Evan

Only let oneself become strong enough, good enough, can afford the life that you want to.

使用 JSONDoc 记录 Spring Boot RESTful API

标签： Spring Boot JSONDoc RESTful API

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分类： Spring Boot（1） RESTful（1）

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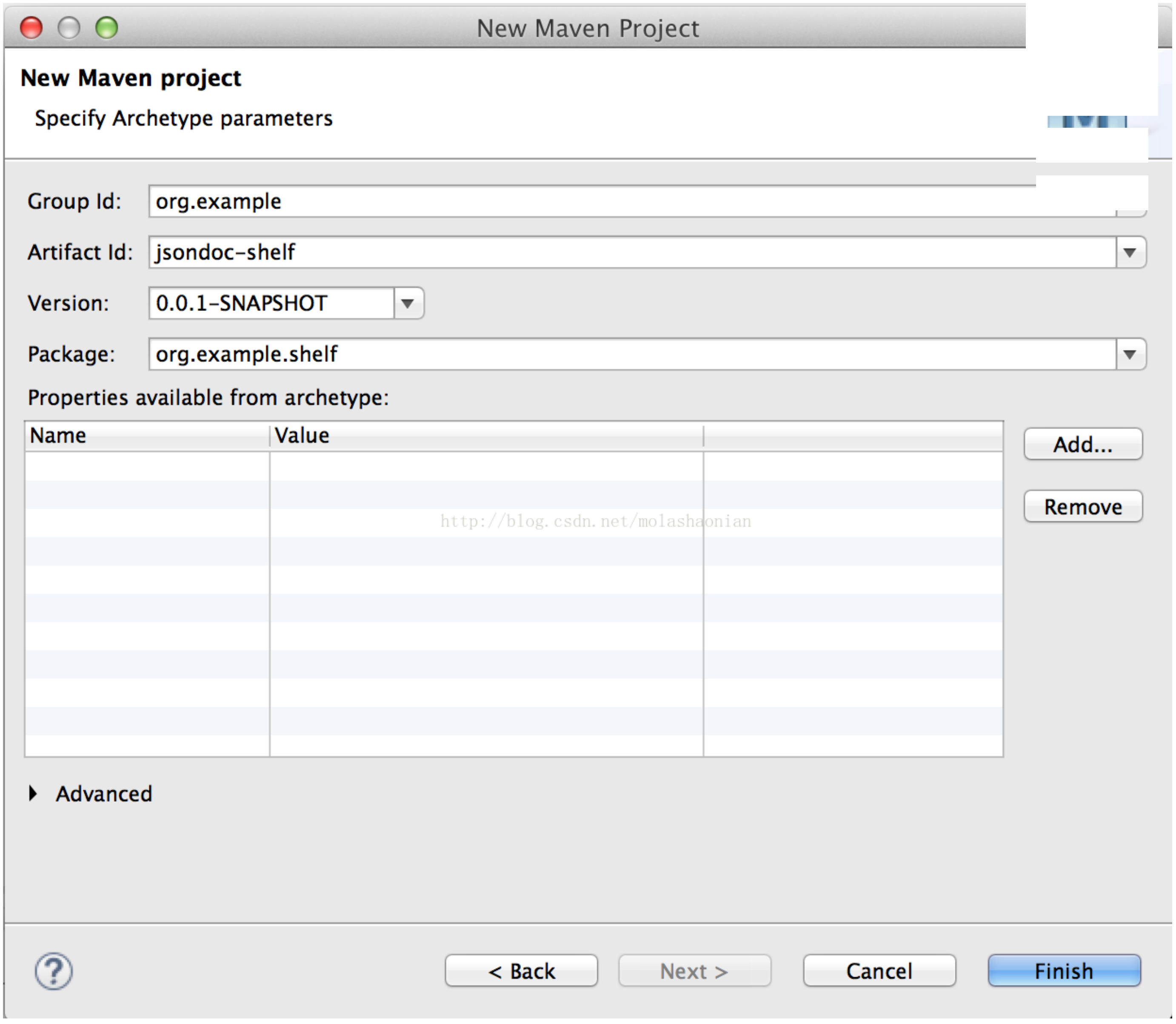
这个博文可以分为两部分：第一部分我将编写一个**spring** Boot RESTful API，第二部分将介绍如何使用JSONDoc来记录创建的API。做这两个部分最多需要15分钟，因为使用Spring Boot创建一个API非常简单快捷，并且使用JSONDoc Spring Boot启动器和UI webjar进行记录也是如此。我将跳过这个例子的**测试**创建，因为主要目标是如何记录API而不是编写和测试它。

编写API

我们首先根据快速入门的原型创建Maven项目



New Maven project

Specify Archetype parameters

Group Id: org.example
Artifact Id: jsondoc-shelf
Version: 0.0.1-SNAPSHOT
Package: org.example.shelf

Properties available from archetype:

Name	Value

并声明API所需的依赖关系：

- spring-boot-starter-web
- spring-boot-starter-data-jpa
- h2

我还添加了 Lombok 保持我的代码更干净。所得的pom看起来像这样：

```
<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 http://maven.apache.org/xsd/maven-4.0.0.xsd">
        <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>

        <groupId>org.example</groupId>
        <artifactId>jsondoc-shelf</artifactId>
        <version>0.0.1-SNAPSHOT</version>
        <packaging>jar</packaging>

        <name>jsondoc-shelf</name>
        <url>http://maven.apache.org</url>

        <properties>
                <project.build.sourceEncoding>UTF-8</project.build.sourceEncoding>
        </properties>

        <dependencies>

                <dependency>
                        <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
                        <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-web</artifactId>
```

```
				<version>1.2.0.RELEASE</version>
			</dependency>

			<dependency>
				<groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
				<artifactId>spring-boot-starter-data-jpa</artifactId>
				<version>1.2.0.RELEASE</version>
			</dependency>

			<dependency>
				<groupId>com.h2database</groupId>
				<artifactId>h2</artifactId>
				<version>1.3.176</version>
			</dependency>

			<dependency>
				<groupId>org.projectlombok</groupId>
				<artifactId>lombok</artifactId>
				<version>1.14.8</version>
			</dependency>

			<dependency>
				<groupId>junit</groupId>
				<artifactId>junit</artifactId>
				<version>4.11</version>
				<scope>test</scope>
			</dependency>

		</dependencies>
</project>
```

这个应用程序将是一个管理简单货架的服务的集合。将有两个实体：

- Book
- Author

创建 Entities 和 Controllers

为此，我将创建通常的组件来管理持久层和控制器层：

- 一个包名为 `model` 将包含 `Book` 和 `Author`
- 一个包名为 `repository` 将包含 `BookRepository` 和 `AuthorRepository`
- 一个包名为 `controller` 将包含 `BookController` 和 `AuthorController`

对于这个例子，我将跳过 Service 层。我还将创建一个 `DatabasePopulator` 类，实现 `CommandLineRunner` ，以便在启动时将在内存数据库中存在一些数据。我们来看看实体，存储库和控制器的代码：

Entities

```
package org.example.shelf.model;

import javax.persistence.Column;
import javax.persistence.Entity;
import javax.persistence.GeneratedValue;
import javax.persistence.GenerationType;
import javax.persistence.Id;
import javax.persistence.JoinColumn;
import javax.persistence.ManyToOne;

import lombok.Data;
import lombok.EqualsAndHashCode;

@Entity
@Data
@EqualsAndHashCode(exclude = "id")
public class Book {

	@Id
	@GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.AUTO)
	private Long id;

	@Column(name = "title")
```

```
        private String title;

        @ManyToOne
        @JoinColumn(name = "author_id")
        private Author author;

}
```

```
package org.example.shelf.model;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import javax.persistence.CascadeType;
import javax.persistence.Column;
import javax.persistence.Entity;
import javax.persistence.FetchType;
import javax.persistence.GeneratedValue;
import javax.persistence.GenerationType;
import javax.persistence.Id;
import javax.persistence.OneToMany;

import lombok.Data;
import lombok.EqualsAndHashCode;
import lombok.NoArgsConstructor;
import lombok.ToString;

import com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonIgnore;

@Entity
@Data
@NoArgsConstructor
@ToString(exclude = "books")
@EqualsAndHashCode(of = "name")
public class Author {

        @Id
        @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.AUTO)
        private Long id;

        @Column(name = "name")
        private String name;

        @JsonIgnore
        @OneToMany(mappedBy = "author", fetch = FetchType.LAZY, cascade = CascadeType.ALL)
        private List<Book> books = new ArrayList<Book>();

}
```

Repositories

```
package org.example.shelf.repository;

import org.example.shelf.model.Book;
import org.springframework.data.jpa.repository.JpaRepository;

public interface BookRepository extends JpaRepository<Book, Long> {

}
```

```
package org.example.shelf.repository;

import org.example.shelf.model.Author;
import org.springframework.data.jpa.repository.JpaRepository;
import org.springframework.stereotype.Repository;

public interface AuthorRepository extends JpaRepository<Author, Long> {

}
```

Controllers

```
package org.example.shelf.controller;

import java.util.List;

import org.example.shelf.flow.ShelfFlowConstants;
import org.example.shelf.model.Book;
import org.example.shelf.repository.BookRepository;
import org.jsondoc.core.annotation.Api;
import org.jsondoc.core.annotation.ApiBodyObject;
import org.jsondoc.core.annotation.ApiMethod;
import org.jsondoc.core.annotation.ApiPathParam;
import org.jsondoc.core.annotation.ApiResponseObject;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.http.HttpHeaders;
import org.springframework.http.HttpStatus;
import org.springframework.http.MediaType;
import org.springframework.http.ResponseEntity;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.PathVariable;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestBody;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestMapping;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestMethod;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.ResponseStatus;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RestController;
import org.springframework.web.util.UriComponentsBuilder;

@RestController
@RequestMapping(value = "/books", produces = MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON_VALUE)
public class BookController {

        @Autowired
        private BookRepository bookRepository;

        @RequestMapping(value = "/{id}", method = RequestMethod.GET)
        public Book findOne(@PathVariable Long id) {
                return bookRepository.findOne(id);
        }

        @RequestMapping(method = RequestMethod.GET)
        public List<Book> findAll() {
                return bookRepository.findAll();
        }

        @RequestMapping(method = RequestMethod.POST, consumes = MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON_VALUE)
        @ResponseStatus(value = HttpStatus.CREATED)
        public ResponseEntity<Void> save(@RequestBody Book book, UriComponentsBuilder uriComponentsBuilder) {
                bookRepository.save(book);

                HttpHeaders headers = new HttpHeaders();
                headers.setLocation(uriComponentsBuilder.path("/books/{id}").buildAndExpand(book.getId()).toUri());
                return new ResponseEntity<Void>(headers, HttpStatus.CREATED);
        }

        @RequestMapping(value = "/{id}", method = RequestMethod.DELETE)
        @ResponseStatus(value = HttpStatus.OK)
        public void delete(@PathVariable Long id) {
                Book book = bookRepository.findOne(id);
                bookRepository.delete(book);
        }

}
```

```
package org.example.shelf.controller;

import java.util.List;

import org.example.shelf.flow.ShelfFlowConstants;
import org.example.shelf.model.Author;
import org.example.shelf.repository.AuthorRepository;
import org.jsondoc.core.annotation.Api;
import org.jsondoc.core.annotation.ApiBodyObject;
import org.jsondoc.core.annotation.ApiMethod;
import org.jsondoc.core.annotation.ApiPathParam;
import org.jsondoc.core.annotation.ApiResponseObject;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.http.HttpHeaders;
import org.springframework.http.HttpStatus;
import org.springframework.http.MediaType;
import org.springframework.http.ResponseEntity;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.PathVariable;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestBody;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestMapping;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestMethod;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.ResponseStatus;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RestController;
import org.springframework.web.util.UriComponentsBuilder;

@RestController
@RequestMapping(value = "/authors", produces = MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON_VALUE)
public class AuthorController {

        @Autowired
        private AuthorRepository authorRepository;

        @RequestMapping(value = "/{id}", method = RequestMethod.GET)
        public Author findOne(@PathVariable Long id) {
                return authorRepository.findOne(id);
        }

        @RequestMapping(method = RequestMethod.GET)
        public List<Author> findAll() {
                return authorRepository.findAll();
        }

        @RequestMapping(method = RequestMethod.POST, consumes = MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON_VALUE)
        @ResponseStatus(value = HttpStatus.CREATED)
        public ResponseEntity<Void> save(@RequestBody Author author, UriComponentsBuilder uriComponentsBuilder) {
                authorRepository.save(author);

                HttpHeaders headers = new HttpHeaders();
                headers.setLocation(uriComponentsBuilder.path("/authors/{id}").buildAndExpand(author.getId()).toUri());
                return new ResponseEntity<Void>(headers, HttpStatus.CREATED);
        }

        @RequestMapping(value = "/{id}", method = RequestMethod.DELETE)
        @ResponseStatus(value = HttpStatus.OK)
        public void delete(@PathVariable Long id) {
                Author author = authorRepository.findOne(id);
                authorRepository.delete(author);
        }

}
```

Database populator

```
package org.example.shelf;

import org.example.shelf.model.Author;
import org.example.shelf.model.Book;
import org.example.shelf.repository.AuthorRepository;
import org.example.shelf.repository.BookRepository;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.boot.CommandLineRunner;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Configuration;

@Configuration
public class DatabasePopulator implements CommandLineRunner {

        @Autowired
        private AuthorRepository authorRepository;

        @Autowired
        private BookRepository bookRepository;

        public void run(String... arg0) throws Exception {
                Author horbny = new Author();
                horbny.setId(1L);
                horbny.setName("Nick Horby");

                Author smith = new Author();
                smith.setId(2L);
                smith.setName("Wilbur Smith");

                authorRepository.save(horbny);
                authorRepository.save(smith);

                Book highFidelty = new Book();
                highFidelty.setId(1L);
                highFidelty.setTitle("High fidelty");
                highFidelty.setAuthor(horbny);

                Book aLongWayDown = new Book();
                aLongWayDown.setId(2L);
                aLongWayDown.setTitle("A long way down");
                aLongWayDown.setAuthor(horbny);

                Book desertGod = new Book();
                desertGod.setId(3L);
                desertGod.setTitle("Desert god");
                desertGod.setAuthor(smith);

                bookRepository.save(highFidelty);
                bookRepository.save(aLongWayDown);
                bookRepository.save(desertGod);
        }

}
```

现在是编写主类来运行应用程序的时候了。 `Shelf` 在这种情况下，我会称之为Spring Boot，这很简单：

```
package org.example.shelf;

import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.EnableAutoConfiguration;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.ComponentScan;
import org.springframework.data.jpa.repository.config.EnableJpaRepositories;

@EnableAutoConfiguration
@EnableJpaRepositories
@ComponentScan
public class Shelf {

        public static void main(String[] args) {
                SpringApplication.run(Shelf.class, args);
        }

}
```

通过运行这个类，我们可以实际验证应用程序是否响应请求。您可以通过使用 curl 轻松测试 API 的工作：

```
curl -i http://localhost:8080/books/1
curl -i http://localhost:8080/books

curl -i http://localhost:8080/authors/1
curl -i http://localhost:8080/authors
```

用JSONDoc记录API

这是有趣的和新的部分，即使用JSONDoc库来注释代码并自动生成其文档。要做到这一点，你必须声明JSONDoc依赖关系，并在你的类中插入一些代码。让我们看看如何做到这一点：

声明JSONDoc依赖关系

只需添加两个依赖关系到pom文件：

```
<dependency>
        <groupId>org.jsondoc</groupId>
        <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-jsondoc</artifactId>
        <version>1.1.3</version>
</dependency>

<dependency>
        <groupId>org.jsondoc</groupId>
        <artifactId>jsondoc-ui-webjar</artifactId>
        <version>1.1.3</version>
</dependency>
```

在主类中启用JSONDoc

使用JSONDoc启动器，您可以通过添加 `@EnableJSONDoc` 到 `Shelf` 类中来启用文档生成，如下所示：

```
package org.example.shelf;

import org.jsondoc.spring.boot.starter.EnableJSONDoc;
import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.EnableAutoConfiguration;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.ComponentScan;
import org.springframework.data.jpa.repository.config.EnableJpaRepositories;

@EnableAutoConfiguration
@EnableJpaRepositories
@EnableJSONDoc
@ComponentScan
public class Shelf {

        public static void main(String[] args) {
                SpringApplication.run(Shelf.class, args);
        }

}
```

配置JSONDoc

接下来要做的是配置JSONDoc来扫描您的控制器，对象和流类。要做到这一点，只需添加一些条目到 `application.properties` 文件（ `src/main/resources` 如果你没有它创建它）

```
jsondoc.version=1.0
jsondoc.basePath=http://localhost:8080
jsondoc.packages[0]=org.example.shelf.model
jsondoc.packages[1]=org.example.shelf.controller
```

文档控制器

JSONDoc可以从Spring注释中获取几个信息来构建文档。无论如何，它是一个选择加入的过程，这意味着JSONDoc将仅在使用自己的注释注释时才扫描类和方法。例如，要正确记录 `BookController` ，这里是如何使用JSONDoc注释：

```
package org.example.shelf.controller;

import java.util.List;

import org.example.shelf.flow.ShelfFlowConstants;
import org.example.shelf.model.Book;
import org.example.shelf.repository.BookRepository;
import org.jsondoc.core.annotation.Api;
import org.jsondoc.core.annotation.ApiBodyObject;
import org.jsondoc.core.annotation.ApiMethod;
import org.jsondoc.core.annotation.ApiPathParam;
import org.jsondoc.core.annotation.ApiResponseObject;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.http.HttpHeaders;
import org.springframework.http.HttpStatus;
import org.springframework.http.MediaType;
import org.springframework.http.ResponseEntity;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.PathVariable;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestBody;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestMapping;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestMethod;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.ResponseStatus;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RestController;
import org.springframework.web.util.UriComponentsBuilder;

@RestController
@RequestMapping(value = "/books", produces = MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON_VALUE)
@Api(description = "The books controller", name = "Books services")
public class BookController {

        @Autowired
        private BookRepository bookRepository;

        @ApiMethod
        @RequestMapping(value = "/{id}", method = RequestMethod.GET)
        public @ApiResponseObject Book findOne(@ApiPathParam(name = "id") @PathVariable Long id) {
                return bookRepository.findOne(id);
        }

        @ApiMethod
        @RequestMapping(method = RequestMethod.GET)
        public @ApiResponseObject List<Book> findAll() {
                return bookRepository.findAll();
        }

        @ApiMethod
        @RequestMapping(method = RequestMethod.POST, consumes = MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON_VALUE)
        @ResponseStatus(value = HttpStatus.CREATED)
        public @ApiResponseObject ResponseEntity<Void> save(@ApiBodyObject @RequestBody Book book, UriComponentsBuilder uriCompo
nentsBuilder) {
                bookRepository.save(book);

                HttpHeaders headers = new HttpHeaders();
            headers.setLocation(uriComponentsBuilder.path("/books/{id}").buildAndExpand(book.getId()).toUri());
                return new ResponseEntity<Void>(headers, HttpStatus.CREATED);
        }

        @ApiMethod
        @RequestMapping(value = "/{id}", method = RequestMethod.DELETE)
        @ResponseStatus(value = HttpStatus.OK)
        public void delete(@ApiPathParam(name = "id") @PathVariable Long id) {
                Book book = bookRepository.findOne(id);
                bookRepository.delete(book);
        }

}
```

同样的 `AuthorController` 。

文件对象

接下来要做的就是把一些JSONDoc注释也需要被记录在案，在这种情况下，对象 `Book` 和 `Author` 。这是 `Book` 类：

```
package org.example.shelf.model;

import javax.persistence.Column;
import javax.persistence.Entity;
import javax.persistence.GeneratedValue;
import javax.persistence.GenerationType;
import javax.persistence.Id;
import javax.persistence.JoinColumn;
import javax.persistence.ManyToOne;

import org.jsondoc.core.annotation.ApiObject;
import org.jsondoc.core.annotation.ApiObjectField;

import lombok.Data;
import lombok.EqualsAndHashCode;

@Entity
@Data
@EqualsAndHashCode(exclude = "id")
@ApiObject
public class Book {

        @Id
        @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.AUTO)
        @ApiObjectField(description = "The book's ID")
        private Long id;

        @Column(name = "title")
        @ApiObjectField(description = "The book's title")
        private String title;

        @ManyToOne
        @JoinColumn(name = "author_id")
        @ApiObjectField(description = "The book's author")
        private Author author;

}
```

而且在这种情况下 Author 也是如此。

检查点：启动应用程序

在开始记录流程之前，让我们启动应用程序，看看会发生什么：

- 如果你去 http://localhost:8080/jsondoc 你会看到一个json，这是由JSONDoc生成的，它代表了基于控制器方法和模型对象上的工作的文档
- 如果你去 http://localhost:8080/jsondoc-ui.html 你会看到JSONDoc UI。只需复制并粘贴 http://localhost:8080/jsondoc 到输入字段中，并在清晰的用户界面中获取文档

这是一个很好的时机，需要一些时间来探索界面，并在界面上玩API。

文件流

按照流程我的意思是一些API方法的后续执行，旨在实现一个目标，即可以购买一本书，或浏览目录并获取图书详细信息。在这种情况下，流程可能涉及几种方法，API用户可能需要知道哪个是正确的调用方法序列来实现目标。在这个例子中，我不能想到有意义的流程，但是让我们假设我想要记录浏览框架的方法顺序，并通过我选择的一本书获取作者的细节，所以这个用例的结果流是就像是：

- 获取书籍清单
- 选择一本书并获得其细节
- 得到这本书的作者

要记录此流程，您只需按照以下步骤操作：

1. 创建一个包含应用程序流的类。此类仅用于文档目的，不会在您的应用程序中实际使用。使用注释来注释这个类 @ApiFlowSet ，这使得JSONDoc了解在构建文档时应该考虑到这个类。
2. 在这个类中创建假的方法，注释为 @ApiFlow 。方法的正文以及它的返回类型和参数可以是void，因为方法签名服务器只是作为 @ApiFlow 注释的钩子
3. 决定标识JSONDoc产生文档内的每一个API方法中，例如一个ID的 findAll 方法的 BookController 可有一个像ID BOOK_FIND_ALL
4. 将这个ID内部ID的 @ApiMethod 注释和内部 api methodid 的 @ApiFlowStep 注解
5. 如果将流类放在一个单独的包中，请记住 application.properties 使用该值更新该文件

我们来看看我是怎么做到的 这是持有应用程序流程的类：

```
package org.example.shelf.flow;

import org.jsondoc.core.annotation.ApiFlow;
import org.jsondoc.core.annotation.ApiFlowSet;
import org.jsondoc.core.annotation.ApiFlowStep;

@ApiFlowSet
public class ShelfFlows {

        @ApiFlow(
                name = "Author detail flow",
                description = "Gets an author's details starting from the book's list",
                steps = {
                        @ApiFlowStep(apimethodid = ShelfFlowConstants.BOOK_FIND_ALL),
                        @ApiFlowStep(apimethodid = ShelfFlowConstants.BOOK_FIND_ONE),
                        @ApiFlowStep(apimethodid = ShelfFlowConstants.AUTHOR_FIND_ONE)
                }
        )
        public void authorDetailFlow() {

        }

}
```

这是包含注释中要引用的方法ID的类：

```
package org.example.shelf.flow;

public class ShelfFlowConstants {

        // Book IDs
        public final static String BOOK_FIND_ALL = "BOOK_FIND_ALL";
        public final static String BOOK_FIND_ONE = "BOOK_FIND_ONE";
        public final static String BOOK_SAVE = "BOOK_SAVE";
        public final static String BOOK_DELETE = "BOOK_DELETE";

        // Author IDs
        public final static String AUTHOR_FIND_ALL = "AUTHOR_FIND_ALL";
        public final static String AUTHOR_FIND_ONE = "AUTHOR_FIND_ONE";
        public final static String AUTHOR_SAVE = "AUTHOR_SAVE";
        public final static String AUTHOR_DELETE = "AUTHOR_DELETE";

}
```

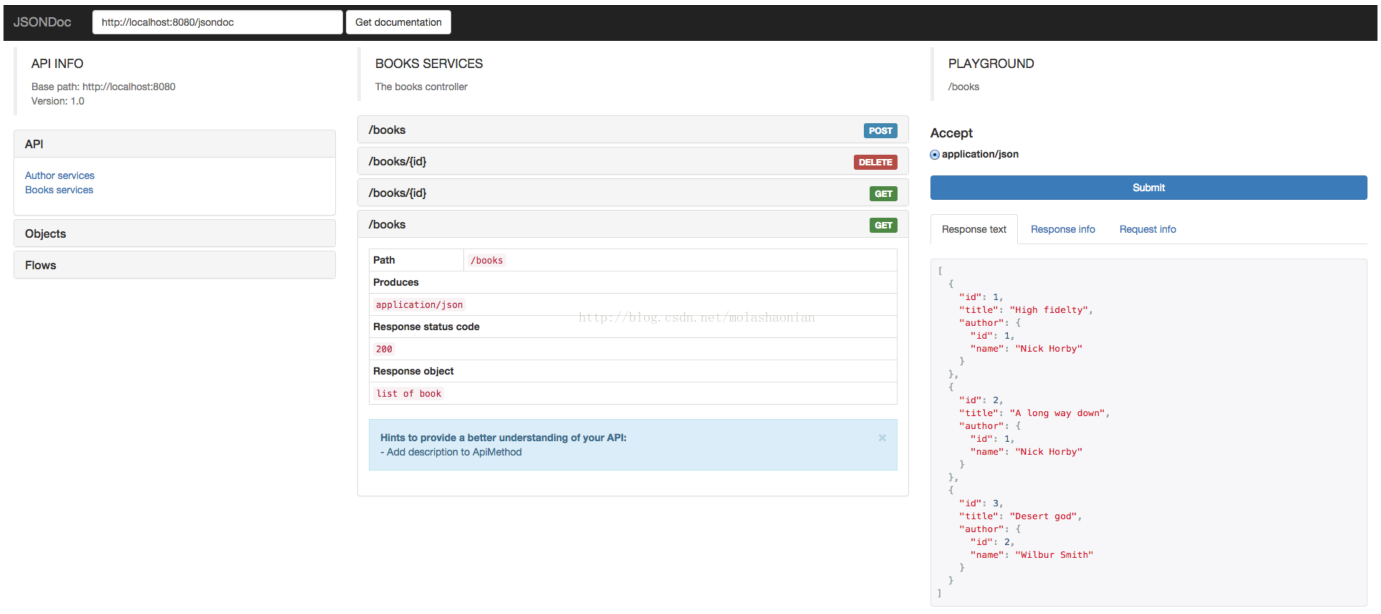
这是 `BookController` ，指定了id属性后：

```
package org.example.shelf.controller;

import java.util.List;

import org.example.shelf.flow.ShelfFlowConstants;
import org.example.shelf.model.Book;
import org.example.shelf.repository.BookRepository;
import org.jsondoc.core.annotation.Api;
import org.jsondoc.core.annotation.ApiBodyObject;
import org.jsondoc.core.annotation.ApiMethod;
import org.jsondoc.core.annotation.ApiPathParam;
import org.jsondoc.core.annotation.ApiResponseObject;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.http.HttpHeaders;
import org.springframework.http.HttpStatus;
import org.springframework.http.MediaType;
import org.springframework.http.ResponseEntity;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.PathVariable;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestBody;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestMapping;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestMethod;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.ResponseStatus;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RestController;
import org.springframework.web.util.UriComponentsBuilder;

@RestController
@RequestMapping(value = "/books", produces = MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON_VALUE)
@Api(description = "The books controller", name = "Books services")
public class BookController {

        @Autowired
        private BookRepository bookRepository;

        @ApiMethod(id = ShelfFlowConstants.BOOK_FIND_ONE)
        @RequestMapping(value = "/{id}", method = RequestMethod.GET)
        public @ApiResponseObject Book findOne(@ApiPathParam(name = "id") @PathVariable Long id) {
                return bookRepository.findOne(id);
        }

        @ApiMethod(id = ShelfFlowConstants.BOOK_FIND_ALL)
        @RequestMapping(method = RequestMethod.GET)
        public @ApiResponseObject List<Book> findAll() {
                return bookRepository.findAll();
        }

        @ApiMethod(id = ShelfFlowConstants.BOOK_SAVE)
        @RequestMapping(method = RequestMethod.POST, consumes = MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON_VALUE)
        @ResponseStatus(value = HttpStatus.CREATED)
        public @ApiResponseObject ResponseEntity<Void> save(@ApiBodyObject @RequestBody Book book, UriComponentsBuilder uriCompo
nentsBuilder) {
                bookRepository.save(book);

                HttpHeaders headers = new HttpHeaders();
            headers.setLocation(uriComponentsBuilder.path("/books/{id}").buildAndExpand(book.getId()).toUri());
                return new ResponseEntity<Void>(headers, HttpStatus.CREATED);
        }

        @ApiMethod(id = ShelfFlowConstants.BOOK_DELETE)
        @RequestMapping(value = "/{id}", method = RequestMethod.DELETE)
        @ResponseStatus(value = HttpStatus.OK)
        public void delete(@ApiPathParam(name = "id") @PathVariable Long id) {
                Book book = bookRepository.findOne(id);
                bookRepository.delete(book);
        }

}
```

最后的 `application.properties` 文件，用新的包：

```
jsondoc.version=1.0
jsondoc.basePath=http://localhost:8080
jsondoc.packages[0]=org.example.shelf.model
jsondoc.packages[1]=org.example.shelf.controller
jsondoc.packages[2]=org.example.shelf.flow
```

现在是再次启动应用程序的时候，转到 `http://localhost:8080/jsondoc-ui.html` ，插入 `http://localhost:8080/jsondoc` 输入框并获取文档。请享用！



API INFO
Base path: http://localhost:8080
Version: 1.0

API
Author services
Books services

Objects

Flows

BOOKS SERVICES
The books controller

/books POST
/books/{id} DELETE
/books/{id} GET
/books GET

Path	/books
Produces	
application/json	
Response status code	
200	
Response object	
list of book	

Hints to provide a better understanding of your API:
- Add description to ApiMethod

PLAYGROUND
/books

Accept
(●) application/json

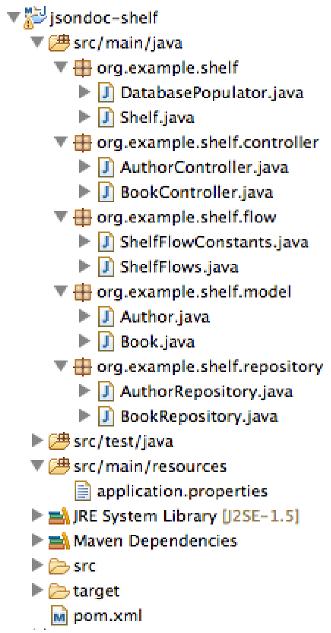
Submit

Response text | Response info | Request info

```
[
  {
    "id": 1,
    "title": "High fidelty",
    "author": {
      "id": 1,
      "name": "Nick Horby"
    }
  },
  {
    "id": 2,
    "title": "A long way down",
    "author": {
      "id": 1,
      "name": "Nick Horby"
    }
  },
  {
    "id": 3,
    "title": "Desert god",
    "author": {
      "id": 2,
      "name": "Wilbur Smith"
    }
  }
]
```

资源

这是项目的结构：



```
▼ jsondoc-shelf
  ▼ src/main/java
    ▼ org.example.shelf
      ▶ DatabasePopulator.java
      ▶ Shelf.java
    ▼ org.example.shelf.controller
      ▶ AuthorController.java
      ▶ BookController.java
    ▼ org.example.shelf.flow
      ▶ ShelfFlowConstants.java
      ▶ ShelfFlows.java
    ▼ org.example.shelf.model
      ▶ Author.java
      ▶ Book.java
    ▼ org.example.shelf.repository
      ▶ AuthorRepository.java
      ▶ BookRepository.java
  ▶ src/test/java
  ▼ src/main/resources
      application.properties
  ▶ JRE System Library [J2SE-1.5]
  ▶ Maven Dependencies
  ▶ src
  ▶ target
    pom.xml
```

链接

您可以在https://github.com/fabiomaffioletti/jsondoc-samples上看到这个和其他示例

您可以在https://github.com/fabiomaffioletti/jsondoc上查看JSONDoc的完整源代码

和http://jsondoc.eu01.aws.af.cm/jsondoc.jsp的演示

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