

MERN Back-End Development Section - 01

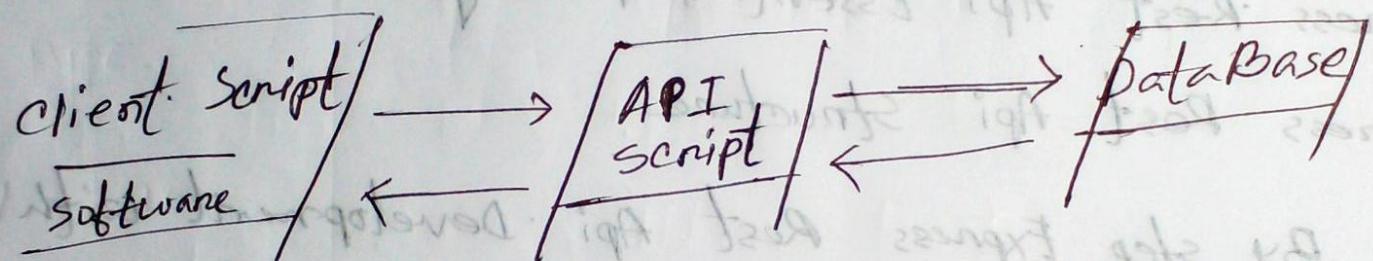
Express Js Rest Api Development

- * Introduction of Rest Api
- * Rest Api Best Practices
- * Rest Api Security
- * Express Rest Api Essential Packages
- * Express Rest Api Structure
- * Step By step Express Rest Api Development with Mongo.
- * Rest Api Documentation Preparation.
- * Practice Project.

Introduction of Rest API

Rest → Representational State Transfer.

API → Application Programming Interface.



Rest API Best Practice

* Best practices of json.

* Request Response Model

* Rest API working flow.

* Rest API Auth and security.

Best Practices of JSON

JSON → JavaScript Object Notation.

- * JSON is a light weight data-interchange format that is completely language independent.
- * It was derived from JavaScript.
- * The official Internet media type for JSON is application/json.
- * It was designed for human-readable data interchange.
- * The filename extension is .json.

Uses of JSON

* Javascript based application.

JSON - DATA TYPE

Type	Description
Number	
String	
Boolean	
Array	
Value	
Object	
Whitespace	
null	

JSON Bad Special Characters & Solution

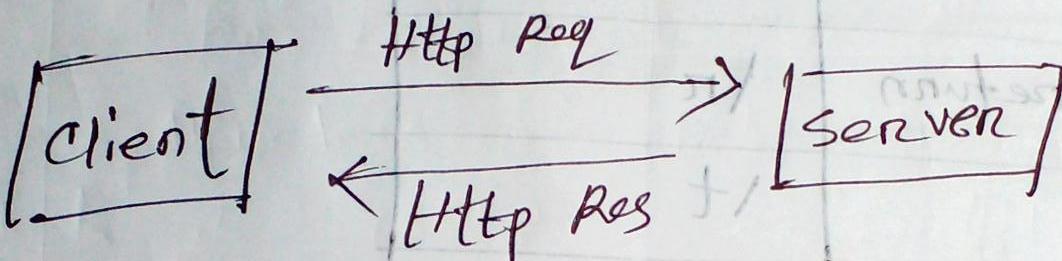
Characters	Replace With
Backspace	\b
Form feed	\f
Newline	\n
Carriage return	\r
Tab	\t
Double quote	\"
Back slash	\\"

→ JSON Lint → for error check in JSON data.

* Always create a Root element.

Request Response Model

Q. Client



HTTP CLIENT

- * Browser level client → Server Site Rendering
- * Application level client → Client Site Rendering

* Browser level client

— only get Request execute.

* Application level client

— यह विभिन्न Request Application level

client or API से

HTTP Client Library	platform	Language
Volley	Native Android	Java
Retrofit	Native Android	Java
Restsharp	ASP.NET	C#
Axios / JQuery / fetch	Mobile / Web / Desktop	JavaScript
cURL	Web	PHP
Alamofire	Native iOS	Swift

PostMan + HTTP client

Request compare Get vs Post,

key Points	Get	POST
Back button/ Reload	Harmless	Data will be re-submitted browser client no re-submit again.
Bookmarked	Can be bookmarked	Never Can not be bookmark
Cached	Can be	Never
Encoding Type	application/x-www-form-urlencoded	application/x-www-form-urlencoded or multipart form data. Use multipart encoding for binary data.
History	Parameters remain in browser history	Parameters are not save in browser history
Restrictions on data length	Yes, When sending data the Get method adds the data to the URL; and the length of URL Limited. Maximum URL length is 2048 characters.	No restriction

Restriction on data type	Only ASCII characters allowed	No Restriction. Binary data is also allowed.
Security	GET is less secure compare to POST because data sent is part of the URL. Never use GET when sending passwords or other sensitive information	POST is little safer than GET because the parameters are not stored in browser history or in web server logs. (login, signup, transaction)
visibility	Data is visible to everyone in the URL	Data is not displayed in the URL

Http Request Throttling

-~~No rate limit is used in Rest API~~ ~~no mitigation~~

-~~Request can be limited~~ Request can be limited

Rate - thro - limit ~~is used to limit Throttling.~~

* Throttling is also known as request rate limiting.

* DOS attack ~~is caused by~~ Throttling ~~is caused by~~

Http Response:-

Response Area	Standard Data Type
Body	Simple string JSON, Download, Redirect XML
Headers	key Pair value
cookie	key Pair value

Response Status Code :-

Code	Meaning	Description	
200 Automatically manage	OK	OK is the standard response for successful HTTP request	standard response for successful HTTP request
201	Accepted	JMX	Accepted
202	Accepted	HTTP	Accepted
203	Non Authoritative Information	sixlog	Non Authoritative Information
204	No content		
205	Reset content	405 AM	Method Not Allowed
206	Partial content	408 AM	Request timeOut
400 AM	Bad Request	500 AM	Internal Server Error
401	Unauthorized	502 AM	Bad Gateway
403 AM	Forbidden	503 AM	Service Unavailable
404 AM	Not found		

REST API Basic Best Practice

API End Naming Best Practice :-

* CRUD (Create, Read, Update, and Delete) - एक्शन्स
— functionality फूटर API End point के लिए

* Example :- /users/{id} instead of /getUser.

* Forward slashes before hierarchy.

- अंतरिक्ष से बाहरी संरचना के लिए - यहाँ कोई विवरण नहीं

* Punctuation for lists:-

- multiple parameters pass - एकली

- इसमें बारे बारे " / " द्वारा उपलब्ध होता है जो एक और विवर देता है,

→ /users/{id1},{id2}.

* Query parameters where necessary:-

? - यहाँ दिए गए कॉमने फ़िल्टर व सॉर्ट
कार्ड्स को URL में - Query string के पारा
पारा करने के लिए,

- /users/? location=USA

* Lower case letters and dashes:

= URL के सभी lowercase हैं - यहाँ ठीक

- /users/{id}/pending-orders | instead of /users/{id}/Pending-Orders
✓ X

* No file extension:

Api का अंतिम बिंदु API की URL में नहीं
किसी भी फ़ाइल के लिए कोई एंडोवर
नहीं file extension का अंतिम बिंदु नहीं

- /users/{id}/pending-orders | instead of /users/{id}/Pending-0.XML
✓ X

* No trailing forward slash:

→ URL: ~~http://api.softrise.com/orders/12345~~ ~~http://api.softrise.com/orders/12345/~~

→ ~~/users/{id}/pending-orders~~ instead of ~~/users/{id}/Pending-orders/~~

API Response Best Practices

* Response Headers:-

→ Res Headers ~~(অবশ্যই)~~ proper http response status code provide এমন কোড

→ অবশ্যই proper content type; file type -

- একটি মাত্র কোড

→ Cache status এমন মানে - or file কোড, গুরুত্ব

→ Authentication "এর token" - অবশ্যই headers এর

- একটি মাত্র কোড

→ Only string data is allowed for response Headers.

→ with content ~~(কোর্স)~~ length - একটি মানে - or provide এমন কোড

→ Provide response date and time

→

API Response Body Best Practice

Response Body:

- body টো status, code, message করা হবে। Avoid অপেক্ষা করা।
- body এখন JSON রেটুর্ন করার পথ নেওয়া উচিত। JSON এর best practice এখন আপডেট করা।
- For single result, can use string, Boolean directly.
- Provide proper JSON encode-decode before writing JSON Body.

Response Cookies:

- গুরুতর ক্ষয়ান করা হবে। web application রেটুর্ন কোকি সর্বে মুক্ত করা হবে। Rest API ফলো কোকি সর্বে মুক্ত করা হবে।
- Avoid using Response cookies
- if required use cookie encryption, decryption
and other security policies.

~~API Request Handling Best Practices~~

UTCS09 Dev meeting

When to use GET():

→ When Request is for retrieving small amount of data

Pass small amount of data, when there is big-data

Pass small amount of data, when GET() use mostly

→ When action is known server -> change it or use POST

→ When Request is database -specific

parameters/condition for data retrieval

→ Request only -> select, all select, conditional select

→ all select, conditional select

→ GET() is used for small request

→ GET() is used for small request

When use POST()

- When Request is to update Data
- When Request & body contains lot of large amount of data pass through URL
- Client side when they documents, image, video server side & upload through them

Request Body :-

- When Request body contains data in JSON array structured way or JSON Array/Object pattern or images
- When Request body contains image, audio, video and other type of multipart/form-data
- Authentication related data body like token or, request header like token, file type etc.

Request Headers

- Req Header should carry all security related information, like token, auth etc.
 - key : pair is allowed for header.
 - Req header should provide user agent information of client Application.
- Rest API - Error - error hit - error 200 - error
- User - or - origin user - agent, user - agent 200
- If necessary CSRF/XSRF should provide via header.
 - Request header should be associated with middleware controller, where necessary.

API Controller Best Practices

- Controllers to not do logic other than business logic. clean API. controllers & business logic place over models or
- controllers responsible for accepting http requests.
- ~~do~~ consider API versioning.
- Use await
- Follow solid principles to manage controller classes.
- In controllers Get() for any type, return post() for any type or mention any file
- controller responsible for calling model, return response, redirect to action etc.

API MiddleWare Controller Best Practice

- Middle ware request \Rightarrow no. of Response \oplus
can or execute \oplus
- MiddleWare \leftarrow special types of controller

API \oplus

Fundamentals of Frameworks

Middleware Uses :

- Use to implement API key, user-agent restriction, CSRF, XSRF, token based API Authentication.
- Use to implement API request rate limit.
- Logging of incoming HTTP requests.
- Response \oplus - error with Redirection \oplus GZIP
- MiddleWare can inspect a request and decorate it or reject it, based on what it finds.

~~REST API~~ Security Best Practices

~~Security practices may varies:~~

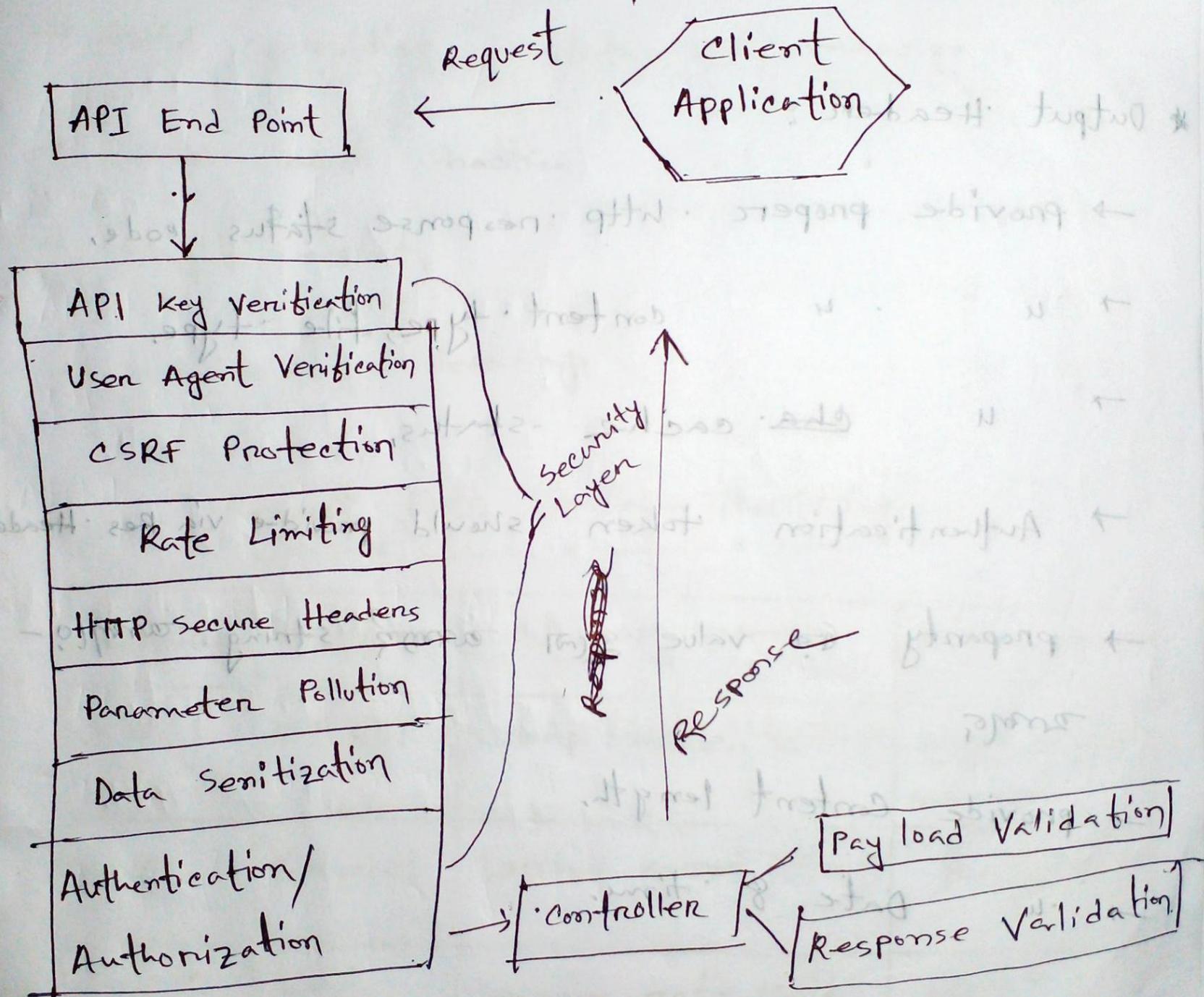
1. May varies from application to application.

2. " " " developer to developer.

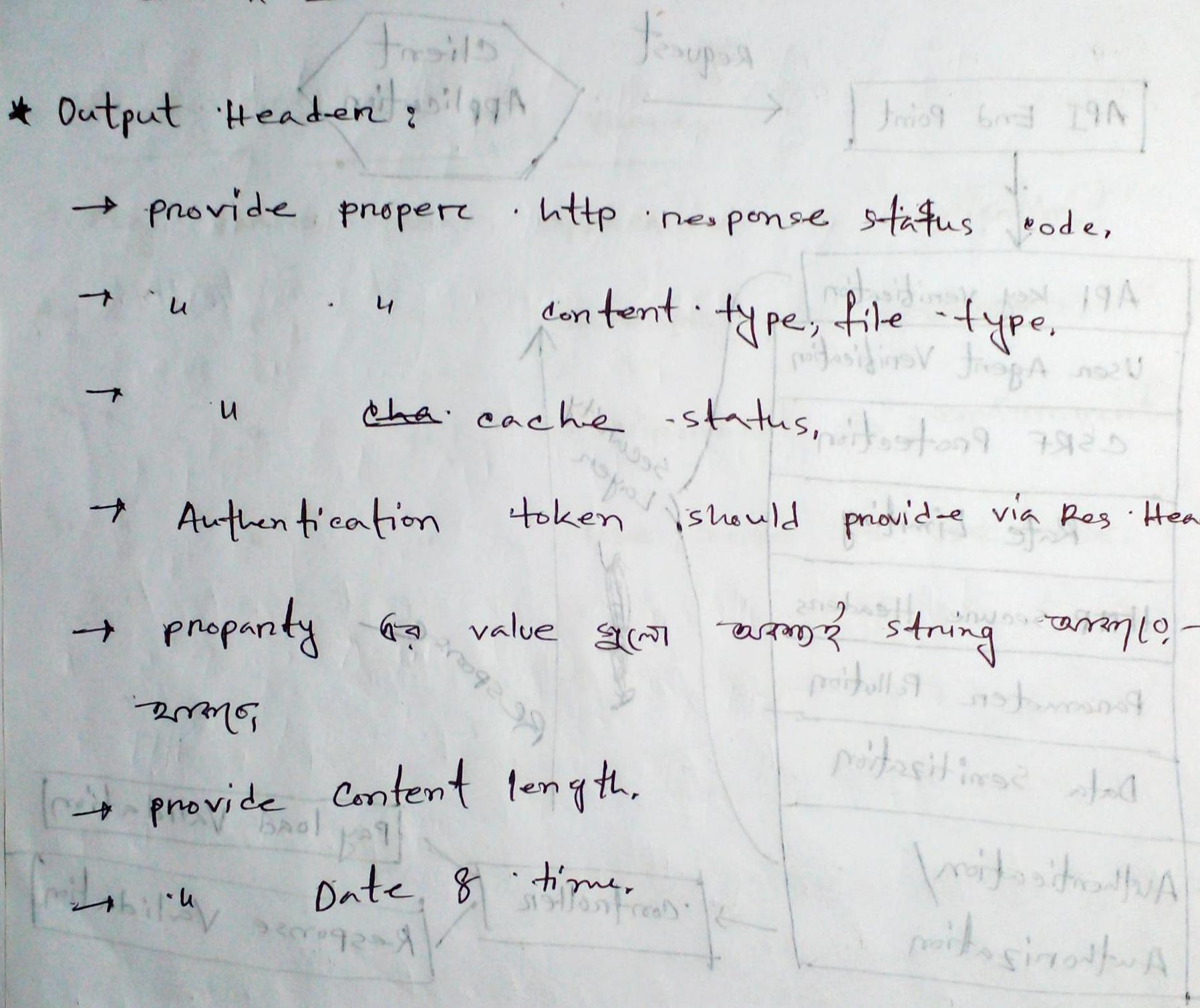
3. " " " environment to environment.

4. " " " use case to use case.

REST API SECURITY



Output Validation :-



Output Body:

- Avoid providing status, code, message.
- Json best practice.
- Single result.
- en-coding - decoding.

Request Rate Limiting-Throttling.

Language	Platform	Library name	Library Source
C#	ASP.NET	WebApiThrottle, MvcThrottle	Nuget package manager
PHP	Laravel	Laravel Kernel Default	Packagist
JS	Node/Express JS	express-rate-limit	NPM

CSRF/XSRF Protection :-

Cross-site scripting কর্মসূচি ও CSRF/XSRF.

- CSRF token এর সাথে header এ pass করা হয়।
- session এর সাথে CSRF token এর সময়সূচি এবং unique ID দেওয়া হয়।
- For self API CSRF token works well.

- * C# → Asp.Net → AntiCSRF → Nuget Package Manager
- * PHP → Laravel → Laravel Default → Packagist.
- * JS → Node/Express JS → npm i csrf → NPM.

User Agent Protection :-

- User Agent ৰেখা- যি কোন বিনোদন প্লাটফর্ম -এর Rest API -এর কল এবং QR কোড উপর প্লাটফর্ম
- User Agent এর,
- User agent ইউজ এন্ড রেস্ট অপি সেচেন্জ ইঞ্জিন
ইন্ডেক্সিং, সোশাল মিডিয়া শেয়ারিং এবং ফাঈল প্রতিরক্ষা
- যদি কোন উপর ওয়াটারমার্ক আছে তাহলে একটি প্রতিরক্ষা
- যদি কোন উপর ওয়াটারমার্ক আছে তাহলে একটি প্রতিরক্ষা
- Rest API ইউজ ইস্টেন্সি + অন্য উপর ওয়াটারমার্ক
- We can add device/OS usage restriction/

API Key :-

- The most straightforward method and the easiest way for authentication.
- API sending username:password / ID / keys
- API ~~transmit~~ - encoded and decode.
- Safe transmission ensure ~~not~~ ~~any~~ ~~any~~
- API key ~~for~~ ~~any~~ ~~any~~ access ~~any~~
- ~~use~~ ~~use~~ cookies, session IDs, login pages, and other such specially solution ~~to~~ ~~any~~ ~~any~~

Bearer Authentication / Auth 2.0

→ Bearer authentication (also called token auth) is an http authentication scheme that involves security tokens called bearer tokens, passes through request-response headers. In general JSON Web Tokens (JWT) used for this purpose.

* JWT Authentication token :-

→ JSON error for property ~~for~~ ^{JSON} JWT ~~for~~ library ~~for~~ same ~~for~~ JSON ~~for~~ encrypte ~~for~~ token generate ~~for~~ token ~~for~~ user ~~for~~ auth ~~for~~ ~~for~~

* C# → ASP.NET → Jwt Bearer, Jase-Jwt → Nuget PM

* PHP → Laravel → firebase/php-jwt → GitHub

* JS → Node/Express JS → npm i jsonwebtoken - NPM
jsonwebtoken module installed

JWT (JSON Web Token) :-

- JSON data/object ወደ transmitting መሠረት encrypte መሠረት token generate
- ይህንን ተቋማ ስለtoken መሠረት decrypte መሠረት
- JSON data/object ነው ሲሆን
 (i) JSON data/object መሠረት securely transmit መሠረት
 (ii) JSON data/object መሠረት encrypte & decrypte መሠረት
 (iii) process መሠረት jwt.
- compact and self-contained way.
- This is trusted process.

Uses:-

- Authorization: Allowing the users to access routes, services and resources.
- Information Exchange: Way of securely transmitting information between parties.