

# Understanding the Middleware Pipeline

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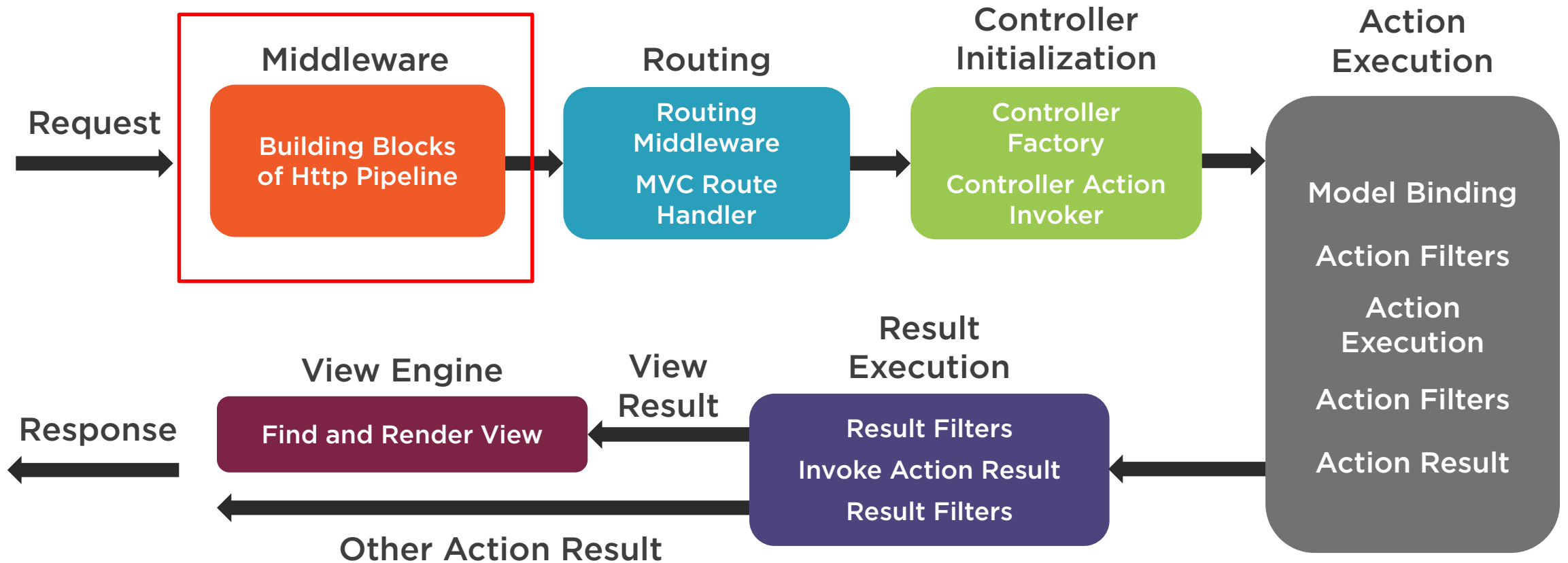


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# The MVC Request Life Cycle



## To-Do List



What Is Middleware?

Demo - Touring the Program and Startup Classes

Demo - Building a Simple Middleware Pipeline

Demo - Writing a Reusable Middleware Component

Demo - MVC Middleware Pipeline Internals

Visualizing the MVC Middleware Pipeline

Comparing Middleware with HttpModules and HttpHandlers



# What is Middleware?

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Middleware is the series of components that form the application request pipeline.



# Features Provided by Middleware

Routing

Session

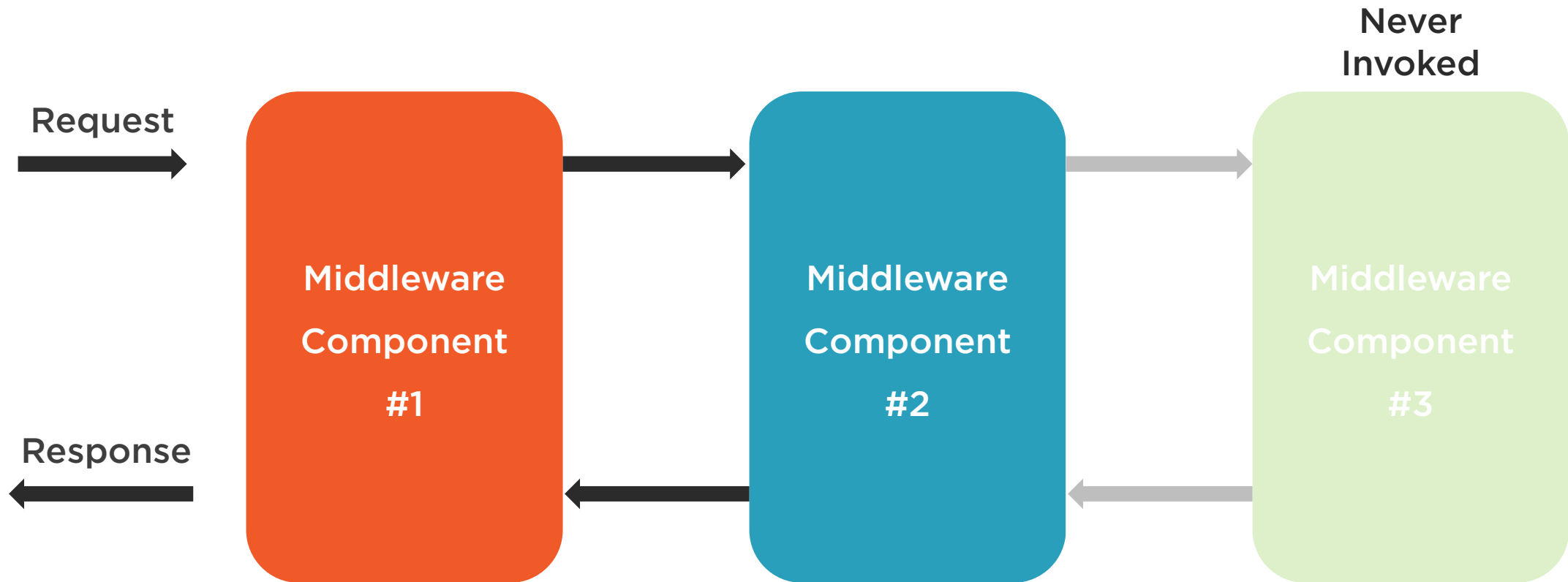
CORS

Authentication

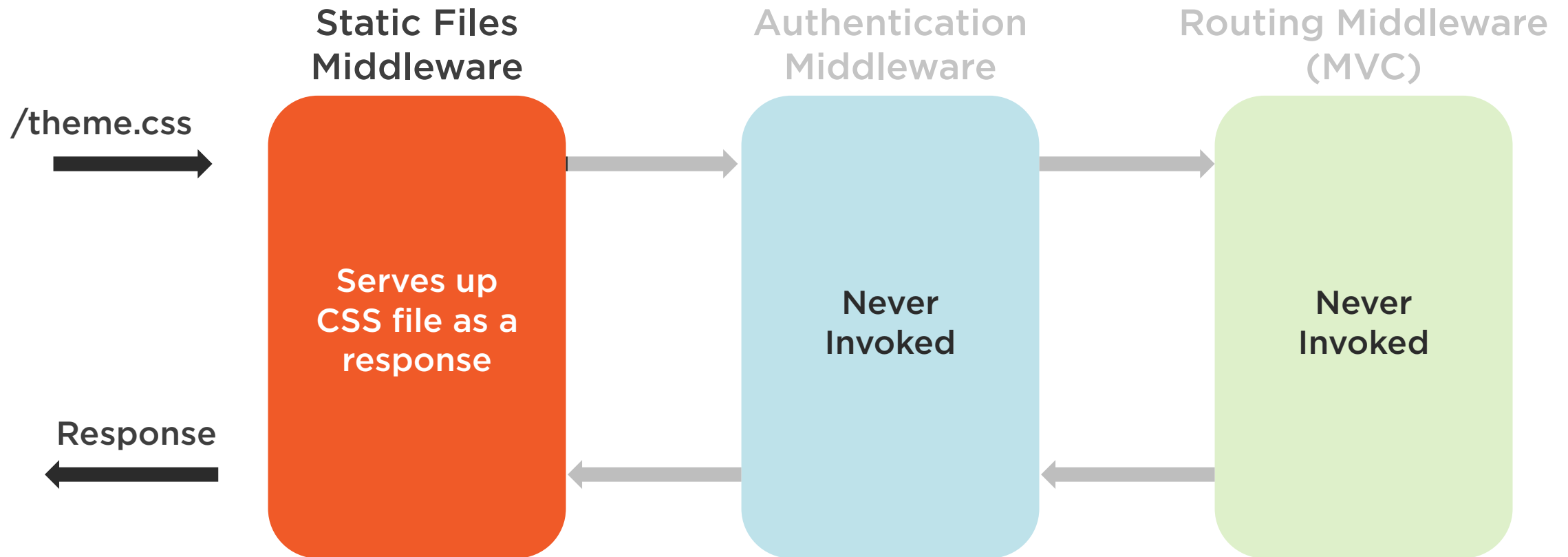
Caching



# The Middleware Pipeline

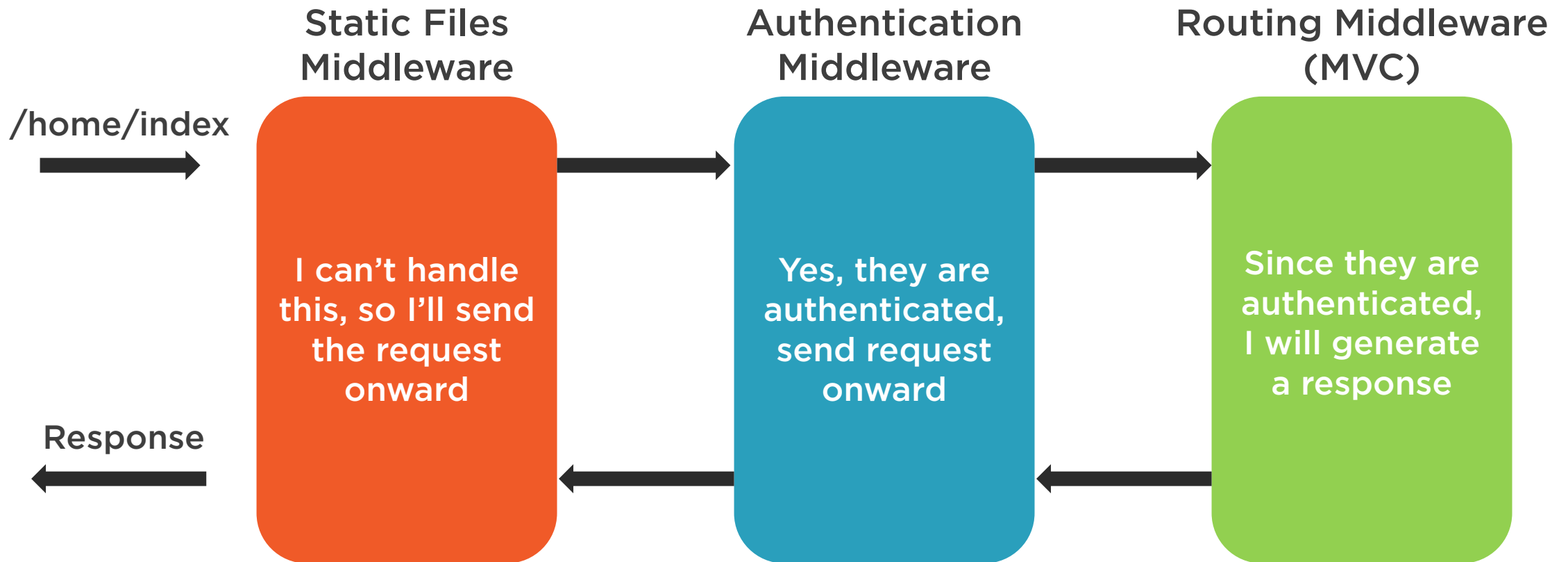


# A Sample **Middleware** Pipeline





# A Sample **Middleware** Pipeline (cont.)



# Configuring the Middleware Pipeline

## Run

Generate a response  
and short circuit the  
request

## Use

Perform logic and send  
request to next  
component

## Map

Conditionally send the  
request to other  
Middleware



```
app.Use(async context => {  
    await context.Response.WriteAsync("Hello World, from Middleware!")  
});  
}
```

## Coding Middleware

Can vary widely in complexity

Can be written inline or in a separate class



```
app.Use(async (context, next) =>
```

```
    // Before logic here
```

```
    await next.Invoke();
```

```
    // After logic here
```

```
});
```

```
}
```

```
app.Run(async context => {
```

```
    await context.Response.WriteAsync  
    ("I will generate the response")
```

```
});
```

```
}
```

◀ Middleware implemented with “Use” method can forward the request onto the next delegate

◀ Second Middleware component implemented with “Run” generates the response



```
app.Map("/hello-world", SayHello);
```

```
private static void SayHello  
(IApplicationBuilder app)  
{  
  
    app.Run(async context => {  
  
        await context.Response.WriteAsync  
            ("Hi, the request was mapped here.");  
  
    });  
  
}
```

- ◀ If incoming requests ends in "hello-world" execute the SayHello method
- ◀ SayHello method generates response using the Run method



```
public class HelloMiddleware {  
    private RequestDelegate _next;  
  
    public HelloMiddleware(RequestDelegate next)  
    {  
        _next = next;  
    }  
  
    public Task Invoke(HttpContext context)  
    {  
        // Logic here  
  
        await _next.Invoke(context)  
    }  
}
```

- ◀ Custom Middleware class
- ◀ Constructor accepting the “next” Middleware delegate
- ◀ Invoke method to execute logic
- ◀ Forward request on to next Middleware component



# The Program and Startup Classes

## Program Class

Defines a `Main()` method used as the entry point into an application

## Startup Class

Defines a `Configure()` method used to register Middleware components



# Demo



## Understanding the MVC Middleware Pipeline





# Demo



## Building a Simple Middleware Pipeline



# Demo



## Writing a Reusable Middleware Component



# Demo



## MVC Middleware Pipeline Internals

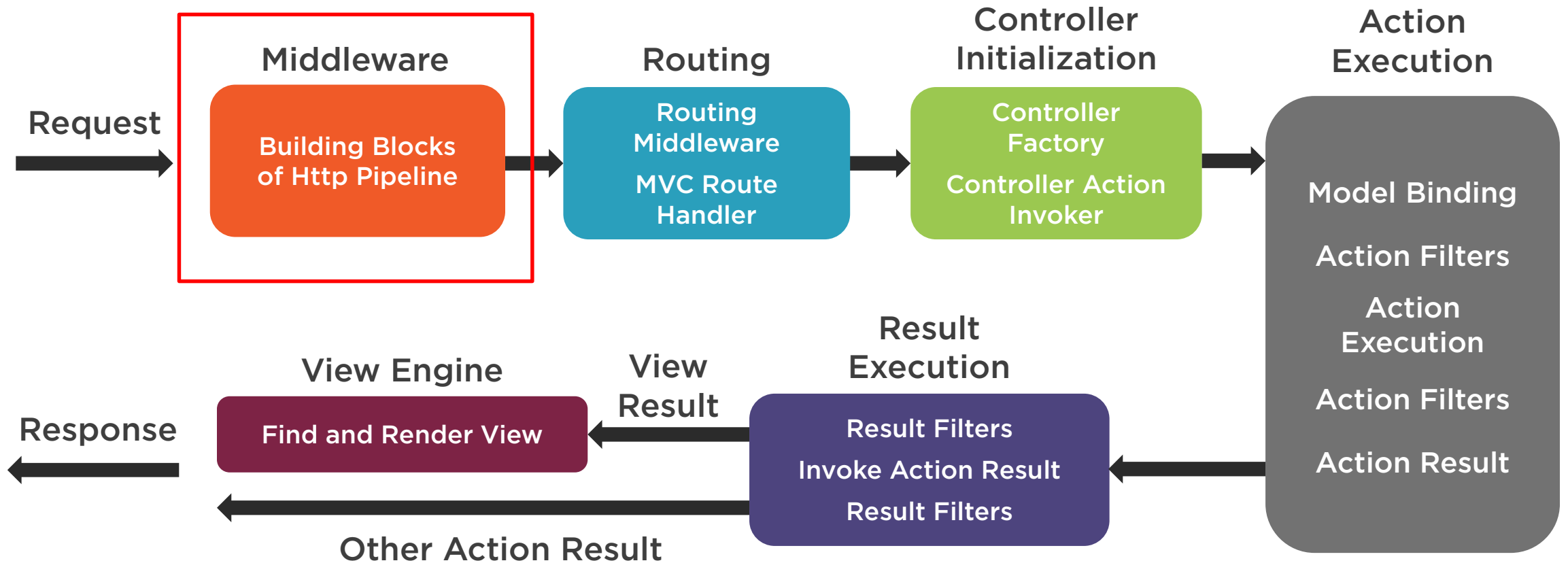


# Visualizing the MVC Middleware Pipeline

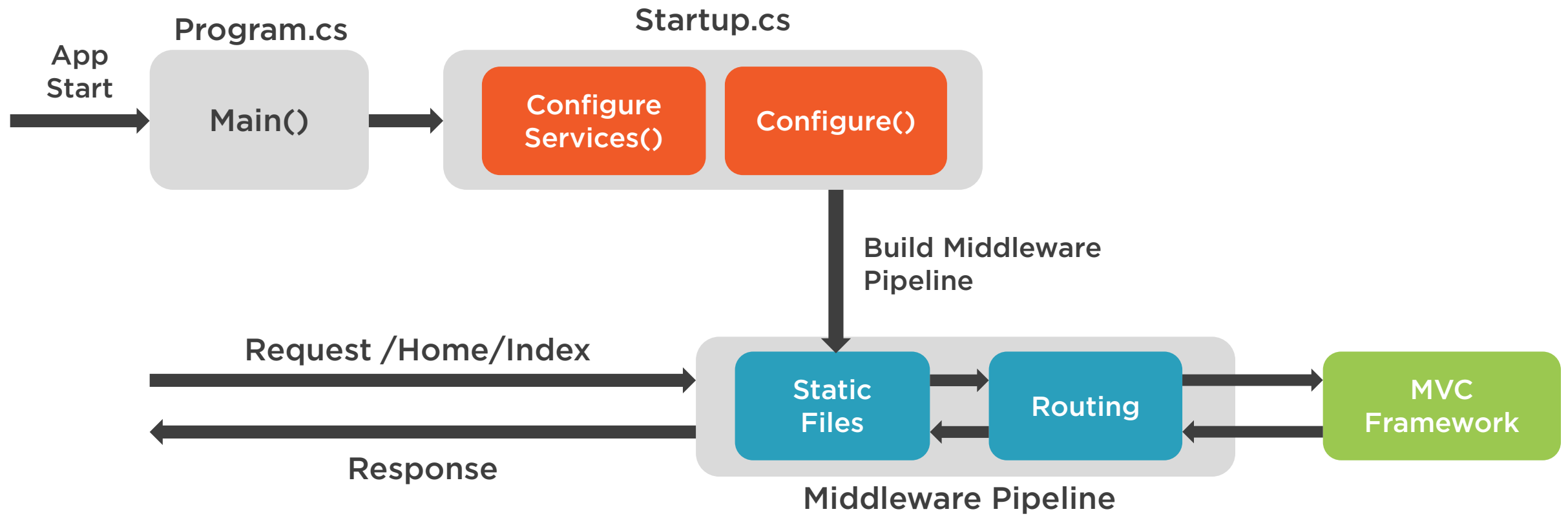
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# The MVC Request Life Cycle



# Understanding the MVC Middleware Pipeline



# Comparing Middleware with HTTP Modules and Handlers

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# The Purpose of HTTP Modules and Handlers

The diagram illustrates the architectural layers of a web application. At the top, two boxes represent different development models: 'Web Forms' (orange) and 'MVC' (blue). Below these, a dark gray bar represents the 'HTTP Modules and Handlers' layer, which includes 'Caching, Authorization, Routing'. At the bottom, another dark gray bar represents the 'Application Life Cycle' layer. The 'Web Forms' and 'MVC' boxes are positioned above the 'HTTP Modules and Handlers' bar, indicating they interact with this layer. The 'Application Life Cycle' bar is at the base, supporting the entire structure.

Web Forms

MVC

HTTP Modules and Handlers  
(Caching, Authorization, Routing)

Application Life Cycle





# Understanding HTTP Modules and Handlers

## HTTP Modules

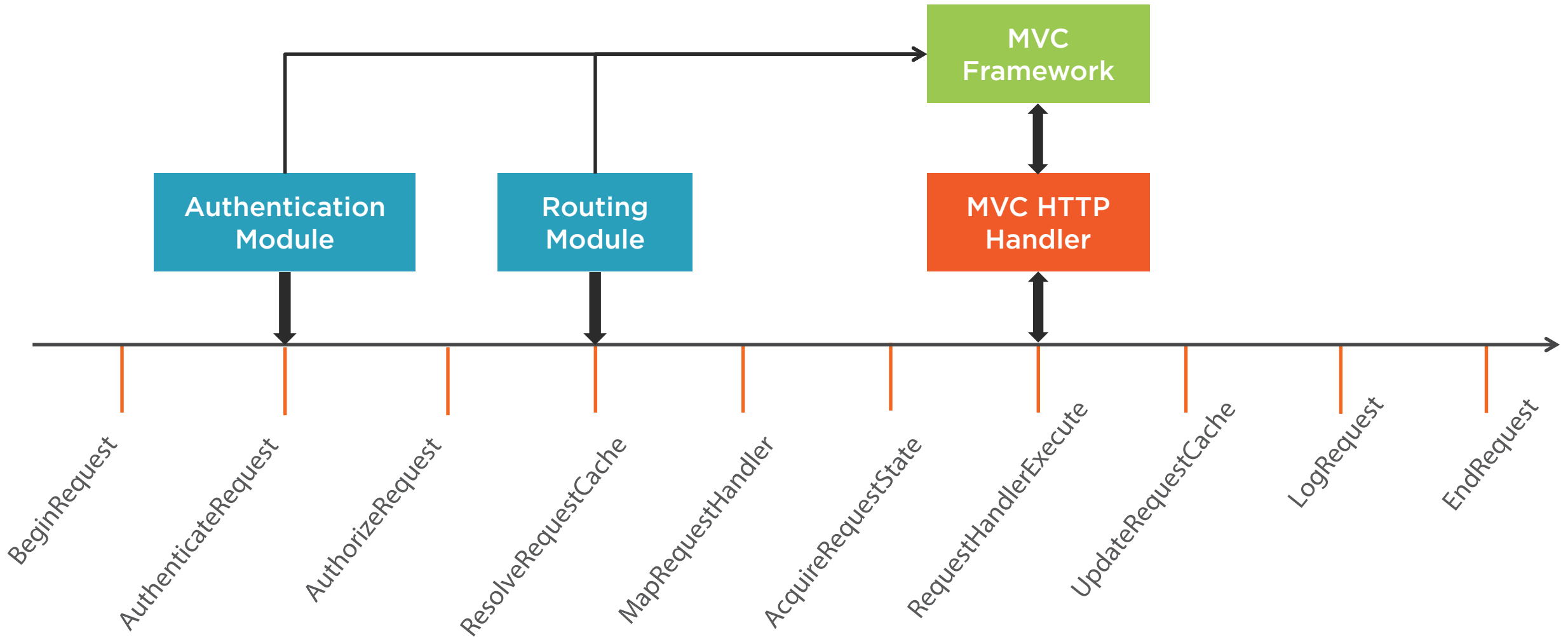
Hook into Application Life Cycle Events to provide reusable services

## HTTP Handlers

Ultimately responsible for generating a response back to the client



# The Legacy Application Life Cycle



# Comparing Middleware, Modules, and Handlers

Middleware	HTTP Handlers	HTTP Modules
<p>Generates a response for the request</p> <p>Provides application level services and features</p>	<p>Generates a response for the request</p>	<p>Provides application level services and features</p>



# Middleware vs Modules and Handlers

Middleware

!=

HTTP Modules and  
Handlers



# Contrasting Middleware, Modules, and Handlers

Middleware	HTTP Handlers	HTTP Modules
Executes in the order and reverse order that components are inserted into the pipeline	Executes code for every associated application event	Executes once to generate the response



# Benefits of Middleware

**Lightweight and  
Highly Modular**

**Cross Platform  
Compatible**

**Free From Legacy  
Dependencies**



# Summary



Middleware forms the request handling pipeline

The Program and Startup classes provide essential application configuration

Middleware can exist as inline methods or as reusable classes

MVC relies on Middleware to serve static files and receive routed requests

Middleware replaces the functionality of HTTP Modules and Handlers

Middleware fulfills modular and cross compatible design goals of .NET Core

