

A pragmatic approach to creating services using Windows Communication Foundation



Captator

Tlf: +45 8620 4242

www.captator.dk

Henrik Lykke Nielsen

Softwarearkitekt, Microsoft Regional Director for Denmark

lykke@captator.dk

Mobile: +45 2237 3311

- ◆ **Goals**
- ◆ **WCF based communication**
- ◆ **Requests and responses**
- ◆ **Service Implementation**
 - ServiceExecutor
 - Multitenancy
 - Authentication
 - Validation
 - Logging
- ◆ **Test**
- ◆ **Documentation**

◆ The service model...

- should make it easy to reuse service implementations
- should make it easy to implement centralized logic
- should support a strict separation of domain and generic logic
- should only impose a minimal overhead when implementing new service operations
- should make it easy to validate requests
- must be secure - the services must be easily securable
- should be scalable
- should make the services easily testable
- should support (automatically generated) service documentation

- ◆ **Communication Patterns**
 - SOAP
 - XML/JSON over HTTP - URLs denotes operations
 - Simple .NET method calls
- ◆ **SOAP and HTTP headers (and other transport specific mechanisms) are only used for transport related issues**
- ◆ **Request/response based service definitions**

- ◆ **WCF (Windows Communication Foundation)**

- ◆ **Various Clients such as**
 - ASP.NET, Windows clients, test clients
 - Network access / simple method calls
 - Silverlight, mobile clients
 - Network access

- ◆ **Hosting**
 - IIS / self hosting
 - Standard Windows Server / Windows Azure / ...

◆ Service definition

- A service contract is specified by defining an interface decorated by attributes

◆ Service implementation

- A service is implemented by implementing the contract (the interface)

◆ WCF supports

- ServiceHost: SOAP
- WebServiceHost: XML/JSON over HTTP
 - We primarily use POST (WebInvoke)
 - We occasionally use GET (WebGet) for manual browser execution and for limited clients

- ◆ Services are specified by the **ServiceContract**-attribute
- ◆ Operations are specified by the **OperationContract**-attribute and the **WebInvoke**-/**WebGet**-attributes
- ◆ **Contract**

```
[System.ServiceModel.ServiceContract(Name = "SystemService")]  
public interface ISystemService  
{  
    [System.ServiceModel.OperationContract()  
    [WebInvoke(UriTemplate = "GetCountries")]  
    GetCountriesResponse GetCountries(GetCountriesRequest request);  
}
```



A blue box labeled "SOAP" has a line pointing to the `[OperationContract]` attribute in the code block above.

- ◆ **Implementation**

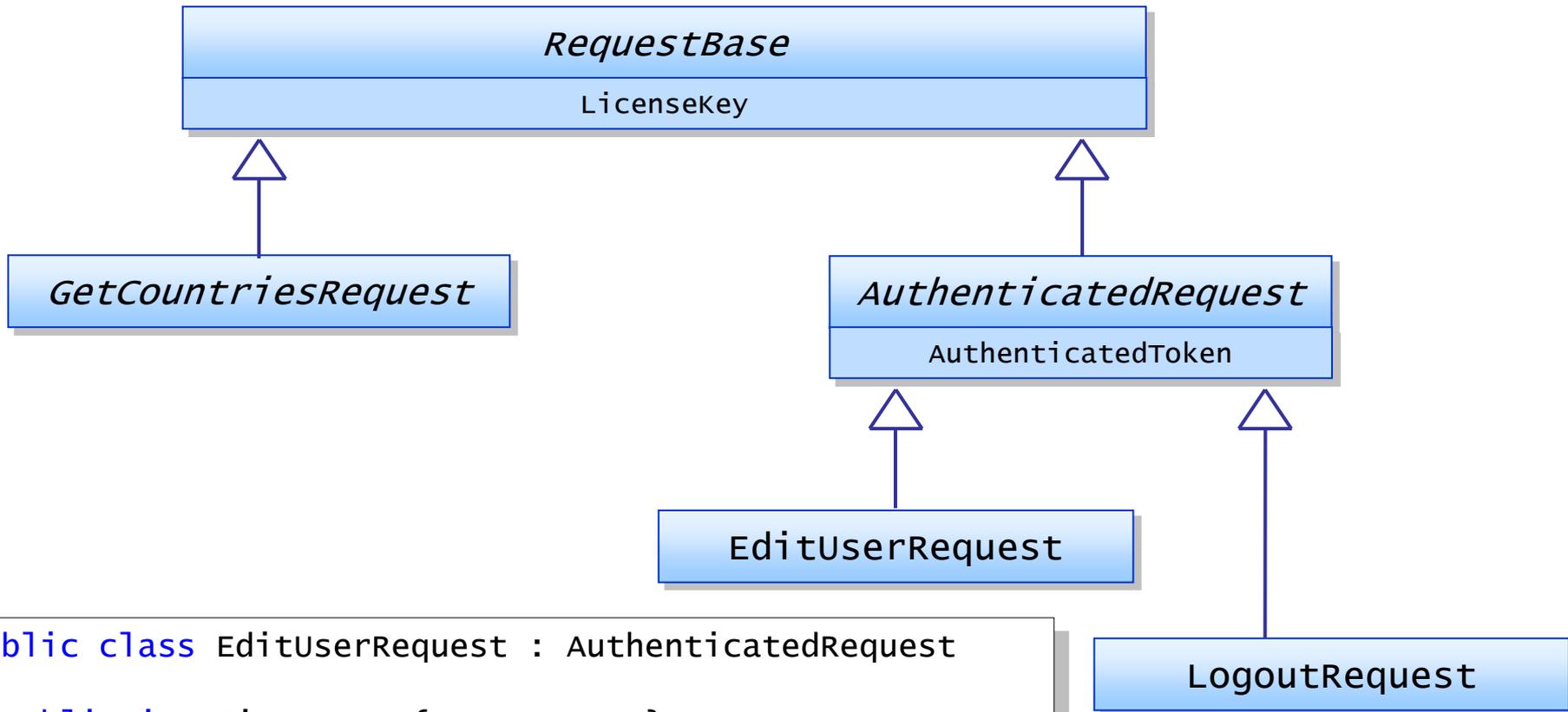


A blue box labeled "XML/JSON over HTTP" has a line pointing to the `[WebInvoke]` attribute in the code block above.

```
GetCountriesResponse ISystemService.GetCountries(  
    GetCountriesRequest request)  
{ /* ... */ }
```

- ◆ **WebServiceHost defines a**
 - `WebHttpEndpoint.AutomaticFormatSelectionEnabled` property
- ◆ **We set the response format using our alternative `SetWebMessageFormat`-method based on**
 1. the “format” query string parameter
`http://captator.com/Services/1/SystemService/GetCountries?format=json`
`http://captator.com/Services/1/SystemService/GetCountries?format=xml`
 2. the client request’s HTTP accept header
 3. the client request’s HTTP content type
 4. the default format set on the WCF host

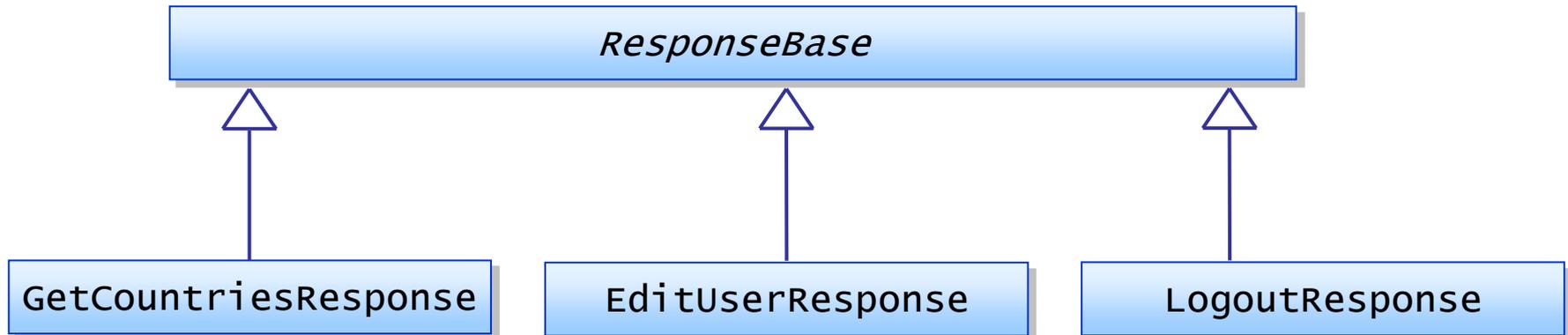
- ◆ Input values are wrapped in a request-object



```
public class EditUserRequest : AuthenticatedRequest
{
    public int FirstName { get; set; }

    // ...
}
```

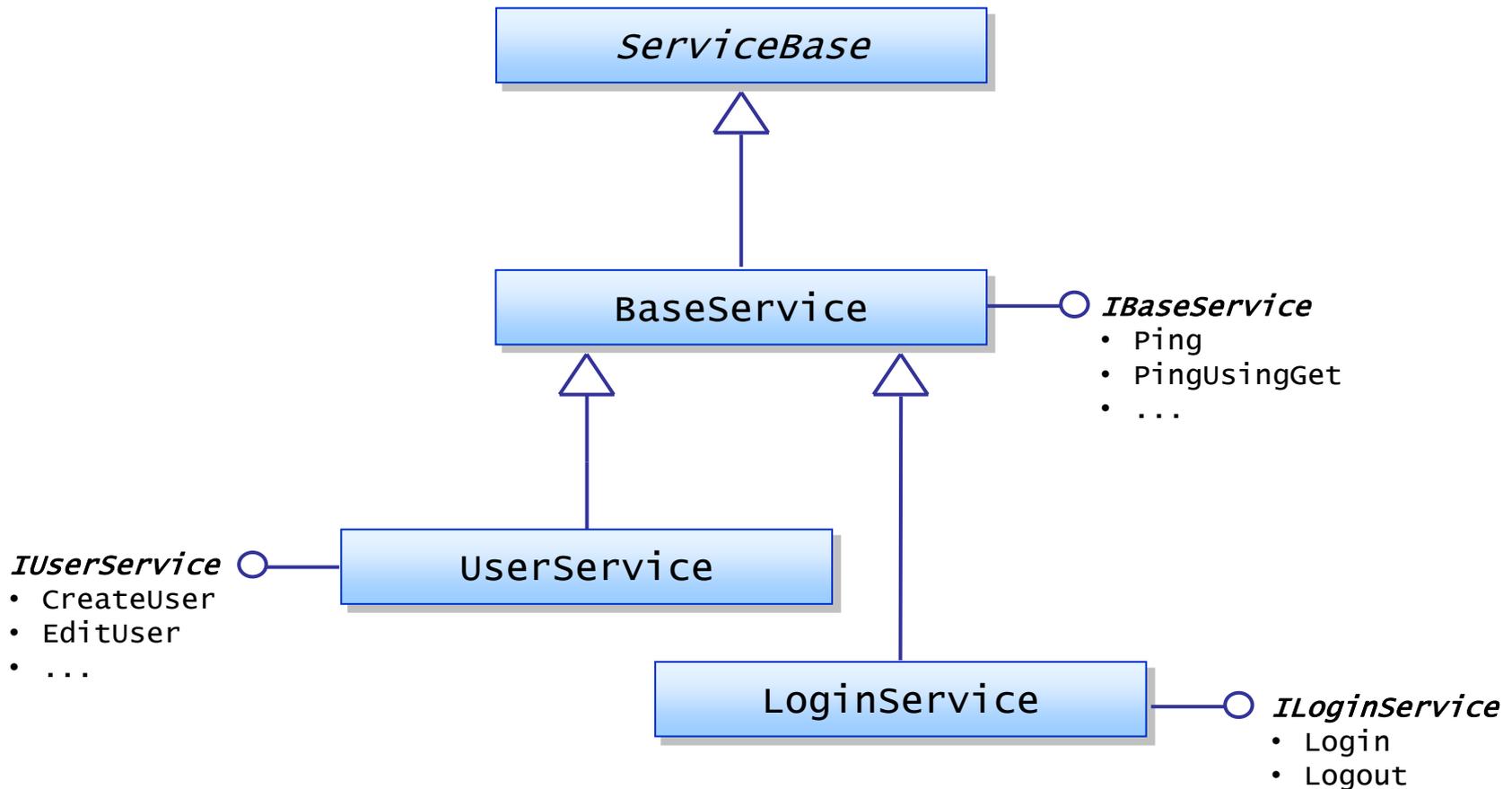
- ◆ Return values are wrapped in a response-object



```
public class EditUserResponse : ResponseBase
{
}
```

- ◆ All operations have an associated pair of specific request- and response-objects
 - GetCountriesRequest, GetCountriesResponse
 - RemoveFriendRequest, RemoveFriendResponse

- ◆ Diagnostic Ping-operations are available to all services inheriting from BaseService



Service Implementation

- ◆ Operations are typically simple DAL calls
- ◆ ServiceExecutor is defined in ServiceBase

```
public class SystemService : BaseService, ISystemService
{
    private Data.SystemDalBase _systemDal;

    public SystemService() {
        _systemDal = ...
    }

    GetCountryByIdResponse ISystemService.GetCountryById
                                     (GetCountryByIdRequest request)
    {
        return ServiceExecutor.Execute(request, () =>
        {
            Country country = _systemDal.GetCountryById(request.Id);

            return new SystemServiceEntities.GetCountryByIdResponse()
                { Country = country };
        });
    }
}
```

◆ The ServiceExecutor executes the service code

- With or without a system transaction
- Authenticated or not

Carries call specific info such as login, language, tenant, call time etc.

```
public class ServiceExecutor
{
    public ServiceCallContextBase callContext { get; private set; }

    public T ExecuteInTransaction<T>(AuthenticatedRequest request,
        System.Func<T> func) where T : ResponseBase, new()

    public T Execute<T>(AuthenticatedRequest request,
        System.Func<T> func) where T : ResponseBase, new()

    public T ExecuteInTransaction<T>(RequestBase request,
        System.Func<T> func) where T : ResponseBase, new()

    public T Execute<T>(RequestBase request,
        System.Func<T> func) where T : ResponseBase, new()
}
```

◆ Implements the general service code

```
public class ServiceExecutor
{
    public T Execute<T>(AuthenticatedRequest request,
        System.Func<T> func) where T : ResponseBase, new()
    {
        // validate request.AuthenticatedToken

        return Execute((RequestBase)request, func);
    }

    public T Execute<T>(RequestBase request,
        System.Func<T> func) where T : ResponseBase, new()
    {
        // Check validation attributes on the request object etc.

        T result = func();

        // Log the service call

        return result;
    }
}
```

Very small excerpt of the code

- ◆ **The ServiceExecutor class centralizes all general aspects of executing a service operation**
 - Transactions
 - Multitenancy
 - Authentication
 - Service authorization based on user roles and/or tenant
 - Validation
 - Domain oriented validation
 - Validation that data in request and response objects is allowed for the authenticated user (belongs to its tenant)
 - ExceptionHandling
 - Logging



Multitenancy refers to a principle in software architecture where a single instance of the software runs on a server, serving multiple client organizations (tenants). Multitenancy is contrasted with a multi-instance architecture where separate software instances (or hardware systems) are set up for different client organizations. With a multitenant architecture, a software application is designed to virtually partition its data and configuration so that each client organization works with a customized virtual application instance.

wikipedia

- ◆ **Tenants and AuthenticatedTokens are stored in a HostingMaster database common for all tenants**
- ◆ **Domain data and users are stored in domain databases that are specified in HostingMaster**
- ◆ **All tables with tenant specific data has a TenantId column**
 - ◆ All tenant specific queries must have a TenantId-predicate as part of the WHERE clause



◆ Tenancy database modes

- Shared database and shared schema
 - Tenant shares database and database schema with other tenants
- Shared database and separate schema
 - Tenant shares database with other tenants but the database user is associated with a tenant specific schema
- Separate database
 - Tenant has a separate database
- Separate server
 - Tenant has a separate database server

dbo.MyTable

Id	TenantId	Name

TenantXX.MyTable

Id	Name



- ◆ Implementing the “Shared database and shared schema” mode enables all four modes

◆ Various login operations

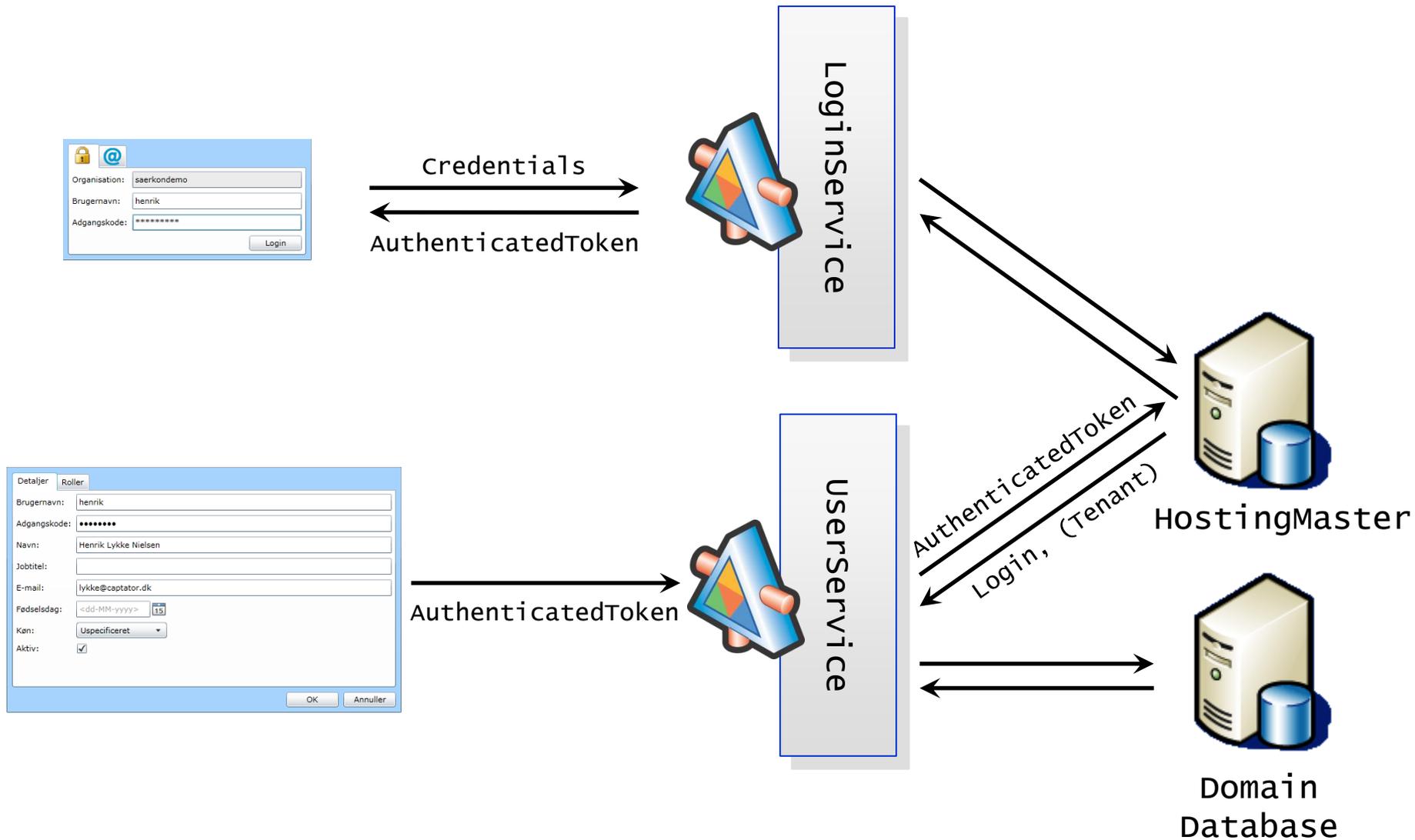
- User name and password
- Login on behalf of another user
- Login Link – typically in email
- Federated login / single sign-on
- Optional IP lock

◆ Successful authentication results in an **AuthenticatedToken**

- If the **AuthenticatedToken** is not recognized or has timed out an exception is thrown

◆ **The **AuthenticatedToken** must be passed in at each operation that takes an **AuthenticatedRequest****

Authentication



- ◆ **Properties of request types are annotated with validation attributes**
 - System.ComponentModel.DataAnnotations.ValidationAttribute
- ◆ **Can automatically be included in documentation**
- ◆ **General purpose examples:**
 - AcceptedStrings, Maximum, Minimum, Range, RegEx, Required, StringLength, ValidEmail etc.

```
[ValidEmail] [UniqueEmail()]  
public string Email { get; set; }
```

```
[Regex(@"^\s{4,}$")]  
public string ClearTextPassword { get; set; }
```

```
[StringLength(3)] [UniqueNickname()]  
public string Nickname { get; set; }
```

- ◆ **ServiceExecutor validates the request object by validating all validation attributes**
- ◆ **Validation often require access to external data**
 - FriendshipExists, FriendshipNotExists, TableEntryExists, UniqueEmail, UniqueNickname
- ◆ **Attributes can implement an interface that**
 - signals that the validation is performed by executing a SQL query
 - can return the query for bundled execution (used for optimizing validation)



◆ Purposes of logging

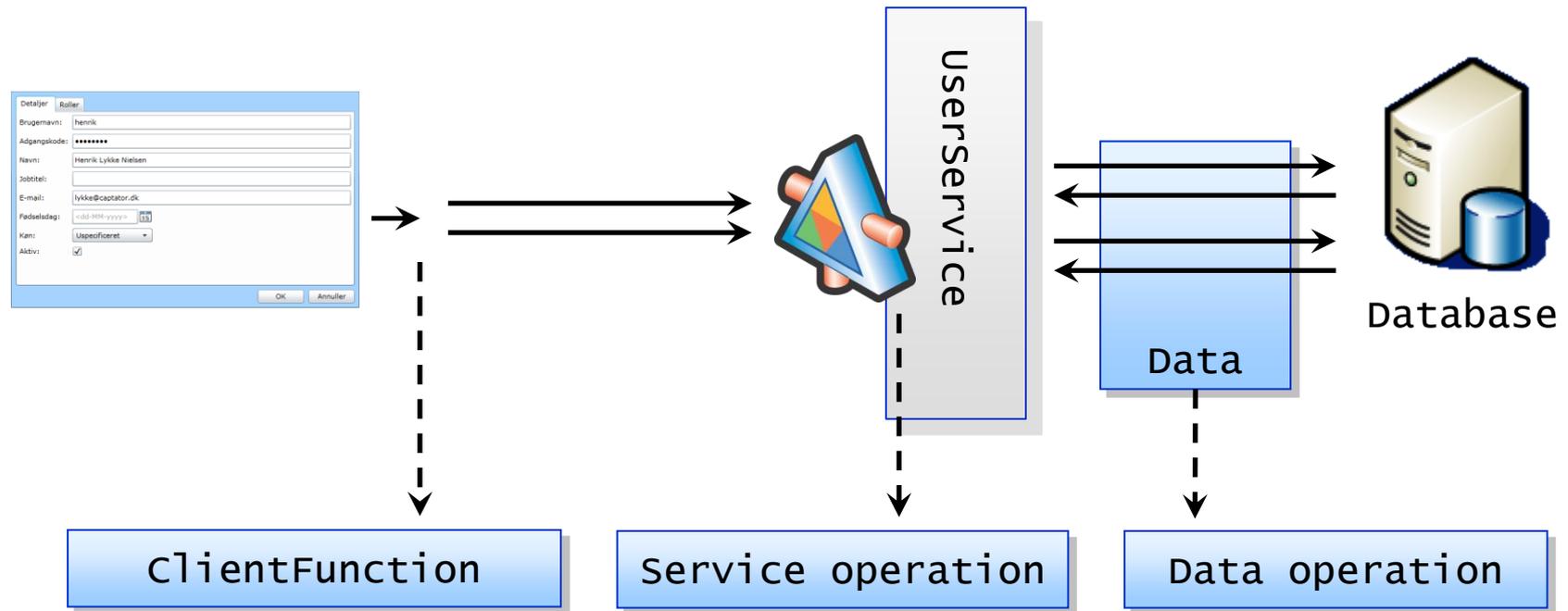
- Debugging, performance tuning, statistics, auditing

◆ Various information is logged

- (Client) FunctionLog
- ServiceLog
 - Request and response objects can optionally be logged
- DataLog
 - Parameters / the actual SQL can optionally be logged
- ActivityLog
- ExceptionLog

◆ Service call log entries are linked to make a call trackable

◆ Logging to a separate DataLog database



- ◆ A string dictionary is used for reducing log size
- ◆ Logging is asynchronous to enhance performance

◆ 1) Use standard network APIs

- Rather cumbersome

◆ 2) Use a WCF channel

```
var uri = new Uri("http://mydemo.cloudapp.net/SystemService.svc");  
  
var factory = new WebChannelFactory<ISystemService>(uri);  
ISystemService systemService = factory.CreateChannel();  
  
GetCountriesResponse response = systemService.GetCountries  
( new GetCountriesRequest() { SystemKey = _systemKey });
```

◆ 3) Use standard .NET method calls

- Local execution, tests etc...

```
ISystemService systemService = new SystemService();  
  
GetCountriesResponse response = systemService.GetCountries  
( new GetCountriesRequest() { SystemKey = _systemKey });
```

- ◆ **Automatically repeatable tests**

- Uses MS Test in Visual Studio

- ◆ **Testing of**

- communication by calling the services using WCF
 - Only a few operations need to be tested with respect to WCF communication and generic service model implementation
- service functionality by calling the services as regular .NET classes
 - All service operations should be tested

◆ Code exclusively against the interface!

- The same code whether calling an XML/JSON over HTTP service, a SOAP service or a .NET component

```
var request = new GetCountryByIdRequest()
{
    Id = 1
}.AddLicenseKey();

GetCountryByIdResponse response =
    systemService.GetCountryById(request);

Assert.AreEqual("DK", response.Country.CountryCode);
```

- Builder extension-methods such as AddLicenseKey, AddAuthenticatedToken, ...
- CreateTestData utility-methods

- ◆ **Alternative for WCF Web HTTP Help Page**
- ◆ **ASP.NET MVC component used for showing metadata for XML/JSON over HTTP services**
- ◆ **Reflection for finding services, operations, datatypes and validation rules**
- ◆ **Leverages XML comments**
- ◆ **Custom DevelopmentInfo-attribute**

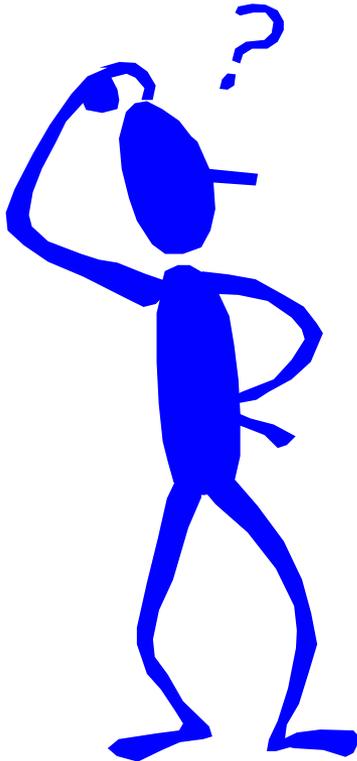
```
[WebInvoke(UriTemplate = "EditUser")]  
[DevelopmentInfo(DevelopmentStatus.Released, TestStatus = TestStatus.Acceptable)]  
EditUserResponse IUserService.EditUser(EditUserRequest request);
```

- **DevelopmentStatus:** Undefined, Planned, InDevelopment, Released, Internal
- **TestStatus:** Undefined, Planned, InDevelopment, Acceptable

Service Browser

The screenshot displays the Captator REST Info Browser interface across several overlapping windows. The top-left window shows the 'ShowMeGolfers services' overview, including version 0.1.0.0 and a timestamp of 2011-11-28 14:52:01 UTC. The top-right window lists available services such as ClubService, RoundService, and UserService. The middle-left window provides a detailed view of the 'UserService', listing various operations like 'AcceptFriendRequest' and 'CreateUserAndPlayer'. The middle-right window shows the details for the 'GetFriendDetails' operation, including its URI, method (Post), and response format (Json). The bottom-right window displays the 'CreateUserAndPlayerRequest' details, including properties like 'ClearTextPassword', 'CountryId', 'Email', and 'FirstName', along with their summaries and validation rules.

Questions?



www.captator.dk

training, consulting, software development, ...