

## Laborator 6 – Laborant Guster Andreea

### Activarea autentificarii – Exercițiul 1

Vom crea un proiect nou. La creare selectati:

The image shows the 'Create a new ASP.NET Web Application' dialog in Visual Studio. The 'MVC' template is selected, and the 'Change Authentication' dialog is open, showing 'Individual User Accounts' as the selected authentication method.

**Create a new ASP.NET Web Application**

**Empty**  
An empty project template for creating ASP.NET applications. This template does not have any content in it.

**Web Forms**  
A project template for creating ASP.NET Web Forms applications. ASP.NET Web Forms lets you build dynamic websites using a familiar drag-and-drop, event-driven model. A design surface and hundreds of controls and components let you rapidly build sophisticated, powerful UI-driven sites with data access.

**MVC**  
A project template for creating ASP.NET MVC applications. ASP.NET MVC allows you to build applications using the Model-View-Controller architecture. ASP.NET MVC includes many features that enable fast, test-driven development for creating applications that use the latest standards.

**Web API**  
A project template for creating RESTful HTTP services that can reach a broad range of clients including browsers and mobile devices.

**Single Page Application**  
A project template for creating rich client side JavaScript driven HTML5 applications using ASP.NET Web API. Single Page Applications provide a rich user experience which includes client-side interactions using HTML5, CSS3, and JavaScript.

**Authentication**  
No Authentication  
[Change](#)

**Add folders & core references**  
☐ Web Forms  
☒ MVC  
☐ Web API

**Advanced**  
☒ Configure for HTTPS  
☐ Docker support  
(Requires [Docker Desktop](#))  
☐ Also create a project for unit tests  
lab6.Tests

[Back](#) [Create](#)

**Change Authentication**

For applications that store user profiles in a SQL Server database. Users can register, or sign in using their existing account for Facebook, Twitter, Google, Microsoft, or another provider. [Learn more](#)

☐ No Authentication  
☒ Individual User Accounts  
☐ Work or School Accounts  
☐ Windows Authentication

[OK](#) [Cancel](#)

## Modalitati de a restrictiona accesul

Putem pune atributul **[Authorize]**:

1. Pe antetul unei singure **actiuni** din controller si permite accesarea acesteia DOAR de catre utilizatorii autentificati.
2. Inaintea **controller-ului** si permite accesarea tuturor actiunilor din controller-ul respectiv DOAR de catre utilizatorii autentificati.
3. In metoda **RegisterGlobalFilters** din clasa **FilterConfig**, din fisierul **App\_Start/FilterConfig.cs**, si permite accesarea DOAR de catre utilizatorii autentificati a tuturor actiunilor din **intreaga aplicatie**.

```
public class FilterConfig
{
    public static void RegisterGlobalFilters(GlobalFilterCollection filters)
    {
        filters.Add(new AuthorizeAttribute());
        filters.Add(new HandleErrorAttribute());
    }
}
```

Atributul **[AllowAnonymous]** suprascrie, pentru o **actiune** sau un **controller**, o restrictie aplicata la nivel superior (vezi al 3-lea punct din lista precedenta). Acesta le permite tuturor tipurilor de utilizatori (inclusiv cei neautentificati) sa acceseze actiunea sau controller-ul pentru care este aplicata/aplicat.

## Roluri

Pentru a aloca la inregistrare (crearea unui utilizator nou) un anumit rol trebuie sa scriem urmatoarea secventa de cod in controller-ul **Account**, in actiunea **Register (HttpPost)**:

```
// POST: /Account/Register
[HttpPost]
[AllowAnonymous]
[ValidateAntiForgeryToken]
public async Task<ActionResult> Register(RegisterViewModel model)
{
    if (ModelState.IsValid)
    {
        var user = new ApplicationUser { UserName = model.Email, Email = model.Email };
        var result = await UserManager.CreateAsync(user, model.Password);
        if (result.Succeeded)
        {
            await SignInManager.SignInAsync(user, isPersistent:false, rememberBrowser:false);

            // To every new user, the role user will be binded to it
            var roleStore = new RoleStore<IdentityRole>(new ApplicationDbContext());
            var roleManager = new RoleManager<IdentityRole>(roleStore);

            if (!roleManager.RoleExists("User"))
                roleManager.Create(new IdentityRole("User"));
            UserManager.AddToRole(user.Id, "User");

            return RedirectToAction("Index", "Home");
        }
        AddErrors(result);
    }

    // If we got this far, something failed, redisplay form
```

```

        return View(model);
    }

```

## Accesarea in functie de roluri

Putem adauga parametrul **Roles** la atributul **Authorize** pentru a restrange mai mult aria de restrictie. De exemplu in functie de rolurile utilizatorilor (separate prin virgula):

```

[Authorize(Roles = "Super")]
[Authorize(Roles = "User,Admin")]

```

Intr-o actiune oarecare putem verifica care este rolul utilizatorului curent:

```

if (User.IsInRole("Admin"))

```

Aceasta functionalitate este utila atunci cand dorim ca unele functionlitati sa fie accesate doar de un anumit tip de utilizatori.

- De exemplu, utilizatorul de tipul **Admin** are dreptul sa stearga/modifice datele utilizatorilor inregistrati in aplicatie.
- Pentru o aplicatie de tipul unui blog ce contine articole putem avea urmatoarea impartire:
  - Utilizatorii cu rolul **Editor** isi pot modifica/sterge doar articolele create de ei, pot crea articole noi si pot vizualiza toate articolele din cadrul aplicatiei
  - Utilizatorii cu rolul **Admin** pot modifica/sterge/vizualiza toate articolele din cadrul aplicatiei
  - Utilizatorii **neautentificati** (atributul **AllowAnonymous**) pot doar sa vizualizeze articolele din cadrul aplicatiei. Acestia NU pot modifica/crea/sterge niciun articol

## Accesarea Bazei de Date

Clasa-context pentru a accesa baza de date a utilizatorilor este **ApplicationDbContext** (aflata in fisierul **Models/IdentityModels.cs**).

**!!! ATENTIE !!!** pentru cand o sa lucrati la proiecte. Acum contextul bazei de date se muta in modelul **IdentityModels.cs** daca doriti ca tabelele celorlalte modele din aplicatie (ex Book, Publisher, etc) sa fie incluse in aceeasi baza de date cu tabelele utilizatorilor. Exemplu:

```

public class ApplicationDbContext : IdentityDbContext<ApplicationUser>
{
    public ApplicationDbContext()
        : base("DefaultConnection", throwIfV1Schema: false)
    {
    }

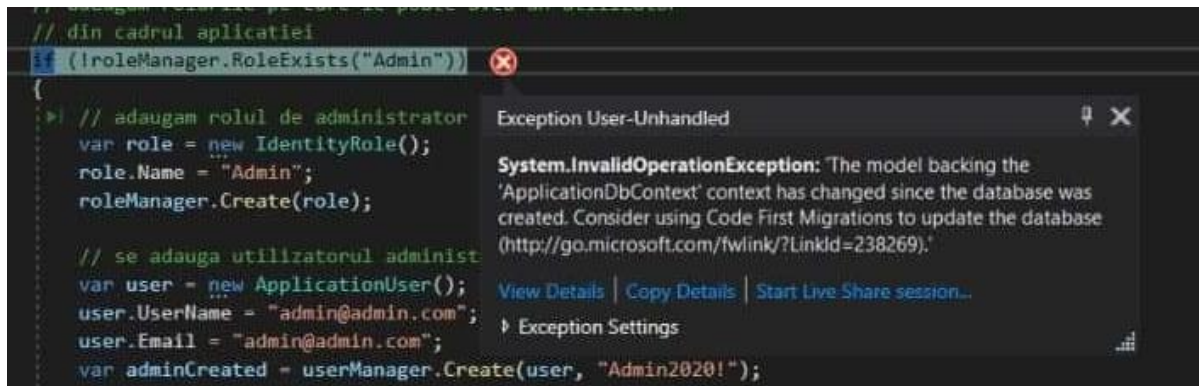
    public DbSet<Book> Books { get; set; }
    public DbSet<Publisher> Publishers { get; set; }

    public static ApplicationDbContext Create()
    {
        return new ApplicationDbContext();
    }
}

```

Varianta 1 - pentru cei care doresc sa adauge datele exclusiv din interfata grafica:

**!!! ATENTIE !!!** Daca o sa modificati modelele **Book** sau **Publisher** o sa va apara urmatoarea eroare cand rulati aplicatia:



Pentru a rezolva aceasta problema este necesar sa ii mentionam contextului sa faca sterga baza de date si sa o creeze din nou atunci cand modificam modelele. Deci, in fisierul **Global.asax**, in interiorul metodei **Application\_Start** vom specifica care este modul de initializare al bazei de date:

```
protected void Application_Start()
{
    Database.SetInitializer<ApplicationDbContext>(new
DropCreateDatabaseIfModelChanges<ApplicationDbContext>());
    AreaRegistration.RegisterAllAreas();
    FilterConfig.RegisterGlobalFilters(GlobalFilters.Filters);
    RouteConfig.RegisterRoutes(RouteTable.Routes);
    BundleConfig.RegisterBundles(BundleTable.Bundles);
}
```

Varianta 2 - pentru cei care doresc sa adauge datele din cod de la inceput, folosind metoda seed (vezi lab 4)

Fisierul **IdentityModels.cs** se va modifica astfel:

```
using System.Data.Entity;
using System.Security.Claims;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Microsoft.AspNet.Identity;
using Microsoft.AspNet.Identity.EntityFramework;

namespace lab6.Models
{
    // You can add profile data for the user by adding more properties to your ApplicationUser
    class, please visit https://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=317594 to learn more.
    public class ApplicationUser : IdentityUser
    {
        public async Task<ClaimsIdentity>
GenerateUserIdentityAsync(UserManager<ApplicationUser> manager)
        {
            // Note the authenticationType must match the one defined in
CookieAuthenticationOptions.AuthenticationType
            var userIdentity = await manager.CreateIdentityAsync(this,
DefaultAuthenticationTypes.ApplicationCookie);
            // Add custom user claims here
            return userIdentity;
        }
    }
}
```

```

public class ApplicationDbContext : IdentityDbContext<ApplicationUser>
{
    public ApplicationDbContext()
        : base("DefaultConnection", throwIfV1Schema: false)
    {
        Database.SetInitializer<ApplicationDbContext>(new Initp());
    }

    public DbSet<Book> Books { get; set; }

    public static ApplicationDbContext Create()
    {
        return new ApplicationDbContext(); ;
    }
}

public class Initp : DropCreateDatabaseIfModelChanges<ApplicationDbContext>
{
    protected override void Seed(ApplicationDbContext ctx)
    {
        Book book1 = new Book { Title = "Book1" , Author= "Author1"};
        Book book2 = new Book { Title = "Book2" , Author= "Author2"};
        ctx.Books.Add(book1);
        ctx.Books.Add(book2);
        ctx.SaveChanges();
        base.Seed(ctx);
    }
}

```

**!!! ATENTIE !!!** Inainte de a rula asigurati-va ca inchideti conexiunea la baza de date din **Server Explorer** -> **Data Connections** -> **Default Connection** -> click dreapta -> **Close Connection**. (Valabil pentru ambele variante).

### Crearea rolului de Administrator

Pentru a adauga rolul si user-ul **admin** in baza de date trebuie sa adaugati in fisierul **Startup.cs** in metoda **Configuration** urmatoarea metoda.

```

public partial class Startup
{
    public void Configuration(IApplicationBuilder app)
    {
        ConfigureAuth(app);
        CreateAdminAndUserRoles();
    }

    private void CreateAdminAndUserRoles()
    {
        var ctx = new ApplicationDbContext();
        var roleManager = new RoleManager<IdentityRole>(
            new RoleStore<IdentityRole>(ctx));
        var userManager = new UserManager<ApplicationUser>(
            new UserStore<ApplicationUser>(ctx));

        // adaugam rolurile pe care le poate avea un utilizator
        // din cadrul aplicatiei
        if (!roleManager.RoleExists("Admin"))
        {
            // adaugam rolul de administrator
            var role = new IdentityRole();

```

```

        role.Name = "Admin";
        roleManager.Create(role);

        // se adauga utilizatorul administrator
        var user = new ApplicationUser();
        user.UserName = "admin@admin.com";
        user.Email = "admin@admin.com";

        var adminCreated = userManager.Create(user, "Admin2020!");
        if (adminCreated.Succeeded)
        {
            userManager.AddToRole(user.Id, "Admin");
        }
    }

    // ATENTIE !!! Pentru proiecte, pentru a adauga un rol nou trebuie sa adaugati secventa:
    /*if (!roleManager.RoleExists("your_role_name"))
    {
        // adaugati rolul specific aplicatiei voastre
        var role = new IdentityRole();
        role.Name = "your_role_name";
        roleManager.Create(role);

        // se adauga utilizatorul
        var user = new ApplicationUser();
        user.UserName = "your_user_email";
        user.Email = "your_user_email";
    }*/
}
}

```

## Exercitiul 2

[Cerinta] Creati un controller accesibil doar de catre administratori, ce contine actiuni ce afiseaza lista utilizatorilor si permit modificarea rolurilor lor.

**!!!ATENTIE!!!** Intre **Users** si **Roles** este relatia **many-to-many**. Pentru a putea adauga un rol unui utilizator din pagina de editare ne vom folosi de un model auxiliar care va contine pe langa user si o variabila de tipul **string** care memoreaza numele rolului utilizatorului. Si vom trimite view-ului edit obiectul de tipul modelului auxiliar (UserViewModel).

In folder-ul **Models** creati clasa **UserViewModel**.

```

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using System.Web;

namespace lab6.Models
{
    public class UserViewModel
    {
        public ApplicationUser User { get; set; }
        public string RoleName { get; set; }
    }
}

```

Creati controller-ul **UsersController**.

```

using lab6.Models;
using Microsoft.AspNet.Identity;
using Microsoft.AspNet.Identity.EntityFramework;
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Data.Entity;

```

```

using System.Linq;
using System.Web;
using System.Web.Mvc;

namespace lab6.Controllers
{
    // poate fi accesat doar de catre Admin
    [Authorize(Roles="Admin")]
    public class UsersController : Controller
    {
        private ApplicationDbContext ctx = new ApplicationDbContext();

        public ActionResult Index()
        {
            ViewBag.UsersList = ctx.Users
                .OrderBy(u => u.UserName)
                .ToList();

            return View();
        }

        public ActionResult Details(string id)
        {
            if (String.IsNullOrEmpty(id))
            {
                return HttpNotFound("Missing the id parameter!");
            }
            ApplicationUser user = ctx.Users
                .Include("Roles")
                .FirstOrDefault(u => u.Id.Equals(id));

            if (user != null)
            {
                ViewBag.UserRole = ctx.Roles
                    .Find(user.Roles.First().RoleId).Name;

                return View(user);
            }
            return HttpNotFound("Cloudn't find the user with given id!");
        }

        public ActionResult Edit(string id)
        {
            if (String.IsNullOrEmpty(id))
            {
                return HttpNotFound("Missing the id parameter!");
            }

            UserViewModel uvm = new UserViewModel();
            uvm.User = ctx.Users.Find(id);

            IdentityRole userRole = ctx.Roles
                .Find(uvm.User.Roles.First().RoleId);
            uvm.RoleName = userRole.Name;
            return View(uvm);
        }

        [HttpPut]
        public ActionResult Edit(string id, UserViewModel uvm)
        {
            ApplicationUser user = ctx.Users.Find(id);
            try
            {
                if (TryUpdateModel(user))
                {
                    var um = new UserManager<ApplicationUser>(new UserStore<ApplicationUser>(ctx));
                    foreach (var r in ctx.Roles.ToList())
                    {
                        um.RemoveFromRole(user.Id, r.Name);
                    }
                    um.AddToRole(user.Id, uvm.RoleName);
                    ctx.SaveChanges();
                }
            }
            catch { }
        }
    }
}

```

```

        }
        return RedirectToAction("Index");
    }
    catch (Exception e)
    {
        return View(uvm);
    }
}
}
}

```

In folder-ul **Views** creati view-urile **Details.cshtml**, **Edit.cshtml**, **Index.cshtml**.

#### Index.cshtml

```

@{
    ViewBag.Title = "Users";
}

<h2>@ViewBag.Title</h2>

<table class="table">
    <thead>
        <th>Username</th>
        <th>Email</th>
        <th>Update</th>
        <th>Details</th>
    </thead>
    <tbody>
        @foreach (var user in ViewBag.UsersList)
        {
            <tr>
                <td>@user.UserName</td>
                <td>@user.Email</td>
                <td>@Html.ActionLink("Update", "Edit", new { id = user.Id })</td>
                <td>@Html.ActionLink("View details", "Details", new { id = user.Id })</td>
            </tr>
        }
    </tbody>
</table>

```

#### Details.cshtml

```

@model lab6.Models.ApplicationUser
@{
    ViewBag.Title = "Details";
}

<h2>Details</h2>

@Html.LabelFor(u => u.Email, "Email:")
<br />
@Html.DisplayFor(u => u.Email)
<br />
@Html.LabelFor(u => u.UserName, "Username:")
<br />
@Html.DisplayFor(u => u.UserName)
<br />
<label>Role:</label>
<p>@ViewBag.UserRole</p>

```

#### Edit.cshtml

```

@model lab6.Models.UserViewModel
@{
    ViewBag.Title = "Edit role of user";
}

```



```
}
```

```
<h2>@ViewBag.Title</h2>
```

```
@using (Html.BeginForm(actionName: "Edit", controllerName: "Users", routeValues: new { id =  
@Model.User.Id}))
```

```
{
```

```
    @Html.HttpMethodOverride(HttpVerbs.Put)
```

```
    @Html.HiddenFor(m => m.User.Id)
```

```
    <br />
```

```
    @Html.LabelFor(m => m.RoleName, "Role:")
```

```
    <br />
```

```
    @Html.EditorFor(m => m.RoleName, new { htmlAttributes = new { @class = "form-control" } })
```

```
    <br />
```

```
    <br />
```

```
    <button class="btn btn-sm btn-success" type="submit">Save changes</button>
```

```
}
```