

- Audit Logging -

لـ Entity \rightarrow Create user لـ Audit logging \rightarrow Create user \rightarrow update

لـ Entities \rightarrow AuditLogging Entity \rightarrow ①
لـ inherit \rightarrow

Public class AuditableEntity

```
{  
    Public String CreatedById {get; set;}  $\Rightarrow$  String.Empty;  
    Public DateTime CreatedOn {get; set;}  $\Rightarrow$  DateTime.UtcNow;  
    Public String? UpdatedById {get; set;}  
    Public DateTime? UpdatedOn {get; set;}  
  
    // Nav. props.  
    Public ApplicationUser CreatedBy {get; set;}  $\Rightarrow$  default;  
    Public ApplicationUser? UpdatedBy {get; set;}  
}
```

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لـ inherit لـ AuditLogging Entity \rightarrow ②

Public sealed class Poll : AuditableEntity

لـ UpdateDatabase و لـ migration \rightarrow Migration
لـ required createdById \rightarrow error
- فتح قفل createdById null

Delete from Polls

لـ Polls Id \rightarrow foreign key
DBCC CheckIdent ('Polls', RESEED, 0);
لـ database \rightarrow update

- Assign Audit values Automatically -

SaveChangesAsync() \rightarrow override ApplicationDbContext \rightarrow options
class \rightarrow IHttpContextAccessor interface \rightarrow inject ③

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

{ Private readonly IHttpContextAccessor httpContextAccessor = httpContextAccessor;

Public override Task<int> SaveChangesAsync (CancellationToken cancellationToken = default)

VAR CurrentUser = httpContextAccessor.HttpContext.User.FindFirstValue
(ClaimTypes.NameIdentifier) \rightarrow cont.

```
var entries = changeTracker.Entries <Auditable Entity>();  
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.UpdatedAt).CurrentValue = DateTime.UtcNow;  
    }  
}  
return base.SaveChangesAsync(cancellationToken);  
}
```

- CORS -

→ CORS → Cross-Origin Resource Sharing.

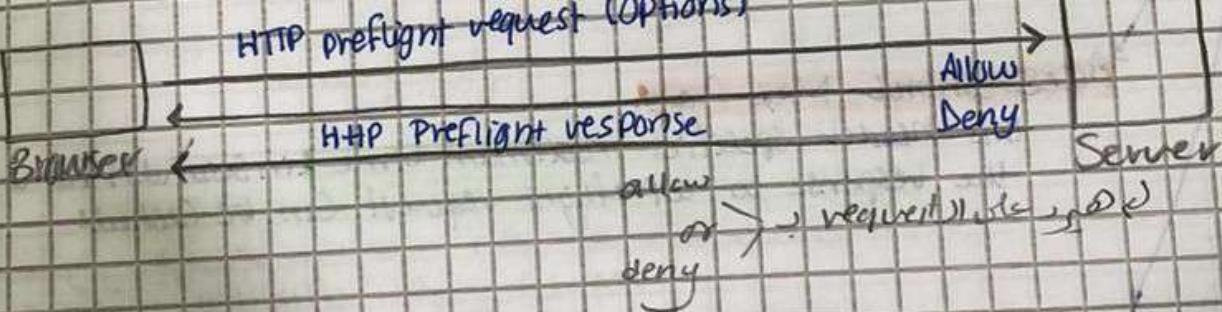
CORS is a security standard that enables servers to indicate the origins from which browsers are allowed to request resources. It was created to refine the Same-Origin Policy (SOP), which browsers use to prevent malicious applications from accessing sensitive data on domains they do not control.

request (browser) \rightarrow Server (domain) Security Standard (SOP)
→ request (browser) \rightarrow Server (domain)

→ 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. origin (browser) \rightarrow resource (browser) \rightarrow server (domain)
origin (browser) \rightarrow resource (browser) \rightarrow server (domain)
origin (browser) \rightarrow resource (browser) \rightarrow server (domain)

HTTP preflight request (Options)



- 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 (browser) \rightarrow Headers (browser) \rightarrow request (browser)

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: $\text{https://SurveyBucket.com}$

or it can use a wildcard (*) instead.

uri. i.e if my URL is request.js and I want to

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.

credentials [Can browser send Server] \leftarrow True \leftarrow 2 if value is true
or False \leftarrow

Access-Control-Allow-Methods:

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

Access-Control-Allow-Headers:

which headers

[All headers / All methods] \leftarrow if value is true

or else

Access-Control-Max-Age:

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

re-use same browser for all preflight requests

request. (عوّل Preflight على نفس Cache)

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 Java Script code.

all headers will be exposed to browser, so all Java Script can access them

Java Script can access them

Configure CORS -

١) طريق DI dependency injection

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

```

لذا دأبنا على إدخال الأصل الذي يدعى origin في كل طلب

٢) طريق Middleware II inside Program II تحت قبعة program

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

```

CORS origin لـ CORS حرب لـ cors أنتيـ cors

```
Services.AddCors(options =>
    options.AddPolicy("MyPolicy", builder =>
        builder
            .AllowAnyMethod()
            .AllowAnyHeader()
            .WithOrigins("http://localhost:3001")
    )));

```

لـ CORS origin لـ CORS ما يهم ما يهم ما يهم

program غير غير

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

```

refactoring code:

لـ CORS origin لـ CORS في الخروج out development ابدأ في النحو out development

```
"AllowedOrigins": [
    "http://localhost:3001",
    "http://127.0.0.1:3001"
]
]
```

لـ CORS origin لـ CORS في النحو out development

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

```

- Multi CORS Policies -

نحوه اختر من الـ CORS من خارج EndPoints
 نحوه اختر من الـ CORS من داخل EndPoints [DisableCors]

يتحقق تلقائياً في الـ CORS من خارج EndPoints [DisableCors]

```
CorsPolicyOptions.AddPolicy("1", new CorsPolicyBuilder()
    .AllowAnyMethod()
    .AllowAnyHeader()
    .WithOrigins("http://localhost:4200"))
    .AddPolicy("2", new CorsPolicyBuilder()
    .AllowAnyMethod()
    .AllowAnyHeader()
    .WithOrigins("http://localhost:3001"));
```

نحوه اختر بعدد ما ذي Policy من تنفيذ على ذي EndPoint
 يعني صنوح علىEndPoint ونحوه [EnableCors]

تكتب اسم الـ Policy (الـ builder)

- Default CORS Policy -

in DI دى الـ API مكتوب فيها

```
var allowedOrigins = ["*"];
```

Services.AddCors(options =>

```
    options.AddDefaultPolicy(builder =>
        builder
```

- AllowAnyMethod()

- AllowAnyHeader()

- WithOrigins(allowedOrigins)

```
));
```

in Program.

```
app.UseCors();
```

لـ CORS اتـ جـ عـ لـ اـ

default.

- Error Handling -

Result derived class ~~obj~~ ~~is~~ ~~Abstraction~~ ~~class~~ ~~Folder~~ ~~inside~~
Error derived record ~~error~~ ~~inside~~

Public record Error (String Code, String Description)

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

Errors. II Shape is JS

Public class Result <

{

~ Ctor

Public Result (bool isSuccess, Error error)

{ non-value error || success || if non-value error || failure
if (!isSuccess && error != Error.None) || (!isSuccess && error == Error.None)
throw new InvalidOperationException();

IsSuccess = isSuccess;

Error = error;

}

Note

Initial

Class Result II JS is

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);

{

Public class Result< TValue> : Result

{

Private readonly TValue? value;

Public Result (TValue? value, bool isSuccess, Error error); base(isSuccess, error)

{

- Value = value;

↳ value is for access is readonly

Public TValue value => IsSuccess ? Value : throw new

InvalidOperationException ("Failure " + " Cannot have value ");

- Update Auth Service -

↳ to use Result class.
Create class ~~Errors~~ Errors now \rightarrow Folder ~~Services~~ ①
See also Entity class ~~errors~~ "UserErrors"
Static
Public class UserErrors
{
 Public static readonly Error InvalidCredentials =
 new('User.InvalidCredentials', "Invalid Email / Password");
}
if (true) return null // return IAuthService صریح ⑤
Task<Result<AuthResponse>> GetTokenAsync (✓)
 implement IAuthService صریح ⑥
 new JwtSecurityToken ←
 Public async Task<Result<AuthResponse>> GetTokenAsync (✓)
 if (User is null)
 return Result.Failure<AuthResponse>(UserErrors.InvalidCreden...
 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 != null ?

Result.Success(poll.Adapt<PollResponse>());

: Result.Failure<PollResponse>(PollErrors.PollNotFound);

↓ PollService ↗ PollController ↗

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 ↗ you can update ↗ PollService ↗

↓ PollService ↗ PollController ↗

Public async Task<Result> UpdateAsync(←);

{
var currentPoll = await context.Polls.FindAsync(id, cancellationToken);

if (currentPoll == null)

return Result.Failure(PollErrors.PollNotFound);

✓

return Result.Success();

↓ PollController ↗

Public async Task<ActionResult> Update(←)

{
var result = await PollService.UpdateAsync(id, request, ←);

return result.IsSuccess ? NoContent() : NotFound(request.Error);

- Use Problems → RFC Standard

BadRequest | NotFound | Ok | Error

Get [Controller] Poll Controller

Public async Task <ActionResult> Get ()

{

return result.IsSuccess

? Ok(result.value)

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

}

- Use OneOf -

OneOf (new class Package (class result))

OneOf ← Package

AuthService.cs login

IAuthService ←

Task<OneOf<AuthResponse, Error>> GetTokenAsync ()

{

Error si AuthResponse

AuthService.cs login

Public async Task<OneOf<AuthResponse, Error>> GetTokenAsync ()

{

return new AuthResponse()

if (User is null)

return UserErrors.InvalidCredentials;

if (!isValidPassword)

return UserErrors.InvalidCredentials;

return new AuthResponse(User.Id,

);

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return authResult.Match(AuthResponse => Ok(authResponse),
Error => Problem(statusCode: 401));

- Problems -

على الوجه العلني (Result implemented) AuthController.cs loginAsync() في loginAsync() يتحقق من email message (البريد الإلكتروني) و password (كلمة المرور) أو email (البريد الإلكتروني) في Test email (البريد الإلكتروني) و password (كلمة المرور) في loginAsync().

```
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 -

江山 (Controller) |> جيل (View) |> تفاصيل الخطأ (Details) |> ToProblem (أداة Extension Method)
AbstractionMethod |> ResultExtension Class (Base Class)

```
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(" +  
            nameof(ProblemDetails) + ")").GetValue(Problem) as ProblemDetails;  
        ProblemDetails.Extensions = new Dictionary<string, object?>  
        {  
            { "errors", new[] { result.Error } }  
        };  
        return new ObjectResult(ProblemDetails);  
    }  
}
```

↓ loginAsyncUser ("the AuthController") will return
return authResult.IsSuccess
? OK(authResult.value)
; authResult.ToProblem(StatusCodes.Status400BadRequest)