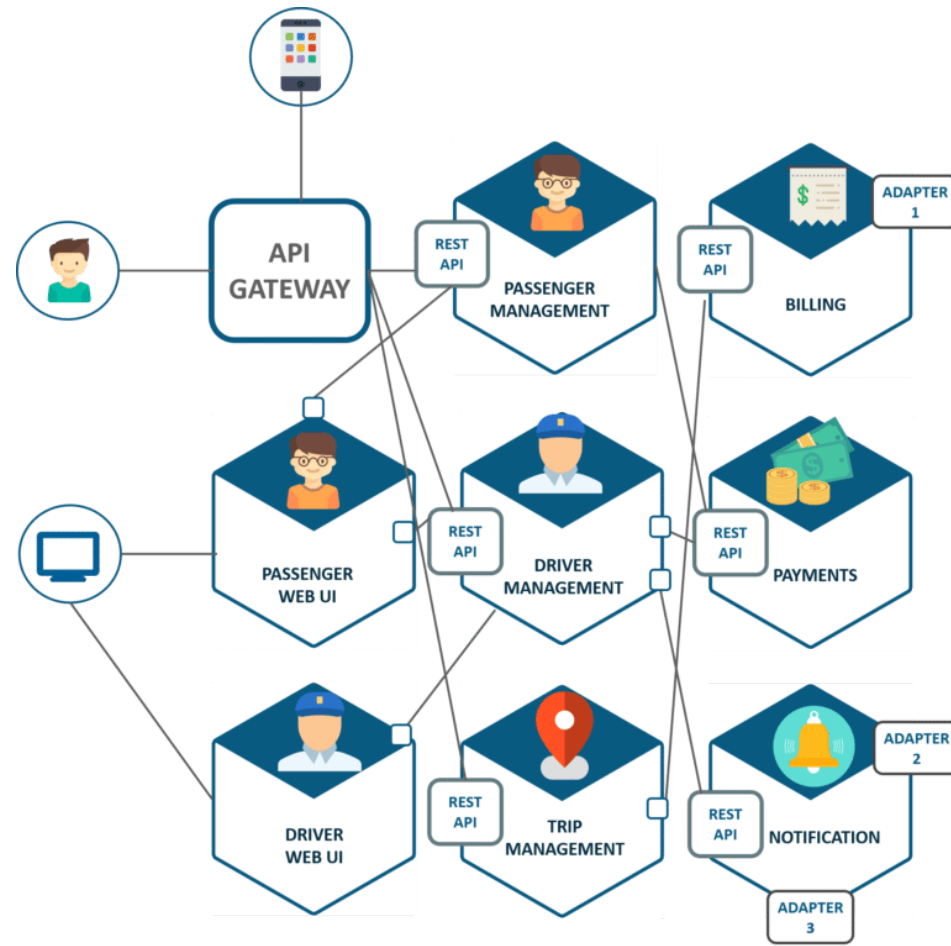


# ALOM



## INTEROPERABILITY

# UBER



# 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.

# CONTRAINTES


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 SOAP





# WEB SERVICES SOAP

Simple


Object

Access

Protocol

# WEB SERVICES SOAP

## PRINCIPES ARCHITECTURAUX

- Protocole de type RPC (Remote Procedure Call)
  - Représentation XML (Enveloppe, Header, Body)
- 
- S'appuie sur HTTP, ou tout autre protocole (SMTP, JMS...)

# WEB SERVICES SOAP

## EXEMPLE DE WSDL

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?><wsdl:de
  <wsdl:types>
    <xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema" ele

    <xs:element name="getCountryRequest">
      <xs:complexType>
        <xs:sequence>
          <xs:element name="name" type="xs:string"/>
        </xs:sequence>
      </xs:complexType>
    </xs:element>

    <xs:element name="getCountryResponse">
      <xs:complexType>
        <xs:sequence>
```

# EXEMPLE DE REQUÊTE



```
<soapenv:Envelope xmlns:soapenv="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap-envelope/"
  xmlns:gs="http://spring.io/guides/gs-producing-country">
  <soapenv:Header/>
  <soapenv:Body>
    <gs:getCountryRequest>
      <gs:name>Spain</gs:name>
    </gs:getCountryRequest>
  </soapenv:Body>
</soapenv:Envelope>
```

# EXEMPLE DE RÉPONSE

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<SOAP-ENV:Envelope xmlns:SOAP-ENV="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/
  <SOAP-ENV:Header/>
  <SOAP-ENV:Body>
    <ns2:getCountryResponse xmlns:ns2="http://spring.io/guides
      <ns2:country>
        <ns2:name>Spain</ns2:name>
        <ns2:population>46704314</ns2:population>
        <ns2:capital>Madrid</ns2:capital>
        <ns2:currency>EUR</ns2:currency>
      </ns2:country>
    </ns2:getCountryResponse>
  </SOAP-ENV:Body>
</SOAP-ENV:Envelope>
```

# EN JAVA

## 2 POSSIBILITÉS D'IMPLÉMENTATION

- Contract-first (top-down) 
- Code-first (bottom-up) 

# CONTRACT-FIRST

Approche historique

Rédaction d'un contrat WSDL (ouch!) 🤬 🤔

Récupération d'un contrat d'un partenaire

Génération d'un **stub**(client) et d'un **skeleton**(server)  
Java

# CONTRACT-FIRST

Génération du code avec un plugin maven:



```
1 <build>
2   <plugins>
3     <plugin>
4       <groupId>com.sun.xml.ws</groupId>
5       <artifactId>jaxws-maven-plugin</artifactId>
6       <version>3.0.2</version>
7     </plugin>
8   </plugins>
9 </build>
```



# CODE-FIRST

Approche plus simple 😎

Écriture des classes/interfaces Java

Génération du WSDL à partir des classes  
(annotations/méthodes etc...)

# CODE-FIRST

```
1 <dependencies>
2   <dependency>
3     <groupId>jakarta.xml.ws</groupId>
4     <artifactId>jakarta.xml.ws-api</artifactId>
5     <version>3.0.1</version>
6   </dependency>
7 </dependencies>
8
9 <dependencies>
10  <dependency>
11    <groupId>com.sun.xml.ws</groupId>
12    <artifactId>jaxws-rt</artifactId>
13    <version>3.0.1</version>
14    <scope>runtime</scope>
15  </dependency>
16 </dependencies>
```

# WEB SERVICES REST



RESTful API

DELETE POST PUT GET

# 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](#))

 don't

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json
Content-Length: 15

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

 do

```
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
```

carbon  
carbon.now.sh



# 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 XML



```
GET /account/12345 HTTP/1.1
```

```
Host: somebank.org
```

```
Accept: application/xml
```

```
..
```

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
```

```
Content-Type: application/xml
```

```
Content-Length: ...
```

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
```

```
<account>
```

```
  <account_number>12345</account_number>
```

```
  <balance currency="usd">100.00</balance>
```

```
  <link rel="deposit" href="http://somebank.org/account/12345/deposit" />
```

```
  <link rel="withdraw" href="http://somebank.org/account/12345/withdraw" />
```

```
  <link rel="transfer" href="http://somebank.org/account/12345/transfer" />
```

```
  <link rel="close" href="http://somebank.org/account/12345/close" />
```

```
</account>
```

carbon  
carbon.now.sh



# 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" }  
  ]  
}
```

# HATEOAS

## Excellent talk de Julien Topçu

REST next level : Ecrire des APIs web orientées métier (Juli...



# CONTRAT DE SERVICE REST

## OPENAPI (EX SWAGGER)

*OpenAPI* est la spec, *Swagger* une implémentation

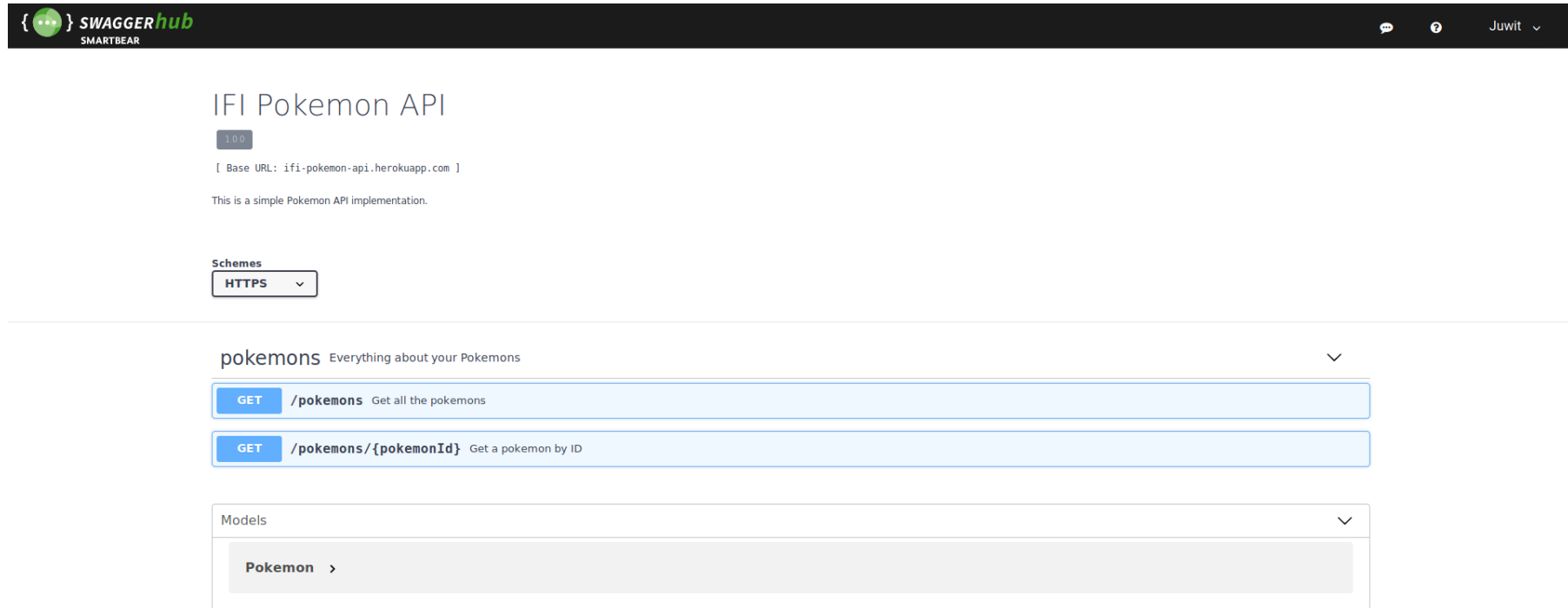
Description des API au format JSON ou YAML : *OpenApi*

Rendu Web + "Try It" : *Swagger*

Pokemon API

# SWAGGER

## Affichage de la documentation sous forme de page web



The screenshot shows the Swagger UI for the IFI Pokemon API. At the top, there is a dark navigation bar with the Swaggerhub logo (a green circle with three dots) and the text "SWAGGERhub SMARTBEAR". On the right side of the bar, there are icons for a chat bubble, a question mark, and the name "Juwit" with a dropdown arrow.

The main content area has a title "IFI Pokemon API" with a version tag "1.0.0" below it. Underneath, it says "[ Base URL: ifi-pokemon-api.herokuapp.com ]" and "This is a simple Pokemon API implementation."

Below this is a "Schemes" section with a dropdown menu currently set to "HTTPS".

The main part of the page is titled "pokemons" with the subtitle "Everything about your Pokemons" and a dropdown arrow. It contains two API endpoint cards:

- A "GET" endpoint for `/pokemons` with the description "Get all the pokemons".
- A "GET" endpoint for `/pokemons/{pokemonId}` with the description "Get a pokemon by ID".

Below the endpoints is a "Models" section with a dropdown arrow. It contains one model entry: "Pokemon" with a right-pointing arrow.

# SWAGGER

## Génération de squelettes clients/serveur

The screenshot displays the Swagger UI for the 'IFI Pokemon API' (version 1.0.0). The base URL is 'ifi-pokemon-api.herokuapp.com'. The interface includes a 'Schemes' dropdown set to 'HTTPS' and a search bar for endpoints. The 'Export' button is open, showing a list of languages (akka-scala, android, apex, clojure, cpprest, csharp, csharp-dotnet2, cwiki, dart, dynamic-html, flash, go, groovy) and a 'Codegen Options' panel with three items: '< Client SDK', '< Server Stub', and '< Download API'. The endpoint '/pokemons' is highlighted with a 'GET' method and the description 'Get all the pokemons'.

# SWAGGER

## Génération de squelettes clients/serveur

The screenshot displays the Swagger UI for the 'IFI Pokemon API'. The interface includes a title 'IFI Pokemon API' with a version '1.0.0' and a base URL '[ Base URL: ifi-pokemon-api.herokuapp.com ]'. A description states 'This is a simple Pokemon API implementation.' Below this, there is a 'Schemes' dropdown menu currently set to 'HTTPS'. At the bottom, a search bar contains the text 'pokemons' and a button labeled 'GET' is visible next to the endpoint '/pokemons' with the description 'Get all the pokemons'. On the right side, the 'Export' button is open, showing a list of client SDK options: akka-scala, android, apex, clojure, cpprest, csharp, csharp-dotnet2, cwiki, dart, dynamic-html, flash, go, and groovy. To the right of this list, the 'Codegen Options' menu is also visible, showing options for '< 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 }
```

carbon  
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 }
```

carbon  
carbon.now.sh



# @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 }
```

carbon  
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> listPokemonTypes() {
        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 a besoin de Spring WebFlux pour le client HTTP

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

## On configure un client, et un proxy

```
// configuration à mettre dans une classe annotée @Configurati  
@Bean  
PokemonTypeApiRepository configurePokemonTypeApiRepository (@Va  
  var webclient = WebClient.create(pokemonTypeServiceUrl);  
  var factory = HttpServiceProxyFactory.builder(WebClientAda  
  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-ty  
  .retrieve()  
  .bodyToFlux(PokemonType.class);  
  
// synchrone  
List<PokemonType> pokemonsList = pokemonsFlux  
  .collectList()  
  .block();
```

# OUTILLAGE

 `$> curl`

ou

# POSTMAN/INSOMNIA



# LES AUTRES MOYENS DE COMMUNICATION RÉSEAU

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



# TP



Interoperability