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# 1. Security Annotations: FunctionalMapping and FunctionalAction

Quantum uses annotations to declare a model or resource's functional area, domain, and actions for security evaluation. This replaces the legacy `bmFunctionalArea()` and `bmFunctionalDomain()` methods.

## 1.1. @FunctionalMapping

Use `@FunctionalMapping` on model classes or resource classes to declare their business placement:

```
import com.e2eq.framework.annotations.FunctionalMapping;

@Entity
@FunctionalMapping(area = "catalog", domain = "product")
public class Product extends BaseModel {
    // No need to override bmFunctionalArea/bmFunctionalDomain
}
```

```
@Path("/products")
@FunctionalMapping(area = "catalog", domain = "product")
public class ProductResource extends BaseResource<Product, ProductRepo> {
    // All methods inherit area/domain from class annotation
}
```

## 1.2. @FunctionalAction

Use `@FunctionalAction` on JAX-RS resource methods when the action differs from the HTTP verb default:

```
@Path("/products")
public class ProductResource {

    @POST
    @FunctionalAction("CREATE") // Explicit, though POST implies CREATE
    public Product create(Product payload) {
        return productRepo.save(payload);
    }

    @GET
    @Path("/{id}")
    // No annotation needed - GET implies VIEW
    public Product get(@PathParam("id") String id) {
        return productRepo.findById(id);
    }
}
```

```

@PUT
@Path("/{id}/approve")
@FunctionalAction("APPROVE") // Custom action beyond standard CRUD
public Product approve(@PathParam("id") String id) {
    Product p = productRepo.findById(id);
    p.setStatus("APPROVED");
    return productRepo.save(p);
}
}

```

### 1.3. Default Action Mapping

When `@FunctionalAction` is not present, actions are inferred from HTTP methods:

HTTP Method	Default Action
GET	VIEW
POST	CREATE
PUT	UPDATE
PATCH	UPDATE
DELETE	DELETE

### 1.4. How the Framework Uses These Annotations

#### SecurityFilter

- Reads `@FunctionalMapping` from the matched resource class for area/domain
- Reads `@FunctionalAction` from the method, or infers from HTTP method
- Falls back to path-based parsing if annotations are missing

#### MorphiaRepo.fillUIActions

- Uses `@FunctionalMapping` on model classes to resolve allowed UI actions
- Falls back to legacy `bmFunctionalArea()/bmFunctionalDomain()` methods

#### PermissionResource

- Prefers `@FunctionalMapping` when listing functional domains
- Falls back to legacy methods when annotation is missing

### 1.5. Migration from Legacy Methods

#### Current (Legacy) Approach

```

@Entity
public class Product extends BaseModel {

```

```

@Override
public String bmFunctionalArea() {
    return "Catalog";
}

@Override
public String bmFunctionalDomain() {
    return "Product";
}
}

```

## New (Recommended) Approach

```

@Entity
@FunctionalMapping(area = "catalog", domain = "product")
public class Product extends BaseModel {
    // Clean - no method overrides needed
}

```

## Transitional Support

You can use both during migration: - If `@FunctionalMapping` is present, it takes precedence - If missing, legacy methods are used as fallback - Plan to remove legacy methods in future releases

## 1.6. Best Practices

### Consistent Naming

Use lowercase, kebab-case for areas and domains:

```

@FunctionalMapping(area = "supply-chain", domain = "purchase-order")
@FunctionalMapping(area = "catalog", domain = "product")
@FunctionalMapping(area = "identity", domain = "user-profile")

```

### Resource vs Model Annotations

- **Prefer model annotations** for consistency across all usage
- Use resource annotations only when the resource handles multiple model types
- Avoid duplicating annotations on both model and resource for the same entity

### Custom Actions

Define custom actions for business operations beyond CRUD:

```

@PUT
@Path("/{id}/publish")

```

```

@FunctionalAction("PUBLISH")
public Product publish(@PathParam("id") String id) { ... }

@POST
@Path("/{id}/duplicate")
@FunctionalAction("DUPLICATE")
public Product duplicate(@PathParam("id") String id) { ... }

@DELETE
@Path("/{id}/archive")
@FunctionalAction("ARCHIVE") // Soft delete vs hard DELETE
public void archive(@PathParam("id") String id) { ... }

```

## 1.7. Integration with Permission Rules

Annotations feed into permission rule matching:

```

- name: allow-catalog-reads
  priority: 300
  match:
    method: [GET]
    # Matches area/domain from @FunctionalMapping
    functionalArea: catalog
    functionalDomain: product
  rolesAny: [USER, ADMIN]
  effect: ALLOW

```

```

- name: admin-only-approval
  priority: 100
  match:
    method: [PUT]
    functionalArea: catalog
    functionalDomain: product
    # Matches @FunctionalAction("APPROVE")
    action: APPROVE
  rolesAll: [ADMIN]
  effect: ALLOW

```

## 1.8. See Also

- [Modeling: Functional Mapping](#)
- [Permission Rules](#)
- [DomainContext and RuleContext](#)