## **Api-Endpoint Test**

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Code to example on Github:
https://github.com/hong1234/spring-boot3-mvc-jdbc-restApi
https://github.com/hong1234/spring-boot3-mvc-jpa-restApi
test class ---
the Spring Initializr gives you a test class to get started.
        @SpringBootTest(webEnvironment = WebEnvironment.RANDOM_PORT)
        class MvcJdbcRestApiHApplicationTests {
injecting testRestTemplate ---
        @Autowired
        private TestRestTemplate restTemplate;
test method ---
        @Test
        @Order(1)
        public void testAddBook() {
header object
        HttpHeaders headers = new HttpHeaders();
        headers.setBasicAuth("autor", "autor"); // username:password
        headers.setAccept(Arrays.asList(MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON));
        headers.setContentType(MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON);
        return headers;
HttpEntity object
        HttpEntity<Book> request = new HttpEntity<Book>(book, headers);
POST request to End Point: ------
        Book book2 = restTemplate.postForObject(
          getRootUrl()+"/api/books", // URI
                                    // HttpEntity object
          request,
          Book.class
                                    // response type
        );
```

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or
        ResponseEntity<Book> response = restTemplate.exchange(
          getRootUrl()+"/api/books",
          HttpMethod.POST,
                                 // Http Method
          request,
          Book.class
        );
        Book book2 = response.getBody();
        ResponseEntity<String> response = restTemplate.exchange(
          getRootUrl()+"/api/books",
          HttpMethod.POST,
          request,
          String.class
        );
        Book book2 = objectMapper.readValue(response.getBody(), Book.class);
making assertions against the content of stored book
        assertThat(book2.getTitle()).isEqualTo("test book1");
GET request to End Point: -----
        HttpHeaders headers = getHeaders();
        HttpEntity<?> request = new HttpEntity<>(null, headers);
        ResponseEntity<Iterable<Book>> response = restTemplate.exchange(
          getRootUrl()+"/api/books",
          HttpMethod.GET,
          request,
          new ParameterizedTypeReference<Iterable<Book>>(){}
        );
        Iterable<Book> list = response.getBody();
        assertThat(list).hasSize(3);
tests ordering -----
        @SpringBootTest(webEnvironment = WebEnvironment.RANDOM_PORT)
        @TestMethodOrder(OrderAnnotation.class)
        class MvcJdbcRestApiHApplicationTests {
          @Test
          @Order(2)
          public void testAddBook2() {
run tests -----
        ./mvnw test
```

## Releasing an Application with Spring Boot

Creating an uber JAR -----./mvnw clean package

It grabs the JAR file originally generated by standard Maven packaging procedures (target/ch7-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar in this case) and extracts all of its content.

With nothing but the JVM, we can launch our application, as follows:

java -jar target/ch7-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar

Baking a Docker container ------

Assuming you have installed Docker (visit docker.com to get started) on your machine, this is all it takes!

./mvnw spring-boot:build-image

[INFO] Successfully built image 'docker.io/library/ch7:0.0.1-SNAPSHOT' It's using Docker to build an image named *docker.io/library/ch7:0.0.1-SNAPSHOT*. This includes the name of our module as well as the version, both found in our pom.xml file.

Using Docker, we can now run the container, as shown here:

docker run -p 8080:8080 docker.io/library/ch7:0.0.1-SNAPSHOT

**docker ps** ---> nervous\_thompson // The human-friendly name Docker has given this container's instance. is a command that shows any running Docker processes.

docker stop nervous\_thompson