

- Audit logging -

الغرض من هذا ان اقوم بتدوين كل user الذي عمل Create و update في Entity دي او آخر

① هنجز Entity اسمها AuditEntity ونعطيها ال Entities التي هتكون ب herit

Public class AuditEntity

```
{
    Public String CreatedById {get; set;} = String.Empty;
    Public DateTime CreatedOn {get; set;} = DateTime.UtcNow;
    Public String? UpdatedById {get; set;}
    Public DateTime? UpdatedOn {get; set;}
}
```

Nav. Props.

```
Public ApplicationUser CreatedBy {get; set;} = default;
Public ApplicationUser? UpdatedBy {get; set;}
}
```

② هنجز (فانكس) ال Entities التي هتكون ب herit من AuditEntity.

③ هنجز ال Migration عادي ولما نيجي نزل Update-Database هتظهر Error علشان ال CreatedByID لازم يكون required وفيه داتا في ال database

Delete From Polls

وبعدين هنجز ال Id علشان يرجع بعد ال delete
DBCC CheckIdent ('Polls', RESEED, 0);
وبعد كده هنجز ال update database عادي

- Assign Audit values Automatically -

هنجوز عادي ال ApplicationDbContext هنجز override على ال SaveChangesAsync
① هن inject ال IHttpContextAccessor interface

```
Public class ApplicationDbContext (DbContextOptions<ApplicationDbContext> options,
    IHttpContextAccessor httpContextAccessor) : IdentityDbContext<ApplicationUser>
    (options)
```

```
{ Private readonly IHttpContextAccessor httpContextAccessor = httpContextAccessor;
```

```
Public override Task<int> SaveChangesAsync (CancellationTokens cancellationTokens
    = default)
```

```
{
    var currentUser = httpContextAccessor.HttpContext?.User?.FindFirstValue
    (ClaimTypes.NameIdentifier);
    cont.
    →
}
```



```
var entries = changeTracker.Entries<AuditableEntity>();  
foreach (var EntityEntry in entries)
```

```
{  
    var CurrentUserId = HttpContextAccessor.HttpContext?.User.FindFirstValue  
        (ClaimTypes.NameIdentifier);
```

```
    if (EntityEntry.State == EntityState.Added)
```

```
    {  
        EntityEntry.Property(x => x.CreatedById).CurrentValue = CurrentUserId;
```

```
    }  
    else if (EntityEntry.State == EntityState.Modified)
```

```
    {  
        EntityEntry.Property(x => x.UpdatedById).CurrentValue = CurrentUserId;
```

```
        EntityEntry.Property(x => x.UpdatedOn).CurrentValue = DateTime.UtcNow;
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
return base.SaveChangesAsync(CancellationTokens);
```

```
}
```


- CORS -

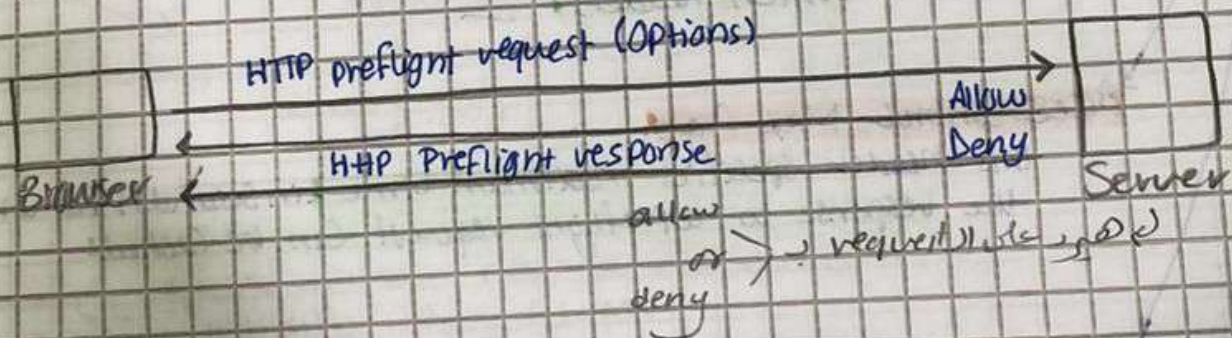
Browser → Website

→ **CORS** ⇒ Cross-Origin Resource Sharing.

CORS is a **Security Standard** that enables Servers to indicate the **origins** from which browsers are allowed to request resources. It was created to refine the **Same-Origin Policy (SOP)**, which browsers use to **prevent malicious applications** from accessing sensitive data on domains they do not control.

→ **SOP** ⇒ Same-Origin Policy

SOP is a browser security feature that restricts how resources can be accessed by different web applications. This policy requires that a resource must be from the origin as the web application that is attempting to access it. If a browser is trying to access a resource from a different origin, it will be blocked. The browser will only allow access to resources from the same origin.



- Preflight Request Headers -

→ **Request Headers:**

→ **Access-Control-Request-Method:**

this header contains the **HTTP method** that will be used when the browser makes the actual request. it tells the server what to expect when the real request is made.

→ **Access-control-Request-Headers:**

this is a list of headers that will be sent with the actual request, including custom request headers.

request → HTTP Method
request → Headers

Response Headers:

Access-Control-Allow-Origin:

this header tells the browser which origins can access its resources. It can be set to the value of the origin itself. Ex: <https://surveyBasket.com>

or it can use a wildcard (*) instead.

URL of the origin is request URL. $\text{URL} = \text{URL of origin}$

Access-Control-Allow-Credentials:

this header is a boolean value that indicates whether the browser should include credentials (like cookies or HTTP authentication credentials) when making a cross-origin request.

request credentials used by browser to send server \leftarrow True or False \leftarrow 2 value is given

Access-Control-Allow-Methods:

this header is used to respond to a preflight request to indicate which request methods are allowed in main request.

Access-Control-Allow-Headers:

which headers

(1) headers and methods allowed in request

Access-Control-Max-Age:

this header specifies maximum time (in seconds) for which the response to a preflight request can be cached.

the browser will cache the response to a preflight request for the specified time.

Access-Control-Expose-Headers:

this header specifies which headers can be exposed to the browser. Any header that is not specified here will not be accessible by client-side JavaScript code.

the browser will expose the specified headers to the client-side JavaScript code.

Configure Cors

① المصنوع على الـ Dependency Injection

```
Services.AddCors(options =>  
    options.AddPolicy("AllowAll", builder =>  
        builder  
            .AllowAnyOrigin()  
            .AllowAnyMethod()  
            .AllowAnyHeader()  
    ));
```

كما نلاحظ أنه مصنع على الـ origin و الـ method و الـ header

② بعد أن المصنوع على الـ Program و نضيف الـ Middleware ليس الـ Program

كلنا قبل الـ Authentication

```
app.UseCors("AllowAll");
```

حاليا لو خافنا أن نغير الـ Cors و نريد أن نضيف الـ origin

```
Services.AddCors(options =>  
    options.AddPolicy("MyPolicy", builder =>  
        builder  
            .AllowAnyMethod()  
            .AllowAnyHeader()  
            .WithOrigins("localhost", "http://localhost:3000")  
    ));
```

هذا الـ host و الـ react الـ origin الـ localhost

و بعد في الـ Program

```
app.UseCors("MyPolicy");
```

refactoring Code:

لما كنا في مرحلة الـ development و نريد أن نضيف الـ origin في الـ configuration

```
"AllowedOrigins": [
```

```
    "http://localhost:3000",
```

```
    "http://localhost:3001",
```

```
]
```

```
}
```

بعد أن المصنوع على الـ DI و نضيف

```
var allowedOrigins = configuration.GetSection("AllowedOrigins").Get<string[]>();
```

بعد أن المصنوع بناء على الـ allowed origins في الـ cors

- Error Handling -

Result class is an Abstraction class Folder is a record

public record Error (String Code, String Description)

{ public static readonly Error None = new(String.Empty, String.Empty);

Errors. // Shape is 1, 1, 1

public class Result (

{ // ctor
public Result (bool isSuccess, Error error)

{ none value for error is Success, if none value error is Failure

if ((isSuccess && error != Error.None) || (!isSuccess && error == Error.None))
throw new InvalidOperationException();

IsSuccess = isSuccess;

Error = error;

}

// props

public bool IsSuccess {get;};

public bool IsFailure => !IsSuccess;

public Error Error {get;} = default;

// Methods to return data

public static Result Success() => new (true, Error.None);

public static Result Failure() => new (false,

Failure(Error error) => new (false, error);

public static Result<TValue> Success<TValue>(TValue value) => new (value,
true, Error.None);

public static Result<TValue> Failure<TValue>(Error error) => new (default, false, error);

{ return 1, 1, 1 value is 1, 1, 1

public class Result<TValue> : Result

{

private readonly TValue? value;

public Result (TValue? value, bool isSuccess, Error error) : base(isSuccess, error)

{

- value = value;

{ (value) is access, is link

public TValue value => IsSuccess ? value : throw new

InvalidOperationException ("Failure cannot have"); }

NOTE

class Result is a

- Update Auth Service -

↳ to use Result class.

Chained class ^{دائماً} Errors ^{دائماً} Folder ^① UserErrors
 ↳ use Entity class ^{و يرد في class}

static
 public class UserErrors

{
 public static readonly Error InvalidCredentials =
 new("User.InvalidCredentials", "Invalid Email / Password");
 }

⑤ هتوزع ال return ال داخل ال service

task<Result<AuthResponse>> GetTokenAsync (✓)

⑥ هتوزع ال AuthService ال داخل ال

implement

public async Task<Result<AuthResponse>> GetTokenAsync (✓)
 {

✓
 if (user is null)

return Result.Failure<AuthResponse>(UserErrors.InvalidCredentials);

✓
 if (!isValidPassword)

return Result.Failure<AuthResponse>(UserErrors.InvalidCredentials);

✓
 var response = new AuthResponse (user.Id, user.Email, user.FirstName,
 user.LastName, token, expiresIn, RefreshToken, refreshTokenExpiration);

return Result.Success(response);
 }

- Update Login End Point -

public async Task<ActionResult> loginAsync (✓)
 {

✓
 return authResult.IsSuccess ? Ok(authResult.value) : BadRequest (authResult.Error);

- Update Poll Service -

```
Task<Result<PollResponse>> GetAsync ( ) {
    Public Async Task<Result<PollResponse>> GetAsync ( )
    {
        var Poll = await context.Polls.FindAsync(id, CancellationToken);
        return Poll is not null ?
            Result.Success(Poll.Adapt<PollResponse>())
            : Result.Failure<PollResponse>(PollErrors.PollNotFound);
    }
}
```

```
Public Async Task<ActionResult> Get ( )
{
    var result = await PollService.GetAsync(id, CancellationToken);
    return result.IsSuccess ? Ok(result.Value) : NotFound(result.Error);
}
```

Another Service

```
Task<Result> UpdateAsync ( , PollRequest Poll, )
// value goes to update link
// PollService is used
```

```
Public Async Task<Result> update Async ( )
{
    var CurrentPoll = await context.Polls.FindAsync(id, CancellationToken);
    if (CurrentPoll is null)
        return Result.Failure(PollErrors.PollNotFound);
}
```

```
return Result.Success();
```

```
Public Async Task<ActionResult> update ( )
{
    var result = await PollService.UpdateAsync(id, request, );
    return result.IsSuccess ? NoContent() : NotFound(result.Error);
}
```


Use Problems

→ RFC standard

BadRequest NotFound Error

Public async Task <IActionResult> Get ()

return result.IsSuccess

? OK (result.value)

Problem (statusCode: StatusCodes.Status404NotFound,
title: result.Error.Code,
detail: result.Error.Description);

}

Use OneOf

OneOf Package class result

OneOf

← Package

AuthService login EndPoint
[AuthService ← ①

Task OneOf <AuthResponse, Error>

GetTokenAsync () ;

Error AuthResponse

AuthService

Public async Task <OneOf <AuthResponse, Error>>

GetTokenAsync ()

return

if (User is null)

return UserErrors.InvalidCredentials;

if (!IsValidPassword)

return UserErrors.InvalidCredentials;

return new AuthResponse (user.Id,) ;

loginAsync AuthController

return authResult.Match (authResponse => OK (authResponse),
error => Problem (statusCode

- Problems -

على الورد (القيم) نتائج loginAsync في الـ AuthController (Result implemented)
 من Test الـ Endpoint نفقش الـ email والـ password هل في الـ error message
 في الـ endpoint الـ response يطعوا بعض شيك الـ error message مع الـ email

```
Public async Task<ActionResult> loginAsync (✓)
{
    ✓
    return authResult.IsSuccess
        ? Ok(authResult.value)
        : Problem(
            statusCode: StatusCodes.Status400BadRequest,
            title: "BadRequest",
            extensions: new Dictionary<string, object?>
            {
                { "errors", new[] { authResult.Error } }
            }
        );
}
```

- Add to Problem Extension Method -

هذا الـ Extension Method الـ ToProblem الـ Result الـ Controller الـ هذا الـ AbstractionMethod في الـ ResultExtension Class هذا الـ

```
Public static class ResultExtensions
{
    Public static ObjectResult ToProblem(this Result result, int statusCode)
    {
        if (result.IsSuccess)
            throw new InvalidOperationException("Cannot convert Success result to a problem");

        var Problem = Results.Problem(statusCode: statusCode);
        var ProblemDetails = Problem.GetType().GetProperty(nameof(ProblemDetails))!.GetValue(Problem) as ProblemDetails;
        ProblemDetails!.Extensions = new Dictionary<string, object?>
        {
            { "errors", new[] { result.Error } }
        };
        return new ObjectResult(ProblemDetails);
    }
}
```


نقد کیا ہے خروج علی (AuthController) کے لئے

loginAsync
return authResult.IsSuccess
? OK(authResult.value)
: authResult.ToProblem(StatusCodes.Status400BadRequest);