



AN INTRODUCTION TO **BACKEND** FOR BEGINNERS

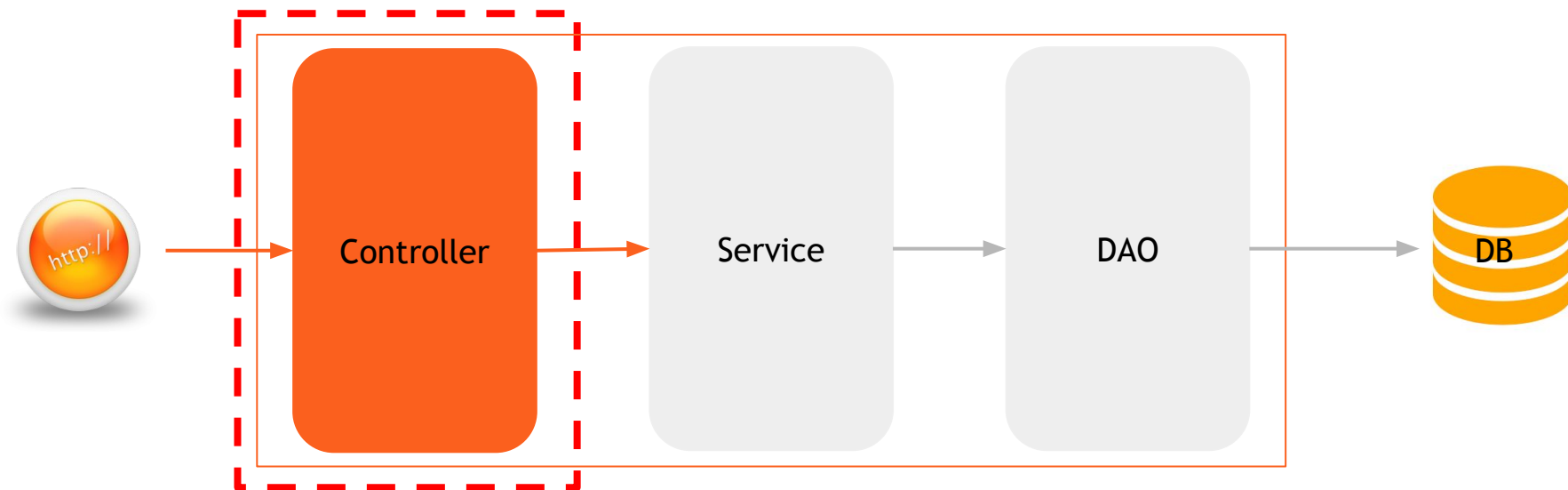
MODULO 1 - BACKEND OVERVIEW AND TOOLS

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Course Goal

*Learn how to **create** a simple application in **JAVA** environment to expose **REST** service for a Frontend application:*

- High level overview of enterprise architecture
- Java Language basics
- Java Web basics
- Springs basics



Agenda

DAY 1

EE Architecture and Tools



DAY 2

Java SE



DAY 3

Java EE



DAY 4

Spring Framework



DAY 5

Service and Persistence Layers

DAY 6

Q&A, Follow-Up and Exercises

Presentation Layer

Business Logic Layer

Data Access Layer

Architecture evolution - 1 Tier



Presentation, Business, Data Access layers in a single software package.

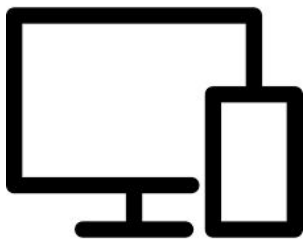
PROS:

- Simple and easier
- Direct access to everything
- Equivalent to a standalone application

CONS:

- Scalability
- Data are not shared

Architecture evolution - 2 Tier



Client system handles both Presentation and Application layers and Server system handles Database layer.

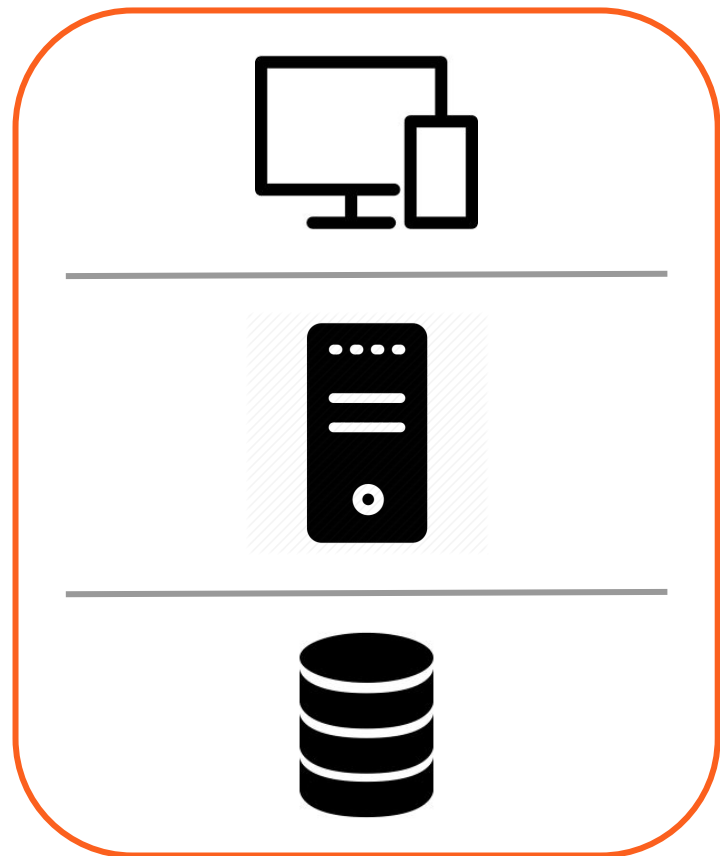
PROS:

- Basic Web model
- Improved scalability
- Data sharing

CONS:

- No decoupling between client and business logic

Architecture evolution - 3 Tier



Client system handles Presentation layer,
Application server handles Application layer
and Server system handles Database layer.

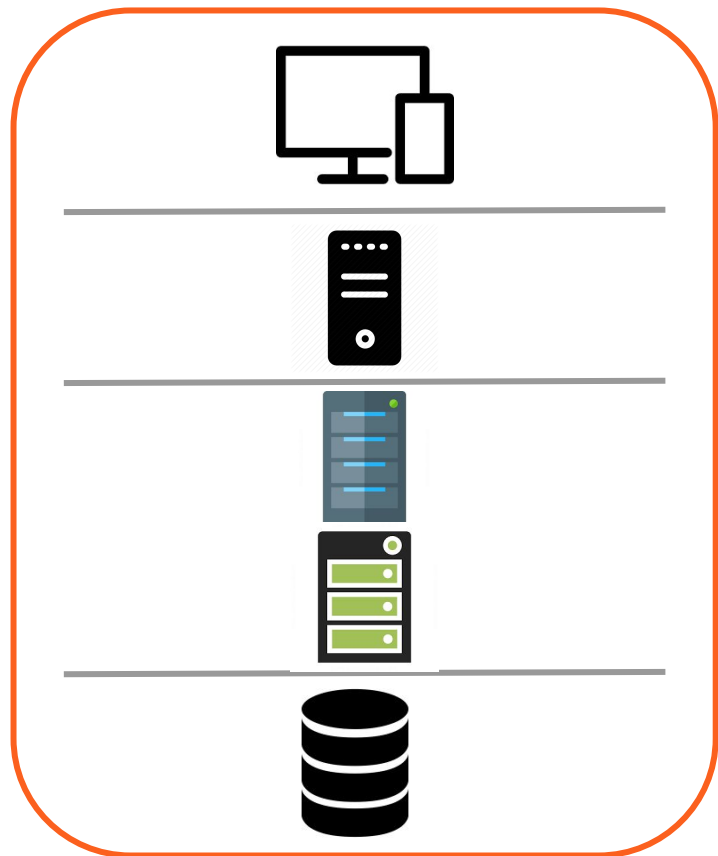
PROS:

- Scalability
- Reusability
- Data integrity
- Security

CONS:

- Complex structure, difficulty to set up and maintain

Architecture evolution - N Tier



Similar to three tier architecture but number of application servers are increased and represented in individual tiers in order to distributed the business logic so that the logic will be distributed.

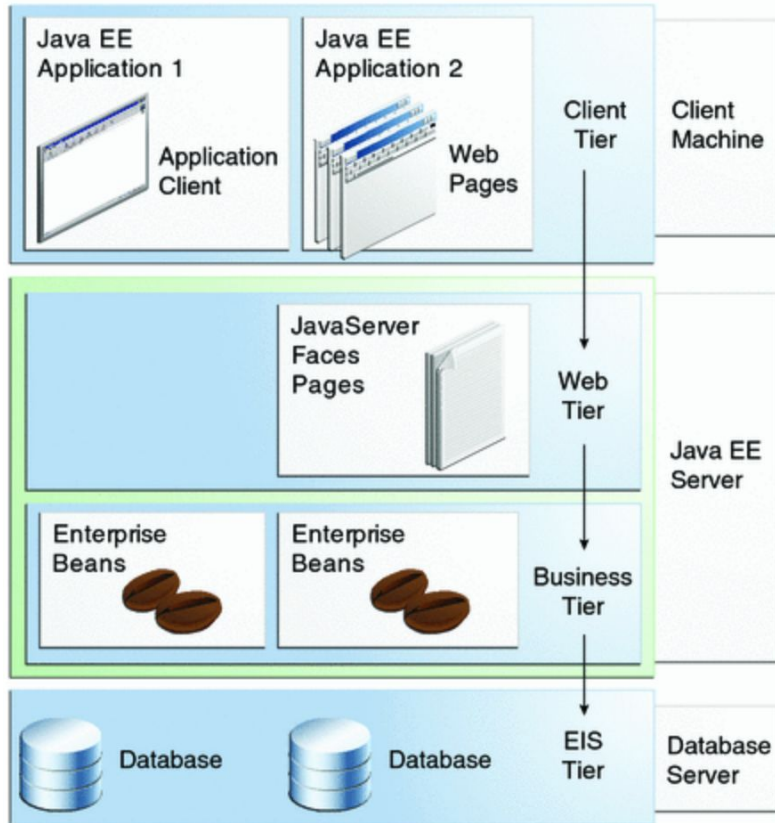
PROS:

- Single Responsibility
- Maintainability and Scalability
- Easy to change a single component

CONS:

- Very complex architecture model

JAVA EE Architecture Specifications



Java EE applications are made up of components. A **Java EE component** is a **self-contained functional software unit** and that communicates with other components:

Application clients and applets are components that run on the client (**Browser**).

Java Servlet, **JavaServer Faces**, and **JavaServer Pages (JSP)** technology components are web components that **run on the server**.

Enterprise JavaBeans (EJB) components (enterprise beans) are **business components** that run on the server.

JAVA EE - Container

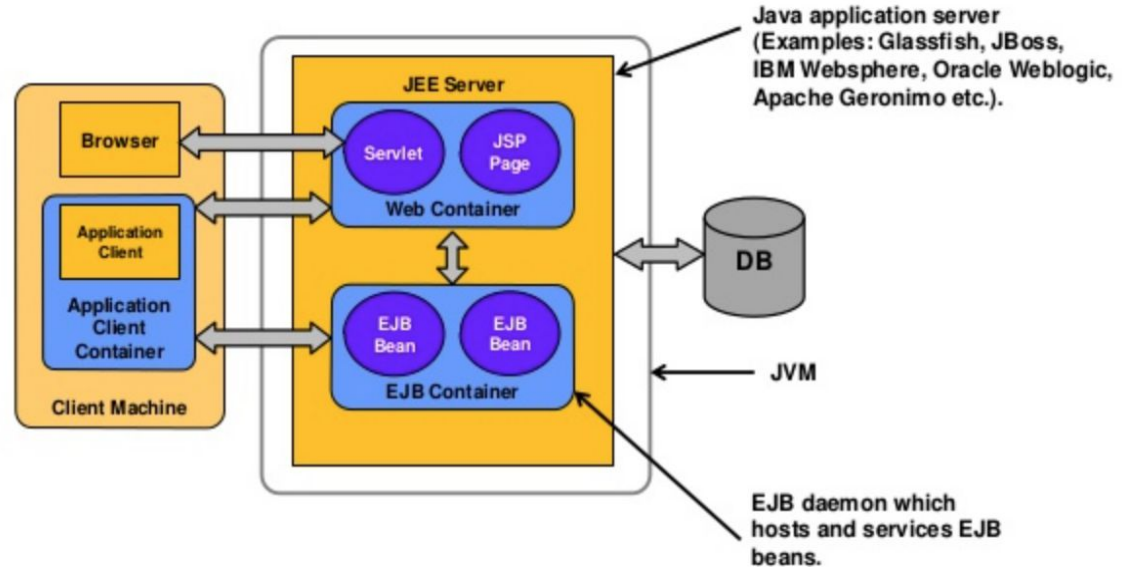
Interface between component and low level functionalities. Must respect JEE specifications.

Manage all runtime aspects:

- security
- lifecycle
- transactions
- concurrency
- resources

EJB containers are provided only by JEE servers and manages execution of EJB providing

***Web containers** manages execution of Servlets and JSPs, handling HTTP requests/Response*



Necessary Tools



What is Tomcat?

HTTP server

Modular

Servlet container

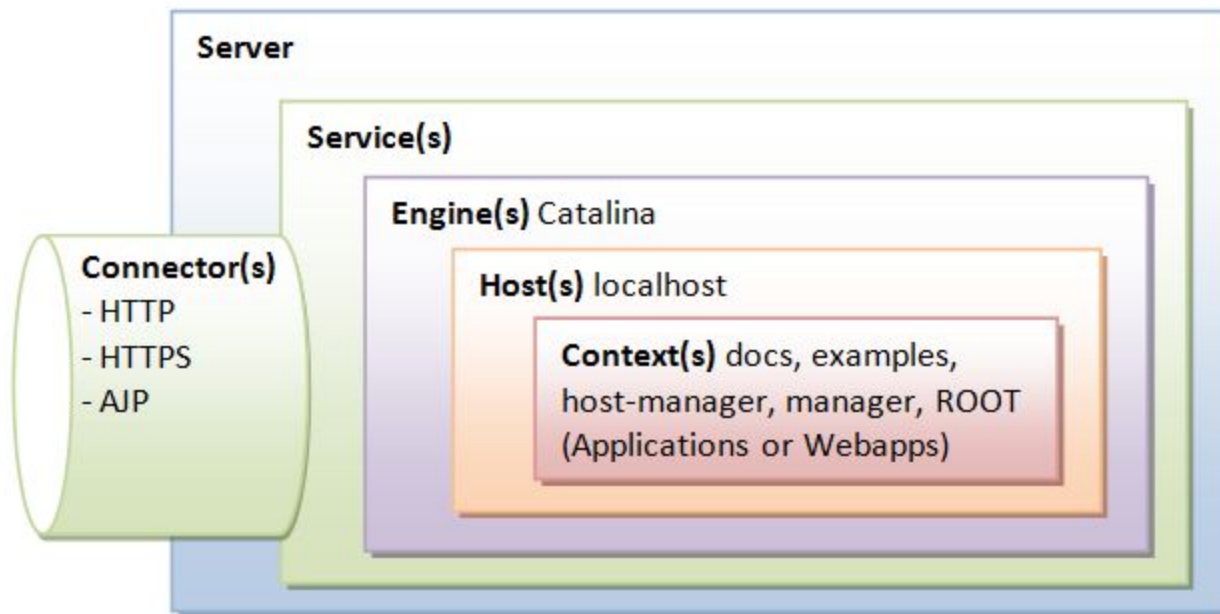
Open Source

Hierarchical

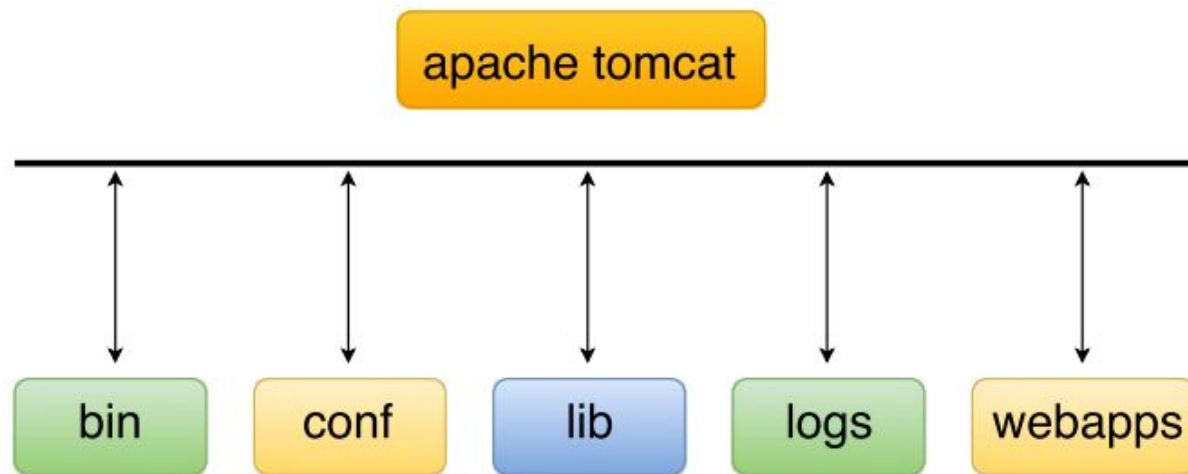
Stable (since 1999)



Tomcat Container



Tomcat Structure



BIN - directory contains tomcat server and server **scripts** (start, stop, ...)

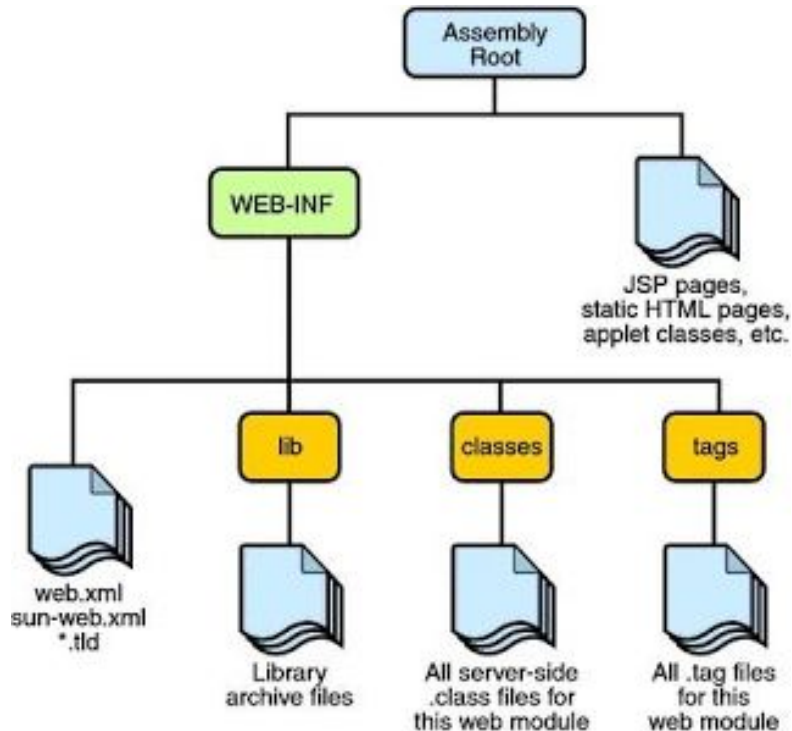
CONF - directory contains tomcat **configuration** files (server.xml, context.xml, ...)

LIB - directory contains **library** files which used to run tomcat server

LOGS - directory contains **log files** all about your tomcat server

WEBAPPS - deployment folder where put distribution, which is same as htdocs in httpd server

Tomcat - Application distribution



Application Root - root directory of application and the default context. All **JSP**, **HTML** and static files/folders are stored here.

WEB-INF - contains all **application resources**, in particular **deployment descriptor**. The folder is **not public** and files can't be served directly.

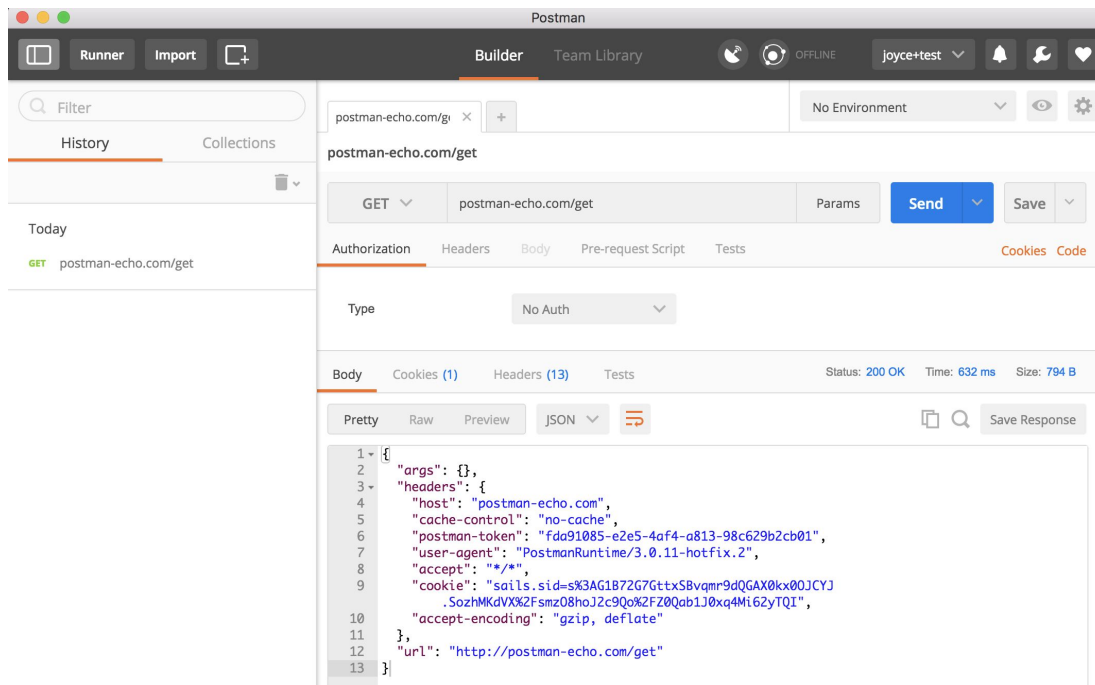
Classes - contains all **compiled sources**.

Lib - contains **dependency libraries**.

Web.xml - The **deployment descriptor** is an XML file and forms the **heart** of the Web Application.

What is Postman?

Web browsers tools are good for web apps, when working on an **HTTP API**, you need something more specific...



Postman Components

Requests

Configure url, parameters, headers, ...
Replay requests
Authentication support (Basic, OAuth, ...)

www.getpostman.com/docs/requests

Collections

Organize requests using folders
Synchronize across multiple devices
Export collections in JSON

www.getpostman.com/docs/collections

Environments

Information shared across multiple collections
Synchronize through multiple devices
Export environments in JSON

www.getpostman.com/docs/environments

Tests

Make assertions on API responses
Integrated libraries (Lodash, SugarJS, CryptoJS, ...)
Use data files to set up multiple iterations

www.getpostman.com/docs/writing_tests



What is Maven?

Project
management tool

Project Object
Model (POM)

Plugin based



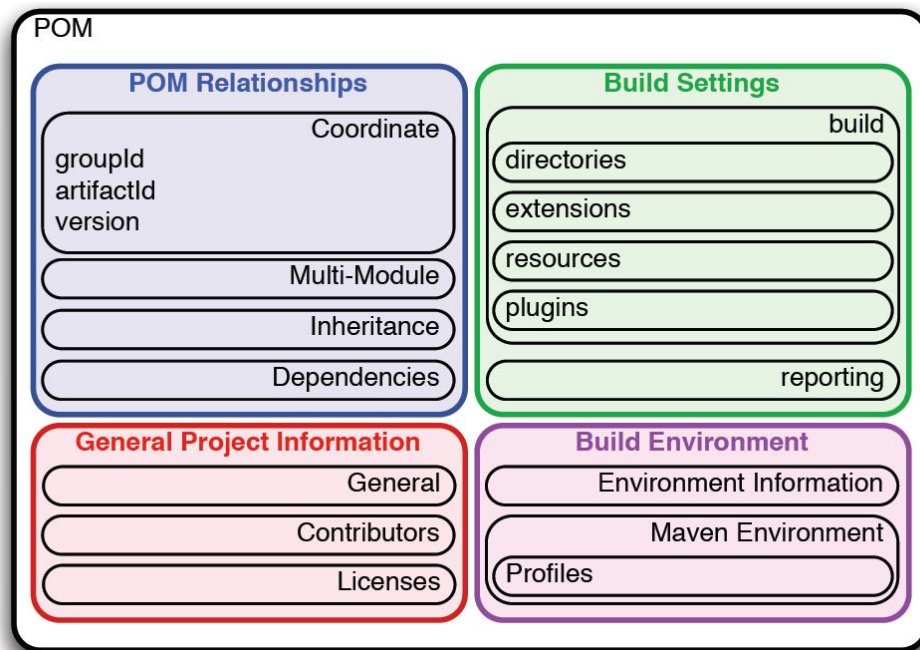
Common lifecycle

Convention over
configuration

Dependencies
management

Project Object Model

- Analogous to Makefile (C), build.xml (Ant), package.json (NPM)
- Versioned <major>.<minor>.<incremental>-<qualifier>
(eg 1.0.0-SNAPSHOT)
- Packaging (pom,jar,war,ear, ...)
- Inheritance
- Multi-module
- Dependencies
- Profiles
- Properties

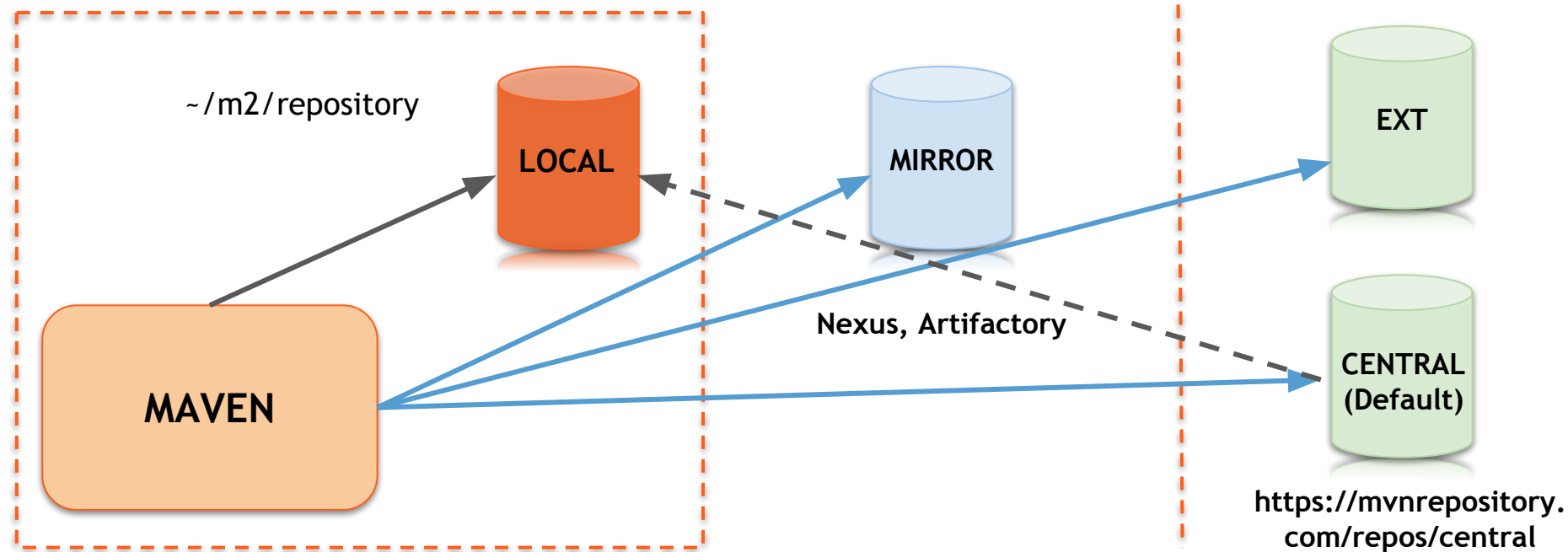
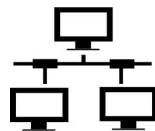


Keywords

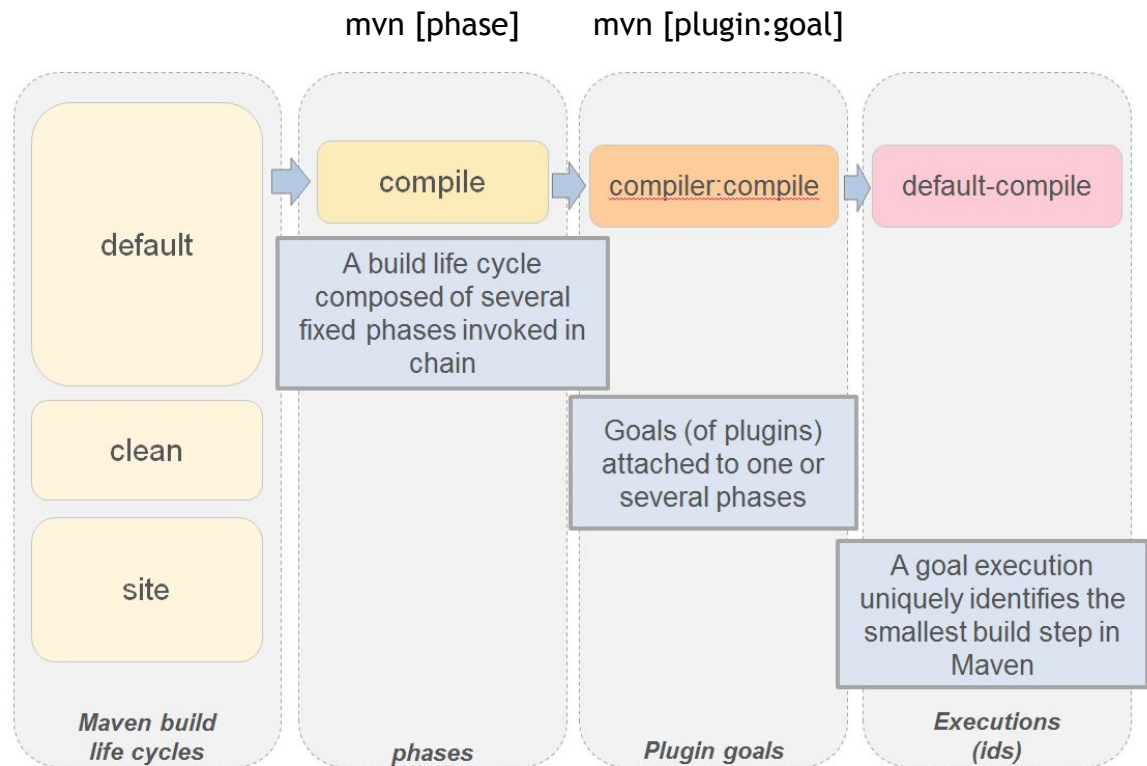
```
<project xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0
    http://maven.apache.org/xsd/maven-4.0.0.xsd">
  <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>
  <groupId>com.mycompany.app</groupId>
  <artifactId>my-app</artifactId>
  <packaging>jar</packaging>
  <version>1.0-SNAPSHOT</version>
  <name>Maven Quick Start Archetype</name>
  <url>http://maven.apache.org</url>
  <dependencies>
    <dependency>
      <groupId>junit</groupId>
      <artifactId>junit</artifactId>
      <version>4.11</version>
      <scope>test</scope>
    </dependency>
  </dependencies>
</project>
```

- **modelVersion**: reference version of pom structure
- **groupId**: ID group (package)
- **artifactId**: ID of the artifact
- **version**: version of the artifact
- **packaging**: type of archive to be exported
- **dependency**: dependency definition to be contained inside **dependencies**
- **scope**:
 - compile
 - provided
 - runtime
 - test

Repository



Goals and Plugins and Phases

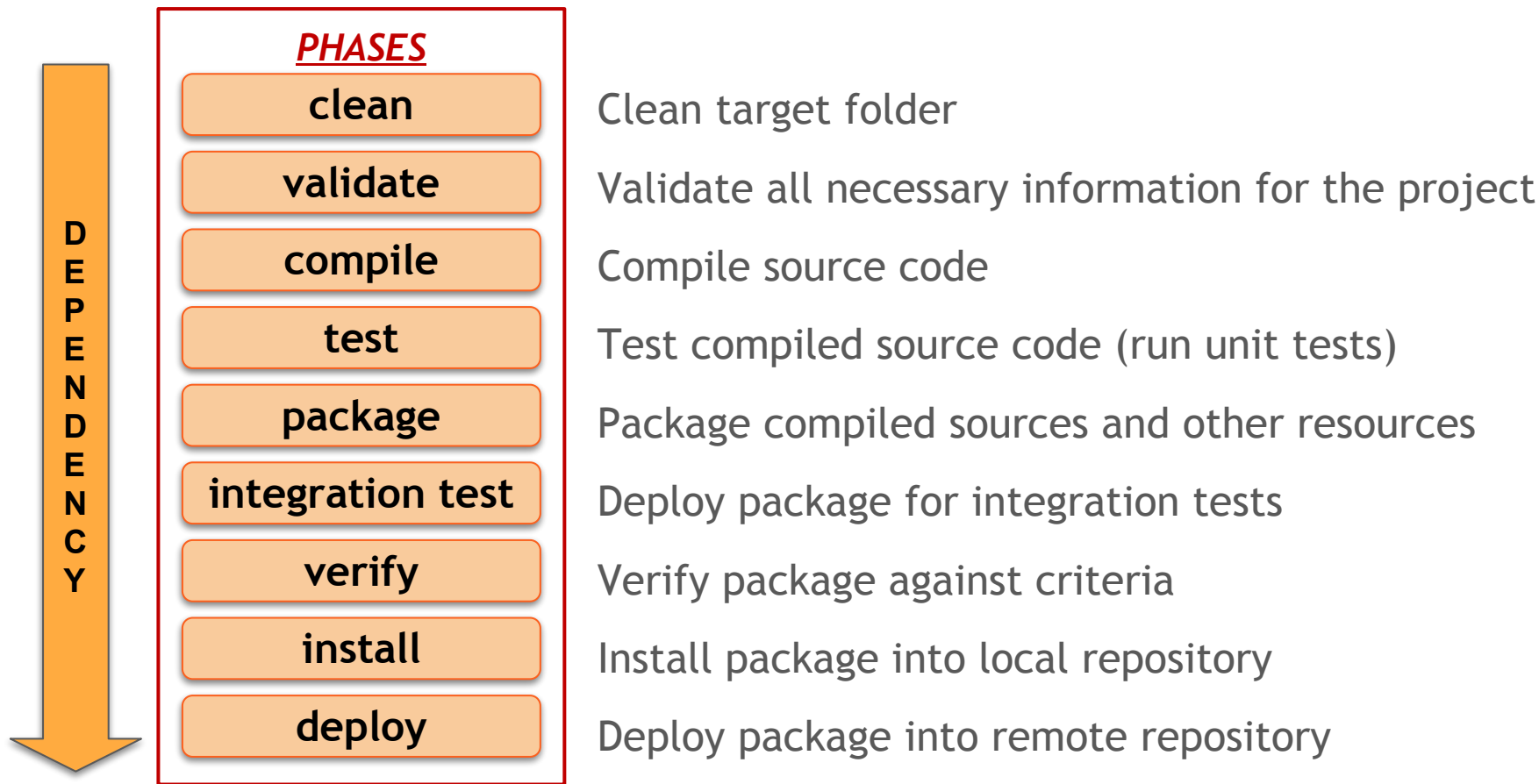


Phase: set of plugin - goal pairs.

Plugin: collection of goals reusable in all project. Maven provides build in plugins.

Goal: single task belonging to project or reusable

Build lifecycle



Quickstart archetype

**mvn archetype:generate **

- DarchetypeGroupId=org.apache.maven.archetypes \
- DgroupId=com.mycompany.app \
- DartifactId=my-app

```
my-app
|-- pom.xml
'-- src
    |-- main
    |   |-- java
    |       |-- com
    |           |-- mycompany
    |               |-- app
    |                   App.java
    '-- test
        |-- java
        |   |-- com
        |       |-- mycompany
        |           |-- app
        |               AppTest.java
```

```
<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
    http://maven.apache.org/xsd/maven-4.0.0.xsd">
  <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>
  <groupId>com.mycompany.app</groupId>
  <artifactId>my-app</artifactId>
  <packaging>jar</packaging>
  <version>1.0-SNAPSHOT</version>
  <name>Maven Quick Start Archetype</name>
  <url>http://maven.apache.org</url>
  <dependencies>
    <dependency>
      <groupId>junit</groupId>
      <artifactId>junit</artifactId>
      <version>4.11</version>
      <scope>test</scope>
    </dependency>
  </dependencies>
</project>
```


Useful Links

Architectures:

[Develop n-Tier applications](#)

[Presentation Domain Data Layering - Martin Fowler](#)

[The evolution and future of software architecture - Mark Richards](#)

[JEE Tutorial - Oracle](#)

Tomcat:

[Tomcat 8 Official Docs](#)

Maven:

[Maven reference book - Sonatype](#)

[Maven Official Docs](#)

Github project course repository and Lessons documentation:

<https://github.com/mcolombosperoni/an-introduction-to-backend-for-beginners>