ASP.Net Core 3

Module 2: Web API

Student Lab Manual

Instructor Edition (Book Title Hidden Style)

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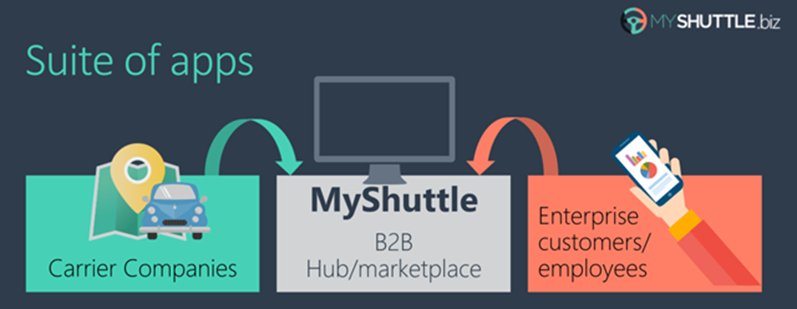
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# Lab 5: Implementing Web API

#### Introduction

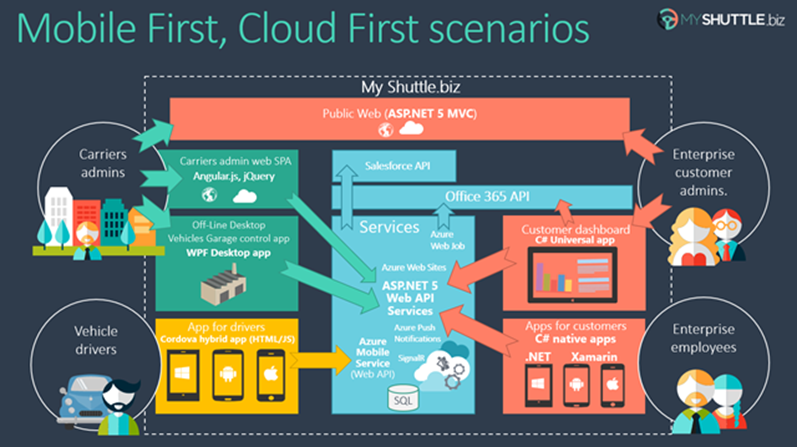
The aim of this exercise is to explore the role of views, how to create views and learn Razor syntax.

MyShuttle is a B2B highly scalable multi-tenant software as a service (SaaS) solution that targets corporate scenarios in which carrier companies offer transport services to enterprise customers.



This multi-tenant SaaS system would allow any number of carrier companies who must be syndicated with the system, to provide their services (cabs/shuttles) directly to any number of customer-enterprises/companies who would also be registered in the MyShuttle.biz system. The final outcome is that any employee in those customer companies would be able to request a cab/shuttle at any time in any place/city without worrying about how to pay. Everything would take place underneath between their company and the carrier company for that ride.

The global scenario is described in the following image:

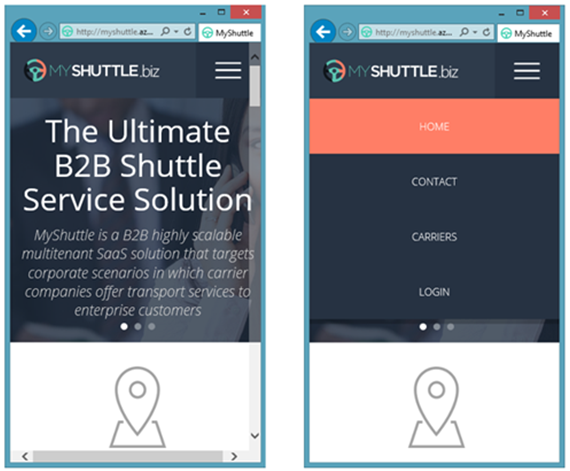


There are two web applications in the above scenario:

**Public Website:**

It is a typical public website. Its main purpose is to show information about the business but in a modern and clean way. It provides a responsive design and even if you resize the browser, you can see how it would also be perfectly valid for mobile devices, like a smartphone.

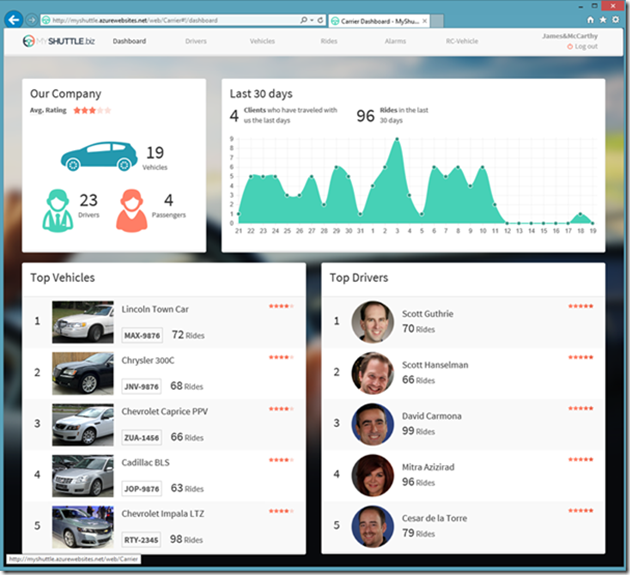




**Private Web Application:**

The second application is a Web Single Page Application (SPA), which you can access by logging in from the public website. However, in reality it is like a different web application, simulating a private web application especially made for the Carriers’ administrators.

This application is a data-driven and CRUD app so you can create and update information about your drivers, vehicles, etc. This application consumes the ASP.NET Core Web API Services using client-side frameworks.



In this series of labs, you will build the public website and some parts of the private web application above.

#### Overview

The Model View Controller (MVC) architectural pattern separates an application into three main components:

* **Models:** Model objects are the parts of the application that implement the domain logic. Often, model objects also retrieve and store model state in a database
* **Views:** Views are the components that display the application's User Interface (UI). Typically, this UI is created from the model data. An example would be an edit view of a Products table that displays text boxes, drop-down lists, and checkboxes based on the current state of a Product object.
* **Controllers:** Controllers are the components that handle user interaction, manipulate the model, and ultimately select a view to render the UI. In an MVC application, the view only displays information; the controller handles and responds to user input and interaction.

The MVC pattern helps you to create applications that separate the different aspects of the application (input logic, business logic, and UI logic), while providing a loose coupling between these elements. This separation helps you manage complexity when you build an application, because it enables you to focus on one aspect of the implementation at a time. In addition to managing complexity, the MVC pattern makes it easier to test applications than it is to test a traditional ASP.NET Web application, encouraging the use of Test-Driven Development (TDD) for creating an application.

Then, the ASP.NET MVC framework provides an alternative to the ASP.NET Web-forms pattern for creating MVC-based Web applications. The ASP.NET MVC framework is a lightweight, highly testable presentation framework that (as with Web-forms-based applications) is integrated with existing ASP.NET features, such as master pages and membership-based authentication.

In addition, the loose coupling between the three main components of an MVC application also promotes parallel development. For instance, one developer can work on the view, a second developer can work on the controller logic, and a third developer can focus on the business logic in the model.

#### Objectives

After completing this lab, you will be able to:

* Understand the basic principles of MVC.
* Learn how to implement a view in Razor view engines.
* Learn how to pass data from controllers to views.
* Learn how to implement GET, POST scenarios.

#### Prerequisites

None

#### Scenario

In this scenario, we will explore Web API Controllers.

#### System Requirements

To complete this lab, you need:

* Microsoft Visual Studio 2019
* Microsoft SQL Server (any edition)

#### Estimated Time to Complete This Lab

60 minutes

#### For more information, (if applicable)

Refer the following blog post to see how MyShuttle application interoperates with a number of other client-side applications:

<http://blogs.msdn.com/b/cesardelatorre/archive/2014/11/30/myshuttle-biz-demo-apps-from-connect-visual-studio-and-azure-event.aspx>

Exercise 1: Setup the Web API Project

#### Objectives

In this exercise, you will:

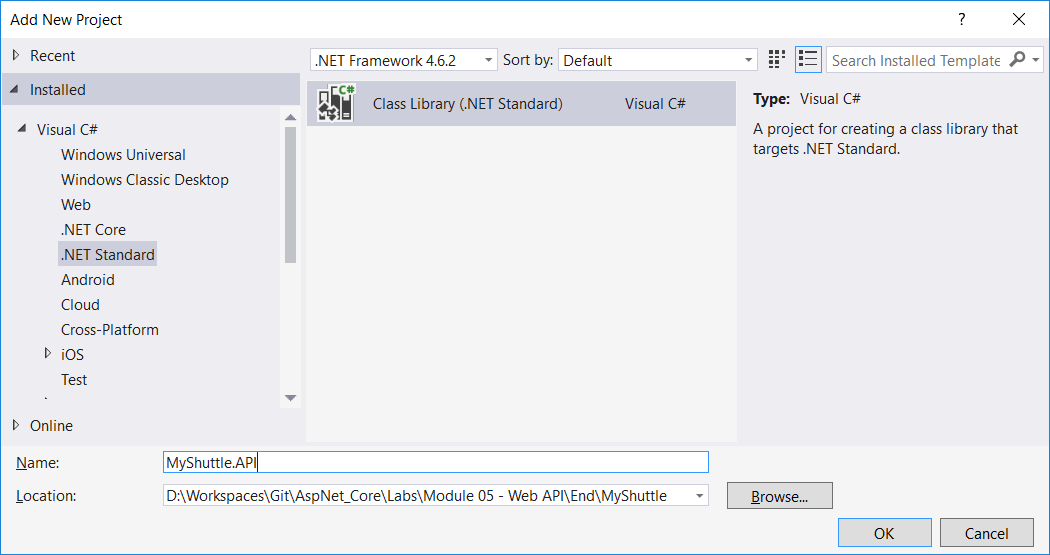
* Create a new ASP.NET Web API project in Visual Studio 2019.
* Setup the structure for the API project and setup the correct references between projects in the solution.

#### Scenario

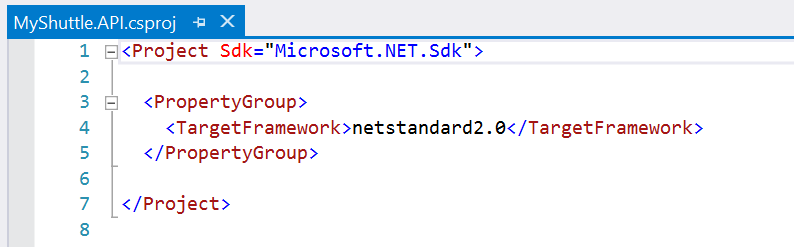
Creating a new API class library and setting up the references.

Task 1: Create the New Project

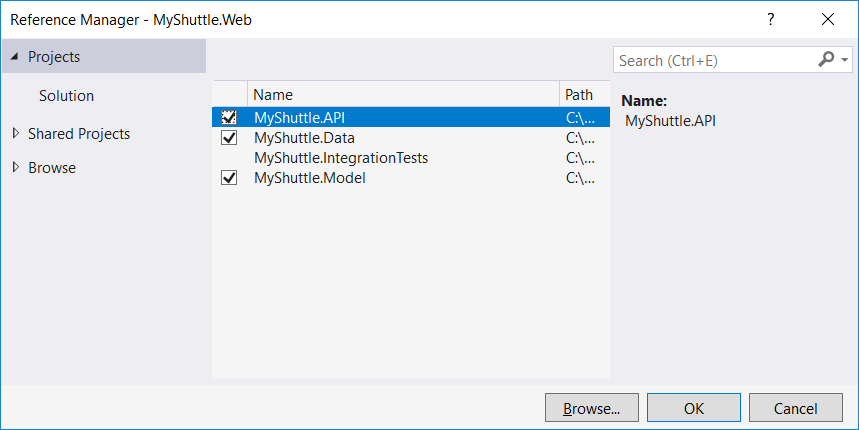
1. Open Visual Studio 2019.
2. Open the solution located in *Labs/Module 02 – WebApi/Begin/MyShuttle*. You should see three projects listed under the **src** folder in the solution: **MyShuttle.Data**, **MyShuttle.Model** and **MyShuttle.Web**.
3. Right-click **src** folder and click **Add** > **New Project.** Select **.NET Standard > Class Library**



1. Name the project as **MyShuttle.API** and click **OK**.
2. Open MyShuttle.API csproj file and ensure that it’s targeting .NET Standard 2.0



1. Delete **Class1.cs**.
2. This project will be referenced by **MyShuttle.Web**, which is the hosted project. We therefore need to add a reference to MyShuttle.API from MyShuttle.Web.
   1. Right-click **MyShuttle.Web** project in the Solution Explorer, and click **Add** > **Reference**.
   2. Select **MyShuttle.API** from the check box, and then click **OK.**

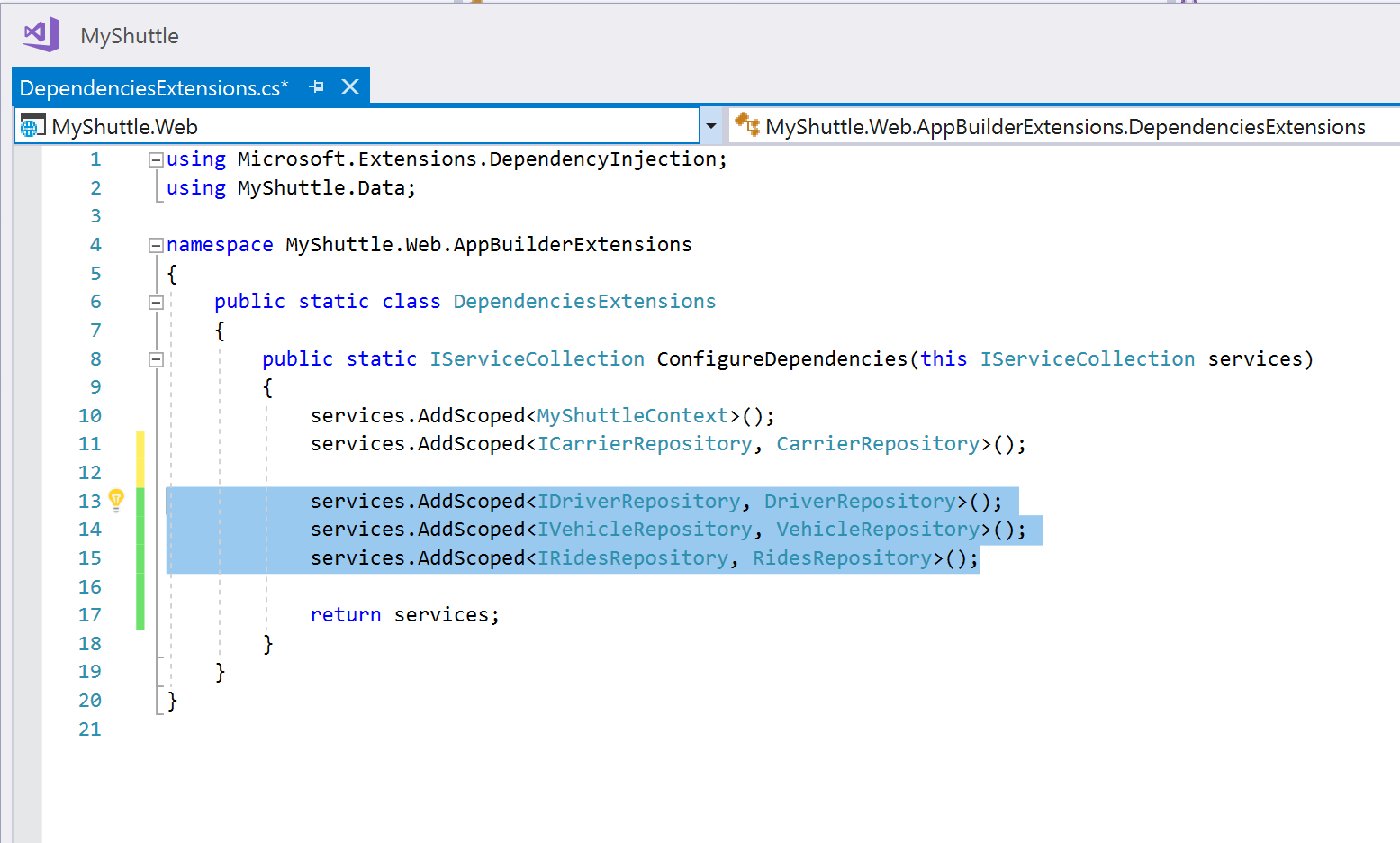


1. Up until now, the Web project has only needed to access the CarrierRepository, but our API will need to access the repositories for Drivers, Vehicles and Rides. Add the following to the **MyShuttle.Web/AppBuilderExtensions/DependenciesExtensions.cs** file:

services.AddScoped<IDriverRepository, DriverRepository>();

services.AddScoped<IVehicleRepository, VehicleRepository>();

services.AddScoped<IRidesRepository, RidesRepository>();



1. The API project itself will reference our Data and Model projects, so add these as references to the MyShuttle.API project in the same way:
   1. Right-click **MyShuttle.API** and click **Add** > **Reference.**
   2. Select **MyShuttle.Data** and **MyShuttle.Model**, and then click **OK.**
2. Add the structure for the API source files. Add three folders to the **MyShuttle.API** project (Right-click **Project**, and click **Add** > **New Folder**), called:
   1. Controllers (for the API Controllers themselves)
   2. Constant (for configuration files)
   3. Filters (where we will store all our Http Filter classes)

Exercise 2: Implement the First API Controller

#### Objectives

In this exercise, you will:

* Create API Controllers.
* Implement a CRUD (Create, Read, Update, and Delete) API using HttpPost, HttpPut, HttpDelete and HttpGet actions.

#### Scenario

Our API will support two resources: Analytics and Drivers. Analytics is a simple read-only API that returns dashboard level details about the data within our repositories. Drivers is a CRUD controller that will allow an external caller to read and write Driver data in the system.

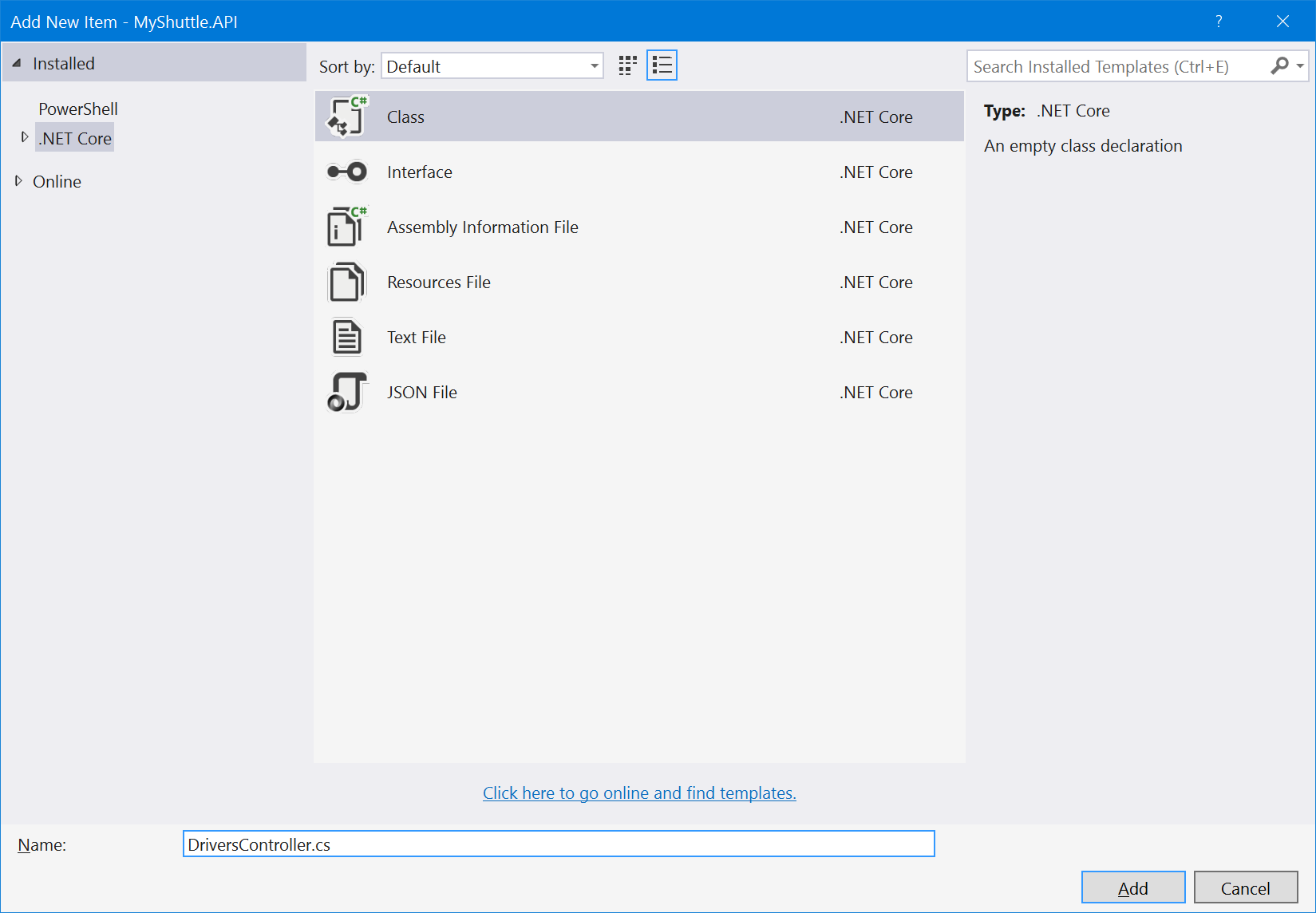
Task 1: Implement DriversController

In a similar way to the UI part of the application, Controllers are used to handle requests coming in to the application.

Each controller represents a grouping of API functions that can be called via the routing framework. Usually a controller gives access to data and functionality scoped to a single type of resource. In our project we will create a controller to access the Drivers in the system, and another for accessing Analytics data, to provide a feed to the dashboard.

In ASP.NET Core MVC, there is no difference between a controller for the UI and a controller for an API, so we can use the same template for both.

1. We will now add two new controllers to the class library.
2. Right-click **Controllers** folder, and click **Add** > **New Item.**
3. Select the **Class** template.
4. Name the class **DriversController.cs**, and click **Add**.



1. **DriversController** should derive from **Controller** base class, and be public.

public class DriversController : ControllerBase

{ }

1. Add **Microsoft.AspNetCore.Mvc** (version 2.0.0) NuGet package to MyShuttle.API project.
2. Add the using statement to your DriversController source file, and while we are there, add a reference to MyShuttle.Data and MyShuttle.Model as well:

using Microsoft.AspNetCore.Mvc;

using MyShuttle.Data;

using MyShuttle.Model;

using System.Threading.Tasks;

1. Now we can implement the constructor, which will use dependency injection.

IDriverRepository \_driverRepository;

private const int DefaultCarrierID = 0;

public DriversController(IDriverRepository driverRepository)

{

\_driverRepository = driverRepository;

}

1. The implementation of the CRUD operations thereafter is straightforward, with the note that these calls have been implemented using Async to ensure performance is optimal.   
     
   Place the following code after the constructor we just created.

public async Task<Driver> Get(int id)

{

return await \_driverRepository.GetAsync(DefaultCarrierID, id);

}

public async Task<IEnumerable<Driver>> Get(string filter, int pageSize, int pageCount)

{

if (String.IsNullOrEmpty(filter))

filter = string.Empty;

return await \_driverRepository.GetDriversAsync(DefaultCarrierID, filter, pageSize, pageCount);

}

public async Task<IEnumerable<Driver>> GetDriversFilter()

{

return await \_driverRepository.GetDriversFilterAsync(DefaultCarrierID);

}

public async Task<int> GetCount(string filter)

{

if (String.IsNullOrEmpty(filter))

filter = string.Empty;

return await \_driverRepository.GetCountAsync(DefaultCarrierID, filter);

}

[HttpPost]

public async Task<int> Post([FromBody]Driver driver)

{

driver.CarrierId = DefaultCarrierID;

return await \_driverRepository.AddAsync(driver);

}

[HttpPut]

public async Task Put([FromBody]Driver driver)

{

driver.CarrierId = DefaultCarrierID;

await \_driverRepository.UpdateAsync(driver);

}

[HttpDelete]

public async Task Delete(int id)

{

await \_driverRepository.DeleteAsync(id);

}

Task 2: Add Custom Action Routing

The current state of the code should compile and run. There are a couple of things that need attention though. If you run the app, you can now navigate to the new API URLs, for example try: [http://localhost:[YOUR LOCALHOST PORT]/drivers/GetCount](http://localhost:5000/drivers/GetCount), you should see a page with nothing but the number of drivers displayed – which is 0.

The URL is based on the server address and port, the controller name, the action, which in this case is the method name GetCount, and the parameter list (string filter).

The action name can be overridden simply by using the ActionNameAttribute. The MVC routing engine will use the overridden action name if there is one, when parsing the URL to determine which method to call, rather than the method name.

1. For the methods which do something other than the standard Get, Insert, Update, Delete operations, add an ActionNameAttribute to override the default Action.

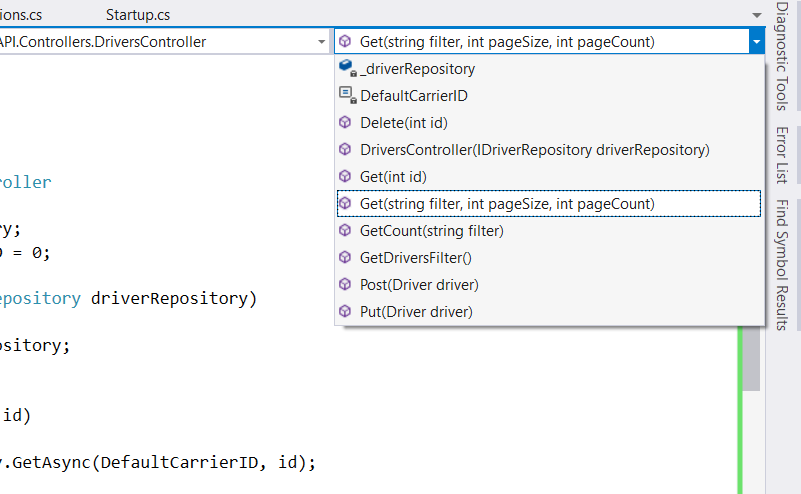
**Add** the route name "search" to the **Get(string filter, int pageSize, int pageCount)** method:

[ActionName("search")]

public async Task<IEnumerable<Driver>> Get(string filter, int pageSize, int pageCount)

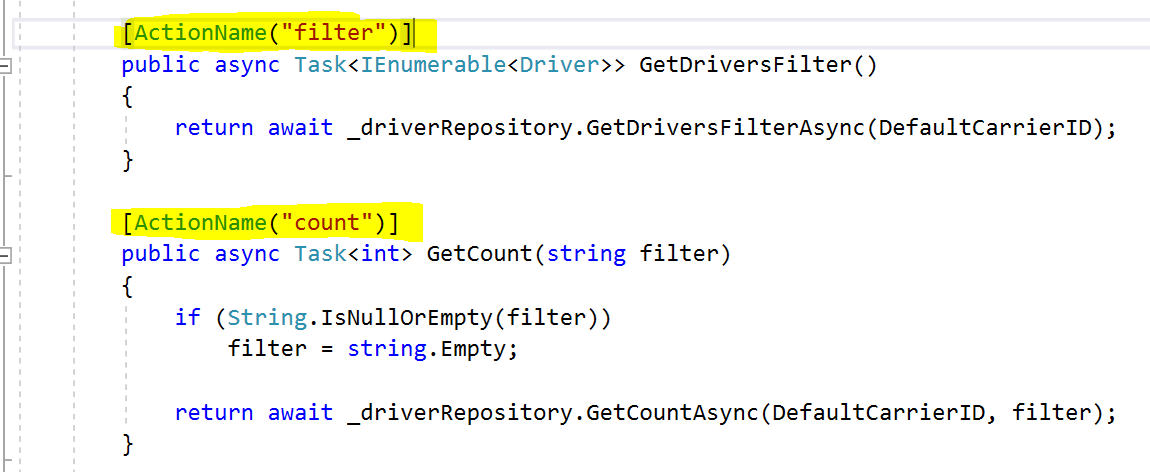
{ … }

Note: you can use the drop-down in the upper-right hand corner of your code file window to get to the method quicker.

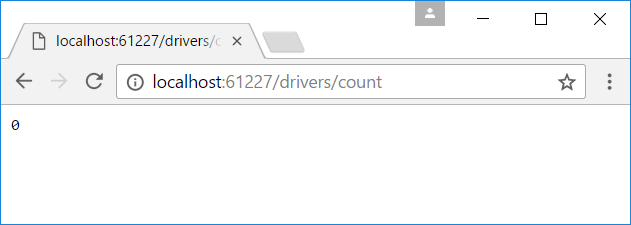


1. We’ll do the same thing again with another method. Add the *ActionName* attribute with a value of "**filter**" to **GetDriversFilter()** and "**count**" to **GetCount(string filter).**

It should look like this:



1. Now run the app again, and attempt to navigate to http://localhost:[YOUR LOCALHOST PORT]/drivers/GetCount- you should get an Http 404 (Not found) error. But try http://localhost:[YOUR LOCALHOST PORT]/drivers/countand your action will be executed successfully.



Task 3: Disable HttpCaching on all API Calls

Many browsers will use client-side caching to improve performance and reduce the number of network calls that need to be made. This behavior is enabled by default in many browsers, so to disable it, we will use a filter on our controller to add a header to the response that our APIs will return.

1. Add the **NoCacheFilterAttribute** class from the assets folder to your project's **Filters** folder.
2. Right-click Filters and click **Add** > **Existing Item**…
3. Browse to the Filters folder in assets (assets/MyShuttle.API/Filters)
4. Select **NoCacheFilterAttribute.cs** and click Add.
5. Understand the Filter's code – its straightforward:

The class overrides "OnActionExecuted" of the base class (ActionFilterAttribute) – checks to see if the HttpStatus is OK (200), and no cacheControl header has been set already.   
  
It then adds two headers (Pragma and CacheControl) to disable the cache, and sets the Expires header value to yesterday. These tactics will disable caching for the majority of scenarios.

1. Add the attribute to the DriversController

[NoCacheFilter]

public class DriversController : ControllerBase

{ … }

1. Build your app to confirm it all still compiles correctly.

Exercise 3: Implement the Analytics API Controller

#### Objectives

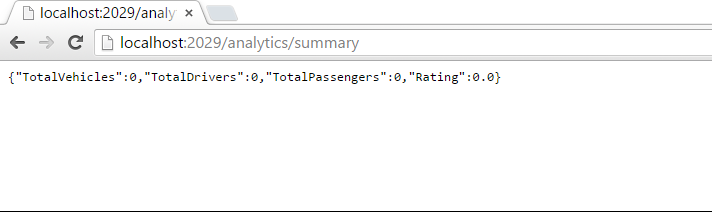
In this exercise, you will complete the API by adding the final controller and its helper class.

#### Scenario

The AnalyticsController is reasonably simple – it uses the existing repository interfaces to query summary information and return structured data as the result.

Task 1: Implement Analytics controller

1. Add the existing **GlobalConfig** file from assets:
2. Right-click the **Constant** folder, and click **Add** > **Existing Item…**
3. Browse to the folder Assets\MyShuttle.API\Constant, select **GlobalConfig.cs** and click **Add**.
4. The **GlobalConfig** is a simple helper class used by the **AnalyticsController** to provide a central place for configuration – in this case we are providing the default number of items to return when requesting the "Top" drivers or vehicles.
5. Add the Analytics Controller class to the project
   1. Right-click the **Controllers** folder, and click **Add** > **Existing Item…**
   2. Browse to the folder *Assets\MyShuttle.API\Controllers*, select **AnalyticsController.cs** and click **Add**.
6. Examine the **AnalyticsController** class – it should all make sense based on the **DriverController** code completed already. Note again the use of async for performance best practice.
   1. The constructor uses dependency injection to receive the repositories.
   2. The action names are overridden to provide an easier to consume URL for consumers.
   3. The controller builds models from the result of the repository calls, and returns them as structured data.
   4. Note there is no need to convert the data models to XML or JSON, the framework handles this on your behalf.
7. Build and run the app now that it is complete.
8. Navigate to http://localhost:[YOUR LOCALHOST PORT]/analytics/summary to see a JSON formatted output from your GetSummaryInfo() call. Note the structure matches the SummaryAnalyticInfo model in the MyShuttle.Models project.



1. The final project should look like the following screenshot:

