

6. What is Dependency Injection (DI)?

• Definition:

DI is a design pattern where dependencies are provided to a class rather than being created inside the class.

• Benefits:

- Reduces coupling
- Improves testability
- Promotes clean code architecture



7. How to Implement Dependency Injection in ASP.NET Core?

- ASP.NET Core has a built-in IoC container.
- Register services inside Program.cs:

```
builder.Services.AddTransient<IMyService, MyService>();
```

• Inject into constructors:

```
public class MyController : ControllerBase
{
    private readonly IMyService _service;
    public MyController(IMyService service)
    {
        _service = service;
    }
}
```



8. DI Lifetimes

• Transient:

- New instance created each time.
- Use for lightweight, stateless services.

```
services.AddTransient<IMyService, MyService>();
```

• Scoped:

- One instance per request.
- Good for per-request operations like repositories.

```
services.AddScoped<IMyService, MyService>();
```



• Singleton:

- One instance for the entire application lifetime.
- Use for heavy services like caching.

services.AddSingleton<IMyService, MyService>();



9. Repository and Service Pattern

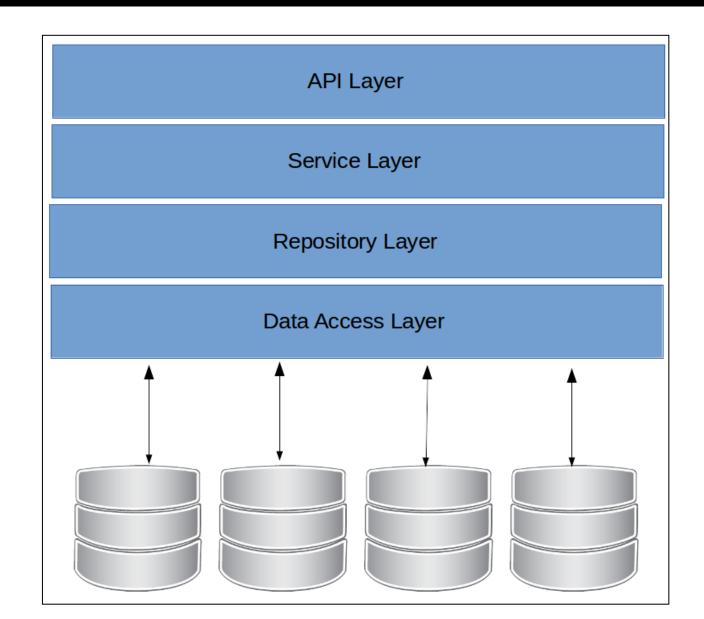
• Repository Pattern:

- Encapsulates data access logic.
- Example: IProductRepository with methods like GetAllProducts().

• Service Pattern:

- o Encapsulates business logic.
- Uses repositories internally.







Example:

```
public interface IProductRepository
    IEnumerable<Product> GetAll();
public class ProductRepository : IProductRepository
    // Inject DbContext
public interface IProductService
    IEnumerable<Product> GetProducts();
public class ProductService : IProductService
    private readonly IProductRepository _repo;
    public ProductService(IProductRepository repo) => _repo = repo;
    public IEnumerable<Product> GetProducts() => _repo.GetAll();
```



Register with DI:

```
services.AddScoped<IProductRepository, ProductRepository>();
services.AddScoped<IProductService, ProductService>();
```