

Master Backend Development with Java Spring Boot and Firebase: Build Scalable and Secure Applications

BACKEND

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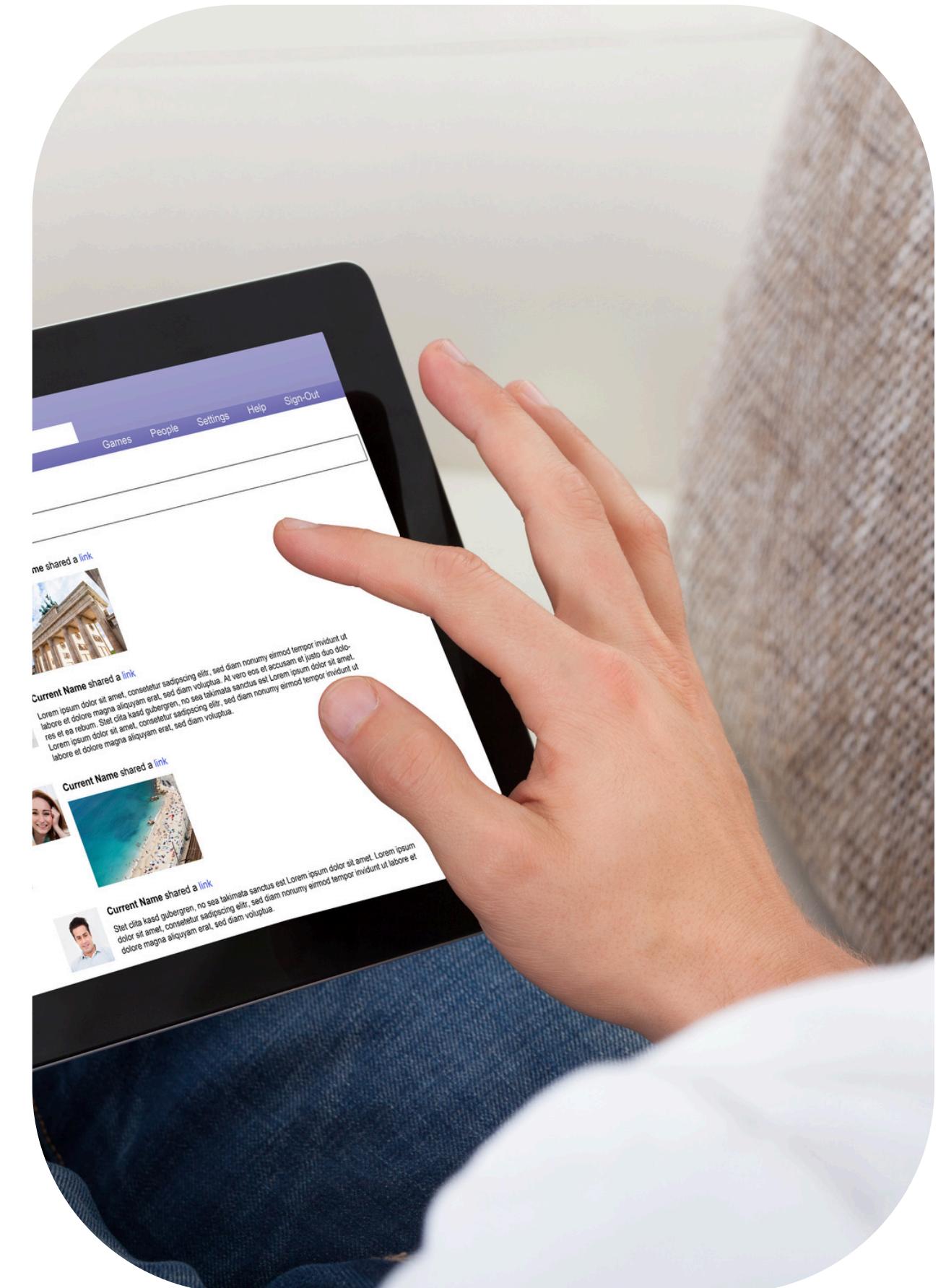
PENGENALAN **TENAGA PELATIH**

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Pendidikan

- Sarjana Sistem Informasi BINUS
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Profil Tenaga Pelatih

I am now a Lecturer in Computer Science study program at Bina Nusantara University.
My interest study in Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Artificial Intelligence, Mobile Application.
A subject matter in software engineering, artificial intelligence and mobile & game technology.
Some previous research topic in machine learning and IoT.

TOKEN OF APPRECIATION



Certification of Data Engineer



Certification of React Native Bootcamp

DESKRIPSI PELATIHAN

This course is designed to equip participants with the skills necessary to build modern backend applications using Java Spring Boot and Firebase for modern web and mobile applications. Participants will develop robust, secure, and scalable RESTful APIs and server-side functionalities for any web or mobile application.

TUJUAN PELATIHAN

1. Participants understand the fundamentals of Java Spring Boot including its architecture, dependency injection, and MVC pattern, laying the foundation for backend development.
2. Participants will learn how to initialize and configure a Spring Boot project, ensuring a proper development environment for backend application development.
3. Participants will integrate databases into their Spring Boot applications, learning to perform CRUD (Create, Read, Update, Delete) operations with Spring Data JPA.
4. Participants will develop RESTful APIs using Spring Boot, understanding how to design endpoints, handle HTTP methods, and manage data.
5. Participants can secure REST APIs with Spring Security and JWT Token authentication.
6. Participants will implement user authentication and authorization using Firebase Authentication.
7. Participants will integrate Firebase Realtime Database and Cloud functions for efficient serverless functionalities.
8. Participants will apply their knowledge to develop a comprehensive backend project using Java Spring Boot and Firebase. They will present their project and incorporating feedback for continuous improvement.



SESI PELATIHAN

Session 1:

- Introduction to Spring and Spring Boot (3 hours)

Session 2:

- Data Persistence with Spring Data JPA (3 hours)

Session 3:

- Spring Security and JWT Token Authentication (3 hours)

Session 4:

- Introduction to Firebase (3 hours)

Session 5:

- Firebase Cloud Messaging with Spring Boot (3 hours)

Session 6:

- Firebase Authentication and Integration with Spring Boot (3 hours)

Session 7:

- Cloud Deployment and Continuous Integration/Continuous Delivery (CI/CD) (3 hours)

Session 8:

- Final Project (3 hours)

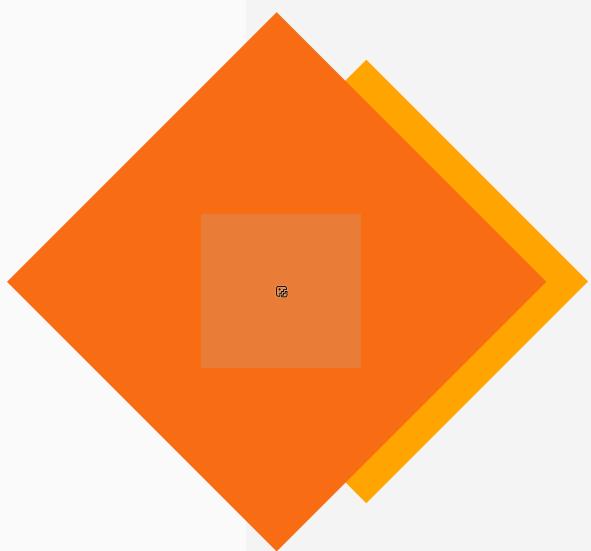
Introduction to Spring and Spring Boot

| Session 1



Session Overview:

Training Approach and Interaction



Session 1

Presentation of Training Materials

Practical Training

Discussion

Session 1 Objective

Participants understand the fundamentals of Java Spring Boot including its architecture, dependency injection, and MVC pattern, laying the foundation for backend development.

MATERI PELATIHAN

- **Introduction and overview of Java Spring Boot framework.**
- **Spring Boot features and advantages.**
- **Setting up Spring Boot development environment and basic project structure.**
- **Creating simple RESTful APIs and handling requests with Spring MVC annotations.**



What is Spring Boot?

Spring Boot adalah sebuah powerful framework yang dikembangkan diatas Spring framework.

Menyederhanakan pembuatan aplikasi Spring

Menyediakan auto-configuration, opinionated defaults, dan embedded servers.

Key Features of Spring Boot

- 01 Auto-configuration: Secara otomatis mengkonfigurasi aplikasi Spring berdasarkan dependensi.
- 02 Starter POMs: Menyederhanakan manajemen dependency dengan pre-configured dependencies.
- 03 Embedded Servers: Menjalankan aplikasi web tanpa server eksternal (e.g., Tomcat, Jetty).
- 04 Spring MVC: Menyederhanakan cara yang flexible dan powerful dalam mengembangkan aplikasi web.
- 05 Spring Data JPA: Menyederhanakan akses data dengan JPA.
- 06 Spring Security: Menyediakan fitur keamanan yang tangguh.

Setting Up the Development Environment

Java Development Kit (JDK)

IDE: Choose your preferred IDE (e.g., IntelliJ IDEA, Eclipse, Visual Studio Code).

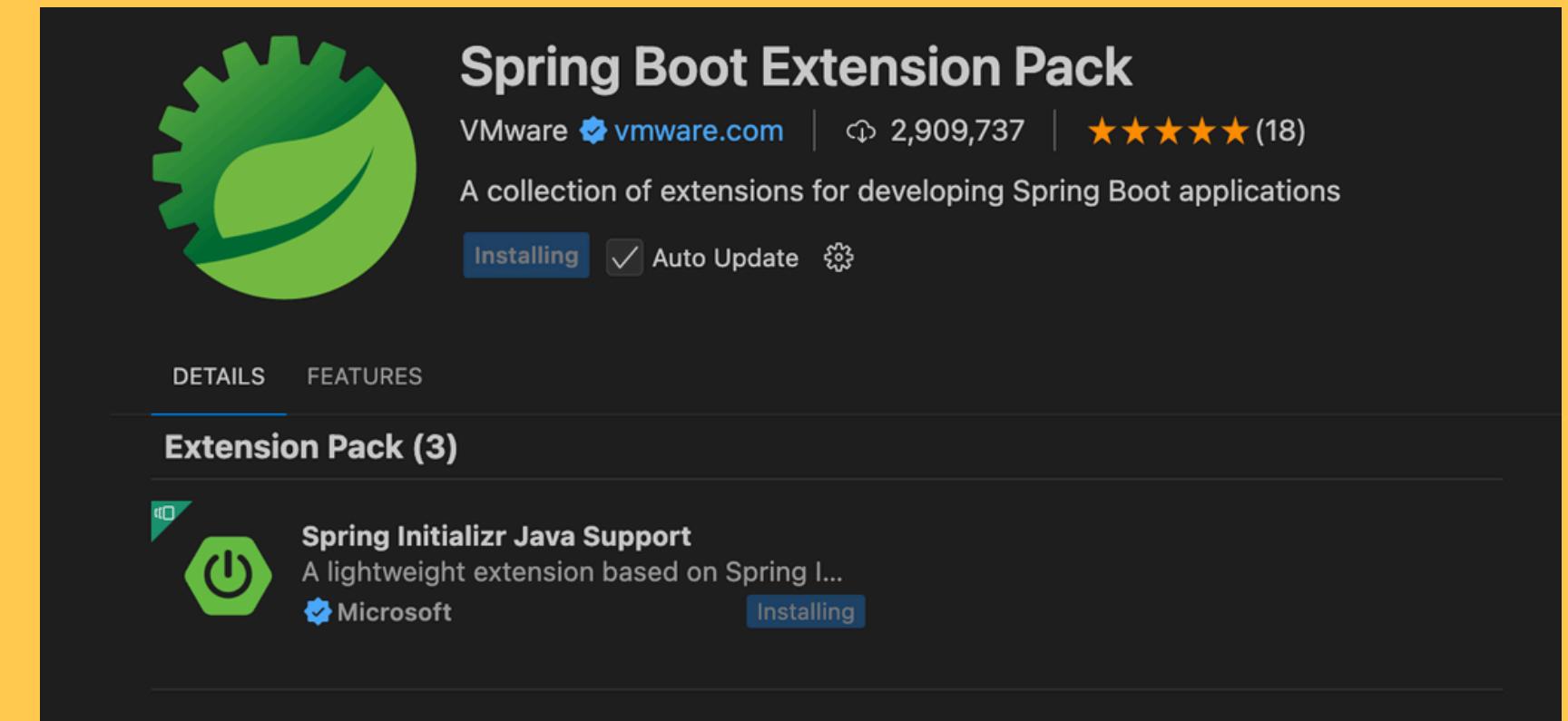
Build Tool: Spring Boot projects typically use Maven or Gradle.

Spring Boot with Visual Studio Code

Ekstensi yang digunakan dalam VS Code :

1. Spring Boot Tools
2. Spring Initializr
3. Spring Boot Dashboard

Rekomendasi dengan menginstall [Spring Boot Extension Pack](#) yang mencakup semua ekstensi di atas.



Spring MVC Annotations

Anotasi Spring MVC (Model View Controller) bisa disebut sebagai asisten yang membantu dalam komunikasi yang lebih jelas dalam pengembangan suatu aplikasi. Berikut beberapa anotasi yang penting dalam Spring MVC

1. @Controller
2. @RequestMapping
3. @PathVariable
4. @RequestParam
5. @ModelAttribute
6. @RequestBody and @ResponseBody
7. @RequestHeader and @ResponseHeader

[Dokumentasi anotasi Spring MVC](#)

Basic Spring Boot Project Structure

```
src/main/java/com/example/demo
├── DemoApplication.java
└── com
    └── example
        └── demo
            ├── controller
            │   └── UserController.java
            ├── model
            │   └── User.java
            ├── service
            │   └── UserService.java
            └── repository
                └── UserRepository.java
```

1. Controller : berisikan class untuk menangani HTTP klien
2. Model : berisikan class yang mewakili model data atau entitas data
3. Service : berisikan logika bisnis dari aplikasi seperti CRUD Operation
4. Repository : berisikan interface untuk akses data layer
5. Application : main aplikasi yang akan dijalankan oleh java spring boot

Creating a Simple RESTful API

Model

```
1 package com.example.demo.model;
2
3 public class User {
4     private int id;
5     private String name;
6     private String email;
7
8     public User() {}
9
10    public User(int id, String name, String email) {
11        this.id = id;
12        this.name = name;
13        this.email = email;
14    }
15
16    // Getters and Setters
17    public int getId() {
18        return id;
19    }
20
21    public void setId(int id) {
22        this.id = id;
23    }
24
25    public String getName() {
26        return name;
27    }
28
29    public void setName(String name) {
30        this.name = name;
31    }
32
33    public String getEmail() {
34        return email;
35    }
36
37    public void setEmail(String email) {
38        this.email = email;
39    }
40 }
```

Creating a Simple RESTful API

Repository

```
1 package com.example.demo.repository;
2
3 import com.example.demo.model.User;
4 import org.springframework.stereotype.Repository;
5
6 import java.util.ArrayList;
7 import java.util.List;
8 import java.util.Optional;
9
10 @Repository
11 public class UserRepository {
12
13     private final List<User> userList = new ArrayList<>();
14
15     // Inisialisasi dengan data dummy
16     public UserRepository() {
17         userList.add(new User(1, "John Doe", "john.doe@example.com"));
18         userList.add(new User(2, "Jane Smith", "jane.smith@example.com"));
19     }
20
21     // Get user by ID
22     public Optional<User> findById(int id) {
23         return userList.stream().filter(user -> user.getId() == id).findFirst();
24     }
25 }
26 }
```

Creating a Simple RESTful API

Services

```
1 package com.example.demo.service;
2
3 import com.example.demo.model.User;
4 import com.example.demo.repository.UserRepository;
5 import org.springframework.stereotype.Service;
6
7 import java.util.Optional;
8
9 @Service
10 public class UserService {
11
12     private final UserRepository userRepository;
13
14     public UserService(UserRepository userRepository) {
15         this.userRepository = userRepository;
16     }
17
18     // Get user by ID
19     public Optional<User> getUserById(int id) {
20         return userRepository.findById(id);
21     }
22 }
23
```

Creating a Simple RESTful API

Controller

```
1 package com.example.demo.controller;
2
3 import com.example.demo.model.User;
4 import com.example.demo.service.UserService;
5 import org.springframework.http.ResponseEntity;
6 import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.*;
7
8 @RestController
9 @RequestMapping("/api/users")
10 public class UserController {
11
12     private final UserService userService;
13
14     public UserController(UserService userService) {
15         this.userService = userService;
16     }
17
18     // GET: Retrieve a user by ID
19     @GetMapping("/{id}")
20     public ResponseEntity<User> getUserId(@PathVariable int id) {
21         return userService.getUserId(id)
22             .map(ResponseEntity::ok)
23             .orElse(ResponseEntity.notFound().build());
24     }
25 }
26
```

Running API and Testing

Started Application

```
:: Spring Boot ::          (v3.4.1)

2025-01-06T06:02:09.450+07:00  INFO 11027 --- [demo] [ restartedMain] com.example.demo.DemoApplication      : Starting DemoApplication using Java 23.0
with PID 11027 (/Users/anangprasetyo/Documents/Project/Spring Boot/demo/target/classes started by anangprasetyo in /Users/anangprasetyo/Documents/Project
Spring Boot/demo)
2025-01-06T06:02:09.451+07:00  INFO 11027 --- [demo] [ restartedMain] com.example.demo.DemoApplication      : No active profile set, falling back to 1
efault profile: "default"
2025-01-06T06:02:09.477+07:00  INFO 11027 --- [demo] [ restartedMain] .e.DevToolsPropertyDefaultsPostProcessor : Devtools property defaults active! Set 'r
ing.devtools.add-properties' to 'false' to disable
2025-01-06T06:02:09.477+07:00  INFO 11027 --- [demo] [ restartedMain] .e.DevToolsPropertyDefaultsPostProcessor : For additional web related logging consider setting the 'logging.level.web' property to 'DEBUG'
2025-01-06T06:02:09.783+07:00  INFO 11027 --- [demo] [ restartedMain] o.s.b.w.embedded.tomcat.TomcatWebServer : Tomcat initialized with port 8080 (http)
2025-01-06T06:02:09.788+07:00  INFO 11027 --- [demo] [ restartedMain] o.apache.catalina.core.StandardService : Starting service [Tomcat]
2025-01-06T06:02:09.789+07:00  INFO 11027 --- [demo] [ restartedMain] o.apache.catalina.core.StandardEngine  : Starting Servlet engine: [Apache Tomcat/1.34]
2025-01-06T06:02:09.801+07:00  INFO 11027 --- [demo] [ restartedMain] o.a.c.c.C.[Tomcat].[localhost].[]      : Initializing Spring embedded WebApplication
nContext
2025-01-06T06:02:09.802+07:00  INFO 11027 --- [demo] [ restartedMain] w.s.c.ServletWebServerApplicationContext : Root WebApplicationContext: initializati
completed in 325 ms
2025-01-06T06:02:09.930+07:00  INFO 11027 --- [demo] [ restartedMain] o.s.b.d.a.OptionalLiveReloadServer : LiveReload server is running on port 357
2025-01-06T06:02:09.939+07:00  INFO 11027 --- [demo] [ restartedMain] o.s.b.w.embedded.tomcat.TomcatWebServer : Tomcat started on port 8080 (http) with
context path '/'
2025-01-06T06:02:09.943+07:00  INFO 11027 --- [demo] [ restartedMain] com.example.demo.DemoApplication      : Started DemoApplication in 0.624 seconds
process running for 0.768)
```

Running API and Testing

Test Get User by Id

The screenshot shows the Postman application interface. At the top, the URL is set to `localhost:8080/api/users/1`. The method is selected as `GET`. Below the URL, there are tabs for `Params`, `Authorization`, `Headers (7)`, `Body`, `Pre-request Script`, `Tests`, and `Settings`. The `Params` tab is currently active. Under `Query Params`, there is a table with one row containing a key "Key" and a value "Value". In the `Body` section, the `Pretty` option is selected, showing the JSON response:

```
1 {
2   "id": 1,
3   "name": "John Doe",
4   "email": "john.doe@example.com"
5 }
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates a `200 OK` status, a `6 ms` time, and a `221 B` size.

REFERENCES

Spring Framework. (n.d.). Spring Framework. <https://spring.io/projects/spring-framework>

Why Spring. (n.d.). Why Spring. <https://spring.io/why-spring>

Annotated Controllers:: Spring Framework. (n.d.). <https://docs.spring.io/spring-framework/reference/web/webmvc/mvc-controller.html>



THANK YOU

Thank you for following session 1 to the end.
See you at the next meeting