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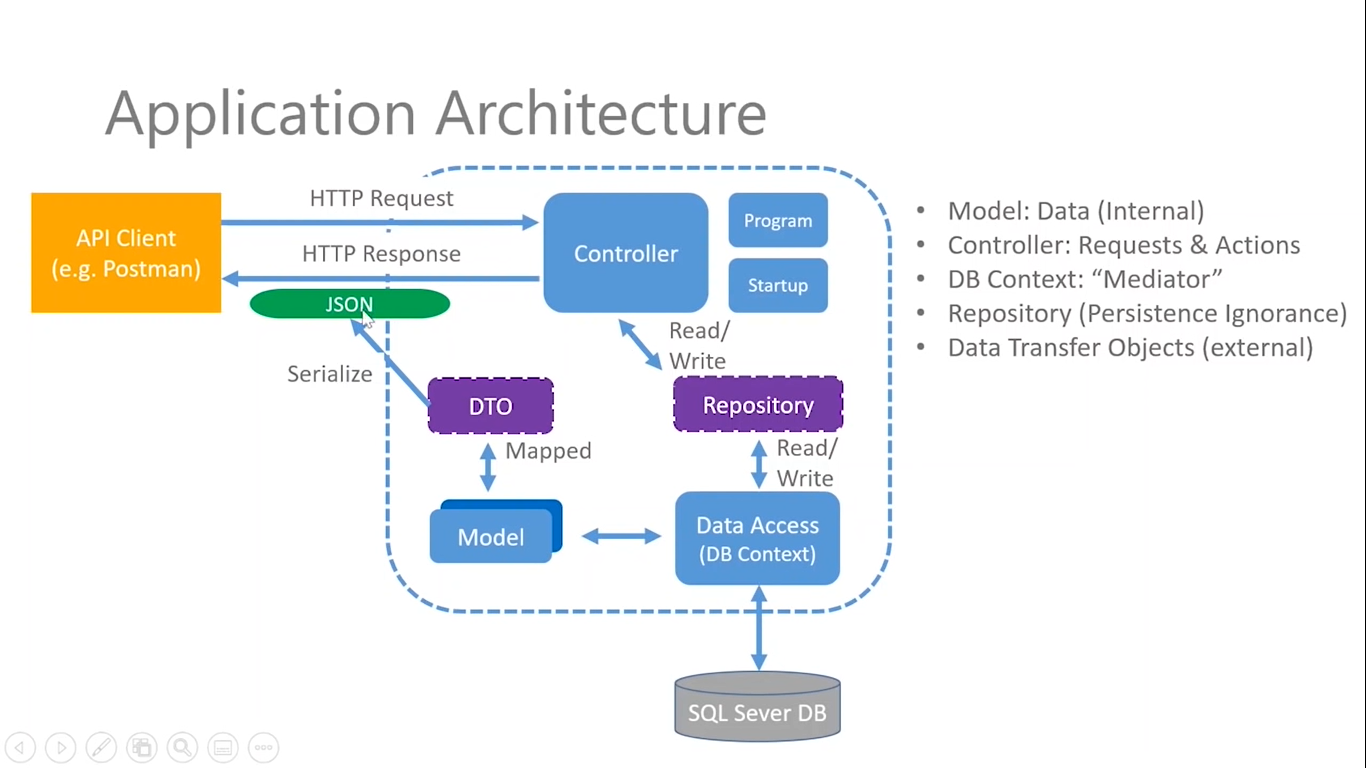
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[Specific Return Type 15](#_Toc107575379)

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[ActionResult 15](#_Toc107575381)

# Application Architecuture



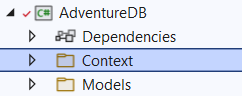
**Entity Framework Core**

|  |
| --- |
| PM> Scaffold-DbContext "Data Source=DESKTOP-PD9SE9U\SQLEXPRESS01;Initial Catalog=AdventureWorks2019;Integrated Security=True" Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.SqlServer -OutputDir Models -ContextDir Context -Context AdventureContext -force |

Replacing above hard coded connection string with Appsettings.json connection

|  |
| --- |
| "ConnectionStrings": {  "AdventureDb": "Data Source=DESKTOP-PD9SE9U\\SQLEXPRESS01;Initial Catalog=AdventureWorks2019;Integrated Security=True"  }, |

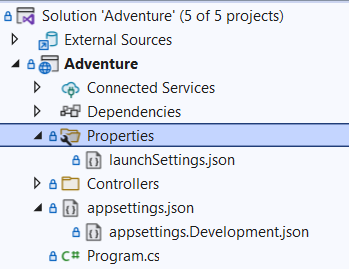
|  |
| --- |
| Scaffold-DbContext -Connection Name=AdventureDb Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.SqlServer -OutputDir Models -ContextDir Context -Context AdventureContext -Force |



# Creating Web API Project and Exploring default files

Creating a web api project. Below is the default project structure will get created

Let’s discuss about one by one



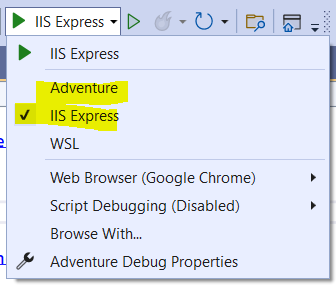
## launchSettings.json

As .net core is capable of running on any OS, below configuration will useful to run the web api.

If it is running on windows application, system will use IIS express setting, if it is running on other OS, system will use kestrel web server.

|  |
| --- |
| {  "$schema": "https://json.schemastore.org/launchsettings.json",  "iisSettings": {  "windowsAuthentication": false,  "anonymousAuthentication": true,  "iisExpress": {  "applicationUrl": "http://localhost:46176",  "sslPort": 44369  }  },  "profiles": {  "Adventure": {  "commandName": "Project",  "dotnetRunMessages": true,  "launchBrowser": true,  "launchUrl": "swagger",  "applicationUrl": "https://localhost:7209;http://localhost:5209",  "environmentVariables": {  "ASPNETCORE\_ENVIRONMENT": "Development"  }  },  "IIS Express": {  "commandName": "IISExpress",  "launchBrowser": true,  "launchUrl": "swagger",  "environmentVariables": {  "ASPNETCORE\_ENVIRONMENT": "Development"  }  }  }  } |

We can switch the web server using below



## .csproj file

When we double click on project, it will open a file call .csproj file (other way to open is Right Click on project and select Edit project file). It will gives the information about

* Targeting SDK
* Packages installed
* Project references and other project specific details

|  |
| --- |
| <Project Sdk="Microsoft.NET.Sdk.Web">  <PropertyGroup>  <TargetFramework>net6.0</TargetFramework>  <Nullable>enable</Nullable>  <ImplicitUsings>enable</ImplicitUsings>  <UserSecretsId>sdfdsf-ewrwe-rtytu-</UserSecretsId>  </PropertyGroup>  <ItemGroup>  <PackageReference Include="Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.Design" Version="6.0.5">  <PrivateAssets>all</PrivateAssets>  <IncludeAssets>runtime; build; native; contentfiles; analyzers; buildtransitive</IncludeAssets>  </PackageReference>  <PackageReference Include="Swashbuckle.AspNetCore" Version="6.2.3" />  </ItemGroup>  <ItemGroup>  <ProjectReference Include="..\AdventureRepository\AdventureRepository.csproj" />  <ProjectReference Include="..\AdventureService\AdventureService.csproj" />  </ItemGroup>  </Project> |

# Converting an Console Core Application to Web API project

## Project .csproj file level changes

* Change the Project SDK to web
* Remove the Output Type
* Verify the target framework moniker (TFM)

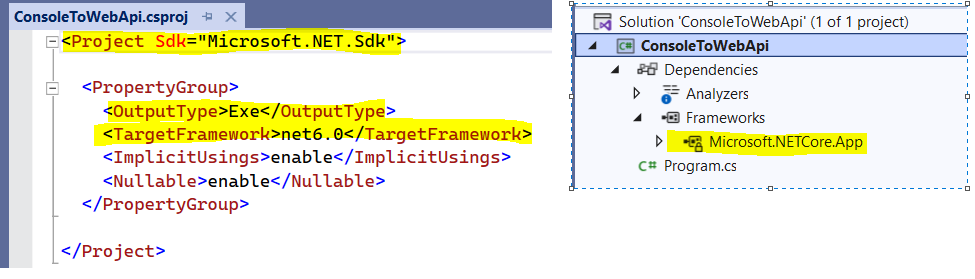
## Program.cs file level changes

* Add the Web Host Builder
* Configure the startup class

## Startup.cs file level changes

* Add Routing
* Set Default Route

Step#1: Below is the default project.config file and framework from console app



Step#2: lets modify the project sdk, TargetFramework and remove the OutypeType file.

After modification will observe another framework will get added with the name Microsoft.ASPNETCore.App



Program.cs file changes

Modified Class

|  |
| --- |
| static void Main(String[] arrgs)  {  CreateHostBuilder(arrgs);  }  public static IHostBuilder CreateHostBuilder(String[] arrgs) =>  Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(arrgs).ConfigureWebHostDefaults(webBuilder =>  {  webBuilder.UseStartup<Startup>();  }); |

### Host Builder

Host Builder is an object that is used to add some default features in the application

### CreateDefaultBuilder

Below are some of the responsibilities of CreateDefaultBuilder

* Enable scope validation on the **Dependency Injection (DI)** container
* Set the **ContentRootPath** to the result of System.IO **GetCurrentDirectory**
* Load app configuration from **appsettings.json,command line args, Environment variables**
* Load app configuration from **User Secrets** when environment set to “**Development**”
* Configure the **ILoggerFactory** to **log** the console, debug and event source output

### ConfigureWebHostDefaults

* Provides support for HTTP
* Use Kestrel as the web server and configure it using the application configurations providers
* Enables the IIS integration
* Adds the HostFiltering middleware
* Adds the ForwardedHeaders middleware if ASPNETCORE\_FORWARDEDHEADER\_ENABLED=true

### Startup Class

* Startup class have two important methods
  + ConfigureServices
  + Configure
* **ConfigureServices**: This method will take IServiceCollection as an parameter, which is responsible for registering the services(Contract)
* **Configure**: This method will take IApplicationBuilder and IWebHostEnvironment as a paramters, which is responsible for configuring the application requests (pipeline) and provide the information about web hosting environment in which the application in running

# Core Concepts

## Controller

* A controller class in webapi has a “controller” suffix
* The controller class must inherited from **ControllerBase**
  + **ControllerBase** class providers basic methods and properties to handle HTTP request.
* Use **ApiController** attribute on the controller, it is responsible for
  + Attribute Routing requirements
  + Handle the client errors like 400 status code etc
  + Multipart/Form data request interface
  + Bind the incoming data with the parameters using some more attributes
* Use Attribute Routing
  + Attribute Routing helps us to define route specific to method

Code sample

|  |
| --- |
| [ApiController]  [Route("test/[action]")]  public class TestController : ControllerBase  {  public string Get()  {  return "Hello From Get";  }  public string Get1()  {  return "Hello From Get1";  }  } |

Urls:

<https://localhost:44369/test/get>

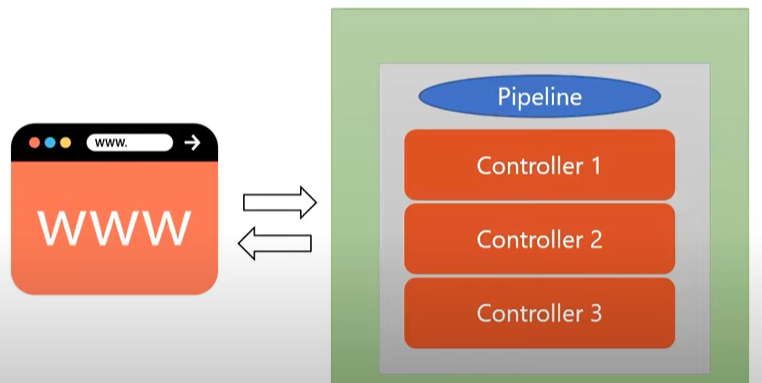
<https://localhost:44369/test/get1>

# Middleware and HTTP Request Pipeline

**Background**: let’s understand the basic flow, when we request a specific url from browser.

In general, we assume that whenever we make a request to the server specific url, a particular controller action method will invoke and processed with output.

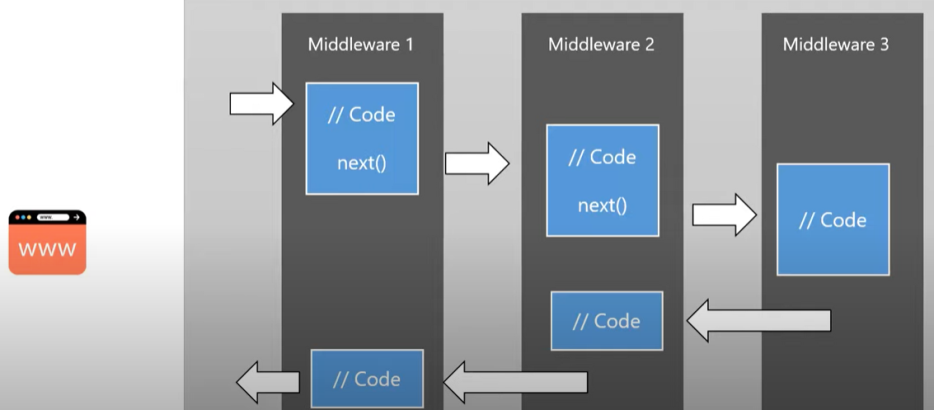
But in reality, we have the Pipeline for Http Requests.



## Http Request Pipeline

We need to configure the middleware in the respective order of their execution, so middleware will internally call the other middlewares. Upon completing the configuration pipeline the middleware will run.

Note: The order of execution is matters a lot.



## Middleware

* Middleware is the piece of code that is used in the Http request pipeline
* An Asp.net core web application can have “N” number of middleware
* Order of execution matters a lot during execution

Examples of some predefined middleware are Routing, Authentication, Add Error Page etc

### Middleware methods

**Run()**

This method is used to **complete** the middleware execution

**Microsoft - Adds a terminal middleware delegate to the application request pipeline**

Prefer using the Run() as below for better performance

|  |
| --- |
| app.Use((context, next) =>  // {  // return next(context);  // }); |

**Use()**

This method is used to **Insert a new** middleware in the pipeline

Microsoft – Adds a middleware delegate define in-line to the application request pipeline

**Next()**

This method is used to **pass** the execution to the next middleware

**Map**(): This method is used to **map** the middleware to the specific URL

Program.cs (in VS2022) Startup.cs (below VS2022)

**Run() Demo**

|  |
| --- |
| app.Run(async option =>  {  await option.Response.WriteAsync("Hello from Run");  });  app.Run(async option =>  {  await option.Response.WriteAsync("Hello from Run 2");  }); |

Output: Hello from Run

Explanation: As said above, Run() method will complete/terminate the application request pipeline. Hence, system will not go for next configured middleware after Run() executed.

**Use() & Next() Demo**

|  |
| --- |
| app.Use(async (context, next) =>  {  await context.Response.WriteAsync("Hello from Use 1 \n");  await next();  });    app.Run(async option =>  {  await option.Response.WriteAsync("Hello from Run \n");  }); |

Output:

Hello from Use 1

Hello from Run

Case Study#1

|  |
| --- |
| app.Use(async (context, next) =>  {  await context.Response.WriteAsync("Hello from Use 1-1 \n");  await next();  await context.Response.WriteAsync("Hello from Use 1-2 \n");  });  app.Run(async option =>  {  await option.Response.WriteAsync("Hello from Run \n");  }); |

Output:

Hello from Use 1-1

Hello from Run

Hello from Use 1-2

Case Study#2

|  |
| --- |
| app.Use(async (context, next) =>  {  await context.Response.WriteAsync("Hello from Use 1-1 \n");  await next();  await context.Response.WriteAsync("Hello from Use 1-2 \n");  });  app.Use(async (context, next) =>  {  await context.Response.WriteAsync("Hello from Use 2-1 \n");  await next();  await context.Response.WriteAsync("Hello from Use 2-2 \n");  });  app.Run(async option =>  {  await option.Response.WriteAsync("Hello from Run \n");  }); |

Output:

Hello from Use 1-1

Hello from Use 2-1

Hello from Run

Hello from Use 2-2

Hello from Use 1-2

Explanation

As discussed in above Http Request Pipeline, Use() method is used to add the middleware, next() is use to pass execution to next middleware and Run() is use to complete middleware execution.

In the above use case #1,#2. System added middleware in order for Use 1-1 & 1-2 (by calling next())

Once system is complete the Run() execution, then control is travelling back from Use 2-2 & 2-1. Please refer above Http Request Pipeline for execution flow.

# Implementing Custom Middleware

Below is the step to create a custom middleware

Step#1: Create a class which Implement **IMiddleware**

Step#2: Provide implementation to the methods of **IMiddleware** interface

Step#3: Dependency Injection (DI) add services to the container (in ConfigureService() method)

Step#4: Configure Middle in Http Request pipeline (in Configure method using .UseMiddleware())

Step#1 & #2

|  |
| --- |
| public class CustomDemoMiddleware : IMiddleware  {  public async Task InvokeAsync(HttpContext context, RequestDelegate next)  {  await context.Response.WriteAsync("Custom: Hello from Use 2-1 \n");  await next(context);  await context.Response.WriteAsync("Custom: Hello from Use 2-2 \n");  }  } |

Step#3

|  |
| --- |
| builder.Services.AddTransient<CustomDemoMiddleware>(); |

Step#4

|  |
| --- |
| app.UseMiddleware<CustomDemoMiddleware>(); |

# Routing

Routing is the process of mapping an incoming http request (URL) to a particular resource (the action method)

* We can access the any resource using the unique URL
* A resource can have multiple unique URL
* Multiple resources cannot have same URL

## How to Enable Routing

In Asp.Net Core web api we can enable routing through middleware.

We need to insert following two middleware into http request pipeline

* UseRouting() – using this method will just enable the routing in web api
* UseEndPoint() – this is use to configure the routing path or the controller

|  |
| --- |
| app.UseRouting();  app.UseEndpoints(endpoints => {  endpoints.MapControllers();  }); |

|  |
| --- |
| [Route("api/get")]  public string Get()  {  return "Hello From Get";  }  [Route("api/getAll")]  public string GetAll()  {  return "Hello from GeAll";  } |

url: <https://localhost:44369/api/get> & <https://localhost:44369/api/get1>

## Working with Variables in Routing

We need to pass the variable value in curly braces.

|  |
| --- |
| [Route("api/getbyid/{id}")]  public string GetById(int id)  {  return "Hello from " + id;  }  [Route("api/getbyid/{id}/author/{name}")]  public string GetById(int id, string name)  {  return "Hello from " + id +" " +name;  } |

URLs -

<https://localhost:44369/api/GetById/10>

<https://localhost:44369/api/GetById/10/author/100>

## Query String in Routing

If we do not want to pass all the parameters in the attribute routing, then we can go for Query string

|  |
| --- |
| [Route("search")]  public string SearchBook(int id, string name = "", string author = "", string publication="", int rating=0)  {  return "Book Search criteria";  } |

url: <https://localhost:44369/test/search?id=4&name=lgr&author=aa&publication=new&rating=4>

## Multiple URLs for Single Resource

Having multiple URLs is possible for the single resource until they are unique.

|  |
| --- |
| [Route("api/getall")]  [Route("get-all")]  [Route("getall")]  public string GetAll()  {  return "Hello from GeAll";  } |

<https://localhost:44369/test/api/getall>

<https://localhost:44369/test/get-all>

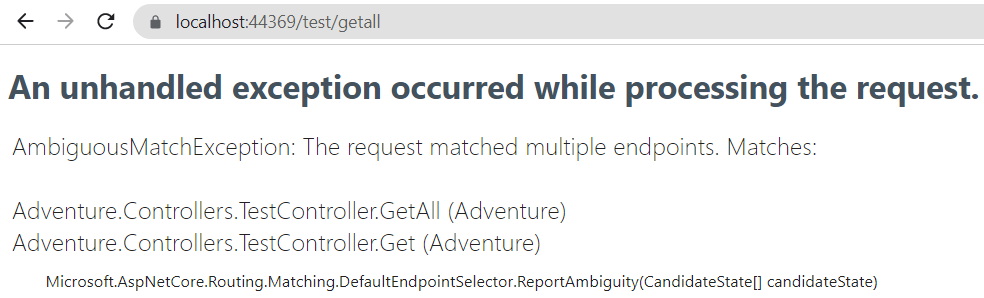
<https://localhost:44369/test/getall>

**Note**:

It is not possible to have same URL for multiple resources.

Having same url for multiple resources will lead in Runtime error while trying to access the particular resource.

|  |
| --- |
| [Route("api/getall")]  [Route("get-all")]  [Route("getall")]  public string GetAll()  {  return "Hello from GeAll";  }  [Route("api/get")]  [Route("getall")] // This is not possible  public string Get()  {  return "Hello From Get";  } |



## Token Replacement in Routing

It is the process of configuring the controller and action (Area if exists) to the action methods. We can specify the Token replacement in any order as below

|  |
| --- |
| [Route("get-all")]  [Route("[controller]/[action]")]  public string GetAll()  {  return "Hello from GeAll";  }  [Route("api/get")]  [Route("[controller]/[action]")]  public string Get()  {  return "Hello From Get";  } |

[Route("[controller]/[action]")] //<https://localhost:44369/test/getall>

[Route("[action]/ [controller]")] //<https://localhost:44369/getall/test>

## Set the Base Route at the Controller level

We can set the base route at controller level instead of duplicating at each method level

The route define at the controller level will be treated as common route for all the method. If we wish to pass any parameter to any method, we can decorate the particular method with the specific parameter route.

If we want to ignore any of the particular method from base routing, just use the “~” symbol and default your own route.

|  |
| --- |
| [ApiController]  [Route("[controller]/[action]")]  public class TestController : ControllerBase  {  public string Get()  {  return "Hello From Get";  }  [Route("~/getall")] // ~ restrict to follow base routing  public string GetAll()  {  return "Hello from GeAll";  }  [Route("{id}")] // only specify the parameter which we want to send  public string GetById(int id)  {  return "Hello from " + id;  }  } |

<https://localhost:44369/test/get>

https://localhost:44369/getall

<https://localhost:44369/test/getByID/10>

## Route Constraint

It is use to define constraint on the attribute level routing. Some of the constraints are

* Type: int, book, datetime, double, float etc
* Min: min number
* Max: max number
* MinLength: minlength(10)
* MaxLength: maxlength(100)
* Length: length(12)
* Range: range(10,15)
* Alpha: to allow only alphabets characters
* Regex: to enhance regular expression capabilites

|  |
| --- |
| [Route("{id:int:range(10,15)}")]  public string GetById(int id)  {  return "from GetById int " + id;  }  [Route("{id:length(3):alpha}")]  public string GetByName(string id)  {  return "from GetById string " + id;  }  [Route("{id:regex(a(b|c))}")]  public string GetByIndex(string id)  {  return "from GetById regex " + id;  } |

# Return Types

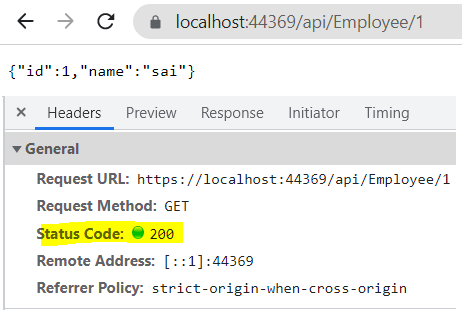
## Specific Return Type

* like int, string, object, bool etc

## IActionResult

* It will allow to return the multiple return types and provide support with many in build methods like NotFound(), Ok() etc
* Return type Ok(): Creates a Microsoft.AspNetCore.Mvc.OkResult object that produces an empty StatusCodes with Status 200.

|  |
| --- |
| [Route("{id}")]  public IActionResult GetEmployeeById(int id)  {  Employee employee = new() { Id = 1, Name = "sai" };  return Ok(employee);  } |



* Similarly we have other action methods like Accepted(), AcceptedRoute() which return 202 status code

# Model Binding

The process of binding HTTP Request data to the parameters of the application controller or properties is known as model binding

There are lot of pre-defined methods for model binding, we can also create our own custom model binder.



## Bind Property

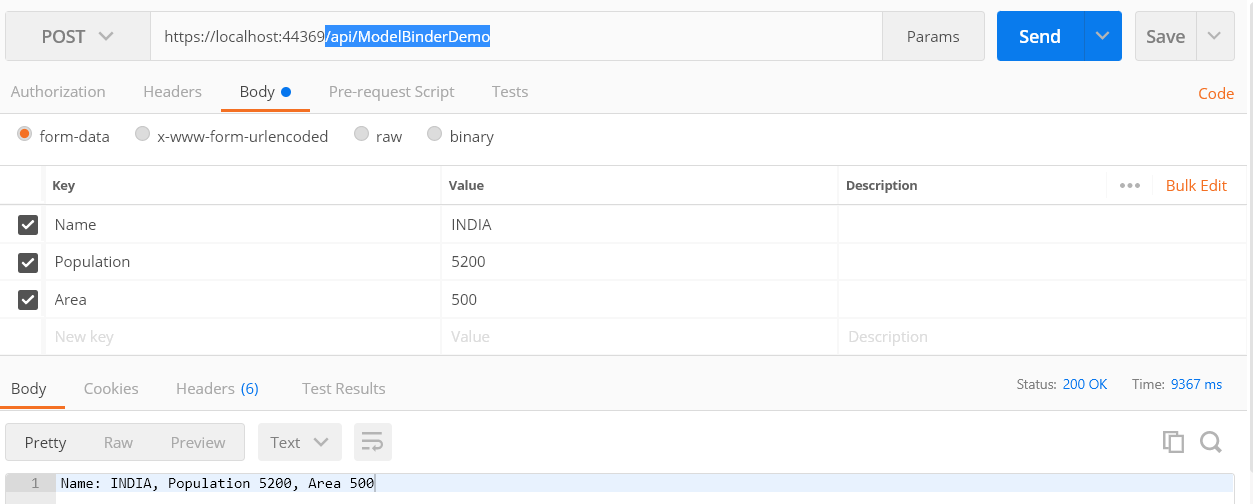
Bind property is an attribute that is used to bind the incoming form-data to the public properties

Bind property is applied on each property individually

[**BindProperty**] – an attribute that is used to specify a model name to be use for property binding.

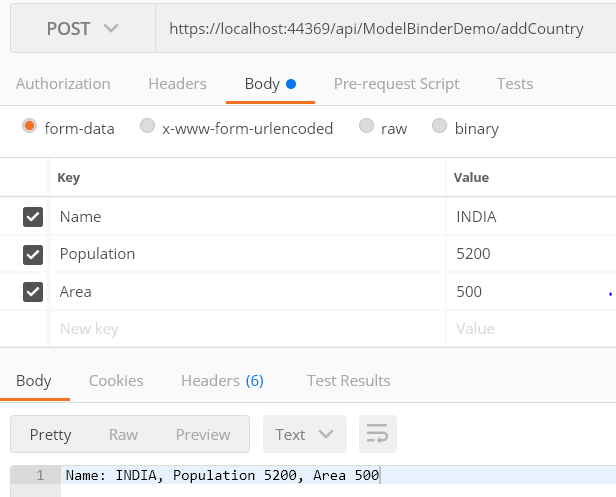
1. Enabling Bind Property at public properties level

|  |
| --- |
| [BindProperty]  public string Name { get; set; }  [BindProperty]  public int Population { get; set; }  [BindProperty]  public int Area { get; set; }  [HttpPost]  public IActionResult Index()  {return Ok("Name: " +this.Name + ", "+"Population " + this.Population + ", "+ "Area " +this.Area);  } |



1. Enabling [BindProperty] at class level

|  |
| --- |
| [BindProperty]  public Country Country { get; set; } |



By Default, Bind Property will not work for Get Request.=, to work we need to configure

**Note**: Here, we can see that BindProperty is applied for simple datatypes like (int, float etc) and complex types like Model class.

## BindProperties

As like BindProperty, Bind Properties also can applies to simple data types or complex types like method. And by default, Get requests are not enable.

BindProperties can also applied at Controller level (but not bindProperty) to enable property binding.

