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| **Error Type:** | **Error ID:** | **Explanation:** | **Screenshots of technique:**  **(**PLEASE ZOOM IN AND AVOID EYE STRAIN**)** |
| Logic  (CLOSED) | 1 | I cannot cycle to the next 3 PaginatedList values in a HTML table in ASP.NET Core. So I am using this tutorial for it. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/aspnet/core/data/ef-mvc/sort-filter-page?view=aspnetcore-2.2>  The debugger keeps saying in PaginatedList that the count is gone up to 9 when I try to render the values by clicking the “Next” button. Except I can’t see those values rendering. It stays on the same page.  Also I’m noticing the “CurrentSort” and CurrentFilter values are null which the view needs to:   1. Provide the current sort order to the view so especially while paging and… 2. Maintain the filter settings during paging.   Here is my code for the files I had to alter/create in the tutorial in order for paging to work.  The solution was to revert to a previous backup and copy and paste the code from the tutorial instead of hand writing it. |  |
| Logic  (CLOSED) | 2 | Failure to transfer data into new SQL Server DB with ASP.NET Core and Entity Framework Core.  **Steps to reproduce**  I have an ASP.Net Core 2.2 web application with the backend made in Entity Framework Core from this tutorial. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/aspnet/core/data/ef-mvc/migrations?view=aspnetcore-2.2>  To summarise the steps.   1. Download the project in the link. 2. Go to `appsettings.json`. 3. Change database name in connection string to ` ContosoUniversity2` 4. Save your changes and build the project. 5. Ensure no instance of the program is running and use CLI (Command Line Interface) or PMC (Package Management Console) and navigate to the project folder and enter this command. `dotnet ef migrations add InitialCreate`   Note, tables and columns are generated here.  **Expected behaviour**  Entity Framework migrates data from previous database named ContosoUniversity1 to ContosoUniversity2 including all the columns and tables. It has worked for the author in Visual Studio 2019.  **Actual behaviour**  I am only seeing the creation of all tables and columns. There is no data other than in \_\_EFMigrationsHistory which has a single row for the migration history. I get this output from .NET CLI.  `Build started...  Build succeeded.  info: Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.Infrastructure[10403]  Entity Framework Core 2.2.6-servicing-10079 initialized 'SchoolContext' us  ing provider 'Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.SqlServer' with options: None  info: Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.Database.Command[20101]  Executed DbCommand (666ms) [Parameters=[], CommandType='Text', CommandTime  out='60']  CREATE DATABASE [ContosoUniversity2];  info: Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.Database.Command[20101]  Executed DbCommand (161ms) [Parameters=[], CommandType='Text', CommandTime  out='60']  IF SERVERPROPERTY('EngineEdition') <> 5  BEGIN  ALTER DATABASE [ContosoUniversity2] SET READ\_COMMITTED\_SNAPSHOT ON;  END;  info: Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.Database.Command[20101]  Executed DbCommand (18ms) [Parameters=[], CommandType='Text', CommandTimeo  ut='30']  CREATE TABLE [\_\_EFMigrationsHistory] (  [MigrationId] nvarchar(150) NOT NULL,  [ProductVersion] nvarchar(32) NOT NULL,  CONSTRAINT [PK\_\_\_EFMigrationsHistory] PRIMARY KEY ([MigrationId])  );  info: Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.Database.Command[20101]  Executed DbCommand (3ms) [Parameters=[], CommandType='Text', CommandTimeou  t='30']  SELECT OBJECT\_ID(N'[\_\_EFMigrationsHistory]');  info: Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.Database.Command[20101]  Executed DbCommand (1ms) [Parameters=[], CommandType='Text', CommandTimeou  t='30']  SELECT [MigrationId], [ProductVersion]  FROM [\_\_EFMigrationsHistory]  ORDER BY [MigrationId];  info: Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.Migrations[20402]  Applying migration '20191227004521\_InitialCreate'.  Applying migration '20191227004521\_InitialCreate'.  info: Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.Database.Command[20101]  Executed DbCommand (2ms) [Parameters=[], CommandType='Text', CommandTimeou  t='30']  CREATE TABLE [Course] (  [CourseID] int NOT NULL,  [Title] nvarchar(max) NULL,  [Credits] int NOT NULL,  CONSTRAINT [PK\_Course] PRIMARY KEY ([CourseID])  );  info: Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.Database.Command[20101]  Executed DbCommand (2ms) [Parameters=[], CommandType='Text', CommandTimeou  t='30']  CREATE TABLE [Student] (  [ID] int NOT NULL IDENTITY,  [LastName] nvarchar(max) NULL,  [FirstMidName] nvarchar(max) NULL,  [EnrollmentDate] datetime2 NOT NULL,  CONSTRAINT [PK\_Student] PRIMARY KEY ([ID])  );  info: Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.Database.Command[20101]  Executed DbCommand (3ms) [Parameters=[], CommandType='Text', CommandTimeou  t='30']  CREATE TABLE [Enrollment] (  [EnrollmentID] int NOT NULL IDENTITY,  [CourseID] int NOT NULL,  [StudentID] int NOT NULL,  [Grade] int NULL,  CONSTRAINT [PK\_Enrollment] PRIMARY KEY ([EnrollmentID]),  CONSTRAINT [FK\_Enrollment\_Course\_CourseID] FOREIGN KEY ([CourseID]) RE  FERENCES [Course] ([CourseID]) ON DELETE CASCADE,  CONSTRAINT [FK\_Enrollment\_Student\_StudentID] FOREIGN KEY ([StudentID])  REFERENCES [Student] ([ID]) ON DELETE CASCADE  );  info: Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.Database.Command[20101]  Executed DbCommand (1ms) [Parameters=[], CommandType='Text', CommandTimeou  t='30']  CREATE INDEX [IX\_Enrollment\_CourseID] ON [Enrollment] ([CourseID]);  info: Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.Database.Command[20101]  Executed DbCommand (1ms) [Parameters=[], CommandType='Text', CommandTimeou  t='30']  CREATE INDEX [IX\_Enrollment\_StudentID] ON [Enrollment] ([StudentID]);  info: Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.Database.Command[20101]  Executed DbCommand (2ms) [Parameters=[], CommandType='Text', CommandTimeou  t='30']  INSERT INTO [\_\_EFMigrationsHistory] ([MigrationId], [ProductVersion])  VALUES (N'20191227004521\_InitialCreate', N'2.2.6-servicing-10079');  Done.`  **Environment data**  `.NET Core SDK (reflecting any global.json):  Version: 2.2    Runtime Environment:  OS Name: Windows  OS Version: 6.1.7601  OS Platform: Windows  RID: win7-x64 `  SOLUTION: The tutorial I was using was confusing because <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/aspnet/core/data/ef-mvc/migrations?view=aspnetcore-2.2> there is an image of data in the database even though we are creating a new one from scratch. So I am just going to continue to use the original DB for upcoming tutorials. |  |
| 3  CLOSED | Logic | Had a problem using a migration. When I run command “dotnet ef database update” this was the error. There is already an object named 'Student' in the database.  The way past it was to comment out the code for the “Up” migration method in “20191229082704\_MaxLengthOnNames.cs”. |  |
| 4  CLOSED | Logic | Unable to render scrollable image background homepage  I am using the "ASP.NET Core Web Application" template in (2.2 MVC).  I attempted to use a w3schools HOWTO sample to render scrollable image background to my home page which is written in asp.net core razor cshtml file.  <https://www.w3schools.com/howto/howto_css_bg_change_scroll.asp>  The text box in the centre worked so I got rid of it. But I cannot render any image from my file in wwwroot\lib\bootstrap\dist\css\bootstrap.css to the homepage view and the image path appears to be correct as intellisense found the path to all images.  The difficulty is that both these html selectors “html” and “body” are combined into one in the tutorial and in my page both selectors are separated and I don’t know which one should have the height property set to 100% as it is in the tutorial.  I tried setting both to 100% with no effect or resolve of my issue.  Here is my summary code for the bootstrap.css file containing the scrollable image background.  Turned out that the code from the layout page, he said will make the attributes invalid. To solve it he suggested that I write the needed css under “wwwroot\css” instead of overwriting the default css file. I did this and it worked except I had to copy and paste all the code from the default css file in order to keep the navbar. | html {  font-family: sans-serif;  line-height: 1.15;  -webkit-text-size-adjust: 100%;  -webkit-tap-highlight-color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0);  }  \* {  box-sizing: border-box;  }  .bg-image {  /\* Full height \*/  height: 50%;  /\* Center and scale the image nicely \*/  background-position: center;  background-repeat: no-repeat;  background-size: cover;  }  /\* Images used \*/  .img1 {background-image: url("../../images/pitcher1.jpg");}  .img2 {background-image: url("../../images/pitcher2.jpg");}  .img3 {background-image: url("../../images/pitcher3.jpg");}  .img4 {background-image: url("../../images/pitcher4.jpg");}  article, aside, figcaption, figure, footer, header, hgroup, main, nav, section {  display: block;  }  body {  margin: 0;  font-family: "Lato", -apple-system, BlinkMacSystemFont, "Segoe UI", Roboto, "Helvetica Neue", Arial, sans-serif, "Apple Color Emoji", "Segoe UI Emoji", "Segoe UI Symbol";  font-size: 1rem;  font-weight: 400;  line-height: 1.5;  color: #EBEBEB;  text-align: left;  background-color: #2B3E50;  } |
| 5  CLOSED | Logic | By default when I generate the views for registration I find that because EFC doesn’t know which field the user needs to make sense out of UserID it uses the UserContactEmail field.  I wanted something like full name but I could only do First or last name so what I did was make this property in the User model.  public string UserFullname => string.Format("{0} {1}", UserFirstName, UserLastName);  It allowed me to then just change all the values in the controller and the views from UserContactEmail to UserFullName. I didn’t even need to recreate the database or migrate this property as a data column in the database. |  |
| 6  CLOSED | Syntax | Cannot implicitly convert type 'System.Linq.IOrderedQueryable<Pitcher.Models.Registration>' to 'Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.Query.IIncludableQueryable  The way around this first was to use IQueryable in place of the var keyword which I have highlighted in the code snippet.  That would give us another error for each switch case for example…  'IQueryable' does not contain a definition for 'OrderByDescending' and no accessible extension method 'OrderByDescending' accepting a first argument of type 'IQueryable' could be found (are you missing a using directive or an assembly reference?) [Pitcher]  …To fix that up right next to the keyword IQueryable I put the word <Registration>. Done.  IQueryable <Registration> registrations = \_context.Registrations.Include(r => r.Job).Include(r => r.User); |  |
| 7  CLOSED | Logic | Unable to calculate total users by job title.  **Steps to reproduce**  <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/aspnet/core/data/ef-mvc/sort-filter-page?view=aspnetcore-2.2>   1. Create the view model called “ProjectTotalsGroup.cs” 2. Modify home controller and add this.   private readonly TeamContext \_context;          public HomeController(TeamContext context)          {              \_context = context;          }          public IActionResult Index()          {              return View();          }          public IActionResult Privacy()          {              return View();          }          [ResponseCache(Duration = 0, Location = ResponseCacheLocation.None, NoStore = true)]          public IActionResult Error()          {              return View(new ErrorViewModel { RequestId = Activity.Current?.Id ?? HttpContext.TraceIdentifier });          }            //TO DO: GROUP UserCount by JobName.          public async Task<ActionResult> About()          {              IQueryable<ProjectTotalsGroup> data =                  from jobs in \_context.Jobs                  group jobs by jobs.JobTitle into projectGroup                  select new ProjectTotalsGroup()                  {                      JobName = projectGroup.Key,                      UserCount = projectGroup.Count()                  };              return View(await data.AsNoTracking().ToListAsync());          }   1. Create About view.   @model IEnumerable<Pitcher.Models.TeamViewModels.ProjectTotalsGroup>  @{      ViewData["Title"] = "Project Body Statistics";  }  <h2>Student Body Statistics</h2>  <table>      <tr>          <th>              Job Name          </th>          <th>              Staff total          </th>      </tr>        @foreach (var item in Model)      {          <tr>              <td>                  @Html.DisplayFor(modelItem => item.JobName)              </td>              <td>                  @item.UserCount              </td>          </tr>      }  </table>  **Expected output**  I see total users in each Job shown on screen.  **Actual output**  Unable to calculate total users by job title.  **Algorithm to solve my problem**  //PROBLEM: TO GROUP userCount by jobTitle.  //GET Users  //GET Registrations  //SELECT all Users where ID = tblRegistration.JobID  //GROUP Users by tblRegistration.JobID  **SUCCESS!!!**  Well that algorithm solved most of the problem but I realized I could just group the registrations by registrations.Job.JobTitle. As in access the navigational property that leads to the entity set “Job” and then the entity called JobTitle. Simple. |  |
| ID 8  CLOSED | Logic | The presence of asp-area=”” in my login form results in the form appearing upon clicking on it and disappearing instantly.  UPDATE: Just used Auth0’s login form. Problem solved. |  |
| ID 9  CLOSED | Logic | I am attempting to install these dependencies to bind an Auth0 login service to my ASP.NET Core 2.2 app right now I’m using a sample in 3.1 to install them to:  Install-Package Microsoft.AspNetCore.Authentication.Cookies  Install-Package Microsoft.AspNetCore.Authentication.OpenIdConnect  I will get this error for both packages when I run those commands.  package name 'Microsoft.AspNetCore.Authentication.OpenIdConnect'. Try  Get-PackageSource to see all available registered package sources.  At line:1 char:1  + Install-Package Microsoft.AspNetCore.Authentication.OpenIdConnect  + ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~  + CategoryInfo : ObjectNotFound: (Microsoft.Power....InstallPackage:  InstallPackage) [Install-Package], Exception  + FullyQualifiedErrorId : NoMatchFoundForCriteria,Microsoft.PowerShell.Packag  eManagement.Cmdlets.InstallPackage  and  Install-Package : No match was found for the specified search criteria and  package name 'Microsoft.AspNetCore.Authentication.Cookies'. Try Get-PackageSource  to see all available registered package sources.  At line:1 char:1  + Install-Package Microsoft.AspNetCore.Authentication.Cookies  + ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~  + CategoryInfo : ObjectNotFound: (Microsoft.Power....InstallPackage:  InstallPackage) [Install-Package], Exception  + FullyQualifiedErrorId : NoMatchFoundForCriteria,Microsoft.PowerShell.Packag  eManagement.Cmdlets.InstallPackage  I’m stumped here as what to do. I don’t know where to begin.  UPDATE:  Just copy and paste these name space from the Auth0’s sample project into our Startup.cs file in Pitcher.  Microsoft.AspNetCore.Authentication.Cookies;  Microsoft.AspNetCore.Authentication.OpenIdConnect; |  |
| 10  OPEN | Syntax | How do I globally set a windows environment variable for private key in a appsettings.json file?  **Introduction**  I have an ASP.Net Core 2.2 web application with a third party authorization/authentication service to handle a ClientSecret.  I am attempting to keep it out of source control and using a global environment variable set on my desktop that contains the private key value.  But it would appear it is not working even though I can see it’s value output into the path variable when I enter the command “path” into the CLI. I have gone through so many articles about hiding a private key via a global windows environment variable but they’re all to do with Node.js apps.  **Steps to reproduce**  To summarise the steps:   1. Use this quickstart if you want. <https://auth0.com/docs/quickstart/webapp/aspnet-core/03-authorization?download=true> And once you have downloaded the app, copy the Client Secret value to clipboard. 2. Type into your start menu search bar “Edit environment variables for your account” and select that option when it appears. 3. Add new variable called AUTH0\_CLIENT\_SECRET. 4. Swap this made up private key value…   "ClientSecret": "78y9t3287UYIG32e3redfe"  For the global environment variable we created in the Environment Variables window.  "ClientSecret": "{AUTH0\_CLIENT\_SECRET}"  **Expected behaviour**  I can authorize my user like I always have been able to sign into the application.  **Actual behaviour**  Moment I sign in I will get this error.  Message contains error: 'access\_denied', error\_description: 'Unauthorized', error\_uri: 'error\_uri is null', status code '401'.  Microsoft.AspNetCore.Authentication.OpenIdConnect.OpenIdConnectHandler:Error: Message contains error: 'access\_denied', error\_description: 'Unauthorized', error\_uri: 'error\_uri is null', status code '401'.  **Environment data**  `.NET Core SDK (reflecting any global.json):  Version: 2.2.6    Runtime Environment:  OS Name: Windows  OS Version: 6.3.9600  OS Platform: Windows  RID: win81-x64 |  |
| 11  CLOSED | Logic | Getting this error when having two foreign keys in tblProblem.  Introducing FOREIGN KEY constraint 'FK\_tblProblem\_tblRegistration\_RegistrationID' on table 'tblProblem' may cause cycles or multiple cascade paths. Specify ON DELETE NO ACTION or ON  UPDATE NO ACTION, or modify other FOREIGN KEY constraints.  Could not create constraint or index. See previous errors.  This is a limitation in SQL Server when we have multiple child foreign keys of a parent going into the one grand-child table.  I am not certain how to get past this limitation and retain the desired functionality which is to ensure the Problem table can have way of displaying which user created the table. That meant linking foreign key in tblProblem from the registered user who created the problem record via, (RegistrationID). If I set the cascade path I’m getting the error in to have no action then I’m left with orphaned records in the child table (tblProblem) when I preform a delete in the parent table, tblRegistration.  My only foreseeable option is to delete RegistrationID foreign keys in tblChat and tblProblem. But then I can’t tell who created a “chat” record about the problem or a “problem” record in the first place.  My question is can I somehow in EF Core find out which user made an entry in tblProblems and tblChats without having to reference their RegistrationID in those tables?  The answer is yes. I can do it in SQL Server.  <https://www.mssqltips.com/sqlservertip/4055/create-a-simple-sql-server-trigger-to-build-an-audit-trail/>  <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/53043073/how-to-get-when-user-created-or-last-modified-in-asp-net-core-and-entity-framewo> |  |