

# Chapter 4 Getting Started with Spring Boot

Lecture Duration: 90 Minutes

🕒 *Goal:* Build conceptual understanding and prepare for coding workshop.



# **1 Understanding Spring Boot**





# What is Spring Boot?

- A **framework** simplifying Java backend development.
- Built on top of the **Spring Framework**.
- Provides:
  - **Auto-configuration**
  - **Embedded servers** (Tomcat, Jetty)
  - **Dependency management**

🧠 *Concept:* "Convention over configuration" — Spring Boot automatically sets up what you need.



# Why Spring Boot?

- Reduces setup time
- Encourages **microservice architecture**
- Includes production tools:
  - Metrics, Health Checks, Security
- Excellent for REST API & backend system design





## 2 Creating a Project



# Spring Initializr: Quick Start

**URL:** <https://start.spring.io>

## Steps

1. Choose **Project**: Maven
2. **Language**: Java
3. Add dependencies:
  - Spring Web
  - Spring Boot DevTools
  - (Optional) Spring Data JPA, MySQL Driver
4. Generate → Import into IDE (IntelliJ / Eclipse / VS Code)



# Project Structure Overview

```
demo/  
├── src/  
│   ├── main/java/com/example/demo/  
│   │   ├── controller/  
│   │   ├── service/  
│   │   └── repository/  
│   └── resources/  
│       ├── static/  
│       ├── templates/  
│       └── application.properties  
└── pom.xml
```



*Observation: Separation of concerns → Clean architecture.*

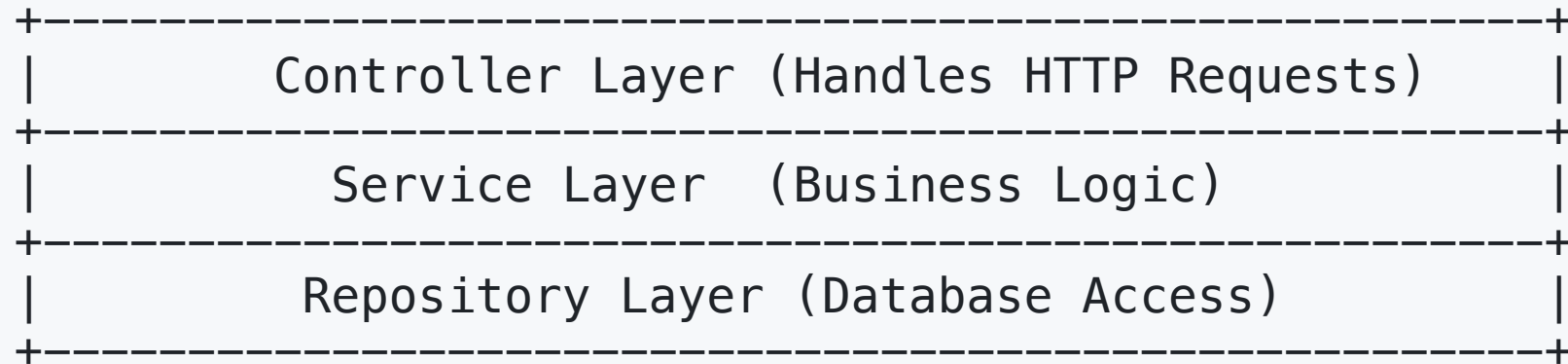


## 3 Backend Architecture





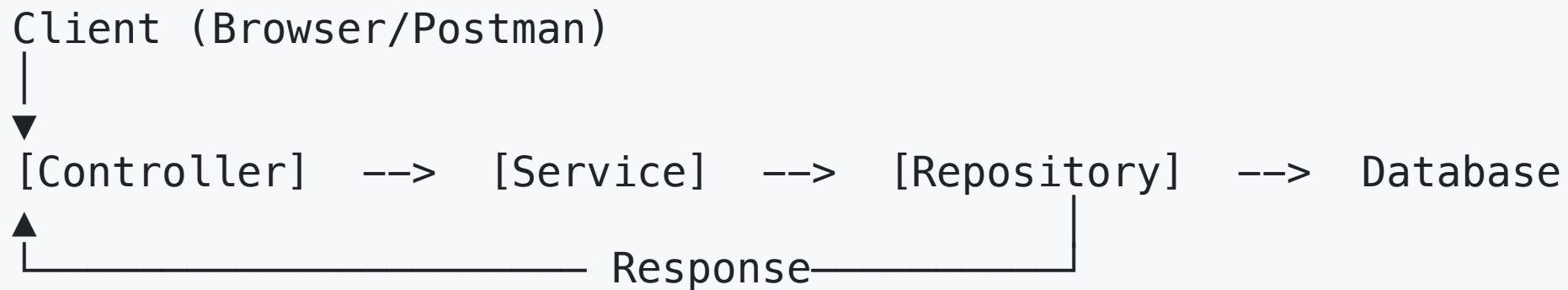
# Spring Boot Layered Design



 **Concept:** Each layer communicates only with the one directly below it.



# Request–Response Flow Diagram



💡 *Key idea:* Controller = entry point, Service = logic, Repository = data access.





## 4 Core Components in Detail



# Controller Layer

```
@RestController
public class HelloController {

    @GetMapping("/hello")
    public String hello() {
        return "Hello, Spring Boot!";
    }
}
```

## Notes:

- Uses `@RestController` annotation.
- Handles HTTP methods like `GET`, `POST`.
- Returns data directly (no view templates).





# Service Layer

```
@Service
public class HelloService {
    public String getMessage() {
        return "Hello from Service Layer!";
    }
}
```

- Contains **business logic**.
- Promotes **reusability** and **testing**.
- Injected into Controller using `@Autowired`.



# Repository Layer

```
@Repository  
public interface UserRepository extends JpaRepository<User, Long> { }
```

- Defines CRUD operations for database entities.
- Spring automatically generates implementation.





# Application Entry Point

```
@SpringBootApplication
public class DemoApplication {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SpringApplication.run(DemoApplication.class, args);
    }
}
```

- Starts embedded Tomcat server.
- Scans packages for annotated components.



## 5 Demo: Hello World API





# application.properties

```
server.port=8080  
spring.application.name=demo
```



# Run the Application

## Steps

1. Run `DemoApplication` .
2. Visit → `http://localhost:8080/hello`
3. Output → `Hello, Spring Boot!`

🎯 *Learning outcome:* You have deployed your first API endpoint.





# Example Workflow Visualization

```
User → Browser → http://localhost:8080/hello
↓
Spring Boot → DispatcherServlet
↓
HelloController → HelloService
↓
Return Response: "Hello, Spring Boot!"
```





# Debugging Common Issues

Problem	Possible Cause	Solution
Port in use	Another process on 8080	Change in <code>application.properties</code>
404 Not Found	Wrong endpoint path	Check <code>@GetMapping</code>
Dependency Error	Missing library	Update <code>pom.xml</code>



## 6 Summary & Workshop Preview





# Key Takeaways

- Spring Boot simplifies Java backend creation.
- You learned:
  - Project structure
  - Controller–Service–Repository pattern
  - Request–response flow
  - API deployment
- You are now ready to code in the **next workshop**.





# Next Workshop

## "Building a CRUD API with Spring Boot and MySQL"

- Implement RESTful CRUD endpoints.
- Connect to MySQL Database.
- Use `@Entity`, `@Repository`, `@Service`.
- Test with **Postman**.

🧩 *Preparation Tip:* Ensure your IDE and JDK are installed before the session.



# Thank You!

## Questions?

 *Next: Hands-on Workshop*

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