

HOW-TO

A quick user guide

for an End2End PoC



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1 Introduction

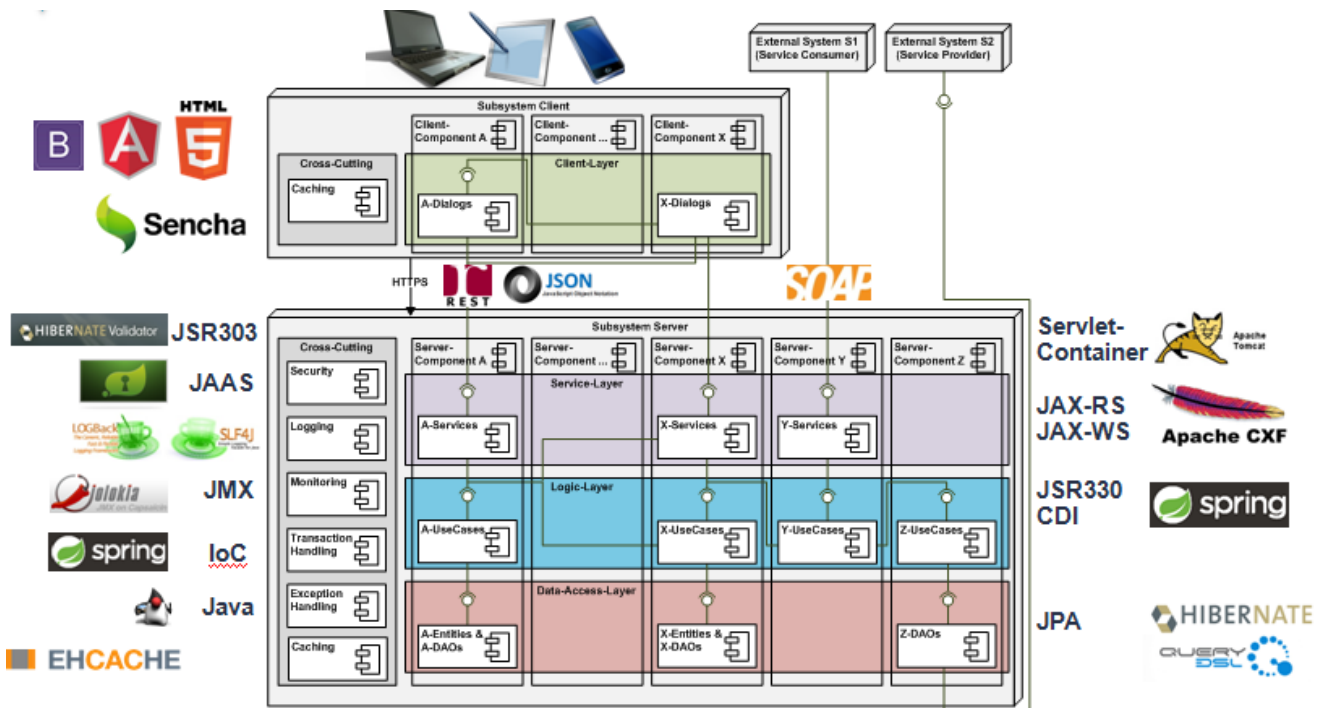
1.1 What's devonfw

Capgemini Apps2 SBU uses the Java-based standard platform open source **devonfw** as an industrialized approach to efficiently deliver CSD-projects to our customers. This platform is aimed to engagements where the client is flexible in the use of technology or uses outdated technology, It can offer a modern technology approach using our experience as a group. The main idea is to not create a monolithic framework but to provide proven patterns.

devonfw provides a solution to building applications which combine best-in-class frameworks and libraries as well as industry proven practices and code conventions. It massively speeds up development, reduces risks and helps you to deliver better results.

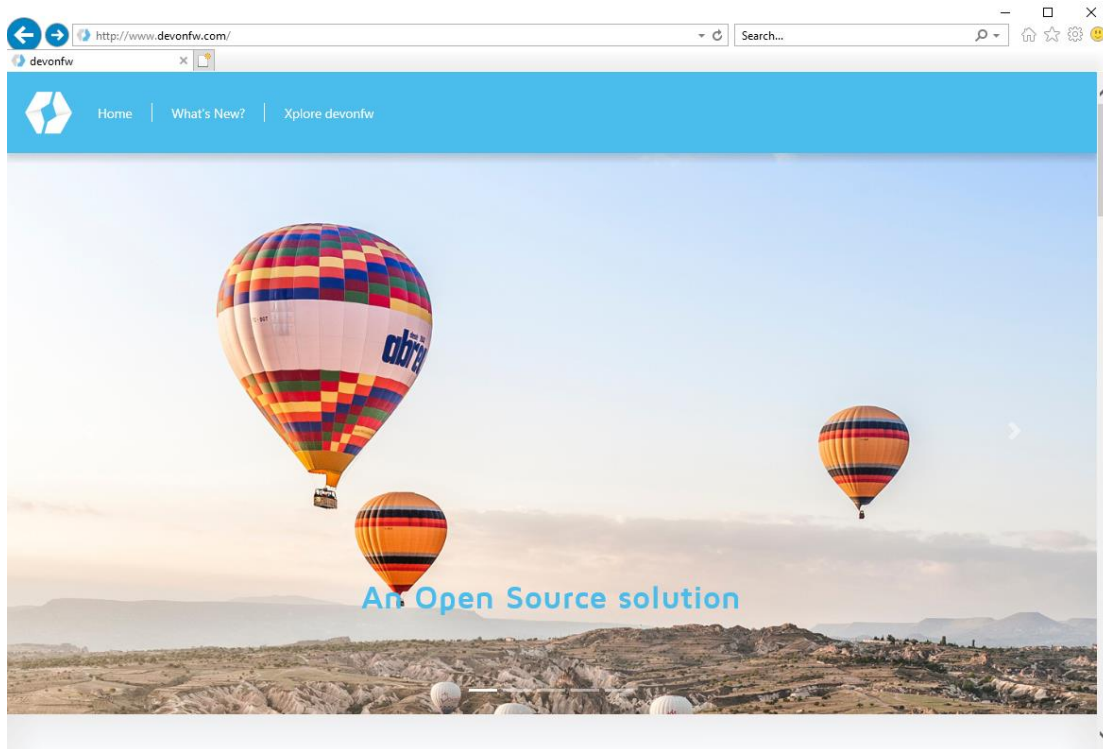
The current version of the platform is oriented to develop single-page web applications based on the Java EE programming model using the spring framework as the default implementation.

As any modern java application today, devonfw is based on a large number of technologies and standards that build the software architecture. devonfw defines how to use these technologies in a layered component-oriented architecture to solve all the technical aspects that make the business code work.

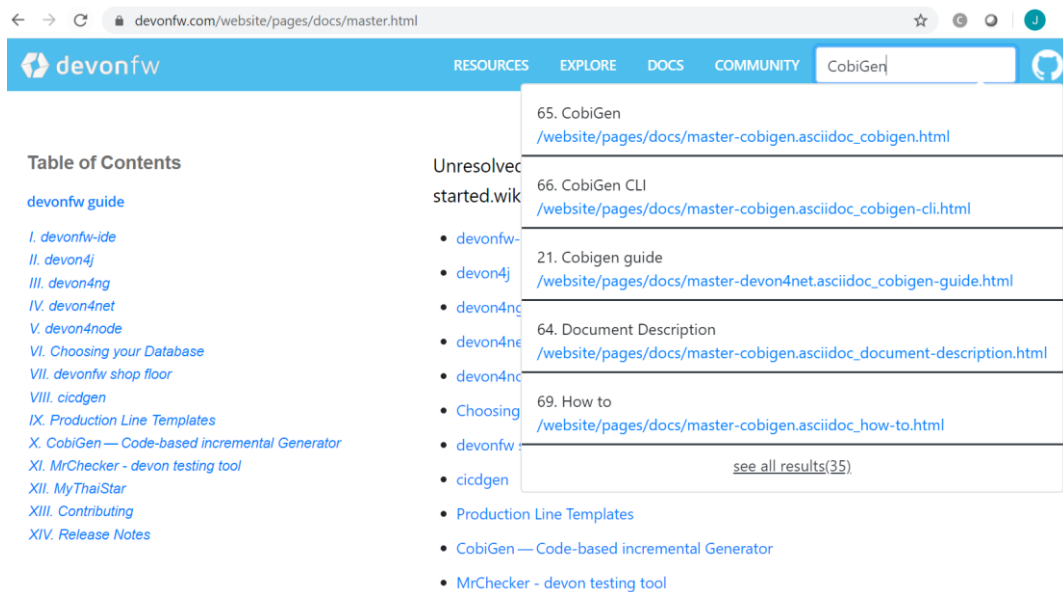


1.2 devonfw Web site URL

The devonfw site is available here: <http://www.devonfw.com/>

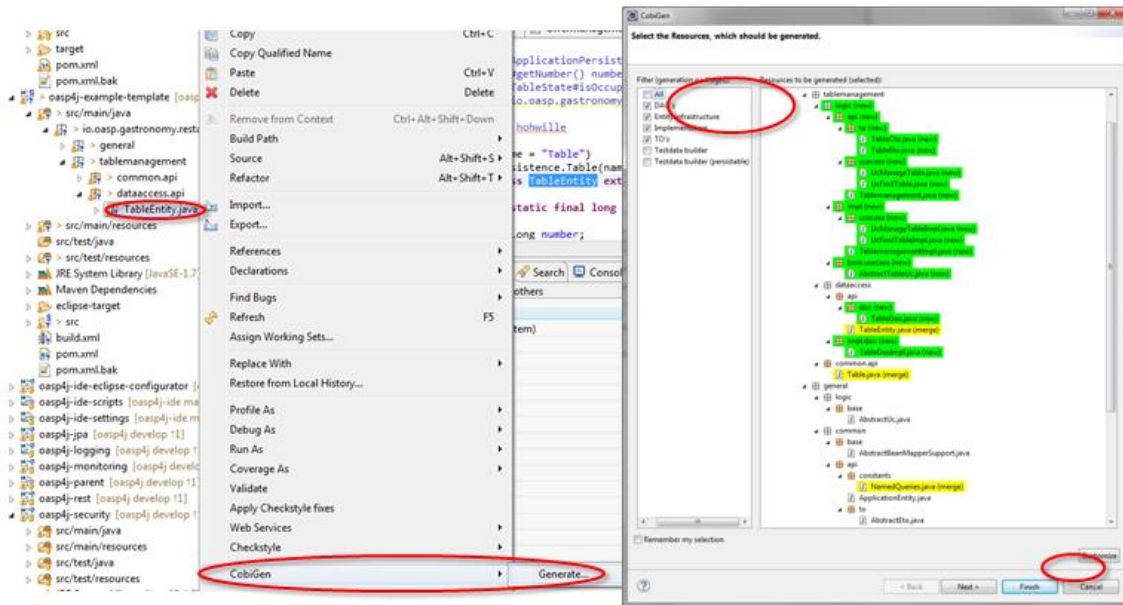


All the documentation about devonfw can be found under [docs](#). There is a search bar which you can use to quickly find documentation:



1.3 What's CobiGen

CobiGen is a high value asset that is used by **devonfw** projects to generate code across all layers of a devon- application, including the clients. It works iteratively without leaving marks or regions in the code due to its basic understanding of Java. Due to architecture patterns set in devonfw, the generator is able to support generation of higher-level concepts than just - class. It is best integrated into the provided eclipse package.



Cobigen benefits summary:

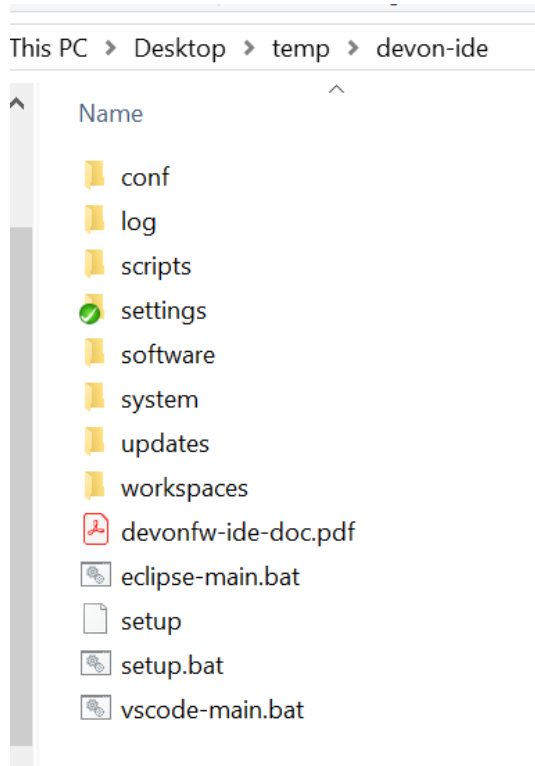
1. Can generate a whole **CRUD** application from a **single Entity class**.
2. You can save the effort for creating simple CRUD use case since CobiGen generates: **DAOs, DTOs**, Spring services and REST and SOAP services and even the client UI application (Angular and Ionic).
3. Agility: Boost development-speed, reduce cost, industrialize.
4. Innovation: always evolving, keep the fast pace of technology and incorporate new trends that add value for the engagements.
5. Security: Rest assured, devonfw follows best practices to secure your applications.
6. DevOps-ready: Supports development and operations with proven solutions for continuous integration, deployment and delivery.

1.4 HOW TO install devonfw

In order to install devonfw please make the following steps:

1. First, we will install the devonfw-ide. It is a tool that will setup your IDE within minutes. Please follow the install guide [here](#).

i.e: see the image below to see how the devonfw ide looks like (the folder name doesn't have to be the same):



Since We're going to develop an E2E application (Mobile app + Web FE and BE services/DB) remember the following pre-conditions:

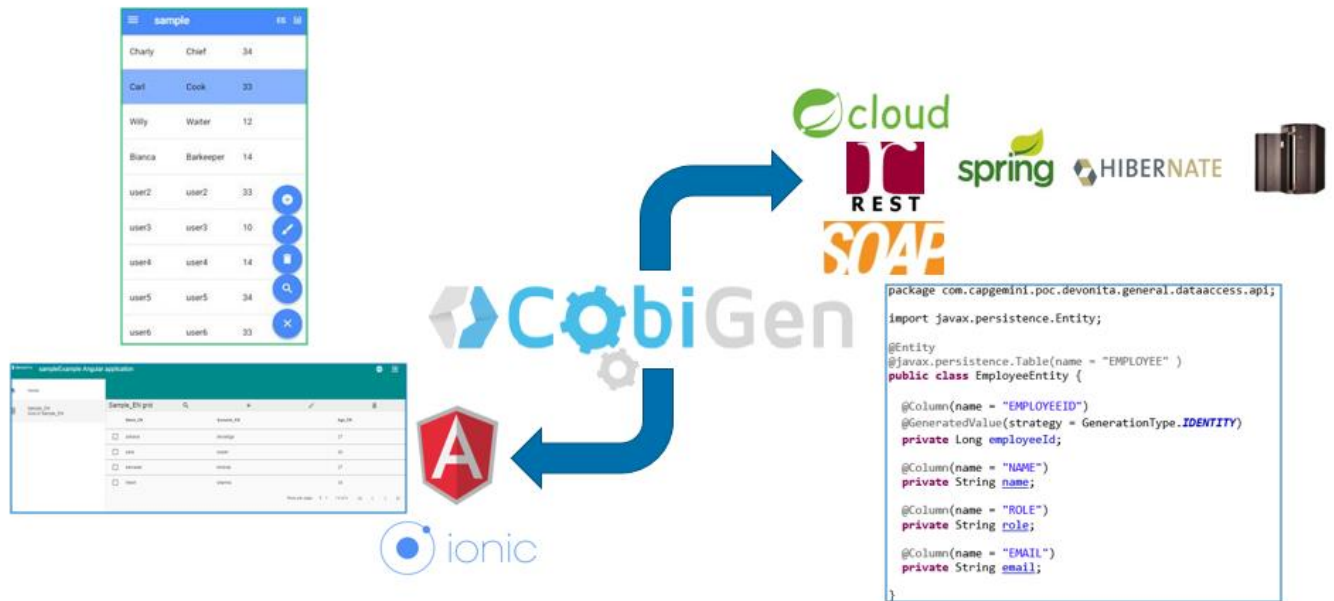
- Java (included in devonfw-ide)
- Node and npm (<https://nodejs.org/dist/v10.7.0/node-v10.7.0-x64.msi>) (included in devonfw-ide)
- Capacitor (<https://capacitor.ionicframework.com/docs/getting-started/>)
 - `npm install -g @capacitor/core @capacitor/cli`

2 Steps to create a Sample UI Angular4 Project through Cobigen

The HOW_TO is divided in 2 parts:

1. BE (DB + DAO + services)
2. FE (Web App Angular + Ionic App)

CobiGen Code generator



FE: Angular, IONIC ← DTO → BE: Hiberante, Spring Services

So, ready to go! We're going to start from the BE part ...

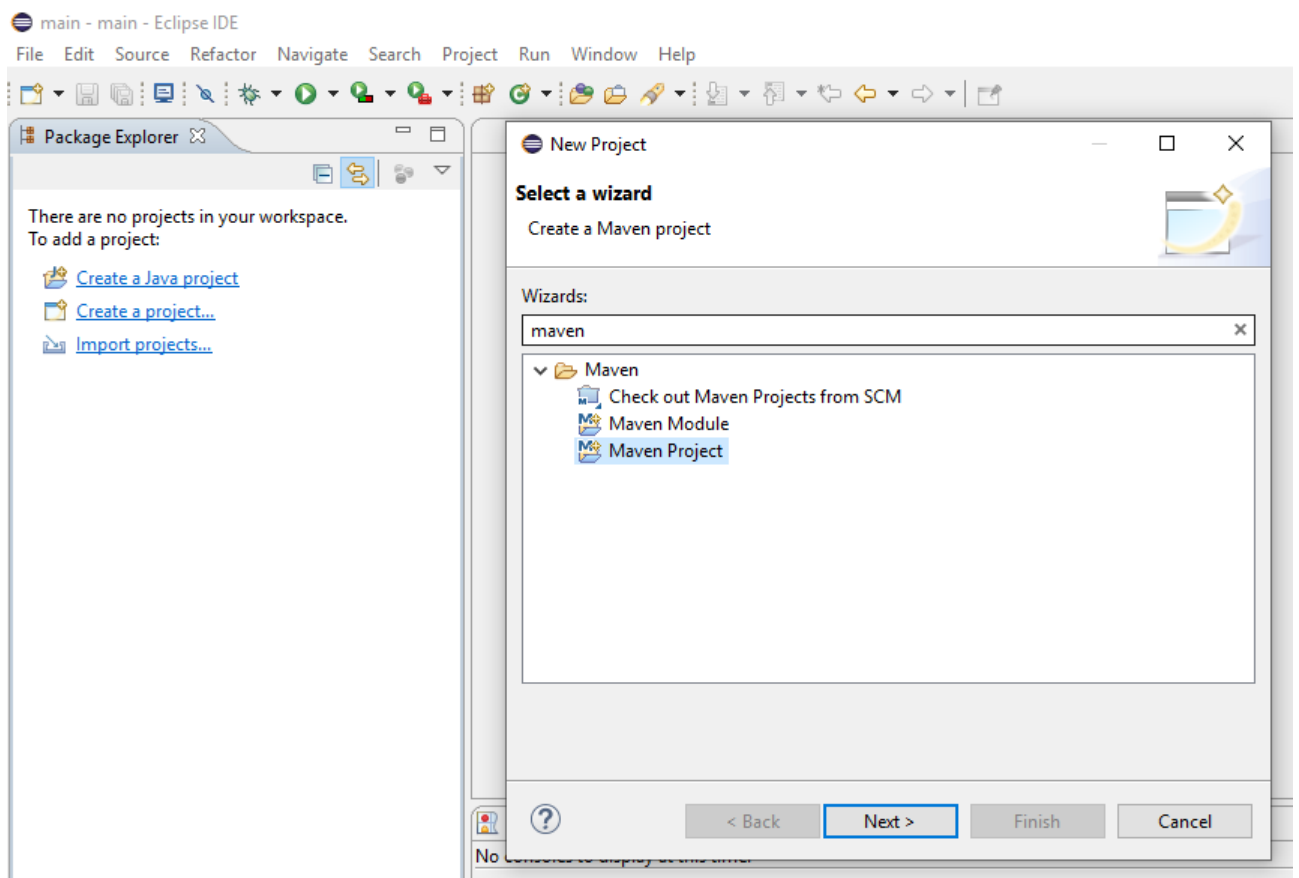
2.1 Back End (Services, DTO, DAO, DB)

1. Run the **eclipse-main.bat** present within the devon-ide folder

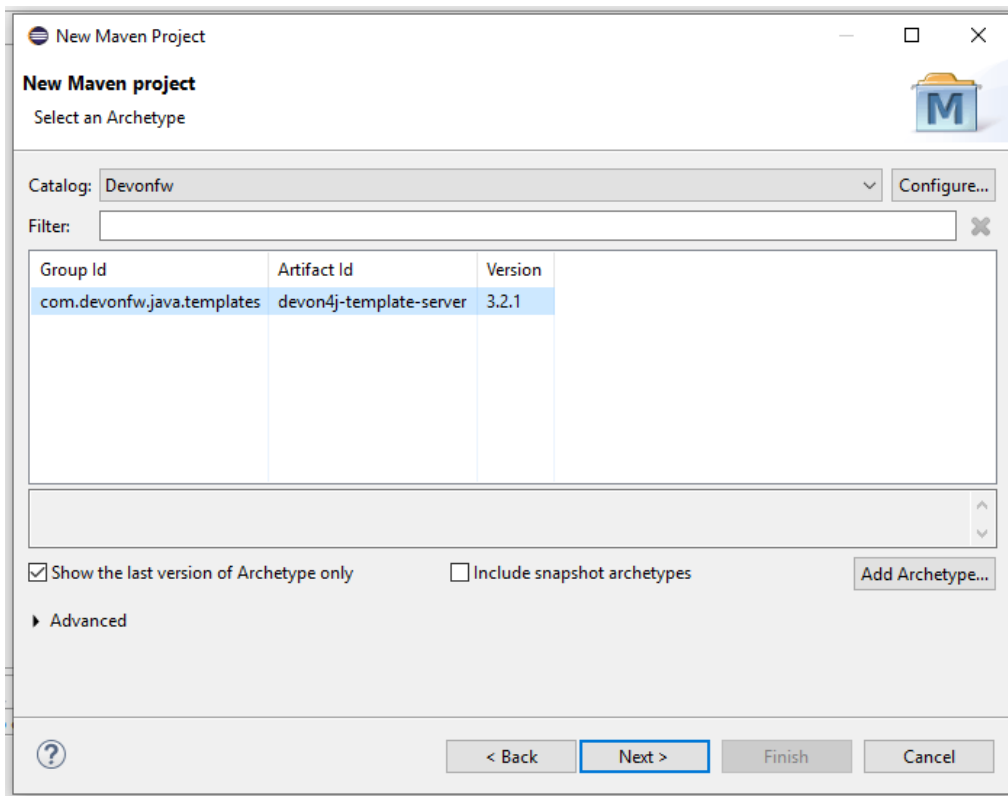
It will open eclipse for you



2. Now we are going to create a new devon4j project. Right click -> New -> Other and we search for Maven project.



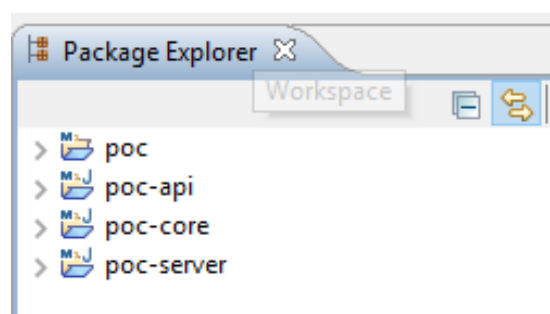
3. Click on Next and select "Devonfw" catalogue. We will pick devon4j-template-server from the list.



- Click Next. On the next screen you will define the groupId and artifactID. You can use any name for your project. In our case we will set groupId=com.devonfw and artifactId=poc. **Note:** H2 database is set by default, but it is possible to choose other options (hana, mysql, postgresql...).

Click **FINISH**

Now We have the following 4 projects.

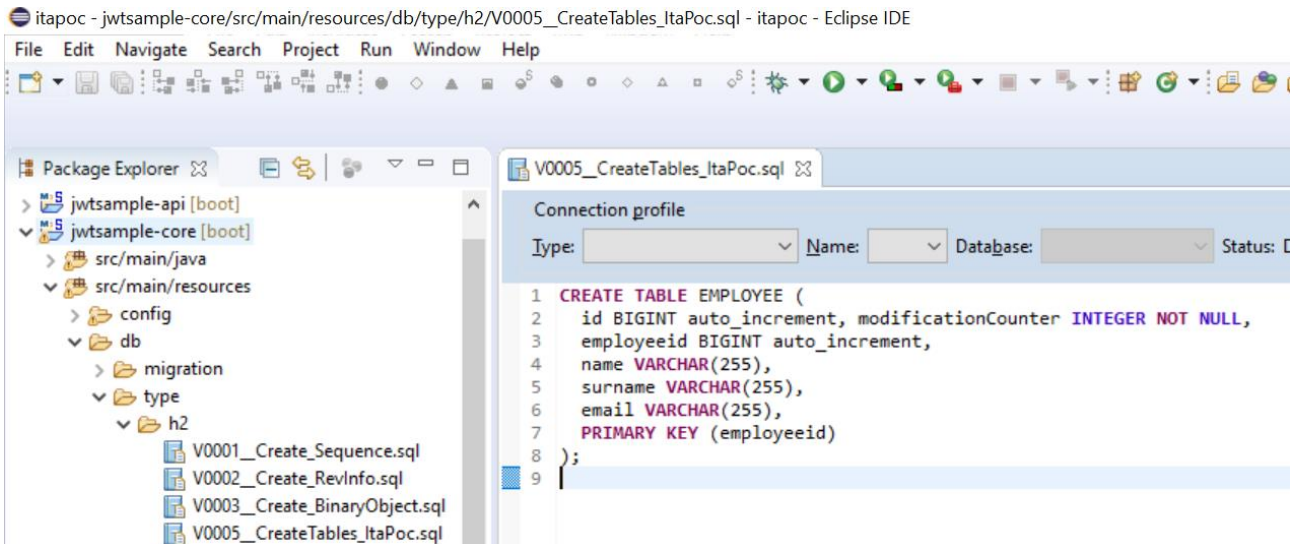


BEFORE to start to create an Entity class, remember to create the tables !

- Create a new **SQL file** (i.e: V0005__CreateTables_ItaPoc.sql) inside *poc-core* and insert the following script:


```
CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE (
  id BIGINT auto_increment, modificationCounter INTEGER NOT NULL,
  employeeid BIGINT auto_increment,
  name VARCHAR(255),
  surname VARCHAR(255),
  email VARCHAR(255),
  PRIMARY KEY (employeeid)
);
```

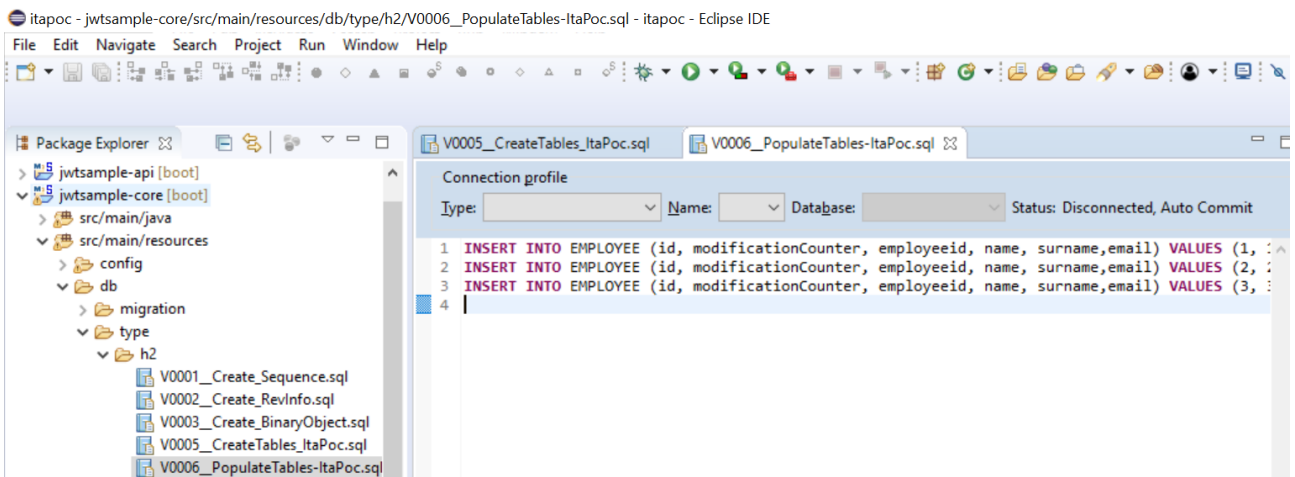
WARNING: please note that there are 2 underscore in the name !



- Now create another SQL file (i.e: V0006__PopulateTables-ItaPoc.sql) and add following script about the INSERT in order to populate the table created before

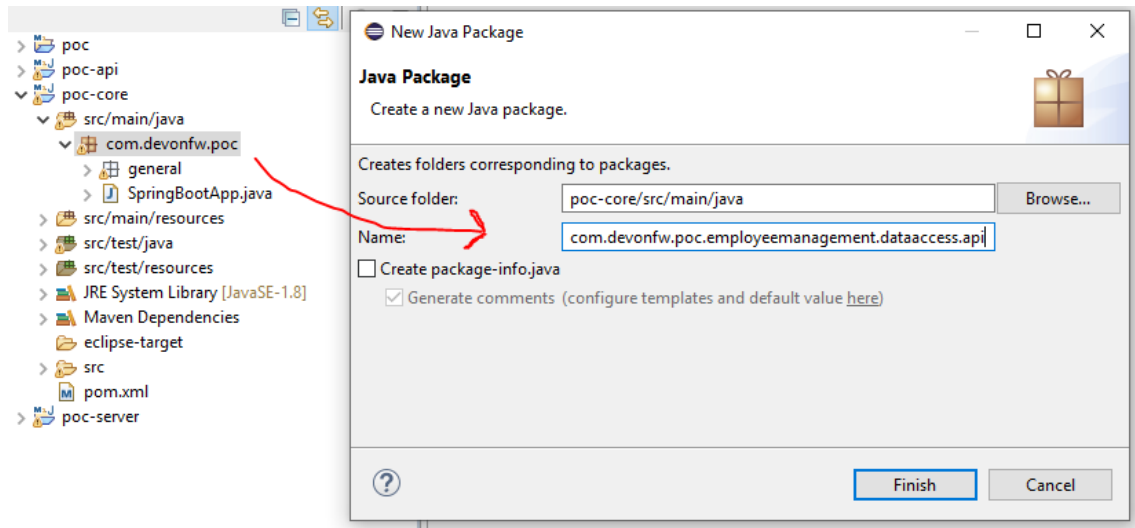
WARNING: please note that there are 2 underscore in the name !

```
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE (id, modificationCounter, employeeid, name, surname,email) VALUES (1, 1, 1, 'Stefano','Rossini','stefano.rossini@capgemini.com');
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE (id, modificationCounter, employeeid, name, surname,email) VALUES (2, 2, 2, 'Angelo','Muresu', 'angelo.muresu@capgemini.com');
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE (id, modificationCounter, employeeid, name, surname,email) VALUES (3, 3, 3, 'Jaime','Gonzalez', 'jaime.diaz-gonzalez@capgemini.com');
```

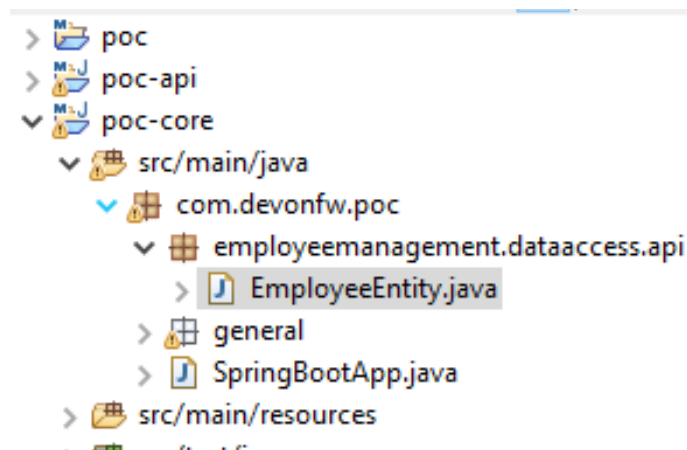


NOW you can create the Entity class 😊

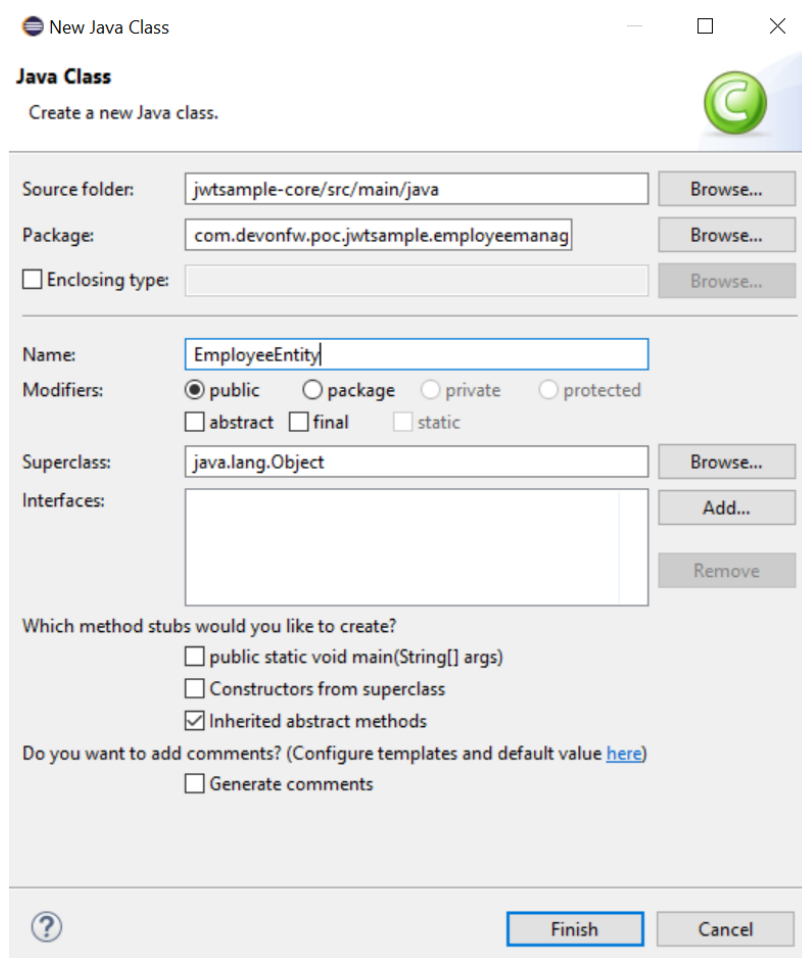
7. First of all create a package “employeemanagement.dataaccess.api” under the folder “poc-core”.
Note: It is important to follow this naming convention for CobiGen to work properly.



8. Now under this new package created



create a class (**Hibernate entity !**)



Now you can add:

- the TABLE NAME
- the attributes (i.e: name,surname,email etc...)

```
import javax.persistence.Entity;
import javax.persistence.GeneratedValue;
import javax.persistence.GenerationType;
import javax.persistence.Column;

@Entity
@javax.persistence.Table(name = "EMPLOYEE")
public class EmployeeEntity {

    @Column(name = "EMPLOYEEID")
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    private Long employeeId;

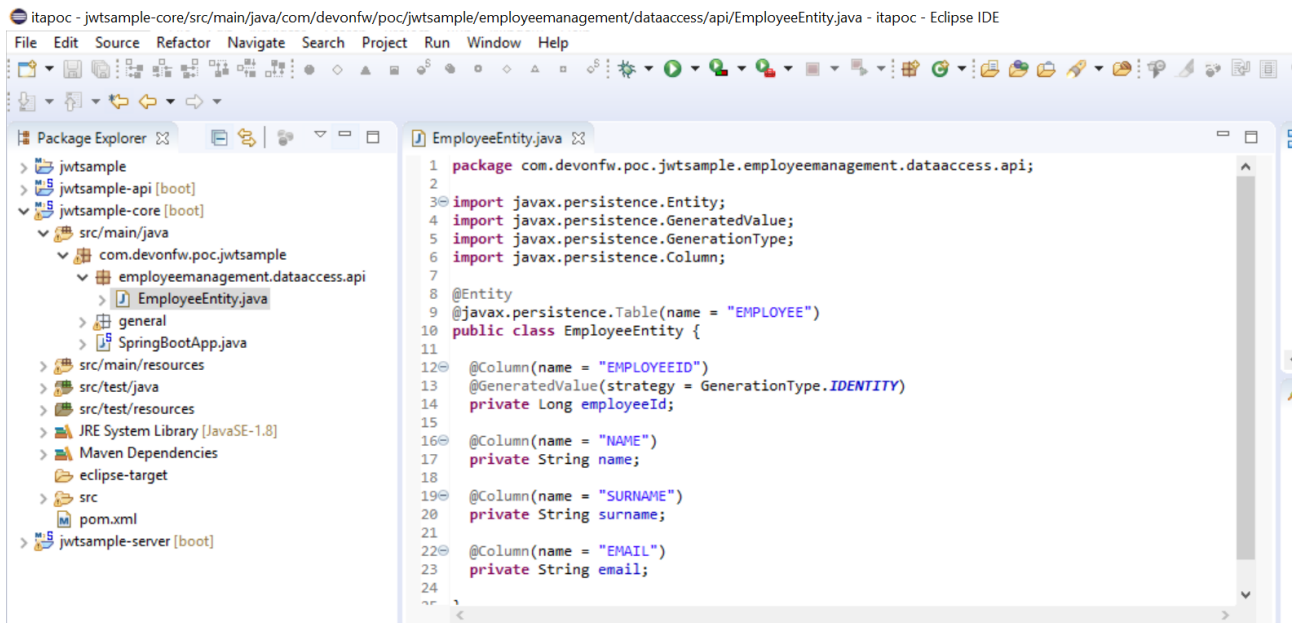
    @Column(name = "NAME")
    private String name;

    @Column(name = "SURNAME")
    private String surname;
```

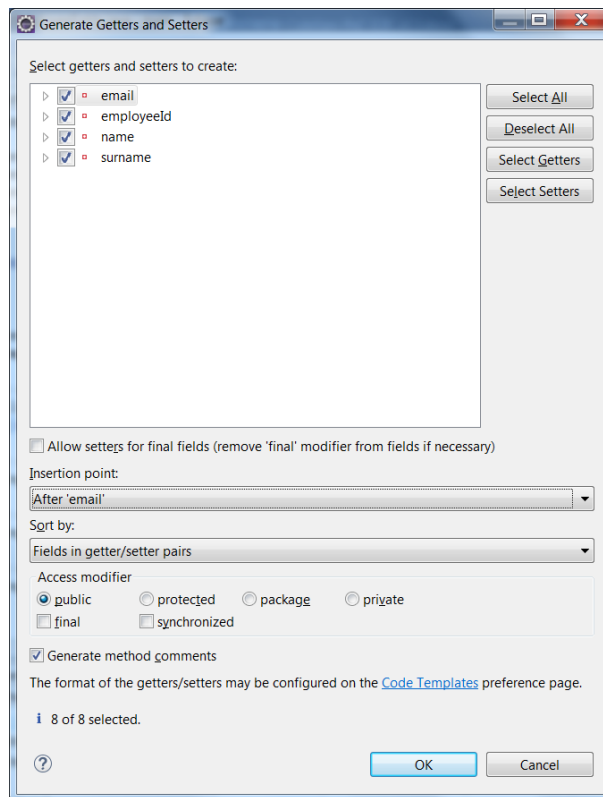
```

@Column(name = "EMAIL")
private String email;
}

```

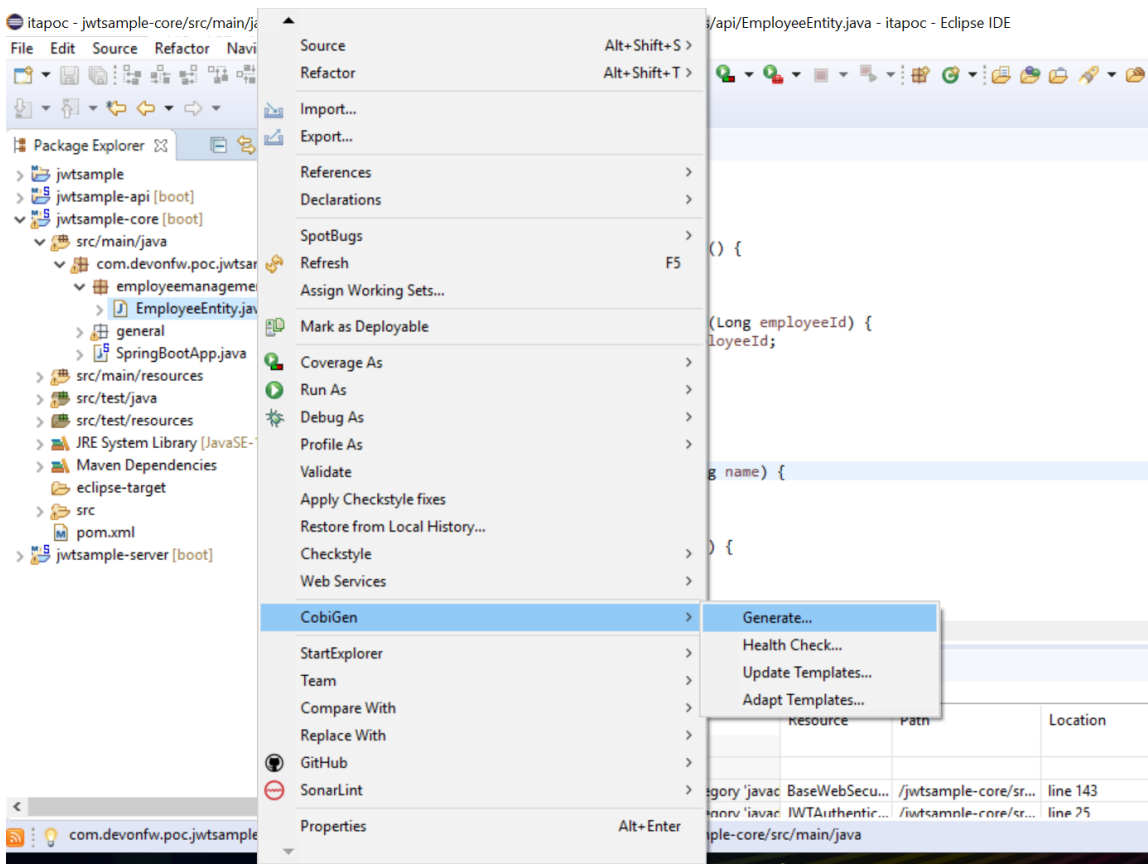


and then generate **getters** and **setters** for all attributes ...

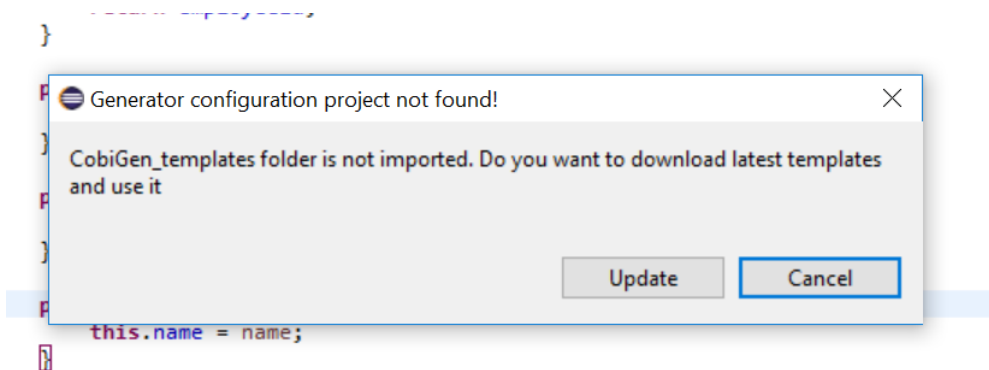


9. Once Getter and Setter are done, we can now use **CobiGen** (do it if u need to use code generator !)

Right click on Entity (**EmployeeEntity.java** file) and click on Generate Cobigen.

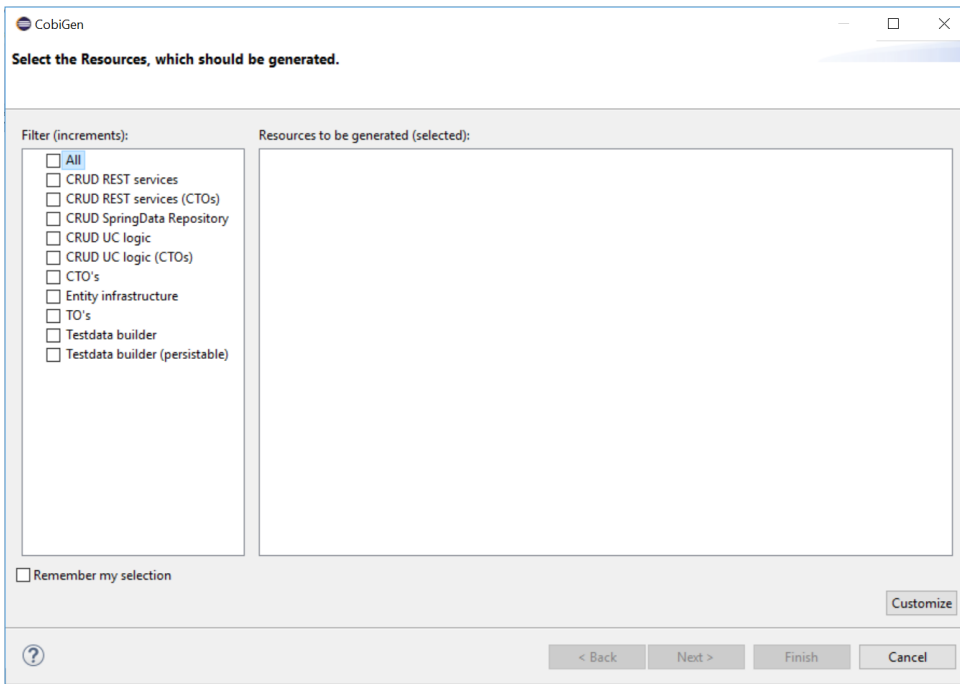


It will ask you to download the templates, click on *update*:

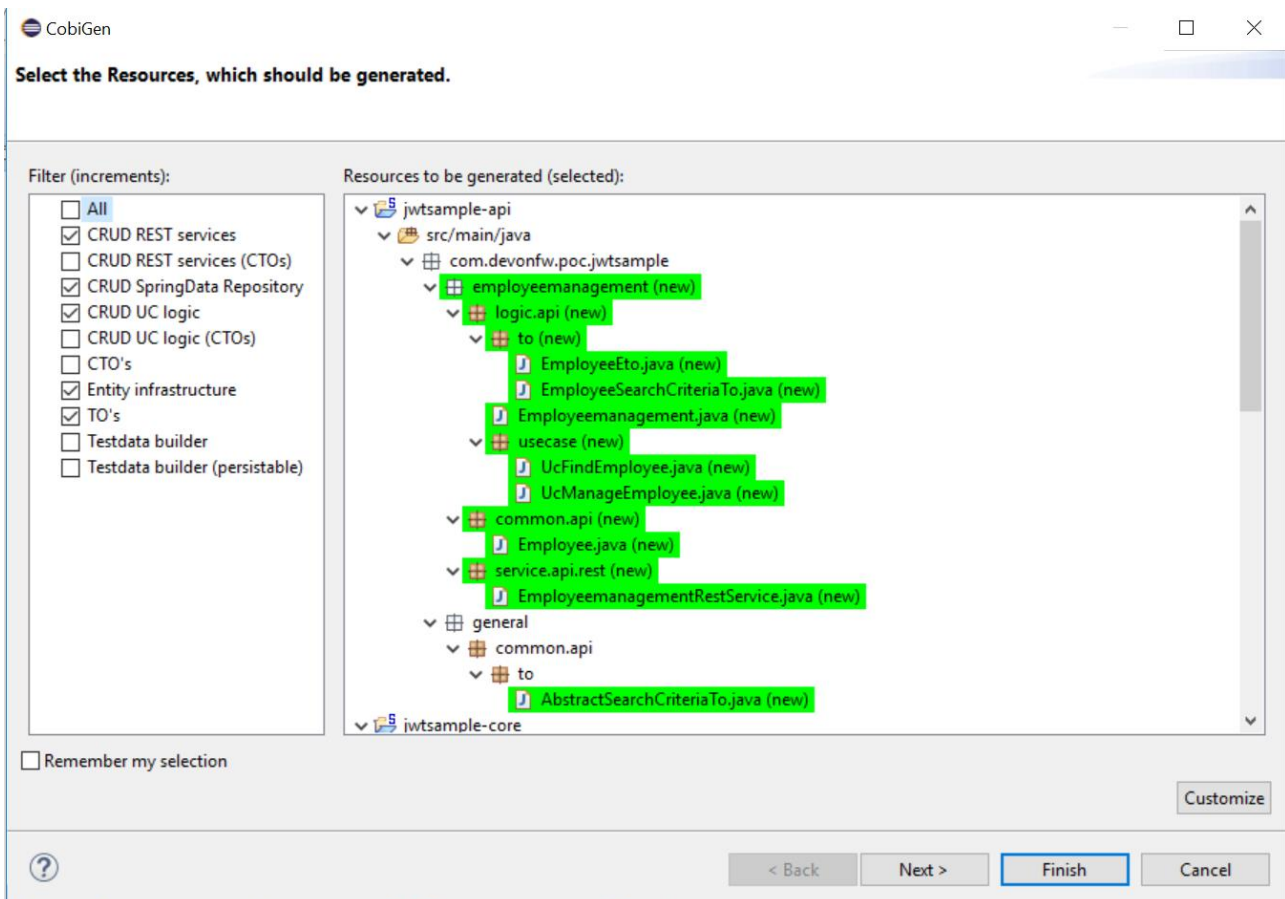


It will automatically download the latest version of *CobiGen_Templates*. After that, it will show you the next window:

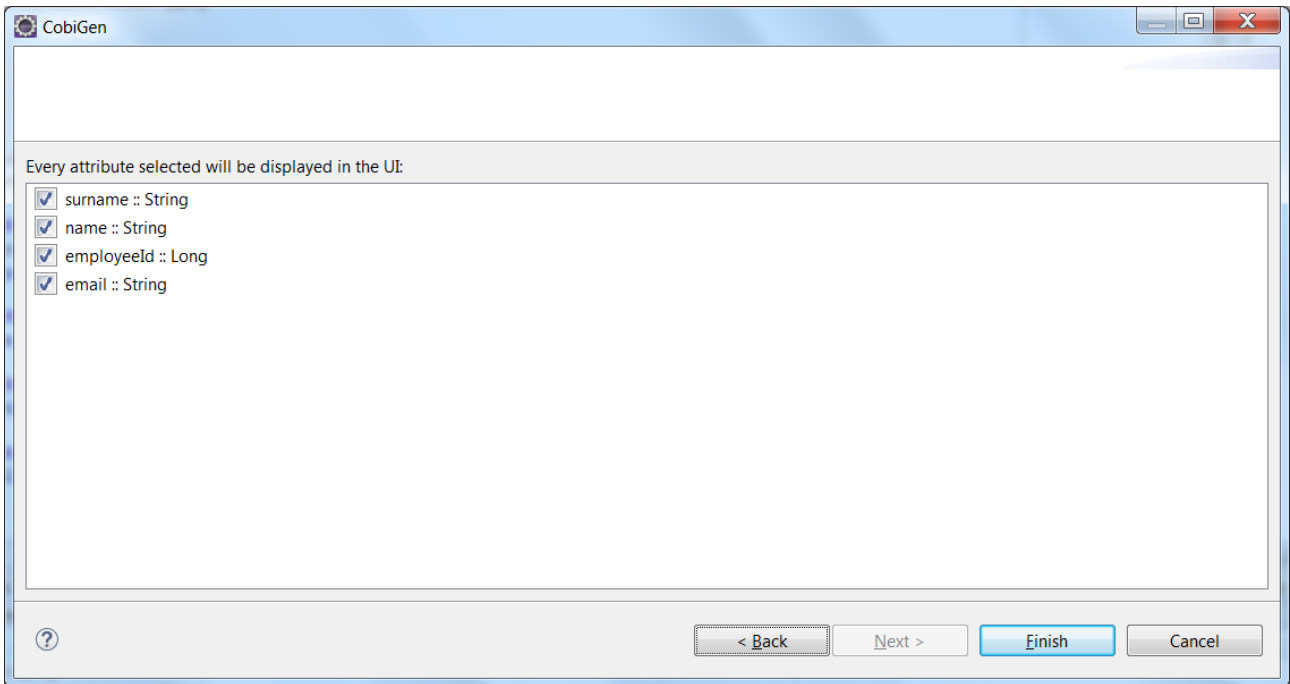
Attention: If you want to adapt the CobiGen_Templates, (normally this is not necessary), you will find at the end of this document a tutorial on how to import them and adapt them!



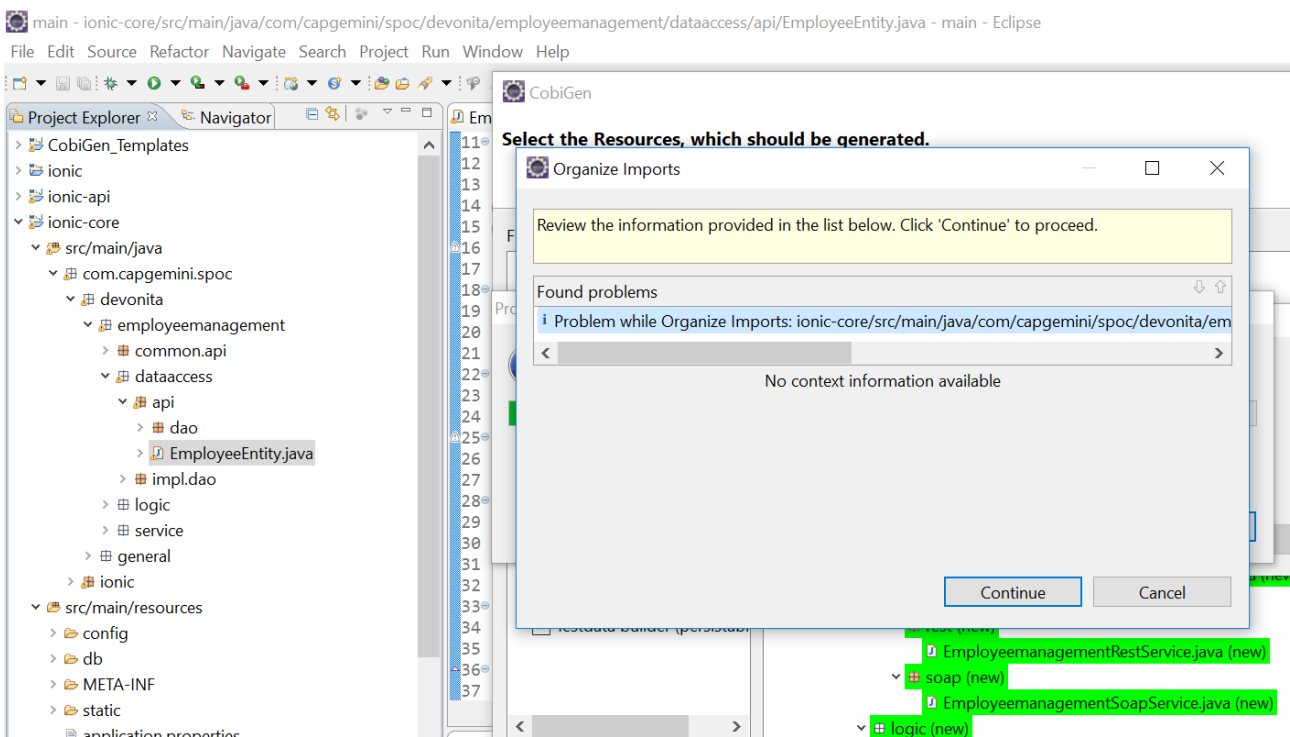
10. Click on all the option selected as below:



11. Click on Next

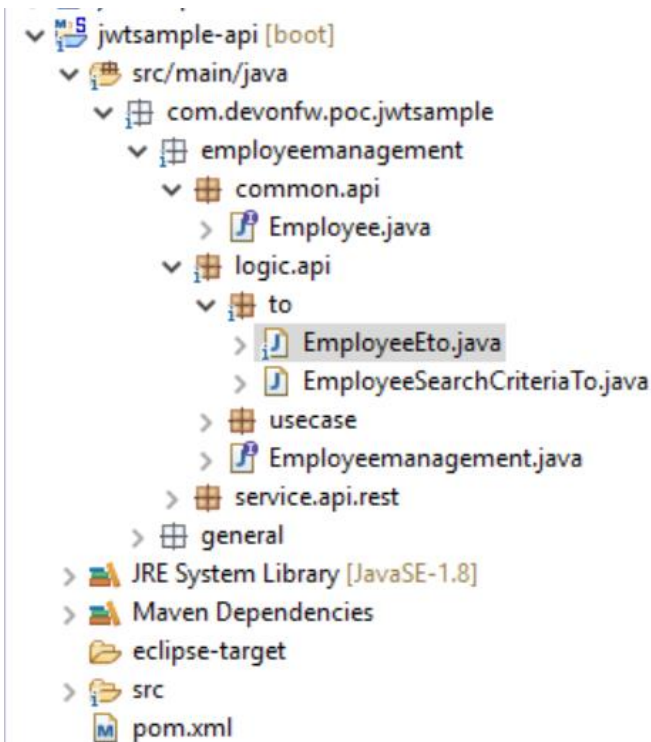


12. Click on finish. Below Screen would be seen. Click on continue

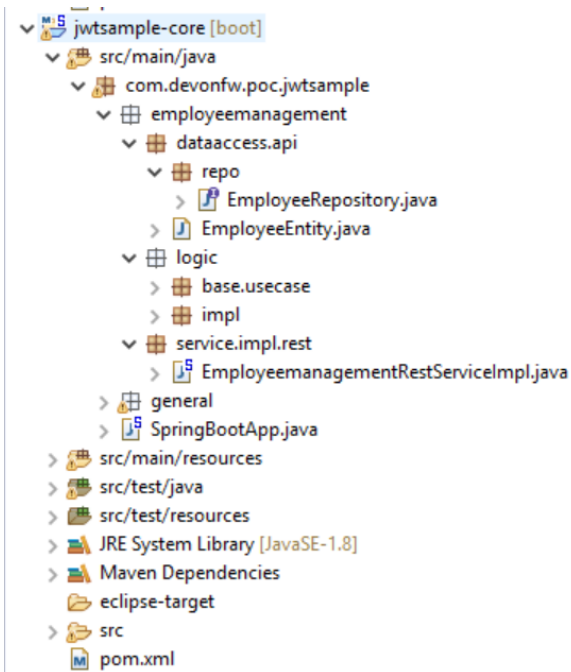


The entire BE layer structure having CRUD operation methods will be auto generated.

Some classes will be generated on the api part (*poc-api*), normally it will be interfaces, as shown below:



Some other classes will be generated on the core part (*poc-core*), normally it will be implementations as shown below:



AFTER CobiGen, you will see that the entity previously developed as POJO now has “changed” since it **inherit** from a devonfw base class: **ApplicationPersistenceEntity**

From:

```
public class EmployeeEntity {
```

to:

```
public class EmployeeEntity extends ApplicationPersistenceEntity implements Employee {
```

```
@Entity
@javax.persistence.Table(name = "EMPLOYEE")
public class EmployeeEntity extends ApplicationPersistenceEntity implements Employee {

    @Column(name = "EMPLOYEEID")
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    private Long employeeId;

    @Column(name = "NAME")
    private String name;

    @Column(name = "SURNAME")
    private String surname;

    @Column(name = "EMAIL")
    private String email;

    private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;

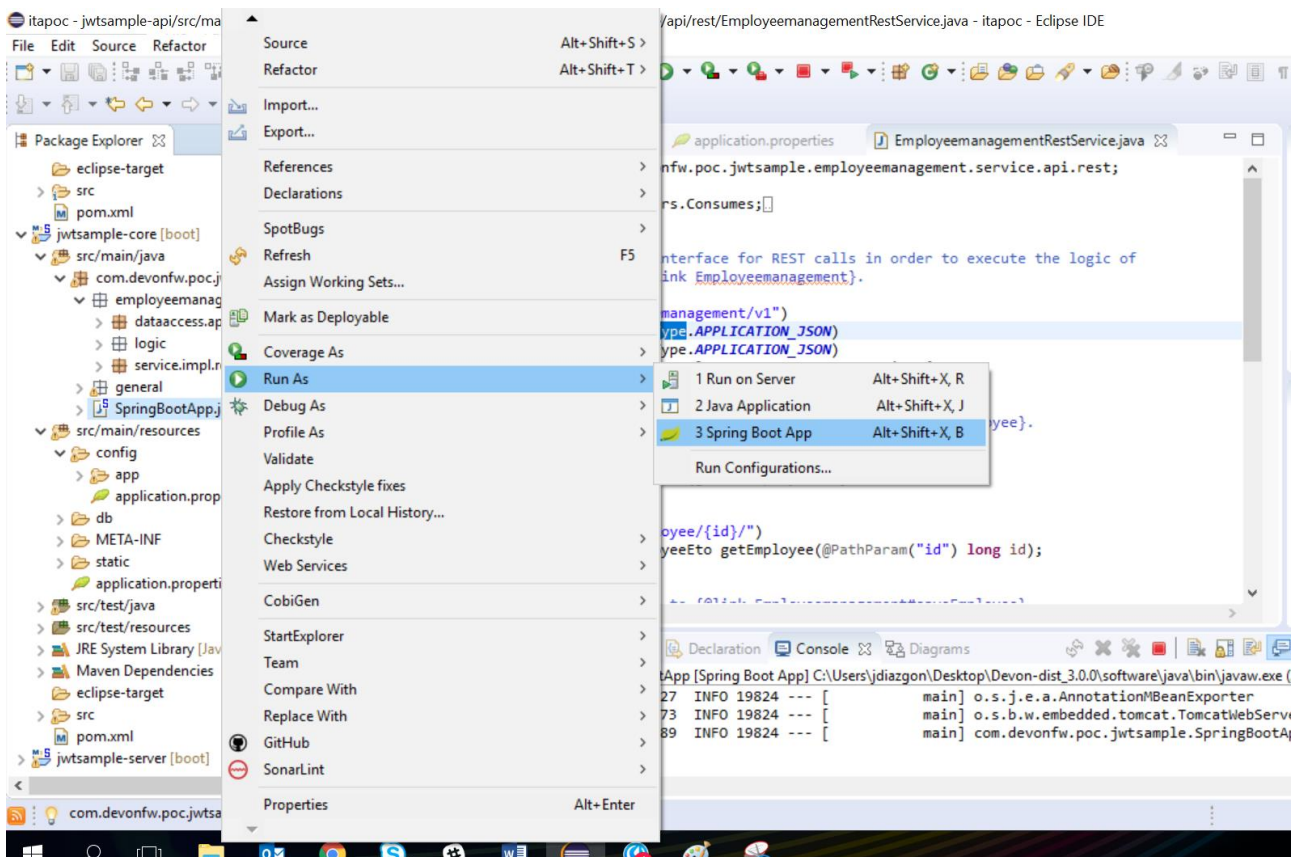
    /**
     * @return employeeId
     */
    public Long getEmployeeId() {

        return this.employeeId;
    }
}
```

BEFORE to generate the FE, please start the Tomcat server to check that BE Layer has been generated properly.

To start a server you just have to right click on "*SpringBootApplication.java*" -> *run as* -> *Spring Boot app*

- > jwtsample
- > jwtsample-api [boot]
- ▼ jwtsample-core [boot]
 - ▼ src/main/java
 - ▼ com.devonfw.poc.jwtsample
 - ▼ employeemanagement
 - ▼ dataaccess.api
 - > repo
 - > EmployeeEntity.java
 - > logic
 - > service.impl.rest
 - > general
 - > SpringBootApplication.java
 - > src/main/resources



```

1 package com.capgemini.sproc.ionic.employeeemangement.dataaccess.api;
2
3 import javax.persistence.Column;
4 import javax.persistence.Entity;
5 import javax.persistence.GeneratedValue;
6 import javax.persistence.GenerationType;
7
8 import com.capgemini.sproc.ionic.employeeemangement.common.api.Employee;
9 import com.capgemini.sproc.ionic.general.dataaccess.api.ApplicationPersistenceEntity;
10
11 /**
12  * @author SROSSINI
13  */
14 @Entity
15 @javax.persistence.Table(name = "EMPLOYEE")

```

```

<terminated> SpringBootApplication [Java Application] C:\Devon-dist_2.4.0\software\java\bin\javaw.exe (03 ott 2018, 15:28:06)

:: Spring Boot :: (v1.5.3.RELEASE)

2018-10-03 15:28:08.788 INFO 11784 --- [main] com.capgemini.sproc.ionic.SpringBootApplication : Starting SpringBootApplication on LIT
2018-10-03 15:28:08.794 INFO 11784 --- [main] com.capgemini.sproc.ionic.SpringBootApplication : No active profile set, falling
2018-10-03 15:28:09.138 INFO 11784 --- [main] ationConfigEmbeddedWebApplicationContext : Refreshing org.springframework

```

BE DONE

Last but not least: We make a quick REST services test !

See in the application.properties the TCP Port and the PATH

```

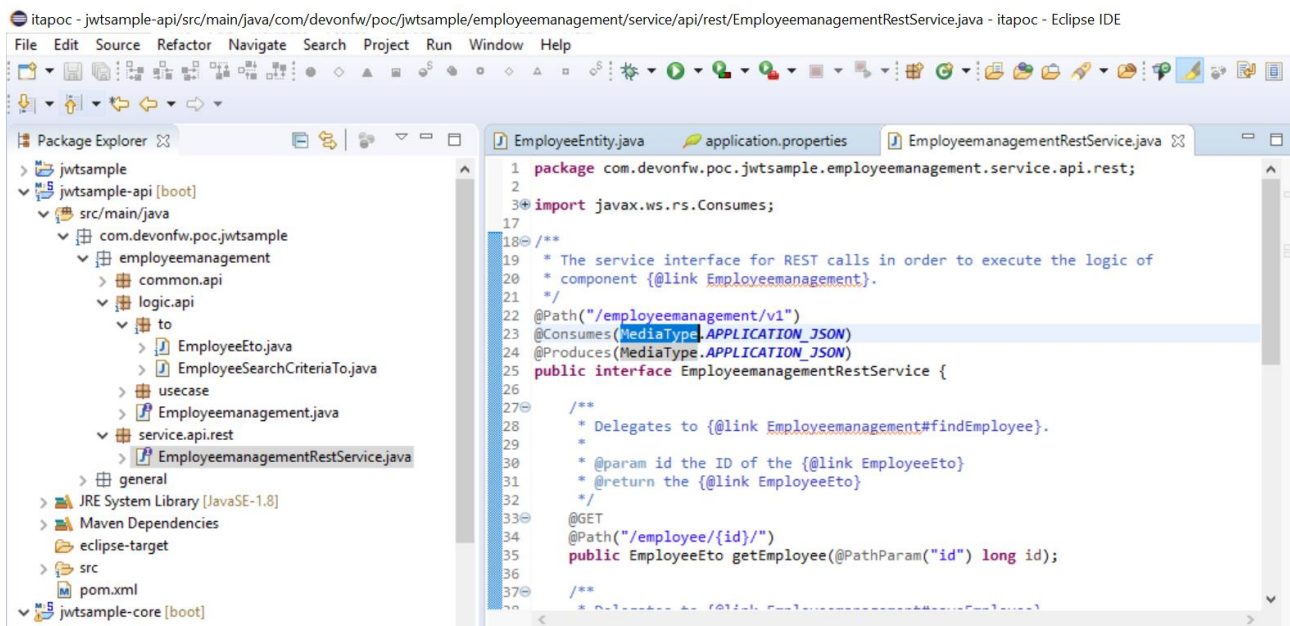
1 This is the spring boot configuration file for development. It will not be included
2 # In order to set specific configurations in a regular installed environment create a
3 # config/application.properties in the server. If you are deploying the application to
4 # WAR file you can locate this config folder in ${symbol_dollar}{CATALINA_BASE}/lib. I
5 # the same container (not recommended by default) you need to ensure the WARs are extr
6 # the config folder inside the WEB-INF/classes folder of the webapplication.
7
8 server.port=8081
9 server.servlet.context-path=/
10
11 # Datasource for accessing the database
12 # See https://github.com/devonfw-wiki/devon4j/wiki/guide-configuration#security-config
13 #jasypt.encryptor.password=none
14 #spring.datasource.password=ENC(7CnHiadYc0Wh2FnWADNjJg==)
15 spring.datasource.password=
16 spring.datasource.url=jdbc:h2:./jwtsample;
17
18 # Enable JSON pretty printing
19 spring.jackson.serialization.INDENT_OUTPUT=true
20
21 # Flyway for Database Setup and Migrations
22 spring.flyway.enabled=true
23 spring.flyway.clean-on-validation-error=true

```

Now compose the Rest service URL:

`http://<server>/<app>/services/rest/<rest service class path>/<service method path>`

- <server> refers to server with port no. (ie: localhost:8081)
- <app> is in the application.properties (empty in our case, see above)
- <rest service class path> refers to EmployeeemangementRestService: (i.e: /employeeemangement/v1)
- <service method path>/employee/{id} (i.e: for getEmployee method)

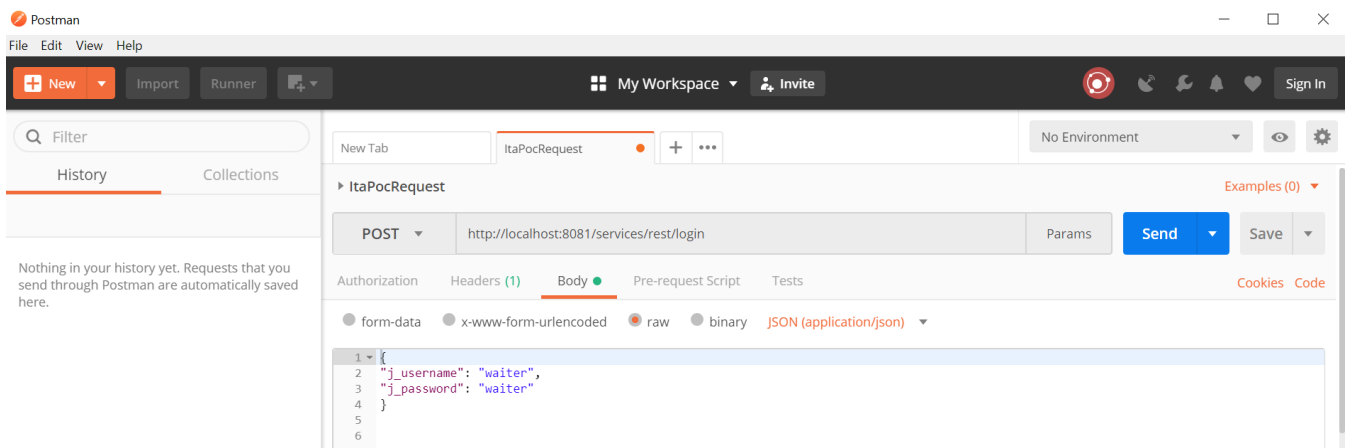


URL of getEmployee for this example is:

- <http://localhost:8081/services/rest/employeee.management/v1/employeee/search> (for all employees)
- <http://localhost:8081/services/rest/employeee.management/v1/employeee/1> (for the specific employeee)

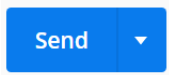
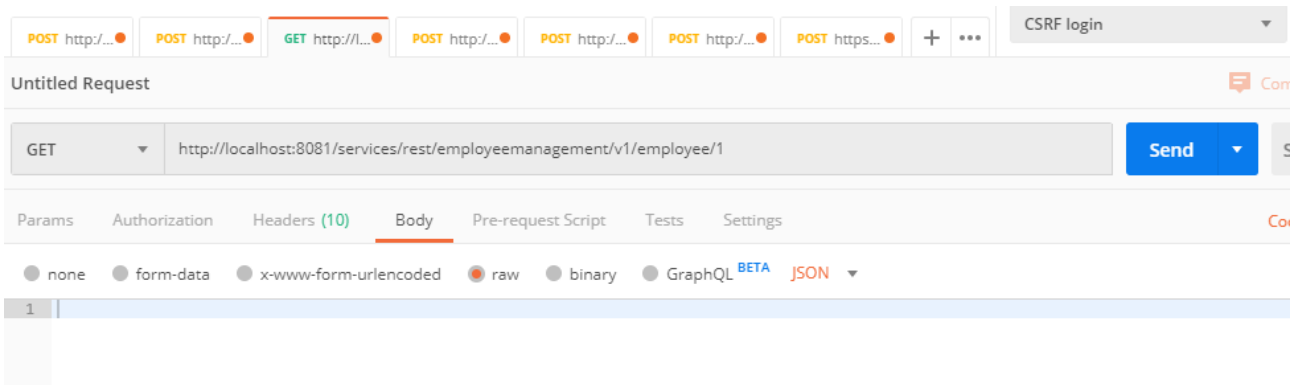
Now download Postman tool [<https://www.getpostman.com/apps>]

Once done, you have to create a POST Request for the LOGIN and insert in the body the JSON containing the username and password “waiter”



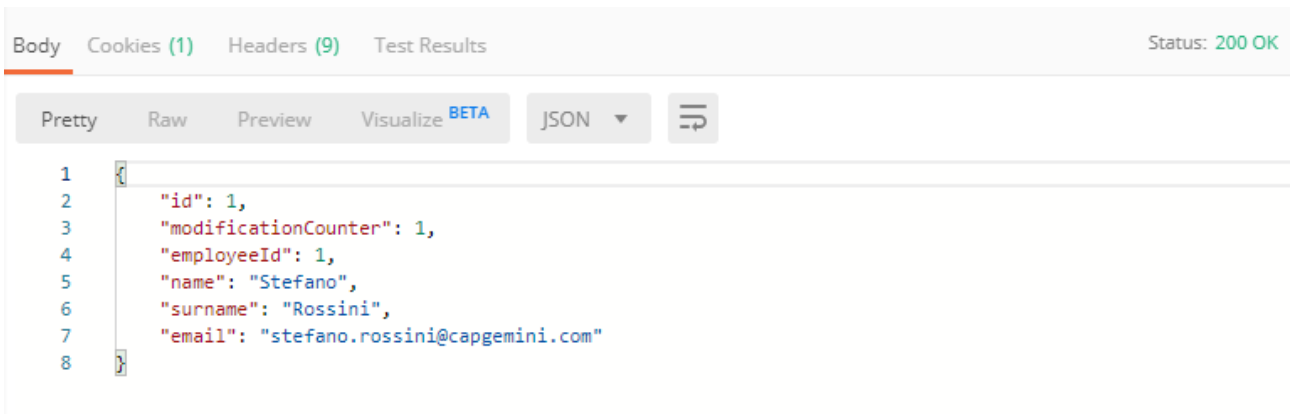
Once done with success (**Status: 200 OK**) ...

... We create a NEW GET Request in order to get one employeee.



Now you can click

Now you 've to check that response has got **Status: 200 OK** and to see the below Employee 😊



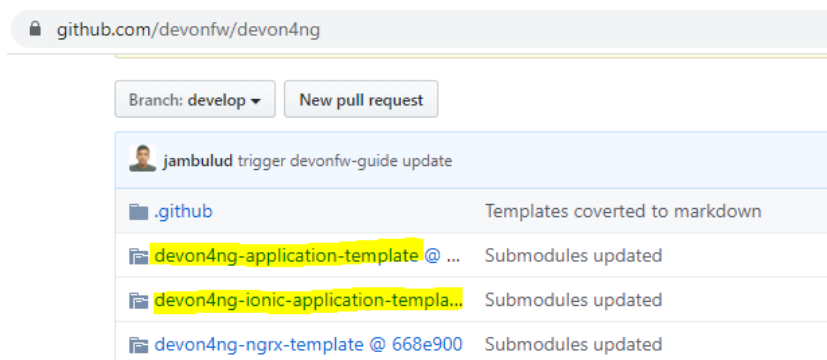
Now that We have successfully tested the BE is time to go to create the FE! We will also enable cors on the BE for the FEs to work (explained later).

2.2 Front End (Web App Angular + Ionic App)

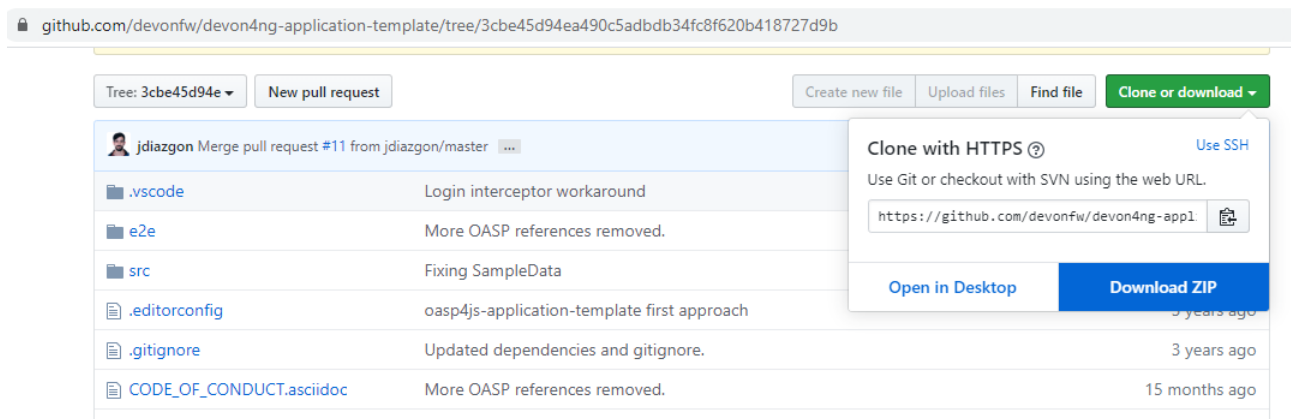
Let's start now with FE with angular Web and then Ionic app.

2.2.1 Front End Web App Angular

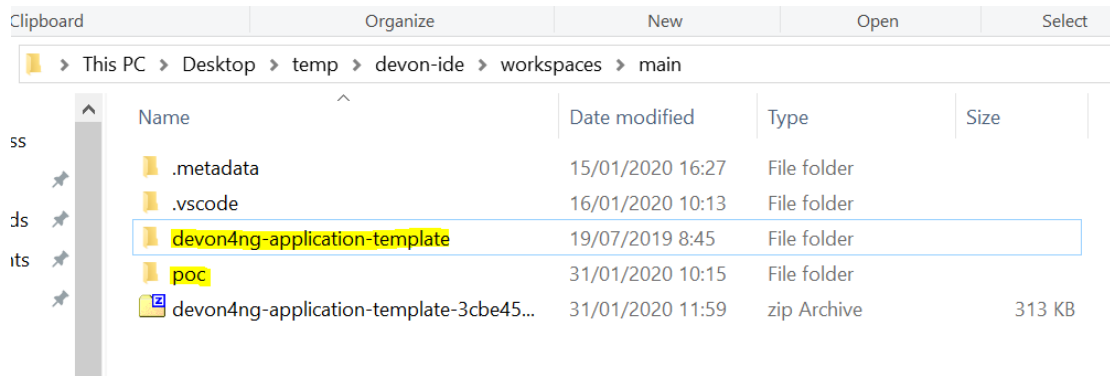
1. Now, for the Angular structure to be auto-generated, first we need a base application where to generate our code. Go to <https://github.com/devonfw/devon4ng> and you will see three different git submodules: devon4ng-application-template, devon4ng-ionic-application-template and devon4ng-ngrx-template. We will not use in this tutorial ngrx (state management), but CobiGen is also compatible with it, feel free to test in another time.



2. Click on devon4ng-application-template and download as a zip the repository:

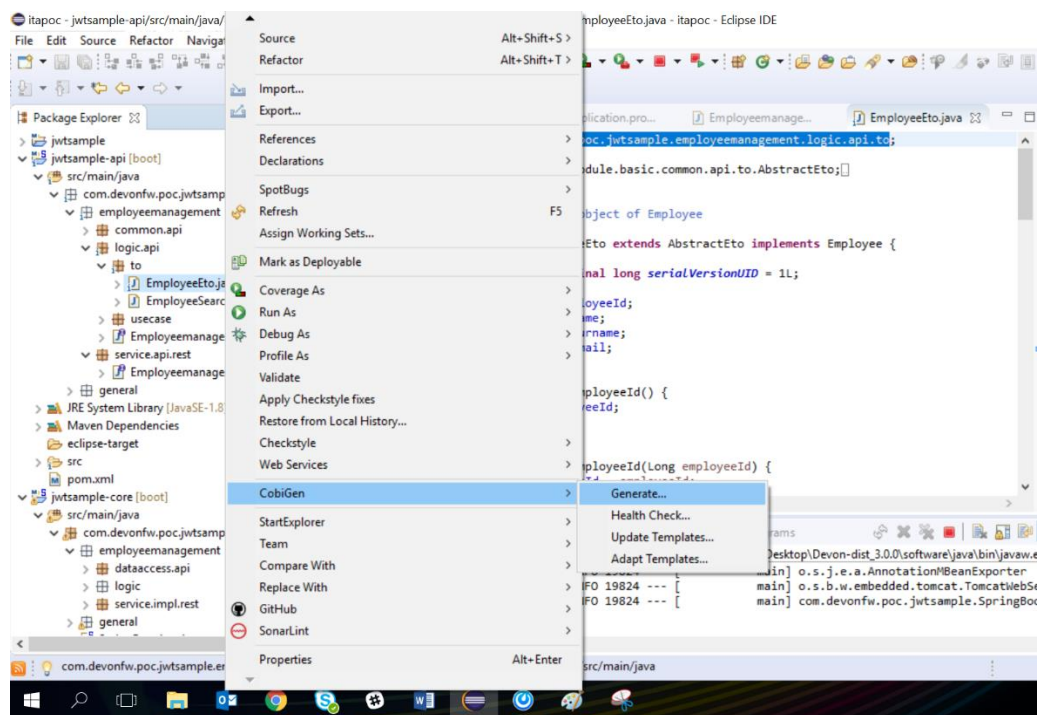


3. Extract the “devon4ng-application-template-...” zip file contents to the location (Path location \Devon-ide\workspaces\main) and rename it to “devon4ng-application-template”. **Note:** It is very important to use the same name for CobiGen to know where to generate the code.

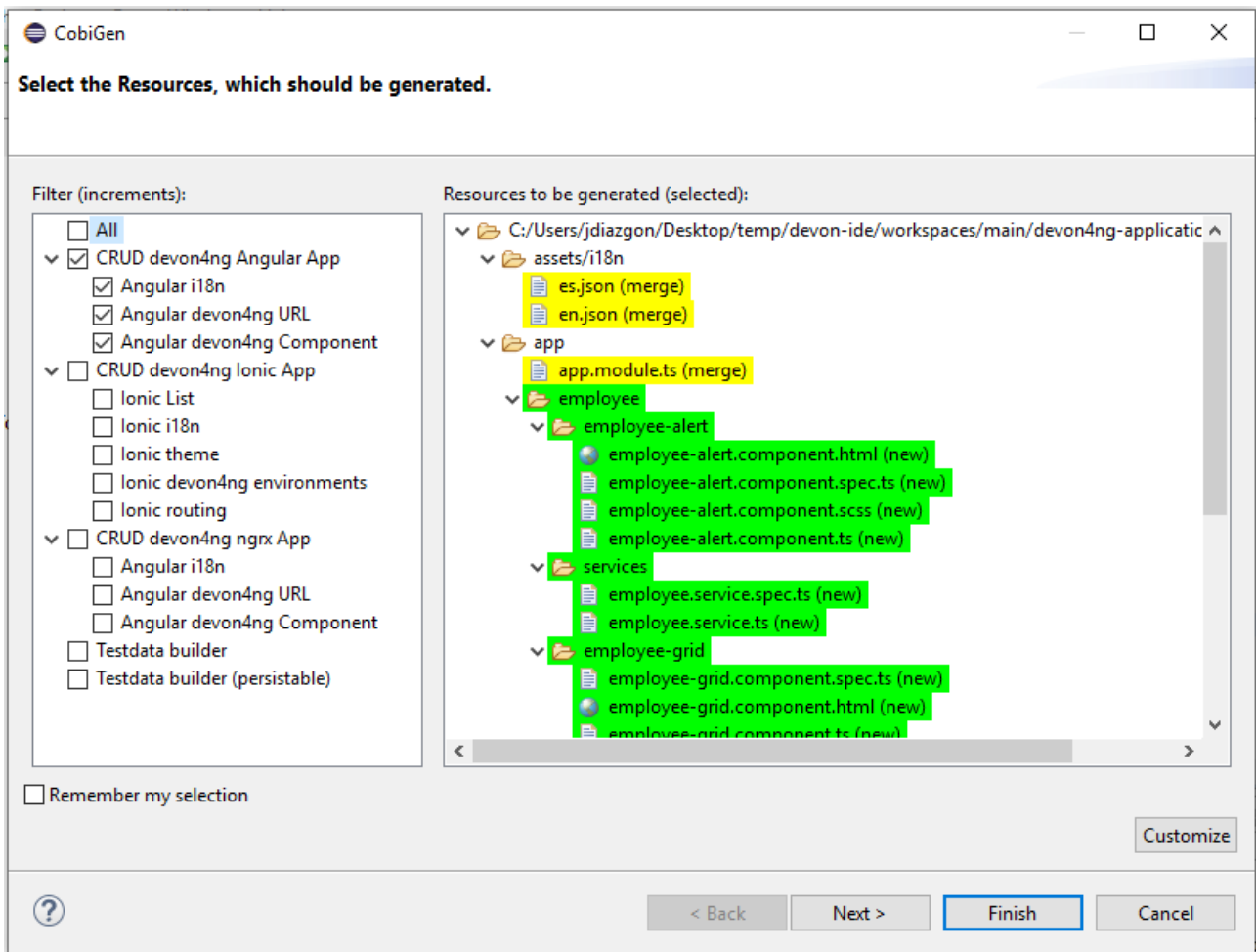


Note: As you can see, the front-end is next to our devon4j project (poc).

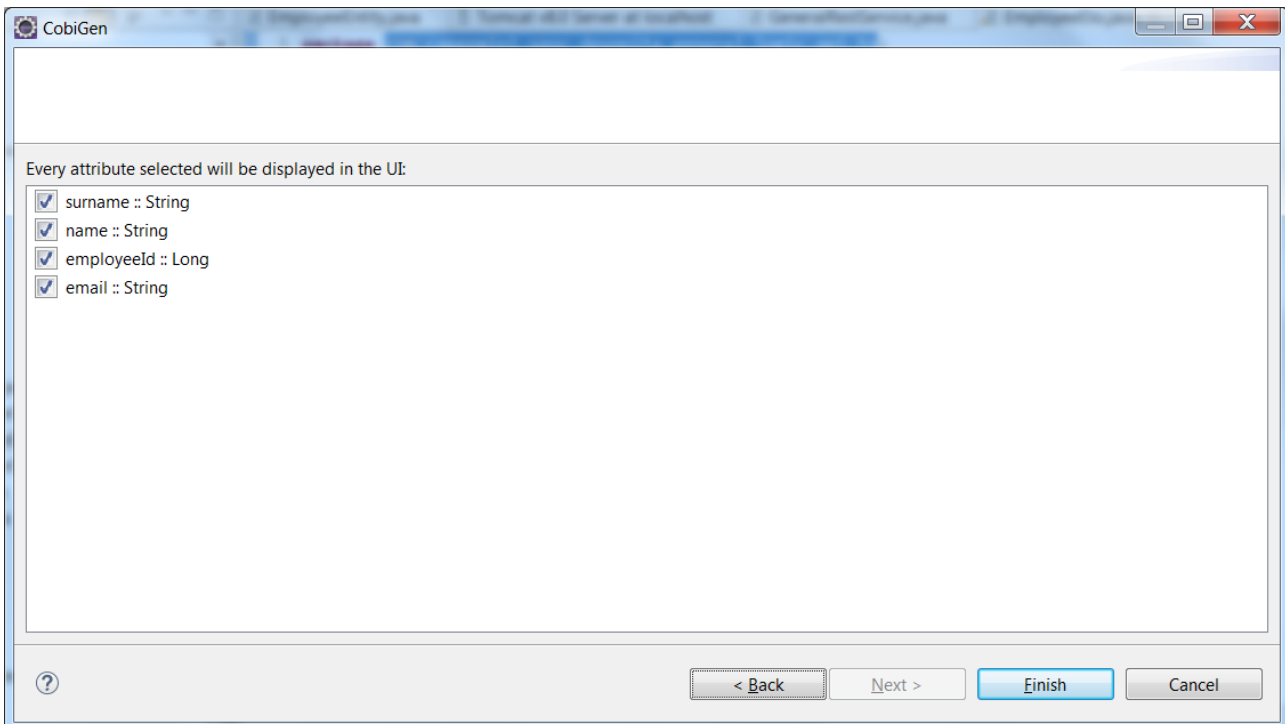
- Once done, right click on the **EmployeeEto.java** (that is the Entity transport object) file present under the package “com.devonfw.poc.employeee.management.logic.api.to”



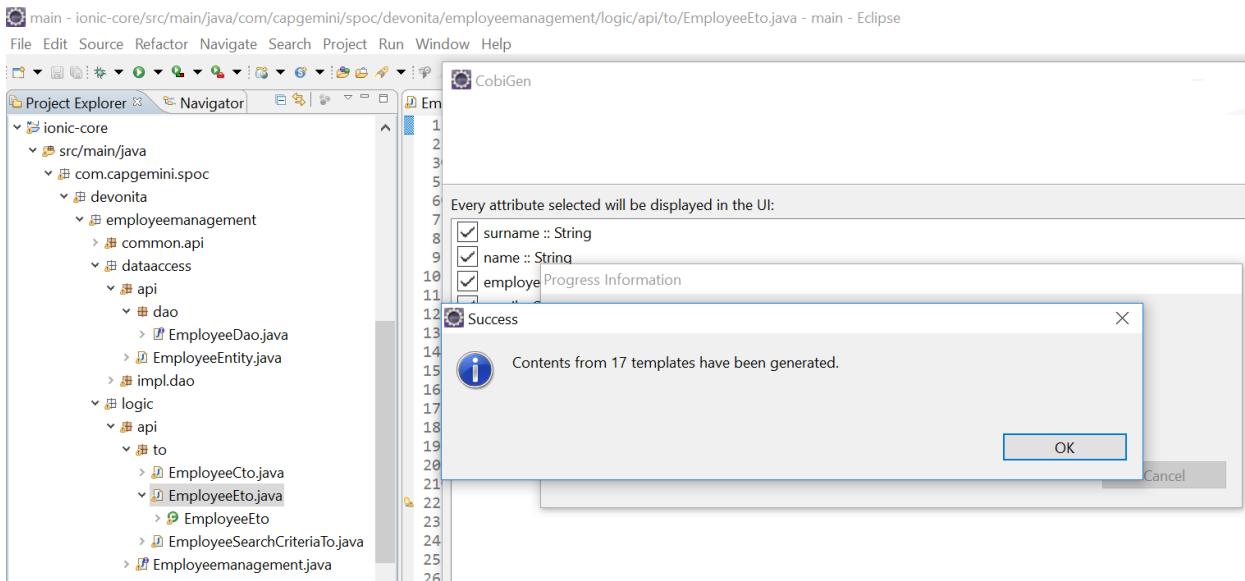
- Click on the selected options as seen in the screenshot:



6. Click on Next

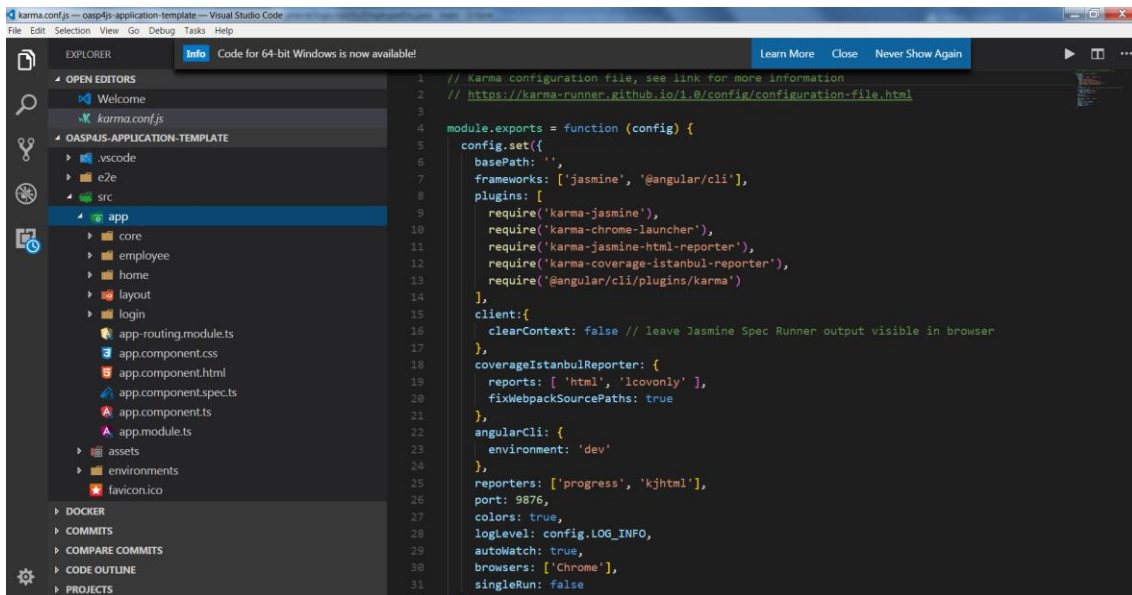


7. Click on Finish



8. The entire ANGULAR structure has been auto generated.

The entire Angular FE layer structure having CRUD operation methods will be auto generated.



9. IMPORTANT now you have to add in the **app-routing.module.ts** file the next content, as a child of HomeComponent, in order to enable the route of the new generated component

```

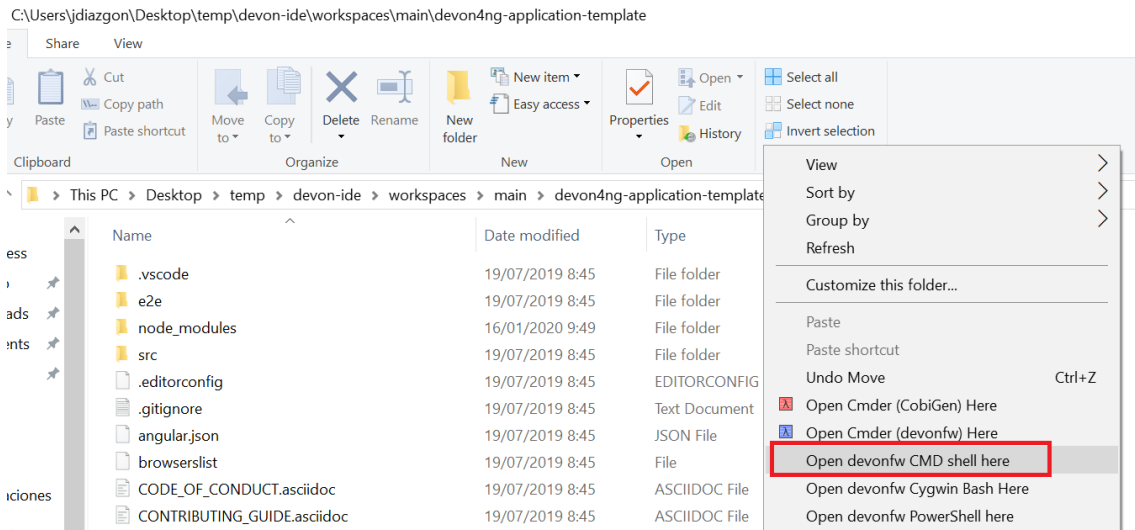
    ,{
      path: 'employee',
      component: EmployeeGridComponent,
      canActivate: [AuthGuard],
    },
  ],
}

```

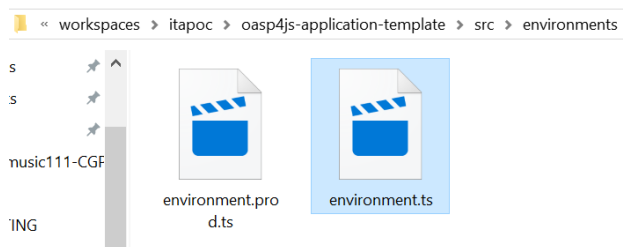
Following picture explain where to place the above content:

```
const routes: Routes = [{
  path: 'login',
  component: LoginComponent
}, {
  path: 'home',
  component: HomeComponent,
  canActivate: [AuthGuard],
  children: [{
    path: '',
    redirectTo: '/home/initialPage',
    pathMatch: 'full',
    canActivate: [AuthGuard]
  }, {
    path: 'initialPage',
    component: InitialPageComponent,
    canActivate: [AuthGuard]
  }, {
    path: 'sampleData',
    component: SampleDataGridComponent,
    canActivate: [AuthGuard]
  }, {
    path: 'employee',
    component: EmployeeGridComponent,
    canActivate: [AuthGuard]
  }
], {
  path: '',
  redirectTo: '/login',
  pathMatch: 'full'
}
```

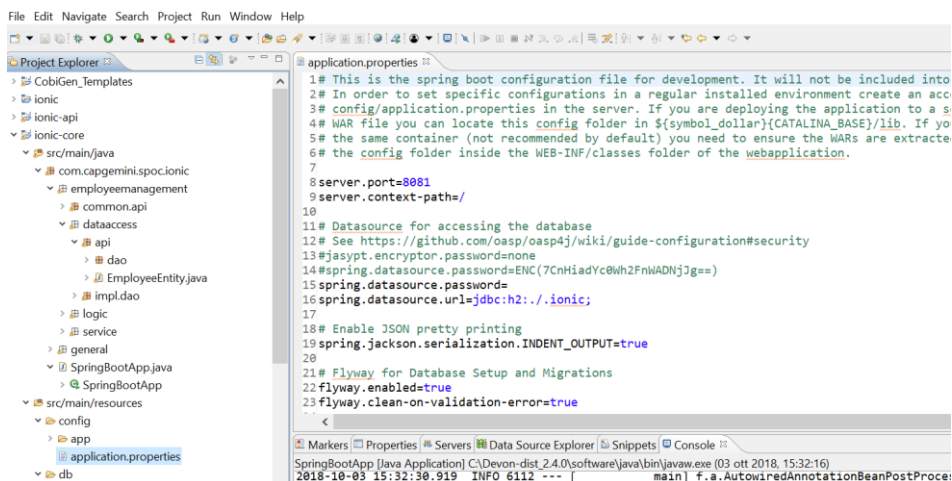
10. Now go to “workspaces\main\devon4ng-application-template” and right click, select “Open devonfw CMD shell here”. It will open a console. Execute “npm install” command which would download all the required libraries and node modules folder would be generated.



11. Check the file **environment.ts** if the server path is correct. (for production you will have to change also the environment.prod.ts file)



In order to do that it's important to look at the application.properties to see the values as PATH, TCP port etc ...



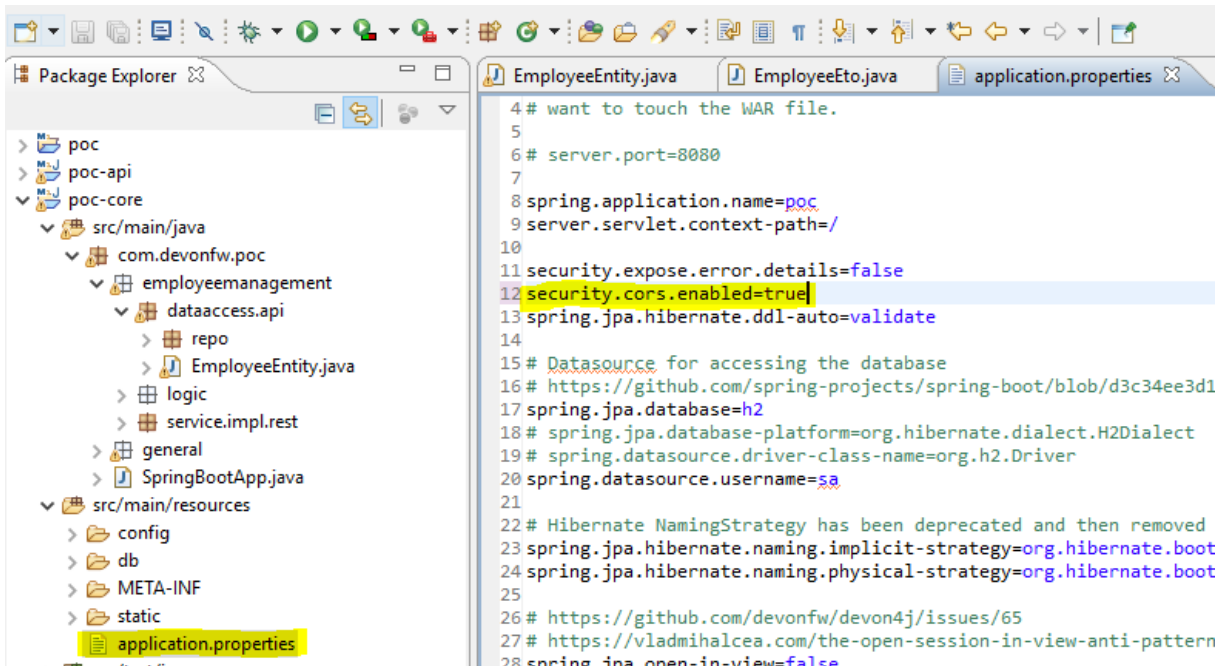
For example in this case the URL should be since the context path is empty the server URLs should be like:

```
export const environment = {
  production: false,
  restPathRoot: 'http://localhost:8081/',
  restServiceRoot: 'http://localhost:8081/services/rest/',
}
```

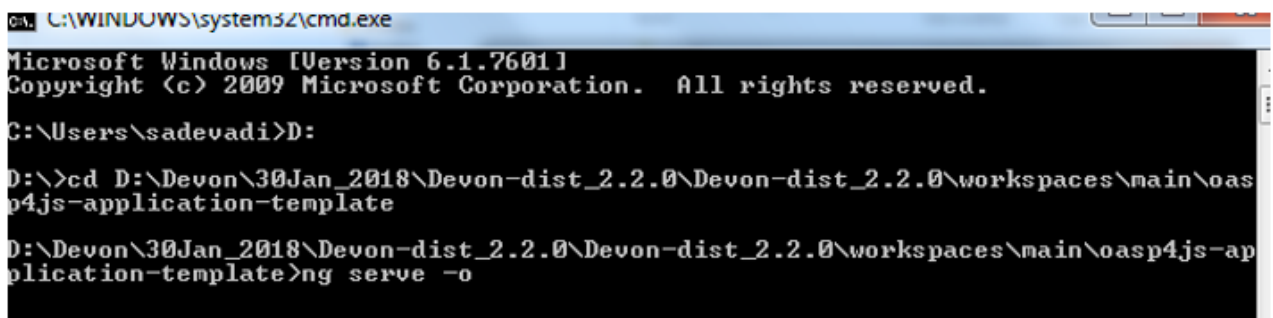
```
    security: 'csrf'  
};
```

Warning: REMEMBER to set security filed to **csrf**

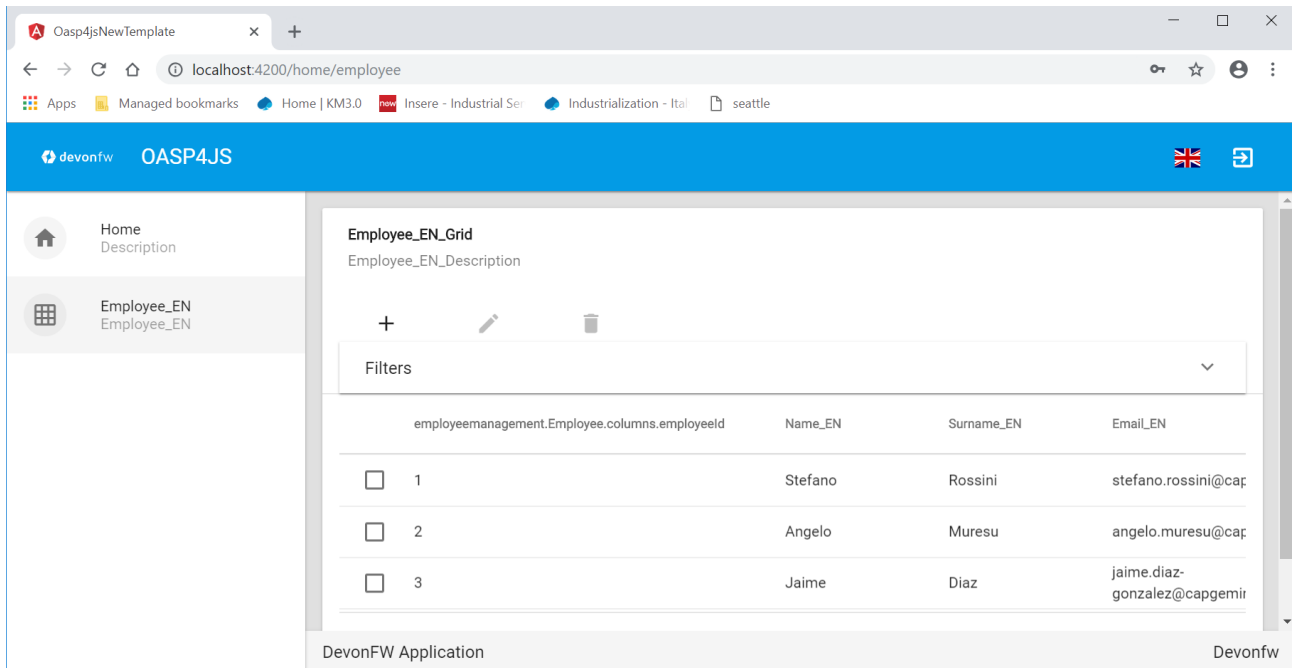
- Now we need to enable cors on the back-end, in order to allow some cross-origin requests. Go to poc-core/src/main/resources/application.properties and set `security.cors.enabled=true`



- Now run the “`ng serve -o`” command to run the Angular Application.



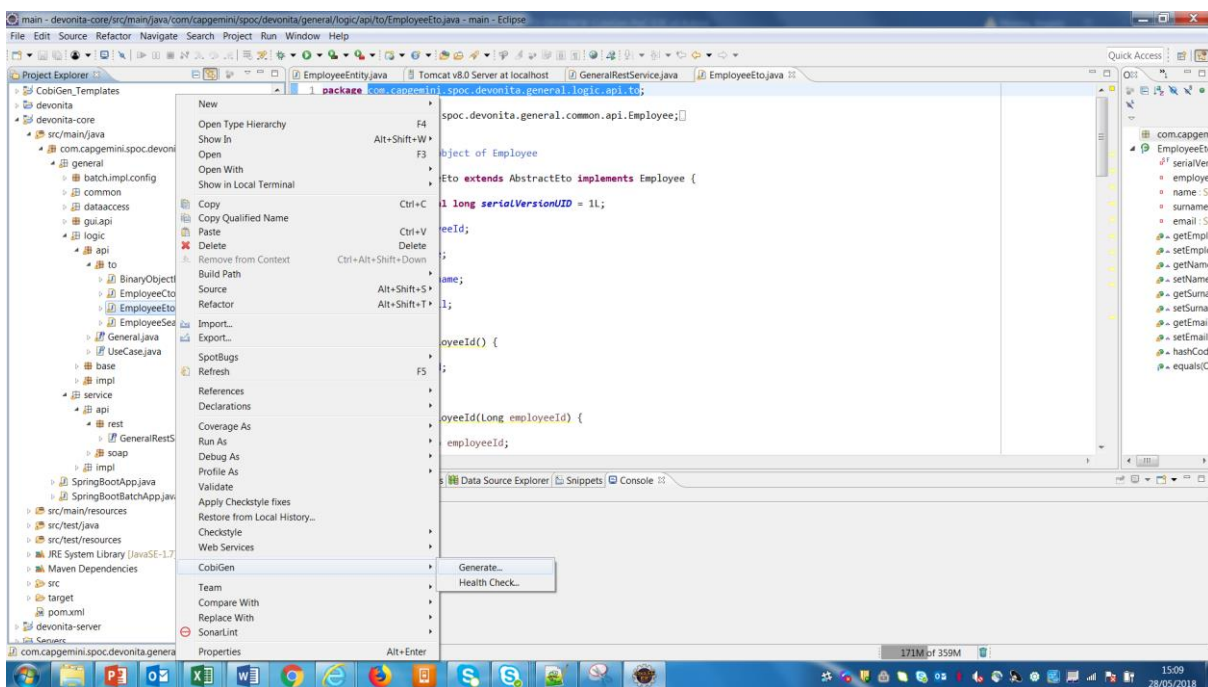
- If the command execution is **successful**, the below screen will **appear** and it would be automatically redirected to the url: <http://localhost:4200/login>



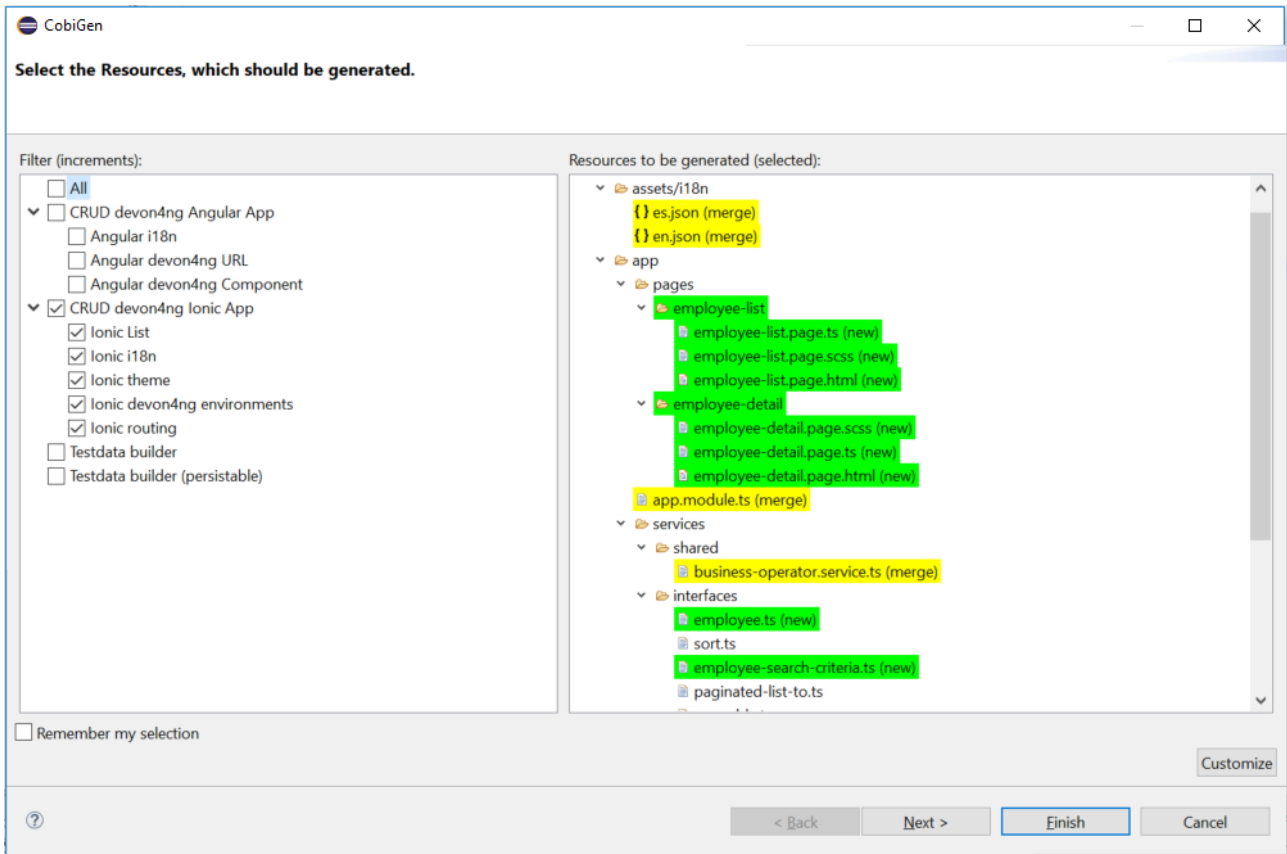
FE WebApp DONE

2.2.2 Front End Mobile App

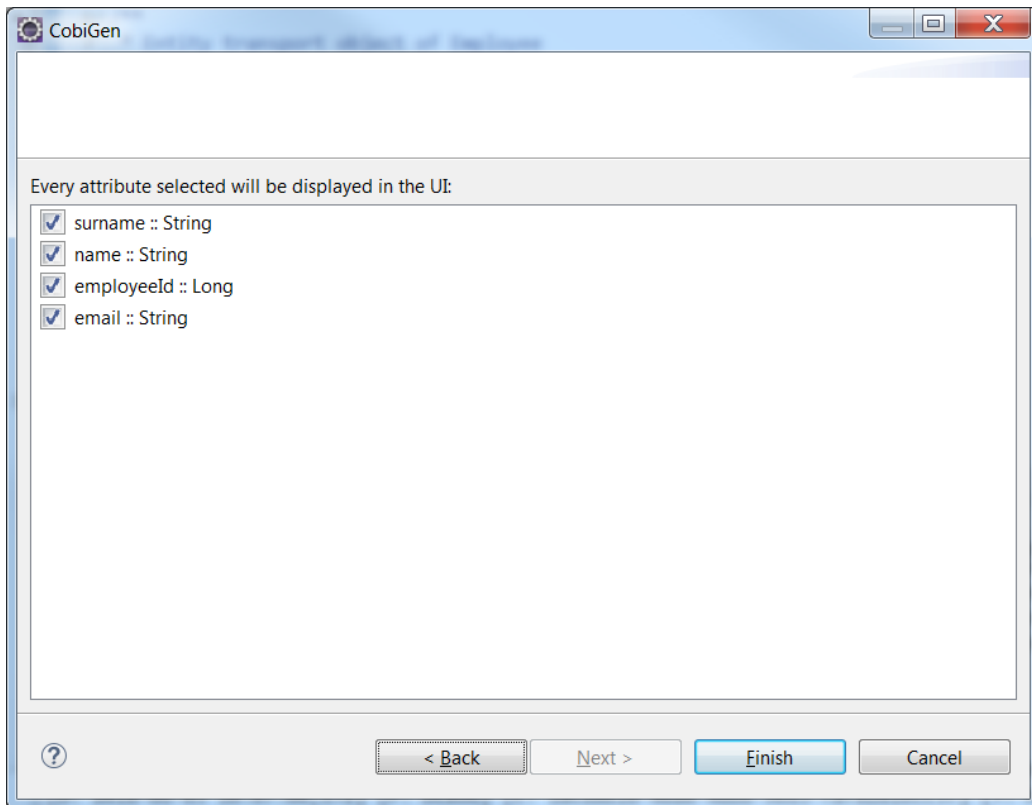
1. Now, for the Ionic structure to be auto-generated, go to <https://github.com/devonfw/devon4ng>. Click “**devon4ng-ionic-application-template**” project and download it as a zip (just follow the same process as we did previously with Angular). **Remember:** the folder name should be “devon4ng-ionic-application-template” and it should be located next to “pc”.
2. Once done, Right click on the **EmployeeEto.java** as you already did before in order to use CobiGen.



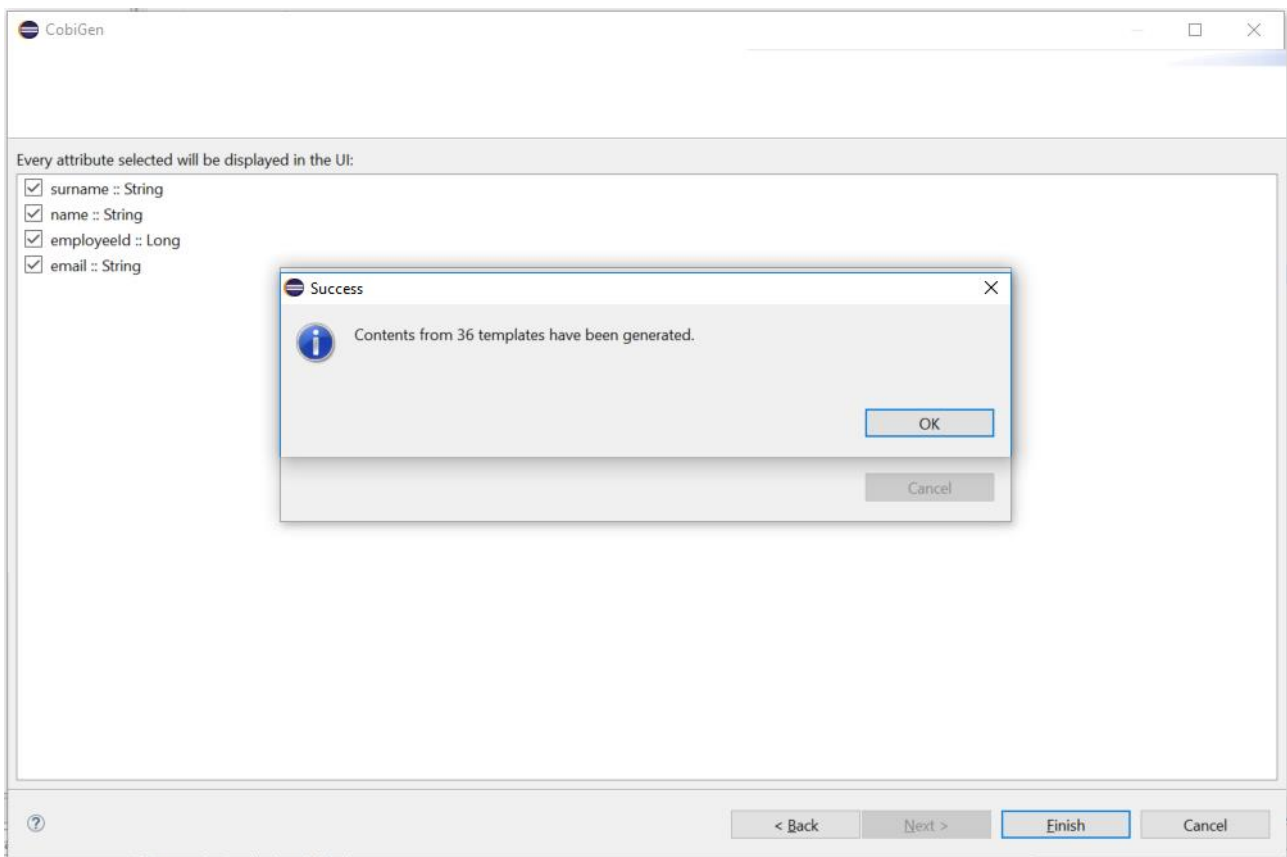
3. Click on the selected options as seen in the screenshot:



4. Click on Next.

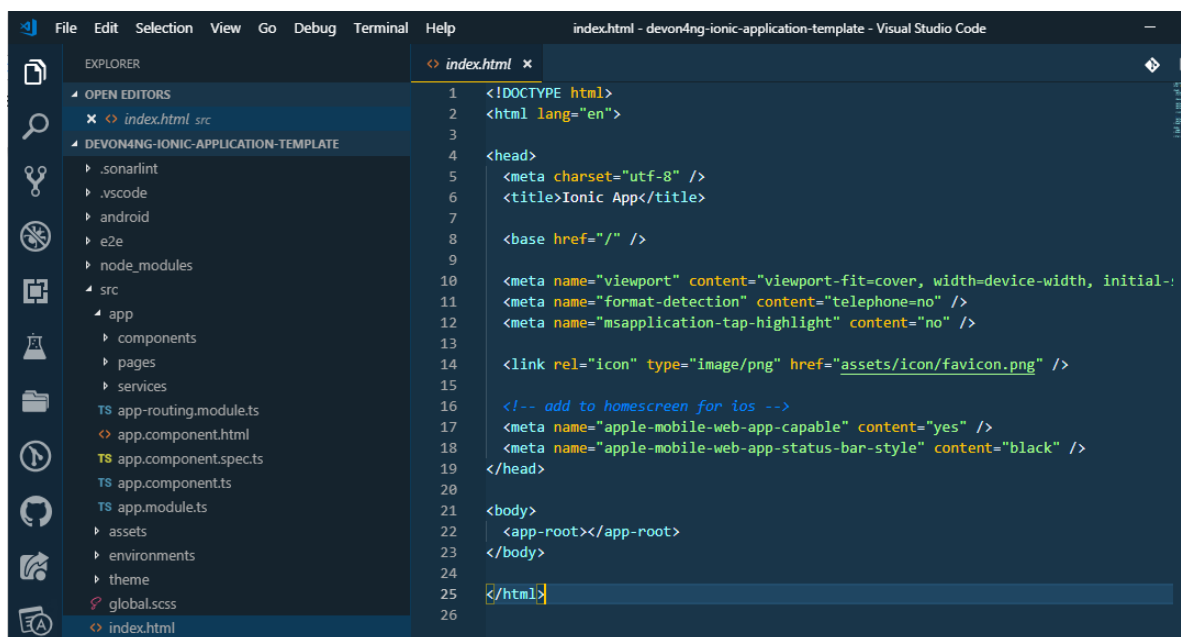


5. Click on Finish



6. The entire ionic structure will be auto generated.

The entire Ionic APP structure would be auto generated having **CRUD operation methods.**



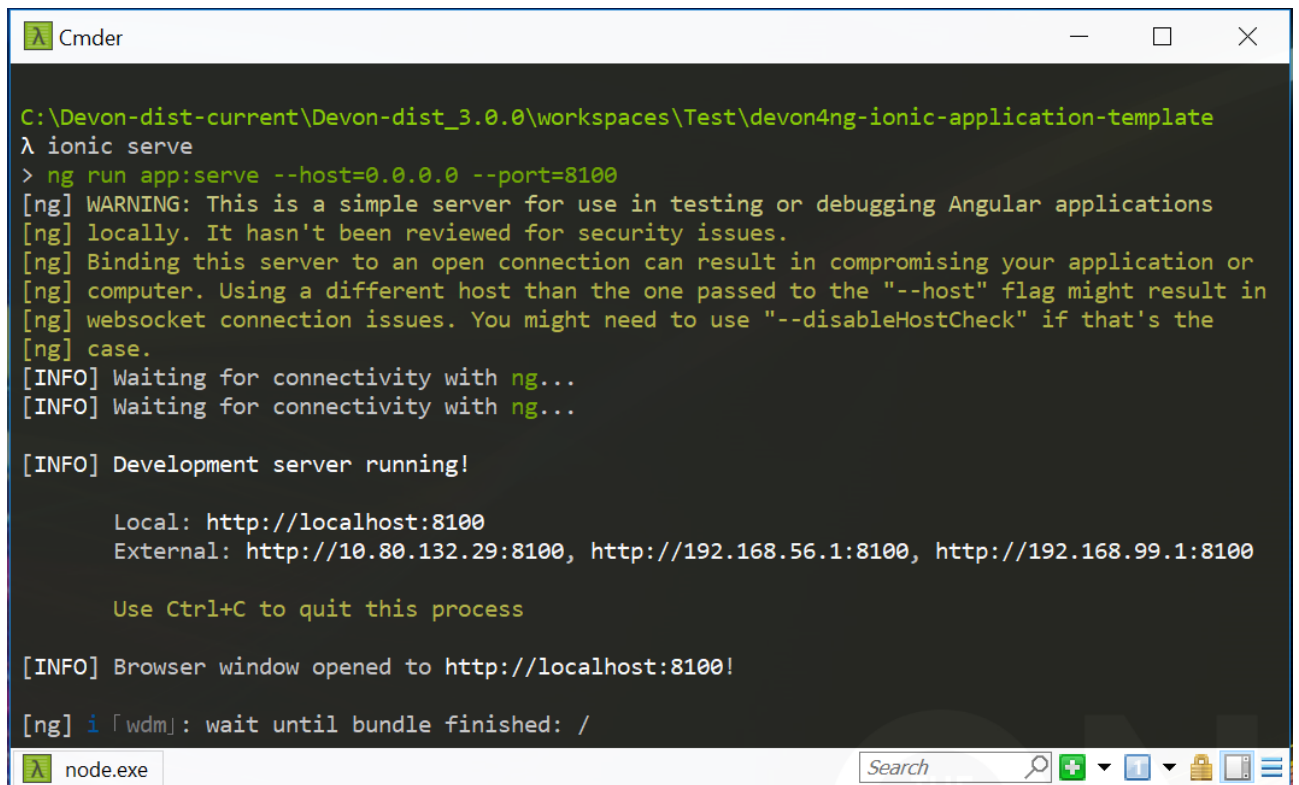
- Change the server url (with correct serve url) in environment.ts, environment.prod.ts and environment.android.ts files (i.e: main\devon4ng-ionic-application-template\src\environments\). The angular.json file inside the project has already a build configuration for android.

```
environment.ts
1 // This file can be replaced during build by using the fileReplacements
2 // "ng build --prod" replaces "environment.ts" with "environment.prod.ts"
3 // The list of file replacements can be found in "angular.json"
4
5 export const environment = {
6   production: false,
7 };
8
9 export const SERVER_URL = "http://localhost:8081/";
10
11
12 * For easier debugging in development mode, you can import the
13 * to ignore zone related error stack frames such as `zone.run`
14 *
15 * This import should be commented out in production mode because
16 * it will impact performance if an error is thrown.
17 *
18 // import 'zone.js/dist/zone-error'; // Included with Angular
19

environment.android.ts
1 export const environment = {
2   production: false,
3 };
4
5 export const SERVER_URL = "http://10.0.2.2:8081/";
6

angular.json
5 "projectRoot": "projects",
6 "projects": {
7   "app": {
8     "root": "",
9     "sourceRoot": "src",
10    "projectType": "application",
11    "prefix": "app",
12    "schematics": {},
13    "architect": {
14      "build": {
15        "builder": "@angular-devkit/build-angular:browser",
16        "options": {
17          "outputPath": "dist/app",
18          "index": "src/index.html",
19          "main": "src/main.ts",
20          "polyfills": "src/polyfills.ts",
21          "tsConfig": "tsconfig.app.json",
22          "assets": [
23            "src/assets",
24            {
25              "glob": "**/*",
26              "input": "src/assets",
27              "output": "assets"
28            }
29          ],
30          "styles": [
31            "src/styles.css"
32          ],
33          "scripts": []
34        },
35        "configurations": {
36          "production": {
37            "fileReplacements": [
38              {
39                "replace": "src/environments/environment.ts",
40                "with": "src/environments/environment.android.ts"
41              }
42            ],
43            "optimization": true,
44            "outputPath": "dist/app/prod",
45            "sourceMap": false,
46            "styles": [],
47            "scripts": []
48          }
49        },
50        "defaultConfiguration": "production"
51      },
52      "serve": {
53        "builder": "@angular-devkit/build-angular:dev-server",
54        "options": {
55          "browserTarget": "app:build"
56        },
57        "configurations": {
58          "production": {
59            "browserTarget": "app:build:production"
60          }
61        },
62        "defaultConfiguration": "production"
63      }
64    }
65  }
66 }
67 }
```

- Now go to “workspaces\main\devon4ng-ionic-application-template” and right click, select “Open devonfw CMD shell here”. It will open a console.
- If you have Windows10
`npm install @ionic/app-scripts@latest --save-dev`
- Run “**npm install**”.
- Execute “**ionic serve**”.



```
C:\Devon-dist-current\Devon-dist_3.0.0\workspaces\Test\devon4ng-ionic-application-template
λ ionic serve
> ng run app:serve --host=0.0.0.0 --port=8100
[ng] WARNING: This is a simple server for use in testing or debugging Angular applications
[ng] locally. It hasn't been reviewed for security issues.
[ng] Binding this server to an open connection can result in compromising your application or
[ng] computer. Using a different host than the one passed to the "--host" flag might result in
[ng] websocket connection issues. You might need to use "--disableHostCheck" if that's the
[ng] case.
[INFO] Waiting for connectivity with ng...
[INFO] Waiting for connectivity with ng...

[INFO] Development server running!

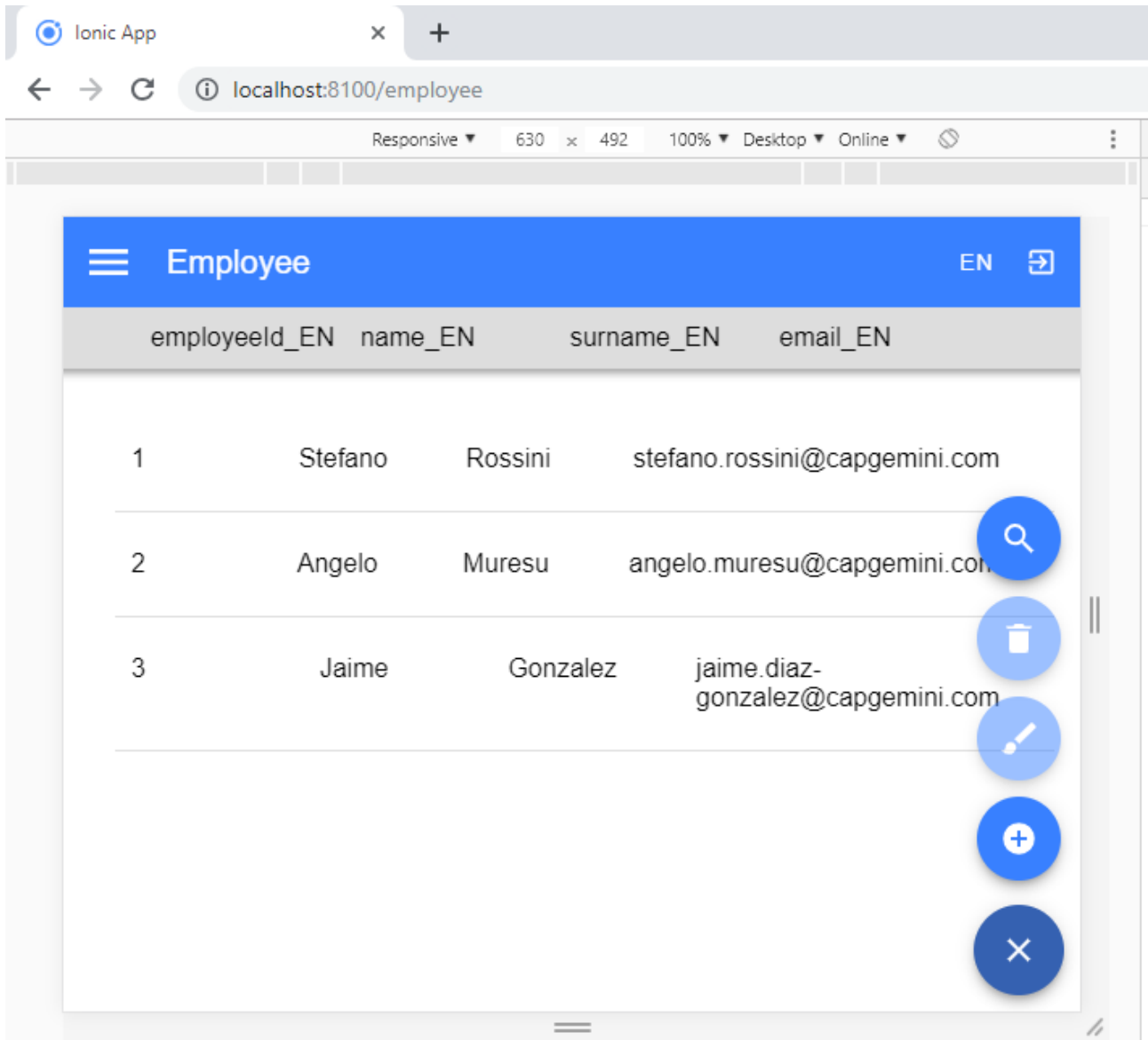
Local: http://localhost:8100
External: http://10.80.132.29:8100, http://192.168.56.1:8100, http://192.168.99.1:8100

Use Ctrl+C to quit this process

[INFO] Browser window opened to http://localhost:8100!

[ng] i [wdm]: wait until bundle finished: /
```

12. Once the execution is successful



FE Mobile App DONE 🎉

So: well done 😊!

Starting from an Entity class you've successfully generated the Back-End layer (REST, SOAP, DTO, Spring services, Hibernate DAO), the Angular Web App and the Ionic mobile App!

```
C:\Devon-dist_2.4.0\workspaces\itapoc\oasp4js-application-template
λ ng serve -o
```

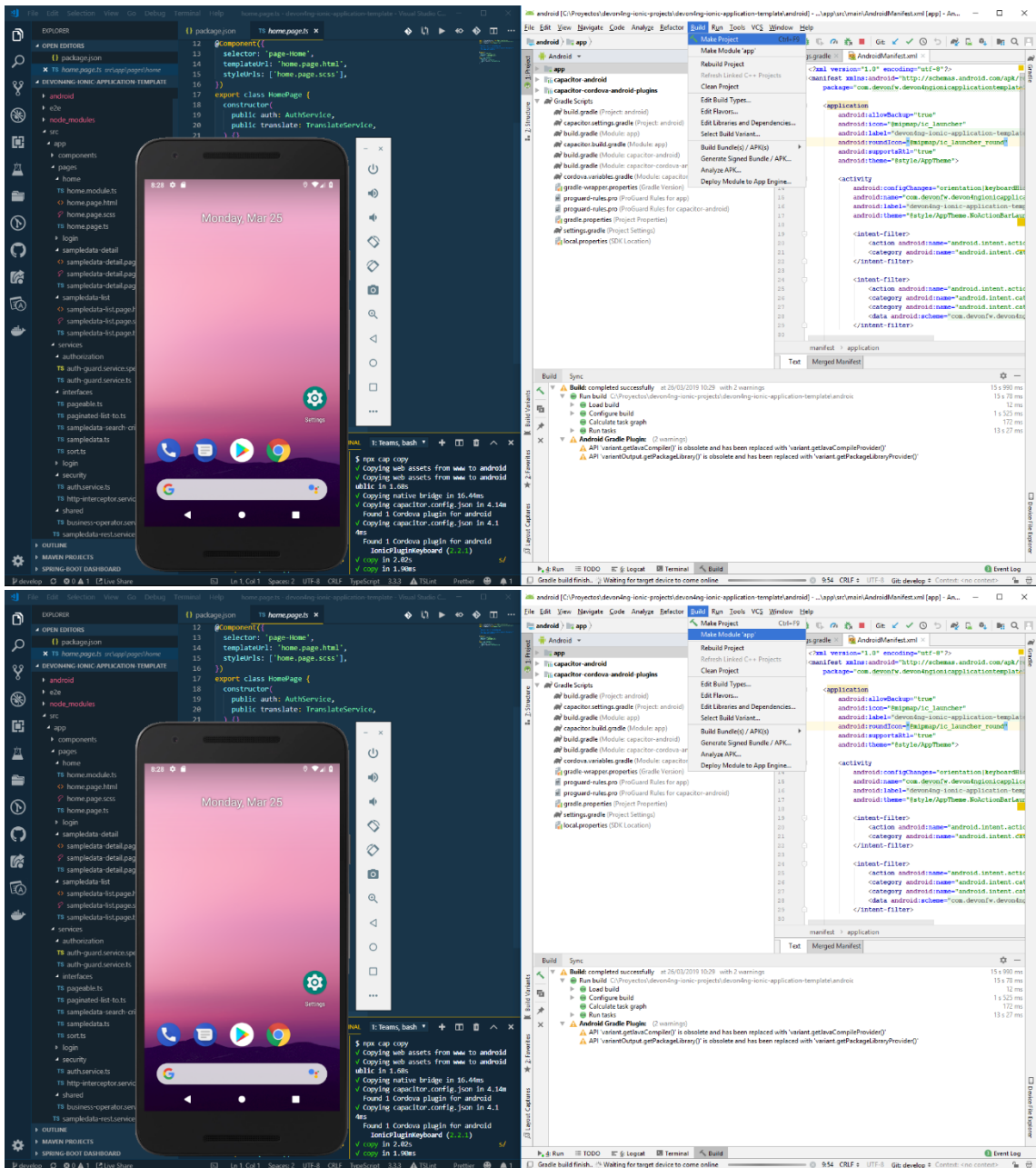
```
C:\Devon-dist_2.4.0\workspaces\itapoc\oasp4js-ionic-application-template
λ ionic serve
```

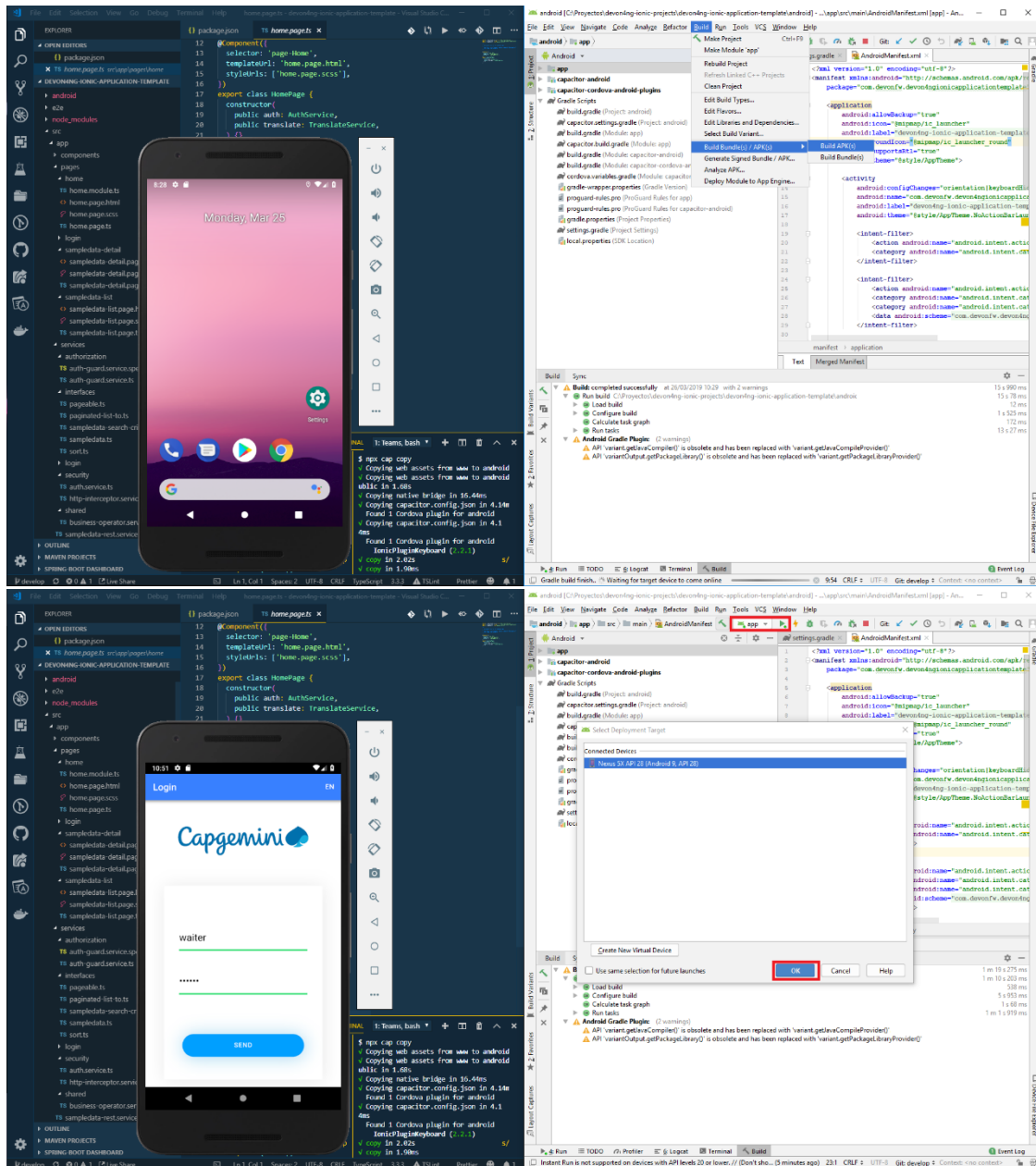
2.2.2.1 Generate APK

Since We're going to create apk remember the following pre-conditions:

- Gradle (<https://gradle.org/install/>)
- Android Studio (<https://developer.android.com/studio>)
- Android sdk (<https://developer.android.com/studio/#command-tools>)
- Capacitor (<https://capacitor.ionicframework.com/docs/getting-started/>)

1. Now, open cmd and type the path where your "devon4ng-ionic-application-template" project is present.
2. Run the following commands:
 - a. npx cap init
 - b. ionic build --configuration=android
 - c. npx cap add android
 - d. npx cap copy
 - e. npx cap open android
3. Build the APK using Android studio.





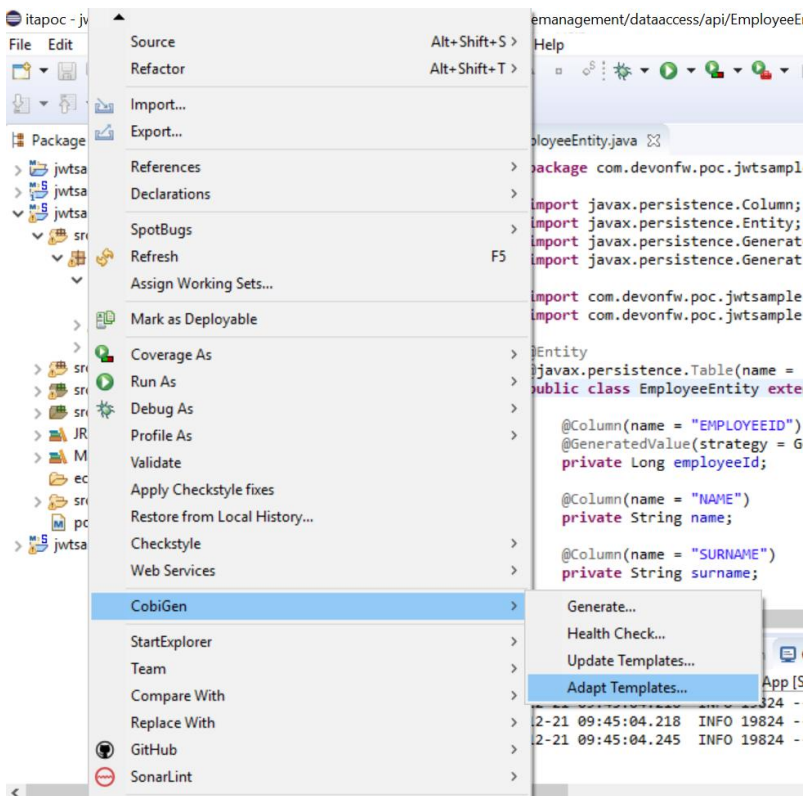
You can find your apk file in

/devon4ng-ionic-application-template/android/app/build/outputs/apk/debug

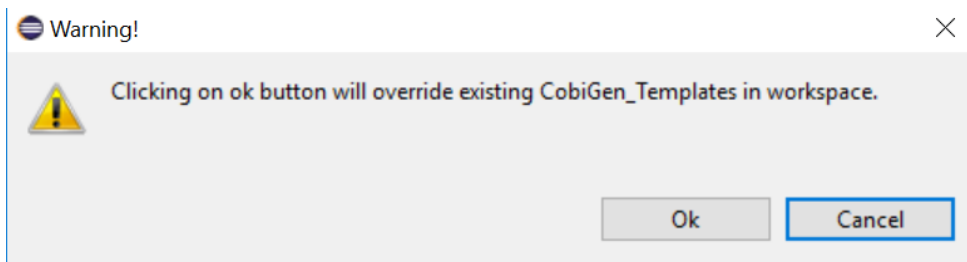
3 Adapt CobiGen_Templates:

After following this tutorial, you will have the CobiGen_Templates downloaded on your local machine. To import these templates you need to do the following:

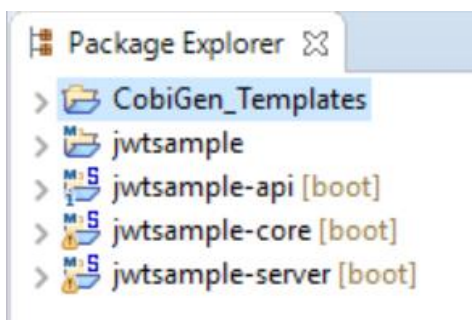
Right click in any part of the package explorer, then click on CobiGen -> Adapt templates

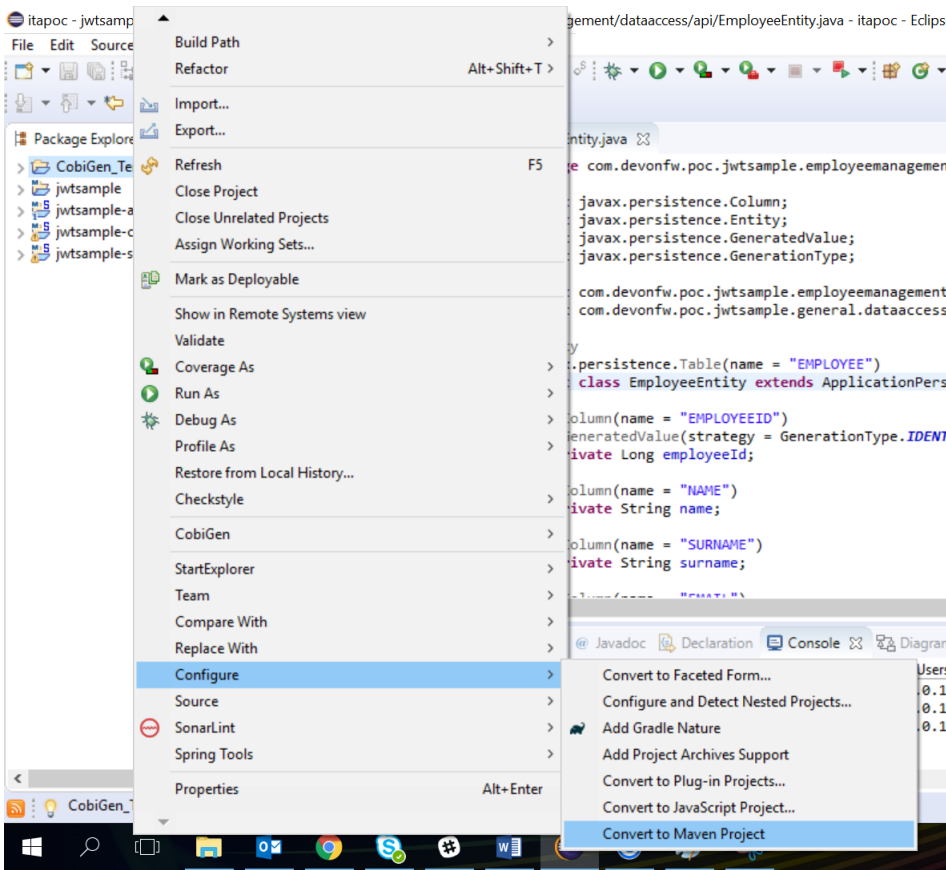


Click *Ok*:

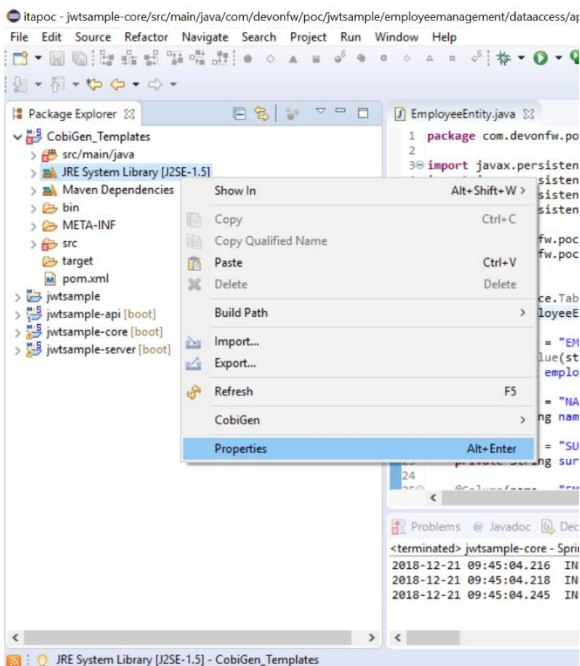


Now the `CobiGen_Templates` project will be automatically imported into your workspace, as shown on the image below:

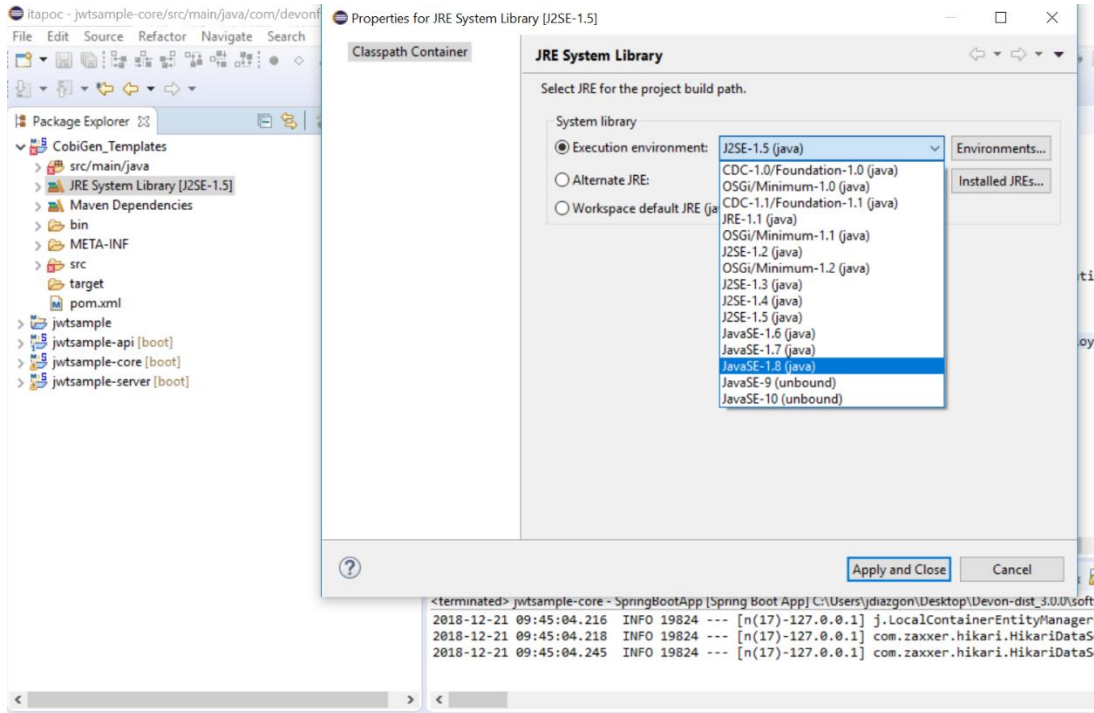




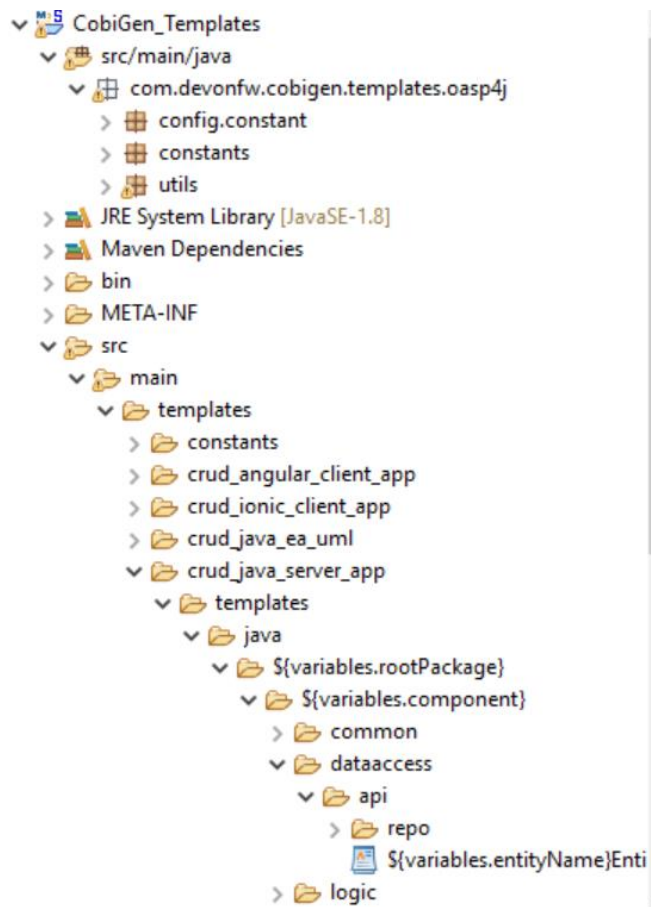
Now you just need to change the Java version of the project to JRE 1.8. Right click on the JRE system library, and then on *Properties*:



Now change the version to Java 1.8



Now you have successfully imported the CobiGen templates. If you want to edit them, you will find them in the folder `src/main/templates`. For instance, the Java templates are located here:



Now you can adapt the templates as much as you want. Documentation about this can be found on:

<https://github.com/devonfw/tools-cobigen/wiki/Guide-to-the-Reader>