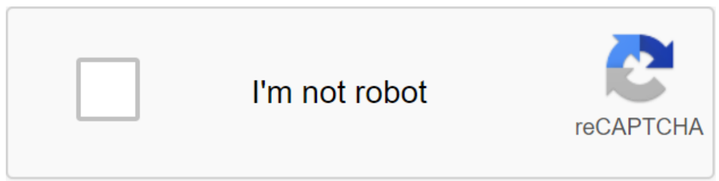

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Apigee edge tutorial pdf

The purpose of this tutorial is to write a basic web service (the hi world option, of course) using a continuous delivery pipeline, with the code and configuration living in github (or the equivalent of SCM). Project goal SSL-only: no point in the call chain should be allowed to request a non-SSL service to the service auth: you should not be able to call the service except through Apigee Automation: the entire configuration must go through the github, including apigee endpoint configuration and heroku deployment information. Platform Assembly Tool: Implementation of The City Service: groovy works under Java 8 Server: Built-in Pipeline Wharf/Pipeline Delivery Deployment: Snap Backend Hosting: Heroku API Hosting: Apigee Caveats Because SnapCI does not allow you to export or verify pipeline information (AFAIK) that will not be part of my source tree Private keys should never go to public repo (perhaps, any repo), so I shouldn't although it's a complicated problem, I'll leave it as a problem another time. I'll give you instructions on how to create them. If you're in a specified position in the file system, everything should just work. Suggestions You have an existing github account you have an existing heroku account You have an existing apigee note account on the apigee account: apigee offers several services. Make sure you have an API management service. You can subscribe to the free developer unlimited trial. While this is not enough to deploy an enterprise, it should provide you with what you need for this tutorial. You have an existing SnapCI account you have some level of knowledge about hail and groovy. You don't have to be an expert (I'm not) but you're at least comfortable enough to understand the provided code you have Java 8 installed and on your way repo for code is available on GitHub. Along the way, the tags will be listed in case you want to see the code in the state for the current step. At times, one tag will serve for a few steps tutorial. Run the tutorial! Page 2 First of all, before writing any code, is to set up the build environment so we can create, test, and deploy code on a local machine in automation mode. I decided to use the hail because: it's pretty easy to use out of the box it's becoming more and more common platform for this kind of product it's much easier to extend, than something like a maven as a Java coder, I can work effectively by the time we're done, the code should be structured as follows: gradle/wrapper/gradle-wrapper.jar-gradle-wrapper.properties .gitignore build.gradle gradlew gradlew.bat settings.gradle I won't go to any great detail on gradle wrapping classes. If you want to know about them, and why they are there, please read on the hail on the pages of gradle docs. Suffice it to say that for a continuous integration project, the project it is better to have build resources within the project than to expect what exists in the file system of the machine that is being built. The most interesting file is build.gradle: apply plugin: 'groovy' sourceCompatibility - 1.8 version, repository '1.0' - mavenCentral() - dependency - testCompile 'junit:junit:4.' 'test') - include 'W/UATest.' - task wrapper (type: Wrapper) - gradleVersion - '2.1' - View the full file on GitHub It's all pretty standard grad stuff, except: I rechecked the test task, to exclude everything from UATest in the class name. There is a custom uat task that will only work test classes with UATest in the title. I turned on the wrapper task that initiates the grad wrapper. Once this is checked, it is controversial with this task needed more, but I left it for posterity. I added an additional uat goal so I could run a unit of tests (via the ./gradlew test) and user reception tests (via ./gradlew uat) separately. If we forget the tests now, it will work, but the results will be less exciting as there is no code at the moment. Speaking of which, as good developers of TDD, the next thing we're going to do is write a test that carries out our first use case. Continue Section 2: Write your test admission Source code for this section can be cloned from GitHub with command: git clone If you already have a source, you can switch to the correct tag with the following: git checkout write-your-service feel free to create a fork of code and create pull requests for any contested changes in the tutorial. Google is committed to promoting racial equality for black communities. Let's see how to do it. With the exception of the otherwise noted, the contents of this page are licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 license, and code samples are licensed under Apache 2.0 license. For more information, see Java is a registered trademark of Oracle and/or its affiliates. Last updated 2020-06-11 UTC. Apigee Edge is a platform for api development and management. When fronting services with a proxy layer, Edge provides abstraction or facade for your backend API service and provides security, speed limit, quotas, analytics, and more. For example, you can watch a webcast about how Walgreens uses THEIS and Apigee Edge to provide a rich ecosystem of applications around photo printing, recipes, and other services they provide. Create your first proxy! Digital Acceleration This video gives you a quick idea of how Apigee will help you turn into a digital business. Choosing between managing service and managing an API This video will help you understand the important between service management and API management. Business. Creating your yours available on web companies today want to make their backend services available online, so that these services can be used by applications running on mobile devices and desktop computers. The company may want to provide services that provide information about product prices and availability, sales and order services, order tracking services, and any other services required by customer applications. Companies often list services as a set of http points. Customer application developers then make HTTP requests to these endpoints. Depending on the endpoint, the service can return data formatted as XML or JSON back to the client app. Customer applications that consume these services can be implemented as standalone applications for a mobile device or tablet, like HTML5 apps running in a browser, or like any other type of application that can make a request to the endpoint of the HTTP and consume any response data. These applications can be developed and released by the same company that exposed the services, or third-party app developers who use public services. The following image shows this type of model: As providers make their services available over the Internet, they need to make sure they have taken all necessary steps to protect and protect their services from unauthorized access. As a service provider, consider: Security: How will you control access to your services to prevent unauthorized access? Compatibility: Will your services work on different platforms and devices? Measurability: How can you control your services to make sure they are available? Monetization: How can you track and you are billed to customers for access to your services? And many other considerations After the customer app has been released that access to any service provider services is then required to make sure that these services continue to work over time as they add, modify or delete these services. The service provider should also have a way to keep app developers informed of any changes to services to ensure that customer applications are in sync with those services. Customer application developers face challenges in trying to consume the services of different providers. There are many technologies available today to use a service provider to expose their services. The same client application may have to use one mechanism to consume services from one provider and another mechanism to consume services from another provider. App developers may even face a situation where they have to use different mechanisms to consume services from the same Provider. Providing access to services through Apigee Edge Apigee Edge allows you to secure access to your services with a well-defined API that fits all your services, regardless of the service implementation. Consistent API: Makes it easier for app developers to consume your services. Allows you to change the implementation of the backend service without affecting Public API. Allows you to take advantage of analytics, monetization, developer portal and other features built into Edge. The following image shows the Edge architecture, which is trained by customer application requests for your backend services: instead of app developers consuming your services directly, they get access to an API proxy created on Edge. The API proxy functions as a display of a public HTTP endpoint to the backend. By creating an API proxy, you allow Edge to solve the security and authorization tasks needed to protect your services, and to analyze, monitor, and monetize those services. Because app developers make 3D requests for proxy APIs rather than directly to your services, developers don't need to know anything about implementing your services. Everything the developer needs to know: the URL of the API proxy. Any query, blanks, or body settings passed in the request. Any necessary authentication and credential authorization. Response format, including response data format such as XML or JSON. The API proxy isolates the app developer from the backend service. So you can change the implementation of the service as long as the public API remains consistent. For example, you can change the implementation of the database, move services to a new host, or make any other changes to the service's implementation. By maintaining a consistent API interface, existing client applications will continue to work regardless of changes in the backend. Policies on the API proxy can be used to add functionality to the service without making any changes to the backend service. For example, you can add policies to proxies to perform transformations and filter data, add security, perform conditional logic or user code, and do many other things. It's important to remember that you're implementing policies on Edge, not on the backend server. For more information, see API proxy is the end point of the HTTP on Apigee Edge that developers use to access your backend services. While this is possible, you generally don't make individual proxy APIs available. Instead, you group one or more proxy APIs into an API product. An API product is a set of proxy APIs combined with a service plan. This service plan can limit access to the proxy API, provide security, monitor and analytics, and provide additional features. API products are also the central mechanism that Edge uses to authorize and control access to the API. You have a lot of flexibility to create API products. For example, multiple API products may use the same API proxy. The following image shows three products Please note that all products allow access to API 3 PROXY, but product A alone allows access to the API 1 proxy. You can install a set properties on each API product. For example, you can make a single API product available with a low access limit, such as 1,000 requests per day, at a bargain price. You then release another API product that provides access to the same proxy API, but with a much higher access limit, at a higher price. Or you can create a free API product that allows you to read only access to your services and then sell the API product to the same proxy API, allowing you to read/write access. For more information, see Allow the app on the customer side to access the API product When app developers decide they want access to your services, they must first register their client app with your API product. When you sign up, the app developer receives an API key, which he must then include in each API proxy request included in the API product. This key is authenticated, and if the authentication is successful, the request is allowed access to the backend service. You can revoke the key at any time so that the client app no longer has access to your services. Or you can set a time limit on the key so that the developer has to update the key after a certain time. It's up to you to decide how to handle developer registration requests to access your API products. Using apigee Edge Developer Services, you can automate the registration process; or you can use the manual process to control access. Create API products and make them available to developers Create one or more proxy APIs that map public URLs for your backend services. Create an API product that brings together your proxy APIs. Deploy proxy APIs and api products. Tell developers that the API product is available. Once app developers know your API product is available, they: Register your client apps with your API product. Get the API key for the API product. Make requests to your services through a proxy API (which is complete with an API product) and go through the API key with each request. Apigee Edge Apigee Edge components consist of API, monitoring, and analytics, and development services that together provide a comprehensive infrastructure to create APIs, security, management, and operations. The following digit shows Edge Services: Apigee Edge Api Edge Is the Creation and Consumption of APIs, whether you're creating API proxies as a service provider or using API, SDKs, and other convenient services as an app developer. The API management server provides tools to add and customize API proxies, customize API products, and manage app and client app developers. This is Many common management problems from your backend services. When you add a proxy API, you can apply policies to the API proxy to add security, speed limit, mediation, caching, and so on. You can also adjust the behavior of your proxy API by custom scripts, calls to third-party APIs and services, and so on. More data can be viewed in the API and proxy API. If you're a Node.js developer, you can easily add Node.js modules to Edge to create ANIS and API hybrid applications, all the while taking advantage of Edge provides, from message conversion to security to analytics. Regional monitoring and api analytics Api Analytics provide powerful tools to monitor short- and long-term api usage trends. You can segment your audience across top developers and apps, understand the use of THEIS to know where to invest, and create custom reports on business or operating level information. As data is transmitted through Edge, several types of default information are collected, including URL, IP, user ID for API call information, delay, error data, and so on. You can create policies to add other information, such as blanks, query settings, and parts of a query, or response extracted from XML or JSON. This information is collected asynchronously from the actual flow of requests/responses and therefore does not affect THE performance of the API. The user control interface allows you to view multiple metrics and measurements in your browser, as shown in the following digit: However, you can also access and manage the analytics service using the command-line interface or through RESTful API. For more information, see the API Analytics review. The Apigee Edge Developer Ecosystem provides developer services that allow you to manage the community of app developers that use your services. Work with internal and external developers and formalize relationships with financial models. On board developers and create a developer portal. App developers connect to your portal to access API documentation to learn more about your public API products and manage API keys. Each Edge client can create their own developer portal, both in the cloud and indoors with Apigee Edge for private cloud. Apigee Edge allows you to create two types of portals: monetization capabilities provide financial infrastructure and relationships to turn the developer community into a real channel for your digital assets. When you monetize, you can create a variety of plans that charge developers to use API products or allow developers to pay in revenue-sharing scenarios. Plans include prepaid plans, postpaid plans, fixed fee plans, variable rate plans, freemium plans, plans tailored to specific developers, plans covering development teams, and more. Also includes reporting and billing services. For more information, see Introduction to Monetization. Edge Apigee Edge fragrances can be found in several versions: Public Cloud: a posted version of SAAS in which Apigee supports the environment, allowing you to focus on creating your services and defining an API for those services. Services. Hybrid: Allows you to manage the API on the premise, on Google's cloud platform (GCP), or a combination of both. For more information, see What is the Apigee hybrid? Private Cloud: Installation in the territory where you control the hardware environment and are responsible for installation, upgrade, maintenance, and other administrative processes. Functional versions of Public Cloud, Hybrid and Private Cloud are very similar. However, the Private Cloud version does not support all the features of the Public Cloud version. Features not supported by Private Cloud include: Posted Goals Integrated Developer Portals (Note: Developer Portals based on Drupal supported) Api Monitoring Sense For a list of differences between tastes, see Compare Apigee Hybrid to Edge. In addition, there are minor differences between the APIs described in the differences between the Edge for Public Cloud API and the Private Cloud API. In addition, Public Cloud supports both free and paid accounts. The Private Cloud and Apigee hybrid requires paid bills. To fully support the field installation, the Private Cloud version includes components such as the Apigee control server, apache Cassandra NoS'L database, OpenLDAP server, message router, and message processor. Processor.

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