

Swagger

Swagger is a popular open-source framework used for building APIs. It provides a suite of tools that allow developers to design, document, and interact with APIs in a standardized way

Add dependency

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.springdoc</groupId>
  <artifactId>springdoc-openapi-starter-webmvc-ui</artifactId>
  <version>2.2.0</version>
</dependency>
```



Swagger

<http://localhost:9090/v3/api-docs>

<http://localhost:9090/swagger-ui/index.html>

Swagger

```
.requestMatchers(HttpMethod.GET, ...patterns: "/swagger-ui/**", "/v3/api-docs/**").permitAll()
```

Swagger

```
@Override
protected boolean shouldNotFilter(HttpServletRequest request) throws ServletException {
    // get the url from the request
    String path = request.getRequestURI();
    if (path.contains("login") || path.contains("create-client")
        || path.contains("/v3/api-docs") || path.contains("/swagger-ui")) {
        return true;
    }

    return false;
}
```

Generics

generics refer to a feature that allows you to write classes, interfaces, and methods with placeholders for the types

Generics

What Are Generics?

Generics allow you to define classes, interfaces, and methods where the type of data they operate on is specified as a **parameter**. This lets you write code that can work with any data type **without losing type safety**.

Generics


✓ Why Use Generics?


1. **Type safety:** Catch type errors at compile time.
2. **Code reusability:** Write one class or method that works with many types.
3. **Eliminates casting:** No need for manual casting.

Generics

Basic Syntax of Generics

java

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```
class Box<T> {  
    private T value;  
  
    public void set(T value) {  
        this.value = value;  
    }  
  
    public T get() {  
        return value;  
    }  
}
```

- **T** is a **type parameter**. You can use any letter, but common ones are:
 - **T** for Type
 - **E** for Element (used in collections)
 - **K**, **V** for Key and Value (used in maps)

Generics

```
Box<String> stringBox = new Box<>();  
stringBox.set("Hello");  
String value = stringBox.get();
```

Generics

java

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
```
class NumberBox<T extends Number> {  
    private T num;  
  
    public void set(T num) {  
        this.num = num;  
    }  
  
    public T get() {  
        return num;  
    }  
}
```

Generics

Generics with Methods

java


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```
public class GenericMethod {  
    public static <T> void printArray(T[] array) {  
        for (T element : array) {  
            System.out.println(element);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Usage:

java

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```
Integer[] intArray = {1, 2, 3};  
String[] strArray = {"A", "B", "C"};  
GenericMethod.printArray(intArray);  
GenericMethod.printArray(strArray);
```

Generics

✓ Example: A Simple Generic Pair<K, V> Class

java

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```
public class Pair<K, V> {  
    private K key;  
    private V value;  
  
    public Pair(K key, V value) {  
        this.key = key;  
        this.value = value;  
    }  
  
    public K getKey() {  
        return key;  
    }  
  
    public V getValue() {  
        return value;  
    }  
  
    public void printPair() {  
        System.out.println("Key: " + key + ", Value: " + value);  
    }  
}
```

Generics

java

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```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Pair<String, Integer> studentAge = new Pair<>("Ali", 22);  
        studentAge.printPair(); // Output: Key: Ali, Value: 22  
  
        Pair<Integer, String> product = new Pair<>(101, "Laptop");  
        product.printPair(); // Output: Key: 101, Value: Laptop  
    }  
}
```

Generics

java

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```
Map<String, Integer> map = new HashMap<>();  
map.put("Ali", 22); // "Ali" is K (key), 22 is V (value)
```