Spring Web MVC

- -> It is one module in Spring Framework to develop web applications.
- -> Web MVC module simplified web application development process.
 - 1) Form Binding (form <---> java obj)
 - 2) Flexibility in Form Binding (type conversion)
 - 3) Multiple Presentation Technologies (JSP & Thymeleaf)
 - 4) Form Tag Library (ready-made tags support)

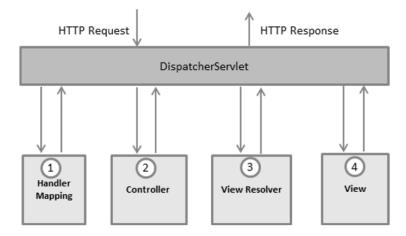
Note: To develop web application using spring-boot we need to add below starter in pom.xml

spring-boot-starter-web

- -> The above starter provides support for below things
 - 1) MVC based web applications
 - 2) RESTFul Services
 - 3) Embedded Container (Tomcat)

Spring Web MVC Architecture

- 1) DispatcherServlet
- 2) Handler Mapper
- 3) Controller
- 4) ModelAndView
- 5) ViewResolver
- 6) View



=> DispatcherServlet: Framework Servlet / Front Controller.

Responsible to perform Pre-Processing and Post-Processing of request

- => Handler Mapper: Responsible to identify Request Handler class (controller)
- => Controller: Java class which is responsible to handle request & response

Controller will return ModelAndView object to DispatcherServlet.

Model: Represents data in key-value format

View: Logical File Name

Note: Controllers are loosely coupled with Presentation technology.

- => ViewResolver: To identify presentation file location and technology
- => View: It is responsible to render Model data in view file.

Building First Web App with Spring Boot

- 1) Create Spring Starter Project with below dependencies
 - a) spring-boot-starter-web
 - b) spring-boot-devtools
 - c) tomcat-embed-jasper (mvnrepository.com)
- 2) Create controller class with required methods & map controller methods to URL pattern
- 3) Create View File with presentation logic
- 4) Configure View Resolver in application.properties file
- 5) Run the application and test it.

Observations

- -> devtools dependency is used to restart our server when we make code changes.
- -> To represent java class as controller we are using @Controller annotation
- -> Controller methods we need to map with HTTP methods using unique URL pattern

GET --> @GetMapping

POST --> @PostMapping

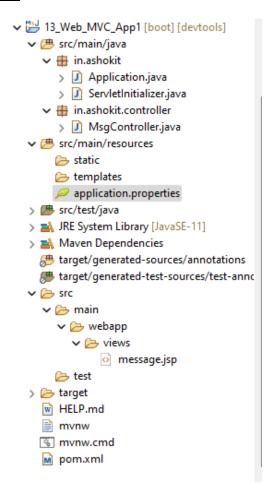
- -> Apache Tomcat is coming as default embedded container.
- -> Embedded container port number is 8080. We can change that port number using application.properties file

server.port = 9090

-> Spring Boot web apps will not have context path. We can add context-path using application.properties file.

server.servlet.context-path=/ashokit

Application Code



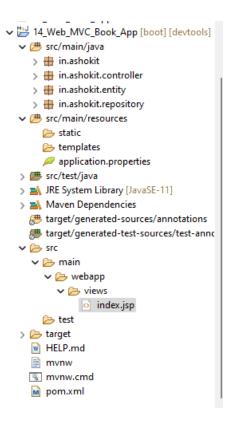
```
1 package in.ashokit.controller;
 3⊕ import org.springframework.stereotype.Controller; ...
 7 @Controller
 8 public class MsgController {
 9
10⊝
       @GetMapping("/welcome")
       public ModelAndView getWelcomeMsg() {
11
           ModelAndView mav = new ModelAndView();
12
           mav.addObject("msg", "Hi, Welcome to Ashok IT..!!");
13
14
           mav.setViewName("message");
15
           return mav;
16
       }
17
       @GetMapping("/greet")
18⊜
19
       public ModelAndView getGreetMsg() {
           ModelAndView mav = new ModelAndView();
20
21
           mav.addObject("msg", "Good Evening..!!");
22
           mav.setViewName("message");
23
           return mav;
24
       }
25 }
message.jsp X
  1${msg}
application.properties ×
 1 spring.mvc.view.prefix=/views/
 2 spring.mvc.view.suffix=.jsp
 4 #server.servlet.context-path=/ashokit
```

02-WebApplication Requirement:

Retrieve book record based on given id and display in web page like below

Book Details

Book Id :	Search
Book Id : 101 Book Name : Spring Book Price : 1000.0	



1) Create Spring Starter Project with below dependencies

- a) web-starter
- b) data-jpa
- c) mysql-connector-j
- d) lombok
- e) devtools
- f) tomcat-embed-jasper
- 2) Configure View Resolver & Data Source properties in application.properties file
- 3) Create Entity class (table mapping)
- 4) Create Jpa Repository interface
- 5) Create Controller class with methods to handle request & response
- 6) Create View Page
- 7) Run the application and test it

```
    ■ Book.java ×
 1 package in.ashokit.entity;
 3 import javax.persistence.Entity;
 8 @Entity
9 @Data
10 public class Book {
12⊖
       @Id
13
       private Integer bookId;
14
       private String bookName;
15
       private Double bookPrice;
16
17 }
18
```

```
☑ BookController.java ×
13
14 @Controller
15 public class BookController {
16
17⊖
        @Autowired
18
       private BookRepository repo;
19
20⊖
        @GetMapping("/book")
21
        public ModelAndView getBookById(@RequestParam("id") Integer id)
22
23
            ModelAndView mav = new ModelAndView();
24
            Optional < Book > findById = repo.findById(id);
25
            if (findById.isPresent()) {
26
                Book bookObj = findById.get();
27
                //sending data to view
28
                mav.addObject("book", bookObj);
29
30
            // setting view page name
31
           mav.setViewName("index");
32
            return mav;
33
34 }
```

```
Index.jsp X
It is very series and the series are series as a series are series are
```

```
ho application.properties 	imes
 1 spring.datasource.username=root
 2 spring.datasource.password=root
  3 spring.datasource.url=jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/sbms
 4 spring.datasource.driver-class-name=com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver
 6 spring.jpa.hibernate.ddl-auto=update
 7 spring.jpa.show-sql=true
 8
 10 spring.mvc.view.prefix=/views/
11 spring.mvc.view.suffix=.jsp
4 @Controller
5 public class BookController {
6
7⊝
      @Autowired
8
      private BookRepository repo;
9
00
      @GetMapping("/book")
      public String getBookById(@RequestParam("id") Integer id, Model model) {
1
2
          Optional < Book > findById = repo.findById(id);
3
          if (findById.isPresent()) {
              Book bookObj = findById.get();
4
5
              model.addAttribute("book", bookObj);
6
7
          return "index";
8
      }
9 }
```

03 – Web Application Requirement : Develop Student Enquiry Form like below

Student Enquiry Form ————
Name : Email: Gender: \(\rightarrow \text{Male OFe-Male} \) Course : \(\begin{array}{c} \text{Select -} \end{array}
Timings: ☐ Mrng ☐Noon ☐Evening Submit

- 1) Course name drop down values should come from database table
- 2) Timings checkboxes options should come from database table

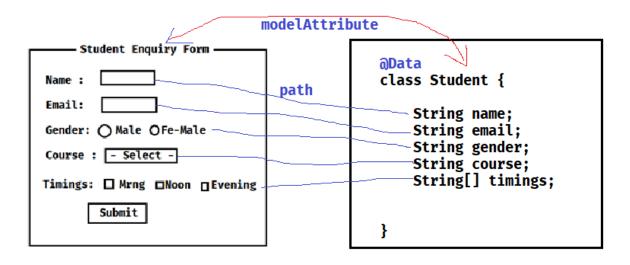
Note: When we click on submit button record should inserted into database table (STUDENT_ENQUIRIES) and display success message on the same page.

Spring MVC Form Tag Library

- -> Predefined tags provided to simplify Forms development
- -> To use Spring MVC form tag library in jsp we have to add below taglib url

<%@ taglib uri="http://www.springframework.org/tags/form" prefix="form" %>

- -> By using prefix we can access tags like below
- 1) <form:form>
- 2) <form:input>
- 3) <form:password>
- 4) <form:radioButton> & <form:radiobuttons>
- 5) <form:select>
- 6) <form:option> & <form:options>
- 7) <form:checkbox> & <form:checkboxes>
- 8) <form:hidden>
- 9) <form:textarea>



```
5 @Data
6 public class Student {
7
8
       private String name;
9
       private String email;
      private String gender;
. 0
.1
      private String course;
.2
      private String[] timings;
.3
.4 }
8 @Service
9 public class StudentService {
10
11⊖
      public List<String> getCourses() {
          return Arrays.asList("Java", "Python", "AWS", "DevOps");
12
13
14
15⊜
       public List<String> getTimings() {
          return Arrays.asList("Morning", "Afternoon", "Evening");
16
17
18 }
19
```

```
■ StudentController.java ×
 12 @Controller
 13 public class StudentController {
 15⊜
       @Autowired
 16
       private StudentService service;
 17
 18⊜
       @GetMapping("/")
       public String loadIndexPage(Model model) {
 19
 20
           init (model);
           return "index";
 21
 22
 23
 24⊖
       private void init(Model model) {
 25
           model.addAttribute("student", new Student());
 26
           model.addAttribute("courses", service.getCourses());
 27
           model.addAttribute("prefTimings", service.getTimings());
 28
       }
 29
       @PostMapping("/save")
 30⊜
 31
       public String handleSubmitBtn(Student s, Model model) {
 32
           model.addAttribute("msg", "Data Saved...");
 33
           init (model);
           return "index";
 34
 35
        }
                                                              Activate Windows
36 }
<%@ page language="java" contentType="text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1"</pre>
      pageEncoding="ISO-8859-1"%>
<%@ taglib uri="http://www.springframework.org/tags/form" prefix="form"%>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="ISO-8859-1">
</head>
<body>
      <h2>Student Enquiry Form</h2>
      >
            <font color='green'>${msg }</font>
      <form:form action="save" modelAttribute="student" method="POST">
            \langle t.r \rangle
                         Name:
                         <form:input path="name" />
                  Email:
                         <form:input path="email" />
                  Gender:
                         <form:radiobutton path="gender" value="M"
/>Male
                               <form:radiobutton path="gender" value="F"</pre>
/>Fe-Male
```

```
Course
                 <form:select path="course">
                          <form:option value="">-Select-
</form:option>
                          <form:options items="${courses}" />
                     </form:select>
             Timings
                 <form:checkboxes items="${prefTimings}"
path="timings" />
             <input type="submit" value="Save" />
             </form:form>
</body>
</html>
```

Embedded Database

-> Embedded Database is called as In-Memory Database / Temporary database

Ex: H2 DB

-> When application starts H2 DB will start. When application stopped database will be stopped.

Note: Embedded Databases are used for Proof Of Concept (POC) development.

How to use Embedded DB in Spring Boot

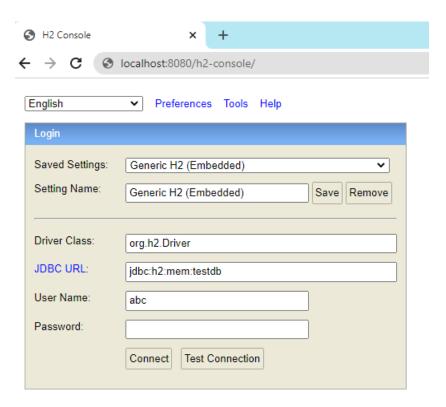
-) Add H2 dependency in pom.xml file

2) Configure H2 DB data source properties in application.properties file

```
papplication.properties X

1  spring.datasource.url=jdbc:h2:mem:testdb
2  spring.datasource.username=abc
3  spring.datasource.password=abc
4  spring.datasource.driver-class-name=org.h2.Driver
```

3) Once application started we can access ${\tt H2}$ DB console using below URL

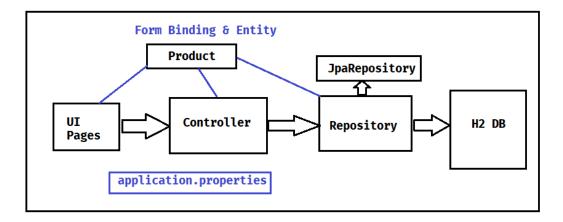


Task

Store Product	
Name :	
Price :	
Quantity :	
Submit	
<u>View Records</u>	

+ Add New Product

ID	Name	Price	Quantity
1	RAM	4000	2
2	HD	6000	10
3	Mouse	500	20



- 1) Create Spring Starter Project with below dependencies
 - a) web-starter
 - b) jpa-starter
 - c) h2 db
 - d) lombok
 - e) tomcat-embed-jasper
 - f) jstl
- 2) Configure Data Source Properties and View Resolver Properties in application.properties file
- 3) Create Entity Class & Repository interface
- 4) Create Controller class with Required Methods
- 5) Create View Pages
- 6) Run the application

```
papplication.properties X

1   spring.datasource.url=jdbc:h2:mem:sbms
2   spring.datasource.username=ashokit
3   spring.datasource.password=it@123
4   spring.datasource.driver-class-name=org.h2.Driver
5
6   spring.mvc.view.prefix=/pages/
7   spring.mvc.view.suffix=.jsp
8
```

```
9 @Data
10 @Entity
11 public class Product {
12
13⊜
       @Id
14
      @GeneratedValue
15
       private Integer pid;
16
       private String name;
17
       private Double price;
18
      private Integer qty;
19
20 }
```

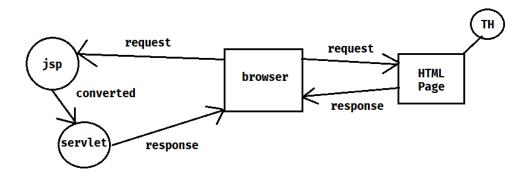
```
13 @Controller
14 public class ProductController {
1.5
16⊖
       @Autowired
17
       private ProductRepository repo;
18
       @GetMapping("/products")
190
20
       public String loadProducts(Model model) {
21
          model.addAttribute("products", repo.findAll());
22
           return "data";
23
       }
24
25⊜
      @GetMapping("/")
26
       public String loadForm(Model model) {
27
           model.addAttribute("p", new Product());
28
           return "index";
29
       }
30
      @PostMapping("/product")
31⊖
       public String handleSave(@ModelAttribute("p") Product p, Model model) {
32
33
           p = repo.save(p);
34
          if (p.getPid() != null) {
35
               model.addAttribute("msg", "Product Saved");
36
          return "index";
37
38
       }
39 }
40
```

Thymeleaf

- ⇒ It is a template engine
- ⇒ In spring web mvc we can use Thymeleaf as presentation technology
- ⇒ We can use Thymeleaf as replacement for JSP

Note: Every JSP page should be converted to Servlet to send response to browser hence performance wise JSP is slow.

⇒ To overcome JSP problems we are using Thymeleaf for presentation layer development.



⇒ To work with Thymeleaf we need to add below starter in pom.xml file

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

▼ 18_Web_MVC_Thymeleaf_App [boot] [devtools]

  > 🕭 src/main/java
  static
    index.html
     application.properties
  > 乃 src/test/java
  JRE System Library [JavaSE-11]
  > Maven Dependencies
   # target/generated-sources/annotations
   # target/generated-test-sources/test-annotations
  > 🗁 src
  > 🗁 target
    w HELP.md
    mvnw m
    mvnw.cmd
    M pom.xml
```

```
7 @Controller
8 public class MsgController {
10⊖
       @GetMapping("/welcome")
      public String getWelcomeMsg(Model model) {
11
          model.addAttribute("msg", "Welcome to Thymeleaf Pages");
12
13
          return "index";
14
      }
15
160 @GetMapping("/greet")
17
      public String getGreetMsg(Model model) {
18
          model.addAttribute("msg", "Good Evening..!!");
19
          return "index";
20
       }
21
22 }
```

→ Create below HTML page under src/main/resources/templates folder.

Assignment: Develop Product application using Thymeleaf

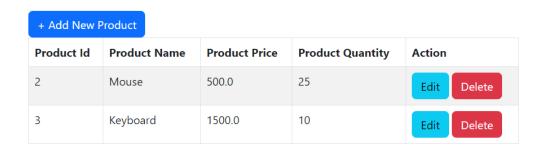
- 1) Save Product
- 2) View Products
- 3) Edit and Update Product
- 4) Delete Product

Product Form

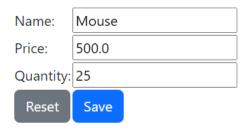
Name:		Name is mandatory
Name.		Name should have only 3 to 15 characters
Price:		Price is mandatory
Quantity:		Quantity is mandatory
Reset	Save	

View All Products

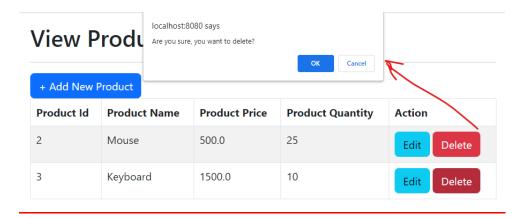
View Products Info



Product Form



View All Products



- 1) Create Spring Starter Project with below dependencies
 - a) web-starter
 - b) thymeleaf-starter
 - c) data-jpa-starter
 - d) h2 driver
 - e) lombok
 - f) validation-starter
 - g) devtools
- 2) Configure Datasource properties in application.properties file
- 3) Create Entity class & Repository interface
- 4) Create Controller class with required methods
- 5) Create View Files using Thymeleaf and Bootstrap

Implementing Form Validations

1) Write Validation rules using annotations in binding class like below

```
13 @Entity
·14 @Data
15 public class Product {
17⊖ @Id
18
      @GeneratedValue
19
      private Integer pid;
20
21⊖
      @NotBlank(message = "Name is mandatory")
      @Size(min = 3, max = 15, message = "Name should have only 3 to 15 characters")
22
23
      private String name;
24
25⊖
      @NotNull(message = "Price is mandatory")
26
      @Positive(message = "Price should be postive number")
27
       private Double price;
28
      @NotNull(message = "Quantity is mandatory")
29⊖
      @Positive (message = "Qty should be postive number")
30
31
       private Integer qty;
33 }
```

2) Make changes to controller method to valid form data. If form validations are failed then return same page

```
55⊝
       @PostMapping("/product")
56
       public String saveProduct(@Validated @ModelAttribute("product") Product p,
57
                                                BindingResult result, Model model) {
58
59
           if (result.hasErrors()) {
60
               return "index";
61
           }
62
63
           p = repo.save(p);
64
           if (p.getPid() != null) {
65
               model.addAttribute("msg", "Product Saved");
66
           1
67
           return "index";
68
       }
```

3) Print Validation message in the form for every field like below

How to change embedded container from tomcat to jetty?

- 1) Exclude tomcat starter from web starter in pom.xml file using <exclusions>
- 2) Add jetty starter dependency in pom.xml file

Exception Handling in Web MVC App

- => Unexpected and unwanted situation is called as Exception
- => When exception occurs program will terminate abnormally
- => In Spring Boot we can handle exceptions in below 2 ways
 - 1) Local Exception Handling (Controller Specific)
 - 2) Global Exception Handling (Application specific)

```
7 @Controller
8 public class DemoController {
9
.0⊝
      @GetMapping("/wish")
.1
      public String getWishMsg(Model model) {
          String msgTxt = "Good Evening..!!";
.2
.3
          String s = null;
. 4
         s.length();
.5
         model.addAttribute("msg", msgTxt);
.6
          return "index";
.7
     }
.8 }
```

```
8 @ControllerAdvice
9 public class AppExceptionHandler [
10
11
      private Logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(AppExceptionHandler.class);
12
13⊖
     @ExceptionHandler(value = Exception.class)
    public String handleAE(Exception ae) {
14
15
         String msg = ae.getMessage();
16
         logger.error(msg);
    }
         return "errorPage";
17
18
19 }
20
```

Spring Web MVC Summary

- 1) What is Spring Web MVC?
- 2) Web Application vs. Distributed Application
- 3) What are the advantages with Spring Web MVC?
- 4) Spring Web MVC Architecture
- 5) What is DispatcherServlet?
- 6) What is Handler Mapper?
- 7) What are Controller / Request Handler?
- 8) What is ModelAndView?
- 9) What is View Resolver?
- 10) What is View?
- 11) HTTP Methods (@GetMapping & @PostMapping)

- 12) What is @RequestParam?
- 13) Spring MVC Form Tag Library
- 14) H2 Database
- 15) What is Thymeleaf?
- 16) How to perform Form Validations?
- 17) CRUD App with Boot + Web MVC + Data JPA + Thymeleaf + BS
- 18) What is @ModelAttribute?
- 19) How to change Embedded Container from Tomcat to Jetty?
- 20) How to change Embedded Container Port Number?
- 21) How to configure Context Path in Spring Boot?
- 22) What is @ResponseBody annotation?
- 23) What is @Controller & @RestController?
- 24) What is URL ambiguity in Spring Web MVC?
- 25) How to handle Exceptions in Spring Web MVC?
- 26) What is Local Exception Handling?
- 27) What is Global Exception Handling?
- 28) What is @ControllerAdvice and @ExceptionHandler?