C# Fundamentals

- 10. Building a Mini Microservice with <u>ASP.NET</u> CoreObjective:Requirements:
 - Create a small RESTful API that manages a resource (e.g., Products, Orders, or Books) using <u>ASP.NET</u> Core.
 - Project Setup:
 - Set up a new <u>ASP.NET</u> Core Web API project.
 - Configure routing and controllers.
 - Dependency Injection:
 - Implement a service layer and register services using <u>ASP.NET</u> Core's dependency injection.
 - Data Access:
 - Use Entity Framework Core with an in-memory database (or SQLite) to perform CRUD operations.
 - Asynchronous Operations:
 - Use async/await in your controller actions to handle database operations.
 - Error Handling and Logging:
 - Implement middleware or filters for global exception handling.
 - Integrate basic logging to record actions and errors.
 - Testing and Documentation:
 - Write unit tests for your controllers and services.
 - Document the API endpoints (using tools like Swagger).
 - Advanced Considerations (Optional):
 - Incorporate design patterns such as Repository and Unit of Work.
 - Implement custom middleware for request/response logging or authentication.

```
Program code:
Book.cs
//
        Represents the data
namespace BookStoreApi.Models
{
  public class Book
  {
    public int Id { get; set; } // Primary key
    public string Title { get; set; }
    public string Author { get; set; }
    public decimal Price { get; set; }
  }
}
AppDbContext.cs
//
        Connects to the database
using Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore;
using BookStoreApi.Models; // includes Book class.
namespace BookStoreApi.Data
{
  public class AppDbContext : DbContext // inherits from DbContext
  {
    // DbContextOptions<AppDbContext> - provides DB configuration like in-memory or SQL
    // It receives an options object (with connection info and config) and passes it to the base
DbContext class.
    public AppDbContext(DbContextOptions<AppDbContext> options) : base(options) { }
    // DbSet<Book> means EF Core should create and manage a table for Book entities. Books is the
```

```
// Set<Book>() returns the internal set EF uses for queries and changes.
// When someone accesses the Books property, return the result of Set<Book>()
public DbSet<Book> Books => Set<Book>();
```

name of the table.

```
}
}
IBookRepository.cs
// Defines methods for CRUD
using BookStoreApi.Models;
namespace BookStoreApi.Repositories
{
  public interface IBookRepository
  {
    // Task<> indicates this method is asynchronous
    // IEnumerable<Book> means it's a collection of Book objects.
    Task<IEnumerable<Book>> GetAllAsync();
    // `?` means the return value can be `null` (nullable)
    // Returns a single book by its `id`, or `null` if not found.
    Task<Book?> GetByIdAsync(int id);
    Task<Book> AddAsync(Book book);
    // Returns the updated book, or `null` if not found.
    Task<Book?> UpdateAsync(int id, Book updatedBook);
    Task<bool> DeleteAsync(int id);
  }
```

BookRepository.cs

}

// Implements methods for CRud

```
using Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore;
using BookStoreApi.Data;
using BookStoreApi.Models;
namespace BookStoreApi.Repositories
{
  public class BookRepository: IBookRepository
  {
    // `readonly` means it can only be set once in the constructor.
    private readonly AppDbContext _context;
    public BookRepository(AppDbContext context)
    {
      _context = context;
    }
    // ToListAsync() fetches the data as a list.
    public async Task<IEnumerable<Book>> GetAllAsync() =>
      await _context.Books.ToListAsync();
    // FindAsync looks it up using the primary key
    public async Task<Book?> GetByIdAsync(int id) =>
      await _context.Books.FindAsync(id);
    // SaveChangesAsync() writes it to the database.
    // Add() stages the book for insertion.
    public async Task<Book> AddAsync(Book book)
      _context.Books.Add(book);
      await _context.SaveChangesAsync();
```

```
return book;
  }
  public async Task<Book?> UpdateAsync(int id, Book updatedBook)
  {
    var existing = await _context.Books.FindAsync(id);
    if (existing == null) return null;
    existing.Title = updatedBook.Title;
    existing.Author = updatedBook.Author;
    existing.Price = updatedBook.Price;
    await _context.SaveChangesAsync();
    return existing;
  }
  public async Task<bool> DeleteAsync(int id)
  {
    var book = await _context.Books.FindAsync(id);
    if (book == null) return false;
    _context.Books.Remove(book);
    await _context.SaveChangesAsync();
    return true;
 }
}
```

BooksController.cs

}

```
// Exposes HTTP endpoints
```

```
using Microsoft.AspNetCore.Mvc;
using BookStoreApi.Models;
using BookStoreApi.Repositories;
namespace BookStoreApi.Controllers
{
  [ApiController]
  // [Route("api/[controller]")] means this controller handles requests like:GET /api/books, POST
/api/books, etc.
  [Route("api/[controller]")]
  public class BooksController: ControllerBase
  {
    private readonly IBookRepository _repo;
    // dependency injection - ASP.NET Core will automatically provide an instance of
`IBookRepository` when it creates the controller.
    public BooksController(IBookRepository repo)
      repo = repo;
    }
    // ActionResult<T> - returning data and HTTP responses and acts as a return type for controller
actions.
    // Calls the repository to get all books.
    [HttpGet]
    public async Task<ActionResult<IEnumerable<Book>>> GetAll() =>
      Ok(await _repo.GetAllAsync());
    // If found, returns 200 OK. If not, returns 404 Not Found.
    // GET /api/books/{id}
    [HttpGet("{id}")]
    public async Task<ActionResult<Book>> GetById(int id)
```

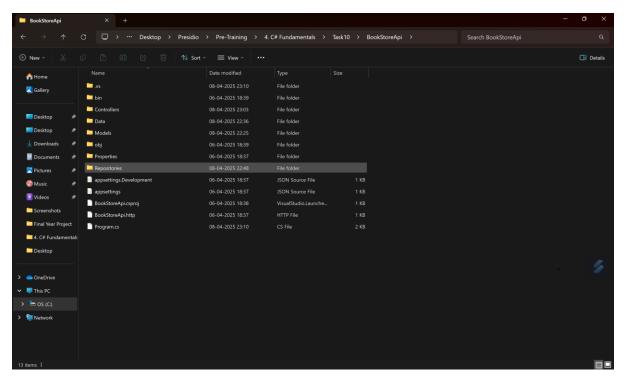
```
{
  var book = await _repo.GetByIdAsync(id);
  if (book == null) return NotFound();
  return Ok(book);
}
// Returns 201 Created with the location of the new book using CreatedAtAction().
// POST /api/books
[HttpPost]
public async Task<ActionResult<Book>> Create(Book book)
{
  var created = await _repo.AddAsync(book);
  return CreatedAtAction(nameof(GetById), new { id = created.Id }, created);
}
// If not found, 404 Not Found. If successful, 200 OK with the updated book.
// PUT /api/books/{id}
[HttpPut("{id}")]
public async Task<ActionResult<Book>> Update(int id, Book book)
{
  var updated = await _repo.UpdateAsync(id, book);
  if (updated == null) return NotFound();
  return Ok(updated);
}
// If not found, 404 Not Found. If deleted, 204 No Content (success but no body).
// DELETE /api/books/{id}
[HttpDelete("{id}")]
public async Task<IActionResult> Delete(int id)
  var deleted = await _repo.DeleteAsync(id);
```

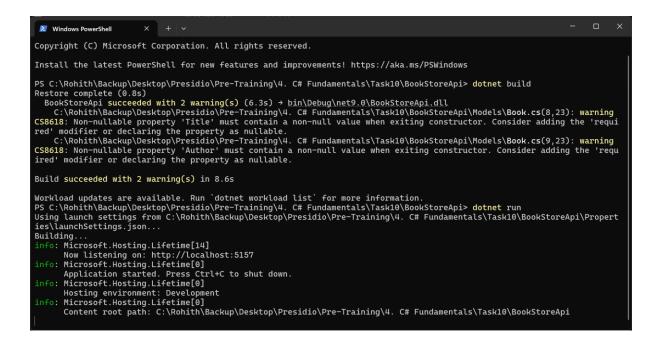
```
if (!deleted) return NotFound();
      return NoContent();
    }
  }
}
// Swagger is used bcoz it shows tehse as a UI where you can test each route interactively
Program.cs
// Sets up and starts the web app
using BookStoreApi.Data;
using BookStoreApi.Repositories;
using Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore;
// This sets up the web app builder, which is used to configure: Services (like database, controllers),
Middleware (like Swagger or routing)
var builder = WebApplication.CreateBuilder(args);
// Add services
// registering the AppDbContext and telling it to use an in-memory database named BooksDb. hence
data will not persist after the app is closed
builder.Services.AddDbContext<AppDbContext>(opt => opt.UseInMemoryDatabase("BooksDb"));
// AddScoped means a new instance will be created for each HTTP request
// Whenever someone asks for IBookRepository, give them an instance of BookRepository
builder.Services.AddScoped<IBookRepository, BookRepository>();
// adds support for API BooksController
builder.Services.AddControllers();
```

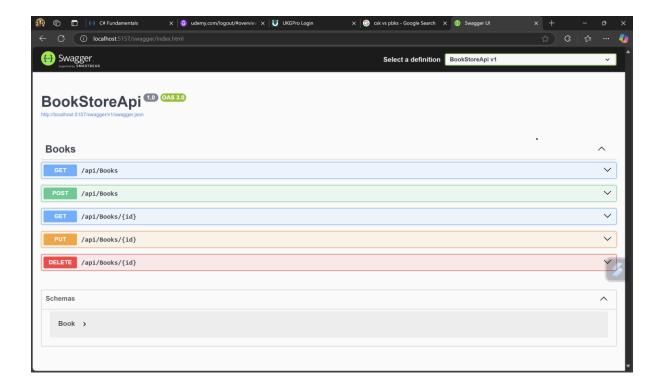
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// AddEndpointsApiExplorer() helps Swagger discover endpoints.
builder.Services.AddEndpointsApiExplorer();
// AddSwaggerGen() generates Swagger UI to test APIs interactively.
builder.Services.AddSwaggerGen();
var app = builder.Build();
// Middleware
if (app.Environment.IsDevelopment())
{
  // Enables Swagger middleware
  app.UseSwagger();
  // Adds a nice web-based Swagger UI at /swagger
  app.UseSwaggerUI();
}
// Adds middleware to handle authorization.
app.UseAuthorization();
// Use all controllers with routing like api/books, api/books/{id} etc
app.MapControllers();
// Starts the web application — begins listening for HTTP requests.
app.Run();
```

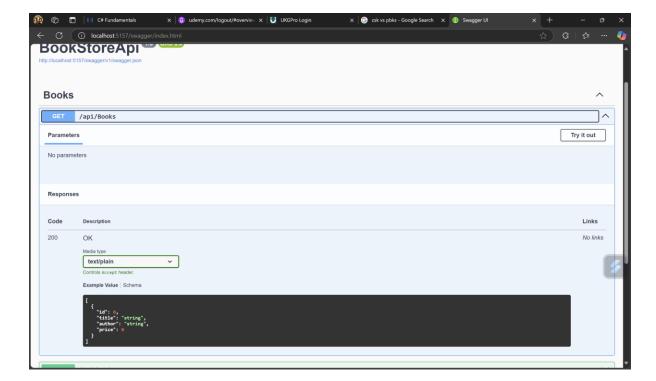
Output:

Go into directory where BookStoreApi.csproj is present

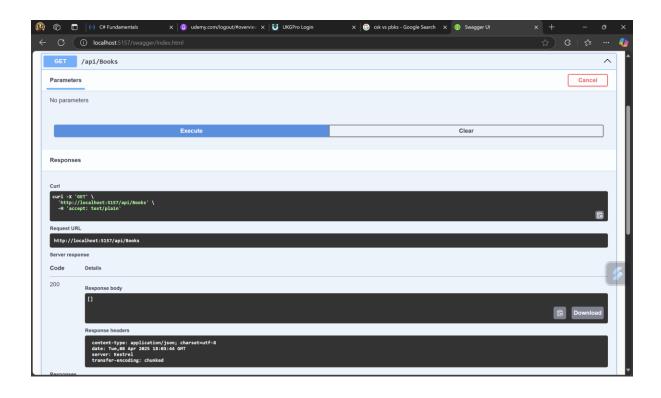


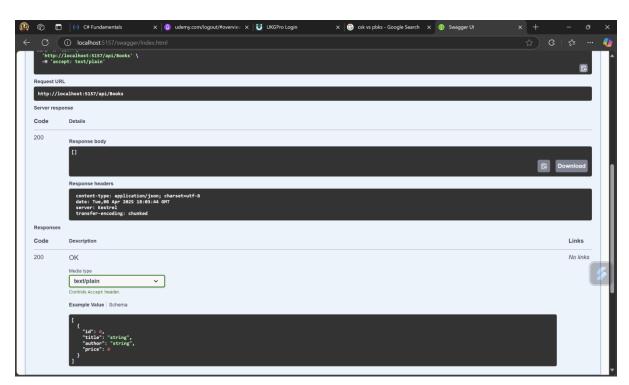




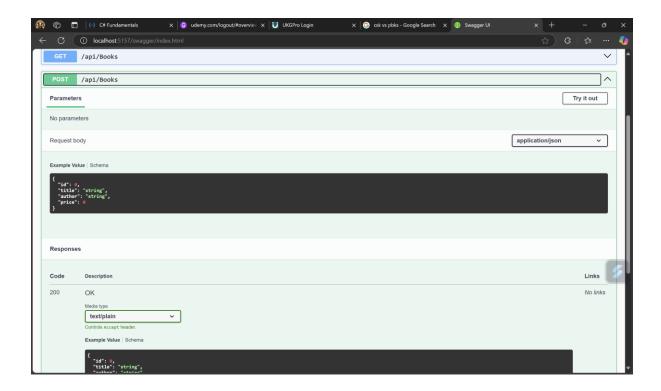


Click Try it out and then execute

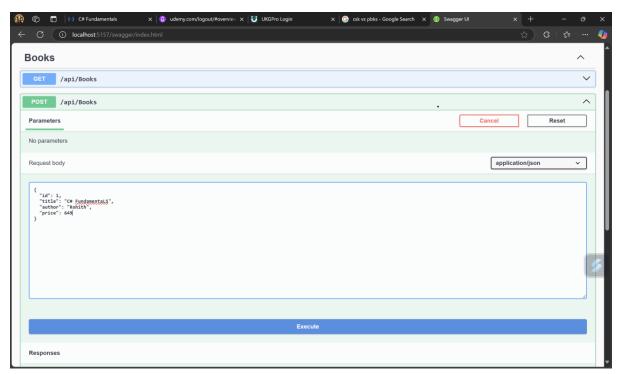


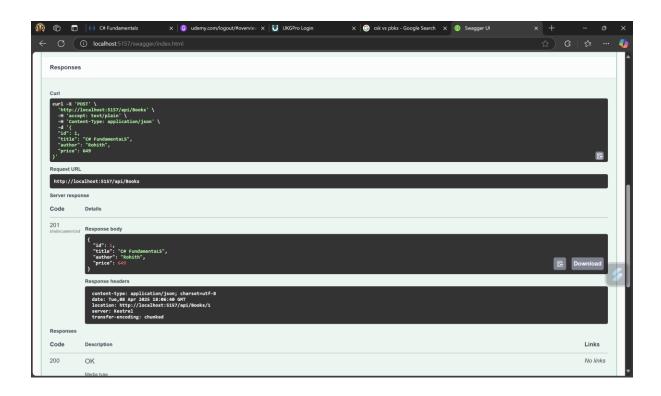


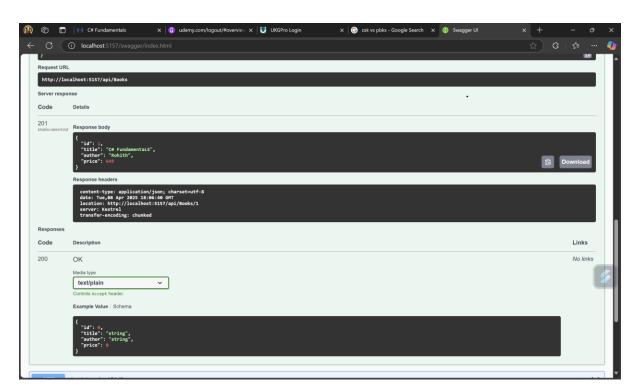
Now lets post some data



Click on try it out and execute

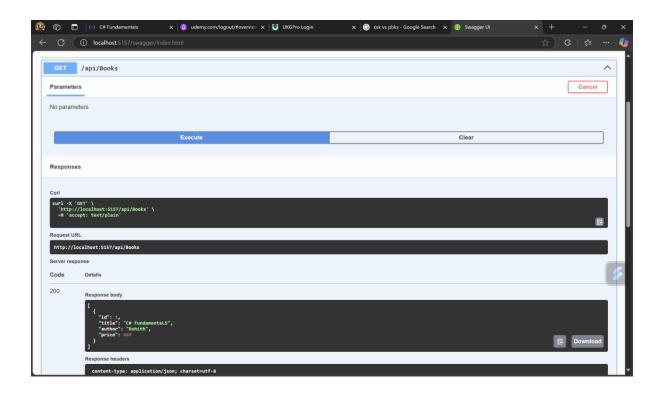


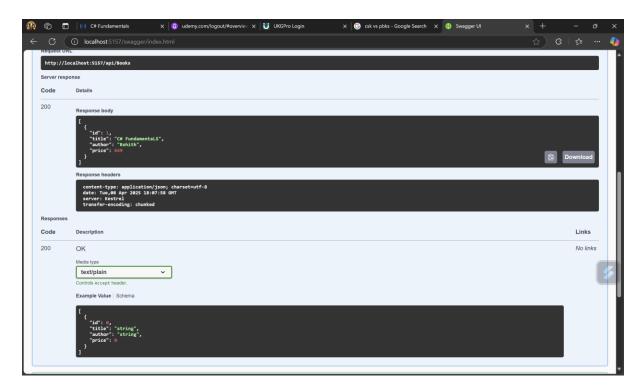




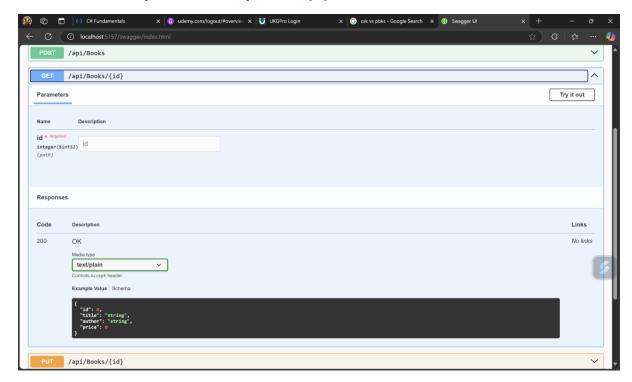
Now lets check the GET /api/Books

Click on Execute

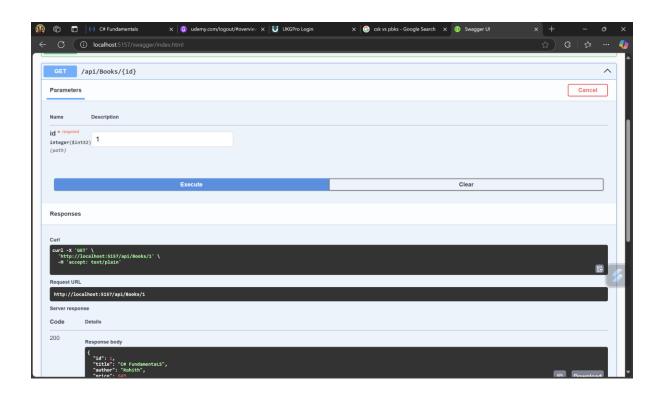


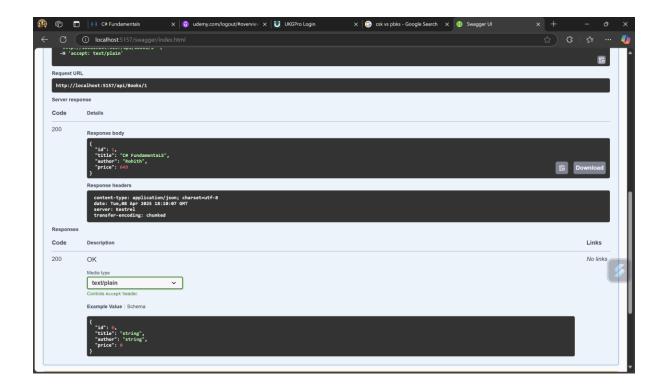


Now lets search for specific id: GET /api/Books/{id}

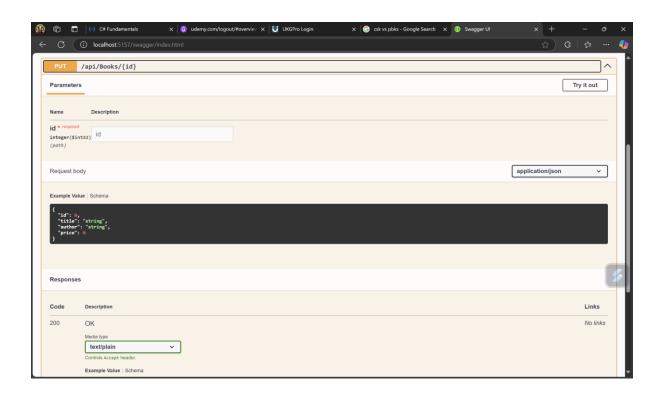


Click on Try it out, Enter id and Execute



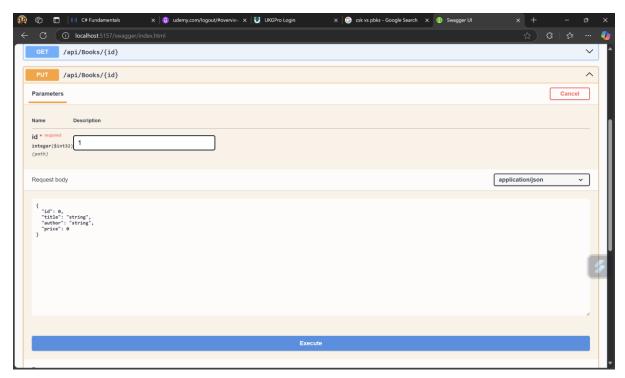


Now lets modify the id 1 using PUT /api/Books/{id}

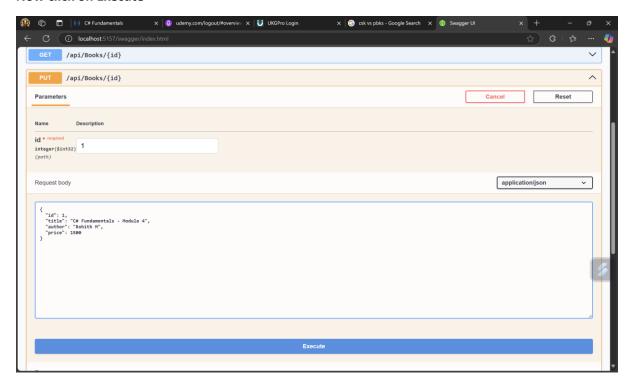


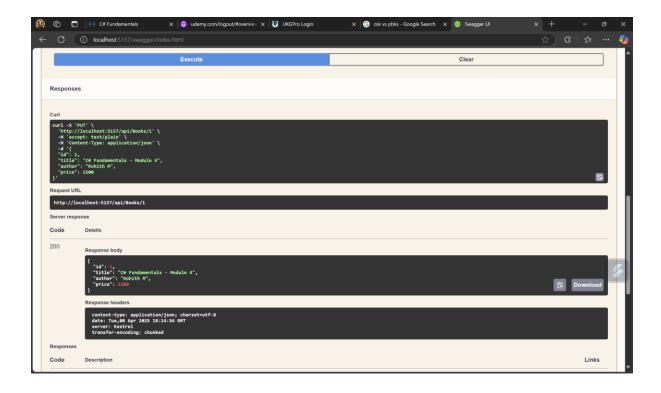
Click on Try it out

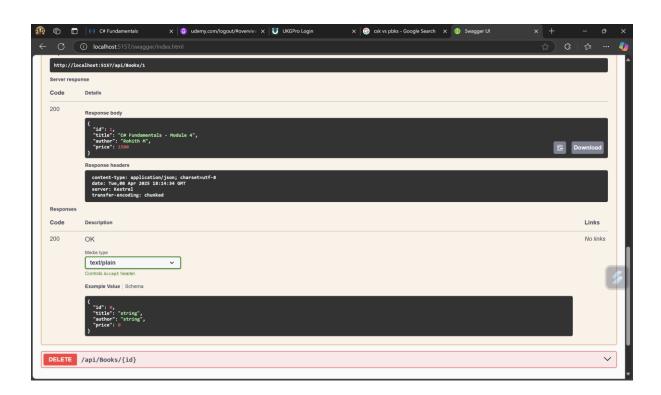
Enter id and update the details of Request Body



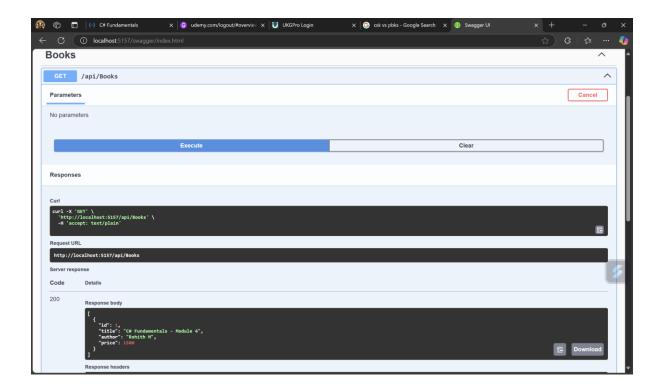
Now click on Execute

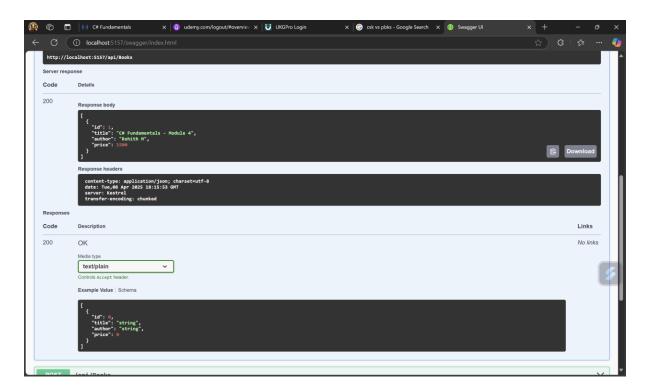




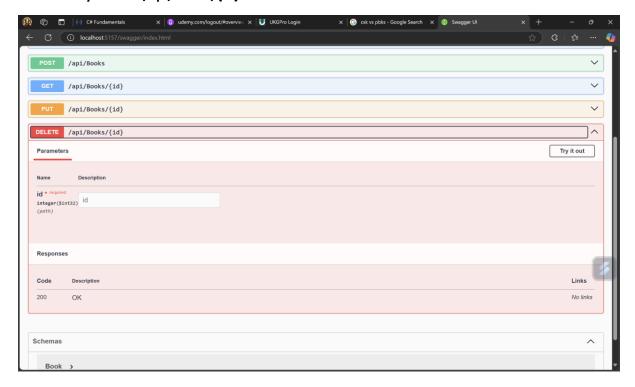


Now lets check the table using GET /api/Books

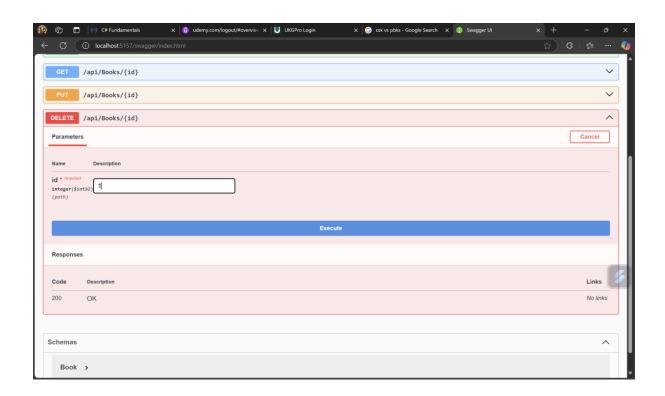


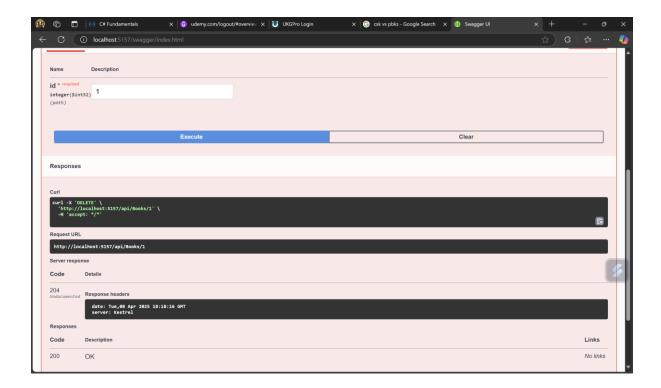


Now lets try DELETE /api/Books/{id}



Now click on Try it out, Enter id and Execute





Now check the changes using GET /api/Books

