

# Additional Considerations

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# Module Overview



Functions vs. pipes

Using a memo decorator

HttpClient and RxJS operators

Security considerations

HTTP interceptors



# Functions vs. Pipes

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# Function Calls in Templates

Function calls made from a template are invoked every time a change occurs (no caching)

## Calling a Function from a Template

Name	Total
Basketball	\$32.39
XBox	\$269.99
Nintendo Switch	\$269.99
Bat	\$32.39

```
{{ addTax(product.price) | currency }}
```



# Replacing Functions with Pipes

A pure pipe returns the same result given the same inputs

Only called when inputs are changed

## Using a Pipe in a Template

Name	Total
Basketball	\$32.39
XBox	\$269.99
Nintendo Switch	\$269.99
Bat	\$32.39

```
{{ product.price | addtax | currency }}
```



# Functions and Pipes in Action

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# Using a Memo Decorator

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```
import memo from 'memo-decorator';

@Pipe({ name: 'addtaxmemo' })
export class AddTaxMemoPipe implements PipeTransform {

  @memo()
  transform(value: any, args?: any): any {
    // return product.price + tax
  }
}
```

## The Memo Decorator

Use the Memo Decorator to enhance caching of a pipe's transform() function when a primitive value is passed





# Pipe with a Memo Decorator

Cache result based on inputs passed into pipe transform()

## Using a Pipe in a Template

Name	Total
Basketball	\$32.39
XBox	\$269.99
Nintendo Switch	\$269.99
Bat	\$32.39

```
{{ product.price | addtaxmemo | currency }}
```

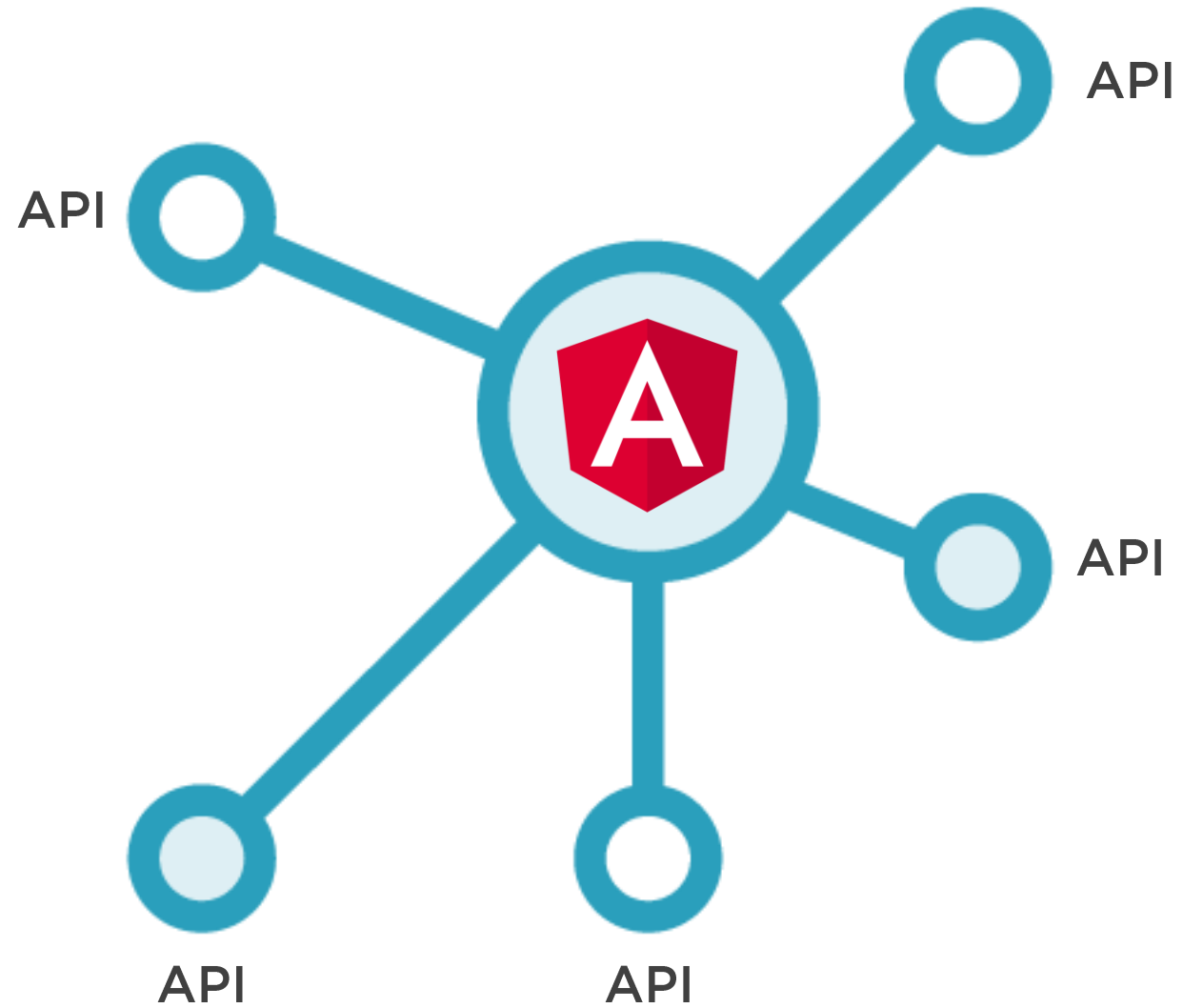


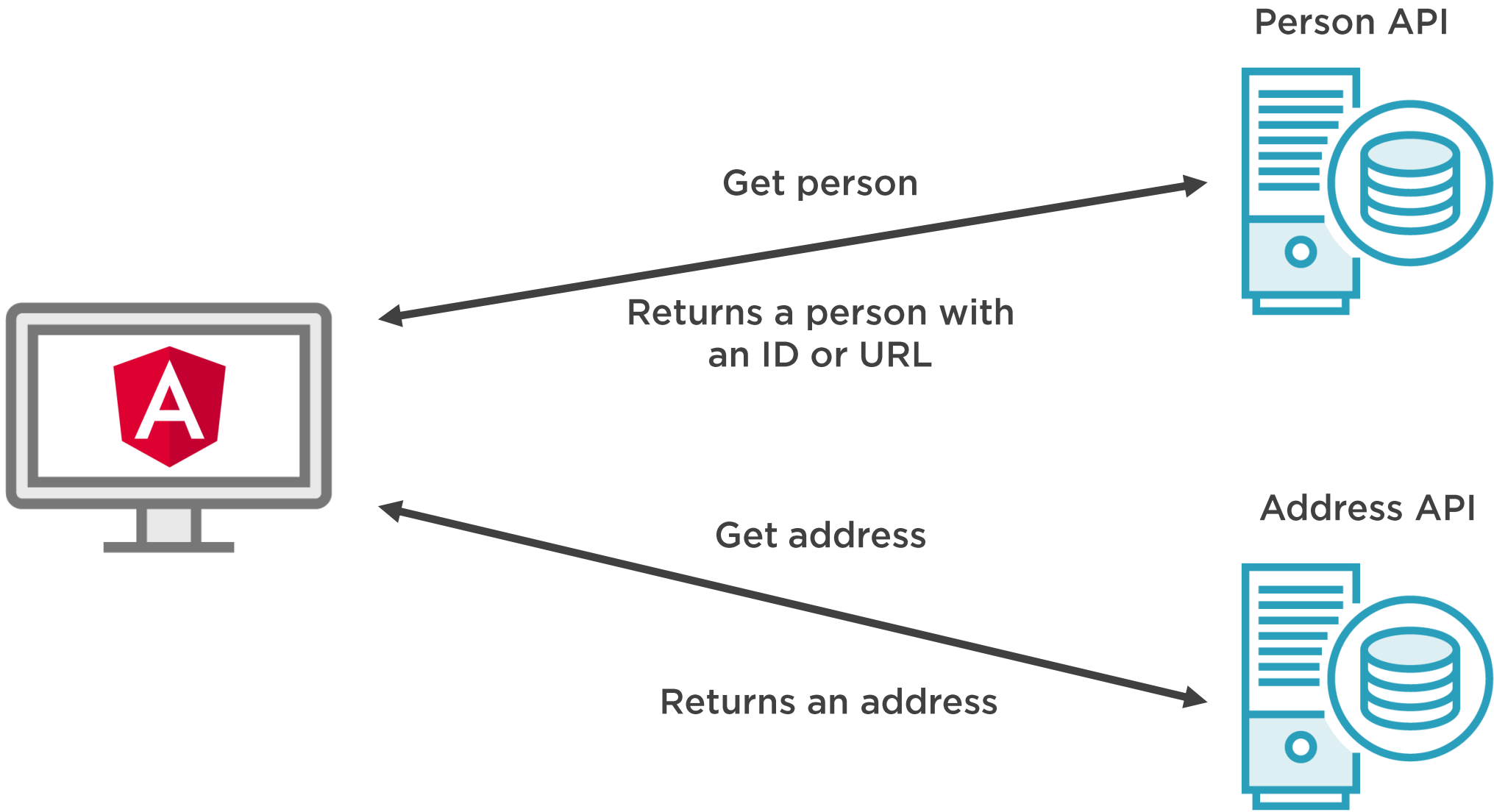
# HttpClient and RxJS Operators

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# API Calls





# HttpClient and RxJS Operators

**switchMap**

**mergeMap**

**forkJoin**



# Key Security Considerations

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# Security Considerations

CORS

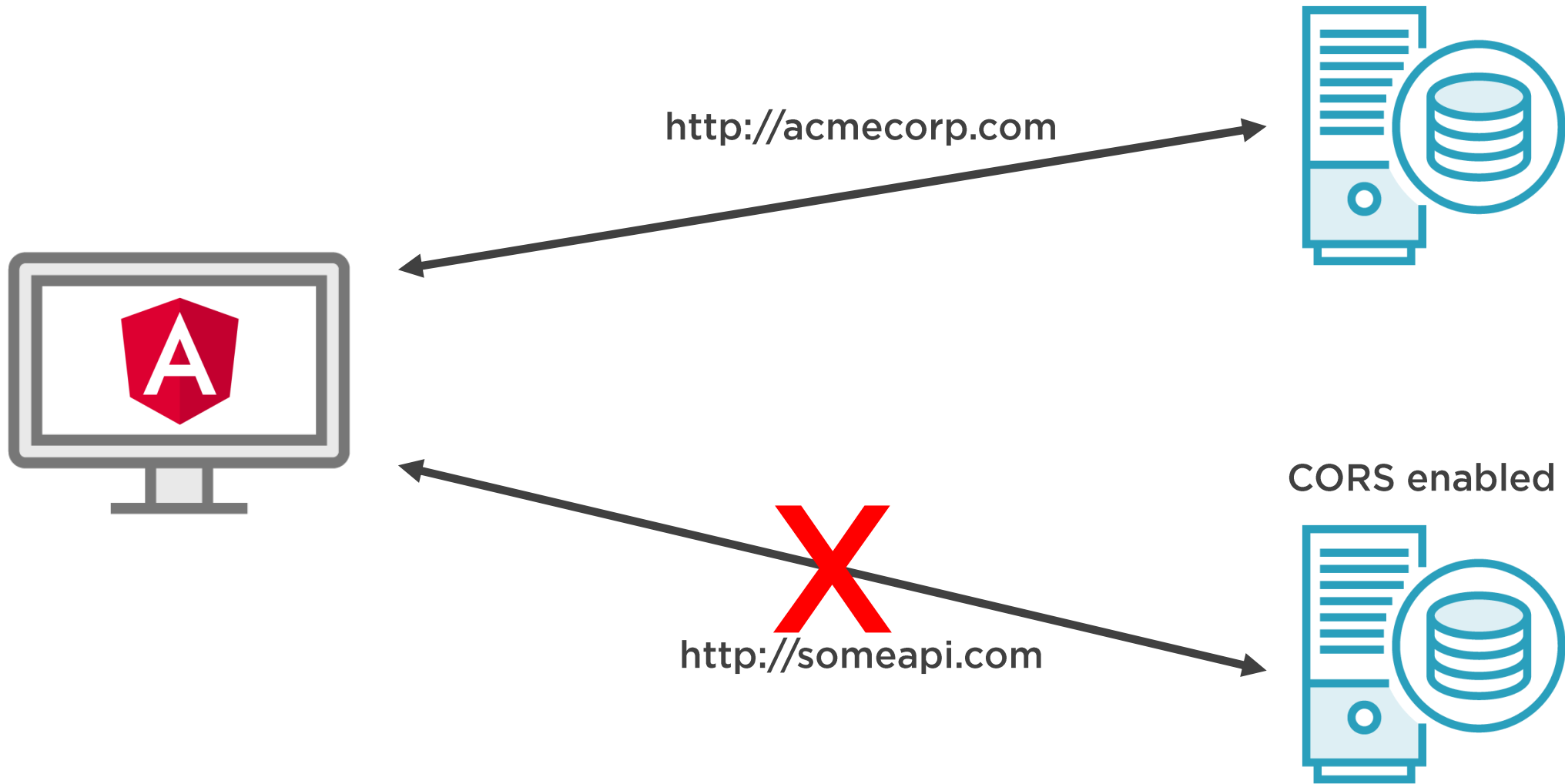
CSRF

Route  
Guards

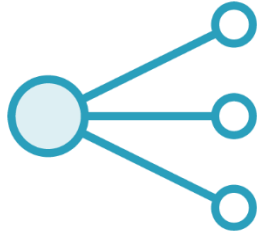
Sensitive  
Data



# Cross-origin Resource Sharing (CORS)







# CORS Considerations

**CORS allows a browser to call a different domain or port**

**Enable on the server as needed**

**Limit allowed domains, headers, and methods**



# Security Considerations

CORS

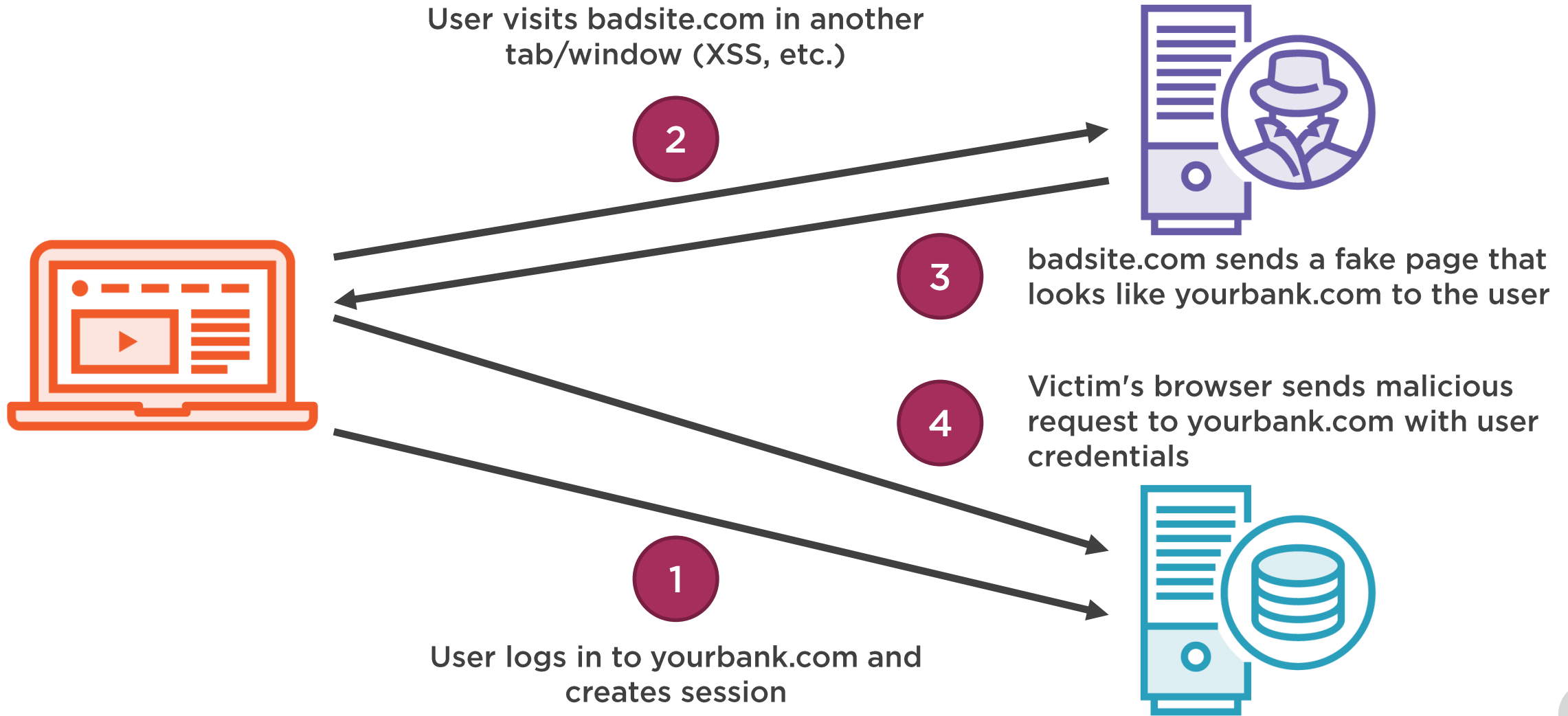
CSRF

Route  
Guards

Sensitive  
Data



# Cross-site Request Forgery (CRSF)





## CSRF Considerations

Enable CSRF on the server if using cookie authentication

Angular will read a token from a cookie set by the server and add it to the request headers

Change the cookie/header name as appropriate for your server

Server will validate the header value



# Security Considerations

CORS

CSRF

Route  
Guards

Sensitive  
Data





## Route Guards

Define route guards needed by application based on user or group/role

Keep in mind that route guards don't "secure" an application

Rely on the server to secure data, APIs, etc.



# Security Considerations

CORS

CSRF

Route  
Guards

Sensitive  
Data





## Sensitive Data

Anyone can access the browser developer tools to view variables, local/session storage, cookies, etc.

Do not store sensitive data (secrets, keys, passwords, etc.) in the browser

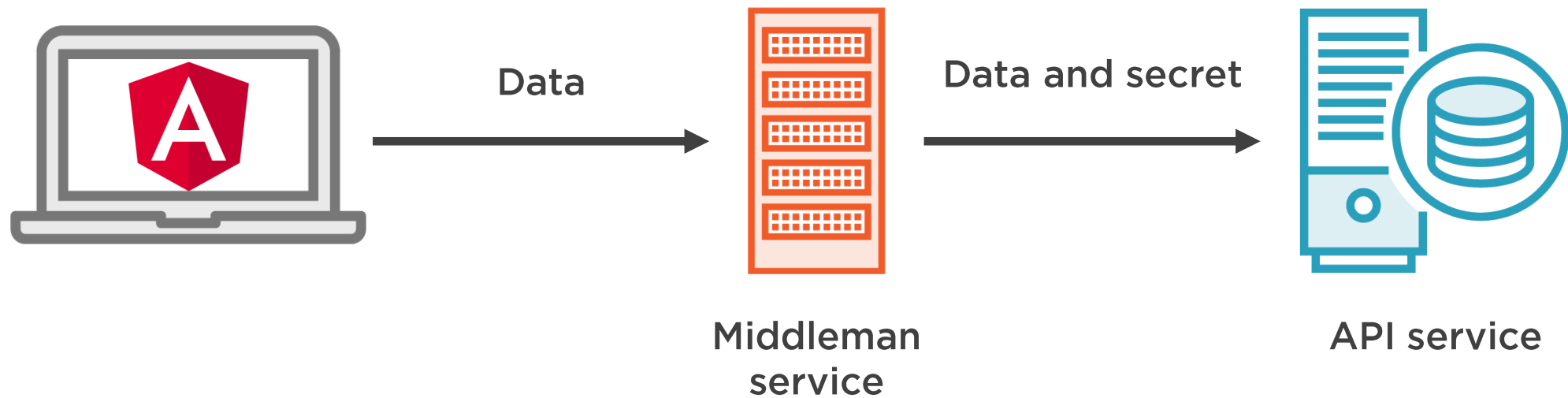
If an API requires a "secret" to be passed, consider calling it through a "middle-man" service that you own

Use JWT tokens where possible for server authentication (set appropriate TTL expiration for tokens)





# Using a Middleman Service



# Additional Security Considerations

**Authentication**

**Authorization**

**HTTPS**



# HTTP Interceptors

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```
@Injectable()
export class CorsInterceptor implements HttpInterceptor {

  intercept(req: HttpRequest<any>, next: HttpHandler): Observable<HttpEvent<any>> {

    const authReq = req.clone({
      withCredentials: true,
      headers: req.headers.set('X-Requested-With', 'XMLHttpRequest')
    });

    return next.handle(authReq);
  }
}
```

## HTTP Interceptors and CORS

**HTTP Interceptors provide a centralized place to hook into requests/responses**

**Add withCredentials when using cookies and calling via CORS**

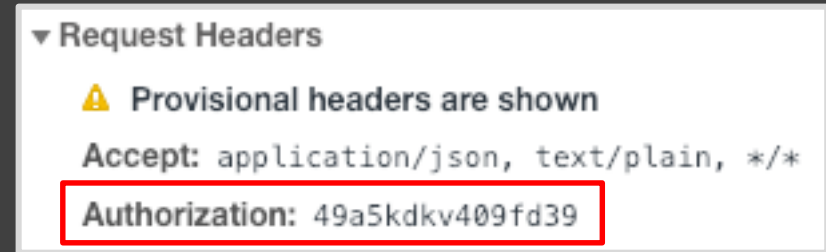


```
@Injectable()
export class AuthInterceptor implements HttpInterceptor {
  intercept(req: HttpRequest<any>, next: HttpHandler): Observable<HttpEvent<any>> {

    // Get the auth header (fake value is shown here)
    const authHeader = '49a5kdkv409fd39'; // this.authService.getAuthToken();
    const authReq = req.clone({
      headers: req.headers.set('Authorization', authHeader)

    });

    return next.handle(authReq);
  }
}
```



# HTTP Interceptors and Tokens

Interceptors can be used to pass tokens required by services



```
import { HTTP_INTERCEPTORS } from '@angular/common/http';
import { AuthInterceptor } from '../interceptors/auth.interceptor';

@NgModule({
  providers: [{
    provide: HTTP_INTERCEPTORS,
    useClass: AuthInterceptor,
    multi: true
  }]
})
export class CoreModule {}
```

## Registering an HTTP Interceptor

Interceptors can be provided in the Core module

Since more than one interceptor can be used, set *multi* to *true*



# Summary



Use pipes over functions in views (when possible)

Leverage RxJS operators when making HttpClient calls to the server

Use HTTP interceptors to modify requests and access responses in a centralized place

Take time to carefully evaluate the security needs of the application

