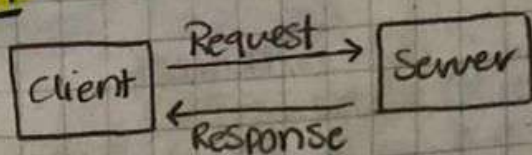


• HTTP



what is HTTP?

HTTP? Network Protocol
 ↳ Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
 بين ال Client وال Server

← ونستخدم الـ browsers في عرض الصفحات المكتوبة بالـ HTML

← ال HTML لغة قارة تنقل الفايلات الي صنف XML و JSON

HTTP characteristics:

II Stateless

المفروضه بعد ما تفتح ال request من ال client ال Server ويرجع ال response من ال Server ال client ال Server بيحفظ بي بيانات عن ال user

(2) Connectionless

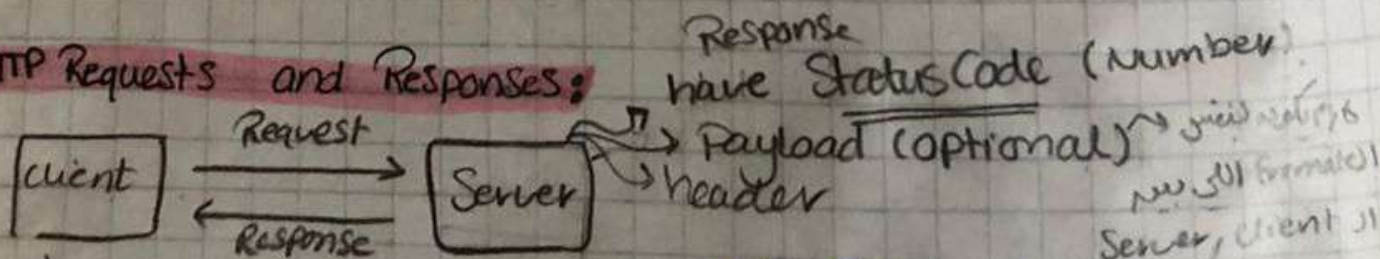
بمجرد ما ال request يبعث لل Server من ال Client وال Server يبعث ال response

الـ Communication دي هتتقل من هتفتح الـ الوالوز، او الـ Client من بيعت request مره تانيه وعلنا.

[3] Independent

الزعم ان client واد Server يكونوا متفقين على نوع البيانات التي ستتقبل.

HTTP Requests and Responses:



→ initiate http request

ليه URI هو العنوان

Server waits for request

- URI of Request:

Headers have the address of resource that need to reach in server

- have verb (Type of Request)
- Parameters

-- HTTP verbs --

CRUD operations

- 1) Post → [Create]
- 2) Get → [Read / Retrieve] → Select
- 3) put → [Update] over resource
يُعدل resource بشكل كامل يعني تحديثه وإضافة حقل جديد
- 4) Batch → [Partially update]
- 5) Delete → [Remove]

-- HTTP Status Code --

يُرسل ال response من ال Server ال client بترقية حقل ال request

← ملاحظة الجداول

→ 200 [OK]

↳ the path was correctly formed, the resource was successfully found, Serialized into an acceptable media type, and then returned in the response body

→ 201 [Created]

↳ The new Resource was created successfully, the response header named location contains its path, and the response body contains the newly created Resource. Immediately GET-ing the resource should Return 200.

→ 202 [Accepted]

ال response بإحذوثة

→ 204 [No Content]

↳ Commonly used in response to Delete request since returning the resources in the body after deleting it doesn't usually make sense! Sometimes used in response to Post, Put or Batch requests if the client doesn't need to confirm that the request was processed correctly.

→ 400 [Bad Request]

↳ the Request was invalid. For example, it used a path for a product using an integer ID where the ID value is missing.

→ 401 [Unauthorized]

↳ The Request was valid, and the resource was found but the client did not supply credentials or is not authorized to access that resource. Re-authenticating may enable access. For example: by adding or changing the Authorization Request header.

→ 404 [Not Found]

↳ the Request was valid, but the resources was not found. The resource may be found if the request is repeated later. To indicate that a resource will never be found, return 410 Gone.

→ 405 [Method Not Supported]

↳ Returned when the Request used a method that is not supported, for example: a web service designed to be read-only may explicitly disallow Put, Delete and so on.

→ 500 [Internal Server error]

↳ The Request was valid, but something went wrong on the server side while processing the request. Retrying again later might work.

URI

URI: Uniform Resource Identifier

عنوان مورد في ال browser

Ex Prefix

https://www.devcreed.com/courses/add?year=2024&month=1&api=auth

Scheme

authority

Path

Fragment

[Server address]

↳ may contain many segments

↳ host + Port

Mandatory

Optional

• another optional parts

↳ Query → Start with?

↳ Fragment

html

HTTP(S) - TLS -- [Scheme]

→ Protocol.

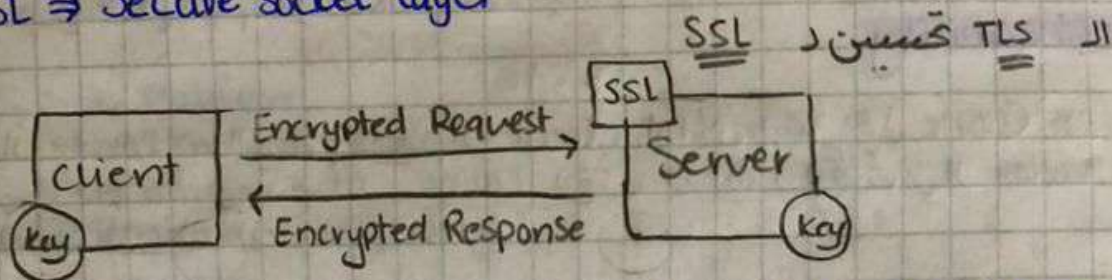
allow U to exchange Data between Client and Server.

http → Port (80)
https → Port (443)

HTTPS Provide:

- Encryption
- Data Integrity
- Authentication

SSL ⇒ Secure Socket Layer



→ Client and Server both have the same key used in Encryption and decryption.

REST

add some restrictions over the communication between Server and client.

REST ⇒ REpresentational State Transfer.

- Architectural Style.
- Depends on Http.

Rest Constraints (6)

1 Stateless

request بيجر من ال Client يروح ال Server ، لازم يكون موجود جهاز ال Client ال ال Server
حاجتها على ال request بقدر ينفذ ال request ، لان ال Server مش لازم يكتف ب حالة ال request

2 Client - Server

كل واحد منهم لازم يكون مستقل بذاته على شان لا يفتقر الى طرف من طرفين
ال Client مش محتاج يعرف خبير ال URI يتبع ال resource ال ال Client معاه و بيانات

3 Uniform Interface (4)

3.1 Identification of Resources

resource موجود على ال Server لازم يكون
ليده ال URI الخاص بيده

3.2) Manipulation of Resources through Representations.

← كل Resource يرجع من ال Server له شكل محدد ، وال Client لازم يكون عنده المعلومة الكاملة عن ايزاي يتعامل مع ال Resource دا.

3.3) Self-Descriptive Messages.

← كل شكل يرجع بيه ال Resource لازم يرجع بكل المعلومات التي محتاجها.

3.4) Hypermedia as the Engine of Application State. [HATEOAS]

← ال Client محتاج يكون initial URI ال Resource ، بعد كذا ال Server يصوني محتاج اكلم اي URI بالسرير.

4) Cacheability

← ال Server حوالي لازم يعرف ال Client ، اذا كان يقدر يعمل Cache ال response دا ولا لا ، و هنتعمله Cache لوقت قد ايد (توقيت في ال response header) تلقى ال client ليحتاجها خالص.

5) Layered System

نقدر نقسم ال Application لأكثر من layer ، ال Client ممكن لازم يعرف اي حاجة منها.

6) Code-on-Demand (optional).

ال Server ممكن يرسل ال Client كود قابل للتنفيذ (Executable Code).

-- URL Naming --

verbs / Resource Name.

GET /Orders

POST /Orders

GET /Orders/{id}

PUT /Orders/{id}

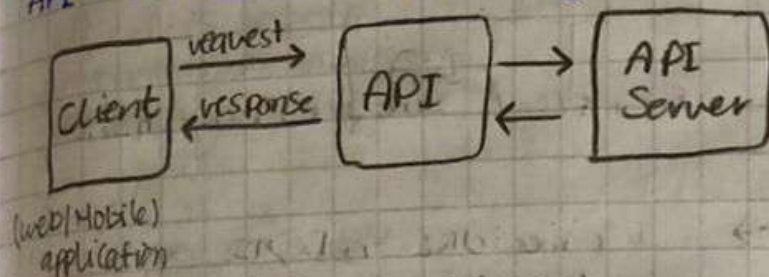
Delete /Orders/{id}

GET /Orders/{orderId}/items → Select items in order

GET /Orders/{orderId}/items/{id} → items ال مرتبطة بـ order
التي مفردة بها ال order

-- API --

API \Rightarrow Application Programming Interface.



-- .NET Core --

- Cross Platform (Windows, iOS, Linux ...).
- Open Source.
- Performance.
- Easy to write
- Build different Types of applications (web, Mobile, desktop ...)

-- Files --

(1) LaunchSettings.json

مش بیتقل طایر deploy پروژه
بمعرفی Application میستقل ازای ونا بفر development

→ Profiles: [http, https, IIS Express]

(2) Program.cs

→ Entry Point of Our Project.

```
var builder = WebApplication.CreateBuilder(args);
```

در این خط کد، builder را می‌سازیم. این builder به ما کمک می‌کند تا configuration و services را در برنامه‌مان تنظیم کنیم.

```
builder.Services.AddControllers();
```

در این خط کد، ما AddControllers() را می‌فراغیم. این به ما کمک می‌کند تا controllerها را در برنامه‌مان اضافه کنیم.

```
builder.Services.AddEndpointsApiExplorer();
```

در این خط کد، ما AddEndpointsApiExplorer() را می‌فراغیم. این به ما کمک می‌کند تا endpoints API را در برنامه‌مان اضافه کنیم.

```
builder.Services.AddSwaggerGen();
```

در این خط کد، ما AddSwaggerGen() را می‌فراغیم. این به ما کمک می‌کند تا Swagger را در برنامه‌مان اضافه کنیم.

```
var app = builder.Build();
```

در این خط کد، ما app را می‌سازیم. این app به ما کمک می‌کند تا برنامه‌مان را اجرا کنیم.

بعد از این خط کد، ما می‌توانیم app را اجرا کنیم. برای این کار، ما می‌توانیم از دستور زیر استفاده کنیم:

```
app.Run();
```



```

if (app.Environment.IsDevelopment())
{
    app.UseSwagger();
    app.UseSwaggerUI();
}

```

دا جزء ال Pipeline
جوانه مجموع من ال Middlewares

الجزء دا خاص بمرحلة
ال development علىشان يعرف
ال Endpoint على ال Swagger

```

app.UseHttpsRedirection();
app.UseAuthorization();
app.MapControllers();
app.Run();

```

دي ال Middlewares
لدار ال Functionality قسما
(مستقل ازاى)

Note

ايه اللى انا محتاجه علىشان
استغل صبح
Services
Middlewares
ببستغل ازاى

دي اللى
ببدا بتشغل
ال app بتاعى

-- Dependency Injection --

• Dependency Inversion Principle [DIP]:

- High level Modules Should not depend on low level Modules, Both Should depend on abstractions.

لو عيني كلاس (A) وكلاس (B) كلاس (C) الكلاس B بيعتمد في شغله على الكلاس (A)
كما كلاس (A) ← High level كلاس (B) ← low level
فصورتنا بقول صيفيش يكون فيه كلاس بيعتمد على التاني، الاتنين المفروض
يعتمدوا على ال abstraction

- Abstractions Should not depend on details. Details Should depend on abstractions. → OS

في الازد خالص ال NET Development. كانت معتمدة على ال windows
يعني معتمد شغل كل على ال windows فقط ← كذا هو معتمد ال implementation
او details

لو كان ال principle دا يقول انه مش عاوزه يعتمد على OS غير
فال Net. الحيد خالص فقد يعتمد في ال development على ال OS
عام يعني فقد تفر development من - windows او iOS او linux

NET Core ← مش معتمدة على OS معين

• Dependency Injection:

- is a technique in Software development that manages the dependencies between different components in a System.

الـ **dependency Injection** حش مرتبط بالتحديد بالـ NET - اوار (#) عاااا
نقد رانفقت خدمه مع اى Framework وى language تائين -

وظيفة الـ **dependency injector**، انها مثلا لو عندي كلاس **A** معتمد في تشغيله على
 صيغور موجودة جوا كلاس **B** (فصنعتش وظيفة **A** ابتدا انه يتركب object من **B**
 علىشان يكون قادر يستخدم الصيغور الي عندها من صواه) فالـ **dependency injector** من
 من نفسهها هيقول ان **A** محتاج **B** فبيشكل لـ **B** كصته (inject) جوا **A** عشان
 بعد، يستخدم الصيغور الي هو محتاجها.

⇒ How to apply dependency injection?
↳ Constructor injection.

NOTE

we use dependency injection to apply dependency inversion.

١٢ هياكون على interface لا Services فيه ال method Signature.

```
public interface IOperatingSys
{
    String RunAPPL();
}
```

[2] هياكون عدي Services نقول
او Services عدي

interface implement
WindowsOS Service.
MacOSService.
LinuxOSService.

↑

```

Public Class windowsOSService : IOperating Sys
{
    Public String RunApp()
    {
        Return "Running From windows";
    }
}

```

نقش الطريقة باقى الى classes [Linux, Mac] صيغوا وImplement الinterfale

5) صرح في ال Controller الى ههه فيه inject و اكرت Private field من interdependency
و اعطه inject بال constructor [ApiController]

[API Controller]

```

Public class DevelopmentController : ControllerBase
{
    Private readonly IOperatingSys _operatingSys; // Private Field.
    Public DevelopmentController (IOperatingSys ios)
    {
        _operatingSys = ios;
    }
}

```

⇒ Cont.

Middleware:

→ refer to Software Component that act as intermediaries between the web server and your application (client). these components are arranged in a pipeline, and each one has the ability to:

Intercept incoming requests and outgoing responses; this allows Middleware to examine and modify the request data or response content before it reaches the final destination.

request response

→ Perform various tasks. Middle wave can handle a wide range of functionalities, including:

Authentication

Authorization

Logging

Error handling

ways to add Middlewares to your code

Middleware في ال Program.cs في الالة دي الترتيب من

app.Use();

Async arrow func. هينقله

app.Use(async (context, next) =>

{ HttpContext

request ال جواه كل معلومات ال

ال delegation المسئول

الده ياتي ال request دال

Middle wave ال يبدو

هنا هكتب ال body يتبع ال Func.

};

CustomMiddlewareFile

Program.cs ال Middleware

Public class CustomMiddleware

{

Private read only RequestDelegate next;

Public CustomMiddleware (RequestDelegate next)

{

-next = next;

}

Public async Task InvokeAsync (HttpContext context)

{

await -next (context);

هنا نكتب ال body

لازم عليتان ال Middleware تا يستعمل نروح نتادي عليه في ال Program.

```
app.UseMiddleware<CustomMiddleware>();
```

لم يفظ اسم ال Middleware

طوبى لمعني آخر من Middleware ، بعد ما كل مرة هردع اعله register
جوال ال Program همل Extension Method واعلم فيها use ال

Middleware الي عني وبعينه انادي على ال Program جوال ال

```
Public static class CustomMiddlewares Extensions
```

```
{
```

```
Public static IApplicationBuilder UseCustomMiddleware (this  
ApplicationBuilder builder)
```

```
{
```

```
return builder.UseMiddleware<CustomMiddleware>();
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

in Program.

```
app.UseCustomMiddleware();
```

Notes

Controller Name ⇒ ع
DomainName ⇒ جز