



# RESTFUL API & SPRING BOOT

Intro REST API and Getting Started  
with **Spring Boot**

# RESTFUL API

# Before REST, What is API ?



# What is **REST** ?

REST stands fo **RE**presentational **S**tate **T**ransfer.

In **REST based architecture** everything is a **resource**.

It means when a RESTful API is called, the server willl transfer to the client a representation of the state of the requested resource.

# RESTFUL API $\neq$ HTTP API

REST architecture and HTTP 1.1 protocol **are independent of each other** , but the HTTP 1.1 protocol was built to be the ideal protocol to follow the principles and constraints of REST

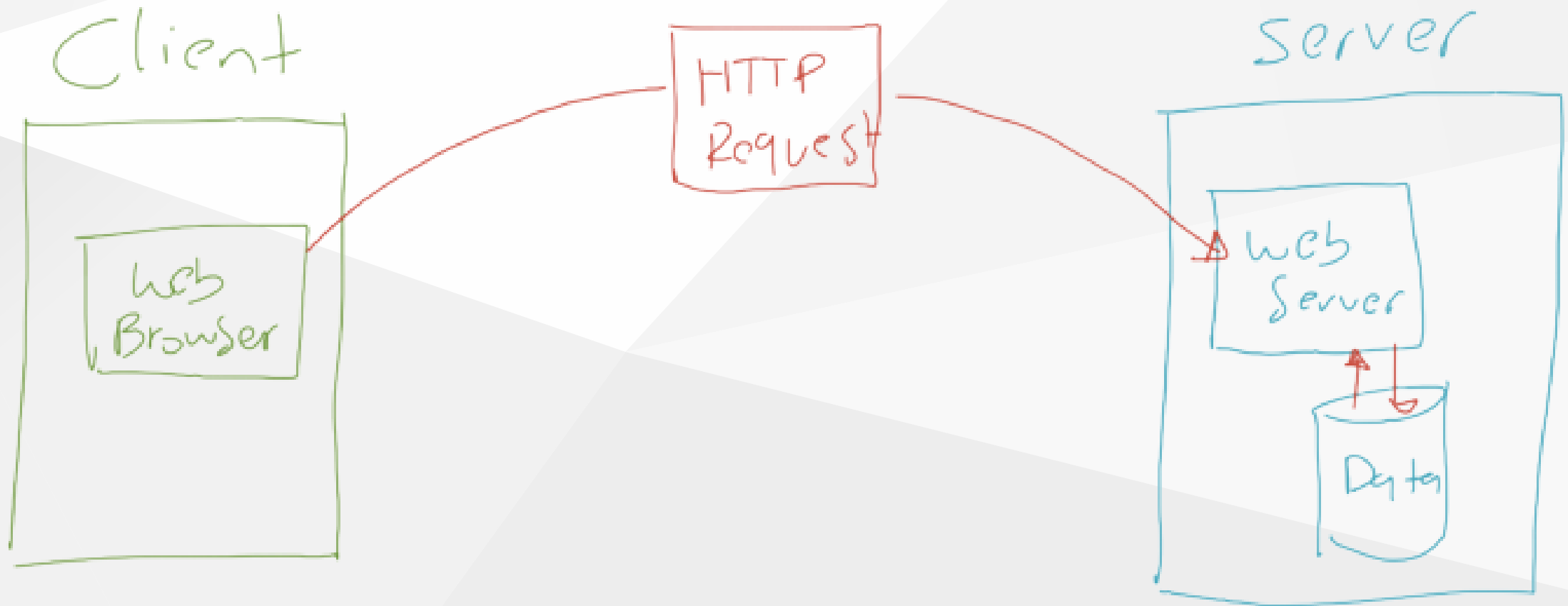
# HTTP

HTTP stands for **H**ypertext **T**ransfer **P**rotocol

HTTP is **a protocol** that transmits hypermedia documents, like HTML, JavaScript, CSS, Image, Audio, Video etc.

HTTP in earlier is designed for communicating between Web Browser and Web Server, but now we use it in many applications.

# HTTP Flow



# HTTP Request Example





# Request Line

**POST** /product **HTTP/1.1**



HTTP METHOD

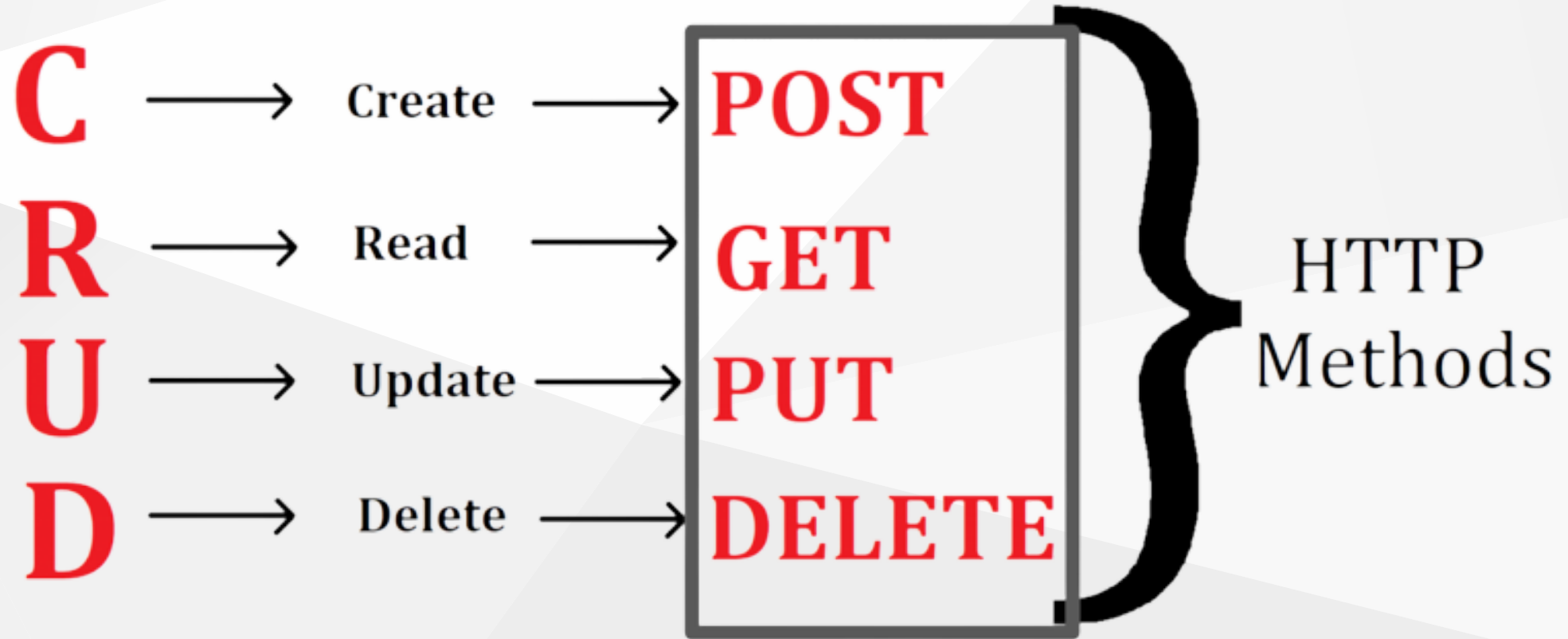


PATH  
(YOU  
CAN ADD  
QUERY PARAM  
ALSO)



HTTP VERSION  
(FOR NOW, WE  
ONLY USE 1.1)

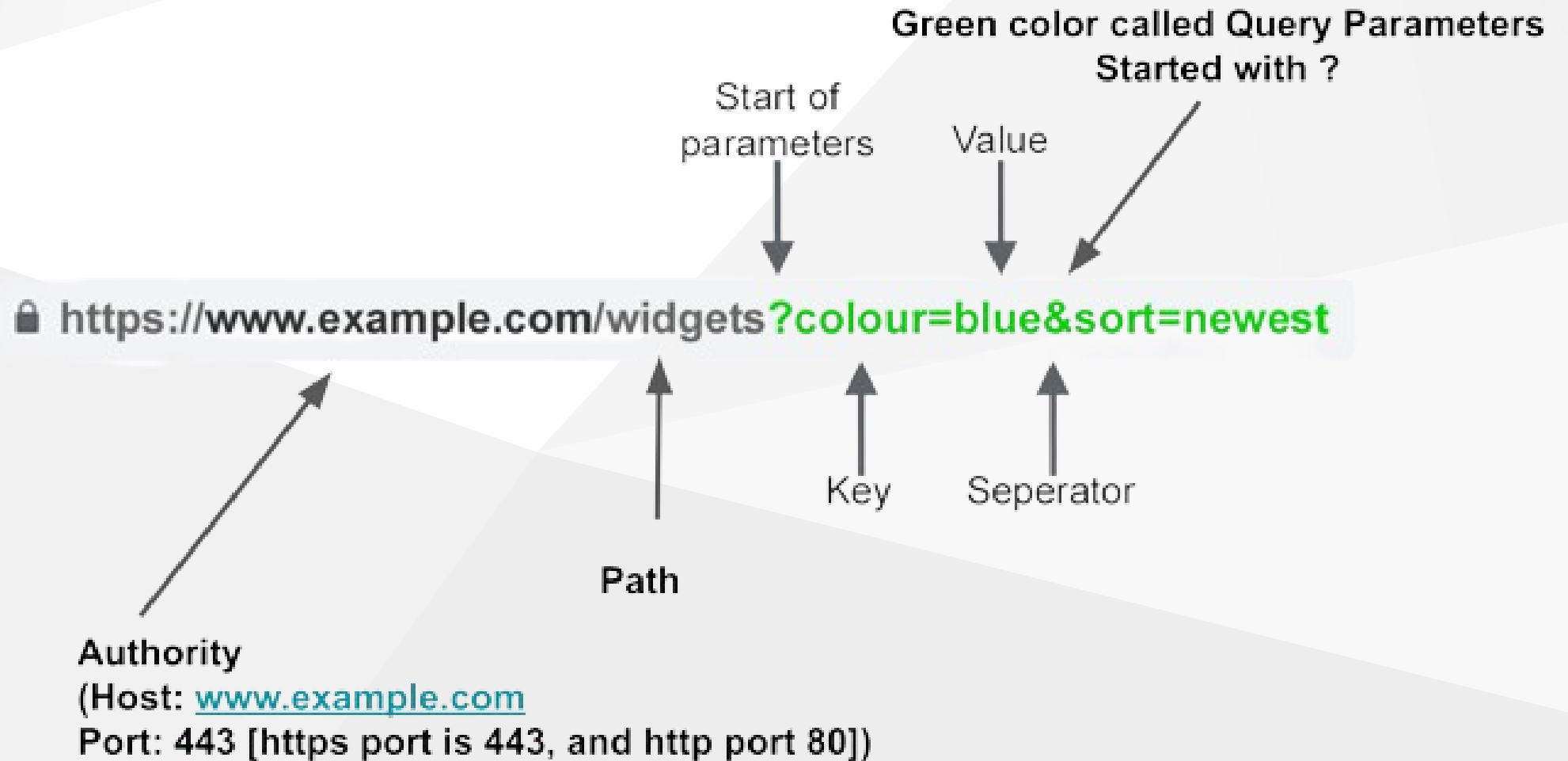
# HTTP Common Method



# HTTP Other **Standard** Method

<b>SAFE METHODS</b> NO ACTION ON SERVER	{	GET	HTTP/1.1 MUST IMPLEMENT THIS METHOD
		HEAD	<b>INSPECT</b> RESOURCE HEADERS
MESSAGE WITH <b>BODY</b> SEND DATA TO SERVER	{	PUT	<b>DEPOSIT</b> DATA ON SERVER — INVERSE OF GET
		POST	<b>SEND</b> INPUT DATA FOR PROCESSING
		PATCH	<b>PARTIALLY MODIFY</b> A RESOURCE
		TRACE	<b>ECHO</b> BACK RECEIVED MESSAGE
		OPTIONS	SERVER <b>CAPABILITIES</b>
		DELETE	DELETE A RESOURCE — NOT GUARANTEED

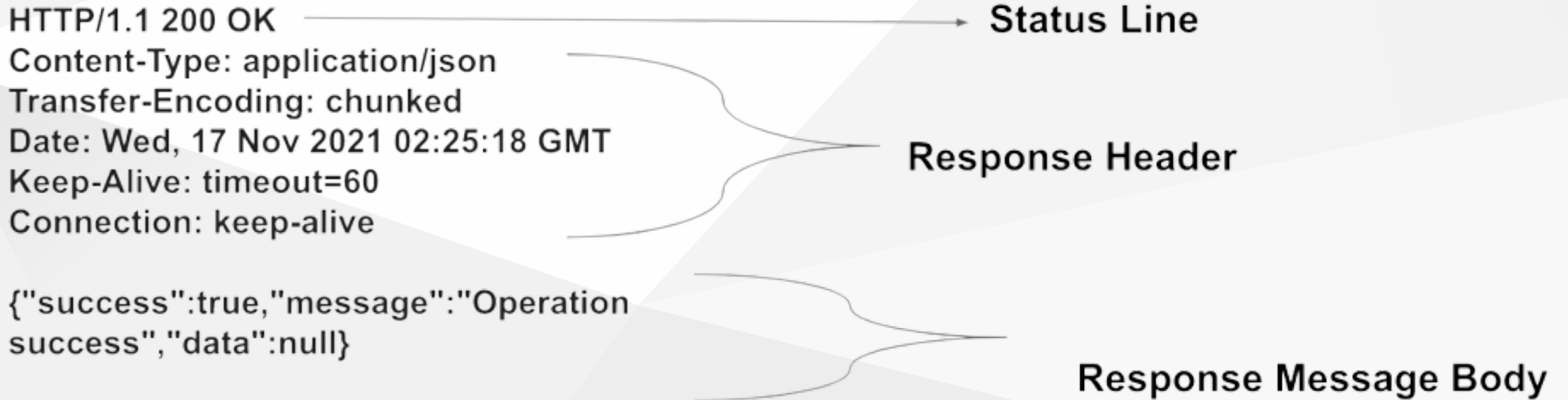
# URL



# HTTP Headers (Example)

HTTP Header	Description
Host	Authority on URL (must be exist in HTTP 1.1)
Content-Type	Data type of HTTP Body
Authorization	Credential for authentication
Accept	Data type that client want to accept

# HTTP Response Example



# HTTP Response Status Line

**HTTP/1.1** 200 OK



HTTP VERSION



HTTP STATUS

# List Of HTTP Status Codes

100 Continue	400 Bad Request	422 Unprocessable Entity
101 Switching Protocols	401 Unauthorized	425 Too Early
103 Early Hints	402 Payment Required	426 Upgrade Required
200 OK	403 Forbidden	428 Precondition Required
201 Created	404 Not Found	429 Too Many Requests
202 Accepted	405 Method Not Allowed	431 Request Header Fields Too Large
203 Non-Authoritative Information	406 Not Acceptable	451 Unavailable For Legal Reasons
204 No Content	407 Proxy Authentication Required	500 Internal Server Error
205 Reset Content	408 Request Timeout	501 Not Implemented
206 Partial Content	409 Conflict	502 Bad Gateway
300 Multiple Choices	410 Gone	503 Service Unavailable
301 Moved Permanently	411 Length Required	504 Gateway Timeout
302 Found	412 Precondition Failed	505 HTTP Version Not Supported
303 See Other	413 Payload Too Large	506 Variant Also Negotiates
304 Not Modified	414 URI Too Long	507 Insufficient Storage
307 Temporary Redirect	415 Unsupported Media Type	508 Loop Detected
308 Permanent Redirect	416 Range Not Satisfiable	510 Not Extended
	417 Expectation Failed	511 Network Authentication Required
	418 I'm a teapot	



# HTTP Status Code



# REST Path URL Restriction

`/user/1/balance` (balance owned by user id 1)

`/balance/1` (balance with id 1)

Remember, everything in REST is **resource**, **RPC** -> **function method only POST or GET**

Purpose	Method	Incorrect	Correct
Retrieves a list of users	GET	/getAllCars	/users
Create a new user	POST	/createUser	/users
Delete a user	DELETE	/deleteUser	/users/10
Get balance of user	GET	/getUserBalance	/users/11/balance

# Before Spring Boot

# Introduce: **Build Automation Tools**

Build Automation Tools is application tool that help you manage java application.

In Java, there are **Maven** ( `pom.xml` ) and **Gradle** ( `Groovy / Kotlin` ).

What they do?

1. Automate manage your dependencies
2. Automate manage your build application to binary
3. Automate manage your testing
4. Etc.

# Common Lifecycle in Maven

Simple, we can call lifecycle = task

- `validate`: check if all information necessary for the build is available
- `compile`: compile the source code
- `test-compile`: compile the test source code
- `test`: run unit tests
- `package`: package compiled source code into the distributable format (jar, war, ...)
- `integration-test`: process and deploy the package if needed to run integration tests
- `install`: install the package to a local repository
- `deploy`: copy the package to the remote repository

# Common CLI in Spring Boot

`mvn spring-boot:run` -> to run spring boot

`mvn clean install` -> to clean and install all related local dependencies

`mvn clean verify` -> to clean and verify all test related local dependencies

# **SPRING BOOT**

# What is **Spring Boot** ?

Spring Boot makes it easy to create stand-alone, production-grade Spring based Applications that you can "**just run**".

We take an **opinionated** view of the Spring platform and third-party libraries so you can **get started with minimum fuss**. Most Spring Boot applications need minimal Spring configuration.



# Type Framework

**Opinionated** -> Complete (Web Server, Controller, Data Access)


**Non Opinionated** -> Modular (Web Server)

# Why Spring Boot?

You can choose Spring Boot because of the features and benefits it offers as given here:

- It provides a flexible way to configure Java Beans, XML configurations, and Database Transactions.
- It provides a powerful batch processing and manages REST endpoints.
- In Spring Boot, everything is auto configured; no manual configurations are needed.
- It offers annotation-based spring application
- Eases dependency management
- It includes Embedded Servlet Container

# Getting Started with Spring Boot

 **spring**initializr

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**Project**  
☐ Gradle - Groovy  
☐ Gradle - Kotlin ☒ **Maven**

**Language**  
☒ **Java** ☐ Kotlin  
☐ Groovy

**Spring Boot**  
☐ 3.0.3 (SNAPSHOT) ☒ **3.0.2** ☐ 2.7.9 (SNAPSHOT) ☐ 2.7.8

**Project Metadata**  

Group

Artifact

Name

Description

Package name

Packaging ☒ **Jar** ☐ War

Java ☐ 19 ☒ **17** ☐ 11 ☐ 8

**Dependencies**

**Lombok** ☒ **DEVELOPER TOOLS**  
Java annotation library which helps to reduce boilerplate code.

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

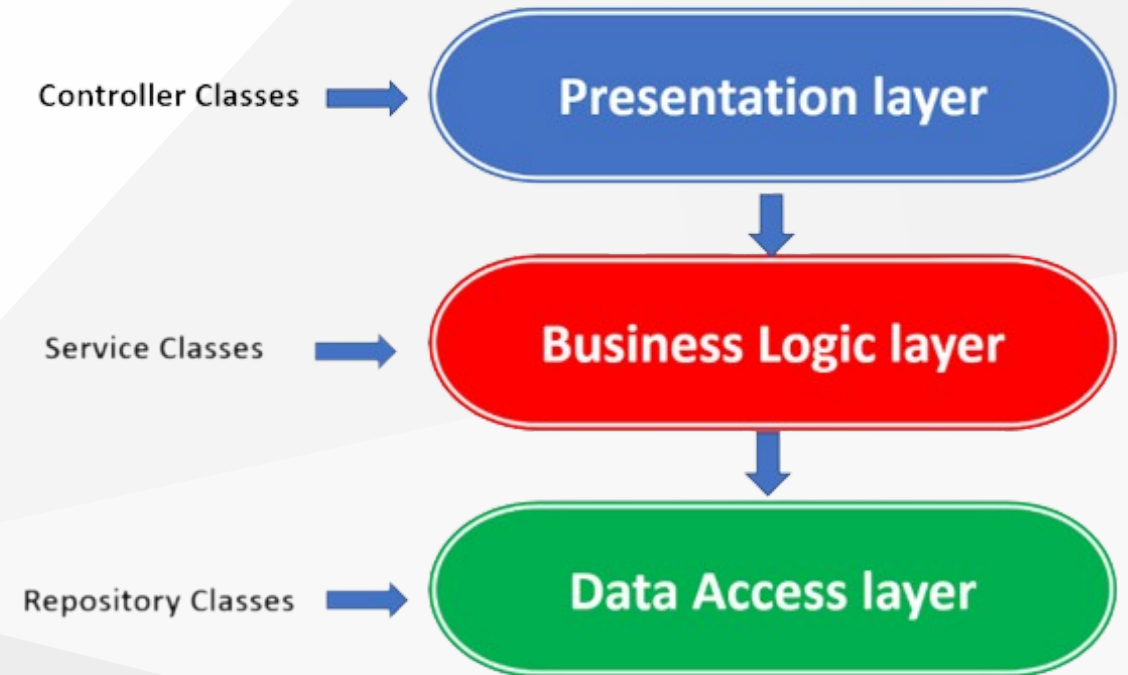
**H2 Database** ☒ **SQL**  
Provides a fast in-memory database that supports JDBC API and R2DBC access, with a small (2mb) footprint. Supports embedded and server modes as well as a browser based console application.

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

# Spring Boot Architecture

**Note :** Get used to making it from the **bottom layer**.

Create the model or entity that represent the table of database and then create the **data access layer**.



# Spring Boot Architecture

The `SpringApplication` class provides a convenient way to **bootstrap** a Spring application that will be started from a `main()` method. In many situations you can just delegate to the static `SpringApplication.run` method:

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

# Project Structure

```
.
├── com.rawlabs.demospringboot/
│   ├── controller/           # Presentation layer
│   │   └── ...
│   ├── domain/
│   │   ├── dao/             # Representation of Table
│   │   │   └── ...
│   │   └── dto/             # POJO Class
│   │       └── ...
│   ├── repository/          # Data access layer -> to database
│   │   └── ...
│   ├── service/             # Business logic layer
│   │   └── ...
│   └── DemoSpringbootApplication.java
```

# Data Access Object (DAO)

```
@Data
@Builder
@NoArgsConstructor
@AllArgsConstructor
@Entity
@Table(name = "book")
public class Book {

    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    private Long id;

    @Column(name = "title", nullable = false)
    private String title;

    @Column(name = "price", nullable = false)
    private Integer price;
}
```

# Annotations

Annotation	Description
@Data	Lombok setter and getter generator
@Builder	Lombok builder class
@NoArgsConstructor	Lombok generate no arguments constructor
@AllArgsConstructor	Lombok generate all arguments constructor
@Entity	Annotate that class being used for entity
@Table	Represent the table on database
@Id	Represent ID primary key
@GeneratedValue	Generate value automatically
@Column	Represent column name on database



# Data Transfer Object (DTO)

```
@Data
@Builder
@NoArgsConstructor
@AllArgsConstructor
public class BookDto {

    private String title;

    private Integer price;

}
```

# Annotations

Annotation	Description
<code>@Data</code>	Lombok setter and getter generator
<code>@Builder</code>	Lombok builder class
<code>@NoArgsConstructor</code>	Lombok generate no arguments constructor
<code>@AllArgsConstructor</code>	Lombok generate all arguments constructor

# Repository - Data Access Layer

```
@Repository
public interface ProductRepository extends JpaRepository<Book, Long> {

}
```

## The annotations

Annotation	Description
@Repository	Annotate that class being used for data access layer

# Service - Bussiness Logic Layer

```
@Service
public class BookService {
    private final BookRepository bookRepository;

    @Autowired
    public BookService(BookRepository bookRepository) {
        this.bookRepository = bookRepository;
    }

    public Book save(BookDto request) {
        Book book = Book.builder()
            .title(request.getTitle())
            .price(request.getPrice())
            .build();
        return bookRepository.save(book);
    }

    public List<Book> getBooks() {
        return bookRepository.findAll();
    }
}
```

# Annotations

Annotation	Description
<code>@Service</code>	Service class
<code>@Autowired</code>	Enabling spring boot to inject the object dependency implicitly

# Controller - Presentation Layer

It comprises of all the logic related to User Interface (at this context is **HTTP Request** and **HTTP Response**).

```
@RestController
@RequestMapping("/v1/book")
public class BookController {
    private final BookService bookService;

    @Autowired
    public BookController(BookService bookService) {
        this.bookService = bookService;
    }

    @GetMapping(value = "", produces = MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON_VALUE)
    public List<Book> getBooks() {
        return bookService.getBooks();
    }
}
```

# Annotations

Annotation	Description
<code>@RestController</code>	Controller class
<code>@RequestMapping</code>	Path naming
<code>@GetMapping</code>	<code>GET</code> Method
<code>@PostMapping</code>	<code>POST</code> Method
<code>@PutMapping</code>	<code>PUT</code> Method
<code>@DeleteMapping</code>	<code>DELETE</code> Method

# JPA and Hibernate

Object-Relational Mapping (**ORM**) is the process of converting Java objects to database tables. In other words, this allows us to interact with a relational database without any SQL. **The Java Persistence API (JPA) is a specification that defines how to persist data in Java applications.** The primary focus of JPA is the ORM layer.

Hibernate is one of the most popular Java ORM frameworks in use today. Its first release was almost twenty years ago, and still has excellent community support and regular releases. Additionally, **Hibernate is a standard implementation of the JPA specification**, with a few additional features that are specific to Hibernate. Let's take a look at some core features of JPA and Hibernate.



# JPA Dependencies

```
<dependency>  
  <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>  
  <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-data-jpa</artifactId>  
</dependency>
```

```
<dependency>  
  <groupId>org.postgresql</groupId>  
  <artifactId>postgresql</artifactId>  
</dependency>
```

# Spring JPA and Datasource Properties

```
spring.datasource.url=jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/demo  
spring.datasource.username=root  
spring.datasource.password=root  
spring.jpa.hibernate.ddl-auto=update  
spring.jpa.show-sql=true
```

