Week 7, 8 & 9

Introduction

The idea of using Spring Boot is to make things easier on developers, before Spring Boot we would have to do a lot of configurations with Spring Framework. By using Spring Boot, developers would not have to do as much configuration by using Spring Framework. Spring Boot is an open source framework based on Spring framework.One module of Spring framework, is the Spring Model-View-Controller. This allows the separation of business logic, presentation logic and navigation logic. Meaning it allows for the separation of tasks. Spring Boot user to configure and map certain methods by using annotations. From my previous writeup I talked about annotations, where Spring annotation is a component of component annotation. This will help instantiate components and inject them into Spring. Where Instantiating things create new instances of objects to be used. An external service will inject the dependencies, they are then responsible for adding the dependencies. There are many other annotations that can be used depending on the type of project desired to be created. Developers can use spring.io to find relevant documentation and information, it is an open source platform.

Spring MVC

We have a client that sends a request to the server and the server sends a response back to the client, client needs data, but wants the data in a well formatted way, Servlet on the server side will create the layout and data. Where a servlet is a Java class that extends the capabilities of servers. Servlets are single action controllers. So someone needs to give a task, design and something needs to accept the view and model. Basically in the server, a controller will accept the request and send a response. In an instance we have multiple controllers as we would need a website, user, account, laptop, this would need multiple servers, so you would need to make a servlet for each request, one servlet can only handle one request. Using Spring MVC, we can get rid of the front controller, where the old way of using this was sending a request to a front controller that would send it to the correct controller. In general, users will send a general request, then the request goes to a dispatcher servlet, and then that goes to the user controller, then the dispatcher servlet knows where to send it because a configuration file is made. Spring Boot takes care of this configuration.

Spring Boot

Much of the time, Spring Boot allows us to focus on the logic and it will focus on the convention. The properties file will take care of configuration.

Advantages:

Spring Boot has many advantages, including built in servers, can be built as a standalone application, has some default settings for a speedier development environment, integrates easily with the Spring framework, can build microservices, and is easy to test among other things.

Disadvantages:

Some disadvantages are limited personalization, most of the things you use spring boot are, are already made. In addition some dependencies are bundled in already, and increased memory consumption among other things.

API Endpoints

API stands for application programming interface, where it allows for communication between applications. According to the Postman blog post, API endpoints is a URL that acts as a point of contact between an API client and an API server. API clients send requests to API endpoints in order to access the API’s functionality and data. Basically API endpoints connect API clients and API servers.

Postman

In this case, we use Postman to design, develop and consume API endpoints in regards to our Spring Boot project.

Requests to API

According to the documentation it must include a method, which indicates the operation to be performed.

Spring Boot Endpoints

According to the documentation for Spring Boot, it has a number of built in endpoints and lets you add your own. Endpoints can be enabled or disabled.

Works Cited

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