



DESAFIO DIAZERO

Cadastro Incidentes

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API REST

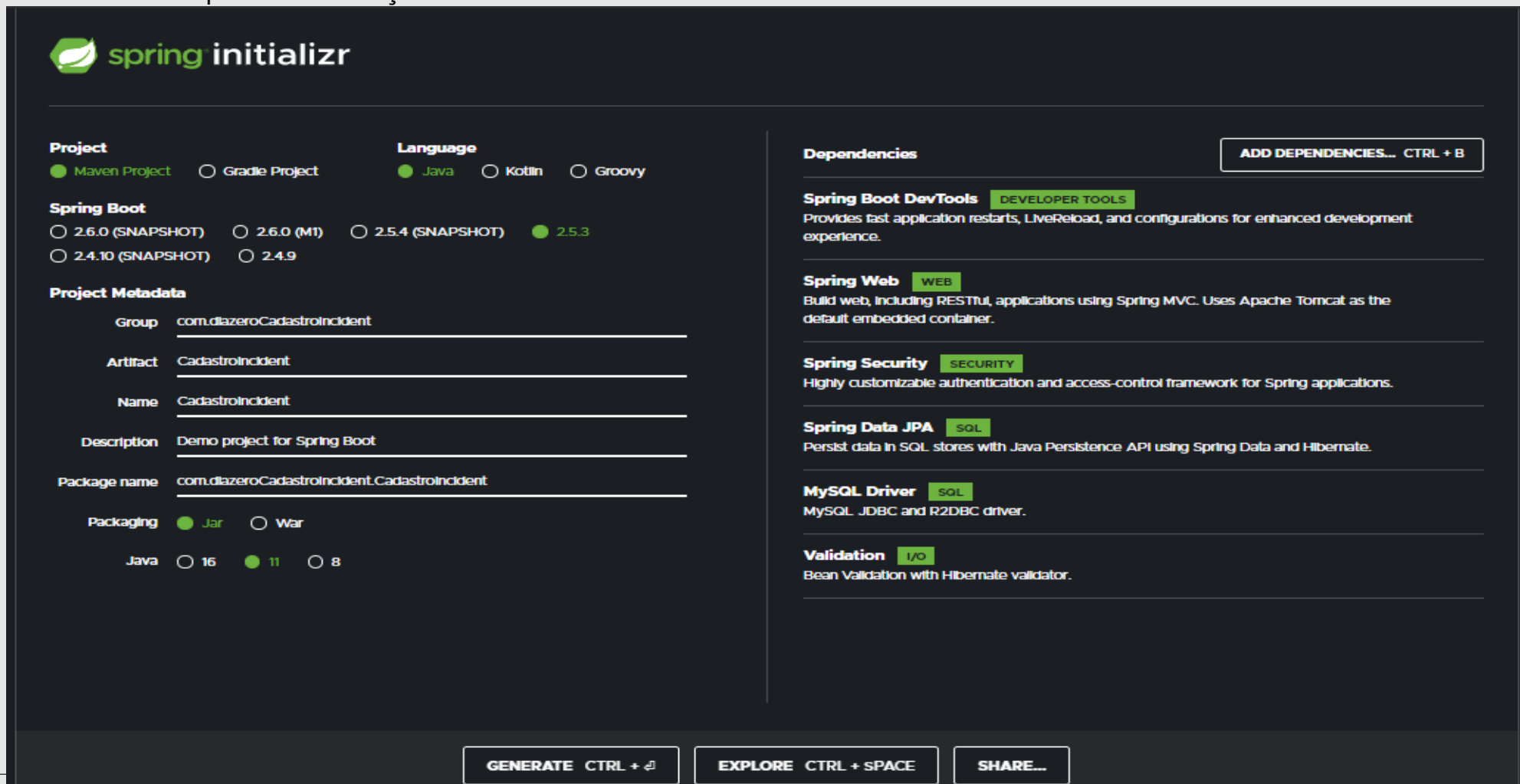
Construindo um API REST em que é possível cadastrar incidentes utilizando Java e o framework Spring.

Kevelly Braga

INICIANDO NOSSA API REST...

Começamos criando nosso projeto em spring , para o mesmo, utilizei o Spring Initializr (<https://start.spring.io/>). Nele fiz as principais configurações, defini a versão do Java e adicionei as dependências necessárias para a criação do API REST.

Desse jeitinho:



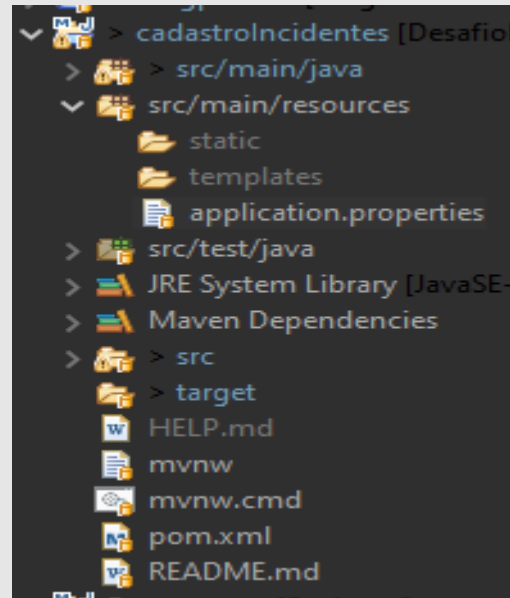
The screenshot displays the Spring Initializr web application interface. The top left features the Spring Initializr logo. The main configuration area is divided into several sections:

- Project:** Includes radio buttons for **Maven Project** (selected) and **Gradle Project**.
- Language:** Includes radio buttons for **Java** (selected), **Kotlin**, and **Groovy**.
- Spring Boot:** Includes radio buttons for versions **2.6.0 (SNAPSHOT)**, **2.6.0 (M1)**, **2.5.4 (SNAPSHOT)**, **2.5.3** (selected), **2.4.10 (SNAPSHOT)**, and **2.4.9**.
- Project Metadata:** Includes text input fields for **Group** (com.diazero.CadastroIncident), **Artifact** (CadastroIncident), **Name** (CadastroIncident), **Description** (Demo project for Spring Boot), and **Package name** (com.diazero.CadastroIncident.CadastroIncident).
- Packaging:** Includes radio buttons for **Jar** (selected) and **War**.
- Java:** Includes radio buttons for versions **16**, **11** (selected), and **8**.
- Dependencies:** A section on the right with a button **ADD DEPENDENCIES... CTRL + B**. It lists several dependencies with their categories in green boxes:
 - Spring Boot DevTools** (DEVELOPER TOOLS): Provides fast application restarts, LiveReload, and configurations for enhanced development experience.
 - Spring Web** (WEB): Build web, including RESTful, applications using Spring MVC. Uses Apache Tomcat as the default embedded container.
 - Spring Security** (SECURITY): Highly customizable authentication and access-control framework for Spring applications.
 - Spring Data JPA** (SQL): Persist data in SQL stores with Java Persistence API using Spring Data and Hibernate.
 - MySQL Driver** (SQL): MySQL JDBC and R2DBC driver.
 - Validation** (I/O): Bean Validation with Hibernate validator.

At the bottom, there are three buttons: **GENERATE CTRL + G**, **EXPLORE CTRL + SPACE**, and **SHARE...**

PRÓXIMOS PASSOS:

- Logo após criar as dependências, importei o projeto para a IDE ECLIPSE;
- Configurei e fiz a conexão com o banco de dados, MYSQL, a partir do *application.properties*



```
1 spring.jpa.hibernate.ddl-auto=update
2 spring.datasource.url = jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/cadastro_Incidente?user=root&password=root&createDatabaseIfNotExist=true&serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
3 spring.datasource.username=root
4 spring.datasource.password=root
5 spring.jpa.show-sql=true
6
```

Vale ressaltar que utilizei arquitetura de microsserviços para a criação do API REST e, por isso, trabalhei com camadas. O que representa uma aplicação que trabalha de forma autônoma e independente, e realizando, assim, processos específicos e objetivos.

A primeira camada criada foi a model, em que fiz a criação das entidades Incident e User e elas têm um relacionamento @OneToMany e @ManyToOne

Seguem as entidades criadas:

```

@Entity
@Table(name = "incidente")

public class Incident {

    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    private long idIncident;

    @NotNull
    @Size(min = 3, max = 100)
    private String name;

    @NotNull
    @Size(min = 10, max = 500)
    private String description;

    @Temporal(TemporalType.TIMESTAMP)
    private Date creatAt = new java.sql.Date(System.currentTimeMillis());

    @Temporal(TemporalType.TIMESTAMP)
    private Date updateAt = new java.sql.Date(System.currentTimeMillis());

    @Temporal(TemporalType.TIMESTAMP)
    private Date closedAt = new java.sql.Date(System.currentTimeMillis());

    @ManyToOne
    @JsonIgnoreProperties("usuario")
    private User user;

```

```
@Entity
@Table(name = "tb_usuario")
public class User {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    private long id;
    @NotNull
    @Size(min = 2, max = 100)
    private String name;
    @NotNull
    @Size(min = 5, max = 100)
    private String user;
    @NotNull
    @Size(min = 5, max = 100)
    private String password;

    @OneToMany(mappedBy = "usuario", cascade = CascadeType.REMOVE)
    @JsonIgnoreProperties("usuario")
    private List<Incident> incident;
```

Agora é a vez de mostrar os repositórios criados que são: IncidentRepository e UserRepository.

```
package org.diazero.cadastroIncidentes.repository;

import java.util.List;

@Repository
public interface IncidentRepository extends JpaRepository<Incident, Long> {
    public List<Incident> findAllByNameContainingIgnoreCase (String name);
    public List<Incident> findAllByDescriptionContainingIgnoreCase (String description);
}
```

```
package org.diazero.cadastroIncidentes.repository;

import java.util.Optional;

@Repository
public interface UserRepository extends JpaRepository<User, Long> {
    public Optional<User> findByUser (String User);
}
```


Mostrando agora o Service, onde está toda nossa regra de negócio. Por exemplo, para cadastrar um incidente é preciso que tenha as seguintes informações: nome e descrição.

```
@Service
public class IncidentService {

    private @Autowired IncidentRepository repositoryI;

    public Optional<Incident> registerIncident (Incident newIncident){

        Optional<List<Incident>> nameExisting = Optional.ofNullable(repositoryI.
            findAllByNameContainingIgnoreCase(newIncident.getName()));
        if (nameExisting.isPresent()) {
            return Optional.empty();
        }

        Optional<List<Incident>> descriptionExisting = Optional.ofNullable(repositoryI.
            findAllByDescriptionContainingIgnoreCase(newIncident.getName()));
        if (descriptionExisting.isPresent()) {
            return Optional.empty();
        }
        else {

        }

        return null;
    }
}
```

Continuando na Service, agora a de usuário em que não é possível cadastrar mais de um usuário com o mesmo e-mail, por exemplo.

```
@Service
public class UserService {
    @Autowired
    private UserRepository repository;

    public Optional<User> UserRegister(User newUser) {
        BCryptPasswordEncoder encoder = new BCryptPasswordEncoder();
        String senhaCriptografada = encoder.encode(newUser.getPassword());
        newUser.setPassword(senhaCriptografada);
        return Optional.ofNullable(repository.save(newUser));
    }

    public Optional<UserLogin> login(Optional<UserLogin> loginUser) {
        BCryptPasswordEncoder encoder = new BCryptPasswordEncoder();
        Optional<User> presentUser = repository.findByUser(loginUser.get().getUsuario());
        if (presentUser.isPresent()) {
            if (encoder.matches(loginUser.get().getSenha(), presentUser.get().getPassword())) {
                String auth = loginUser.get().getUsuario() + ":" + loginUser.get().getSenha();
                byte[] encodedAuth = org.apache.tomcat.util.codec.binary.Base64
                    .encodeBase64(auth.getBytes(Charset.forName("US-ASCII")));
                String token = "Basic " + new String(encodedAuth);
                loginUser.get().setToken(token);
                loginUser.get().setId(presentUser.get().getId());
                loginUser.get().setNome(presentUser.get().getName());
                loginUser.get().setSenha(presentUser.get().getPassword());

                return loginUser;
            }
        }
        return null;
    }
}
```

Agora é a hora do Controller, o lugar em que administramos e manipulamos as URL's. Utilizei o Controller para criação do método cadastrar incidentes, utilizando o POST; Para criação do método de manutenção dos incidentes, para isso utilizei o PUT, e para a criação do método de remoção dos incidentes, e para isso utilizei o DELETE.

```
@RestController
@RequestMapping ("/incident")
@CrossOrigin ("*")
public class IncidentController {

    @Autowired
    private IncidentRepository repository;

    @GetMapping
    public ResponseEntity<List<Incident>> GetAll (){
        return ResponseEntity.ok(repository.findAll());
    }

    @GetMapping ("/{idIncident}")
    public ResponseEntity<Incident> GetById (@PathVariable long idIncident) {

        return repository.findById(idIncident)
            .map(resp -> ResponseEntity.ok(resp))
            .orElse(ResponseEntity.notFound().build());
    }

    @GetMapping ("/name/{name}")
    public ResponseEntity<List<Incident>> GetByName (@PathVariable String name) {
        return ResponseEntity.ok(repository.findAllByNameContainingIgnoreCase(name));
    }

    @GetMapping ("/description/{description}")
    public ResponseEntity<List<Incident>> GetByDescription (@PathVariable String description) {
        return ResponseEntity.ok(repository.findAllByDescriptionContainingIgnoreCase(description));
    }

    @PostMapping
    public ResponseEntity<Incident> registerIncident (@Valid @RequestBody Incident incident){
        LocalDateTime date = LocalDateTime.now();
        return ResponseEntity.status(HttpStatus.CREATED).body(repository.save(incident));
    }
}
```

```

        return ResponseEntity.ok(repository.findAllByDescriptionContainingIgnoreCase(description));
    }

    @PostMapping
    public ResponseEntity<Incident> registerIncident (@Valid @RequestBody Incident incident){
        LocalDateTime date = LocalDateTime.now();
        return ResponseEntity.status(HttpStatus.CREATED).body(repository.save(incident));
    }

    @PutMapping
    ResponseEntity<Incident> maintenanceIncident (@Valid @RequestBody Incident incidentUpdate){
        LocalDateTime date = LocalDateTime.now();
        Optional<Incident> existingIncident = repository.findById(incidentUpdate.getIdIncident());
        if (existingIncident.isPresent()) {
            existingIncident.get().setName(incidentUpdate.getName());
            existingIncident.get().setDescription(incidentUpdate.getDescription());
            existingIncident.get().setUpdate(incidentUpdate.getUpdate());
            return ResponseEntity.status(HttpStatus.CREATED).body(repository.save(existingIncident.get()));
        } else {
            return ResponseEntity.notFound().build();
        }
    }

    @DeleteMapping("/{idIncident}")
    public void removeIncidents (@PathVariable long idIncident) {
        repository.deleteById(idIncident);
    }

```

O Controller de Usuários foi feito para fazer, também, métodos de: cadastro de novos usuários, login dos usuários, atualização dos dados do usuário e a opção de apagar o cadastro por meio de um ID.

```
stController
CrossOrigin(origins = "*", allowedHeaders = "*")
@RequestMapping("/user")
public class UserController {
    @Autowired
    private UserService userService;
    @Autowired
    private UserRepository repositoryU;

    @PostMapping("/login")
    public ResponseEntity<UserLogin> Authentication(@RequestBody Optional<UserLogin> user) {
        return userService.login(user).map(resp -> ResponseEntity.ok(resp))
            .orElse(ResponseEntity.status(HttpStatus.UNAUTHORIZED).build());
    }

    @PostMapping("/register")
    public ResponseEntity<Optional<User>> Post(@RequestBody User newUser) {
        return ResponseEntity.status(HttpStatus.CREATED).body(userService.UserRegister(newUser));
    }
}
```

```
@GetMapping
ResponseEntity<List<User>> getAllUsuario() {
    List<User> listaDeUsuarios = repositoryU.findAll();

    if (!listaDeUsuarios.isEmpty()) {
        return ResponseEntity.status(HttpStatus.OK).body(listaDeUsuarios);
    } else {
        return ResponseEntity.status(HttpStatus.NO_CONTENT).build();
    }
}

@GetMapping("id/{id}")
ResponseEntity<User> getUsuarioById(@PathVariable Long id) {
    return repositoryU.findById(id).map(resp -> ResponseEntity.ok().body(resp))
        .orElse(ResponseEntity.notFound().build());
}

@PutMapping
public ResponseEntity<User> put(@RequestBody User usuario) {
    return ResponseEntity.status(HttpStatus.OK).body(repositoryU.save(usuario));
}

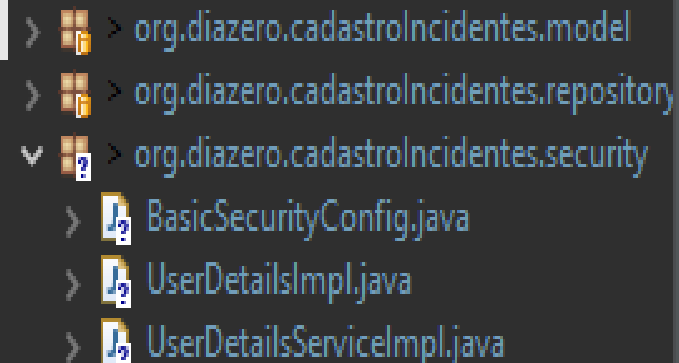
@DeleteMapping("/{id}")
public void delete(@PathVariable long id) {
    repositoryU.deleteById(id);
}
```

Para encerrar nossa aplicação, criei a camada de segurança implementada pelo Spring Security para autenticação do login e senha de nossos usuários a partir de um token de acesso.

```
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;

@EnableWebSecurity
public class BasicSecurityConfig extends WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter {
    @Autowired
    private UserDetailsServiceImpl userDetailsService;

    @Override
    protected void configure (AuthenticationManagerBuilder auth) throws Exception{
        auth.userDetailsService(userDetailsService);
    }
    @Bean
    public PasswordEncoder passwordEncoder () {
        return new BCryptPasswordEncoder();
    }
    @Override
    protected void configure (HttpSecurity http) throws Exception {
        http.authorizeRequests() //restringir acesso a tudo
            .antMatchers("/usuarios/logar").permitAll()
            .antMatchers("/**").permitAll()
            .antMatchers("/usuarios/cadastrar").permitAll()
            .anyRequest().authenticated()
            .and().httpBasic() // configura a autenticação por http basic
            .and().sessionManagement().sessionCreationPolicy(SessionCreationPolicy.STATELESS)
            .and().cors()
            .and().csrf().disable(); //adiciona suporte csrf = falsificação de solicitação entre sites
    }
}
```



```
> org.diazero.cadastroIncidentes.model
> org.diazero.cadastroIncidentes.repository
v org.diazero.cadastroIncidentes.security
  > BasicSecurityConfig.java
  > UserDetailsImpl.java
  > UserDetailsServiceImpl.java
```

```
import java.util.Collection;

public class UserDetailsImpl implements UserDetails {
    private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;

    private String username;
    private String password;
    private List<GrantedAuthority> authorities;

    public UserDetailsImpl(User user) {
        this.username = user.getName();
        this.password = user.getPassword();
    }

    public UserDetailsImpl() {
    }

    @Override
    public Collection<? extends GrantedAuthority> getAuthorities() {
        // TODO Auto-generated method stub
        return authorities;
    }

    @Override
    public String getPassword() {
        // TODO Auto-generated method stub
        return password;
    }
}
```

```
@Service
public class UserDetailsServiceImpl implements UserDetailsService{
    @Autowired
    private User userRepository;
    @Override
    public UserDetails loadUserByUsername (String userName) throws UsernameNotFoundException {
        Optional<User> user = userRepository.findByName(userName);
        user.orElseThrow(() -> new UsernameNotFoundException( userName + " not found"));
        return user.map(UserDetailsImpl::new).get ();
    }
}
```


**E assim finalizo o API.
Me coloco a disposição qualquer dúvida ou sugestão.**

Abraços.