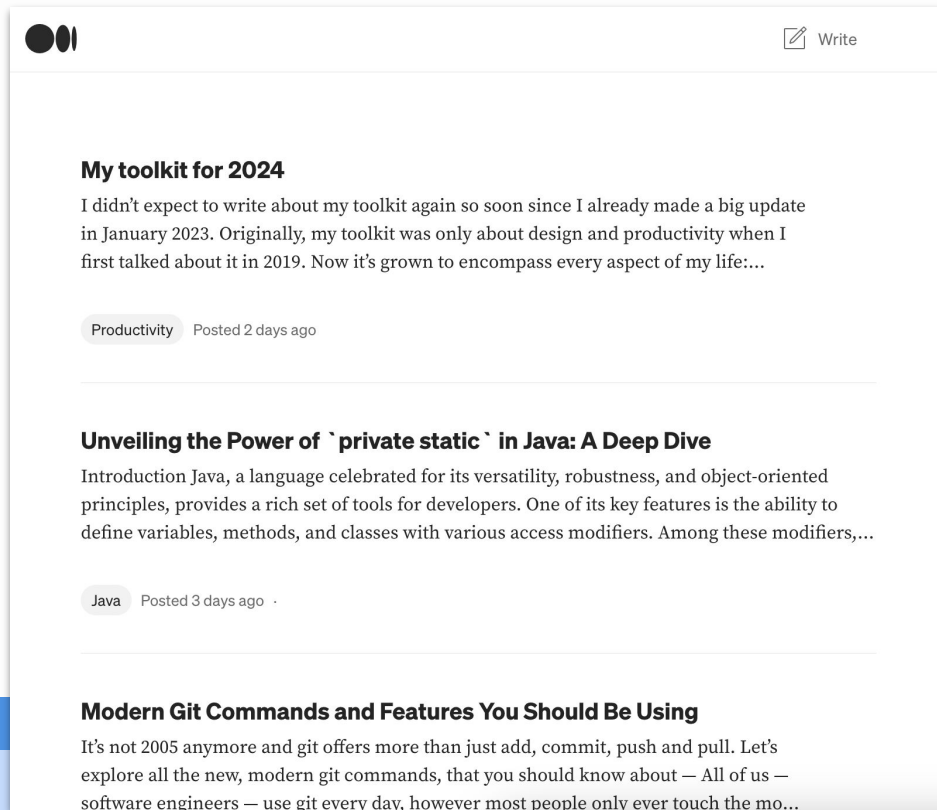


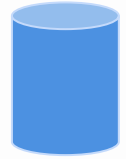
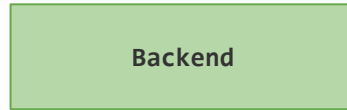
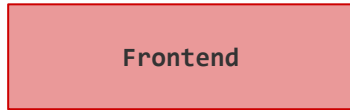
# Building a backend application

With Java 21 and Spring Boot 3.2

# Blogger box



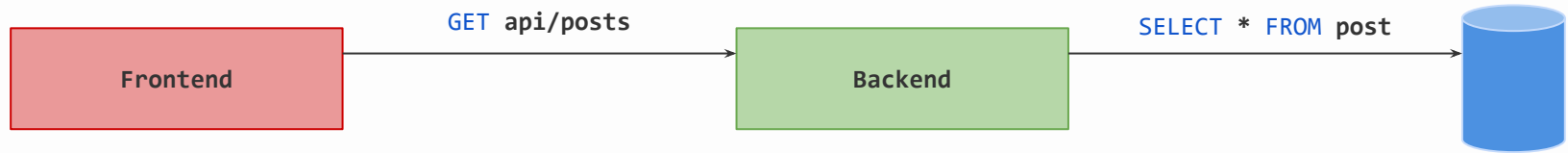
# Flow frontend <-> backend



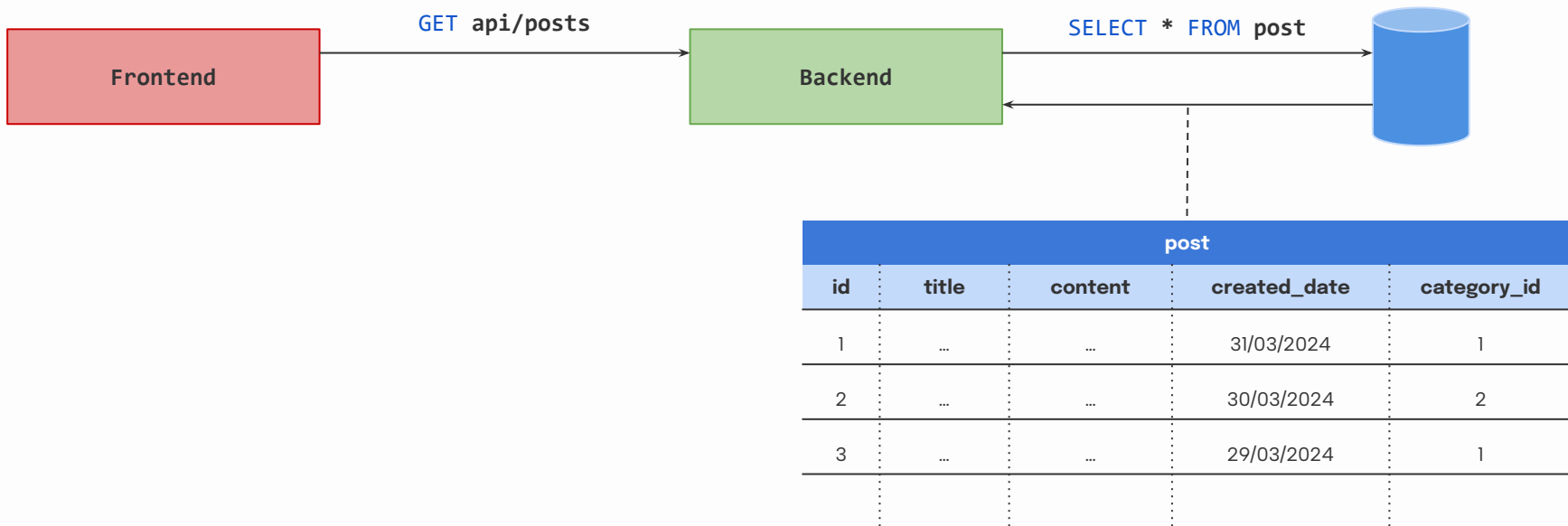
# Flow frontend <-> backend



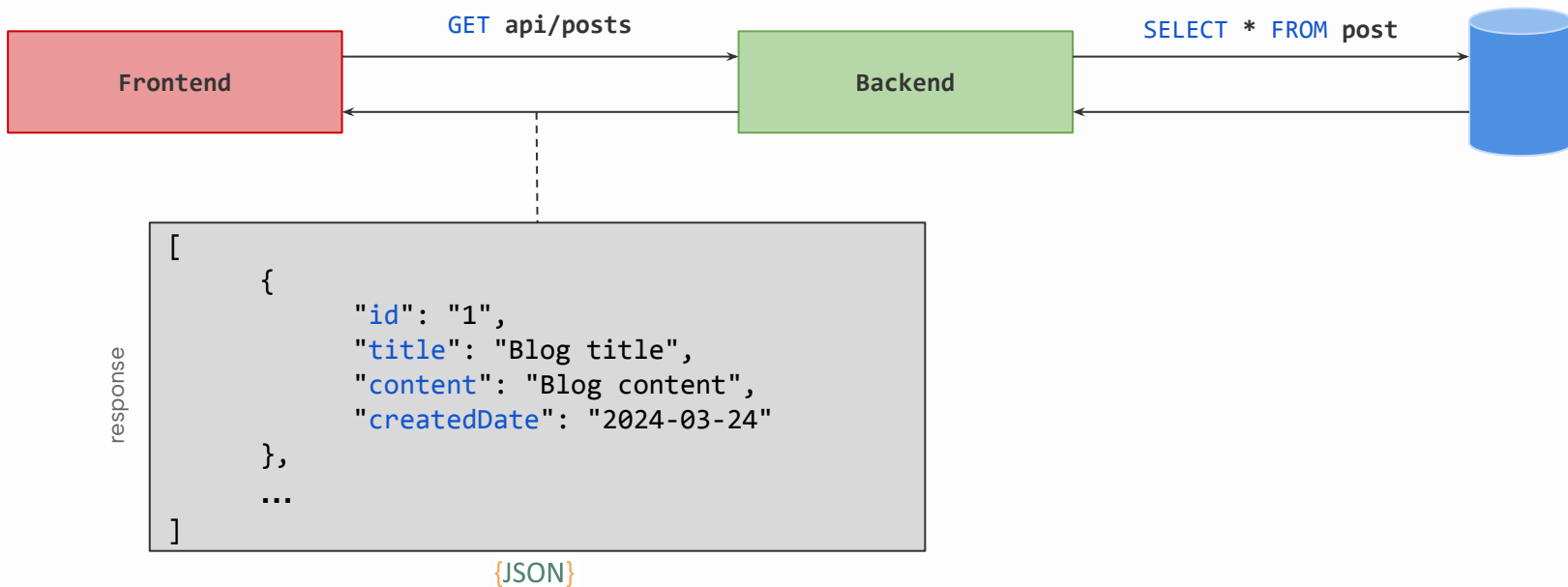
# Flow frontend <-> backend



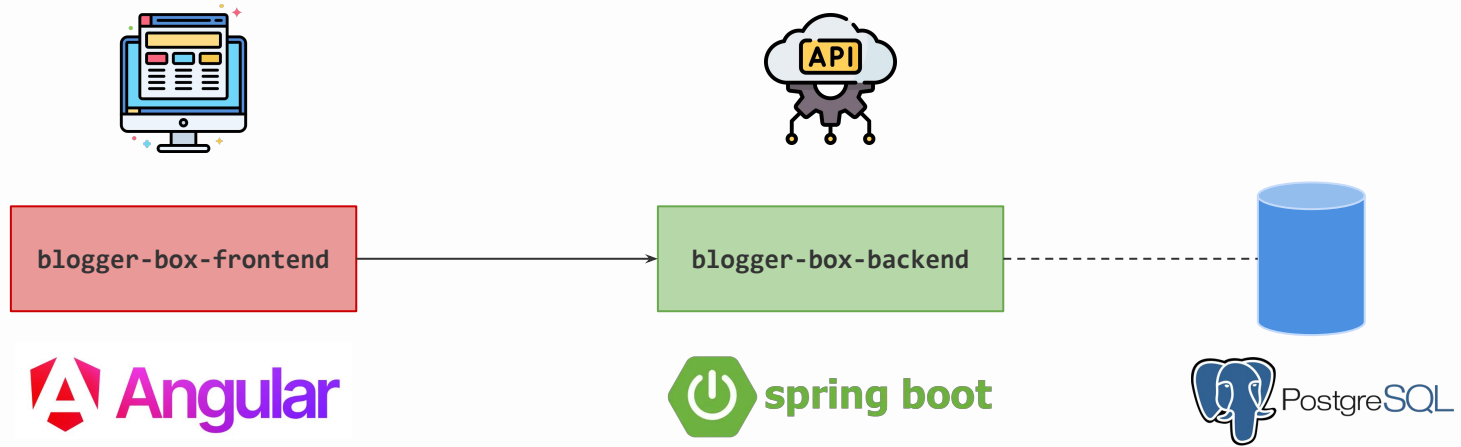
# Flow frontend <-> backend



# Flow frontend <-> backend



# Blogger box architecture





## Session 03

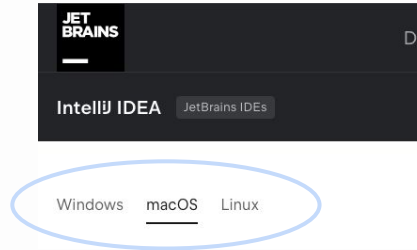

- Create a spring boot application **blogger-box-backend**
- Publish project on **Github** Repository
- Expose our first **endpoints**
- Document your endpoints with **Swagger**
- HTTP request **methods** with **conventions**
- Expose all **endpoints** for a blogger platform

## Session 04

- Create a **database** remotely
- Connect backend to a **database** via **JPA**
- **Pagination** in an endpoint (performance)
- **Http code**
- **Exception** handling



# Download a Java IDE (if not yet done)

Step 1	Head over to <a href="https://jetbrains.com/idea/download">jetbrains.com/idea/download</a>
Step 2	Select your OS (Windows, macOS or Linux) 
Step 3	Download IntelliJ IDEA Community Edition (free) 



# Create spring boot app

Head over to [start.spring.io](https://start.spring.io) to create your spring boot application

<b>Project</b>	Maven
<b>Language</b>	Java
<b>Spring Boot</b>	3.2.4
<b>Project Metadata</b>	
<b>Group</b>	com.dauphine
<b>Artifact</b>	blogger-box-backend
<b>Name</b>	Blogger Box Backend
<b>Description</b>	Blogger Box Backend
<b>Package name</b>	com.dauphine.blogger
<b>Packaging</b>	Jar
<b>Java</b>	21
<b>Dependencies</b>	Spring Web

Generate and unzip project  
Place project in your workspace

Users > elie > Workspace > dauphine > blogger-box-backend



## Project

☐ Gradle - Groovy ☐ Gradle - Kotlin ☒ Maven

## Language

☒ Java ☐ Kotlin ☐ Groovy

## Spring Boot

☐ 3.3.0 (SNAPSHOT) ☐ 3.3.0 (M3) ☐ 3.2.5 (SNAPSHOT) ☒ 3.2.4  
☐ 3.1.11 (SNAPSHOT) ☐ 3.1.10

## Project Metadata

Group   
Artifact   
Name   
Description   
Package name   
Packaging ☒ Jar ☐ War  
Java ☐ 22 ☒ 21 ☐ 17

## Dependencies

ADD ...

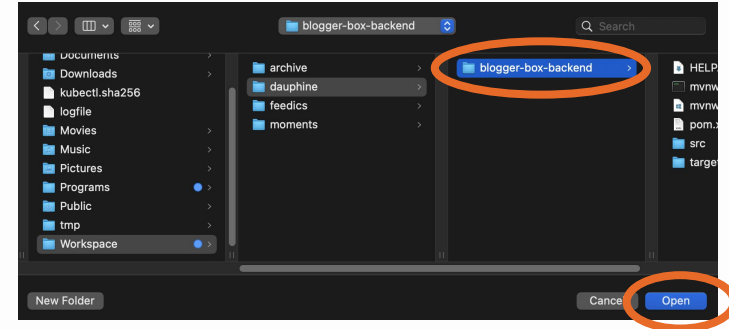
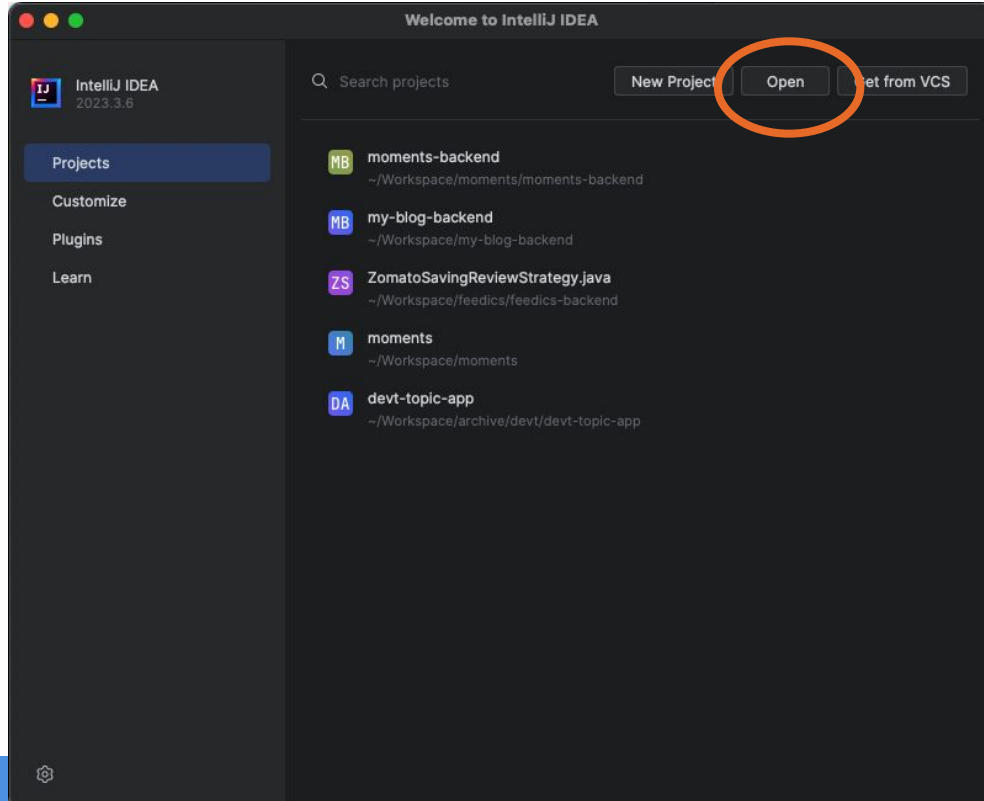
## Spring Web

WEB

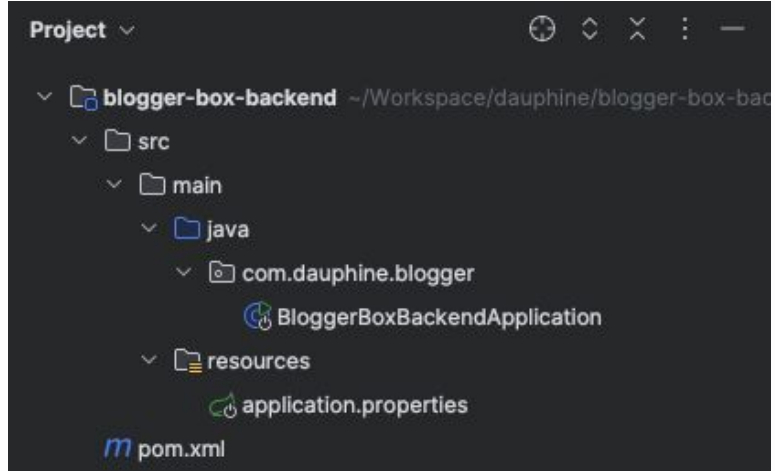
Build web, including RESTful, applications using Spring MVC. Uses Apache Tomcat as the default embedded container.



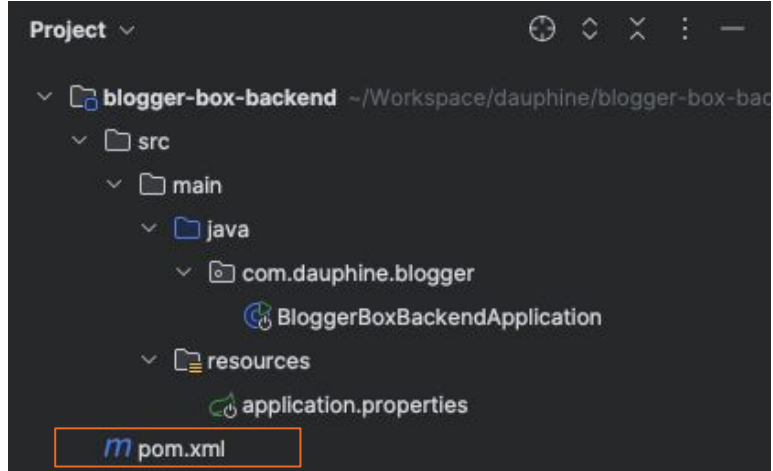
# Open in IDE



# Structure



# Structure



# pom.xml

`pom.xml` is a configuration file used by **Maven**, and will contain :

```
1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
2 <project xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0"
3         xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
4         xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0 https://maven.apache.org/xsd/m
5         <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>
6
7         <parent>
8             <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
9             <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-parent</artifactId>
10            <version>3.2.4</version>
11            <relativePath/>
12        </parent>
13
14        <groupId>com.dauphine</groupId>
15        <artifactId>blogger-box-backend</artifactId>
16        <version>0.0.1-SNAPSHOT</version>
17        <name>blogger-box-backend</name>
18        <description>Blogger box backend</description>
19
20        <properties>
21            <java.version>21</java.version>
22        </properties>
23
24        <dependencies> Edit Starters...
25            <dependency>
26                <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
27                <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-web</artifactId>
28            </dependency>
29            <dependency>
30                <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
31                <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-test</artifactId>
32                <scope>test</scope>
33            </dependency>
34        </dependencies>
35
36        <build>
37            <plugins>
38                <plugin>
39                    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
40                    <artifactId>spring-boot-maven-plugin</artifactId>
41                </plugin>
42            </plugins>
43        </build>
44
45    </project>
```

# pom.xml

**pom.xml** is a configuration file used by **Maven**, and will contain :

**Project information** : contains details such as the project's groupId, artifactId, version and name

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<project xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0 https://maven.apache.org/xsd/maven-4.0.0.xsd">
  <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>

  <parent>
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-parent</artifactId>
    <version>3.2.4</version>
    <relativePath/>
  </parent>

  <groupId>com.dauphine</groupId>
  <artifactId>blogger-box-backend</artifactId>
  <version>0.0.1-SNAPSHOT</version>
  <name>blogger-box-backend</name>
  <description>Blogger box backend</description>

  <properties>
    <java.version>21</java.version>
  </properties>

  <dependencies>
    <dependency>
      <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
      <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-web</artifactId>
    </dependency>
    <dependency>
      <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
      <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-test</artifactId>
      <scope>test</scope>
    </dependency>
  </dependencies>

  <build>
    <plugins>
      <plugin>
        <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
        <artifactId>spring-boot-maven-plugin</artifactId>
      </plugin>
    </plugins>
  </build>
</project>
```



# pom.xml

`pom.xml` is a configuration file used by **Maven**, and will contain :

## Project information

**Dependencies** : contains all external libraries and framework that the project relies on

```
1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
2 <project xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0"
3         xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
4         xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0 https://maven.apache.org/xsd/m
5         <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>
6
7         <parent>
8             <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
9             <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-parent</artifactId>
10            <version>3.2.4</version>
11            <relativePath/>
12        </parent>
13
14        <groupId>com.dauphine</groupId>
15        <artifactId>blogger-box-backend</artifactId>
16        <version>0.0.1-SNAPSHOT</version>
17        <name>blogger-box-backend</name>
18        <description>Blogger box backend</description>
19
20        <properties>
21            <java.version>21</java.version>
22        </properties>
23
24        <dependencies>
25            <dependency>
26                <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
27                <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-web</artifactId>
28            </dependency>
29            <dependency>
30                <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
31                <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-test</artifactId>
32                <scope>test</scope>
33            </dependency>
34        </dependencies>
35
36        <build>
37            <plugins>
38                <plugin>
39                    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
40                    <artifactId>spring-boot-maven-plugin</artifactId>
41                </plugin>
42            </plugins>
43        </build>
44
45    </project>
```

# pom.xml

`pom.xml` is a configuration file used by **Maven**, and will contain :

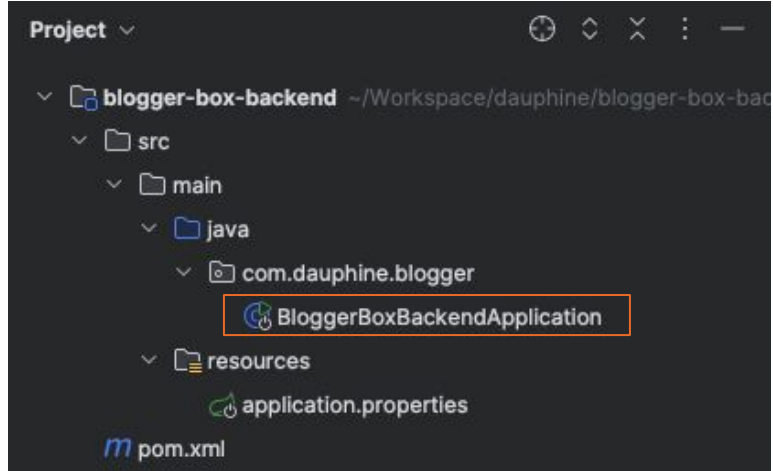
Project information

Dependencies

**Build configuration** : contains configuration settings related to the build process

```
1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
2 <project xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0"
3     xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
4     xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0 http://maven.apache.org/xsd/m
5     <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>
6
7     <parent>
8         <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
9         <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-parent</artifactId>
10        <version>3.2.4</version>
11        <relativePath/>
12    </parent>
13
14    <groupId>com.dauphine</groupId>
15    <artifactId>blogger-box-backend</artifactId>
16    <version>0.0.1-SNAPSHOT</version>
17    <name>blogger-box-backend</name>
18    <description>Blogger box backend</description>
19
20    <properties>
21        <java.version>21</java.version>
22    </properties>
23
24    <dependencies>
25        <dependency>
26            <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
27            <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-web</artifactId>
28        </dependency>
29        <dependency>
30            <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
31            <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-test</artifactId>
32            <scope>test</scope>
33        </dependency>
34    </dependencies>
35
36    <build>
37        <plugins>
38            <plugin>
39                <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
40                <artifactId>spring-boot-maven-plugin</artifactId>
41            </plugin>
42        </plugins>
43    </build>
44
45 </project>
```

# Structure



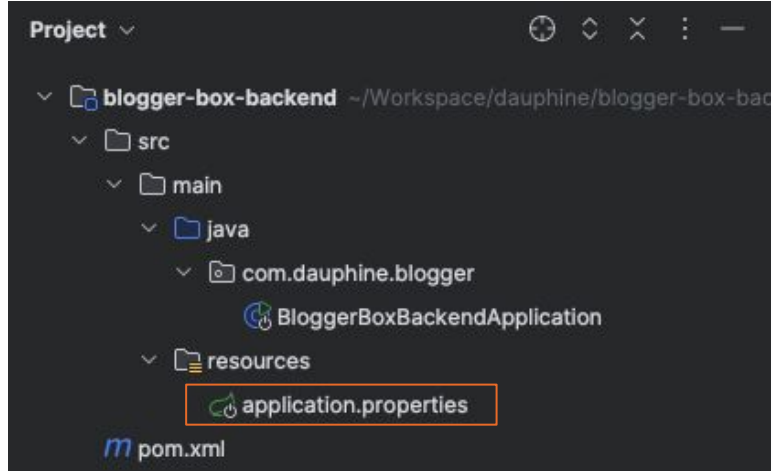
# Spring boot application (main)

```
BloggerBoxBackendApplication.java x
1 package com.dauphine.blogger;
2
3 import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
4 import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;
5
6 @SpringBootApplication
7 public class BloggerBoxBackendApplication {
8
9     public static void main(String[] args) {
10         SpringApplication.run(BloggerBoxBackendApplication.class, args);
11     }
12
13 }
```

**BloggerBoxBackendApplication** contain the entry point of the application.

The annotation `@SpringBootApplication` allows to **auto configure** the application and will **start** an embedded server (by default Tomcat) and will **run** the application

# Structure



# Application properties



```
application.properties x
1  spring.application.name=blogger-box-backend
2
```

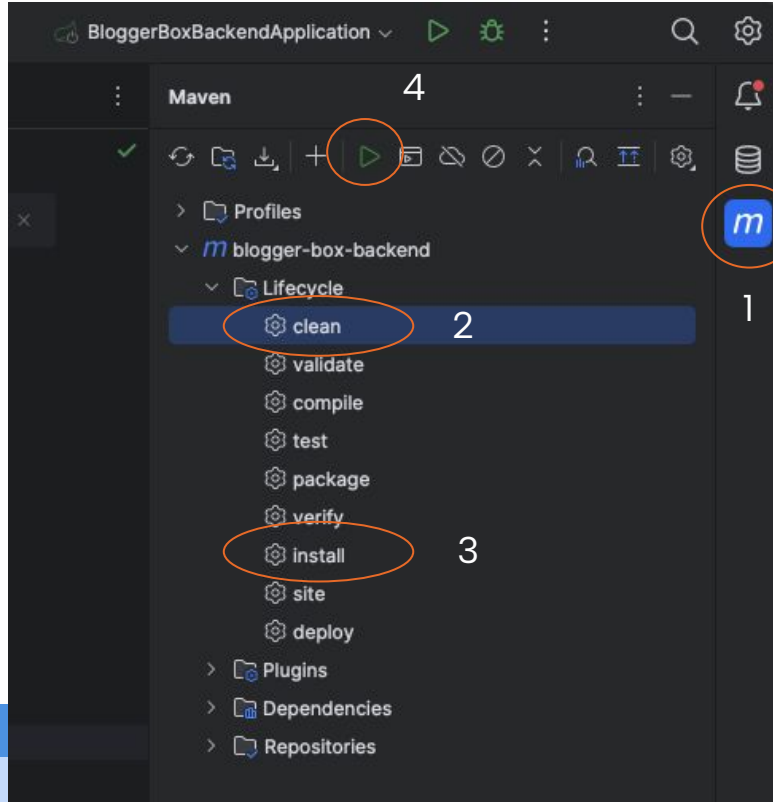
The **application.properties** file is a configuration file used to configure various aspect of the application.

It will hold properties, which will control behaviors such as database connection setting, server port, logging level, etc...

It provides a way to externalize configuration from the codebase, which is useful for deploying the same application in different environment.



# Compile

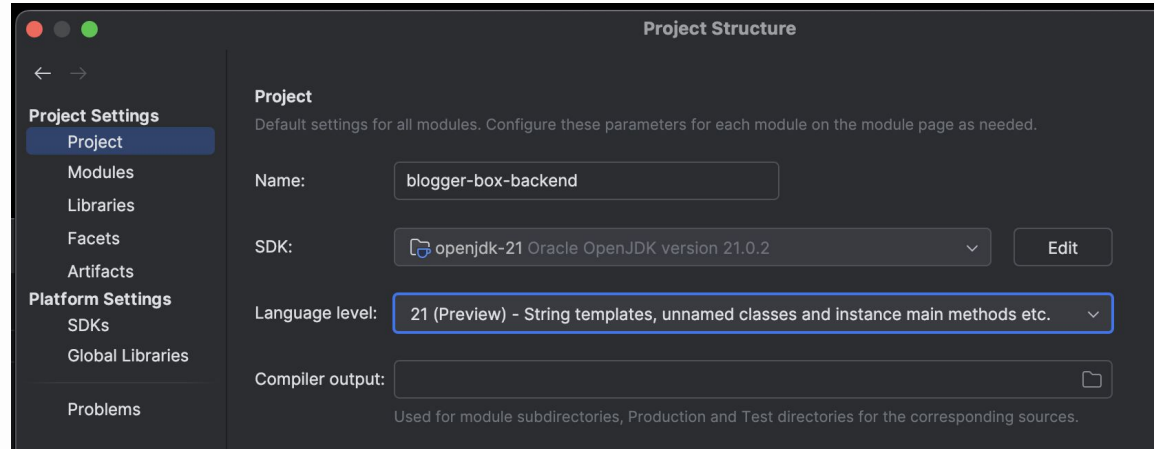
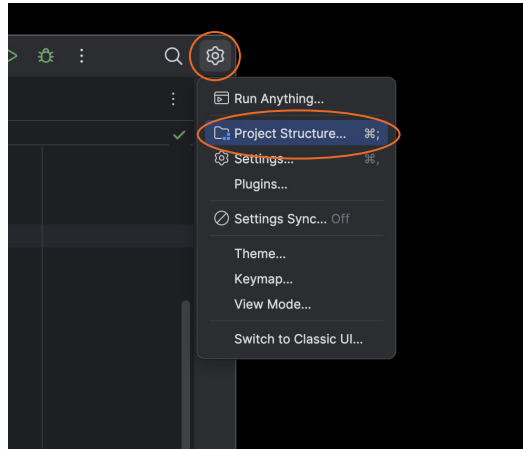


```
[INFO] The original artifact has been renamed to /Users/eli/Workspace/dauphine/blogger-bo
[INFO]
[INFO] --- install:3.1.1:install (default-install) @ blogger-box-backend ---
[INFO] Installing /Users/eli/Workspace/dauphine/blogger-box-backend/pom.xml to /Users/eli
[INFO] Installing /Users/eli/Workspace/dauphine/blogger-box-backend/target/blogger-box-ba
[INFO] -----
[INFO] BUILD SUCCESS
[INFO] -----
[INFO] Total time: 3.354 s
[INFO] Finished at: 2024-04-07T13:32:32+02:00
[INFO] -----
```



# Compile

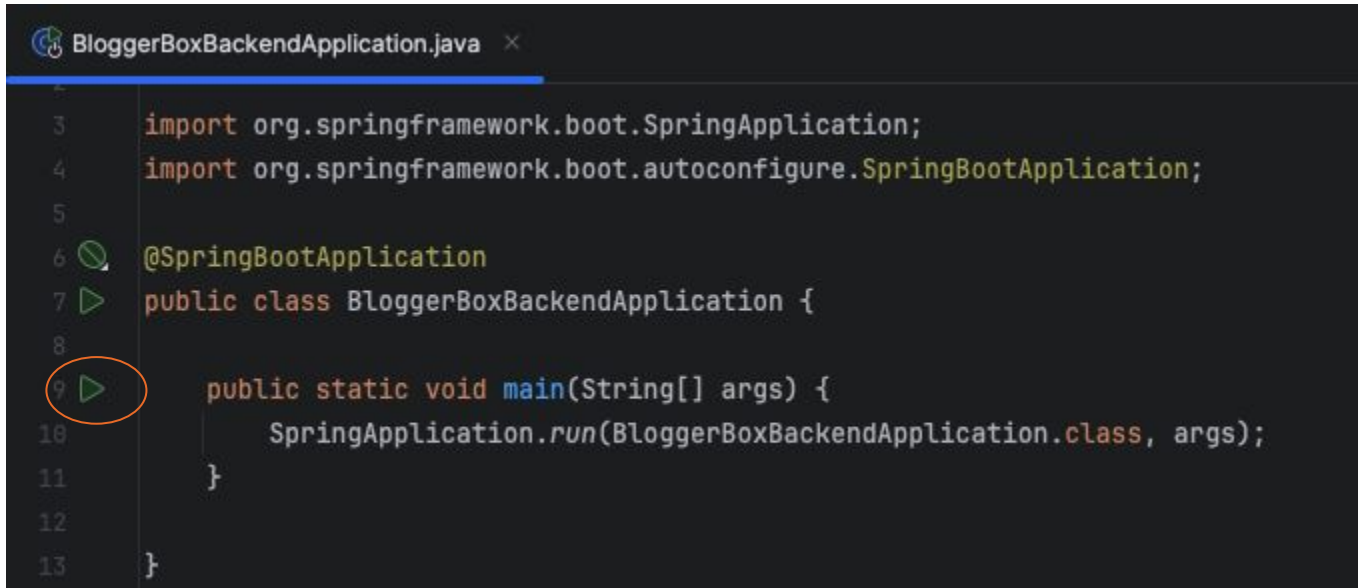
In case you are facing an issue with compiling you might want to check your sdk version (it should be version 21)







# Start application



```
BloggerBoxBackendApplication.java x
3  import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
4  import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;
5
6  @SpringBootApplication
7  public class BloggerBoxBackendApplication {
8
9  public static void main(String[] args) {
10      SpringApplication.run(BloggerBoxBackendApplication.class, args);
11  }
12
13 }
```



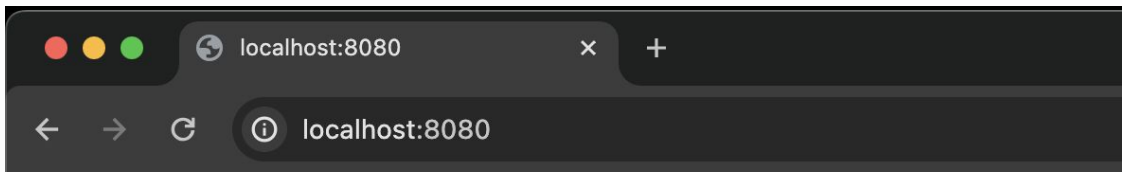
The application is up and running on port 8080 → <http://localhost:8080>



# localhost:8080

It's normal to have a  
Whitelabel Error page, since  
nothing was exposed yet!

The backend application is  
able to run 🎉



## Whitelabel Error Page

This application has no explicit mapping for /error, so you are seeing this as a fallback.

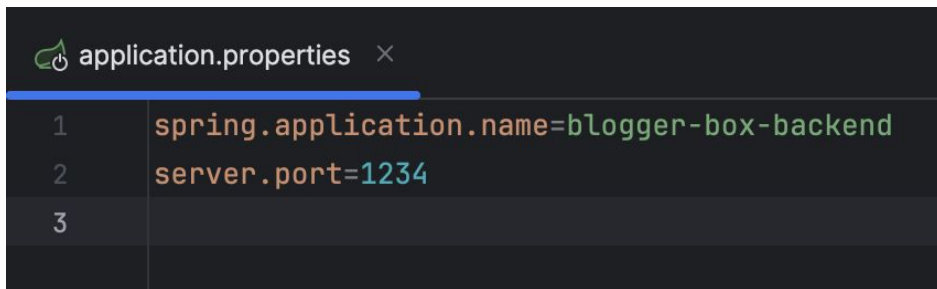
Sat Apr 13 11:25:34 CEST 2024

There was an unexpected error (type=Not Found, status=404).



# localhost:1234

You can modify the port in the **application.properties** configuration file to whatever port that you want



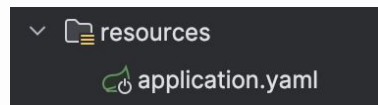
```
application.properties x
1 spring.application.name=blogger-box-backend
2 server.port=1234
3
```



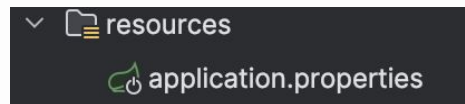
# .yaml vs .properties for properties

You can use .yaml file instead of .properties.

YAML is a convenient format for specifying hierarchical configuration data.



```
application.yaml x
1  spring:
2    application:
3      name: blogger-box-backend
4
5  server:
6    port: 1234
```



```
application.properties x
1  spring.application.name=blogger-box-backend
2
3  server.port=1234
```

Using application.yaml vs application.properties in Spring Boot



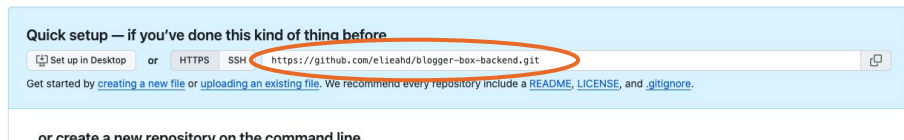
# Publish to github

Create a new github repository : **blogger-box-backend**

*do not initialize the new repository with README, license or gitignore files*

Copy git url

*will be used in the next slide*



## Create a new repository

A repository contains all project files, including the revision history. Already have a project repository elsewhere? [Import a repository.](#)

Required fields are marked with an asterisk (\*).

Owner \*

Repository name \*



✔ blogger-box-backend is available.

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about [potential-goggles](#) ?

Description (optional)



Public

Anyone on the internet can see this repository. You choose who can commit.



Private

You choose who can see and commit to this repository.

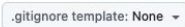
Initialize this repository with:



Add a README file

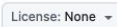
This is where you can write a long description for your project. [Learn more about READMEs.](#)

Add .gitignore



Choose which files not to track from a list of templates. [Learn more about ignoring files.](#)

Choose a license



A license tells others what they can and can't do with your code. [Learn more about licenses.](#)

You are creating a public repository in your personal account.

Create repository



Open terminal and change directory to your project

```
cd Workspace/dauphine/blogger-box-backend
```

Initialize git repository

```
git init
```

Add all project files to the staging area

```
git add .
```

Commit to your local repository

```
git commit -m "COMMIT_MESSAGE"
```

Add git url (copied from the previous slide) to your local repository

```
git remote add origin REMOTE_REPOSITORY_URL
```

Push the changes to Github

```
git push -u origin BRANCH_NAME
```



```
elie@Elies-MBP:~/Workspace/dauphine/blogger-box-backend
+ cd Workspace/dauphine/blogger-box-backend
+ blogger-box-backend git init
Initialized empty Git repository in /Users/elie/Workspace/dauphine/blogger-box-backend/.git/
+ blogger-box-backend git:(master) x git add .
+ blogger-box-backend git:(master) x git commit -m "Init backend project"
[master (root-commit) 64d2fba] Init backend project
11 files changed, 682 insertions(+)
create mode 100644 .DS_Store
create mode 100644 .gitignore
create mode 100644 .mvn/wrapper/maven-wrapper.jar
create mode 100644 .mvn/wrapper/maven-wrapper.properties
create mode 100755 mvnw
create mode 100644 mvnw.cmd
create mode 100644 pom.xml
create mode 100644 src/main/java/com/dauphine/blogger/BloggerBoxBackendApplication.java
create mode 100644 src/main/java/com/dauphine/blogger/controllers/HelloWorldController.java
create mode 100644 src/main/resources/application.properties
create mode 100644 src/test/java/com/dauphine/blogger/BloggerBoxBackendApplicationTests.java
+ blogger-box-backend git:(master) git remote add origin https://github.com/elieahd/blogger-box-backend.git
+ blogger-box-backend git:(master) git push -u origin master
Enumerating objects: 28, done.
Counting objects: 100% (28/28), done.
Delta compression using up to 8 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (19/19), done.
Writing objects: 100% (28/28), 63.56 KiB | 10.59 MiB/s, done.
Total 28 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)
To https://github.com/elieahd/blogger-box-backend.git
 * [new branch]      master -> master
Branch 'master' set up to track remote branch 'master' from 'origin'.
```




Adding locally hosted code to Github




# Github





 elieahd / **blogger-box-backend**

[Code](#) [Issues](#) [Pull requests](#) [Actions](#) [Projects](#) [Wiki](#) [Security](#) [Insights](#) [Settings](#)

 **blogger-box-backend** Public Pin Unwatch 1

master 1 Branch 0 Tags  t Add file Code

 **elieahd** Init backend project 64d2fba · 1 minute ago 1 Commits

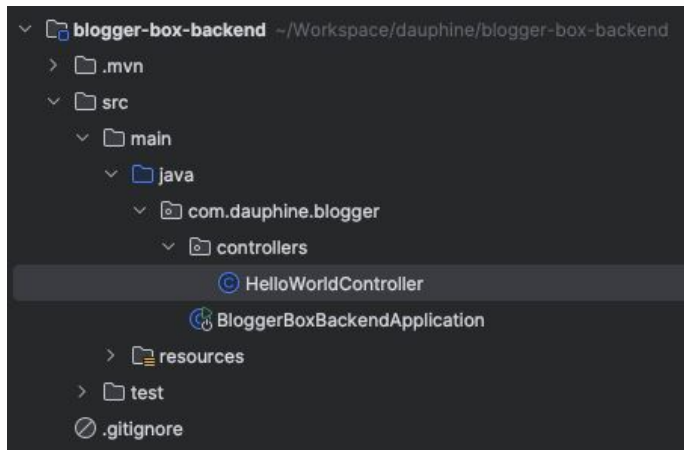
 .mvn/wrapper	Init backend project	1 minute ago
 src	Init backend project	1 minute ago
 .DS_Store	Init backend project	1 minute ago
 .aitianore	Init backend project	1 minute ago





# HelloWorldController

Let's create a new class **HelloWorldController** under controllers





# HelloWorldController

`HelloWorldController` will be a Controller which will hold methods that **handle HTTP requests**

So we will annotate the class with `@RestController` which will allow us to automatically **return an HTTP response** (JSON format) in each of the response of the method

```
© HelloWorldController.java x
1  package com.dauphine.blogger.controllers;
2
3  import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RestController;
4
5  @RestController
6  public class HelloWorldController {
7
8  }
9
```



# Expose an endpoint

Exposing our first **GET** endpoint **/hello-world** with annotation **@GetMapping**

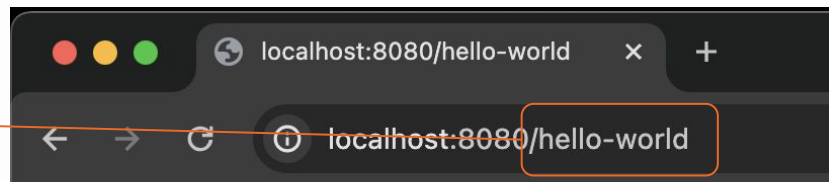
```
package com.dauphine.blogger.controllers;

import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.GetMapping;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RestController;

@RestController
public class HelloWorldController {

    @GetMapping("hello-world")
    public String helloWorld() {
        return "Hello World!";
    }
}
```

We can test GET Http request method in browser



Hello World!



# Expose an endpoint with RequestParam

```
package com.dauphine.blogger.controllers;

import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.GetMapping;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestParam;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RestController;

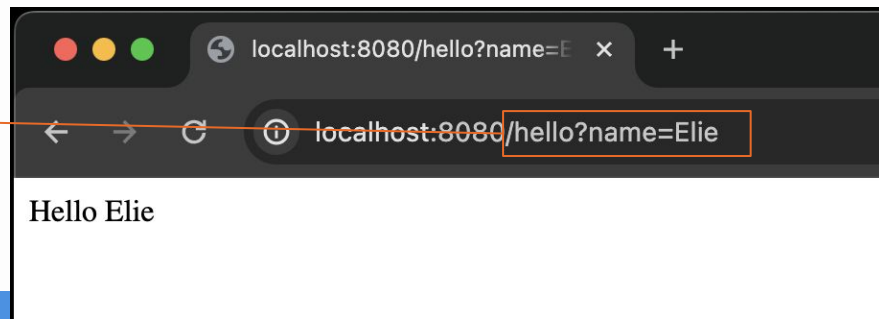
@RestController
public class HelloWorldController {

    @GetMapping("hello-world")
    public String helloWorld() {
        return "Hello World!";
    }

    @GetMapping("hello")
    public String helloByName(@RequestParam String name) {
        return "Hello " + name;
    }
}
```

`@RequestParam` allow us to extract query parameter from the URL in form of key-value pairs

We can test GET Http request method in browser





# Expose an endpoint with Path Variable

```
package com.dauphine.blogger.controllers;

import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.GetMapping;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.PathVariable;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestParam;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RestController;

@RestController
public class HelloWorldController {

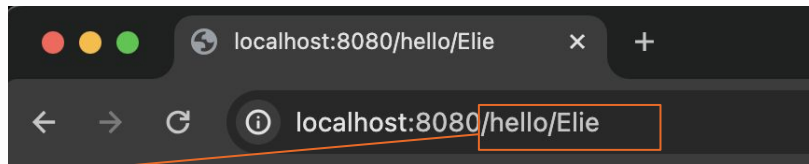
    @GetMapping("hello-world")
    public String helloWorld() {
        return "Hello World!";
    }

    @GetMapping("hello")
    public String helloByName(@RequestParam String name) {
        return "Hello " + name;
    }

    @GetMapping("hello/{name}")
    public String hello(@PathVariable String name) {
        return "Hello " + name;
    }
}
```

`@PathVariable` allow us to extract data from the URL path

We can test GET Http request method in browser



Hello Elie



## Sync with Github

*expose my first endpoints*

# Endpoints

As of now we have exposed the following 3 endpoints

- GET /hello-world
- GET /hello?name={...}
- GET /hello/{name}

The more we evolve our backend, the more we are gonna expose endpoints, hence the need to have a proper **documentation tool**, that is informative, readable and easy to follow



# Swagger

Swagger is a powerful tool that allow us to document and test our endpoints

Add following dependency in **pom.xml**

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.springdoc</groupId>
  <artifactId>springdoc-openapi-starter-webmvc-ui</artifactId>
  <version>2.3.0</version>
</dependency>
```

```
<dependencies> Edit Starters...
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-web</artifactId>
  </dependency>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.springdoc</groupId>
    <artifactId>springdoc-openapi-starter-webmvc-ui</artifactId>
    <version>2.3.0</version>
  </dependency>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-test</artifactId>
    <scope>test</scope>
  </dependency>
</dependencies>
```

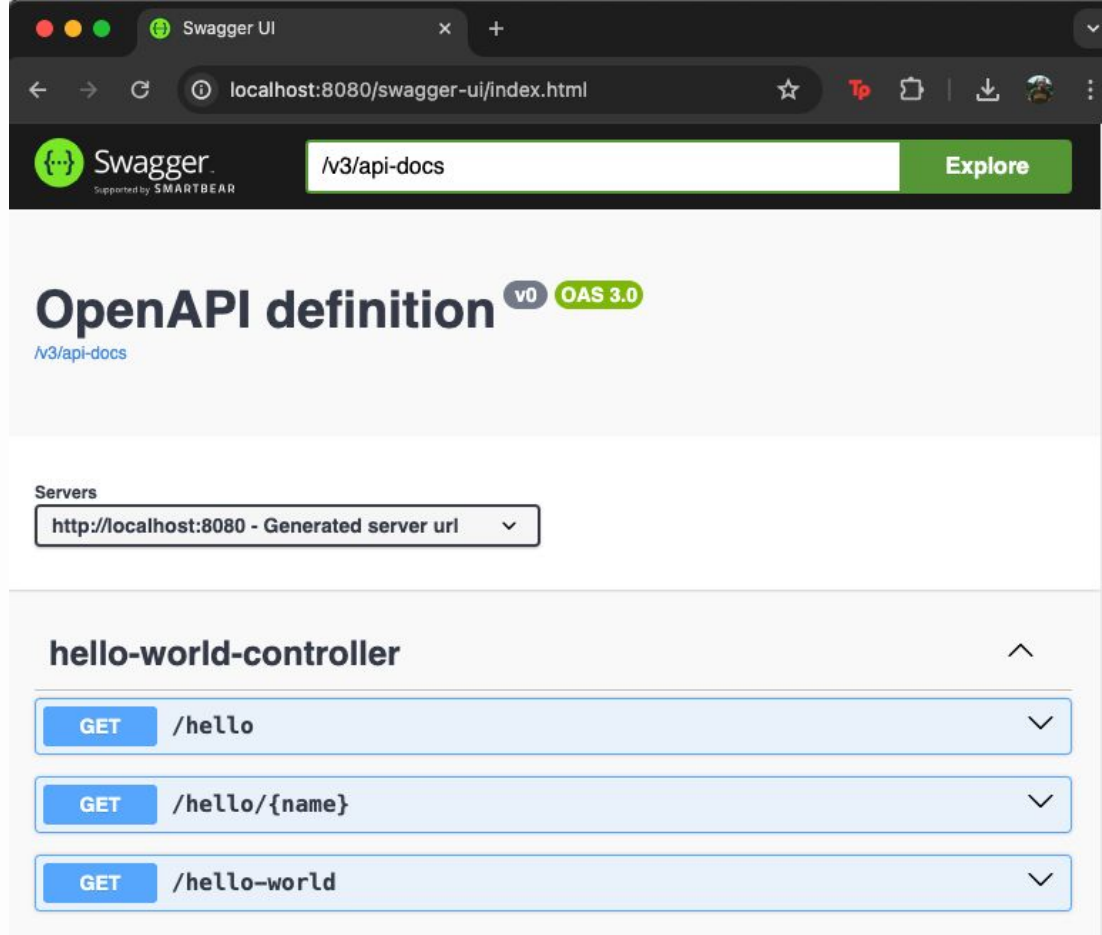




# Swagger

Head over to

<http://localhost:8080/swagger-ui/index.html>





## hello-world-controller



GET /hello



GET /hello/{name}



### Parameters

Cancel

Name	Description
------	-------------

<b>name</b> * required string (path)	<input type="text" value="Batman"/>
--	-------------------------------------

Execute

Clear

### Responses

#### Curl

```
curl -X 'GET' \
  'http://localhost:8080/hello/Batman' \
  -H 'accept: */*'
```



#### Request URL

http://localhost:8080/hello/Batman

#### Server response

Code	Details
------	---------

200	<div><p>Response body</p><p>Hello Batman</p></div>
-----	--



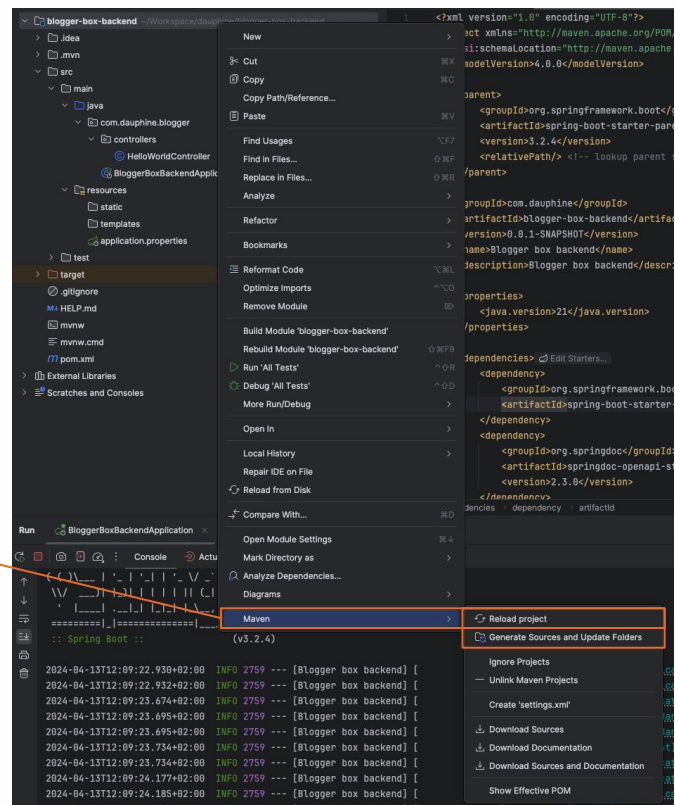
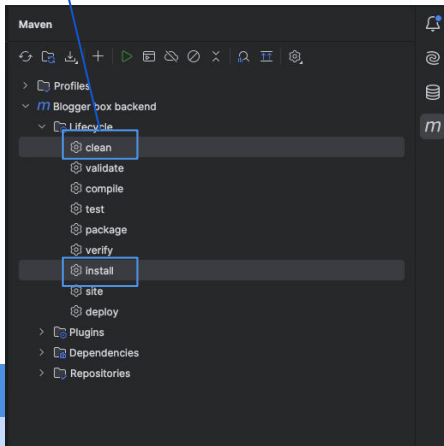
Download

Response headers

# Swagger

If you are having issue with that step, that means the dependency was not properly installed

- > Reload project
- > Generate sources and update folders
- > mvn clean install





# Write Application documentation

```
import io.swagger.v3.oas.annotations.OpenAPIDefinition;
import io.swagger.v3.oas.annotations.info.Contact;
import io.swagger.v3.oas.annotations.info.Info;
import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;

@SpringBootApplication
@OpenAPIDefinition(
    info = @Info(
        title = "Blogger box backend",
        description = "Blogger box endpoints and apis",
        contact = @Contact(name = "Elie", email = "eliedhr@gmail.com"),
        version = "1.0.0"
    )
)
public class BloggerBoxBackendApplication {

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

localhost:8080/swagger-ui/index.html

Swagger. Supported by SMARTBEAR

/v3/api-docs **Explore**

## Blogger box backend 1.0.0 OAS 3.0

[/v3/api-docs](#)

Blogger box endpoints and apis

[Contact Elie](#)

**Servers**

http://localhost:8080 - Generated server url

### Hello world API My first hello world endpoints

GET	/hello	▼
GET	/hello/{name}	▼
GET	/hello-world	▼



# Write Controller documentation

```
3 import io.swagger.v3.oas.annotations.tags.Tag;
4 import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.GetMapping;
5 import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.PathVariable;
6 import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestParam;
7 import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RestController;
8
9 @RestController
10 @Tag(
11     name = "Hello world API",
12     description = "My first hello world endpoints"
13 )
14 public class HelloWorldController {
15
16     @GetMapping("/hello-world")
17     public String helloWorld() {
18         return "Hello World!";
19     }
20 }
```

The screenshot shows the Swagger UI interface in a web browser. The address bar displays the URL `localhost:8080/swagger-ui/index.html#/Hello%20world%20API`. The page title is "OpenAPI definition" with a "v0" tag and "OAS 3.0" specification. Below the title, the "Servers" section shows a dropdown menu with the selected server URL `http://localhost:8080 - Generated server url`. The main content area displays the "Hello world API" with the description "My first hello world endpoints". Below this, three API endpoints are listed, each with a "GET" method and a dropdown arrow:

- `/hello`
- `/hello/{name}`
- `/hello-world`

An orange box highlights the API name and description, and an orange arrow points from this box to the corresponding `@Tag` annotation in the code snippet on the left.



# Write Endpoint documentation

```
@GetMapping(Ⓜ"hello/{name}")
@Operation(
    summary = "Hello by name endpoint",
    description = "Returns 'Hello {name}' by path variable"
)

public String hello(
    @Parameter(description = "Name to greet")
    @PathVariable String name
) {
    return "Hello " + name;
}
```

Hello world API My first hello world endpoints

GET /hello Hello by name endpoint

GET /hello/{name} Hello by name endpoint

Returns 'Hello {name}' by path variable

Parameters

Name	Description
name * required string (path)	Name to greet name

Try it out



## Sync with Github

*add documentation via Swagger*

# HTTP request methods

<b>GET</b>	Retrieve data ( <i>should not modify data</i> )
<b>POST</b>	Create a new resource
<b>PUT</b>	Modify/Update an existing resource
<b>PATCH</b>	Modify part of an existing resource
<b>DELETE</b>	Delete an existing resources



# Best practices

## Plural nouns

*It helps ensure consistency and better reflects the possibility of the endpoint returning multiple resources*



GET /category

GET /post



GET /categories

GET /posts

# Best practices

## Plural nouns

### Separate words with hyphens

*Use hyphens (-) to improve the readability of URLs, do not use underscores (\_)*



GET /managed\_devices

GET /myFolders



GET /managed-devices

GET /my-folders

# Best practices

## Plural nouns

## Separate words with hyphens

## Use lowercase letters

*lowercase letters should be consistently preferred in URI paths*



GET /Categories

GET /POSTS



GET /categories

GET /posts

# Best practices

Plural nouns

Separate words with hyphens

Use lowercase letters

Use path variables for singleton resource

GET /categories

*Will return a collection of resource **categories***

GET /categories/{id}

*Will return a singleton resource **a category***

# Best practices

Plural nouns

Separate words with hyphens

Use lowercase letters

Use path variables for singleton resource

Use query param to filter collection



```
GET /categories/search-by-name/{name}
```

```
GET /posts/created-date/{created-date}
```



```
GET /categories?name={name}
```

```
GET /posts?created-date={name}
```

# Best practices

Plural nouns

Separate words with hyphens

Use lowercase letters

Use path variables for singleton resource

Use query param to filter collection

Sub resources

```
GET /categories/{id}/posts
```

*Will return the list of posts per a category*

```
GET /posts/{id}/categories
```

*Will return the list of categories per a post*

# Best practices

Plural nouns

Separate words with hyphens

Use lowercase letters

Use path variables for singleton resource

Use query param to filter collection

Sub resources

**Version your endpoints**

*helps to easily manage changes and updates to an API  
while still maintaining backward compatibility*

```
GET /v1/categories
```

```
GET /v2/categories
```

# Best practices

Plural nouns

Separate words with hyphens

Use lowercase letters

Use path variables for singleton resource

Use query param to filter collection

Sub resources

Version your endpoints

**Do not use verbs in the URI**

*HTTP methods (GET, POST, PUT, DELETE, etc.) are used to perform actions on those resources, effectively acting as verbs*



POST /v1/categories/create



POST /v1/categories



# Use cases

Get all categories

```
GET /categories
```

# Use cases

**Get all categories**

```
GET /categories
```

**Get category by id**

```
GET /categories/{id}
```

# Use cases

**Get all categories**

```
GET /categories
```

**Get category by id**

```
GET /categories/{id}
```

**Get all post of a certain categories**

```
GET /categories/{id}/posts
```

# Use cases

**Get all categories**

`GET /categories`

**Get category by id**

`GET /categories/{id}`

**Get all post of a certain categories**

`GET /categories/{id}/posts`

**Search posts by created date**

`GET /posts?date=20-01-2024`

# Use cases

## Get all categories

`GET /categories`

## Get category by id

`GET /categories/{id}`

## Get all post of a certain categories

`GET /categories/{id}/posts`

## Search posts by created date

`GET /posts?date=20-01-2024`

## Create a new category

`POST /categories`

# Use cases

## Get all categories

`GET /categories`

## Get category by id

`GET /categories/{id}`

## Get all post of a certain categories

`GET /categories/{id}/posts`

## Search posts by created date

`GET /posts?date=20-01-2024`

## Create a new category

`POST /categories`

## Update an existing category

`PUT /categories/{id}`

# Use cases

**Get all categories**

**GET** /categories

**Get category by id**

**GET** /categories/{id}

**Get all post of a certain categories**

**GET** /categories/{id}/posts

**Search posts by created date**

**GET** /posts?date=20-01-2024

**Create a new category**

**POST** /categories

**Update an existing category**

**PUT** /categories/{id}

**Update a sub property of an existing category**

**PATCH** /categories/{id}

# Use cases

## Get all categories

**GET** /categories

## Get category by id

**GET** /categories/{id}

## Get all post of a certain categories

**GET** /categories/{id}/posts

## Search posts by created date

**GET** /posts?date=20-01-2024

## Create a new category

**POST** /categories

## Update an existing category

**PUT** /categories/{id}

## Update a sub property of an existing category

**PATCH** /categories/{id}

## Delete a category

**DELETE** /categories/{id}





# Http method POST

POST request method accept data enclosed in the **body** of the request message to **create** a resource

## Example of creation of a new resource

```
@PostMapping(🌐✓"/elements")
public String create(@RequestBody ElementRequest body) {
    // TODO later, implement persistence layer
    // INSERT INTO ... (title, description) VALUES (${title}, ${description});
    return "Create new element with title '%s' and description '%s'"
        .formatted(body.getTitle(), body.getDescription());
}
```

```
public class ElementRequest { 1
    private String title; 2 usag
    private String description;

    // getters and setters ...
```



# Http method PUT

PUT request method is used to **update/replace** an existing new resource. It's similar to the POST method, in that it **sends data** to a server,

## Example of updating an existing resource

```
@PutMapping(🌐 "/elements/{id}")
public String update(@PathVariable Integer id,
                    @RequestBody ElementRequest body) {
    // TODO later, implement persistence layer
    // UPDATE ... SET title = ${title}, description = ${description} WHERE id = ${id}
    return "Update element '%s' with title '%s' and description '%s'"
        .formatted(id, body.getTitle(), body.getDescription());
}
```



# Http method PATCH

PATCH request method is used to make a **partial changes** in an **existing** resource

Example of patching an existing resource

```
@PatchMapping(🌐✓"/elements/{id}/description")
public String patch(@PathVariable Integer id,
                   @RequestBody String description) {
    // TODO later, implement persistence layer
    // UPDATE ... SET description = ${description} WHERE id = ${id}
    return "Patch element '%s' with description '%s'".formatted(id, description);
}
```



# Http method DELETE

DELETE request method is used to **delete** an **existing** resource

Example of deleting an existing resource

```
@DeleteMapping(🌐"/elements/{id}")
public String delete(@PathVariable Integer id) {
    // TODO later, implement persistence layer
    // DELETE ... WHERE id = ${id}
    return "Delete element '%s'".formatted(id);
}
```

# Blogger box use cases

Identify all use cases/functionalities for the blogger box application

# Blogger box use cases

Identify all use cases/functionalities for the blogger box application

- Retrieve all **categories**
- Retrieve a **category** by id
- Create a new **category**
- Update the name of a **category**
- Delete an existing **category**
- Create a new **post**
- Update an existing **post**
- Delete an existing **post**
- Retrieve all **posts** ordered by creation date (to show latest post, in home page)
- Retrieve all **posts** per a category



# Blogger box use cases

## Functionalities

- Retrieve all **categories**
- Retrieve a **category** by id
- Create a new **category**
- Update the name of a **category**
- Delete an existing **category**
- Create a new **post**
- Update an existing **post**
- Delete an existing **post**
- Retrieve all **posts** ordered by creation date
- Retrieve all **posts** per a category

## Expose all endpoints (without implementation)



Don't forget swagger documentation & best practices

*check slide 30 in Session 01, to get the attributes of a post and a category*



# Blogger box use cases



**Tip #1** split those endpoints into 2 controllers : `CategoryController`, `PostController`



**Tip #2** add versioning to endpoint (v1 😊)



**Tip #3** use `@RequestMapping` on the controller to start all endpoints of each controller the same way

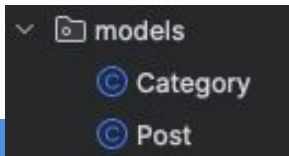
```
@RestController
@RequestMapping("/v1/categories")
public class CategoryController {
```

```
@RestController
@RequestMapping("/v1/posts")
public class PostController {
```



**Tip #4** differentiate between model and DTO classes

- **Model** classes are used throughout your applications
- **DTO** Data Transfer Object are only used only in controllers







# Blogger box use cases



**Tip #5** since we are not gonna implement persistence layer just now, if you want to make the endpoints more interactive, you can add a temporary list of objects in the controller

Example :

```
@RestController
@RequestMapping("/v1/categories")
public class CategoryController {

    private final List<Category> temporaryCategories; 5 usages

    public CategoryController() {
        temporaryCategories = new ArrayList<>();
        temporaryCategories.add(new Category(UUID.randomUUID(), name: "my first category"));
        temporaryCategories.add(new Category(UUID.randomUUID(), name: "my second category"));
        temporaryCategories.add(new Category(UUID.randomUUID(), name: "my third category"));
    }

    @GetMapping
    public List<Category> retrieveAllCategories() {
        return temporaryCategories;
    }
}
```

*In the creation endpoint, you can also add to that existing temporary category list*



## Sync with Github

*expose all endpoints*