



**EBook Gratuito**

# APPENDIMENTO microservices

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**#microservi**

**ces**

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# Capitolo 1: Iniziare con i microservizi

## Osservazioni

Questa sezione fornisce una panoramica dei microservizi e del motivo per cui uno sviluppatore potrebbe volerlo utilizzare.

Dovrebbe anche menzionare qualsiasi argomento di grandi dimensioni all'interno dei microservizi e collegarsi agli argomenti correlati. Poiché la Documentazione per i microservizi è nuova, potrebbe essere necessario creare versioni iniziali di tali argomenti correlati.

## Examples

### Checklist essenziale per piattaforma Microservices

- Pipeline CI / CD
- Autenticazione centralizzata e servizio di autorizzazione
- Documentazione API
- Gateway API
- Centralizza lo strumento di gestione dei log
- Monitor di servizio
- Automazione dell'infrastruttura
- Server di configurazione centralizzato

### Documentazione API

Usa **Spring REST Docs** per documentare i tuoi servizi. È un potente framework che garantisce che la logica del servizio sia sempre in linea con la documentazione. Per fare ciò, dovresti scrivere test di integrazione per i tuoi servizi.

In caso di discrepanza nella documentazione e nel comportamento del servizio, i test falliranno.

Ecco un esempio di esempio per generare i documenti per un progetto maven.

Aggiungi questa dipendenza al tuo pom:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.springframework.data</groupId>
  <artifactId>spring-data-rest-webmvc</artifactId>
  <version>2.6.6.RELEASE</version>
</dependency>
```

e aggiungi il plugin asciidoc sotto il tag build.plugins:

```
<plugin>
  <groupId>org.asciidoctor</groupId>
  <artifactId>asciidoctor-maven-plugin</artifactId>
```

```

<version>1.5.3</version>
<executions>
  <execution>
    <id>generate-docs</id>
    <phase>prepare-package</phase>
    <goals>
      <goal>process-asciidoc</goal>
    </goals>
    <configuration>
      <backend>html</backend>
      <doctype>book</doctype>
    </configuration>
  </execution>
</executions>
<dependencies>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.restdocs</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-restdocs-asciidoc</artifactId>
    <version>1.2.0.RELEASE</version>
  </dependency>
</dependencies>
</plugin>

```

Ora prendiamo un controller di esempio che vogliamo documentare:

```

package com.hospital.user.service.controller;

import org.springframework.hateoas.Resource;
import org.springframework.http.HttpStatus;
import org.springframework.http.MediaType;
import org.springframework.http.ResponseEntity;
import org.springframework.security.crypto.bcrypt.BCryptPasswordEncoder;
import org.springframework.stereotype.Controller;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.PathVariable;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestMapping;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestMethod;

import com.hospital.user.service.entity.User;
import com.hospital.user.service.exception.UserNotFoundException;
import com.hospital.user.service.repository.UserCrudRepository;
import com.hospital.user.service.resource.assembler.UserResourceAssembler;

@Controller
@RequestMapping("/api/user")
public class SampleController {

    final UserCrudRepository userRepository;

    final UserResourceAssembler userResourceAssembler;

    final BCryptPasswordEncoder passwordEncoder;

    public SampleController(UserCrudRepository userCrudRepository, UserResourceAssembler
userResourceAssembler, BCryptPasswordEncoder passwordEncoder) {
        this.userRepository = userCrudRepository;
        this.userResourceAssembler = userResourceAssembler;
        this.passwordEncoder = passwordEncoder;
    }
}

```

```

@RequestMapping(method = RequestMethod.GET, value =("/{userId}", produces = {
MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON_VALUE})
ResponseBody<Resource<User>> getUser(@PathVariable String userId){
    User user = (User) this.userRepository.findOne(userId);
    if(user==null){
        throw new UserNotFoundException("No record found for userid"+ userId);
    }
    Resource<User> resource = this.userResourceAssembler.toResource(user);
    return new ResponseEntity<Resource<User>>(resource, HttpStatus.OK);
}
}

```

Ora scrivi un test per il servizio:

```

package com.hospital.user.service;

import org.junit.Before;
import org.junit.Rule;
import org.junit.Test;
import org.junit.runner.RunWith;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.boot.test.context.SpringBootTest;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.ComponentScan;
import org.springframework.restdocs.JUnitRestDocumentation;
import org.springframework.restdocs.mockmvc.RestDocumentationResultHandler;
import org.springframework.test.context.junit4.SpringJUnit4ClassRunner;
import org.springframework.test.context.web.WebAppConfiguration;
import org.springframework.test.web.servlet.MockMvc;
import org.springframework.test.web.servlet.setup.MockMvcBuilders;
import org.springframework.web.context.WebApplicationContext;
import org.springframework.web.servlet.config.annotation.EnableWebMvc;

import static org.springframework.restdocs.operation.preprocess.Preprocessors.prettyPrint;
import static
org.springframework.restdocs.operation.preprocess.Preprocessors.preprocessRequest;

```

**import static**

**org.springframework.restdocs.operation.preprocess.Preprocessors.preprocessResponse;**

```

import static org.springframework.restdocs.mockmvc.MockMvcRestDocumentation.document;
import static
org.springframework.restdocs.mockmvc.MockMvcRestDocumentation.documentationConfiguration;

import static org.springframework.test.web.servlet.result.MockMvcResultMatchers.status;

import static org.springframework.restdocs.mockmvc.RestDocumentationRequestBuilders.get;

import static org.springframework.restdocs.headers.HeaderDocumentation.headerWithName;
import static org.springframework.restdocs.headers.HeaderDocumentation.responseHeaders;

import static org.springframework.restdocs.payload.PayloadDocumentation.fieldWithPath;
import static org.springframework.restdocs.payload.PayloadDocumentation.responseFields;

@RunWith(SpringJUnit4ClassRunner.class)
@WebAppConfiguration
@EnableWebMvc

```

```

@ComponentScan( basePackages = { "com.hospital.user.service" } )
@SpringBootTest
public class SampleControllerTest {

private RestDocumentationResultHandler documentationHandler;

@Rule public final JUnitRestDocumentation restDocumentation = new
JUnitRestDocumentation("target/generated-snippets");

@Autowired private WebApplicationContext context;
private MockMvc mockMvc;

@Before
public void setUp(){

this.documentationHandler = document("{method-name}", //this will create files with
the test method name
preprocessRequest(prettyPrint()), // to print the request
preprocessResponse(prettyPrint()));

this.mockMvc = MockMvcBuilders.webAppContextSetup(this.context)
.apply(documentationConfiguration(this.restDocumentation)
.uris()
//.withScheme("https") Specify this for https
.withHost("recruitforceuserservice") //Define the host name
.withPort(8443)
)
.alwaysDo(this.documentationHandler)
.build();
}

@Test
public void getUser() throws Exception {
// tag::links[]

this.mockMvc.perform(get("/api/user/"+ "591310c3d5eb3a37183ab0d3").header("Authorization",
"Bearer
eyJhbGciOiJIUzUxMiJ9.eyJzdWIiOiJiaGFyZGhpdjUuaXRpc2gxOSIsInJvbGVzIjpbIkFETU1OI10sImlzcyI6Imh0dHA6Ly9ob2
.andExpect(status().isOk())
.andDo(this.documentationHandler.document(

responseHeaders(
headerWithName("Content-Type").description("The Content-Type
of the payload: `application/json`") // Asserts that the response should have this header.
),

responseFields(
fieldWithPath("username").description("Unique name for the
record"), // Asserts that the response should have this field
fieldWithPath("password").description("password of the user"),
fieldWithPath("securityAnswer").description("Security answer
which would be used to validate the user while the password is reset."),
fieldWithPath("securityQuestion").description("Security
question to reset the password"),
fieldWithPath("email").description("Email of the user"),
fieldWithPath("roles").description("Assigned roles of the
user"),
fieldWithPath("id").description("Unique identifier of an
user"),
fieldWithPath("_links").ignored()

```

```
        )
        ));
    }
}
```

Si prega di seguire questo riferimento per maggiori dettagli: <http://docs.spring.io/spring-restdocs/docs/current/reference/html5/>

## Esempio per la documentazione API

Usa **Spring REST Docs** per documentare i tuoi servizi. È un potente framework che garantisce che la logica del servizio sia sempre in linea con la documentazione. Per fare ciò, dovresti scrivere test di integrazione per i tuoi servizi.

In caso di discrepanza nella documentazione e nel comportamento del servizio, i test falliranno.

Ecco un esempio di esempio per generare i documenti in un progetto maven:

Aggiungi questa dipendenza nel file pom:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.springframework.data</groupId>
  <artifactId>spring-data-rest-webmvc</artifactId>
  <version>2.6.6.RELEASE</version>
</dependency>
```

Inoltre, aggiungi il plugin per documenti ASCII per generare documenti sotto il tag build.plugin

```
<plugin>
  <groupId>org.asciidoctor</groupId>
  <artifactId>asciidoctor-maven-plugin</artifactId>
  <version>1.5.3</version>
  <executions>
    <execution>
      <id>generate-docs</id>
      <phase>prepare-package</phase>
      <goals>
        <goal>process-asciidoc</goal>
      </goals>
      <configuration>
        <backend>html</backend>
        <doctype>book</doctype>
      </configuration>
    </execution>
  </executions>
  <dependencies>
    <dependency>
      <groupId>org.springframework.restdocs</groupId>
      <artifactId>spring-restdocs-asciidoctor</artifactId>
      <version>1.2.0.RELEASE</version>
    </dependency>
  </dependencies>
</plugin>
```



Ora, come esempio, creiamo un servizio controller che vogliamo documentare.

```
package com.hospital.user.service.controller;

import org.springframework.hateoas.Resource;
import org.springframework.http.HttpStatus;
import org.springframework.http.MediaType;
import org.springframework.http.ResponseEntity;
import org.springframework.security.crypto.bcrypt.BCryptPasswordEncoder;
import org.springframework.stereotype.Controller;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.PathVariable;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestMapping;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestMethod;

import com.hospital.user.service.entity.User;
import com.hospital.user.service.exception.UserNotFoundException;
import com.hospital.user.service.repository.UserCrudRepository;
import com.hospital.user.service.resource.assembler.UserResourceAssembler;

@Controller
@RequestMapping("/api/user")
public class SampleController {

    final UserCrudRepository userRepository;

    final UserResourceAssembler userResourceAssembler;

    final BCryptPasswordEncoder passwordEncoder;

    public SampleController(UserCrudRepository userCrudRepository, UserResourceAssembler
userResourceAssembler, BCryptPasswordEncoder passwordEncoder){
        this.userRepository = userCrudRepository;
        this.userResourceAssembler = userResourceAssembler;
        this.passwordEncoder = passwordEncoder;
    }

    @RequestMapping(method = RequestMethod.GET, value =("/{userId}", produces = {
MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON_VALUE})
    ResponseEntity<Resource<User>> getUser(@PathVariable String userId){
        User user = (User) this.userRepository.findOne(userId);
        if(user==null){
            throw new UserNotFoundException("No record found for userid"+ userId);
        }
        Resource<User> resource = this.userResourceAssembler.toResource(user);
        return new ResponseEntity<Resource<User>>(resource, HttpStatus.OK);
    }

}
```

Scriviamo un test per testare questo servizio:

```
package com.hospital.user.service;

import org.junit.Before;
import org.junit.Rule;
import org.junit.Test;
import org.junit.runner.RunWith;
```

```

import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.boot.test.context.SpringBootTest;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.ComponentScan;
import org.springframework.restdocs.JUnitRestDocumentation;
import org.springframework.restdocs.mockmvc.RestDocumentationResultHandler;
import org.springframework.test.context.junit4.SpringJUnit4ClassRunner;
import org.springframework.test.context.web.WebAppConfiguration;
import org.springframework.test.web.servlet.MockMvc;
import org.springframework.test.web.servlet.setup.MockMvcBuilders;
import org.springframework.web.context.WebApplicationContext;
import org.springframework.web.servlet.config.annotation.EnableWebMvc;

import static org.springframework.restdocs.operation.preprocess.Preprocessors.prettyPrint;
import static
org.springframework.restdocs.operation.preprocess.Preprocessors.preprocessRequest;
import static
org.springframework.restdocs.operation.preprocess.Preprocessors.preprocessResponse;

import static org.springframework.restdocs.mockmvc.MockMvcRestDocumentation.document;
import static
org.springframework.restdocs.mockmvc.MockMvcRestDocumentation.documentationConfiguration;

import static org.springframework.test.web.servlet.result.MockMvcResultMatchers.status;

import static org.springframework.restdocs.mockmvc.RestDocumentationRequestBuilders.get;

import static org.springframework.restdocs.headers.HeaderDocumentation.headerWithName;
import static org.springframework.restdocs.headers.HeaderDocumentation.responseHeaders;

import static org.springframework.restdocs.payload.PayloadDocumentation.fieldWithPath;
import static org.springframework.restdocs.payload.PayloadDocumentation.responseFields;

@RunWith(SpringJUnit4ClassRunner.class)
@WebAppConfiguration
@EnableWebMvc
@ComponentScan( basePackages = { "com.hospital.user.service" } )
@SpringBootTest
public class SampleControllerTest {

private RestDocumentationResultHandler documentationHandler;

@Rule public final JUnitRestDocumentation restDocumentation = new
JUnitRestDocumentation("target/generated-snippets");

@Autowired private WebApplicationContext context;
private MockMvc mockMvc;

@Before
public void setUp(){

this.documentationHandler = document("{method-name}", //Documents would be generated
by the test method name.
preprocessRequest(prettyPrint()), //To print request
preprocessResponse(prettyPrint()));

this.mockMvc = MockMvcBuilders.webAppContextSetup(this.context)
.apply(documentationConfiguration(this.restDocumentation)
.uris()
//.withScheme("https") Specify this for https
.withHost("recruitforceuserservice") //To use the hostname

```

```

        .withPort(8443)
    )
    .alwaysDo(this.documentationHandler)
    .build();
}

@Test
public void getUser() throws Exception {
    // tag::links[]

this.mockMvc.perform(get("/api/user/"+"591310c3d5eb3a37183ab0d3").header("Authorization",
    "Bearer
eyJhbGciOiJIUzUxMiJ9.eyJzdWIiOiJiaGFyZGhha15uaXRpc2gxOSIsInJvbGVzIjpbIkFETU10I10sImlzcyI6Imh0dHA6Ly9ob3
    .andExpect(status().isOk())
    .andDo(this.documentationHandler.document(

        responseHeaders(
            headerWithName("Content-Type").description("The Content-Type
of the payload: `application/json`")//Asserts that the response has this header.
        ),

        responseFields(
            fieldWithPath("username").description("Unique name for the
record"), //Asserts that the response has this field.
            fieldWithPath("password").description("password of the user"),
            fieldWithPath("securityAnswer").description("Security answer
which would be used to validate the user while the password is reset."),
            fieldWithPath("securityQuestion").description("Security
question to reset the password"),
            fieldWithPath("email").description("Email of the user"),
            fieldWithPath("roles").description("Assigned roles of the
user"),
            fieldWithPath("id").description("Unique identifier of an
user"),
            fieldWithPath("_links").ignored()
        )
    ));
}
}

```

Esegui il test unitario e alcuni file vengono generati nella cartella di destinazione.

- > 📁 src
- ▼ 📁 target
  - > 📁 generated-docs
  - ▼ 📁 generated-snippets
    - ▼ 📁 get-user
      - 📄 curl-request.adoc
      - 📄 http-request.adoc
      - 📄 http-response.adoc
      - 📄 httpie-request.adoc
      - 📄 response-fields.adoc
      - 📄 response-headers.adoc

Creare una cartella di origine come **src / main / asciidocs** e creare un **file doc con un prefisso di adoc** per documentare i dettagli del servizio. Esempio di file doc

```
[[resources]]
= Resources

User: Have the information about an User. It has following fields:

include::{snippets}/get-user/response-fields.adoc[]

[[resources-user]]
== User

The User resources has all the information about the application user. This resource
is being used to perform all CRUD operations on User entity.

[[resources-user-retrieve]]
=== Retrieve User

A `GET` request gets a User.

operation::get-user[snippets='response-fields,curl-request,http-response']
```

Il **tag include** nel file doc deve includere i frammenti. Puoi specificare qualsiasi formato desideri generare il documento.

Una volta che hai tutto a posto, **esegui Maven Build** . Eseguirà i test e il plugin asciidoc genererà il file html **del documento nella cartella target.generate-docs** . Il tuo file generato sarebbe simile a questo:

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*Overview*

HTTP verbs

HTTP status codes

Headers

Hypermedia

*Resources*

User

Retrieve User

Response fields

Example request

Example response

Links

## Retrieve User

A `GET` request gets a

## Response fields

Path
username
password
securityAnswer
securityQuestion
email
roles
id

# Table of Contents

*Overview*

HTTP verbs

HTTP status codes

Headers

Hypermedia

*Resources*

User

Retrieve User

Response fields

Example request

Example response

Links

## Example request

```
$ curl 'http://n
'Authorization:
eyJhbGciOiJIUzUx
h0dHA6Ly9ob3NwaX
IHdJjaaodsIzKX4y
```

## Example response

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: ap
Content-Length:
```

```
{
  "password" : "
  "securityQuest
  "securityAnsw
  "id" : "591310
  "username" : "
  "email" : "bha
  "roles" : [ "A
  "_links" : {
    "self" : {
```

```
    "self" : {  
      "href" :  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Ogni volta che viene eseguita la generazione del tuo maven, verrà generato il tuo ultimo documento che sarebbe sempre in linea con i tuoi servizi. Basta pubblicare questo documento per i consumatori / clienti del servizio.

Buona programmazione.

Leggi [Iniziare con i microservizi online](https://riptutorial.com/it/microservices/topic/7719/iniziare-con-i-microservizi): <https://riptutorial.com/it/microservices/topic/7719/iniziare-con-i-microservizi>

# Capitolo 2: Gateway API

## introduzione

L'architettura dei microservizi offre una grande flessibilità per disaccoppiare le applicazioni e sviluppare applicazioni indipendenti. Un servizio di microservizio dovrebbe essere sempre testabile e distribuibile indipendentemente.

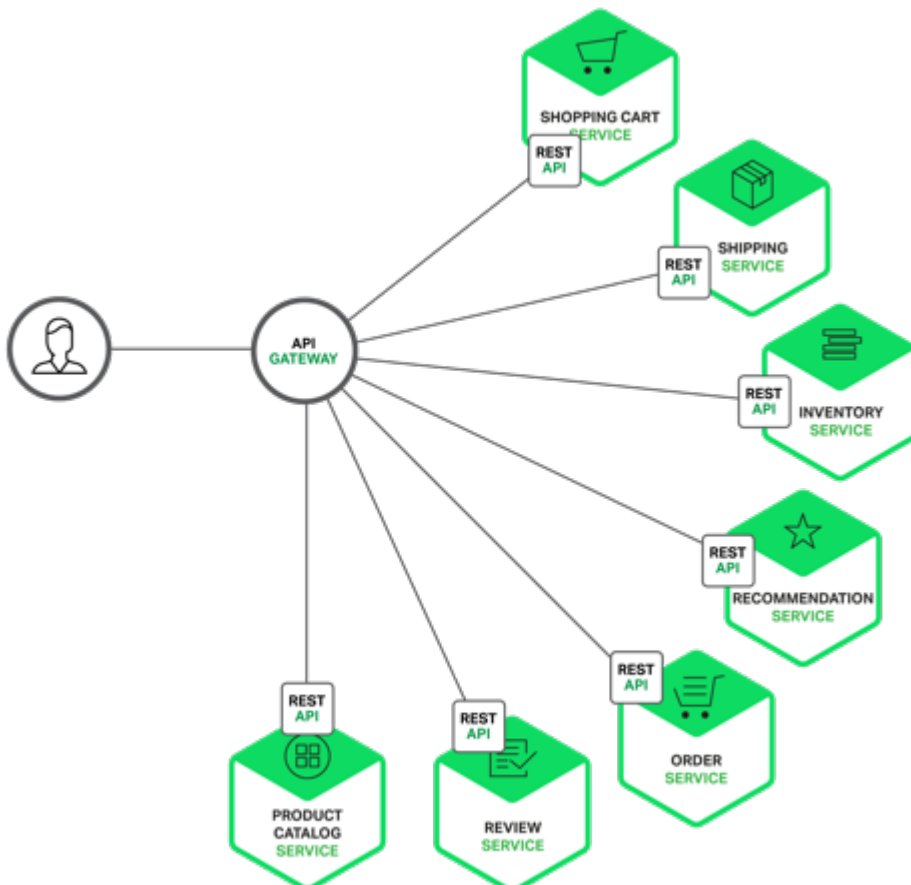
Ma, man mano che continui ad avere troppi servizi, è **necessario disporre di un gateway API**.

Non puoi esporre tutti i tuoi servizi a client esterni. È necessario disporre di uno strato di astrazione che funga da gatekeeper per tutti i tuoi microservizi. Un punto di accesso per tutti i tuoi servizi.

## Examples

### Panoramica

Supponiamo di disporre di un cloud E-commerce con vari microservizi come servizio carrello acquisti, servizio ordini, servizio inventario e così via. È necessario disporre di un gateway API come servizio Edge per il mondo esterno.





Il gateway API astrae i dettagli (host e porta) relativi ai microservizi di sottolineatura. Ora, tutti i tuoi clienti devono solo conoscere un URL del server che è il tuo gateway API. Eventuali modifiche in qualsiasi altro Microservice non richiederebbero alcuna modifica nell'app client. Ogni volta che un gateway API riceve una richiesta, **inoltra la richiesta a uno specifico Microservice** .

Leggi Gateway API online: <https://riptutorial.com/it/microservices/topic/10904/gateway-api>

---

## Titoli di coda

S. No	Capitoli	Contributors
1	Iniziare con i microservizi	<a href="#">Community</a> , <a href="#">Dinusha</a> , <a href="#">mohan08p</a> , <a href="#">Nitish Bhardwaj</a>
2	Gateway API	<a href="#">Nitish Bhardwaj</a>