

The image features the Hybris Software logo, which consists of a stylized 'h' inside a circle, followed by the words 'hybris software' in a bold, sans-serif font. Below this, the text 'An SAP Company' is written in a smaller, sans-serif font. The background is a dark blue gradient with a large, abstract, low-poly geometric shape in a lighter blue color on the right side.

**(h) hybris software**  
An SAP Company

hybris Developer Training Part I - Core Platform

# Programming with the hybris ServiceLayer



# Architecture of the ServiceLayer

Models

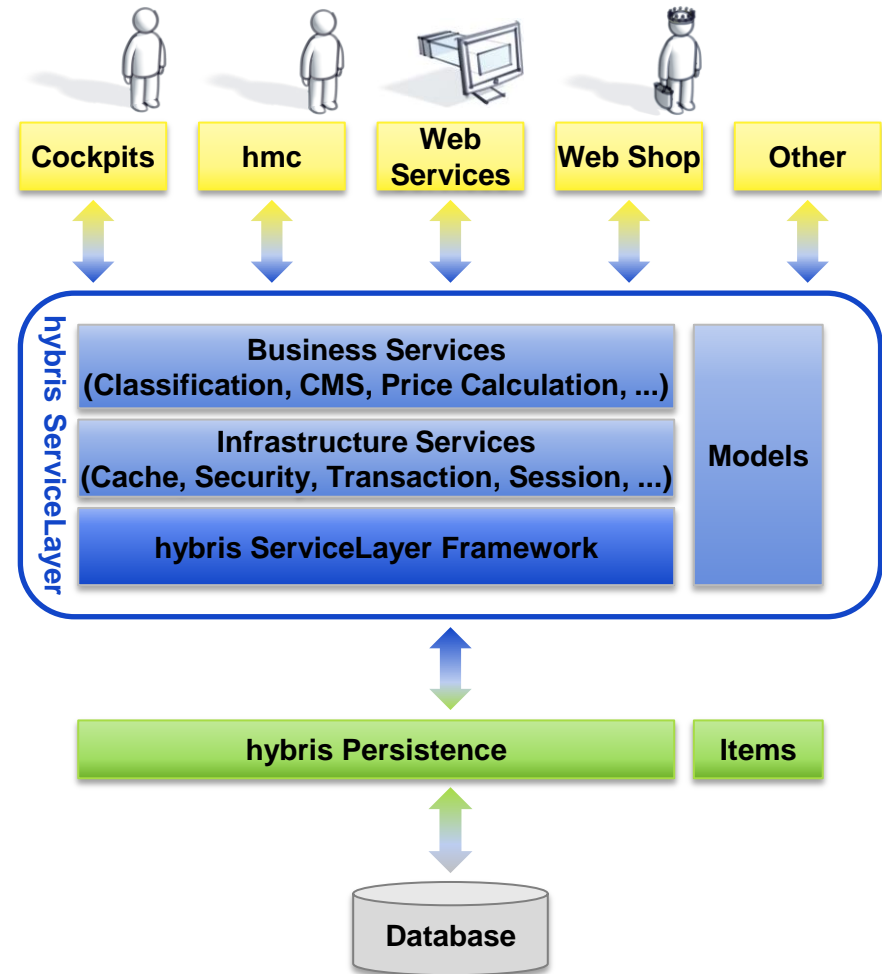
Interceptors

Beans generation

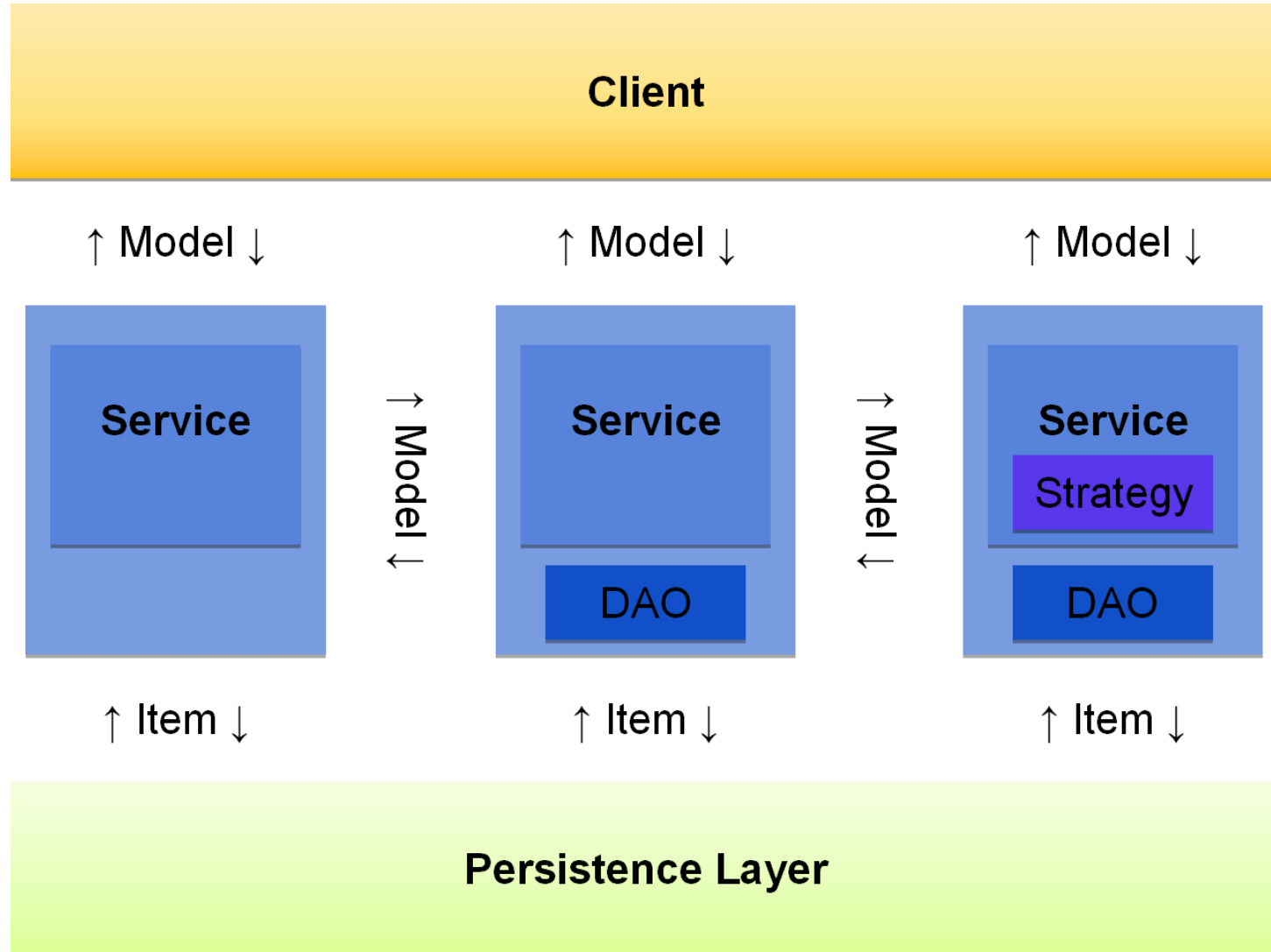
# Overview of the hybris ServiceLayer



- The hybris architectural layer where you implement YOUR logic
- Provides a number of services, each with its well defined responsibilities
- Service oriented architecture based on Spring framework
- Provides hooks into model life-cycle events for performing custom logic
- Provides a framework for publishing and receiving events



# ServiceLayer – Structure and Data Objects



- ➔ To implement your own business logic, you can:
  - ➔ use existing services
  - ➔ create your own services
  - ➔ replace existing services
- ➔ Each service is defined as a spring bean and has a spring alias
- ➔ To override an existing service re-alias it in the spring context

```
<alias alias="cartService"  
       name="myCustomCartService" />
```

# Architecture of the ServiceLayer

## Models

### Interceptors

### Beans generation

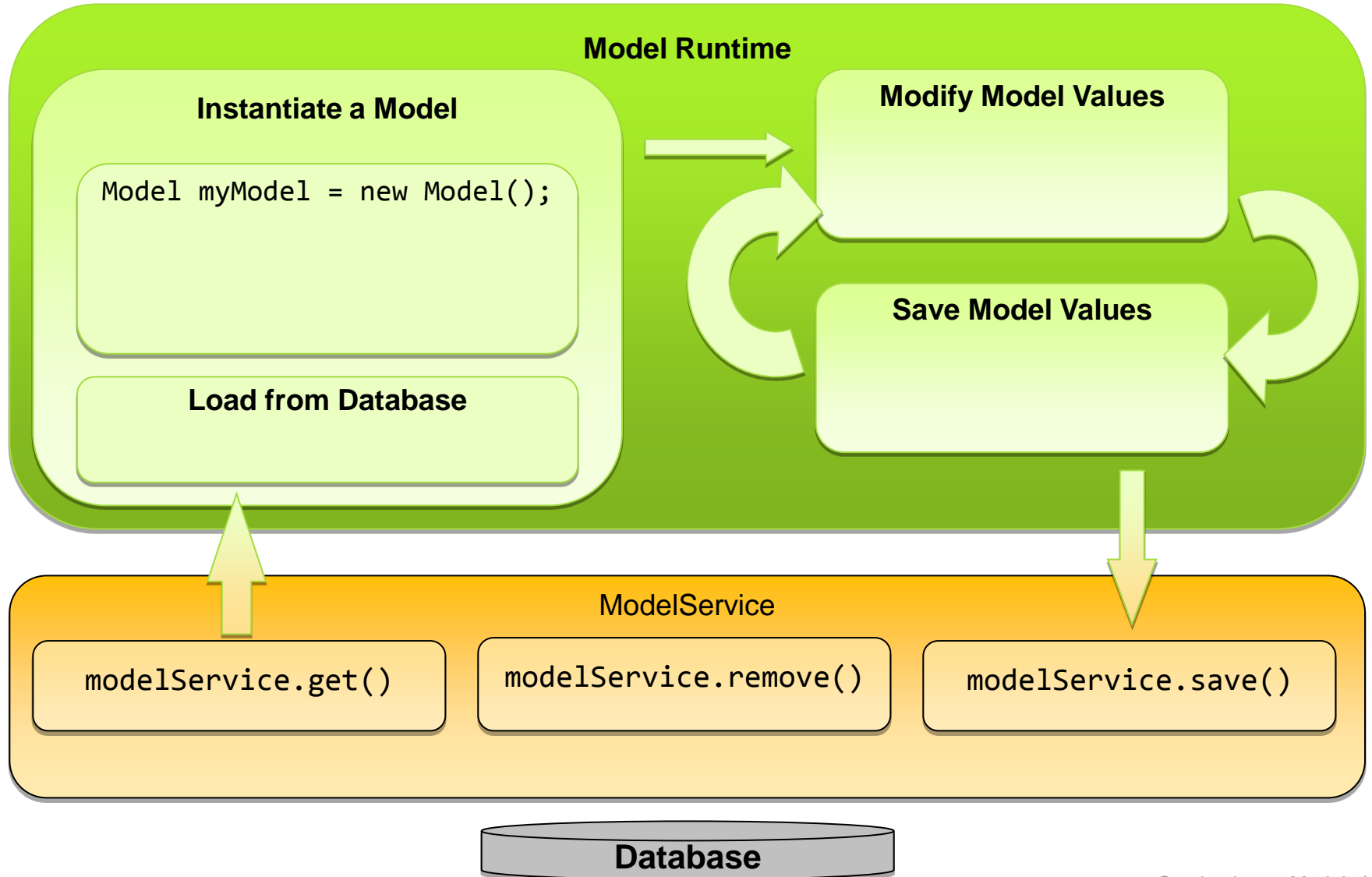
- ➔ Data objects the ServiceLayer is based on
- ➔ Each Item Type has a corresponding model class
- ➔ POJO-like objects
- ➔ Providing attributes with getter and setter methods
- ➔ Generated during build
  - ➔ `${HYBRIS_BIN_PATH}/platform/bootstrap/gensrc`



- Models represent a certain “snapshot” of data from the database
  - No attachment to database: `representation is not live`
  - When modifying a model, you must explicitly save it back
- You may influence loading of attributes
  - `servicelayer.prefetch` in `advanced.properties`

# Never touch (hybris) models!

# Lifecycle of a Model



→ The **ModelService** deals with all aspects of a model's life-cycle:

- Loading models by PK
- Creating models
- Updating / saving models
- Deleting models

→ Factory Method:

```
ProductModel product = modelService.create(ProductModel.class);
```

→ Constructor:

```
ProductModel product = new ProductModel();
```

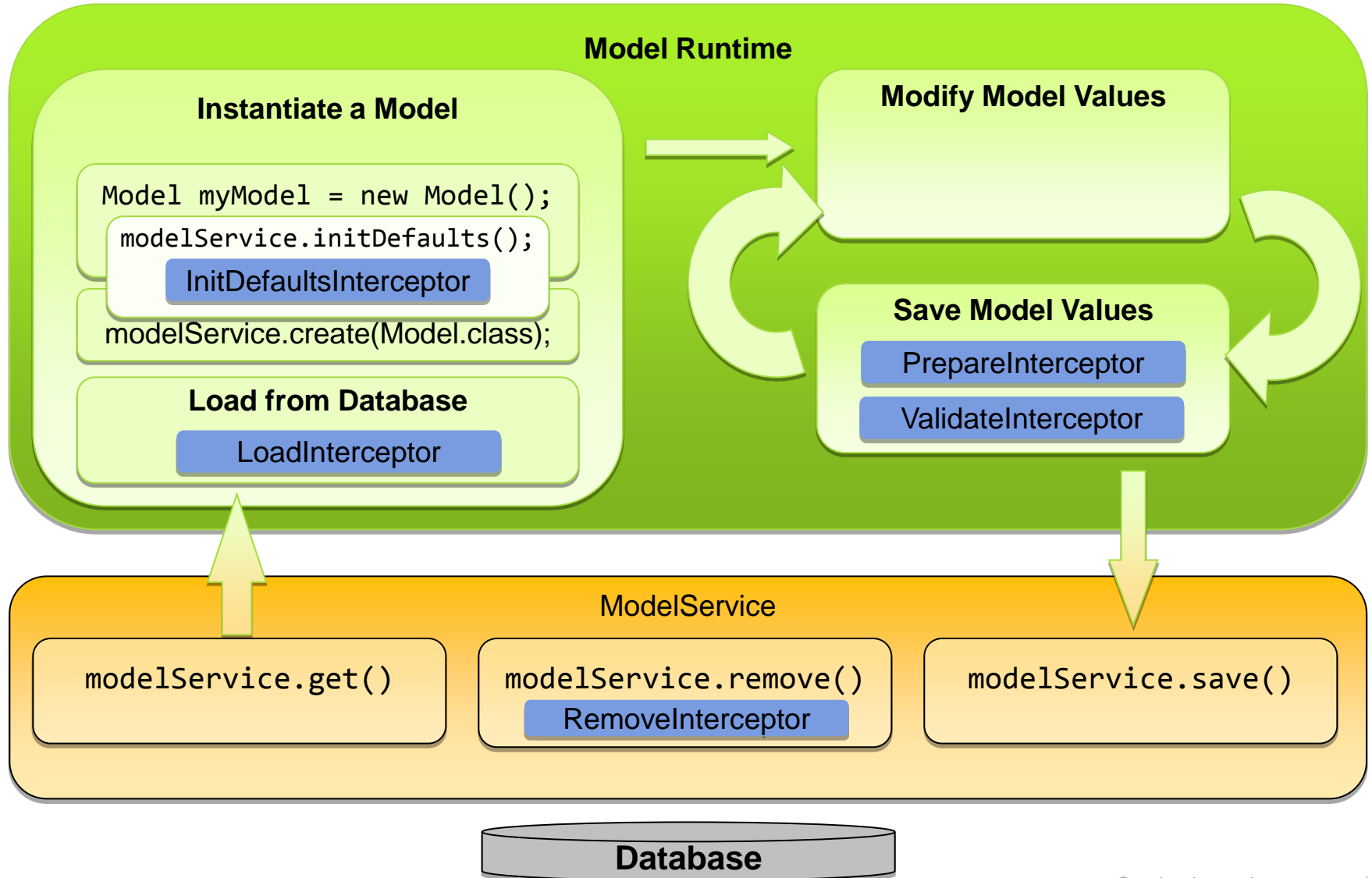
# Architecture of the ServiceLayer Models

## Interceptors

### Beans generation

- There are various types of interceptors allowing you to interrupt the intended course of a Model's life cycle
- An interceptor addresses a particular step in a Model's life cycle
- With interceptors, you can modify a Model or raise exceptions to interrupt the current step e.g. certain values may be validated before a Model is saved
- An interceptor is registered as a Spring bean

# Interceptors Overview - Lifecycle of a Model

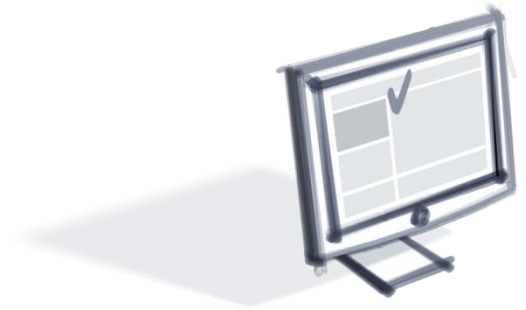


- ➔ To create an interceptor, one the following interfaces needs to be implemented:
  - ➔ `LoadInterceptor` is called whenever a model is loaded from the database
  - ➔ `InitDefaultsInterceptor` is called to fill a model with its default values
  - ➔ `PrepareInterceptor` is called before a model is saved to the database and before it is validated by `ValidateInterceptor`
  - ➔ `ValidateInterceptor` is called before a model is saved to the database and after it has been prepared by the `PrepareInterceptor`
  - ➔ `RemoveInterceptor` is called before a model is removed from the database

After implementing an interceptor, the interceptor is registered as a spring bean in myextension-spring.xml:

```
<bean id="myLoadInterceptor"  
      class="my.package.MyLoadInterceptor"/>
```

```
public class MyLoadInterceptor implements LoadInterceptor  
{  
    public void onLoad(Object model, InterceptorContext ctx)  
        throws InterceptorException  
    {  
        ....  
    }  
}
```





The interceptor is then mapped in *myextension*-spring.xml:

```
<bean id="myLoadMapping"  
      class="de...interceptor.impl.InterceptorMapping">  
  
    <property name="interceptor" ref="myLoadInterceptor"/>  
    <property name="typeCode" value="Stadium"/>  
    <property name="order" value="1"/>  
    <property name="replacedInterceptors" ref="a,b,c"/>  
</bean>
```

# Architecture of the ServiceLayer

## Models

## Interceptors

# Beans generation

- Java Beans are used as transport objects for the frontend layer
- Contain an abstraction of models (subset of attributes from models)
- Are automatically generated
- Their class name, attributes or superclass are defined in xml configuration file
- Each extension may provide a bean configuration file
- Definitions of these Java Beans or Enums are merged across extensions.

# A declarative approach



➔ Generate Java Beans out of a configuration file

```
<bean class="org.training.data.MyPojo">  
  <property name="id" type="String"/>  
</bean>
```



```
public class MyPojo implements java.io.Serializable  
{  
    private String id;  
    public MyPojo() {} //default constructor  
    public String getId() {...}  
    public void setId(String pId) {}  
}
```



# Why?



- ➔ Merge attributes into existing beans
- ➔ Useful as DataObjects used by Frontend layer

extension1-beans.xml

```
<bean class="org.training.data.MyPojo">  
  <property name="id" type="String"/>  
</bean>
```

extension2-beans.xml

```
<bean class="org.training.data.MyPojo">  
  <property name="flag" type="boolean"/>  
</bean>
```



Triggered through: `ant all`

```
public class MyPojo implements  
java.io.Serializable  
{  
  private String id;  
  private boolean flag;  
  public MyPojo() {}  
  public String getId() {...}  
  public boolean getFlag() {...}  
  public void setId(String pId) {...}  
  public void setFlag(boolean pFlag) {...}
```



Generated to  
platform/bootstrap/gensrc

→ Generation templates are velocity scripts

```
<bean ... template="resource/mypojo-  
template.vm">
```

→ Default templates:

→ bean: `global-beantemplate.vm`

→ enum: `global-enumtemplate.vm`

→ Create a new template

**`my-template.vm`**

```
package $packageName;  
#foreach ($i in $imports)  
import $i;  
#end
```

## → Implementation

```
<bean class="org.training.data.MyPojoExtended"
      template="resources/my-template.vm"/>
    <property type="boolean" name="custom" />
    <property name="segment"
              type="org.training.enums.TestEnum"/>
</bean>
```

## → More info

[wiki.hybris.com/display/release5/  
Generating+Beans+and+Enums](http://wiki.hybris.com/display/release5/Generating+Beans+and+Enums)

1. What is the hybris ServiceLayer?
2. Name 3 services
3. What is a ModelService and why should you use it?
4. How to create an interceptor?



(x)