

RESTful API



Resstful API



Spring Boot

RESTful API

▪ RESTful API

- RESTful API는 웹에서 서버와 클라이언트가 데이터를 주고받는 방식을 설계하는 아키텍처 스타일이다.
- REST (Representational State Transfer) 는 2000년 로이 필딩(Roy Fielding)이 논문에서 제안한 웹 기반의 설계 원칙으로 REST 원칙을 잘 지킨 API를 RESTful API라 함.
- REST는 "리소스(Resource)를 URL로 표현하고, 그 리소스에 대한 행위는 HTTP 메서드로 구분한다" 개념이다.
- 행위는 HTTP 메서드(GET, POST, PUT, DELETE 등)로 구분한다.

예)

<http://api.oursite.com/users/2>



RESTful API

- 주요 HTTP 메서드와 의미

작업	URL	메서드
데이터 조회(Read)	/users – 모든 정보 조회 /users/{id} – 특정 id 조회	GET
데이터 생성(Create)	/users	POST
데이터 수정(Update)	/users/{id}	PUT
데이터 삭제(Delete)	/users/{id}	DELETE



회원 관리 API

▪ 회원(Users) 관리 API 만들기

- 프레임워크 – 스프링부트(Spring Boot) 4.0
- 테스트 도구 – postman
- 프로젝트 템플릿 – Spring Initializer(Spring.io)
- DB 언어 – JPA
- DBMS - MySQL

* 깃허브 – 설정(README.md)

<https://github.com/kiyongee2/fullstack-web.git>



회원 관리 API

- Spring.io > projects > Spring Initializer

Project

Gradle - Groovy Java Kotlin Groovy

Gradle - Kotlin Maven

Spring Boot

4.0.1 (SNAPSHOT) 4.0.0 3.5.9 (SNAPSHOT) 3.5.8

3.4.13 (SNAPSHOT) 3.4.12

Project Metadata

Group com.springboot

Artifact user-api

Name user-api

Description Demo project for Spring Boot

Package name com.springboot

Packaging Jar War

Configuration Properties YAML

Java 25 21 17



회원 관리 API

▪ 의존성(Dependency)

Dependencies

ADD DEPENDENCIES... CTRL + B

Spring Boot DevTools DEVELOPER TOOLS

Provides fast application restarts, LiveReload, and configurations for enhanced development experience.

Lombok DEVELOPER TOOLS

Java annotation library which helps to reduce boilerplate code.

Spring Web WEB

Build web, including RESTful, applications using Spring MVC. Uses Apache Tomcat as the default embedded container.

Spring Data JPA SQL

Persist data in SQL stores with Java Persistence API using Spring Data and Hibernate.

MySQL Driver SQL

MySQL JDBC driver.



회원 관리 API

▪ application.property

```
# MySQL 설정
spring.datasource.driver-class-name=com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver
spring.datasource.url=jdbc:mysql://127.0.0.1:3306/webdb?serverTime=Asia/Seoul
spring.datasource.username=bootuser
spring.datasource.hikari.password=pwboot

# JPA 설정
spring.jpa.hibernate.ddl-auto=create
spring.jpa.show-sql=true
spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.format_sql=true
spring.jpa.database-platform=org.hibernate.dialect.MySQLDialect
```



회원 관리 API

- **HomeController**

```
› import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.GetMapping;
› import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RestController;

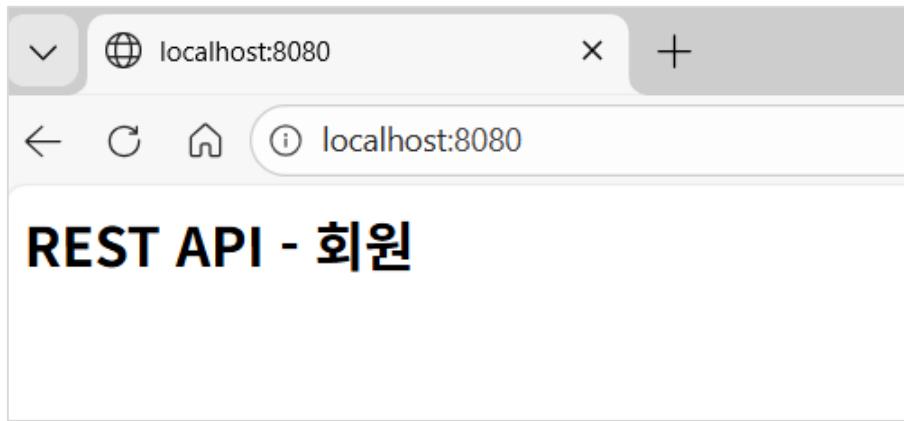
@RestController
public class HomeController {

    @GetMapping("/")
    public String home() {
        return "<h2>REST API - 회원</h2>";
    }
}
```



회원 관리 API

- **http://localhost:8080**



회원 관리 API

▪ User 엔티티

```
@NoArgsConstructor  
@AllArgsConstructor  
@Getter @Setter  
@Entity  
public class User {  
    @Id  
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)  
    private Long id; //번호  
  
    private String name; //이름  
  
    private String email; //이메일  
  
    @CreationTimestamp  
    @Column(updatable = false)  
    private Timestamp regDate; //가입일  
  
    @UpdateTimestamp  
    @Column(insertable = false)  
    private Timestamp updateDate; //수정일  
}
```



회원 관리 API

- User Repository

```
import org.springframework.data.jpa.repository.JpaRepository;  
  
import com.springboot.entity.User;  
  
public interface UserRepository extends JpaRepository<User, Long>{  
}
```



회원 관리 API

▪ User 컨트롤러

```
@RequiredArgsConstructor
@RequestMapping("/users")
@RestController
public class UserController {

    private final UserService userService;

    //회원 추가
    @PostMapping
    public String createUser(@RequestBody User user) {
        userService.save(user);
        return "회원 가입 완료";
    }

    //회원 목록
    @GetMapping
    public List<User> getUserList() {
        return userService.findAll();
    }
}
```



회원 관리 API

▪ User 컨트롤러

```
//회원 정보(상세보기)
@GetMapping("/{id}")
public User getUser(@PathVariable Long id) {
    return userService.findById(id);
}

//회원 삭제
@DeleteMapping("/{id}")
public String deleteUser(@PathVariable Long id) {
    userService.delete(id);
    return "회원 삭제 완료!";
}

//회원 수정
@PutMapping("/{id}")
public User updateUser(@PathVariable Long id,
                      @RequestBody User user) {
    return userService.update(id, user);
}
```



회원 관리 API

▪ User 서비스

```
@RequiredArgsConstructor
@Service
public class UserService {

    private final UserRepository userRepository;

    //회원 추가
    public void save(User user) {
        userRepository.save(user);
    }

    //회원 목록
    public List<User> findAll() {
        return userRepository.findAll();
    }

    //회원 정보(상세)
    public User findById(Long id) {
        return userRepository.findById(id)
            .orElseThrow(() -> new RuntimeException("회원을 찾을 수 없습니다."));
    }
}
```



회원 관리 API

▪ User 서비스

```
//회원 삭제
public void delete(Long id) {
    userRepository.deleteById(id);
}

//회원 수정
public User update(Long id, User user) {
    //수정할 user 가져오기
    User updateUser = userRepository.findById(id)
        .orElseThrow(() -> new RuntimeException("회원을 찾을 수 없습니다."));
    
    //수정 처리
    updateUser.setName(user.getName());
    updateUser.setEmail(user.getEmail());
    return userRepository.save(updateUser);
}
```



회원 관리 API

▪ 포스트 맨(Postman) 툴 사용

- Postman은 API(특히 RESTful API)를 테스트하고 디버깅하기 위한 강력한 도구이다.
- 서버에 HTTP 요청을 보내고, 응답(결과)을 바로 확인할 수 있는 API 클라이언트 프로그램이다.
- 보통 웹 브라우저는 **GET** 요청밖에 직접 보낼 수 없지만, API 테스트에서는 **POST**, **PUT**, **DELETE** 등 다양한 HTTP 메서드가 필요하다.



회원 관리 API

- **포스트 맨(Postman) 기능**

- ✓ 모든 HTTP 메서드 테스트 가능
- ✓ 요청 헤더, 파라미터, 바디를 자유롭게 설정 가능
- ✓ 서버의 응답(JSON, XML 등)을 보기 쉽게 출력
- ✓ API 테스트 자동화도 가능



회원 관리 API

- Postman DeskTop Tool 다운로드

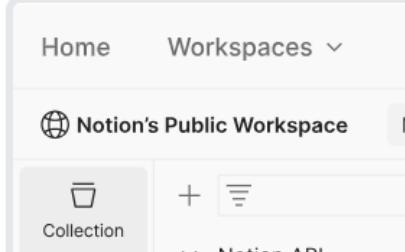
Download Postman

Download the app to get started using the Postman API Platform. If you prefer a browser experience, you can try the web version of Postman.

The Postman app

Download the app to get started with the Postman API Platform.

 Windows 64-bit



회원 관리 API

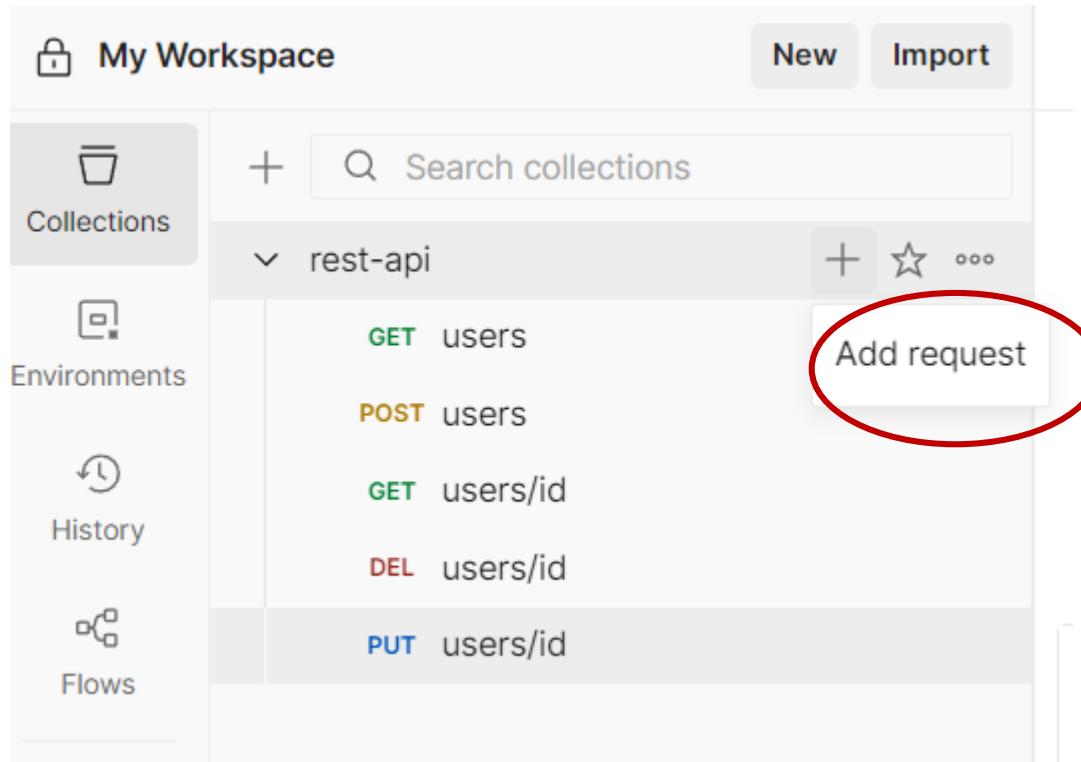
▪ Workspaces 생성

The screenshot shows the Postman application interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with icons for back, forward, and search, followed by the URL: speeding-star-174792.postman.co/workspace/k-move~71b5b5. Below the URL, the main menu includes Home, Workspaces, API Network, and a search bar. On the left, a sidebar displays user information (k-mo), collections (Collections), environments (Environments), and history (History). The main content area features a search bar labeled "Search workspaces" with a blue outline, a "Create Workspace" button, and a "Recently visited" section listing "k-move", "My Workspace", and "jwbook". To the right, a sidebar titled "Untitled Request" contains sections for "Untitled Request" (with a red underline), "Jntitled Request" (with a red underline), and "Authorization". A small checkmark icon is positioned near the "Jntitled Request" section.



회원 관리 API

▪ 콜렉션(Collections)



회원 관리 API

■ 회원가입

Save > POST 저장

The screenshot shows the Postman application interface. At the top, the URL is set to `rest-api / users`. Below the URL, the method is selected as `POST` and the endpoint is `http://localhost:8080/users`. The `Body` tab is active, showing the following JSON payload:

```
1 {  
2   "name": "클라우드",  
3   "email": "cloud100@time.com"  
4 }
```

The `Headers` section shows 8 items. The `Body` section has `raw` selected and `JSON` chosen as the format. The `Send` button is visible on the right.

At the bottom, the response status is `200 OK`, with a response time of `19 ms` and a size of `184 B`. The response body contains the message `회원 가입 완료`.



회원 관리 API

- MySQL WorkBench

```
4 • use webdb;
5
6 • select * from user;
7
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: Edit: Export/Import: Wrap

	id	reg_date	update_date	email	name
▶	1	2025-12-12 13:40:51.343804	NULL	cloud100@space.com	클라우드
	2	2025-12-12 13:41:28.759079	NULL	today12@time.kr	김기용
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL



회원 관리 API

■ 회원 목록

The screenshot shows a REST client interface with the following details:

- HTTP:** rest-api / users
- Method:** GET
- URL:** <http://localhost:8080/users>
- Buttons:** Save, Share, Send
- Tab:** Params (selected)
- Query Params:** An empty table with columns: Key, Value, Description.
- Body:** 200 OK (Response status)
- Content:** A JSON array representing user data. The JSON is displayed with line numbers and syntax highlighting.

```
1 [  
2 {  
3   "id": 1,  
4   "name": "클라우드",  
5   "email": "cloud100@space.com",  
6   "regDate": "2025-12-12T04:40:51.343Z",  
7   "updateDate": null  
8 },  
9 {  
10  "id": 2,  
11  "name": "김기용",  
12  "email": "today12@time.kr",  
13  "regDate": "2025-12-12T04:41:28.759Z",  
14  "updateDate": null  
15 }]  
16 ]
```



회원 관리 API

▪ 회원 정보(상세 보기)

The screenshot shows a REST API testing interface with the following details:

- URL:** rest-api / users/id
- Method:** GET
- Request URL:** http://localhost:8080/users/2
- Buttons:** Save, Share, Send
- Tab Selection:** Params (selected), Docs, Headers (6), Body, Scripts, Tests, Settings, Cookies
- Query Params:** A table with columns Key, Value, Description, and Bulk Edit. It has one row with "Key" and "Value" columns.
- Body:** 200 OK (Response Status), 14 ms (Latency), 272 B (Size), Save Response
- Response Preview:** JSON format showing user details:

```
1 {  
2   "id": 2,  
3   "name": "김기용",  
4   "email": "today12@time.kr",  
5   "regDate": "2025-12-12T04:41:28.759Z",  
6   "updateDate": null  
7 }
```



회원 관리 API

■ 회원 삭제(id - 3)

The screenshot shows the Postman application interface. At the top, the URL is set to `rest-api / users/id`. Below the URL, the method is selected as `DELETE` and the target URL is `http://localhost:8080/users/3`. The `Send` button is highlighted in blue. The `Params` tab is active, showing an empty table for query parameters. In the main body area, the status is `200 OK`, and the response body contains the message `1 회원 삭제 완료!`.



회원 관리 API

■ 회원 수정(id - 1)

The screenshot shows the POSTMAN API client interface. At the top, a header bar displays "PUT" and the URL "http://localhost:8080/users/1". To the right is a blue "Send" button. Below the header, there are tabs for "Docs", "Params", "Auth", "Headers (8)", "Body", "Scripts", "Tests", and "Settings". The "Body" tab is currently selected and highlighted in orange. Under the "Body" tab, there are two dropdown menus: "raw" and "JSON", with "JSON" being the active selection. To the right of these dropdowns are "Schema" and "Beautify" buttons. The main body area contains the following JSON payload:

```
1 {  
2   "id": 1,  
3   "name": "클로봇",  
4   "email": "cloud@robot.com"  
5 }
```

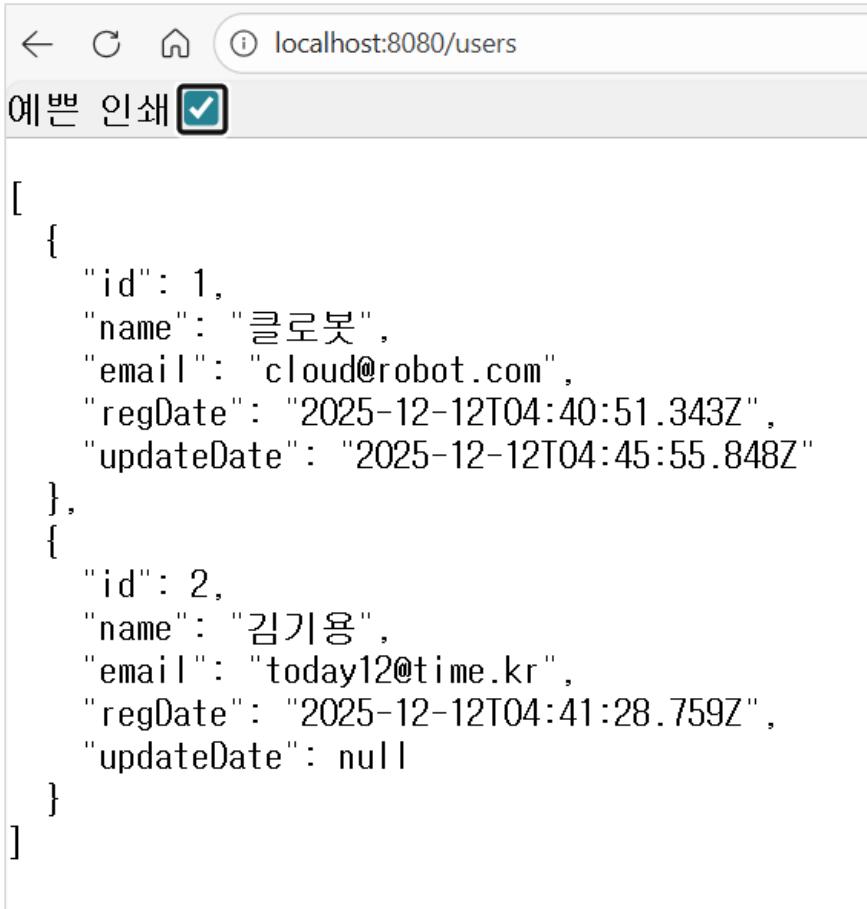
At the bottom of the interface, there is a summary bar showing the response status "200 OK", execution time "393 ms", size "294 B", and a globe icon. There is also a "Save Response" button. Below this summary bar, the response body is displayed in a JSON viewer. The JSON response includes the updated user information along with additional fields for registration and update dates.

```
{} JSON ▾ 200 OK • 393 ms • 294 B • e.g. Save Response ...  
1 {  
2   "id": 1,  
3   "name": "클로봇",  
4   "email": "cloud@robot.com",  
5   "regDate": "2025-12-12T04:40:51.343Z",  
6   "updateDate": "2025-12-12T04:45:55.848Z"  
7 }
```



회원 관리 API

- 회원 목록 - 웹 브라우저로 보기



A screenshot of a web browser window displaying a JSON response. The address bar shows "localhost:8080/users". The page content is a JSON array containing two user objects. The first user has id 1, name "클로봇", email "cloud@robot.com", regDate "2025-12-12T04:40:51.343Z", and updateDate "2025-12-12T04:45:55.848Z". The second user has id 2, name "김기용", email "today12@time.kr", regDate "2025-12-12T04:41:28.759Z", and updateDate null.

```
[  
  {  
    "id": 1,  
    "name": "클로봇",  
    "email": "cloud@robot.com",  
    "regDate": "2025-12-12T04:40:51.343Z",  
    "updateDate": "2025-12-12T04:45:55.848Z"  
  },  
  {  
    "id": 2,  
    "name": "김기용",  
    "email": "today12@time.kr",  
    "regDate": "2025-12-12T04:41:28.759Z",  
    "updateDate": null  
  }]  
]
```

