



Developing Web Applications with Plain Java

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Introduction to building web apps with Java only



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What is "Plain Java" Web Development?



Single Language Development

Build entire web applications without writing HTML, CSS or JavaScript

Full-Stack Java

Develop both frontend and backend using only Java

Clean Architecture

Maintain proper separation of concerns with type-safe code

Why Vaadin?



Component-Based

Build UIs with reusable, high-level Java components that render as Web Components



Enterprise Ready

Production-grade framework with built-in routing, security, and data binding



Spring Boot Integration

Seamlessly integrate with Spring Boot for backend services





Why Spring Boot?





Home

Level up your Java code and explore what Spring can do for you.



Auto-configuration
significantly reduces
boilerplate code, allowing you
to focus on business logic
rather than tedious
infrastructure setup.



Access a rich collection of modules for Data Access, Security, Web Services, Transactions, Caching, Data Integration, and more, providing robust support for diverse application needs.

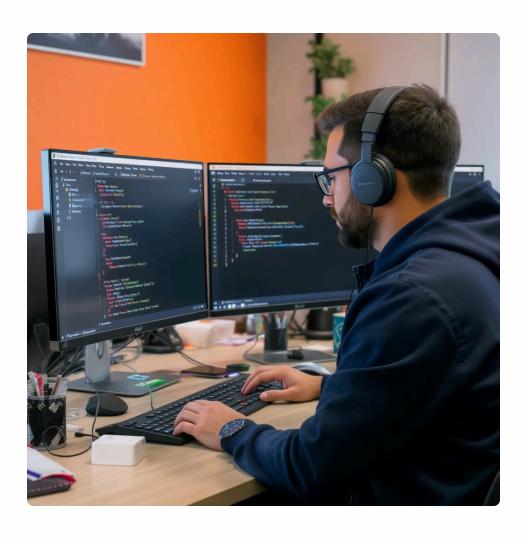


Built-in features like metrics, health checks, and externalized configuration simplify the development and deployment of enterprisegrade applications.

Spring Boot seamlessly complements Vaadin by providing a robust backend foundation, while Vaadin handles the UI layer, creating a complete and streamlined Java-only web development experience.



Project Setup



Required Tools

- Java 17 or newer (LTS version)
- **Maven** or Gradle build system
- Spring Initialize or Vaadin Starter for project scaffolding
- IntelliJ IDEA, VS Code, Eclipse IDE...



Your First Vaadin View

```
@Route("")
public class MainView extends VerticalLayout {
   public MainView() {
      add(new H1("Welcome to Vaadin!"));
      add(new Button("Click me", e ->
            Notification.show("Clicked!")));
   }
}
```

This minimal view demonstrates:

- @Route annotation mapping to root URL
- Layouts for component organisation
- Event handling with Java lambdas

Backend Integration



Spring Repositories

```
@Repository
public interface UserRepository extends JpaRepository {
  // save, findByld, findAll, delete, etc.
}
```

Leverage Spring Data's powerful repository abstractions for database operations



Service Layer

Separate business logic from views with dedicated service classes

```
@Service
public class UserService {
  @Autowired
  private UserRepository repository;

public User registerNewUser(String username, String password){
  // TO DO ...
  return repository.save(new User(username,encodePassword(password)));
}
```



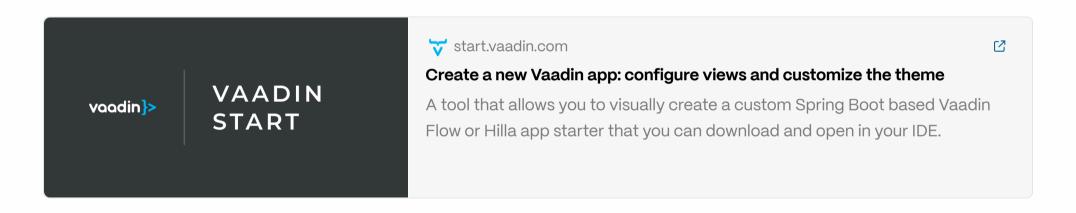
Vaadin Views

Inject services into views with standard Spring dependency injection

```
@Route("users")
public class RegisterView extends VerticalLayout {
  @Autowired
  private UserService service;
  public RegisterView() {
    TextField username = new TextField("Username");
    PasswordField password = new PasswordField("Password");
    Button register = new Button("Register", e -> {
      if (!username.isEmpty() && !password.isEmpty()) {
         service.registerNewUser(username.getValue(), password.getValue());
         Notification.show("User registered");
      } else {
         Notification.show("Fields cannot be empty");
      }
    });
    add(username, password, register);
}
```



Vaadin Starter





Project Structure

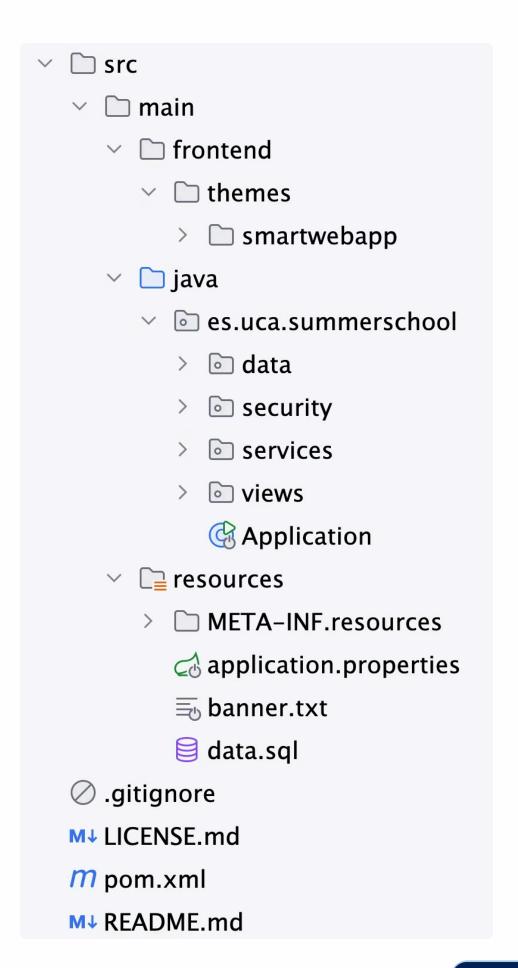
The structure follows Maven conventions with clear separation between application code and resources.

The 'frontend' folder contains styles for the visual theme.

The 'java' folder contains all Java packages and classes, organized according to their responsibilities (data, security, services, and views).

The 'Application' class is the main entry point for the application.

The 'resources' folder contains commonly used configuration files.





Ex 1. Creating a webapp





Data Binding with Forms

Powerful Object Binding

Vaadin's **Binder<T>** class provides seamless binding between UI fields and Java objects, enabling two-way data flow with built-in validation.

```
Binder binder = new Binder<>(User.class);
binder.bindInstanceFields(this);
```

This automatically connects fields to matching properties in your domain objects.

```
dlecttion timf:
  vame fire() binderg
    fution_trindid('lour-titting,' it is the property in the proper
```

Validation Options:

- Bean validation annotations (@NotEmpty, @Email)
- Custom validators with lambda expressions
- Cross-field validation rules



Deploying the Application

Simple Deployment Options

Vaadin applications are packaged as standard Java web applications, making deployment straightforward.

Build the Application

Package your application using Maven or Gradle

mvn clean package

Run the JAR

Execute the self-contained JAR with embedded Tomcat

java -jar target/myapp-1.0.jar

Cloud Deployment

Deploy to Heroku, AWS, Azure, or Google Cloud





Pros & Cons of Plain Java Uls

Pros

- Type-safe development with compile-time checks
- · Refactoring support across entire codebase
- Reuse backend skills and knowledge
- Single language throughout the stack
- Integrated security model

Cons

- Less direct control over HTML markup
- Heavier runtime than pure JavaScript frameworks
- Learning curve for component model
- More server resources required





Summary

- Vaadin enables building modern, responsive UIs using pure Java without writing HTML, CSS, or JavaScript
- Spring Boot provides a robust foundation for backend services, security, and data access

- The combined stack offers type-safe, full-stack development with a single language
- Ideal for enterprise applications, internal tools, admin panels, and business applications



Resources & Q&A

Essential Resources

- Official Documentation: https://vaadin.com/docs
- Starter App Generator: https://start.vaadin.com
- Spring Framework: https://spring.io
- Component Directory: <u>vaadin.com/components</u>
- Community Forum: <u>vaadin.com/forum</u>

Any Questions?

Let's review key concepts or jump back into the code examples for clarification.



Start Your Project

Read Documentation