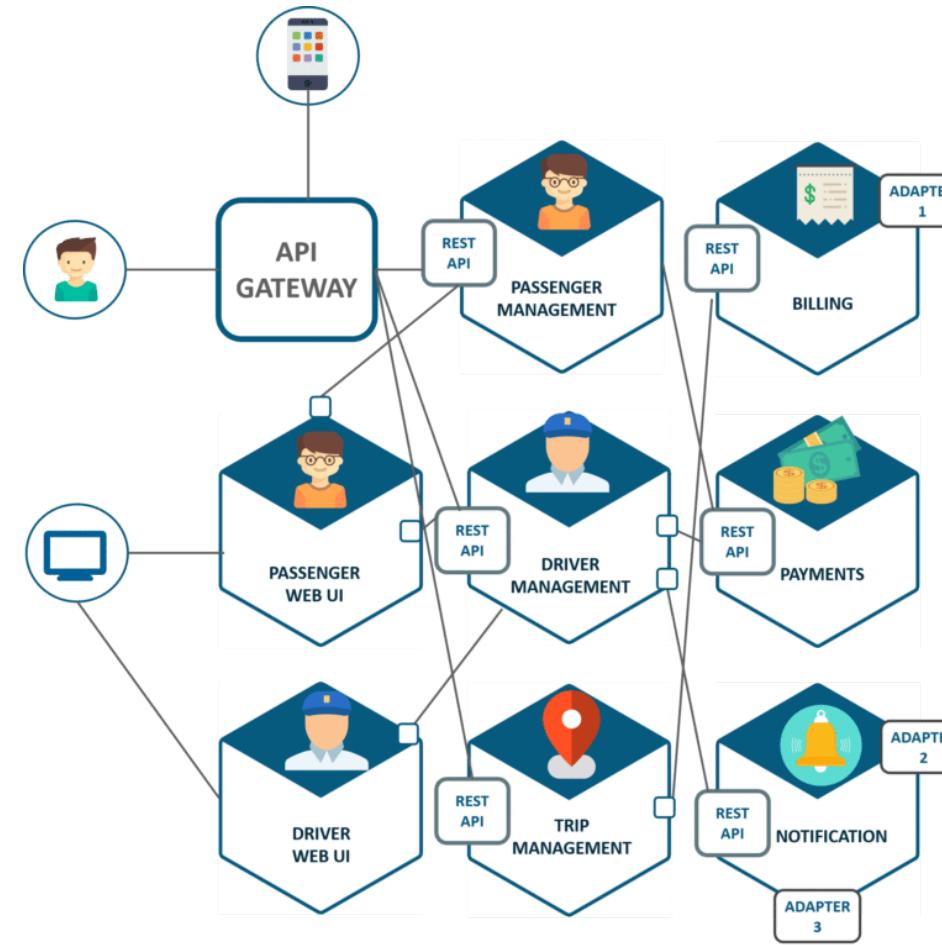


ALOM



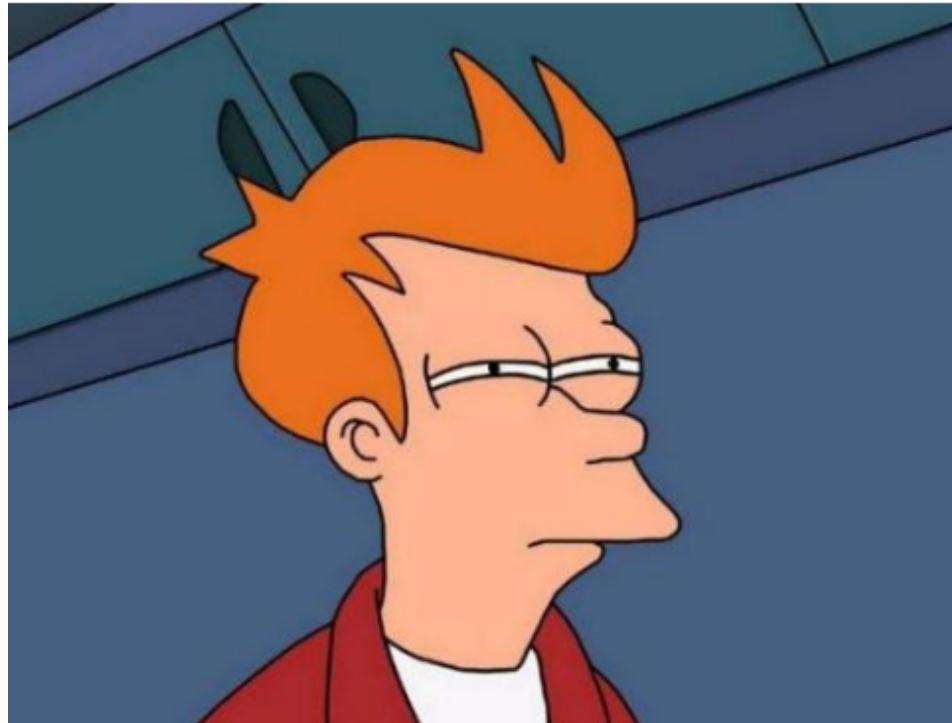
INTEROPERABILITY





PROBLÉMATIQUE

- Comment communiquer avec les autres micro-services?
- Comment communiquer avec les partenaires?



COMMENT FAIRE COMMUNIQUER DES PROCESSUS ?

Sur une même machine : IPC - Inter Process Communication

- mémoire partagée
- message queue
- sémaphores

Sur des machines séparées : Réseau

- sockets

EN JAVA - RMI (REMOTE METHOD INVOCATION)

Communication entre 2 JVM

`java.rmi.*`

Définition d'une interface qui `extends`
`java.rmi.Remote.`

Paramètres sérialisés en binaire, interface
`java.io.Serializable` à implémenter.

CONTRAINTEΣ

Toutes les applications ne sont pas écrites dans le même langage (Java, .Net, NodeJS, PHP, Ruby, Python...)

Les partenaires n'ont pas forcément les mêmes environnements (réseaux, firewall)

SOLUTION

Définition d'une norme de communication, basée sur des standards.

WEB SERVICES & WEB-SOCKETS



- Protocole HTTP(S)
 - Facile à implémenter (texte)
 - Passe les firewalls (port 80/443)
 - Sécurisation avec SSL/TLS 
- Formats de données
 - SOAP : XML
 - REST : JSON
- Contrat de service
 - SOAP : WSDL
 - REST : Swagger...

WEB SERVICES REST



WEB SERVICES REST

REpresentational

State

Transfert



WEB SERVICES REST

PRINCIPES ARCHITECTURAUX

- Architecture découplée client/serveur
- Sans état (pas de session)
- Accès à des ressources:
 - Identifiées de manière unique
 - Manipulées via des représentations (JSON, XML, HTML...)
 - Compatible avec une mise en cache
 - Données Hypermédia



WEB SERVICES REST

Utilisation des codes HTTP (Http Status Dogs)



```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
```

```
Content-Type: application/json
```

```
Content-Length: 15
```

```
{"error": "Content Not Found"}
```



```
HTTP/1.1 404 NOT FOUND
```

```
Content-Type: application/json
```

```
Content-Length: 15
```

```
{"error": "Pokemon with id {152} does not exists"}
```

NÉGOCIATION DE CONTENU

Principes au coeur du web

Le client indique au serveur ses attentes via des
headers HTTP



- 1 Accept: text/plain
- 2 Accept: application/xml
- 3 Accept: application/json
- 4 Accept: application/json, text/plain
- 5 Accept: image/png

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NÉGOCIATION DE CONTENU

- Format des données : header `Accept`
- Traduction : header `Accept-Language`
- Retour avec les headers `Content-Type` et `Content-Language`

La [RFC 4229](#) liste les headers possibles.



```
1 GET /pokemons-types/25
2 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
3 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
4
5 HTTP/1.1 200
6 Content-Type: application/json;charset=UTF-8
7 {...}
```

WEB SERVICES REST

HATEOAS : HYPERMEDIA AS THE ENGINE OF APPLICATION STATE

Le message contient les informations permettant de manipuler l'application

WEB SERVICES REST : EXEMPLE JSON

```
GET /account/12345 HTTP/1.1
Host: somebank.org
Accept: application/json
...
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json
Content-Length: ...

{
    "account_number" : "12345"
    "balance" : 100.00,
    "currency" : "usd",
    "links" : [
        { "rel": "deposit", "href" : "http://somebank.org/account/12345/deposit" },
        { "rel": "withdraw", "href" : "http://somebank.org/account/12345/withdraw" },
        { "rel": "transfert", "href" : "http://somebank.org/account/12345/transfert" },
        { "rel": "close", "href" : "http://somebank.org/account/12345/close" }
    ]
}
```

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HATEOAS

Excellent talk de Julien Topçu



CONTRAT DE SERVICE REST

OPENAPI (EX SWAGGER)

OpenAPI est la spec, *Swagger* une implémentation

Description des API au format JSON ou YAML : *OpenApi*

Rendu Web + "Try It" : *Swagger*

Pokemon API



SWAGGER

Affichage de la documentation sous forme de page web

The screenshot shows the Swagger UI interface for the IFI Pokemon API. At the top, there's a header bar with the Swagger hub logo, a user icon, and the name "Juwit". Below the header, the title "IFI Pokemon API" is displayed, followed by the version "1.0.0" and the base URL "[Base URL: ifi-pokemon-api.herokuapp.com]". A note states "This is a simple Pokemon API implementation." Under the "Schemes" dropdown (set to "HTTPS"), the "pokemons" resource is expanded, showing two GET methods: "/pokemons" (Get all the pokemons) and "/pokemons/{pokemonId}" (Get a pokemon by ID). Below this, the "Models" section is shown, with "Pokemon" listed. The interface uses a clean, modern design with blue highlights for interactive elements.

Ready to Design a New API? [{...}](#)



SWAGGER

Génération de squelettes clients/serveur

The screenshot shows the Swagger UI interface for the IFI Pokemon API. At the top right, there are three icons: a gear, a bell, and a refresh, followed by a dropdown menu labeled "Export". Below this is a horizontal line.

The main area displays the API title "IFI Pokemon API" and version "1.0.0". It includes a note about the base URL: "[Base URL: ifi-pokemon-api.herokuapp.com]". A descriptive text states, "This is a simple Pokemon API implementation."

A "Schemes" dropdown menu is set to "HTTPS".

The API documentation for the "pokemons" endpoint is shown:

- pokemons** Everything about your Pokemons
- GET /pokemons** Get all the pokemons

To the right of the API documentation is a vertical sidebar titled "Codegen Options" containing a list of supported languages and frameworks:

- akka-scala
- android
- apex
- clojure
- cpprest
- csharp
- csharp-dotnet2
- cwiki
- dart
- dynamic-html
- flash
- go
- groovy

Below the language list are three buttons with arrows pointing left: "Client SDK", "Server Stub", and "Download API".

SWAGGER ET OPENAPI EN SPRING BOOT

Pas d'implémentation de la part de Spring

1 projet Open Source

springdoc-openapi ([doc](#))



Exposition d'un service REST Spring

```
1 /**
2  * A convenience annotation that is itself annotated with
3  * {@link Controller @Controller} and {@link ResponseBody @ResponseBody}.
4  * <p>
5  * Types that carry this annotation are treated as controllers where
6  * {@link RequestMapping @RequestMapping} methods assume
7  * {@link ResponseBody @ResponseBody} semantics by default.
8  */
9 @Target(ElementType.TYPE)
10 @Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
11 @Documented
12 @Controller
13 @ResponseBody
14 public @interface RestController {
15
16     /**
17      * The value may indicate a suggestion for a logical component name,
18      * to be turned into a Spring bean in case of an autodetected component.
19      * @return the suggested component name, if any (or empty String otherwise)
20      */
21     @AliasFor(annotation = Controller.class)
22     String value() default "";
23
24 }
25
```

EN SPRING

/api/pokemon-types/{id}

/api/pokemon-types?orderBy=name

/api/pokemon-types?type=poison

- **@RequestMapping** : écouter une URI
- **@PathVariable** : récupérer les variables d'URI entre '{}'
- **@RequestParam** : récupérer les paramètres de requête (query-strings '?a=b&c=d')
- **@RequestBody** : récupérer le corps de la requête



@REQUESTMAPPING

/api/pokemon-types



```
1 @RestController
2 @RequestMapping("/api")
3 public class PokemonController {
4
5     @GetMapping("/pokemon-types")
6     public Iterable<Pokemon> getAllPokemons() {
7         ...
8     }
9 }
```

@PATHVARIABLE

/api/pokemon-types/{id}



```
1 @RestController
2 @RequestMapping("/api")
3 public class PokemonController {
4
5     @GetMapping("/pokemon-types/{id}")
6     public Pokemon getPokemon(@PathVariable String id) {
7         ...
8     }
9 }
```

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carbon.now.sh



@REQUESTPARAM

/api/pokemon-types?orderBy=name



```
1 @RestController
2 @RequestMapping("/api")
3 public class PokemonController {
4
5     @GetMapping("/pokemon-types")
6     public Iterable<Pokemon> getAllPokemons(@RequestParam String orderBy) {
7         ...
8     }
9 }
```

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@REQUESTPARAM

/api/pokemon-types?type=poison

```
1 @RestController
2 @RequestMapping("/api")
3 public class PokemonController {
4
5     @GetMapping(path = "/pokemon-types", params = {"orderBy"})
6     public Iterable<Pokemon> getAllPokemons(@RequestParam String orderBy) {
7         ...
8     }
9
10    @GetMapping(path = "/pokemon-types", params = {"type"})
11    public Iterable<Pokemon> getAllPokemons(@RequestParam String type) {
12        ...
13    }
14 }
```



@REQUESTBODY

POST /api/trainers



```
1 @RestController
2 @RequestMapping("/api")
3 public class TrainerController {
4
5     @PostMapping("/trainers")
6     public Trainer createTrainer(@RequestBody Trainer trainer) {
7         ...
8     }
9 }
```

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carbon.now.sh



CONSOMMATION REST EN SPRING

RestTemplate (maintenance)

```
@Service
class PokemonTypeServiceImpl implements PokemonTypeService{

    private RestTemplate restTemplate;

    PokemonTypeServiceImpl(RestTemplate restTemplate) {
        this.restTemplate = restTemplate;
    }

    @Override
    public List<PokemonType> listPokemonsTypes() {
        var pokemonTypes = restTemplate
            .getForObject(pokemonServiceUrl+"/pokemon-types",
        return Arrays.asList(pokemonTypes);
    }
}
```



SPRING RESTTEMPLATE

Classe utilitaire pour effectuer des appels REST

- Exécute les requêtes HTTP :
GET/POST/PUT/PATCH/OPTIONS/DELETE/HEAD
- Utilise `jackson-databind` pour convertir les objets Java en JSON !

HTTP INTERFACE

On définit une interface avec des méthodes annotées
`@HttpExchange`.

Utilisation des annotations `@RequestParam`,
`@PathVariable`, `@RequestBody`,
`@RequestHeader` pour les paramètres.

On déclare en type de retour le type attendu, ou
`ResponseEntity<T>`.

Spring génère un proxy dynamique qui implémente
l'interface et exécute les appels HTTP (comme les
Spring data repository).



HTTP INTERFACE

On déclare une interface

```
@HttpExchange("/pokemon-types")
public interface PokemonTypeApiRepository {

    @GetExchange
    List<PokemonType> getAllPokemons();

    @GetExchange("/{id}")
    PokemonType getPokemonFromId(@PathVariable int id);

}
```



On configure un client pour cette interface

```
// configuration à mettre dans une classe annotée @Configuration
@Bean
PokemonTypeApiRepository configurePokemonTypeApiRepository(@Value
    var restClient = RestClient.builder().baseUrl(pokemonTypeS
    var adapter = RestClientAdapter.create(restClient);
    var factory = HttpServiceProxyFactory.builderFor(adapter).
        return factory.createClient(PokemonTypeApiRepository.class
}
```

On reçoit le bean en injection de dépendance comme d'habitude.



WEBCLIENT

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

Client pour la programmation réactive & synchrone.

```
// reactive
Flux<PokemonType> pokemonsFlux = client.get().uri("/pokemon-type")
    .retrieve()
    .bodyToFlux(PokemonType.class);

// synchrone
List<PokemonType> pokemonsList = pokemonsFlux
    .collectList()
    .block();
```



OUTILLAGE



\$> curl

ou

POSTMAN/INSOMNIA/BRUNO



bruno



LES AUTRES MOYENS DE COMMUNICATION RÉSEAU

- Reactive Streams - Support avec Spring WebFlux
- GraphQL - Support avec [Spring GraphQL](#)
- gRPC - pas d'implémentation officielle par Spring

TP



Interoperability