

Day 5

Spring framework

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Agenda

- I. Dependency inversion using Spring Framework
- II. Sessions & cookies

Demo: Use Spring framework

6. Convert project to Gradle.
7. Install Spring Core.
8. Create context XML configurations.

XML Bean Context format

```
<beans xmlns = "http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
  xmlns:xsi = "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xmlns:context = "http://www.springframework.org/schema/context"
  xsi:schemaLocation = "http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/context
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/context/spring-context.xsd">

  <context:annotation-config/>

  ...

</beans>
```

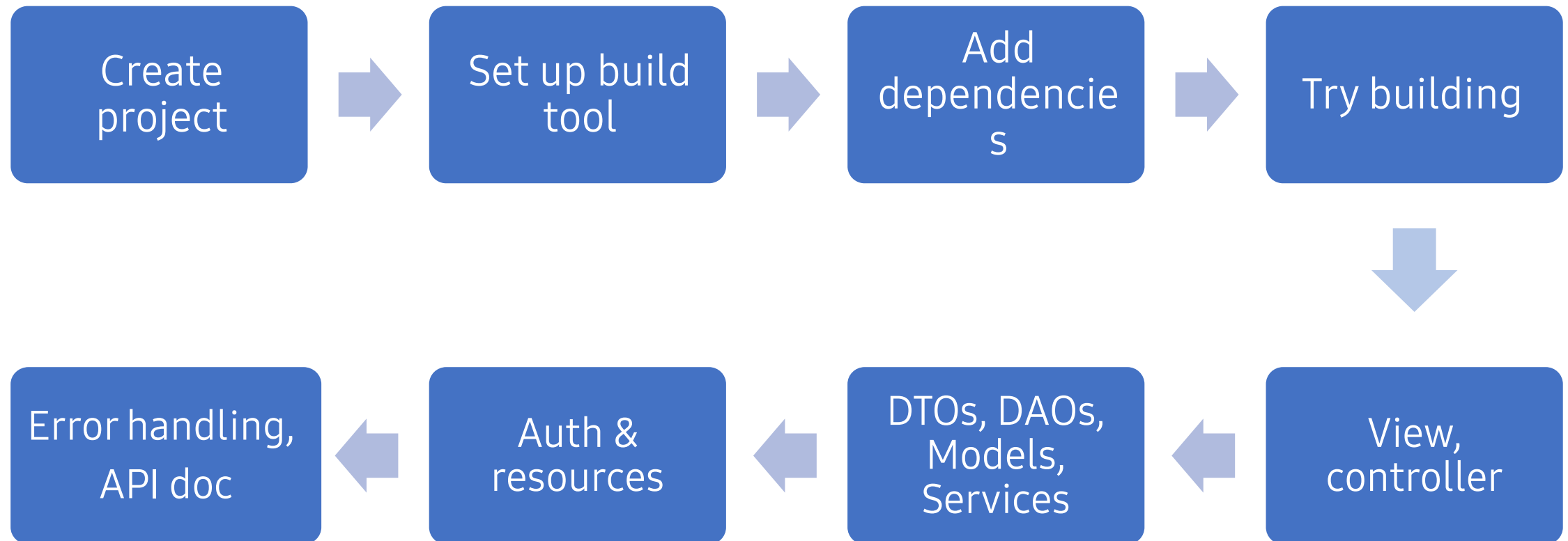
Conclusions

- Spring Framework can be used in many type of apps.
- Use of XML to define context (@Bean is an alternative).
- Use of annotations: @Component, @Autowired
- Gradle configs for any apps.

Learn more at:

<https://docs.spring.io/spring-framework/reference/core/beans/java/bean-annotation.html>

III. Spring MVC for web



Instruction

1. Same as Servlet
 - File -> New -> Other -> Dynamic Web Project
2. Generate Deployment Descriptor Stub (web.xml)
3. Convert to Maven project
4. Init gradle

Instruction

5. Install packages

- javax.servlet:javax.servlet-api
- javax.servlet:jstl
- org.springframework:spring-webmvc

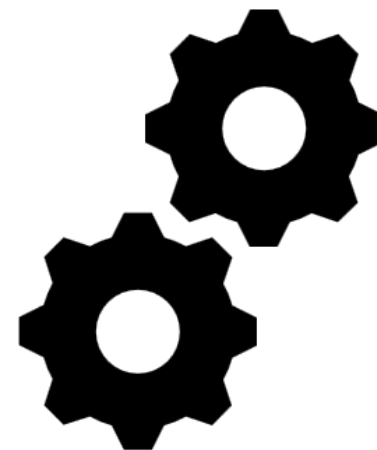
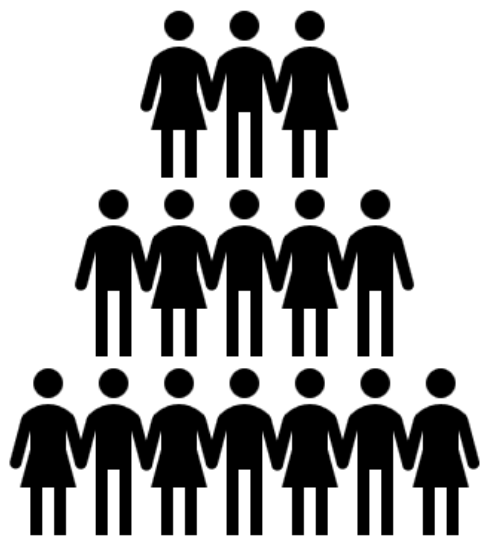
6. Build using gradle (gradle refresh)

Built-in beans

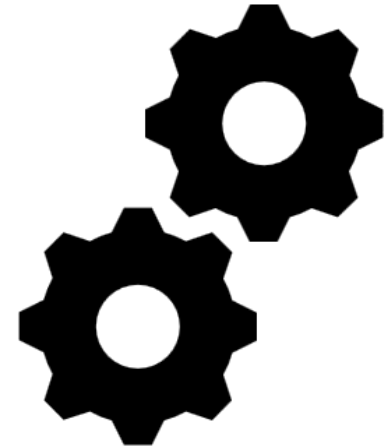
No	Class	Properties	Description
1	org.springframework.web.servlet.view.InternalResourceViewResolver	prefix suffix	Auto map view to name as String returned by controller methods.

Built-in annotations

No	Class	Suggested parameters	Description
1	org.springframework.stereotype.Controller		Determine Spring controller class.
2	org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestMapping	value, method	Map controller method to path (value) & method. Example: value="/", method=RequestMethod.GET



Session A
Session B
Session C



Session A
Session B
Session C

Client-side



Server-side

A period of time after accessing to website and before closing the process.

Server-defined session, including expires/max-age

`Expires=<date>` Optional

Indicates the maximum lifetime of the cookie as an HTTP-date timestamp. See `Date` for the required formatting.

If unspecified, the cookie becomes a session cookie. A session finishes when the client shuts down, after which the session cookie is removed.

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/Set-Cookie#expiresdate>

Determine sessions. Can we use...

Connection?

Determine sessions. Can we use...

IP?

Determine sessions. Can we use...

ID (token)?

But what are tokens?

- Values being used to:
 - Identify sessions
 - Match one or more use cases
- Tokens are:
 - Temporary
 - Random
 - Unique

We **often** use with cookies

- Cookies are **temporary** data **received** from specific website.
- Each website can link to many cookies.
- A pack of cookies is sometimes called a cookie jar.



What's inside a cookie?

- Name
- Value
- Domain
- Path
- (Expires/Max-age)
- (HttpOnly)
- (Secure)

...

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/Set-Cookie>

Discussion

Should token be saved in DB?

CNTT.IO

Log in to IO cloud

Login with username or email

Password



→ Log in

Demo: Build auth functions

1. A login form with username & password.
2. After a form is submitted, show a page with result (successfully login or failed login).
3. Save a cookie to client to remember session.
4. Add logout feature.

Homework

1. Install DBeaver.
2. Install PostgreSQL.
3. Create schema: db<studentID> (example: db15110123)
4. Create DB table (in schema other than public!)
 - user
 - login_data
 - login_session
 - expires (timestamp)
 - roles
 - permission
 - granted_permission
 - assigned_role

Best practice: <https://vertabelo.com/blog/user-authentication-module/>

