	Master's Degree	in Agile	Software	Develo	pment for	the Web
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# Final Work Report: Frameworks Backend y Microservicios

Extended Movie Management Web Application

Tomasz Sojka

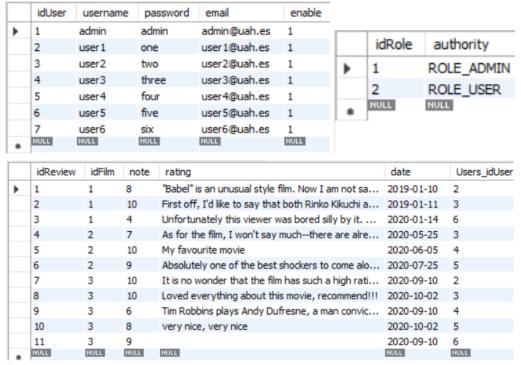
# 1. Task analysis and database design.

First, the task was analyzed and the database was designed. In compliance to the Principle of Decentralization: Applications based on the microservices architecture should have decentralized data management. Each service should manage its own database (if needed). Following this principle, the SQL file was prepared to generate database schema and tables that are separate from the database prepared for initial work.. There were 4 tables created, one for users, one for reviews of the films, one for user authorities and one to join the users with their authorities, by storing their ids. Then, the SQL file to initiate some data into tables was created. Both files were run in MySQLWorkbench successfully.



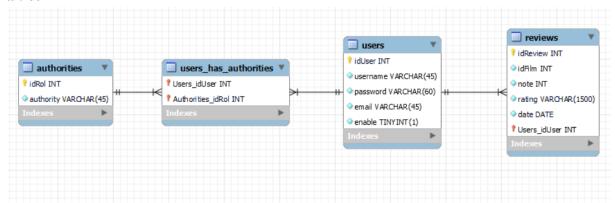
Created database schema.

Afterwards, to test if everything worked well and tables contain initial data, query SELECT \* was used.



All of the initial data selected from the tables. As we can see, everything was inserted properly.

In the end, the EER Model was generated from the created database to visualize the relation between tables.

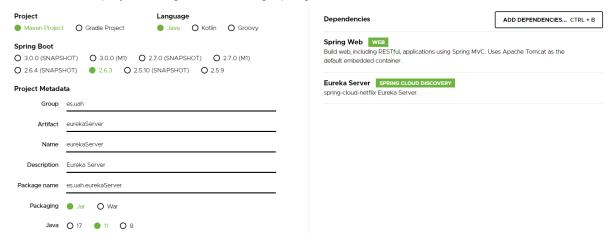


EER Diagram generated from 'usersreviewsdb' database.

### 2. Eureka server

Before preparation of backend and client services Eureka server was prepared to be able to provide the registration and location of the microservices of the application.

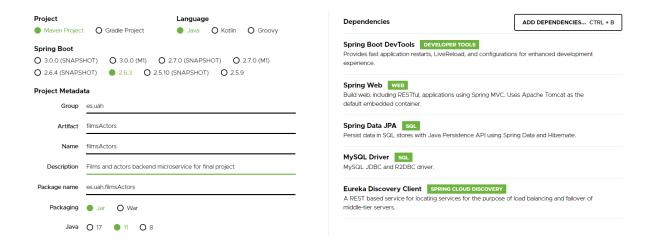
The base of the project was generated using Spring Initializr:



## 3. Backend microservices implementation.

Because each microservice must be configured as a Eureka client and send a request requesting registration on that server at the time of boot, previously prepared films and actors' microservice had to be initialized again with the use of Eureka Discovery Client dependency.

The base of the project was generated using Spring Initializr:

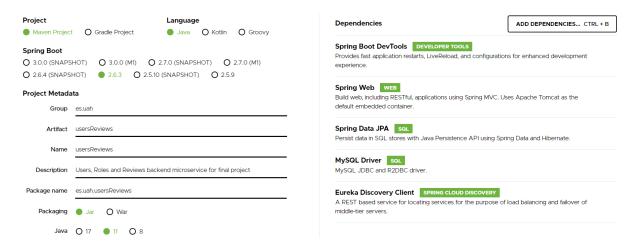


As it can be seen above, java 11 is used and the modules that were included are the following:

- Spring Boot DevTools,
- Spring Web,
- Spring Data JPA,
- MySQL Driver
- Eureka Discovery Client.

Code of films and actors' microservice remained the same.

Afterwards, base of the users and reviews' microservice was generated using Spring Initializr, using the same dependencies:

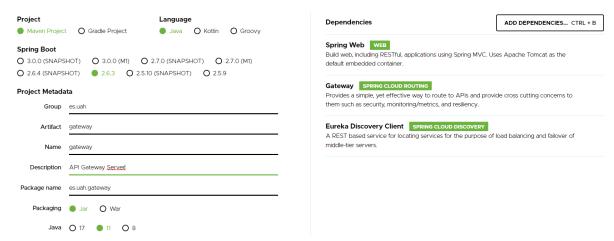


Code of the users and reviews' microservice was opened in Intellij Idea IDE, a new prepared usersreviewsdb database was added to the project and assigned to the entity manager factory. Afterwards, JPA Buddy plugin was used to generate entities from the assigned database. One to many relationship was added from User to Review entity and Many to Many relationship between User and Role entities. The code of the generated entities was slightly changed. Afterwards, all of the DAO, Service and Controller classes had to be added and connected. All methods were implemented to provide all the required operations.

## 4. Gateway

To consume both backend microservices APIs and join them under one port, a project using Spring Cloud Gateway was prepared.

The base of the project was generated using Spring Initializr:



As it can be seen above, java 11 is used and the modules that were included are the following:

- Spring Web,
- Gateway,
- Eureka Discovery Client.

Project is also using Eureka Discovery Client dependency to be tracked by Eureka Server.

Routing of the APIs was prepared in the properties of the application:

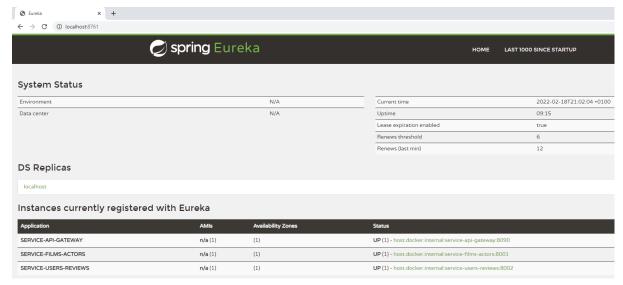
```
spring.application.name=service-api-gateway
server.port=8090
eureka.client.service-url.defaultZone=http://localhost:8761/eureka

spring.cloud.gateway.routes[0].id=service-films-actors
spring.cloud.gateway.routes[0].uri=http://localhost:8001
spring.cloud.gateway.routes[0].predicates[0]=Path=/api/films/**
spring.cloud.gateway.routes[0].filters[0]=StripPrefix=2

spring.cloud.gateway.routes[1].id=service-users-reviews
spring.cloud.gateway.routes[1].uri= http://localhost:8002
spring.cloud.gateway.routes[1].predicates[0]= Path=/api/users/**
spring.cloud.gateway.routes[1].filters[0]=StripPrefix=2
```

As it can be seen above, both microservices will be available under port 8090, with different paths.

Later it was checked if the service is visible in Eureka Server:

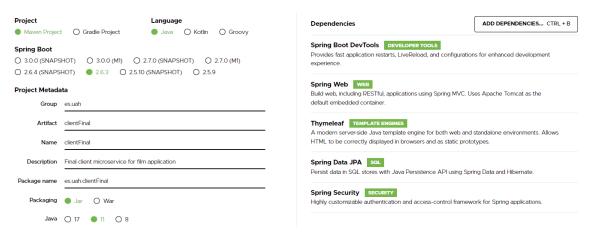


Part of the information about available services. All 3 services are tracked.

All implemented operations were tested by browser and POSTMAN application.

# 5. Client microservice implementation.

Because the final client microservice will use Spring Security features, client microservice used in initial project had to be had to be initialized again:



As it can be seen above, java 11 is used and the modules that were included are the following:

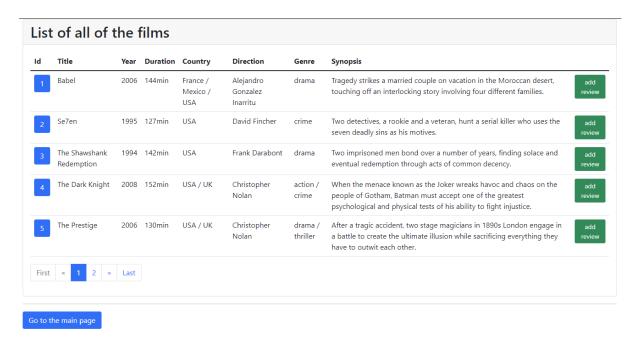
- Spring Boot DevTools,
- · Spring Web,
- Thymeleaf,
- Spring Data JPA,
- Spring Security.

The part of the code that was already implemented for the initial project had to be slightly changed. Namely, the process of film removal had to be extended. Even though the 'filmsactorsdb' and 'usersreviewsdb' databases are not connected by foreign keys, reviews are clearly connected to the films. When a film is deleted, all reviews about it are also deleted from the database. Moreover, the films controller class was extended by adding the endpoint for adding a review to a film. The option to add a review by user is available when the list of films is shown. That is why it was

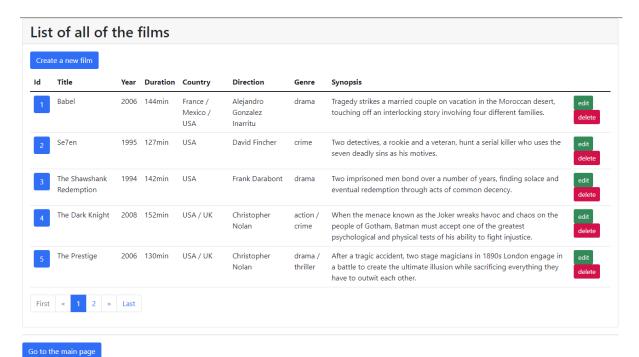
easier to implement an endpoint in the films controller class. The rest of the films and actors remained unchanged from the initial version.

All the required operations on reviews and users were implemented.

It was required that the application will have two different types of users: administrator and user. To divide their functionalities and authenticate who is using the application, additional classes were implemented. One to provide a custom authentication, one to configure which pages are available for a guest and one was a login controller. To show a proper content, depending on a user type, on the pages available for logged in users, thymeleaf extra spring-security was used in html templates.



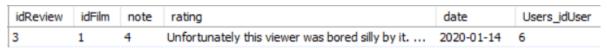
List of all of the films - the view for a logged in user with role 'ROLE\_USER'.



List of all of the films - the view for a logged in user with role 'ROLE ADMIN'.

As can be seen, the view of the same page is different for different types of users. Administrators can Create a new film or delete or edit existing films. Users can add a review of the film. Both can list films and view the details of the movie.

The hardest to implement was the process of adding (more the part of saving) a new review by user. It is because reviews are connected both with users and films. Id of the film had to be saved from the table before going forward to the form page. Then after submitting the form user identity (the one who submitted it) had to be retrieved from SecurityContextHolder. Because SecurityContextHolder stores user email and the id of the user is what is needed, the user had to be searched in the database first and his id had to be returned. After all, the review can be saved with the rating and note passed in the form, today's date and id of the film and id of the user.



Example review record in the database.

After all, a basic guest page was added, where listed movies can be seen in a more graphical way.

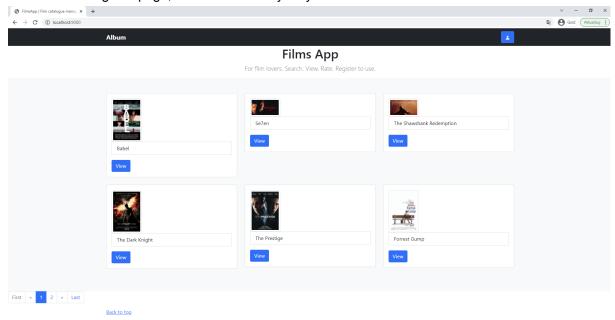
All the requirements were met – all the needed functionalities were implemented.

### 6. Manual

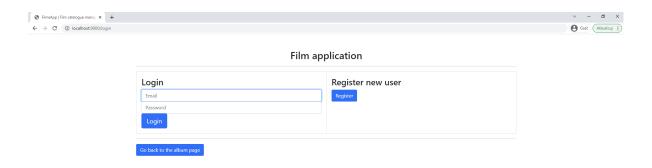
To use the application, first start Eureka Server, then both of the backend JPA microservices (filmsActors and usersReviews), then Gateway and the client microservice in the end. When all are started go to:

http://localhost:9000/

You will see the guest page, available for everybody.

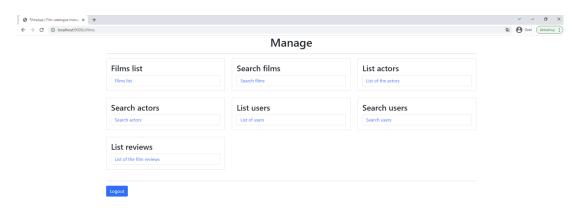


From the guest page list of all the films can be seen. Each film has a button to see the details, however you need to be logged into the user account first. Both "View" buttons and the button on the right upper corner with a person icon will redirect you to the login page.

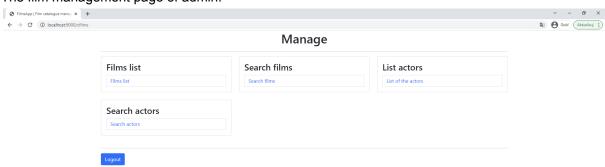


Login page, where users can login to an existing account or register a new one. Registered users are of the "ROLE\_USER" authority. Admin accounts can be created only by another admin.

After logging in the film management page is shown. The content depends on the user role.



The film management page of admin.



The film management page of user.