REST APIs - REST Web Services

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You will learn how to …

- Create REST APIs / Web Services with Spring
- Discuss REST concepts, JSON and HTTP messaging
- Install REST client tool: Postman
- Develop REST APIs / Web Services with **@RestController**
- Build a CRUD interface to the database with Spring REST

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Practical Results

- Introduction to Spring REST development

- Not an A to Z reference … for that you can see Spring Reference Manual

https://projects.spring.io/spring-framework/

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Business Problem

- Build a client app that provides the weather report for a city

- Need to get weather data from an external service

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Application Architecture

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Questions

- How will we connect to the Weather Service?
- What programming language do we use?
- What is the data format?

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Answers

- **How will we connect to the Weather Service?**
  - We can make REST API calls over HTTP
  - REST: REpresentational State Transfer
  - Lightweight approach for communicating between applications

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Answers

- **What programming language do we use?**
  - REST is language independent
  - The **client** application can use **ANY** programming language
  - The **server** application can use **ANY** programming language

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Answers

- **What is the data format?**
  - REST applications can use any data format
  - Commonly see XML and JSON
  - JSON is most popular and modern
    - JavaScript Object Notation

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Possible Solution

- Use online Weather Service API provided by: openweathermap.org
- Provide weather data via an API
- Data is available in multiple formats: JSON, XML etc …

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Call Weather Service

- The API documentation gives us the following:
  - Pass in the city name

```
api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/weather?q={city name}

OR

api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/weather?q={city name},{country code}
```


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Response - Weather Report

- The Weather Service responds with JSON

```
{
  ...
  "temp": 14,
  "temp_min": 11,
  "temp_max": 17,
  "humidity": 81,
  "name": "London",
  ...
}
```

Condensed version

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Multiple Client Apps

Remember:
REST calls can be made over HTTP
REST is language independent

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Currency Converter App

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Movie Tickets App

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Customer Relationship Manager (CRM) App

We will create this code using Spring REST (SERVER)

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What do we call it?

REST API

REST
Web Services

REST Services

RESTful API

RESTful
Web Services

RESTful Services

Generally, all mean the SAME thing

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What do we call it?

REST API

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RESTful API

RESTful
Web Services

RESTful Services

Generally, all mean the SAME thing

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JSON Basics - Syntax

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What is JSON?

- **J**ava**S**cript **O**bject **N**otation

- Lightweight data format for storing and exchanging data … plain text

- Language independent … not just for **JavaScript**

- Can use with any programming language: **Java, C#, Python** etc …

JSON is just plain text data

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Simple JSON Example

- Curley braces define objects in JSON
- Object members are name / value pairs
  - Delimited by colons
- Name is **always** in double-quotes

Name

Value

```
{
  "id": 14,
  "firstName": "Mario",
  "lastName": "Rossi",
  "active": true
}
```


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JSON Values

- Numbers: no quotes
- String: in double quotes
- Boolean: **`true`**, **`false`**
- Nested JSON object
- Array
- **`null`**

Value

```
{
  "id": 14,
  "firstName": "Mario",
  "lastName": "Rossi",
  "active": true,
  "courses" : null
}
```


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Nested JSON Objects

```
{
  "id": 14,
  "firstName": "Mario",
  "lastName": "Rossi",
  "active": true,
  "address" : {
                "street" : "100 Main St",
                "city" : "Philadelphia",
                "state" : "Pennsylvania",
                "zip" : "19103",
                "country" : "USA"
              }
}
```

Nested

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JSON Arrays

```
{
  "id": 14,
  "firstName": "Mario",
  "lastName": "Rossi",
  "active": true,
  "languages" : ["Java", "C#", "Python", "Javascript"]
}
```

Array

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REST HTTP Basics

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REST over HTTP

- Most common use of REST is over HTTP

- Leverage HTTP methods for CRUD operations

HTTP Method	CRUD Operation
POST	Create a new entity
GET	Read a list of entities or single entity
PUT	Update an existing entity
DELETE	Delete an existing entity

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HTTP Messages

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HTTP Request Message

- Request line: the HTTP command
- Header variables: request metadata
- Message body: contents of message

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HTTP Response Message

- Response line: server protocol and status code (200,404,500)
- Header variables: response metadata
- Message body: contents of message

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HTTP Response - Status Codes

Code Range	Description
100 - 199	Informational
200 - 299	Successful
300 - 399	Redirection
400 - 499	Client error
500 - 599	Server error

401 Authentication Required
404 File Not Found

500 Internal Server Error

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MIME Content Types

- The message format is described by MIME content type
  - **M**ultipurpose **I**nternet **M**ail-**E**xtension
- Basic Syntax: `type/sub-type`
- Examples
  - `text/html`, `text/plain`
  - `application/json`, `application/xml`, ...

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Client Tool

- We need a **client tool**
- Send HTTP requests to the REST Web Service / API
- Plenty of tools available: curl, Postman, etc …

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Postman

Free developer plan

www.getpostman.com

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Install Postman Now

www.getpostman.com

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Postman Demo

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GET https://jsonplaceholder

No Environment

https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/users

Save

GET https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/users Send

Params Authorization Headers (6) Body Pre-request Script Tests Settings Cookies

Query Params

Key	Value	Description	Bulk Edit

Body Cookies Headers (24) Test Results Status: 200 OK Time: 456 ms Size: 6.45 KB Save Response

Pretty Raw Preview Visualize JSON


```
1 [
2     {
3         "id": 1,
4         "name": "Leanne Graham",
5         "username": "Bret",
```


https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/users

Spring REST Controller

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Spring REST Hello World

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Spring REST Controller

Adds REST support

```
@RestController
@RequestMapping("/test")
public class DemoRestController {

  @GetMapping("/hello")
  public String sayHello() {
    return "Hello World!";
  }

}
```

Access the REST endpoint at `/test/hello`

Returns content to client

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Testing with REST Client - Postman

Test #1

Access the REST endpoint at `/test/hello`

The response

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Testing with REST Client - Web Browser Test #2

Access the REST endpoint at `/test/hello`

The response

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Web Browser vs Postman

- For simple REST testing for GET requests
  - Web Browser and Postman are similar

- However, for advanced REST testing: POST, PUT etc …
  - Postman has much better support
  - POSTing JSON data, setting content type
  - Passing HTTP request headers, authentication etc …

POSTMAN

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Spring REST Controller - Dev Process

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Development Process

Step-By-Step

1. Add Maven dependency for Spring Boot Starter Web

2. Create Spring REST Service using @RestController

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Step 1: Add Maven Dependency

File: pom.xml

```
<!-- Add Spring Boot Starter Web -->
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
  <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-web</artifactId>
</dependency>
```

At Spring Initializr website,
can also select the "Web" dependency

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Step 2: Create Spring REST Service

```
@RestController
@RequestMapping("/test")
public class DemoRestController {

  @GetMapping("/hello")
  public String sayHello() {
    return "Hello World!";
  }

}
```

Handles HTTP GET requests

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Java JSON Data Binding

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Java JSON Data Binding

- Data binding is the process of converting JSON data to a Java POJO

Also known as

Mapping

Serialization / Deserialization

Marshalling / Unmarshalling

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JSON Data Binding with Jackson

- Spring uses the **Jackson Project** behind the scenes
- Jackson handles data binding between JSON and Java POJO
- Details on Jackson Project:

Spring Boot Starter Web automatically includes dependency for Jackson

https://github.com/FasterXML/jackson-databind

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Jackson Data Binding

- By default, Jackson will call appropriate getter/setter method

```
{
  "id": 14,

  "firstName": "Mario",

  "lastName": "Rossi",

  "active": true
}
```

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JSON to Java POJO

- Convert JSON to Java POJO … call setter methods on POJO

```
{
  "id": 14,

  "firstName": "Mario",

  "lastName": "Rossi",

  "active": true
}
```

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JSON to Java POJO

Note: Jackson calls the setXXX methods
It does NOT access internal private fields directly

- Convert JSON to Java POJO … call setter methods on POJO

```
{
  "id": 14,

  "firstName": "Mario",

  "lastName": "Rossi",

  "active": true
}
```

Call setId(…)

Call setFirstName(…)

Name(…)

Jackson will do this work

```
public class Student {

    private int id;
    private String firstName;
    private String lastName;
    private boolean active;

    public void setId(int id) {
        this.id = id;
    }

    public void setFirstName(String firstName) {
        this.firstName = firstName;
    }

    public void setLastName(String lastName) {
        this.lastName = lastName;
    }

    public void setActive(boolean active) {
        this.active = active;
    }

    // getter methods
}
```


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Java POJO to JSON

- Now, let's go the other direction
- Convert Java POJO to JSON … call getter methods on POJO

```
{
  "id": 14,

  "firstName": "Mario",

  "lastName": "Rossi",

  "active": true
}
```

Java
POJO

Student

Call getXXX methods

Jackson will do this work

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Spring and Jackson Support

- When building Spring REST applications
- Spring will automatically handle Jackson Integration
- JSON data being passed to REST controller is converted to POJO
- Java object being returned from REST controller is converted to JSON

Happens automatically behind the scenes

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Spring REST Service - Students

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Create a New Service

- Return a list of students

GET `/api/students` *Returns a list of students*

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Spring REST Service

We will write this code

REST Client

/api/students

REST Service

```
[
    {
        "firstName": "Poornima",
        "lastName": "Patel"
    },
    {
        "firstName": "Mario",
        "lastName": "Rossi"
    },
    {
        "firstName": "Mary",
        "lastName": "Smith"
    }
]
```

Web Browser
Or
Postman

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Convert Java POJO to JSON

- Our REST Service will return **`List<Student>`**
- Need to convert **`List<Student>`** to JSON
- **Jackson** can help us out with this …

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Spring Boot and Jackson Support

Happens automatically behind the scenes

- Spring Boot will automatically handle **Jackson** integration
- JSON data being passed to REST controller is converted to Java POJO
- Java POJO being returned from REST controller is converted to JSON

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Student POJO (class)

Java
POJO

Student

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Jackson Data Binding

Remember

- Jackson will call appropriate getter / setter method

```
{
  "id": 14,

  "firstName": "Mario",

  "lastName": "Rossi",

  "active": true
}
```

Jackson will do this work

Java POJO

Student

Student
firstName : String lastName : String
getFirstName() : String setFirstName(...) : void getLastName() : String setLastName(...) : void

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Spring REST Service

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Behind the scenes

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Development Process

Step-By-Step

1. Create Java POJO class for **Student**

2. Create Spring REST Service using **@RestController**

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Step 1: Create Java POJO class for Student

File: Student.java

```
public class Student {

    private String firstName;
    private String lastName;

    public Student() {

    }

    public Student(String firstName, String lastName) {
        this.firstName = firstName;
        this.lastName = lastName;
    }

    public String getFirstName() {
        return firstName;
    }

    public void setFirstName(String firstName) {
        this.firstName = firstName;
    }

    public String getLastName() {
        return lastName;
    }

    public void setLastName(String lastName) {
        this.lastName = lastName;
    }

}
```

Fields
Constructors
Getter/Setters

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Step 2: Create @RestController

File: StudentRestController.java

```
@RestController
@RequestMapping("/api")
public class StudentRestController {

  // define endpoint for "/students" - return list of students

  @GetMapping("/students")
  public List<Student> getStudents() {

    List<Student> theStudents = new ArrayList<>();

    theStudents.add(new Student("Poornima", "Patel"));
    theStudents.add(new Student("Mario", "Rossi"));
    theStudents.add(new Student("Mary", "Smith"));

    return theStudents;
  }

}
```

We'll hard code for now ... can add DB later ...

Jackson will convert List<Student> to JSON array

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Spring REST - Path Variables

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Path Variables

- Retrieve a single student by id

GET

`/api/students/{studentId}` *Retrieve a single student*

`/api/students/0`

`/api/students/1`

`/api/students/2`

Known as a "path variable"

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Spring REST Service

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Behind the scenes

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Development Process

Step-By-Step

1. Add request mapping to Spring REST Service

- Bind path variable to method parameter using `@PathVariable`

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Step 1: Add Request Mapping

File: StudentRestController.java

```
@RestController
@RequestMapping("/api")
public class StudentRestController {

  // define endpoint for "/students/{studentId}" - return student at index

  @GetMapping("/students/{studentId}")
  public Student getStudent(@PathVariable int studentId) {

    List<Student> theStudents = new ArrayList<>();

    // populate theStudents
    ...

    return theStudents.get(studentId);
  }

}
```

Bind the path variable (by default, must match)

Keep it simple,
just index into the list
We'll do fancy DB stuff later

Jackson will convert Student to JSON

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Spring REST - Exception Handling

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Remember our problem?

- Bad student id of 9999 …

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We really want this …

- Handle the exception and return error as JSON

```
{
    "status": 404,
    "message": "Student id not found - 9999",
    "timeStamp": 1526149650271
}
```

Our desired output exception / error formatted as JSON

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Spring REST Exception Handling

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Development Process

Step-By-Step

1. Create a custom error response class

2. Create a custom exception class

3. Update REST service to throw exception if student not found

4. Add an exception handler method using `@ExceptionHandler`

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Step 1: Create custom error response class

- The custom error response class will be sent back to client as JSON
- We will define as Java class (POJO)
- Jackson will handle converting it to JSON

You can define any custom fields that you want to track

```
{
    "status": 404,
    "message": "Student id not found - 9999",
    "timeStamp": 1526149650271
}
```


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Step 1: Create custom error response class

File: StudentErrorResponse.java

```
public class StudentErrorResponse {

  private int status;
  private String message;
  private long timeStamp;

  // constructors

  // getters / setters

}
```

```
{
    "status": 404,
    "message": "Student id not found - 9999",
    "timeStamp": 1526149650271
}
```


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Step 2: Create custom student exception

- The custom student exception will used by our REST service
- In our code, if we can't find student, then we'll throw an exception
- Need to define a custom student exception class
  - `StudentNotFoundException`

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Step 2: Create custom student exception

File: StudentNotFoundException.java

```
public class StudentNotFoundException extends RuntimeException {

  public StudentNotFoundException(String message) {
    super(message);
  }

}
```

Call super class constructor

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Step 3: Update REST service to throw exception

File: StudentRestController.java

```
@RestController
@RequestMapping("/api")
public class StudentRestController {

  @GetMapping("/students/{studentId}")
  public Student getStudent(@PathVariable int studentId) {

    // check the studentId against list size

    if ( (studentId >= theStudents.size()) || (studentId < 0) ) {
      throw new StudentNotFoundException("Student id not found - " + studentId);
    }

    return theStudents.get(studentId);

  }
  …
}
```

Could also check results from DB

Throw exception

Happy path

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Spring REST Exception Handling

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Step 4: Add exception handler method

- Define exception handler method(s) with `@ExceptionHandler` annotation
- Exception handler will return a `ResponseEntity`
- `ResponseEntity` is a wrapper for the HTTP response object
- `ResponseEntity` provides fine-grained control to specify:
  - HTTP status code, HTTP headers and Response body

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Step 4: Add exception handler method

Exception handler method

Type of the response body

Exception type to handle / catch

```
java

pi")
public class StudentRestController {
  …

  @ExceptionHandler
  public ResponseEntity<StudentErrorResponse> handleException(StudentNotFoundException exc) {

    StudentErrorResponse error = new StudentErrorResponse();

    error.setStatus(HttpStatus.NOT_FOUND.value());
    error.setMessage(exc.getMessage());
    error.setTimeStamp(System.currentTimeMillis());

    return new ResponseEntity<>(error, HttpStatus.NOT_FOUND);
  }
}
```

Body

Status code

```
{
    "status": 404,
    "message": "Student id not found - 9999",
    "timeStamp": 1526149650271
}
```

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Spring REST Exception Handling

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Spring REST - Global Exception Handling

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Spring REST Exception Handling

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It works, but …

- Exception handler code is only for the specific REST controller
- Can't be reused by other controllers :-(
- We need **global** exception handlers
  - Promotes reuse
  - Centralizes exception handling

Large projects
will have
multiple controllers

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Spring @ControllerAdvice

- `@ControllerAdvice` is similar to an interceptor / filter
- Pre-process requests to controllers
- Post-process responses to handle exceptions
- Perfect for global exception handling

Pre-process = Ön işlem
Post-process = İşlem sonrası

Real-time use of AOP

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Spring REST Exception Handling

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Development Process

Step-By-Step

1. Create new @ControllerAdvice

2. Refactor REST service … remove exception handling code

3. Add exception handling code to @ControllerAdvice

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Step 1: Create new @ControllerAdvice

File: StudentRestExceptionHandler.java

```
@ControllerAdvice
public class StudentRestExceptionHandler {

  ...

}
```


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Step 2: Refactor - remove exception handling

File: StudentRestController.java

```
@RestController
@RequestMapping("/api")
public class StudentRestController {
  …

  @ExceptionHandler
  public ResponseEntity<StudentErrorResponse> handleException(StudentNotFoundException exc) {

    StudentErrorResponse error = new StudentErrorResponse();

    error.setStatus(HttpStatus.NOT_FOUND.value());
    error.setMessage(exc.getMessage());
    error.setTimeStamp(System.currentTimeMillis());

    return new ResponseEntity<>(error, HttpStatus.NOT_FOUND);
  }

}
```

Remove this code

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Step 3: Add exception handler to @ControllerAdvice

File: StudentRestExceptionHandler.java

Same code as before

```
@ControllerAdvice //makes code globally available for a given application
public class StudentRestExceptionHandler {

  @ExceptionHandler
  public ResponseEntity<StudentErrorResponse> handleException(StudentNotFoundException exc) {

    StudentErrorResponse error = new StudentErrorResponse();

    error.setStatus(HttpStatus.NOT_FOUND.value());
    error.setMessage(exc.getMessage());
    error.setTimeStamp(System.currentTimeMillis());

    return new ResponseEntity<>(error, HttpStatus.NOT_FOUND);
  }

}
```


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Spring REST Exception Handling

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Spring REST API Design

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REST API Design

- For real-time projects, who will use your API?
- Also, how will they use your API?
- Design the API based on requirements

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API Design Process

Step-By-Step

1. Review API requirements

2. Identify main resource / entity

3. Use HTTP methods to assign action on resource

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API Requirements ← Step 1

From the Boss

Create a REST API for the Employee Directory

REST clients should be able to

- Get a list of employees
- Get a single employee by id
- Add a new employee
- Update an employee
- Delete an employee

Full CRUD

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Step 2: Identify main resource / entity

- To identify main resource / entity, look for the most prominent "noun"
- For our project, it is "employee"
- Convention is to use plural form of resource / entity: **employees**

```
/api/employees
```


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Step 3: Use HTTP methods to assign action on resource

HTTP Method	CRUD Action
POST	Create a new entity
GET	Read a list of entities or single entity
PUT	Update an existing entity
DELETE	Delete an existing entity

Full CRUD

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Employee Real-Time Project

HTTP Method	Endpoint	CRUD Action
POST	/api/employees	Create a new employee
GET	/api/employees	Read a list of employees
GET	/api/employees/{employeeId}	Read a single employee
PUT	/api/employees	Update an existing employee
DELETE	/api/employees/{employeeId}	Delete an existing employee

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Anti-Patterns

- DO NOT DO THIS … these are REST anti-patterns, bad practice

```
/api/employeesList
/api/deleteEmployee
/api/addEmployee
/api/updateEmployee
```

Don't include actions in the endpoint

Instead, use HTTP methods to assign actions

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Employee Real-Time Project

HTTP Method	Endpoint	CRUD Action
POST	/api/employees	Create a new employee
GET	/api/employees	Read a list of employees
GET	/api/employees/{employeeId}	Read a single employee
PUT	/api/employees	Update an existing employee
DELETE	/api/employees/{employeeId}	Delete an existing employee

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More API Examples

- On the following slides, we'll look at APIs from other real-time projects
- PayPal
- GitHub
- SalesForce

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PayPal

- PayPal Invoicing API
  - https://developer.paypal.com/docs/api/invoicing/

PayPal Developer Docs APIs Support

Create draft invoice

POST /v1/invoicing/invoices

List invoices

GET /v1/invoicing/invoices

Show invoice details

GET /v1/invoicing/invoices/{invoice_id}

Update invoice

PUT /v1/invoicing/invoices/{invoice_id}

Delete draft invoice

DELETE /v1/invoicing/invoices/{invoice_id}

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GitHub

- GitHub Repositories API
  - `https://developer.github.com/v3/repos/#repositories`

GitHub Developer

Create a new repository

```
POST /user/repos
```

List your repositories

```
GET /user/repos
```

Delete a repository

```
DELETE /repos/:owner/:repo
```

Get a repository

```
GET /repos/:owner/:repo
```

Notation for path variables

Same as {owner} and {repo}

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SalesForce REST API

- Industries REST API
  - https://sforce.co/2J40ALH

kural: çoğul kullan (bu örnek farklı)

Retrieve All Individuals

```
GET  /services/apexrest/v1/individual/
```

Retrieve One Individual

```
GET  /services/apexrest/v1/individual/{individual_id}
```

Create an individual

```
POST /services/apexrest/clinic01/v1/individual/
```

Update an individual

```
PUT  /services/apexrest/clinic01/v1/individual/
```


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Spring Boot REST API - Real Time Project

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Real-Time Project

REST API with Spring Boot that connects to a database

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API Requirements

From the Boss

Create a REST API for the Employee Directory

REST clients should be able to

- Get a list of employees
- Get a single employee by id
- Add a new employee
- Update an employee
- Delete an employee

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REST API

HTTP Method	Endpoint	CRUD Action
POST	/api/employees	Create a new employee
GET	/api/employees	Read a list of employees
GET	/api/employees/{employeeId}	Read a single employee
PUT	/api/employees	Update an existing employee
DELETE	/api/employees/{employeeId}	Delete an existing employee

Development Process

Step-By-Step

1. Set up Database Dev Environment
2. Create Spring Boot project using Spring Initializr
3. Get list of employees
4. Get single employee by ID
5. Add a new employee
6. Update an existing employee
7. Delete an existing employee

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Application Architecture

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Setup Database Table

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employee.sql

1. File: employee.sql

2. Create a new database table: **employee**

3. Load table with sample data

Details on downloading the SQL file provided in next section

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Creating Spring Boot Project

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Development Process

Step-By-Step

1. Set up Database Dev Environment
2. Create Spring Boot project using Spring Initializr
3. Get list of employees
4. Get single employee by ID
5. Add a new employee
6. Update an existing employee
7. Delete an existing employee

Our Task

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Create DAO in Spring Boot

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Application Architecture

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Development Process

1. Set up Database Dev Environment
2. Create Spring Boot project using Spring Initializr
3. Get list of employees
4. Get single employee by ID
5. Add a new employee
6. Update an existing employee
7. Delete an existing employee

Step-By-Step

Let's build a DAO layer for this

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DAO Interface

```
public interface EmployeeDAO {

  List<Employee> findAll();

}
```


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DAO Impl

Same interface for consistent API

```
@Repository
public class EmployeeDAOJpaImpl implements EmployeeDAO {

  private EntityManager entityManager;

  @Autowired
  public EmployeeDAOJpaImpl(EntityManager theEntityManager) {
    entityManager = theEntityManager;
  }

 ...
}
```

Automatically created by Spring Boot

Constructor injection

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Get a list of employees

```
@Override
public List<Employee> findAll() {

  // create a query
  TypedQuery<Employee> theQuery =
      entityManager.createQuery("from Employee", Employee.class);

  // execute query and get result list
  List<Employee> employees = theQuery.getResultList();

  // return the results
  return employees;
}
```


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Development Process

Step-By-Step

1. Update db configs in application.properties
2. Create Employee entity
3. Create DAO interface
4. Create DAO implementation
5. Create REST controller to use DAO

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Define Services with @Service

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Refactor: Add a Service Layer

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Purpose of Service Layer

- **Service Facade** design pattern
- Intermediate layer for custom business logic
- Integrate data from multiple sources (DAO/repositories)

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Integrate Multiple Data Sources

Provide controller with a single view of the data that we integrated from multiple backend datasources

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Most Times - Delegate Calls

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Specialized Annotation for Services

- Spring provides the **@Service** annotation

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Specialized Annotation for Services

- **@Service** applied to Service implementations

- Spring will automatically register the Service implementation
  - thanks to component-scanning

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Employee Service

Step-By-Step

1. Define Service interface

2. Define Service implementation

   - Inject the EmployeeDAO

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Step 1: Define Service interface

```
public interface EmployeeService {

   List<Employee> findAll();

}
```


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Step 2: Define Service implementation

@Service - enables component scanning

```
@Service
public class EmployeeServiceImpl implements EmployeeService {

  // inject EmployeeDAO …

  @Override
  public List<Employee> findAll() {
    return employeeDAO.findAll();
  }
}
```


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DAO: Find, Add, Update and Delete

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Service Layer - Best Practice

- Best practice is to apply transactional boundaries at the service layer
- It is the service layer's responsibility to manage transaction boundaries
- For implementation code
  - Apply @Transactional on service methods
  - Remove @Transactional on DAO methods if they already exist

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Development Process

Step-By-Step

1. Set up Database Dev Environment
2. Create Spring Boot project using Spring Initializr
3. Get list of employees
4. Get single employee by ID
5. Add a new employee
6. Update an existing employee
7. Delete an existing employee

DAO methods

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DAO: Get a single employee

```
@Override
public Employee findById(int theId) {

  // get employee
  Employee theEmployee = entityManager.find(Employee.class, theId);

  // return employee
  return theEmployee;
}
```


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DAO: Add or Update employee

Note: We don't use @Transactional at DAO layer
It will be handled at Service layer

```
@Override
public Employee save(Employee theEmployee) {

  // save or update the employee
  Employee dbEmployee = entityManager.merge(theEmployee);

  // return dbEmployee
  return dbEmployee;
}
```

if id == 0
then save/insert
else update

Return dbEmployee
It has updated id from the database
(in the case of insert)

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DAO: Delete an existing employee

Note: We don't use @Transactional at DAO layer
It will be handled at Service layer

```
@Override
public void deleteById(int theId) {

  // find the employee by id
  Employee theEmployee = entityManager.find(Employee.class, theId);

  // delete the employee
  entityManager.remove(theEmployee);
}
```


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DAO: Find, Add, Update and Delete

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Development Process

Step-By-Step

1. Set up Database Dev Environment
2. Create Spring Boot project using Spring Initializr
3. Get list of employees
4. Get single employee by ID
5. Add a new employee
6. Update an existing employee
7. Delete an existing employee

DAO methods

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Service: Find, Add, Update and Delete

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Development Process

Step-By-Step

1. Set up Database Dev Environment
2. Create Spring Boot project using Spring Initializr
3. Get list of employees
4. Get single employee by ID
5. Add a new employee
6. Update an existing employee
7. Delete an existing employee

Service methods

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Rest Controller Methods - Find and Add

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Development Process

Step-By-Step

1. Set up Database Dev Environment
2. Create Spring Boot project using Spring Initializr
3. Get list of employees
4. Get single employee by ID
5. Add a new employee
6. Update an existing employee
7. Delete an existing employee

Rest Controller methods

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Real-Time Project

Checkpoint

HTTP Method		CRUD Action
GET	/api/employees	Read a list of employees
GET	/api/employees/{employeeId}	Read a single employee
POST	/api/employees	Create a new employee
PUT	/api/employees	Update an existing employee
DELETE	/api/employees/{employeeId}	Delete an existing employee

Read a Single Employee

REST Client

GET /api/employees/{employeeId}

```
{
    "id": 1,
    "firstName": "David",
    "lastName": "Adams",
    "email": "david@luv2code.com"
}
```

Employee REST Controller

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Create a New Employee

Since new employee, we are not passing id / primary key

REST Client

POST /api/employees

```
{
    "firstName": "Juan",
    "lastName": "Perez",
    "email": "juan.perez@luv2code.com"
}
```

Employee REST Controller

```
{
    "id": 7,
    "firstName": "Juan",
    "lastName": "Perez",
    "email": "juan.perez@luv2code.com"
}
```

Response contains new id / primary key

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Sending JSON to Spring REST Controllers

- When sending JSON data to Spring REST Controllers

- For controller to process JSON data, need to set a HTTP request header
  - `Content-type: application/json`

- Need to configure REST client to send the correct HTTP request header

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Postman - Sending JSON in Request Body

- Must set HTTP request header in Postman

Based on these configs, Postman will automatically set the correct HTTP request header

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Rest Controller Methods - Update and Delete

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Development Process

Step-By-Step

1. Set up Database Dev Environment
2. Create Spring Boot project using Spring Initializr
3. Get list of employees
4. Get single employee by ID
5. Add a new employee
6. Update an existing employee
7. Delete an existing employee

Rest Controller methods

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Real-Time Project

Checkpoint

HTTP Method		CRUD Action
GET	/api/employees	Read a list of employees
GET	/api/employees/{employeeId}	Read a single employee
POST	/api/employees	Create a new employee
PUT	/api/employees	Update an existing employee
DELETE	/api/employees/{employeeId}	Delete an existing employee

Update Employee

ID of employee to update
With updated info

REST Client

PUT /api/employees

```
{
    "id" : 1,
    "firstName" : "Daniel",
    "lastName" : "Vega",
    "email" : "daniel.vega@luv2code.com"
}
```

```
{
    "id" : 1,
    "firstName" : "Daniel",
    "lastName" : "Vega",
    "email" : "daniel.vega@luv2code.com"
}
```

Employee REST Controller

Response contains updated info (echoed)

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Delete Employee

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Spring Data JPA in Spring Boot

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Application Architecture

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The Problem

- We saw how to create a DAO for **`Employee`**
- What if we need to create a DAO for another entity?
  - **`Customer`**, **`Student`**, **`Product`**, **`Book`** …
- Do we have to repeat all of the same code again???

```java
public interface EmployeeDAO {

    public List<Employee> findAll();

    public Employee findById(int theId);

    public void save(Employee theEmployee);

    public void deleteById(int theId);

}
```

```java
@Repository
public class EmployeeDAOJpaImpl implements EmployeeDAO {

    private EntityManager entityManager;

    @Autowired
    public EmployeeDAOJpaImpl(EntityManager theEntityManager) {
        entityManager = theEntityManager;
    }

    @Override
    public List<Employee> findAll() {

        // create a query
        TypedQuery<Employee> theQuery =
                entityManager.createQuery("from Employee", Employee.class);

        // execute query and get result list
        List<Employee> employees = theQuery.getResultList();

        // return the results
        return employees;
    }

    @Override
    public Employee findById(int theId) {

        // get employee
        Employee theEmployee =
                entityManager.find(Employee.class, theId);

        // return employee
        return theEmployee;
    }
```


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Creating DAO

- You may have noticed a pattern with creating DAOs

```
@Override
public Employee findById(int theId) {

  // get data
  Employee theData = entityManager.find(Employee.class, theId);

  // return data
  return theData;
}
```

Most of the code is the same

Only difference is the entity type and primary key

Entity type

Primary key

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My Wish

- I wish we could tell Spring:

Create a DAO for me

Plug in my entity type and primary key

Give me all of the basic CRUD features for free

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My Wish Diagram

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Entity: Customer
Primary key: Integer
findAll()
findById(…)
save(…)
deleteById(…)
… others …
CRUD methods

Entity: Product
Primary key: Integer
findAll()
findById(…)
save(…)
deleteById(…)
… others …
CRUD methods

Spring Data JPA - Solution

- **Spring Data JPA** is the solution!!!!

https://spring.io/projects/spring-data-jpa

- Create a DAO and just plug in your entity type and primary key
- Spring will give you a CRUD implementation for FREE …. like MAGIC!!
  - Helps to minimize boiler-plate DAO code … yaaay!!!

More than 70% reduction in code … depending on use case

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JpaRepository

- Spring Data JPA provides the interface: **`JpaRepository`**
- Exposes methods (some by inheritance from parents)

Entity: Employee

Primary key: Integer

findAll()
findById(…)
save(…)
deleteById(…)
… others …

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Development Process

Step-By-Step

1. Extend **`JpaRepository`** interface

2. Use your Repository in your app

No need for implementation class

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Step 1: Extend JpaRepository interface

Entity type

Primary key

```
public interface EmployeeRepository extends JpaRepository<Employee, Integer> {

  // that's it ... no need to write any code LOL!

}
```

No need for implementation class

Get these methods for free

Entity: Employee

Primary key: Integer

findAll()
findById(…)
save(…)
deleteById(…)
… others …

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JpaRepository Docs

- Full list of methods available … see JavaDoc for **`JpaRepository`**

www.luv2code.com/jpa-repository-javadoc

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Step 2: Use Repository in your app

```
@Service
public class EmployeeServiceImpl implements EmployeeService {

  private EmployeeRepository employeeRepository;

  @Autowired
  public EmployeeServiceImpl(EmployeeRepository theEmployeeRepository) {
    employeeRepository = theEmployeeRepository;
  }

  @Override
  public List<Employee> findAll() {
    return employeeRepository.findAll();
  }
  …
}
```

Our repository

Magic method that is available via repository

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Minimized Boilerplate Code

Before Spring Data JPA

```
public interface EmployeeDAO {

    public List<Employee> findAll();

    public Emplo          yId(int theId);

    public void           ee theEmployee

    public void d         theId)

}
```

```
@Repository
public class Employee

    private EntityManag

    @Autowired
    public EmployeeDAOJpa                    tyManager) {
        entityManager = th
    }

    @Override
    public List<Empl

        // create
        TypedQue                                    loyee.class);

        //
        L                    = theQ

    }

    @Ov
    publ                    dById(int theId) {

        // get          ee
        Employe          eEmployee =
                entityManager.find(Employee.class, theId);

        // return employee
        return theEmployee;
    }
```

2 Files
30+ lines of code

After Spring Data JPA

```
public interface EmployeeRepository extends JpaRepository<Employee, Integer> {

    // that's it ... no need to write any code LOL!

}
```

1 File
3 lines of code!

No need for implementation class

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Advanced Features

- Advanced features available for
  - Extending and adding custom queries with JPQL
  - Query Domain Specific Language (Query DSL)
  - Defining custom methods (low-level coding)

www.luv2code.com/spring-data-jpa-defining-custom-queries

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Spring Data REST in Spring Boot

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Spring Data JPA

- Earlier, we saw the magic of Spring Data JPA
- This helped to eliminate boilerplate code

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Hmmm ...

Can this apply to REST APIs?

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The Problem

- We saw how to create a REST API for **`Employee`**
- Need to create REST API for another entity?
  - **`Customer`**, **`Student`**, **`Product`**, **`Book`** ...
- Do we have to repeat all of the same code again???

```java
@RestController
@RequestMapping("/api")
public class EmployeeRestController {

    private EmployeeService employeeService;

    @Autowired
    public EmployeeRestController(EmployeeService theEmployeeService) {
        employeeService = theEmployeeService;
    }

    // expose "/employees" and return list of employees
    @GetMapping("/employees")
    public List<Employee> findAll() {
```

```java
public interface EmployeeService {

    public List<Employee> findAll();

    public Employee findById(int theId);
```

```java
@Service
public class EmployeeServiceImpl implements EmployeeService {

    private EmployeeRepository employeeRepository;

    @Autowired
    public EmployeeServiceImpl(EmployeeRepository theEmployeeRepository) {
        employeeRepository = theEmployeeRepository;
    }

    @Override
    public List<Employee> findAll() {
        return employeeRepository.findAll();
    }

    @Override
    public Employee findById(int theId) {

        Optional<Employee> result = employeeRepository.findById(theId);

        Employee theEmployee = null;

        if (result.isPresent()) {
            theEmployee = result.get();
        }
        else {
            // we didn't find the employee
```

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My Wish

- I wish we could tell Spring:

Create a REST API for me

Use my existing JpaRepository (entity, primary key)

Give me all of the basic REST API CRUD features for free

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Spring Data REST - Solution

- **Spring Data REST** is the solution!!!!

https://spring.io/projects/spring-data-rest

- Leverages your existing **`JpaRepository`**

- Spring will give you a REST CRUD implementation for FREE …. like MAGIC!!
  - Helps to minimize boiler-plate REST code!!!
  - No new coding required!!!

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REST API

- Spring Data REST will expose these endpoints for free!

HTTP Method		CRUD Action
POST	/employees	Create a new employee
GET	/employees	Read a list of employees
GET	/employees/{employeeId}	Read a single employee
PUT	/employees/{employeeId}	Update an existing employee
DELETE	/employees/{employeeId}	Delete an existing employee

Spring Data REST - How Does It Work?

- Spring Data REST will scan your project for **`JpaRepository`**
- Expose REST APIs for each entity type for your **`JpaRepository`**

```
public interface EmployeeRepository extends JpaRepository<Employee, Integer> {

}
```


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REST Endpoints

- By default, Spring Data REST will create endpoints based on entity type
- Simple pluralized form
  - First character of Entity type is lowercase
  - Then just adds an "s" to the entity

More on plural forms in later video

```
public interface EmployeeRepository extends JpaRepository<Employee, Integer> {

}
```

`/employees`

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Development Process

Step-By-Step

1. Add Spring Data REST to your Maven POM file

That's it!!!

Absolutely NO CODING required

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Step 1: Add Spring Data REST to POM file

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-data-rest</artifactId>
</dependency>
```

That's it!!!

Absolutely NO CODING required

Spring Data REST will scan for JpaRepository

HTTP Method		CRUD Action
POST	/employees	Create a new employee
GET	/employees	Read a list of employees
GET	/employees/{employeeId}	Read a single employee
PUT	/employees/{employeeId}	Update an existing employee
DELETE	/employees/{employeeId}	Delete an existing employee

Get these REST endpoints for free

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In A Nutshell

For Spring Data REST, you only need 3 items

We already have these two

1. Your entity: **`Employee`**
2. JpaRepository: **`EmployeeRepository extends JpaRepository`**
3. Maven POM dependency for: **`spring-boot-starter-data-rest`**

Only item that is new

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Application Architecture

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Minimized Boilerplate Code

Before Spring Data REST

```
@RestController
@RequestMapping("/api")
public class EmployeeRestController {

    private EmployeeService employeeService;

    @Autowired
    public EmployeeRestController(EmployeeSer
        employeeService = theEmployeeService
    }

    // expose "/employees" and return list of
    @GetMapping("/employees")
    public List<Employee> findAll() {
        return employeeService.findAll();
    }

    // add mapping for GET /e

    @GetMapping("/employees/{
    public Employee getEmploy

        Employee theEmployee

        if (theEmployee == nu
            throw new Runtime
        }

        return theEmployee;
    }
```

```
public inter
    public Li
    public
    pu
}
```

```
implements EmployeeService {

    Employ
    oyeeRepository;

owired
lic EmployeeSer
    employeeRepository = theEmployeeRepository;
}

@Override
public List<Employee> findAll() {
    return employeeRepository.findAll();
}

d(int theId) {

result = employeeRepository.findById(theId);

= null;

t()) {
esult.get();

nd the employee
meException("Did not find employee id - " + theId);
```

3 files
100+ lines of code

After Spring Data REST

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-data-rest</artifactId>
</dependency>
```

That's it!!!

Absolutely NO CODING required

Spring Data REST will scan for JpaRepository

HTTP Method		CRUD Action
POST	/employees	Create a new employee
GET	/employees	Read a list of employees
GET	/employees/{employeeId}	Read a single employee
PUT	/employees/{employeeId}	Update an existing employee
DELETE	/employees/{employeeId}	Delete an existing employee

Get these REST endpoints for free

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HATEOAS

- Spring Data REST endpoints are HATEOAS compliant
  - **HATEOAS**: Hypermedia as the Engine of Application State

- Hypermedia-driven sites provide information to access REST interfaces
  - Think of it as meta-data for REST data

https://spring.io/understanding/HATEOAS

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HATEOAS

- Spring Data REST response using HATEOAS
- For example REST response from: **`GET /employees/3`**

Get single employee

Response

```
{
    "firstName": "Avani",
    "lastName": "Gupta",
    "email": "avani@luv2code.com",
    "_links": {
        "self": {
            "href": "http://localhost:8080/employees/3"
        },
        "employee": {
            "href": "http://localhost:8080/employees/3"
        }
    }
}
```

Employee data

Response meta-data
Links to data

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HATEOAS

- For a collection, meta-data includes page size, total elements, pages etc
- For example REST response from: **`GET /employees`**

Get list of employees

Response

```
{
    "_embedded": {
        "employees": [
            {
                "firstName": "Leslie",
                ...
            },
            ...
        ]
    },
    "page": {
        "size": 20,
        "totalElements": 5,
        "totalPages": 1,
        "number": 0
    }
}
```

JSON Array of employees

Response meta-data
Information about the page

More on configuring page sizes later

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HATEOAS

- For details on HATEOAS, see

https://spring.io/understanding/HATEOAS

- HATEOAS uses Hypertext Application Language (HAL) data format
- For details on HAL, see

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hypertext_Application_Language

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Advanced Features

- Spring Data REST advanced features
  - Pagination, sorting and searching
  - Extending and adding custom queries with JPQL
  - Query Domain Specific Language (Query DSL)

https://spring.io/projects/spring-data-rest

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Spring Data REST
Configuration, Pagination and Sorting

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REST Endpoints

- By default, Spring Data REST will create endpoints based on entity type
- Simple pluralized form
  - First character of Entity type is lowercase
  - Then just adds an "s" to the entity

```
public interface EmployeeRepository extends JpaRepository<Employee, Integer> {

}
```

/employees

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Pluralized Form

- Spring Data REST pluralized form is VERY simple
  - Just adds an "s" to the entity

- The English language is VERY complex!
  - Spring Data REST does NOT handle

Singular	Plural
Goose	Geese
Person	People
Syllabus	Syllabi
…	…

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Problem

- Spring Data REST does not handle complex pluralized forms
  - In this case, you need to specify plural name

- What if we want to expose a different resource name?
  - Instead of **`/employees`** … use **`/members`**

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Solution

- Specify plural name / path with an annotation

```
@RepositoryRestResource(path="members")
public interface EmployeeRepository extends JpaRepository<Employee, Integer> {

}
```

http://localhost:8080/members

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Pagination

- By default, Spring Data REST will return the first 20 elements
  - Page size = 20
- You can navigate to the different pages of data using query param

```
http://localhost:8080/employees?page=0

http://localhost:8080/employees?page=1

...
```

Pages are zero-based

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Spring Data REST Configuration

- Following properties available: application.properties

Name	Description
`spring.data.rest.base-path`	Base path used to expose repository resources
`spring.data.rest.default-page-size`	Default size of pages
`spring.data.rest.max-page-size`	Maximum size of pages
…	…

More properties available

www.luv2code.com/spring-boot-props

`spring.data.rest.*`

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Sample Configuration

http://localhost:8080/magic-api/employees

File: application.properties

```
spring.data.rest.base-path=/magic-api

spring.data.rest.default-page-size=50
```

Returns 50 elements per page

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Sorting

- You can sort by the property names of your entity
  - In our Employee example, we have: **`firstName`**, **`lastName`** and **`email`**

- Sort by last name (ascending is default)

```
http://localhost:8080/employees?sort=lastName
```

- Sort by first name, descending

```
http://localhost:8080/employees?sort=firstName,desc
```

- Sort by last name, then first name, ascending

```
http://localhost:8080/employees?sort=lastName,firstName,asc
```


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