

Backend Java with Spring(boot)

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Spring

Framework Java with components to develop Backend Applications

A component Spring is often a wrapper to a JEE component

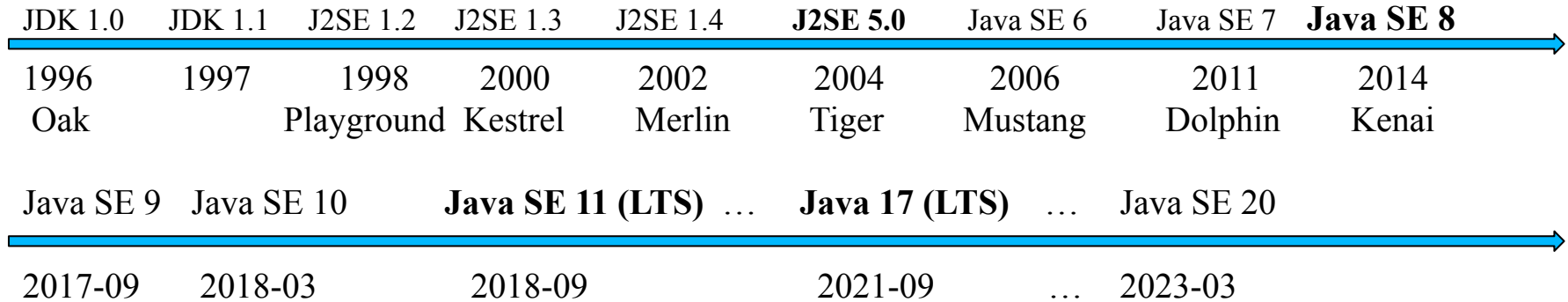
- Controller Web to deal with HTTP: Rest, MVC
- Spring Security: authentication, cryptography, CORS
- Spring Data: JPA, JDBC, MongoDB
- Reactive: asynchronous
- Tests
- Batch, Messaging
- Micro Services

Spring

Framework 2 in 1

- Spring 6: Web Application to deploy in a Java Application Server (Tomcat, Wildfly)
- Spring Boot 3: standalone application containing
 - All dependencies: JEE, Spring, others
 - Application Server: Tomcat, Jetty

Java SE

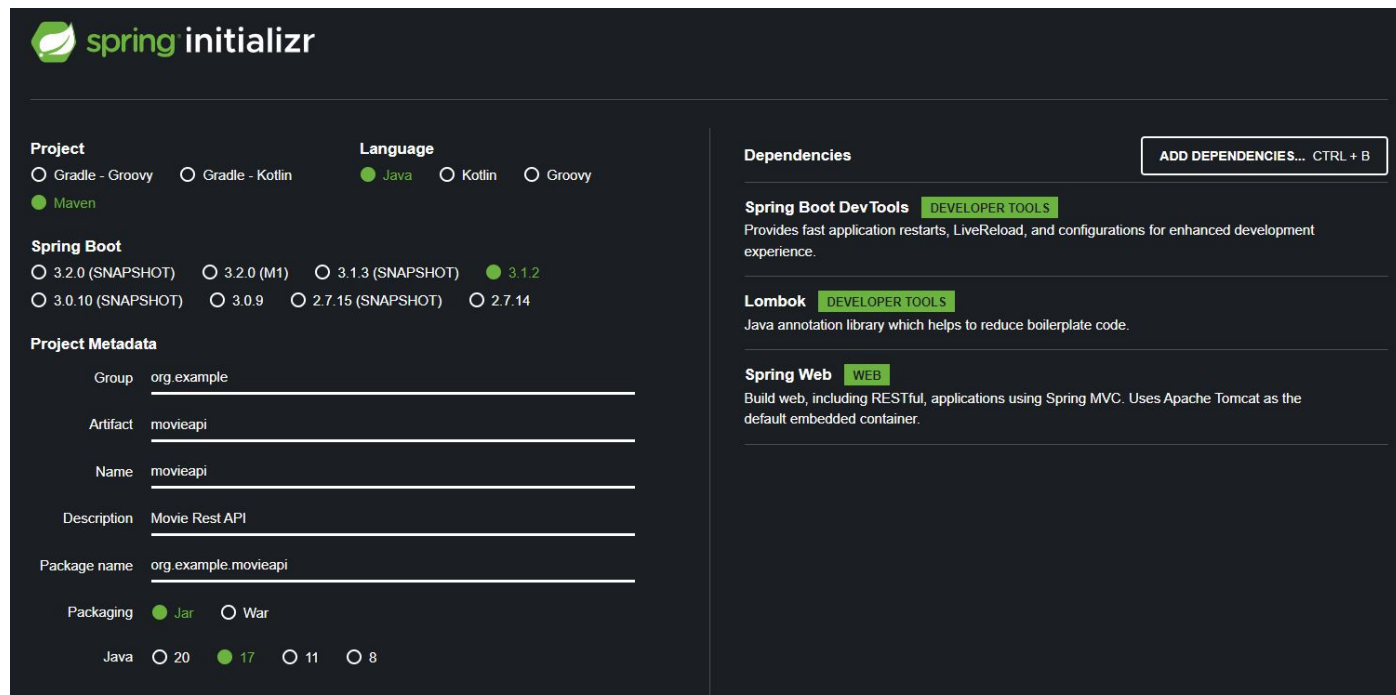


Spring and JEE

- Java EE 8 by Oracle: Spring 5, Spring Boot 2.7, Java **8-11-17**
 - javax.persistence.Entity (JPA)
 - javax.validation.constraints.NotNull (Bean Validation)
 - Tomcat 9
- Jakarta EE 9 (10) by Eclipse Foundation: Spring 6, Spring boot 3+, Java **17**
 - jakarta.persistence.Entity (JPA)
 - jakarta.validation.constraints.NotNull (Bean Validation)
 - Tomcat 10
- All Spring components are JEE Bean components
 - DI: Dependency Injection

Spring(boot)

- Main site: spring.io
- Spring Initializr: <https://start.spring.io/>



The screenshot shows the Spring Initializr web application interface. It features a dark theme with green accents. The interface is divided into several sections:

- Project:** Includes radio buttons for **Gradle - Groovy**, **Gradle - Kotlin**, **Java** (selected), **Kotlin**, and **Groovy**. There is also a **Maven** option.
- Spring Boot:** Includes radio buttons for various versions: **3.2.0 (SNAPSHOT)**, **3.2.0 (M1)**, **3.1.3 (SNAPSHOT)**, **3.1.2** (selected), **3.0.10 (SNAPSHOT)**, **3.0.9**, **2.7.15 (SNAPSHOT)**, and **2.7.14**.
- Project Metadata:** Includes input fields for **Group** (org.example), **Artifact** (movieapi), **Name** (movieapi), **Description** (Movie Rest API), and **Package name** (org.example.movieapi).
- Packaging:** Includes radio buttons for **Jar** (selected) and **War**.
- Language:** Includes radio buttons for **Java** (selected), **17** (selected), **20**, **11**, and **8**.
- Dependencies:** Includes a button **ADD DEPENDENCIES... CTRL + B** and a list of dependencies: **Spring Boot Dev Tools** (DEVELOPER TOOLS), **Lombok** (DEVELOPER TOOLS), and **Spring Web** (WEB).

HTTP(S)

- Protocole de communication Client-Server
- Domaines
 - Web: HTML + CSS + images + ...
 - Web Service : SOAP, WSDL (XML) by W3C
 - API Rest : HTTP + JSON (ou XML)
- Elements
 - Headers
 - Method: GET, POST, PUT/PATCH, DELETE
 - Url: http[s]://www.example.org/api/movies
 - Status:
 - 1xx: Information
 - 2xx: OK
 - 3xx: redirection
 - 4xx: mauvaise demande du client
 - 5xx: erreur serveur
 - Other Headers: Accept, User-Agent, Content-Type, Content-Length, Date
 - Body: HTML, CSS, IMG, JSON, XML, ...

HTTP(2)

- Headers for Request/Response
 - Content-Type: MIME-TYPE (image/png, text/html, application/json, ..., */*)
 - Accept: MIME-TYPE(s)
 - Content-Length
 - Date
 - Server

Spring Boot Rest Controller

(De)Serialization default Content-Type:

- Simple data (String, int, double, boolean, ...) : text/plain
- Object: application/json

For other media types: XML, CSV, ... Spring just need a converter

Routing

2 ways

- A rest controller class (@RestController + @RequestMapping) with methods:
 - Entry point: method annotated with @GetMapping, @PostMapping, ...
- A routing class : FunctionalRoute
 - Entry point: route => function

Example: controller running in tomcat listening at address localhost:8080

GET http://localhost:8080/api/movies/byTitle?t=Batman

```
@RestController @RequestMapping("/api/movies")
class MovieController {
    @GetMapping("byTitle")
    Movie getByTitle(String title)
}
```

Classic Routing

Resource: /api/movies

method	path	semantic
GET		Read All Movies
GET	123	Read Movie #123
POST		Add new Movie
PUT/PATCH	123	Update Movie #123
DELETE	123	Delete Movie #123

Rest controller: params

- query param: url?t=Batman&y=2022
 - 1st param: name=t value=Batman
 - 2nd param: name=y value=2022
 - @RequestParam with validation:
 - Required
 - Conversion String => boolean, int, double, ..., LocalDate, ...
- path param: /api/movies/{id}
 - Example: /api/movie/123
 - @PathVariable
- body param: complex data (Collection, Custom Object)
 - @RequestBody

Rest Controller: Custom Data

- Java class with default constructor and getters/setters
- Java 17 immutable Records
- Converter JSON: Jackson

Rest Controller Development

1. Define a service interface: `MovieService`
2. Write Unit Tests for all methods of controller: `MovieController`
3. Correct code of the methods tested until success

Bean Validation

- Specification JEE, provider Hibernate Validator
- Constraints:
 - Builtins: @NotNull, @NotBlank, @Min, @Size, ...
 - Custom constraint
- Spring Rest Controller
 - @Valid request body
 - simple constraint on request params

Controller + error

- throw `ResponseStatusException` with status + message
- throw custom exception
 - annotated with `@ResponseStatus`
- throw already defined or custom exception + controller advice
 - HTTP status + message ou problem dto
 - Example: `DataAccessException` => `CONFLICT`, `BAD REQUEST`, ...

DI: Dependency Injection

What can be injected: @Bean (java/jakarta EE)

Spring beans:

- @Component
- @Controller, @RestController
- @Service
- @Repository

Spring Data

<https://spring.io/projects/spring-data>

- JPA
- JDBC
- MongoDB
- others ...

Java with RDBMS (2)

- JDBC
- specification java JEE: JPA (Java Persistence API) :
 - main provider Hibernate
 - ORM: Object Relational Mapper
- Spring Data: JpaRepository

Java application with Relational Database

- communication appli Java <-> RDBMS
- langage commun de communication SQL
- JDBC : Java Database Connectivity (inclus Java SE)
 - Comment gérer des requêtes (insert, update, delete, select)
 - package java.sql et javax.sql
 - Driver : spécification d'un driver éditeur
 - Connection : établir une connexion avec la base de données
 - host, port, dbname, user (, password)
 - DataSource : pool de connexion(s)
 - Statement : exécuter une requête
 - select * from movies where year = 2020
 - PreparedStatement : exécuter une requête préparée
 - select * from movies where year = ?
 - paramètre #1 pourra être 2020, 2021, ...
 - ResultSet : résultat d'une requête
 - Driver JDBC apporté par l'éditeur ou la communauté
 - postgresql-42.2.20.jar
- JNDI : externaliser les settings JDBC de l'appli => serveur appli

ORM in Object Oriented Languages

- Java: Java/Jakarta EE JPA + provider Hibernate ORM (or Eclipse Link)
- Python: Django ORM, SQLAlchemy
- .NET: Entity Framework
- php: symfony doctrine

ORM JPA

JPA = Java Persistence API

- J2EE, Java EE, JEE: JPA 1 and JPA 2
 - Hibernate 1 to 5
 - package javax.persistence.*
- Jakarta EE: JPA 2 and 3 (3.1)
 - Hibernate 6
 - package jakarta.persistence.*

ORM

ORM = Object Relational Mapper

- entity: class Java: Movie <-> table DB: movies
 - attribute: String title <-> column title
 - id <-> column id (Primary Key)
- association:
 - Movie-Person director <-> column director_id (FK)
 - Movie-Person; actors <-> table play
- crud
 - save(movie: Movie) <-> insert into movies ...
 - List<Movie> res = read(...) <-> select ... from movies where ...

Spring JPA Repository

- **CRUD**
 - save, saveAll, saveAndFlush, saveAllAndFlush
 - (update)
 - delete, deleteById, ...
 - findById
 - findAll
 - findAll(Sort)
 - findAll(Pageable)
 - findAll(Example)
- **Add business methods**
 - with method name only: SQL query automatically generated
 - with JPA JPQL query
 - with JPA entity graph
 - with JPA api criteria
 - with native SQL (vendor dependant)

JPA

- class tagged with `@Entity`
 - default constructor
 - getter/setter for each persistent field
 - by default all fields are persistent
 - primary key: `@Id`, `@GeneratedValue`
 - strategy: IDENTITY, SEQUENCE, AUTO, TABLE, UUID
 - tuning names, constraints
 - class: `@Table`
 - fields: `@Column`

JPA Associations

- Kind
 - One to one
 - Many to one
 - One to many
 - Many to many
- Navigability
 - Unidirectional
 - Queries: add query to cross association backward
 - Update: +
 - Bidirectional
 - Queries: +
 - Update: -

SQL vocabulary

CRUD: DML = **Data Manipulation** Language

- INSERT
- UPDATE
- DELETE
- SELECT

DDL = **Data Definition** Language: table, view, index, user, ...

- CREATE
- ALTER
- DROP

Hibernate settings

- dialect: H2, MariaDB, MySQL, PostgreSQL, ...

https://docs.jboss.org/hibernate/orm/6.2/userguide/html_single/Hibernate_User_Guide.html#database-dialect

- hbm2ddl.auto: DDL (JPA: jakarta.persistence.schema-generation.database.action)
 - none: no ddl generation (production)
 - update: create new table, alter existing table
 - create: drop previous version of all tables, then create all tables
 - create-drop: idem create + drop all tables when shutting down hibernate
- show_sql: show DDL and DML SQL queries
- format_sql: pretty print SQL

JPA Queries

- Traduction to native SQL according to chosen dialect (MariaDB, PostgreSQL, ...)
 - Advantage: Java code independent from DB vendor
 - Techniques
 - JPQL: pseudo SQL with entities (not tables)
 - API Criteria: Java Code with methods `.from()`, `.where()`, `.join()`
- Native SQL
 - Drawback: Java code dependent from DB vendor

Spring AOP

AOP = Aspect Oriented Programming

adding additional behavior to existing code without modifying the code itself.

- Include AspectJ from Eclipse

<https://eclipse.dev/aspectj/doc/released/progguide/index.html>

<https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/spring-aop-example-tutorial-aspect-advice-pointcut-jointpoint-annotations>

<https://howtodoinjava.com/spring-aop/aspectj-pointcut-expressions/>

- Spring boot starter

AOP Pointcuts and Advices

- Pointcuts:
 - execution
 - within
 - args
 - @annotable
 - custom
- Advices
 - @Before
 - @After
 - @AfterReturning
 - @AfterThrow
 - @Around

Spring Security

- Authentication
- Client-Server
 - CORS
 - CSRF
 - ...

Reactive

Asynchronous in Java:

- ThreadPool, ForkJoinPool, Future

Spring

- Reactor project: Publisher, Mono, Flux
- WebFlux: rest controller
- Reactive Repository:
 - NoSQL: MongoDB, Redis, Cassandra, ...
 - SQL: R2DBC repo

Hibernate: Hibernate Reactive ORM

Article comparatif:

<https://medium.com/geekculture/spring-data-jpa-spring-data-r2dbc-hibernate-reactive-bcc43e321566>

Examples

- WebFlux + R2DBC Reactive Repository
- WebFlux + MongoDB Reactive Repository

Association handling example:

<https://medium.com/pictet-technologies-blog/reactive-programming-with-spring-data-r2dbc-ee9f1c24848b>

<https://gokhana.dev/spring-r2dbc-for-reactive-relational-databases-in-reactive-programming/>

Micro Services



Examples

Registry

<https://spring.io/guides/gs/service-registration-and-discovery/>

API Gateway

<https://spring.io/guides/gs/gateway/>

Run / Deploy

- Target bootRun from maven or gradle
- `java -jar movieapi.jar` (fat jar or classpath defined)
 - Optional: `application.properties` to add or override properties from jar
 - Option `-Dsomeproperty=value`
- `docker`

Miscellaneous

- WebSocket
<https://spring.io/guides/gs/messaging-stomp-websocket/>
- Batch
<https://spring.io/projects/spring-batch>
- Messaging (JMS)
<https://spring.io/guides/gs/messaging-jms/>
- GraphQL
<https://spring.io/projects/spring-graphql>
- Vault
<https://spring.io/projects/spring-vault>