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#### Resources

GitHub

Solution Demo

https://github.com/cwoodruff/Chinook7WebAPI



**GitHub** 

Workshop

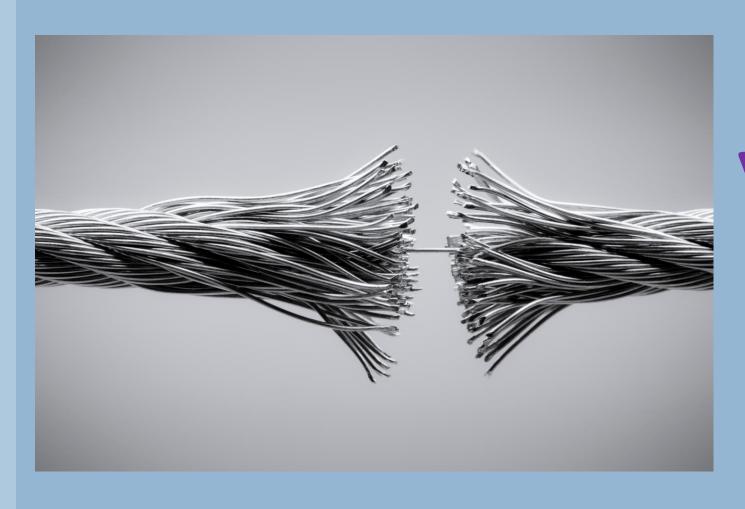
https://github.com/cwoodruff/web-api-workshop

**Online Docs** 

Workshop

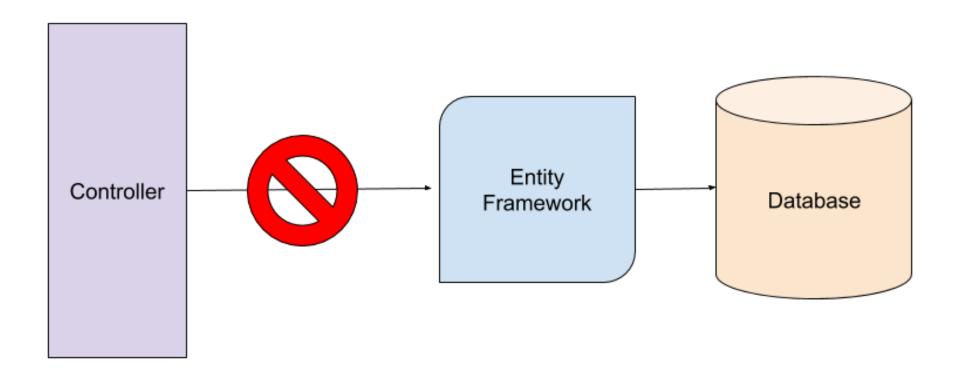
https://cwoodruff.github.io/web-api-workshop/

#### ASP.NET Core 8 Web API Architecture



## What do you and I do wrong?

Calling Data Access functionality (EF Core) from Controllers



Having all code in a single project. Hard to test!



Coupling your Data Access (EF Core) to your project Domain



Not thinking about Unit or Integration testing



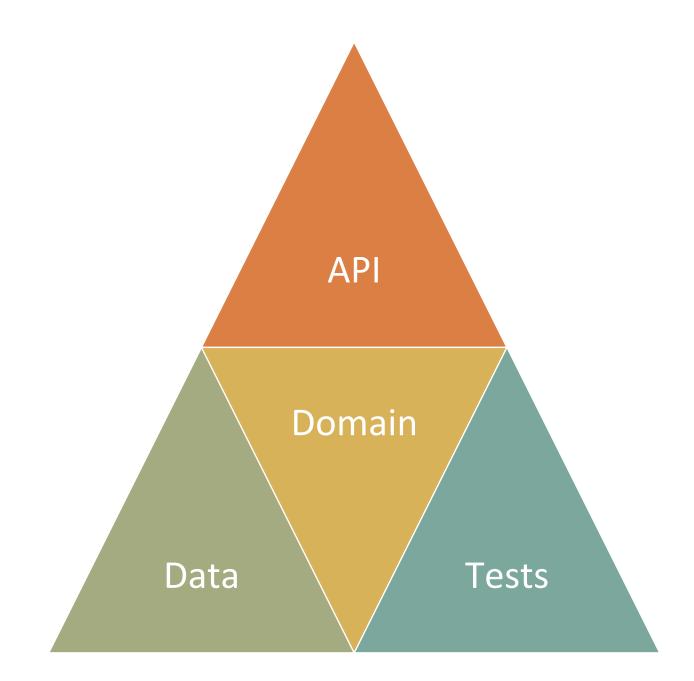
ASP.NET Core 8 Web API and Architecture

## What does ASP.NET Core help us with?

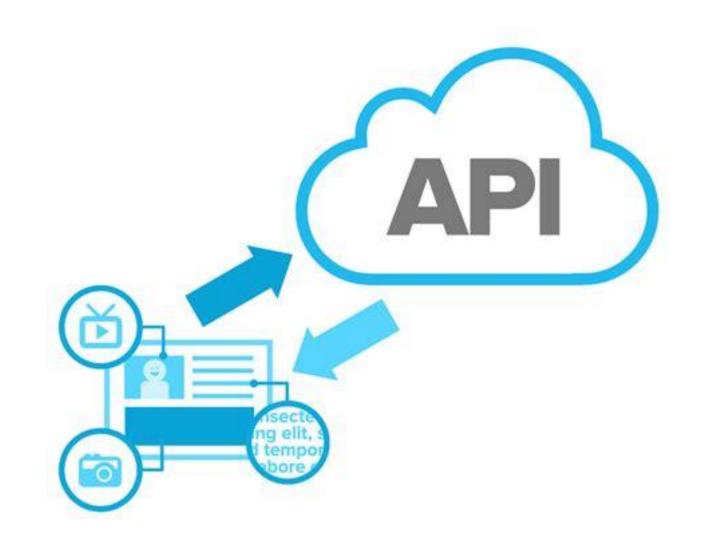


Understand the HTTP Protocol

# How I build my API's

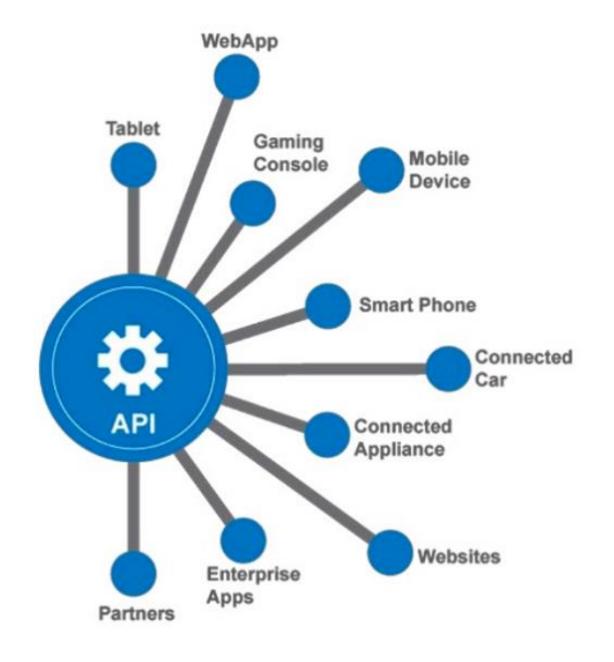


## API Layer



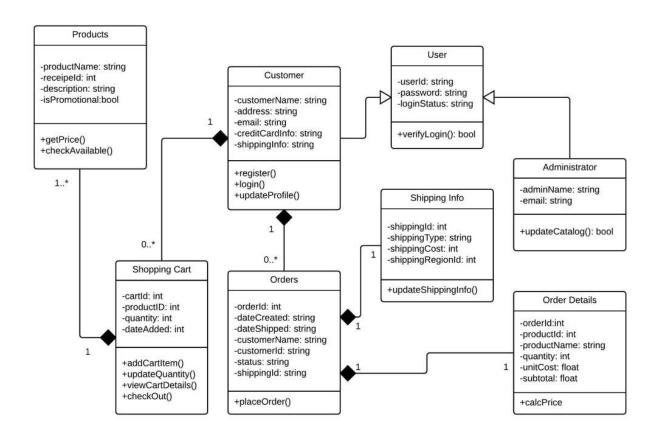
#### API Layer

Like the UI of an ASP.NET MVC (or any web platform and pattern), the API endpoints should not know about the Domain knowledge or Data Access



#### API Layer

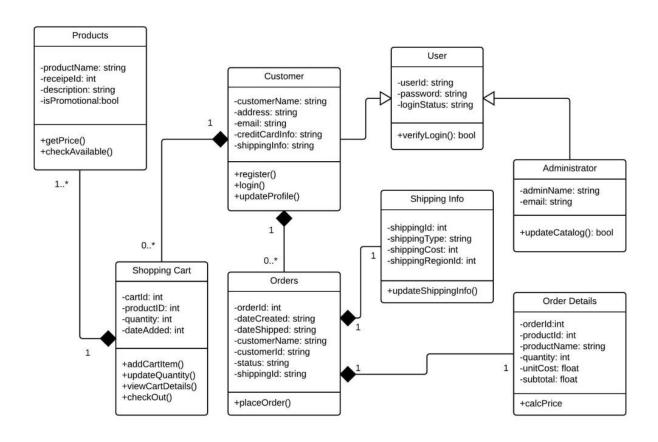
Should interact with consumers with ApiModels to ensure the greatest flexibility



```
Public class Album
    public string? Title { get; set; }
    public int ArtistId { get; set; }
   public Artist? Artist { get; set; }
    public ICollection<Track>? Tracks { get; set; }
public class AlbumApiModel
    public string? Title { get; set; }
    public int ArtistId { get; set; }
    public string? ArtistName { get; set; }
    public ArtistApiModel? Artist { get; set; }
    public IList<TrackApiModel>? Tracks { get; set; }
```



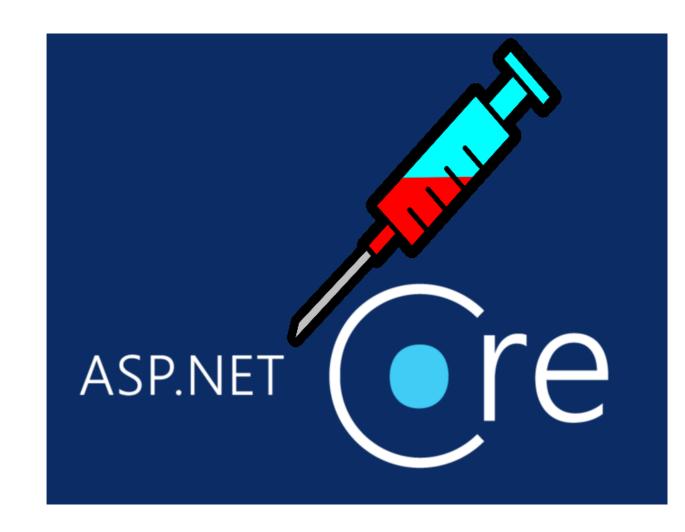
Contains both my Entity models and my ApiModels for the solution.



Contains all my interfaces for Data Retrieval so I can keep a well-defined standard for my data access.



Allows me to use Dependency Injection for Repositories



Think of the Domain Layer as the Supervisor!





Where all the heavy data

lifting happens



Everything defined based on Interfaces from the Domain Layer



I use Entity Framework
Core 8 but we can use
anything like Dapper or SQL
JSON

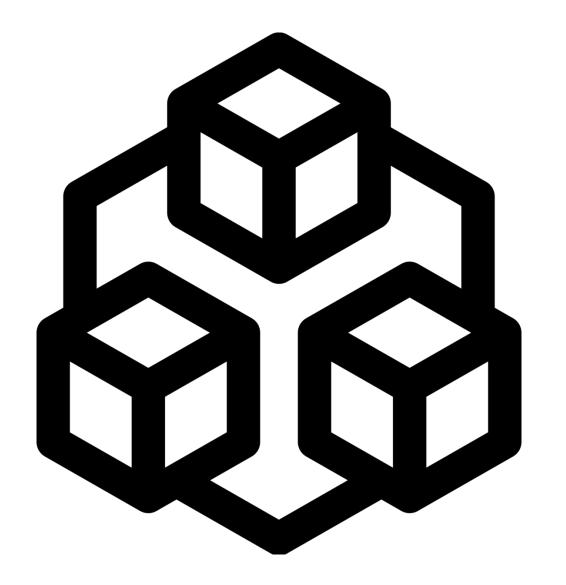




I also Mock up a data layer for testing



### Caching



#### Caching for APIs

Response Caching
In-Memory Caching
Distributed Caching

#### Response Caching

Directs Caching on the consumer side

Attribute on Controller or Action
[ResponseCache(Duration = 60)]

Response Header:

Cache-Control: public,max-age=60

HTTP 1.1 Caching specification

[ResponseCache(Location =
ResponseCacheLocation.None, NoStore = true)]

Response Header:

Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache

Pragma: no-cache

#### In-Memory Caching

Directs Caching on the consumer side



#### Distributed Caching

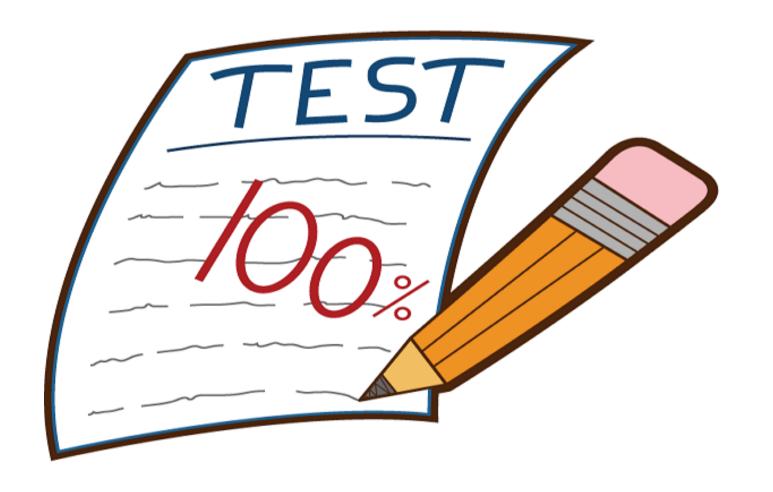
Distributed caches can improve the performance and scalability of ASP.NET Core apps, especially when hosted in the cloud or a server farm.

- 1. Cached data is coherent on all web servers. Users don't see different results depending on which web server handles their request
- 2. Cached data survives web server restarts and deployments. Individual web servers can be removed or added without impacting the cache
- 3. The source data store has fewer requests made to it (than with multiple in-memory caches or no cache at all)

#### Distributed Caching

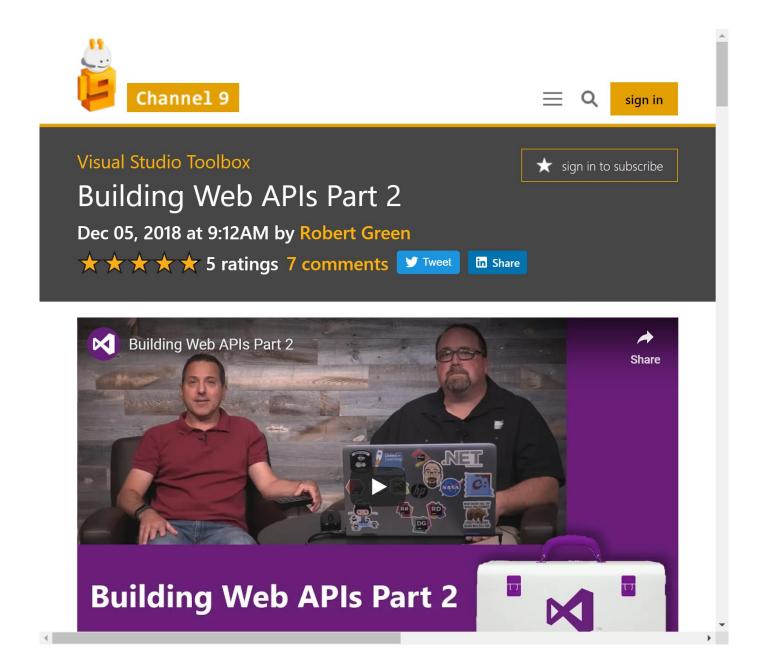
- 1. Local Redis Cache
- 2. SQL Server Cache
- 3. Azure Redis Cache
- 4. Amazon ElastiCache
- 5. Google Cloud Memcache

## Testing



#### Tests

- ❖I have 2 types of tests: Integration and Unit
- Integration for API endpoint testing and Controllers
- Unit Testing to cover the Repositories and Supervisor



https://channel9.msdn.com/Shows/Visual-Studio-Toolbox/Building-Web-APIs-Part-2

ASP.NET 5 Web API and the Hexagonal Architecture

## Anything to ask?

#### Thanks!

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Worksho

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