Tecnologie informatiche per il Web IntelliJ Guide

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1 Preliminaries

The tech stack is as follows:

- JetBrains IntelliJ Idea Ultimate as Java IDE and Maven as build system
 - Optionally Datagrip as SQL IDE
- MariaDB, a compatible fork of MySQL
- Tomcat as application server

OS compatibility

Although the guide has been verified on Arch Linux, since all of JetBrains' IDEs are cross-platform, apart from the installation process, commands and paths the configuration will be the same on *every* operating system.

Programs and dependencies needed – commands for Arch Linux and derivatives:

```
# from ufficial repositories
sudo pacman -S jdk21-openjdk mariadb tomcat10 maven
# from AUR
yay -S intellij-idea-ultimate-edition mariadb-jdbc
To install yay check the official repository.
```

All of Datagrip functionalities are integrated in every JetBrains' IDE, so its not stricly needed – however, if you want install Datagrip as a standalone application:

```
# from AUR
yay -S datagrip datagrip-jre
```

2 IntelliJ Idea configuration

1. Create a new project with Jakarta EE as generator:

• Template: web application

• JDK: OpenJDK 21 (path: /usr/lib/jvm/java-21-openjdk)

• Build system: Maven¹

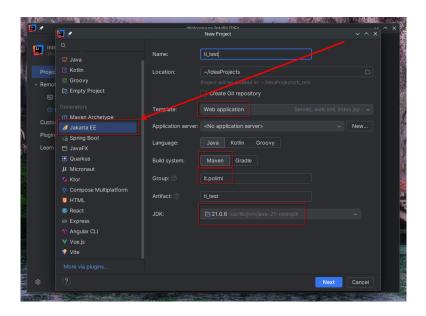


Figure 1: IntelliJ project configuration.

• Application server: Tomcat (path: /usr/share/tomcat10)

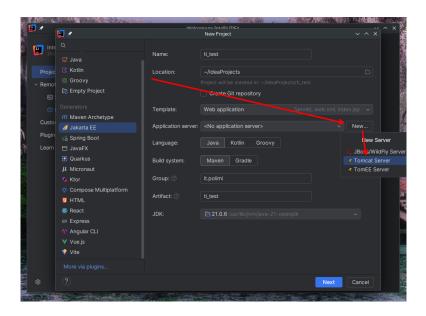


Figure 2: Tomcat configuration (1/2).

¹In accordance with the Software Engineering course.

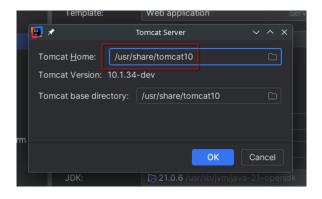
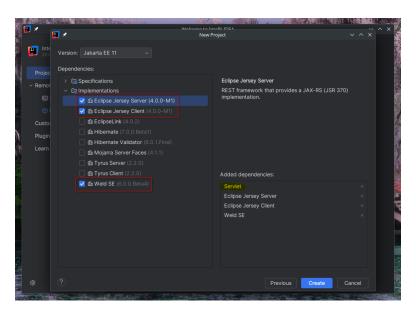


Figure 3: Tomcat configuration (2/2).

2. Check Eclipse server and client, Welde as implementations



Note that Servlet is already added as dependency.

Permissions error

After a test, IntelliJ could report an error stating it cannot copy /usr/share/tomcat10/conf – this maybe caused by permissions:

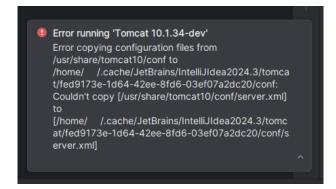


Figure 4: IntelliJ error.

to fix it run:
sudo chmod -R 777 /usr/share/tomcat10/conf

2.1 Database configuration

1. Configure MariaDB

mariadb-install-db --user=mysql --basedir=/usr --datadir=/var/lib/mysql
mariadb-secure-installation

and then start it:

sudo systemctl start mariadb

If you want to start the database server at every boot type:

sudo systemctl enable mariadb

2. Create the user and grant all permissions on all databases:

```
sudo mariadb
MariaDB [(none)]> CREATE USER 'name'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
MariaDB [(none)]> GRANT PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'name'@'localhost';
MariaDB [(none)]> quit;
```

this is needed since in order to create a database you need permission to do so. If you want to verify:

```
MariaDB [(none)]> SHOW ALL PRIVILEGES FOR 'name'@'localhost';
```

3. Open the database configuration from IntelliJ (above right)

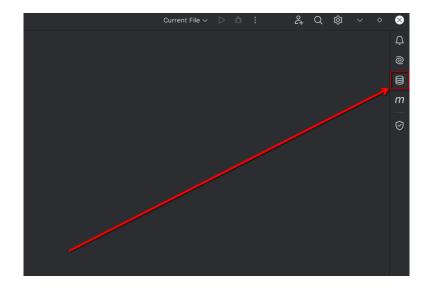


Figure 5: Database configuration in IntelliJ.

4. To import a MySQL dump execute the following command:

```
mariadb --user name --password < dump.sql
```

where name and password reference step 2.

- 5. Add the data source from Figure 5:
 - Select MariaDB

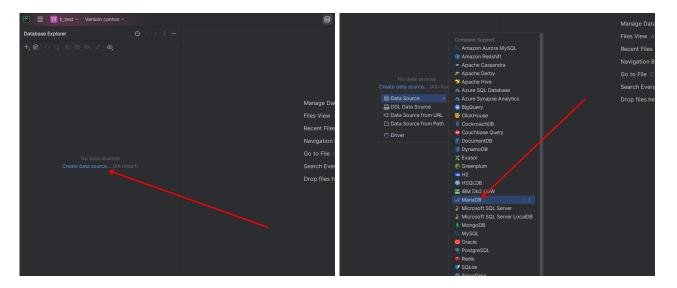


Figure 6: Selecting MariaDB as source.

- user, password from step 2
- Name of the database from step 5 to check available databases:

```
sudo mariadb
MariaDB [(none)]> SHOW DATABASES;
MariaDB [(none)]> quit;
```

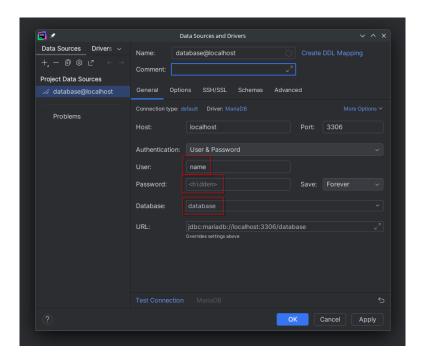


Figure 7: Adding the database.

Repeat step 4 and 5 for each dump.

2.2 Configure MariaDB connection

Add the following to pom.xml:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.mariadb.jdbc</groupId>
  <artifactId>mariadb-java-client</artifactId>
  <version>3.4.1</version>
</dependency>
```

and synchronize Maven, which then downloads all the necessary files. Last but not least, verify the connection by creating the ConnectionTester class:

```
import java.sql.*;
public class ConnectionTester {
  public static void main(String[] args) throws SQLException,
  ClassNotFoundException {
    final String DATABASE = "database";
    final String USER = "name";
    final String PASSWORD = "password";
    Connection connection = null;
    // Load the JDBC driver
    try {
        Class.forName("org.mariadb.jdbc.Driver");
        System.out.println("Driver loaded");
    } catch (ClassNotFoundException e) {
        System.err.println("Driver not found");
        e.printStackTrace();
    try {
        connection = DriverManager.getConnection
                ("jdbc:mariadb://localhost:3306/" + DATABASE, USER, PASSWORD);
        System.out.println("Database connection successful");
        connection.close();
    } catch (Exception e) {
        System.err.println("Connection failed");
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
 }
}
```

by editing DATABASE, USER and PASSWORD accordingly.

2.3 Convert Eclipse projects

Briefly the steps are:

- 1. Figure out the dependencies and their versions
 - This applies both to libraries (such as thymeleaf) and Java JDK
- 2. Paste the /src directory from the original project ZIP
- 3. Add Tomcat run configuration

Start by adding the dependencies to the pom.xml:

```
<dependencies>
   <!-- Jakarta EE servlet (jsp, jstl) -->
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.glassfish.web
       <artifactId>jakarta.servlet.jsp.jstl</artifactId>
       <version>2.0.0
   </dependency>
   <dependency>
       <groupId>jakarta.servlet.jsp.jstl</groupId>
       <artifactId>jakarta.servlet.jsp.jstl-api</artifactId>
       <version>2.0.0
   </dependency>
   <!-- Thymeleaf -->
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.thymeleaf
       <artifactId>thymeleaf</artifactId>
       <version>3.1.3.RELEASE
   </dependency>
   <!-- Apache Commons -->
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.apache.commons</groupId>
       <artifactId>commons-lang3</artifactId>
       <version>3.17.0
   </dependency>
```

Pick the correct versions

</dependencies>

Be sure to check for the correct versions. To do so, open the Eclipse's file .classpath and search in it. For example:

- javassist-3.29.0-GA
- ognl-3.3.4
- slf4j-api-2.0.1
- thymeleaf 3.1.3.RELEASE
- unbescape-1.1.6.RELEASE
- Tomcat v10.1

And to set the JDK version:

Search them on the Maven repository with the following URL scheme:

```
https://mvnrepository.com/artifact/groupId/artifactId.
```

To build the application and deploy it you also need:

Finally paste the /src directory from the desired project and configure Tomcat. An example can be seen in the tomcat_config.xml file, which will have to be pasted into .idea/run-Configurations folder.

Optimize the conversion

Since these steps are the same for every project, I'd suggest to create a template folder which houses the pom.xml file along with the Tomcat configuration. This way, to convert a project you will only have to create a new directory and then paste in it the src/ folder and the contents of template.

Follow the standard structure

Finally, the directory tree will have to look like:

In accordance with the Maven standard directory layout.

This is **not optional**: for instance, in some projects there's a **resources** folder which is NOT located in the correct path; once the project will be deployed, Java will look for the **src/main/resources** folder and will not find it. IntelliJ won't throw an error.

3 Datagrip configuration

- 1. Follow step 1, 2 from subsection 2.1
- 2. Create a new project in Datagrip

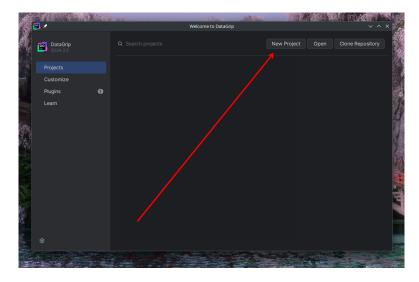


Figure 8: Creating a new project in Datagrip.

3. Follow the remaining steps from subsection 2.1