Lab 13. Spring Boot

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Part of the materials is based on https://amigoscode.com/p/spring-boot

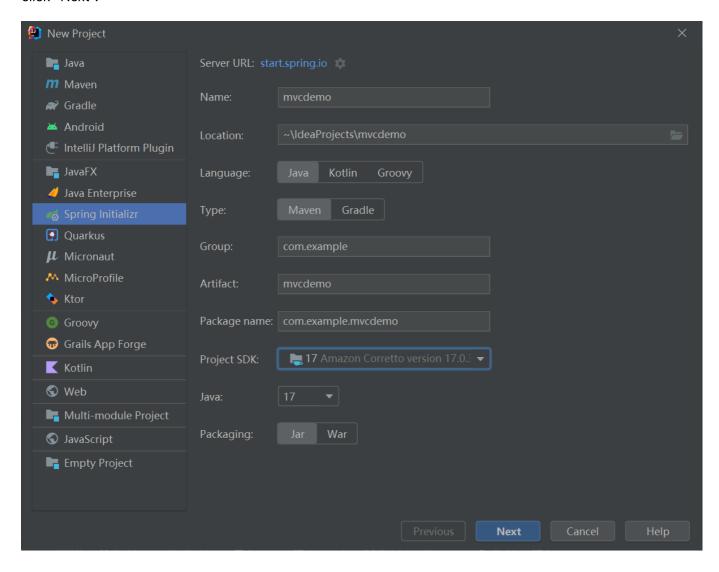
In this tutorial, we'll create a simple Spring Boot application, which could either be accessed by a browser or as a RESTful API.

Downloading IntelliJ Ultimate

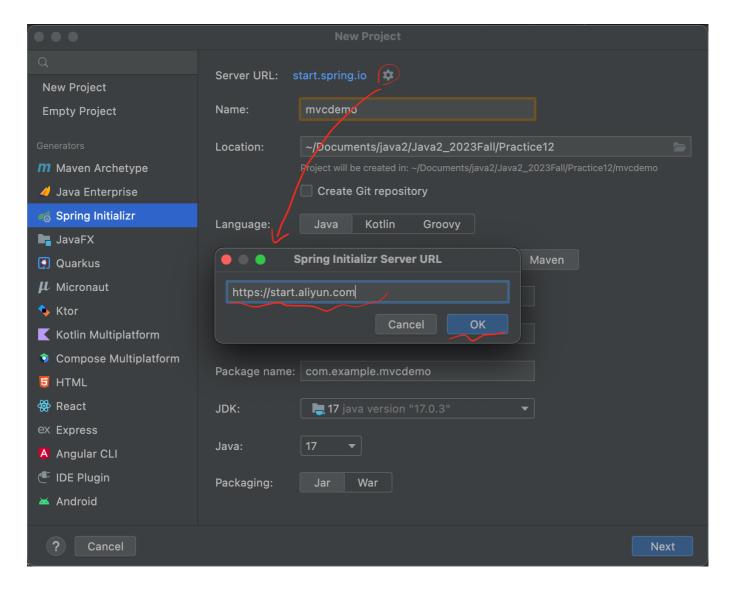
IntelliJ Ultimate makes developing Spring Boot applications easier. You may register a free educational license using your SUSTech email. See here for registration instructions.

Creating a New Spring Boot Project

File -> New -> Project -> Spring Initializr, then specify project information like name and Java version and click "Next".

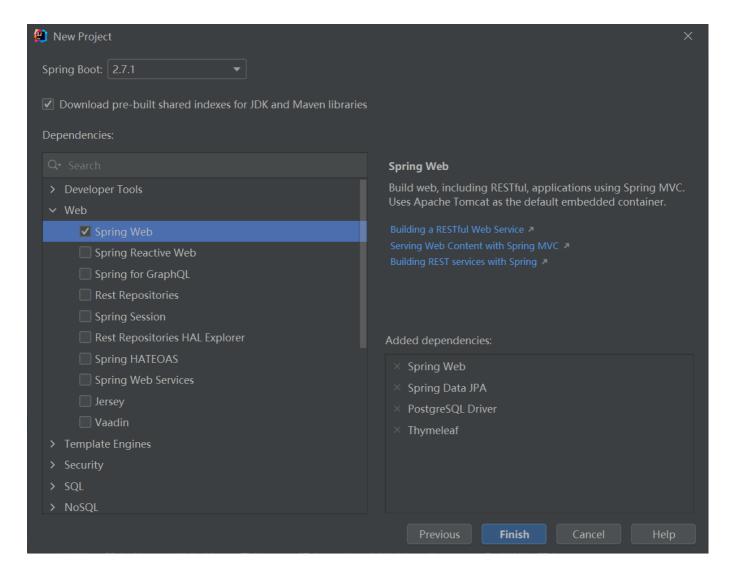


The default Server URL is start.spring.io. If you can't connect to this server, or the download speed is slow, or you are looking for spring boot version 2.7.x, you can change the Server URL to start.aliyun.com.

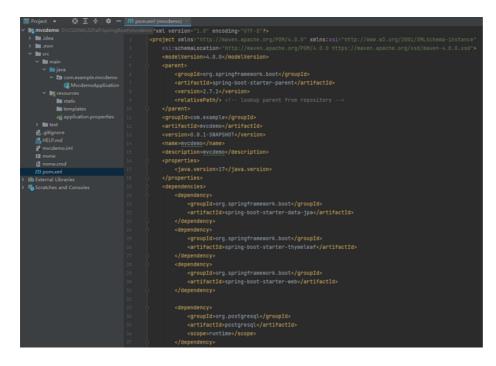


Then, we'll select necessary dependencies for this project.

In this tutorial, we'll use Spring Web (for MVC and REST service), Spring Data JPA (for data persistence), PostgreSQL Driver (for connecting to a PostgreSQL database), and Thymeleaf (for working with HTML).



Click "Finish", and you'll see a project structure as follows. Maven will automatically download all the dependencies, which may take a while.



Since we're going to use the PostgreSQL database, we need to install this database as instructed here. During installation, you could set the username and password.

After installing PostgreSQL, you could open SQL Shell (psql) (windows). Enter all the necessary information such as the server, database, port, username, and password. To accept the default, you can simply press Enter. Note that you should provide the password that you entered during installing the PostgreSQL.

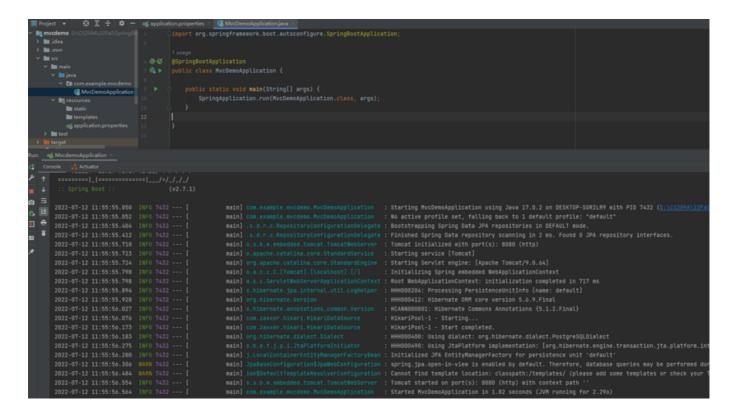
SQL Shell (psql)

```
Server [1oca1host]:
Database [postgres]:
Port [5432]:
Username [postgres]: postgres
用户 postgres 的口令:
psql (14.4)
输入 "he1p" 来获取帮助信息.
```

In SQL shell, type CREATE DATABASE cs209a; to create a database called "cs209a". Finally, add the following properties to src/main/resources/application.properties to configure the database to our Spring Boot project.

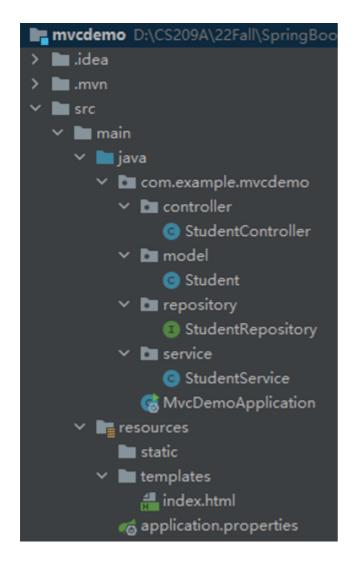
```
spring.datasource.url=jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/cs209a
spring.datasource.username=postgres
spring.datasource.password=123456
spring.jpa.hibernate.ddl-auto=create-drop
spring.jpa.show-sql=true
spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.dialect=org.hibernate.dialect.PostgreSQLDi
alect
spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.format_sql=true
server.error.include-message=always
```

Now, run MvcDemoApplication.java, and if you see the following content in your console, congratulations! You've successfully executed your first Spring Boot application.

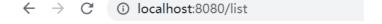


Creating a Simple MVC Application

Let's create a simple MVC application with the following structure, which has also been explained in our lectures. You could download mvcdemo.zip for Spring Boot 2.7.x or mvcdemo2.zip for Spring Boot 3 from Blackboard to get the source code.



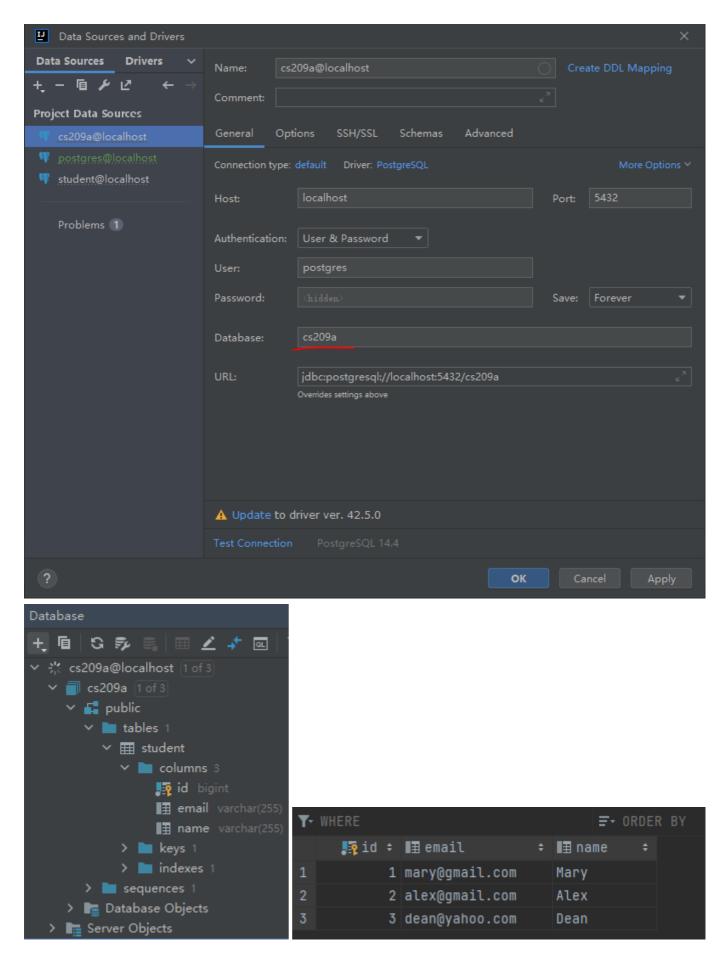
Then, start Spring Boot by executing MvcDemoApplication.java in mvcdemo.zip or Mvcdemo2Application.java in mvcdemo2.zip. Now open your browser and type localhost:8080/list. If you've done everything correctly, you should see the following table:



Student List

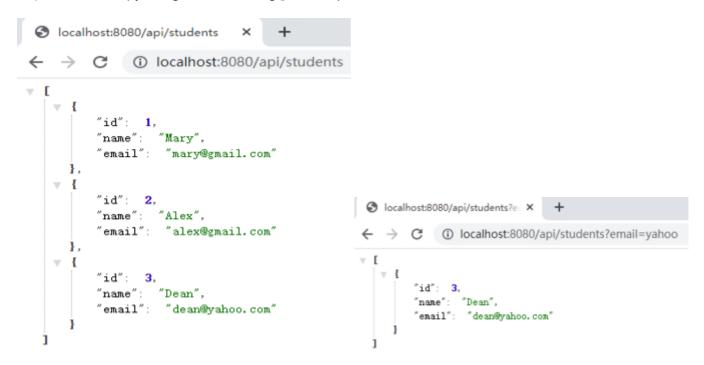
- 1 Mary mary@gmail.com
- 2 Alex alex@gmail.com
- 3 Dean dean@yahoo.com

Using JPA features as well as the proper annotations such as @Entity and @Table, Spring Boot automatically creates and updates a Student table in cs209a database. You might also view the table inside of IntelliJ IDEA by clicking Database -> + -> Data source -> PostgreSQL and type in cs209a to connect to the database.

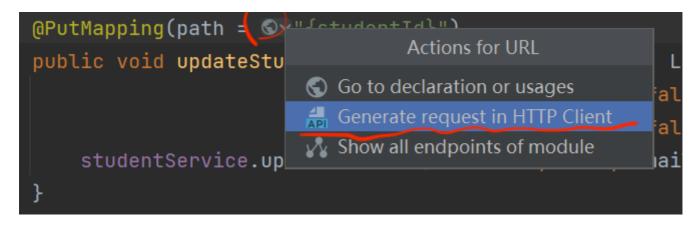


Creating a Simple RESTful Service

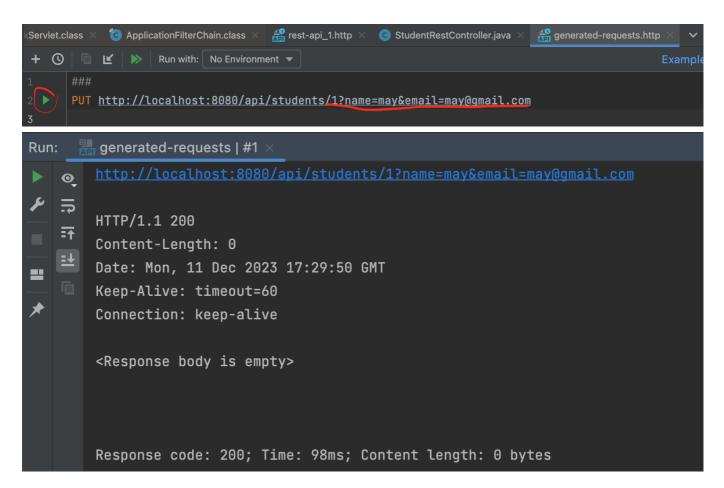
Let's also create a StudentRestController.java based on our lecture notes and put it in the controller package. Specifically, by implementing the getStudentsByEmail method, which maps to /api/students, you'll get the following json responses back.



By implementing the updateStudent method, you'll be able to execute a PUT request like PUT http://localhost:8080/api/students/1?name=may&email=may@gmail.com to update the information of a certain student. You could open the HTTP client (as follows) to execute the REST request.



Click the green button to execute the PUT method.



Refresh the page in your browser to check the updated table.



Student List

- 2 Alex alex@gmail.com
- 3 Dean dean@yahoo.com
- 1 may may@gmail.com