SpringBoot

Why?

To build java applications

Must's

JDK 17 and above -> Spring 3

IntelliJ

The Problem with Spring?

- How do I set up the configuration?(xml or java)
- Which jar dependencies do I need?
- How do I install the server? (Tomcat, JBOSS and etc)
  & this is just getting started.

Solution: SpringBoot

- Easier for development
- Provides the embedded server
- It provides auto-configuration
- It resolves dependency conflicts

- Spring and SpringBoot

  SpringBoot uses Spring BTS(Behind the Scenes).
  SB makes development easier for us.

- Spring Initializer(Provided by SpringBoot)
  start.spring.io
  - Quickly creates a starter spring project
- Select Dependencies
- Select build tool(maven/gradle)
- Import the Project into IDE

- SpringBoot provides embedded server

Tomcat

No need to install server manually

FAQs:

Does SB runs the code faster than regular spring code?

➔No, Sb uses same code of Spring framework

Does SpringBoot replaces Spring MVC, Spring REST,……

➔No, It uses these technologies

MAVEN:

When building our project, we may require additional JAR.

Ex. Hibernate, JSON, Spring Web

1st Approach: (Without Maven)

Downloading the JAR files manually from project website

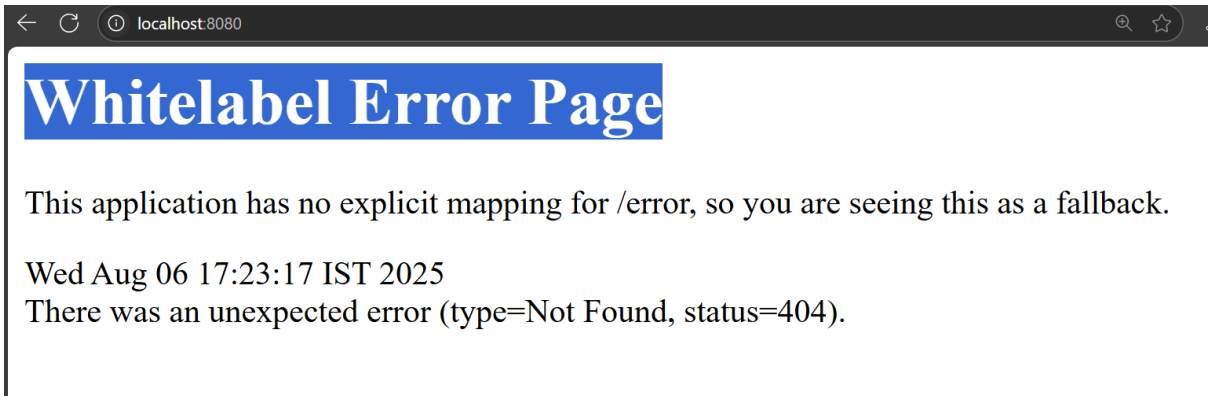
Manually adding JAR files to our classpath

2nd Approach: (with maven)

- Tell maven that the projects we are going to work on(dependencies)
- Maven will go out and download the JAR file for our project
- Maven will make these JAR files available during execution
- Maven is like our personal helper or shopper(shopping list)

Development Process:

1. Configure the project at spring initializer(dependency: Spring Web)
2. Download zip file
3. Unzip it
4. Import project into IDE
5. Run Project



We are getting this error because we have not added any real code to our project.

src -> main -> java -> com.flynaut.exploration1

6. Create a package -> rest
7. Create a class FunRestController
8. Add the @RestController Annotation to the class
9. Create a method which will return a string(“PrasadJain”)
10. Annotate the method @GetMapping(“/name”)
11. Run the application

URL: (Uniform Resource Locator)

http://localhost:8080

http://www.gogle.com:8080/college
http – Application layer protocol
www.gogle.com – DNS qualified hostname/ IP address
8080: TCP port(used to identify the port)
/college: URI(Uniform Resource Identifier) or path or endpoint