Spring MVC with Thymeleaf Basics







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Have a Question?



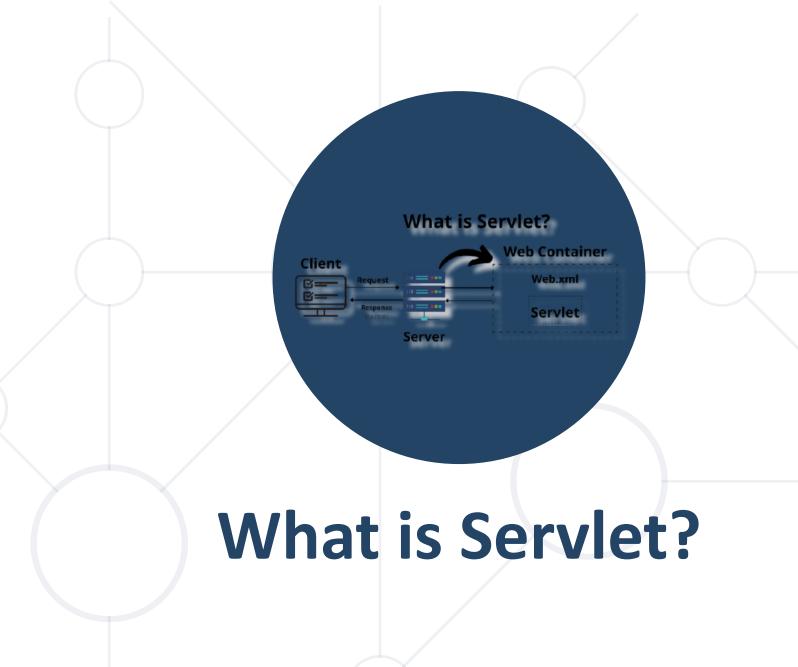


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What is Servlet?



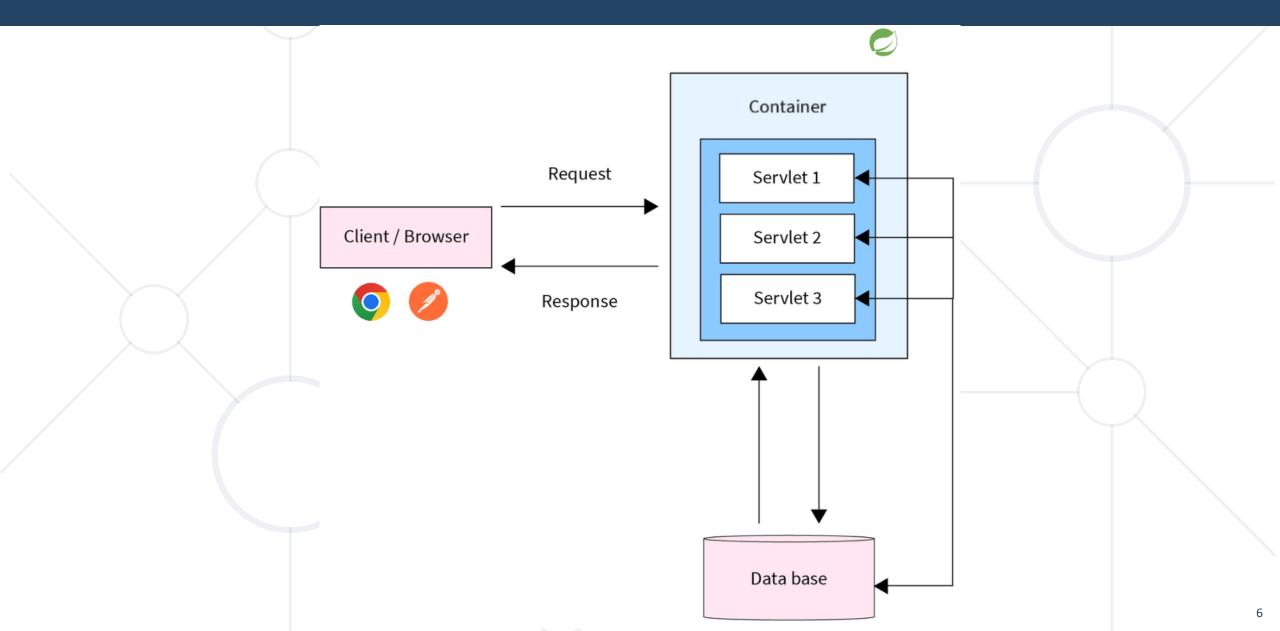
 A Java class that processes requests (usually HTTP) and generates responses

Workflow:

- Client (e.g., browser) sends a request (e.g., /orders/1)
- The Servlet Container (e.g., Tomcat) maps the request to the appropriate Servlet
- The Servlet processes the request and sends back a response

Servlets Overview





Basic Web App Java EE + Servlets



Write the Servlet

```
import jakarta.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import jakarta.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import jakarta.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
import java.io.IOException;
public class HelloServlet extends HttpServlet {
   @Override
    protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws IOException {
       response.setContentType("text/html");
        response.getWriter().write( s: "<h1>Hello, World!</h1>");
```

Basic Web App Java EE + Servlets



Servlet configuration (web.xml)

```
<web-app xmlns="http://xmlns.jcp.org/xml/ns/javaee"</pre>
         xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
         xsi:schemaLocation="http://xmlns.jcp.org/xml/ns/javaee http://xmlns.jcp.org/xml/ns/javaee/web-app_4_0.xsd"
         version="4.0">
 <servlet>
   <servlet-name>HelloServlet</servlet-name>
   <servlet-class>com.example.demo.HelloServlet/servlet-class>
 </servlet>
  <servlet-mapping>
   <servlet-name>HelloServlet</servlet-name>
   <url-pattern>/hello</url-pattern>
 </servlet-mapping>
</web-app>
```

Basic Web App Java EE + Servlets



- WAR File Packaging: Use Maven or Gradle to package the application into a WAR file
- Deploy to Servlet Container (Tomcat):
 - Copy the WAR file to Tomcat's "webapps/" directory
 - Start Tomcat and access http://localhost:8080/hello

Key Pain Points with Servlets



- Manual Configuration
 - web.xml or via annotations
- Complex Deployment
 - Packaging and deploying a WAR file
- Limited Features
 - Manually handle advanced features
- An easier alternative? Yes Spring Controllers



What are Spring Controllers?



- Java classes that handle HTTP requests and send back responses
- Simplify handling web requests compared to raw Servlets
- Two Types:
 - @Controller: Used for returning views (like HTML pages or templates)
 - @RestController: Used for returning raw data (like JSON or XML), typically

in REST APIs

```
@RestController
@RequestMapping(©>"/users") // Base path for all endpoints in this controller
public class Controller {
    @PostMapping©> // Maps to endpoint: /users
    public String createUser() {
        return "User created!";
    }
}
```

@Controller



- Marks a class as a Spring MVC Controller
- Spring-managed bean
- Return views (HTML pages) rendered by a view technology (e.g., Thymeleaf, JSP)

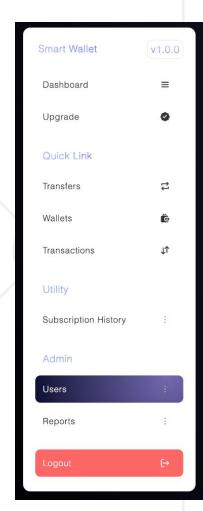
@Controller



```
@Controller
@RequestMapping(@~"/users")
public class MyController {
    @Autowired
    private UserService userService;
    @GetMapping ♥>
    public ModelAndView displayUsers() {
        List<User> allUsers = userService.getUsers();
        ModelAndView modelAndView = new ModelAndView();
        modelAndView.addObject( attributeName: "users", allUsers);
        modelAndView.setViewName("usersPage");
        return modelAndView;
```

@Controller





ID	USERNAME	EMAIL	ROLE	COUNTRY	STATUS	CREATED ON	SWITCH STATUS
4531a4c8-87d0-4e47-a42a-532ec4e85451	manarin0	no email	User	Bulgaria	ACTIVE	11 Dec 2024 21:09	Switch C
55b23a12-71a1-4ccd-918d-08b2b09409b0	ivan123	abv@bg	Admin	Bulgaria	ACTIVE	09 Dec 2024 21:39	Switch ©
8f4d4696-bec1-4b9c-bbac-67d1bbcff3b1	mandarin2	no email	User	France	ACTIVE	09 Dec 2024 21:39	Switch
a6f03eb4-2188-43b3-9e30-174538df3eaa	Pesho123	no email	User	Bulgaria	INACTIVE	18 Dec 2024 23:11	Switch ©
ac0278ba-be63-422a-9497-60a3689755db	mandarin1	viktor.aleksandrov@tide.co	User	Bulgaria	ACTIVE	09 Dec 2024 21:38	Switch ○
ad486a78-1458-4209-83a4-ab2a988605f9	mandarin123	l2dirty.com@gmail.com	User	Bulgaria	ACTIVE	11 Dec 2024 19:38	Switch ○
e190a116-b746-447a-b43f-17d525c1a8f8	mandarin3	no email	User	Germany	ACTIVE	09 Dec 2024 21:39	Switch ©

@RestController



- Spring-managed bean
- Building REST APIs that return raw data (e.g., JSON, XML)
- Does not return views, instead it directly serializes data to the response

```
@RestController
@RequestMapping(©>"/rest/users")
public class MyController {

    @Autowired
    private UserService userService;

    @GetMapping ©>
    public List<User> getUsers() {

        return userService.getAllUsers();
    }
}
```

@RestController



```
"id": "4531a4c8-87d0-4e47-a42a-532ec4e85451",
"username": "manarin0",
"firstName": null,
"lastName": null,
"profilePicture": null,
"email": null,
"password": "$2a$10$Iu3Bh5DWPNvYxm2IivXXfeDdcP4CWETl1L3a7iJR4bM1dojZ3QHhi",
"role": "USER",
"country": "BULGARIA",
"createdOn": "2024-12-11T21:09:37.072888",
"updated0n": "2024-12-11T21:09:37.072922",
"subscriptions": null,
"wallets": null,
"active": true
"id": "55b23a12-71a1-4ccd-918d-08b2b09409b0",
"username": "ivan123",
"firstName": "wqeqwe",
"lastName": "gwegwe",
"profilePicture": "https://avatars.githubusercontent.com/u/122465228?v=4",
"email": "abv@bg",
"password": "$2a$10$RJfV4ptHwSEQSMm8MQkvGe2QzwxXzkQ41Auqbg8vQk0aZE5VsGbYu",
"role": "ADMIN",
"country": "BULGARIA",
"created0n": "2024-12-09T21:39:33.124835",
"updated0n": "2024-12-19T19:51:34.016168",
"subscriptions": null,
"wallets": null,
"active": true
```

@RequestMapping



- Maps specific URLs to controller methods
- Defines base paths (on classes) or specific endpoints (on methods)

```
@RestController
@RequestMapping(©>"/users") // Base path for all endpoints in this controller
public class Controller {

    @RequestMapping(©>"/welcome") // Maps to endpoint: /users/welcome
    public String welcomeUser() {
        return "Welcome to my application!";
    }
}
```

@GetMapping



Handles HTTP GET requests, used for retrieving data

@PostMapping



Handles HTTP POST requests, used for creating resources

```
@RestController
@RequestMapping(©~"/users") // Base path for all endpoints in this controller
public class Controller {
    @PostMapping©~ // Maps to endpoint: /users
    public String createUser() {
        return "User created!";
    }
}
```

@PutMapping



Handles HTTP PUT requests, used for updating resources

```
@RestController
@RequestMapping(©>"/users") // Base path for all endpoints in this controller
public class Controller {
    @PutMapping(©>"/{id}") // Maps to endpoint: /users/{id} Example: http://localhost:8080/users/5
    public String updateUser(@PathVariable int id) {
        return "User with ID " + id + " updated!";
    }
}
```

@DeleteMapping



Handles HTTP DELETE requests, used for deleting resources

```
|@RestController
|@RequestMapping(©~"/users") // Base path for all endpoints in this controller
| public class Controller {
| @DeleteMapping(©~"/{id}") // Maps to endpoint: /users/{id} Example: http://localhost:8080/users/5
| public String deleteUser(@PathVariable int id) {
| return "User with ID " + id + " deleted!";
| }
| }
```

Path Variables: @PathVariable



- Extracts values from URL path parameters
 - URL: localhost:8080/users/5
 - Path Variable: id = 5

```
@RestController
@RequestMapping(©>"/users") // Base path for all endpoints in this controller
public class Controller {

@GetMapping(©>"/{id}") // Maps to endpoint: /users/{id} Example: http://localhost:8080/users/5
public String getUserById(@PathVariable int id) {
    return "User with ID: " + id;
}
```

Query Parameters: @RequestParam



- Extracts query parameters from the URL
 - URL: localhost:8080/users?firstName=John
 - Query Parameters: firstName = John

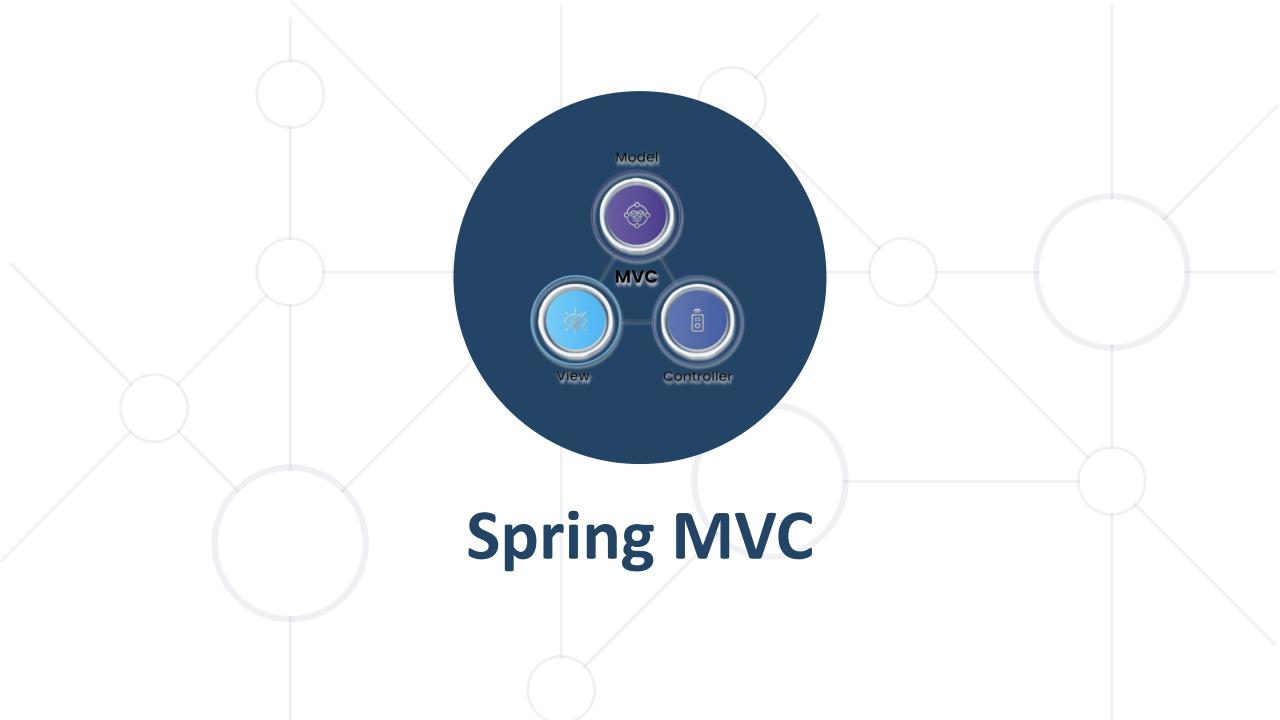
```
@RestController
@RequestMapping(©~"/users") // Base path for all endpoints in this controller
public class Controller {

@GetMapping©~ // Maps to endpoint: /users Example: http://localhost:8080/users?firstName=John
public String getUsersByFirstName(@RequestParam String firstName) {
    return "Users with first name: " + firstName;
}
```

What is an Endpoint?



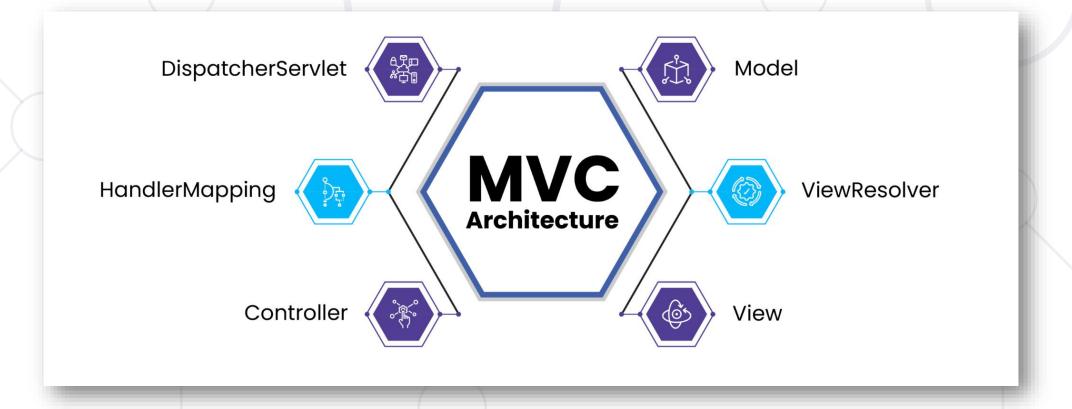
- A specific URL pattern where a client interacts with a server
- Example: Running a Spring Boot app locally on port 8080
 - Base URL: http://localhost:8080/
 - Endpoint: /users
 - Full URL: http://localhost:8080/users



Spring MVC



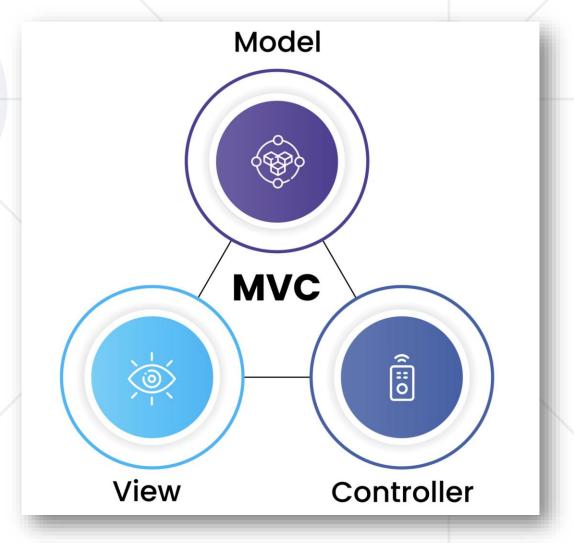
- Spring MVC is a Spring module for creating web applications
- It follows the Model-View-Controller architectural pattern



Three Main Components



- Model: A container for data sent from the Controller to the View
- View: Defines what the user sees (HTML pages)
- Controller: Manages incoming requests and decides what data to send to which View



Model



- It holds data that the Controller prepares
- It carries information like user details, form submissions, or any other data to the View
- Key-Value Data Structure: The data in a Model is usually passed as key-value pairs

Model



```
@Controller @~
public class WelcomeController {
   @GetMapping(@>"/welcome")
   public ModelAndView showWelcomePage() {
       ModelAndView modelAndView = new ModelAndView();
       modelAndView.addObject( attributeName: "message", attributeValue: "Hello, Spring MVC!"); // Add data to the model
       modelAndView.setViewName("welcome"); // Logical view name
       return modelAndView;
                                                                                                (i) localhost:8080/welcome
                                                                              Hello, Spring MVC!
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html xmlns:th="http://www.thymeleaf.org" lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Welcome</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1 th:text="${message}"></h1>
</body>
</html>
```

View



- Is simply the HTML page that is sent to the browser
- It's where the user sees the data prepared by the Controller
- Static and Dynamic Views:
 - Static View: Plain HTML page
 - Dynamic View: An HTML template with placeholders that are replaced with data from the Model

Controller



- Responsible for handling user requests
- choosing a View that will be sent to the user
- Controller passes data to the view



View Technology



- View technologies are libraries that help generate web pages (e.g. HTML) from data
- They work with Spring MVC to render the UI
- Examples of View Technologies:
 - Thymeleaf (modern)
 - JSP (legacy)
 - Freemarker, Mustache, etc.

Why Do We Need View Technology?



- Without a view technology, Spring MVC cannot resolve view names (e.g., "welcome") to the actual HTML file (e.g., "welcome.html")
- The browser would get a 404 error



What is Thymeleaf?

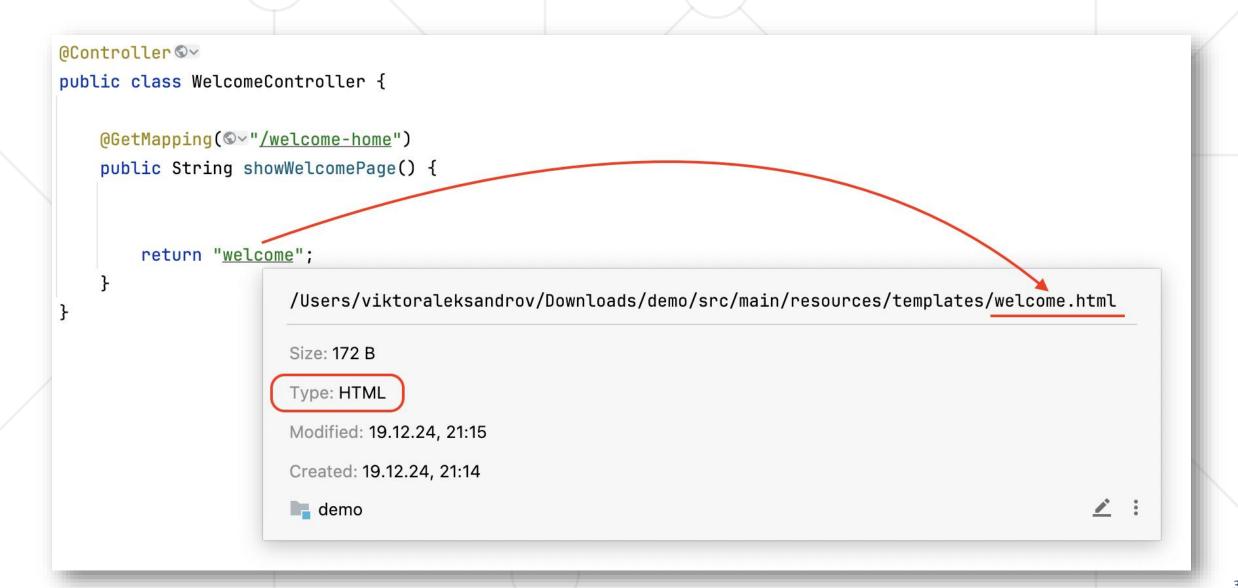


- Thymeleaf is a server-side Java template engine (View Technology) for rendering dynamic HTML
- Setting Up Thymeleaf:
 - Add spring-boot-starter-thymeleaf dependency
 - Create new templates/views in the resources/templates folder



What is Thymeleaf?









- th:text: Replaces text dynamically
 - Example: Default Text
- th:href: Generates a hyperlink
 - Example: <a th:href="@{/profile}">Profile
- th:if: Conditionally displays elements based on a condition
 - Example: Welcome back!
 - Example: 24}">You are adult!



th:each: Iterates over a collection

```
    th:each="item : ${items}" th:text="${item}">
```



th:case: Used in a switch-like structure with th:switch



Thymeleaf Utility Objects



- #strings: Provides string manipulation utilities
 - [Capitalized Value]
 - [Substring]

- #temporals (or #dates): Performs date and time operations
 - [Formatted Date]
 - [Day of the Week]

Thymeleaf Utility Objects



Other Utility Objects:

- #numbers: Formats numeric values
- #bools: Handles boolean operations
- #lists: Provides utilities for working with lists
- #maps: Helps with map operations
- #arrays: Works with arrays
- #messages: Fetches messages from i18n files
- #uris: Manages URI and query parameters
- #objects: Provides general object utilities

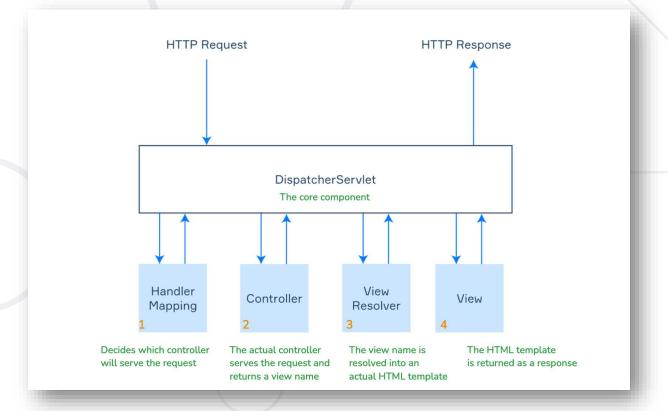
Examples <u>here</u>



DispatcherServlet



- The DispatcherServlet is the core component of Spring MVC,
 responsible for handling and processing all incoming HTTP requests
- Acts as the front controller in the MVC architecture



Request Processing Flow



- HTTP Request Sent:
 - The client sends an HTTP request (e.g., GET /users)
- Request Hits DispatcherServlet
- Routing to Controller:
 - DispatcherServlet routes the request to the appropriate controller
- Controller Processes Request:
 - Returns raw data (e.g. JSON, XML) if it's @RestController or a view data if it's @Controller
- View Resolution:
 - DispatcherServlet consults the ViewResolver for the view template
- HTTP Response:
- The final response (view or raw data) is sent back to the client

Summary



- What is Servlet?
- Spring Controllers
- Spring MVC
- View Technology
- Thymeleaf
- Key Thymeleaf Functions
- Thymeleaf Utility Objects
- DispatcherServlet





Questions?



















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