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Creating a Spring Boot Web App

1. Creating a web application
2. Additional techniques

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1. Creating a Web Application

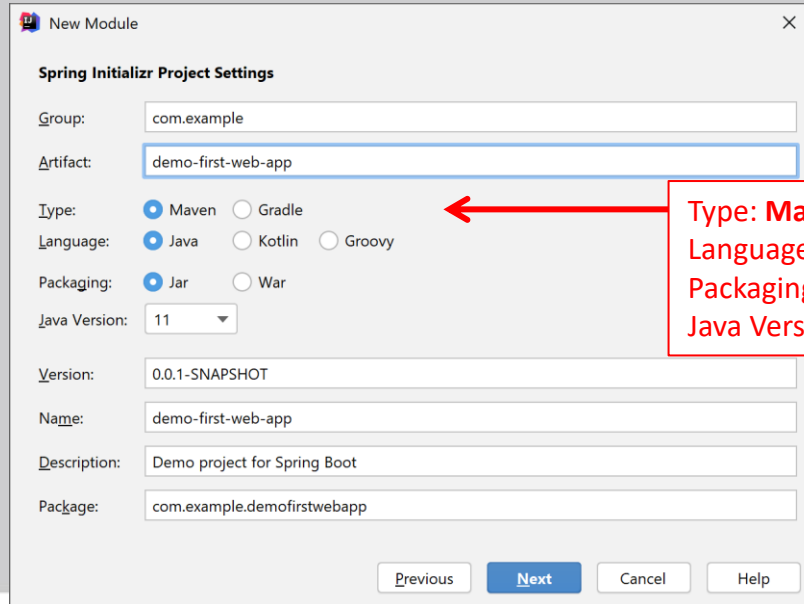
- Getting started with IntelliJ
- Creating a web app in IntelliJ
- Application structure
- Maven POM file
- Code artifacts
- Adding an HTML home page
- Running the application
- Pinging the application

Getting Started with IntelliJ

- IntelliJ has excellent support for Spring
 - E.g. create Spring Boot apps (via Spring Initializr)
 - E.g. create Spring Framework apps
- We've provided an IntelliJ project with full demos
 - Start IntelliJ
 - In the dialog box, click Open Project
 - Select the **FullStackDev** folder

Creating a Web App in IntelliJ (1 of 3)

- To create a new module, click File | New | Module
 - Select Spring Initializr, click Next, and enter these details:



New Module

Spring Initializr Project Settings

Group: com.example

Artifact: demo-first-web-app

Type: ☒ Maven ☐ Gradle

Language: ☒ Java ☐ Kotlin ☐ Groovy

Packaging: ☒ Jar ☐ War

Java Version: 11

Version: 0.0.1-SNAPSHOT

Name: demo-first-web-app

Description: Demo project for Spring Boot

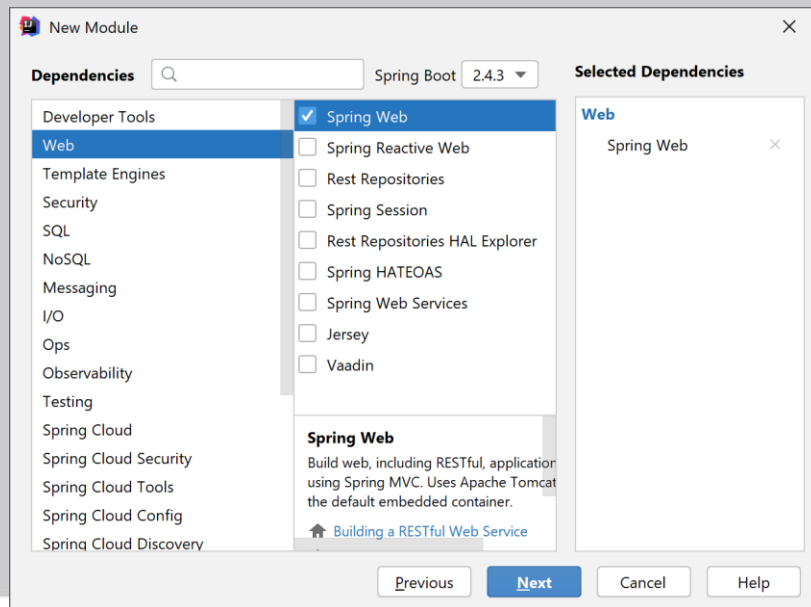
Package: com.example.demofirstwebapp

Previous Next Cancel Help

Type: **Maven**
Language: **Java**
Packaging: **Jar**
Java Version: **11** (for example)

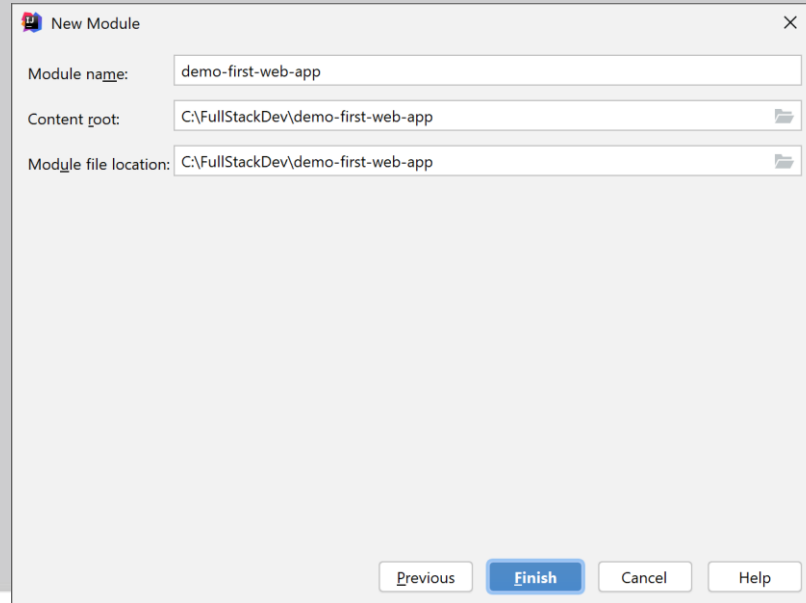
Creating a Web App in IntelliJ (2 of 3)

- Select the project dependencies you want
 - E.g. select the **Spring Web** dependency

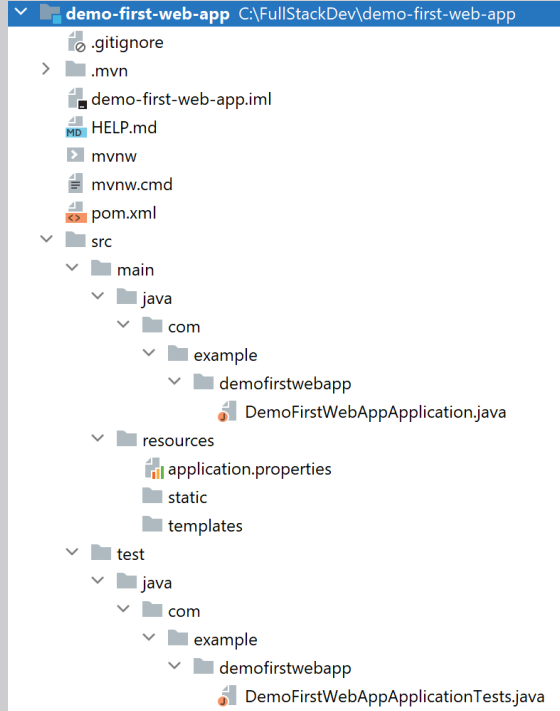


Creating a Web App in IntelliJ (3 of 3)

- Click Finish
 - IntelliJ generates your module



Application Structure



- The generated app is a regular Maven web app project
- To ensure IntelliJ can build it:
 - Right-click **pom.xml**
 - Click Add as Maven Project

Maven POM File

- Here are the relevant sections in the Maven POM file

```
<project ... >
...
<parent>
  <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
  <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-parent</artifactId>
  <version>2.4.3.RELEASE</version>
  <relativePath/>
</parent>

<dependencies>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-web</artifactId>
  </dependency>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-test</artifactId>
    <scope>test</scope>
  </dependency>
</dependencies>
...
```

Parent POM

Spring Boot web dependency

Spring Boot test dependency

pom.xml

- Here's the generated application code

```
import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;

@SpringBootApplication
public class DemoFirstWebAppApplication {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SpringApplication.run(DemoFirstWebAppApplication.class, args);
    }
}
```

`DemoFirstWebAppApplication.java`

- @SpringBootApplication is equivalent to:
 - @Configuration
 - @EnableAutoConfiguration
 - @ComponentScan

Adding an HTML Home Page

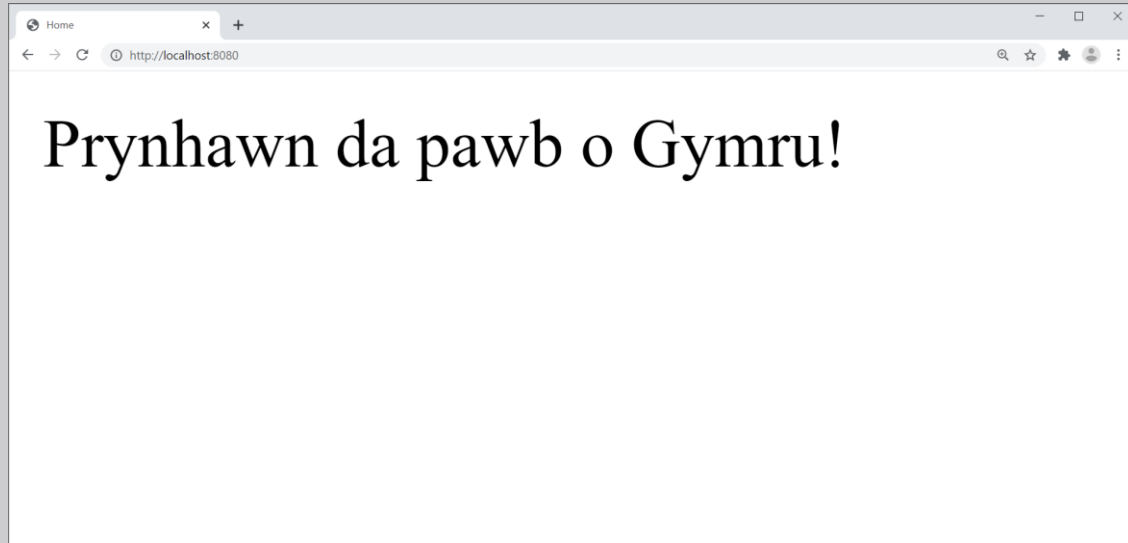
- We can just add static content directly
 - In the `src\main\resources\static` folder
 - E.g. let's add a simple HTML page

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Home</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    Prynhawn da pawb o Gymru!
  </body>
</html>
```

`index.html`

Pinging the Application

- Open a browser and navigate to <http://localhost:8080>
 - Renders index.html, because this is a default filename



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2. Additional Techniques

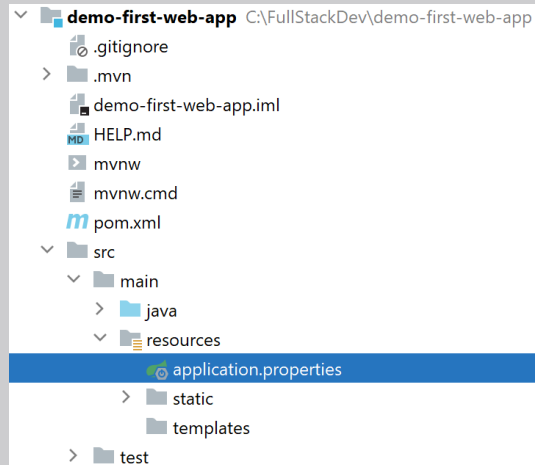
- Overview of application properties
- Editing application properties
- Restarting the application
- Implementing a simple REST service
- Pinging the REST service

Overview of Application Properties

- Spring Boot applications have a standard text file named `application.properties`
 - The recommended place to set application properties
 - i.e. name=value pairs
- You can also use YAML if you like
 - YAML = "YAML Ain't Markup Language"

Editing Application Properties

- To help you edit `application.properties`, IntelliJ provides a Spring Properties Editor tool
 - Provides nice content assistance and error checking

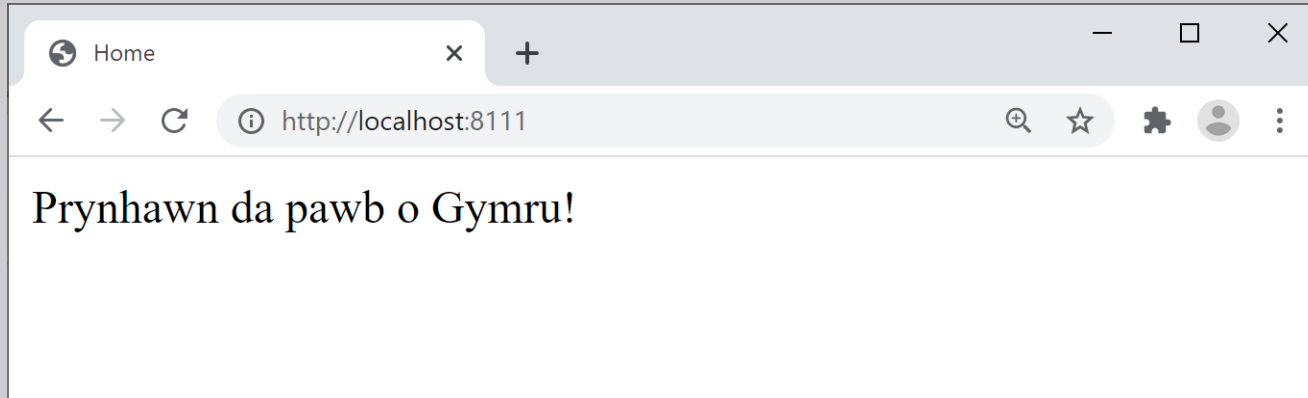


Restarting the Application

- Restart the application, and verify Tomcat starts on the new port number, 8111

```
main] o.s.b.w.embedded.tomcat.TomcatWebServer : Tomcat started on port(s): 8111 (http) with context path ''
```

- Ping the Web server using the new port number, 8111



Implementing a Simple REST Service

- It's easy to implement a REST service
 - Add a class and annotate with `@RestController`
 - Add methods and annotate with `@RequestMapping`

```
package com.example.demofirstwebapp;
```

```
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestMapping;
```

```
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestParam;
```

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

```
@RestController
```

```
public class HelloController {
```

```
    @RequestMapping("/hello")
```

```
    public String hello(@RequestParam String name) {
```

```
        return "Hello " + name;
```

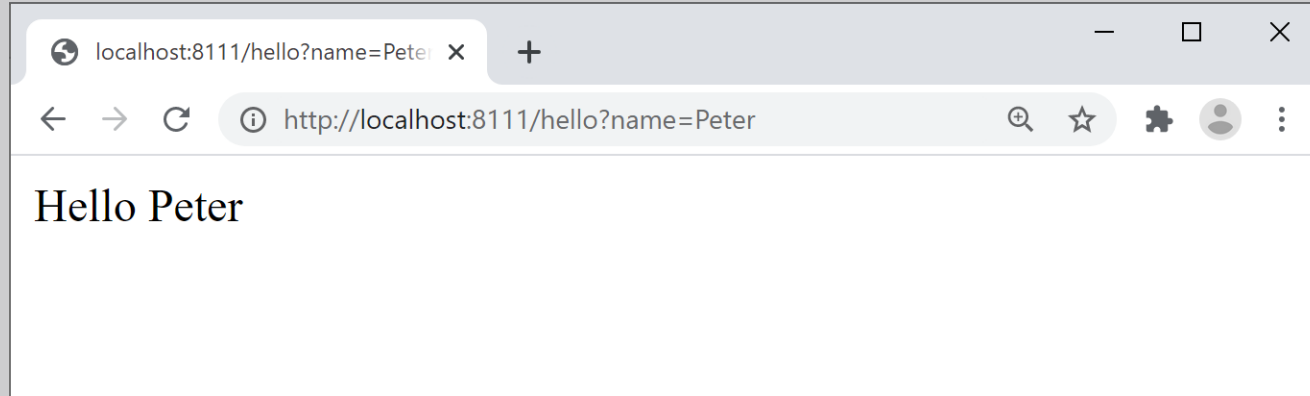
```
    }
```

```
}
```

`HelloController.java`

Pinging the REST Service

- Restart the application and browse to a URL such as:
 - <http://localhost:8111/hello?name=Peter>



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Summary

- Creating a web application
- Additional techniques