**Week-4-Mandatory Questions for Spring REST**

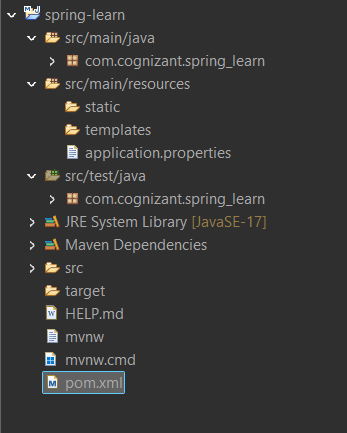
**Hands on 1**

**Create a Spring Web Project using Maven**   
  
Follow steps below to create a project: 

1. Go to <https://start.spring.io/>
2. Change Group as “com.cognizant”
3. Change Artifact Id as “spring-learn”
4. Select Spring Boot DevTools and Spring Web
5. Create and download the project as zip
6. Extract the zip in root folder to Eclipse Workspace
7. Build the project using ‘mvn clean package -Dhttp.proxyHost=proxy.cognizant.com -Dhttp.proxyPort=6050 -Dhttps.proxyHost=proxy.cognizant.com -Dhttps.proxyPort=6050 -Dhttp.proxyUser=123456’ command in command line
8. Import the project in Eclipse "File > Import > Maven > Existing Maven Projects > Click Browse and select extracted folder > Finish"
9. Include logs to verify if main() method of SpringLearnApplication.
10. Run the SpringLearnApplication class.

SME to walk through the following aspects related to the project created:

1. src/main/java - Folder with application code
2. src/main/resources - Folder for application configuration
3. src/test/java - Folder with code for testing the application
4. SpringLearnApplication.java - Walkthrough the main() method.
5. Purpose of @SpringBootApplication annotation
6. pom.xml
   1. Walkthrough all the configuration defined in XML file
   2. Open 'Dependency Hierarchy' and show the dependency tree.

*Structure:-*  


*Pom.xml:-*

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<project xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"

xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0 https://maven.apache.org/xsd/maven-4.0.0.xsd">

<modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>

<parent>

<groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>

<artifactId>spring-boot-starter-parent</artifactId>

<version>3.5.3</version>

<relativePath/> <!-- lookup parent from repository -->

</parent>

<groupId>com.cognizant</groupId>

<artifactId>spring-learn</artifactId>

<version>0.0.1-SNAPSHOT</version>

<name>spring-learn</name>

<description>Demo project for Spring Boot</description>

<url/>

<licenses>

<license/>

</licenses>

<developers>

<developer/>

</developers>

<scm>

<connection/>

<developerConnection/>

<tag/>

<url/>

</scm>

<properties>

<java.version>17</java.version>

</properties>

<dependencies>

<dependency>

<groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>

<artifactId>spring-boot-starter-web</artifactId>

</dependency>

<dependency>

<groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>

<artifactId>spring-boot-devtools</artifactId>

<scope>runtime</scope>

<optional>true</optional>

</dependency>

<dependency>

<groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>

<artifactId>spring-boot-starter-test</artifactId>

<scope>test</scope>

</dependency>

</dependencies>

<build>

<plugins>

<plugin>

<groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>

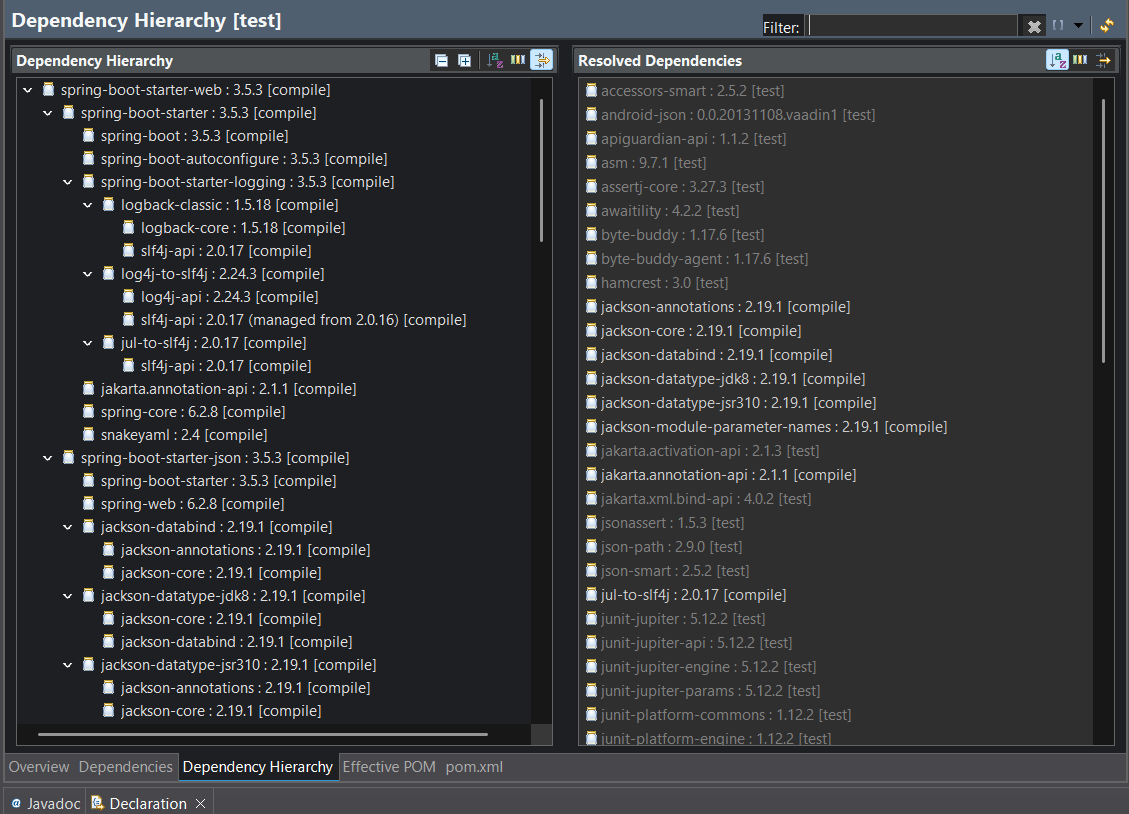
<artifactId>spring-boot-maven-plugin</artifactId>

</plugin>

</plugins>

</build>

</project>

**Dependency Tree:-  
  
**

**Hands on 4**

**Spring Core – Load Country from Spring Configuration XML**   
  
An airlines website is going to support booking on four countries. There will be a drop down on the home page of this website to select the respective country. It is also important to store the two-character ISO code of each country. 

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Code** | **Name** |
| US | United States |
| DE | Germany |
| IN | India |
| JP | Japan |

Above data has to be stored in spring configuration file. Write a program to read this configuration file and display the details.  
  
Steps to implement

* Pick any one of your choice country to configure in Spring XML configuration named country.xml.
* Create a bean tag in spring configuration for country and set the property and values

    <bean id="country" class="com.cognizant.springlearn.Country">

        <property name="code" value="IN" />

        <property name="name" value="India" />

    </bean>

* Create Country class with following aspects:
  + Instance variables for code and name
  + Implement empty parameter constructor with inclusion of debug log within the constructor with log message as “Inside Country Constructor.”
  + Generate getters and setters with inclusion of debug with relevant message within each setter and getter method.
  + Generate toString() method
* Create a method displayCountry() in SpringLearnApplication.java, which will read the country bean from spring configuration file and display the country details. ClassPathXmlApplicationContext, ApplicationContext and context.getBean(“beanId”, Country.class). Refer sample code for displayCountry() method below.

ApplicationContext context = new ClassPathXmlApplicationContext("country.xml");

Country country = (Country) context.getBean("country", Country.class);

LOGGER.debug("Country : {}", country.toString());

* Invoke displayCountry() method in main() method of SpringLearnApplication.java.
* Execute main() method and check the logs to find out which constructors and methods were invoked.

SME to provide more detailing about the following aspects:

* bean tag, id attribute, class attribute, property tag, name attribute, value attribute
* ApplicationContext, ClassPathXmlApplicationContext
* What exactly happens when context.getBean() is invoked

**1. Spring XML Bean Configuration Tags:**

* <bean>: Defines a Spring-managed object (a bean).
* id: The unique name assigned to the bean.
* class: Fully qualified class name of the Java object to be managed.
* <property>: Used to inject values into the bean.
  + name: Refers to the Java field to be set.
  + value: The value to be injected.

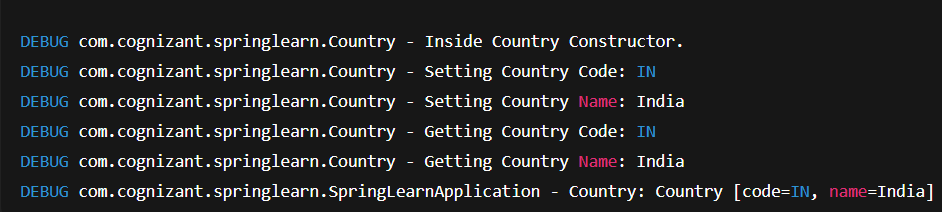
**2. ApplicationContext and ClassPathXmlApplicationContext:**

* ApplicationContext: Central interface in Spring for providing configuration and accessing beans.
* ClassPathXmlApplicationContext: A concrete implementation of ApplicationContext that reads configuration from an XML file located in the classpath.

**3. What Happens When context.getBean() is Invoked:**

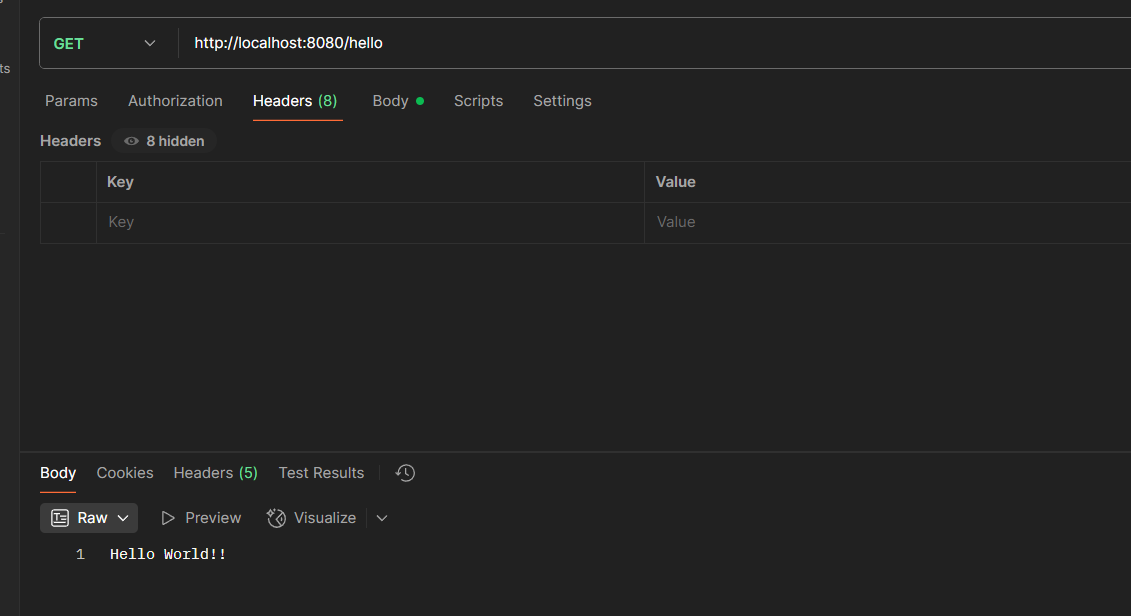
* The Spring container **instantiates** the class specified in the XML using reflection.
* It **injects dependencies** (e.g., via <property> values).
* The resulting object is returned as a **fully constructed and initialized bean**.
* Any debug logs in constructors and setters are visible at this point in the log output.

Expected Output:-



**Hello World RESTful Web Service**   
  
Write a REST service in the spring learn application created earlier, that returns the text "Hello World!!" using Spring Web Framework. Refer details below:  
  
**Method:** GET  
**URL:** /hello  
**Controller:** com.cognizant.spring-learn.controller.HelloController  
**Method Signature:** public String sayHello()  
**Method Implementation:** return hard coded string "Hello World!!"  
**Sample Request**: http://localhost:8083/hello  
**Sample Response:** Hello World!!   
  
**IMPORTANT NOTE**: Don't forget to include start and end log in the sayHello() method.  
  
Try the URL http://localhost:8083/hello in both chrome browser and postman.  
  
SME to explain the following aspects:

* In network tab of developer tools show the HTTP header details received
* In postman click on "Headers" tab to view the HTTP header details received



**REST - Country Web Service**   
  
Write a REST service that returns India country details in the earlier created spring learn application.  
  
**URL**: /country  
**Controller**: com.cognizant.spring-learn.controller.CountryController  
**Method Annotation**: @RequestMapping  
**Method Name**: getCountryIndia()  
**Method Implementation**: Load India bean from spring xml configuration and return  
**Sample Request**: http://localhost:8083/country  
**Sample Response**:

{

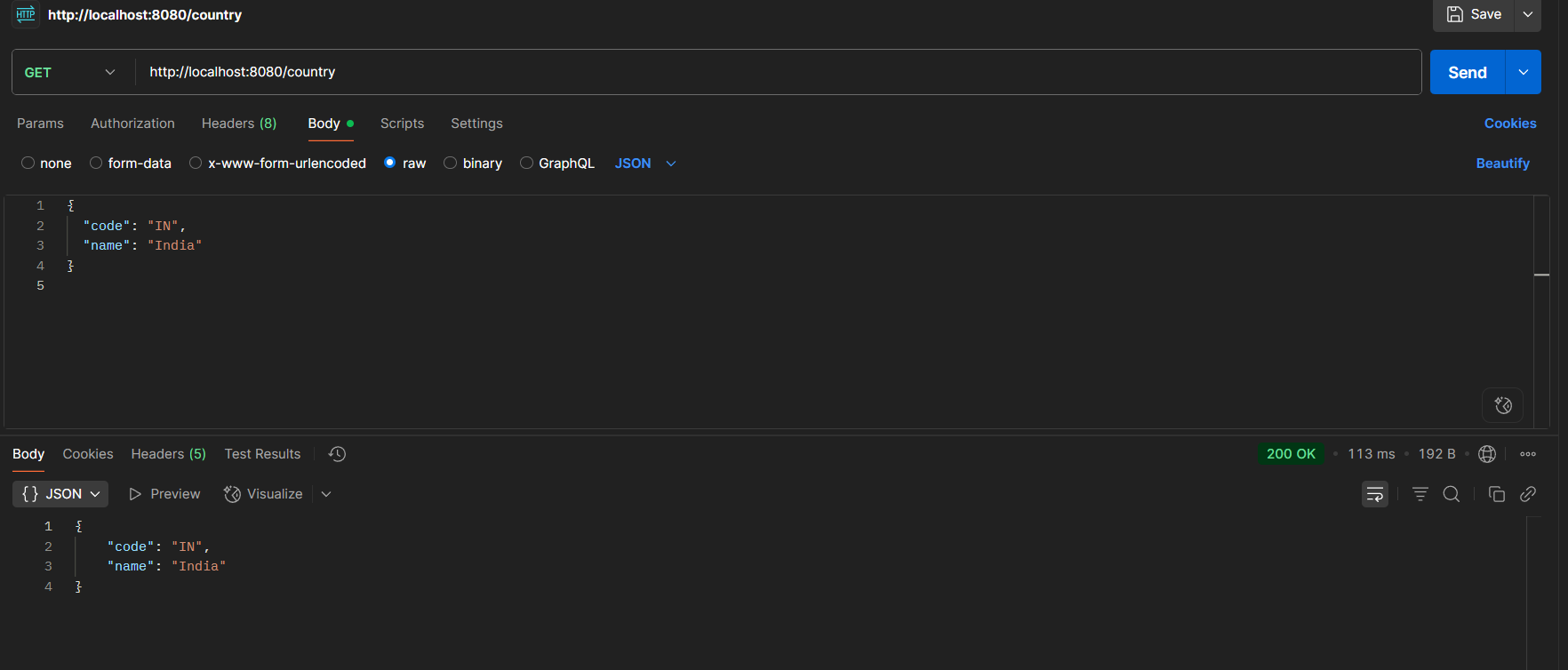
  "code": "IN",

  "name": "India"

}

SME to explain the following aspects:

* What happens in the controller method?
* How the bean is converted into JSON reponse?
* In network tab of developer tools show the HTTP header details received
* In postman click on "Headers" tab to view the HTTP header details received



**REST - Get country based on country code**   
  
Write a REST service that returns a specific country based on country code. The country code should be case insensitive.  
  
**Controller**: com.cognizant.spring-learn.controller.CountryController  
**Method Annotation:** @GetMapping("/countries/{code}")  
**Method Name**: getCountry(String code)  
**Method Implemetation**: Invoke countryService.getCountry(code)   
**Service Method:**com.cognizant.spring-learn.service.CountryService.getCountry(String code)  
  
**Service Method Implementation**:

* Get the country code using @PathVariable
* Get country list from country.xml
* Iterate through the country list
* Make a case insensitive matching of country code and return the country.
* Lambda expression can also be used instead of iterating the country list

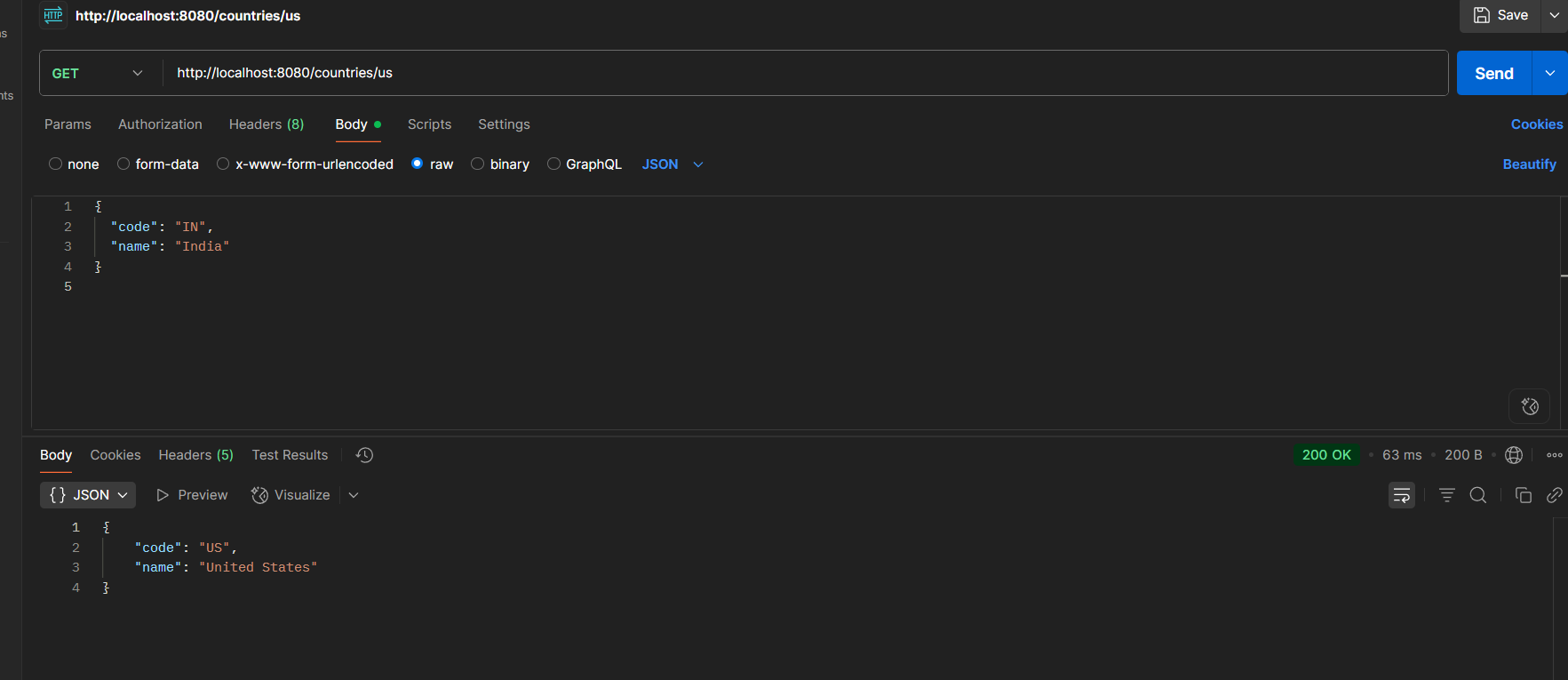
**Sample Request**: http://localhost:8083/country/in  
  
**Sample Response**:

{

  "code": "IN",

  "name": "India"

}



**Create authentication service that returns JWT**   
  
As part of first step of JWT process, the user credentials needs to be sent to authentication service request that generates and returns the JWT.  
  
Ideally when the below curl command is executed that calls the new authentication service, the token should be responded. Kindly note that the credentials are passed using -u option.  
  
**Request**

curl -s -u user:pwd http://localhost:8090/authenticate

**Response**

{"token":"eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.eyJzdWIiOiJ1c2VyIiwiaWF0IjoxNTcwMzc5NDc0LCJleHAiOjE1NzAzODA2NzR9.t3LRvlCV-hwKfoqZYlaVQqEUiBloWcWn0ft3tgv0dL0"}

This can be incorporated as three major steps:

* Create authentication controller and configure it in SecurityConfig
* Read Authorization header and decode the username and password
* Generate token based on the user retrieved in the previous step

To implement a basic JWT authentication service in Spring Boot that returns a token when valid credentials are provided, we start by creating a REST controller with the endpoint /authenticate. This endpoint is responsible for receiving the user's credentials via HTTP Basic Authentication and responding with a generated JWT token upon successful validation. The credentials are passed in the request using a tool like curl, as shown: curl -s -u user:pwd http://localhost:8090/authenticate. When the credentials are valid, the system responds with a JSON object containing the token, for example: {"token":"<JWT\_TOKEN\_STRING>"}.

The controller method, typically inside a class like AuthenticationController, is annotated with @GetMapping("/authenticate"). It retrieves the Authorization header from the incoming request, decodes it using Base64 to extract the username and password, and performs simple validation. This logic is placed within the controller method itself or a helper method, depending on the design. Once the user is validated, the controller calls a utility function to generate the JWT.

For JWT creation, the application uses the io.jsonwebtoken.Jwts class to build and sign the token. The token payload typically includes claims such as the subject (username), the issued time (iat), and the expiration time (exp). The token is signed with a secret key using an algorithm like HS256. A sample token generation logic looks like this:

String token = Jwts.builder()

.setSubject(username)

.setIssuedAt(new Date())

.setExpiration(new Date(System.currentTimeMillis() + 3600000)) // 1 hour

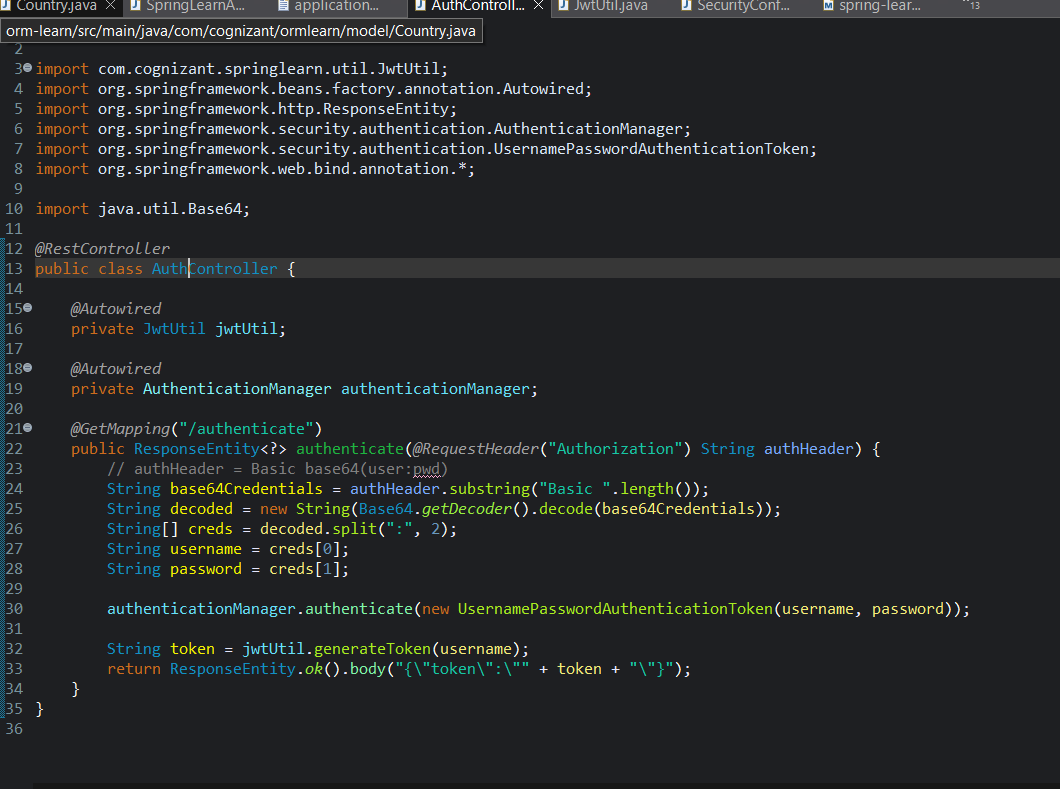
.signWith(SignatureAlgorithm.HS256, "secretKey")

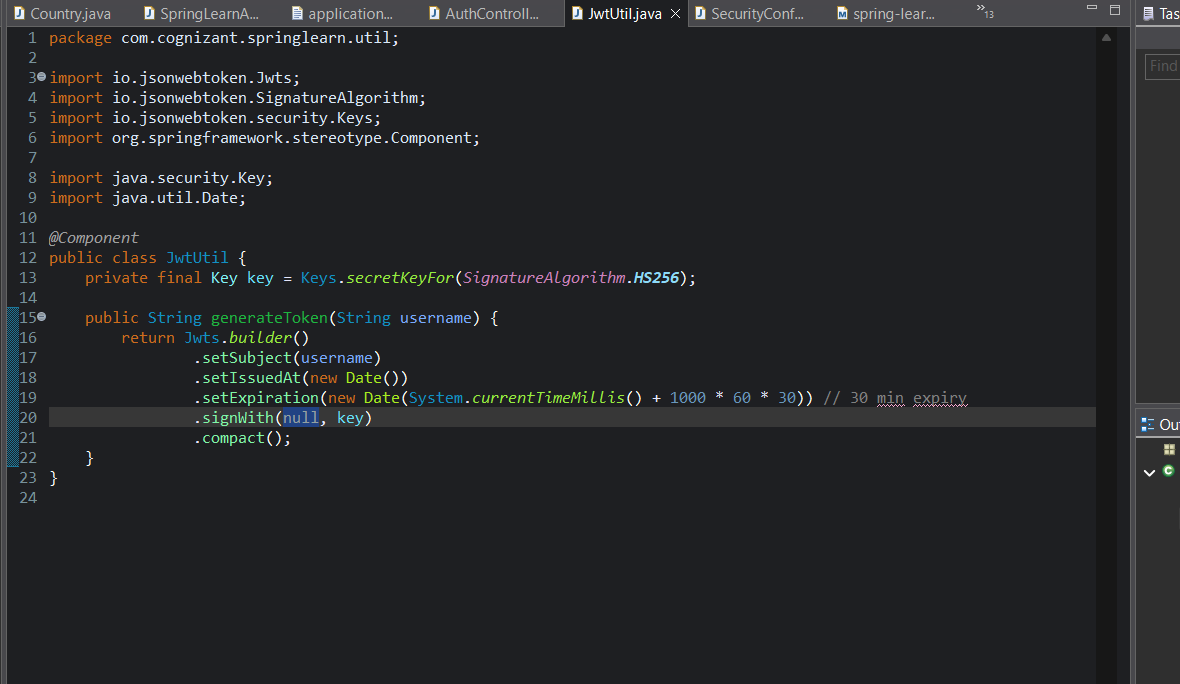
.compact();

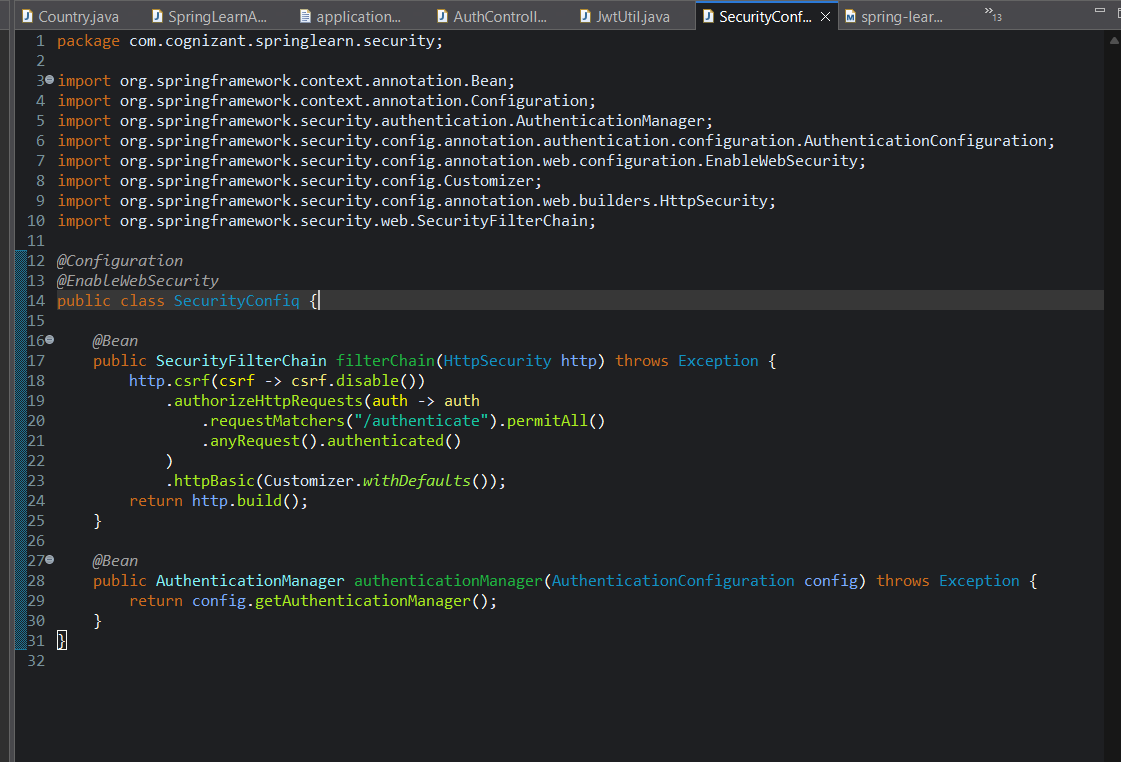
Additionally, a simple SecurityConfig class is written using the new SecurityFilterChain bean-based configuration to disable CSRF, allow anonymous access to /authenticate, and configure the application to be stateless. This configuration ensures that security checks do not block the /authenticate endpoint and prepares the application for token-based security.

Overall, the authentication flow consists of reading and validating the credentials from the request, generating a signed JWT token, and returning it in the response. This token can later be used to authenticate requests to protected resources, thereby completing the first step of implementing JWT-based authentication in a Spring Boot application.

*Codes:-*







***Bash in Terminal:-***

curl -s -u user:pwd <http://localhost:8090/authenticate>  
  
***Expected Output:-***

{

"token": "eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.eyJzdWIiOiJ1c2VyIiwiaWF0IjoxNzIxMjg1NzAwLCJleHAiOjE3MjEyODYzMDB9.vJZXfCv3h4vnQsKzvci9hUPPtYMNYxz4bnM4vZBY1sQ"

}

Thank You::