

Sesión 02

Seguridad en angular

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ANGULAR

FULL-STACK DEVELOPER

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03 Consumo de servicios REST

04 Creando Interceptores

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01

Lazy Loading de componentes



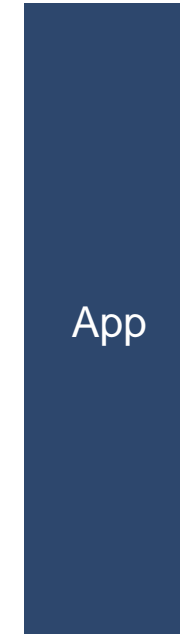
→ Lazy Loading de componentes

Carga de componentes

→ Lazy Loading de componentes

Carga de componentes

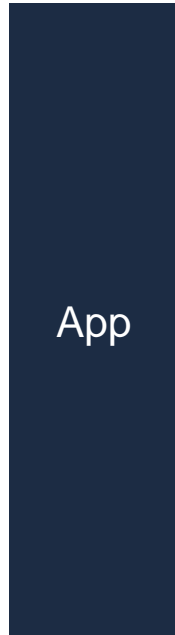
Web Server



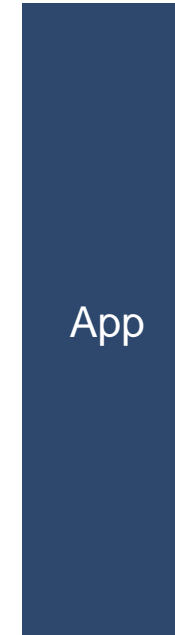
→ Lazy Loading de componentes

Carga de componentes

Web Browser



Web Server



→ Lazy Loading de componentes

Carga de componentes

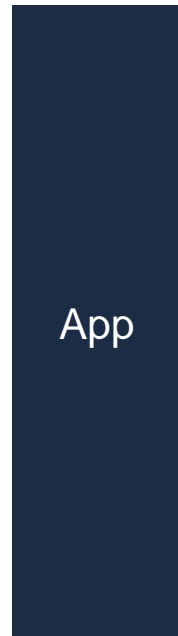


→ Lazy Loading de componentes

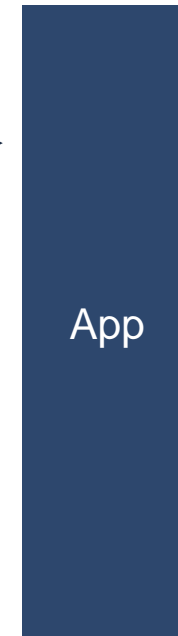
Carga de componentes

Web Browser

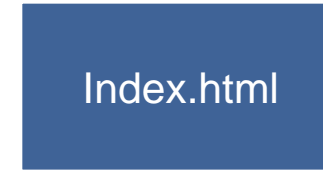
Web Server



URL request (www.myapp.com)

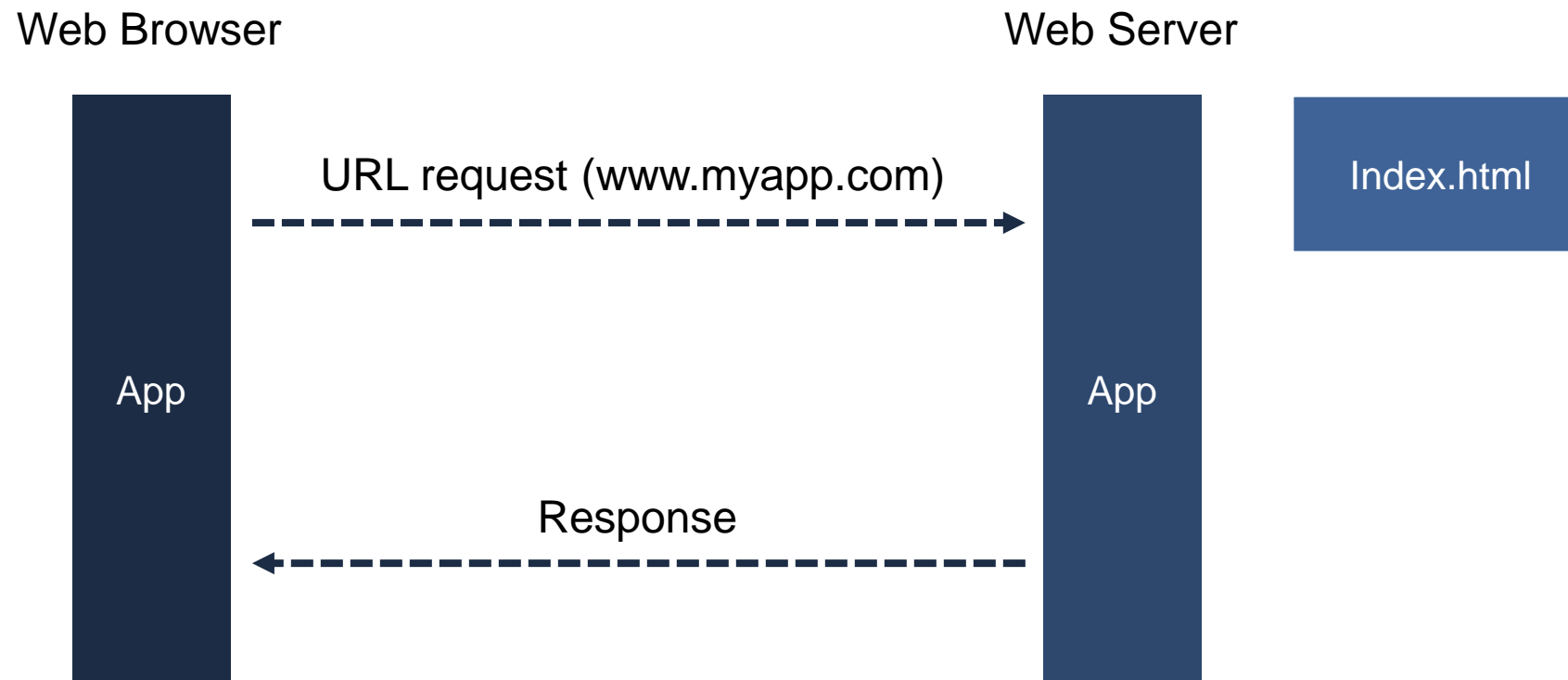


Index.html



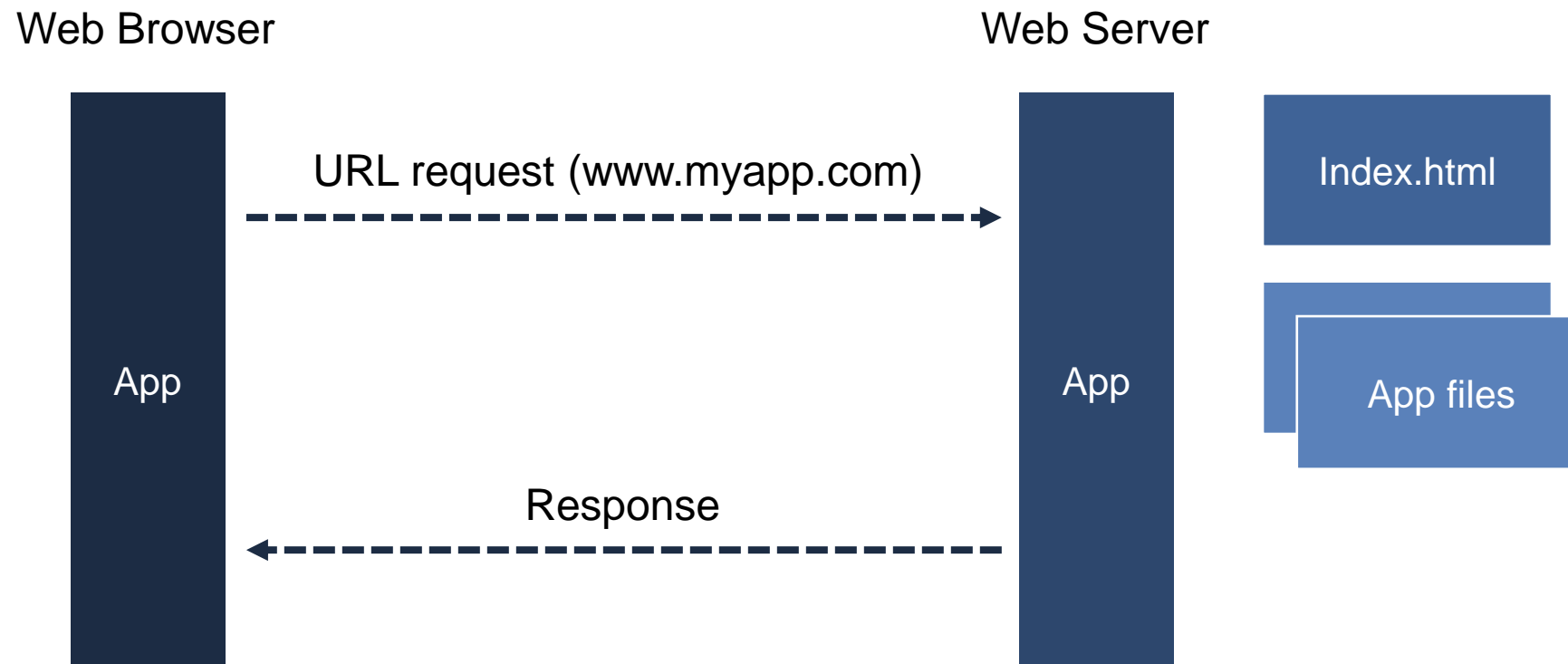
→ Lazy Loading de componentes

Carga de componentes



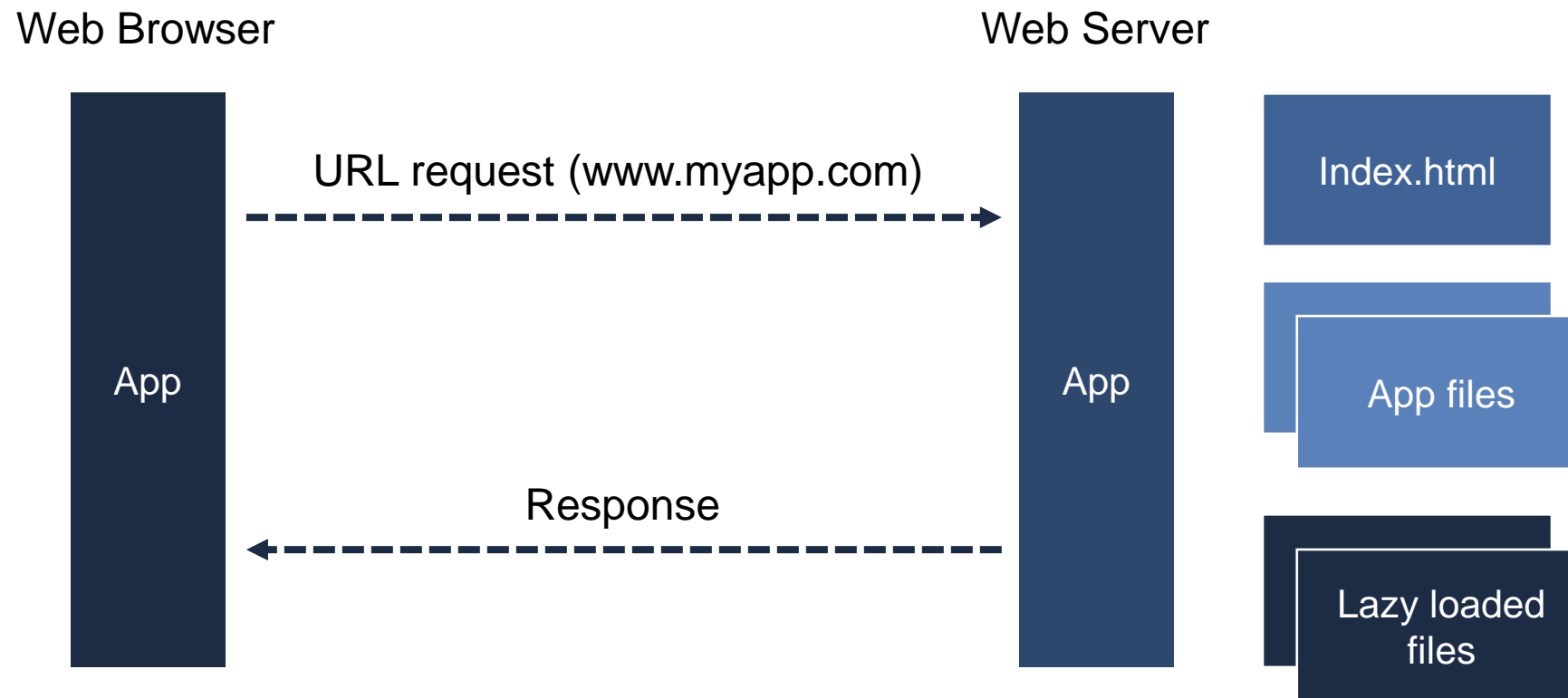
→ Lazy Loading de componentes

Carga de componentes



→ Lazy Loading de componentes

Carga de componentes



Recomendaciones para el uso de Lazy loading

Usar en
Feature Module

Rutas agrupadas
bajo un
mismo padre

No importado en
otro módulo

→ Lazy Loading de componentes

Lazy loading - modules

app-routing.module.ts

```
RouterModule.forRoot([
  ...
  {
    path: 'authors',
    loadChildren: () =>
      import('./authors/authors.module')
        .then(m => m.AuthorsModule)
  },
  ...
])
```

→ Lazy Loading de componentes

Lazy loading - Standalone

app.routes.ts

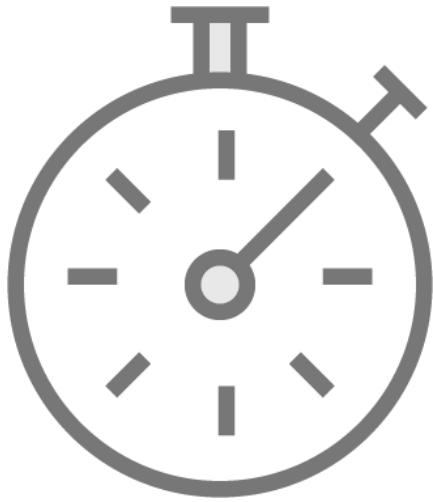
```
export const APP_ROUTES: Routes = [
  ...

  { path: 'library', loadChildren: () =>
import('../features/library/routes/library.routes').then(m => m.LIBRARY_ROUTES) },

  { path: 'security', loadChildren: () =>
import('../features/security/routes/security.routes').then(m => m.SECURITY_ROUTES) },

  ...
];
```

Lazy loading



Retrasar la descarga hasta
que sea necesario

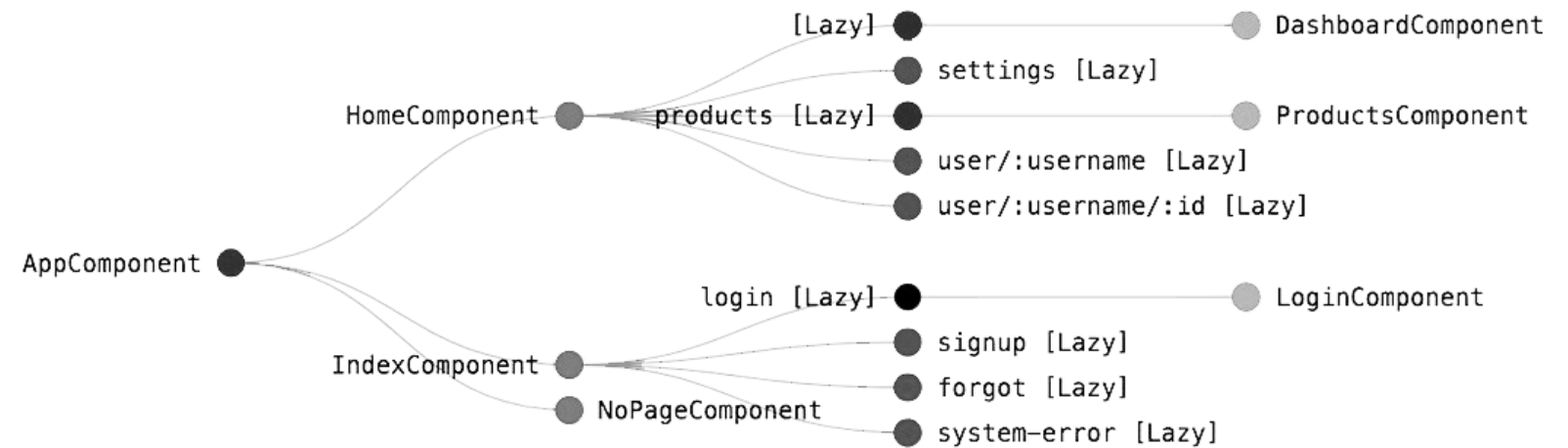


Acelerar el tiempo de
carga inicial

Lazy Loading de componentes



DEMO



02

Protección de rutas a través de Guards



Protección de rutas con guards



canActivate

- Proteger la navegación a una ruta

canActivateChild

- Proteger la navegación a una ruta secundaria

canDeactivate

- Proteger la navegación lejos de una ruta

canLoad

- Impedir el enrutamiento asíncronico

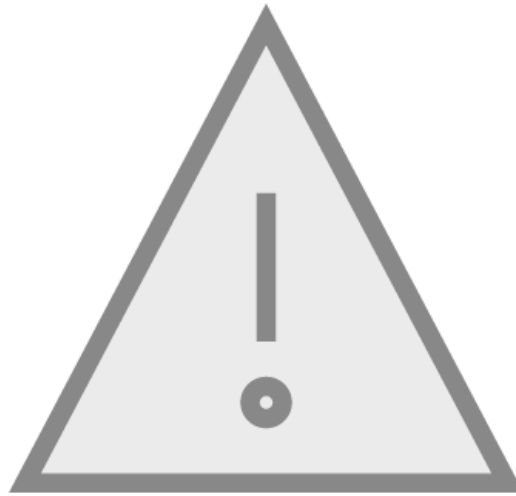
resolver

- Cargar datos antes de activar una ruta

Uso de Route Guards



Limitar el acceso
a una ruta



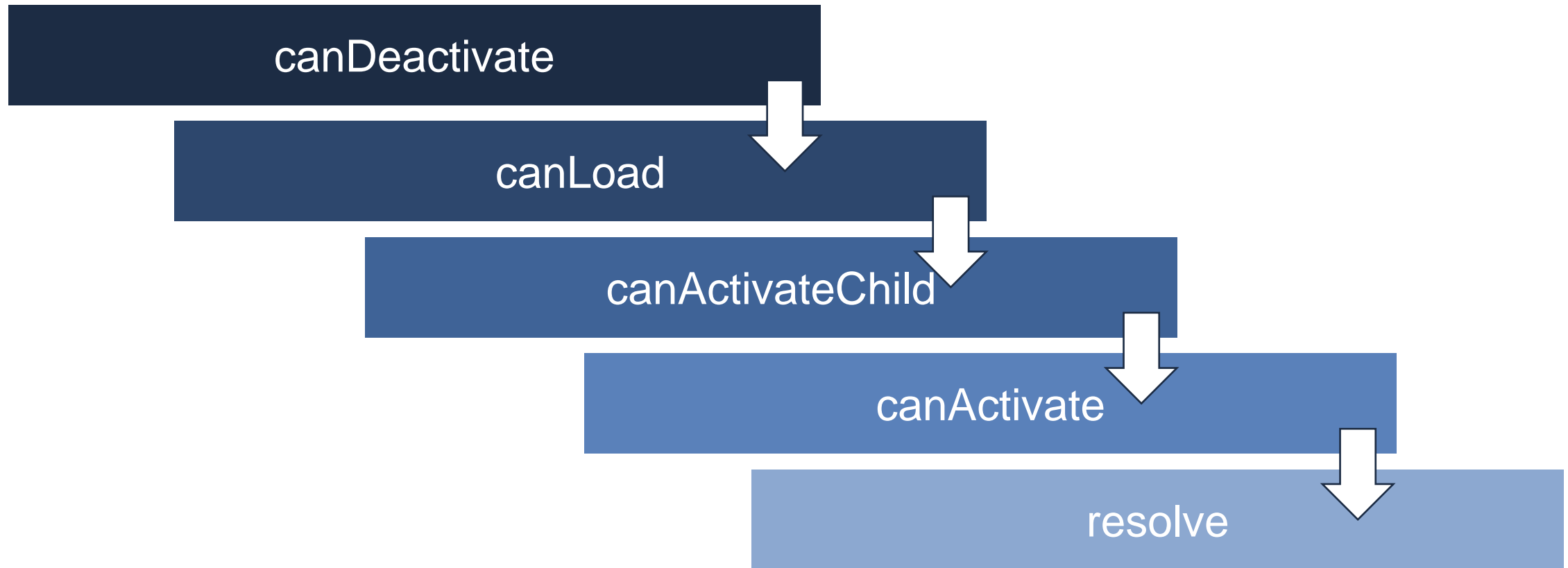
Avisar antes de
abandonar una
ruta



Recuperar datos
antes de acceder
a una ruta

→ Protección de rutas a través de Guards

Procesamiento de guards



→ Protección de rutas a través de Guards

Creación de un guard

auth.guard.ts

```
import { inject } from '@angular/core';
import { CanActivateFn, Router } from '@angular/router';
import { AuthService } from '../services/auth.service';

export const authGuard: CanActivateFn = (route, state) => {
  const router = inject(Router);
  const authService = inject(AuthService);

  if (authService.isAuthenticated) {
    return true;
  }

  authService.redirectUrl = state.url;
  return router.parseUrl('/security/login');
};
```

→ Protección de rutas a través de Guards

Protegiendo una ruta

Angular Module

```
...  
import { authGuard } from "../../core/guards/auth.guard";  
...  
  
{  
  path: '', component: LibraryShellComponent, canActivate: [authGuard],  
}
```

canActivate Guard



Criterios de comprobación antes de activar una ruta
Comúnmente utilizado para:

- Limitar el acceso de ruta a usuarios específicos
- Asegúrese de que se cumplen los requisitos previos

Se llama cuando la URL cambia a la ruta

→ Protección de rutas a través de Guards

Compartir datos

Route parameters

```
canActivate(route: ActivatedRouteSnapshot,  
            state: RouterStateSnapshot): boolean {  
  console.log(route.paramMap.get('authorId'));  
  ...  
}
```

Route data

```
canActivate(route: ActivatedRouteSnapshot,  
            state: RouterStateSnapshot): boolean {  
  console.log(route.data['author']); // undefined  
  ...  
}
```

Service property

```
export class AuthService {  
  currentUser: User;  
  redirectUrl: string;  
}
```


canActivateChild Guard



Comprueba los criterios antes de activar una ruta secundaria

Comúnmente utilizado para:

- Limitar el acceso a las rutas secundarias
- Garantizar que se cumplan los requisitos previos para las rutas secundarias

Se llama cuando la dirección URL cambia a la ruta secundaria

canActivateChild Guard



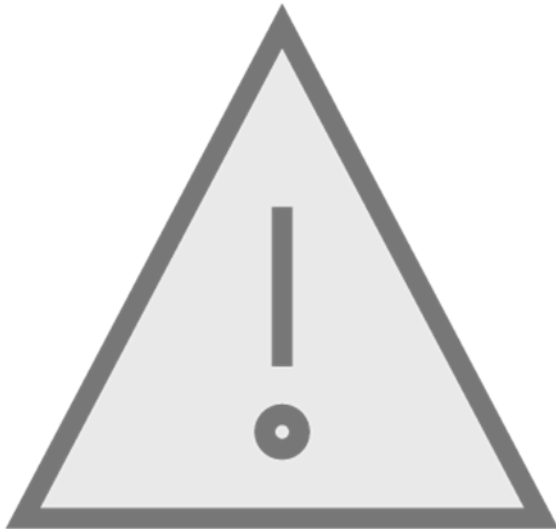
Comprueba los criterios antes de activar una ruta secundaria

Comúnmente utilizado para:

- Limitar el acceso a las rutas secundarias
- Garantizar que se cumplan los requisitos previos para las rutas secundarias

Se llama cuando la dirección URL cambia a la ruta secundaria

canDeactivate Guard



Criterios de comprobación antes de abandonar una ruta

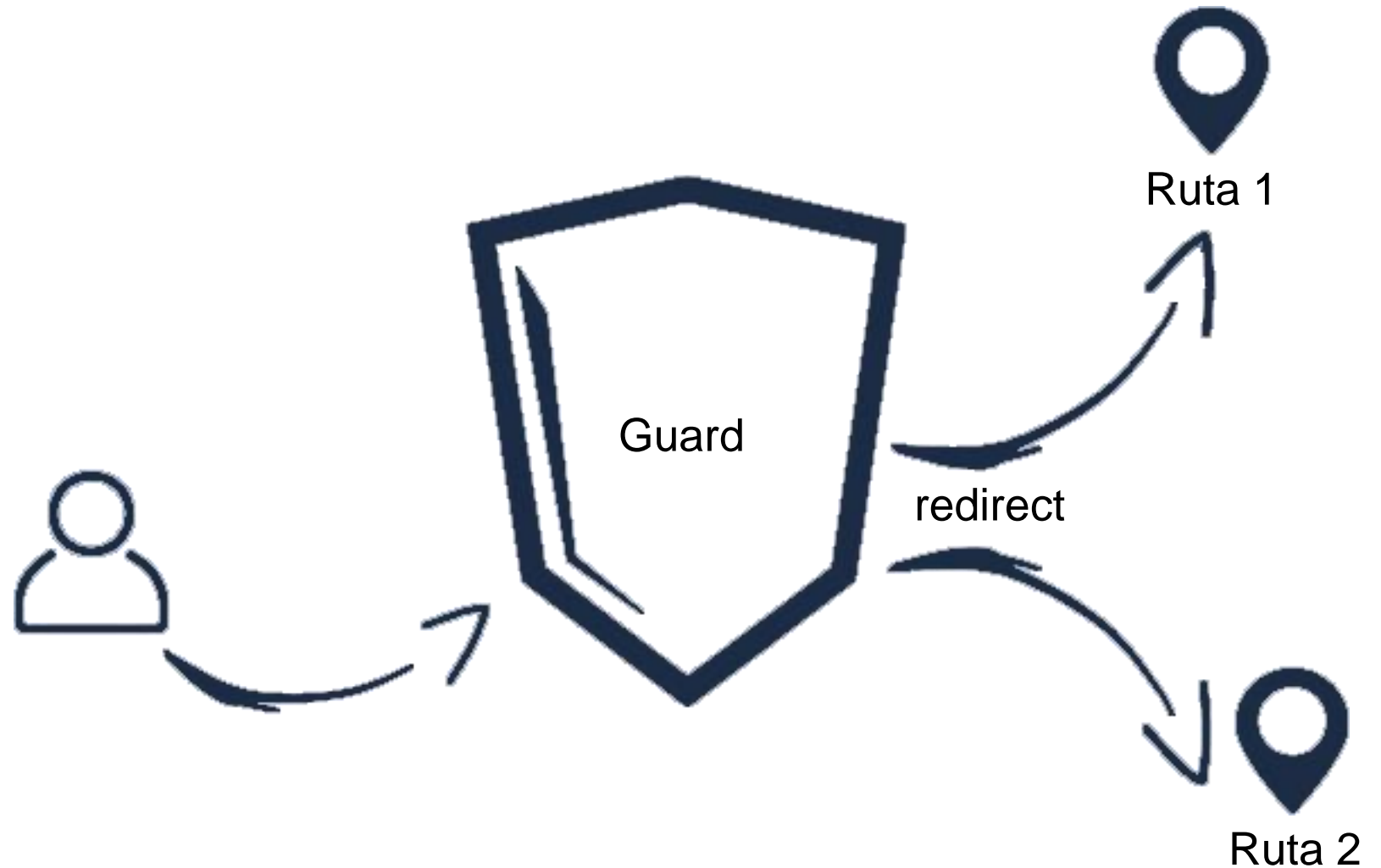
Comúnmente utilizado para:

- Comprobar si hay cambios no guardados
- Confirmar que se ha dejado una operación incompleta

Se llama cuando la dirección URL cambia a una ruta diferente

Protección de rutas a través de Guards

DEMO



03



Consumo de servicios REST

RESTful CRUD

CRUD

Create

- POST - <http://localhost/api/authors>
- Si tiene éxito, devuelve HTTP 201 Created

Read

- GET - <http://localhost/api/authors> o <http://localhost/api/authors/1>
- Si tiene éxito, devuelve HTTP 200 OK

Update

- PUT - <http://localhost/api/authors/1>
- Si tiene éxito, devuelve HTTP 204 No Content

Delete


- DELETE - <http://localhost/api/authors/1>
- Si tiene éxito, devuelve HTTP 204 No Content

Suscribirse a Observables

```
getAllAuthors(): Observable<Author[]> {  
    return this.http.get<Author[]>('/api/authors');  
}
```


Suscribirse a Observables

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getAllAuthors(): Observable<Author[]> {  
    return this.http.get<Author[]>('/api/authors');  
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Suscribirse a Observables



```
getAllAuthors(): Observable<Author[]> {  
    return this.http.get<Author[]>('/api/authors');  
}
```



Suscribirse a Observables

```
getAllAuthors(): Observable<Author[]> {  
    return this.http.get<Author[]>('/api/authors');  
}  
  
this.dataService.getAllAuthors()  
    .subscribe(  
  
    );
```

Suscribirse a Observables

```
getAllAuthors(): Observable<Author[]> {  
    return this.http.get<Author[]>('/api/authors');  
}  
  
this.dataService.getAllAuthors()  
    .subscribe(  
        (data: Author[]) => this.allAuthors = data,  
  
        );
```

Suscribirse a Observables

```
getAllAuthors(): Observable<Author[]> {  
    return this.http.get<Author[]>('/api/authors');  
}  
  
this.dataService.getAllAuthors()  
    .subscribe(  
        (data: Author[]) => this.allAuthors = data,  
        (err: any) => console.log(err),  
  
    );
```

Suscribirse a Observables

```
getAllAuthors(): Observable<Author[]> {  
    return this.http.get<Author[]>('/api/authors');  
}  
  
this.dataService.getAllAuthors()  
    .subscribe(  
        (data: Author[]) => this.allAuthors = data,  
        (err: any) => console.log(err),  
        () => console.log('All done getting authors.')  
    );
```

Suscribirse a Observables

```
getAllAuthors(): Observable<Author[]> {  
    return this.http.get<Author[]>('/api/authors');  
}  
  
this.dataService.getAllAuthors()  
    .subscribe(  
        (data: Author[]) => this.allAuthors = data,  
        (err: any) => console.log(err),  
        () => console.log('All done getting authors.')  
    );
```

Suscribirse a Observables

```
getAllAuthors(): Observable<Author[]> {  
    return this.http.get<Author[]>('/api/authors');  
}  
  
this.dataService.getAllAuthors()  
    .subscribe(  
        (data: Author[]) => this.allAuthors = data,  
        (err: any) => console.log(err),  
        () => console.log('All done getting authors.')  
    );
```


Promise

```
public async getAuthors(): Promise<Author[]> {  
    ...  
    const response = await firstValueFrom(this.http.get<AuthorResponse[]>(url, { headers })).  
    .pipe(  
        catchError(this.handleError)  
    ));  
    ...  
}  
  
export class AuthorRepositoryImpl implements AuthorRepository {  
    ...  
    public getAuthors(): Promise<Author[]> {  
        return this.authorAgentService.getAuthors();  
    }  
}  
  
export class GetAuthorsUseCase{  
    ...  
    public async execute(): Promise<AuthorModel[]> {  
        const authors = await this.authorRepository.getAuthors();  
        return applicationMapper.mapArray(authors, Author, AuthorModel);  
    }  
}  
  
const authors = getAuthorsUseCase.execute();
```

Consumo de servicios REST

DEMO



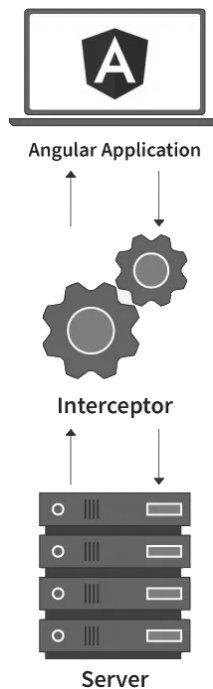
HttpClient

04



Creando Interceptores

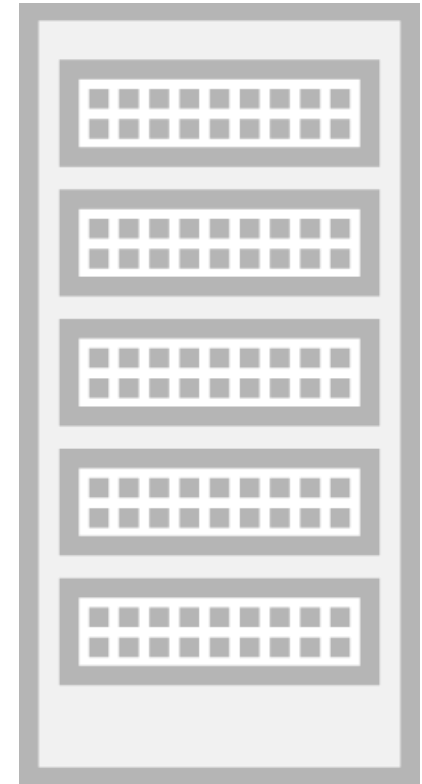
¿Que son interceptores?



- Aplicado a servicios
- Implementa la interfaz `HttpInterceptor`
- Manipula la solicitud HTTP antes de enviarla al servidor
- Manipula las respuestas HTTP antes de que se devuelvan a su aplicación

Interceptando requests y responses

Interceptando requests y responses

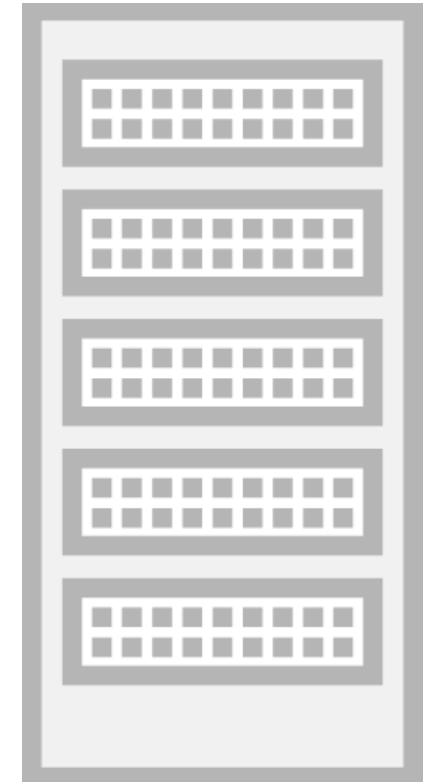


Server

Interceptando requests y responses



Client



Server

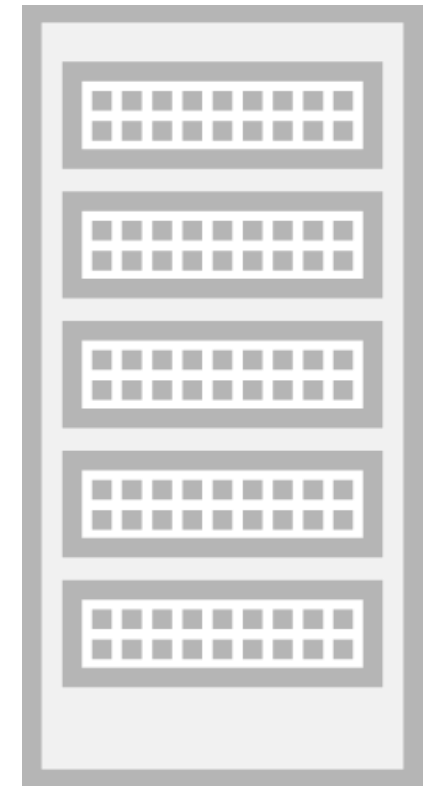
Interceptando requests y responses



Client

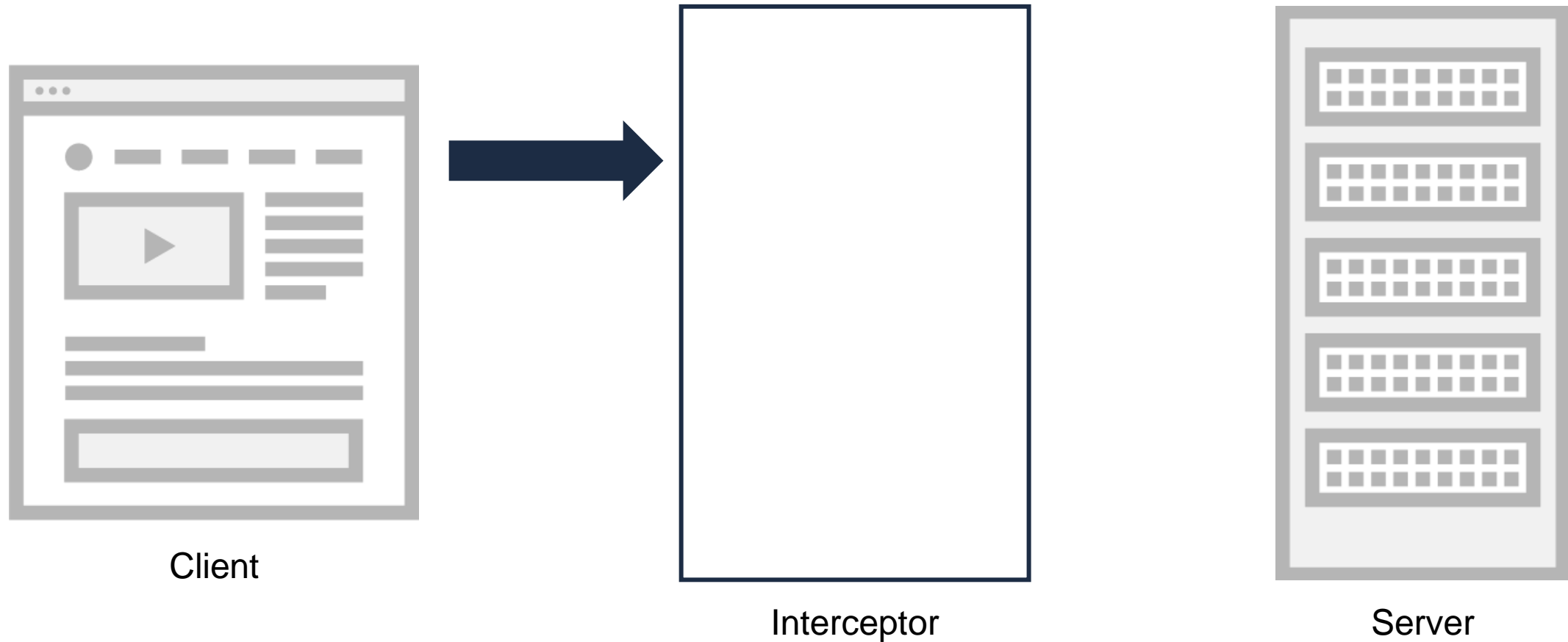


Interceptor

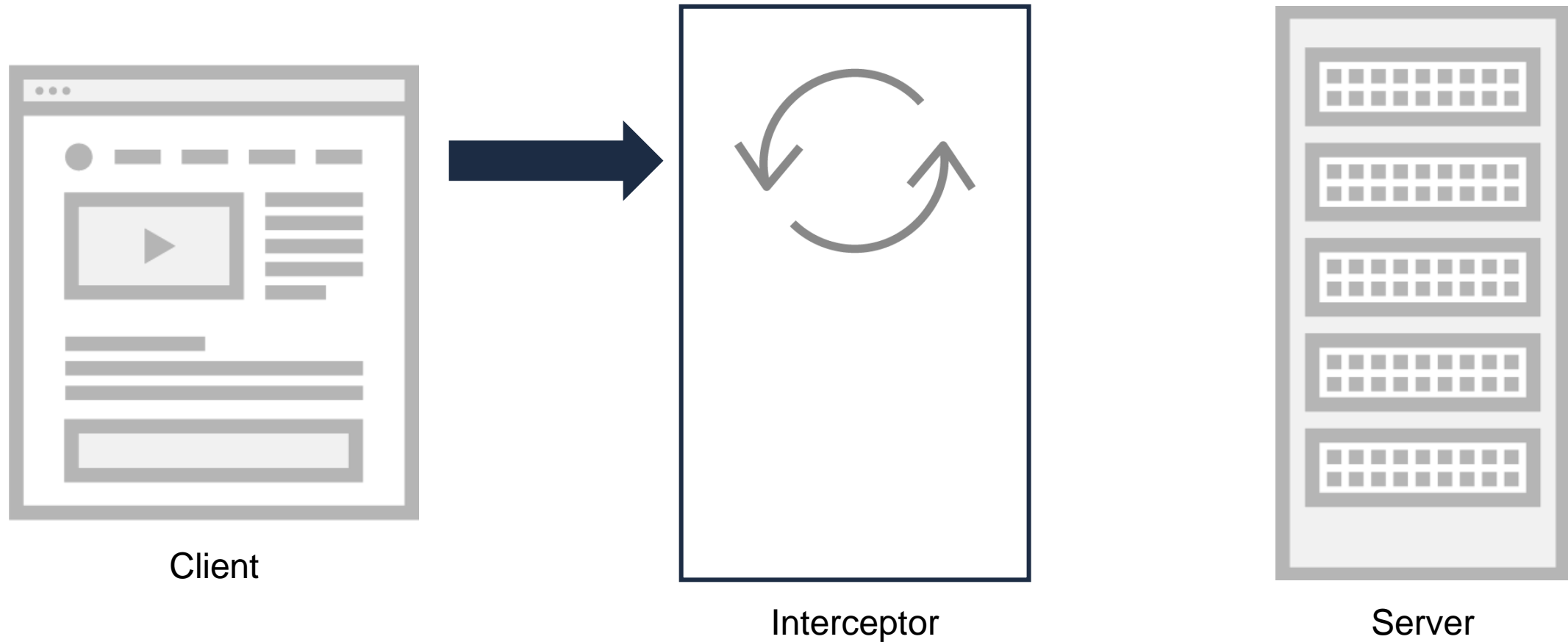


Server

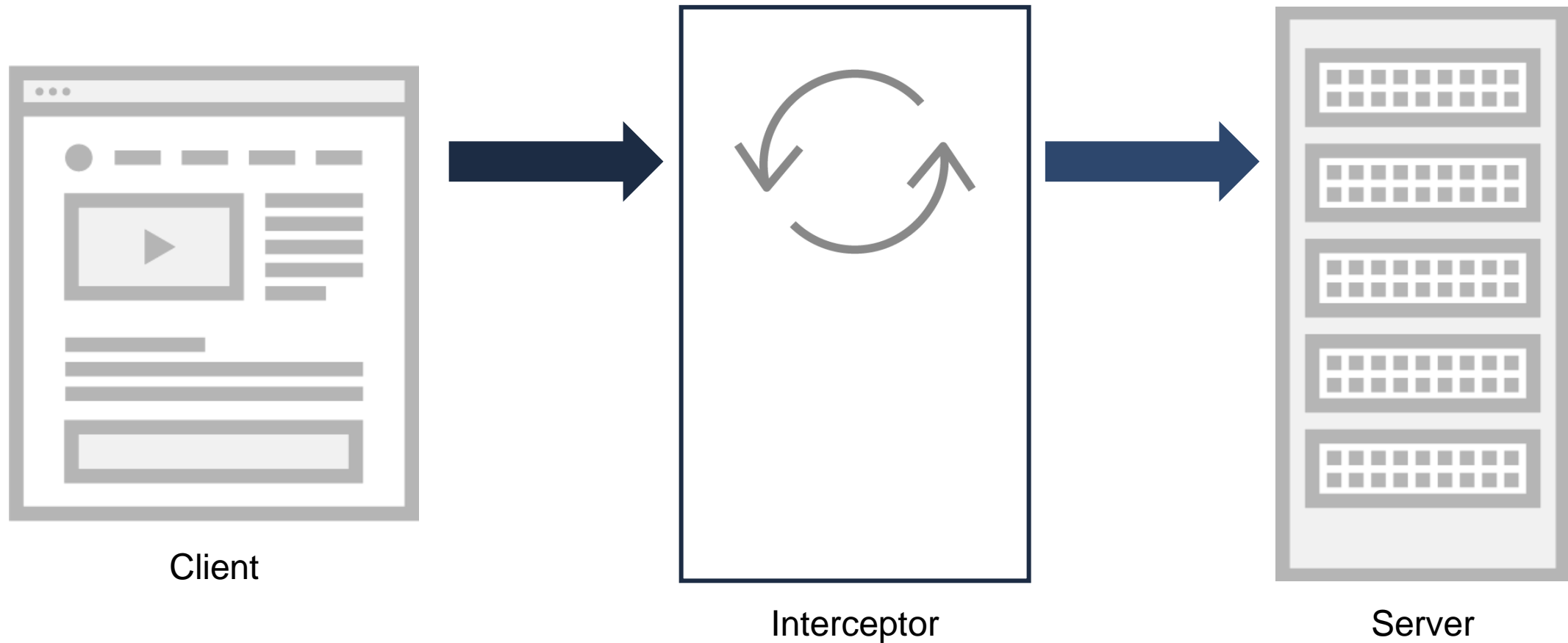
Interceptando requests y responses



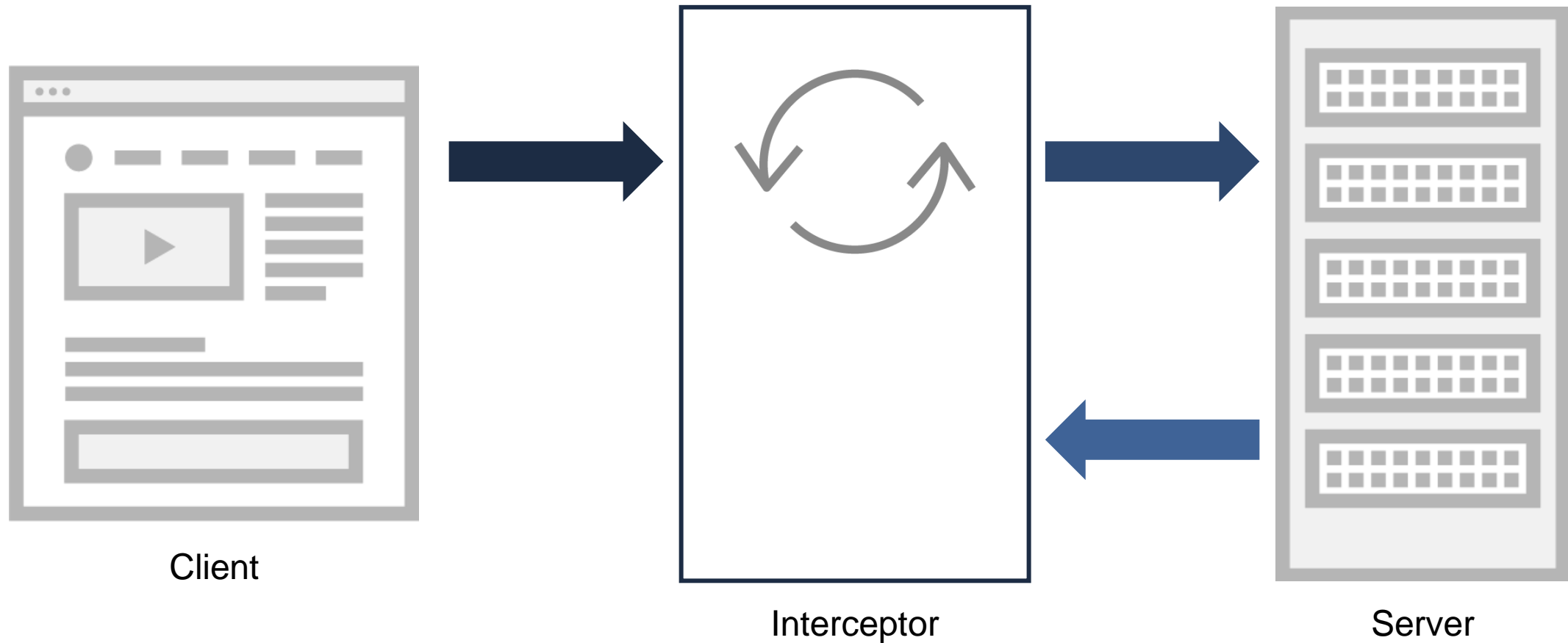
Interceptando requests y responses



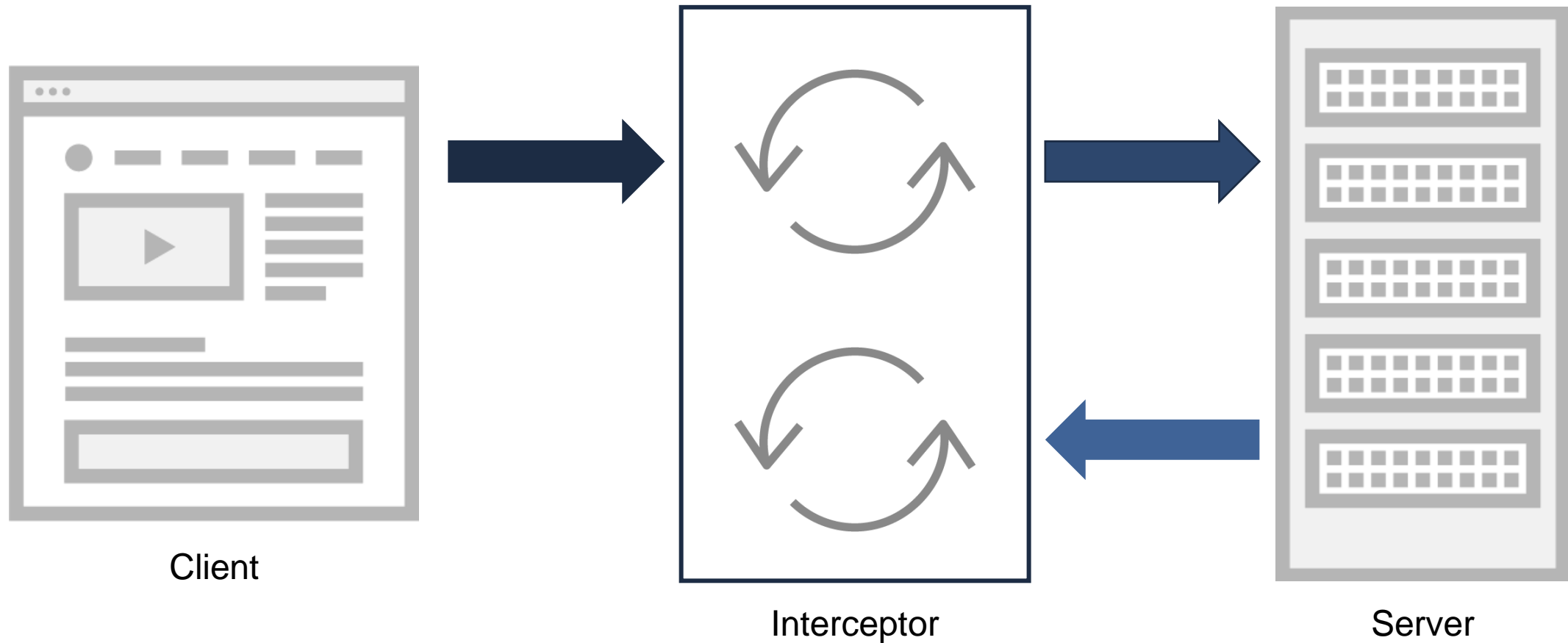
Interceptando requests y responses



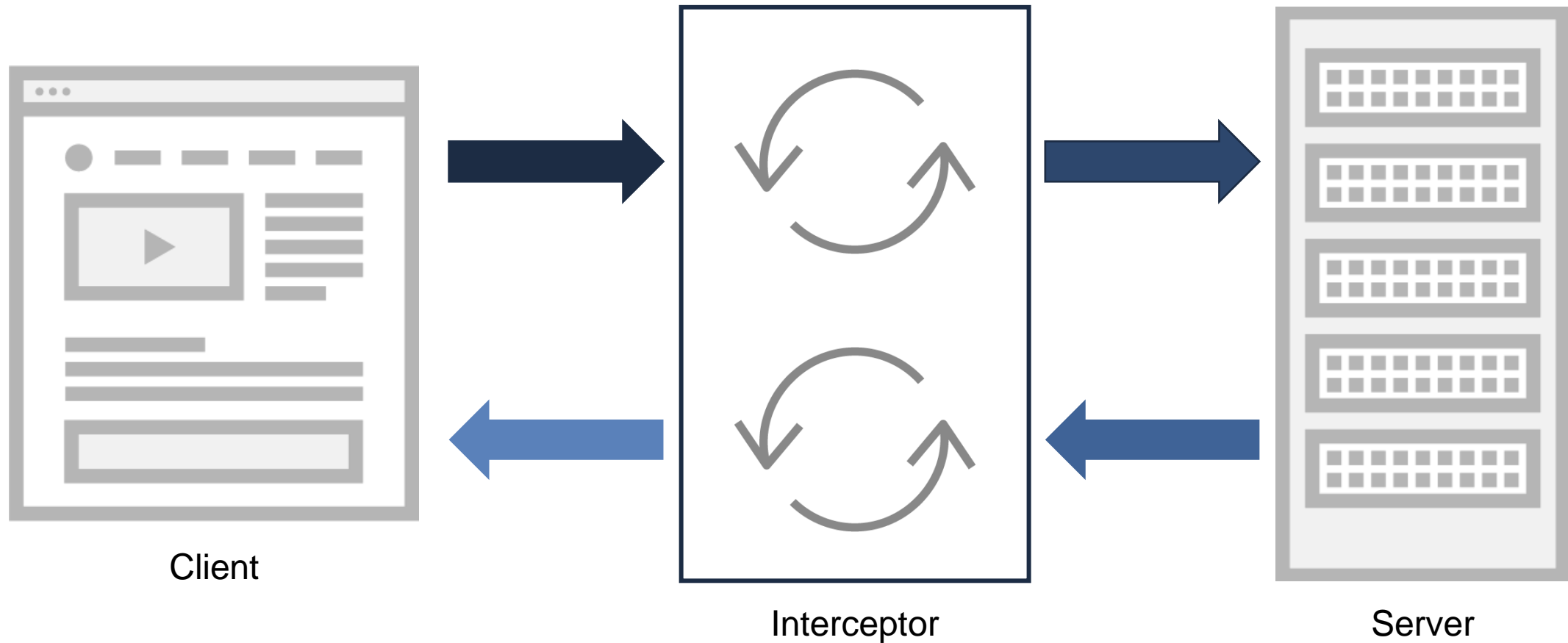
Interceptando requests y responses



Interceptando requests y responses



Interceptando requests y responses



Uso de interceptores

Agregar headers a todos los requests

Logging

Informes de eventos en progreso

Caching del lado del cliente

Definiendo un interceptor

```
export class FirstInterceptor implements HttpInterceptor {
```


Definiendo un interceptor

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

Definiendo un interceptor

```
export class FirstInterceptor implements HttpInterceptor {  
  intercept(req: HttpRequest<any>, next: HttpHandler): Observable<HttpEvent<any>> {  
    const modifiedRequest = req.clone();
```

Definiendo un interceptor

```
export class FirstInterceptor implements HttpInterceptor {  
  intercept(req: HttpRequest<any>, next: HttpHandler): Observable<HttpEvent<any>> {  
    const modifiedRequest = req.clone();  
    ↑  
  }  
}
```

Definiendo un interceptor

```
export class FirstInterceptor implements HttpInterceptor {  
  intercept(req: HttpRequest<any>, next: HttpHandler): Observable<HttpEvent<any>> {  
    const modifiedRequest = req.clone();  
    // change modifiedRequest here  
  }  
}
```

Definiendo un interceptor


```
export class FirstInterceptor implements HttpInterceptor {  
  intercept(req: HttpRequest<any>, next: HttpHandler): Observable<HttpEvent<any>> {  
    const modifiedRequest = req.clone();  
    // change modifiedRequest here  
    return next.handle(modifiedRequest)  
  }  
}
```

Definiendo un interceptor

```
export class FirstInterceptor implements HttpInterceptor {  
  intercept(req: HttpRequest<any>, next: HttpHandler): Observable<HttpEvent<any>> {  
    const modifiedRequest = req.clone();  
    // change modified request here  
    return next.handle(modifiedRequest)  
  }  
}
```


Definiendo un interceptor

```
export class FirstInterceptor implements HttpInterceptor {  
  intercept(req: HttpRequest<any>, next: HttpHandler): Observable<HttpEvent<any>> {  
    const modifiedRequest = req.clone();  
    // change modifiedRequest here  
    return next.handle(modifiedRequest)  
  }  
}
```



Definiendo un interceptor

```
export class FirstInterceptor implements HttpInterceptor {  
  intercept(req: HttpRequest<any>, next: HttpHandler): Observable<HttpEvent<any>> {  
    const modifiedRequest = req.clone();  
    // change modifiedRequest here  
    return next.handle(modifiedRequest)  
  }  
}
```



Definiendo un interceptor

```
export class FirstInterceptor implements HttpInterceptor {  
  intercept(req: HttpRequest<any>, next: HttpHandler): Observable<HttpEvent<any>> {  
    const modifiedRequest = req.clone();  
    // change modifiedRequest here  
    return next.handle(modifiedRequest)  
  }  
}
```

Definiendo un interceptor

```
export class FirstInterceptor implements HttpInterceptor {  
  intercept(req: HttpRequest<any>, next: HttpHandler): Observable<HttpEvent<any>> {  
    const modifiedRequest = req.clone();  
    // change modifiedRequest here  
    return next.handle(modifiedRequest)  
      .pipe(  
        .tap(event => {  
          if (event instanceof HttpResponse) {  
            // modify the HttpResponse here  
          }  
        })  
      );  
  }  
}
```

Registrando interceptor

```
@NgModule({  
  imports: [],  
  declarations: [],  
  providers: [  
  
  ]  
})  
  
export class AppModule { }
```

Registrando interceptor


```
@NgModule({  
  imports: [],  
  declarations: [],  
  providers: [  
    { provide: HTTP_INTERCEPTORS, useClass: FirstInterceptor, multi: true },  
  
  ]  
})  
  
export class AppModule { }
```

Registrando interceptor

```
@NgModule({  
  imports: [],  
  declarations: [],  
  providers: [  
    { provide: HTTP_INTERCEPTORS, useClass: FirstInterceptor, multi: true },  
    { provide: HTTP_INTERCEPTORS, useClass: SecondInterceptor, multi: true },  
  ]  
})  
  
export class AppModule { }
```


Registrando interceptor

```
@NgModule({  
  imports: [],  
  declarations: [],  
  providers: [  
    { provide: HTTP_INTERCEPTORS, useClass: FirstInterceptor, multi: true },  
    { provide: HTTP_INTERCEPTORS, useClass: SecondInterceptor, multi: true },  
  ],  
})  
  
export class AppModule { }
```




Registrando interceptor

```
@NgModule({  
  imports: [],  
  declarations: [],  
  providers: [  
    { provide: HTTP_INTERCEPTORS, useClass: FirstInterceptor, multi: true },  
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Registrando interceptor

```
@NgModule({  
  imports: [],  
  declarations: [],  
  providers: [  
    { provide: HTTP_INTERCEPTORS, useClass: FirstInterceptor, multi: true },  
    { provide: HTTP_INTERCEPTORS, useClass: SecondInterceptor, multi: true },  
  ],  
})  
  
export class AppModule { }
```



Registrando interceptor

```
@NgModule({  
  imports: [],  
  declarations: [],  
  providers: [  
    { provide: HTTP_INTERCEPTORS, useClass: FirstInterceptor, multi: true },  
    { provide: HTTP_INTERCEPTORS, useClass: SecondInterceptor, multi: true },  
  ]  
})  
  
export class AppModule { }
```

A large white arrow pointing upwards, centered between the two provider entries in the code block, highlighting the registration of interceptors.

Definiendo un interceptor - Standalone

```
export const authInterceptor: HttpInterceptorFn = (req, next) => {  
  const configService = inject(ConfigService);  
  const authService = inject(AuthService);  
  
  if (req.url.includes(configService.getValue('AUTHORS_URL'))) {  
    req = req.clone({  
      headers: {  
        Authorization: `Bearer ${authService.appUserAuth.access_token}`  
      }  
    });  
  }  
  
  return next(req);  
};
```

Registrando interceptor - Standalone

```
import { provideHttpClient, withFetch, withInterceptors } from '@angular/common/http';  
...  
  
export const appConfig: ApplicationConfig = {  
  providers: [  
    ...  
    provideHttpClient(withFetch(), withInterceptors([authInterceptor])),  
    ...  
  ]  
};
```

Creando Interceptores

Aplicativo



Interceptor



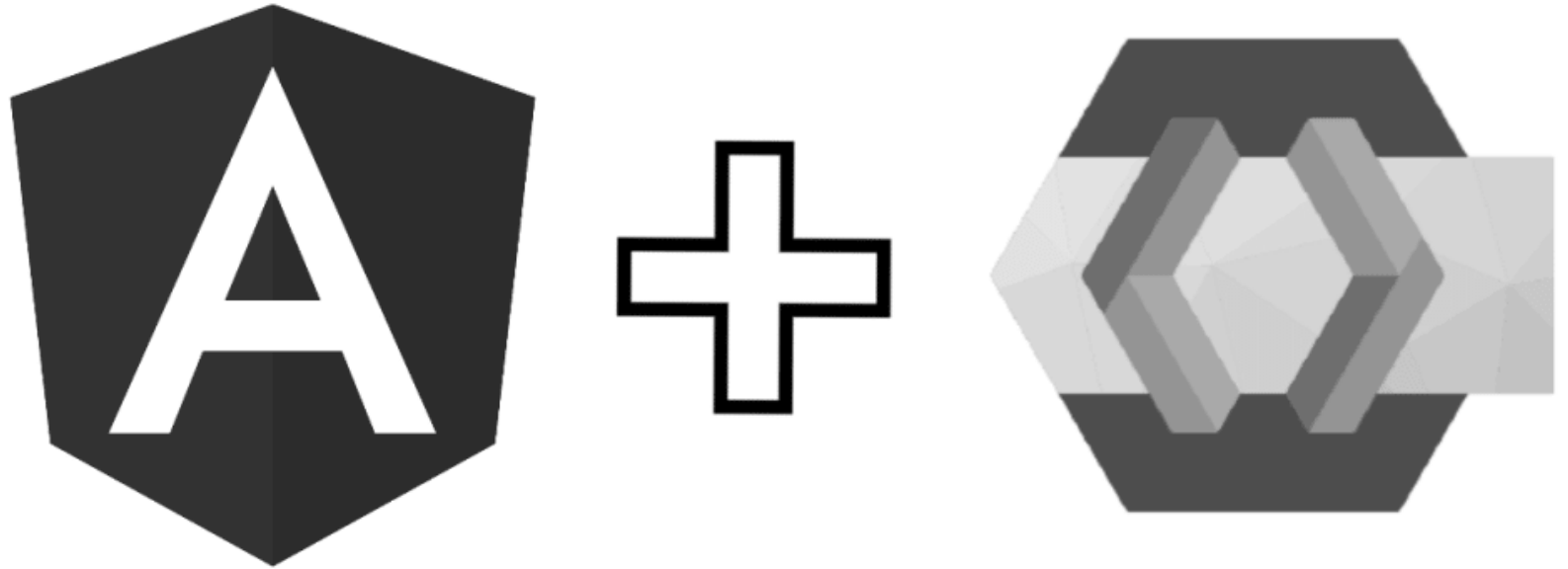
Servidor



DEMO

Integración con Keycloak

DEMO





GRACIAS
POR SU PREFERENCIA

