



# Spring MVC

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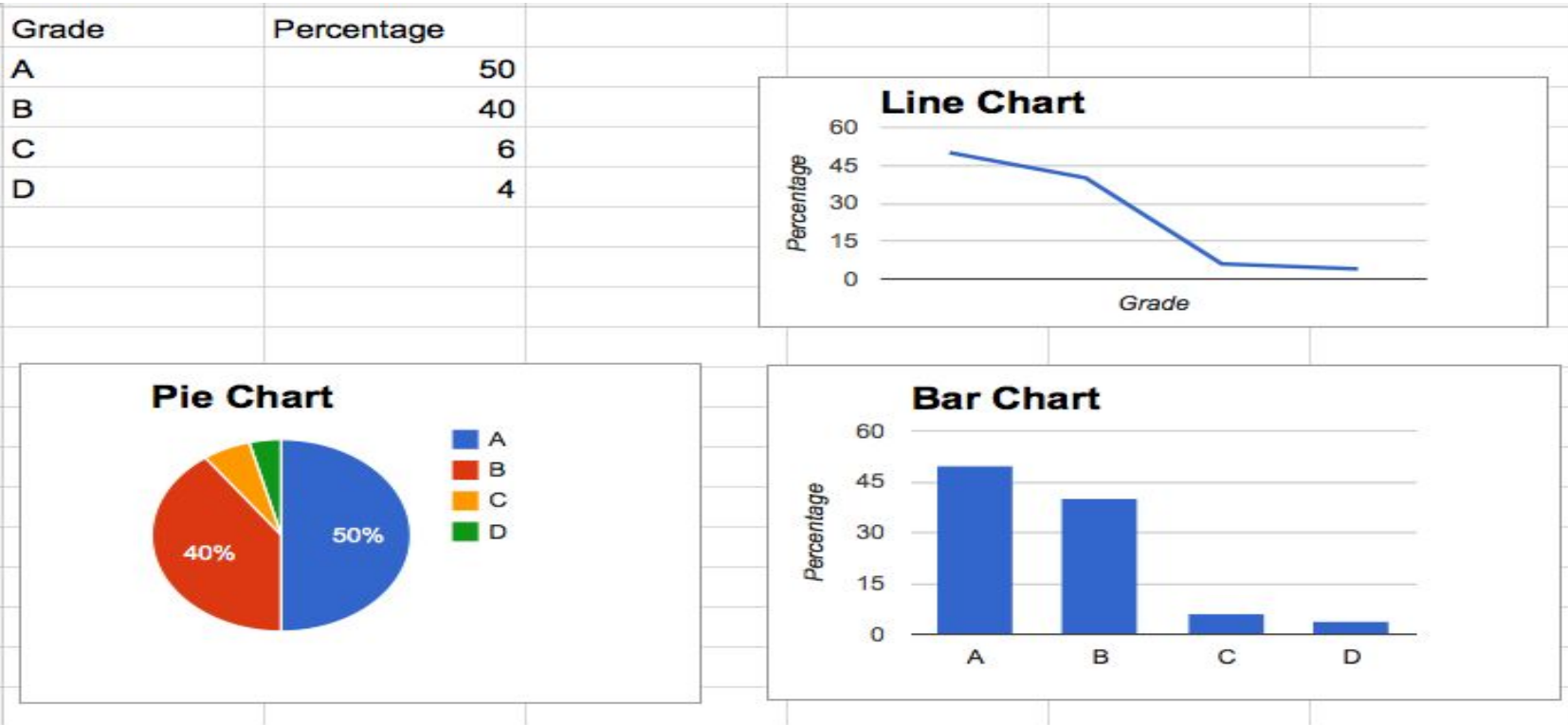
# What did we cover in last lecture?

- What's a crosscutting concern?
- What is AOP?
- What is an advice?
- What is a joinpoint?
- What is a pointcut?
- What are the method advice types?
- How to express a pointcut?
- What is aspect weaving?

# Outline

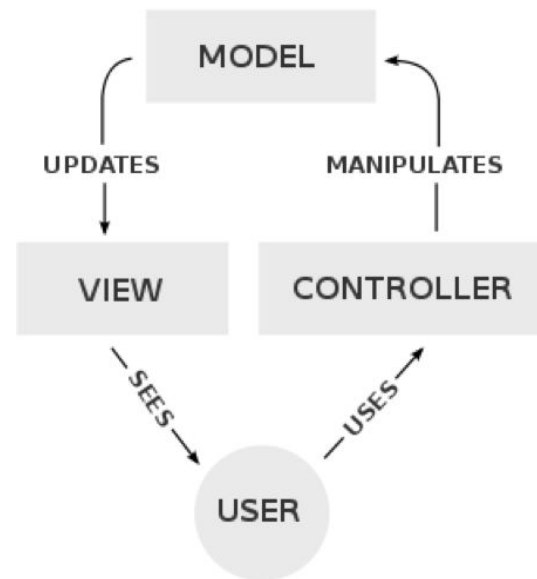
- Introduction to MVC
- Spring MVC basics
- Servlet routing
- Handler interceptors
- View resolution
- Form handling and AJAX

# The same data can be presented in different ways



# What is model-view-controller (MVC)?

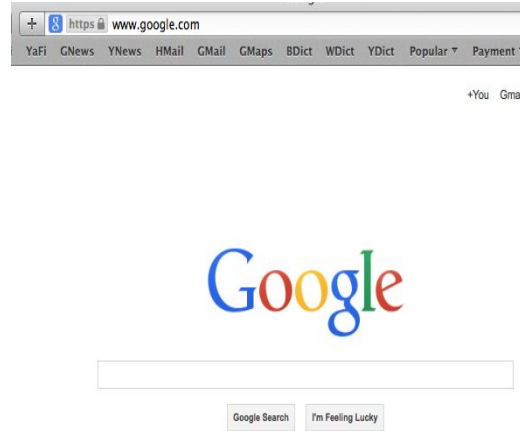
- MVC: Design *pattern* for implementing *user interfaces*
- Model
  - Data and interfaces to manipulate data
- View
  - Any output representation of data
- Controller
  - Connects and controls view and model



Why MVC?

- Separation of concerns

# Where are M, V, and C?



- May completely reside in the client
- May mostly live on the server

# Java Servlet Page (JSP)

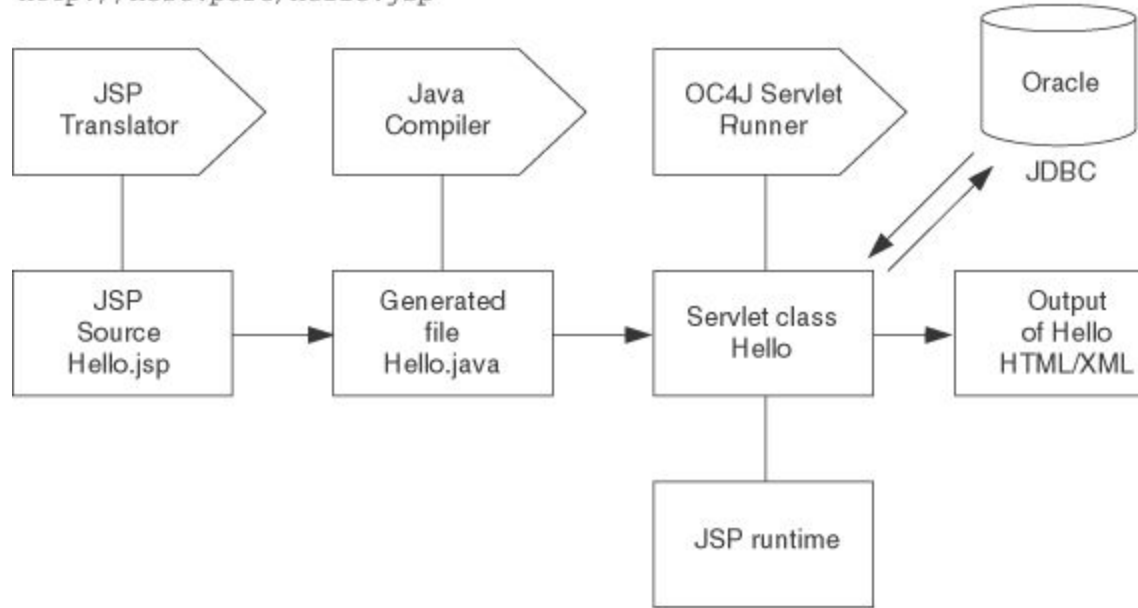
```
<body>
  <%@ page import = "com.boa.AccountService" %>
  <%
    AccountService accountService=new AccountService();
    String id = request.getParameterValue("accountId");
  %>

  <h1>The customer's name is <%= accountService.lookupCustomerName(id); %>
</h1>
  <br>
  <h1>The account balance is <%= accountService.getBalance(id); %>
</h1>
</body>
```

Can be a mix of model, view, and controller

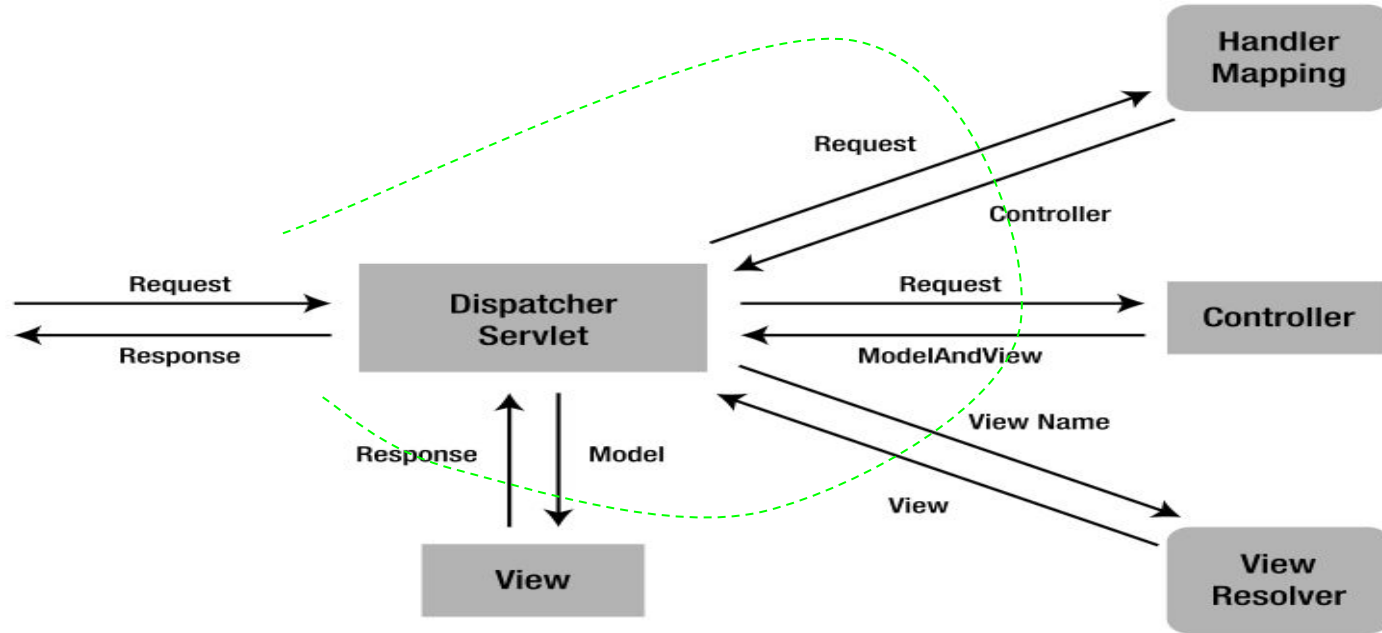
# How is a jsp served?

`http://host:port/Hello.jsp`





# MVC in Spring



Flow of request handling in Spring MVC

# Model for our examples

```
public class Reservation {  
    private String courtName;  
    private Date date;  
    private int hour;  
    private Player player;  
    private SportType sportType;  
  
    // Constructors, Getters and Setters  
    ...  
}  
  
package com.apress.springrecipes.court.domain;  
  
public class Player {  
    private String name;  
    private String phone;  
  
    // Constructors, Getters and Setters  
    ...  
}
```

```
package com.apress.springrecipes.court.service;  
...  
public interface ReservationService {  
    public List<Reservation> query(String courtName);  
}
```

Domain data schemas and  
service interfaces

# Spring MVC setup

```
<web-app version="2.4" xmlns="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/j2ee"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/j2ee
    http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/j2ee/web-app_2_4.xsd">

  <display-name>Court Reservation System</display-name>

  <servlet>
    <servlet-name>court</servlet-name>
    <servlet-class>
      org.springframework.web.servlet.DispatcherServlet
    </servlet-class>
    <load-on-startup>1</load-on-startup>
  </servlet>

  <servlet-mapping>
    <servlet-name>court</servlet-name>
    <url-pattern>*</url-pattern>
  </servlet-mapping>
</web-app>
```

web.xml

```
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xmlns:context="http://www.springframework.org/schema/context"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans-3.0.xsd
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/context
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/context/spring-context-3.0.xsd">

  <context:component-scan
    base-package="com.apress.springrecipes.court.web" />

  <bean class="org.springframework.web.servlet.mvc.annotation.~
    DefaultAnnotationHandlerMapping" />

  <bean class="org.springframework.web.servlet.mvc.annotation.~
    AnnotationMethodHandlerAdapter" />

</beans>
```

court-service.xml

# MVC Controller

```
@Controller
@RequestMapping("/welcome")
public class WelcomeController {

    @RequestMapping(method = RequestMethod.GET)
    public String welcome(Model model) {
        Date today = new Date();
        model.addAttribute("today", today);
        return "welcome";
    }
}
```

```
<%@ taglib prefix="fmt" uri="http://java.sun.com/jsp/jstl/fmt" %>

<html>
<head>
<title>Welcome</title>
</head>

<body>
<h2>Welcome to Court Reservation System</h2>
Today is <fmt:formatDate value="${today}" pattern="yyyy-MM-dd" />.
</body>
</html>
```

welcome.jsp

- @Controller defines the class as a Spring MVC controller
- Return value decides the view jsp
- Values are passed through *model* object

# MVC flow revisited

```
@Controller
@RequestMapping("/reservationQuery")
public class ReservationQueryController {

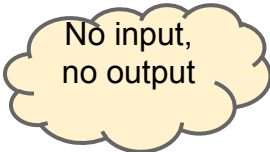
    private ReservationService reservationService;

    @Autowired
    public void ReservationQueryController(ReservationService reservationService) {
        this.reservationService = reservationService;
    }

    @RequestMapping(method = RequestMethod.GET)
    public void setupForm() {

    }

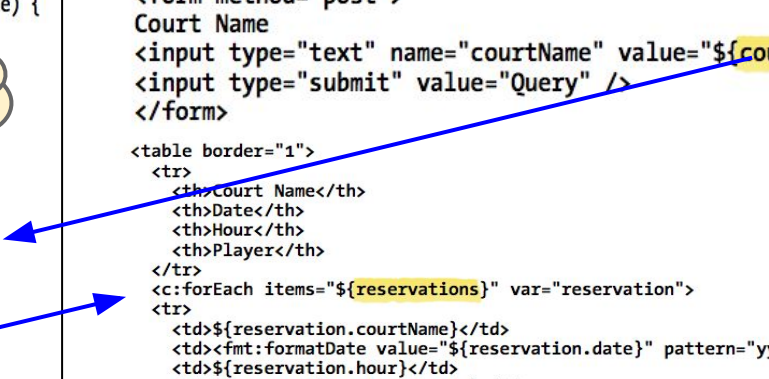
    @RequestMapping(method = RequestMethod.POST)
    public String submitForm(@RequestParam("courtName") String courtName,
                             Model model) {
        List<Reservation> reservations = java.util.Collections.emptyList();
        if (courtName != null) {
            reservations = reservationService.query(courtName);
        }
        model.addAttribute("reservations", reservations);
        return "reservationQuery";
    }
}
```



```
<html>
<head>
<title>Reservation Query</title>
</head>

<body>
<form method="post">
Court Name
<input type="text" name="courtName" value="${courtName}" />
<input type="submit" value="Query" />
</form>

<table border="1">
<tr>
<th>Court Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Hour</th>
<th>Player</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>${reservation.courtName}</td>
<td><fmt:formatDate value="${reservation.date}" pattern="yyyy-MM-dd" /></td>
<td>${reservation.hour}</td>
<td>${reservation.player.name}</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```



reservationQuery.jsp



# Request mapping by method

```
@Controller
public class MemberController {

    private MemberService memberService;

    @Autowired
    public MemberController(MemberService memberService) {
        this.memberService = memberService;
    }

    @RequestMapping("/member/add")
    public String addMember(Model model) {
        model.addAttribute("member", new Member());
        model.addAttribute("guests", memberService.list());
        return "memberList";
    }

    @RequestMapping(value={"/member/remove", "/member/delete"}, ←
                    method=RequestMethod.GET)
    public String removeMember(
        @RequestParam("memberName") String memberName) {
        memberService.remove(memberName);
        return "redirect:";
    }
}
```

By default, supported methods include GET, HEAD, POST, PUT, PATCH and DELETE

# Request mapping by class

```
@Controller
@RequestMapping("/member/*")
public class MemberController {

    private MemberService memberService;

    @Autowired
    public MemberController(MemberService memberService) {
        this.memberService = memberService;
    }

    @RequestMapping("add")
    public String addMember(Model model) {
        model.addAttribute("member", new Member());
        model.addAttribute("guests", memberService.list());
        return "memberList";
    }

    @RequestMapping(value={"remove", "delete"}, ←
                    method=RequestMethod.GET)
    public String removeMember(
        @RequestParam("memberName") String memberName) {
        memberService.remove(memberName);
        return "redirect:";
    }

    @RequestMapping("display/{user}")
    public String removeMember(
        @RequestParam("memberName") String memberName,
        @PathVariable("user") String user) {
        ...
    }
}
```

Class path and method path concatenated together!

# Request mapping by request type

```
@RequestMapping(value={"remove","delete"},  
                 method=RequestMethod.GET)  
  
public String removeMember(  
    @RequestParam("memberName") String memberName) {  
    memberService.remove(memberName);  
    return "redirect:";  
}  
  
@RequestMapping("display/{user}")  
public String removeMember(  
    @RequestParam("memberName") String memberName,  
    @PathVariable("user") String user) {  
    ...  
}
```

- GET
- HEAD
- POST
- PUT
- Patch
- DELETE
- TRACE
- OPTIONS
- CONNECT

GET and POST are the **most** used HTTP request types



# Intercepting requests with handler interceptors

- Use cases

- Logging
- Performance profiling
- Access control (IP/user)
- ...

- Interceptor types

- preHandle
- postHandle
- afterCompletion

# Implement handler interceptors

```
public class MeasurementInterceptor implements HandlerInterceptor {  
    public boolean preHandle(HttpServletRequest request,  
        HttpServletResponse response, Object handler) throws Exception {  
        long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();  
        request.setAttribute("startTime", startTime);  
        return true;  
    }  
  
    public void postHandle(HttpServletRequest request,  
        HttpServletResponse response, Object handler,  
        ModelAndView modelAndView) throws Exception {  
        long startTime = (Long) request.getAttribute("startTime");  
        request.removeAttribute("startTime");  
  
        long endTime = System.currentTimeMillis();  
        modelAndView.addObject("handlingTime", endTime - startTime);  
    }  
  
    public void afterCompletion(HttpServletRequest request,  
        HttpServletResponse response, Object handler, Exception ex)  
        throws Exception {  
    }  
}
```

```
public class MeasurementInterceptor extends HandlerInterceptorAdapter {  
    public boolean preHandle(HttpServletRequest request,  
        HttpServletResponse response, Object handler) throws Exception {  
        ...  
    }  
  
    public void postHandle(HttpServletRequest request,  
        HttpServletResponse response, Object handler,  
        ModelAndView modelAndView) throws Exception {  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

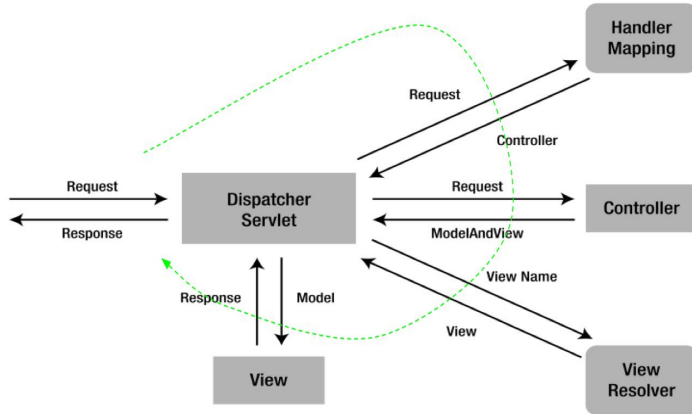
Adapter classes make it easier to implement an interface

# How to turn on interceptors?

```
<beans ...>
  ...
  <bean id="measurementInterceptor"
    class="com.apress.springrecipes.court.web.MeasurementInterceptor" />

  <bean
    class="org.springframework.web.servlet.mvc.annotation.↵
      DefaultAnnotationHandlerMapping">
    <property name="interceptors">
      <list>
        <ref bean="measurementInterceptor" />
      </list>
    </property>
  </bean>
</beans>
```

# Resolving views by names



```
<bean class="org.springframework.web.servlet.view.InternalResourceViewResolver">  
  <property name="viewClass"  
    value="org.springframework.web.servlet.view.JstlView" />  
  <property name="prefix" value="/WEB-INF/jsp/" />  
  <property name="suffix" value=".jsp" />  
</bean>
```

```
welcome ' /WEB-INF/jsp/welcome.jsp  
reservationQuery ' /WEB-INF/jsp/reservationQuery.jsp
```

Simple strategy for DispatcherServlet to resolve views: Just by name

# Resolving Views from an XML Configuration File

```
<bean class="org.springframework.web.servlet.view.XmlViewResolver">
  <property name="location">
    <value>/WEB-INF/court-views.xml</value>
  </property>
</bean>
```

```
<bean id="welcome"
  class="org.springframework.web.servlet.view.JstlView">
  <property name="url" value="/WEB-INF/jsp/welcome.jsp" />
</bean>

<bean id="reservationQuery"
  class="org.springframework.web.servlet.view.JstlView">
  <property name="url" value="/WEB-INF/jsp/reservationQuery.jsp" />
</bean>

<bean id="welcomeRedirect"
  class="org.springframework.web.servlet.view.RedirectView">
  <property name="url" value="welcome" />
</bean>
```

# Resolving views from a resource bundle

```
<bean class="org.springframework.web.servlet.view.ResourceBundleViewResolver">  
  <property name="basename" value="views" />  
</bean>
```

```
welcome.(class)=org.springframework.web.servlet.view.JstlView  
welcome.url=/WEB-INF/jsp/welcome.jsp
```

```
reservationQuery.(class)=org.springframework.web.servlet.view.JstlView  
reservationQuery.url=/WEB-INF/jsp/reservationQuery.jsp
```

```
welcomeRedirect.(class)=org.springframework.web.servlet.view.RedirectView  
welcomeRedirect.url=welcome
```

views.properties

# Can I use multiple view resolvers?

```
<beans ...>
  ...
  <bean class="org.springframework.web.servlet.view.ResourceBundleViewResolver">
    <property name="basename" value="views" />
    <property name="order" value="0" />
  </bean>

  <bean
    class="org.springframework.web.servlet.view.InternalResourceViewResolver">
    <property name="prefix" value="/WEB-INF/jsp/" />
    <property name="suffix" value=".jsp" />
    <property name="order" value="1" />
  </bean>
</beans>
```

First match wins



# Views and Content Negotiation - *Can I get what I want?*

```
<bean id="contentNegotiatingResolver"
      class="org.springframework.web.servlet.view.←
        ContentNegotiatingViewResolver">
  <property name="order" ←
    value="#{T(org.springframework.core.Ordered).←
      HIGHEST_PRECEDENCE}" />
  <property name="mediaTypes">
    <map>
      <entry key="html" value="text/html"/>
      <entry key="pdf" value="application/pdf"/>
      <entry key="xsl" value="application/vnd.ms-excel"/>
      <entry key="xml" value="application/xml"/>
      <entry key="json" value="application/json"/>
    </map>
  </property>
  ...
```



# Content type resolution order

- Path extension against the mediaType map
  - e.g., .html maps to text/html
- Path extension against FileTypeMap in Java Activation Framework.
- Use HTTP Accept header of the request

# Error handling - *Map Exceptions to Views*

```
<bean class="org.springframework.web.servlet.handler.←  
    SimpleMappingExceptionHandler">  
    <property name="exceptionMappings">  
        <props>  
            <prop key="com.apress.springrecipes.court.service.←  
                ReservationNotAvailableException">  
                    reservationNotAvailable  
            </prop>  
        </props>  
    </property>  
    <property name="defaultErrorView" value="error"/>  
</bean>
```

Maps the exception to reservationNotAvaliable.jsp

# Pass values through controller

```
@Controller(  
public class AboutController  
  
    @Value("#{ messageSource.getMessage('admin.email',null,'en')}")  
    private String email;  
  
    @RequestMapping("/about")  
    public String courtReservation(Model model) {  
        model.addAttribute("email", email);  
        return "about";  
    }  
}
```

```
<html>  
<head>  
<title>About</title>  
</head>  
  
<body>  
<h2>Court Reservation System</h2>  
<table>  
    ...  
    <tr>  
        <td>Email:</td>  
        <td><a href="mailto:${email}">${email}</a></td>  
    </tr>  
</table>  
</body>  
</html>
```

Model is a map from attr names to values

# How does AJAX work in Spring?

```
@Controller
@RequestMapping("/reservationQuery")
public class ReservationQueryController {

    private ReservationService reservationService;

    @Autowired
    public void ReservationQueryController(ReservationService reservationService) {
        this.reservationService = reservationService;
    }

    @RequestMapping(method = RequestMethod.GET)
    public void setupForm() {

    }

    @RequestMapping(method = RequestMethod.POST)
    public String submitForm(@RequestParam("courtName") String courtName,
                             Model model) {
        List<Reservation> reservations = java.util.Collections.emptyList();
        if (courtName != null) {
            reservations = reservationService.query(courtName);
        }
        model.addAttribute("reservations", reservations);
        return "reservationQuery";
    }
}
```

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Reservation Query</title>
</head>

<body>
<form method="post">
Court Name
<input type="text" name="courtName" value="${courtName}" />
<input type="submit" value="Query" />
</form>
<table border="1">
<tr>
<th>Court Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Hour</th>
<th>Player</th>
</tr>
<c:forEach items="${reservations}" var="reservation">
<tr>
<td>${reservation.courtName}</td>
<td><fmt:formatDate value="${reservation.date}" pattern="yyyy-MM-dd" /></td>
<td>${reservation.hour}</td>
<td>${reservation.player.name}</td>
</tr>
</c:forEach>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Replace with  
an AJAX call

Render the table  
with the AJAX  
call results

JavaScript async call to only get domain data back and  
render the corresponding portion of the HTML

# Spring MVC Summary

