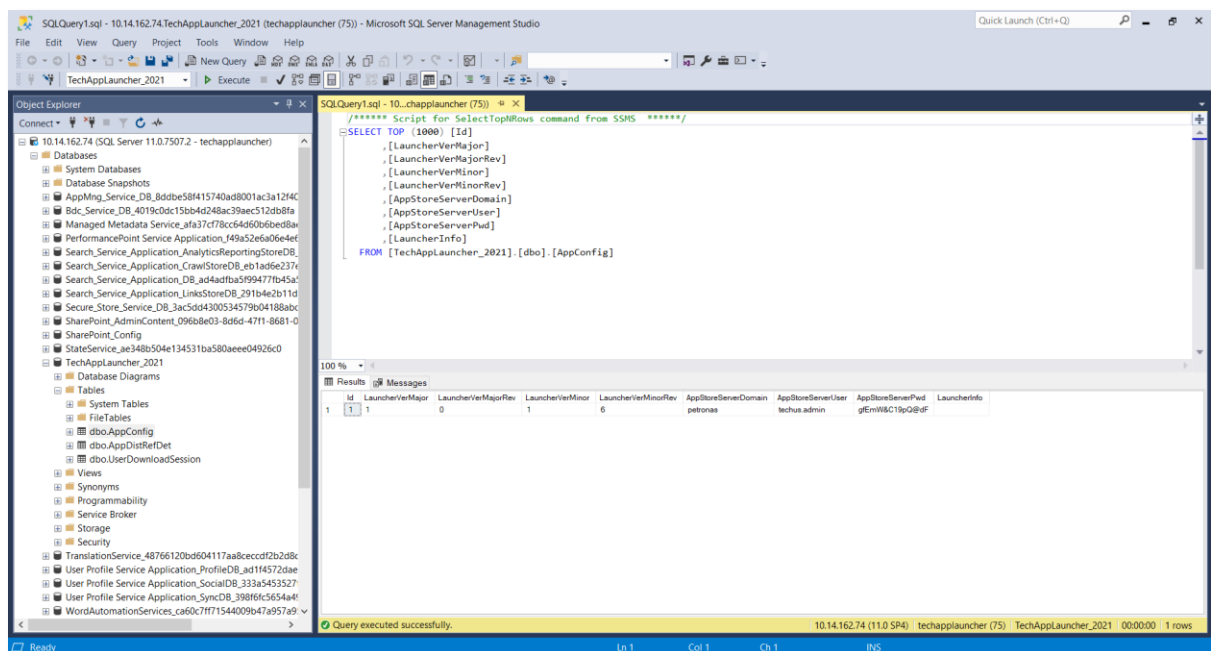
It is recommended to use the **Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio** in order to manage the SQL database for TechAppLauncher. It can be downloaded from the Microsoft official website:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/ssms/download-sql-server-management-studio-ssms?view=sql-server-ver15>

The image shows the "Connect to Server" dialog box in SQL Server Management Studio. The title bar says "Connect to Server" with a close button (X) on the right. The main heading is "SQL Server". Below this, there are several fields and a checkbox. "Server type:" is set to "Database Engine" with a dropdown arrow. "Server name:" is set to "10.14.162.74" with a dropdown arrow. "Authentication:" is set to "SQL Server Authentication" with a dropdown arrow. "Login:" is set to "techapplauncher" with a dropdown arrow. "Password:" is masked with "*****". There is a checkbox labeled "Remember password" which is checked. At the bottom, there are four buttons: "Connect" (highlighted with a blue border), "Cancel", "Help", and "Options >>".

The **username** and the **password** as well as the database being used by the application can be found in the repository of the application.

```
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
1 reference | azzulhisham, 3 hours ago | 1 author, 1 change  
public SqlDataAccess()  
{  
    _connectionString = "Server=" + @"10.14.162.74" + "; " +  
        "DataBase=" + "TechAppLauncher_2021" + "; " +  
        "user id=" + "techapplauncher" + "; " +  
        "password=" + "SZ@ADout05042021";  
}
```



Microsoft SQL Database Server

You try to download a free version of SQL server (**SQL Express**) and set it up on your system in order to get familiar with it. The link below is the official website to download the **SQL Express**.

<https://www.microsoft.com/en-gb/download/details.aspx?id=101064>

Database Tables

There are 3 tables currently in used in this project.

1. AppConfig
2. AppDistRefDet
3. UserDownloadSession

The script below is to create 'AppConfig' table:

```
CREATE TABLE [AppConfig](
    [Id] [bigint] IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,
    [LauncherVerMajor] [int] NOT NULL,
    [LauncherVerMajorRev] [int] NOT NULL,
    [LauncherVerMinor] [int] NOT NULL,
    [LauncherVerMinorRev] [int] NOT NULL,
    [AppStoreServerDomain] [nvarchar](32) NOT NULL,
    [AppStoreServerUser] [nvarchar](32) NOT NULL,
    [AppStoreServerPwd] [nvarchar](16) NOT NULL,
    [LauncherInfo] [nvarchar](50) NULL
) ON [PRIMARY]
```

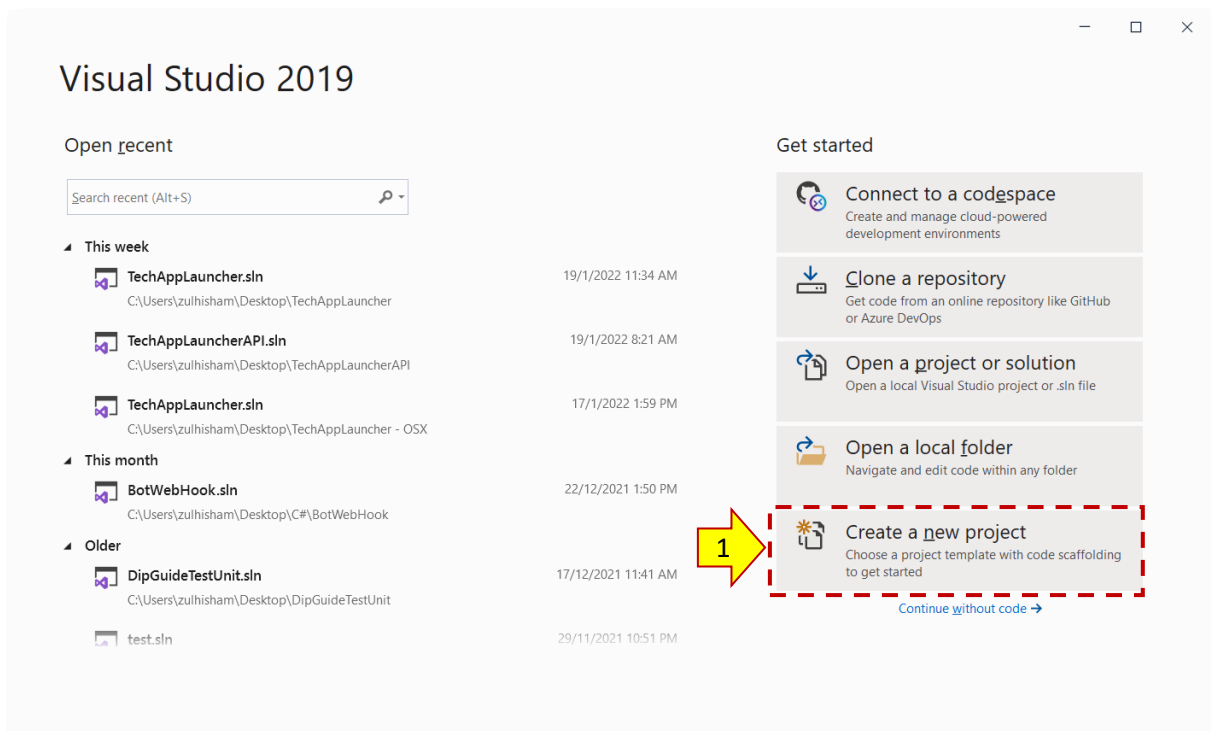
The script below is used to create 'AppDistRefDet':

```
CREATE TABLE [AppDistRefDet](
    [Id] [bigint] IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,
    [AppUID] [nvarchar](64) NOT NULL,
    [LinkID] [nvarchar](150) NOT NULL,
    [AgentName] [nvarchar](50) NOT NULL,
    [Description] [nvarchar](250) NULL,
    CONSTRAINT [uc_AppUID] UNIQUE NONCLUSTERED
(
    [AppUID] ASC
)WITH (PAD_INDEX = OFF, STATISTICS_NORECOMPUTE = OFF, IGNORE_DUP_KEY = OFF,
ALLOW_ROW_LOCKS = ON, ALLOW_PAGE_LOCKS = ON) ON [PRIMARY]
) ON [PRIMARY]
```

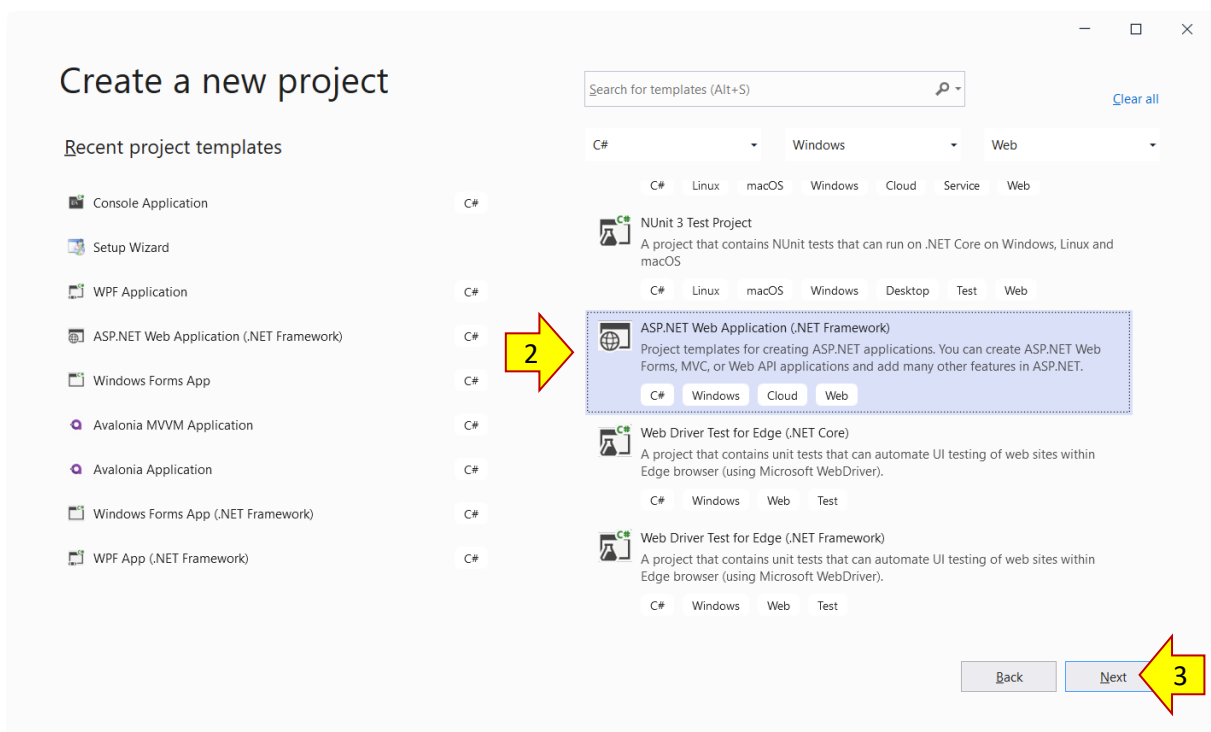
And the script below is used to create the 'UserDownloadSession':

```
CREATE TABLE [UserDownloadSession](
    [Id] [bigint] IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,
    [AppId] [bigint] NULL,
    [AppUID] [nvarchar](50) NOT NULL,
    [Title] [nvarchar](250) NULL,
    [Status] [nvarchar](50) NULL,
    [UserName] [nvarchar](150) NOT NULL,
    [InstallTimeStamp] [datetime] NOT NULL,
    [Remark] [nvarchar](50) NULL
) ON [PRIMARY]
```

A Quick Tutorial To Get The WebAPI Project Start Up By Using Visual Studio 2019



Now... let get your Visual Studio 2019 up and run. In the 'Get started' page, choose the 'Create a new project'^[1] as shown in the screenshot above.



In the 'Create a new project' page, search for 'ASP.NET Web Application (.Net Framework)'^[2], then click the 'Next' button^[3] to proceed.

Configure your new project

ASP.NET Web Application (.NET Framework) C# Windows Cloud Web

Project name
WebAPI_Test

Location
C:\Users\zulhisham\Desktop

Solution name
WebAPI_Test

☐ Place solution and project in the same directory

Framework
.NET Framework 4.7.2

Back Create

In the 'Configure your new project' page, give a name for your project^[4]. Then choose a location or path to place your project files^[5]. You can leave the **Solution Name**^[6] as the Visual Studio provided to you. Finally, select the appropriate **.net framework**^[7] for your project. In this example, we will use '**.Net Framework 4.7.2**'. Once done, click the '**Create**' button^[8] to let Visual Studio to start creating your project.

Create a new ASP.NET Web Application

Empty
An empty project template for creating ASP.NET applications. This template does not have any content in it.

Web Forms
A project template for creating ASP.NET Web Forms applications. ASP.NET Web Forms lets you build dynamic websites using a familiar drag-and-drop, event-driven model. A design surface and hundreds of controls and components let you rapidly build sophisticated, powerful UI-driven sites with data access.

MVC
A project template for creating ASP.NET MVC applications. ASP.NET MVC allows you to build applications using the Model-View-Controller architecture. ASP.NET MVC includes many features that enable fast, test-driven development for creating applications that use the latest standards.

Web API
A project template for creating RESTful HTTP services that can reach a broad range of clients including browsers and mobile devices.

Single Page Application
A project template for creating rich client side JavaScript driven HTML5 applications using ASP.NET Web API. Single Page Applications provide a rich user experience which includes client-side interactions using HTML5, CSS3, and JavaScript.

Authentication
No Authentication
[Change](#)

Add folders & core references

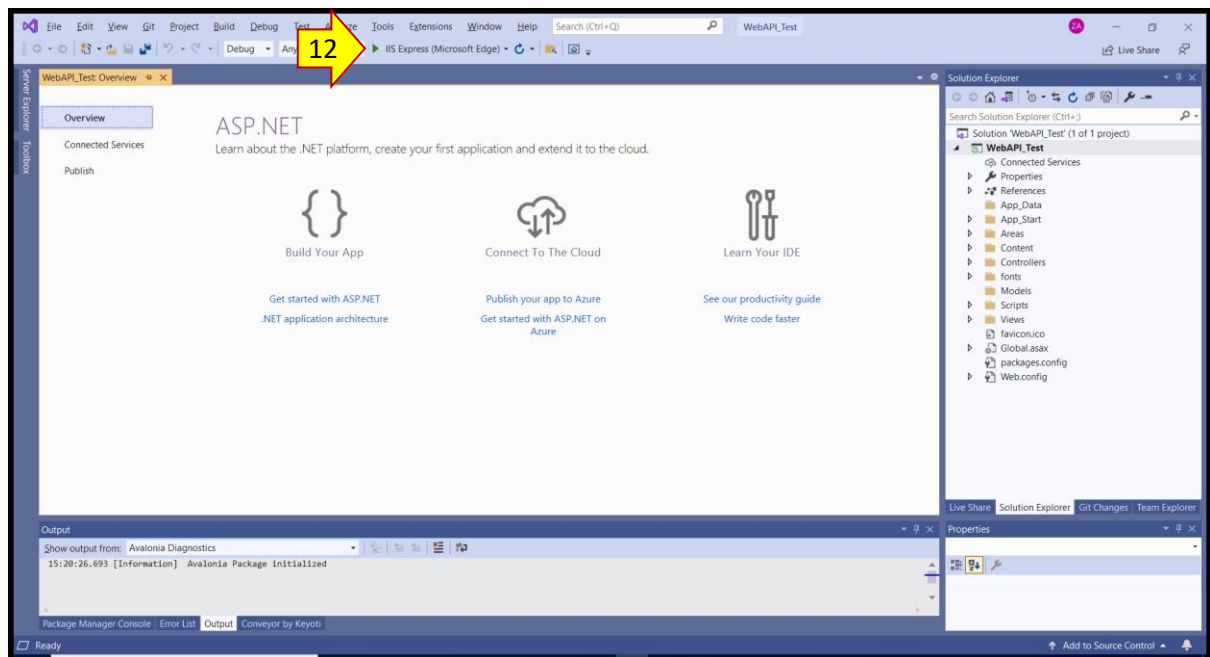
☐ Web Forms
☒ MVC
☒ Web API

Advanced

☒ Configure for HTTPS
☐ Docker support
(Requires [Docker Desktop](#))
☐ Also create a project for unit tests
WebAPI_Test.Tests

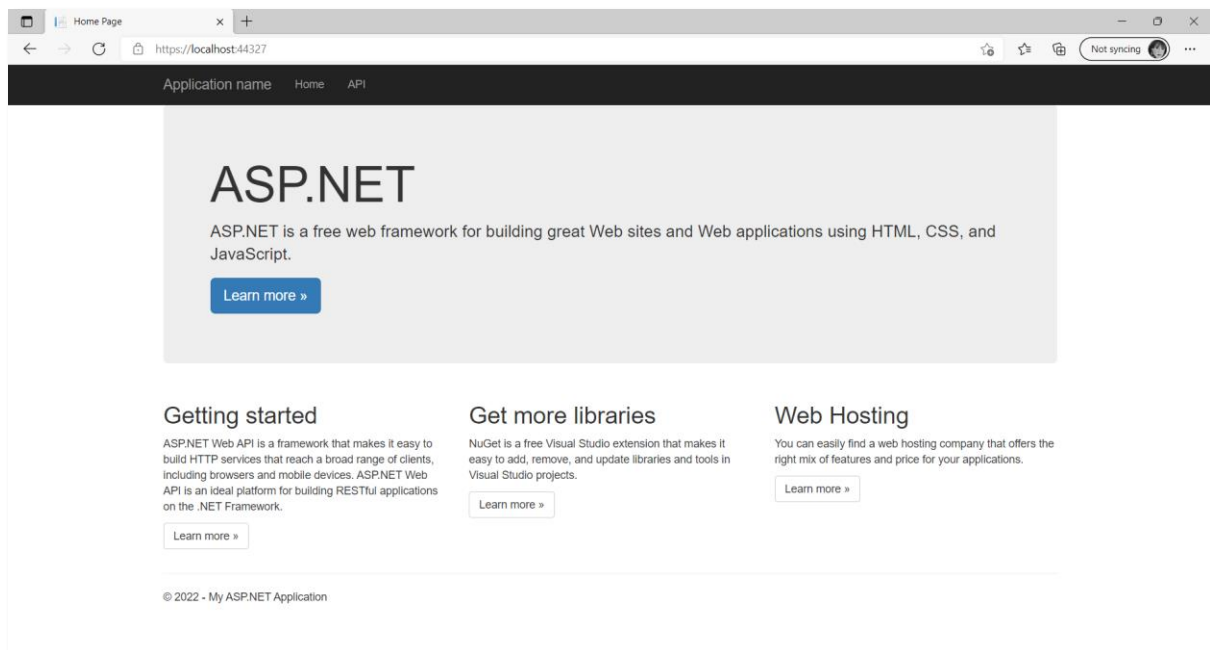
Back Create

In the 'Create a new ASP.NET Web Application' page, choose 'WebAPI' template^[9]. And leave the **Authentication** with 'No Authentication' as well as others setting remain as default^[10]. The authentication is another huge topic to discuss. Click 'Create' button^[11] to start create your project.



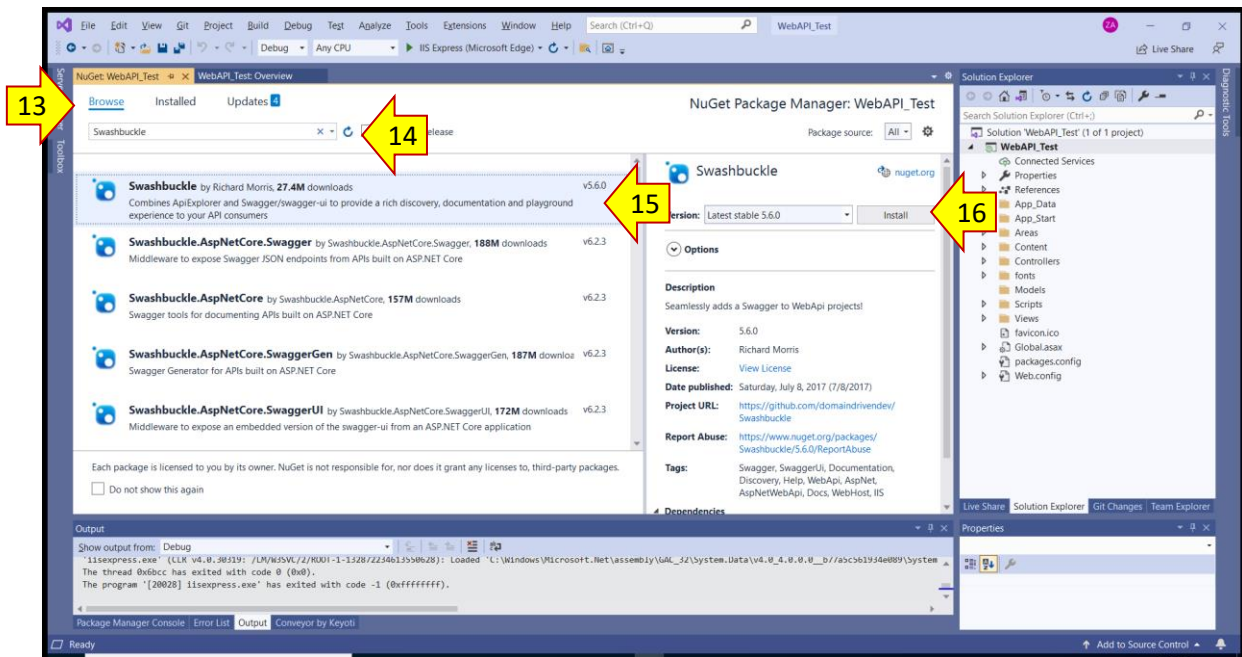
Visual Studio will takes awhile to generate your project files. Once it is done, you should see something similar to the screenshot above.

Now, try to run your first ASP.NET application by click on the 'Run' button^[12] as shown in the screenshot above or press 'F5' to start the Web Application.

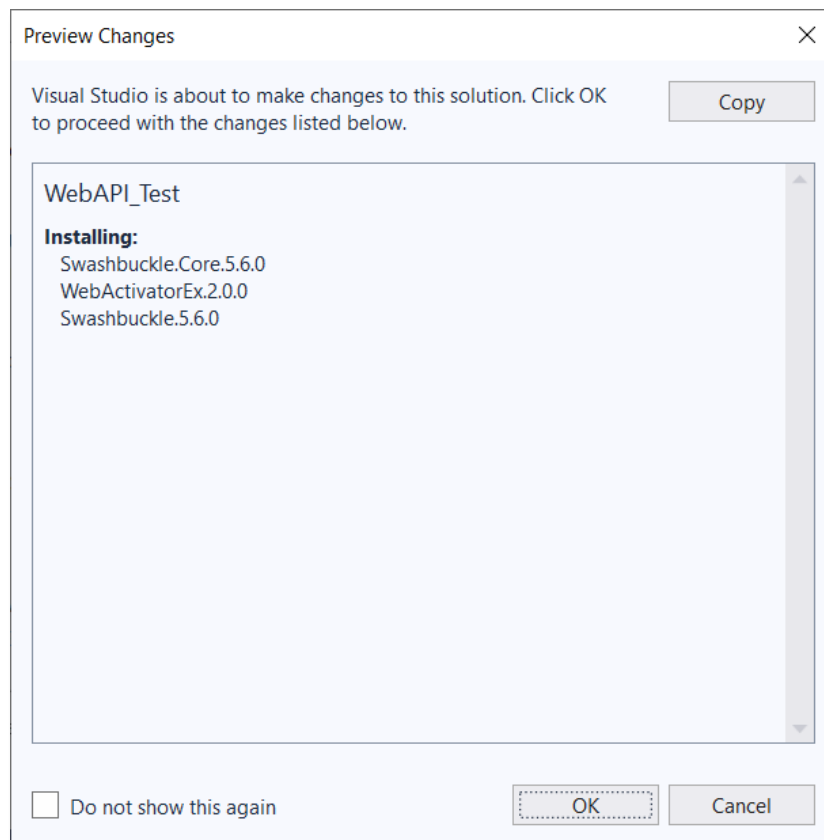


And if you see something similar shown in the screenshot just above in your internet browser, that's mean your ASP.NET application is up and run. **Hurray..... Congratulation.....!**

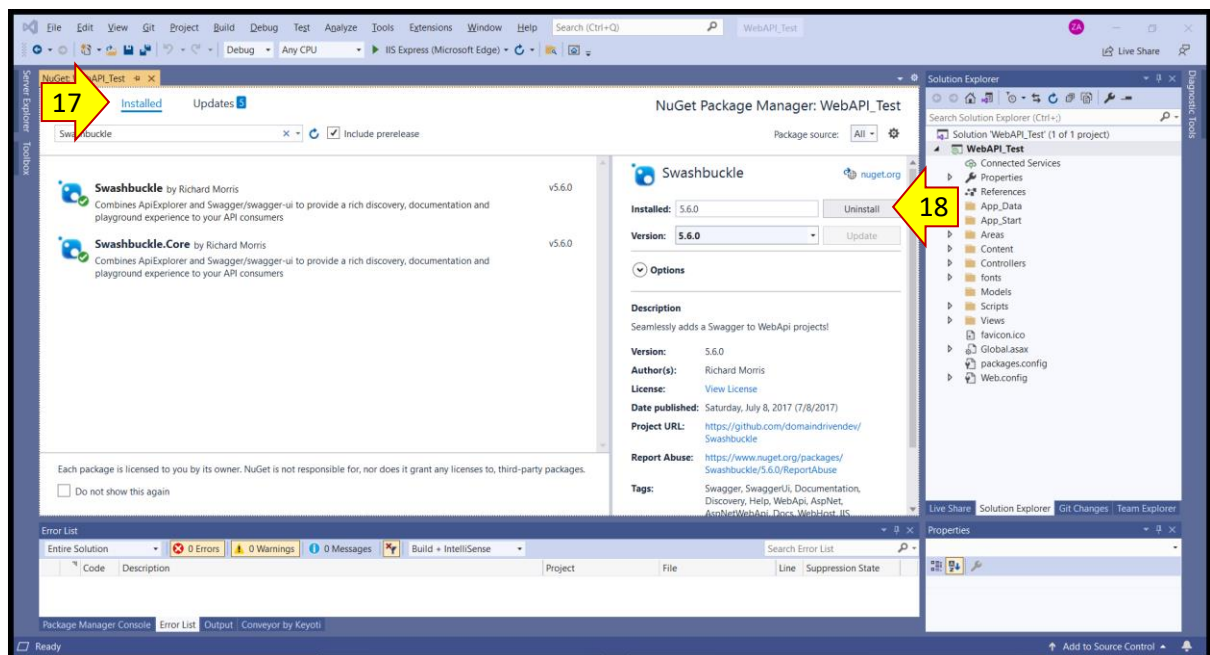
Now, let add the **Swagger** page into your project. Go to the '**NuGet Package Manager**' by right-click on your project in the '**Solution Explorer**', then choose '**Manage NuGet Packages...**'.



In the '**NuGet Package Manager**', select '**Browse**'^[13] tab and search for '**Swashbuckle**'^[14]. Then select the '**Swashbuckle**' package^[15] to install it by click on the '**Install**' button^[16].

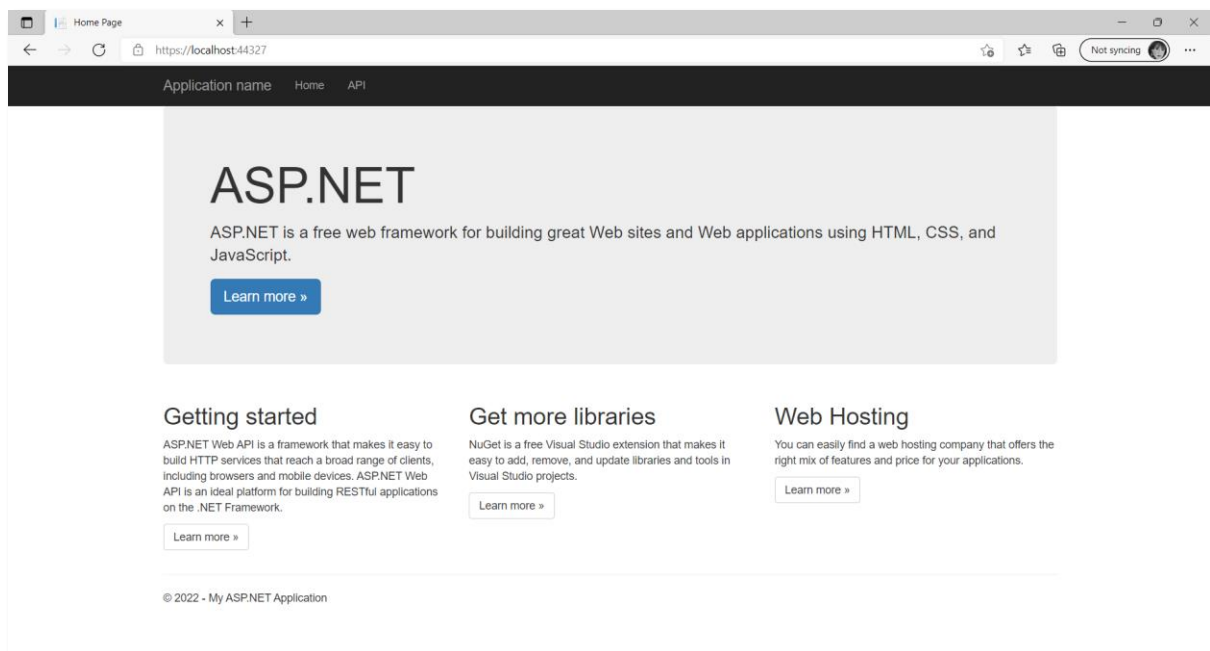


Visual Studio will prompt you the changes that it is going to make to your project file as shown in the screenshot above. Click **'OK'** to proceed.



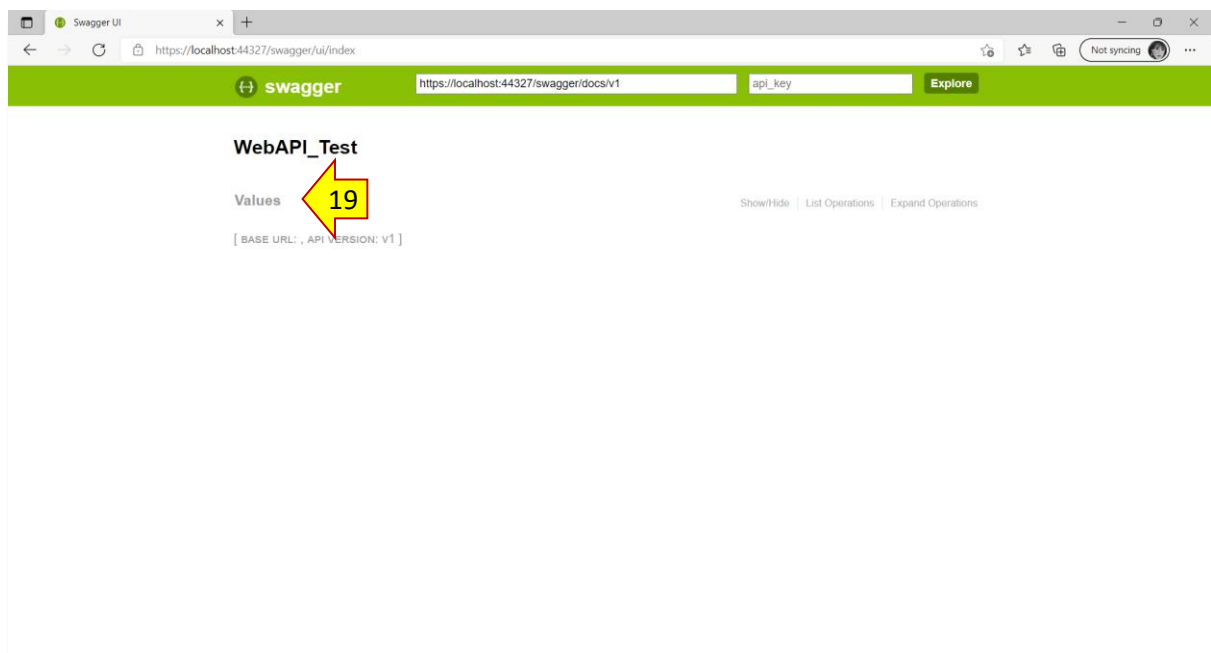
Once done, switch to **'Installed'** tab^[17], the **'Swashbuckle'** should have installed to your project. From here, you can remove it if you don't like Swagger page later on. Just select the package and then click the **'Uninstall'** button^[18] in order to remove it.

Now, you can close the **'NuGet Package Manager'** and then try to run the project again.

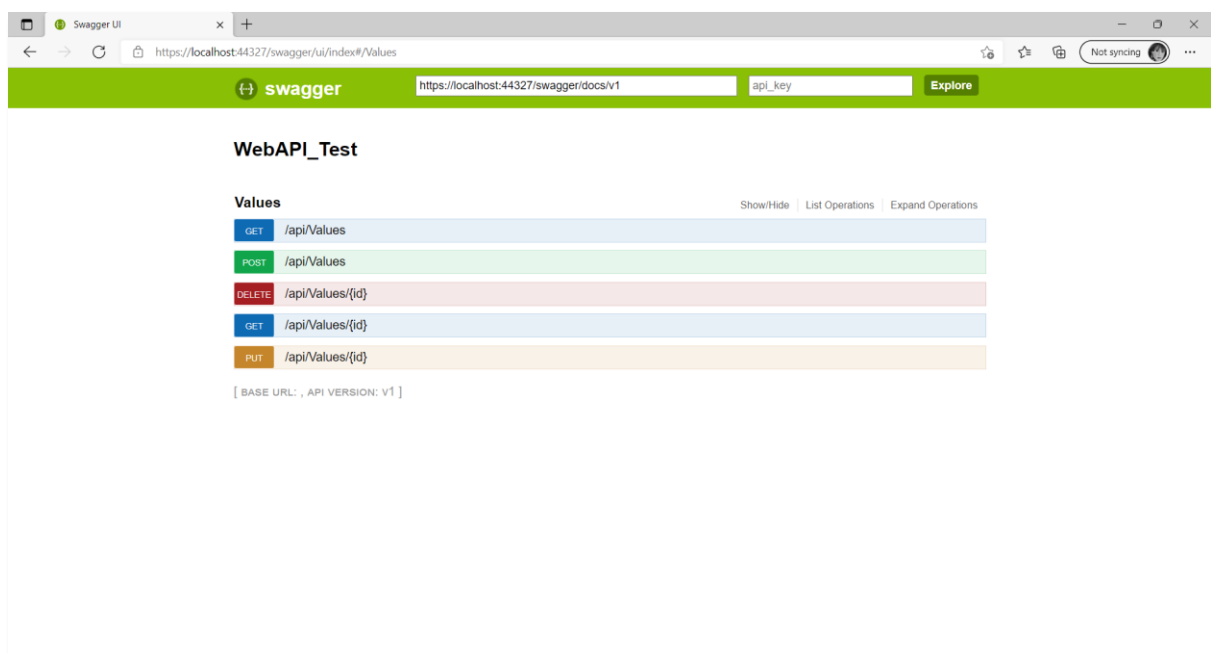


Well, nothing has been changed. You will see the web page just as before. **Damn.....! Where is the Swagger page?**

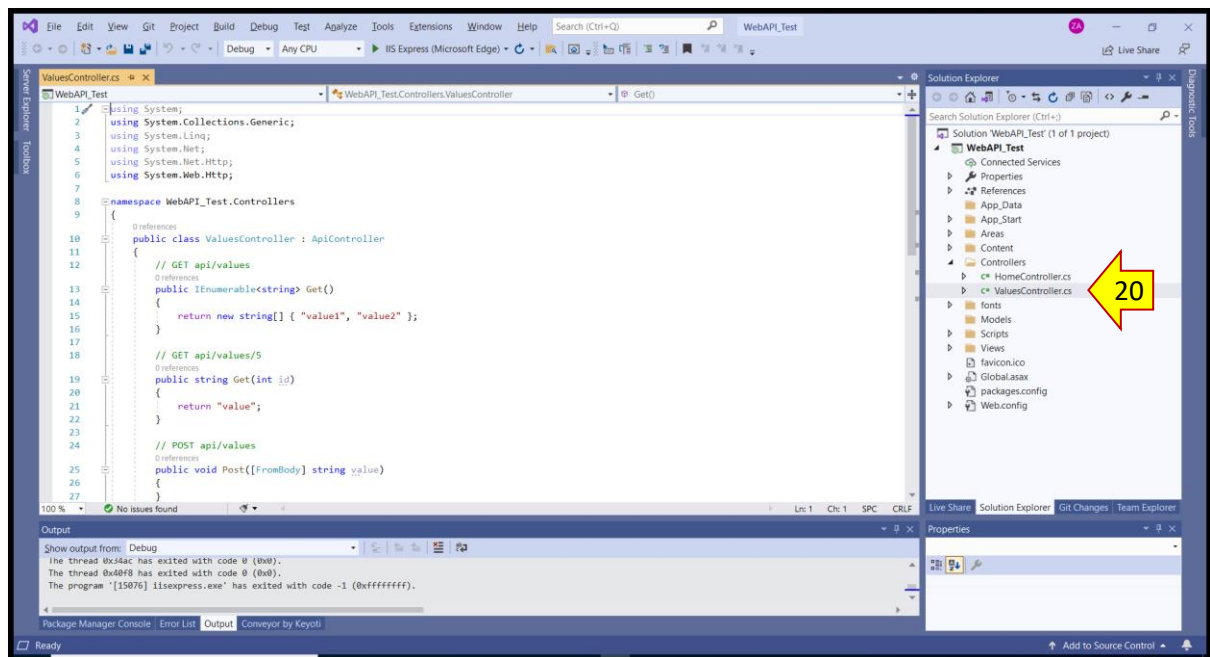
Well, don't panic....! Try to add **'/swagger'** after the **'https://localhost:xxxxx'** at the address bar and then hit **'Enter'** key. **Bomb....** The swagger page is loaded!



Now, expand the **'Values'** API^[19]. You notice some endpoints is already exists. But where does the C# code for these endpoints?



Go back to Visual Studio.....You can also close the browser in order to stop the application or press the **'Stop'** button at Visual Studio to stop it.



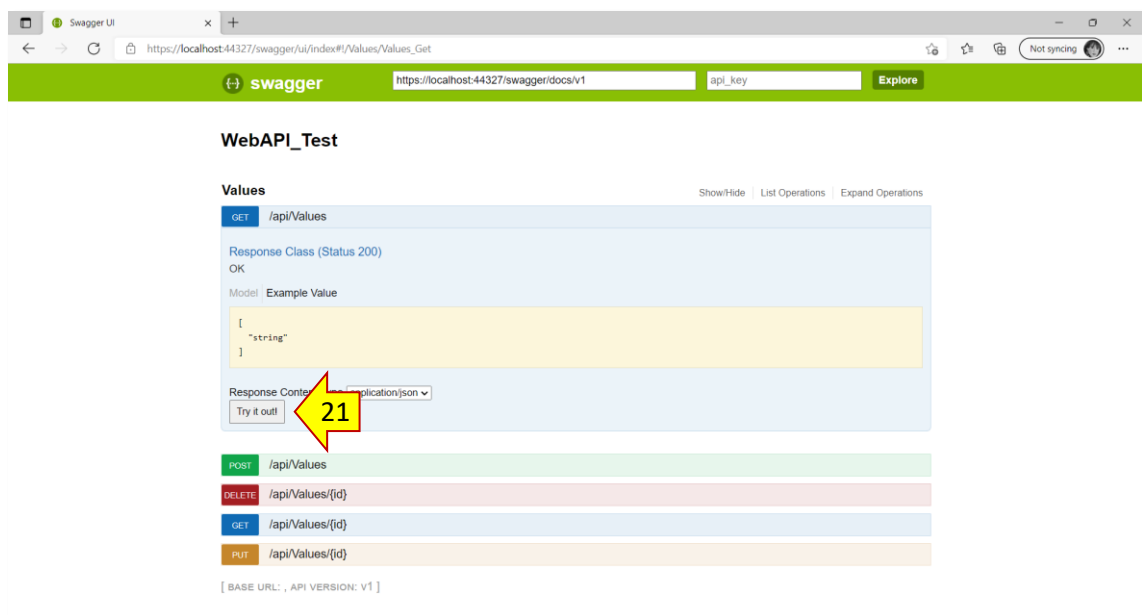
Expand the 'Controllers' folder^[20] in the 'Solution Explorer' as shown above. And then double-click on the 'ValuesController.cs' file, all the C# code for the 'Values' API are located in this C# file.

```

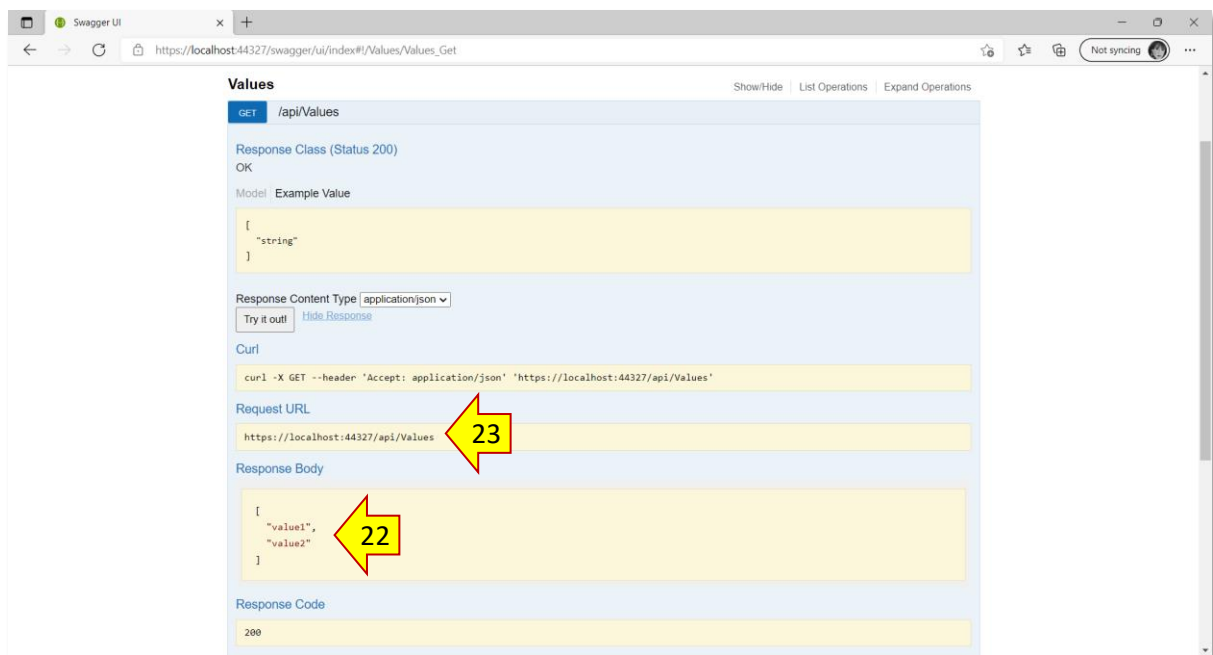
public class ValuesController : ApiController
{
    // GET api/values
    // 0 references
    public IEnumerable<string> Get()
    {
        return new string[] { "value1", "value2" };
    }
}

```

Let look at the code above, which is a 'Get' endpoint. The code in this endpoint is just returning an array of string whenever it is being hit. Now, let examine this by starting up your web application.

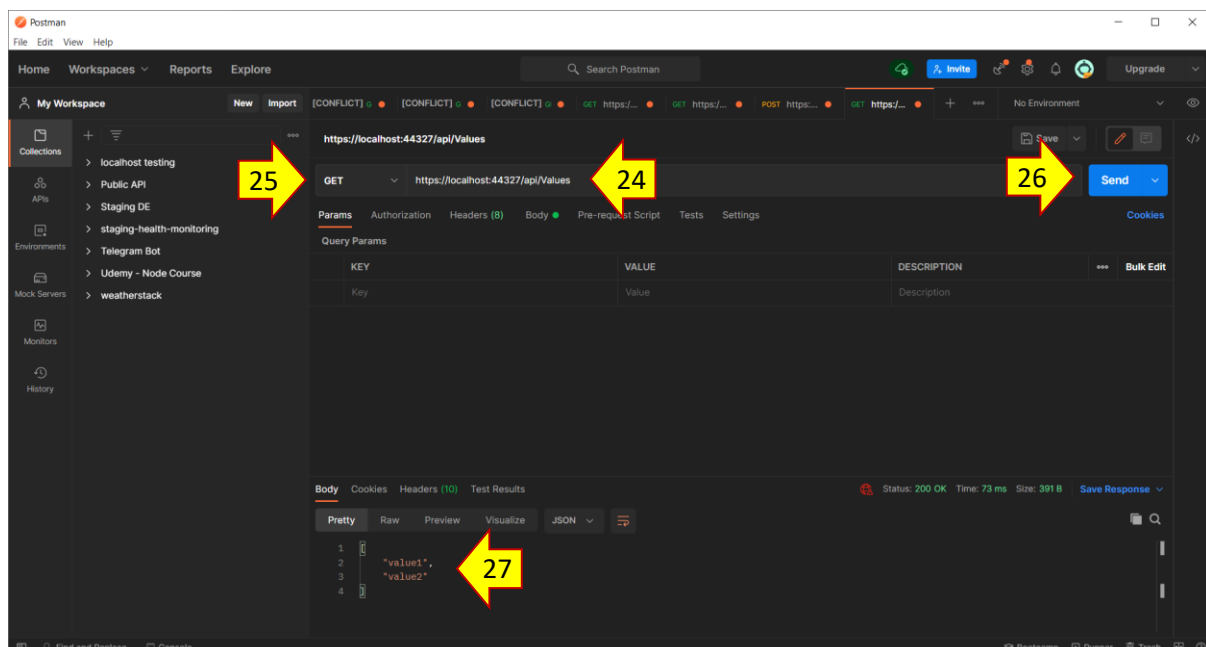


Once the web application is up and run, go to its **swagger page** and then hit the **‘Try it out’** button^[21] as shown in the screen above.



You will notice that the response body is an **array of string which is in json format**^[22]. Compare to the C# code, the response body is exactly what the C# code returns.

While the web application is still running, you can try test the endpoint using **‘Postman’**. Before start up your **‘Postman’**, make a copy of the Request URL^[23].

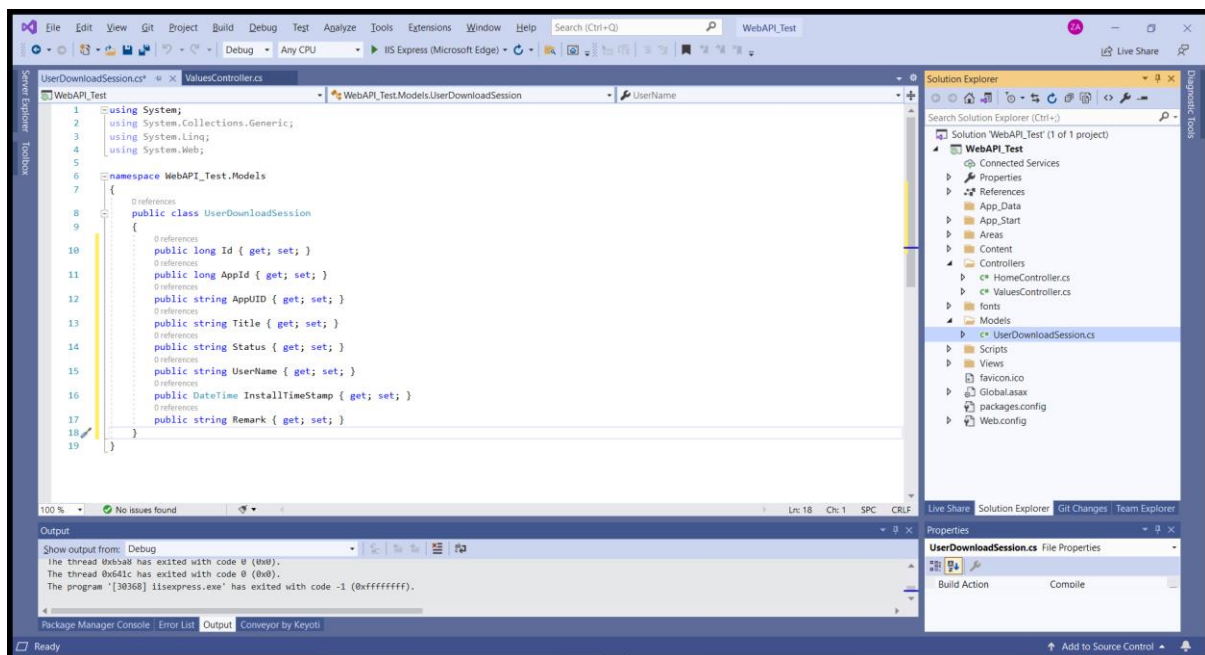


Paste the URL to the address bar^[24]. And change the HTTP request to **‘Get’**^[25] method, then press **‘Send’** button^[26]. You will notice the response body^[27] is same as the swagger page shows to you. This is because when you press the **‘Send’** button, the same endpoint is being hit, and the same C# code is running at the backend. Hence you got the same response as in the swagger page.

Now... Let do something interesting! Stop the application if the Web application is still running. Right-click the project in the solution explorer and then create a new folder call '**Models**'. If it is already exists, then you can skip this step to create the folder.

Add a new C# class file into the '**Models**' folder and name the file as '**UserDownloadSession.cs**'. Then add the following C# code into the file.

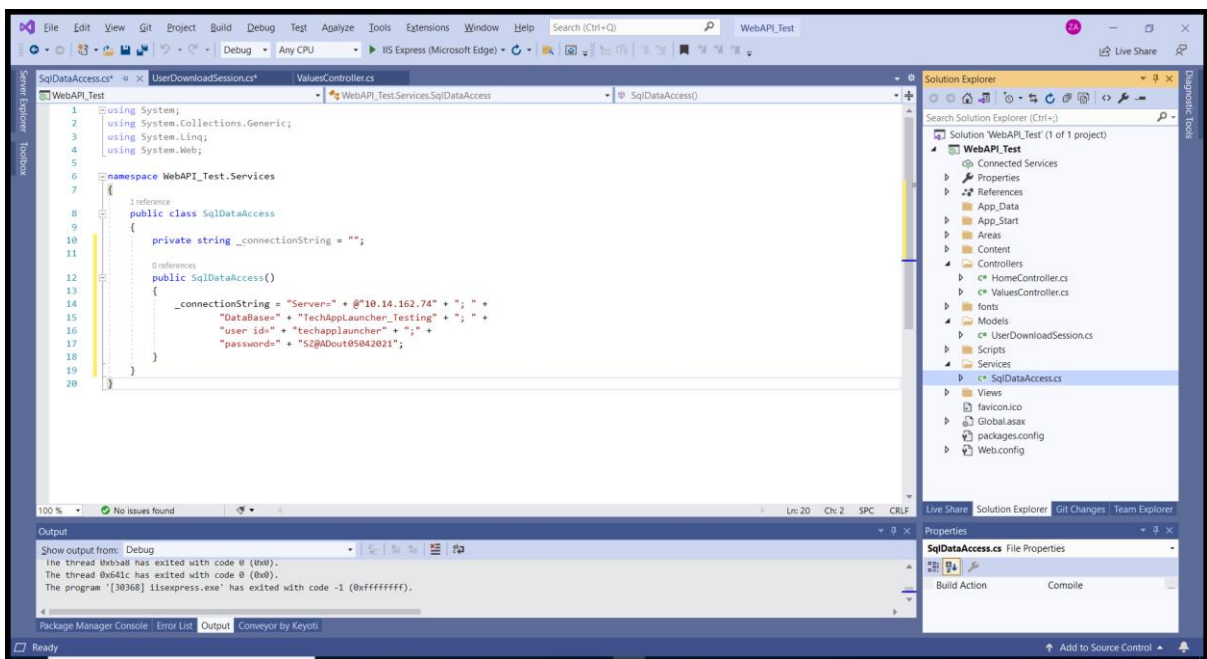
```
0 references
public long Id { get; set; }
0 references
public long AppId { get; set; }
0 references
public string AppUID { get; set; }
0 references
public string Title { get; set; }
0 references
public string Status { get; set; }
0 references
public string UserName { get; set; }
0 references
public DateTime InstallTimeStamp { get; set; }
0 references
public string Remark { get; set; }
```



Your entire project files should have something similar to the screenshot above.

Next, right-click the project in the solution explorer and then create a new folder call '**Services**'. Then add a new C# class file into the '**Services**' folder and name the file as '**SqldataAccess.cs**'. Also, add the following code to the file. Please note that the connection string is redirecting to the testing database '**TechAppLauncher_Testing**'.

0 references



Your entire project files now should have something similar to the screenshot above.

Now, copy the following C# code to the '**SqlDataAccess.cs**' file. It is also necessary for you to add the 2 lines of codes below at top of the C# file.

```
using System.Data.SqlClient;
using WebAPI_Test.Models;
```

```

public List<UserDownloadSession> GetUserDownloadSessions()
{
    SqlConnection dbConnection = new SqlConnection(_connectionString);
    string _qry = "SELECT * FROM UserDownloadSession ORDER BY
InstallTimeStamp DESC";

    List<UserDownloadSession> userDownloadSessions = null;

    try
    {
        dbConnection.Open();
        SqlCommand _qrycmd = new SqlCommand(_qry, dbConnection);
        //_qrycmd.ExecuteNonQuery();

        SqlDataReader Reader = _qrycmd.ExecuteReader();

        if (Reader.HasRows)
        {
            userDownloadSessions = new List<UserDownloadSession>();

            while (Reader.Read())
            {
                userDownloadSessions.Add(new UserDownloadSession
                {
                    Id = Reader.GetInt64(0),
                    AppId = Reader.IsDBNull(1) ? 0 : Reader.GetInt64(1),
                    AppUID = Reader.GetString(2),
                    Title = Reader.IsDBNull(3) ? "" :
Reader.GetString(3),
                    Status = Reader.IsDBNull(4) ? "" :
Reader.GetString(4),
                    UserName = Reader.GetString(5),
                    InstallTimeStamp = Reader.GetDateTime(6),
                    Remark = Reader.IsDBNull(7) ? "" :
Reader.GetString(7)
                });
            }
        }

        catch (Exception Ex)
        {
            string msg = Ex.Message;
        }
        finally
        {
            dbConnection.Close();
        }

        return userDownloadSessions;
    }
}

```

The code above is actually add a function 'GetUserDownloadSessions()' which return a list of 'UserDownloadSession' in the 'SqlDataAccess.cs' file.

Again... copy the entire code below to the 'SqlDataAccess.cs' file.

```
public List<UserDownloadSession> AddUserDownloadSession(UserDownloadSession
userDownloadSession)
{
    int _ret = 0;

    SqlConnection dbConnection = new SqlConnection(_connectionString);
    string _qry = "INSERT INTO UserDownloadSession VALUES (@AppId, @AppUID,
@Title, @Status, @UserName, @InstallTimeStamp, @Remark)";

    List<UserDownloadSession> userDownloadSessions = null;

    try
    {
        dbConnection.Open();
        SqlCommand _qrycmd = new SqlCommand(_qry, dbConnection);
        _qrycmd.CommandText = _qry;
        _qrycmd.Parameters.AddWithValue("@AppId", userDownloadSession.AppId);
        _qrycmd.Parameters.AddWithValue("@AppUID",
userDownloadSession.AppUID);
        _qrycmd.Parameters.AddWithValue("@Title", userDownloadSession.Title);
        _qrycmd.Parameters.AddWithValue("@Status",
userDownloadSession.Status);
        _qrycmd.Parameters.AddWithValue("@UserName",
userDownloadSession.UserName);
        _qrycmd.Parameters.AddWithValue("@InstallTimeStamp",
userDownloadSession.InstallTimeStamp);
        _qrycmd.Parameters.AddWithValue("@Remark",
userDownloadSession.Remark);
        //_qrycmd.ExecuteNonQuery();

        SqlDataReader Reader = _qrycmd.ExecuteReader();
        _ret = Reader.RecordsAffected;

        if (_ret > 0)
        {
            userDownloadSessions = GetUserDownloadSessions();
        }
    }
    catch (Exception Ex)
    {
        string msg = Ex.Message;
    }
    finally
    {
        dbConnection.Close();
    }

    return userDownloadSessions;
}
```

Last but not least, add the following code into the '**ValuesController.cs**' file.

```
private SqlDataAccess _sqlDataAccess;

public ValuesController()
{
    _sqlDataAccess = new SqlDataAccess();
}

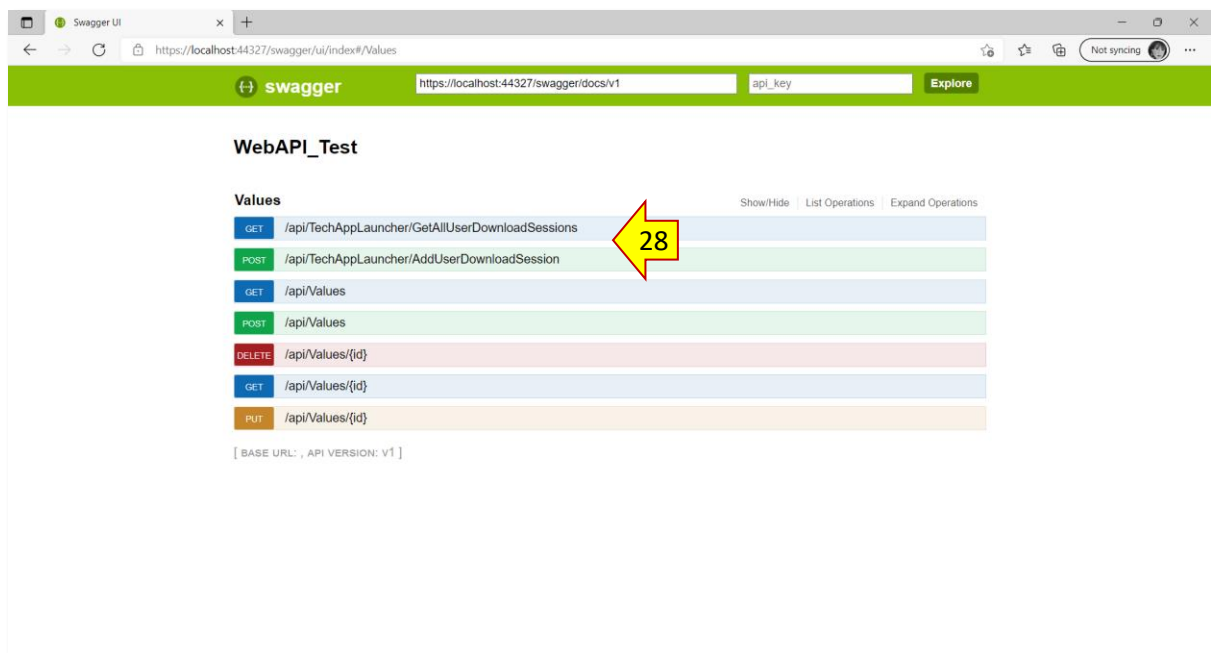
[HttpGet]
[Route("api/TechAppLauncher/GetAllUserDownloadSessions")]
[SwaggerResponse(HttpStatusCode.OK, "Returns the list of records when success. Otherwise returns null.")]
[SwaggerResponse(HttpStatusCode.InternalServerError, "Bad Request - Invalid Data!")]
public IEnumerable<UserDownloadSession> GetAllUserDownloadSessions()
{
    return _sqlDataAccess.GetUserDownloadSessions();
}

[HttpPost]
[Route("api/TechAppLauncher/AddUserDownloadSession")]
[SwaggerResponse(HttpStatusCode.OK, "Returns the specific record when success. Otherwise returns null.")]
[SwaggerResponse(HttpStatusCode.InternalServerError, "Bad Request - Invalid Data!")]
public IEnumerable<UserDownloadSession> AddUserDownloadSession([FromBody] UserDownloadSession userDownloadSession)
{
    return _sqlDataAccess.AddUserDownloadSession(userDownloadSession);
}
```

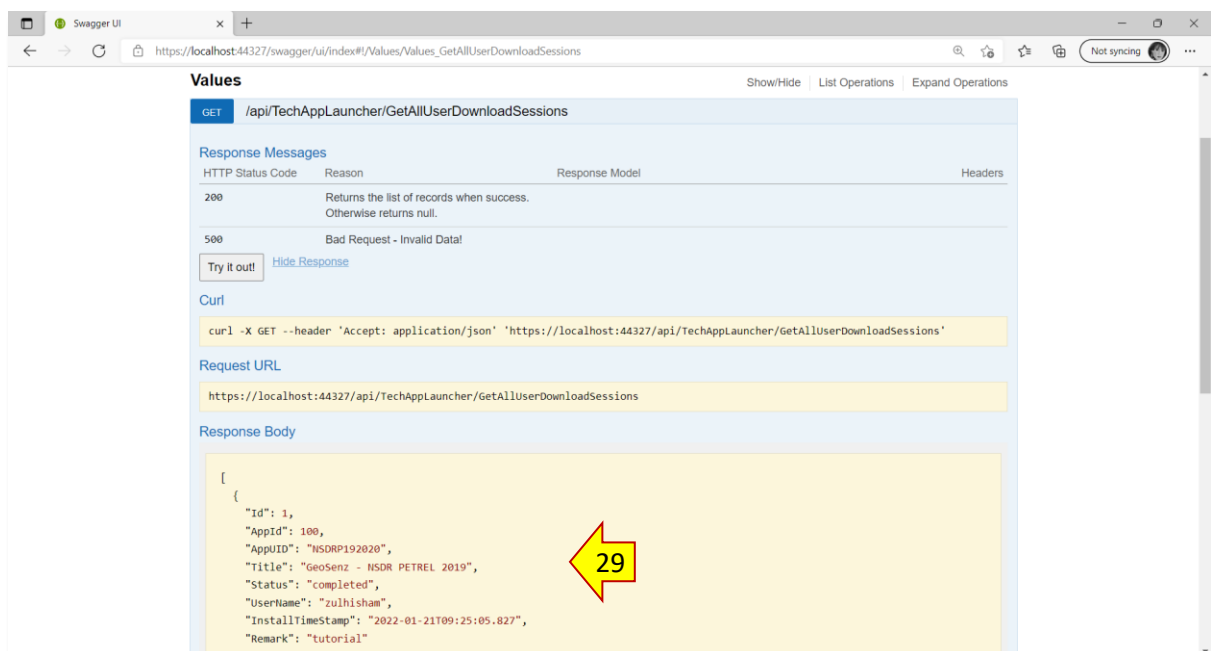
You may facing a number of errors after copy the code into the controller file. What you need to do is just add the 3 lines of code below to the top of the file.

```
using WebAPI_Test.Models;
using WebAPI_Test.Services;
using Swashbuckle.Swagger.Annotations;
```

Now, you can start the Web Application. And then go to the swagger page.

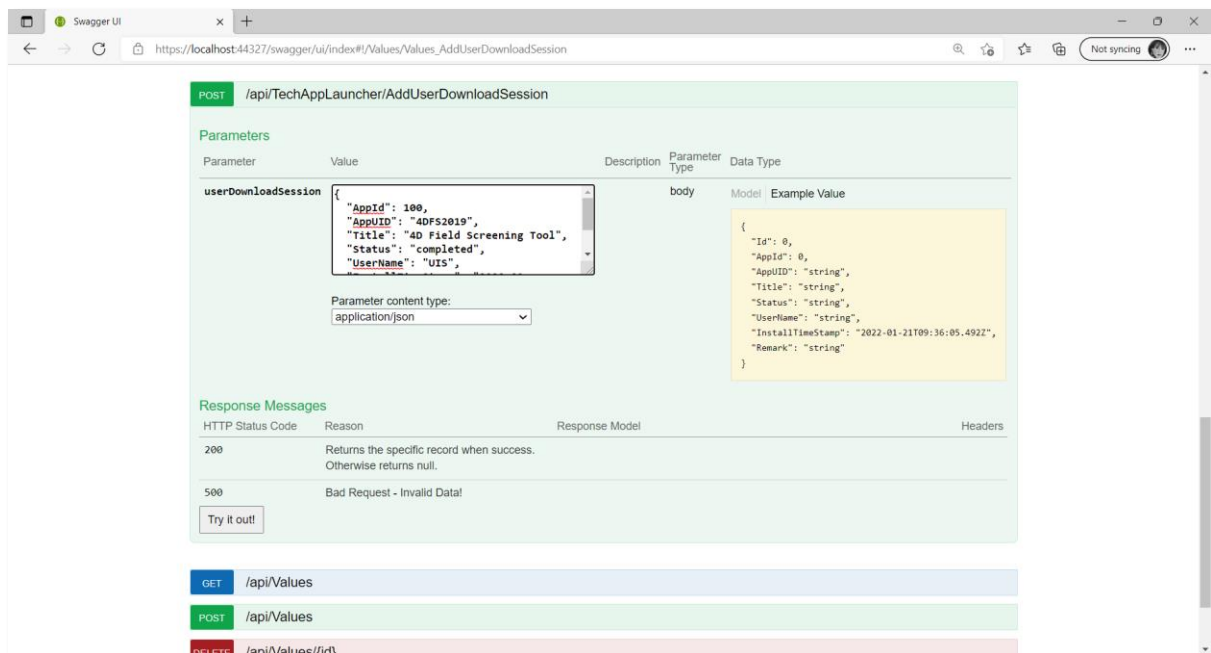


You will notice that there are 2 newly added endpoints^[28] as shown in the screen shot above. You can expand it and then click on the 'Try it out' button in order to test the **'/api/TechAppLauncher/GetAllUserDownloadSessions'** API. It will returns a list of **'UserDownloadSession'** in the response body^[29].



To add a new record... Expend the **'/api/TechAppLauncher/AddUserDownloadSession'** API, then add the following payload as a **parameter of 'userDownloadSession'**.

```
{
  "AppId": 100,
  "AppUID": "NSDRP192020",
  "Title": "GeoSenz - NSDR PETREL 2019",
  "Status": "completed",
  "UserName": "zulhisham",
  "InstallTimeStamp": "2022-01-21T09:25:05.828Z",
  "Remark": "tutorial"
}
```



Then, click on the **'Try it out'** button. You should be able to see that more and more records being added to the database as it is listed in the response body^[30].



DSG – AppDistributionReferenceDetail

For DSG, it engages the same database of **Software Center**. Hence, it uses the following endpoints to manipulate the record in the database.

GET	/api/TechAppLauncher/GetAllAppDistributionReferenceDetails
GET	/api/TechAppLauncher/GetAppDistributionReferenceDetailByAppUID
PATCH	/api/TechAppLauncher/UpdateAppDistributionReferenceDetailByAppUID
PATCH	/api/TechAppLauncher/UpdateAppDistributionReferenceDetailById
POST	/api/TechAppLauncher/AddAppDistributionReferenceDetail
DELETE	/api/TechAppLauncher/DeleteAppDistributionReferenceDetail

You should refer to the payload below as the parameter for these endpoints. The variable highlighted in ***bold italic*** is one that you need to change according to the plugin.

```
{
  "AppUID": "L1FDDSG2021",
  "LinkID": "-application org.eclipse.equinox.p2.director -noSplash -repository  
jar:file:/pluginFilePath!/ -installIU {pluginUI}",
  "AgentName": "dsg",
  "Description": "C:\\Users\\zulhisham\\eclipse\\committers-2021-033\\eclipse\\eclipse.exe"
}
```

- **AppUID** : is the ID you should retrieve from TechApp Store portal.
- **LinkID** : is the parameter that the eclipse command will be used.
- **AgentName** : is the name of the software to execute the command.
- **Description** : will be the executable file to execute the command.

Best Practice

It is recommended you shall follow some best practice, refer to the example by comparing the code below with the code above in 'ValuesController.cs' file. Line 99 to line 103 provides some summary to developer about what the API is all about. It won't appear on the Swagger page. At line 108, instead of returns the data object directly, it is better to return a **HttpResponseMessage** object, so that the user of the API will have more clear information whenever they receive the response from the API. This is because we can create more meaning status code in the response message such as 'OK', 'Created', 'Accepted', 'Bad Gateway', 'Bad Request', 'Not Found' and etc... You can compare the code below at line 114 on how to create a response message with the code above which directly throw an exception.

```

99      /// <summary>
100      /// Insert a new record of user download session.
101      /// </summary>
102      /// <param name="userDownloadSession"></param>
103      /// <returns></returns>
104      [HttpPost]
105      [Route("api/TechAppLauncher/AddUserDownloadSession")]
106      [SwaggerResponse(HttpStatusCode.OK, "Returns the specific record when success. Otherwise returns null.")]
107      [SwaggerResponse(HttpStatusCode.BadRequest, "Invalid Data!")]
108      public HttpResponseMessage AddUserDownloadSession([FromBody] UserDownloadSession userDownloadSession)
109      {
110          if (string.IsNullOrEmpty(userDownloadSession.AppUID.Trim()) ||
111              string.IsNullOrEmpty(userDownloadSession.Title.Trim()) ||
112              string.IsNullOrEmpty(userDownloadSession.UserName.Trim()))
113          {
114              return Request.CreateResponse(HttpStatusCode.BadRequest, "Invalid data!");
115          }
116          var result = _sqlDataAccess.AddUserDownloadSession(userDownloadSession);
117          return result != null ? Request.CreateResponse(HttpStatusCode.OK, result) : Request.CreateResponse(HttpStatusCode.BadRequest, "Invalid data!");
118      }
119  
```

By following this best practice, we have a choice to return a status code **400 – Bad Request** for 'Http POST' method as well as return a status code **404 – Not Found** for 'Http GET' method instead of **500 – Internal Server Error** for both of the requests which create confusion to the user of the API. So... Take it as challenge or exercise to change the code in 'ValuesController.cs' file by follow the best practice.

Well, I hope you've enjoy this short **ASP.NET WebAPI** tutorial | Zulhisham Tan@2022.