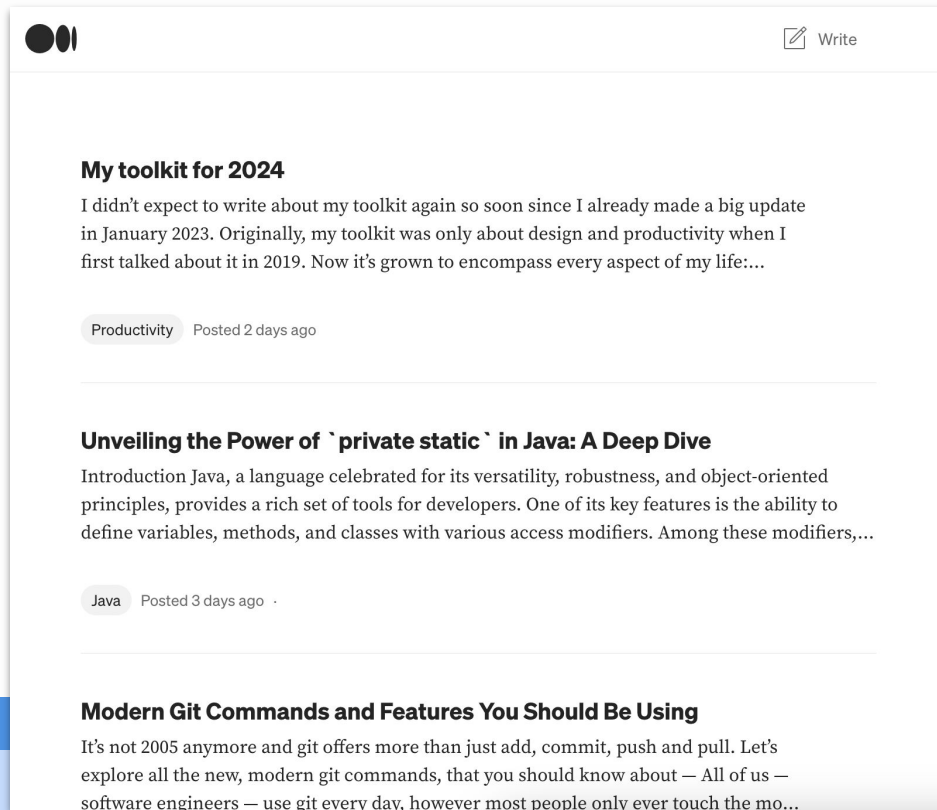


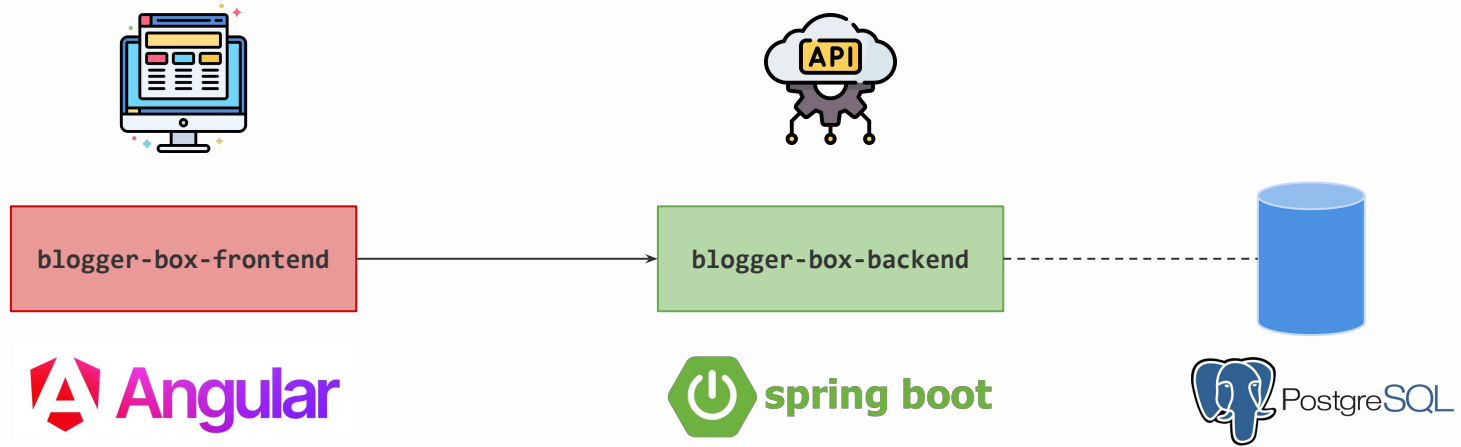
Building a backend application

With Java 25 and Spring Boot 4.0

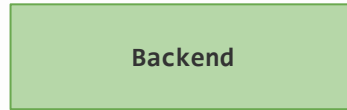
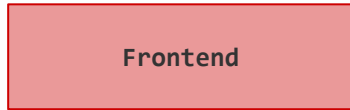
Blogger box



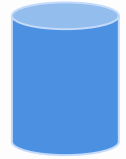
Blogger box architecture



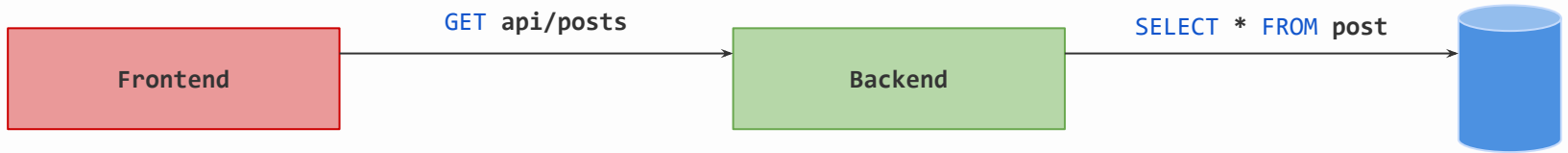
Flow frontend <-> backend



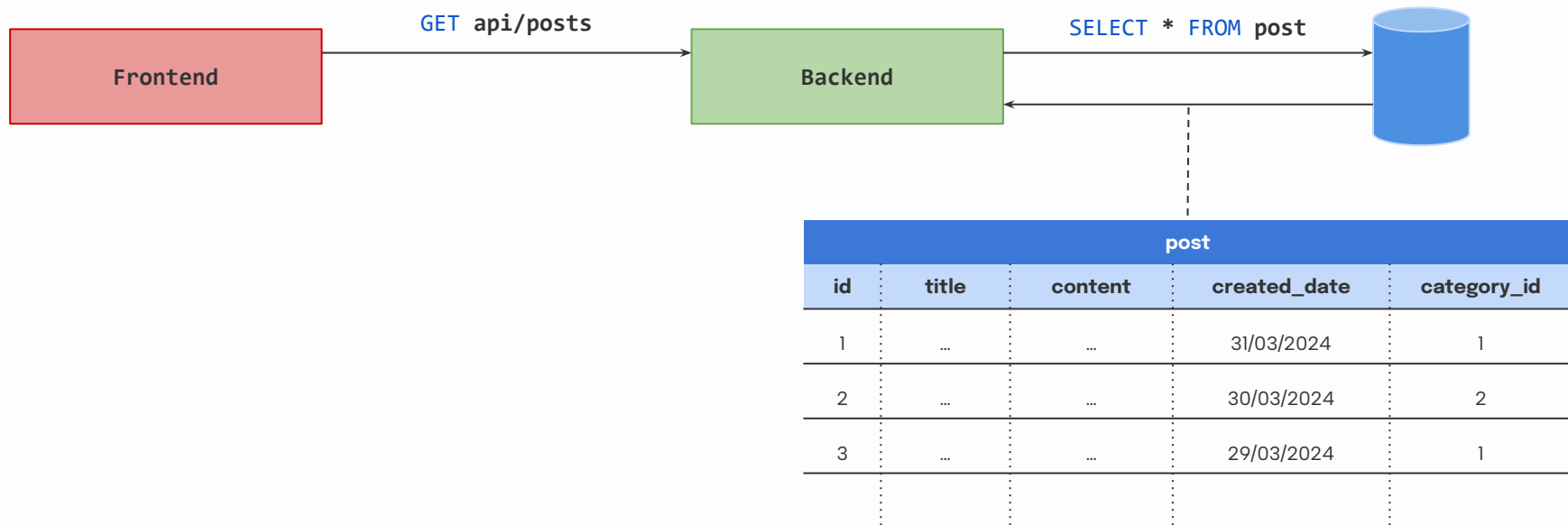
Flow frontend <-> backend



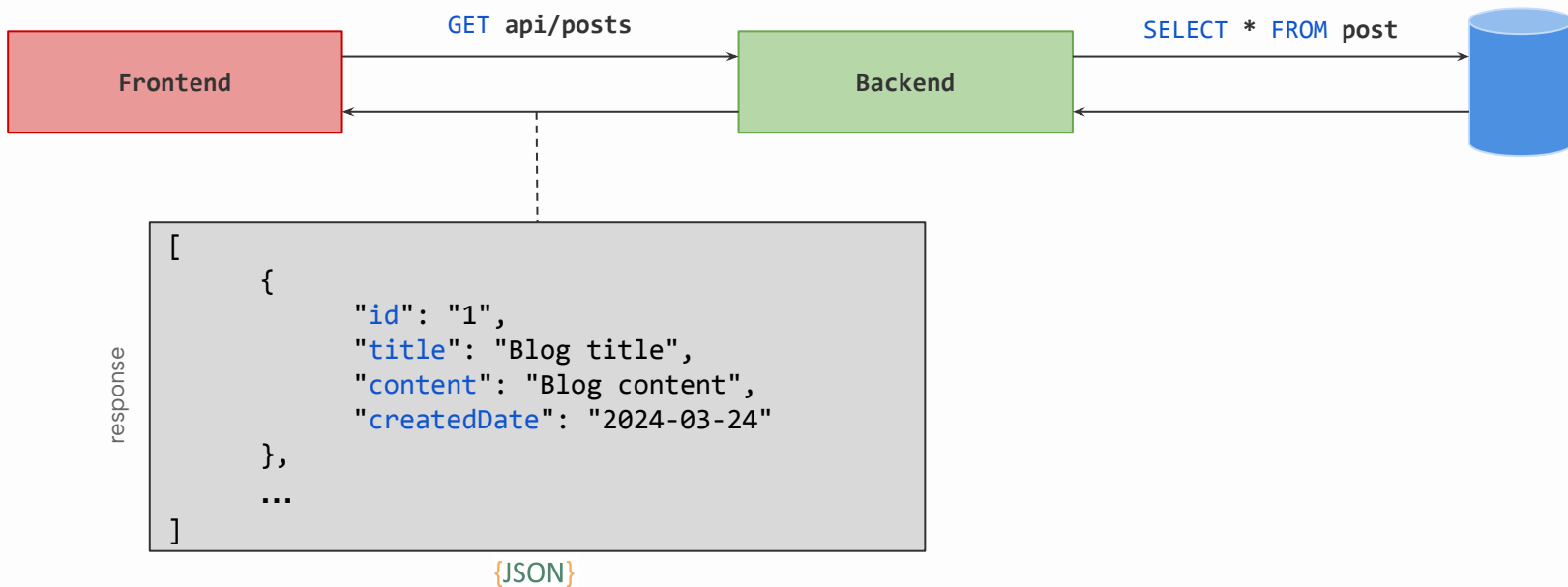
Flow frontend <-> backend



Flow frontend <-> backend



Flow frontend <-> backend



Session 03

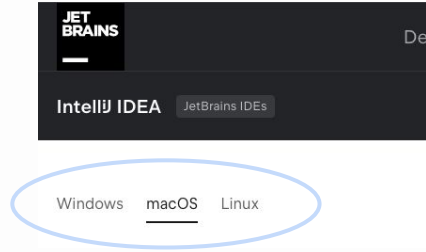

- Create a spring boot application **blogger-box-backend**
- Publish project on **Github** Repository
- Expose our first **endpoints**
- Document your endpoints with **Swagger**
- HTTP request **methods** with **conventions**
- Expose all **endpoints** for a blogger platform

Session 04

- Create a **database** remotely
- Connect backend to a **database** via **JPA**
- **Http code**
- **Exception** handling



Download a Java IDE (if not yet done)

Step 1	Head over to jetbrains.com/idea/download
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 to create your spring boot application

Project	Maven
Language	Java
Spring Boot	4.0.2
Project Metadata	
Group	com.dauphine
Artifact	blogger-box-backend
Name	Blogger Box Backend
Description	Blogger Box Backend
Package name	com.dauphine.blogger
Packaging	Jar
Java	25
Dependencies	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

☐ 4.1.0 (SNAPSHOT) ☐ 4.1.0 (M1) ☐ 4.0.3 (SNAPSHOT) ☒ 4.0.2
☐ 3.5.11 (SNAPSHOT) ☐ 3.5.10

Project Metadata

Group Artifact
Name
Description
Package name
Packaging ☒ Jar ☐ War
Configuration ☒ Properties ☐ YAML
Java ☒ 25 ☐ 21 ☐ 17

Dependencies

ADD ...

Spring Web WEB

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



Create spring boot app

Head over to start.spring.io to create your spring boot application

Project	Maven
Language	Java
Spring Boot	4.0.2
Project Metadata	
Group	com.dauphine
Artifact	blogger-box-backend
Name	Blogger Box Backend
Description	Blogger Box Backend
Package name	com.dauphine.blogger
Packaging	Jar
Java	25
Dependencies	Spring Web

Generate and unzip project
Place project in your workspace

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

Don't forget to add the dependency



Project

☐ Gradle - Groovy ☐ Gradle - Kotlin ☒ Maven

Language

☒ Java ☐ Kotlin ☐ Groovy

Spring Boot

☐ 4.1.0 (SNAPSHOT) ☐ 4.1.0 (M1) ☐ 4.0.3 (SNAPSHOT) ☒ 4.0.2

☐ 3.5.11 (SNAPSHOT) ☐ 3.5.10

Project Metadata

Group Artifact

Name

Description

Package name

Packaging ☒ Jar ☐ War

Configuration ☒ Properties ☐ YAML

Java ☒ 25 ☐ 21 ☐ 17

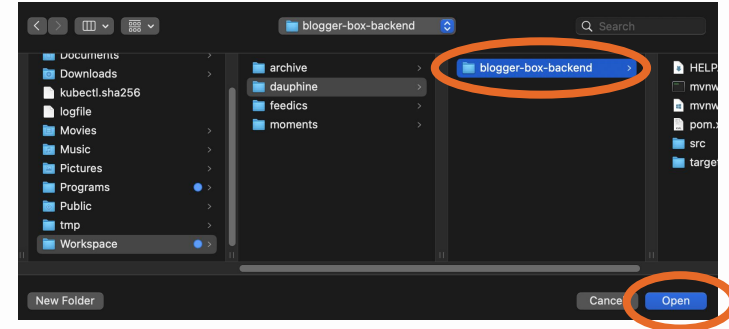
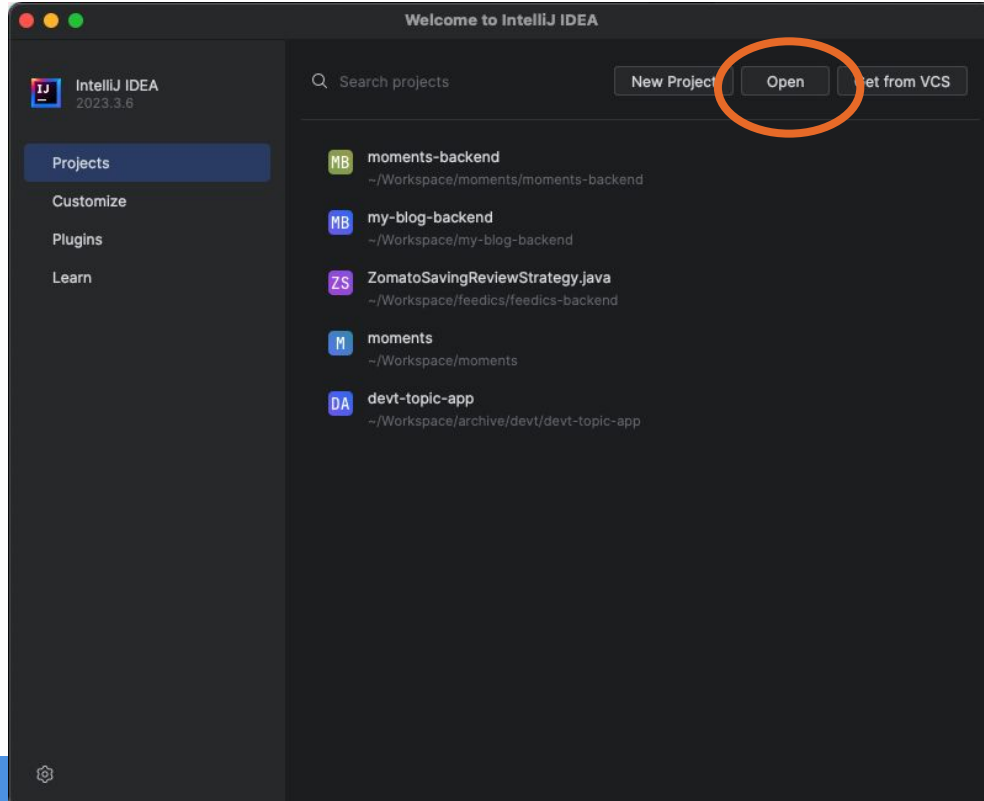
Dependencies ADD ...

Spring Web WEB

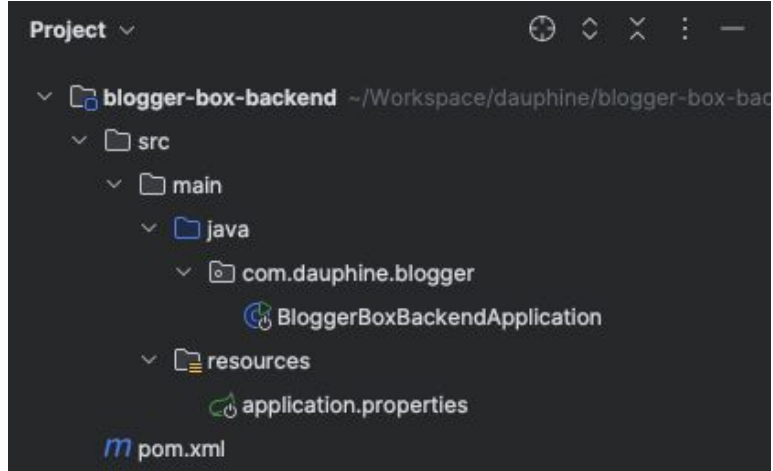
Build web, including RESTful, applications using Spring MVC. Uses Apache Tomcat as the default embedded container.



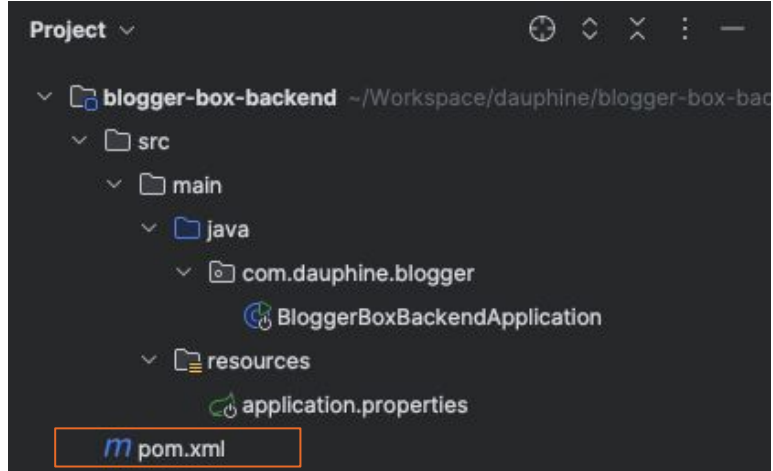
Open in IDE



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/maven-4.0.0.xsd">
5     <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion> Compatible with Maven 3
6
7     <parent>
8         <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
9         <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-parent</artifactId>
10        <version>4.0.2</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>25</java.version>
22    </properties>
23
24    <dependencies> Add Starters...
25        <dependency>
26            <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
27            <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-webmvc</artifactId>
28        </dependency>
29        <dependency>
30            <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
31            <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-webmvc-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>
```


pom.xml

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

Project information : contains metadata 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> Compatible with Maven 3

  <parent>
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-parent</artifactId>
    <version>4.0.2</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>25</java.version>
  </properties>

  <dependencies> Add Starters...
    <dependency>
      <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
      <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-webmvc</artifactId>
    </dependency>
    <dependency>
      <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
      <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-webmvc-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/maven-4.0.0.xsd">
5     <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion> Compatible with Maven 3
6
7     <parent>
8         <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
9         <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-parent</artifactId>
10        <version>4.0.2</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>25</java.version>
22    </properties>
23
24    <dependencies> Add Starters...
25        <dependency>
26            <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
27            <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-webmvc</artifactId>
28        </dependency>
29        <dependency>
30            <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
31            <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-webmvc-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>
```

pom.xml

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

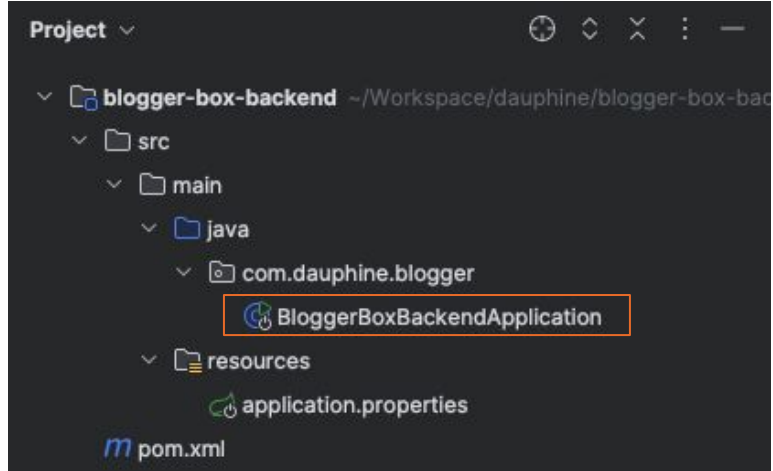
Project information

Dependencies

Build configuration : contains how the project is compiled, tested and packaged

```
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/maven-4.0.0.xsd">
5     <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion> Compatible with Maven 3
6
7     <parent>
8         <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
9         <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-parent</artifactId>
10        <version>4.0.2</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>25</java.version>
22    </properties>
23
24    <dependencies> Add Starters...
25        <dependency>
26            <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
27            <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-webmvc</artifactId>
28        </dependency>
29        <dependency>
30            <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
31            <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-webmvc-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>
```

Structure



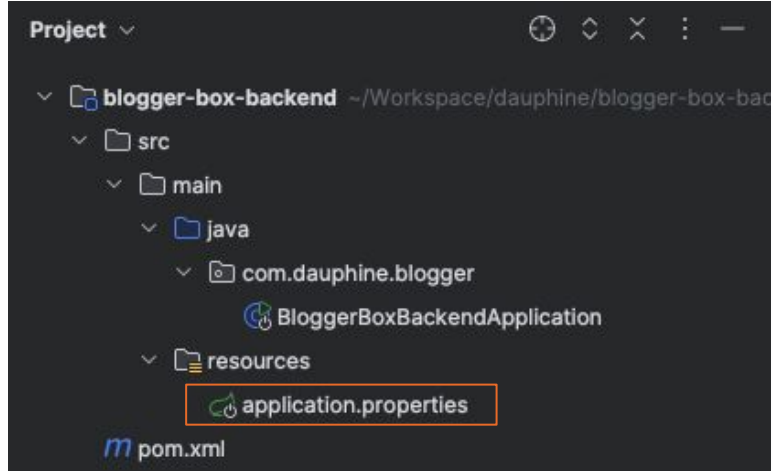
Spring boot application (main)

```
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 }
```

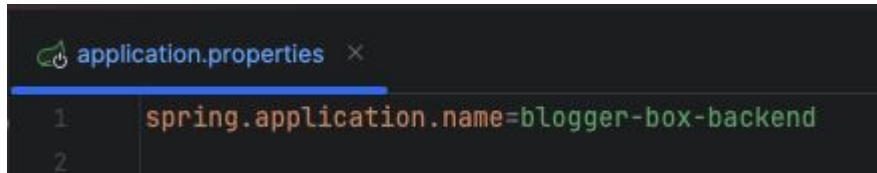
BloggerBoxBackendApplication contain the entry point of the application.

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

A screenshot of a code editor window titled 'application.properties'. The editor shows two lines of code: line 1 contains 'spring.application.name=blogger-box-backend' and line 2 is empty. The text is color-coded: 'spring' is blue, 'application' is green, 'name=' is red, and 'blogger-box-backend' is green. A blue horizontal bar is visible above the code lines.

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

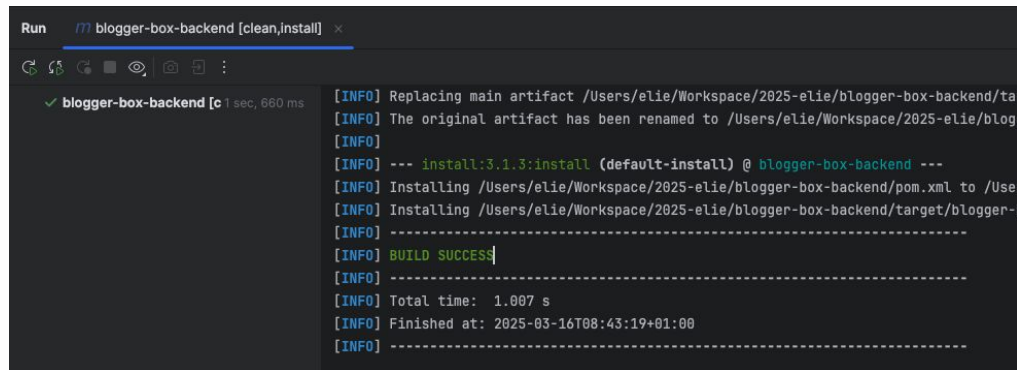
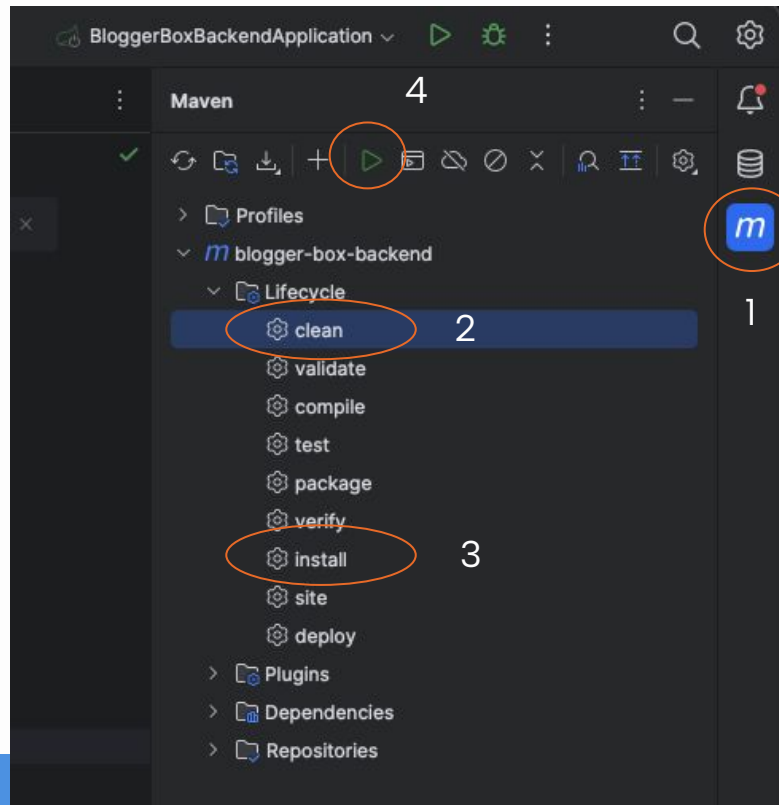
The **application.properties** file is a configuration file used to configure various aspect of the application.

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.



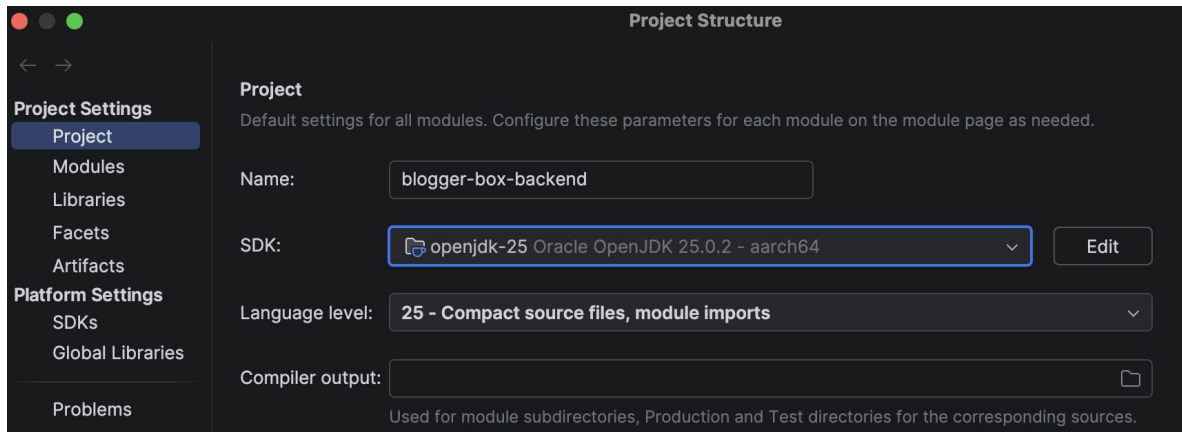
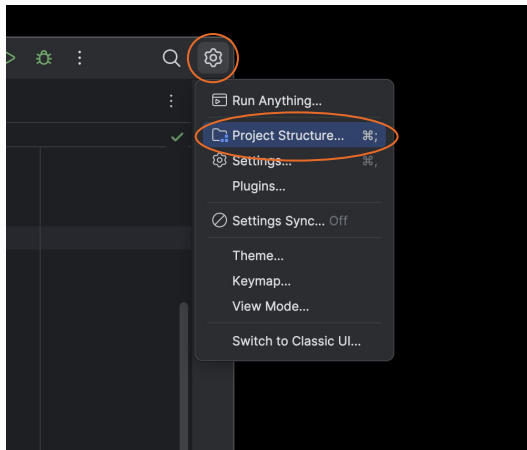
Compile





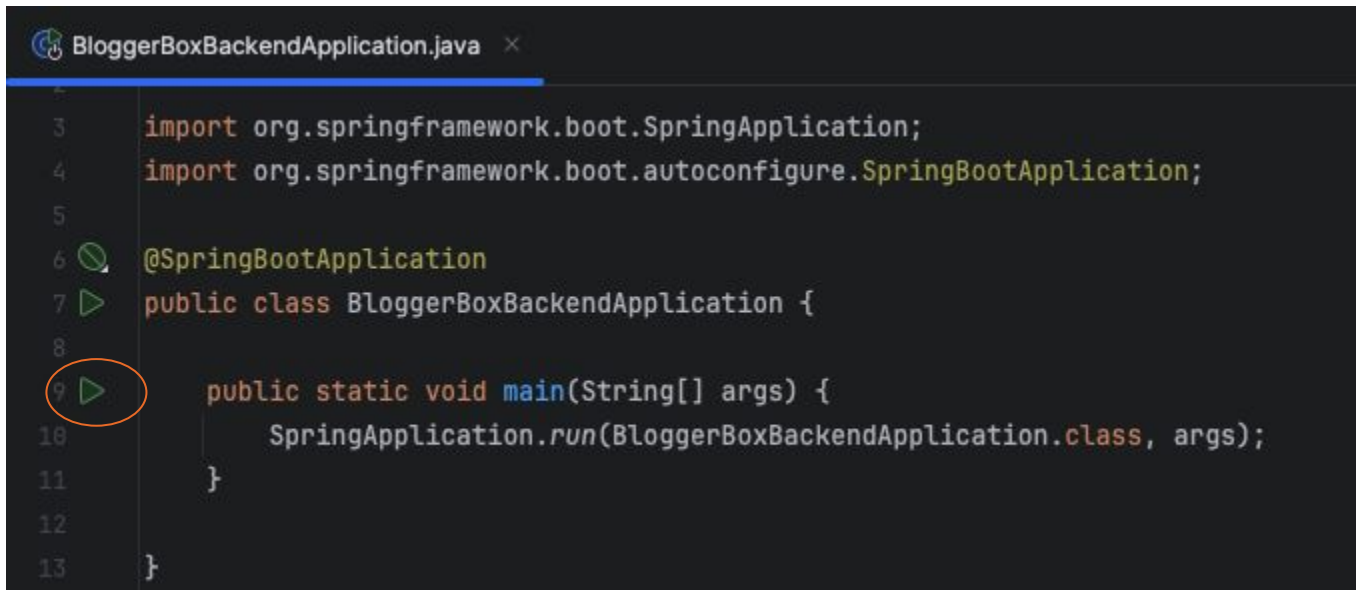
Compile

In case you are facing an issue with compiling you might want to check your sdk version (it should be version 25)





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 }
```



```
↑ ↓ ↶ ↷ ⌂ 🗑️  
/Users/elie/Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/openjdk-25.0.2/Contents/Home/bin/java ...  
  
      _--_      _--_      _--_  
    / \  / ___'  _ _ _ _ _ _ \ \ \ \  
   ( ) \___| ' _ | ' _ | ' _ V _' \ \ \ \  
   \/_ ___|_| |_| |_| |_| |_| |_| |_| ) ) )  
   '  |____| ._.|_| |_| |_| |_| |_| |_| / / /  
=====|_|=====|_|_/ _/_/_/  
  
:: Spring Boot ::                (v4.0.2)  
  
2026-01-24T12:01:53.037+01:00 INFO 5302 --- [my-blogger-box] [main] c.d.m.MyBloggerBoxApplication : Starting MyBloggerBoxApplication using Java 25.0  
2026-01-24T12:01:53.039+01:00 INFO 5302 --- [my-blogger-box] [main] c.d.m.MyBloggerBoxApplication : No active profile set, falling back to 1 default  
2026-01-24T12:01:53.317+01:00 INFO 5302 --- [my-blogger-box] [main] o.s.boot.tomcat.TomcatWebServer : Tomcat initialized with port 8080 (http)  
2026-01-24T12:01:53.322+01:00 INFO 5302 --- [my-blogger-box] [main] o.apache.catalina.core.StandardService : Starting service [Tomcat]  
2026-01-24T12:01:53.322+01:00 INFO 5302 --- [my-blogger-box] [main] o.apache.catalina.core.StandardEngine : Starting Servlet engine: [Apache Tomcat/11.0.15]  
2026-01-24T12:01:53.332+01:00 INFO 5302 --- [my-blogger-box] [main] b.w.c.s.WebApplicationContextInitializer : Root WebApplicationContext: initialization compl  
2026-01-24T12:01:53.433+01:00 INFO 5302 --- [my-blogger-box] [main] o.s.boot.tomcat.TomcatWebServer : Tomcat started on port 8080 (http) with context  
2026-01-24T12:01:53.434+01:00 INFO 5302 --- [my-blogger-box] [main] c.d.m.MyBloggerBoxApplication : Started MyBloggerBoxApplication in 0.577 seconds
```

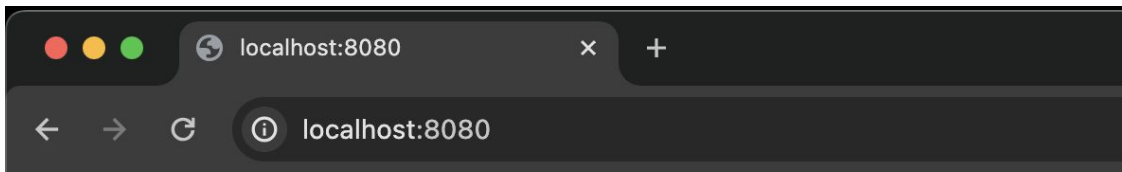
The application is up and running on port 8080 → <http://localhost:8080>



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.

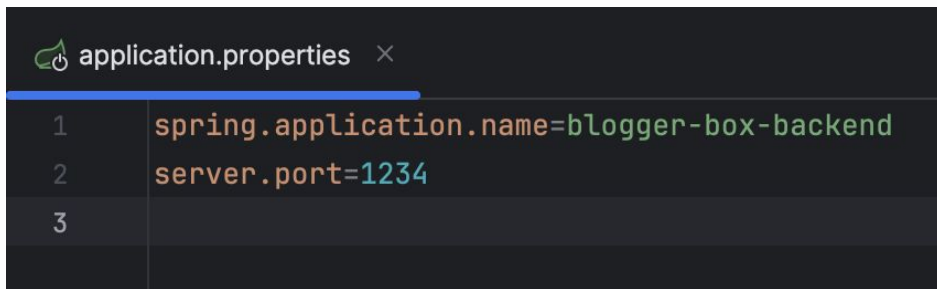
Sat Apr 13 11:25:34 CEST 2024

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



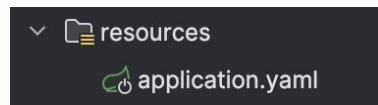
```
application.properties x
1 spring.application.name=blogger-box-backend
2 server.port=1234
3
```



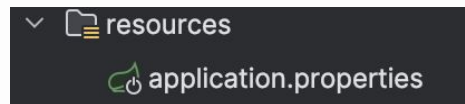
.yaml vs .properties for properties

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



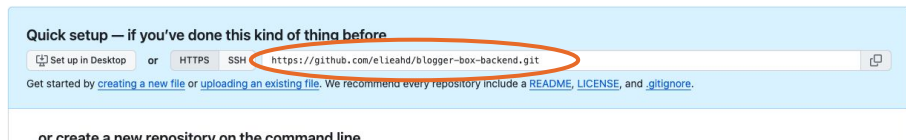
Publish to github

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

.gitignore template: None ▾

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

Choose a license

License: None ▾

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

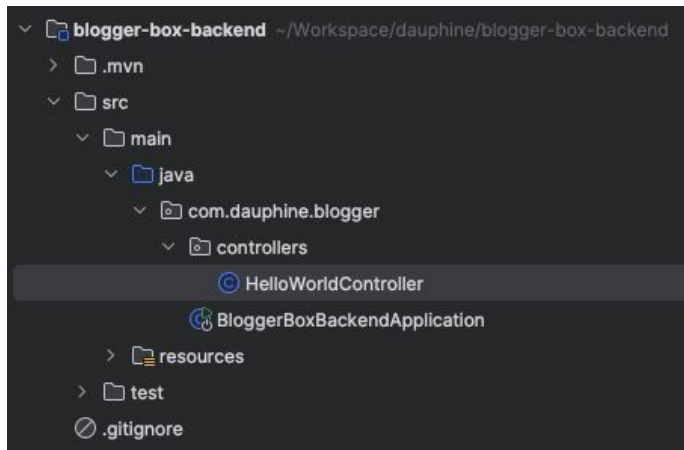
 **elieahd** Init backend project 64d2fba · 1 minute ago 1 Commits

 .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;

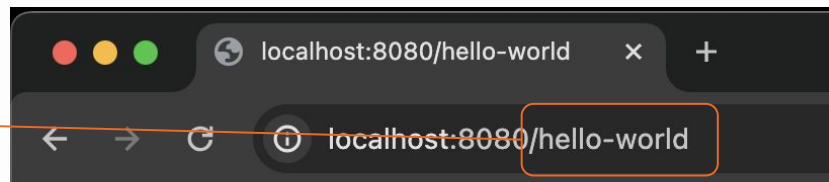
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.GetMapping;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RestController;

@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;

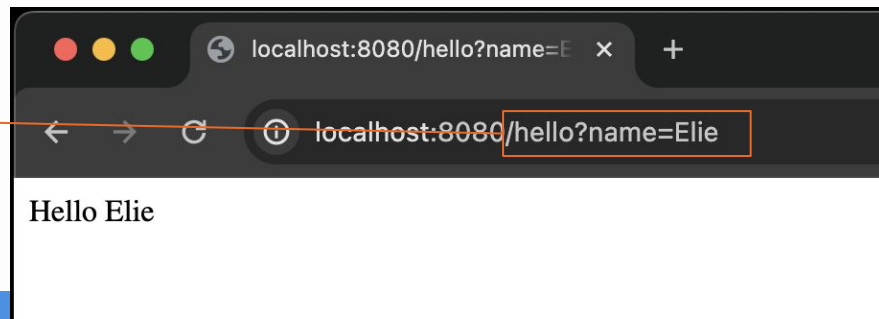
@RestController
public class HelloWorldController {

    @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 from 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 {

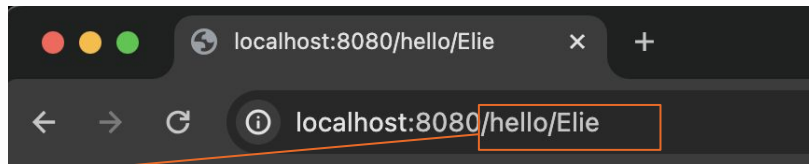
    @GetMapping("hello-world")
    public String helloWorld() {
        return "Hello World!";
    }

    @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 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>3.0.1</version>
</dependency>
```

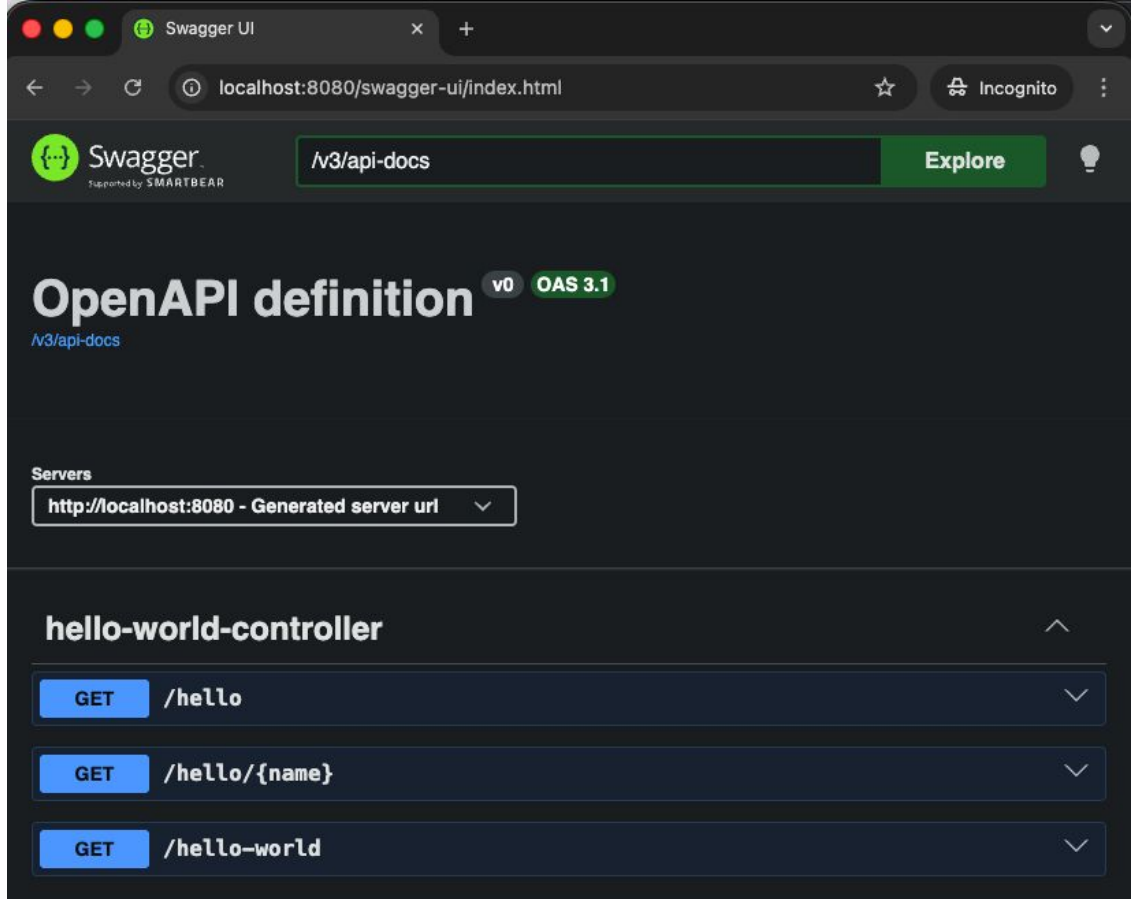
```
<dependencies>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-webmvc</artifactId>
  </dependency>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.springdoc</groupId>
    <artifactId>springdoc-openapi-starter-webmvc-ui</artifactId>
    <version>3.0.1</version>
  </dependency>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-webmvc-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
------	-------------

name * 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>
-----	--



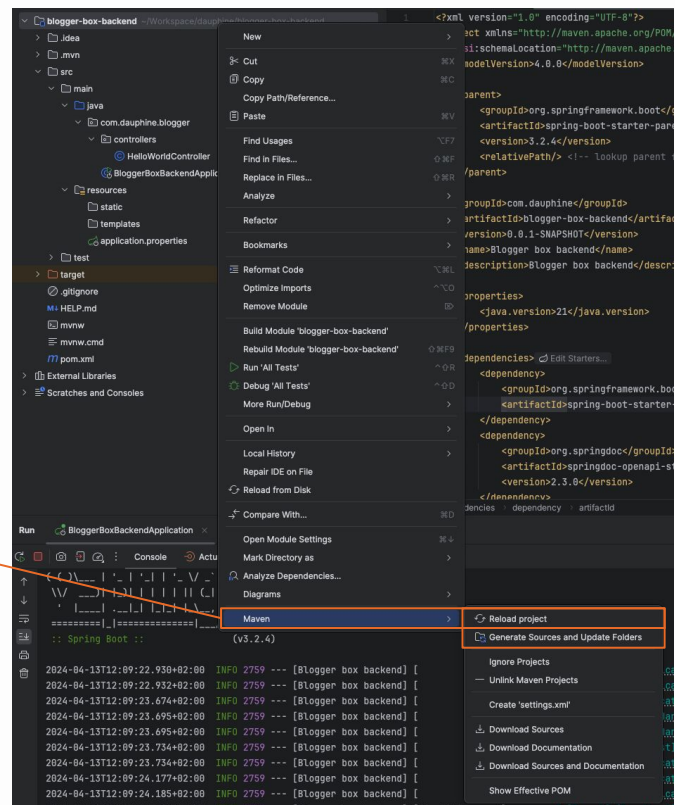
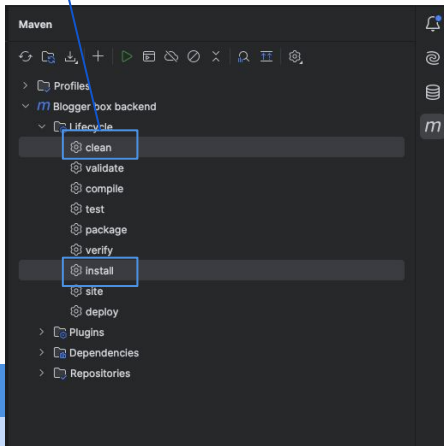
Download

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 "Swagger UI" and the version is "v0 OAS 3.0". The main heading is "OpenAPI definition" with a link to `/v3/api-docs`. Below this, the "Servers" section shows a dropdown menu with the selected value `http://localhost:8080 - Generated server url`. The "Hello world API" section is highlighted with an orange box, showing the API name and description. Below this, the endpoints are listed:

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



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

GET	Retrieve data (<i>should not modify data</i>)
POST	Create a new resource
PUT	Modify/Update an existing resource
PATCH	Modify part of an existing resource
DELETE	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/{date}
```



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

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

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 34 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

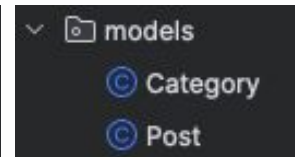
```
@RestController
@RequestMapping("/v1/categories")
public class CategoryController {
```

```
@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 (you can use the same DTO for both creation and update requests, if they share the same attributes)





Blogger box use cases



Tip #5 since we are not gonna implement persistence/dao 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

Architecture and Structure

Dependency Injection is a fundamental aspect of the Spring framework, through which the Spring container “**injects**” objects into other objects or “**dependencies**”.

Simply put, this allows for loose coupling of components and moves the responsibility of managing components onto the container.

Architecture and Structure

Let's rely on **dependency Injection** to better structure our code.

We will create a service class for each model :

- CategoryService
- PostService

And each service will hold its use cases / functionalities

CategoryService

Annotating with `@Service` will allow spring to create a bean for `CategoryService`, so we can inject it in another class, like `CategoryController`

```
8 public interface CategoryService { 5 usages 1 implementation
9
10     List<Category> getAll(); 1 usage 1 implementation
11
12     Category getById(UUID id); 2 usages 1 implementation
13
14     Category create(String name); 1 implementation
15
16     Category updateName(UUID id, String name); 1 usage 1 implementation
17
18     boolean deleteById(UUID id); 1 usage 1 implementation
19 }
```

CategoryServiceImpl.java

```
1 package com.dauphine.blogger.services.impl;
2
3 import com.dauphine.blogger.models.Category;
4 import com.dauphine.blogger.services.CategoryService;
5 import org.springframework.stereotype.Service;
6
7 import java.util.ArrayList;
8 import java.util.List;
9 import java.util.UUID;
10
11 @Service
12 public class CategoryServiceImpl implements CategoryService {
13
14     private final List<Category> temporaryCategories; 8 usages
15
16     public CategoryServiceImpl() {
17         temporaryCategories = new ArrayList<>();
18         temporaryCategories.add(new Category(UUID.randomUUID(), name: "my first category"));
19         temporaryCategories.add(new Category(UUID.randomUUID(), name: "my second category"));
20         temporaryCategories.add(new Category(UUID.randomUUID(), name: "my third category"));
21     }
22
23     @Override no usages
24     public List<Category> getAll() { return temporaryCategories; }
25
26     @Override no usages
27     public Category getById(UUID id) {
28         return temporaryCategories.stream()
29             .filter(category -> id.equals(category.getId()))
30             .findFirst()
31             .orElse(null);
32     }
33
34     @Override no usages
35     public Category create(String name) {
36         Category category = new Category(UUID.randomUUID(), name);
37         temporaryCategories.add(category);
38         return category;
39     }
40
41     @Override no usages
42     public Category update(UUID id, String newName) {
43         Category category = temporaryCategories.stream()
44             .filter(c -> id.equals(c.getId()))
45             .findFirst()
46             .orElse(null);
47         if (category != null) {
48             category.setName(newName);
49         }
50         return category;
51     }
52
53     @Override no usages
54     public void deleteById(UUID id) { temporaryCategories.removeIf(category -> id.equals(category.getId())); }
55
56 }
```

CategoryController

Controller

Management of the REST endpoints

Service

Business Logic Implementations

Inject **CategoryService** in the constructor

The **implementation** and **business logic** of each method will be done at the service layer

```
CategoryController.java
1 package com.dauphine.blogger.controllers;
2
3 import com.dauphine.blogger.models.Category;
4 import com.dauphine.blogger.models.Post;
5 import com.dauphine.blogger.services.CategoryService;
6 import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.DeleteMapping;
7 import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.GetMapping;
8 import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.PathVariable;
9 import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.PostMapping;
10 import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.PutMapping;
11 import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestBody;
12 import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestMapping;
13 import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RestController;
14
15 import java.util.ArrayList;
16 import java.util.List;
17 import java.util.UUID;
18
19 @RestController
20 @RequestMapping("/v1/categories")
21 public class CategoryController {
22
23     private final CategoryService service;
24
25     public CategoryController(CategoryService service) {
26         this.service = service;
27     }
28
29     @GetMapping
30     public List<Category> retrieveAllCategories() {
31         return service.getAll();
32     }
33
34     @GetMapping("/{id}")
35     public Category retrieveCategoryById(@PathVariable UUID id) {
36         return service.getById(id);
37     }
38
39     @PostMapping
40     public Category createCategory(@RequestBody String name) {
41         return service.create(name);
42     }
43
44     @PutMapping("/{id}")
45     public Category updateCategory(@PathVariable UUID id,
46                                   @RequestBody String name) {
47         return service.update(id, name);
48     }
49
50     @DeleteMapping("/{id}")
51     public UUID deleteCategory(@PathVariable UUID id) {
52         return service.deleteById(id);
53     }
54 }
```



Sync with Github

add `category` service layer

Implement PostService and the changes in the controller

```
8  public interface PostService { 8 usages 1 implementation
9
10     List<Post> getAllByCategoryId(UUID categoryId); 1 usage 1 implementation
11
12     List<Post> getAll(); 1 usage 1 implementation
13
14     Post getById(UUID id); 2 usages 1 implementation
15
16     Post create(String title, String content, UUID categoryId); 1 implementation
17
18     Post update(UUID id, String title, String content); 1 usage 1 implementation
19
20     boolean deleteById(UUID id); 1 usage 1 implementation
21
22 }
```



Sync with Github

add `post` service layer