

INT 204 THEORY

Week 1

front ជាគານ Back
Back ជាគານ front

- JSON : JavaScript Object Notation => សູ່ມັກຂະໜາດແລກເປົ້າໃນບຸນດຸລັກນີ້ / Back သັງ JSON ໃນ front
- ສູ່ມັກຂະໜາດ ອີ່ຈະນີ້ (Backend ດ້ວຍ JSON ປິຈຳໃນ frontend)
- A lightweight data-interchange format => ບົນດຸ format ທີ່ເຫັນເຖິງການແລກປໍາໄລ່ທັງນີ້
- Easy for humans to read and write => ສຳຄັນຄວາມເນັ້ນເພື່ອ JSON ດ້ວຍຄວາມສຳຜົນໄຟ
- Easy for machines to parse and generate => ສຳຄັນເກີນຮົມໃຫ້ເຫັນເກີນເພື່ອ generate
- ອຳນັດໃນ Javascript ແລ້ວ December 1999. Json text format ດ້ວຍ Programmer ເນື້ອງຕ່າງ

RESTful Resource => Backend ຂອງການເນື້ອງຂອງລົງທຶນ resource ex. file pdf, file pic

ຈົດກົດຕັ້ງ URI HTTP Verb => 2 ເຕັມຊັ້ນກັນເຮັດວຽກ Endpoint / ກົມພົນ

ex

URI	HTTP Verb	Description
api/offices	GET	Get all office
api/offices/1	GET	Get an office with id = 1
api/offices/1/employees	GET	Get all employee for office id = 1
api/offices	POST	Add new office
api/offices/1	PUT	Update an office with id = 1
api/offices/1	DELETE	Delete an office with id = 1

/+ນີ້ CRUD

Combine ກັນຕົວຂ່າຍຫຼື

GET => ປິຈຳການດັ່ງຂຶ້ນ => ທີ່ All ແລະ ມາ ID

POST => ປິຈຳການເພີ້ນຂຶ້ນ

PUT => Update ຂຶ້ນ

DELETE => delete ຂຶ້ນ

REST API => REpresentational State Transfer

API ພົບໃນ front ຂາເຮົາໃນປະໂຫຍດ Computer / ພົບກົດ

ມີ constraints ຂອງມີຂອງຕູ້ວ່າຕ້ອງກຳເນົາຢູ່ ມີບັນດາກົບບາງອຳນ່ວຍ

ມີ architecture ທີ່ມີຈຸດໃນໄວ້ provides service ໃນຕົວ client ພົບກົດ access and modifies resources ລະບົບ

ແນວ່າ: resource 1: Identified ດ້ວຍ URI / global IDs => ສູນ id ພົບຕັ້ງໄວ້ ID ຕະຫຼານ path ຖ້າແລ້ວ

Restful 2: represent data ແລ້ວໃຫ້ກົດໄວ້ = Text, JSON, XML ແລ້ວມີ JSON ເປັນແລກ

Rules of REST API

ກຳນົດກຳນົດໃນຕອນສ້າງ REST API endpoints

endpoint ທີ່ເນື້ອງ resource ດັ່ງ, ຕົວໜີ້ນີ້ລັດວັດ noun

ນັ້ນການ ແລ້ວ ຜົກກົດ

ex →

URI	HTTP verb	Description
api/users	GET	Get all users
api/users/new	GET	Show form for adding new user
api/users	POST	Add a user
api/users/1	PUT	Update a user with id = 1
api/users/1/edit	GET	Show edit form for user with id = 1
api/users/1	DELETE	Delete a user with id = 1
api/users/1	GET	Get a user with id = 1

RESTful Principles and Constraints

Restful Client-Server => ຄົນສູນ 2 ຊົ່ວໂມງ Client, Server => api service

ຕົວເລີນ Stateless ຜົນຂອງ backend ທີ່ບໍ່ມີກົນ state ຢົດ app => ສຳເນົາເຕີມຕົວແລ້ວ ມີຄວາມຈຸດໃຫຍ່

client ມີຄວາມຈຸດ state, view

Interface / Uniform Contract

- ↳ នឹងប្រកាសពីរដែលជាការ client / server
- POST - Create resource
- GET - retrieve resource
- PUT - change state resource
- DELETE - remove or delete resource

Code on demand (Optional) កំណត់ឡាតាំង

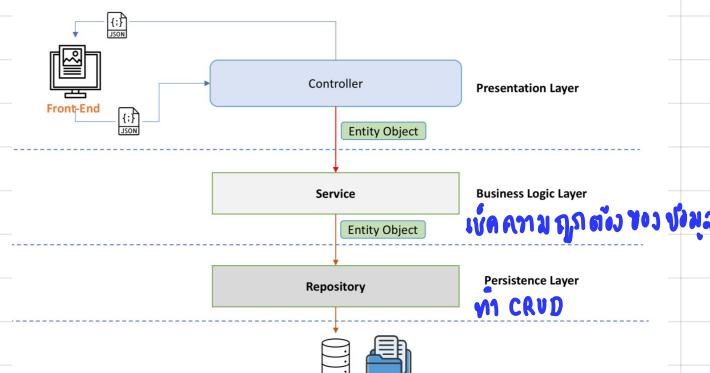
ផ្លូវ backend សម្រាប់ endpoint នេះ generate JS ដែលត្រូវ client ទាំងអស់

Cacheable => back សម្រាប់ cache

data ពីលាការ db data នៃគម្រោងដែលត្រូវការ cache នៅលើលើក cacheing នៃ server ទាំងអស់

Layered system * REST ត្រូវបានចូល Layer

គ្មានក្នុង Layer



Controller និង front

និង front

```
Controller
@RestController
@RequestMapping("/api/offices")
public class OfficeController {
    @Autowired
    private OfficeService service;

    @GetMapping("")
    public List<Office> getAllOffices() {
        return service.getAllOffices();
    }

    @GetMapping("/{officeCode}")
    public Office getOfficeById(@PathVariable String officeCode) {
        return service.getOffice(officeCode);
    }

    @PostMapping("")
    public Office addNewOffice(@RequestBody Office office) {
        return service.createNewOffice(office);
    }
}
```

In Spring's approach to building RESTful web services, HTTP requests are handled by a controller. These components are identified by the `@RestController` annotation, the data returned by each method will be written straight into the response body instead of rendering a template.

You can use the `@RequestMapping` annotation to map requests to controllers methods. It has various options to search by URL, HTTP method, request parameters, headers, and media types. You can use it at the class level to express shared mappings or at the method level to narrow down to a specific endpoint mapping.

An annotation used in Spring Boot to enable automatic dependency injection. It allows the Spring container to provide an instance of a required dependency when a bean is created. This annotation can be used on fields, constructors, and methods to have Spring provide the dependencies automatically.

API TEST

POSTMAN => API Platform និង test API ដែលបានរាយព័ត៌មានពីរដែលចេញ

Creating a Spring Boot REST API Project

- Step 1: Initializing a Spring Boot Project
- Step 2: Connecting Spring Boot to the Database
- Step 3: Creating a User Model
- Step 4: Creating Repository Interface (Persistence Layer)
- Step 5: Creating Service Classes (Business Layer)
- Step 6: Creating a Rest Controller (Presentation Layer)**
- Step 7: Compile, Build and Run
- Step 8: Testing the APIs** POSTMAN

Spring boot => ជាផ្លូវ framework ទៅលើកំណត់ការការងារ និងការរោគនូវកិច្ច code

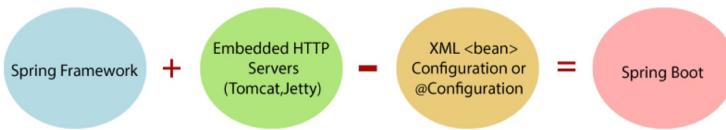
ex. java និង rest → spring boot
python → ផ្សេងៗ

In version of control
use DI (dependency Injection)

ពីរ Framework ក្នុងរួមសំណើការការងារ និងការរោគនូវកិច្ច code

ជាផ្លូវ project ក្នុងរួមការការងារ និងការរោគនូវកិច្ច code ដូចជា Spring framework និងកិច្ចរបស់ Spring framework = IOC

សំណើការការងារ auto config



↓
និងការការងារ manual គឺមិនមែន

Spring Boot Features

- Create stand-alone app
- ជាប្រព័ន្ធដែលអាចដោឡូលើការការងារ deploy WAR files
- ផ្តល់ជាមួយនឹង 'starter' សម្រាកការងារ
- ការការងារ自动配置 Spring and 3rd party libraries
- ការការងារក្នុងការការងារ ជ. ការការងារ
- ការការងារ generate code ឬជា spring boot ឬការការងារ XML config ដែលលើលី

ការការងារ ? និងការការងារ Spring boot Framework

- មិនមែនប្រព័ន្ធឌីជីថល REST
- និង dependency injection (DI) និង core ការការងារ spring
- អំពីការការងារ transaction db នូវខ្លួន
- Integrate ក្នុង JPA
- នាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី / គ្រប់គ្រងឈាម App អាជីវកម្ម និងការការងារ dependency ទាំងអស់

Spring Boot: Auto Config

- the spring framework និង MVC ត្រូវការការងារ configuration ក្នុងការការងារ

```

<bean class="org.springframework.web.servlet.view.InternalResourceViewResolver">
    <property name="prefix"><value>/WEB-INF/views/</value></property>
    <property name="suffix"><value>.jsp</value></property>
</bean>

<mvc:resources mapping="/webjars/**" location="/webjars/" />
  
```

Spring boot ជាផ្លូវការការងារ នៅក្នុងការការងារ និងការការងារ auto config

Spring Boot : Starter Projects

សរុបក្នុង pom file

Spring Boot Starter Project Options

- spring-boot-starter-web-services - SOAP Web Services
- **spring-boot-starter-web** - Web & RESTful applications
- spring-boot-starter-test - Unit testing and Integration Testing
- spring-boot-starter-jdbc - Traditional JDBC
- spring-boot-starter-hateoas - Add HATEOAS features to your services
- **spring-boot-starter-security** - Authentication and Authorization using Spring Security
- spring-boot-starter-data-jpa - Spring Data JPA with Hibernate
- spring-boot-starter-cache - Enabling Spring Framework's caching support
- spring-boot-starter-data-rest - Expose Simple REST Services using Spring Data REST

Creating Spring Boot Projects

ទីនៅលើ web <http://start.spring.io> ដែឡូស៊ីរកិក zip

Using the Spring Tool Suite (STS) ឬ id ឬ Eclipse

Using IDE Bundled tool.

សេចក្តីថ្លែងការណ៍: មានរបៀបកំណត់ Maven Wrapper ឬ command maven និងនឹងរាយការណ៍នេះ

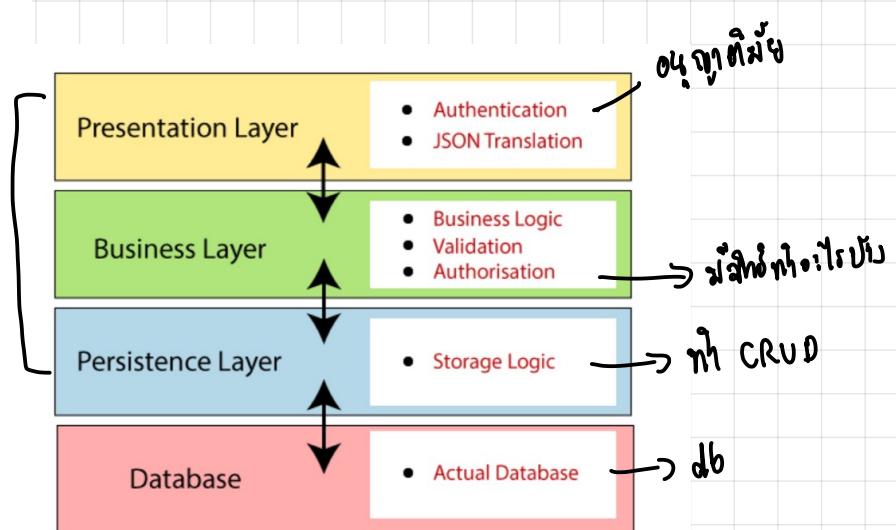
Maven Wrapper:

mvnw dependency:tree
mvnw spring-boot:run

maven project run នៃក្រុងការពិនិត្យ
ឲ្យការពិនិត្យនៃការពិនិត្យ InteliJ

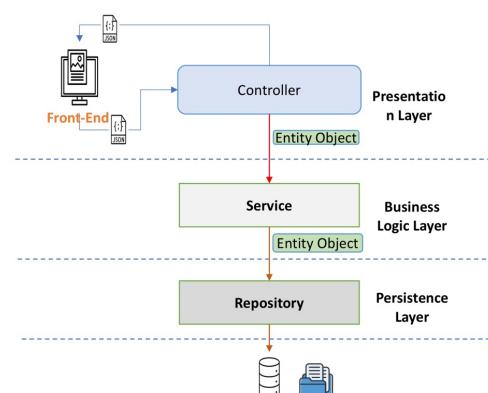
Spring Boot Architecture

ផែនក្រោម Layer ១: ផែនក្រោម Layer
ក្រោម principle នេះតើ REST
នៅក្បាល



Spring Boot Flow Architecture

- Spring Boot uses all the modules of Spring-like Spring MVC, Spring Data, etc.
- Creates a data access layer and performs CRUD operation.
- The client makes the HTTP requests (GET or POST).
- The request goes to the controller, and the controller maps that request and handles it. After that, it calls the service logic if required.
- In the service layer, all the business logic performs. It performs the logic on the data that is mapped to JPA with model classes.
- A HTTP Response is returned to the user if no error occurred.



សេចក្តីថ្លែង API Service
គេងនៃខ្លួនជាគ៉ាវ Layer

Spring Framework Annotations

Week 3

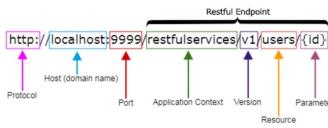
• Basically, there are 6 types of annotation available in the whole spring framework.

1. Spring Web Annotations (HTTP / HTTP protocol)
2. Spring Core Annotations
3. Spring Boot Annotations
4. Spring Scheduling Annotations
5. Spring Data Annotations
6. Spring Bean Annotations

1. Spring Web Annotations

- Present in the `org.springframework.web.bind.annotation`
- Some of the annotations that are available in this category are:
 - `@RequestMapping`
 - `@RequestBody`
 - `@PathVariable`
 - `@RequestParam`
 - Response Handling Annotations
 - `@ResponseBody`
 - `@Controller`
 - `@RestController` (highlighted)
 - `@ModelAttribute`
 - `@CrossOrigin`

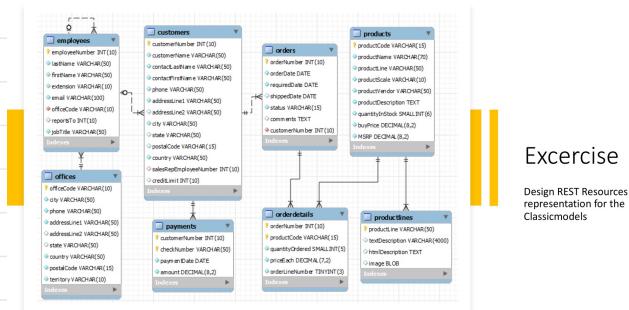
REST API URI Naming Conventions and Best Practices



- Singleton and Collection Resources

<code>/customers</code>	// is a collection resource
<code>/customers/{id}</code>	// is a singleton resource
- Sub-collection Resources

<code>/customers/{id}/orders</code>	// is a sub-collection resource
-------------------------------------	---------------------------------
- Best Practices
 - <https://medium.com/@nadinCodeHat/rest-api-naming-conventions-and-best-practices-1c4e781eb6a5>
 - <https://restfulapi.net/resource-naming>



Excercise
Design REST Resources representation for the
Customer Model

ex. static path variable
öñò () öñò pathVariable
öñò Body mög'lu request

```

@RestController
@RequestMapping("/api/offices")
public class OfficeController {
    ...
    @GetMapping("/{officeCode}")
    public Office getOfficeByld(@PathVariable String officeCode) {
        return service.getOffice(officeCode);
    }
    ...
    @PostMapping("")
    public Office addNewOffice(@RequestBody Office office) {
        return service.createNewOffice(office);
    }
}
  
```

2. Spring Core annotations

- Spring Core annotations are present in the 2 packages
 - `org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation`
 - `org.springframework.context.annotation`
- We can divide them into two broad categories:
 - DI-Related Annotations
 - `@Autowired` (highlighted)
 - `@Bean`
 - `@Value`
 - `@Lookup, etc.`

spring boot
object
data type
Context Configuration Annotations

- `@Profile`
- `@Import`
- `@ImportResource`
- `@PropertySource, etc.`

ex. endpoint CUSTOMERS
↓

`/customers` GET ALL customer
`/Customers/{id}` GET retrieve customer by id
`/Customers/{id}` DELETE delete customer by id
`/Customers` POST create customer
`/customers/{id}` PUT update customer by id
`/customers/{id}/orders` GET
`/customers/{id}/orders` POST
`/customers/{id}/orders` DELETE
`/customers/{id}/payments` GET

* ស្ថាបន នូវ endpoint ទាំងអស់របស់ front end ដើម្បី
ប្រើប្រាស់បញ្ជីក្នុងបណ្តុះបណ្តាល

`@Autowired`

- We use `@Autowired` to mark the dependency that will be injected by the container.
- Applies to the fields, setter methods, and constructors. It injects object dependency implicitly.

```

public class OfficeService {
    @Autowired
    private OfficeRepository repository;
}
  
```

```

public class OfficeService {
    private final OfficeRepository repository;
    ...
    public void setOfficeRepository(OfficeRepository repository) {
        this.repository = repository;
    }
}
  
```

ព័ត៌មាន dependency injection
fields injection
setter injection
constructors injection } ផ្តល់ object
} ផ្តល់ object
} ផ្តល់ object
} ផ្តល់ object

3. Spring Boot Annotations

• @SpringBootApplication Combination of three annotations
 • @EnableAutoConfiguration
 • @ComponentScan
 • @Configuration}

→ ເປັນກວ່ານີ້ແລ້ວອີກໄລ້

→ ພັດທະນາກົດ 3 ອົບໄລ້

```
@SpringBootApplication
public class ClassicModelServiceApplication {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SpringApplication.run(ClassicModelServiceApplication.class, args);
    }
}
```

4. Spring Data Annotations → ວິຊົນ Layer Repository

- Common Spring Data Annotations
`@Transactional` ⇒ ໂຄສ່າ transaction ໃຈ db
`@Id`
- Spring Data JPA Annotations
`@Query`

5. Spring Bean Annotations

- Some of the annotations that are available in this category are:

- `@ComponentScan`
- `@Configuration`
- **Stereotype Annotations**
 - `@Component`
 - `@Service`
 - `@Repository`
 - `@Controller`

@Service: We specify a class with `@Service` to indicate that they're holding the business logic. Besides being used in the service layer, there isn't any other special use for this annotation. The utility classes can be marked as Service classes.
@Repository: We specify a class with `@Repository` to indicate that they're dealing with **CRUD operations**, usually, it's used for DAO (Data Access Object) or Repository implementations that deal with database tables.
@Controller: We specify a class with `@Controller` to indicate that they're front controllers and responsible for handling user requests and return the appropriate response. It is mostly used with REST Web Services.

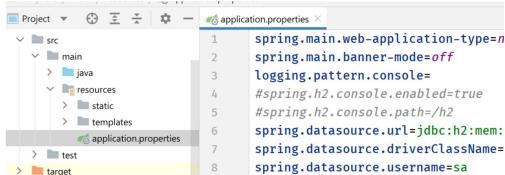
⇒ ແນວດ Stereotype Annotations ໄກສະແໜງຂອງ class

ເກືອງຍາຍໂກນົມ class ບໍ່ໄປ component ຂອງ Spring boot ປີ: ກົດຕົວ

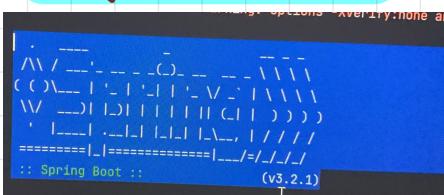
1. `@Service`
2. `@Repository` ນີ້ crud
3. `@Controller`

Spring Boot Application Properties

- Spring Boot Framework comes with a built-in mechanism for application configuration using a file called `application.properties`.
- It is located inside the `src/main/resources` folder.
- The properties have default values.
- We can set a property(s) for the Spring Boot application.



Spring.main.banner-mode



logging.level

```
00 INFO 21004 --- [ re
00 WARN 21004 --- [ re
00 INFO 21004 --- [ re
```

ກົດປົກກົງໜຶນ off

* ຈະນີ້ໃຫ້ໃໝ່: `server.error.include-stacktrace=off`
`server.error.include-stacktrace=on-param`

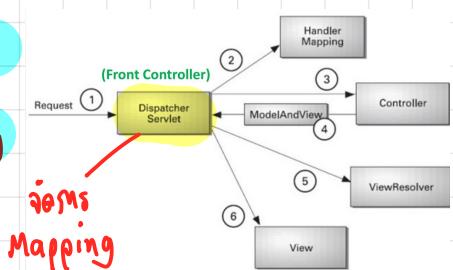
`server.error.include-stacktrace=on-param`

Spring Web MVC → ທີ່ spring MVC ອອກຮັດໃຫຍ່ ມັນຈະມີ

DispatcherServlet

and Flow of Spring

Web MVC



ຈົມ
Mapping

Defining a Controller

- The DispatcherServlet delegates the request to the controllers to execute the functionality specific to it.
- The `@Controller` annotation indicates that a particular class serves the role of a controller.
- The `@RequestMapping` `@GetMapping` `@PostMapping` annotation is used to map a URL to either an entire class or a particular handler method.

```
@Controller
public class HelloController {
    @RequestMapping("/hello")
    public String printHello(ModelMap model) {
        model.addAttribute("message", "Hello Spring MVC Framework!");
        return "hello";
    }
}
```

Spring View Technology

- ជាក្នុង plugins នៃកម្មវិធីផ្សេងៗទៅលើក្រុមហ៊ុន "View engines" នេះ
- JSP (Java Server Pages)
 - Thymeleaf
 - FreeMarker
 - Groovy Markup Template Engine

Spring Data JPA

ជាផ្លូវការក្នុង CRUD សំខាន់សំខាន់

គែងរែប relational ឬ no sql ដែលអាចប្រើបាន SQL

ក្នុង class ត្រូវបាន DAO (Data Access Object) \Rightarrow repository ដែលបាន

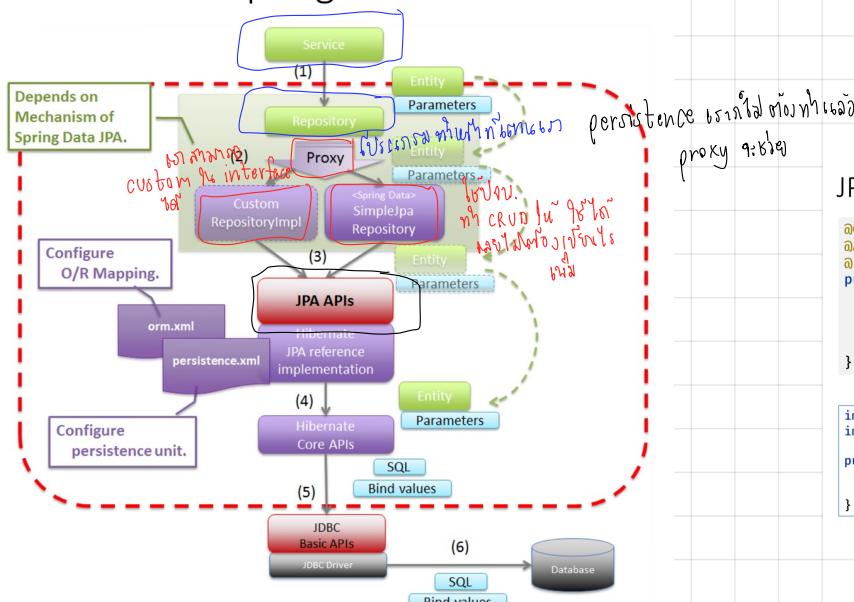
រាយចកបង្កើតប្រព័ន្ធបែតិបែតិ

code កំងស្ទាត់ការងារ

Lombok

Spring Data JPA : extend ក្នុងតាមរយៈ

Basic Spring Data JPA Flow



Jpa Repository default methods

```
public class AppController {
    @Autowired
    private final StudentRepository studentRepository;

    // ...
}

// Jpa Repository default methods
public interface JpaRepository<T, ID extends Serializable> {
    void deleteById(ID id);
    boolean exists(Example<T> example);
    T findById(ID id);
    List<T> findAll();
    T findOne(Example<T> example, Function<Example<T>, T> converter);
    void flush();
    void saveAll(Iterable<T> entities);
    void saveAndFlush(T entity);
    T getOne(ID id);
    void deleteAll();
    void deleteAll(Iterable<T> entities);
    void deleteAllById(Iterable<ID> ids);
    void deleteAllByIdInBatch(Iterable<ID> ids);
    void deleteAllInBatch();
    void deleteAllInBatch(Iterable<T> entities);
}
```

Query Method

JPA Repository Example

```
@Getter @Setter @NoArgsConstructor
@Entity
public class Student {
    @Id
    private Integer id;
    private String name;
    private Double gpa;
}
```

```
import org.springframework.data.jpa.repository.JpaRepository;
import sit.int204.demo.entities.Student;

public interface StudentRepository extends JpaRepository<Student, Integer> {
    List<Student> findByNameContainsOrGpaBetweenOrderByGpaDesc(
        String name, double low, double high);
}
```

សម្រាប់ custom មែនុយសរុប Query Methods

① ត្រូវការពិនិត្យ repository ត្រូវរាយចក Entity នៃយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ Interface
② Entity ត្រូវតម្លៃការពិនិត្យ
និងការពិនិត្យ Entity ឱ្យ repo ឱ្យ Entity ឱ្យ

Query Creation

Week 4

1. Custom Query as JpaRepository

ນີ້ແກ່

1. "Query Methods" => ນິຍົມເຕັມຕາມ pattern

2. "Query as JpaRepository" ເຊື່ອງໃຈ Query ແບບໃຫຍ່

ນີ້ແກ່

JPA Query

ເວັນ

Native Query => ຕາມ sql ອອງ db ຕິດຕະຫຼາດ

Query ດ້ວຍ db

Supported keywords inside method names

Keyword	Sample	JPQL snippet
Distinct	findDistinctByLastnameAndFirstname	select distinct ... where x.lastname = ?1 and x.firstname = ?2
And	findByLastnameAndFirstname	... where x.lastname = ?1 and x.firstname = ?2
Or	findByLastnameOrFirstname	... where x.lastname = ?1 or x.firstname = ?2
Is, Equals	findByFirstname, findByFirstnames, findByFirstnameEquals	... where x.firstname = ?1
Between	findByStartDateBetween	... where x.startDate between ?1 and ?2
LessThan	findByAgeLessThan	... where x.age < ?1
LessThanEqual	findByAgeLessThanEqual	... where x.age <= ?1

Supported keywords inside method names (2)

Keyword	Sample	JPQL snippet
GreaterThan	findByAgeGreaterThan	... where x.age > ?1
GreaterThanOrEqualTo	findByAgeGreaterThanOrEqualTo	... where x.age >= ?1
After	findByStartDateAfter	... where x.startDate > ?1
Before	findByStartDateBefore	... where x.startDate < ?1
IsNull, Null	findByAgeIsNull	... where x.age is null
IsNotNull, NotNull	findByAgeIsNotNull	... where x.age not null
Like	findByFirstnameLike	... where x.firstname like ?1
NotLike	findByFirstnameNotLike	... where x.firstname not like ?1

Supported keywords inside method names (3)

Keyword	Sample	JPQL snippet
StartingWith	findByFirstnameStartingWith	... where x.firstname like ?1 (parameter bound with appended %)
EndingWith	findByFirstnameEndingWith	... where x.firstname like ?1 (parameter bound with prepended %)
Containing	findByFirstnameContaining	... where x.firstname like ?1 (parameter bound wrapped in %)
OrderBy	findByAgeOrderByNameDesc	... where x.age = ?1 order by x.lastname desc
NotIn	findByAgeNotIn(Collection<Age> ages)	... where x.age not in ?1
True	findByActiveTrue()	... where x.active = true
False	findByActiveFalse()	... where x.active = false

Query Method Example

```
public interface CustomerRepository extends JpaRepository<Customer, Integer> {
    public List<Customer> findAllByCustomerNameContaining(String name);
    public List<Customer> findAllByCityContainsOrderByCountry(String name);
    public List<Customer> findAllByCreditLimitBetween(Double lower, Double upper);
    public List<Customer> findAllByCustomerNameBetween(String lower, String upper);
}
```

JPA Named Queries

ເວັນ ①

ຕີ method ຂຶ້ນເຊີ້ນໃນ spring boot query ຜົນ

ເວັນ ②

ເນື້ອຂໍ້ມູນໄດ້ຮັບເງິນ

```
public interface UserRepository extends JpaRepository<User, Long> {
    @Query("select u from User u where u.emailAddress = ?1")
    User findByEmailAddress(String emailAddress);
}
```

Native Query

ນີ້ແກ່ຈຳນວດ JPA Query ສາມາດເປັນໄວ້ນີ້ native ຖ້າເວັນ

- The @Query annotation allows for running native queries by setting the nativeQuery flag to true, as shown in the following example:

- Declare a native query at the query method using @Query

```
public interface UserRepository extends JpaRepository<User, Long> {
    @Query(value = "SELECT * FROM USERS WHERE EMAIL_ADDRESS = ?1", nativeQuery = true)
    User findByEmailAddress(String emailAddress);
}
```

ນີ້ແກ່ຈຳນວດ