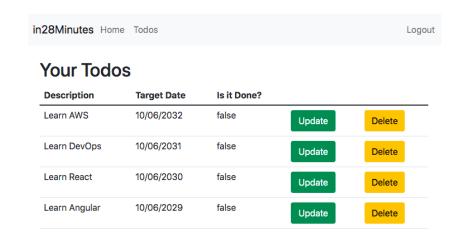


Spring Boot Master Class

Building Your First Web Application

- Building Your First Web Application can be complex:
 - Web App concepts (Browser, HTML, CSS, Request, Response, Form, Session, Authentication)
 - Spring MVC (Dispatcher Servlet, View Resolvers, Model, View, Controller, Validations ..)
 - Spring Boot (Starters, Auto Configuration, ..)
 - Frameworks/Tools (JSP, JSTL, JPA, Bootstrap, Spring Security, MySQL, H2)
- Goal: Build Todo Management Web App with a Modern Spring Boot Approach
 - AND explore all concepts in a HANDS-ON way



Spring Initializr

In28
Minutes

- My favorite place on the internet
- Easiest way to create Spring Boot Projects
- Remember:
 - 1: SpringBoot: Use **latest released** version
 - Avoid M1,M2,M3, SNAPSHOT!
 - 2: Java: Use latest Version
 - Java uses 6 month release patterns
 - Spring Boot 3.0+ works on Java 17+
 - 3: Use latest Eclipse Java EE IDE version



Project Maven Project O Gradle Project Language Java O Kotlin O Groovy

Understanding Logging



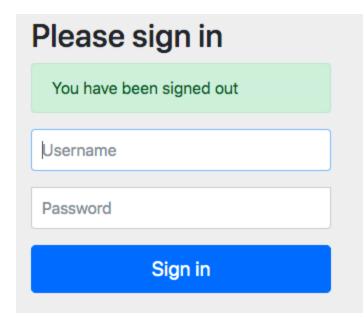
```
logging.level.some.path=debug
logging.level.some.other.path=error
logging.file.name=logfile.log

private Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(this.getClass());
logger.info("postConstruct");
```

- Knowing what to log is an essential skill to be a great programmer
- Spring Boot makes logging easy
 - spring-boot-starter-logging
- **Default**: Logback with SLF4j
- Typical Log Levels: ERROR, WARN, INFO, DEBUG, or TRACE

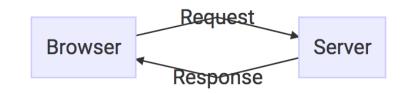
Session vs Request Scopes

- All requests from browser are handled by our web application deployed on a server
- Request Scope: Active for a single request ONLY
 - Once the response is sent back, the request attributes will be removed from memory
 - These cannot be used for future requests
 - Recommended for most use cases
- Session Scope: Details stored across multiple requests
 - Be careful about what you store in session (Takes additional memory as all details are stored on server)



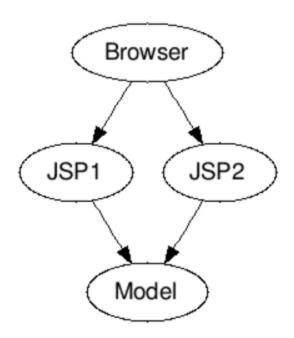
How does Web work?

- A: Browser sends a request
 - HttpRequest
- B: Server handles the request
 - Your Spring Boot Web Application
- **C:** Server returns the response
 - HttpResponse



Peek into History - Model 1 Arch.

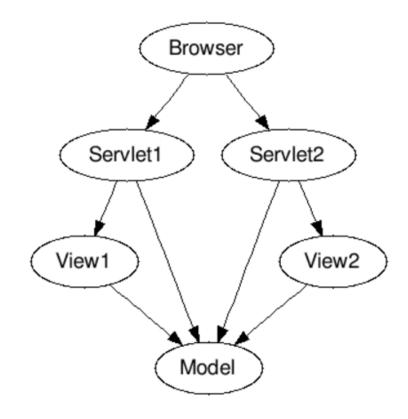
- ALL CODE in Views (JSPs, ...)
 - View logic
 - Flow logic
 - Queries to databases
- Disadvantages:
 - VERY complex JSPs
 - ZERO separation of concerns
 - Difficult to maintain



Peek into History - Model 2 Arch.

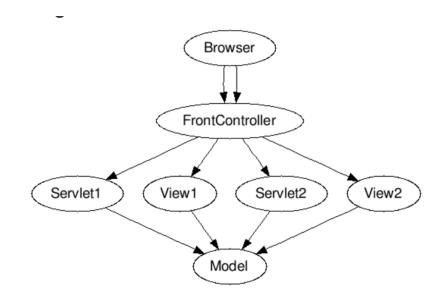


- How about separating concerns?
 - Model: Data to generate the view
 - View: Show information to user
 - Controller: Controls the flow
- Advantage: Simpler to maintain
- Concern:
 - Where to implement common features to all controllers?



Model 2 Architecture - Front Controller

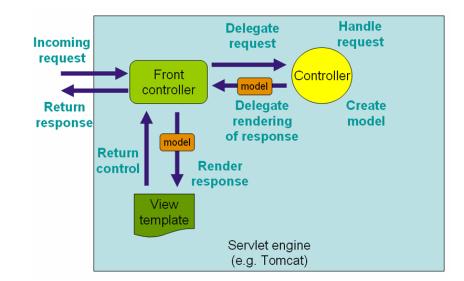
- Concept: All requests flow into a central controller
 - Called as Front Controller
- Front Controller controls flow to Controller's and View's
 - Common features can be implemented in the Front Controller



Spring MVC Front Controller - Dispatcher Servlet



- A: Receives HTTP Request
- **B:** Processes HTTP Request
 - B1: Identifies correct Controller method
 - Based on request URL
 - B2: Executes Controller method
 - Returns Model and View Name
 - B3: Identifies correct View
 - Using ViewResolver
 - **B4:** Executes view
- C: Returns HTTP Response



Validations with Spring Boot

- 1: Spring Boot Starter Validation
 - pom.xml
- 2: Command Bean (Form Backing Object)
 - 2-way binding (todo.jsp & TodoController.java)
- 3: Add Validations to Bean
 - Todo.java
- 4: Display Validation Errors in the View
 - todo.jsp





Slides For Future

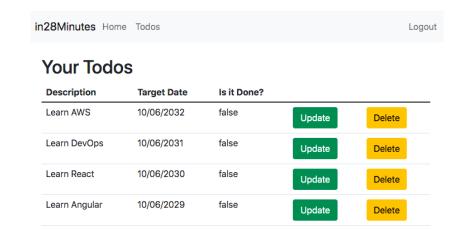
Understanding Component Scan



- You can define components using these annotations
 - @Component, @Controller, @Repository, @Service
 - How does Spring Framework know which Packages to search for components?
 - Component Scan
- Understanding Component Scan helps you to debug problems (with Spring and Spring Boot)
 - @SpringBootApplication defines an automatic component scan
 - You can customize it by defining additional @ComponentScan
 - Example Errors:
 - My URL is not working
 - No qualifying bean of type found

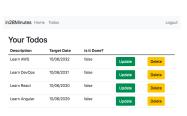
Peek into History - Jakarta EE

- Java SE: Java Platform, Standard Edition
 - JDK + JRE
 - Build and Run Simple Java Applications
- Java EE (or J2EE): Build Web Applications
 - First released in December 1999
 - Defines Specs: Servlet, JSP, JMS, EJB, JPA, JAX-RS etc..
 - Was maintained by Oracle
- Jakarta EE: New form of Java EE
 - Oracle moved Java EE to Eclipse Foundation
 - AND Java EE was renamed to Jakarta EE
 - Features remain same BUT different ownership
 - Namespace move from javax to jakarta



Quick Review: Web App with Spring Boot

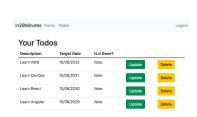
- **HTML:** Hyper Text Markup Language
 - Tags like html, head, body, table, link are part of HTML
- **CSS:** Cascading Style Sheets
 - Styling of your web page is done using CSS
 - We used Bootstrap CSS framework
- JavaScript: Do actions on a web page
 - Example: Display a Date Popup (Bootstrap Datepicker)
- JSTL: Display dynamic data from model
 - <c:forEach items="\${todos}" var="todo">
- Spring form tag library: Data binding-aware tags for handling form elements
 - <form:form method="post" modelAttribute="todo">



Quick Review: Web App with Spring Boot



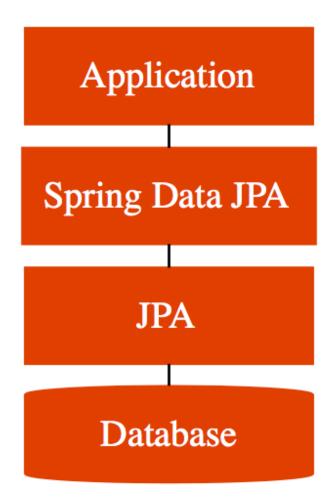
- DispatcherServlet: All requests flow into a central controller (Front Controller)
 - View: Show information to user
 - Controller: Controls the flow
 - Model: Data to generate the view
- Spring Boot Starters: Fast track building apps
 - Spring Boot Starter Web
 - Spring Boot Starter Validation
 - Spring Boot Starter Security
 - Spring Boot Starter Data JPA



Spring Boot Auto Configuration Magic - Data JPA



- We added Data JPA and H2 dependencies:
 - Spring Boot Auto Configuration does some magic:
 - Initialize JPA and Spring Data JPA frameworks
 - Launch an in memory database (H2)
 - Setup connection from App to in-memory database
 - Launch a few scripts at startup (example: data.sql)
- Remember H2 is in memory database
 - Does NOT persist data
 - Great for learning
 - BUT NOT so great for production
 - Let's see how to use MySQL next!



Spring and Spring Boot Release Cycles

- What is the **difference** between these?
 - 4.2.0 (SNAPSHOT)
 - 4.4.5 (M3)
 - **4.4.0**
- Release Number: MAJOR.MINOR.FIX
- Spring and Spring Boot Release Cycle:
 - SNAPSHOT (versions under development) > Mile Stones > Released Version
- Recommendation Do NOT use SNAPSHOTs or M1 or M2 or M3
 - Prefer released versions!



Introduction to Functional Programming



- Functional Programming: Essential Skill for Java Programmers today
 - Lambda Functions
 - Streams
 - Filters
- Goal: Intro to Functional Programming
 - 7 Steps
 - ~ 30 minutes
 - Warning: Quick 30 minutes section



References



| Topic | Reference | |--|:--| |A|B|