

Windows.Web.Http.HttpClient Family of Classes

Start Here!

```
    / The 90% case:  
    var uri = new Uri("http://www.example.com/");  
    var client = GetStockholmClient();  
    // GetStockholmClient is my own function; it returns a  
    // configured HttpClient  
    try {  
        var result = await  
            client.GetStringAsync(uri);  
    } catch (Exception ex) {  
        // Details in ex.Message  
        // and ex.Result.  
    }
```



Request & Response

HttpClient

```

Properties DeleteAsync — GetBufferAsync — GetInputStreamAsync — GetOutputStreamAsync — GetSync
Properties PostAsync — PutAsync — SendRequestAsync

Properties DefaultRequestHeaders
Methods DeleteAsync — GetAsync — GetBufferAsync — GetInputStreamAsync — GetOutputStreamAsync — GetSync
Properties PostAsync — PutAsync — SendRequestAsync

Cookie HttpCookie (Name, Domain, Path) Domain — Expires — Name — Path —
Secure — Value
HttpCookieCollection an IView<Cookie> (from HttpCookieManager GetCookies)
DeleteCookie(Cookie) SetCookie(Cookie, [ThirdParty])
HttpCookieManager from HttpBaseProtocolFilter.CookieManager
DeleteCookie(Cookie) SetCookie(Cookie, [ThirdParty])

// get the cookie manager from the base protocol filter.
var manager = baseProtocolFilter.CookieManager;
// Add a cookie.
const long ticksPerMinute = 60 * 1000 * 1000 * 10;
HttpCookie cookie = new HttpCookie("myCookie", "example.com", "/");
{
    Value = "myCookieValue",
    Expires = Date.Time.Now + TimeSpan(15 * TicksPerMinute)
};
bool replaced = manager.SetCookie(cookie);
// Delete a cookie.
manager.DeleteCookie(cookie);
// Examine cookies for a url.
var cookies = manager.GetCookies(new Uri("http://example.com"));
foreach (HttpCookie item in cookies)
{
    // Examine the cookie.
}

```

IHttpContent

```

HttpMultipartFormDataContent • IHttpStreamContent • IHttpStringContent

Methods
    BufferAsync — ReadAxBufferAsync — ReadAxBinputStreamAsync — ReadAxBinputStream —
    StringAsync — TryComputeLength — WriteToStreamAsync.

Headers
    Allow — ContentDisposition — ContentEncoding — ContentLanguage —
    ContentLength — ContentRange — ContentMD5 — ContentRangeEnd — ContentType —
    LastModified — AppendName,value TryAppendWithoutValidation(name,value)

Properties
    // Demonstrate some of the content classes.
    // All content classes implement IHttpContent.
    // You can make your own content classes, too.

Implementation
    // Create content from a string.
    var asString = new HttpResponseMessage("Hello, world");

    // Create content from a buffer.
    var b = Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes("Hello again, world");
    var asBuff = new HttpBufferContent(b, AsBuffer());

    // Create content from a stream.
    InputStream s = null;
    // Initialize the stream here.
    var asStream = new HttpResponseMessage(s);

    // Create form url encoded content from a dictionary.
    var map = new Dictionary<string, string>()
    {
        { "msg", "Contoso, Ltd." },
        { "sticker", "Northwind Traders" }
    };
    var asUrl = new HttpFormUrlEncodedContent(map);

    // Create multipart (MIME) content from several content objects.
    var asMultiPart = new HttpMultipartContent();
    asMultiPart.AddasString();
    asMultiPart.Add(asBuff);
    asMultiPart.Add(asStream);
    asMultiPart.Add(asUrl);
}

```

HttpBaseProtocolFilter

Progress	
HttpBaseProtocolFilter (is an HttpFilter) AllowsDeflate— AllowJU— AutomaticDeflateCompression— CacheControl— ClientCertificate CookieHandler— IgnoreServerCertificateErrors— MacConnectionsPerServer— ProxyCredential— ServerCredential— UseProxy— SendIdleRequestSync() CacheControl ReadBehavior {Default; MostRecent; OnlyFromCache} — WriteBehavior [Default; NoCache]	<pre>// HttpProgress Stage @ None, DetectingProxy, ResolvingName, ConnectingToServer, NegotiatingContent, SendingHeaders, SendingContent, WaitingForResponse, ReceivingHeaders, ReceivingContent — BytesSent — TotalBytesToSend — BytesReceived — TotalBytesToReceive — Retries</pre>
	<pre>// Download with progress new Uri("http://www.example.com/"); // My own function. HttpClient client = GetStockHttpClient(); // My own function. // Get the task object so you can add a progress callback. var task = client.GetStringAsync(url); task.Progress += sync(s, p) => { await this.Dispatcher.RunAsync(Windows.UI.Core.CoreDispatcherPriority.Normal, () => { // Have the progress callback run code on the UI thread. }); }; string response = await task; try { // catch (Exception ex) // There are many reasons for failures. { // Look at ex.Message and ex.HResult for details. } }</pre>

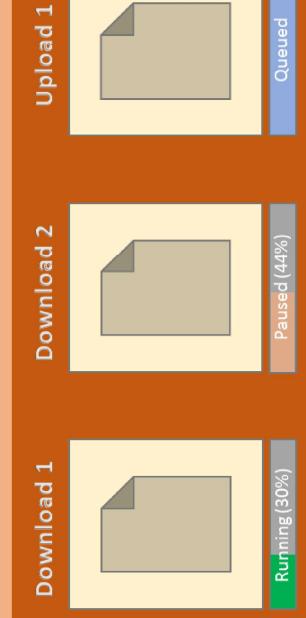
Windows.Networking.BackgroundTransfer Classes

Upload and download content easily, in the background (even when your app's not running)!

Start Here!

```
// Creates a blank file at the given destination, with the given file name  
StorageFile destinationfile = await KnownFolders.PicturesLibrary.CreateFileAsync  
(filename);  
BackgroundDownloader downloader = new BackgroundDownloader();  
// Creates a download operation using a given source URI and the destination  
// file created above  
DownloadOperation downloadOp = downloader.CreateDownload(uri, destinationFile);  
// Starts the download, asynchronously, and waits for it to finish  
await downloadOp.StartAsync();
```

BackgroundDownloader



BackgroundDownloader Properties: ServerCredential — Proxy Credential | Default — CostPolicy | Default — UnrestrictedOnly Always | — TransferGroup — SuccessNotification — FailureNotification — FailureUnconstrainedDownload —

```
FailureUnconstrainedDownload — CurrentDownloadsForTransferGroupSync() RequestUnconstrainedDownload —  
sAsync() GetCurrentDownload() Methods: CreateDownloadAsync() StartDownloadAsync()
```

BackgroundDownloader Properties: Progress — ResultFile | Default — UnrestrictedOnly Always | — Group —
Guid — Method: RequestedIn — Priority | Default: High | — TransferGroup Methods: StartAsync() AttachAsync() Pause()
Resume()

```
BackgroundDownloader downloader = new BackgroundDownloader();  
DownloadOperation downloadOp = downloader.CreateDownload(url, destinationFile);
```

```
// Set download priority to default or high  
// Set on which types of networks (free, costed or all) downloads can occur  
downloadOp.CostPolicy = BackgroundTransferCostPolicy.UnrestrictedOnly;  
BackgroundTransferDownloadStatus downloadStatus = downloadOp.Progress.Status;  
await downloadOp.StartAsync();
```

```
// Enumerate the downloads / uploads that were going on in the background  
// while the app was closed.  
IReadonlyList<DownloadOperation> downloadOps = null;  
downloadOps = await BackgroundDownloader.GetCurrentDownloadsAsync();  
if (downloadOps.Count > 0)  
{  
    List<Task> tasks = new List<Task>();  
    foreach (var downloadOp in downloadOps)  
    {  
        // Attach progress and completion handlers.  
        tasks.Add(downloadOp.AttachAsync().AsTask(myProgressHandler,  
            myCancellationToken));  
    }  
    // At this point, all downloads are reporting progress to our progress handler  
    await Task.WhenAll(tasks);  
    // At this point all of the downloads are complete  
}
```

BackgroundDownloader Remarks: At the beginning of each app, you should always re-attach to
downloads that were going on in the background while the app was
closed. For more details see the Background transfer code sample on MSDN.

```
// Remark: For pausing, resuming, and cancelling downloads, see the  
// BackgroundTransfer code sample on MSDN.
```

UploadOperation Properties: Progress — SourceFile | Default: UnrestrictedOnly Always | — Group —
Guid — Method: RequestedUri — Priority | Default: High | — TransferGroup Methods: StartAsync() AttachAsync() GetResultStreamAt0
GetResponseInformation()

```
BackgroundUploadProgress progress = uploadOp.Progress;  
// Provide upload progress details  
Log(progress.BytesSent, progress.TotalBytesToSend, progress.BytesReceived,  
    progress.TotalBytesToReceive);  
// If we've received new response headers from the server.  
if (progress.HasResponseChanged)  
{  
    // Do something  
}  
// If upload failed and have restarted  
if (progress.HasRestarted)  
{  
    // Do something  
}
```

BackgroundUploader Properties: TransferGroup — FailureNotification — SuccessNotification — FailureDefaultUnre-
strictedOnly Always | — TransferGroup — SuccessNotification — FailureDefaultUnre-
strictedOnly Always | — TransferGroup Methods: GetCurrentUploadAsync() RequestUnconstrainedUploadAsync()
CreateUploadAsync() SetRequestHeader()

```
BackgroundUploader uploader = new BackgroundUploader();  
uploader.SetRequestHeader("filename", file.name);  
UploadOperation uploadOp = uploader.CreateUpload(url, file);  
// Attach progress and completion handlers.  
await uploadOp.StartAsync();
```

BackgroundUploader Properties: ActualUri — Headers — IsResumable — StatusCode
Methods: GetResultStreamAt0() GetResponseInformation()

```
ResponseInformation info = uploadOp.GetResponseInformation();  
Log(uploadOp.IsResumable.ToString());
```

ResponseInformation Remarks: For details on launching the notification, see the NotifyUser(..)
method within the BackgroundTransfer code sample on MSDN.

BackgroundUploader Properties: Progress — SourceFile | Default: UnrestrictedOnly Always | — Group —
Guid — Method: RequestedUri — Priority | Default: High | — TransferGroup Methods: StartAsync() AttachAsync() GetResultStreamAt0
GetResponseInformation()

```
// Remark: For details on launching the notification, see the NotifyUser(..)  
// method within the BackgroundTransfer code sample on MSDN.
```

BackgroundUploader Properties: TransferGroup — FailureNotification — SuccessNotification — FailureDefaultUnre-
strictedOnly Always | — TransferGroup — SuccessNotification — FailureDefaultUnre-
strictedOnly Always | — TransferGroup Methods: GetCurrentUploadAsync() RequestUnconstrainedUploadAsync()
CreateUploadAsync() SetRequestHeader()

```
BackgroundUploader uploader = new BackgroundUploader();  
uploader.SetRequestHeader("filename", file.name);  
UploadOperation uploadOp = uploader.CreateUpload(url, file);  
// Attach progress and completion handlers.  
await uploadOp.StartAsync();
```

BackgroundUploader Properties: ActualUri — Headers — IsResumable — StatusCode
Methods: GetResultStreamAt0() GetResponseInformation()

```
ResponseInformation info = uploadOp.GetResponseInformation();  
Log(uploadOp.IsResumable.ToString());
```



Upload Operation Properties: Progress — ResultFile | Default — UnrestrictedOnly Always | — Group —
Guid — Method: RequestedIn — Priority | Default: High | — TransferGroup Methods: StartAsync() AttachAsync() Pause()
Resume()

```
UploadOperation uploadOp = new UploadOperation(url, destinationFile);  
uploadOp.CostPolicy = BackgroundTransferCostPolicy.UnrestrictedOnly;  
uploadOp.Priority = Priority.High;  
BackgroundTransferDownloadStatus downloadStatus = uploadOp.Progress.Status;  
await uploadOp.StartAsync();
```

UploadOperation Remarks: For pausing, resuming, and cancelling uploads, see the
BackgroundTransfer code sample on MSDN.

UploadOperation Properties: Progress — SourceFile | Default: UnrestrictedOnly Always | — Group —
Guid — Method: RequestedUri — Priority | Default: High | — TransferGroup Methods: StartAsync() AttachAsync() GetResultStreamAt0
GetResponseInformation()

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// Remark: For details on launching the notification, see the NotifyUser(..)  
// method within the BackgroundTransfer code sample on MSDN.
```

UploadOperation Properties: TransferGroup — FailureNotification — SuccessNotification — FailureDefaultUnre-
strictedOnly Always | — TransferGroup — SuccessNotification — FailureDefaultUnre-
strictedOnly Always | — TransferGroup Methods: GetCurrentUploadAsync() RequestUnconstrainedUploadAsync()
CreateUploadAsync() SetRequestHeader()

```
UploadOperation uploader = new UploadOperation(url, file);  
uploader.CostPolicy = BackgroundTransferCostPolicy.UnrestrictedOnly;  
uploader.Priority = Priority.High;  
uploader.SetRequestHeader("filename", file.name);  
// Attach progress and completion handlers.  
await uploader.StartAsync();
```

UploadOperation Properties: ActualUri — Headers — IsResumable — StatusCode
Methods: GetResultStreamAt0() GetResponseInformation()

```
ResponseInformation info = uploader.GetResponseInformation();  
Log(uploader.IsResumable.ToString());
```

Network Cost Aware Properties: CostPolicy — ExplorationTime — Content
ExpirationProperties.Tag — ExplorationTime — Content
ToastNotification Properties: ExplorationTime — Content
Events: Activated Dismissed Failed

```
BackgroundDownloader downloader = new BackgroundDownloader();  
// Create a ToastNotification, to be shown when all transfers succeed.  
// Tile notifications are similar.  
XmlDocument successToastXml = ToastNotificationManager.GetTemplateContent  
(ToastTemplateType.ToastText01);  
successToastXml.GetElementsByTagName("text")[0].InnerText = "All downloads  
completed successfully";  
downloader.SuccessToastNotification = new ToastNotification(successToastXml);  
// Now create and start downloads for the configured BackgroundDownloader object.  
await RunDownloadsAsync(downloader, ScenarioType.Toast);
```

Network Cost Aware Remarks: For details on launching the notification, see the NotifyUser(..)
method within the BackgroundTransfer code sample on MSDN.

Network Cost Aware Properties: CostPolicy — ExplorationTime — Content
ExpirationProperties.Tag — ExplorationTime — Content
ToastNotification Properties: ExplorationTime — Content
Events: Activated Dismissed Failed

```
// Remark: For details on launching the notification, see the NotifyUser(..)  
// method within the BackgroundTransfer code sample on MSDN.
```

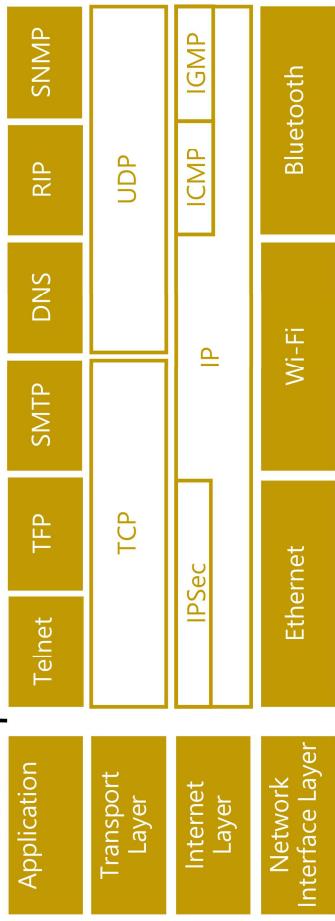
Network Cost Aware Properties: CostPolicy — ExplorationTime — Content
ExpirationProperties.Tag — ExplorationTime — Content
ToastNotification Properties: ExplorationTime — Content
Events: Activated Dismissed Failed

```
// Remark: For details on launching the notification, see the NotifyUser(..)  
// method within the BackgroundTransfer code sample on MSDN.
```

Start Here!

```
var clientSocket = new StreamSocket();
await clientSocket.ConnectAsync(host, serviceName);
var writer = new DataWriter(clientSocket.OutputStream);
writer.WriteString("My String\r\n\r\n");
await writer.StoreAsync();
var reader = new DataReader(clientSocket.InputStream);
reader.InputStreamOptions = InputStreamOptions.Partial;
await reader.LoadAsync(10000);
uint len = reader.UnconsumedBufferLength;
var str = reader.ReadString(len);
```

TCP/IP Model



DatagramSocket
StreamSocket

streamSocket Properties: Control — Information — InputStream — OutputStream — OutputStream Meth-
ods: ConnectAsync|UpgradeToSslSync| Dispose()

streamSocketControl Properties: QualityOfService (Normal|LowLatency) — Out-
boundBufferSizeBytes — OutboundBufferTimeout — OutboundCertificates — Round-
tripTimeStatistics

streamSocketInformation Properties: BandwidthStatistics — LocalAddress — LocalPort
— ProtectionLevel (PlainSocket|EncryptionWithAuthentication|EncryptionWithTLS|TLS1.2)
— RemoteAddress — RemoteHostName — RemotePort — RemoteServiceName — Round-
tripTimeStatistics — SessionKey — ServerCertificateErrors — ServerCertificateRevocationList
— None|Ignorable|Fatal) — ServerCertificates — ServerIntermediateCertificates

bandwidthStatistics Fields: OutboundBitsPerSecond — InboundBitsPerSecond — Out-
boundBurstSize — InboundBandwidth — InboundBandwidthPerSecond — OutboundBandwidth-
PerSecond

roundTripTimeStatistics Fields: Variance — Max — Min — Sum

StreamSocketListener

```
StreamSocketListener Properties: Control — Information Methods; BindService-  
NameAsync(); BindEndpointAsync(); Dispose(); Events: ConnectionReceived  
StreamSocketListenerControl Properties: QualityOfService { Normal, LowLatency }  
StreamSocketListenerInformation Properties: LocalPort  
StreamSocketListenerConnectionReceivedEventArgs Properties: Socket
```

HostName / NetworkAdapter

```
HostName Properties: CanonicalName — DisplayName — [!Information — RawName —  
Type I DomainName, IPv6 Bluetooth Static Methods Compared] Methods: IsEqual()  
Information Properties: NetworkAdapter — PrefixLength  
NetworkAdapter Properties: InterfaceType — InboundMaxBpsPerSecond — Network-  
AdapterId — NetworkItem — OutboundMaxBpsPerSecond Methods: GetConnectedProfile-  
Sync()  
NetworkItem Properties: NetworkId Methods: GetNetworkTypes()
```

DataReader / DataWriter

Security Certificate

```
Certificate Properties: FriendlyName — EnhancedKeyUsages — HasPrivateKey — IsStrong  
yProtected — Issue — KeyUsage — Subject — ValidFrom — ValidTo Methods: BuildChain  
nAsycn — GetCertificateByObjectId
```

```
ChainValidationResult [Success, Unsigned, Revoked, Expired, IncompleteChain, InvalidSignature,  
TheWrongUsage, InvalidAuthPolicy, BasicConstraintsInformationMissing, RevocationFailure, OtherErrors ]  
KnownPublicExtensions [RevocationInformation, OtherErrors ]
```

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The diagram shows a class named `SecurityCertificate` with the following properties:

- `CertificateProperties`: A complex type with attributes: `FriendlyName`, `EnhancedKeyUsages`, `HasPrivateKey`, `IsStrong`, `ProjectId`, `Subject`, `ValidFrom`, and `ValidTo`.
- `ChainedValidationResult`: A complex type with attributes: `Success`, `Untrusted`, `Revoked`, `Expired`, `Incomplete`, `ChainBreaks`, `BasicConstraintsViolated`, `SignatureAlgorithmUnknown`, `SignatureAlgorithmExtension`, `RevocationInformationMissing`, `RevocationFailure`, and `OtherErrors`.

Relationships:

- `SecurityCertificate` has a many-to-one relationship named `GetHealthStatus` pointing to `HealthStatus`.
- `SecurityCertificate` has a many-to-one relationship named `GetCertificateBySubject` pointing to `Certificate`.