

**САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГСКИЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ
ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИТМО**

Дисциплина: Бек-энд разработка

Отчет

Лабораторная работа №2: REST, RESTful, SOAP,
GraphQL

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Задача

По выбранному варианту необходимо будет реализовать RESTful API средствами express + typescript (используя ранее написанный boilerplate).

Сервис для работы с магазином одежды. Требуемый функционал: регистрация, авторизация, создание профиля, работа с товарами, просмотр количества единиц товара, управление скидками и акциями, работа с базой клиентов.

Ход работы

1) Сначала нужно было создать модели

Модель скидки

```
import { Table, Column, Model, PrimaryKey, AutoIncrement, DataType, AllowNull, HasMany } from 'sequelize-typescript';
import { Product } from '../products/Product';

@Table({
  tableName: 'Discounts'
})
export class Discount extends Model<Discount> {
  @PrimaryKey
  @AutoIncrement
  @Column
  id: number;

  @AllowNull(false)
  @Column
  description: string;

  @AllowNull(false)
  @Column
  percentage: number;

  @Column(DataType.DATE)
  startDate: Date;

  @Column(DataType.DATE)
  endDate: Date;

  @HasMany(() => Product)
  products: Product[];
}
```

Модель пользователя (с прошлой лр)

```
import { Table, Column, Model, Unique, AllowNull, HasMany } from 'sequelize-typescript';
import { Order } from '../orders/Order';

@Table({
  tableName: 'Users'
})
export class User extends Model<User> {
  @Column
  name: string

  @Unique
  @Column
  email: string

  @AllowNull(false)
  @Column
  password: string

  @HasMany(() => Order)
  orders: Order[];
}
```

Добавила заказы

Модель акций

```
lr2 > src > models > promotions > TS Promotion.ts > Promotion > description
1  import { Table, Column, Model, PrimaryKey, AutoIncrement, DataType, AllowNull, HasMany } from 'sequelize-typescript';
2  import { Product } from "../products/Product";
3
4
5  @Table({
6    tableName: 'Promotions'
7  })
8  export class Promotion extends Model<Promotion> {
9    @PrimaryKey
10    @AutoIncrement
11    @Column
12    id: number;
13
14    @AllowNull(false)
15    @Column
16    title: string;
17
18    @Column(DataType.TEXT)
19    description: string;
20
21    @Column(DataType.DATE)
22    startDate: Date;
23
24    @Column(DataType.DATE)
25    endDate: Date;
26
27    @HasMany(() => Product)
28    products: Product[];
29  }
30
```

Модель товара

```
lr2 > src > models > products > TS Products > ...
1  import { Table, Column, Model, PrimaryKey, AutoIncrement, AllowNull, HasMany, ForeignKey } from 'sequelize-typescript';
2  import { Order } from "../orders/Order";
3  import { Discount } from "../discounts/Discount";
4  import { Promotion } from "../promotions/Promotion";
5
6  @Table({
7    tableName: 'Products'
8  })
9  export class Product extends Model<Product> {
10    @PrimaryKey
11    @AutoIncrement
12    @Column
13    id: number;
14
15    @AllowNull(false)
16    @Column
17    name: string;
18
19    @AllowNull(false)
20    @Column
21    price: number;
22
23    @Column
24    stockQuantity: number;
25
26    @ForeignKey(() => Discount)
27    @Column
28    discountId?: number;
29
30    @ForeignKey(() => Promotion)
31    @Column
32    promotionId?: number;
33
34    @HasMany(() => Order)
35    orders: Order[];
36  }
37
```

Модель заказа

```
1 import { Table, Column, Model, PrimaryKey, AutoIncrement, ForeignKey, DataType, AllowNull } from 'sequelize-typescript';
2 import { User } from "../users/User";
3 import { Product } from "../products/Product";
4
5 @Table({
6   tableName: 'Orders'
7 })
8 export class Order extends Model<Order> {
9   @PrimaryKey
10   @AutoIncrement
11   @Column
12   id: number;
13
14   @ForeignKey(() => User)
15   @AllowNull(false)
16   @Column
17   userId: number;
18
19   @ForeignKey(() => Product)
20   @AllowNull(false)
21   @Column
22   productId: number;
23
24   @AllowNull(false)
25   @Column
26   quantity: number;
27
28   @Column(DataType.DATE)
29   orderDate: Date;
30 }
31
```

- 2) Следующий шаг – создание сервисов для всех моделей, где пропишем методы для регистрации, аутентификации (для пользователей), получение товаров, получение определенных товаров, изменение, удаление, редактирование товаров и т.д

```
async createProduct(productData: any): Promise<Product> {
  const product = await Product.create(productData);
  return product;
}

async getProductById(productId: number): Promise<Product | null> {
  const product = await Product.findByPk(productId, {
    include: [Order]
  });
  return product;
}

async getAllProducts(): Promise<Product[]> {
  const products = await Product.findAll({
    include: [Order]
  });
  return products;
}

async updateProduct(productId: number, productData: any): Promise<Product | null> {
  const product = await Product.findByPk(productId);
  if (product) {
    await product.update(productData);
  }
  return product;
}

async deleteProduct(productId: number): Promise<boolean> {
  const deleted = await Product.destroy({
    where: { id: productId }
  });
  return deleted > 0;
}

```

```

export class UserService {
  async register(email: string, password: string) {
    const hashedPassword = await bcrypt.hash(password, 8);
    const user = await User.create({ email, password: hashedPassword });
    return user;
  }

  async login(email: string, password: string) {
    const user = await User.findOne({ where: { email } });
    if (!user) {
      throw new Error('User not found');
    }

    const isValidPassword = await bcrypt.compare(password, user.password);
    if (!isValidPassword) {
      throw new Error('Invalid password');
    }

    const token = jwt.sign({ id: user.id }, secretKey);
    return token;
  }
}

```

3) Создаем контроллеры для всех моделей. Пример – контроллеры для заказов и акций.

```

export class OrdersController {
  private orderService: OrderService;

  constructor() {
    this.orderService = new OrderService();
  }

  async createOrder(req: Request, res: Response) {
    try {
      const { userId, productId, quantity } = req.body;
      const order = await this.orderService.createOrder(userId, productId, quantity);
      if (order) {
        res.status(201).json(order);
      } else {
        res.status(400).json({ message: 'Unable to create order. Product may be out of stock or not found.' });
      }
    } catch (error) {
      if (error instanceof Error) {
        res.status(500).json({ message: error.message });
      }
    }
  }

  async getOrderById(req: Request, res: Response) {
    try {
      const { orderId } = req.params;
      const order = await this.orderService.getOrderById(Number(orderId));
      if (order) {
        res.status(200).json(order);
      } else {
        res.status(404).json({ message: 'Order not found' });
      }
    } catch (error) {
      if (error instanceof Error) {
        res.status(500).json({ message: error.message });
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```

class PromotionController {
  async createPromotion(req: Request, res: Response) {
    try {
      const { title, description, startDate, endDate } = req.body;
      const promotion = await PromotionService.createPromotion(title, description, new Date(startDate), new Date(endDate));
      res.status(201).json(promotion);
    } catch (error) {
      if (error instanceof Error){
        res.status(500).json({ message: error.message });
      }
    }
  }

  async addProductToPromotion(req: Request, res: Response) {
    try {
      const { promotionId, productId } = req.params;
      await PromotionService.addProductToPromotion(Number(promotionId), Number(productId));
      res.status(200).json({ message: 'Product added to promotion successfully' });
    } catch (error) {
      if (error instanceof Error){
        res.status(500).json({ message: error.message });
      }
    }
  }

  async removeProductFromPromotion(req: Request, res: Response) {
    try {
      const { productId } = req.params;
      await PromotionService.removeProductFromPromotion(Number(productId));
      res.status(200).json({ message: 'Product removed from promotion successfully' });
    } catch (error) {
      if (error instanceof Error){
        res.status(500).json({ message: error.message });
      }
    }
  }
}

```

4) Создаем роуты

```

const router = express.Router();

const userController = new UserController();

router.post('/register', (req, res) => {
  userController.register(req, res);
});

router.post('/login', (req, res) => {
  userController.login(req, res);
});

router.get('/users', (req, res) => {
  userController.getAllUsersWithOrders(req, res);
});

export default router;

```

```

const router = express.Router();

const promotionController = new PromotionController();

router.post('/', (req, res) => {
  | promotionController.createPromotion(req, res);
});

router.post('/:promotionId/products/:productId', (req, res) => {
  | promotionController.addProductToPromotion(req, res);
});

router.delete('/products/:productId', (req, res) => {
  | promotionController.removeProductFromPromotion(req, res);
});

router.get('/:promotionId/products', (req, res) => {
  | promotionController.getProductsByPromotion(req, res);
});

router.get('/:promotionId', (req, res) => {
  | promotionController.getPromotionById(req, res);
});

```

5) В главном файле index.ts прописываем пути к каждой модели (роутам)

```

dotenv.config();

const app = express();
const PORT = process.env.PORT || 8080;

app.use(express.json());

app.use('/discounts', authenticateToken, discountRoute);
app.use('/orders', authenticateToken, ordersRoutes);
app.use('/products', productsRoutes);
app.use('/promotions', authenticateToken, promotionRoutes);
app.use('/users', userRoute);

app.listen(PORT, () => {
  | Sequelize
  | console.log(`Server is running on port ${PORT}`);
});

```

6) Спрячем данные о бд

```

const sequelize = new Sequelize({
  database: process.env.DB_NAME || 'some_db',
  dialect: process.env.DB_DIALECT as 'mysql' | 'postgres' | 'sqlite' | 'mariadb' | 'mssql' || 'sqlite',
  username: process.env.DB_USERNAME || 'root',
  password: process.env.DB_PASSWORD || '',
  storage: process.env.DB_STORAGE || 'db.sqlite',
  logging: console.log,
})

const models = [User, Discount, Order, Product, Promotion]

sequelize.addModels(models)

```

TS config.ts X

lr2 > src > config > TS config.ts > [🔗] default

```

1  import dotenv from 'dotenv';
2  dotenv.config();
3
4  export default {
5    port: process.env.PORT || 8080,
6    db: {
7      database: process.env.DB_NAME || 'some_db',
8      dialect: process.env.DB_DIALECT || 'sqlite',
9      username: process.env.DB_USERNAME || 'root',
10     password: process.env.DB_PASSWORD || '',
11     storage: process.env.DB_STORAGE || 'db.sqlite',
12   },
13   secretKey: process.env.SECRET_KEY,
14 };
15

```

🔧 .env X

lr2 > 🔧 .env

```

1  SECRET_KEY=secret_key
2  PORT=8080
3  DB_NAME=some_db
4  DB_DIALECT=sqlite
5  DB_USERNAME=root
6  DB_PASSWORD=
7  DB_STORAGE=db.sqlite
8

```


7) Создадим middleware/ authenticateToken.ts, где сделаем аутентификацию по токену

```
1 import jwt from 'jsonwebtoken';
2 import dotenv from 'dotenv';
3 import process from 'process';
4 import { UserController } from '../controllers/users/userController';
5
6 dotenv.config();
7
8 const secretKey = process.env.SECRET_KEY;
9
10 const authenticateToken = (req, res, next) => {
11   const authHeader = req.headers['authorization'];
12   if (authHeader === undefined) return res.sendStatus(401);
13   if (!authHeader.startsWith('Bearer ')) return res.sendStatus(401);
14
15   const token = authHeader.split(' ')[1];
16
17
18   jwt.verify(token, process.env.SECRET_KEY, (err, user) => {
19     if (err) {
20       console.error(err);
21       return res.status(403).send("Access Denied: Invalid Token");
22     }
23     req.user = user;
24     next();
25   });
26 };
```

Вывод

В лабораторной работе был реализован RESTful API средствами express + typescript (используя ранее написанный boilerplate). Вариант – магазин одежды.