

PES UNIVERSITY

(Established under Karnataka Act No. 16 of 2013)

Object Oriented Analysis and Design using Java (UE20CS352)

Self Learning Hands-on Assignment: MVC Framework

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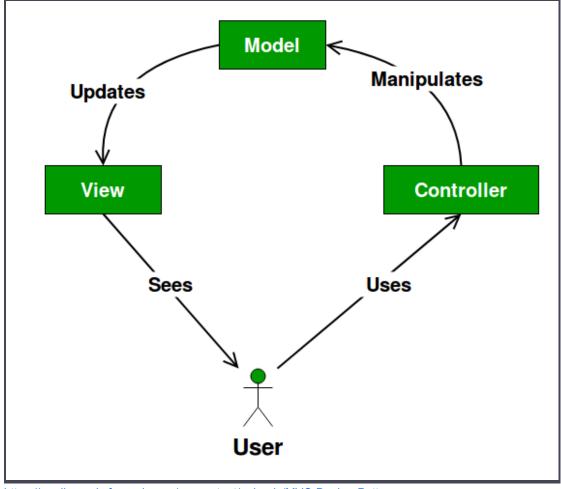
MVC Architecture Pattern:

The Model-View-Controller (MVC) is an architectural pattern used in software engineering for designing and developing user interfaces. It separates the components of an application into three interconnected parts: the Model, the View, and the Controller.

In the MVC pattern:

Model: It is the core component that contains the business logic and data of the application. It interacts with the database and provides data to the controller. **View**: is responsible for displaying data to the user and receives input from the user.

Controller: acts as the mediator between the model and the view. It receives input from the user via the view, interacts with the model to retrieve data, and sends the data to the view for display.



https://media.geeksforgeeks.org/wp-content/uploads/MVC-Design-Pattern.png

Advantages:

- MVC pattern provides a clear separation of components, resulting in a separation of concerns.
- Each component can be developed independently, simplifying the maintenance and modification of the application.
- The pattern enables the reusability of components in different applications, reducing development time and costs.
- The separation of concerns increases the testability of the application as each component can be tested individually.
- The MVC pattern allows for the scalability of the application through the addition or removal of components to meet changing business needs.
- The pattern enhances maintainability by enabling the modification of individual components without affecting the rest of the application, reducing the risk of errors and streamlining the problem-solving process.

Features of Chosen Frameworks:

Here are some features of Vaadin and Spring Boot frameworks with respect to MVC Architecture:

Vaadin:

- Component-based architecture: Vaadin is a component-based framework, where the user interface (UI) is built using pre-built components, reducing the amount of code needed to build an application.
- Server-side architecture: Vaadin utilizes a server-side architecture, where the components are rendered on the server and sent to the client as HTML, CSS, and JavaScript.
- Data binding: Vaadin supports two-way data binding, which allows changes made in the UI to be automatically reflected in the data model and vice versa.
- Built-in testing tools: Vaadin includes built-in testing tools, such as TestBench, which allows for functional testing of the UI components.

Spring Boot:

- Convention over configuration: Spring Boot follows the principle of convention over configuration, making it easy to set up a new project with minimal configuration.
- Dependency Injection: Spring Boot uses dependency injection, allowing for loose coupling between components and improving the maintainability of the application.
- Thymeleaf: Spring Boot supports Thymeleaf, a modern server-side Java template engine, which allows for the easy rendering of dynamic web pages.
- RESTful web services: Spring Boot includes built-in support for creating RESTful web services, making it easy to create APIs and microservices.

Problem Statement: Employee Management System

The problem statement for an employee management system is to create a centralized platform that can effectively manage employee data and streamline various HR processes. An employee management system should enable organizations to track employee information, such as personal details, salary, Employee ID, etc. With an employee management system, organizations can improve their HR processes, reduce paperwork, increase efficiency, and enhance employee satisfaction.

Model Class:

```
import org.springframework.data.mongodb.core.mapping.Encrypted;
 import java.util.Date;
 1@usages
 @AllArgsConstructor
public class Employee {
     private String email;
     private String password;
                                                                                                                          $ -
import org.springframework.data.mongodb.repository.MongoRepository;
import org.springframework.stereotype.Repository;
public interface EmployeeRepository extends MongoRepository<Employee, Integer> {
```

Controller Class:

View Class:

```
EmployeeView.java ×

package com.example.demo;

import com.vaadin.flow.component.grid.Grid;
import com.vaadin.flow.component.orderedlayout.VerticalLayout;
import com.vaadin.flow.router.Route;

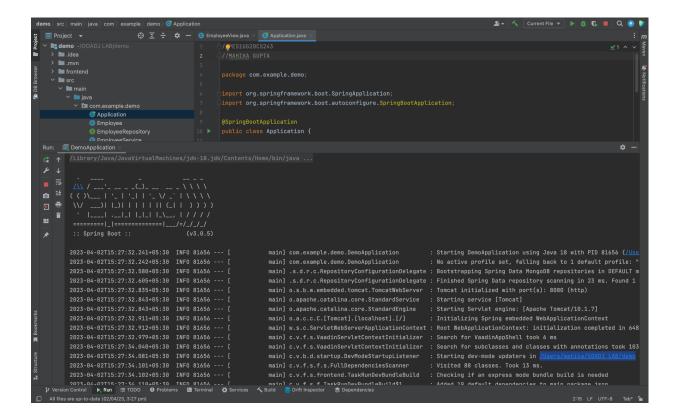
import org.vaadin.crudui.crud.impl.GridCrud;

no usages

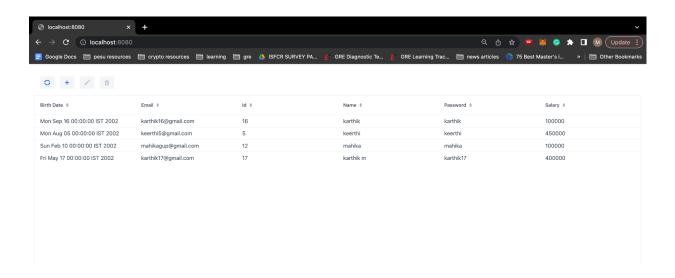
@Route("")
public class EmployeeView extends VerticalLayout {
    no usages

public EmployeeView(EmployeeService service) {
    GridCrud<Employee> crud = new GridCrud<>(Employee.class, service);
    add(crud);
    setSizeFull();
}
```

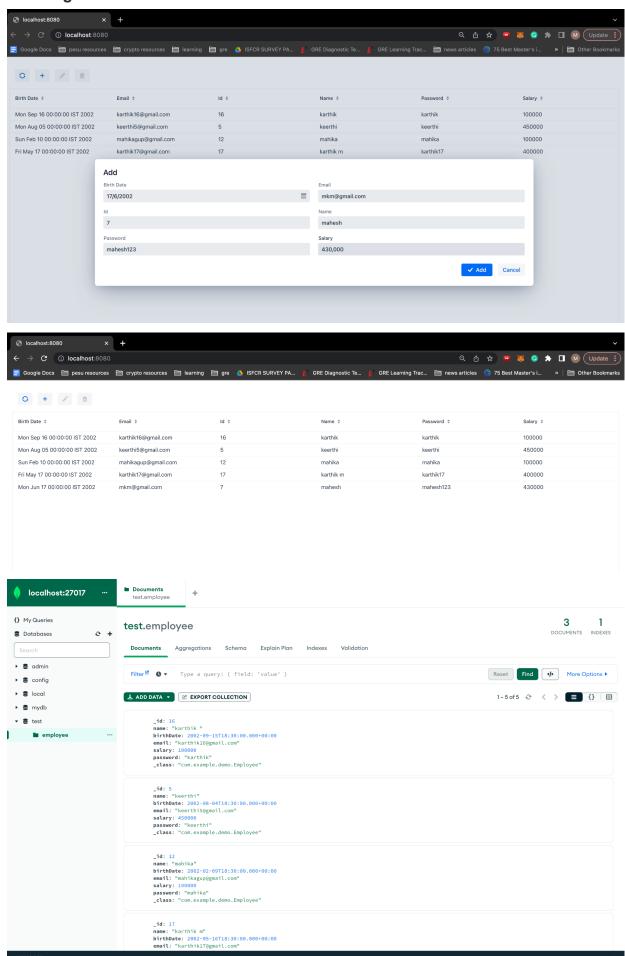
Screenshot of console with application running



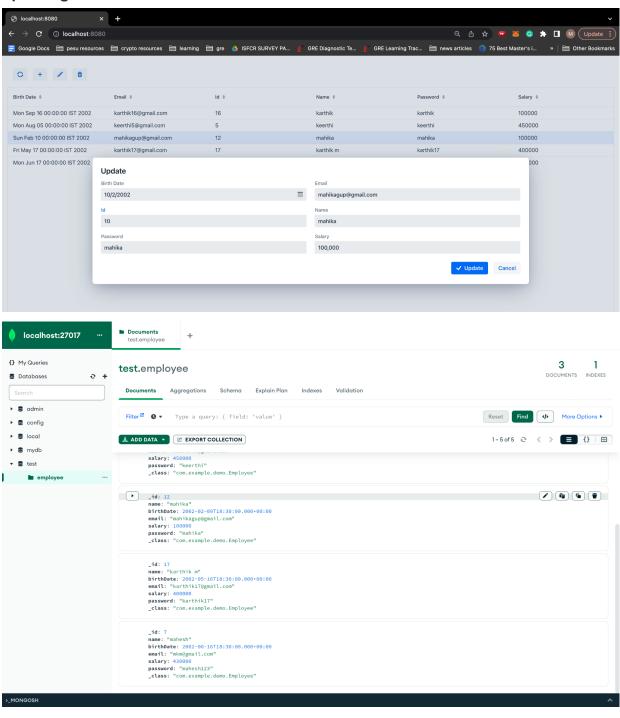
- Screenshot of UIs related to the two scenarios with values, outputs, errors (if any)

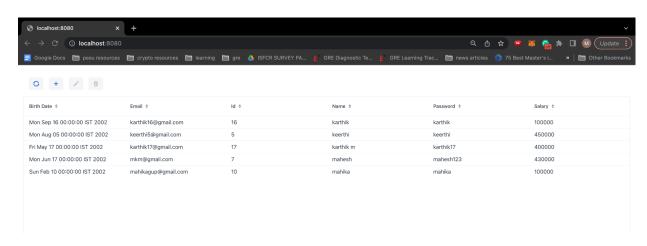


Inserting a new value:

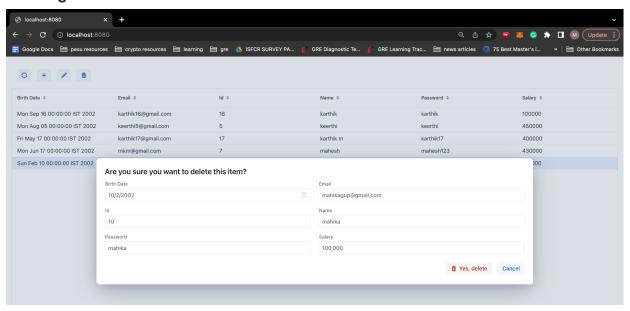


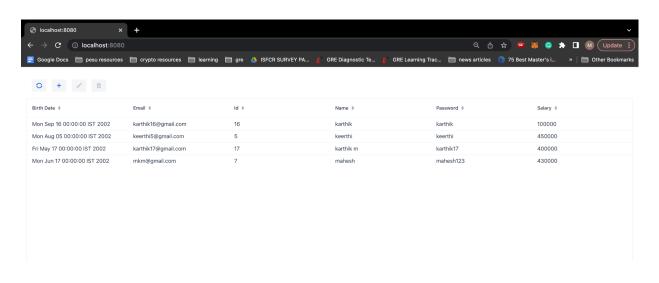
Updating value:

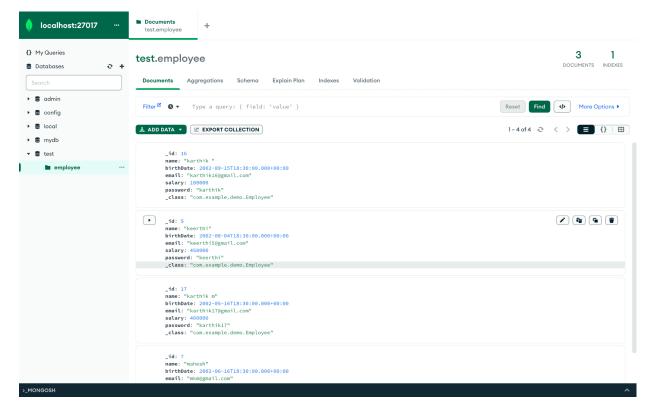




Deleting value:







Screenshot of database with data items

