INT422 Assignment 9

Continue using security principles. Rich text handling. Working with non-text media types.

Read/skim **all** of this document before you begin work.

Due date

Section A: Thursday, August 4, 2016, at 11:00pm ET

Grade value: 10% of your final course grade

If you wish to submit the lab before the due date and time, you can do that.

Objective(s)

There are several objectives for this Assignment 9:

- Continue using security principles
- Working with internet media types
- Rich text handling
- Post to a public web server

Introduction and overview

We continue working with the *music business* problem domain in this assignment.

The web app needs to be enhanced, to support security concepts, as well as richer data. The richer data will include rich text (i.e. HTML markup), and internet media types (e.g. image, audio, video).

The teacher team has posted a working sample solution to Azure:

https://wsong18-wa2164a9.azurewebsites.net/

It has the functionality needed for the interim/progress submission on Thursday, July 28. Then, it will be updated to include the media handling capabilities.

Specifications overview and work plan

Here's a brief list of specifications that you must implement:

- Follows best practices
- Implements the recommended system design guidance
- Customized appearance, with appropriate menu items
- Improve the security claims configuration

- Support rich text entry, editing, and display
- Support some data service operations (add, deliver) for non-text media types
- Publish the app to the web

Here is a brief work plan sequence:

1. Create the project
2. Customize the app's appearance
3. Create the design model classes
4. Create view models and mappers that cover the initial use cases
5. Configure the security settings for the app
6. Add methods to the Manager class that handle the use cases, and load initial data
7. Implement rich text editing, and media item handling
8. Publish to Azure

Create the project, based on the project template

Create a new web app, named **Assignment9**.It MUST use the new "**Web app project A9**" project template. Get this new project template from the course website, and install it into your Visual Studio configuration.

Build/compile the app, to refresh the packages. Do NOT run the app yet.

Warning: Your teachers believe that the best way to work through this assignment is to do itincrementally. Get one thing working, before moving on to the next. Test each part.

Fix these problems in the template

Unintentionally, the project template for Assignment 9 has an error, and a setting that can cause problems in some situations. Fix them before continuing.

Attribute routing fix

Open the App_Start > RouteConfig.cs source code file.

Move the statement that activates attribute routing up, so that it is *before* the "routes.MapRoute…" statement.

Temporarily disable error-handling for HTTP errors 500 and higher

Open the Global.asax.cs source code file.

In the Application_EndRequest() method, comment out the "if (code >= 500)…" statement.

Customize the app's appearance

You will customize the appearance all of your web apps and assignments. Never submit an assignment that has the generic auto-generated text content. Make the time to customize the web

app's appearance.

For this assignment, you can defer this customization work until later. Come back to it at any time, and complete it before you submit your work.

Follow the guidance from Assignment 1 to customize the app's appearance.

Improve the role claims configuration

As you know, the Register() methods in the Account controller have hard-coded role claim values.

Not good, for an in-production real-world app.

Therefore, we will fix that now.

In the DesignModelClasses.cs source code file, create a **RoleClaim** class, with an identifier property, and a string property "Name" (required, string length 100). At a minimum, it needs these properties. You can add more, if you wish.

Add a DbSet<TEntity> property to the DataContext class.

In the Manager class, use the LoadData() method to create and save some new role claims. Let's continue to use the idea that we had in Assignment 8, with role claims for **Executive**, **Coordinator**, **Clerk**, and **Staff**. Then, add two others, and you decide what they will be. Therefore, there will be **six (6) role claims** in total.

Also in the Manager class, add a **RoleClaimGetAllStrings**() method that returns an ordered collection of strings from the RoleClaim entity collection. It will be used by the Register() method in the Account controller to get data it needs for the user interface.

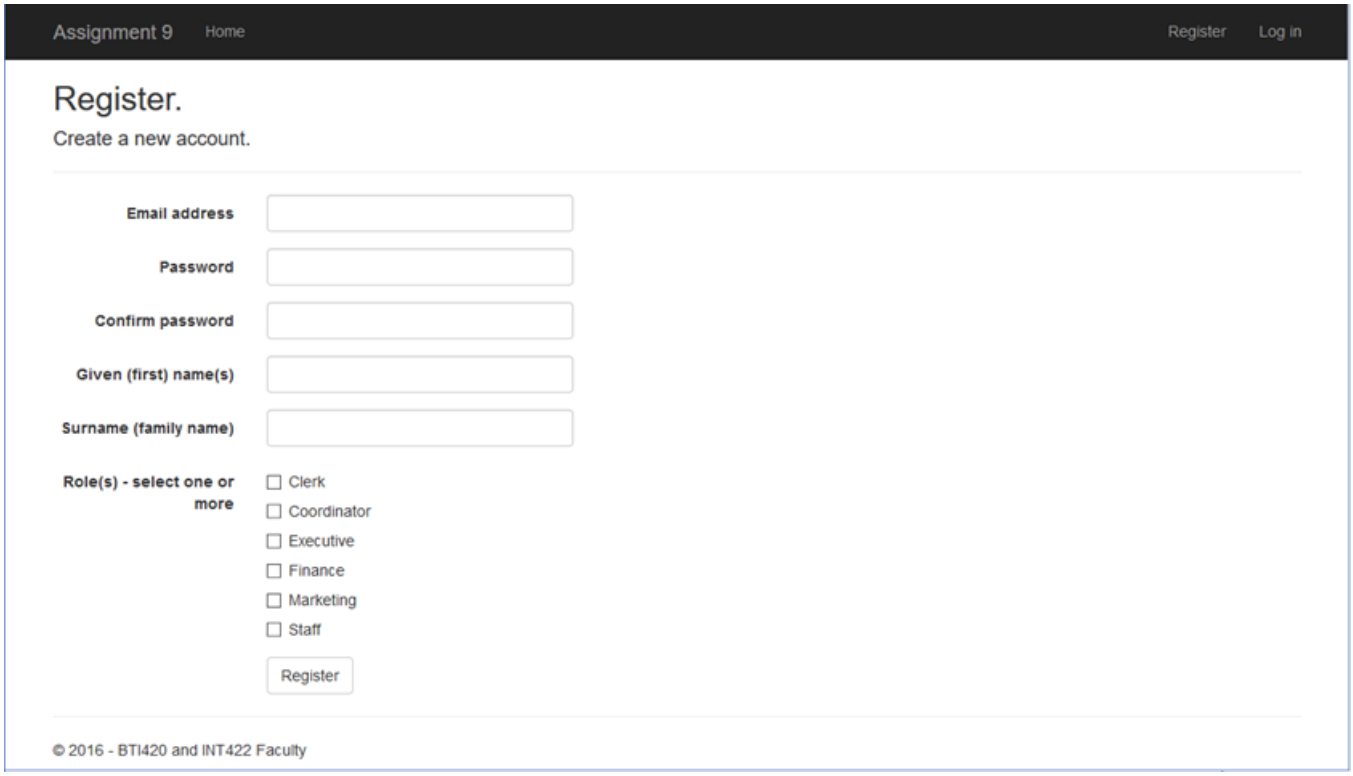
Like you probably did before, use the LoadData controller, and call the manager object's LoadData() method.

Now, edit the Account controller. In both Register() methods, you must change all the code that references the hard-coded role claim collection, so that it fetches and uses the role claim string collection from the manager object.

Test your work

Test your work by attempting to register a new user. Before you do that, you must run the load data task (to load the role claims created above). The new role claim list should appear on the "register" page, and enable the correct configuration of a new user.

Click the image to open it full-size in a new tab/window.



Data storage preparation tasks

Next, enable migrations. That will create a starting point (snapshot) of the database structure.

Prepare for security-aware content

We will continue to use the user account security ideas that were implemented in Assignment 8. In other words:

- A user with an Executive role claim is allowed to add, edit, and delete an artist
- A user with a Coordinator role claim is allowed to add, edit, and delete an album
- A user with a Clerk role claim is allowed to add, edit, and delete a track
- All other kinds of authenticated users can read artist, album, and track data
- Anonymous users cannot work with artist, album, and track data

Add these kinds of users to your app, using your updated Register page.

Recently, you learned how to conditionally enable functionality, based on information in the security principal (e.g. authenticated or not, user info, role claim info). Content containers could be visible, or not, depending upon the user.

In this assignment, you have the opportunity to implement these ideas. In general:

- Menu items – whether individual or dropdown – should appear (or not), based on the user
- Content containers – including static text and data from the model, and links/buttons – should appear (or not), based on the user

As you make progress when coding a feature, pause for a moment, and ask whether security

influences its presence in the user interface. Use common sense. If you're not sure, ask a friend who knows, or ask your professor.

Preparing for rich text editing

The Artist and Album design model classes need another string property, to hold rich text.

In the Artist class, add a new string property named "**Portrayal**". Not required, and lengthy. Its intention is to capture content about the history, biographical data, and musical style of the artist.

In the Album class, add a new string property named "**Depiction**". Not required, and lengthy. Its intention is to capture content about the theme, style, content, and assembly of the album.

Build/compile the app, and run/load it in a browser. Uh oh, an error:

As it states, the data model has changed.

To fix this, review the coverage of the Migrations feature in the week 8 Lecture Notes:

1. add-migration *descriptive-name-for-migration*
2. update-database

Later, remember this "recipe" for enabling rich text editing and display:

1. Add **[DataType(DataType.MultiLineText)]** to the string property in the view model class
2. In the view, before the code that renders the string property, add a reference to the rich text editor app
3. After the code that renders the string property, run the command to convert the <textarea> into a rich text editor rectangle
4. In the controller method that handles the data submitted by the user (the POST method), add **[ValidateInput(false)]**
5. When displaying rich text, use the **Raw()** HTML Helper

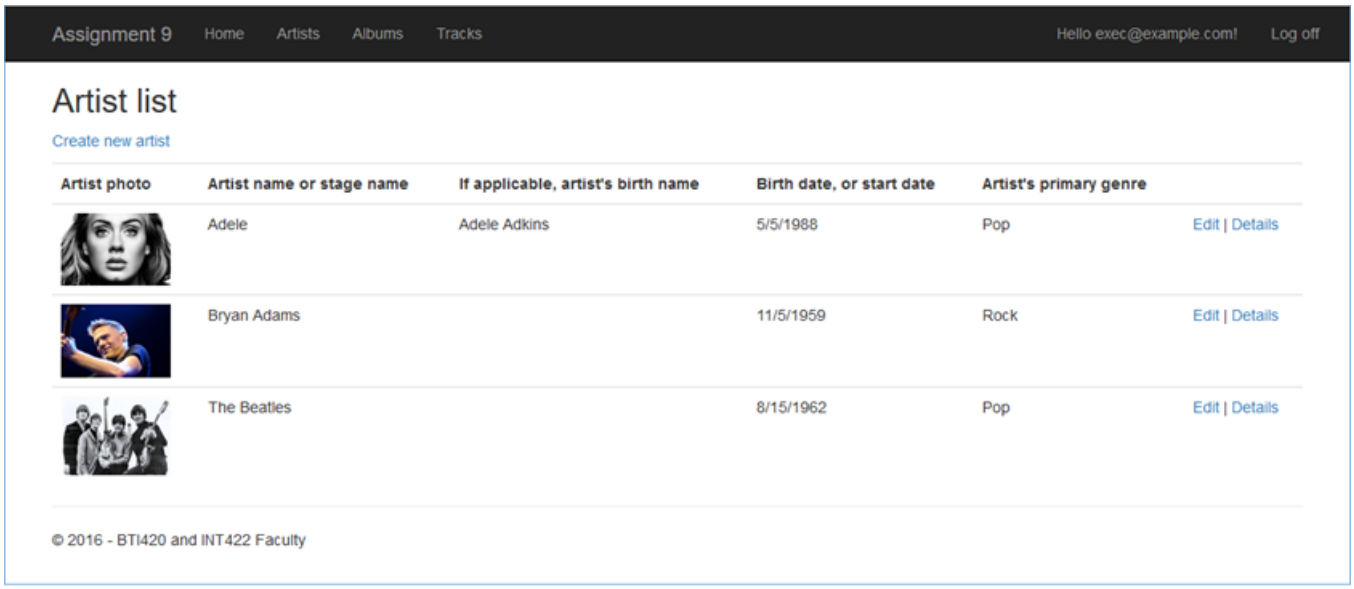
Implement "get all" for Artist and Album

We want to be able to get to "add new" Artist and Album as soon as we can. Before doing that, it makes sense to implement "get all" for them, so that you have views that shows lists of existing artists

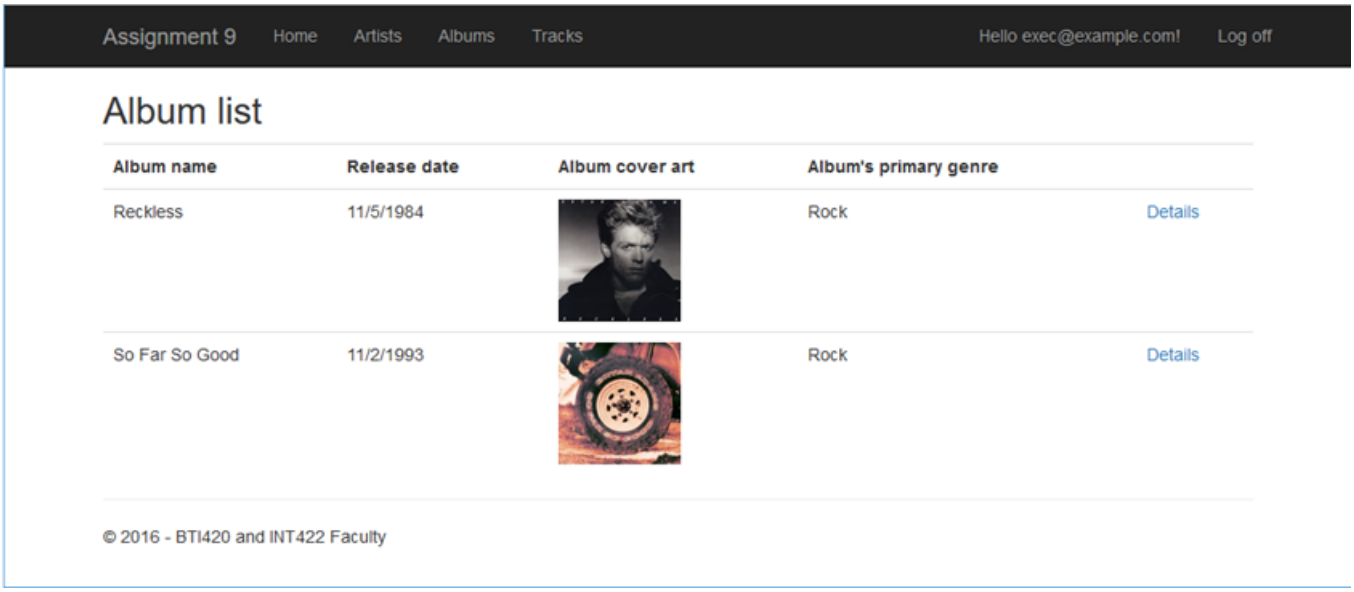
or albums.

Use your memory, the class notes, or the patterns summary document that you were supposed to create (and submit to your teacher) two months ago (and documented on the week 8 Lecture Notes page), and implement this functionality.

Maybe your artist list looks like the following. Click the image to open it full-size in a new tab/window.



Maybe your album list looks like the following. Click the image to open it full-size in a new tab/window.



Implement “add new” for Artist

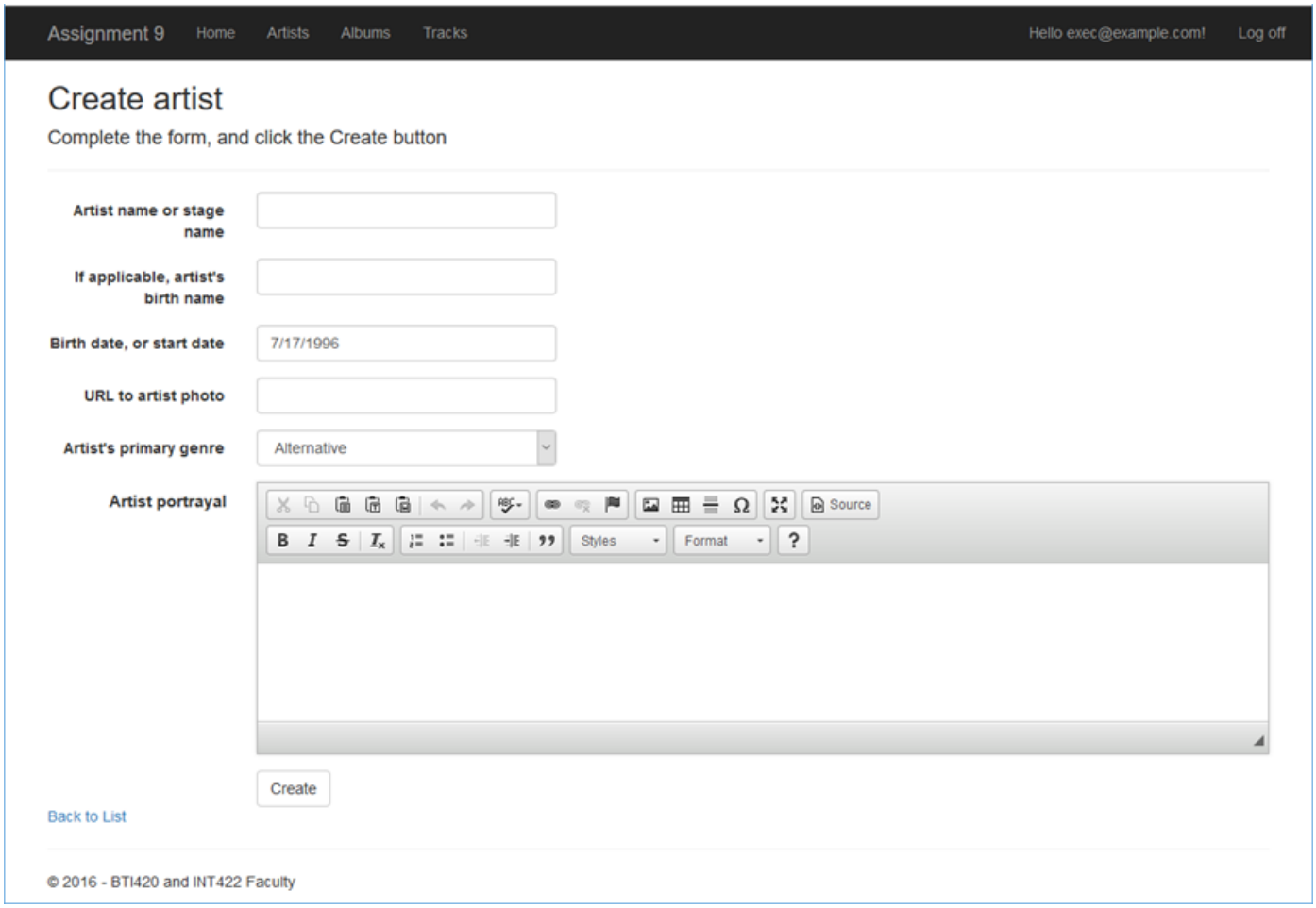
This task will be similar to the “add new” Artist task that you coded in Assignment 8. However, the updated Artist design model class has a new “**Portrayal**” string property, which will hold rich text.

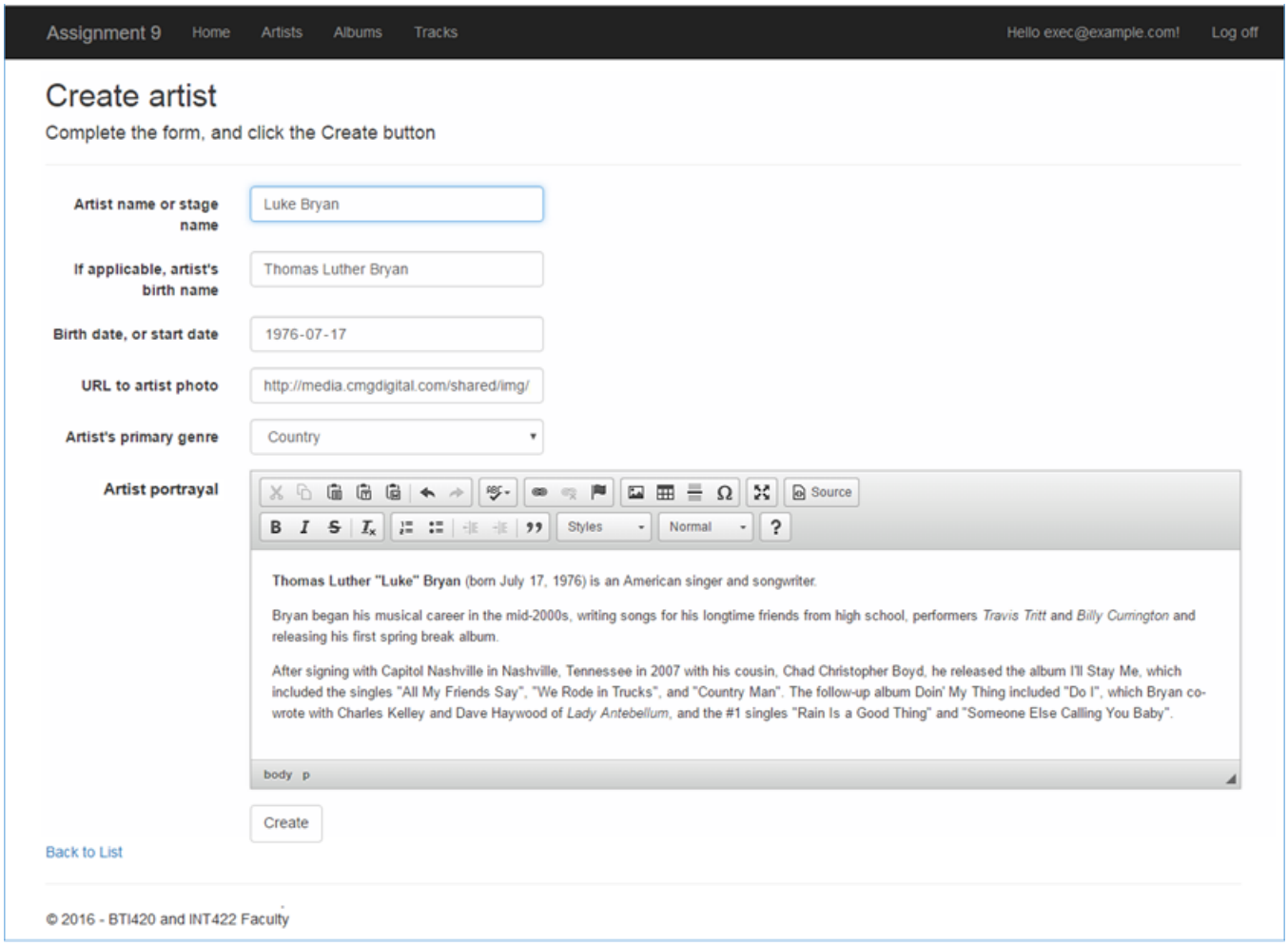
Implement this task. Again, use your memory, class notes, or the patterns summary document to complete this task. Make sure that you implement the recently learned *rich text editing* tasks (also documented above). It may be possible to re-use some of your design and code from Assignment 8.

When you’re testing, you can typically get **portrayal** information from Wikipedia (or other web

resources).

Maybe your “add new” Artist view will look like the following. Click the image to open it full-size in a new tab/window.




Assignment 9
Home
Artists
Albums
Tracks
Hello exec@example.com!
Log off
Create artist
Complete the form, and click the Create button
Artist name or stage name
Luke Bryan
If applicable, artist's birth name
Thomas Luther Bryan
Birth date, or start date
1976-07-17
URL to artist photo
http://media.cmgdigital.com/shared/img/
Artist's primary genre
Country
Artist portrayal
Source
Styles
Normal
Thomas Luther "Luke" Bryan (born July 17, 1976) is an American singer and songwriter.
Bryan began his musical career in the mid-2000s, writing songs for his longtime friends from high school, performers Travis Tritt and Billy Currington and releasing his first spring break album.
After signing with Capitol Nashville in Nashville, Tennessee in 2007 with his cousin, Chad Christopher Boyd, he released the album I'll Stay Me, which included the singles "All My Friends Say", "We Rode in Trucks", and "Country Man". The follow-up album Doin' My Thing included "Do I", which Bryan co-wrote with Charles Kelley and Dave Haywood of Lady Antebellum, and the #1 singles "Rain Is a Good Thing" and "Someone Else Calling You Baby".
body p
Create
Back to List
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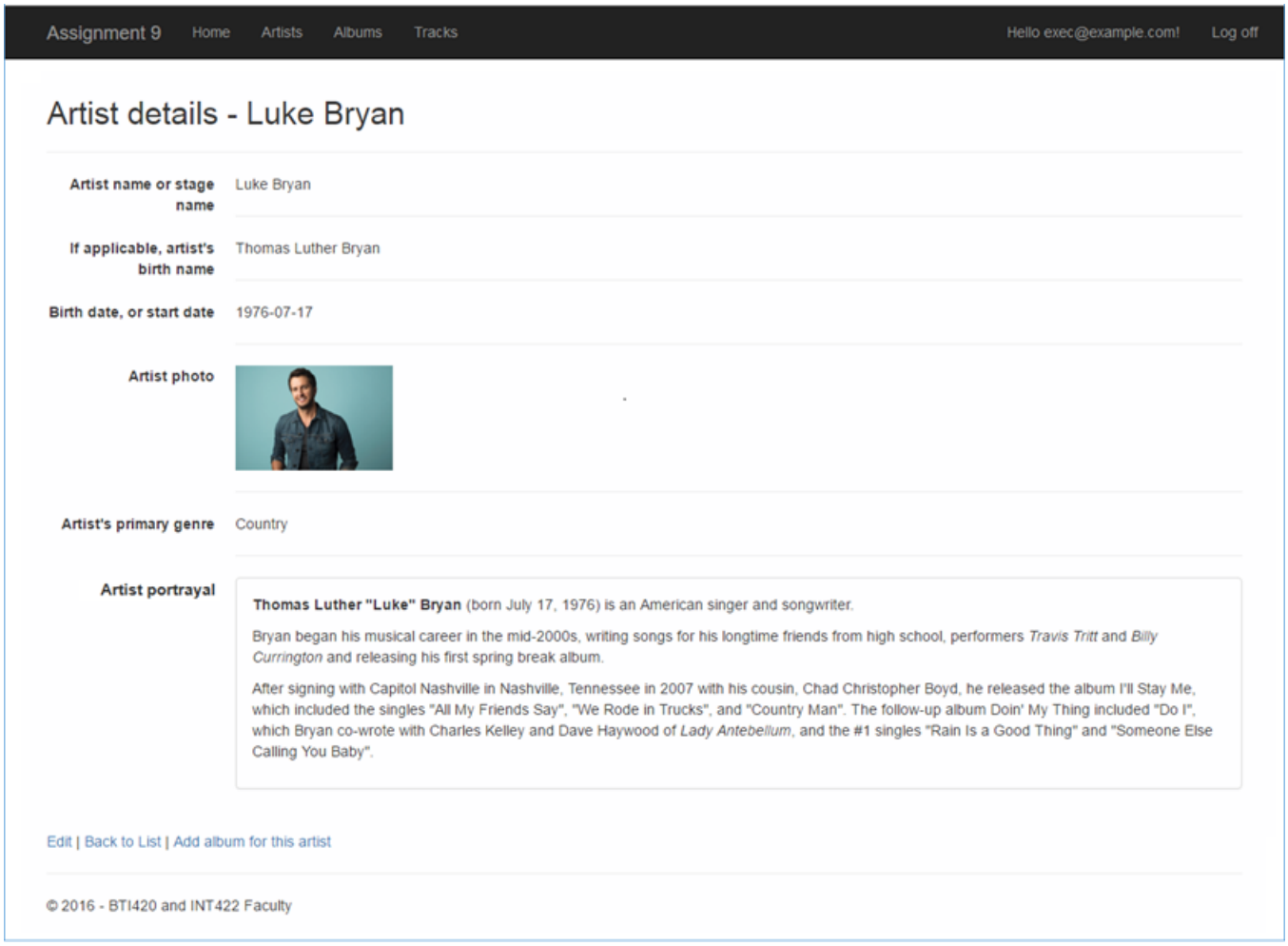


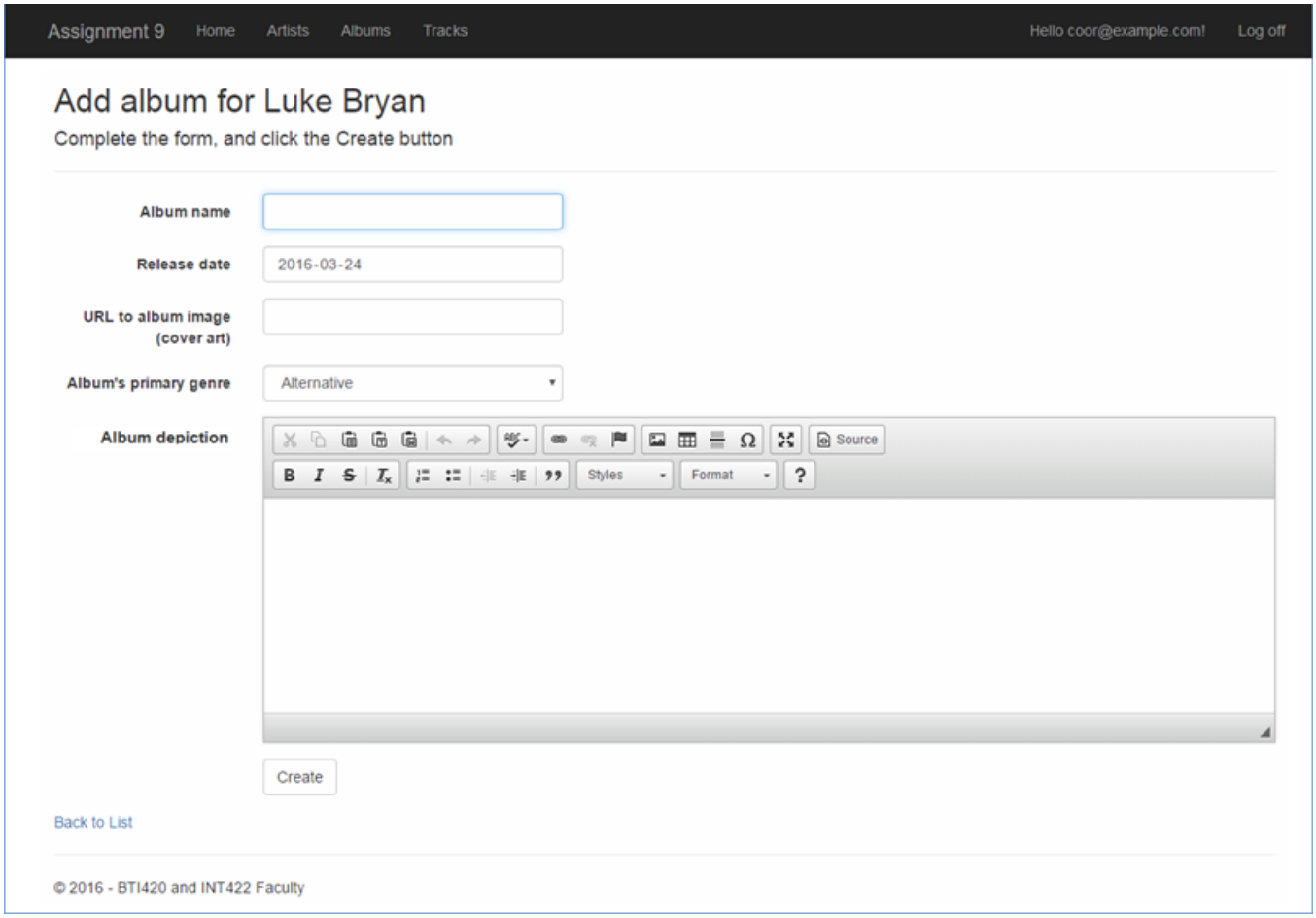
Implement “add new” for Album

This task is **NOT** exactly the same as the Assignment 8 “add new” Album task.

This task will be *much simpler*. It will enable the browser user to add a new album *for a specific known artist*. You will NOT display a (checkbox) list of all artists, or a (checkbox) list of all tracks. As a result, it will be more similar to Assignment 8’s “add new” Track task, or others from the past (e.g. “add new” Vehicle task, for a specific known manufacturer).

Therefore, on a “get one” details view for Artist, add a link to enable “Add new album for this artist”. Then, in the Artists controller, implement the “add new” Album functionality.

Maybe your “add new” Album view will look like the following. Click the image to open it full-size in a new tab/window.


Assignment 9
Home
Artists
Albums
Tracks
Hello coor@example.com!
Log off
Add album for Luke Bryan
Complete the form, and click the Create button
Album name
Release date
2016-03-24
URL to album image (cover art)
Album's primary genre
Alternative
Album depiction
Source
Styles
Format
Create
Back to List
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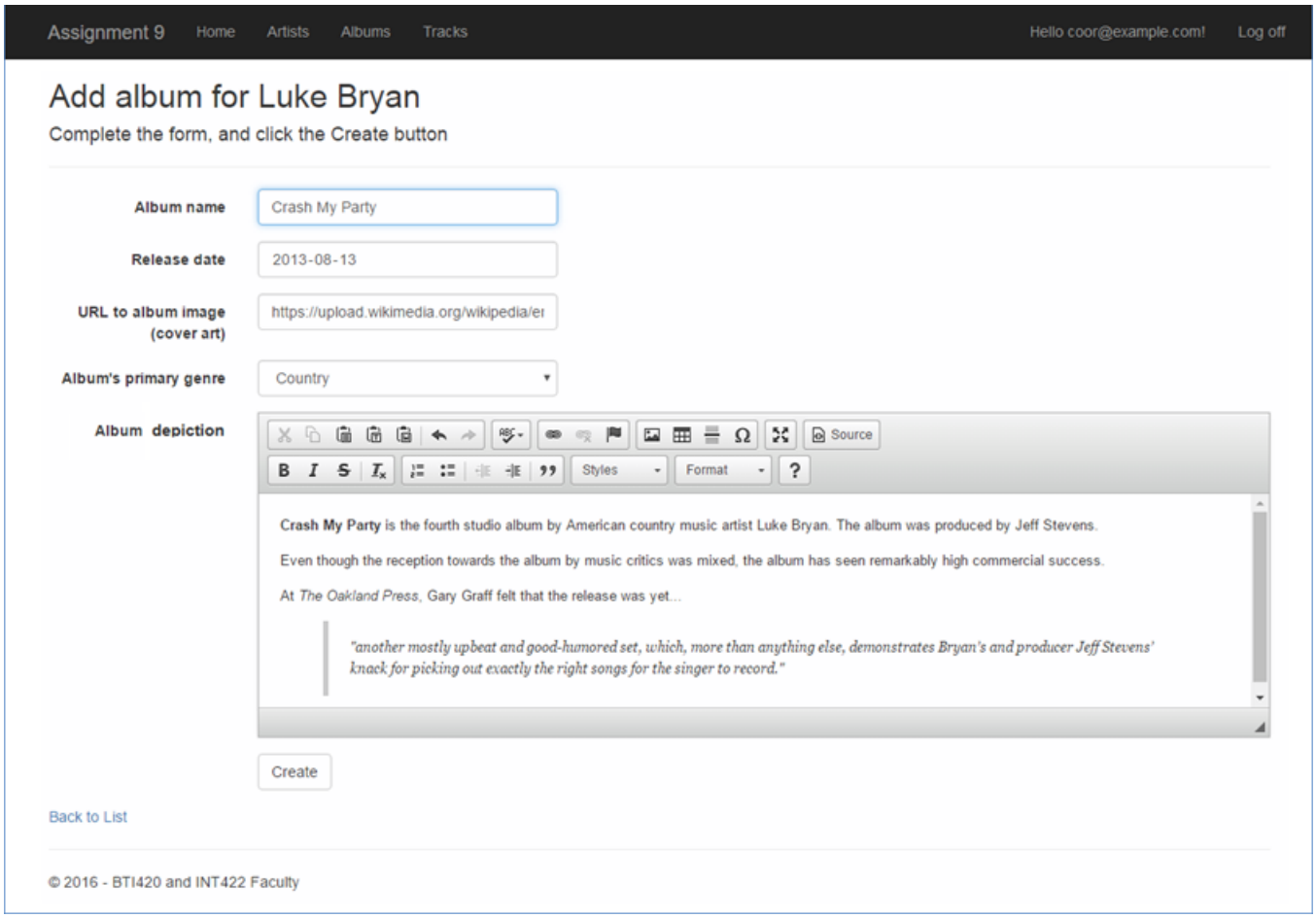
Assignment 9
Home
Artists
Albums
Tracks
Hello coor@example.com!
Log off
Add album for Luke Bryan
Complete the form, and click the Create button
Album name
Crash My Party
Release date
2013-08-13
URL to album image (cover art)
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en
Album's primary genre
Country
Album depiction
Source
Styles
Format
Crash My Party is the fourth studio album by American country music artist Luke Bryan. The album was produced by Jeff Stevens.
Even though the reception towards the album by music critics was mixed, the album has seen remarkably high commercial success.
At The Oakland Press, Gary Graff felt that the release was yet...
"another mostly upbeat and good-humored set, which, more than anything else, demonstrates Bryan's and producer Jeff Stevens' knack for picking out exactly the right songs for the singer to record."
Create
Back to List
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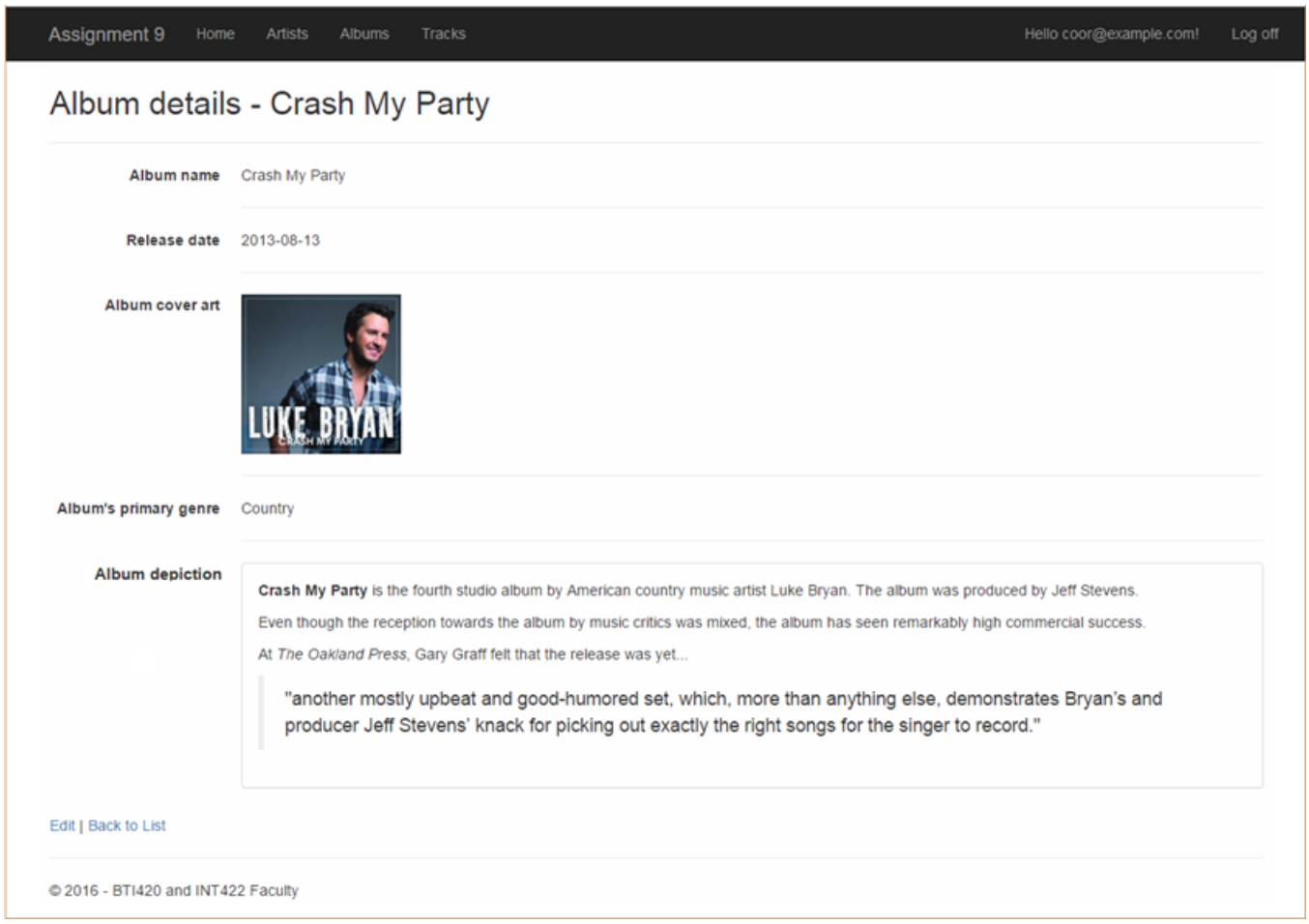


Progress checkpoint

At this point, your project will be ready for the “progress” submission.

Upload it to the “**Assignment 9 progress**” area in Blackboard before the due date.

Suggestion – deploy to Azure

Although not required, your teacher team believes that it will be a really good idea to deploy your app to Azure. That way you know it will work. Later, when you add more functionality (media item handling), you will deploy again, and the online/public app will be updated.

The name of the web app should have “**a9**” in it. For example, if your Microsoft Account user name is in the format of “wsong18-wa2164”, then the web app name should be “**wsong18-wa2164a9**”.

The name of the sql database should also have “**a9**” in it. For example, we suggest “**A9Store**”, or “**Assign9Store**”.

Prepare for non-text media types

In this app, two scenarios will be implemented for non-text media type handling.

In the **simple** scenario, the existing Track entity will be modified to handle an audio media item.

In the **more complex** scenario, a new **ArtistMedia** entity will be created. This new entity will be dedicated to the description and storage of media items. The existing Artist entity will be modified to handle a collection of **ArtistMedia** objects.

Media type – add audio to the Track entity

As noted above, this is the **simple** scenario. The existing Track entity will be modified to handle an audio media item.

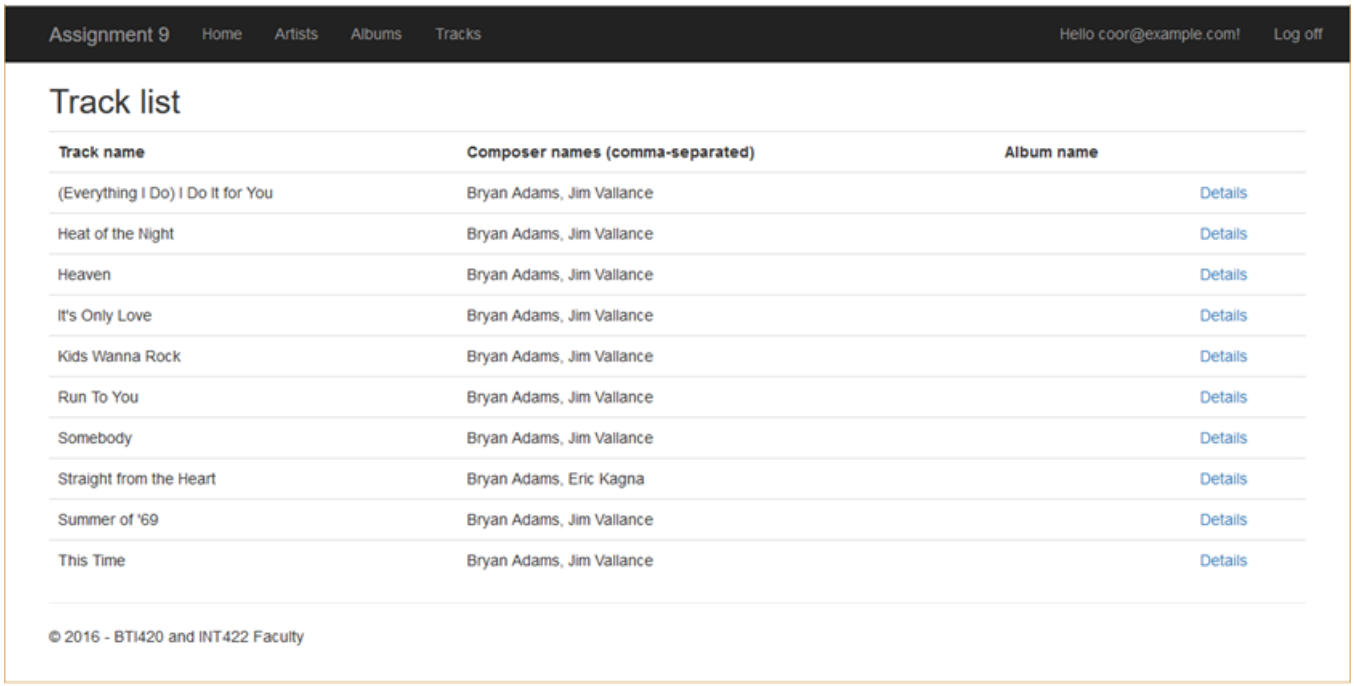
Do that now. Follow the guidance in the week 10 Lecture Notes, and in the PhotoProperty code example.

When you build/compile, and the load/run in a browser, the “model… changed” error appears. Again, add a migration, and update the database.

Implement “get all” and “get one” track

Now it’s time to implement these use cases. You will do work in the Manager class, a Tracks controller, and some views. It may be possible to re-use some of your design and code from Assignment 8.

Your track list may look like the following. Click the image to open it full-size in a new tab/window.



The details view for the “get one” use case should include an HTML audio player for the track’s sample clip.

<audio src="/clip/@Model.Id" controls="controls"></audio>

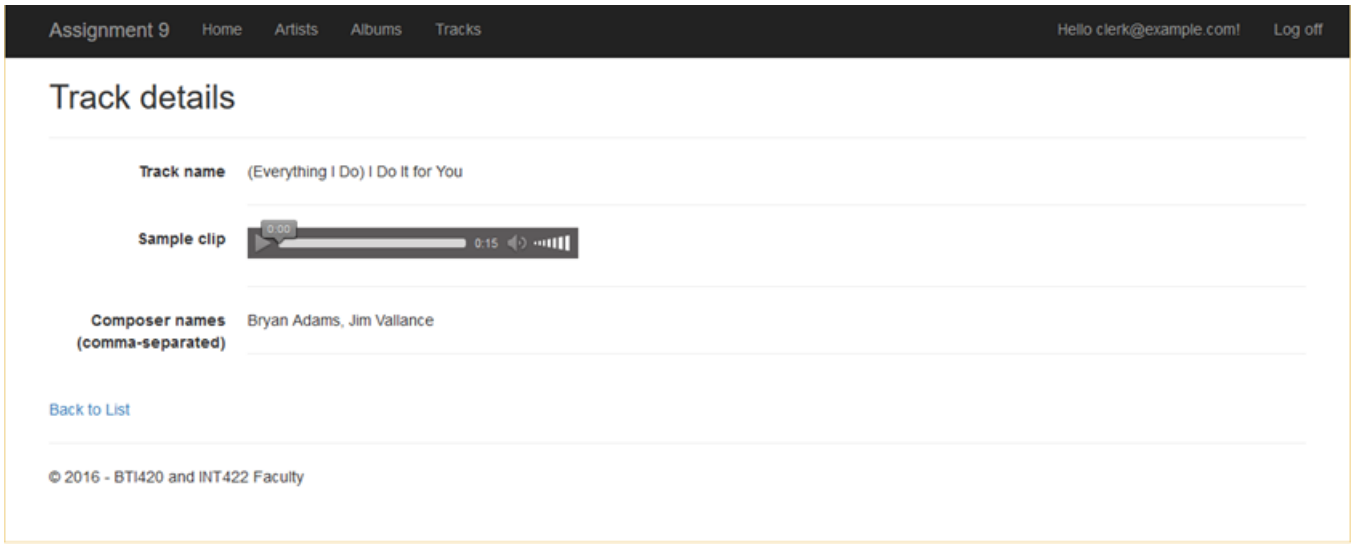
As you can see, the value of the *src* attribute is a path like this:

- **/clip/123**

That means that we need an action/method – somewhere – to fetch the clip. The PhotoProperty code example used a dedicated controller for that. You can do that if you wish.

Alternatively, you can simply add a method to the Tracks controller that will work with the manager object to fetch and deliver the clip. Your choice. Whatever you do, make sure you use attribute routing, for a clean URL.

Your track details view may look like the following. Notice the disabled state of the audio player, because it could not find the audio clip data. (We'll fix that soon.) Click the image to open it full-size in a new tab/window.

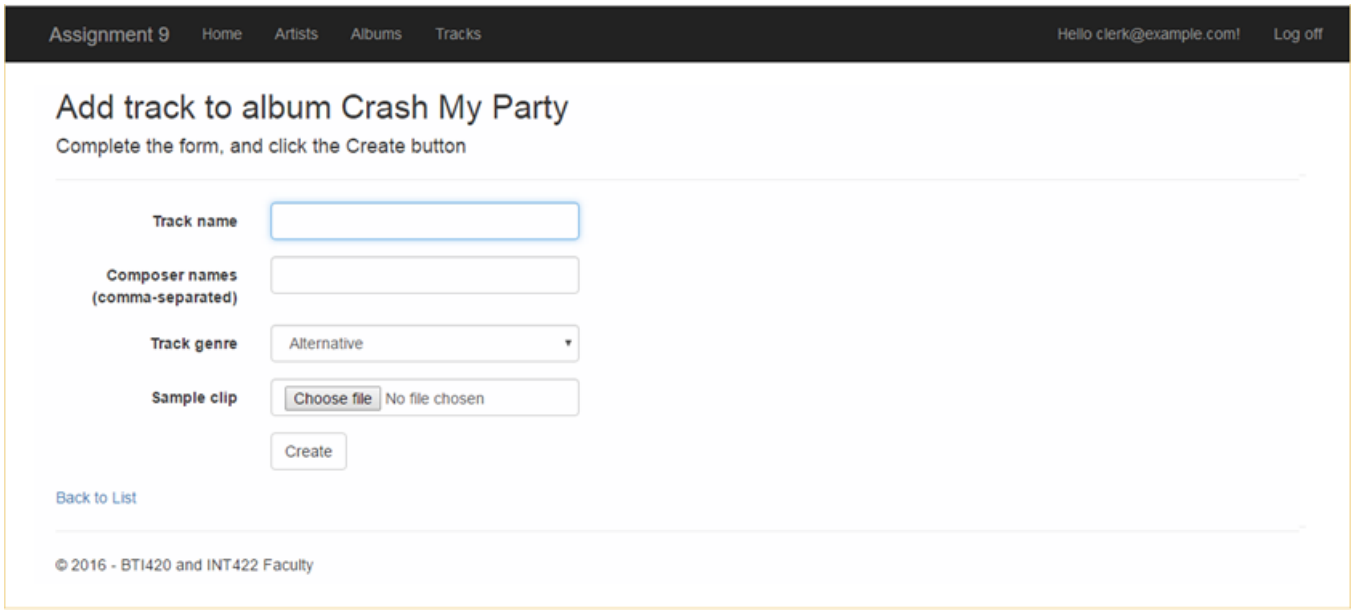


Implement "add new" track

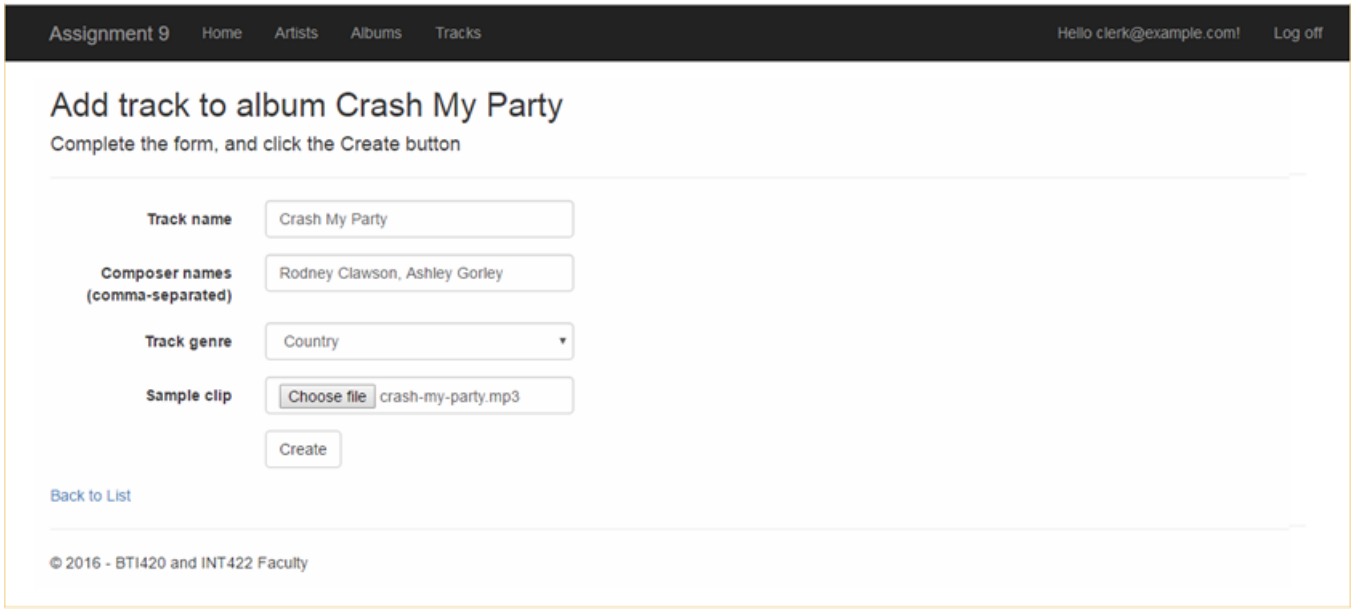
This will work almost exactly like it did in Assignment 8: A browser user can add a track *for a specific and known album*. Again, add a hyperlink on the album details view to "Add a new track to this album". Locate the "add new" track actions/methods in the Albums controller.

To this base, you will add the ability to upload a sample clip of the track. Again, follow the guidance in the week 10 Lecture Notes, and in the PhotoProperty code example.

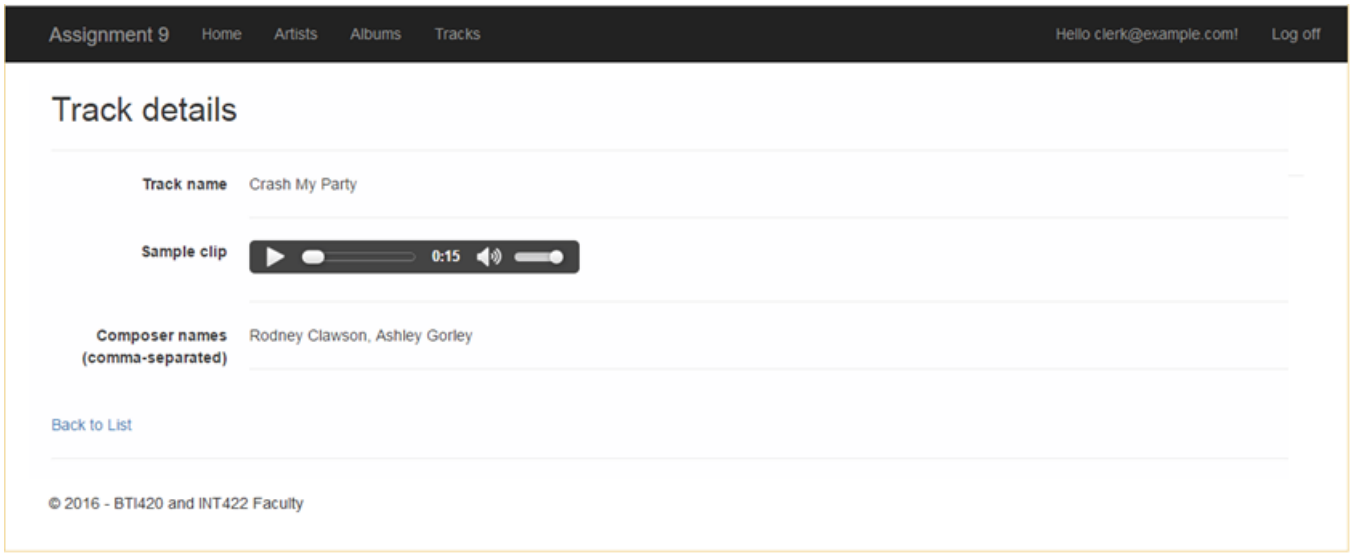
Your track create view may look like the following. Click the image to open it full-size in a new tab/window.



After completing the form, it look like the following. Click the image to open it full-size in a new tab/window.



Finally, after a successful save, it look like the following. Notice the enabled state of the audio player, with controls that can be used. Click the image to open it full-size in a new tab/window.



You will need track clips. Where can you get some? Here are the links: clip1.mp3, clip2.mp3, clip3.mp3. Each are about 15 seconds in length.

Please do not use full-length tracks as clips. They're too big. Multi-megabyte. Big problem when submitting your work on Blackboard.

Instead, limit your clip length to ten to fifteen seconds.

Do you want to create your own clips?

There are many ways to do this. Here is one way.

Use the Audacity software. File > Open an existing audio file that's on your computer.

Click a location about 15 seconds into the track.

Press Shift+End (or Edit > Select > Cursor to track end). Press Delete.

If you want a nice fade-out, click a location about 2 seconds from the end of the track. Shift+End again. Then Effects > Fade Out. (This works too for Fade In at the beginning of the track.)

Then File > Export Audio

Media type – add a media collection to the Artist entity

As noted above, this is the **more complex** scenario. A new ArtistMedia entity will be created, and the existing Artist entity will be modified to handle a collection of ArtistMedia objects.

In this scenario, the design and coding approach will be similar to the one in the recent *PhotoEntity* code example.

The one difference is that we will permit *any kind* of media item to be associated with an artist object. In other words, a photo, some audio, or video, or even a digital document like a PDF or Word-or-Excel document.

What's different here

During rendering, in the view code, we'll make decisions about how to render a media item:

If image, then render an HTML <img> element.

If audio, then render an HTML <audio> element.

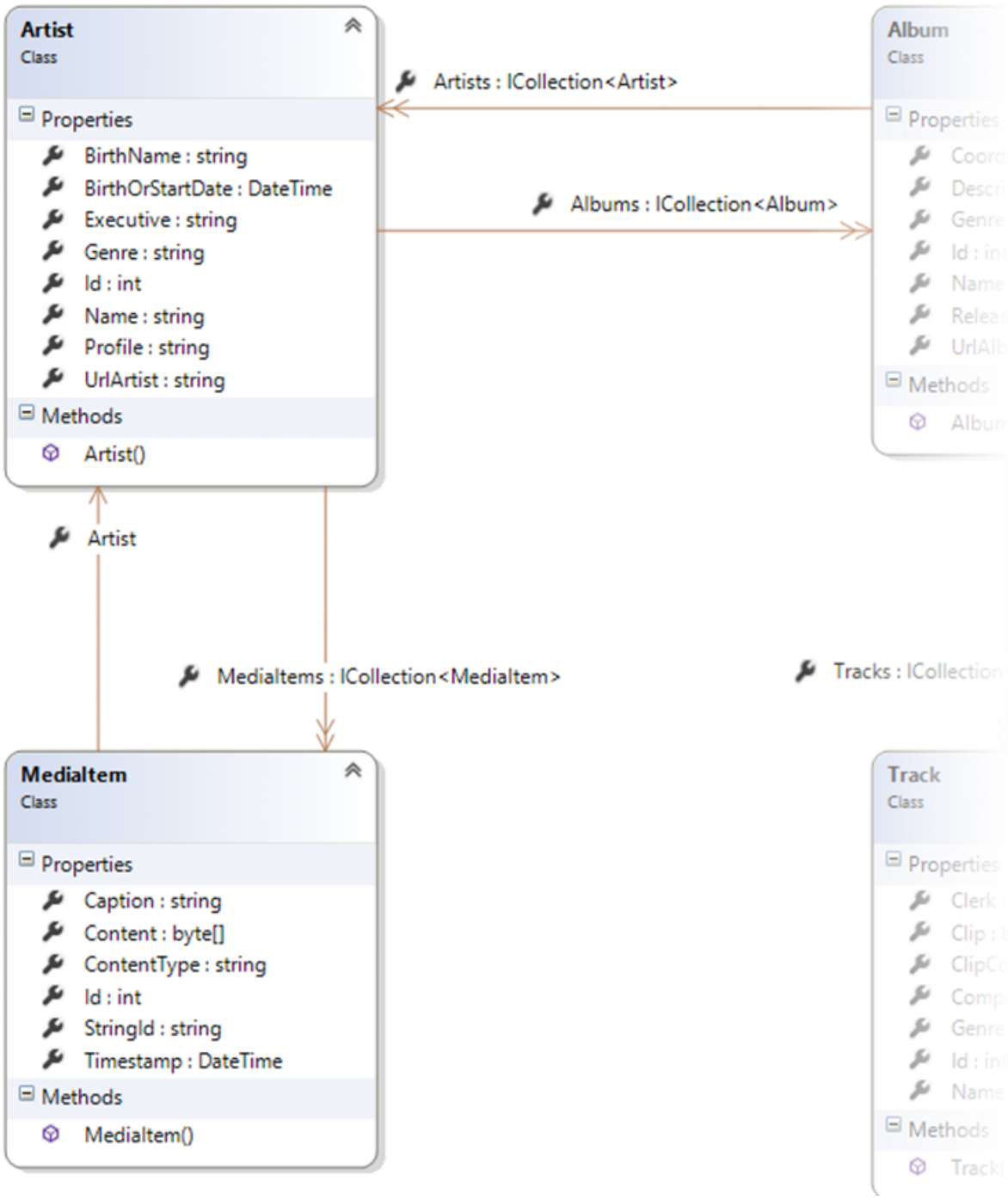
If video, then render an HTML <video> element.

If PDF, or Word, or Excel (etc.), then render an HTML <a> element, which uses the download-and-save workflow.

Implementing Artist object – MediaItem collection

Add a MediaItem design model class, probably with the same properties and constructor design that are in the *PhotoEntity* code example's dedicated media item class.

It will be associated with Artist, which has a one-to-many association with MediaItem.



Remember to add the DbSet<TEntity> property in the data context class.

Build/compile, and run in a browser. It will show an error, because the “model backing the ‘ApplicationDbContext’ context has changed since the database was created.” Add another migration, and update the database, before continuing.

View model classes – MediaItem

A “…Base” class, with identifying and descriptive properties, is needed.

Hint and tip:

Include the ContentType property. It will be useful later.

A "…Content" class, for the digital content of the media item, is needed.

Next, we need to write the view model classes that handle the "add media item for a known/existing artist" workflow.

An "…AddForm" class is needed. As you have learned, it MUST have an artist identifier, and it SHOULD have some descriptive information about the artist, to display on the HTML Form.

An "…Add" class is needed. It MUST have the artist identifier, and the properties that capture information and data for the media item.

Remember to add AutoMapper maps to cover the use cases.

Manager class method for "add media item for artist"

The design and coding approach will be similar to any one-to-many scenario where you are adding a new object for a known/existing object. This approach has been implemented many times before:

- Add a new Product for an existing Supplier
- Add a new Vehicle for an existing Manufacturer
- Add a new Album for an existing Artist
- Add a new Track for an existing Album

Here, we are adding a new MediaItem for an existing Artist.

Therefore, follow this well-known coding pattern. Add in the media-handling code, to extract and save the media item data from the HttpPostedFileBase object.

Artists controller "add new" media item handling

As you have learned, when you're adding an item to a dependent collection, you start with the dependent object.

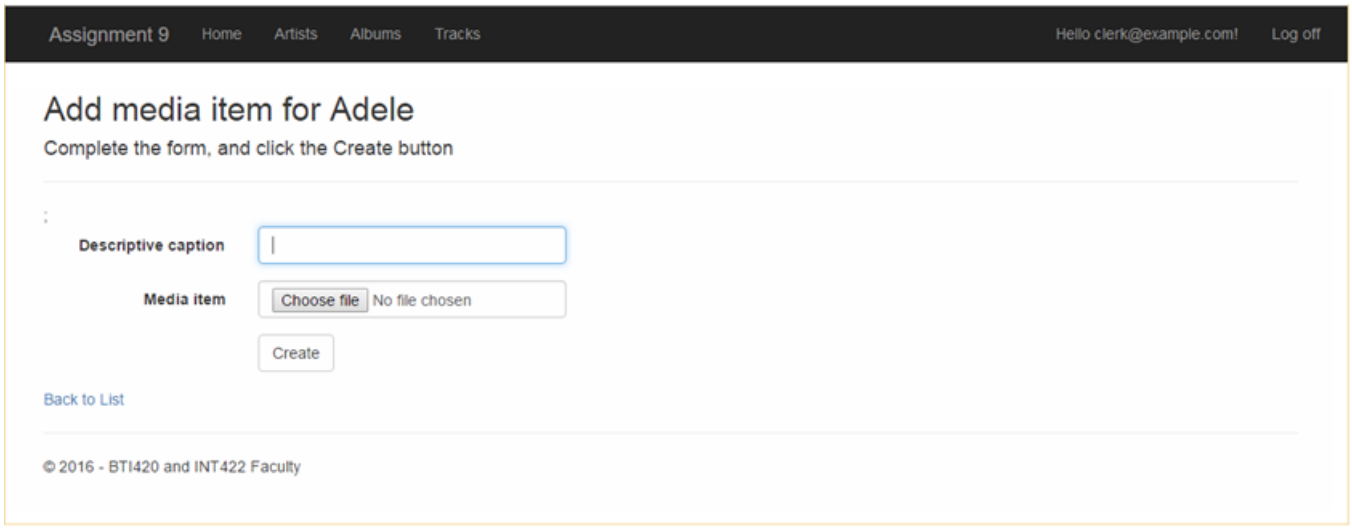
In other words, we work with the Artists controller, and code the "add new" media item there. You have already done that with "add new" album, so do the same for "add new" media item. Yes, the Coordinator role claim will be needed to complete this task.

Create the GET method. Use attribute routing.

Generate the view. Remember to:

1. Change the BeginForm() constructor to specify the correct "enctype"
2. Add the hidden ArtistId information

At this point, your view may look something like the following. Click the image to open it full-size in a new tab/window.



Next, create the POST method. Test your work.

Add the dedicated media item delivery controller and Manager method

Next, add the dedicated media item delivery controller.

From the PhotoEntity code example, you should also include the download-and-save functionality.

Add a Manager class method that will deliver a media item object.

Prepare to display the media items

Let's modify the existing artist details view, and all its bits and pieces.

We will create a new view model class, ArtistWithMediaInfo (in the style similar to the *PhotoEntity* code example). Remember to add an AutoMapper map.

In the Manager class, create another "get one" method (copy/paste), but it will fetech/include the media items, and return an object of the new type (above).

In the Artists controller, call that new manager method. You'll have to change the model type in the view too.

At this point in time, build/compile, and run in a browser. The app should continue to work.

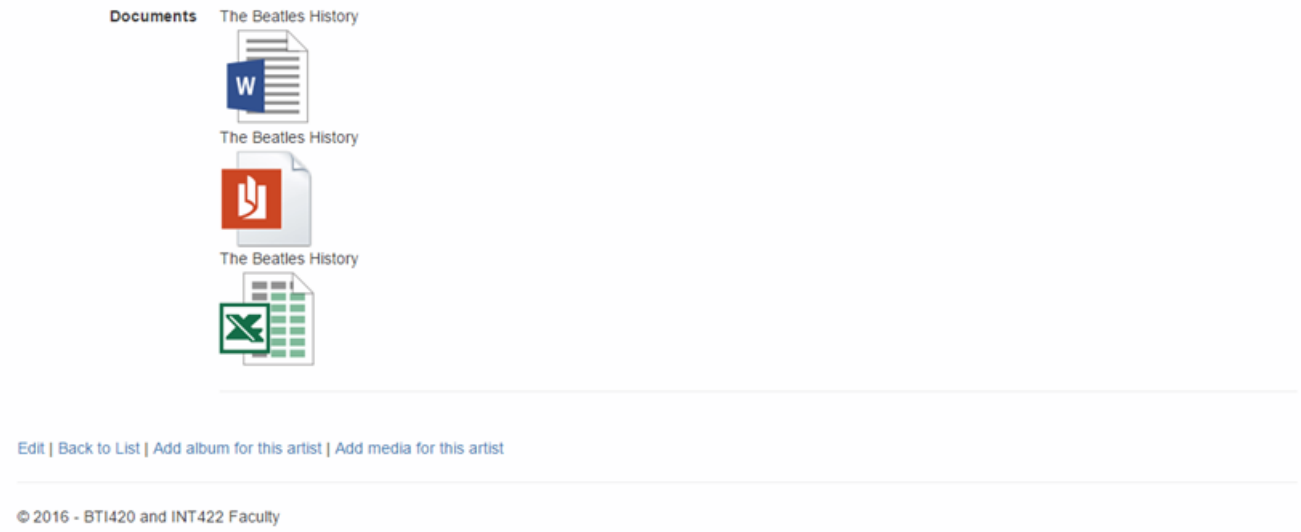
Displaying or rendering media items

There are many ways to display or render media items. Images and sounds can use the built-in HTML elements.

For other content – digital documents for example – the content can be rendered as a hyperlink that references the media item. For best results, use the save-to-download feature for their URLs.

If you want to render a text-based hyperlink, do it. Alternatively, you can include icons in your app, and render those as the hyperlink. Here are some icons that you can save and use:

In the teacher's sample solution, we chose to render the media items in groups. For example, we first rendered all the photos. Then the sounds. And then the digital documents. Click the image to open it full-size in a new tab/window.



Each group was rendered with “foreach” code, but using only the desired media type. For example:

```
<dt>
  Photos
</dt>
<dd>
  @foreach (var item in Model.MediaItems.Where(m => m.ContentType.Contains("image/")))
  {
    <div>
      <span>@item.Caption</span><br>
      <img src="~/media/@item.StringId" alt="@item.Caption" title="@item.Caption" width="200">
    </div>
  }
  <hr>
</dd>
```

Publish to Azure

Follow the guidance in this document to deploy/publish your web app to Azure:

https://scs.senecac.on.ca/~wei.song/int422/assignments/INT422-Assignment7.html

Please note that you must NOT create a new database server. Instead, create a new SQL Database, inside the existing database server that was created for your previous assignment.

Suggested names, assuming that your Microsoft Account name uses the recommended format “wsong18-wa2164”:

Web app: wsong18-wa2164a9

SQL database: Assign9Store (or A9Store)

Testing your work

While designing and coding your web app, use the Visual Studio debugger to test your algorithms, and inspect the data that you are working with.

In a browser, test your work, by doing tasks that fulfill the use cases in the specifications.

Important Notes

You must double check your assignment 9 web app:

- It MUST be created by using the new “Web app project A9” project template.
- The web project name (as well as the solution and namespace name in visual studio) must be “Assignment9”
- The lengthy string properties of Artist class and Album classes for holding rich-text descriptive info must be named as specified.

Fail to do so will result in a major penalty for the assignment.

Reminder about academic honesty

You must comply with the College’s academic honesty policy. Although you may interact and collaborate with others, *you must submit your own work*.

Submitting your work

Here’s how to submit your work, before the due date and time:

1. Locate the folder that holds your solution files. In Solution Explorer, right-click the “Solution” item, and choose “Open Folder in File Explorer”. It has three (or more) items: a Visual Studio Solution file, a folder that has your project’s source code, and a “packages” folder. Go UP one level.

2. Make a copy of the folder. This is the version that you will be uploading.

3. Remove the “packages” folder from the copied folder; also, remove the “bin” and “obj” folders.

4. Compress/zip the copied folder. The zip file SHOULD be about 2MB or less in size. If it isn’t, you haven’t followed the instructions properly.

5. Login to My.Seneca/Blackboard. Open the Web Programming on Windows course area. Click the “Assignments” link on the left-side navigator. Follow the link for this lab. Submit/upload your zip file. The page will accept three submissions, so if you upload, then decide to fix something and upload again, you can do so.