

# Expeditors Backend Academy Labs

## Introduction

This document contains the labs for the Expeditors Backend Academy.

The instructions are split up into **Classwork** and **Homework**. The Classwork we will do in class together. You should do the Homework in the **Homework** module. Create a new package for each week's homework if it makes sense. I will go through an example before we start.

## Week 4

### Classwork

1. Designing a Service. Now we are going to start using our Student class for something useful. We need some way for users to interact with your Students, i.e. we need to create a StudentService. First step is going to be coming up with a rough design. We are going to do this together.
2. The StudentService should, at the very least, allow users to
  - a. Add, Delete and Update a Student
  - b. Get a Student by id
  - c. Get all Students
3. At this stage, we are not going to use a database. All data will be kept in memory. But you should keep in mind that eventually you will be using a real database. Things to think about:
  - a. How should the functionality should be partitioned – what are the different *kinds* of work you have to do.
  - b. This will lead you to the different classes you will need, and what their responsibilities should be.  
Hint – the *Single Responsibility Principle* is OO speak for saying a class should have responsibility over only one part of the functionality of an application. Or, as Robert Martin puts it “a class should have only one reason to change”.
4. What kind of data structures should be used.

5. How can we organize our code so that it will allow us to painlessly switch to using a real database at some point in the future. Designing for change.

## **Homework**

### **Objectives**

1. Design and write an application consisting of many moving parts.
2. Use OOP techniques to create classes which can be substituted for each other

### **Tasks**

1. Design an AdoptionService along the lines of the StudentService we implemented in class. Use all the tricks we learned today.
2. Create a second DAO (also storing data in memory for now). It can even be just a copy of the one you have, obviously with a different class name.
3. Set up your code so that you can easily switch between the DAOs for any particular run of your Application.
  - a. Hint - think Factory pattern.
4. Unit tests!!