Deployment

- 1. Download tomcat 8.5.78 https://tomcat.apache.org/download-80.cgi
- 2. Unzip tomcat archive in any folder
- 3. Move to tomcat folder /webapps
- 4. Remove directory which called ROOT
- 5. Copy ROOT.war to /webapps
- 6. Move to tomcat folder /bin
- 7. Execute in command line (for Linux): catalina.sh jpda start
- 8. Be sure that tomcat started. You should see "Tomcat started." line

```
Using CATALINA_BASE: /home/alexandr/_git/apache-tomcat-8.5.78
Using CATALINA_HOME: /home/alexandr/_git/apache-tomcat-8.5.78
Using CATALINA_TMPDIR: /home/alexandr/_git/apache-tomcat-8.5.78/temp
Using JRE_HOME: /usr/lib/jvm/jdk1.8.0_241
Using CLASSPATH: /home/alexandr/_git/apache-tomcat-8.5.78/bin/bootstrap.jar:/home/alexandr/_git/apache-tomcat-8.5.78/bin/tomcat-juli.jar
Using CATALINA_OPTS:
Tomcat started.
```

9. Be sure that application started. Open file: /logs/catalina.out You should see:

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10. To stop the application you should move to tomcat folder /bin Execute via command line (for Linux): ./shutdown.sh

11. Open the application using the URL: http://localhost:8080/api/v1/tasks

8080 - default port

8000 - debug port

USING THE APPLICATION

There are 3 users in the application:

 $N_{2}1$

login: test

password: pwd123

role: admin

 N_{2}

login: test2

password: pwd1234

role: admin

№3

login: test3

password: pwd12345

role: user

There are 2 roles in the application: admin - create, read, update, delete operations are available to you user - read operation is available to you

EXPLANATIONS

Why certain approaches were used, why others were not selected

Technology stack:

Java 8, Spring Boot 2 (Web, Security, Data JPA), Thymeleaf, Lombok, HSQL (in-memory), Maven, Tomcat 8.5, IntelliJIdea, git

- Java 8 was used because higher versions are inappropriate for tomcat 8.5
- Spring Boot was used because it is a good way to build an application without detailed settings and also it has a lot of features right from the box. Also, it is a good framework because it has a lot of documentations and has a large community
- Thymeleaf I used to work with JSP, but I've read the article that JSP may not work correctly with the Spring Boot, so I decided to use Thymeleaf. Also, I worked with Vaadin, but in my opinion it is to heavy for my purposes
- Lombok library was used to exclude boilerplate code
- HSQL 2.5.2 was used because higher versions are inappropriate for Java 8. HSQL is very useful for debugging and demonstration purposes
- Maven we also can use Gradle build system, so, in my opinion, both variants are possible
- IntelliJIdea IDE which has excellent integration with above technologies

Any design patterns used

I have devided the application into 5 layers (components):

- 1. html used as a view
- 2. controller integration point between view and application business logic
- 3. service business logic
- 4. repository integration point between business logic and database
- 5. database data storage

Anything extra you would have done give more time

- 1. web interface I would add css and refactor controls location, because current interface has absolutely functional meaning
- 2. add pagination and sorting for tasks list
- 3. change security system and use JSON Web Tokens (JWT)
- 4. add cache to database interactions
- 5. add indexes to database tables
- 6. Logging
- 7. read configuration properties from external file
- 8. input params validation
- 9. configure Liquibase for data migration control
- 10. authorization through social networks
- 11. create CRUD operations not only for tasks, but also for users