

55340 - Developing ASP.NET Core Web Applications

Duration: 5 Days

Course Description:

In this 5-day course, professional web developers will learn to develop advanced ASP.NET Core applications using .NET tools and technologies. The focus will be on coding activities that enhance the performance and scalability of the Web site application. This course is intended for professional web developers who use Microsoft Visual Studio in an individualbased or team-based, small-sized to large development environment. Candidates for this course are interested in developing advanced web applications and want to manage the rendered HTML comprehensively. They want to create websites that separate the user interface, data access, and application logic. The server-side development will use the C# language and is an excellent follow-on course to our Programming in C# course. The client-side development will make use of JavaScript, CSS and HTML5, for which there is also a corresponding introductory course.

Prerequisites:

- Experience with Microsoft Visual Studio and .NET.
- Understand programming in C# and concepts such as lambda expressions, asynchronous programming and LINQ.
- Some web development experience using HTML, CSS and JavaScript.
- Understanding of common data formats such as JSON and XML.

Course Objectives:

- Understand the Microsoft Web Technology stack and choose which technology to employ while creating an application.
- Design a web application that will meet a set of business and functional requirements.
- Build a web site using ASP.NET Core Razor Pages.
- Make use of middleware and dependency injection in ASP.NET Core MVC applications.
- Use controllers in an MVC application to manage user interaction, models, and views.
- Build web applications that use the ASP.NET Core routing to provide a logical navigation hierarchy.
- Create views to display and edit data in an MVC application.
- Construct MVC models that implement business logic within methods, properties and events.
- Access a database from within an ASP.NET Core application by using Entity Framework Core.
- Design and build a consistent look and feel across a web application.
- Use JavaScript code to implement client-side logic to enhance the responsiveness of an ASP.NET web application.
- Use a development toolchain to manage client-side packages.
- Build unit tests and use debugging tools against a web application in Visual Studio.
- Use authentication and authorization libraries to manage identity and allow users to access content securely.
- Design secure web applications that are protected against common attacks.

- Improve web application performance by implementing caching.
- Enable two-way asynchronous communication between client and server using SignalR.
- Add Web APIs to an application to support communication between applications.

Course Outlines:

Module 1: Exploring ASP.NET Core

Microsoft ASP.NET Core web technologies can help you create and host dynamic, powerful, and extensible web applications. ASP.NET Core, is an open-source, cross-platform framework built on .NET, that allows you to build web applications. You can develop and run ASP.NET Core web applications on Windows, macOS, Linux, or any other platform that supports it. ASP.NET Core supports an agile, testdriven development cycle. It also allows you to use the latest HTML standards and front-end frameworks such as Angular, React, and more.

Lessons

- Introducing Microsoft Web Technologies
- Getting Started with Razor Pages in ASP.NET Core
- Introducing ASP.NET Core MVC

Module 2: Designing ASP.NET Core MVC Web Applications

Microsoft ASP.NET Core is a programming model that you can use to create powerful and complex web applications. However, all complex development projects, and large projects in particular, can be challenging and intricate to fully understand. Without a complete understanding of the purposes of a project, you cannot develop an effective solution to the customer's problem. You need to know how to identify a set of business needs and then make technology choices and plan the web application to meet those needs. The planning phase assures stakeholders that you understand their requirements and communicates the functionality of the web application, its user interface, structure, and data storage to the developers.

Lessons

- Development Methodologies
- Planning in the Project Design Phase
- Choosing between Razor Pages and MVC
- Designing Models, Controllers and Views

Module 3: Using Razor Pages and Middleware

ASP.NET Core is a framework that allows us to build many kinds of applications. In this module we'll first look in more detail at ASP.NET Razor Pages, as a quick way of building a web application that doesn't require the complexity of the MVC model. Then we will look at middleware, which has a particular meaning in the context of the ASP.NET Core request pipeline, and potentially allows multiple separate requests to be handled in a completely different fashion and receive separate responses. You will learn how to leverage the ASP.NET Core framework to handle requests and responses via existing, and custom middleware, and how to configure services for use in middleware and throughout other parts of the application, such as controllers. We will also look at Services; classes that expose functionality which you can later use throughout different parts of the application.

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COURSE OUTLINE

This is achieved without having to keep track of scope manually in each individual location, or instantiate any dependencies, by using Dependency Injection. Dependency Injection is a technique used by ASP.NET Core that allows us to add dependencies into the code without having to worry about instantiating objects, keeping them in memory, or passing along required dependencies.

Lessons

- Using Razor Pages
- Configuring Middleware
- Configuring Services

Module 4: Developing Controllers

ASP.NET Core MVC is a framework for building web applications by using the Model-View-Controller (MVC) architectural pattern. The Controller is essentially responsible for processing a web request by interacting with the model and then passing the results to the view. The model represents the business layer, and may include data objects, application logic, and business rules. The View uses the data that it receives from the controller to produce the HTML or other output that is sent back to the browser. In this module we will focus on developing controllers, specialized classes which are central to MVC applications. Understanding how controllers work is crucial to being able to create the appropriate model objects, manipulate them, and pass them to the appropriate views. Controllers have several methods that are called 'actions'. When an MVC application receives a request, it finds which controller and action should handle the request. It determines this by using Uniform Resource Locator (URL) routing; another very important concept necessary for developing MVC applications. We will also see how to maximize the reuse of code in controllers by writing action filters.

Lessons

- Writing Controllers and Actions
- Configuring Routes
- Writing Action Filters

Module 5: Developing Views

Views are one of the three major components of the Model-View-Controller (MVC) programming model. You can define the user interface for your web application by creating views; a combination of HTML markup and C# code that runs on a web server. To create a view, you need to know how to write the HTML markup and C# code and use the various helper classes that are built into MVC. You also need to know how to create partial views and view components, which render sections of HTML that can be reused in your web application. We will also look in more detail at Razor markup syntax for embedding .NET based code into webpages.

Lessons

- Creating Views with Razor Syntax
- Using HTML Helpers and Tag Helpers
- Reusing Code in Views

Module 6: Developing Models

Most web applications interact with various types of data or objects. An e-commerce application, for example, manages products, shopping carts, customers, and orders. A social networking application might help manage users, status updates, comments, photos, and videos. A blog is used to manage blog entries, comments, categories, and tags. When you write a Model-View-Controller (MVC) web application, you create an MVC model to model the data for your web application. Within this model, you create a model class for each type of object. The model class describes the properties of each type of object and can include business logic that matches business processes. Therefore, the model is a fundamental building block in an MVC application. We will also look at validation of user input.

Lessons

- Creating MVC Models
- Working with Forms
- Validating User Input

Module 7: Using Entity Framework Core in ASP.NET Core

Web applications often require a data store for dynamic information, for example to create a web application that changes continually in response to user input, administrative actions, and publishing events. The data store is usually a database, but other types of data stores are also used. In Model-View-Controller (MVC) applications, you can create a model that implements data access logic and business logic. Alternatively, you can separate business logic from data access logic by using a repository class that a controller can use to read from or write to an underlying data store. When you write an ASP.NET application you can use the Entity Framework Core (EF Core) and Language Integrated Query (LINQ) technologies, which make data access code very quick to write and simple to understand. In this module, you will see how to build a database-driven website in ASP.NET Core using Entity Framework.

Lessons

- Introduction to Entity Framework Core
- Working with Entity Framework Core
- Using Entity Framework Core Database Providers

Module 8: Using Layouts, CSS and JavaScript in ASP.NET Core

While building web applications, you should apply a consistent look and feel to the application. You would typically include consistent header and footer sections and navigation controls in all the views. Microsoft ASP.NET Core uses special templates called layouts to achieve this, along with cascading style sheets (CSS) to enhance the appearance and usability of your web application. You can also create interactive HTML elements by using JavaScript to provide client-side code in your web application, along with client-side JavaScript libraries.

Lessons

- Using Layouts
- Using CSS
- Using JavaScript

Module 9: Client-Side Development

When creating an application, it is important to know how to develop both client-side and server-side code for the application. In this module, you are going to learn client-side tools that will allow you to create complex web applications on any scale, including using the Bootstrap CSS framework to style your web application. You will learn how to use Sass, a CSS pre-processor that adds code-like features such as variables, nested rules, and functions, that improve the maintainability of complex CSS stylesheets. You will learn responsive design principles that allow you to adapt your web application based on the capabilities of the web browser or device using CSS media queries, and how to use a responsive grid system. Next, you will learn how to set up the gulp task runner and use it to compile Sass files during the build and perform bundling and minification of CSS and JavaScript files, and how to set up a watcher task to automatically compile Sass files as you write your code. Finally, we'll introduce the Blazor framework for building an interactive client-side web UI with .NET.

Lessons

- Responsive Web Design
- Using Front-end Development Tools
- Looking at ASP.NET Core Blazor

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Module 10: Testing and Troubleshooting

The process of software development inevitably results in coding errors or bugs that result in exceptions, unexpected behavior, or incorrect results. To improve the quality of your web application and provide a good user experience, you must identify bugs from any source and eliminate them. In traditional software development, testers perform most of the testing at the end of a development project. However, in recent years it has become widely accepted that testing throughout the project life cycle improves code quality and greatly reduces the quantity of bugs in production software. You need to understand how to run tests on individual components to ensure that they function as expected before you assemble them into a complete web application. It is also important that you know how to handle exceptions when they occur and handle them correctly to provide appropriate user feedback, without leaking information about the application structure. Finally, by using logging throughout the application, you can monitor user activities that might lead to unexpected issues and troubleshoot production problems by tracing flows through the application.

Lessons

- Testing ASP.NET Core Applications
- Implementing an Exception Handling Strategy
- Logging ASP.NET Core Applications

Module 11: Managing Security

Applications are normally delivered through a web browser, by means of the public Internet, to large numbers of users. This means that security must always be at the forefront of your mind when building these applications, because as well as legitimate users, the application will be exposed to malicious third parties. Users may have anonymous access, or they may have a signed-in identity, and you must decide which users can perform what actions. Authentication is the act of establishing a user's identity, while authorization is the process where an already authenticated user is granted access to specific actions or resources. By utilizing authorization, you can prevent users from accessing sensitive material or information and resources intended for another user or prevent them from performing certain actions. The costs of security breaches can be very high, resulting in loss of data, legal action, and reputational damage. So, in the final section we will look at some specific malicious attacks such as cross-site scripting and SQL injection, and how to defend against them.

Lessons

- Authentication in ASP.NET Core
- Authorization in ASP.NET Core
- Defending from Common Attacks

Module 12: Performance and Communication

Modern web applications need to be able to respond quickly to large numbers of user requests within a small timeframe. Caching allows you to store common requests, avoiding the need to perform the same logic repeatedly. This provides the user with a fast response time and reduces system resources used in conducting the logic for the action. By utilizing various forms of state management, you can build stateful applications on top of stateless web protocols, to give responses tailored to individual user contexts within the same application. Finally, SignalR is an easy-to-use bi-directional communications API that is an abstraction over several different web communications protocols. This allows you to build server-side logic to push content to browser-based web applications in real time.

Lessons

- Implementing a Caching Strategy
- Managing State
- Supporting Two-way Communication

Module 13: Implementing Web APIs

Most web applications require integration with external systems. Representational State Transfer (REST) services help reduce application overhead and limit the data that is transmitted between client and server systems using open standards. You need to know how to expose a Web API that implements REST services in your ASP.NET application. You also need to know how to call a Web API by using both server-side and client-side code to consume external REST-style Web APIs.

Lessons

- Introducing Web APIs
- Developing a Web API
- Calling a Web API

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