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# SPRING FRAMEWORK

# My Introduction

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- Working on Java Technology since 1999
- More than 10 years of Corporate Training experience, otherwise a Consultant/Freelancer
- SpringSource **Certified Spring Professional**
- Bean ;-) involved with this technology for more than 6 years now

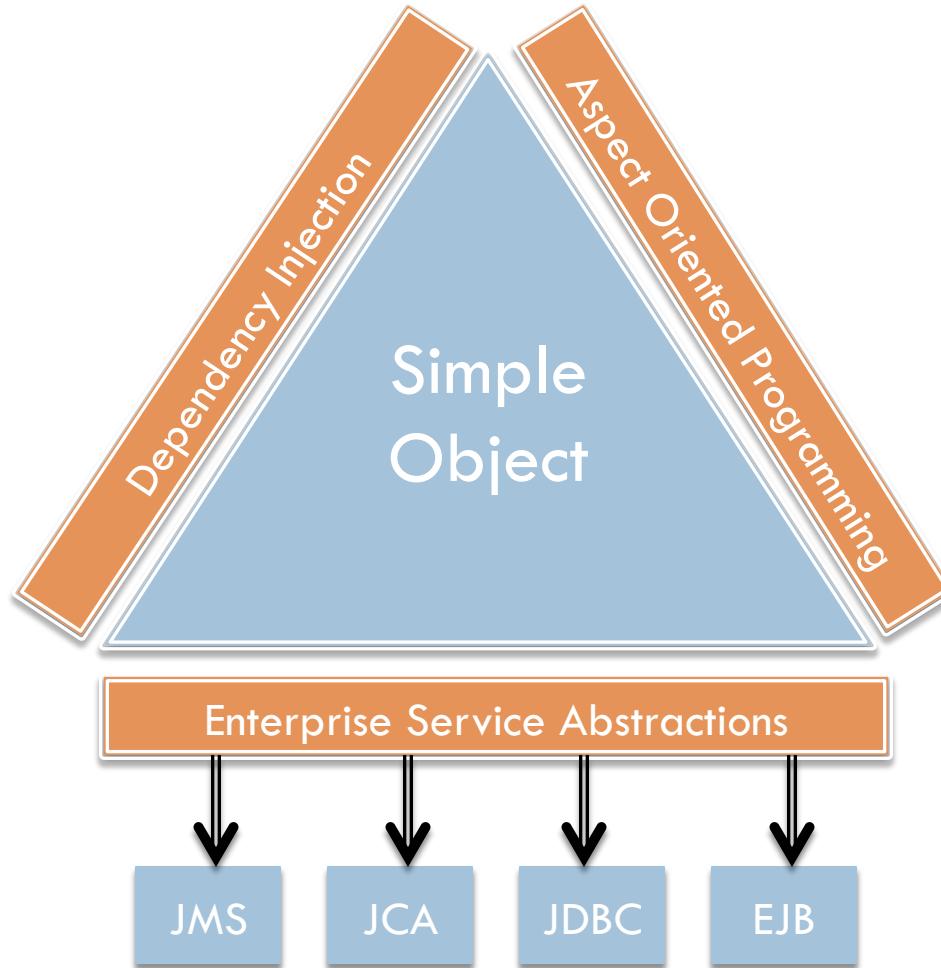
# What are we going to learn?

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- Core modules of Spring framework
  - IoC/DI, AOP
  - JDBC/Hibernate/JPA Support, Transactions, Messaging
  - Testing support
- New features of Spring 3.x and 4.x
- Spring MVC, Spring Security, Spring JMS
- So what are we waiting for, let's begin...

# The Spring Triangle

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# Goal of Spring framework

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- Provide comprehensive infrastructural support for developing enterprise Java applications
  - Spring deals with the plumbing
  - So you can focus on solving the domain problem

# Spring advantage

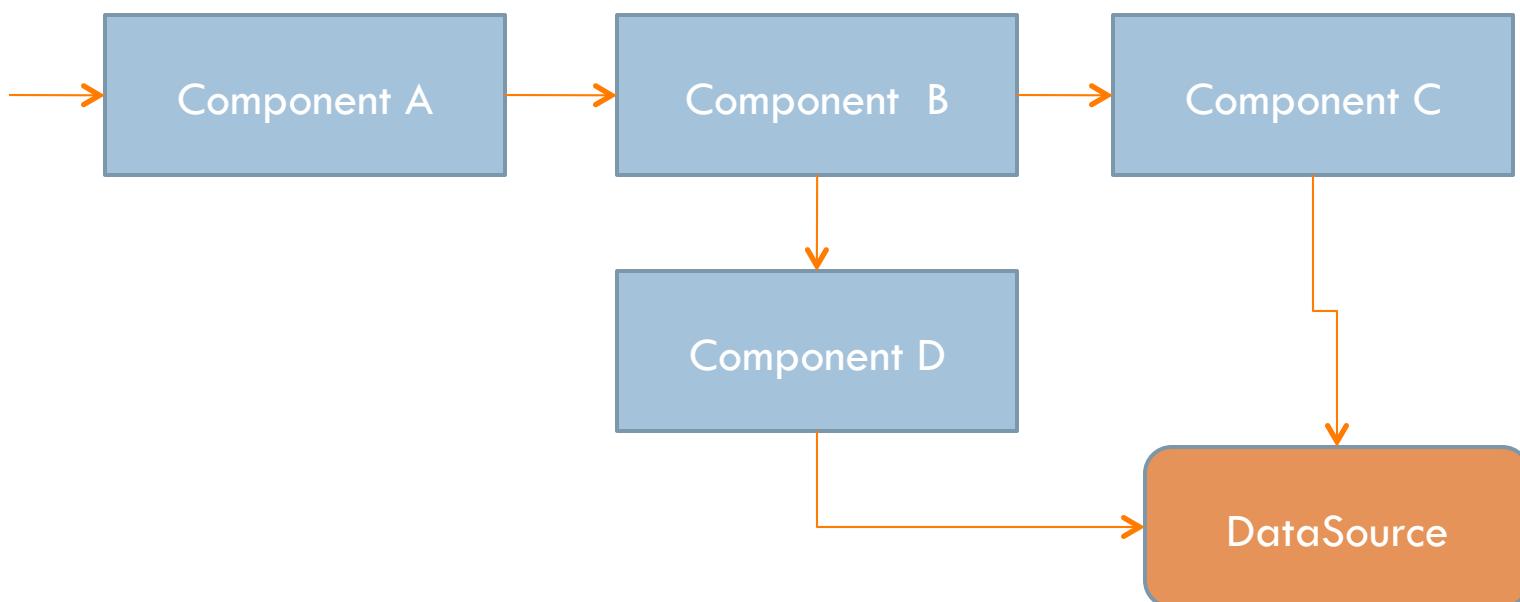
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- Make a Java method execute in a database transaction without having to deal with the transaction APIs
- Make a local Java method a remote procedure without having to deal with remote APIs
- Make a local Java method a management operation without having to deal with JMX APIs
- Make a local Java method a message handler without having to deal with JMS APIs

# What is Dependency Injection?

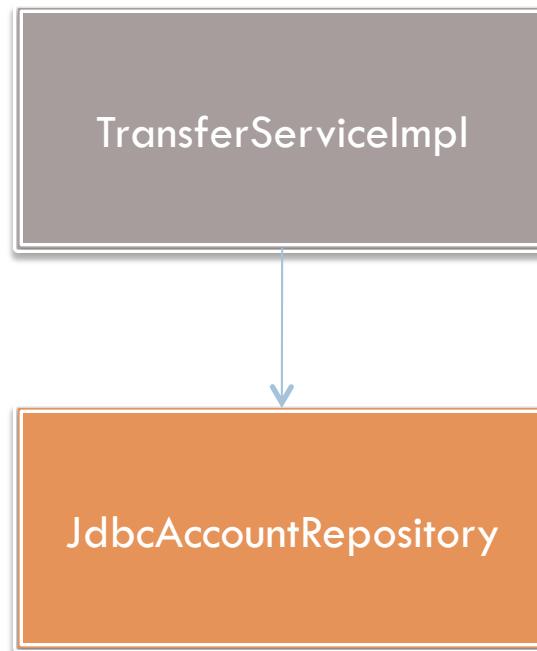
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- A typical application system consists of several parts working together to carry out a use case



# If not using Spring

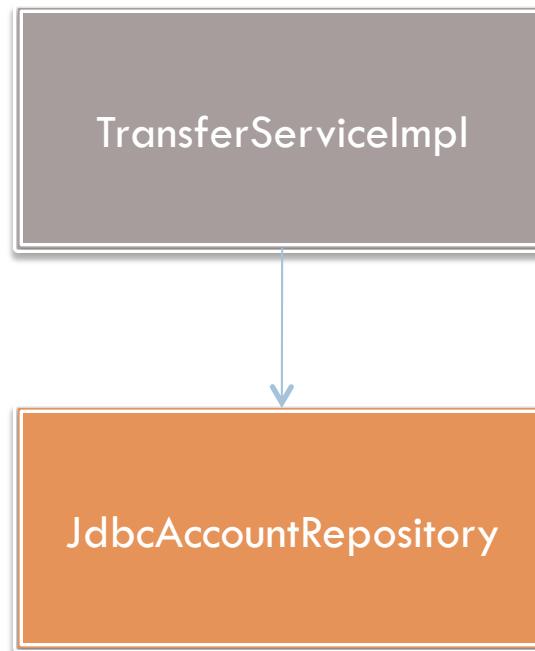
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- ```
1) accRepo = new JdbcAccountRepository(...);  
2) tranSer = new TransferServiceImpl(accRepo);  
3) tranSer.transferMoney("1", "2", 2000.0);
```

# What we want

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```
1) transfer.transferMoney("1", "2", 2000.0);
```

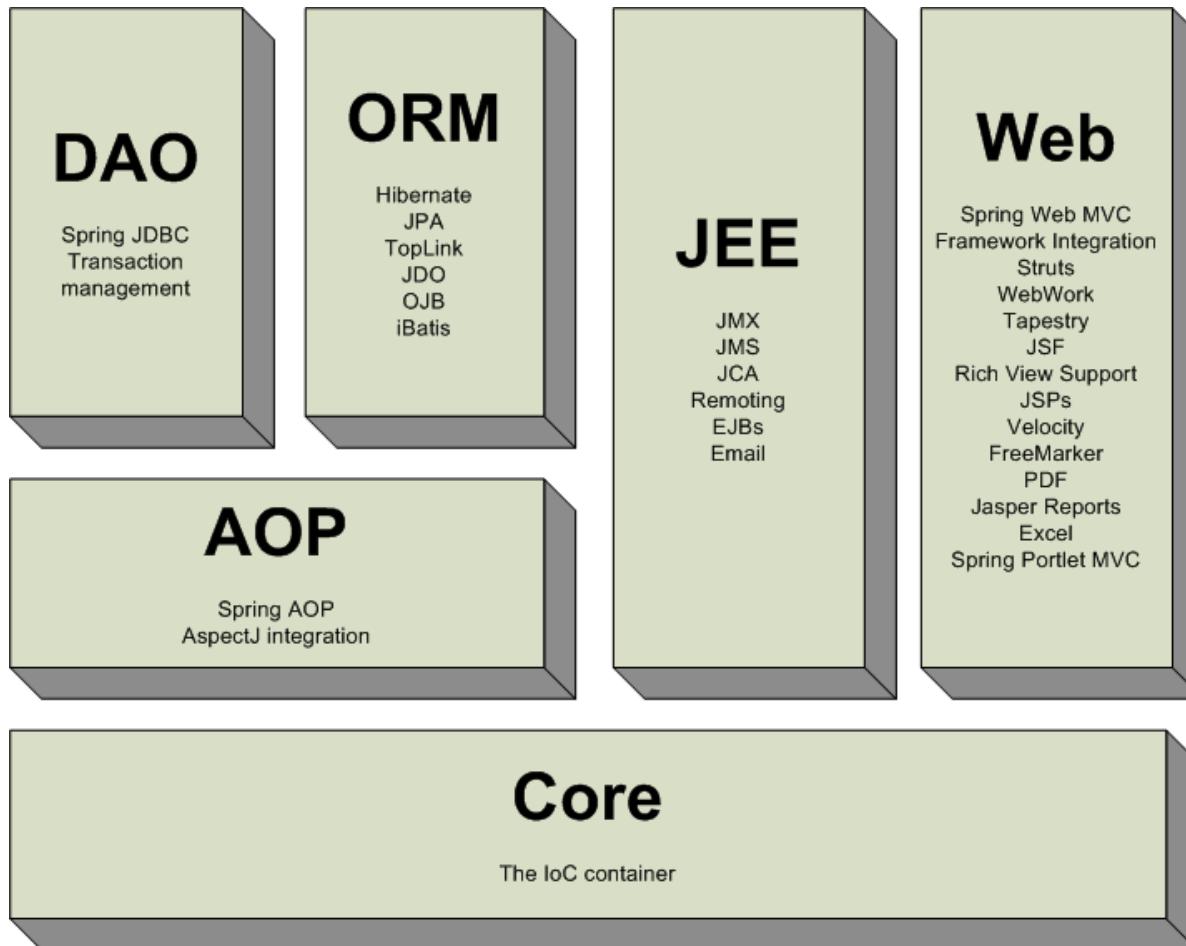
# But how?

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- To achieve this, we need someone who can manage the components and it's dependencies
- The term *Container* which is commonly used in EE, is also used by Spring and is referred to as an IoC (Inversion of Control) Container
- Spring provides a Container/Factory/Context which manages
  - Component instantiation and initialization
  - Component dependencies
  - Services wrapped around those Components

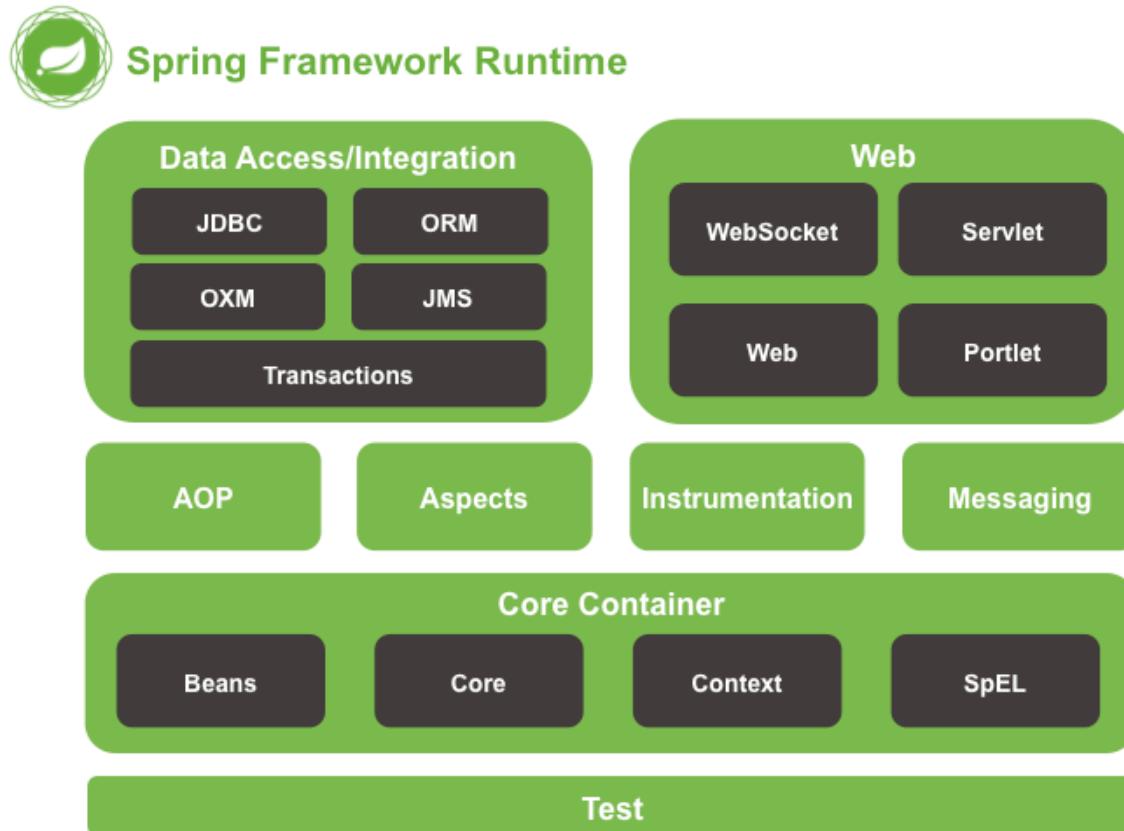
# Core modules of Spring Framework

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# Cont'd...

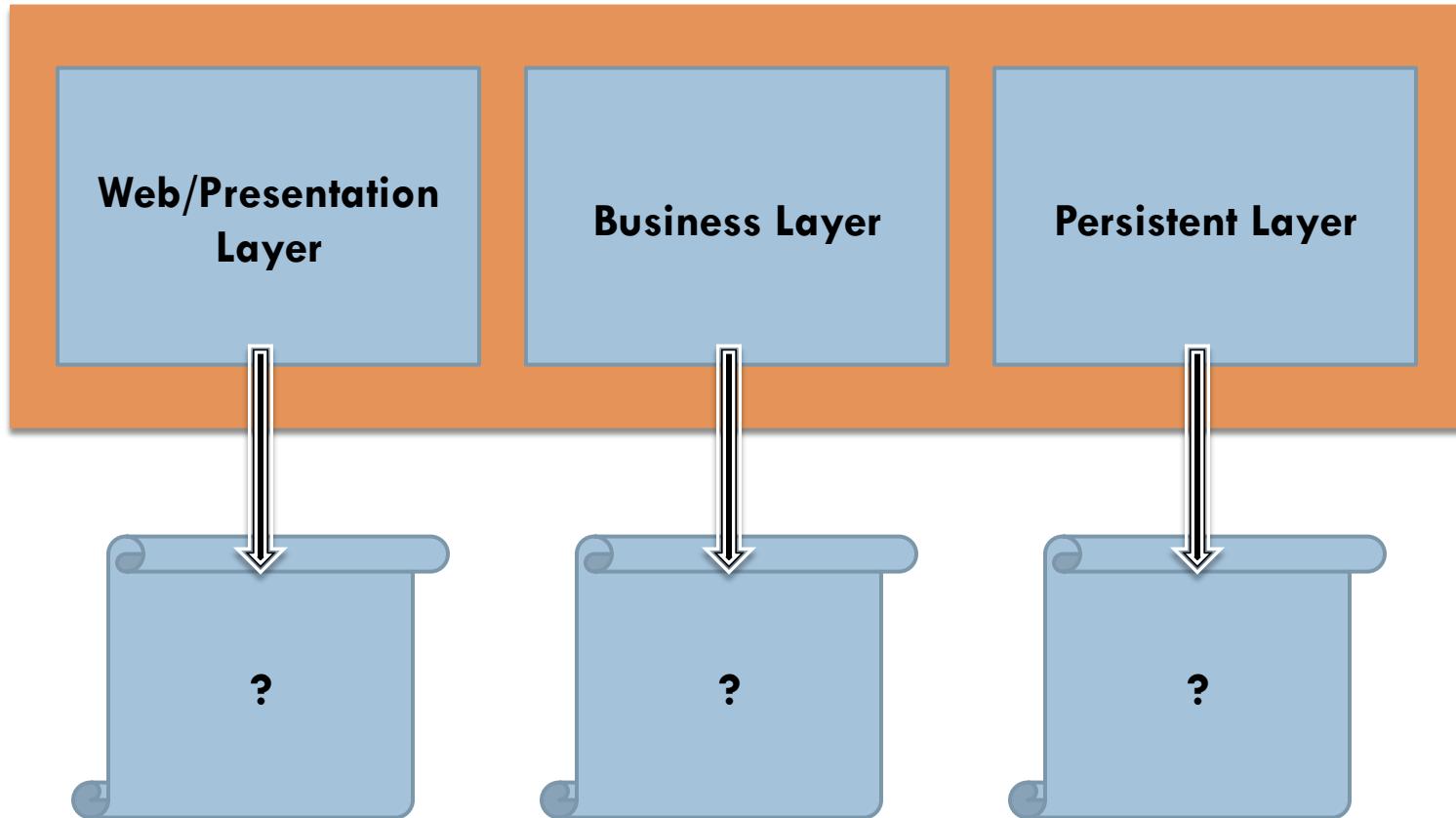
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# Typical JEE Applications

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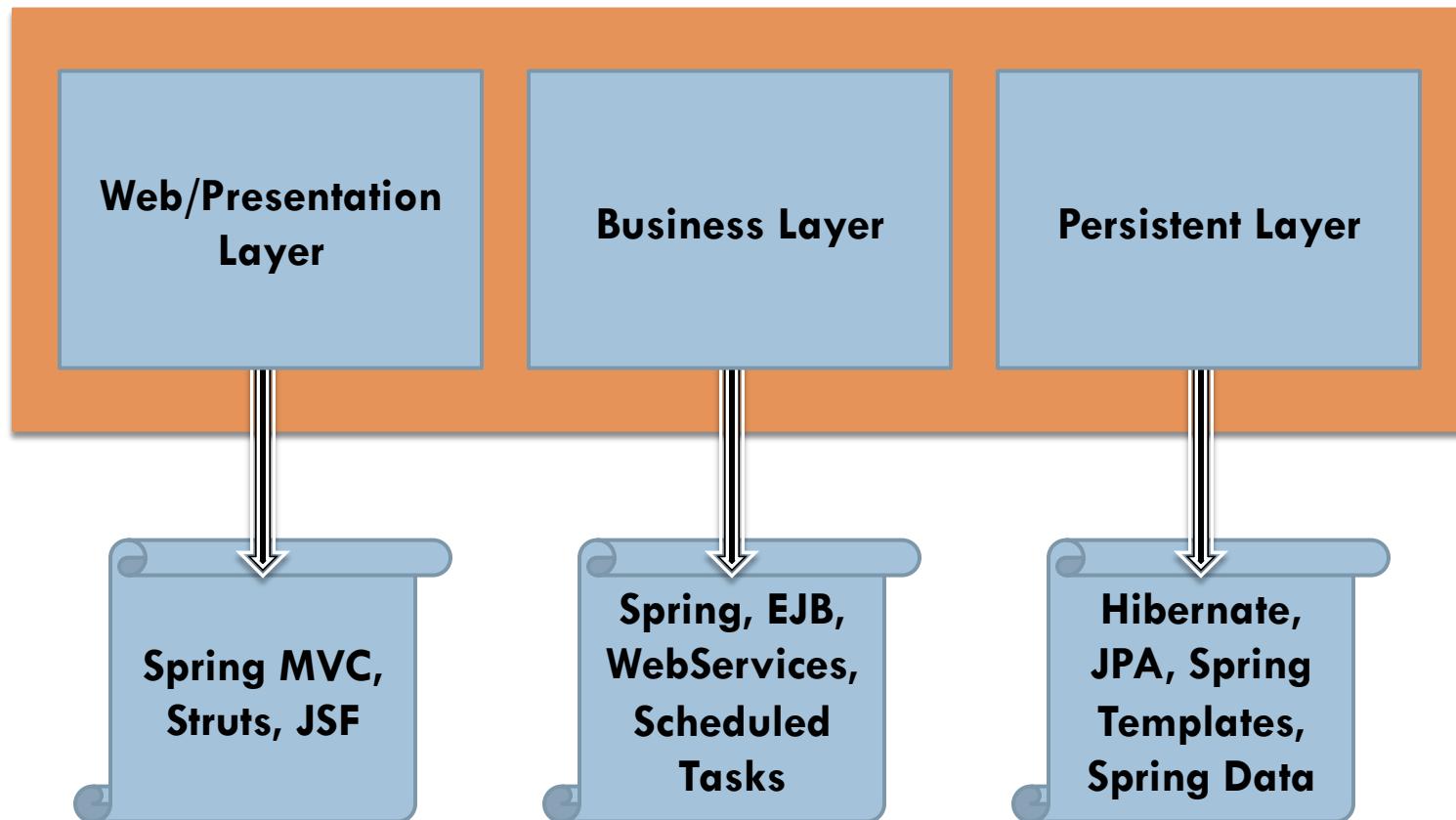
## Application Server



# Where does Spring fits?

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## Application Server



# Enter Spring

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- A **Lightweight** JEE framework designed to provide loose coupling between components and a **POJO** model recommended for business modeling rather than EJB
- Provides a **Container** which manages business objects and lifecycle
- Dependencies between components are supplied via **XML** configuration. Since Spring 2.x even **annotations** are also supported

# The IoC Container

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- The IoC container is an implementation of **BeanFactory** interface
- Then we have **ApplicationContext** and **WebApplicationContext** derived from it for adding additional capabilities
- The most commonly used form of IoC container is the **ApplicationContext** implementation

# Cont'd...

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- When the container is loaded, it gets its instructions on what objects to instantiate, configure, and assemble by reading configuration metadata. The configuration metadata can be represented in XML, Java annotations, or Java code. It allows you to express the objects that compose your application and the rich interdependencies between such objects

# What is Dependency Injection but?

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- It's a process whereby objects define their dependencies, that is, the other objects they work with. The container then *injects* those dependencies when it creates the bean. This process is fundamentally the inverse, hence the name *Inversion of Control* (IoC)

# Different ways of DI

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- We will explore different types of DI
  - Setter injection
  - Constructor injection
  - Field injection
    - only possible using annotations approach
  - Method injection
    - Using Spring API

# Setter injection

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```
public class FlightRepositoryImpl implements FlightRepository {  
    private DataSource dataSource;  
  
    public void setDataSource(DataSource dataSource) {  
        this.dataSource = dataSource;  
    }  
}
```



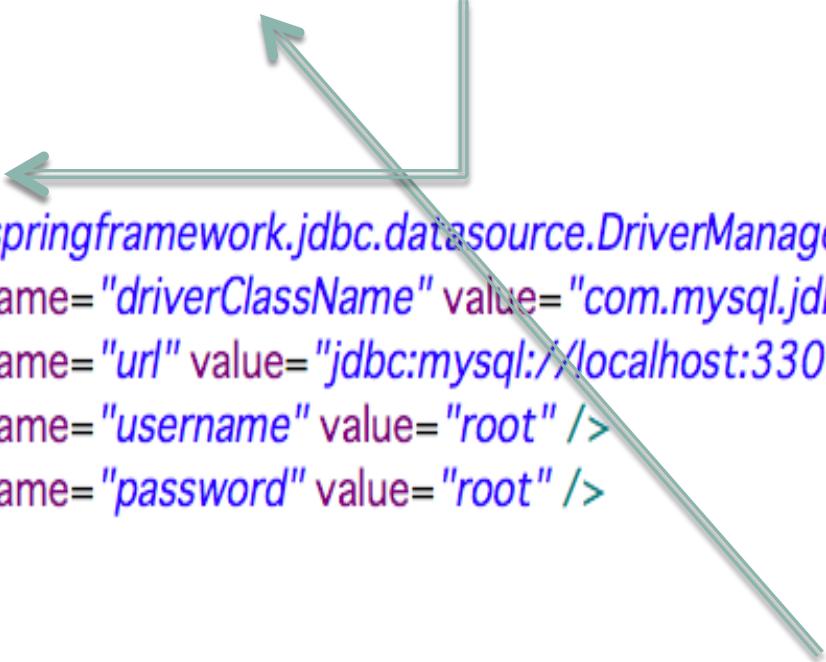
We need a `DataSource` object to be  
injected

# XML Configuration

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```
<bean id="flightService" class="xml.FlightRepositoryImpl">
    <property name="dataSource" ref="ds" />
</bean>

<bean id="ds" class="org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DriverManagerDataSource">
    <property name="driverClassName" value="com.mysql.jdbc.Driver" />
    <property name="url" value="jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/test" />
    <property name="username" value="root" />
    <property name="password" value="root" />
</bean>
```

A diagram illustrating a dependency injection relationship. A blue arrow originates from the 'ref="ds"' attribute in the first XML configuration block and points to the 'id="ds"' attribute in the second XML configuration block. This visualizes how the 'flightService' bean is configured to use the 'ds' bean as its data source.

That's the setter method of the bean class we  
are referring to

# Annotations style configuration

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```
public class FlightRepositoryImpl implements FlightRepository {  
    private DataSource dataSource;  
  
    @Resource(name="ds")  
    public void setDataSource(DataSource dataSource) {  
        this.dataSource = dataSource;  
    }  
    <context:annotation-config />  
  
    <bean id="flightService" class="xml.FlightRepositoryImpl">  
        <property name="dataSource" ref="ds" />  
    </bean>  
  
    <bean id="ds"  
        class="org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DriverManagerDataSource">  
        <property name="driverClassName" value="com.mysql.jdbc.Driver" />  
        <property name="url" value="jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/test" />  
        <property name="username" value="root" />  
        <property name="password" value="root" />  
    </bean>
```

Here we are injecting a DataSource using annotations. To activate use of annotations for DI, we need to inform the container about the same

# Cont'd...

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- **@Resource** is a JSR standard annotation. Apart from this we can use **@Autowired** annotation provided is by Spring for DI.
- **@Inject** which is part of the **CDI (Context and Dependency Injection)** specification is also supported by default from Spring 3 onwards
- Using the above annotations only enables DI, we still need to add the bean entries in the xml file

# Cont'd...

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- To avoid using the <bean> tag in the xml file, we need to use **@Component** annotation
- Any bean marked as **@Component** can be scanned by the IoC container on startup and will be loaded dynamically
- To make it more clear as to what type of components are we building, Spring introduced **@Service**, **@Repository**, **@Controller** and many other stereotypes to distinguish between the same
- Alternatively **@Named CDI** annotation be used instead of **@Component**
- **@CDI (Context & Dependency Injection)** is a JSR standard for DI in Java. Spring framework supports CDI. Benefit of using CDI will be our code will remain the same if we shift from one DI Container to another in future

# @Component type

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```
@Repository  
public class FlightRepositoryImpl implements FlightRepository {  
  
    private DataSource dataSource;  
  
    @Resource(name="ds")  
    public void setDataSource(DataSource dataSource) {  
        this.dataSource = dataSource;  
    }  
}
```

Needed in the xml file to tell the container about fully annotated components. To provide an id the bean, it can be done somewhat like this, `@Repository("flightRepo")`



```
<context:component-scan base-package="annotations" />
```

# Constructor injection

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```
public class FlightRepositoryImpl2 implements FlightRepository {  
  
    private DataSource dataSource;  
  
    public FlightRepositoryImpl2(DataSource dataSource) {  
        this.dataSource = dataSource;  
    }  
}
```

This time the dependencies are bound to a constructor

Informing the container to invoke a parameterized constructor

```
<bean id="flightRepo" class="xml.FlightRepositoryImpl2">  
    <constructor-arg ref="ds" />  
</bean>
```

# Using annotations for Constructor DI

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```
@Repository  
public class FlightRepositoryImpl2 implements FlightRepository {  
  
    private DataSource dataSource;  
  
    @Autowired  
    public FlightRepositoryImpl2(DataSource dataSource) {  
        this.dataSource = dataSource;  
    }  
}
```



Informing the container that we need to inject a  
DataSource by calling this constructor

# A bit more about `@Autowired`

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- Autowiring is a mechanism by which beans dependent on each other can be discovered by the framework while loading them and inject them dynamically based on the autowire type in the XML or annotation reducing duplicate configuration
- Basically there are 2 ways of autowiring dependencies:
  - `byName`
  - `byType`

# Example

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```
@Repository  
public class FlightRepositoryImpl3 implements FlightRepository {
```

```
    @Autowired @Qualifier("ds")  
    private DataSource dataSource;
```

Possible ways of using  
autowiring by name  
explicitly

```
@Repository  
public class FlightRepositoryImpl3 implements FlightRepository {
```

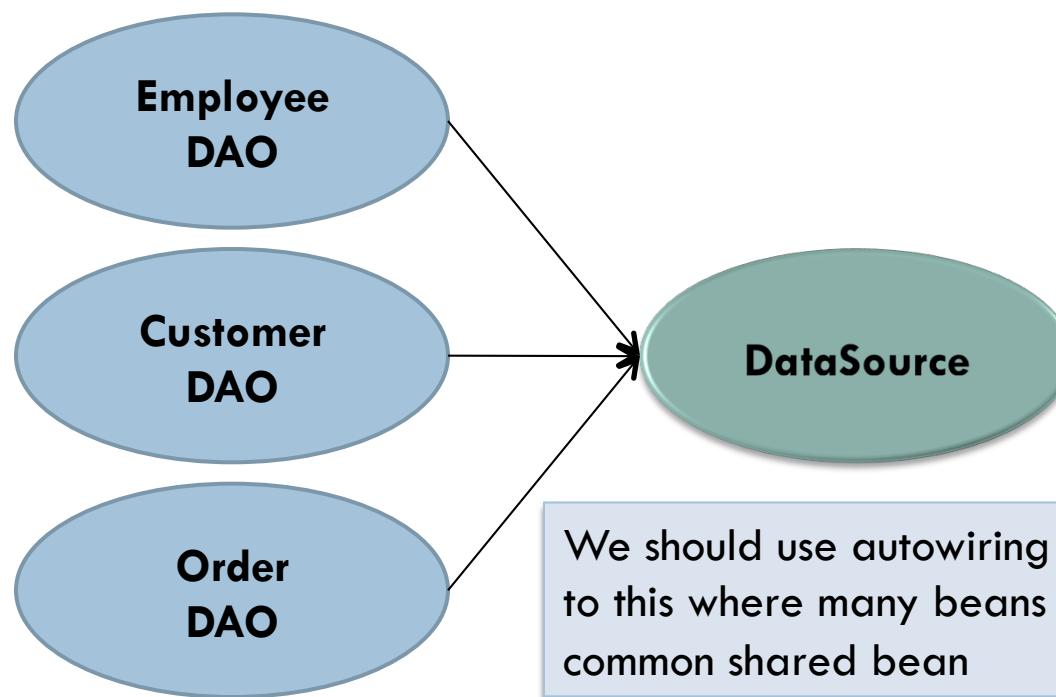
```
    private DataSource dataSource;
```

```
    @Autowired @Qualifier("ds")  
    public void setDataSource(DataSource dataSource) {  
        this.dataSource = dataSource;  
    }
```

# Autowiring using xml configuration

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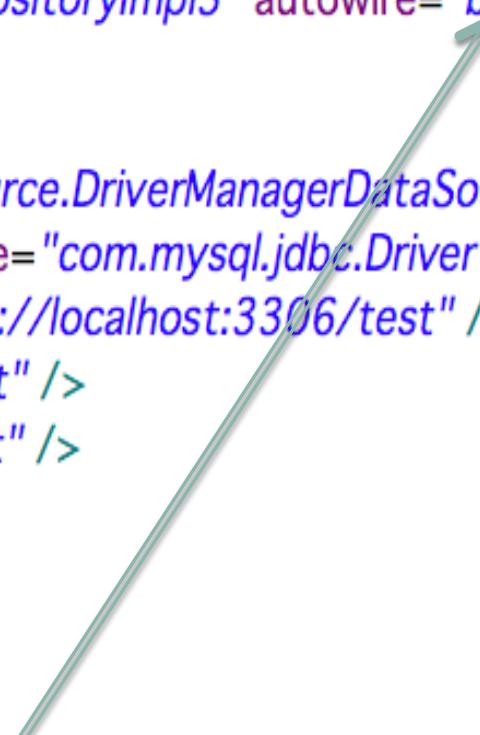
- Autowiring can be enabled for beans configured in the xml file so that we don't need to use `<property />` or `<constructor-arg />` tag again and again



# Example

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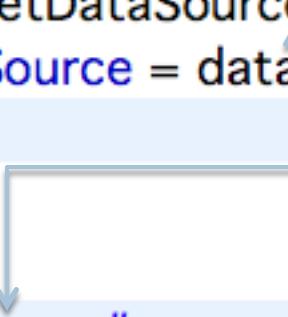
```
<bean id="flightRepo" class="xml.FlightRepositoryImpl3" autowire="byType" />  
  
<bean id="ds"  
      class="org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DriverManagerDataSource">  
    <property name="driverClassName" value="com.mysql.jdbc.Driver" />  
    <property name="url" value="jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/test" />  
    <property name="username" value="root" />  
    <property name="password" value="root" />  
</bean>
```



As you can see, we are informing the container that automatically search for bean of type DataSource and inject it in the Repository class

# Autowiring by Name

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```
public class FlightRepositoryImpl3 implements FlightRepository {  
  
    private DataSource dataSource;  
  
    public void setDataSource(DataSource dataSource) {  
        this.dataSource = dataSource;  
    }  
  
  
  
<bean id="dataSource"  
      class="org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DriverManagerDataSource">  
    <property name="driverClassName" value="com.mysql.jdbc.Driver" />  
    <property name="url" value="jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/test" />  
    <property name="username" value="root" />  
    <property name="password" value="root" />  
  </bean>
```

# Revisiting the IoC container

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- As we discussed, the IoC container is loaded in the memory as an instance of *BeanFactory*, *ApplicationContext* or a *WebApplicationContext* instance

# IoC Container

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- **BeanFactory** is the actual container managing all bean instances
- **ApplicationContext** derives from BeanFactory and extra support for:
  - Support for I18N, via MessageSource
  - Access to resources, such as files and URLs
  - Event propagation
  - Loading of multiple contexts
- **WebApplicationContext** is further derived from ApplicationContext. To be used in a web application

# Example

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```
ApplicationContext container =  
    new ClassPathXmlApplicationContext("xml/applicationContext.xml");  
FlightRepository flightRepo =  
    (FlightRepository) container.getBean("flightRepo");
```

Over here we are loading the IoC container as an ApplicationContext instance

getBean("id") returns an instance of the bean managed by the container

# Scope of a bean

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- Beans managed by the container can have different scopes:
  - singleton (default)
  - prototype (non singleton)
  - request
  - session
- Apart from these, we can create custom scopes of our own as well

# Changing the scope of a bean

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We use the scope attribute in the xml to change the scope of a bean

```
<bean id="flightRepo" class="xml.FlightRepositoryImpl" scope="prototype">
```

We use @Scope annotation as an alternative to xml approach

```
@Repository  
@Scope("prototype")  
public class FlightRepositoryImpl2 implements FlightRepository {
```

# Introduction to IoC and DI

## Lab No. 1

*Refer to the lab guide provided along with the eclipse project to proceed further*

# Topics to cover

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- Inheritance
- Creating bean instance using static factory method
- Creating bean instance using a custom factory class
- Spring API for DI
- Understanding namespaces and using some of them

# Inheritance between beans

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- It's obvious that we will use inheritance for reusing common behavior across. From Spring perspective, those beans which share common set of dependencies, will share a common base class
- For example, all repository classes require a DataSource, so instead of declaring the DataSource again and again, we can have a base class containing the DataSource

# Example

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```
public abstract class BaseRepository {  
    private DataSource dataSource;  
  
    public void setDataSource(DataSource dataSource) {  
        this.dataSource = dataSource;  
    }  
  
public class FlightRepositoryImpl extends BaseRepository implements FlightRepository {  
  
    public List<Flight> getAvailableFlights() {  
  
        <bean id="baseRepo" class="xml.BaseRepository" abstract="true">  
            <property name="dataSource" ref="ds" />  
        </bean>  
  
        <bean id="flightRepo" class="xml.FlightRepositoryImpl" parent="baseRepo" />  
    }  
}
```

That's how we tell the container about the parent/child relationship

# Annotation Configuration

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```
public abstract class BaseRepositoryAnnotated {  
    private DataSource dataSource;  
  
    @Autowired  
    public void setDataSource(DataSource dataSource) {  
        this.dataSource = dataSource;  
    }  
  
    public DataSource getDataSource() {  
        return dataSource;  
    }  
}
```

A much more natural approach, there is no need to tell who the parent is

```
@Repository  
public class FlightRepositoryImplAnnotated  
    extends BaseRepositoryAnnotated implements FlightRepository {  
  
    public List<Flight> getAvailableFlights() {  
        Connection conn = null;  
        PreparedStatement pst = null;  
        ResultSet rs = null;  
        try {  
            conn = getDataSource().getConnection();  
            ...  
        } catch (SQLException e) {  
            throw new RuntimeException(e);  
        }  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

# Factory method example

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```
public class ClientService {  
    private static ClientService clientService;  
  
    private ClientService() {  
    }  
  
    public static ClientService createInstance() {  
        if(clientService == null)  
            clientService = new ClientService();  
        return clientService;  
    }  
}
```

The only addition to the xml is the `factory-method` attribute so the container knows that this method has to be called to instantiate the bean

```
<bean id="clientService" class="xml.ClientService"  
      factory-method="createInstance"/>
```

# Custom factory classes

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- Spring itself is a readymade factory pattern implementation. That doesn't mean we don't need to write one
- In projects we tend to write our own factory classes for many reasons. There are couple of ways to plug our own factory classes in Spring framework:
  - Traditional way
  - Using the *FactoryBean* API

# Example

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```
public class MyServiceLocator {  
  
    public MyService createMyService() {  
        //we assume there is some complex code to initialize  
        //MyService bean  
        return new MyService();  
    }  
  
    public MyService createMyService(DataSource dataSource) {  
        //some database specific code to fetch values required for  
        // instantiating the bean  
        return new MyService();  
    }  
}
```

In most cases, a factory class will contain multiple methods returning different object everytime or even the same method might return different object based on the parameters passed

# The configuration

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```
<bean id="serviceLocator" class="com.package.MyServiceLocator" />  
  
<bean id="myService" factory-bean="serviceLocator"  
      factory-method="createMyService" />
```

As you can see, the container is not informed about the actual bean class, but rather has been provided with the information about a factory bean and the name of the method to call

For each method of the factory class, we need to add those many entries in the xml file. Yes if the same method returns different objects everytime then one entry is sufficient.

# Passing parameters to factory methods

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- There are 2 ways of passing parameters to factory methods. One is via xml and the other from the code:
- If the factory method takes a DataSource as a parameter, then this is how the configuration will look like:

```
<bean id="myService" factory-bean="serviceLocator"
      factory-method="createMyService">
    <constructor-arg ref="ds" />
</bean>
```

# Cont'd..

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- In most cases, we might want to pass parameters directly from the code, more so dynamically
- To achieve this, we need to call `getBean(id, params)` method. For ex:

```
ApplicationContext container = new  
    ClassPathXmlApplicationContext("ex3/ex3-config.xml");  
MyService myService =  
    (MyService) container.getBean("myService", obj);
```

- “obj” indicates some parameter we need to pass to the factory method. It can be a String or any Java type

# FactoryBean interface

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- Another way of writing a factory class in Spring is to implement this interface
- If the role of the factory class is precise and clear, for example, we wan't to create a factory class which will return a customized DataSource for our test environment then, this option is a good choice

# Example

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```
public class MyServiceLocator implements FactoryBean<MyService> {

    @Override
    public MyService getObject() throws Exception {
        return new MyService();
    }
    @Override
    public Class<?> getObjectType() {
        return MyService.class;
    }
    @Override
    public boolean isSingleton() {
        return true;
    }
}
```

# The xml configuration

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```
<bean id="myService" class="ex4.MyServiceLocator" />
```

If we call `getBean("myService")`, we will always get the object returned from the factory.

The only problem is there is no way to pass parameters dynamically to the factory from the code. Although we can inject whatever we like as it is configured like any other bean.

Some inbuilt examples of FactoryBean are `ProxyFactoryBean`, `PropertiesFactoryBean`, `LocalSessionFactoryBean`, etc...

# Using the Context API for accessing a bean

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```
public class CustomerServiceImpl  
implements CustomerService, ApplicationContext {  
  
    private ApplicationContext ctx;  
  
    @Override  
    public void setApplicationContext(ApplicationContext ctx) {  
        this.ctx = ctx;  
    }  
  
    private BillPaymentService createBillPaymentInstance() {  
        return ctx.getBean("billPaymentService", BillPaymentService.class);  
    }  
  
    public void payBill(double amt) {  
        BillPaymentService billingService = createBillPaymentInstance();  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

Manually calling getBean here

No need to implements ApplicationContextAware if we are using annotations

# Namespaces in Spring

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- By now you must be familiar with the xml file which we have been writing every time. Older versions of Spring configuration relied on dtd based validation. From version 2.0, xml schemas (xsd) were introduced making the configuration of different resources in spring much easier
- Also we can create custom schemas of our own and use that in the configuration file of Spring

# Default namespace

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- We use the beans namespace as the default one. So most of the tags we have seen so far in the xml was defined in this namespace

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

# Some of the namespaces

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Configure Namespaces

Select XSD namespaces to use in the configuration file

- beans – <http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans>
- c – <http://www.springframework.org/schema/c>
- cache – <http://www.springframework.org/schema/cache>
- context – <http://www.springframework.org/schema/context>
- jdbc – <http://www.springframework.org/schema/jdbc>
- jee – <http://www.springframework.org/schema/jee>
- lang – <http://www.springframework.org/schema/lang>
- p – <http://www.springframework.org/schema/p>
- task – <http://www.springframework.org/schema/task>
- tx – <http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx>
- util – <http://www.springframework.org/schema/util>

Source Namespaces Overview beans

# Why so many namespaces?

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- Since in Spring any resource is configured as a bean in the xml file, whether it is a DataSource or JNDI resource or user defined beans. Sometimes this leads to confusions since the xml file is less verbose
- With namespaces it becomes easy to identify what type of bean have we configured in the xml file
- We will see some examples to understand the difference and discuss about the best option

# Example 1: Reading Properties file

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```
public class SomeServiceClass {  
  
    private Properties adminEmails;  
  
    public void setAdminEmails(Properties adminEmails) {  
        this.adminEmails = adminEmails;  
    }  
}
```

According to code above, we need to inject a Properties object

# Old style configuration

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```
<bean id="serviceClass" class="xml.SomeServiceClass">
    <property name="adminEmails" ref="adminProperties" />
</bean>

<bean id="adminProperties" <img alt="A green bracket diagram showing a reference from the 'adminEmails' property in the first bean to the 'adminProperties' bean definition below." data-bbox="415 375 635 545" style="vertical-align: middle;"/>
    class="org.springframework.beans.factory.config.PropertiesFactoryBean">
    <property name="location" value="classpath:xml/admin.properties" />
</bean>
```

PropertiesFactoryBean will create a Properties object and we are injecting the same in the service class

# Schema style configuration

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```
<bean id="serviceClass" class="xml.SomeServiceClass">
    <property name="adminEmails" ref="adminProperties2" />
</bean>

<util:properties id="adminProperties2" location="classpath:xml/admin.properties" />
```

In this example, we are using the util namespace. As you can see the name of the tag hides the actual spring class doing the job and makes the configuration a bit more easy to understand. So whenever you see any such tag, the intention is clear, hide the actual bean class doing the job!

# Example 2: JNDI lookup

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- As in most cases, resources like DataSource, EJB, Queue/Topic, etc... are configured on an Application Server and are bound to a JNDI registry. We need to perform lookups to obtain the necessary resource and proceed accordingly. In Spring there are readymade classes available for the same. Let's see an example on the same!

# Old style configuration

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```
public abstract class BaseRepository {  
  
    private DataSource dataSource;  
  
    public void setDataSource(DataSource dataSource) {  
        this.dataSource = dataSource;  
    }  
  
<bean id="baseRepo" class="xml.BaseRepository" abstract="true">  
    <property name="dataSource" ref="dataSource" />  
</bean>  
  
<bean id="dataSource" class="org.springframework.jndi.JndiObjectFactoryBean">  
    <property name="jndiName" value="jdbc/trainingdb" />  
</bean>
```

# Schema style configuration

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```
<bean id="baseRepo" class="xml.BaseRepository" abstract="true">
    <property name="dataSource" ref="dataSource2" />
</bean>

<jee:jndi-lookup id="dataSource2" jndi-name="jdbc/trainingdb" />
```

This time we are using the jee namespace. And once again as you can see, the jndi-lookup tag hides the actual java class from the configuration

# Example 3: Using p namespace

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```
<bean id="myDataSource"
      class="org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DriverManagerDataSource">
    <property name="driverClassName" value="com.mysql.jdbc.Driver" />
    <property name="url" value="jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/test" />
    <property name="username" value="root" />
    <property name="password" value="root" />
</bean>
```

The p namespace simplifies setting multiple properties conveniently

```
<bean id="myDataSource"
      class="org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DriverManagerDataSource"
      p:driverClassName="com.mysql.jdbc.Driver"
      p:url="jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/mydb"
      p:username="root"
      p:password="masterkaoli"/>
```

# Cont'd...

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```
<bean id="baseRepo" class="xml.BaseRepository" abstract="true">
    <property name="dataSource" ref="myDataSource" />
</bean>
```

```
<bean id="baseRepo" class="xml.BaseRepository" abstract="true"
    p:dataSource-ref="myDataSource" />
```

# Example 4: Again Properties file

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- We will now discuss about some more commonly used helper class provided by Spring dealing with properties file and then we will see the schema style configuration for the same

# PropertyPlaceholderConfigurer

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- With the help of this utility class, one can avoid hardcoding the bean properties in the xml and use ant-style  `${propertyname}`  syntax in the xml file
- As of Spring 3.1,  
**PropertySourcesPlaceholderConfigurer** should be used when not using namespaces

# Old style configuration

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```
<bean id="myDataSource"
  class="org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DriverManagerDataSource"
  p:driverClassName="${driver}"          #db.properties
  p:url="${url}"                      driver=com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
  p:username="${user}"                 url=jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/test
  p:password="${pass}"/>              user=root
   pass=root
```

```
<bean class="org.springframework.beans.factory.config.PropertyPlaceholderConfigurer">
  <property name="location" value="classpath:xml/db.properties" />
</bean>
```

PropertiesPlaceHolder will replace all the placeholders, \${} with the value from properties file. Even for reading system properties, we can use this helper class, but we will see the new approach in 3.0

# Schema style configuration

68

```
<bean id="myDataSource"
      class="org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DriverManagerDataSource"
      p:driverClassName="${driver}"          #db.properties
      p:url="${url}"                      driver=com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
      p:username="${user}"                 url=jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/test
      p:password="${pass}"/>              user=root
   pass=root

<context:property-placeholder location="classpath:xml/db.properties"/>
```

Here we are using the property-placeholder tag from the context namespace to achieve the same as we saw in the previous slide

# PropertyOverrideConfigurer

69

- This one is another smart little helper class to play with Properties file. With the help of this class, you can set the bean properties in a properties file without even using placeholders in the xml file

# Old style configuration

70

```
<bean id="myDataSource"
      class="org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DriverManagerDataSource" />
      #db2.properties
      myDataSource.driverClassName=com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
      myDataSource.url=jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/test
      myDataSource.username=root
      myDataSource.password=root
```

```
<bean class="org.springframework.beans.factory.config.PropertyOverrideConfigurer">
    <property name="location" value="classpath:xml/db2.properties" />
</bean>
```

PropertyOverrideConfigurer will search for the bean properties in the properties file and set the matching ones

# Schema style configuration

71

```
<bean id="myDataSource"
      class="org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DriverManagerDataSource" />
      #db2.properties
      myDataSource.driverClassName=com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
      myDataSource.url=jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/test
      myDataSource.username=root
      myDataSource.password=root
<context:property-overide location="classpath:xml/db.properties"/>
```

With the help of all these examples, I hope you have a good understanding as to why Spring has introduced so many different namespaces. Explore as many as you can!

# Spring IoC

## Lab No. 2

*Refer to the lab guide provided along with the eclipse project  
to proceed further*

# Topics to be covered

73

- Some new features of Spring 3.x & 4.x
- A lot has changed in recent versions of Spring
- New approaches have been introduced to simplify development as much as possible
- As of now, Spring 4.1 is the latest version

# New features of Spring 3.x

74

- Java 5 based
  - Support for Generics and other features of Java
- Spring Expression Language (EL)
- Java based container metadata (Annotations)
- Improved Spring MVC and REST support
- Support for Java EE 6
  - Which means supports for lots of standard JSR annotations like @Inject, @Async and others
- Caching, environment abstraction, bean profiles and others introduced in Spring 3.1

# New features of Spring 4.x

75

- Java 8 ready
- Fully compliant with latest Java EE 7 enhancements like JMS 2.0, JPA 2.1, Bean Validation 1.1 and others
- Core container improvements in autowiring, lazy on injection points and others
- Improvements over existing features in Spring 4.1
  - JMS
  - Caching

# Spring 3.0 EL (SpEL)

76

- Spring 3.0 introduces support for expression language which is similar to the Unified EL support in JSP. The syntax of EL is **# { some expression }**

# Example

77

```
public class ErrorHandler {  
  
    private String defaultLocale;  
  
    public void setDefaultLocale(String defaultLocale) {  
        this.defaultLocale = defaultLocale;  
    }  
  
    public void handleError() {  
        //some error handling here which is locale specific  
        System.out.println(defaultLocale);  
    }  
}  
  
<bean id="errorHandler" class="ex1.ErrorHandler">  
    <property name="defaultLocale"  
        value="#{ systemProperties['user.country'] }" />  
    </bean>
```

Over here we are reading a system property and setting it in the bean using the EL notation introduced in 3.0

# Annotation style configuration

78

```
public class ErrorHandler {  
  
    @Value("# { systemProperties['user.region'] }")  
    private String defaultLocale;           Correction: it's user.country  
  
    public void handleError() {  
        //some error handling here which is locale specific  
        System.out.println(defaultLocale);  
    }  
}
```

@Value annotation can be used at field level also so need of a setter method for injecting the value. @Value can be used at setter and constructor level also

# Elvis & Ternary Operator in SpEL

79

- With the help of elvis & ternary operator, we can set a default value when reading any system property using SpEL

```
@Value("#{systemProperties[pop3.port] ?: 25}")
```

This will inject a system property **pop3.port** if it is defined or 25 if not

```
@Value("#{itemBean.qtyOnHand < 100 ? true : false}")
private boolean warning;
```

Example using ternary operator in SpEL

# Reading other bean properties

80

```
<bean id="bean1" class="com.package.ExampleBean1">
    <property name="randomNumber"
              value="#{ T(java.lang.Math).random() * 100.0 }" />
    <property name="someValue" value="#{ bean2.value }" />
</bean>

<bean id="bean2" class="com.package.ExampleBean2 ">
    <property name="value" value="100" />
</bean>
```

Accessing the properties of other beans was something not so directly possible in Spring before

# Collection Selection

81

- Selection is a powerful expression language feature that allows you to transform some source collection into another by selecting from its entries. Selection uses the syntax `?[selectionExpression]`. This will filter the collection and return a new collection containing a subset of the original elements

```
ExpressionParser parser = new SpelExpressionParser();
List<Product> products =
    (List<Product>) parser.parseExpression(
        "products.?["name.startsWith('Nokia') and price >= 9500]"")
        .getValue(objOfClassContainingProductsList);
System.out.println(products);
```

# Collection Projection

82

- Projection allows a collection to drive the evaluation of a sub-expression and the result is a new collection
- The syntax for projection is `![projectionExpression]`

```
List<String> productNames = (List<String>)
    parser.parseExpression("products.![name]")
        .getValue(objOfClassContainingProductsList);
System.out.println(productNames);
```

# Bean Profiles

83

- This is one of the new features of Spring 3.1. In every application the resources made available during development, testing and production will vary. For example, during development we might be using some database, for testing we might use a different one and then for production it will be different
- Traditionally people used properties file and separate xml config sets
- Spring now supports profiles which allows us to achieve this abstraction so very well

# An example

84

```
<bean id="flightRepo" class="ex1.FlightRepositoryImpl">
    <property name="dataSource" ref="ds" />
</bean>

<beans profile="dev">
    <bean id="ds"
        class="org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DriverManagerDataSource">
        <property name="driverClassName" value="org.hsqldb.jdbc.JDBCDriver" />
        <property name="url"
            value="jdbc:hsqldb:file:../Lab00-Database/trainingdb;shutdown=true"/>
        <property name="username" value="sa" />
        <property name="password" value="" />
    </bean>
</beans>

<beans profile="prod">
    <bean id="ds"
        class="org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DriverManagerDataSource">
        <property name="driverClassName" value="com.mysql.jdbc.Driver" />
        <property name="url"
            value="jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/test" />
        <property name="username" value="root" />
        <property name="password" value="" />
    </bean>
</beans>
```

We need to set a property by the name `spring.profiles.active` either as a VM argument using `-D` or can be set as a context param in `web.xml`

In case if we don't specify the profile name, then beans from the "**default**" profile will be loaded by default

# Caching

85

- Added in 3.1, Spring support for caching introduces a transparent layer into the application with minimal impact on the code
- From Spring 4.1 onwards, Spring also supports JSR-107 standard for caching, JCache
- For caching we need a separate provider and the ones supported are:
  - EhCache
  - Gemfire
  - Gauva
  - JCache implementations

# Example

86

```
public class FlightRepositoryImplCacheable {  
    private DataSource dataSource;  
  
    public void setDataSource(DataSource dataSource) {  
        this.dataSource = dataSource;  
    }  
  
    @Cacheable("allflights")  
    public List<Flight> getAvailableFlights() {  
        System.out.println("getAvailableFlights called..");  
        Connection conn = null;  
        PreparedStatement pst = null;  
        ResultSet rs = null;  
  
        @CacheEvict(value = "allflights", allEntries = true)  
        public Flight addNewFlight(Flight flight) {  
            Connection conn = null;  
            PreparedStatement pst = null;
```

# Cont'd...

87

- Another interesting feature of Spring caching is support for expressions as you can see below:

```
@Cacheable(value = "carrierflights", condition = "#carrier.startsWith('JET')")
public List<Flight> getAvailableFlights(String carrier) {
    System.out.println("getAvailableFlights called..Accessing the DB");
    Connection conn = null;
    PreparedStatement pst = null;
    ResultSet rs = null;
    conn = dataSource.getConnection();
    String sql = "select * from flights_test where carrier like ?";
    pst = conn.prepareStatement(sql);
    ...
}
```

# Caching Configuration

88

```
<cache:annotation-driven />

<bean id="cacheManager"
      class="org.springframework.cache.ehcache.EhCacheCacheManager">
    <property name="cacheManager" ref="ehcache" />
</bean>

<bean id="ehcache"
      class="org.springframework.cache.ehcache.EhCacheManagerFactoryBean">
    <property name="configLocation" value="classpath:ex1/ehcache.xml" />
</bean>
```

Shifting from EhCache to Gemfire or Guava is a matter of just changing the above configuration with no change at all in the code

# Java based container configuration

89

- Spring 3.0 provides XMLess approach for the first time. New set of annotations have been introduced to eliminate xml completely
- With the introduction of `@Component` family of annotations in 2.5, we were able to remove bean definitions from the xml and using `@Resource` and `@Autowired`, even the dependencies could be managed from the code itself. But we still needed an XML file for registering non-annotated beans
- In 2.0, annotation support was introduced primarily for Transaction management and AOP
- Prior to 2.0, everthing had to be in XML files

# @Configuration

90

```
@Configuration  
@ComponentScan("ex2")  
@Import(DBConfig.class)  
public class AppConfig {  
  
    @Bean  
    public FlightRepository flightRepo() {  
        FlightRepositoryImpl flightRepository = new FlightRepositoryImpl();  
        flightRepository.setDataSource(dataSource());  
        return flightRepository;  
    }  
  
    @Bean  
    public DataSource dataSource() {  
        DriverManagerDataSource dataSource = new DriverManagerDataSource();  
        dataSource.setDriverClassName(env.getProperty("driver"));  
        dataSource.setUrl(env.getProperty("url"));  
        dataSource.setUsername(env.getProperty("username"));  
        dataSource.setPassword(env.getProperty("password"));  
        return dataSource;  
    }  
}
```

So what we were doing in xml files for all these years, now the same configuration will be provided through Java code

# Loading the container

91

```
ApplicationContext ctx = new AnnotationConfigApplicationContext(AppConfig.class);  
BillPaymentService billService = ctx.getBean(BillPaymentService.class);
```

...

This time we are launching the Spring IoC container with the help of a Java based configuration class. Alternatively to avoid changing the bootstrap process, you can still have an xml file containing

```
<context:component-scan base-package="com.package.beans" /> ,  
so that the container will automatically load the Java based configuration class  
like any other bean but with those additional configurational capabilities
```

*Best of both the worlds!*

# Spring 4.x core improvements

92

- Spring 4 introduces new features to improve the core IoC container. Some of these new features are:
  - Condition API for conditionally loading a bean
  - Better support for ordering when injecting multiple beans of the same type
  - Improved support for generics when injecting dependencies
  - Lazy support for injecting dependencies (I like this feature)

# Condition API

93

- With the help of this feature one can now define conditions based on which beans will be loaded into the context. Prior to Spring 4, the only way to achieve this was through EL or Bean Profiles. When compared to EL and Bean Profiles, the difference is that it's far more dynamic because of the presence of proper Java code to decide the condition
- Finally, which option to use will depend upon the project specific needs. When compared, EL and Bean Profiles can simply be modified by changing the configuration, but changing the condition written using this new API will require proper Java code modification

# Example

94

```
@Configuration
@ComponentScan("example1")
public class AppConfig {

    @Bean
    @Conditional(Condition1.class)
    public PropertySourcesPlaceholderConfigurer placeholderConfigurer1() {
        PropertySourcesPlaceholderConfigurer props =
            new PropertySourcesPlaceholderConfigurer();
        props.setLocation(
            new ClassPathResource("example1/messages1.properties"));
        return props;
    }

    @Bean
    @Conditional(Condition2.class)
    public PropertySourcesPlaceholderConfigurer placeholderConfigurer2() {
        PropertySourcesPlaceholderConfigurer props =
            new PropertySourcesPlaceholderConfigurer();
        props.setLocation(
            new ClassPathResource("example1/messages2.properties"));
        return props;
    }
}
```

# Cont'd...

95

```
public class Condition1 implements Condition {  
  
    @Override  
    public boolean matches(ConditionContext condition,  
                          AnnotatedTypeMetadata metadata) {  
  
        return condition.getEnvironment()  
            .getProperty("user.country").equals("US");  
    }  
}  
  
public class Condition2 implements Condition {  
  
    @Override  
    public boolean matches(ConditionContext condition,  
                          AnnotatedTypeMetadata metadata) {  
  
        return condition.getEnvironment()  
            .getProperty("user.country").equals("GB");  
    }  
}
```

# Ordering of injected dependencies

96

```
@Component
@Order(1)
public class ProductDao implements Dao {
    ...
}

@Component
@Order(2)
public class EmployeeDao implements Dao {
    ...
}

@Component
public class SomeUtility {

    @Autowired
    private List<Dao> listOfDaos;

    @PostConstruct
    public void init() {
        System.out.println(listOfDaos);
        for(Dao dao : listOfDaos) {
            //some initializing logic for the daos
        }
    }
}
```

# Support for generics in DI

97

```
public interface Dao<T> {  
    public void add(T t);  
    public void remove(T t);  
}  
  
@Repository  
public class EmployeeDao implements Dao<Employee> {  
    ...  
}  
  
@Repository  
public class ProductDao implements Dao<Product> {  
    ...  
}
```

# Cont'd...

98

```
@Service
public class ProductInventoryService {

    @Autowired
    public Dao<Product> productDao;

    public void addProduct(Product product) {
        productDao.add(product);
    }
    ...
}
```

From Spring 4 onwards, Spring support for Generic based dependencies has improved. So that means in the above example, Spring will search for an Object of type *Dao<Product>* rather than searching an Object of type *Dao* when compared to the old version

# Lazily injecting a dependency

99

```
@Component  
public class ClassA {  
  
    @Autowired  
    @Lazy  
    private ClassB classB;  
  
    ...  
}
```

# New features of Spring 3.x and 4.x

## Lab No. 3

*Refer to the lab guide provided along with the eclipse project  
to proceed further*

# Topics to be covered

101

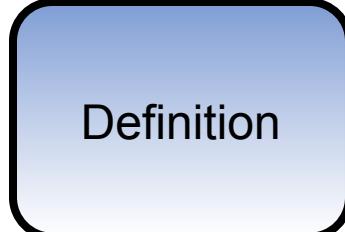
- Lifecycle of beans managed by the container
- Extensions for managing container's lifecycle
- Managing events in a Spring environment

# Bean life cycle

102

- As like any other component, beans managed by the IoC container have a life cycle associated with it. The life cycle methods can be implemented optionally and there are multiple possible ways of managing the same
  - Callback API implementation
  - XML configuration
  - Annotations

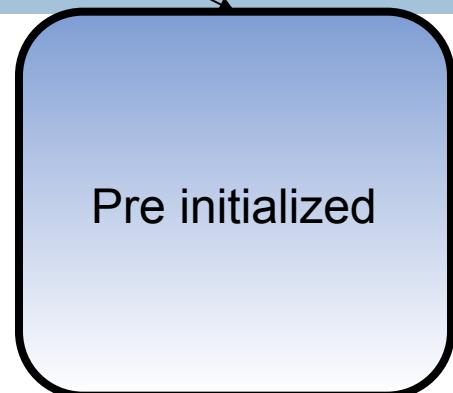
1. Default Constructor called



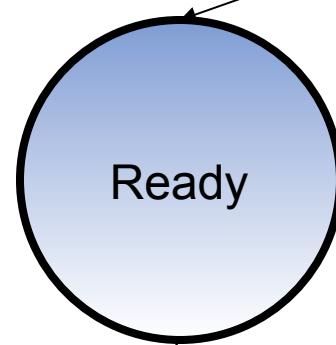
2. All the dependencies are injected

3. References to ApplicationContext,  
MessageSource and other Spring callbacks  
executed  
for ex: setApplicationContext() method called if  
the class implements ApplicationContextAware

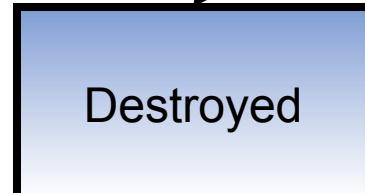
4. @PostConstruct/afterPropertiesSet()/init-method  
called



5. Application running, beans  
ready to work



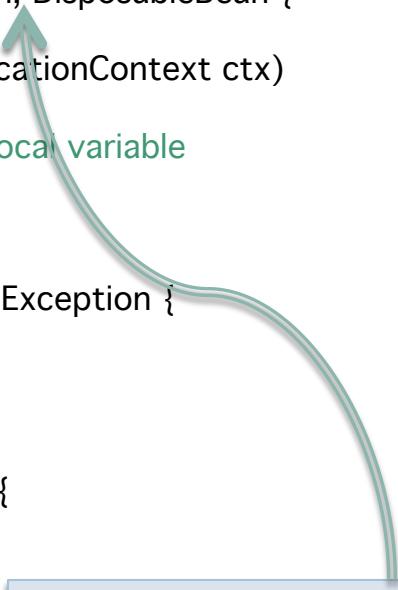
6. @PreDestroy/destroy()  
destroy-method called



# API Example

104

```
public class LifecycleBean implements  
    ApplicationContextAware, InitializingBean, DisposableBean {  
    @Override  
    public void setApplicationContext(ApplicationContext ctx)  
        throws BeansException {  
        //storing the context reference in a local variable  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    public void afterPropertiesSet() throws Exception {  
        //some custom initialization  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    public void destroy() throws Exception {  
        //some custom cleanup  
    }  
}
```



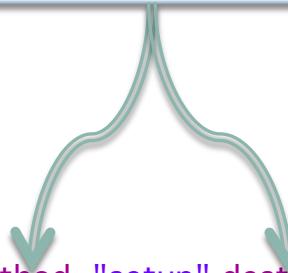
Here we are implementing the  
lifecycle interfaces

# Using some of the xml options

105

```
public class LifecycleBean2 implements ApplicationContextAware {  
  
    @Override  
    public void setApplicationContext(ApplicationContext ctx)  
        throws BeansException {  
        //storing the context reference in a local variable  
    }  
  
    public void setup() {  
        //some custom initialization  
    }  
  
    public void cleanup() {  
        //some custom cleanup  
    }  
}
```

Using init-method and destroy-method attributes provided in the xml file



```
<bean id="mybean" class="xml.LifecycleBean2" init-method="setup" destroy-method="cleanup" />
```

# Annotations based life cycle callback

106

```
public class LifecycleBean3 {  
  
    @Resource  
    private ApplicationContext ctx;  
  
    @PostConstruct  
    public void setup() {  
        //some custom initialization  
    }  
  
    @PreDestroy  
    public void cleanup() {  
        //some custom cleanup  
    }  
}
```

Pure annotations based code. Much simpler if you agree. As you can see Spring supports JSR standard annotations wherever possible

# Context level lifecycle callbacks

107

- After discussing the primary lifecycle of a bean in the container, let's now discuss about the lifecycle callbacks that can be implemented at a more broader level
- *BeanFactoryPostProcessor* and *BeanPostProcessor* implementations are the most commonly used extension points in Spring

# BeanPostProcessor interface

108

- The BeanPostProcessor interface defines *callback methods* that you can implement to provide your own (or override the container's default) instantiation logic, dependency-resolution logic, and so forth. If you want to implement some custom logic after the Spring container finishes instantiating, configuring, and otherwise initializing a bean, you can plug in one or more BeanPostProcessor implementations
- You can control the order in which these BeanPostProcessor interfaces execute by setting the order property. You can set this property only if the BeanPostProcessor implements the Ordered interface
  - @Order annotation can also be used instead of the above approach also

# Cont'd...

109

- Classes that implement the BeanPostProcessor interface are *special*, and so they are treated differently by the container. All BeanPostProcessors and *their directly referenced beans* are instantiated on startup, as part of the special startup phase of the ApplicationContext

# Example

110

```
public class BeanInitializationLogger implements BeanPostProcessor {  
  
    @Override  
    public Object postProcessAfterInitialization(Object bean, String beanName)  
        throws BeansException {  
        System.out.println("after Initializing Bean '"+beanName+"');  
        return bean;  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    public Object postProcessBeforeInitialization(Object bean, String beanName)  
        throws BeansException {  
        System.out.println("before initializing Bean '"+beanName+"');  
        return bean;  
    }  
}
```

A BeanPostProcessor implementation will be given a chance to perform custom processing before and after any bean is initialized

# Another example

111

- BeanPostProcessor is used by the framework heavily.  
One example is *RequiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor*
- In Spring we have an annotation called as @Required to make it mandatory that the dependency has to be injected
- Just by using this annotation in the code will not work, since someone has to check whether the required dependencies has been set or not and report an error accordingly. That's the role of this library class

# Example

112

```
public class BankService {  
  
    private CustomerService customerService;  
    private BillPaymentService billPaymentService;  
  
    @Required  
    public void setCustomerService(CustomerService customerService) {  
        this.customerService = customerService;  
    }  
  
    @Required  
    public void setBillPaymentService(BillPaymentService billPaymentService) {  
        this.billPaymentService = billPaymentService;  
    }  
}
```

We need to use RequiredAnnotationPostProcessor which checks whether @Required dependencies have been injected or not

# The configuration

113

```
<bean id="custService" class="xml.CustomerServiceImpl" />  
  
<bean id="billingService" class="xml.BillPaymentServiceImpl" />  
  
<bean id="bankService" class="xml.BankServiceImpl">  
    <property name="customerService" ref="custService" />  
    <property name="billPaymentService" ref="billingService" />  
</bean>  
  
<bean class="o.s.beans.factory.annotation.RequiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor" />
```

If we don't set both the properties of BankService class, we will get an error

# BeanFactoryPostProcessor

114

- The semantics of this interface are similar to the *BeanPostProcessor*, with one major difference: *BeanFactoryPostProcessors* operate on the *bean configuration metadata*; that is, the Spring IoC container allows *BeanFactoryPostProcessors* to read the configuration metadata and potentially change it before the container instantiates any beans other than *BeanFactoryPostProcessors*
- Please remember, If you want to change the actual bean *instances* (the objects that are created from the configuration metadata), then use *BeanPostProcessor*

# Example

115

```
public class AllBeansLister implements BeanFactoryPostProcessor {  
  
    public void postProcessBeanFactory(ConfigurableListableBeanFactory factory)  
        throws BeansException {  
        System.out.println("the factory contains the following beans:");  
        String[] beanNames = factory.getBeanDefinitionNames();  
        for(int i=0;i<beanNames.length;i++)  
            System.out.println(beanNames[i]);  
  
        //Finding out how many repositories we have  
        int count = factory.getBeansOfType(BaseRepository.class).size();  
  
        //Registering a new bean dynamically  
        factory.registerSingleton("clientService", ClientService.createInstance());  
    }  
}
```

BeanFactoryPostProcessors are the very first set of components loaded by the IoC container. None of the beans have yet got instantiated so that's why it's possible to change the bean metadata

# Example

116

- Again, one of the commonly used *BeanFactoryPostProcessor* is *PropertyPlaceHolderConfigurer* class. We have already seen the usage of this class before. This class replaces the configuration of any bean containing  `${ }`  with the actual value from a properties class, so by the time the bean is instantiated, the correct values are already known to the container

# Revisiting

117

```
<bean id="myDataSource"
      class="org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DriverManagerDataSource"
      p:driverClassName="${driver}"                      #db.properties
      p:url="${url}"                                     driver=com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
      p:username="${user}"                                url=jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/test
      p:password="${pass}"/>                            user=root
   pass=root

<bean class="org.springframework.beans.factory.config.PropertyPlaceholderConfigurer">
    <property name="location" value="classpath:xml/db.properties" />
</bean>
```

# Event model

118

- Spring framework provides and event based IoC container
- Another example of an event based container is a Web/Servlet Container. We write listeners over there also to deal with different server side events
- In Spring core, following are in the inbuilt events which can occur:
  - ContextRefreshedEvent, ContextStartedEvent, ContextStoppedEvent, ContextClosedEvent and RequestHandledEvent(MVC)

# Example on handling an inbuilt event

119

```
public class ContextClosedListener
    implements ApplicationListener<ContextClosedEvent> {

    @Override
    public void onApplicationEvent(ContextClosedEvent evt) {
        //some cleanup code here
        System.out.println("Context Closed Event handled at : "
            + evt.getTimestamp());
    }
}
```

In this case we are handling the ContextClosedEvent. Whenever the container will raise this event, our listener will get chance to perform some cleanup

# Raising a custom event

120

- The steps for raising a custom event are simple:
  - Write a custom event class
  - Write the business logic to raise an event
  - Write a listener for dealing with the event

# Writing a custom event class

121

```
public class BlackListEvent extends ApplicationEvent {  
  
    private String address;  
  
    public BlackListEvent(String address, Object source) {  
        super(source);  
        this.address = address;  
    }  
}
```

An event class is just an extension of ApplicationEvent abstract class.  
Whenever an event is raised, the listener can track the source of the event from the event object.

# Business logic to raise an event

122

```
public class EmailBean implements ApplicationContextAware {  
  
    private List<String> blackList;  
  
    private ApplicationContext ctx;  
  
    public void setBlackList(List<String> blackList) {  
        this.blackList = blackList;  
    }  
  
    public void setApplicationContext(ApplicationContext ctx) {  
        this.ctx = ctx;  
    }  
  
    public void sendEmail(String address, String text) {  
        if (blackList.contains(address)) {  
            BlackListEvent event = new BlackListEvent(address, this);  
            ctx.publishEvent(event);  
            return;  
        }  
        // send email...  
    }  
}
```

We are injecting the ApplicationContext so that we can tell the container to raise an event so all the listeners listening for this event can take necessary action

# Finally the Listener class

123

```
public class BlackListNotifier implements  
ApplicationListener<BlackListEvent> {  
  
    private String notificationAddress;  
  
    public void setNotificationAddress(String notificationAddress) {  
        this.notificationAddress = notificationAddress;  
    }  
  
    public void onApplicationEvent(BlackListEvent event) {  
        String blackListedEmailAddr = event.getAddress();  
        // notify appropriate person...  
    }  
}
```

Rest of the logic goes in the listener class now as to what to do with this blacklisted email address. As you can see the main benefit is, EmailBean is loosely coupled with the Listener class. EmailBean doesn't need to know anything about who will handle blacklisted emails

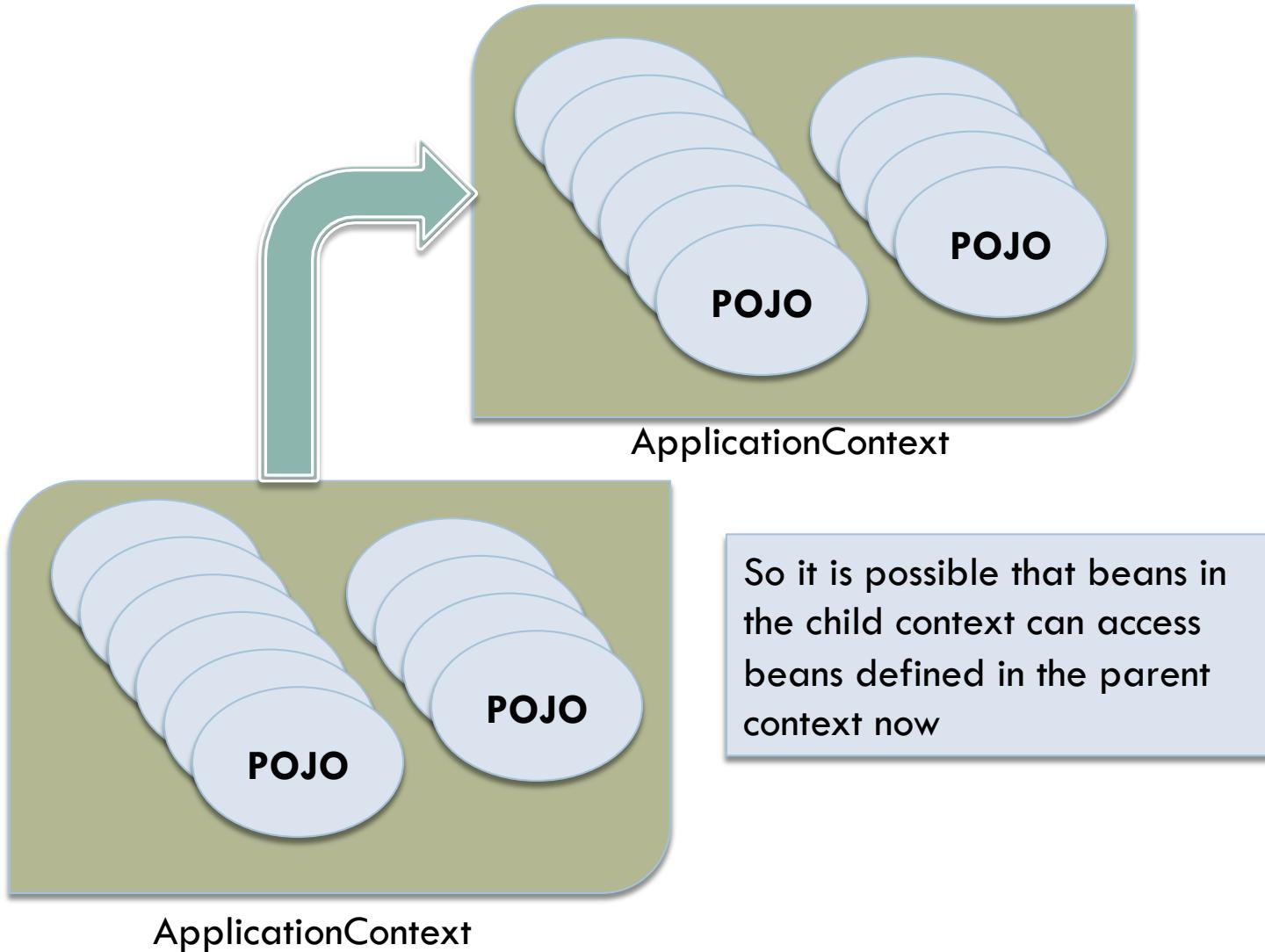
# Creating Multiple Contexts

124

- As we know by now, Spring provides all the services of an IoC container in the form of an ApplicationContext instance
- Each ApplicationContext instance can contain ‘n’ number of beans defined in xml files as well as annotations
- Each context can be linked with multiple xml files
- Spring framework supports hierarchical context creation. Which means you can have something like ‘parent’ and ‘child’ context

# Cont'd...

125



# Example

126

```
//creating the parent context
ConfigurableApplicationContext pContext = new
    ClassPathXmlApplicationContext("ex5/context-1.xml");

//creating the child context
ConfigurableApplicationContext cContext = new
    ClassPathXmlApplicationContext(
        {"ex5/context-2.xml"}, pContext);
```

One ApplicationContext instance can be associated with another ApplicationContext instance whereby creating parent/child context hierarchy. Broadly speaking, this is inheritance at the container level.

Which means, beans defined in the child context can access the beans defined in the parent context, but not the other way round.

# The xml configuration

127

```
<bean id="exchangeService" class="ex1.ExchangeService" />
```

Parent context configuration

```
<bean id="currencyService" class="ex1.CurrencyService">
```

Child context configuration

```
<property name="exchangeService" ref="exchangeService" />
<!--
    <property name="exchangeService">
        <ref parent="exchangeService" />
    </property>
-->
</bean>
```

By default, ref attribute searches for the dependent bean in the same context, if not found then search it in the parent context if any.

Alternatively we can use the <ref> tag and explicitly ref to bean in the parent context

# I18N support

128

- At the core level, we are provided with a `MessageSource` interface for supporting i18n
- `MessageSource` implementations provide access to resource bundle conveniently in a spring environment
- According to the bean lifecycle, any bean can get access to the `MessageSource` object by implementing the `MessageSourceAware` callback interface
  - Now we can simply autowire the `MessageSource` object, so need to implement any callback API

# Example

129

```
public class OrderProcessingService implements MessageSourceAware {  
  
    private MessageSource messageSource;  
    @Override  
    public void setMessageSource(MessageSource messageSource) {  
        this.messageSource = messageSource;  
    }  
    public void placeOrder(int quantity) {  
        int availableQuantity = 0; //just an assumption  
        if(quantity > availableQuantity) {  
            String errorMessage =  
                messageSource.getMessage(  
                    "insufficient.stock",  
                    new Object[]{availableQuantity},  
                    Locale.getDefault());  
            throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

# The configuration

130

```
<bean id="messageSource"
  class="o.s.context.support.ResourceBundleMessageSource">
    <property name="basename" value="ex6/mymessages" />
</bean>

<bean id="orderService" class="ex6.OrderProcessingService" />
```



#mymessages\_en\_US.properties  
insufficient.stock=Sorry, not enough stock. Only {0} copies left.

No need to inject the MessageSource in OrderProcessingService as it implements the MessageSourceAware interface

# Unit Testing support

131

- Spring is one of the frameworks which realized the importance unit testing and provided early support for the same.
- The intention is to make the core container capabilities accessible to test cases, i.e. Dependency Injection
- Unfortunately all the facilities provided by Spring are available only for Spring managed objects.
- JUnit test cases aren't managed by Spring so it's not directly possible, but it can be achieved!

# Traditional Junit 4 style test case

132

```
//Writing a test class the way we have been doing it till now
public class SampleBeanTest {

    @Test
    public void testSampleBean() {
        //everytime we need to take care of creating an ApplicationContext
        ApplicationContext ctx = new
        ClassPathXmlApplicationContext("ex3/ex3-config.xml");
        //then we need to call getBean() to access a particular
        //bean which we need to test
        SampleBean sampleBean = ctx.getBean(SampleBean.class);
        //and then finally we get a chance to test the bean method
        sampleBean.sampleMethod();
    }
}
```

This is how we have been testing the code so far!

# Spring's support for JUnit

133

```
@RunWith(SpringJUnit4ClassRunner.class)
@ContextConfiguration(locations="ex3/ex3-config.xml")
public class SampleBeanTest2 {
    //Inject the bean which we need to test.
    //Why to do it manually. So DI in JUnit also!!
    @Autowired
    private SampleBean sampleBean;

    @Test
    public void testSampleBean() {
        //just need to now concentrate on testing the bean
        sampleBean.sampleMethod();
    }
}
```

Basically the RunWith class will automatically create an ApplicationContext and inject the beans required

Additionally for testing transactional code, default support for rollback is provided in test cases. If the test succeeds, Spring will initiate a rollback rather than a commit which is generally what we do manually outside of Spring

# Learn more about Spring IoC

## Lab No. 4

*Refer to the lab guide provided along with the eclipse project to proceed further*

# Topics in this Session

135

- Introduction to AOP
- What is an Aspect?
- Spring's support for AOP
  - Proxy based
  - Weaving
- Spring and AspectJ relationship
- Pointcuts, Joinpoints and other terminologies
- Different types of Aspects
  - Before, After, AfterReturning, AfterThrowing, Around

# The problem

136

```
public String doSomething(String input) {  
    // Logging  
    System.out.println("entering business method with:" + input);  
    // Security check for authorization of action (business-method)  
    // transactionality  
    try {  
        // Start new session and transaction  
        // Some business logic  
        // Commit transaction  
    } catch (Exception e) {  
        // Rollback transaction  
    } finally {  
        // Close session  
    }  
    // Logging  
    System.out.println("exiting business method with:" + input);  
    return input;  
}
```

# IOC Example, where is AOP then!

137

```
public class BankAccount {  
    public void transfer(BigDecimal amount, BankAccount recipient) {  
        SecurityManager.hasPermission(this, Permission.TRANSFER,  
        SecurityContext.getCurrentUser());  
        recipient.deposit(this.withdraw(amount));  
    }  
    public void closeOut() {  
        SecurityManager.hasPermission(this, Permission.CLOSE_OUT,  
        SecurityContext.getCurrentUser());  
        this.open = false;  
    }  
    public void changeRates(BigDecimal newRate) {  
        SecurityManager.hasPermission(this, Permission.CHANGE_RATES,  
        SecurityContext.getCurrentUser());  
        this.rate = newRate;  
    }  
}
```

# Identifying repetitive code

138

```
public class BankAccount {  
    public void transfer(BigDecimal amount, BankAccount recipient) {  
        recipient.deposit(this.withdraw(amount));  
    }  
  
    public void closeOut() {  
        this.open = false;  
    }  
  
    public void changeRates(BigDecimal newRate) {  
        this.rate = newRate;  
    }  
}
```

This is how the BankAccount class will look like after applying AOP

As you can see AOP has freed the object from the cross-cutting constraint of security authorization. The end result is a removal of duplicate code and a simplified class that is focused on its core business logic.

# Cont'd...

139

- So how do we get the security checks back into the system? You can add the authorization mechanism into the execution path called aspect-oriented programming (**AOP**)
- **Aspects** are concerns of the application that apply themselves across the entire system. The **SecurityManager** is one example of a system-wide aspect, as its `hasPermission` methods are used by many methods. Other typical aspects include **logging, auditing, exception handling, performance monitoring and transaction management**
- These types of concerns are best left to the framework hosting the application, allowing developers to focus more on business logic

# Cont'd...

140

- An AOP framework, such as Spring AOP, will **interject** (also called **weaving**) aspect code transparently into your domain model at runtime or compile time. This means that while we may have removed calls to the `SecurityManager` from the `BankAccount` class, the deleted code will still be executed in the AOP framework
- The beauty of this technique is that both the domain model (the `BankAccount`) and any client of the code are unaware of this enhancement to the code

# Different AOP implementations

141

- AOPAlliance API (Interceptor)
  - Supported in Spring by default
- Spring AOP (Advice)
  - Spring's own API
- AspectJ (Aspect)
  - A very powerful AOP framework
  - Supported by Spring since 2.0

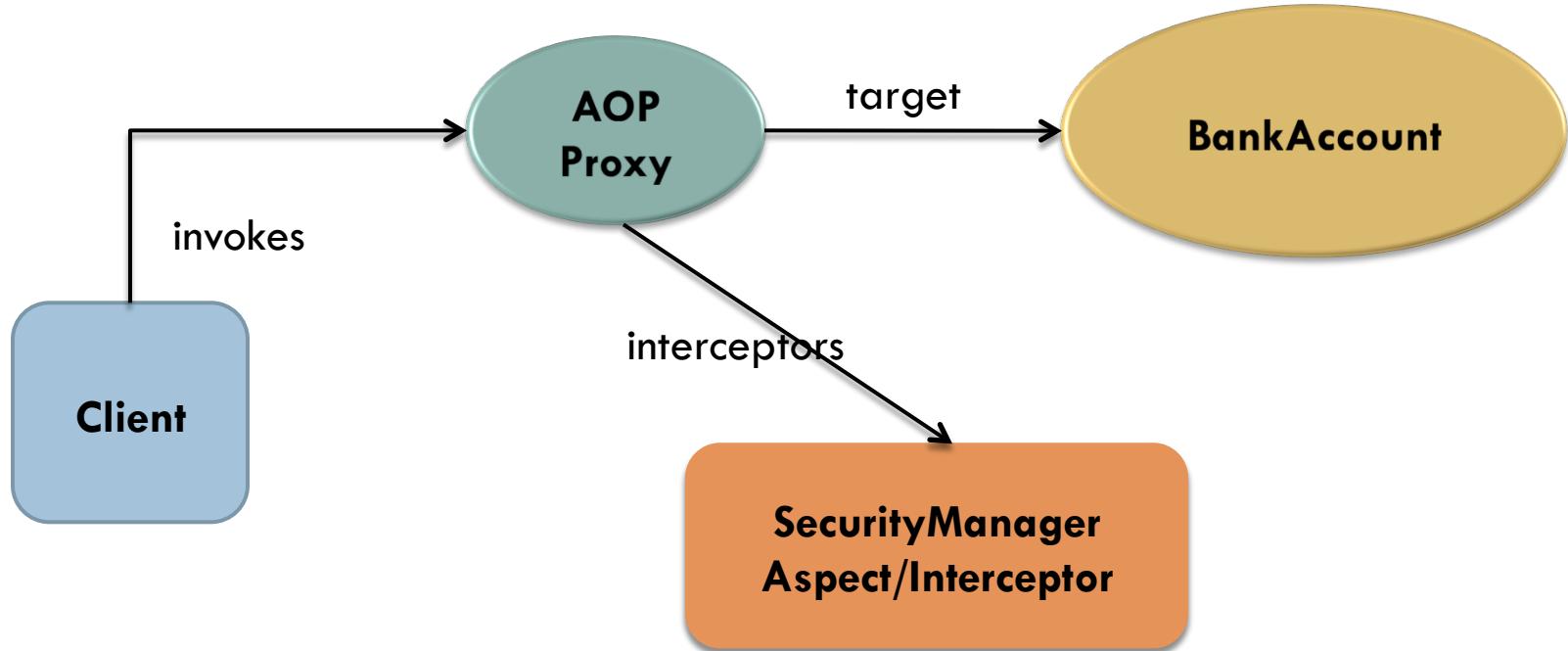
# Spring's dynamic proxies for AOP

142

- Till Spring 2.0, Spring's implementation is what is called as **proxy-based** AOP implementation irrespective of which AOP library you are using
- These proxies essentially wrap a target object (the BankAccount instance) in order to apply aspects (SecurityManager calls) before and after delegation to the target object
- The proxies appear as the class of the target object to any client, making the proxies simple drop-in replacements anywhere the original target is used

# Proxy approach

143

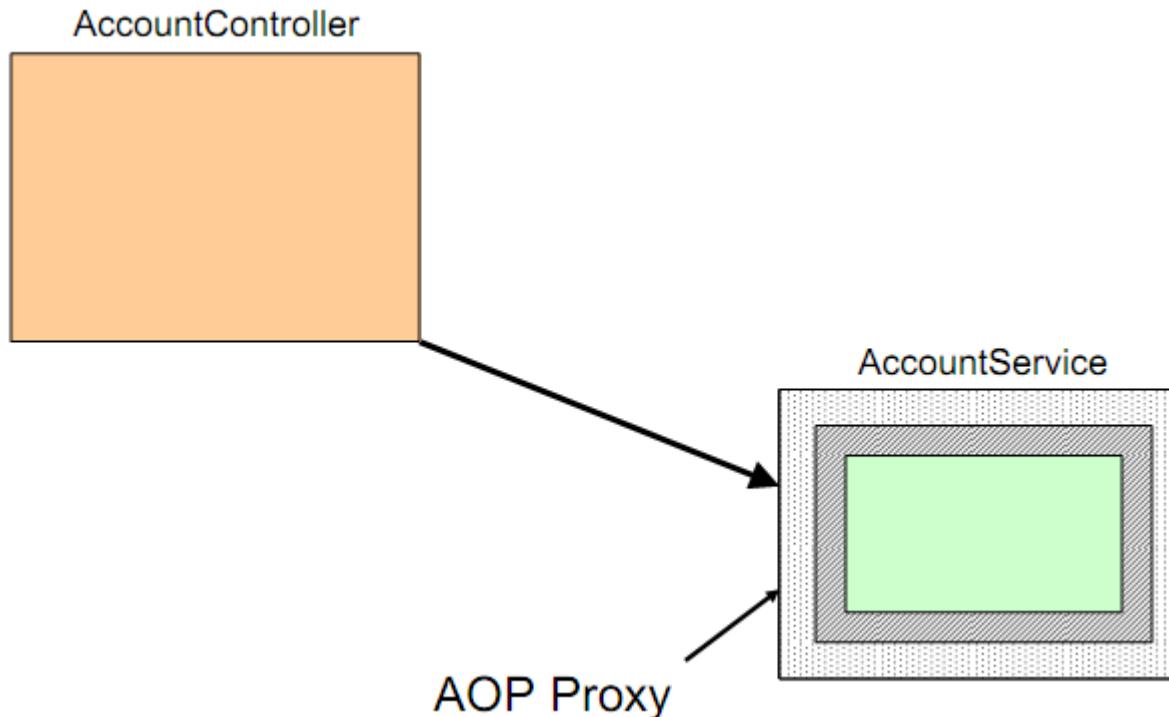


Since the client code should be unaware that he is talking to different class, the Proxy generated by Spring would either be a subclass of BankAccount or implement interfaces exposed by BankAccount class so that the client code remains transparent to the changes in the configuration.

Client invokes methods exposed by the proxy, which in turn will execute interceptors configured for the target bean

# Cont'd...

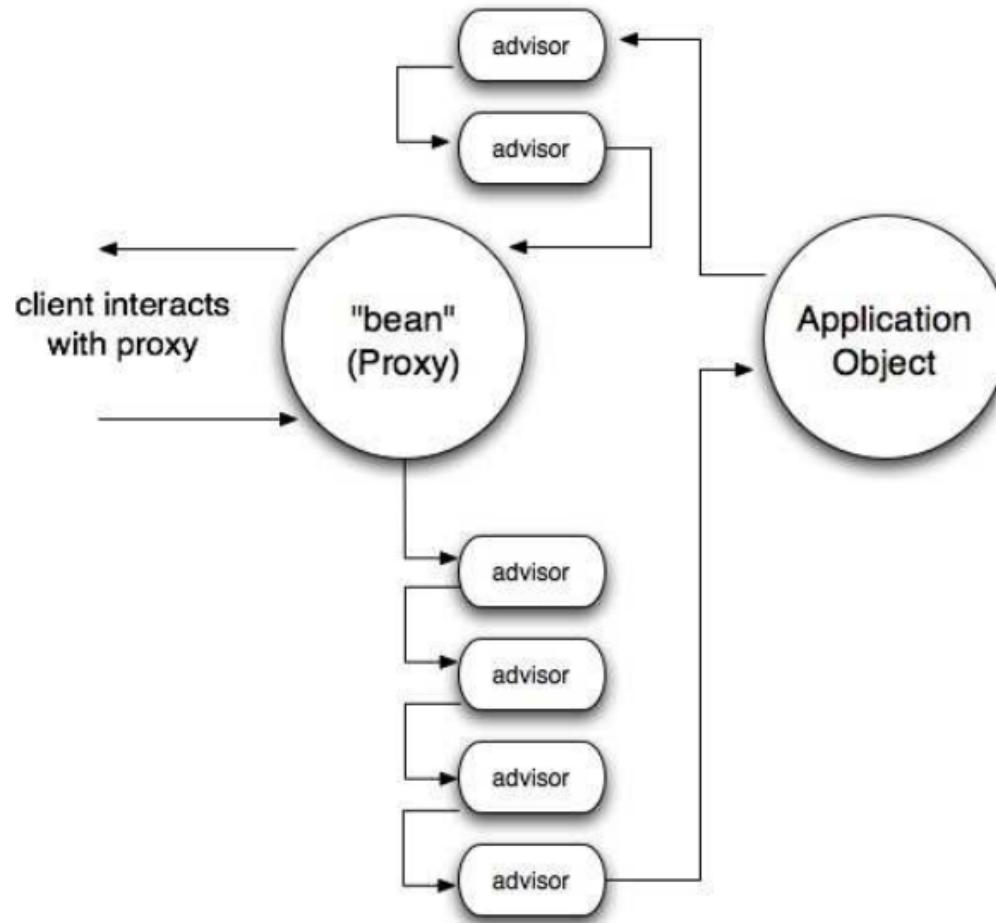
144



Client will never know that he is calling the method of a proxy class. Proxy classes are wrappers around our actual components and contain the same signature methods making it 100% transparent to the system!  
In Spring, proxy classes are used in many places apart from AOP as well!

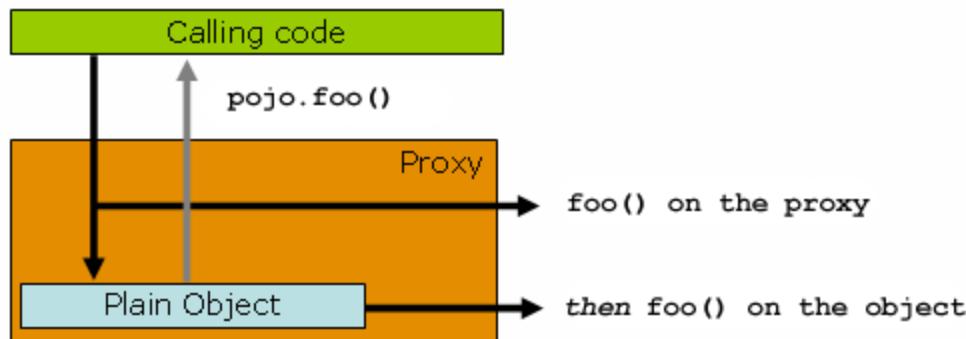
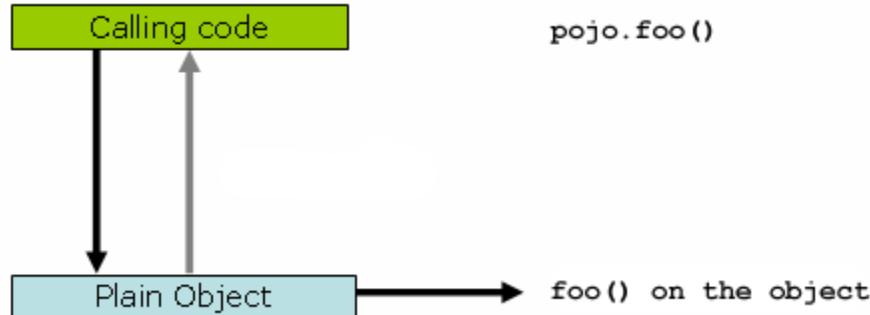
# Cont'd...

145



# One more diagram

146



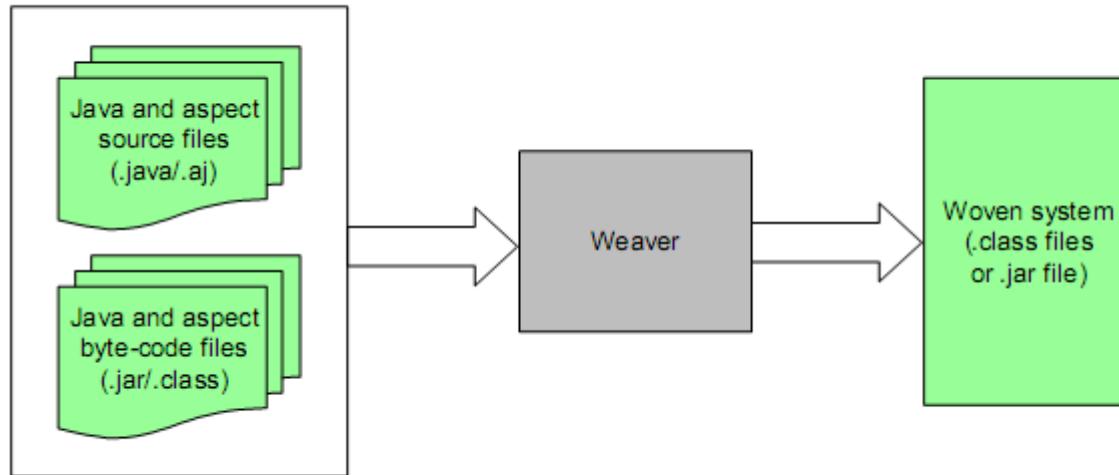
# Weaving style of working with AOP

147

- In Spring 2.5, support for LTW (load time weaving) was also introduced. Weaving also means bytecode instrumentation
- There are possible ways of weaving the bytecode in AspectJ:
  - Compile/Binary weaving
    - Aspect + Source/Byte code = class files
  - Load time weaving (LTW)
    - Aspect + class files
    - Weave class files when being loaded in VM

# AspectJ weaver

148

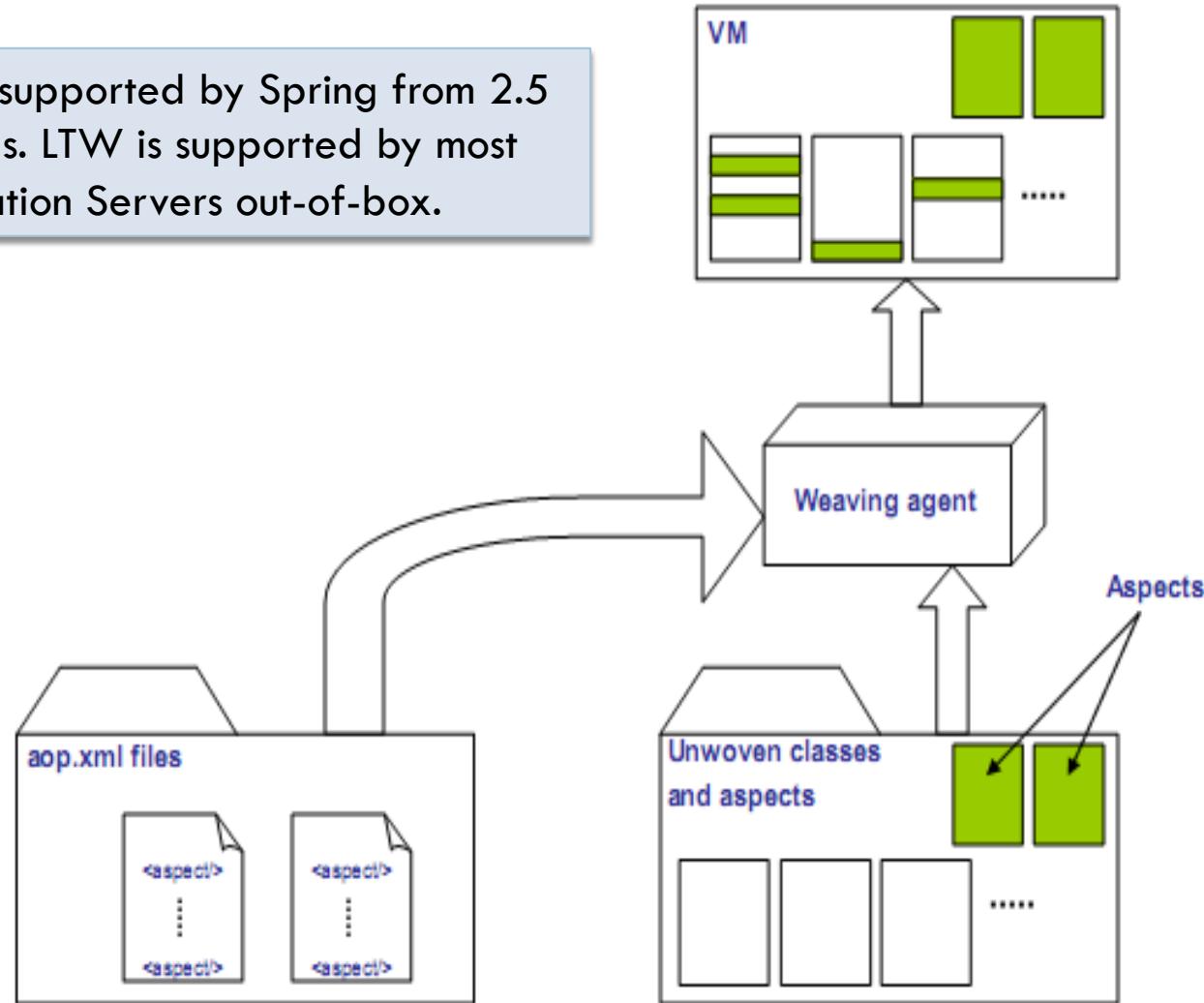


Compile-time weaving and binary weaving requires a separate AspectJ compiler, which has nothing to do with Spring. You will have to learn AspectJ to try it out. Nowadays, Eclipse plugins are also available for AspectJ making it much more easier to achieve the same.

# Load time weaver

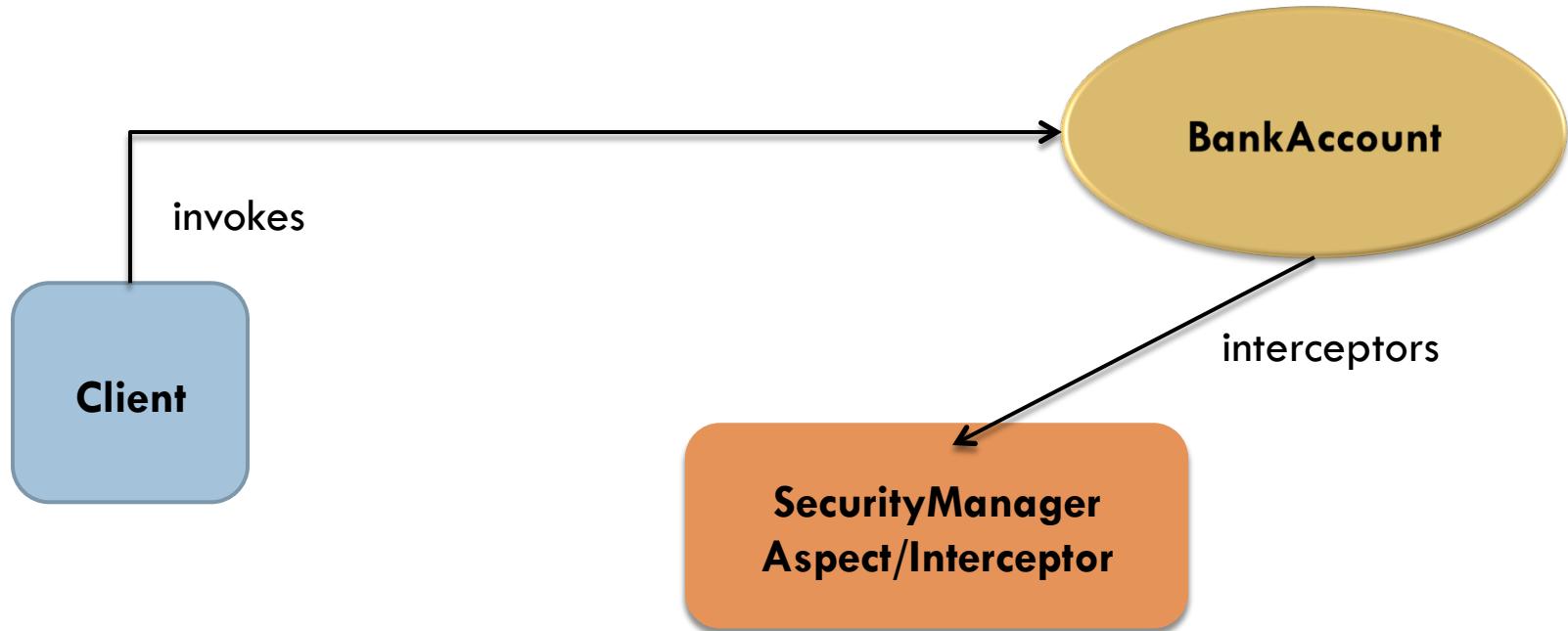
149

LTW is supported by Spring from 2.5 onwards. LTW is supported by most Application Servers out-of-box.



# Weaving approach

150



With weaving as the approach used, the byte code of the BankAccount would be modified to invoke the Aspect/Interceptor directly

# So when using AspectJ with Spring

151

- We need to decide which approach to use for working with AOP.
- **<aop:aspectj-autoproxy />** to enable proxy based AOP implementation
- **<context:load-time-weaver />** to enable to LTW (load time weaving) of classes
  - Works with Tomcat 5.5+, dm Server 1.0+, WebLogic 10, OC4J 10.x, Glassfish.
  - For Standalone/test applications we need to attach the weaver using **-javaagent** option to the VM

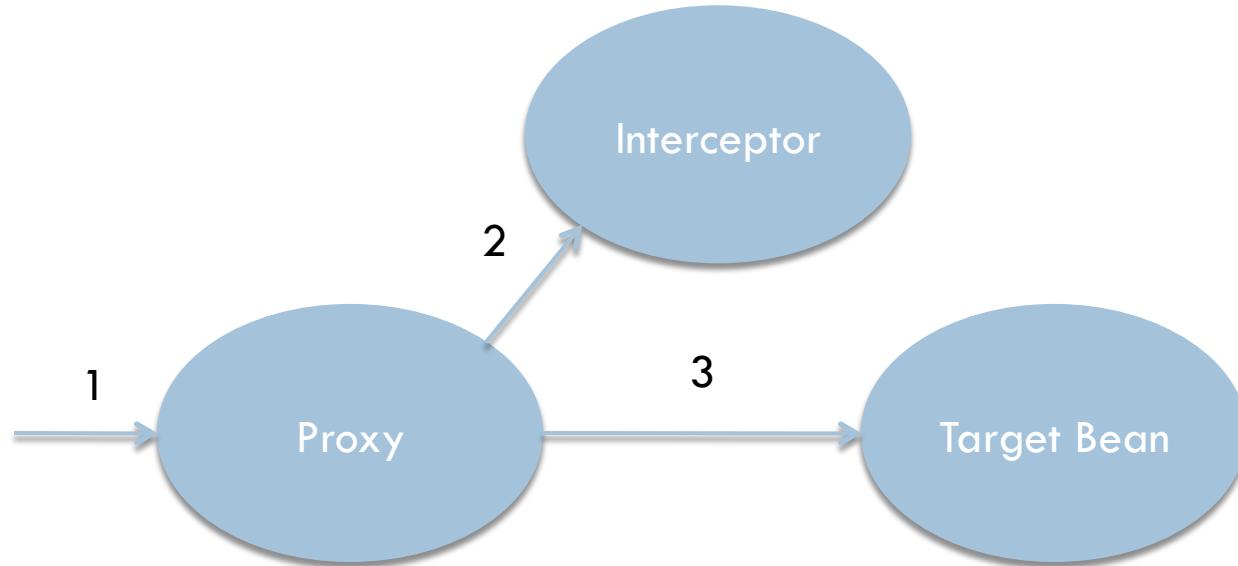
# Types of Advice

152

- While writing an aspect, we need to also decide when will this aspect/advice run:
  - Before
  - After
  - AfterReturning
  - AfterThrowing
  - Around

# Before Advice

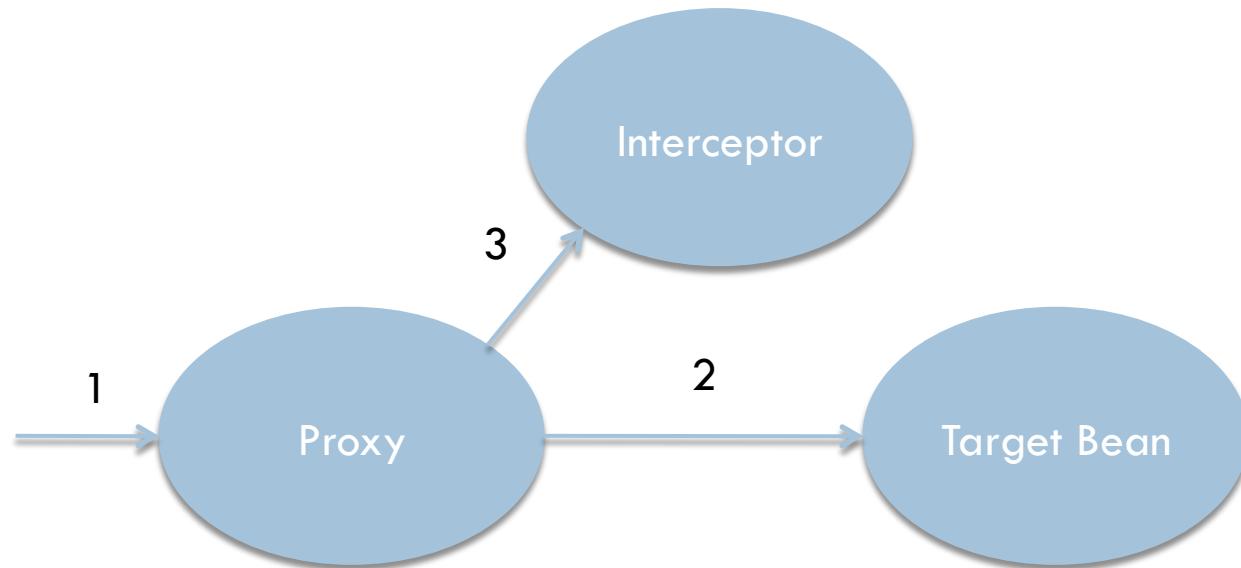
153



1. Client calls some method of the proxy class
2. The proxy executes the interceptor first
3. If the interceptor executes without any error, then finally invokes the real method of the bean class

# After Advice

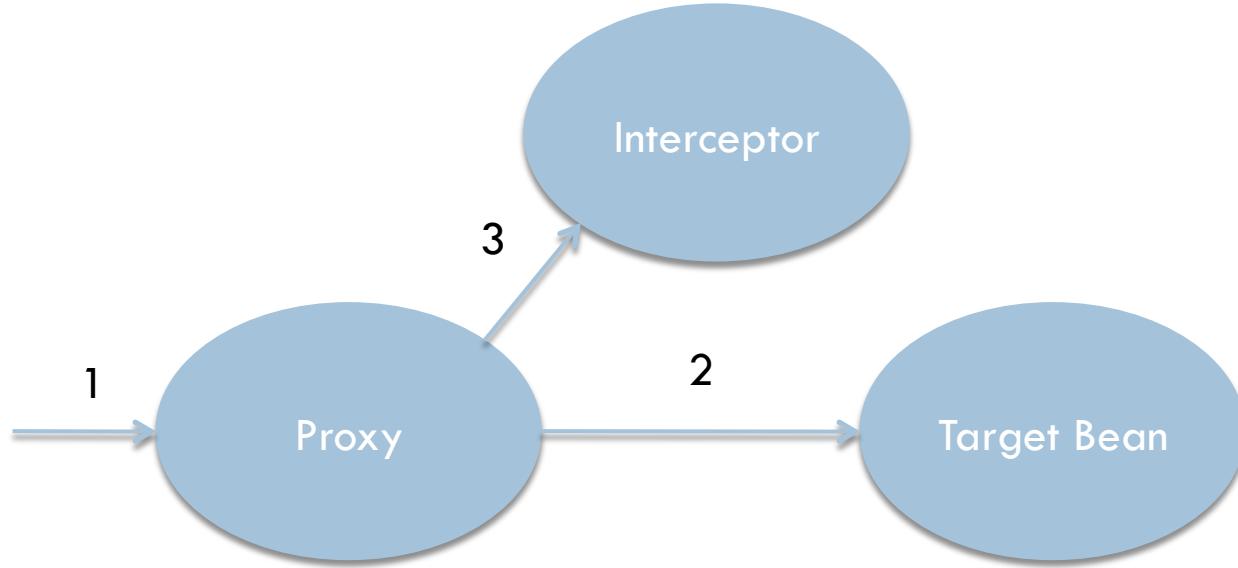
154



1. Client calls some method of the proxy class
2. The proxy executes real method first.
3. The interceptor is executed irrespective of the target bean method fails or succeeds. Logically acts like the finally block!

# AfterReturning Advice

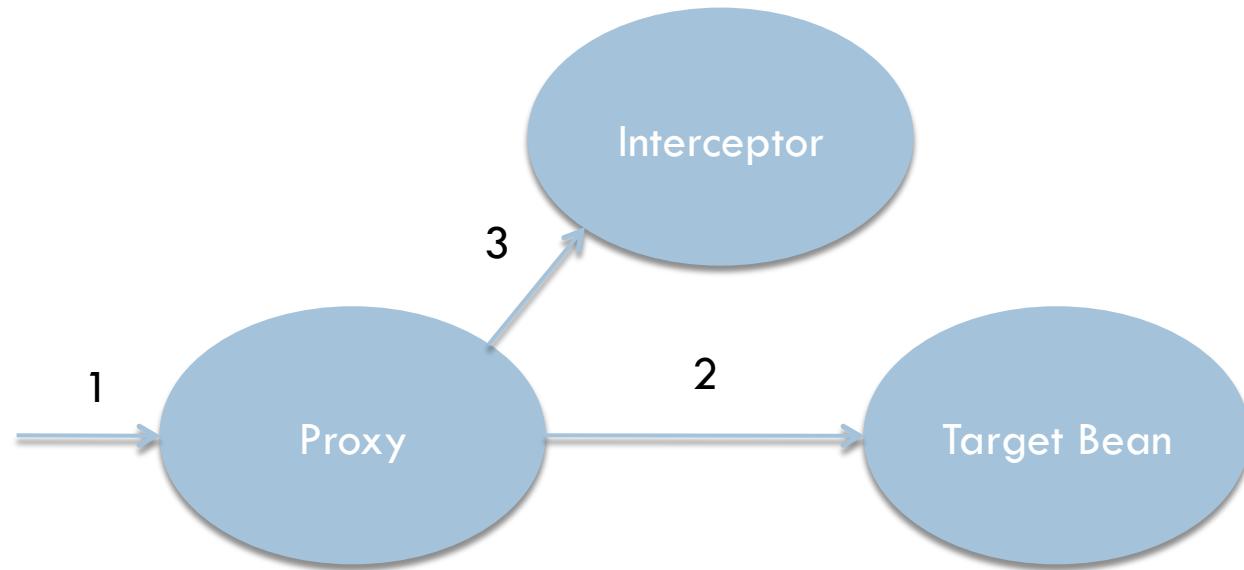
155



1. Client calls some method of the proxy class
2. The proxy executes real method first.
3. The interceptor is executed only if the target method returns successfully.

# AfterThrowing Advice

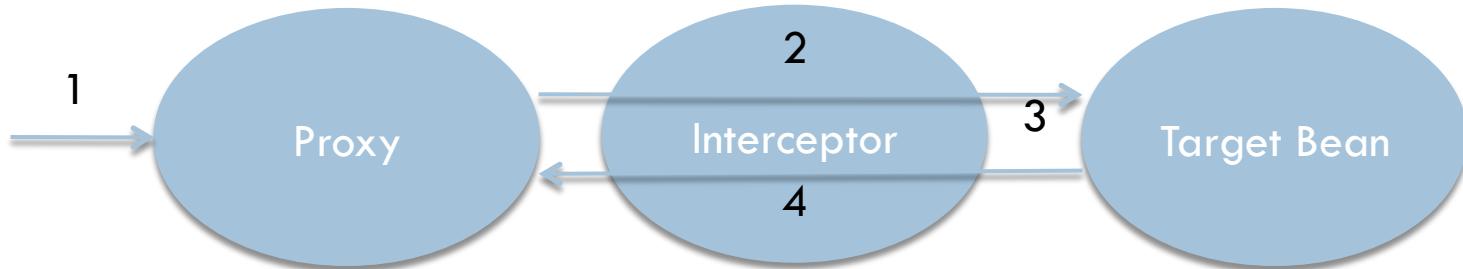
156



1. Client calls some method of the proxy class
2. The proxy executes real method first.
3. The interceptor is executed only if the target method fails by throwing an exception.

# Around Advice

157



1. Client calls some method of the proxy class
2. The proxy executes the interceptor first.
3. The interceptor is now responsible for proceeding to the target method of the bean class.
4. After the target method completes, the interceptor is again executed. So basically Around advice is like performing pre and post processing both.

# AOP terminologies

158

- **Aspect** – A modularization of a concern for which the implementation might otherwise cut across multiple objects. Transaction management is an example of crosscutting concern in J2EE applications. Aspects are implemented using Spring as Advisors or interceptors
- **Joinpoint** – Point during the execution of a program, such as a method invocation or a particular exception being thrown. In Spring AOP, a joinpoint is always a method invocation

# Cont'd...

159

- **Advice** – Advice specifies what to do at a join point.  
In Spring, this is the additional behavior that Spring will inject around a method invocation
- **Pointcuts** – Pointcuts are expressions which identify where an advice should apply

# Example

160

Log a message everytime, **before** a method is called..

Steps to be followed:

1. Write a class which will contain the common logging code. This called will be called as *Aspect*.
2. Either in xml or annotations, we will have to configure a **pointcut**, to specify when(before) and where(for all the beans or only a few or only for a particular method pattern) this aspect will apply.

# The Sample bean class

161

```
public class CustomerServiceImpl implements CustomerService {  
  
    public void applyForChequeBook(long acno) {  
        System.out.println("applyForChequeBook method called..");  
    }  
  
    public void stopCheque(long acno) {  
        System.out.println("stopCheque method called..");  
    }  
  
    public void applyForCreditCard(String name, double salary) {  
        System.out.println("applyForCreditCard method called..");  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

This is the bean class for which we would like to apply our aspect

# The Aspect class

162

```
//This is an Aspect class  
public class LoggingAspect {  
  
    //This is an advice.  
    //Pointcut means where will this advice be applied.  
    public void log(JoinPoint joinPoint) {  
        System.out.println("common logging code executed for : "+joinPoint);  
    }  
}
```

Context about the intercepted point

Methods of the Aspect class can be logically be called as advices. Since we are not using annotations, the pointcut configuration will be done in an xml file

# The configuration

163

```
<aop:aspectj-autoproxy />

<bean id="customerService" class="service.CustomerServiceImpl" />

<bean id="loggingAspect" class="ex1.LoggingAspect" />

<aop:config>
    <aop:pointcut id="pointcut1" expression="execution(public * apply*(..))" />
        <aop:aspect ref="loggingAspect">
            <aop:before method="log" pointcut-ref="pointcut1" />
        </aop:aspect>
</aop:config>
```

We need to use the AOP namespace in the xml to  
configure aspects and pointcuts

# Annotation style configuration

164

```
@Aspect  
public class LoggingAspect {  
  
    @Before("execution(public * apply*(..))")  
    public void log(JoinPoint joinPoint) {  
        System.out.println("common logging code executed for : "+joinPoint);  
    }  
}
```

This is the annotated version of the same aspect as before. As you can see the instruction about **when** and **where** will the log method execute is configured using relevant annotations. You decide which approach is better!

# About JoinPoint object

165

```
@Aspect  
public class LoggingAspect2 {  
  
    @Before("execution(public * apply*(..))")  
    public void log(JoinPoint joinPoint) {  
        Object proxyObject = joinPoint.getThis();  
        Object targetBean = joinPoint.getTarget();  
        Object[] args = joinPoint.getArgs();  
        Signature signature = joinPoint.getSignature();  
        //some logging code here  
    }  
}
```

The JoinPoint object provides the runtime information about the current point of invocation

# Useful JoinPoint context

166

- **this**
  - The currently executing object that been intercepted (a proxy in Spring AOP)
- **target**
  - The target of the execution (typically your object)
- **args**
  - The method arguments passed to the join point
- **signature**
  - The method signature of the join point

# Pointcuts

167

- One of the reason why AspectJ was adopted by Spring was because of a very powerful and easy to learn pointcut expressions
- This is the most important thing in our configuration, because a pointcut identifies the places where our aspects will execute

# Pointcut expressions

168

- Spring AOP supports the following AspectJ pointcut designators (PCD) for use in pointcut expressions:
  - *execution, within, this, target, args*
- Spring AOP also supports an additional PCD named as:
  - *bean(id or name)*
- The *execution* expression is the most commonly used PCD used in our Spring applications

# execution expression

169

- The syntax of execution expression is:
  - `execution(modifiers-pattern? ret-type-pattern  
declaring-type-pattern? name-pattern(param-pattern)  
throws-pattern?)`
- Can chain together to create composite pointcuts
  - `&&(and), ||(or), !(not)`

# Example

170

`execution(public * apply*(..))`

Public method returning anything and the method name begins with apply taking any number of arguments

`execution(public * com.package.service.*. *(..))`

Any public method, return type anything, belonging to any class from the service package any number of arguments

`execution(public * apply*(java.lang.String,*))`

Any void method of any class taking a String as the first argument and the second argument can be anything

# Example

171

`execution(public * com.package.service..*.*(..))`

Any method within the whole service package including subpackages taking any number of arguments

`execution(@Log * *(..))`

Only those methods which are annotated with `@Log` annotation taking any number of arguments and returning anything

`execution(public * apply*(..)throws CustomException)`

Only those methods whose signature contains the following throws clause returning anything taking any number of arguments

# Example on other expressions

172

`within(com.package.service.*)`

For any class within the service package. When using within expression we cannot specify the method name or argument bindings

`within(com.package.service..*)`

Within the service package and any of it's sub packages and any class

`within(com.package.service.CustomerService+)`

Withing the service package and for any bean of type CustomerService. The + operator over here indicates, any bean of that type

# Cont'd...

173

`@annotation(com.package.Log)`



Only those methods which are annotated with `@Log` annotation

`@target(com.package.Log)`



Only those bean classes which are annotated with `@Log` annotation

`bean(*Service)`



Only those beans whose id/name matches the expression

# Passing parameters to advice

174

- As we seen, a JoinPoint object provides all the details required by the advice to perform any kind of operation
- Another way of achieving the same is by using *target*, *args* and *this* expressions in the Pointcut declaration

# Example

175

```
@Aspect  
public class OrderValidator {  
  
    @Before("execution(* placeOrder(..)) && args(order)")  
    public void validateOrder(Order order) {  
        //some order validation logic here  
    }  
}
```

Over here, we are telling the container to pass the Order object passed as a parameter to the placeOrder method to the validateOrder advice for validation purpose

# Named Pointcut

176

- This is another very important feature of Spring AOP. Since pointcut expressions are lengthy and if you need to use the same pointcut in multiple places, then instead of repeating the expression we can give a logical name to that pointcut and refer to it by that name
- It will be more clear with the help of an example!

# Example

177

```
@Aspect  
public class PointcutConfig {  
  
    @Pointcut("execution(public * com.package.service.*.*(..))")  
    public void serviceComponents() {}  
  
    @Pointcut("execution(* apply*(..))")  
    public void applyMethods() {}  
  
}
```

Basically we are creating aliases for the pointcuts so that we can refer to the same easily now.

# Cont'd...

178

```
@Aspect  
public class LoggingAspect {  
  
    @Before("com.package.PointcutConfig.applyMethods()")  
    public void log(JoinPoint joinPoint) {  
        System.out.println("log advice executed for method : "+  
                           joinPoint.getSignature().getName());  
    }  
  
    @Before("com.package.PointcutConfig.serviceComponents()")  
    public void timeLog(JoinPoint joinPoint) {  
        System.out.println("request for method : "+  
                           joinPoint.getSignature().getName() +  
                           " occurred at "+new Date());  
    }  
}
```

Instead of writing the actual expression,  
we are referring to the pointcut aliases

# After and AfterReturning advice

179

```
@Aspect
public class LoggingAspect {

    @After("bean(*Service)")
    public void log(JoinPoint joinPoint) {
        System.out.println("log advice got executed after call to method : "+
                           joinPoint.getSignature().getName());
    }

    @AfterReturning(pointcut="execution(* balance(..)) && args(acno)",
                   returning="balance")
    public void validate(JoinPoint joinPoint, long acno, double balance) {
        System.out.println("validate advice called after successful return");
        System.out.println("acno passed "+acno+" and the balance returned "+balance);
    }
}
```

In AfterReturning advice, we can even process the return value of the target method which was called.

# Exception handling using AOP

180

- Exception handling is one more important aspect of our application development
- In many cases exception handling is merely catching system exceptions, wrapping it up as user defined exceptions and throwing it to the caller
- This means we end up writing duplicate try/catch blocks in many places, which can easily be eliminated using AOP

# Example

181

```
public class BusinessComponent implements BusinessInterface {  
    public void someBusinessMethod() throws BusinessException {  
        //we are raising a different exception to see the aspect  
        //coming into action  
        //assume that you are connecting to the database and  
        //something goes wrong  
        throw new RuntimeException();  
    }  
}
```

We are trying to create a scenario where the code is raising a system exception and the exception handling code has been moved into a common place, i.e. Aspects

# AfterThrowing Advice

182

# Around Advice

183

- If we need to do both pre and post processing, i.e. we need to execute some code before and after the method is called
- Also we might want to handle exceptions, return values all in one place
- So basically, Around advice combines the capability of Before, After, AfterReturning and AfterThrowing advice in one place

# Example

184

```
@Aspect
public class ProfilingAspect {

    @Around("execution(* *(..))")
    public Object profile(ProceedingJoinPoint joinPoint) throws Throwable {
        StopWatch watch = new StopWatch();
        watch.start(joinPoint.getSignature().getName());
        try {
            return joinPoint.proceed(); //calling the target method
        }
        catch(Exception e) {
            throw e;
        }
        finally {
            watch.stop();
            System.out.println(watch.prettyPrint());
        }
    }
}
```

# Load Time Weaving

185

- LTW can be achieved from Spring 2.5 onwards instead of the proxy approach

# Example

186

```
@Aspect
public class ProfilingAspect {

    @Around("execution(* *(..))")
    public Object profile(ProceedingJoinPoint joinPoint) throws Throwable {
        StopWatch watch = new StopWatch();
        watch.start(joinPoint.getSignature().getName());
        try {
            return joinPoint.proceed(); //calling the target method
        }
        catch(Exception e) {
            throw e;
        }
        finally {
            watch.stop();
            System.out.println(watch.prettyPrint());
        }
    }
}
```

We will try weaving this aspect  
to our bean methods

# META-INF/aop.xml file

187

```
<aspectj>  
  <weaver>  
    <!-- only weave classes in our application-specific packages -->  
    <include within="service.*" />  
    <include within="ex8.*" />  
  </weaver>  
  
  <aspects>  
    <!-- weave in just this aspect -->  
    <aspect name="ex8.ProfilingAspect" />  
  </aspects>  
  
</aspectj>
```

To use LTW, AspectJ requires an aop.xml file containing information about classes which needs to be weaved and the aspects which will be woven in those classes

# The test class

188

```
public class WeavingTest {  
  
    @Autowired private CustomerService customerService;  
  
    @Test  
    public void testAroundAdvice() {  
        //calling getClass to verify whether a proxy was created  
        //or the same class was weaved  
  
        System.out.println(customerService.getClass().getName());  
        customerService.applyForChequeBook(12345);  
        //manually creating a new instance bypassing sping  
        customerService = new CustomerServiceImpl();  
        customerService.applyForChequeBook(12345);  
        customerService.stopCheque(12345);  
    }  
}
```

# Running the test class

189

- For standalone and test environments, you will have to run the code by setting the following vm argument:
  - -javaagent:spring-instrument-{version}.RELEASE.jar

# Spring and AspectJ

## Lab No. 5

*Refer to the lab guide provided along with the eclipse project  
to proceed further*

# Topics to be covered

191

- Spring's role in supporting data access in an enterprise application
- Support for data access technologies
  - JDBC, Hibernate, JPA

# Role of Spring while accessing data

192

- Provide comprehensive data access support
  - To make data access easier to do it effectively
- Enable a layered application architecture
  - To isolate an application's business logic from the complexity of data access
- Spring manages resources for you
  - Eliminates boilerplate code
  - Reduces likelihood of bugs

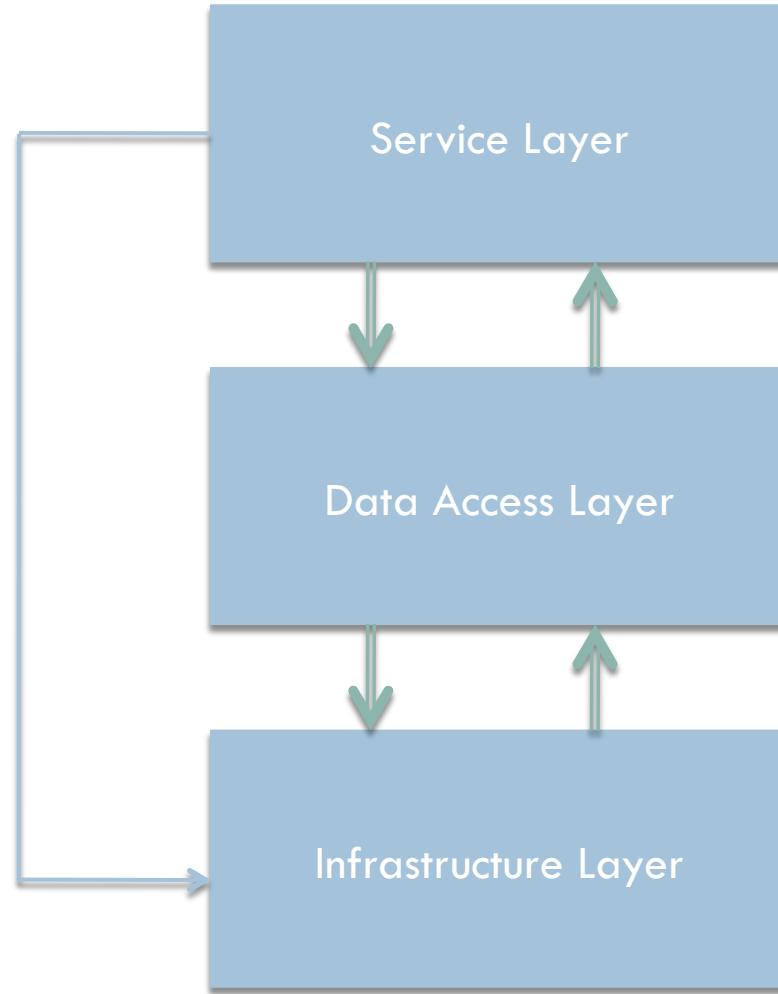
# Cont'd...

193

- Declarative transaction management
  - Transaction boundaries declared via configuration
  - Enforced by a Spring transaction manager
- Automatic connection management
  - Connections acquired/released automatically
- Intelligent exception handling
  - Root cause failures always reported
  - Resources always released properly

# Layered Architecture

194



# The Service Layer

195

- Defines the public functions of the application
  - Clients call into the application through this layer
- Encapsulates the logic to carry out each application function
  - Delegates to the infrastructure layer to manage transactions
  - Delegates to the data access layer to map persistent data into a form needed to execute the business logic

# The Data Access Layer

196

- Used by the service layer to access data needed by the business logic
- Encapsulates the complexity of data access
  - The use of data access API
    - JDBC, Hibernate, etc
  - The mapping of data into a form suitable for business logic
    - A JDBC ResultSet to a domain object graph

# The Infrastructure Layer

197

- Exposes low-level services needed by other layers
  - Infrastructure services are provided by Spring
  - Developers typically do not write them
- Likely to vary between environments
  - Production vs. test

# Layers working together

198

- Client calls a function of the service layer
- A service initiates a function of the application
  - By delegating to the transaction manager to begin a transaction
  - By delegating to repositories to load data for processing
    - All data access calls participate in a transaction
    - Repositories often return domain objects that encapsulate domain behaviors

# Cont'd...

199

- A service continues processing
  - By executing business logic
  - Often by coordinating between domain objects loaded by repositories
- And finally, completes processing
  - By updating changed data and committing the transaction

# Introducing Spring JDBC Support

200

- Introduction to Spring JDBC
  - Problems with traditional JDBC
    - Results in redundant, error prone code
    - Leads to poor exception handling
  - Spring's JdbcTemplate API
    - Configuration
    - Query execution
    - Working with result sets
    - Exception handling

# Redundant, error prone code

201

```
public List<Flight> getAvailableFlights() {
    Connection conn = null;
    PreparedStatement pst = null;
    ResultSet rs = null;
    try {
        conn = dataSource.getConnection();
        pst = conn.prepareStatement("select * from flights_test");
        rs = pst.executeQuery();
        List<Flight> rows = new ArrayList<Flight>();
        while(rs.next()) {
            Flight f = new Flight();
            f.setFlightNo(rs.getString(1));
            f.setCarrier(rs.getString(2));
            f.setFrom(rs.getString(3));
            f.setTo(rs.getString(4));
            rows.add(f);
        }
        return rows;
    }
    catch(SQLException e) {
        throw new RuntimeException(e);
    }
    finally {
        try { rs.close(); pst.close(); conn.close(); } catch(Exception e) { }
    }
}
```

# Spring's JdbcTemplate

202

- Greatly simplifies use of the JDBC API
  - Eliminates repetitive boilerplate code
  - Alleviates common causes of bugs
  - Handles SQLExceptions properly
- Without sacrificing power
  - Provides full access to the standard JDBC constructs

# Introduction to JdbcTemplate API

203

```
public int getTotalFlights() {  
    return jdbcTemplate.queryForObject(  
        "select count(*) from flights_test", Integer.class);  
}
```

- Acquisition of the connection
- Participation in the transaction
- Execution of the statement
- Processing of the result set
- Handling any exceptions
- Release of the connection

All the steps  
managed by the  
Template class

# Spring JDBC – Who does what?

204

| Action                                                 | Spring | You |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----|
| Define the connection parameters                       |        | X   |
| Open the connection                                    | X      |     |
| Specify the SQL statement                              |        | X   |
| Declare parameters and provide parameter values        |        | X   |
| Prepare and execute the statement                      | X      |     |
| Setup the loop to iterate through the results (if any) | X      |     |
| Do the work for each iteration                         |        | X   |
| Process any exception                                  | X      |     |
| Handle transactions                                    | X      |     |
| Close the connection, statement and resultset          | X      |     |

# Creating a JdbcTemplate

205

- JdbcTemplate class requires a DataSource to be supplied for successful creation

```
jdbcTemplate = new JdbcTemplate(dataSource);
```

- NamedParameterJdbcTemplate class allows the usage of named parameters ':name' rather than traditional '?' similar to Hibernate

```
jdbcTemplate = new NamedParameterJdbcTemplate  
                (dataSource);
```

# Example

206

```
public class FlightRepositoryImpl implements FlightRepository {  
    private JdbcTemplate jdbcTemplate;  
  
    public void setDataSource(DataSource dataSource) {  
        jdbcTemplate = new JdbcTemplate(dataSource);  
    }  
}
```

# Cont'd...

207

```
public class FlightRepositoryImpl extends JdbcDaoSupport  
implements FlightRepository {  
  
    public List<Flight> getAvailableFlights() {  
        JdbcTemplate jdbcTemplate = getJdbcTemplate();
```

Alternatively we can extend JdbcDaoSupport/SimpleJdbcDaoSupport/  
NamedParameterJdbcDaoSupport class which will create the respective template  
object and provide convenient access to it.

**Such support classes are not used now a days**

# Using JdbcTemplate class methods

208

## □ Simple select query

```
public int getTotalFlights() {  
    return jdbcTemplate.queryForObject(  
        "select count(*) from flights_test", Integer.class);  
}
```

## □ Query with bind parameters

```
public int getTotalFlights(String carrier) {  
    return jdbcTemplate.queryForObject(  
        "select count(*) from flights_test where carrier = ?",
        new Object[]{carrier}, Integer.class);  
}
```

# Cont'd...

209

- JdbcTemplate class supports varargs

```
public int getTotalFlights(String carrier) {  
    return jdbcTemplate.queryForObject(  
        "select count(*) from flights_test where carrier = ?",
        Integer.class, carrier);  
}
```

- Query for a single row

```
public Map getFlightInfo(String flightNo) {  
    return jdbcTemplate.queryForMap(  
        "select * from flights_test where flightno=?",
        flightNo);  
}
```

# Cont'd...

210

- **Query for multiple rows**

```
public List getFlights(String carrier) {  
    return jdbcTemplate.queryForList(  
        "select * from flights_test where carrier = ?", carrier);  
}
```

- returns a List where each element of the List contains a Map object holding column name, column value pair data

# Cont'd...

211

## □ Query for domain objects

```
public List<Flight> getAvailableFlights(String carrier) {  
    class FlightMapper implements RowMapper<Flight> {  
        @Override  
        public Flight mapRow(ResultSet rs, int index) throws SQLException {  
            Flight flight = new Flight();  
            flight.setFlightNo(rs.getString(1));  
            flight.setCarrier(rs.getString(2));  
            flight.setFrom(rs.getString(3));  
            flight.setTo(rs.getString(4));  
            return flight;  
        }  
    }  
    return jdbcTemplate.query(  
        "select * from flights_test where carrier = ?", new FlightMapper(), carrier);  
}
```

# Cont'd...

212

## □ For all other DML operations

```
public void newFlight(Flight flight) {  
    jdbcTemplate.update(  
        "insert into flights_test values(?, ?, ?, ?)",  
        flight.getFlightNo(), flight.getCarrier(),  
        flight.getFrom(), flight.getTo());  
}
```

Please check the reference and API documentation for further usages of JdbcTemplate API

# Spring JDBC Support

## Lab No. 6

*Refer to the lab guide provided along with the eclipse project  
to proceed further*

# Topics in this Session

214

- Spring and Hibernate integration
  - Configure Hibernate SessionFactory in Spring
  - Using HibernateTemplate class for managing Hibernate Session object
- Spring and JPA integration
  - Configure EntityManagerFactory in Spring
  - Using JpaTemplate class for managing JPA EntityManager object

# About Spring and Hibernate

215

- Hibernate is one of the most powerful ORM technology used widely today
- Hibernate is 100% JPA compliant ORM
- Spring supports native Hibernate integration as well as integration via JPA
- The real benefit of Spring used along with Hibernate/JPA would be:
  - Delegating SessionFactory creation to Spring
  - Use DI wherever we need the SessionFactory
  - **Manage transactions using Spring's declarative TransactionManager**

# Possible ways of writing Repository class

216

```
public class HibernateProductRepository implements  
ProductRepository {  
  
    private SessionFactory sessionFactory;  
  
    public void setSessionFactory(SessionFactory sessionFactory) {  
        this.sessionFactory = sessionFactory;  
    }  
}
```

Configure the SessionFactory in the xml like any other bean and then inject it in the repository like normal

# Cont'd...

217

- Generally we write:

Session session = `sessionFactory.getCurrentSession();`

- But then we also need take care of binding the Session with a transaction. In the past we use to a helper class provided by Spring called as `HibernateTemplate`
- `HibernateTemplate` class is **not** required anymore, because Spring provides transactional session objects directly, so no need to use `HibernateTemplate` at all

# Example using HibernateTemplate

218

```
public class HibernateProductRepository implements  
ProductRepository {  
  
    private HibernateTemplate hibernateTemplate;  
  
    public void setSessionFactory(SessionFactory sessionFactory) {  
        hibernateTemplate = new HibernateTemplate(sessionFactory);  
    }  
}
```

HibernateTemplate needs a SessionFactory object. Similar to JdbcTemplate, HibernateTemplate can be configured in the xml file and injected directly in the repository class as well

# Basic configuration

219

```
<bean id="exampleSessionFactory"
      class="org.springframework.orm.hibernate3.LocalSessionFactoryBean">
    <property name="dataSource"><ref local="exampleDataSource"/></property>
    <property name="hibernateProperties">
        <value>
            hibernate.dialect=org.hibernate.dialect.MySQLDialect
        </value>
    </property>
    <property name="mappingResources">
        <list>
            <value>Product.hbm.xml</value>
        </list>
    </property>
</bean>

<bean id="productRepository" class="ex1.HibernateProductRepository">
    <property name="sessionFactory" ref local="exampleSessionFactory"/>
</bean>
```

Configuring the SessionFactory and  
injecting it in the Repository class

# Spring JPA Support

220

- In JPA, a persistent unit is represented as an object of EntityManagerFactory interface similar to SessionFactory interface in Hibernate
- To persist/load object graph we need to use EntityManager interface and it's method similar to Session interface in Hibernate

# Example

221

```
public class JpaProductRepository implements ProductRepository {  
  
    private EntityManagerFactory entityManagerFactory;  
  
    public void setEntityManagerFactory(  
        EntityManagerFactory entityManagerFactory) {  
        this.entityManagerFactory = entityManagerFactory;  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    public void add(Product product) {  
        EntityManager entityManager =  
            entityManagerFactory.createEntityManager();  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

Once again we will have to  
deal with transactional issues in  
this code

# Cont'd...

222

```
public class JpaProductRepository implements ProductRepository {  
    @PersistenceContext  
    private EntityManager entityManager;
```

Spring support the standard **@PersistenceContext** annotation, so you can directly inject the EntityManager object. Much

# JPA related configuration

223

```
<bean id="entityManagerFactory"
      class="o.s.orm.jpa.LocalContainerEntityManagerFactoryBean">
    <property name="dataSource" ref local="exampleDataSource" />
</bean>

<bean id="productRepository" class="ex2.JpaProductRepository">
    <property name="entityManagerFactory"
              ref="entityManagerFactory" />
</bean>
```

Instead of configuring the EntityManagerFactory, we can also lookup and access the EntityManagerFactory instance provided by the Application Server

# Spring Hibernate/JPA Integration

## Lab No. 7

*Refer to the lab guide provided along with the eclipse project to proceed further*

# Topics to be covered

225

- Why use transactions?
- Local transaction management
- Distributed transaction management
- Spring transaction management
- Declarative transaction management
- Transaction propagation

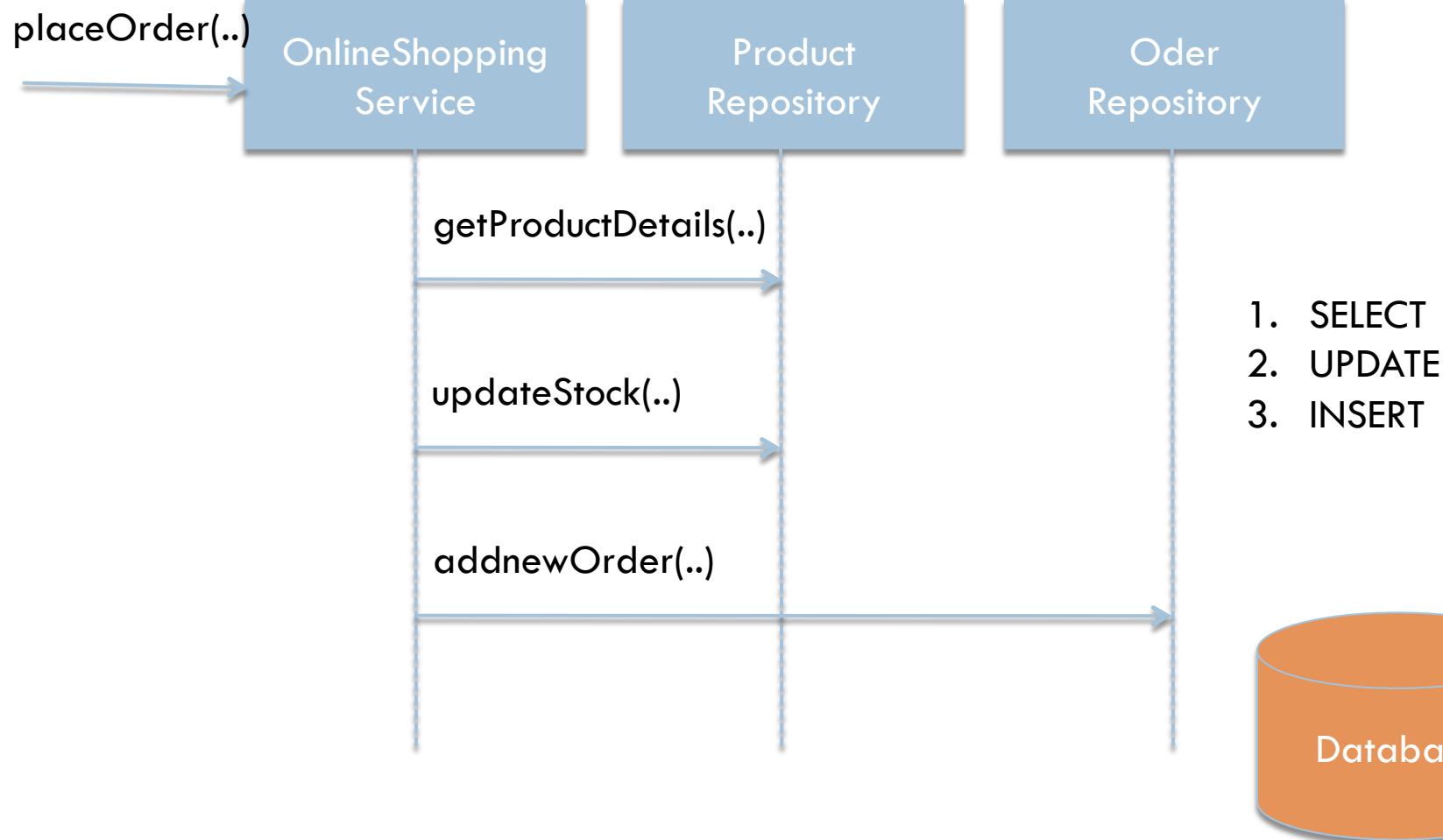
# Why use Transactions?

226

- To enforce ACID principles:
  - Atomic
    - Each unit of work is an all-or-nothing operation
  - Consistent
    - Database integrity constraints are never violated
  - Isolated
    - Isolating transactions from each other
  - Durable
    - Committed changes are permanent

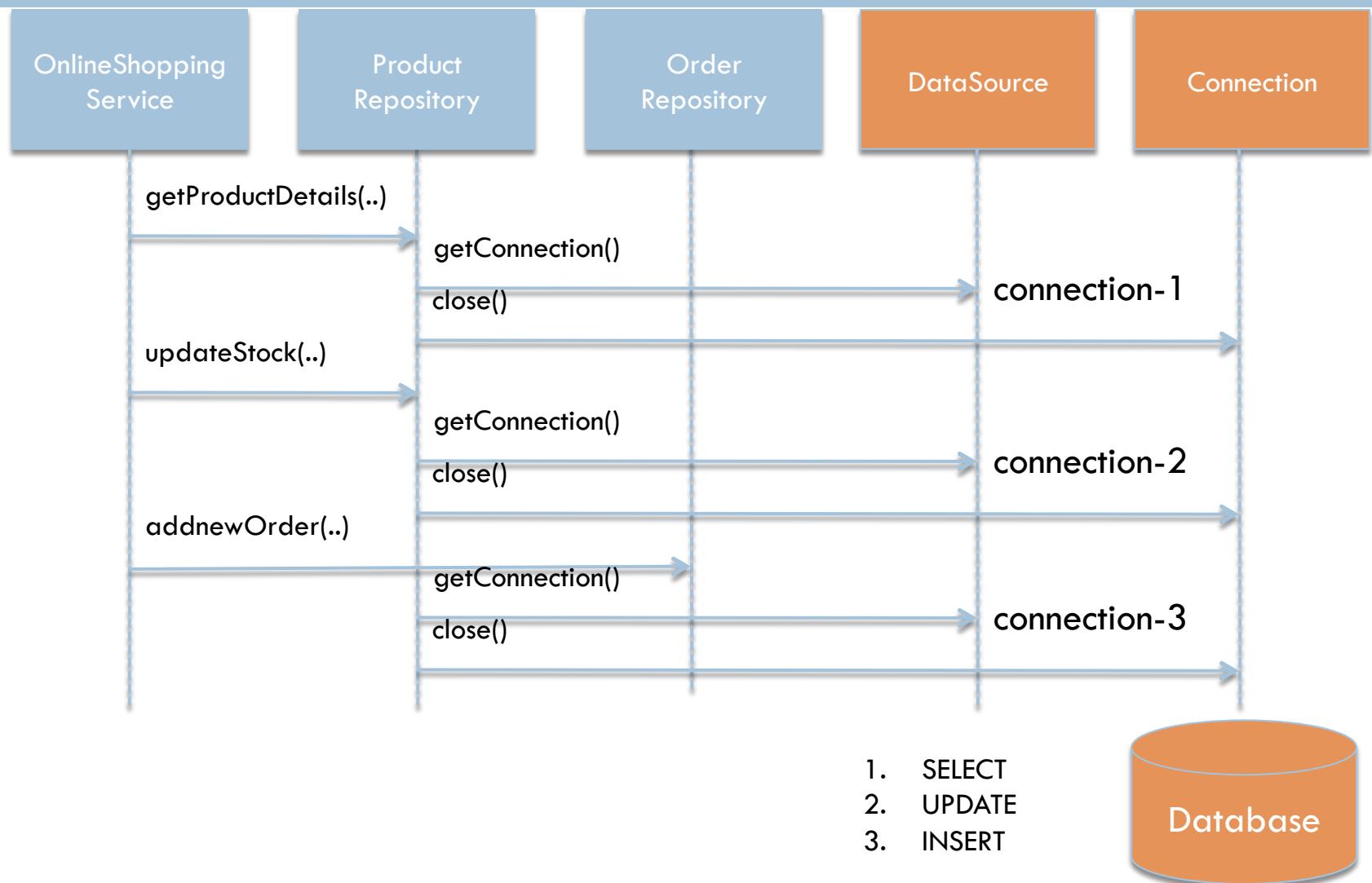
# Example

227



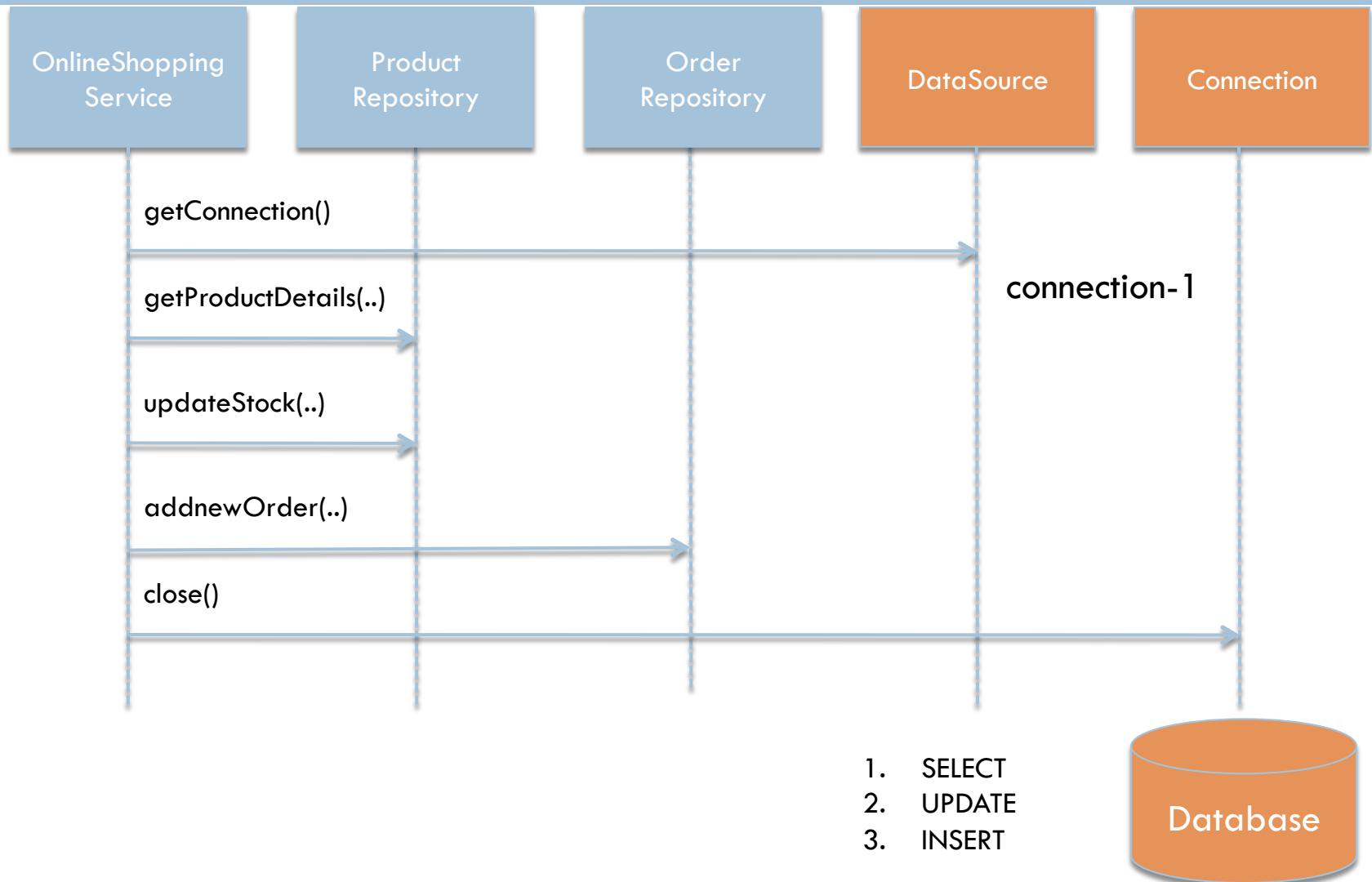
# Running without any transaction

228



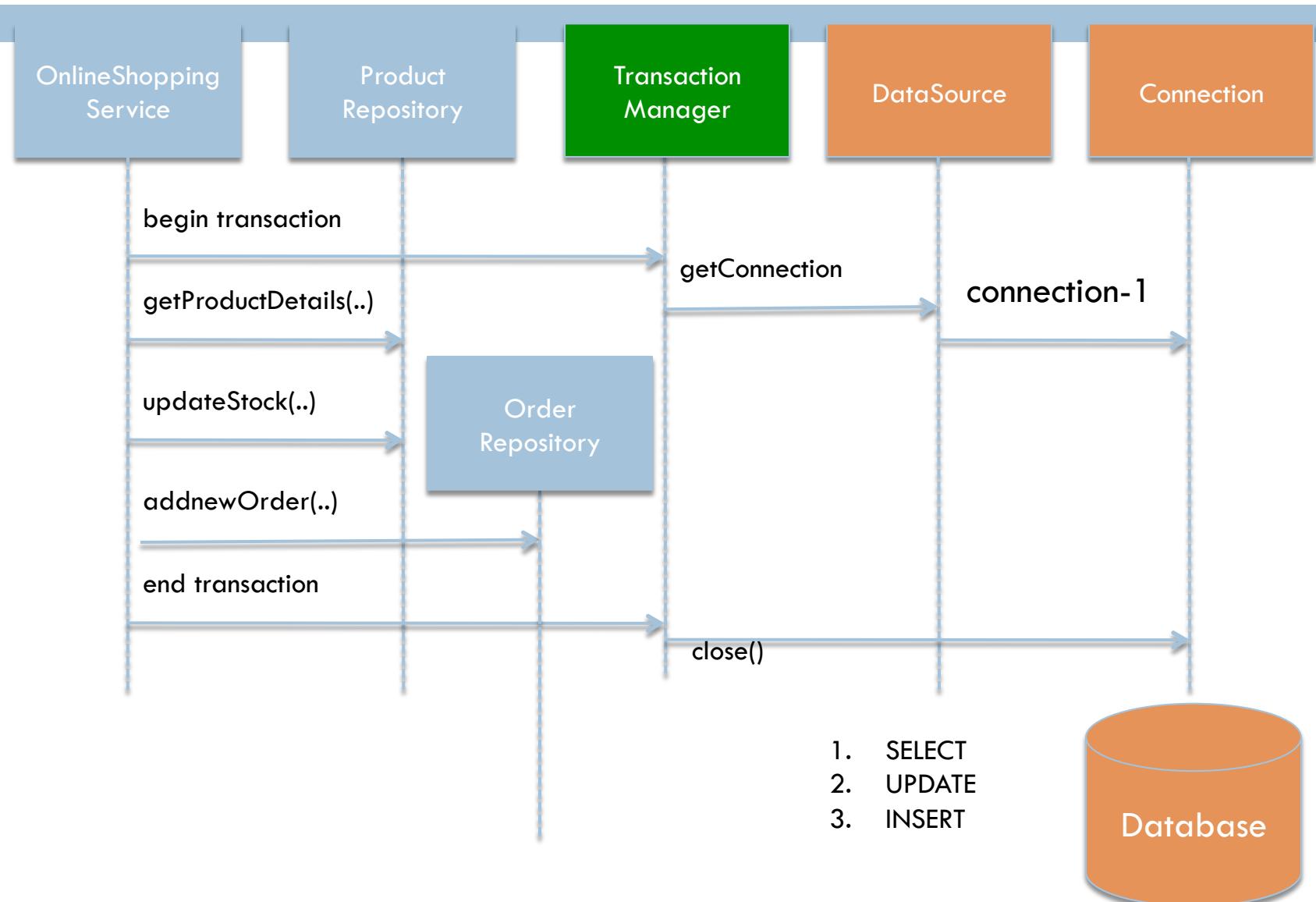
# Running in a transaction

229



# Running in a transaction

230



# The risks of not using transactions

231

- Efficient connection management is important
- Proper transaction management is even more important
  - Using a Transaction API to deal with this
- The problem is that the API for managing local transaction management is part of JDBC itself whereas the API for distributed transaction management is JTA
- It might happen that initially we are using a single database and using JDBC for managing transactions and in future we might want to distribute the data across multiple databases and this would mean a good amount of change in transaction management code

# Local Transaction management

232

- Transactions can be managed at the level of the local resource
  - Database
- Cannot be used if multiple resources are participating in a transaction
- The *java.sql.Connection* interface itself contains methods for managing local transactions:
  - `setAutoCommit(boolean)`, `commit()`, `rollback()`, etc...

# Distributed Transaction management

233

- JTA is used if we need to manage transactions across multiple resources
- Application Servers provide full support for 2PC/  
XA transactions
  - We need to use UserTransaction interface and it's methods like begin(), commit() and rollback()

# PlatformTransactionManager

234

- *PlatformTransactionManager* is the base interface for the abstraction
- Several implementations are available
  - `DataSourceTransactionManager`
  - `HibernateTransactionManager`
  - `JtaTransactionManager`
  - `WeblogicJtaTransactionManager`
  - `WebsphereUowTransactionManager`
  - ...

# Configuring the transaction manager

235

- Pick the specific implementation

```
<bean id="transactionManager"
      class="org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DataSourceTransactionManager">
    <property name="dataSource" ref="dataSource" />
</bean>
```

- OR

```
<bean id="transactionManager"
      class="org.springframework.orm.hibernate3.HibernateTransactionManager">
    <property name="sessionFactory" ref="sessionFactory" />
</bean>
```

- For JTA,

```
<tx:jta-transaction-manager />
```

# Declarative transactions

236

- When using declarative transaction management, we don't write the code to begin/commit/rollback again and again
  - We just need to declare that a service method represents a logical, atomic unit-of-work
  - Container/Framework manages transactions based on the metadata provided
  - Spring and EJB both support declarative transaction management
- No need for transaction management code getting cluttered along with business logic
- If we manage transactions on our own, it can be referred to as Bean Managed Transaction

# Bean managed transactions

237

- Declarative transactions is highly recommended
- If you wish to programmatically deal with transactions, you can always inject the *TransactionManager* like any other bean. Also Spring provides *TransactionTemplate* class for programmatically managing the same

# Declarative transaction example

238

```
public class OnlineShoppingServiceImpl implements OnlineShoppingService {  
    @Transactional  
    public void placeOrder(Order order) {  
        //atomic unit of work  
    }  
}
```

When using annotations for tx management, we need to inform the container about the same by adding **<tx:annotation-driven />** in the xml file.

@Transactional annotation can be used at class/interface level.

```
public interface OnlineShoppingService {  
    @Transactional  
    public void placeOrder(Order order);  
}
```

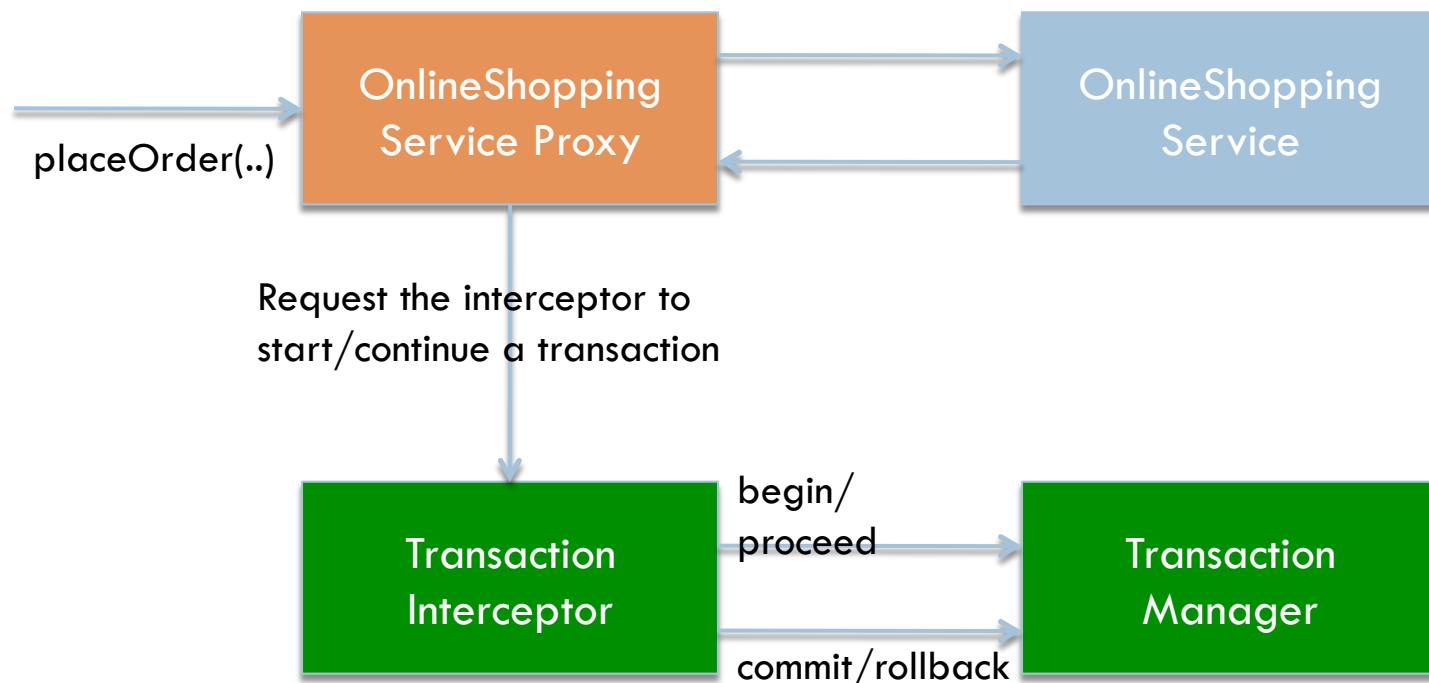
# But who reads those annotations?

239

- Spring uses AOP proxies for beans requiring transaction support by default
- A **proxy** class would be generated for `OnlineShoppingService` bean which will use an interceptor called as **TransactionInterceptor** to communicate with the transaction manager and based on the configuration will propagate the transaction accordingly
- No problem if LTW has to be used, it's a minor change in the configuration required

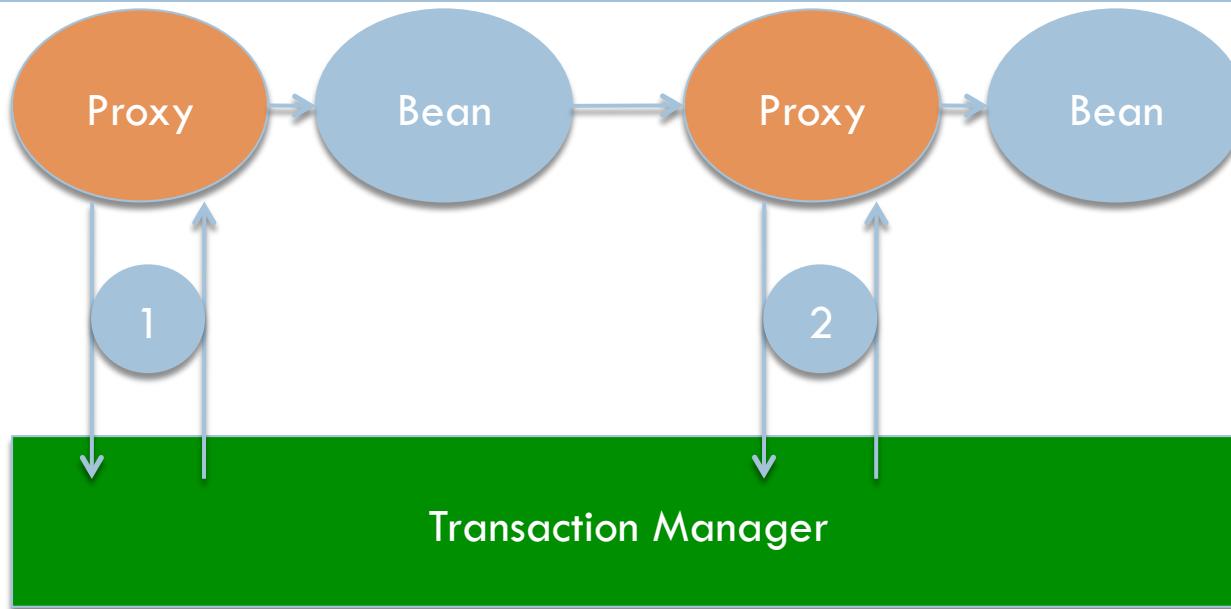
# Cont'd...

240



# Transaction propagation

241



1. The Transactional proxy requests the tx manager to start a transaction. Since for the current thread, no transaction has been started, the tx manager begins a new transaction.
2. The proxy requests the tx manager to start a transaction. Since already a transaction has been started for the current thread, the transaction manager decides to propagate the same transactional context. If the bean method fails, the proxy informs about the failure to the tx manager and the tx manager decides to rollback the transaction.

# @Transactional attributes

242

## @Transactional(isolation=Isolation.READ\_COMMITTED)

Informs the tx manager that the following isolation level shoud be used for the current tx. Should be set at the point from where the tx starts because we cannot change the isolation level after starting a tx.

## @Transactional(timeout=60)

Informs the tx manager about the time duration to wait for an idle tx before a decision is taken to rollback non-responsive transactions.

## @Transactional(propagation=Propagation.REQUIRED)

If not specified, the default propagational behavior is REQUIRED. Other options are REQUIRES\_NEW, MANDATORY, SUPPORTS, NOT\_SUPPORTED, NEVER and NESTED.

# REQUIRED

243

- Indicates that the target method can not run without an active tx. If a tx has already been started before the invocation of this method, then it will continue in the same tx or a new tx would begin soon as this method is called.
- Methods which can be atomic as well as sub-atomic in nature are the best candidates for this option
  - withdraw() method can be a separate tx on its own as well as can be a part of a tx in case of transfer()

# REQUIRES\_NEW

244

- Indicates that a new tx has to start everytime the target method is called. If already a tx is going on, it will be suspended before starting a new one.
- Methods which are atomic in nature and cannot be sub-atomic unit of work are the best candidates for this option.
  - transfer(), placeOrder() cannot participate in an ongoing tx. It should always run in it's own tx

# MANDATORY

245

- Indicates that the target method requires an active tx to be running. If a tx is not going on, it will fail by throwing an exception.
- Methods which are purely sub-atomic in nature and cannot be atomic unit or work are the best candidates for this option.
  - addPaymentRecord() cannot be an atomic unit of work. It's always a part of an existing transaction like billPayment(), placeOrder(), etc...

# SUPPORTS

246

- Indicates that the target method can execute irrespective of a tx. If a tx is running, it will participate in the same tx
- If executed without a tx it will still execute if no errors
- Methods which fetch data are the best candidates for this option
  - `getProductDetails()` can utilize locking capabilities if running in a tx, or else it will anyway fetch the data based on the isolation level set.

# NOT\_SUPPORTED

247

- Indicates that the target method doesn't require the transaction context to be propagated
- Mostly those methods which run in a transaction but perform in-memory operations are the best candidates for this option.

# NEVER

248

- Indicates that the target method will raise an exception if executed in a transactional process
- This option is mostly not used in projects

# NESTED

249

- Indicates that the target method should create a Savepoint in the ongoing transaction so that if the target method fails, instead of rolling back the whole tx, only rollback till the savepoint created
- `createBackup()` method can be good candidate for this option, as we don't want to cancel the order just because we were not able to create a backup of the order

# @Transactional attributes

250

`@Transactional(rollbackFor=ShoppingCartException.class)`

Similar to EJB in Spring, to rollback a transaction we need to raise a runtime exception by default. In Spring, all API classes throw `RuntimeException`, which means if any method fails, the container will always rollback the ongoing transaction. The problem is only with checked exceptions. So this option can be used to declaratively rollback a transaction if `ShoppingCartException` occurs.

`@Transactional(noRollbackFor=IllegalStateException.class)`

Indicates that a rollback should not be issued if the target method raises this exception. So what will happen is all SQL operations performed prior to this exception getting raised, would get committed in the database.

# Transaction management

## Lab No. 8

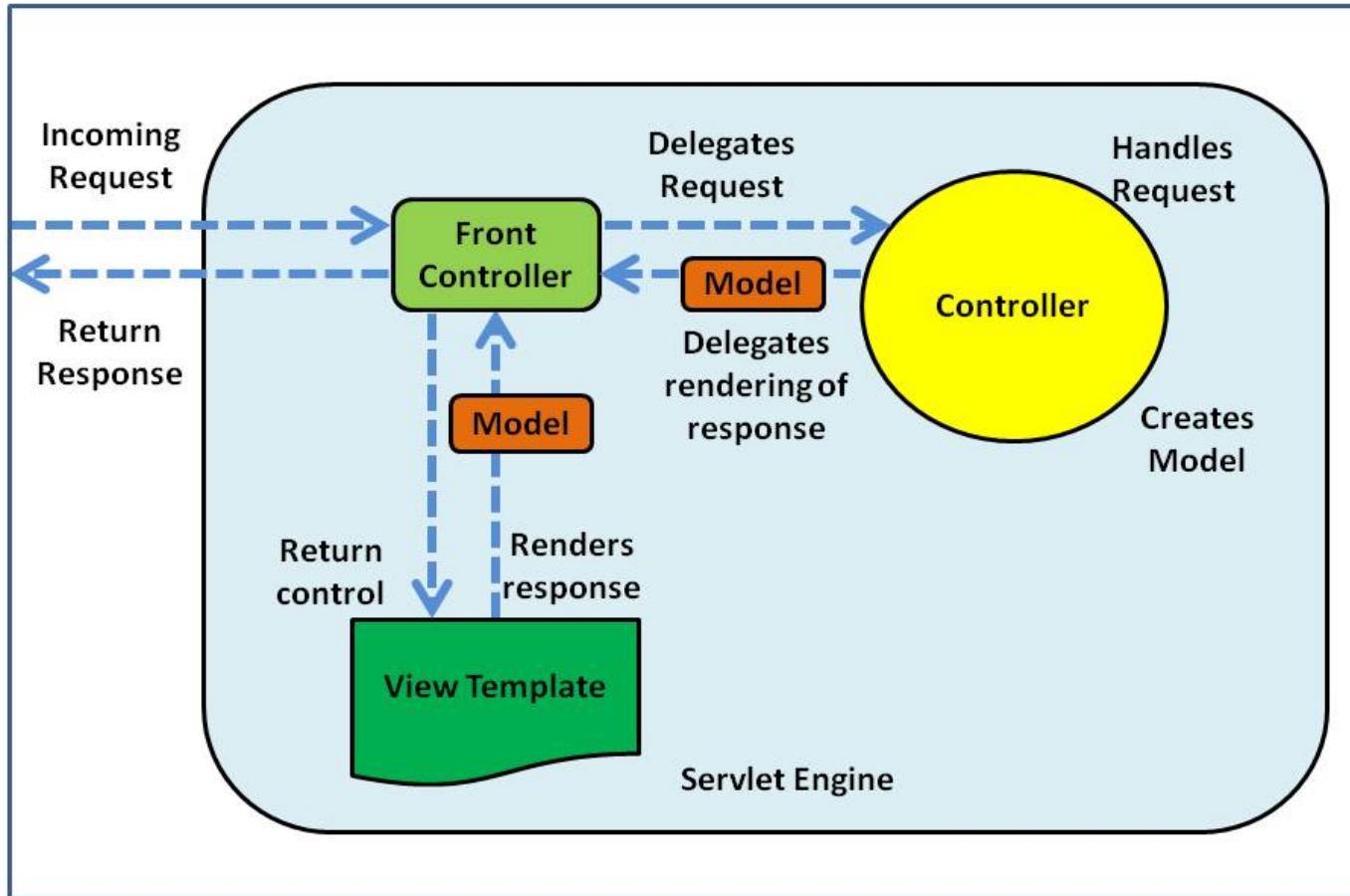
*Refer to the lab guide provided along with the eclipse project to proceed further*

# Topics to be covered

252

- Spring MVC
  - Understanding support for developing Web applications
  - Understanding terms like Controllers, Handlers & View Resolvers
  - Understanding support for RESTful WebServices
    - Support for JSON & XML

# Introduction



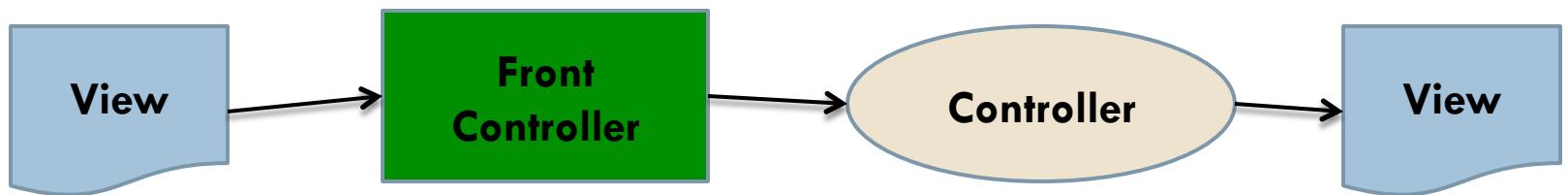
Spring MVC is like any other MVC implementation from outside but more fine-grained and extensible from within

# Controllers

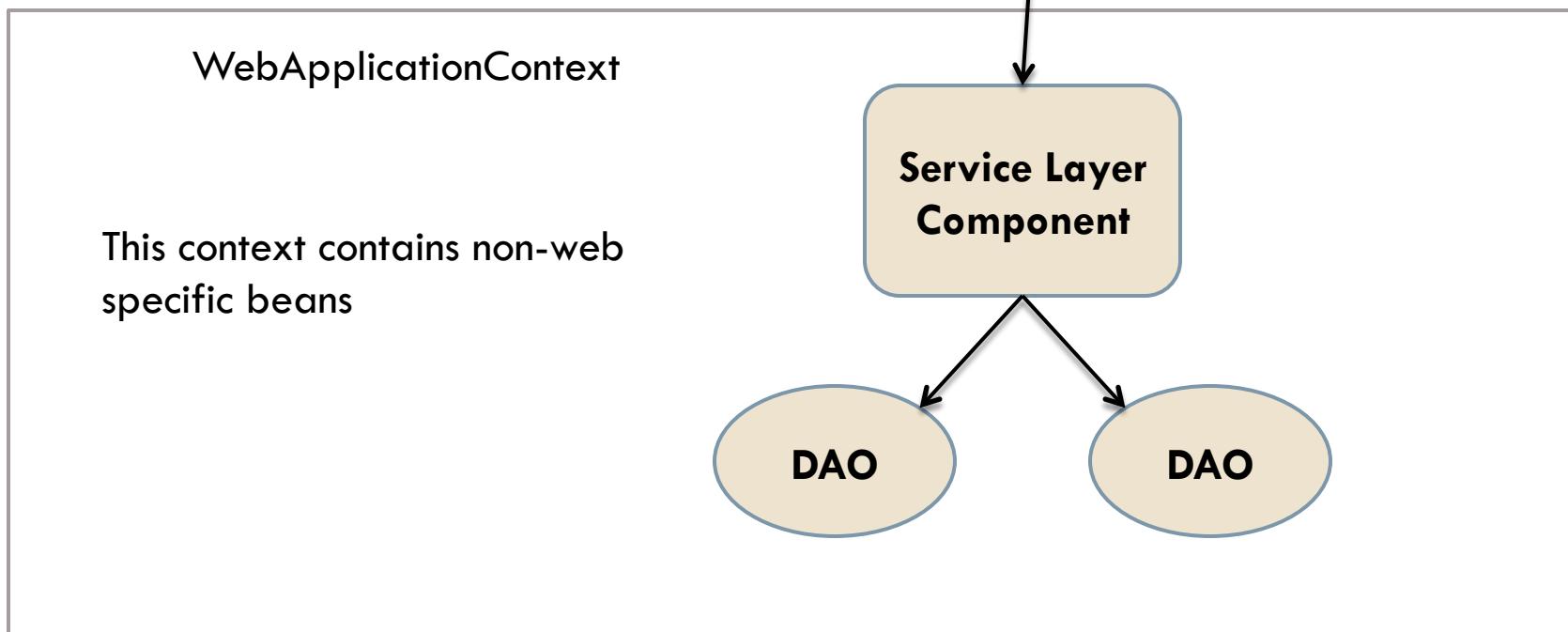
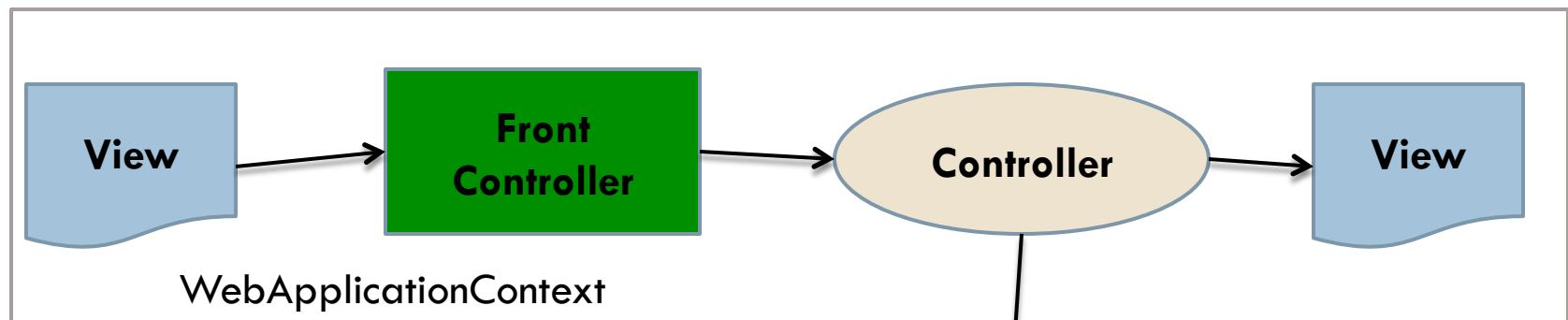
- Spring MVC delegates the responsibility for handling HTTP requests to **Controllers**. Controllers are much like servlets, mapped to one or more URLs and built to work with HttpServletRequest and HttpServletResponse objects.
- The Controller API makes no attempt to hide its dependence to the Servlet API, instead fully embracing it and exposing its power.

# Cont'd...

- Controllers are responsible for processing HTTP requests, performing whatever work necessary, composing the response objects, and passing control back to the main request handling work flow. The Controller does not handle view rendering, focusing instead on handling the request and response objects and delegating to the service layer.



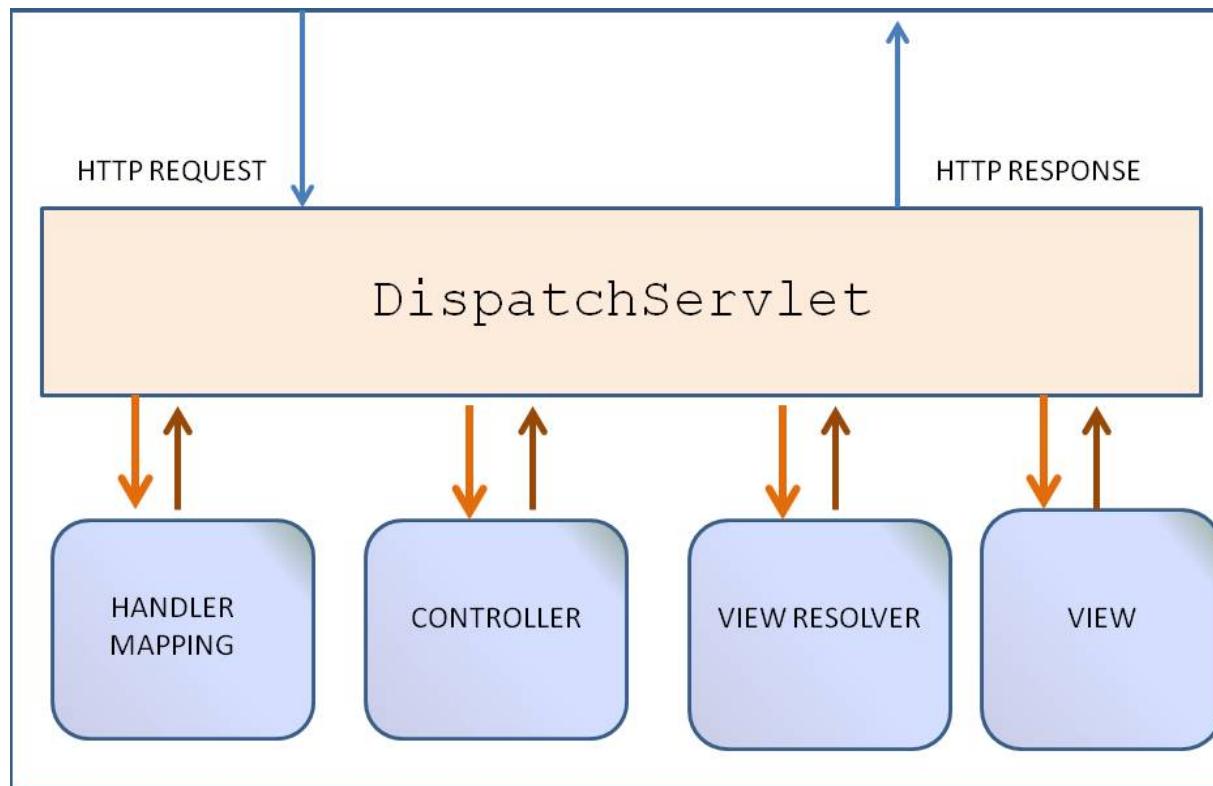
# Cont'd...



# Cont'd...

257

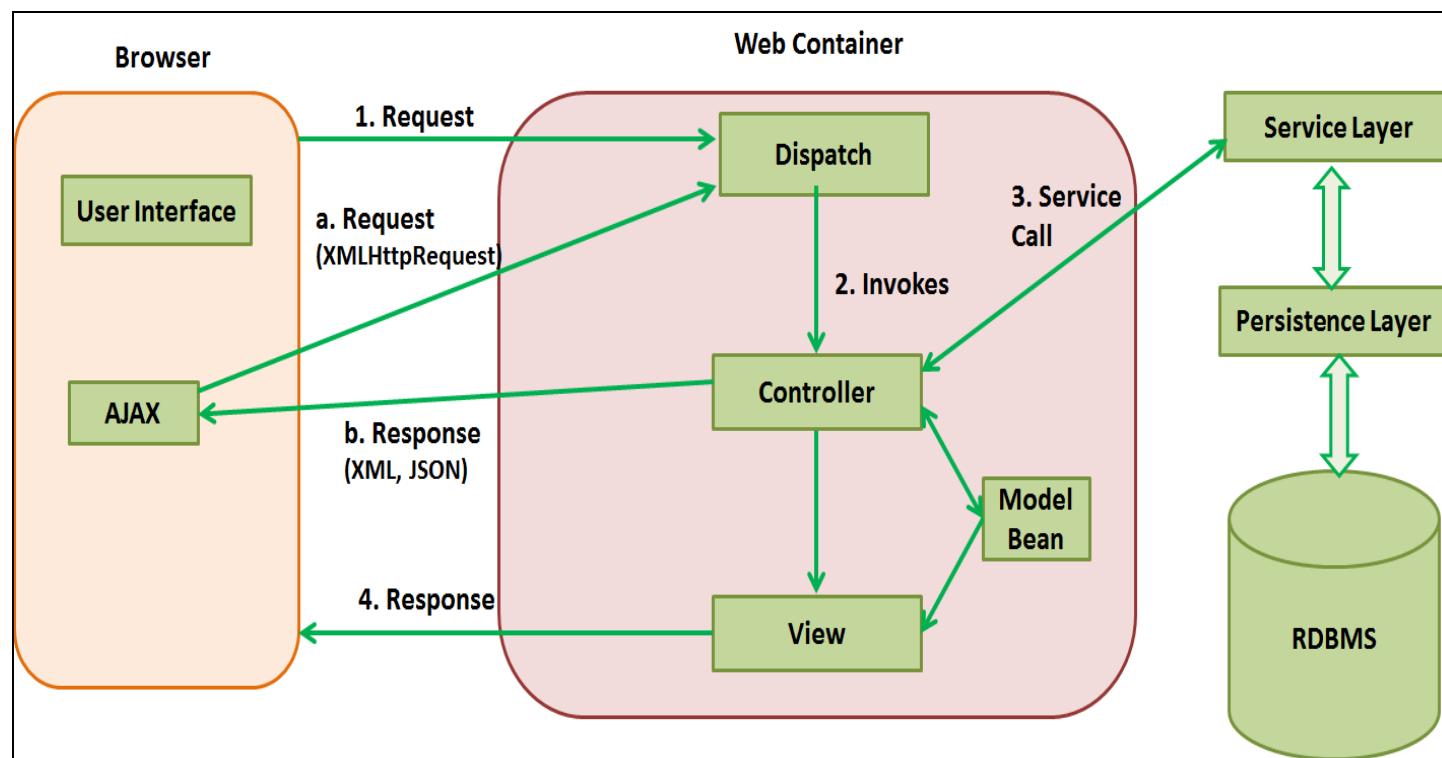
- The role of the Front Controller in Spring MVC is played by DispatcherServlet class



# 2 in 1

258

- Spring MVC can be used for developing traditional web applications as well as modern AJAX and RESTful applications as well



# Configuration

```
<listener>
    <listener-class>
        o.s.web.context.ContextLoaderListener
    </listener-class>
</listener>
```

ContextLoaderListener provided by Spring will create a WebApplicationContext instance by reading applicationContext.xml file from the WEB-INF folder by default

# Cont'd...

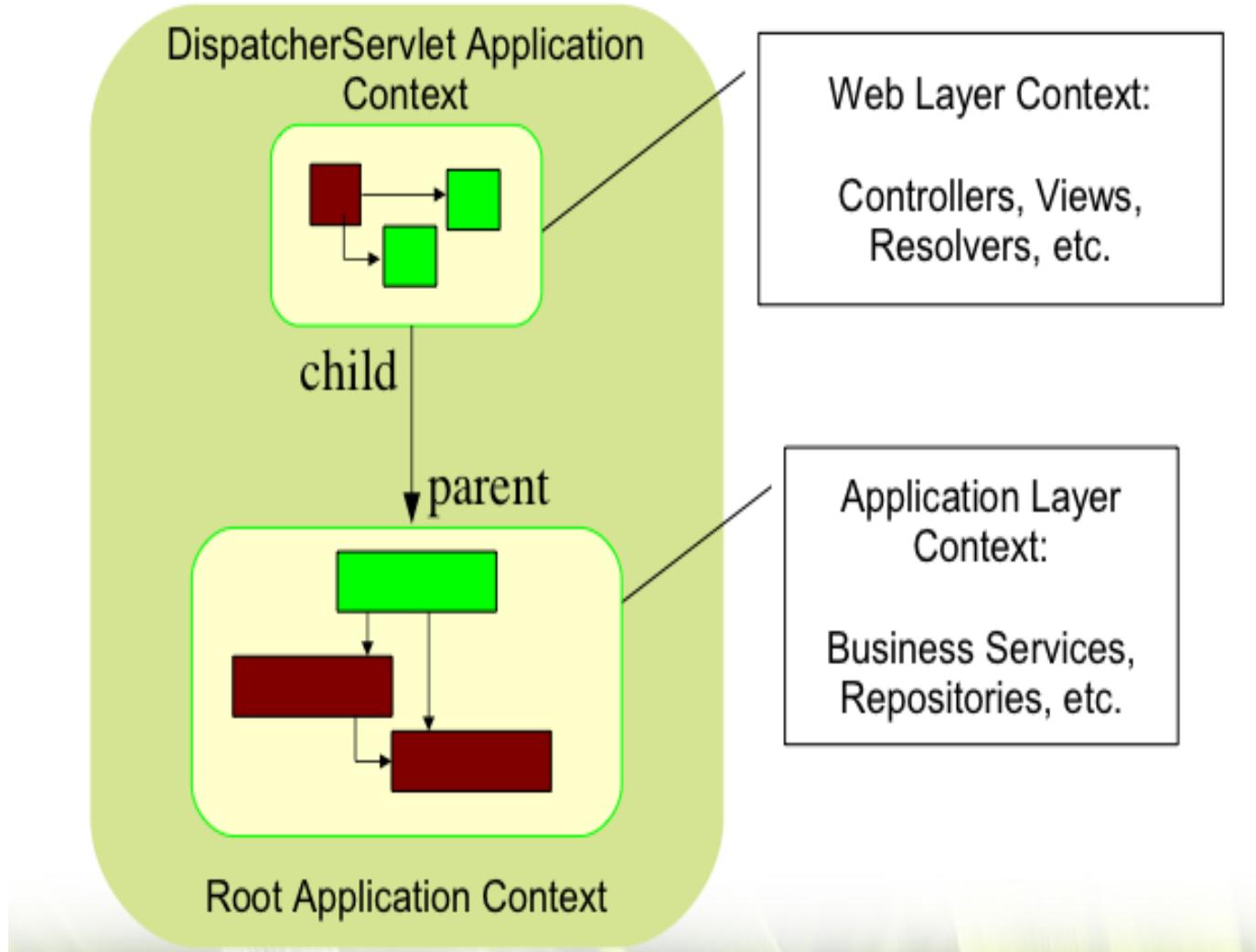
```
<servlet>
    <servlet-name>spring</servlet-name>
    <servlet-class>
        o.s.web.servlet.DispatcherServlet
    </servlet-class>
</servlet>

<servlet-mapping>
    <servlet-name>spring</servlet-name>
    <url-pattern>/controller/*</url-pattern>
    <url-pattern>*.html</url-pattern>
</servlet-mapping>
```

DispatcherServlet is the FrontController in a Spring MVC application.

DispatcherServlet will handle incoming request mapped to the given url. By default will read the <servlet-name>-servlet.xml file from WEB-INF folder.

# Separate contexts



# Views

- The response from a Controller is rendered for output by an instance of the View class. The Controller does not perform any view rendering, nor is it aware of the view rendering technology used.
- Spring MVC has excellent support for many different view rendering technologies, including template languages such
  - JSP and JSTL
  - Velocity & FreeMarker
- Other bundled view rendering toolkits include
  - PDF, Excel
  - JasperReports

# ModelAndView

- When processing is complete, the Controller is responsible for building up the collection of objects that make up the response (the Model) as well as choosing what page (or View) the user sees next. This combination of Model and View is encapsulated in a class named `ModelAndView`
- In the recent versions of Spring MVC, `java.util.Map` can be used to represent the Model and a `String` can be used to represent the name of View making programming further more simple

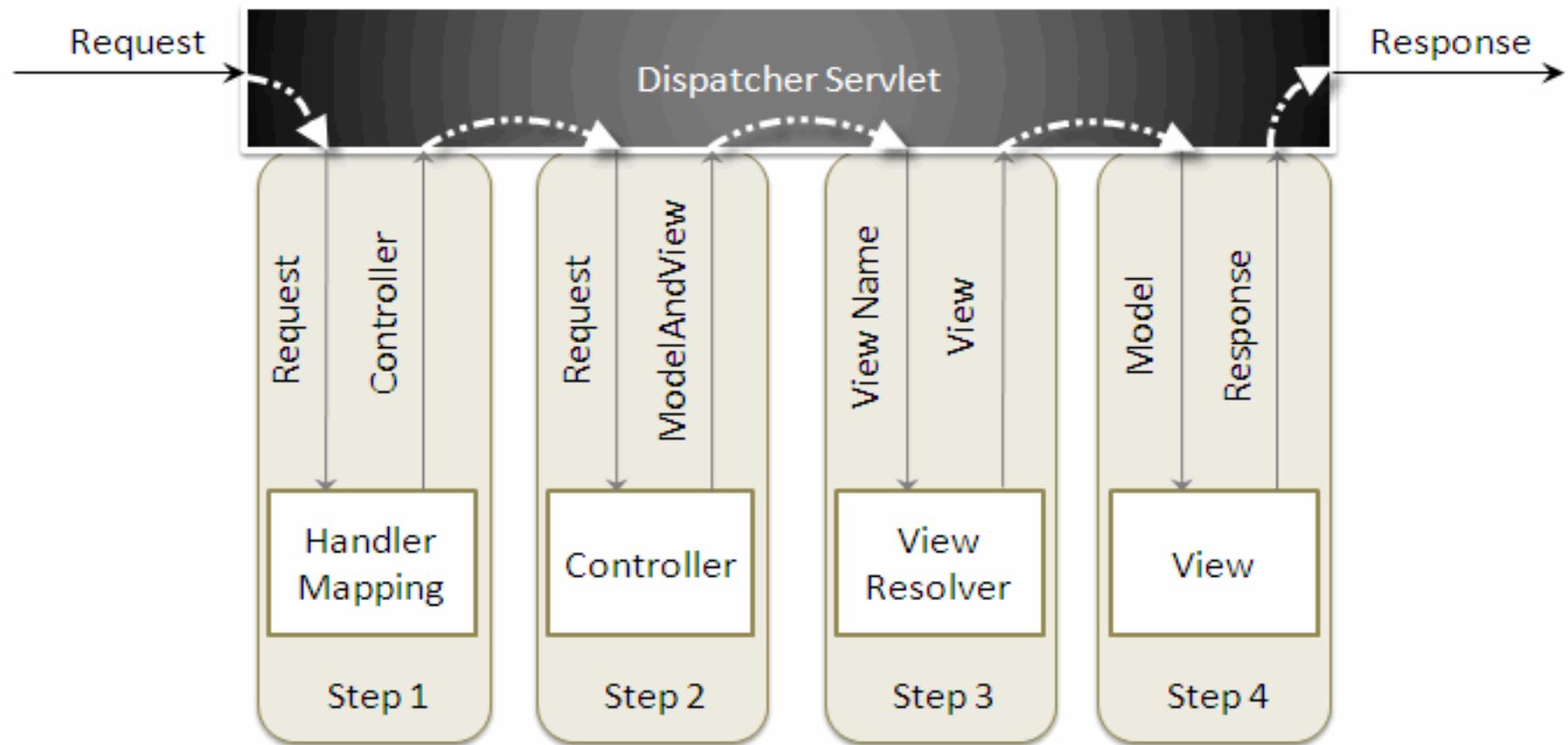
# Overview

- **Views** are single pages, usually created with a template language such as JSP, Velocity, or FreeMarker. Spring MVC also supports such technologies as PDF, Excel, and JasperReports.
- View systems can be mixed and matched in an application.

# Overview

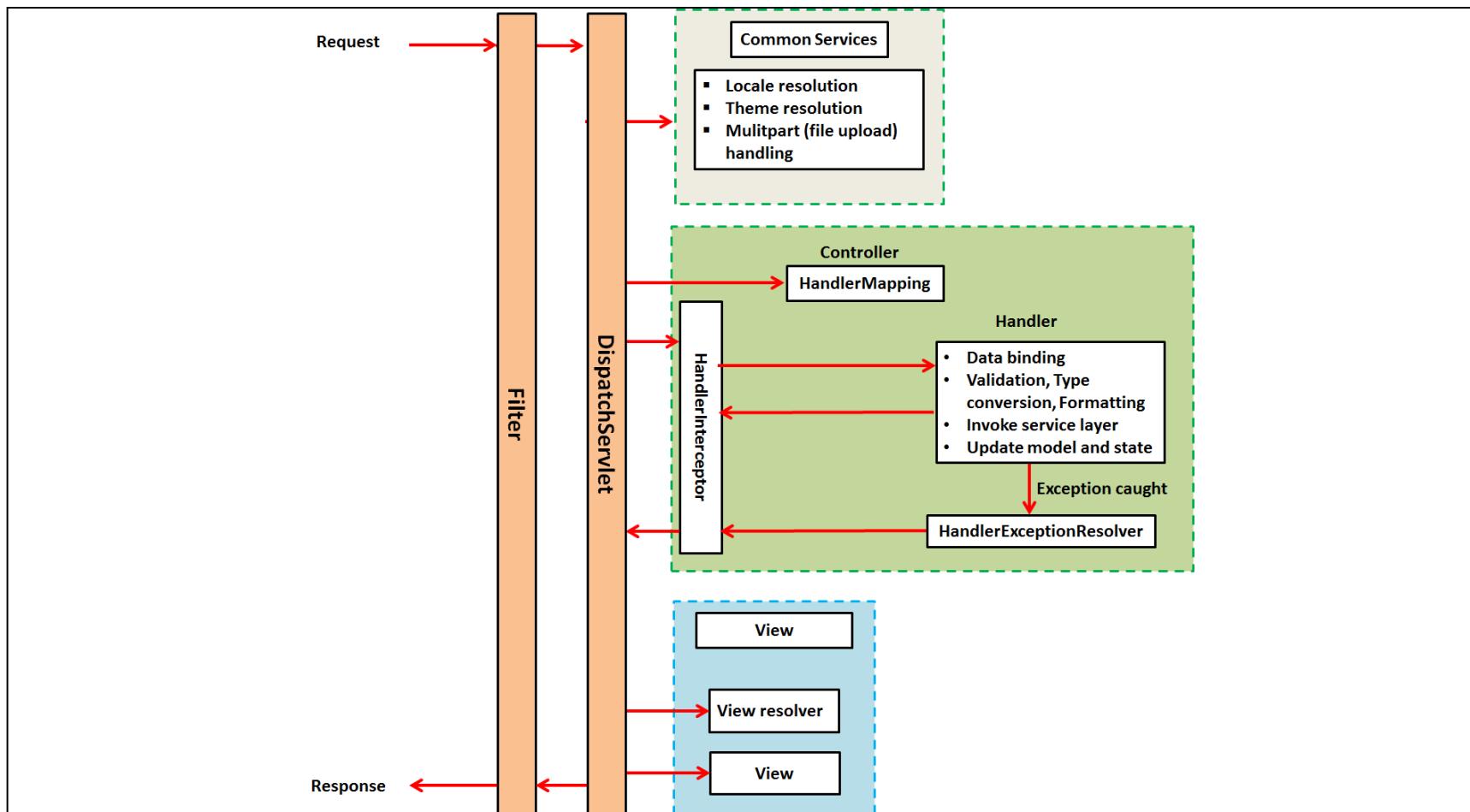
- **ViewResolvers** translate a logical view name into a physical View instance. This class is used to keep the Controllers blissfully unaware of the actual view technology in use.
- ViewResolvers can be chained together if multiple view strategies are required.

# Flow



# Cont'd...

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# Spring MVC

## Lab No. 9

*Demo examples, no lab guide as of now!*

# Topics to be covered

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- Introducing Spring Security previously called as Acegi Security
- Why Spring security?
- Authentication and Authorization support

# Security concepts

- Principal
  - User, device or system that performs an action
- Authentication
  - Establishing that a principal's credentials are valid
- Authorization
  - Deciding if a principal is allowed to perform an action
- Secured resource
  - Only accessible after successful authentication/  
authorization

# Authentication

- There are many authentication mechanisms
  - basic, digest, form, X.509
- There are many storage options for credential and authority information
  - Database, LDAP, properties files,...

# Authorization

- Authorization depends on authentication
  - Before deciding if a user can perform an action, user identity must be established
- The decision process is often based on roles
  - ADMIN can cancel orders
  - MEMBER can place orders
  - GUEST can browse the catalog

# Why Spring for Security?

- **Servlet-Spec security is not portable**
  - Requires container specific adapters and role mappings
- **Spring Security is portable across containers**
  - Secured archive (e.g. WAR) can be deployed as-is
  - Also runs in standalone environments

# Cont'd...

- Supports all common authentication mechanisms
  - Basic, Form, X.509, Cookies, Single-Sign-On, etc.
- Provides configurable storage options for user details (credentials and authorities)
  - RDBMS, LDAP, Properties file, custom DAOs, etc.
- Uses Spring for configuration

# Cont'd...

- Security requirements often require customization
- With Spring Security, all of the following are extensible
  - How a principal is defined
  - Where authentication information is stored
  - How authorization decisions are made
  - Where security constraints are stored

# How it works?

- Spring provides a Servlet filter for managing security for our web applications
- `springSecurityFilterChain` is declared in `web.xml`
- This single proxy filter delegates to a chain of Spring-managed filters
  - Drive authentication
  - Enforce authorization
  - Manage logout
  - Maintain `SecurityContext` in `HttpSession`
  - and more

# Cont'd...

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A user requests access to a secured page through a web application.



The AuthenticationManager configured into the application checks the users credentials.



User provides necessary credentials such as a login ID and a password.



If the validation of the credential fails, access to the secured page is refused.

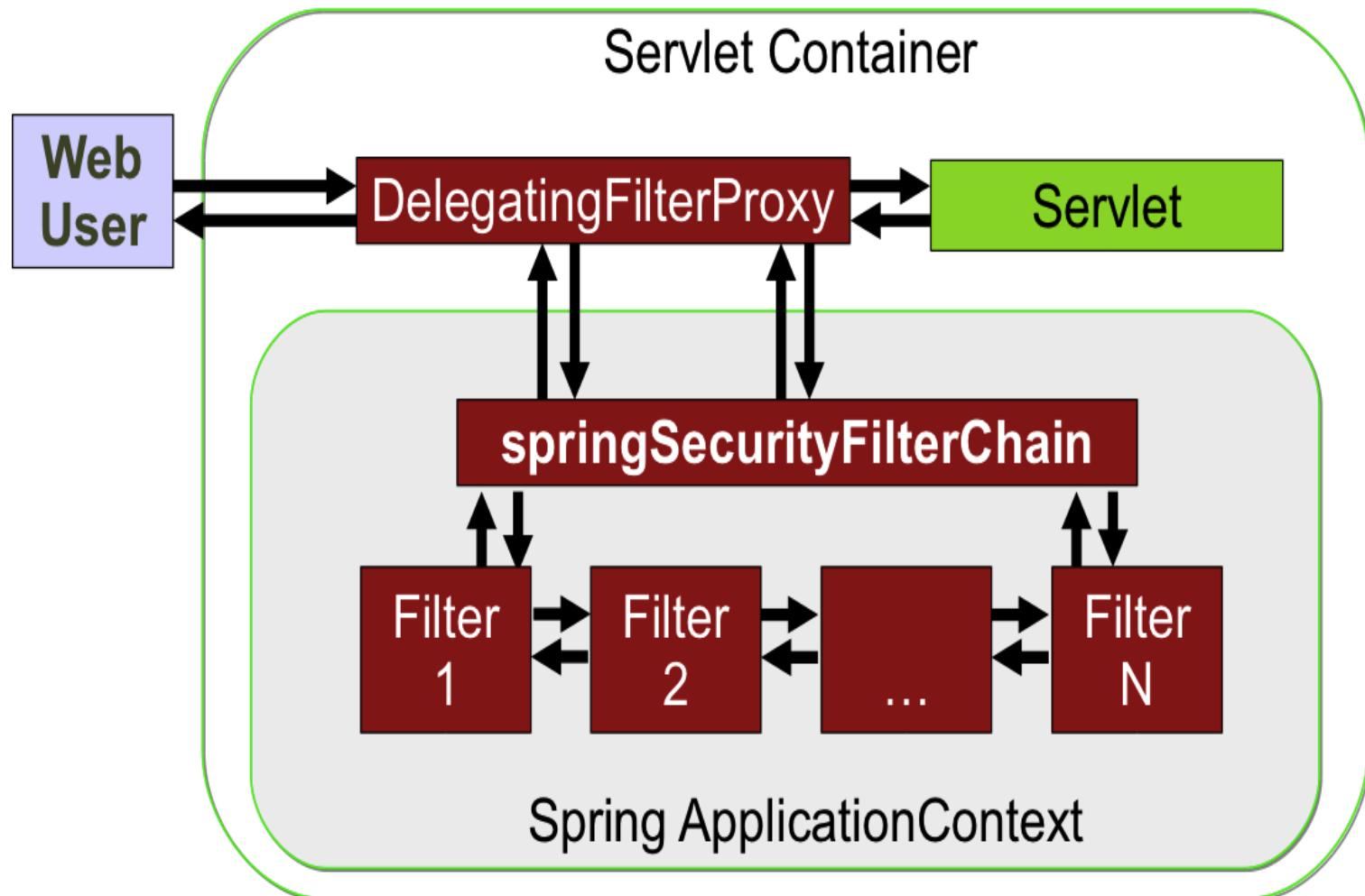


If the credentials are validated successfully, the AccessDecisionManager ensures that the user has the proper authority to access the secured page.



If the authorization fails, then access to the secured page is denied. If authorization succeeds, the secured page is displayed to the user.

# Web Security Filter Configuration



# Filter Chains

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- Filters are components that translates user requests and responses, to a machine compatible form.  
When a user Request is initiated, filters process the request by performing the following steps:

# Cont'd...

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When a user submits a request through a web application, Spring Framework loads its SecurityContext.

If the user request is to log out of a particular URL, the user is logged out.

If the user requests an authentication form submission, then authentication is attempted and a default login page is displayed.

Filters check whether the request has an authorization header

If yes, user name and password is extracted for authentication. If authentication is successful, it is registered in the SecurityContext

# Cont'd...

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The user request is then wrapped with the `SecurityContext` into a single object.

If authentication fails, then the object is flagged as anonymous.

If the user authentication is successful, session authentication strategy is applied.

If the user has not been authenticated successfully, he is flagged as anonymous.

Any `AccessDeniedException` and `AuthenticationException` thrown by any of the above are handled now.

Authorization and access control decisions are delegated to an `AccessDecisionManager` interface.

Authorization and access control decisions are delegated to an `AccessDecisionManager` interface.

# Spring Security

Lab No. 10

*Demo examples, no lab guide as of now!*

# Topics to be covered

283

- Spring JMS Integration
- Understanding the need for JMS
- Common problem when using JMS API
- Introducing JMSTemplate class
- Using POJOs as MessageListener
- Annotation support

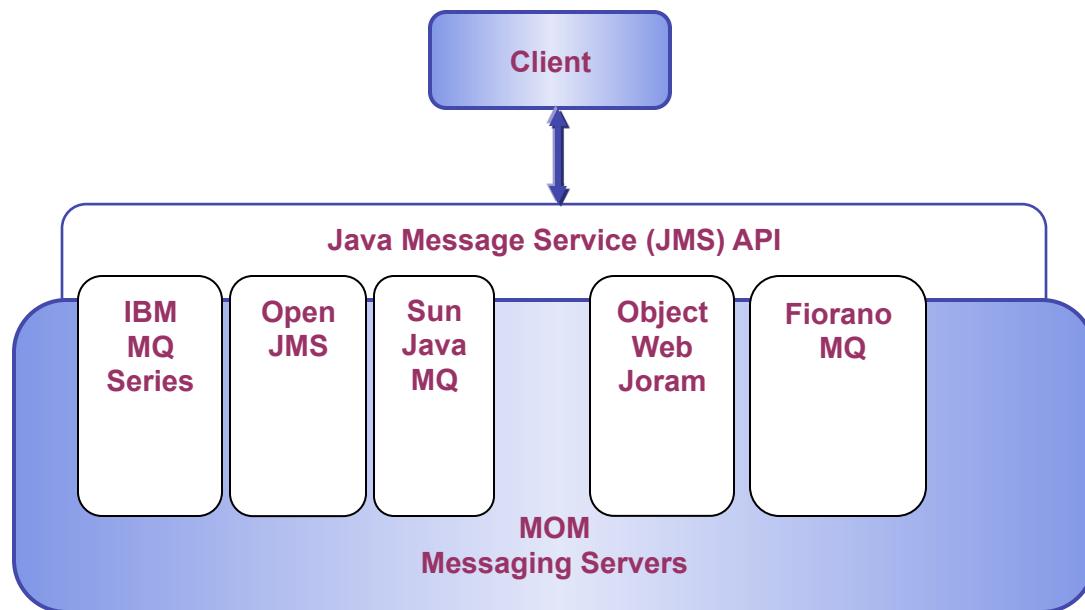
# About JMS

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- JMS (Java Messaging Service) is an API for managing communication between the application and an MQ (Message Queue) server, also called as M<sup>O</sup>M (Message Oriented Middleware)
- Messaging is used in B2B applications for asynchronous communication. So if the business process needs some time to execute and we don't want to wait for the time it takes to complete the task, we can use JMS
- Also M<sup>O</sup>M play a very important role in Enterprise integration with legacy systems, so there are lot's of reasons why they are still popular
- Communication between the application and the MQ is done in the form of Message objects. So whatever data we need to send/receive will be encapsulated within these Message objects

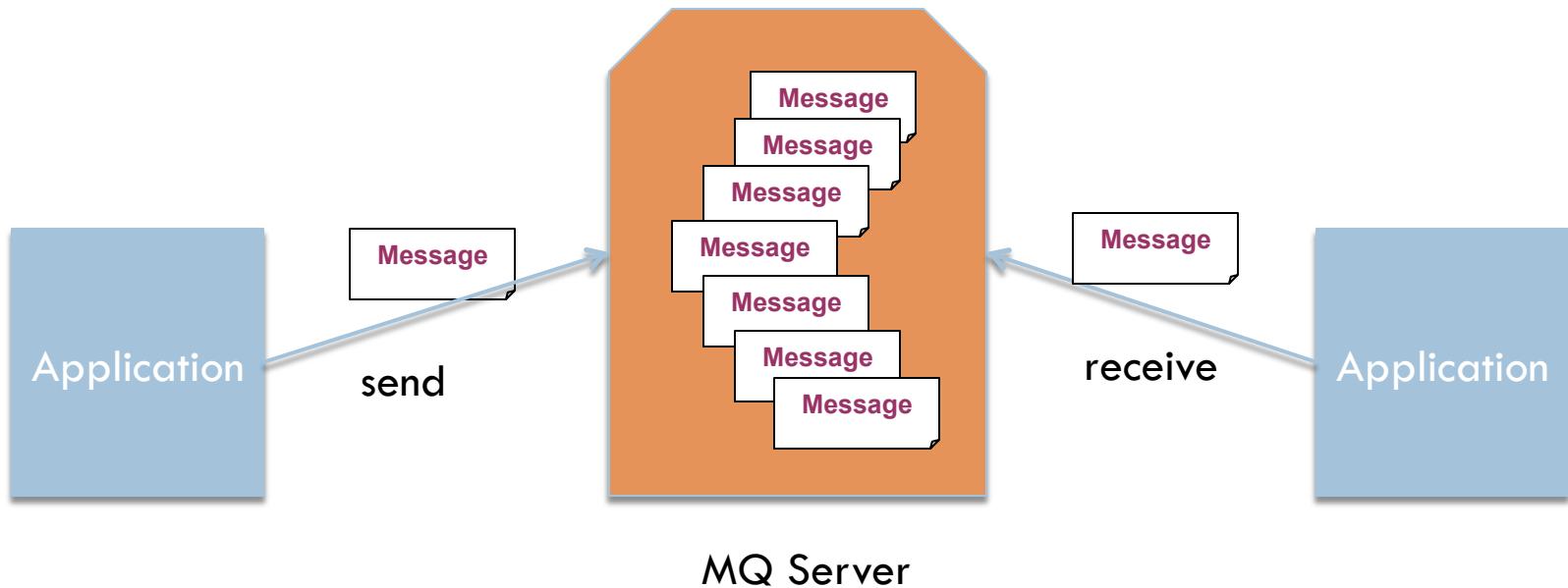
# Cont'd...

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# Introduction

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# Messaging Domains

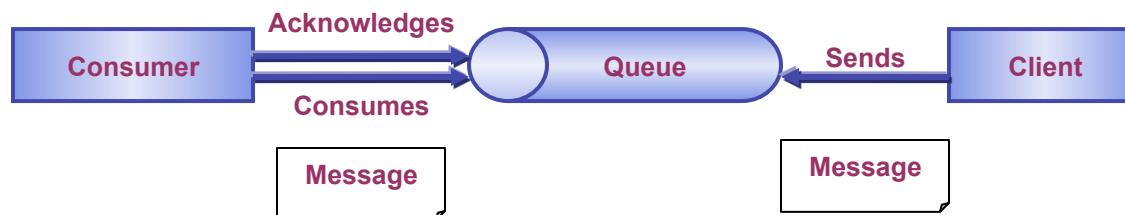
- Point-to-point
  - Message queues, senders, receivers.
- Publish/Subscribe
  - Message topics, publishers, subscribers
  - Durable subscriptions

# Point-to-Point

- Each message is delivered to a specific queue. Thus each message has only one consumer
- Queues retain all messages until consumed or expired
- Receiving clients extract the messages from the message queue(s) established to hold their messages. No timing dependencies. Client on its own wish can come alive and extract the message
- Receiver acknowledges the successful processing of a message

# Overview

- Client/Sender sends a message to the Queue
- MQ stores the message in the Queue
- Client/Consumer receives the message and acknowledges the MQ
- After successful acknowledgement MQ removes the message from the Queue

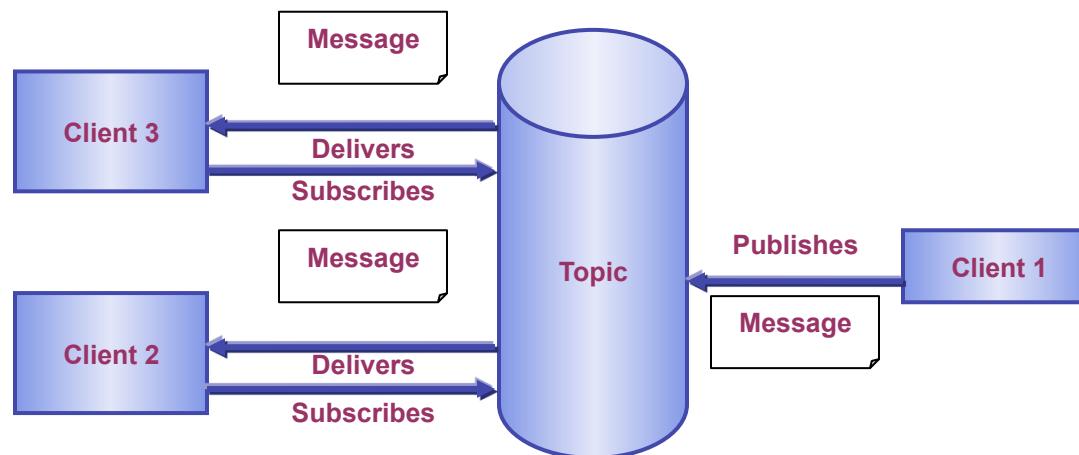


# Publish/Subscribe

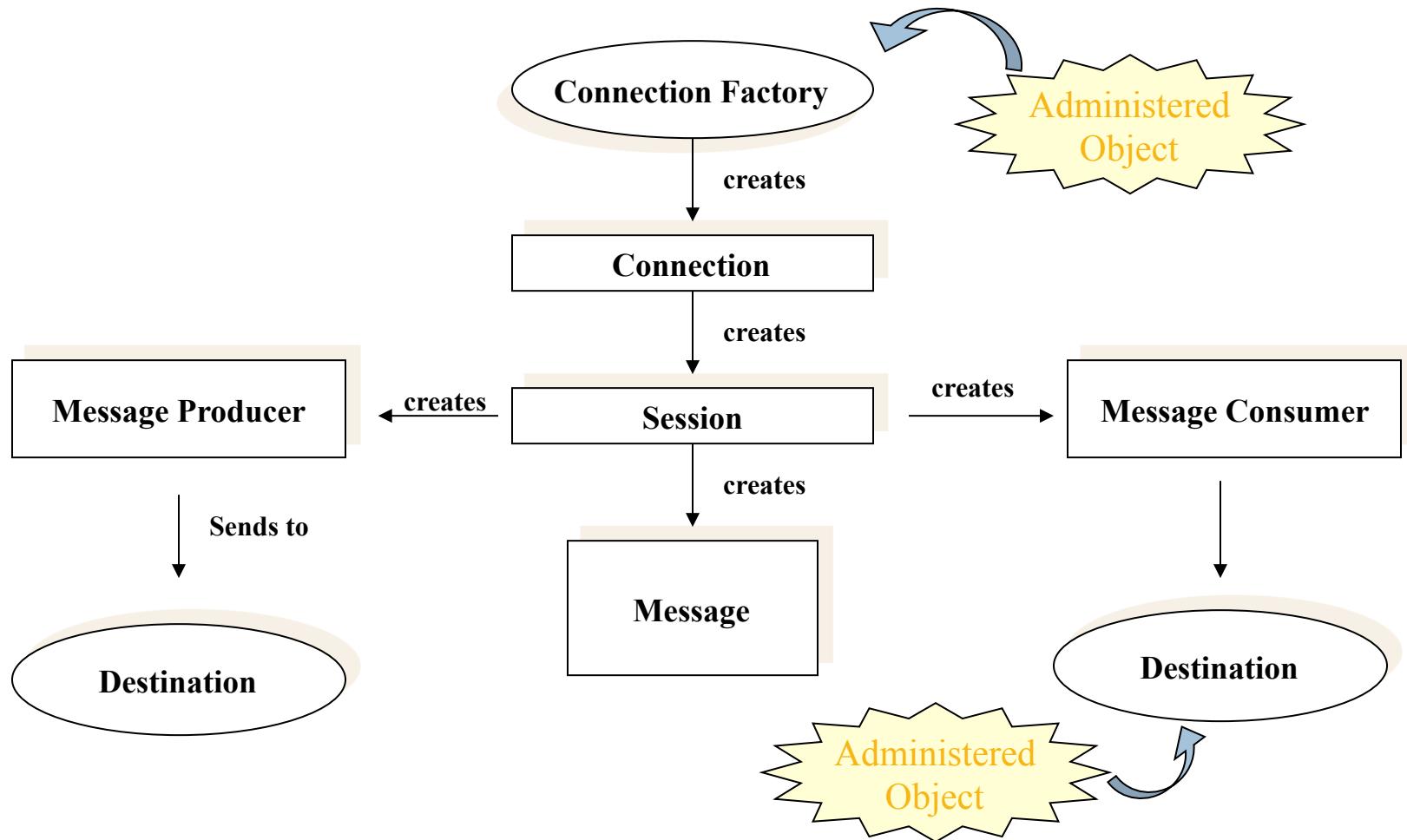
- Messages are bound for topics
- Provider has the responsibility to distribute the message to its multiple subscribers. Each message can have multiple consumers
- Topics retain messages only as long as it takes to distribute them to current subscribers
- There is a timing dependency. If the subscriber isn't alive at the moment the message arrived into the topic, the message is liable to be lost

# Overview

- Sender/Publisher sends a message to a topic on the server
- All active Receiver/Consumer receives a copy of the message from the MQ



# JMS programming model



# The problem

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- The problem when using the JMS API is that there are so many steps to perform even for simple communication, very much similar to the boilerplate code we write when using JDBC
- Spring provides a convenient **JMSTemplate** class to minimizes this overhead

# Example

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```
@Service
public class CreditCardProcessorImpl implements CreditCardProcessor {

    @Autowired
    private JmsTemplate jt;

    public void processCreditCardRequest(CreditCard ccInfo) {
        jt.convertAndSend("MyQueue", ccInfo);
        ...
    }
}
```

# For consuming

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- Spring framework provides full support for a regular *MessageListener* interface implementation to act as a consumer
- One of the interesting features of Spring is support for plain POJOs acting as Message consumers

# Example

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```
@Service
public class AsyncCreditCardApprover implements MessageListener {

    public void onMessage(Message msg) {
        System.out.println("Inside AsyncCreditCardApprover..");
        ObjectMessage objMsg = (ObjectMessage) msg;
        CreditCard ccInfo = (CreditCard) objMsg.getObject();
        ...
    }
}
```

As you can see below, a plain POJO class can act as a MessageListener without knowing anything about JMS at all. POJO power! :-)

```
@Service
public class AsyncPOJOCreditCardApprover {

    public void approve(CreditCard ccInfo) {
        System.out.println("Inside AsyncPOJOCreditCardApprover..");
        ...
    }
}
```

# Cont'd...

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- Spring 4 introduces additional annotations to minimize the configuration required for Message consumers. For example:

```
@Service  
public class AsyncPOJOCreditCardApprover2 {  
  
    @JmsListener(destination = "MyQueue")  
    public void approve(CreditCard ccInfo) {  
        System.out.println("Inside AsyncPOJOCreditCardApprover2..");  
    }  
}
```

# Spring JMS

Lab No. 11

*Demo examples, no lab guide as of now!*

# Conclusion

Time to say Goodbye!

Hope you all had a great learning experience!