

## Spring



## Spring boot

Pros: Spring → Spring boot

Bootstrap: **Initiation configurations**

Embedded tomcat

SpringBootAppliacation.run ()

Auto Configurations: **changes are easy**

Every Spring **starter & app.pro**

Faster developing/ Easy testing

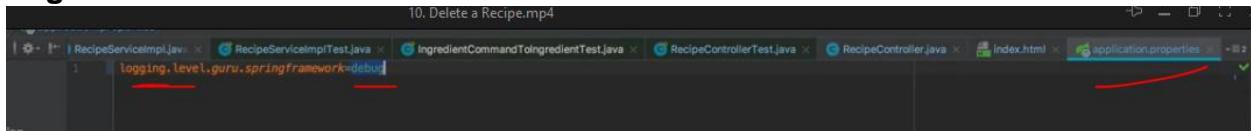
Spring boot handles configurations, and developers handle convention(codes)

SpringBoot **Bootstrap**:

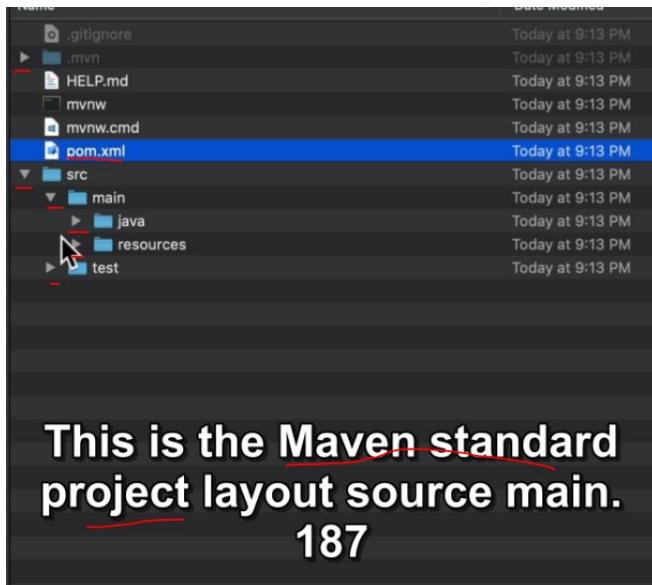
دارد که با صدا شدن **SpringBootAppliacation.run ()** اجرا میشود. ولی **Initiation configures**، SpringBoot قبلاً مثلاً SpringIOC تنظیمات زیادی در سطح Servlet Container نیاز داشت که دولوپر باید از اول ایجاد میکرد. حالا یکی از **Initiation configures** هایی که springboot انجام میدهد **SpringBootAppliacation.run ()** برای **SpringIOC** هست.

Every Spring **starter** = auto configure for Spring Framework (IOC+DI+...) + **another ability** (web + AOP + Security + ORM +...)

## Log level

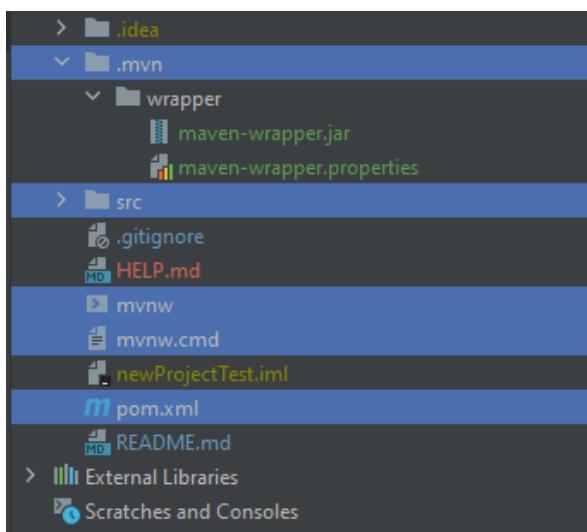


## maven



## .21Spring Pet Clinic - Multi-Module Maven Builds

adjust gitignore in first push



## Data loader (in bootstrap)

اگر DB نداشته باشیم این روش خوب است. اگر DB داشته باشیم، روش های initialize DB و hiber توسط spring توسط مهیا شده است.

Filldb.info

### 1- Run() of CommandLineRunner

پر کردن یک collection روی ram، با jpa یا مستقیم

برای دیتابیس از Map استفاده شده ، Entity ها روی ram هستند.

```

@Component
public class DataLoader implements CommandLineRunner {

    private final OwnerService ownerService;
    private final VetService vetService;

    public DataLoader(OwnerService ownerService, VetService vetService) {
        this.ownerService = ownerService;
        this.vetService = vetService;
    }

    @Override
    public void run(String... args) throws Exception {
        Owner owner1 = new Owner();
        owner1.setId(1L);
        owner1.setFirstName("Michael");
        owner1.setLastName("Weston");

        ownerService.save(owner1);

        Owner owner2 = new Owner();
        owner2.setId(2L);
        owner2.setFirstName("Fiona");
    }
}

/*
 * Created by jt on 12/23/19.
 */
@Component
public class BootStrapData implements CommandLineRunner {

    private final AuthorRepository authorRepository;
    private final BookRepository bookRepository;

    public BootStrapData(AuthorRepository authorRepository, BookRepository bookRepository) {
        this.authorRepository = authorRepository;
        this.bookRepository = bookRepository;
    }

    @Override
    public void run(String... args) throws Exception {

        Author eric = new Author("Eric", "Evans");
        Book ddd = new Book(title: "Domain Driven Design", isbn: "123123");
        eric.getBooks().add(ddd);
        ddd.getAuthors().add(eric);

        authorRepository.save(eric);
        bookRepository.save(ddd);

        Author rod = new Author("Rod", "Johnson");
        Book noEJB = new Book(title: "J2EE Development without EJB", isbn: "3939459459");
        rod.getBooks().add(noEJB);
        noEJB.getAuthors().add(rod);

        System.out.println("Started in Bootstrap");
        System.out.println("Number of Books: " + bookRepository.count());
    }
}

```

## 2- onApplicationEvent () Of @Component ApplicationListener

پر کردن یک collection روی ram، با jpa یا مستقیم

```
@Component
public class RecipeBootstrap implements ApplicationListener<ContextRefreshedEvent> {

    private final CategoryRepository categoryRepository;
    private final RecipeRepository recipeRepository;
    private final UnitOfMeasureRepository unitOfMeasureRepository;

    public RecipeBootstrap(CategoryRepository categoryRepository, RecipeRepository recipeRepository, UnitOfMeasureRepository unitOfMeasureRepository) {
        this.categoryRepository = categoryRepository;
        this.recipeRepository = recipeRepository;
        this.unitOfMeasureRepository = unitOfMeasureRepository;
    }

    @Override
    public void onApplicationEvent(ContextRefreshedEvent event) {
        recipeRepository.saveAll(getRecipes());
    }

    private List<Recipe> getRecipes() {
        List<Recipe> recipes = new ArrayList<>{ initialCapacity: 2 };
    }
}
```

we have a **lazy initialization exception** and what's happening is in our bootstrap class, we are doing this `getRecipes()` method and what's going to happen in that, each time we go in and out of the **Spring Data JPA repositories**, we are going in and out of a **Hibernate transaction**. So the lazy collections need to get initialized within a transaction and within the same Hibernate session. And that the problem is we're getting this thrown because we are getting it outside of that

But I think it's just a timing issue with the threads and how it's working in the transactional context. Now a very easy way around this, is we are going to utilize a new annotation called `Transactional`. And this is part of the Spring Framework we really haven't gotten into transactions, but by doing this on the application event, now we're going to direct the Spring Framework to **create a transaction around this method**.

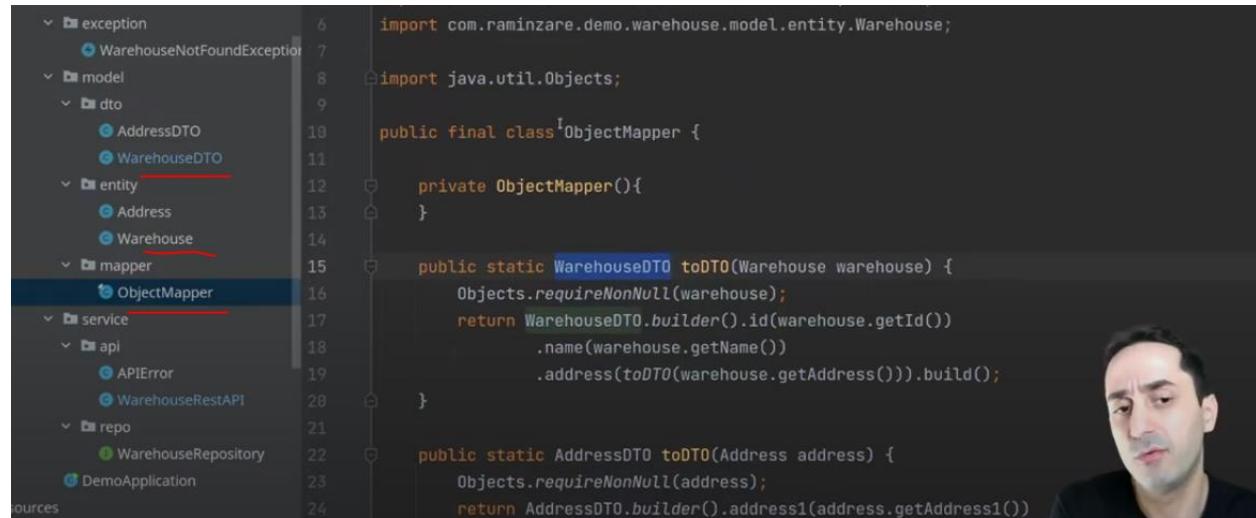
So remember any properties and the many relationships are going to be initialized lazily and that's what's happening with Hibernators.

```
@Override
@Transactional
public void onApplicationEvent(ContextRefreshedEvent event) {
    recipeRepository.saveAll(getRecipes());
}
```

## Converts / DTO & Entity

Mapper: any convertor, changing structure like serializing and DE serializing by jackson, stream.map(), a class for converting, ...

ramin



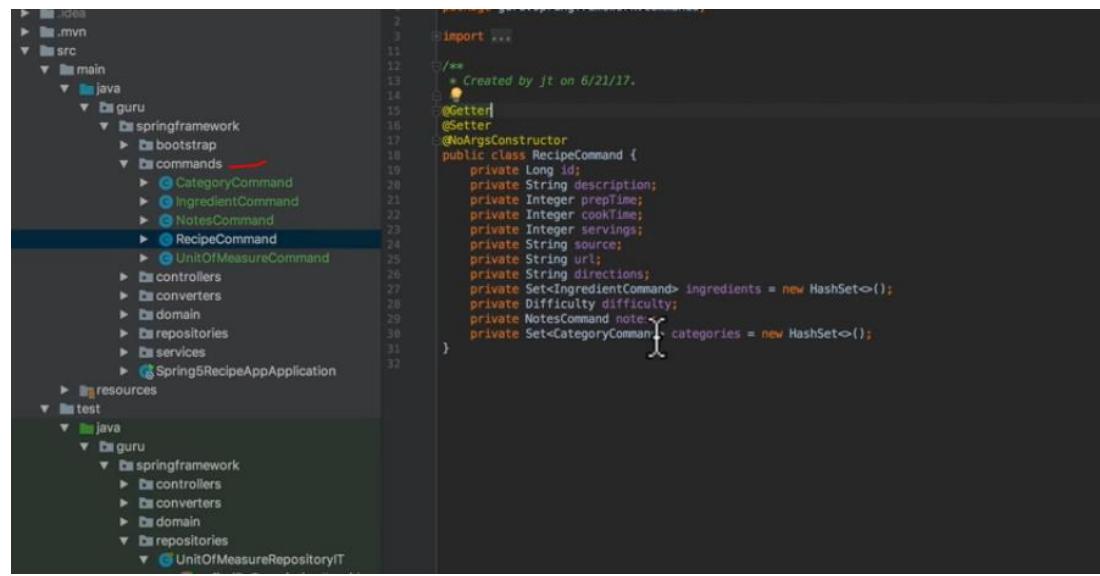
The screenshot shows a Java code editor with a file named `ObjectMapper.java`. The code defines a static method `toDTO` that converts a `Warehouse` entity to a `WarehouseDTO`. The code uses Jackson's `ObjectMapper` to handle the conversion. The code editor has a sidebar showing the project structure, which includes packages for exception, model, dto, entity, mapper, service, api, repo, and DemoApplication.

```
import com.raminzare.demo.warehouse.model.entity.Warehouse;
import java.util.Objects;

public final class ObjectMapper {
    private ObjectMapper(){
    }

    public static WarehouseDTO toDTO(Warehouse warehouse) {
        Objects.requireNonNull(warehouse);
        return WarehouseDTO.builder().id(warehouse.getId())
            .name(warehouse.getName())
            .address(toDTO(warehouse.getAddress())).build();
    }

    public static AddressDTO toDTO(Address address) {
        Objects.requireNonNull(address);
        return AddressDTO.builder().address1(address.getAddress1());
    }
}
```



The screenshot shows a Java code editor with a file named `RecipeCommand.java`. The code defines a class `RecipeCommand` with various fields and annotations. The code editor has a sidebar showing the project structure, which includes packages for main, test, and resources. The `test` package contains a sub-package `java` which in turn contains a sub-package `guru`.

```
import ...

/**
 * Created by jt on 6/21/17.
 */
@Getter
@Setter
@NoArgsConstructor
public class RecipeCommand {
    private Long id;
    private String description;
    private Integer prepTime;
    private Integer cookTime;
    private Integer servings;
    private String source;
    private String url;
    private String directions;
    private Set<IngredientCommand> ingredients = new HashSet<>();
    private Difficulty difficulty;
    private NotesCommand note;
    private Set<CategoryCommand> categories = new HashSet<>();
}
```

A screenshot of an IDE showing Java code for a converter. The code implements the Converter interface, specifically for UnitOfMeasureCommand to UnitOfMeasure. It includes annotations like @Component and @Override, and handles null source values by returning null. The code is part of a larger project structure with packages like guru, springframework, commands, converters, controllers, domain, and repositories.

```
import org.springframework.lang.Nullable;
import org.springframework.stereotype.Component;

/**
 * Created by jt on 6/21/17.
 */
@Component
public class UnitOfMeasureCommandToUnitOfMeasure implements Converter<UnitOfMeasureCommand, UnitOfMeasure> {

    @Synchronized
    @Nullable
    @Override
    public UnitOfMeasure convert(UnitOfMeasureCommand source) {
        if (source == null) {
            return null;
        }

        final UnitOfMeasure uom = new UnitOfMeasure();
        uom.setId(source.getId());
        uom.setDescription(source.getDescription());
        return uom;
    }
}
```

A screenshot of an IDE showing a test class for the converter. The class, UnitOfMeasureCommandToUnitOfMeasureTest, contains several test methods using annotations like @Before and @Test. It tests various scenarios including null parameters and empty objects. The test class is part of a larger project structure with packages like guru, springframework, converters, controllers, commands, and services.

```
import ...

public class UnitOfMeasureCommandToUnitOfMeasureTest {

    public static final String DESCRIPTION = "description";
    public static final Long LONG_VALUE = new Long( value: 1L);

    UnitOfMeasureCommandToUnitOfMeasure converter;

    @Before
    public void setUp() throws Exception {
        converter = new UnitOfMeasureCommandToUnitOfMeasure();
    }

    @Test
    public void testNullParameter() throws Exception {
        assertNull(converter.convert(null));
    }

    @Test
    public void testEmptyObject() throws Exception {
        assertNotNull(converter.convert(new UnitOfMeasureCommand()));
    }

    @Test
    public void convert() throws Exception {
        //given
        UnitOfMeasureCommand command = new UnitOfMeasureCommand();
        command.setId(LONG_VALUE);
        command.setDescription(DESCRIPTION);

        //when
        UnitOfMeasure uom = converter.convert(command);

        //then
        assertNotNull(uom);
        assertEquals(LONG_VALUE, uom.getId());
        assertEquals(DESCRIPTION, uom.getDescription());
    }
}
```

**nulls and this is pretty common  
very easy thing to do. It is to mis**

**62**

```
1 public class RecipeServiceImpl implements RecipeService {
2
3     private final RecipeRepository recipeRepository;
4     private final RecipeCommandToRecipe recipeCommandToRecipe;
5     private final RecipeToRecipeCommand recipeToRecipeCommand;
6
7     public RecipeServiceImpl(RecipeRepository recipeRepository, RecipeCommandToRecipe recipeCommandToRecipe, RecipeToRecipeCommand recipeToRecipeCommand) {
8         this.recipeRepository = recipeRepository;
9         this.recipeCommandToRecipe = recipeCommandToRecipe;
10        this.recipeToRecipeCommand = recipeToRecipeCommand;
11    }
12
13    @Override
14    public Set<Recipe> getRecipes() {
15        log.debug("I'm in the service");
16
17        Set<Recipe> recipeSet = new HashSet<>();
18        recipeRepository.findAll().iterator().forEachRemaining(recipeSet::add);
19        return recipeSet;
20    }
21
22    @Override
23    public Recipe findById(Long l) {
24
25        Optional<Recipe> recipeOptional = recipeRepository.findById(l);
26
27        if (!recipeOptional.isPresent()) {
28            throw new RuntimeException("Recipe Not Found!");
29        }
30
31        return recipeOptional.get();
32    }
33
34    @Override
35    @Transactional
36    public RecipeCommand saveRecipeCommand(RecipeCommand command) {
37        Recipe detachedRecipe = recipeCommandToRecipe.convert(command);
38
39        Recipe savedRecipe = recipeRepository.save(detachedRecipe);
40        log.debug("Saved RecipeId:" + savedRecipe.getId());
41        return recipeToRecipeCommand.convert(savedRecipe);
42    }
43
```

```

@Component
public class IngredientToIngredientCommand implements Converter<Ingredient, IngredientCommand> {

    private final UnitOfMeasureToUnitOfMeasureCommand uomConverter;

    public IngredientToIngredientCommand(UnitOfMeasureToUnitOfMeasureCommand uomConverter) {
        this.uomConverter = uomConverter;
    }

    @Synchronized
    @Nullable
    @Override
    public IngredientCommand convert(Ingredient ingredient) {
        if (ingredient == null) {
            return null;
        }

        IngredientCommand ingredientCommand = new IngredientCommand();
        ingredientCommand.setId(ingredient.getId());
        if (ingredient.getRecipe() != null) {
            ingredientCommand.setRecipeId(ingredient.getRecipe().getId());
        }
        ingredientCommand.setAmount(ingredient.getAmount());
        ingredientCommand.setDescription(ingredient.getDescription());
        ingredientCommand.setUom(uomConverter.convert(ingredient.getUom()));
        return ingredientCommand;
    }
}

```

---

Use:

```

@Override
@Transactional
public IngredientCommand saveIngredientCommand(IngredientCommand command) {
    Optional<Recipe> recipeOptional = recipeRepository.findById(command.getRecipeId());

    if(!recipeOptional.isPresent()){

        //todo toss error if not found!
        log.error("Recipe not found for id: " + command.getRecipeId());
        return new IngredientCommand();

    } else {
        Recipe recipe = recipeOptional.get();

        Optional<Ingredient> ingredientOptional = recipe
            .getIngredients()
            .stream()
            .filter(ingredient -> ingredient.getId().equals(command.getId()))
            .findFirst();

        if(ingredientOptional.isPresent()){
            Ingredient ingredientFound = ingredientOptional.get();
            ingredientFound.setDescription(command.getDescription());
            ingredientFound.setAmount(command.getAmount());
            ingredientFound.setUom(unitOfMeasureRepository
                .findById(command.getUom().getId())
                .orElseThrow(() -> new RuntimeException("UOM NOT FOUND"))); //todo address this
        } else {
            //add new Ingredient
            Ingredient ingredient = ingredientCommandToIngredient.convert(command);
            ingredient.setRecipe(recipe);
            recipe.addIngredient(ingredient);
        }
    }
}

```

---

-----Spring framework (Spring IOC, ...)

**Solid**

## Use the SOLID Principles of OOP'

Solids increases Quality of codes → testable, extendable, reusable

- The SOLID principles of OOP will lead you to better quality code.
- Your code will be more testable and easier to maintain.
- A key theme is avoiding tight coupling in your code.

## Single Responsibility Principle

- Every Class should have a single responsibility.

## Open/Closed Principle

- Your classes should be open for extension
- But closed for modification
- You should be able to extend a classes behavior, without modifying it.
- Use private variables with getters and setters - ONLY when you need them.
- Use abstract base classes

substitution

## Liskov Substitution Principle

- By Barbara Liskov, in 1998
- Objects in a program would be replaceable with instances of their subtypes WITHOUT altering the correctness of the program.
- Violations will often fail the “Is a” test.
- A Square “Is a” Rectangle
- However, a Rectangle “Is Not” a Square

# Interface Segregation Principle

- Make fine grained interfaces that are client specific
- Many client specific interfaces are better than one “general purpose” interface
- Keep your components focused and minimize dependencies between them
- Notice relationship to the Single Responsibility Principle?
  - ie avoid ‘god’ interfaces

# Dependency Inversion Principle

- Abstractions should not depend upon details
- Details should depend upon abstractions
- Important that higher level and lower level objects depend on the same abstract interaction
- This is not the same as Dependency Injection - which is how objects obtain dependent objects

**high-level modules should not depend on low-level modules;**

**low-level modules should depend on high-level modules;**

higher level and lower level objects should depend on abstract interaction.

## DI pattern – SpringIOC

Based on “Dependency Inversion” of “Solid Principles”:

وقتی کلاس L یک object از کلاس H میخواهد، obj h1 است که کلاس L به کلاس H دارد.

**inversion of control (IoC) pattern** refers to transferring and controlling of objects.

**Dependency Injection (DI)** is a design pattern used to implement IoC. Using DI we move the creation and binding of the dependent objects outside of the class that depends on them. and provides those objects to a class through different ways (like in SpringIOC: injection an instance of beans).

**Spring IoC** spring framework (Inversion of Control) Container (context) is the core of Spring Framework. It **creates the objects (beans)**, **injects** their dependencies in **runtime**, and **manages life cycle** of those objs.

Design Model Approaches:      Strategy / factory / Dependency Injection (DI)

Implementation of DI: / Jakarta / Javax inject

یک ابزار است که dependency injection pattern برای پیاده سازی Spring framework بصورت SpringIOC معرفی کرده. کلا مزیت SpringIOC این است که در runtime dependency تعیین میکنیم ای که میخواهیم runtime کنیم از کدام bean باشد و این را از polymorphism inject جوا دارد.

SpringIOC: Dependency inject at runtime

کارهایی که SpringIOC میکند:

ساخته ساخته context میشود.

در آن از هر component یک bean ساخته و در context قرار میگیرد. (scope: singleton)

هر وقت در **dependency** کلاسی **runtime** ای خواست؛ یک **bean instance** از آن میگیرد و بعنوان **inject dependency** میکند.

مدیریت **instance** همه **LifeCycle** ها.

ای که در زمان **inject** از **SpringIOC** میخواهیم بگیریم یک **dependency** برای کلاس استفاده کننده از آن **Instance** محسوب میشود.

دارد که با صدا شدن **SpringBootApplication.run()** اجرا میشود. ولی قبل از **SpringIOC** تنظیمات زیادی در سطح **Servlet Container** نیاز داشت که دلوپر باید از اول ایجاد میکرد. حالا یکی از **Initiation configures** **springboot** انجام میدهد برای همین کارهایی است که **SpringIOC** میکند مثل ساخت **bean** و **context**.

Every Spring Boot starter has spring IOC.

JRE → **ServletContainerInitialization** →

**SpringbootServletInitialization(ServletContextInitialization)** create **IOC ApplicationContext** →  
(EE esp. + **DispatcherServlet (mapping)**) →  
**WebServletContainer (DI-create instance)**

## Defining Components

با اجرای اتوماتیک شدن () **SpringIOC**، **SpringBootApplication.run** اقدام به ساخت **bean** و **context** میکند؛ **SpringIOC** را چطور پیدا میکند:

:Component روشن های تعریف

- **XML Configuration**: در **bean** مشخص است چه **bean** های میخواهیم، پس SP آنها را خواهد ساخت و به **context** میبرد.

- **java based Configuration**: در **bean** مشخص است چه **bean** های میخواهیم، پس SP آنها را خواهد ساخت و به **context** میبرد.

sp با کمک reflection خواهد فهمید چه bean هایی میخواهیم (توی کل پروژه به دنبال

ها خواهد گشت) ، پس SP آنها را خواهد ساخت و به context میبرد.

مثال:

```
@Component  
public class Alien {
```

به IOC Spring میگوید: Alien یک Component است و میخواهیم یک bean از آن در Context داشته باشیم.

## XML

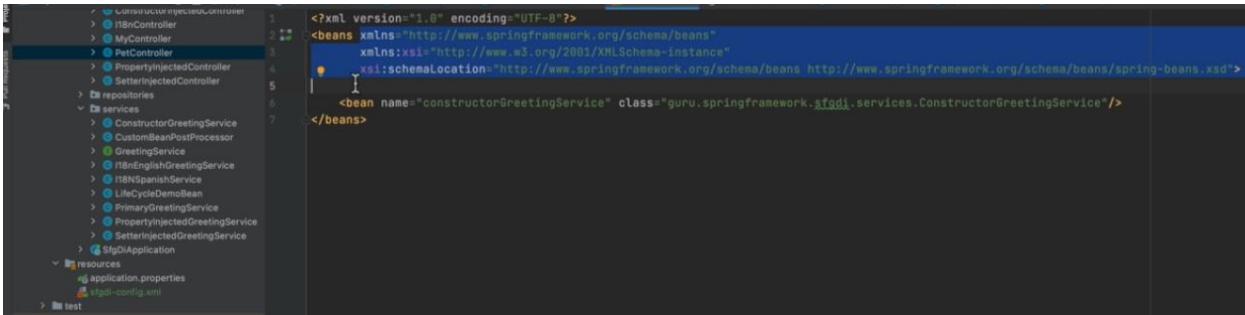
سرراست این file را میخواند و bean ها را میبرد داخل context

### Spring Configuration Options

- XML Based Configuration

- Introduced in Spring Framework 2.0
- Common in legacy Spring Applications
- Newer Spring Applications use Java configuration options
- Still supported in Spring Framework 5.x

```
    //  
    @ImportResource("classpath:sfgdi-config.xml")  
    @Configuration  
    public class GreetingServiceConfig {
```



```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<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.xsd">
    <bean name="constructorGreetingService" class="guru.springframework.beans.ConstructorGreetingService"/>
</beans>
```

## Java based (class) / @Bean

سرراست این کلاس را میخواند و bean‌ها را میبرد داخل context

### Spring Configuration Options

- Java Based Configuration
  - Introduced in Spring Framework 3.0
  - Uses Java classes to define Spring Beans
  - Configuration classes are defined with `@Configuration` annotation
  - Methods returning Spring Beans declared with `@Bean` annotation

@Bean on methods???

```
* Created by jt on 2/20/21.  
*/  
@Configuration  
public class GreetingServiceConfig {  
  
    @Bean  
    ConstructorGreetingService constructorGreetingService(){  
        return new ConstructorGreetingService();  
    }  
}
```

اسم کلاس Component را برابر اسم این method قرار میدهیم، تا از آن یک bean بسازد.

روش چه زمانی به @ها ارجحیت دارد؟ زمانی که بخوایم default configuration یک لایبرری third party رو عوض کنیم، مثلا وقتی از jakson یک mapper میخوایم ولی نه طبق روش دیفالتش.

## Annotation

توضیحات این روش در کل یادداشت بیان شده

## Spring Configuration Options

- Annotation Based Configuration - Annotations introduced in Java 5
  - Introduced in Spring Framework 3
  - Spring beans found via 'Component Scans'
    - A scan of packages for annotated components
  - Spring Beans are found via class level annotations
    - @Controller, @Service, @Component, @Repository
    - More on these later



بالای خود کلاس @Component، Component قرار دهیم.

در این روش Sp component scan از reflection استفاده میکند و context اولیه load را کند میکند.

Component scan:

So when a class is annotated with Spring Stereotype,  
that is detected by a component scan.

Component, that is going to say that is a Spring  
@Service component and it's going to  
be brought into the Spring

Stereotypes:

- Spring Stereotypes are class level annotations used to define Spring Beans
- When classes annotated with Spring Stereotypes are detected via the component scan, an instance of the class will be added to the Spring context
- Available Spring Stereotypes - @Component, @Controller, @RestController, @Repository, @Service



Should be in main pack. Otherwise...

- This configuration is Spring Framework specific, NOT Spring Boot
- Spring Boot's auto configuration will tell Spring to perform a component scan of the package of the main class
  - This includes all sub packages of the main class package
- When using Spring Boot, if class is outside of the main class package tree, you must declare the package scan

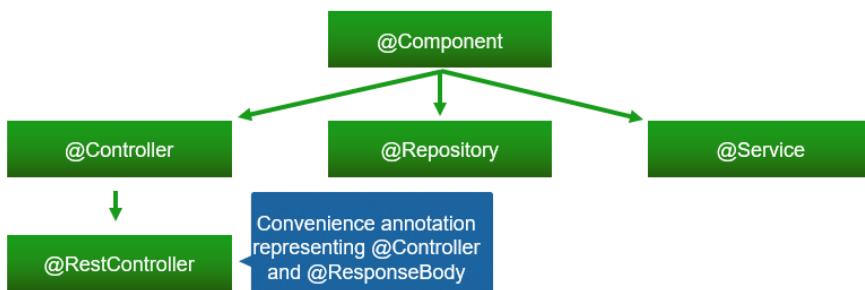


```

❷ ➜ @ComponentScan(basePackages = {"guru.springframework.afedi", "com.springframework.pets"})
❸ ➜ @SpringBootApplication
❹ ➜ public class SfgDiApplication {
❺ ➜
❻ ➜     public static void main(String[] args) {

```

### Spring Framework Stereotypes



Annotation	Description
<b>@Component</b>	Indicates that an annotated class is a “component” and it will be created as a bean
<b>@Controller</b>	Indicates that an annotated class has the role of a Spring MVC “Controller”
<b>@RestController</b>	Convenience Annotation which extends @Controller, and adds @ResponseBody
<b>@Repository</b>	Indicates class is a “Repository”, originally defined by Domain-Driven Design (Evans, 2003) as “a mechanism for encapsulating storage, retrieval, and search behavior which emulates a collection of objects”
<b>@Service</b>	Indicates that an annotated class is a “Service”, originally defined by Domain-Driven Design (Evans, 2003) as “an operation offered as an interface that stands alone in the model, with no encapsulated state.”



@Component: I am a bean (to IOC)

@Controller: I am a bean (to IOC)- sp MVC or sp web

And then you might be wondering, well, what's the difference between a service and component?

28

To be honest, there isn't one.

29

## Bean's name

نامی که برای bean ای که از component در context قرار میگیرد.

- در روش :java based -1

```
@Bean  
I18nEnglishGreetingService i18nService() {  
    return new I18nEnglishGreetingService();  
}
```

```
@Bean("i18nService")
```

- در روش @ -2

```
@Component  
public class Alien {
```

```
@Component("loplop")
```

```
@Service  
public class PrimaryGreetingService implements GreetingService {
```

### \*\*\*Best practice Dependency Injection in SpringIOC:

#### Best Practices with Dependency Injection

- 1 • Favor using Constructor Injection over Setter Injection
- 2 • Use final properties for injected components
- 3 • Whenever practical, code to an interface

#### Components are types of an Interface

component‌ها بهتر است فرزندهایی از یک نوع Interface باشند، بجای کلاس سخت.

فایده: همه‌ی فرزندها component‌های جدگانه هستند، برایشان bean‌هایی با name باشند، همچنان‌که متفاوت ساخته می‌شود. و همه‌ی فرزندها در interface‌ را impl کرده‌اند. این دست ما را باز می‌گذارد که با استفاده از قابلیت polymorphism در اینجا چه‌یbean‌‌ی را تعیین کنیم. با توجه به profile یا primary یا qualifier؛ تصمیم بگیریم instance از روی runtime inject شود و در ref از interface از inject پدر قرار گیرد. کلا مزیت IOC این است که در dependency می‌کنیم ای که میخواهیم inject کنیم از کدام bean باشد و این را از polymorphism جوا دارد.

```
@Primary  
@Service  
public class PrimaryGreetingService implements GreetingService {  
  
    @Override  
    public String sayGreeting() {  
        return "Hello World - From the PRIMARY Bean";  
    }  
}
```

**Injecting: private final prop of super type (interface) + constructor for initialize**

By constructor (preferred)- implicitly

```
private final GreetingService greetingService;  
  
public MyController(GreetingService greetingService) {  
    this.greetingService = greetingService;  
}
```

در runtime وقتی میخواهیم injection کنیم در این `ref` از `interface` پدرا که بنفش است، میتوانیم هر یک از `bean` های انواع فرزندانش را `inject` کنیم.

وقتی final private ref تعیین میشود، قابل تغییر نیست.

در روش **dependency injection**، constructor یا instance که از bean نظرمان مد نظر می‌باشد (برایمان می‌سازد) زمانی می‌شود که؛ داریم یک instance از خود کلاس inject کننده می‌سازیم. (با constructor inject)

یس اپن کار best practice نیست:

```
@Component  
public class Laptop {
```

```
@Component  
public class Alien {  
    @Autowired  
    private Laptop laptop;
```

## Concrete Classes vs Interfaces

- DI can be done with Concrete Classes or with Interfaces
- Generally DI with Concrete Classes should be avoided
- DI via Interfaces is highly preferred
  - Allows runtime to decide implementation to inject
  - Follows Interface Segregation Principle of SOLID
  - Also, makes your code more testable

Is it good practice to use concrete classes for dependency injection?

No. You should use interfaces, which will allow the runtime environment to determine the implementation to inject.

## Types of dependency Injection in IOC

برای scope (تعداد instances) فرقی نمیکند از چه روشی injection (@Autowired constructor) را انجام داده باشیم.

### handy Inject instance from Context

Initiation configurations 'SpringBoot' دارد که با صدا شدن [SpringBootApplication.run\(\)](#) اجرا میشود. ولی قبلاً مثلاً SpringIOC تنظیمات زیادی در سطح Servlet Container نیاز داشت که دلولپر باید از اول ایجاد میکرد. حالا یکی از [SpringBootApplication.run\(\)](#) هایی که initiation configurations springboot میدهد انجام میدهد برای همین SpringIOC هست. یعنی ساخت bean و Application context ها در آن. این متدهای اتوماتیک کال میشود توسط developer.

### SpringApplication. run ()

return Spring Application context with all beans.

```
--- @SpringBootApplication
public class SfgDiApplication {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        ApplicationContext ctx = SpringApplication.run(SfgDiApplication.class, args);
    }
}
```

به IOC میگوید میخواهیم یک bean instance از bean بگیریم، برایم inject کن:

Get instance by ctx.getBean("Class"):

Get a bean handy from ctx:

برای استفاده از هر bean، با این دستور میتوانیم یک instance از آنرا inject کنیم:

```
Alien a = context.getBean(Alien.class);
```

```
@Controller  
public class MyController {  
  
    public String sayHello(){  
        System.out.println("Hello World!!!");  
  
        return "Hi Folks!";  
    }  
}
```

```
@SpringBootApplication  
public class SfgDiApplication {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        ApplicationContext ctx = SpringApplication.run(SfgDiApplication.class, args);  
  
        MyController myController = (MyController) ctx.getBean("myController");  
  
        String greeting = myController.sayHello();  
        System.out.println(greeting);  
    }  
}
```

در پروژه های واقعی inject controller را در خواست app server میکند

سه روش پیشرفته تر هم دارد:

## Explicitly- @Autowired on property

By Class properties (@Autowired (using reflection)) - explicitly

- Public (bad)
- Private (Evil) ???

```
@Qualifier("propertyInjectedGreetingService")  
@Autowired  
public GreetingService greetingService;
```

Can you use Dependency Injection against a private property in Spring?

Yes, Spring will support this, and inject the dependency using reflection at runtime. However, this is considered a VERY bad practice.

### Explicitly- @Autowired on setterMethods (debate)

```
private GreetingService greetingService;

@Qualifier("setterInjectedGreetingService")
@Autowired
public void setGreetingService(GreetingService greetingService) {
    this.greetingService = greetingService;
```

### Implicitly- Constructor + final prop + in ref of Interface (preferred)

توضیحات در قسمت Best practice in SpringIOC داده شد.

```
private final GreetingService greetingService;

public MyController(GreetingService greetingService) {
    this.greetingService = greetingService;
}
```

```
public ConstructorInjectedController(@Qualifier("constructorGreetingService")  
GreetingService greetingService) {  
    this.greetingService = greetingService;  
}
```

By Constructor - This requires the dependency to be injected when the class is instantiated.

Sample with spring: <https://github.com/springframeworkguru/sfg-di/tree/spring-di/src/main/java/guru/springframework/sfgdi>

## @Qualifier

کلا مزیت SpringIOC این است که در runtime تعیین میکنیم dependency ای که میخواهیم inject کنیم از **کدام** باشد و این را از polymorphism **bean** جوا دارد.

bean ها بر اساس نامی که هنگام تعریف Component تعیین شده، در Context قرار گرفته اند. حال در زمان **injection** با **qualifier** تعیین میکنیم، از کدام bean یک instance میخواهیم.

bean:

```
@Component("laptop")
public class Laptop {
```

injection:

```
public class Alien {
    @Autowired
    @Qualifier("laptop")
    private Laptop laptop;
```

کاربرد اصلی qualifier خودش رو در best practice نشان میدهد. (bean هایی از یک نوع interface).

```
public ConstructorInjectedController(@Qualifier("constructorGreetingService")
GreetingService greetingService) {
    this.greetingService = greetingService;
}
```

## @Primary bean

یک راه این بود که با `@Qualifier` تعیین کنیم که dependency میخواهیم چیست (از کدام bean برایمان instance بسازد) و `inject` کند، راه دیگر وقتی که دو `@primary` و `inject` کاندید شدن هستند، **اولویت** را مشخص میکند.

```
private final GreetingService greetingService;

public MyController(GreetingService greetingService) {
    this.greetingService = greetingService;
}
```

چون `qualifier` نزدیم، الان `IOC` نمیداند از کدامیک از beans هایی که از این نوع interface ساخته شده، `instance` کند، پس `exception` میخورد؛ راه حل:

اولویت `qualifier` بالاتر از `primary` است. اگر `inject` کننده `Qualifier` نکرد از کدام bean، `instance` میخواهد.

اگر `inject` کننده صراحتاً نام bean ای که میخواهد را **Q** کند، تعریف **primary bean** اهمیت ندارد.

: **تعیین کردن primary bean**

```
@Primary
@Service
public class PrimaryGreetingService implements GreetingService {

    @Override
    public String sayGreeting() {
        return "Hello World - From the PRIMARY Bean";
    }
}
```

: **java based**

```
@Primary
@Bean
PrimaryGreetingService primaryGreetingService(){
    return new PrimaryGreetingService();
}
```

## @Profiles

It allows us to have **Different run time Environment**

فقط وقتیکه آن **active profile** است، از آن **profile** هایی که در آن **Component** هستند **bean ساخته میشود** و در **context** قرار میگیرد.

قرار است، این **component** ها هر کدام در یک **Environment** جداگانه استفاده شوند.

بدین وسیله **براحتی** در زمان **runtime** **profile been** با تغییر **profile** ای که میخواهیم ساخته شود را تغییر میدهیم.

قرار دادن یک **profile** در یک **bean** خاص:

```
@Profile("EN")
@Bean
I18nEnglishGreetingService i18nService(){
    return new I18nEnglishGreetingService();
}
```

ای که برایش **profile** تعیین نمیشود، در همه **profile** ها هست و برایش **bean** ساخته میشود.  
وقتی یک **interface** را چند **impl**، **component**، **interface** کرده باشند، هر کدام را میتوان در **profile** ای جداگانه قرار داد.

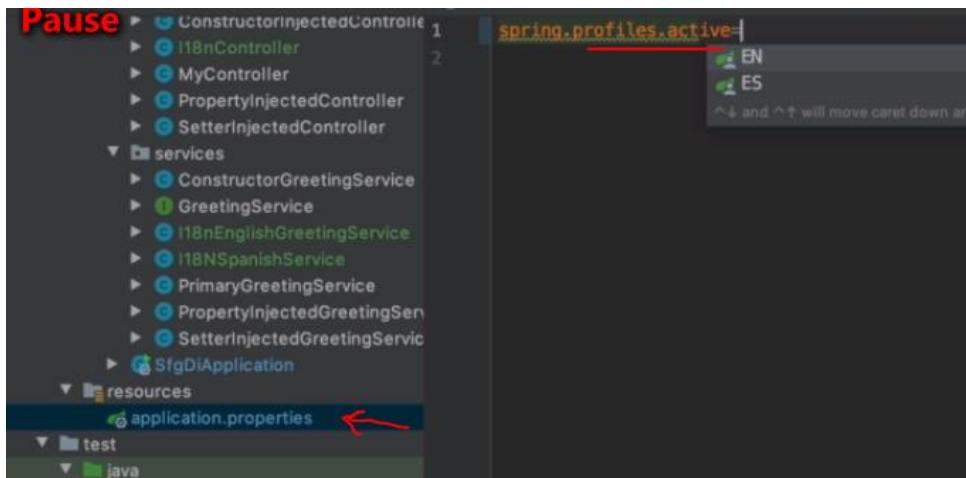
(حتی میتوانند نام های یکسان هم بگیرند، هر کدام در Env خود فعال است)

(هر دو هم میتوانن **@primary** بگیرند، هر کدام در Env خود فعال است)

## Active Profile

با تعیین کردن **active profile** برای **application** مشخص میکنیم، از بین **profile** های **bean** که برایشان تعیین شده، کدامشان قابل **inject** شدن و **bean** شدن هستند.

ای که برایش **profile** تعیین نمیشود، در همه **profile** ها هست و برایش **bean** ساخته میشود.



اینکار جز bootstrap app‌های مبتنی بر Springboot است.

```
@Profile("ES")
@Service("i18nService")
public class I18NSpanishService implements GreetingService {
    @Override
    public String sayGreeting() {
        return "Hola Mundo - ES";
    }
}
```

```
@Profile("EN")
@Service("i18nService")
public class I18nEnglishGreetingService implements GreetingService {
    @Override
    public String sayGreeting() {
        return "Hello World - EN";
    }
}
```

```

@Controller
public class I18nController {

    private final GreetingService greetingService;

    public I18nController(@Qualifier("i18nService") GreetingService greetingService) {
        this.greetingService = greetingService;
    }

    public String sayHello(){
        return greetingService.sayGreeting();
    }
}

```

وقتی qualifier تعیین نکنیم؛ از بین یک bean بدون profile و لی bean که در active profile است، اونی که inject primary میشود.

## Default Profile

اولویت active profile بالاتر از default profile است.

وقتی در هیچ active profile ای active profile اعلام نشده باشد، component که "default" باشد، محسوب میشود و از آن bean ساخته میشود:

```

@Profile({"ES", "default"})
@Bean("i18nService")
I18NSpanishService i18NSpanishService(){
    return new I18NSpanishService();
}

@Profile("EN")
@Bean
I18nEnglishGreetingService i18nService(){
    return new I18nEnglishGreetingService();
}

```

```
@Profile({"ES", "default"})
@Service("i18nService")
public class I18NSpanishService implements GreetingService {
    @Override
    public String sayGreeting() {
        return "Hola Mundo - ES";
    }
}
```

```
/*
@Service
@Profile({"default", "map"})
public class OwnerMapService extends AbstractMapService<Owner, Long> implements OwnerService {
```

```
/*
@Service
@Profile("springdatajpa")
public class SpecialitySDJpaService implements SpecialtyService {
    private final SpecialtyRepository specialtyRepository;
```

The screenshot shows a code editor with several tabs open. The active tab is 'application.properties'. The content of the file is as follows:

```
spring.banner.image.location=vizsla.jpg
# Internationalization
spring.messages.basename=messages/messages
spring.profiles.active=springdatajpa
```

A red underline is drawn under the line 'spring.profiles.active=springdatajpa'.

## sample

```
/*
 * @Service
 */
public class OwnerServiceMap extends AbstractMapService<Owner, Long> implements OwnerService {

    private final PetTypeService petTypeService;
    private final PetService petService;

    public OwnerServiceMap(PetTypeService petTypeService, PetService petService) {
        this.petTypeService = petTypeService;
        this.petService = petService;
    }

    @Override
    public Set<Owner> findAll() { return super.findAll(); }

    @Override
    public Owner findById(Long id) { return super.findById(id); }

    @Override
    public Owner save(Owner object) {

        if(object != null){
            if (object.getPets() != null) {
                object.getPets().forEach(pet -> {
                    if (pet.getPetType() != null){
                        if(pet.getPetType().getId() == null){
                            pet.setPetType(petTypeService.save(pet.getPetType()));
                        }
                    }
                });
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Two component are candidate for injection: Exception

```
/*
 * @Service
 */
public class OwnerServiceMap extends AbstractMapService<Owner, Long> implements OwnerService {

    private final PetTypeService petTypeService;
    private final PetService petService;

    public OwnerServiceMap(PetTypeService petTypeService, PetService petService) {
        this.petTypeService = petTypeService;
        this.petService = petService;
    }

    @Override
    public Owner findByLastName(String lastName) {
        return ownerRepository.findByLastName(lastName);
    }
}

@Service
public class OwnerSDJpaService implements OwnerService {

    private final OwnerRepository ownerRepository;
    private final PetRepository petRepository;
    private final PetTypeRepository petTypeRepository;

    public OwnerSDJpaService(OwnerRepository ownerRepository, PetRepository petRepository,
                           PetTypeRepository petTypeRepository) {
        this.ownerRepository = ownerRepository;
        this.petRepository = petRepository;
        this.petTypeRepository = petTypeRepository;
    }

    @Override
    public Owner findByLastName(String lastName) {
        return ownerRepository.findByLastName(lastName);
    }
}
```

OwnerService. We see here we have the  
ownerServiceMap and ownerServiceJpaService

Parameter 0 of constructor in guru.springframework.sfgpetclinic.bo... required a single bean, but 2 were found:  
- ownerServiceMap: defined in file [/Users/jt/src/springframework/sfg-pet-clinic/pet-clinic-data/target/classes/guru/springframework/sfgpetclinic/ser...]  
- ownerServiceJpaService: defined in file [/Users/jt/src/springframework/guru/courses/spring5/sfg-pet-clinic/pet-clinic/target/classes/guru/springframework/sfgpetclinic/ser...

119

Solution 1: use different @qualifiers injection

## Solution 2: set @primary component

### Solution 3: different @profiles

this is kind of exactly where we want to be. Let's come over here and

## factory

برای ساخت (bean) میتواند بصورت **default** برخورد کند یا از **factory** بگیرد.

```
@Bean  
PetServiceFactory petServiceFactory(){  
    return new PetServiceFactory();  
}  
  
@Profile({"dog", "default"})  
@Bean("petService")  
PetService dogPetService(PetServiceFactory petServiceFactory){  
    return petServiceFactory.getPetService(petType: "dog");  
}  
} new
```

```
public class PetServiceFactory {  
    public PetService getPetService(String petType){  
        switch (petType){  
            case "dog":  
                return new DogPetService();  
            case "cat":  
                return new CatPetService();  
            default:  
                return new DogPetService();  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
public class DogPetService implements PetService {  
    public String getPetType() { return "Dogs are the best!"; }  
}
```

استفاده یک bean از دیگر

```
@Bean
EnglishGreetingRepository englishGreetingRepository(){
    return new EnglishGreetingRepositoryImpl();
}

@Profile("EN")
@Bean
I18nEnglishGreetingService i18nService(EnglishGreetingRepository englishGreetingRepository){
    return new I18nEnglishGreetingService(englishGreetingRepository);
}
```

## Scope

تنظیم **scope**: برای کردن‌های یک dependency از هر bean؛ چه تعداد instance ساخته شود.

### Declaring Bean Scope

- No declaration needed for singleton scope.
- In Java configuration use @Scope annotation
- In XML configuration scope is an XML attribute of the 'bean' tag
- 99% of the time singleton scope is fine!

### Spring Bean Scopes

- **Singleton** - (default) Only one instance of the bean is created in the IoC container.
- **Prototype** - A new instance is created each time the bean is requested.
- **Request** - A single instance per http request. Only valid in the context of a web-aware Spring ApplicationContext.
- **Session** - A single instance per http session. Only valid in the context of a web-aware Spring ApplicationContext.

برای scope (تعداد instanceها) فرقی نمیکند از چه روشی (@Autowired constructor) injection با (@) را انجام داده باشیم.

ما معمولاً service ها رو component در نظر میگیریم، و فقط یک instance داشتن از آن اکی هست ( default: )  
(singleton)

آیا کار درستی هست entity ها را هم با inject کنیم؟؟؟  
کلا تفاوت بین http req و Session در حالت های سوم به بعد instance از روی چی ساخته میشود؟؟؟

اگر برای یک component scope نوع singleton را تعريف کنیم، در execute initiation از هر dependency یک bean میسازد. و هر بار که بعنوان inject درخواست شد همان bean component میشود.  
بقیه انواع در scope execution initiation از هر bean ساخته نمیشود.

:Composition injection

```
@Component  
public class Laptop {
```

```
@Component  
public class Alien {  
    @Autowired  
    private Laptop laptop;
```

\*\*\*\*

اگر scope برای Alien، Laptop باشد و برای prototype bean گرفته شود:  
یکبار موقع ساخته شدن context، یک obj برای Alien ساخته شده که برای آن، یک بار Laptop ساخته شده، پس وقتی bean مربوط به Alien حتی اگر 100 بار گرفته شود همان یک obj اول ارایه میشود که برای آن، laptop هم فقط یک bean ساخته شده است. اگر جدایانه از Laptop bean بخواهیم بگیریم در آن زمان obj های جدید برای laptop خواهد ساخت.

اگر scope برای Alien، Laptop باشد و برای prototype bean گرفته شود، فقط یکبار در زمان ایجاد context، bean مربوط به laptop ساخته شده است و برای هر بار ساخته شدن alien جدید همان استفاده خواهد شد.

اگر هر دو **prototype** باشند، برای هر بار خواسته شدن bean، یک obj جدید ساخته می‌شود از هر کدام.

اگر هر دو **singleton** باشند، فقط یکبار در زمان ایجاد bean، context مربوط به هر دو ساخته شده است و برای هر بار صدای زده شدن bean مربوط alien obj های اولی استفاده خواهد شد.

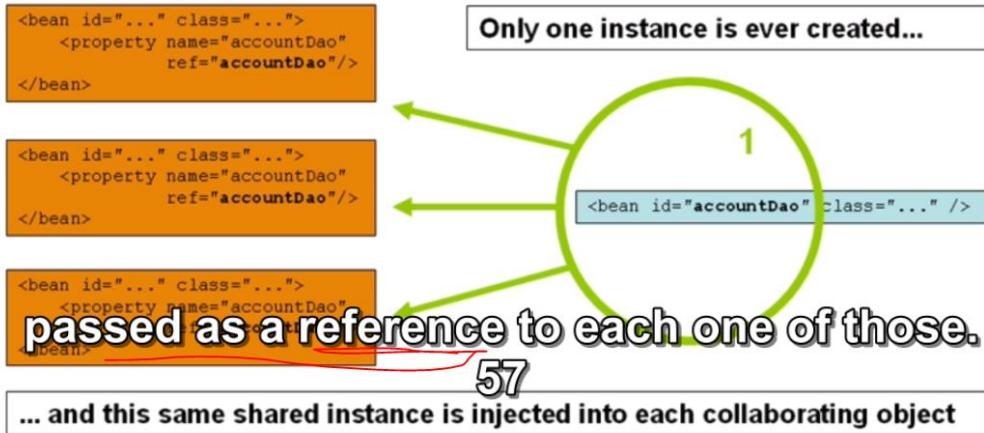
## Spring Bean Scopes

- **Global-Session** - A single instance per global session. Typically only used in a Portlet context.  
Only valid in the context of a web-aware Spring ApplicationContext.
- **Application** - bean is scoped to the lifecycle of a ServletContext. Only valid in the context of a web aware.
- **WebSocket** - Scopes a single bean definition to the lifecycle of a WebSocket. Only valid in the context of a web-aware Spring ApplicationContext.

## Spring Bean Scopes

- **Custom Scope** - Spring Scopes are extensible, and you can define your own scope by implementing Spring's "Scope" interface.
- See Spring's Java docs for details.
- You cannot override the built in Singleton and Prototype Scopes

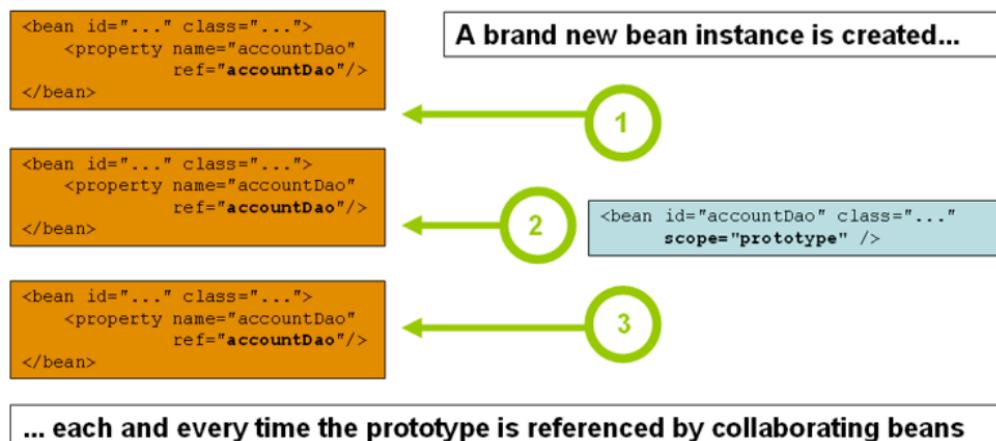
### ■ singleton



```
SingletonBean singletonBean1 = ctx.getBean(SingletonBean.class);
SingletonBean singletonBean2 = ctx.getBean(SingletonBean.class);
```

## ■ prototype

### Prototype Scope



```
@Scope(ConfigurableBeanFactory.SCOPE_PROTOTYPE)
@Component
public class PrototypeBean {

    public PrototypeBean() {
        System.out.println("Creating a Prototype Bean");
    }

    public String getMyScope(){
        return "I'm a Prototype";
    }
}
```

1 and 2 : desktop

1- Singleton (default)

از هر bean ، یک Object داریم

2- Prototype

برای هر getBean() درخواست (web servlet injection) حتی از سمت Object جدگانه میسازد

3- Request

برای هر httpRequest یک bean میسازد

4- Session

برای هر HttpSession یک bean میسازد

5- Application context

برای هر نوع Container Life cycle یک bean از هر نوع میسازد

6- WebSocket

برای هر نوع web socket یک bean خاص از هر نوع میسازد

## Properties

changes are easy by springboot apps.

- What can change?

- usernames, passwords, urls, API keys, paths, queue names, etc

### Ways:

Spring Framework: **Datasource.properties** - @Configuration - @Bean

Spring Framework with spring boot: **Datasource.properties** - @ConfigurationProperties-@Bean

Spring Boot: **Application.properties or Application.yaml**

Spring boot: **Environment profiles** with .pro & .yaml

### Environment vars

### Vm option, Command line with run jar

هر دو روش آخر، به properties اولویت دارند

بین دو تای آخر، اولویت بالاتر با CML است :

با این روش میتوانیم با تغییر inject obj ، runtime active profile در app.yaml را برای تغییر دهیم.

:yaml مزیت

در app.yaml میتوانیم اطلاعات profile را داخل خود app.yaml بیاریم و یک فایل داشته باشیم

Env var for sensitive values

## Setting External Properties

- How do you set external properties?
  - Command Line Arguments
  - SPRING\_APPLICATION\_JSON - JSON object via command line or environment variable
  - JNDI
  - OS Environment variables
  - Property files (property file or YAML variants)



## Property Hierarchy

- Review Section 24 - Externalized Configuration of Spring Boot for specifics
- Properties can be overridden depending on how they are defined
  - Gives you a lot of flexibility for deployments
- Lowest are properties defined in JAR or war properties or YAML files
- Next are external property files to JAR via file system
- Higher are profile specific properties files (in jar, then external)
- OS Environment variables
- Java system properties
- JNDI
- SPRING\_APPLICATION\_JSON
- Command Line Arguments
- Test Properties (for testing)

## John's Pragmatic Guide

- Favor using application.properties or application.yml in packaged JAR (or WAR)
- Use profile specific properties or YAML files for profile specific properties
- For deployments, override properties that change with environment variables
  - Typically 70-80% of values do not change, only override what is needed
  - Environment variables offer a secure way of setting sensitive values such as passwords

## Spring Cloud Config

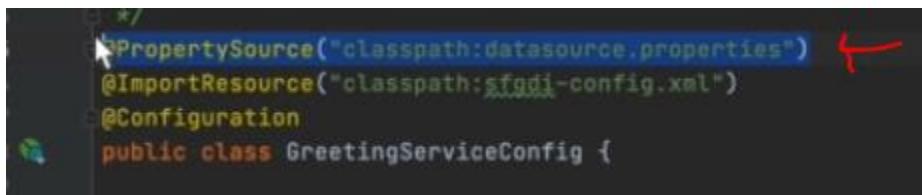
- Spring Cloud Config allows Spring applications to obtain configuration from a configuration server
- Application starts up and obtains configuration values from a configuration server
- Bootstrap process runs before normal Spring startup
- Spring Cloud Config is out of scope of this course
  - Covered in depth in my Spring Boot Microservices course

Env var for sensitive values

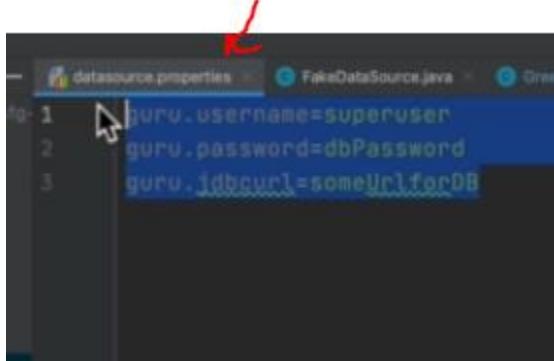
از اولویت پایین به بالا که میتواند override کند مطرح میکنیم:

\***Spring Boot: Application.properties or Application.yaml**

حذف نسبت به حالت بدون boot

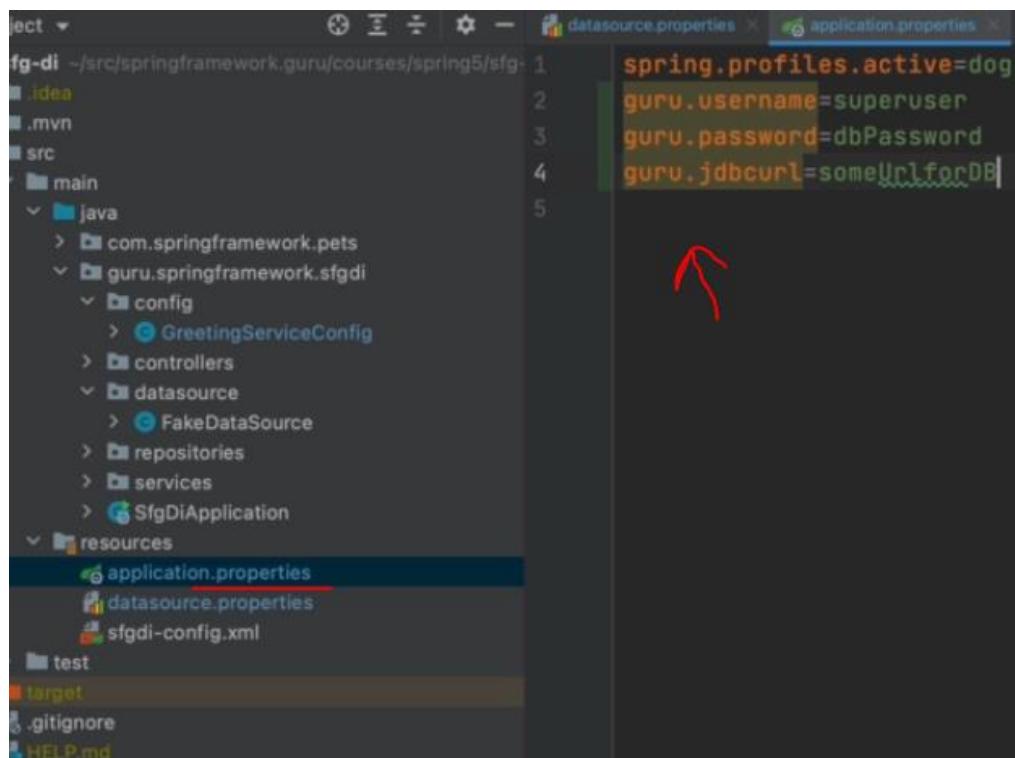


```
*@
@PropertySource("classpath:datasource.properties")
@ImportResource("classpath:sfgdi-config.xml")
@Configuration
public class GreetingServiceConfig {
```



```
1 guru.username=superuser
2 guru.password=dbPassword
3 guru.jdbcurl=someUrlforDB
```

Now:



```
spring.profiles.active=dog,
guru.username=superuser
guru.password=dbPassword
guru.jdbcurl=someUrlforDB
```

همین کارها با yaml:

The screenshot shows a Java project structure on the left and a code editor on the right. The project structure includes a main package with java and resources sub-packages. The resources package contains an application.yml file. The code editor displays a snippet of YAML configuration:

```
guru:
  username: YmlUserName
  password: YmlPassword
  jdbcurl: YmlUrl
```

## \*Spring boot: Environment profiles with .pro & .yaml

The screenshot shows a Java project structure on the left and two configuration files on the right. The project structure includes a main package with java and resources sub-packages. The resources package contains application.properties, application-dev.properties, application-ga.properties, and sfldi-config.xml. The application-dev.properties file contains the following configuration:

```
guru.username=DevDBUser
guru.password=DevPassword
guru.jdbcurl=DevURL
```

The screenshot shows a file explorer and a code editor. The file explorer on the left lists project structure: .idea, .mvn, src, main, java, and resources. Inside resources, there are four files: application.properties, application-dev.properties, application-ga.properties, and sfgdi-config.xml. The application.properties file is open in the code editor, showing configuration settings:

```
spring.profiles.active=dog,EN,qa
guru.username=superuser
guru.password=dbPassword
guru.jdbcurl=someUrlForDB
```

اگر تعیین نمیکردیم میشد حالت قبلی، از روی خود app.pro میخوند.

همین کارها با yaml:

The screenshot shows a file tree on the left and three tabs on the right. The tabs are labeled 'application.yml', 'application-dev.yml', and 'application-qa.yml'. The 'application-dev.yml' tab is active.

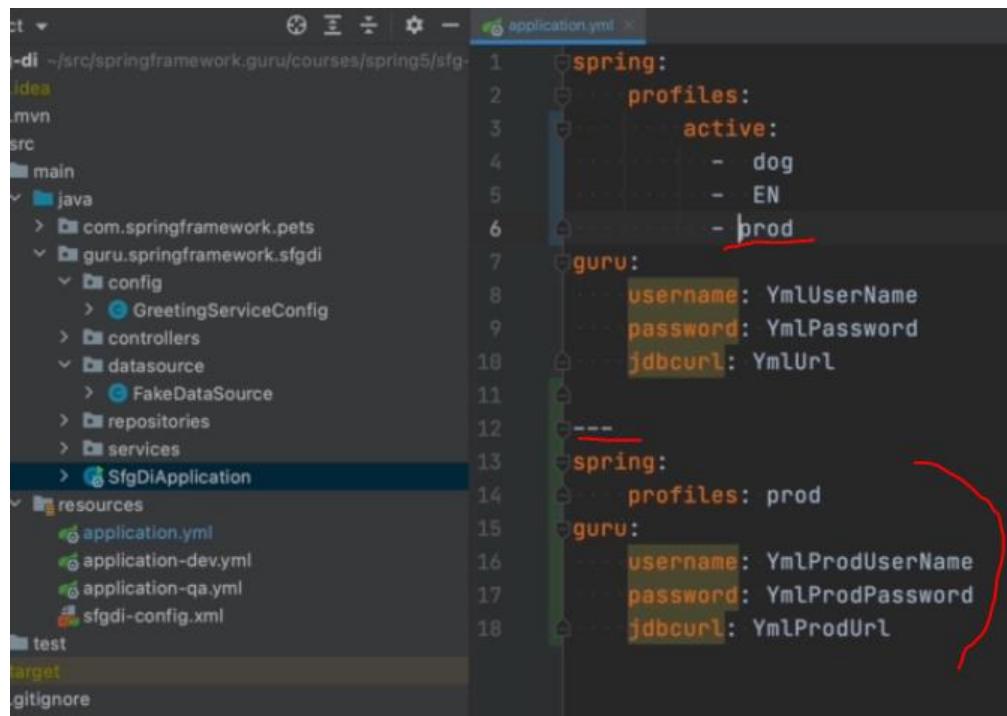
```
guru:
  username: YmlQAUUserName
  password: YmlQAPassword
  jdbcurl: YmlQAUUrl
```

The screenshot shows a file tree on the left and two tabs on the right. The tabs are labeled '7. Spring Boot Application.y' and 'application-dev.properties'. The 'application-dev.properties' tab is active.

```
spring:
  profiles:
    active: dog,EN,qa
guru:
  username: YmlUserName
  password: YmlPassword
  jdbcurl: YmlUrl|
```

:yaml مزیت

در yaml میتوانیم اطلاعات profile را داخل خود app.yaml و یک فایل داشته باشیم

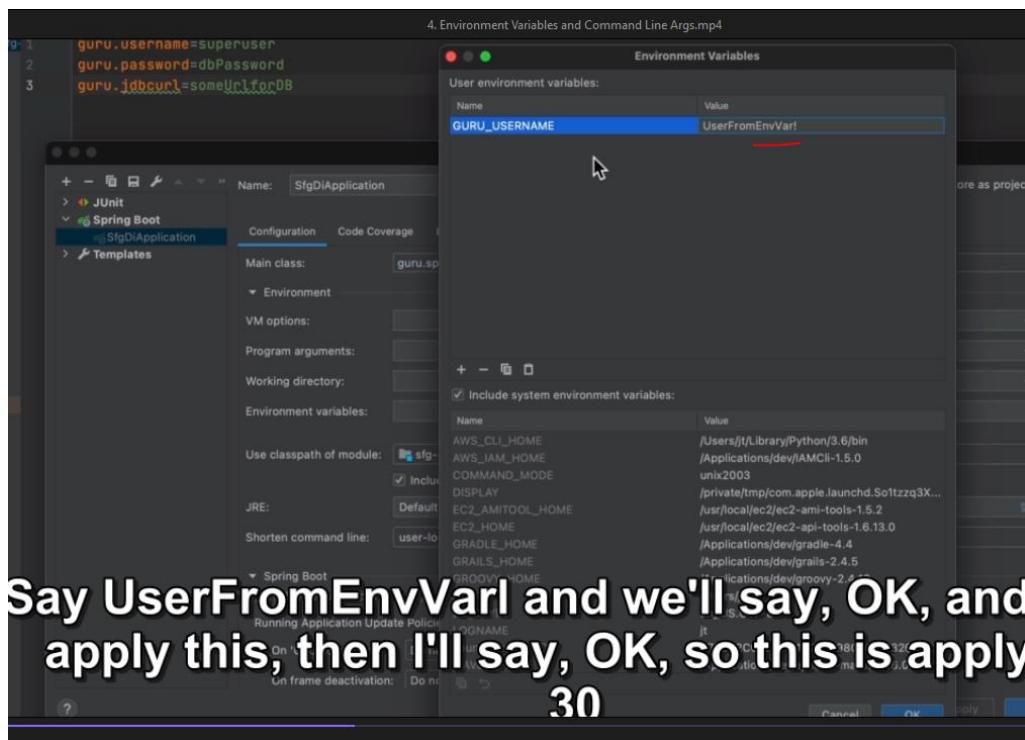
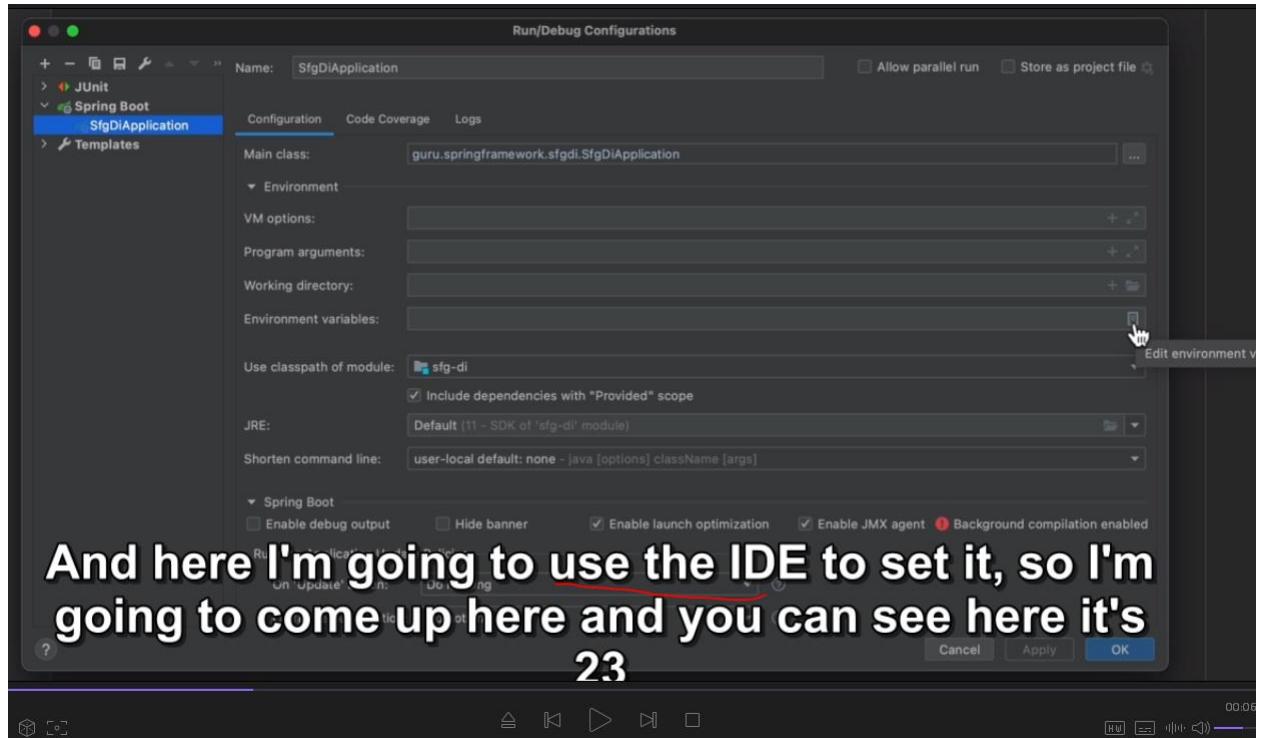


```
application.yml
1  spring:
2      profiles:
3          active:
4              - dog
5              - EN
6              - prod
7
8      guru:
9          username: YmlUserName
10         password: YmlPassword
11         jdbcurl: YmlUrl
12
13
14      spring:
15          profiles: prod
16
17      guru:
18          username: YmlProdUserName
19          password: YmlProdPassword
20          jdbcurl: YmlProdUrl
```

\*Environment vars

**environment variables to override the properties.**

Env var for sensitive values

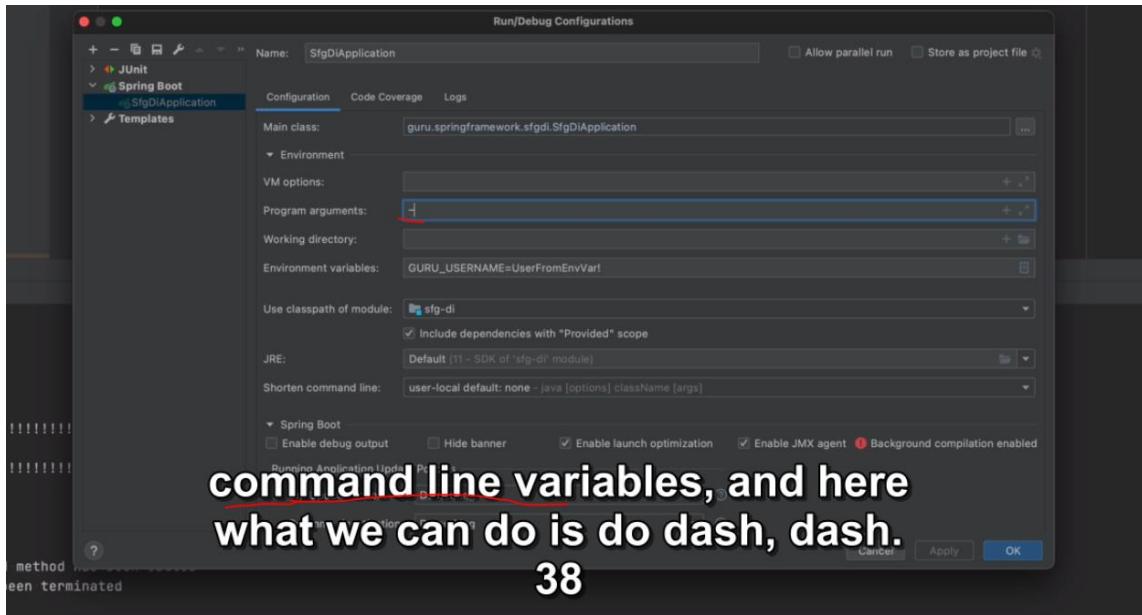


```
Creating a Prototype Bean!!!!!!!!!!!!!!  
I'm a Prototype  
Creating a Prototype Bean!!!!!!  
I'm a Prototype  
UserFromEnvVar! I  
dbr  
son  
## The Predestroy annotated method has been called  
## The Lifecycle bean has been terminated
```

And now we can see here I've got a user from Environment Variable so we can do this with others.

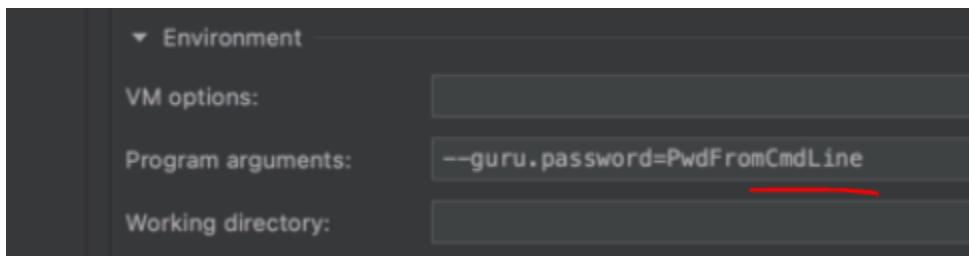
33

\*VM Option, Command line with run jar



command line variables, and here what we can do is do dash, dash.

38



```
I'm a Prototype
Creating a Prototype Bean!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
I'm a Prototype
UserFromEnvVar!
PwdFromEnvVar!
someUrlforDB
## The Predestroy annotated method has been ca...ed
## The Lifecycle bean has been terminated
```

**see how the properties are now getting overridden.**

44

هر دو روش آخر، به properties اولویت دارند

بین دو تای آخر، اولویت بالاتر با CML است :

```
Creating a Prototype
I'm a Prototype
UserFromCmdLine
PwdFromCmdLine
someUrlforDB
## The Predestroy ann
```

Spring Framework: Datasource.properties - @Configuration - @Bean

یکی از امکانات spring framework است، الان بپرسش رو همراه با spring boot داده.

```
package guru.springframework.sfgdi.datasource;

/**
 * Created by jt on 2/27/21.
 */
public class FakeDataSource {

    private String username;
    private String password;
    private String jdbcurl;

    public String getUsername() {
        return username;
    }

    public void setUsername(String username) {
        this.username = username;
    }

    public String getPassword() {
        return password;
    }

    public void setPassword(String password) {
        this.password = password;
    }
}
```

The screenshot shows the IntelliJ IDEA interface with the following details:

- Project View:** Shows the project structure under the `sfg-di` root. It includes `src`, `test`, and configuration files like `.idea` and `.mvn`.
- Code Editor:** Displays the `datasource.properties` file with the following content:

```
guru.username=superuser
guru.password=dbPassword
guru.jdbcurl=someUrlforDB
```
- Toolbars and Menus:** Standard IntelliJ IDEA toolbars and menus are visible at the top.

The screenshot shows a Java project structure on the left and a code editor on the right. The project structure includes 'src/main/java' with packages like 'com.springframework.pets', 'guru.springframework.sfgdi', and 'config'. The 'config' package contains a class 'GreetingServiceConfig'. The code editor displays the following Java code:

```
12 /**
13 * Created by jt on 2/28/21.
14 */
15 @PropertySource("classpath:datasource.properties")
16 @ImportResource("classpath:sfgdi-config.xml")
17 @Configuration
18 public class GreetingServiceConfig {
19
20     @Bean
21     FakeDataSource fakeDataSource(@Value("${guru.username}") String username,
22                                   @Value("${guru.password}") String password,
23                                   @Value("${guru.jdbcurl}") String jdbcurl){
24         FakeDataSource fakeDataSource = new FakeDataSource();
25         fakeDataSource.setUsername(username);
26         fakeDataSource.setPassword(password);
27         fakeDataSource.setJdbcurl(jdbcurl);
28     }
29 }
```

## Spring Framework with spring boot: Datasource.properties - @ConfigurationProperties - @Bean

خود POJO میشود @Conf . دیگر نیازی به ساخت bean در Configuration@ .

```
/**  
 * Created by jt on 2/27/21.  
 */  
@ConfigurationProperties("guru")  
@Configuration  
public class SfgConfiguration {  
    private String username;  
    private String password;  
    private String jdbcurl;  
  
    public String getUsername() { return username; }  
  
    public void setUsername(String username) { this.username = username; }  
  
    public String getPassword() { return password; }  
  
    public void setPassword(String password) { this.password = password; }  
}
```

**t's take this configuration bean I'm  
e up here to our application just to  
28**

خودش میره متغیرهای Guru رو از yaml فایل میخونه. دیگه به این setها نیاز نداره:

```
@Value("${guru.username}") String username,  
@Value("${guru.password}") String password,  
@Value("${guru.jdbcurl}") String jdbcurl){  
    user = new FakeDataSource();  
}
```

```
@ImportResource("classpath:sfgdi-config.xml")
@Configuration
public class GreetingServiceConfig {

    @Bean
    FakeDataSource fakeDataSource(SfgConfiguration sfgConfiguration){
        FakeDataSource fakeDataSource = new FakeDataSource();
        fakeDataSource.setUsername(sfgConfiguration.getUsername());
        fakeDataSource.setPassword(sfgConfiguration.getPassword());
        fakeDataSource.setJdbcurl(sfgConfiguration.getJdbcurl());
        return fakeDataSource;
    }
}
```

میتوانیم بهترش هم کنیم، immutable باشه:

```
@ConstructorBinding
@ConfigurationProperties("guru")
public class SfgConstructorConfig {
    private final String username;
    private final String password;
    private final String jdbcurl;

    public SfgConstructorConfig(String username, String password, String jdbcurl) {
        this.username = username;
        this.password = password;
        this.jdbcurl = jdbcurl;
    }

    public String getUsername() {
        return username;
    }

    public String getPassword() {
        return password;
    }

    public String getJdbcurl() {
        return jdbcurl;
    }
}
```

و برای اینکه در در بقیه beans قابل استفاده باشه:

```
@EnableConfigurationProperties(SfgConstructorConfig.class) ←
@ImportResource("classpath:sfgdi-config.xml")
@Configuration
public class GreetingServiceConfig {

    @Bean
    FakeDataSource fakeDataSource(SfgConstructorConfig sfgConstructorConfig){
        FakeDataSource fakeDataSource = new FakeDataSource();
        fakeDataSource.setUsername(sfgConstructorConfig.getUsername());
        fakeDataSource.setPassword(sfgConstructorConfig.getPassword());
        fakeDataSource.setJdbcUrl(sfgConstructorConfig.getJdbcUrl());
        return fakeDataSource;
    }
}
```

## Life Cycle

Spring Bean Life Cycle Demo .14 / Spring Bean Life Cycle .13

What two annotations can be used to access the Spring Bean lifecycle?

@PostConstruct and  
@PreDestroy

What are the two callback interfaces you can implement to tap into the bean lifecycle?

InitializingBean and  
DisposableBean

## -----Spring MVC

Rest architect, we use it Over http protocol

RPC protocol, impl: soap, grpc, rmi

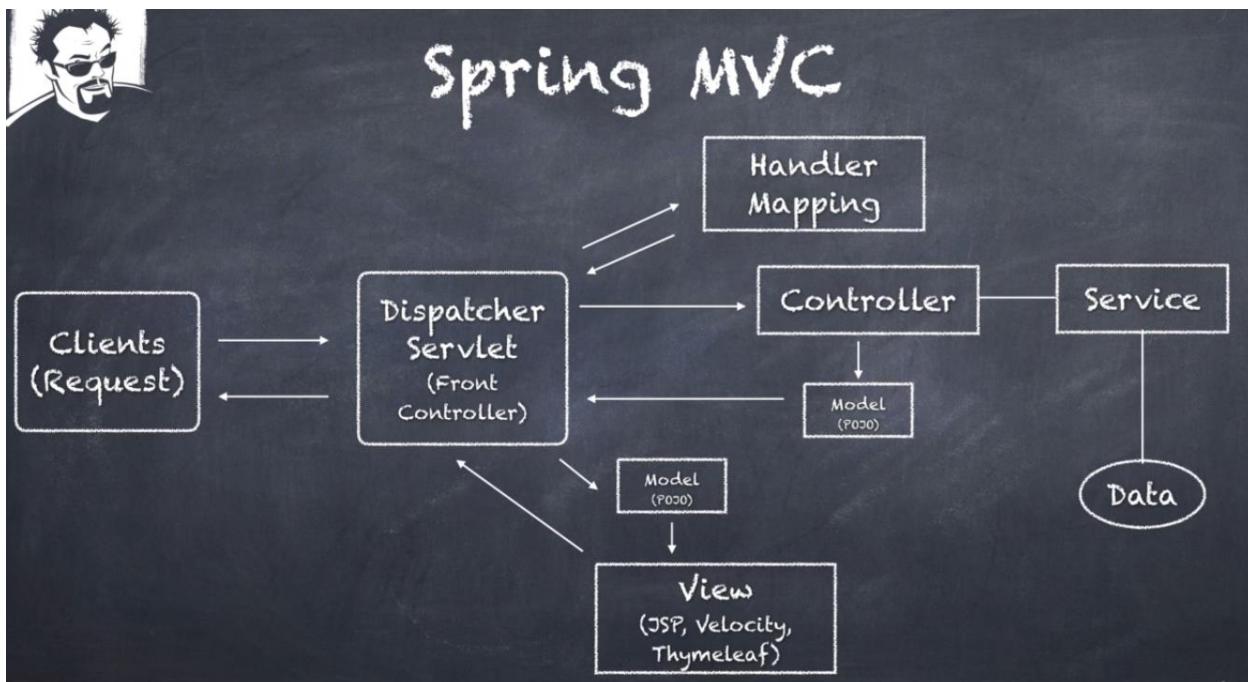
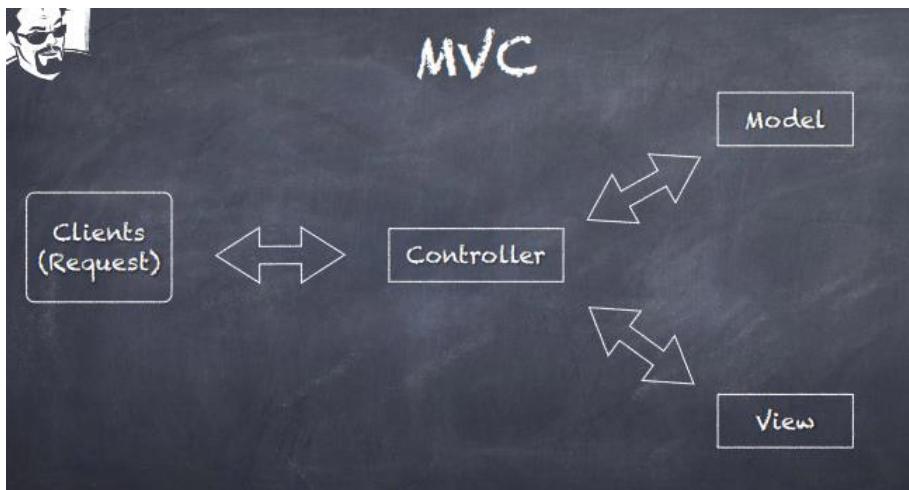
از مزیت های spring mvc یا springboot web

استفاده از servletMapping

استفاده از restful: قابلیت HATOSAS در rest باعث میشود کاملا داینامیک باشیم و چیزی در ui هارد کد نشده باشد.

استفاده از (verbs) HTTP protocol

jackson serialization



در خواست inject از bean یک `@controller` را دارد.

(احتمالاً `@RequestMapping` با `@RequestMapping` تعامل میکند.)

با توجه به نوع `scope`، یک `instance` از آن را تحویل میگیرد.

سپس دولوپر در `controller` مربوطه، طبق مواردی که در DI گفته شد با روش `constructor`، یک `instance` از `bean` `@Service @Repo` را `inject` میکند.

**Spring MVC:** Develop applications using web (spring framework, RESTful, Rest)

### **SpringBoot Web: (<Starter-web>)**

Spring MVC (spring framework, RESTful, Rest)

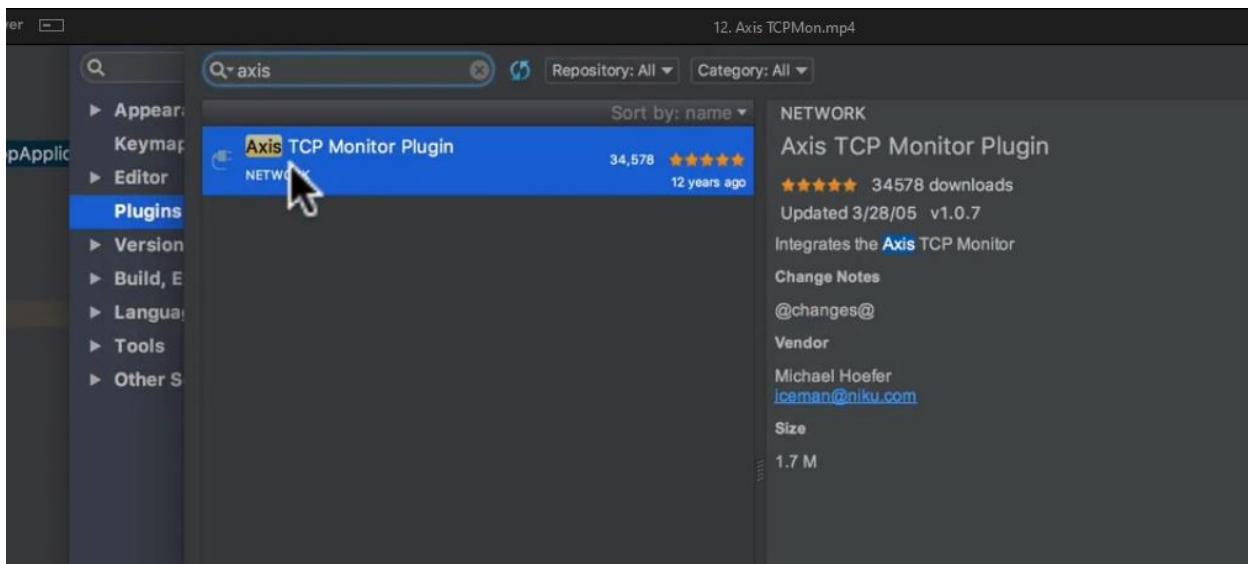
**@Controller** (type of a component)

Initiation configurations & changes are easy (embedded Tomcat)

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-web</artifactId>
</dependency>
```

### **HTTP tools**

#### **Axis monitor**

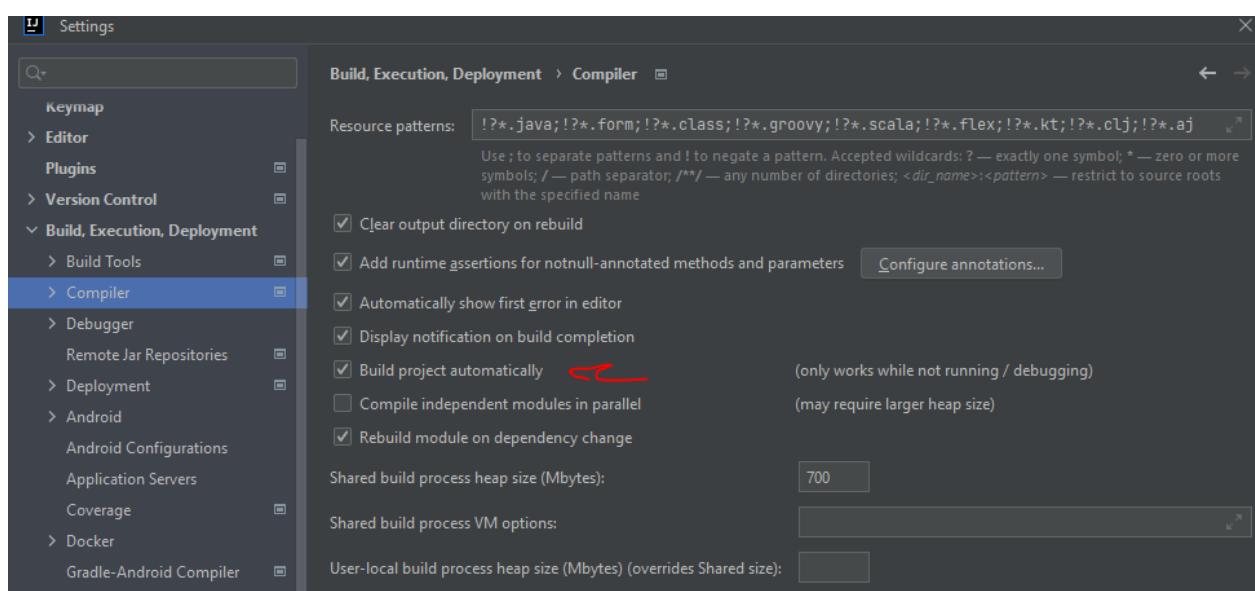
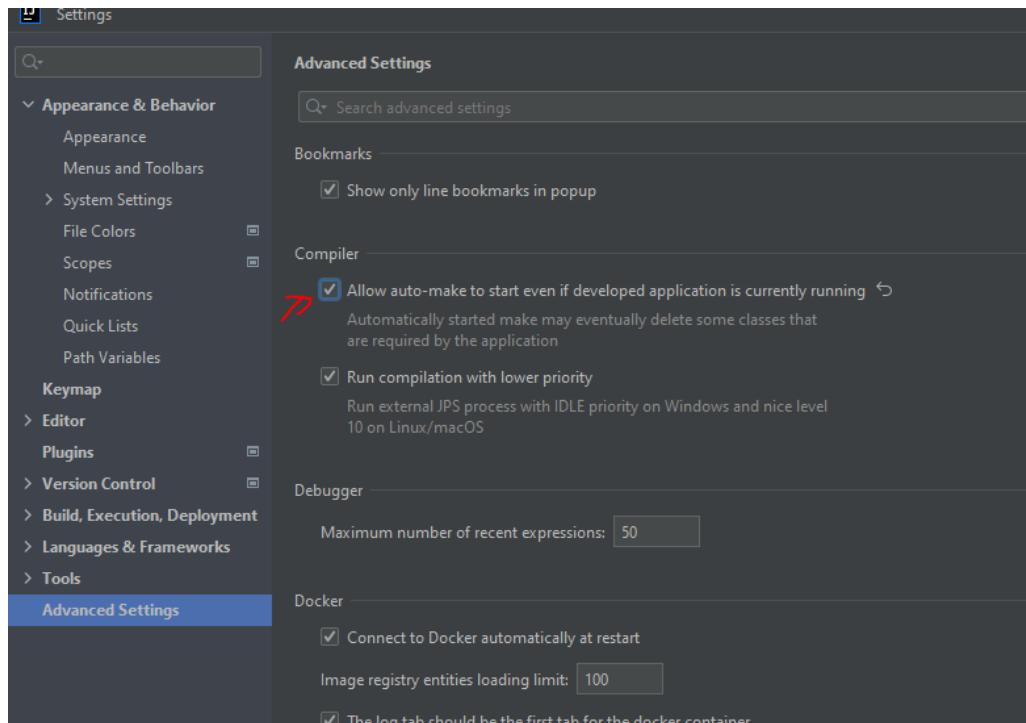


This screenshot shows the "Admin Port 8081" interface of the Axis TCP Monitor. At the top, there are buttons for "Stop", "Listen Port: 8081", "Host: 127.0.0.1", "Port: 8080", and "Proxy". The "Listen Port: 8081" button is highlighted with a red box. Below this is a table showing network traffic. The first row (highlighted with a red box) represents a recent connection from "localhost" to "127.0.0.1" at "2017-06-01 18:43:29". The second row (highlighted with a red box) represents the current request being monitored, also from "localhost" to "127.0.0.1" at the same timestamp, with the method "GET / HTTP/1.1". At the bottom of the interface, there are buttons for "Remove Selected" and "Remove All". The log area below the table shows the raw HTTP request and response. The request includes headers like Host, Connection, Pragma, Cache-Control, and Upgrade-Insecure-Requests, and a User-Agent for an iPad. The response starts with "HTTP/1.1 200" and includes standard HTTP headers like Content-Type, Content-Language, Transfer-Encoding, and Date.

```
Host: 127.0.0.1
Connection: keep-alive
Pragma: no-cache
Cache-Control: no-cache
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (iPad; CPU OS 9_1 like Mac OS X) AppleWebKit/601.1.46 (KHTML, like Gecko) Version/9.0 Mobile
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, sdch, br
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.8
Cookie: Idea-f0548270=7680d817-bfd6-4452-b0d6-870a58c601; _ga=GA1.1.968289551.1493757668; Idea-f054862f=ce6fb05f-96
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
```

## Development tools

اتوماتیک rebuild میشه میره میشنیه تو run



## Request

### HTTP Request



#### 1- Request Line

HTTP Method

Request URI (**protocol, path, queries, ...**)

HTTP Version



## 2- Request Headers

Host, User agent, Accept, content type, accepted languages, cookies, etc

## 3- Request Body (Optional)

Typically, with methods like POST or PUT, such as form data, JSON, XML.

کلاینت:

بقیه قسمت های req توسط browser یا postman و .. ساخته میشود، این فقط Uri از req line است:

URI: <http://localhost:8080/home>

سرور:

```
@Controller
public class HomeController {

    @RequestMapping("home")
    public void home() {
        System.out.println("HomeController.home");
    }
}
```

It does sout.

## 9 request Methods

METHOD	Request Body	Response Body	Safe	Idempotent	Cachable
GET	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
HEAD	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
POST	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
PUT	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
DELETE	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
CONNECT	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
OPTIONS	Optional	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
TRACE	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
PATCH	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes

- GET - is a request for a resource (html file, javascript file, image, etc)
- GET - is used when you visit a website.
- HEAD - is like GET, but only asks for meta information without the body.

- POST - is used to post data to the server.
- Typical use case for POST is to post form data to the server (like a checkout form)
- PUT - is a request for the enclosed entity be stored at the supplied URI. If the entity exists, it is expected to be updated.
- POST is a create request
- PUT is a create OR update request

- DELETE - Is a request to delete the specified resource
- TRACE - Will echo the received request. Can be used to see if request was altered by intermediate servers
- OPTIONS - Returns the HTTP methods supported by the server for the specified URL

TRACE: درخواست دریافت شده را تکرار می کند. می توان از آن برای مشاهده اینکه آیا درخواست توسط سرور های میانی تغییر داده شده است استفاده کرد.

- CONNECT - Converts the request to a transparent TCP/IP tunnel, typically for HTTPS through an unencrypted HTTP proxy
- PATCH - Applies partial modifications to the specified resource

#### 4 Safe methods

## Safe Methods

- Safe Methods are considered safe to use because they only fetch information and do not cause changes on the server
- The Safe Methods are: GET, HEAD, OPTIONS, and TRACE

### 3 Non-Idempotent

Post / connect/ patch

## Idempotent Methods

- Idempotence - A quality of an action such that repetitions of the action have no further effect on the outcome
- PUT and DELETE are Idempotent Methods
- Safe Methods (GET, HEAD, TRACE, OPTIONS) are also Idempotent
- Being truly Idempotent is not enforced by the protocol

- POST is NOT Idempotent
- Multiple Posts are likely to create multiple resources
- Ever seen websites asking you to click submit only once?

متدهای سرور باید **Idempotent** نوشته شوند.

نوع **Idempotent** متدهای **HTTP** و **شیوه کد زدن ما** در نوشتمن سرویس تاثیر گذار است. معنی میتوانیم را طوری بنویسیم که idem باشد و put و Del را طوری بنویسیم که idem نباشد.

#### Idempotent:

با فراخوانی مکرر یک متد ، نتایج و effect های **یکسان** بگیریم . دکمه های آسانسور **Idempotent** هستند اگر **DELETE** را اینطوری بنویسیم دیگر **Idempotent** نیست:

#### 1. **DELETE /item/last**

در مورد بالا، فراخوانی عملیات **N** بار **DELETE** منبع را حذف میکند - بنابراین **Idempotent** نوشته نشده.

راه حل : در این مورد، یک پیشنهاد خوب ممکن است **تغییر API** فوق به **POST** باشد - زیر **POST** ، **POST** **Idempotent** نیست.

**Non-Idempotent:** make same results multiple times in server

با فراخوانی مکرر یک متد ، نتایج و effect های جدید بگیریم

نیستند Idempotent ، **Post / connect/ patch**

وقتی یک درخواست POST را N بار فراخوانی می کنیم، N منبع جدید خواهیم داشت. بنابراین، ایجاد میکند effect

روش یک :

if they consistently produce the same result when called with the **same data ID**

روش دو:

پاسخ های POST قابل کش هستند: زمانی که server هدرهای Cache-Control و Expires را تنظیم کند، چون معمولاً درخواستهای تکراری مشکل ساز، پشت سر هم در فاصله زمانی کوتاه صادر می شوند.

روش سه:

زمانی که server هدر ETags را تنظیم کند،

## Using ETags

Request

```
1 | GET /users/123
```

Response

```
1 | HTTP/1.1 200 OK
2 | ETag: "a915ecb02a9136f8cf0c2c5b2129c4b"
3 |
4 | {
5 |   "name": "John Doe",
6 |   "email": "john@doe.com"
7 | }
```

ETags are generated by the server based on the current resource representation

```
PATCH /users/123
If-Match: "a915ecb02a9136f8cf0c2c5b2129c4b"

{
  "name": "John Smith"
}
```

We use the *If-Match* condition to tell the server only to execute the request if the ETag matches.

### **Updating the resource leads to an updated ETag on the server side**

So, if the request is accidentally sent **twice**, the server **rejects** the second request **because the ETag no longer matches**

Obviously ETags can only be used if the resource **already exists**

روش چهار:

### **Using a separate idempotency key**

the **client generates a key** and adds it to the request using a custom header (e.g. *Idempotency-Key*).

```
POST /users
Idempotency-Key: 1063ef6e-267b-48fc-b874-dcf1e861a49d

{
    "name": "John Doe",
    "email": "john@doe.com"
}
```

Now the server can persist the idempotency key and reject any further requests using the same key.

#### **two questions:**

requests that have **not been completed** successfully, Should the idempotency key be saved by the server in these cases?

What to return **if the server retrieves** a request with an already known idempotency key.

**Personally** I tend to save the idempotency key only if the **request finished successfully**

In the second case I would return **HTTP 409** (conflict) to indicate that a request with the given idempotency key has already been executed.

<https://www.javacodegeeks.com/2021/06/making-post-and-patch-requests-idempotent.html>

## ----- Data in the URI Request

### 1- Query Parameters

<http://example.com/resource?param1=value1&param2=value2>

### 2- Path Parameters:

<http://example.com/resource/{id}>

typically used in RESTful APIs

## HttpServletRequest / .getParameter

<http://localhost:8080/home?name=Mehrad>

```
@Controller
public class HomeController{

    @RequestMapping("home")
    public String home(HttpServletRequest httpServletRequest) {
        String name= httpServletRequest.getParameter("name");
        System.out.println("hi "+ name);
        return "home";
    }
}
```

## @RequestParam

<http://localhost:8080/home?name=Mehrad>

```
@Controller
public class HomeController {
    @RequestMapping("home")
```

```
public String home(@RequestParam("param1") String name) {  
    System.out.println("hi "+ name);  
    return "home";  
}  
}
```

### \*\*\* @PathVariable/ get & del

<http://localhost:8080/alien/111>

```
@RequestMapping("alien/{aid}")  
@ResponseBody  
public Optional<Alien> getOneAlien (@PathVariable ("aid") int  
aidx){  
    return alienRepository.findById(aidx);  
}
```

تا اینجا ما دیتا را از url میگرفتیم.

### ----- Data in the Body Request

- 1- Form Data: as key-value pairs within the body
- 2- JSON
- 3- XML
- 4- Binary Data: such as images, files

روش های استخراج دیتا از **Body** HTTP Req

## \*Entity / form-data

دیتای مورد نیاز سرویس بصورت **form-data** در **req body** می آید.

<http://localhost:8080/alien?aid=100&aname=Sareh&tech=java>

```
@RequestMapping("home")
public ModelAndView home(Alien alien) {
    System.out.println("hi "+ alien);
    return "home";
}
```

The screenshot shows the Postman application interface. A GET request is being made to the URL <http://localhost:8080/addAlien2>. The 'Body' tab is selected, indicating the use of form-data. The body parameters are listed as follows:

KEY	VALUE
aid	108
aname	Mehrad
tech	java
Key	Value

## ModelAttribute / data binding to a web view

دیتا های آمده از req در پارامتر Employee employee با : view ارسال داده به ModelMap Bindig بین bean(employee) و

we can use @ModelAttribute either as a **method parameter** or at the **method level**

@ModelAttribute is an annotation that binds a **method parameter** or **method return value** to a named model attribute, and then **exposes it to a web view**.

### ■ method level:

#### add one or more global model attributes

Such methods support the same argument types as @RequestMapping methods, but they can't be **mapped directly to requests**.

a method that adds an attribute named msg to all models defined in the controller class.

addAttributes () method. Its purpose is to add values in the Model that'll be identified globally. That is, every request to every controller method will return a default value as a response.

addAttributes () method will be the very first to run, prior to the rest of the @RequestMapping methods.

**@ModelAttribute methods are invoked before the controller methods annotated with @RequestMapping are invoked**

### ■ As a Method Argument

It binds the form data with a bean

In Spring MVC, we refer to this as **data binding**, a common mechanism that saves us from having to parse each form field individually

The controller annotated with @RequestMapping can have custom class argument(s) annotated with @ModelAttribute.

It's also important that we annotate the respective class as @ControllerAdvice.

```
<form:form method="POST" action="/spring-mvc-basics/addEmployee"
modelAttribute="employee">
    <form:label path="name">Name</form:label>
    <form:input path="name" />

    <form:label path="id">Id</form:label>
    <form:input path="id" />

    <input type="submit" value="Submit" />
</form:form>
```

```
@Controller
@ControllerAdvice
public class EmployeeController {

    private Map<Long, Employee> employeeMap = new HashMap<>();

    @RequestMapping(value = "/addEmployee", method = RequestMethod.POST)
    public String submit(
        @ModelAttribute("employee") Employee employee,
        BindingResult result, ModelMap model) {
        if (result.hasErrors()) {
            return "error";
        }
        model.addAttribute("name", employee.getName());
        model.addAttribute("id", employee.getId());
        employeeMap.put(employee.getId(), employee);
        return "employeeView";
    }

    @ModelAttribute
    public void addAttributes(Model model) {
        model.addAttribute("msg", "Welcome to the Netherlands!");
    }
}
```

```
<h3>${msg}</h3>
Name : ${name}
ID : ${id}
```

After the submission is complete, and without any errors, the user expects to see the previously submitted data displayed on another screen.

```
@XmlRootElement
public class Employee {

    private long id;
    private String name;

    public Employee(long id, String name) {
        this.id = id;
        this.name = name;
    }

    // standard getters and setters removed
}
```

<https://www.baeldung.com/spring-mvc-and-the-modelattribute-annotation#:~:text=%40ModelAttribute%20is%20an%20annotation%20that,submitted%20from%20a%20company's%20employee.>

### \*\*\*Restful / @RequestBody

وقتی داده ها در req و res بصورت serialization در body در row-data تبادل میشوند. نوعی در .spring Web

در rest ، rest در req و res جابجا نمیشود، row-type میشود. دیتای مورد نیاز سرویس بصورت- row- در req می آید و res هم بصورت Res-body row-data (json, xml) data

عملیات @ResponseBody در write(serialize) و @RequestBody read(deserialize)

در دل automatic بصورت Spring MVC انجام میشود.

In rest-full SpringBoot uses a Jackson. **ObjectMapper** instance to serialize responses and deserialize requests.

انوشن های @ResponseBody و @RequestBody مهیا میکند.

the Type we annotate with the @RequestBody annotation must correspond to the JSON sent from our client-side controller

```
public Alien addAAlien (@RequestBody Alien alien){ ..}
```

طبق تنظیمات دیفالت Jackson در spring boot برای reserializing فیلدی دیتا نیامد خطای نمیخورد.

در فیلد های header خود اعلام میکند:

فیلد content-type میگه من به چه فرمتی دارم در req داده میدم. (دیفالت json :Consume)

فیلد Accept میگه هنگام فرستادن response به من، با این فرمت produce کن. (دیفالت json :Consume)

در فیلد های @RequestMapping Service اعلام میکند:

فیلد consume میگه سرویس داره به چه فرمتی از req داده میگیره. (دیفالت json :Consume)

فیلد Produces میگه سرویس داره به چه فرمتی در res داده produce میکند. (دیفالت json :Consume)

در فیلد header خود اعلام میکند:

فیلد content-type میگه من به چه فرمتی دارم در res داده میدم. (دیفالت json :Consume)

دیفالٹ json برای row-type SpringBoot-web است

مثال:

```
@PostMapping("/alien")
@ResponseBody
public Alien addAAlien(@RequestBody Alien alien) {
    alienRepository.save(alien);
    return alien;
}

= (because json is default)

@PostMapping("/alien", consume={"application/json"})
@ResponseBody
public Alien addAAlien(@RequestBody Alien alien) {
    alienRepository.save(alien);
    return alien;
}
```

در @RequestMapping فیلد میگه سرویس داره بصورت json داده میگیره.

در @RequestMapping فیلد produces میگه سرویس داره در حالت default بصورت json داده میکند.

در HTTP request Header content-type فیلد میگه من به چه فرمتی دارم داده میدم.

در HTTP request Header accept فیلد میگه هنگام فرستادن response به من، با این فرمت produce کن.

```
curl -i \
-H "Accept: application/json" \
-H "Content-Type:application/json" \
-X POST --data
'{"username": "johnny", "password": "password"}' "https://localhost:8080/.../request"
```

پس **request** میره داخل سرویسی که این دو شرایط را مج داشته باشد.

The screenshot shows the Postman interface for a POST request to `http://localhost:8080/alien`. The **Body** tab is active, displaying a JSON payload:

```
1 {  
2   ... "aid":110,  
3   ... "aname": "Mehrad10",  
4   ... "tech":"java"  
5 }
```

A dropdown menu on the right lists options: Text, JavaScript, **JSON** (selected), HTML, and XML.

:XML

کردن xml در `spring-web consume`) پیچیدگی دارد) ???

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/70138672/how-to-force-spring-boots-requestbody-to-accept-xml>

خواندن دیتا از `request` یک `header` است

@RequestMapping - methods

درخواست `inject` از `bean` یک `@controller` را دارد.

(احتمالاً `@RequestMapping` با `handler mapping` تعامل میکند.)

```
@RequestMapping({"/", "/index", "index.html"})
```

روی کلاس سرویس کنترلر یا سرویس متد:

```
@Controller  
public class OwnerController {  
  
    @RequestMapping({"owners", "/owners/index", "/owners/index.html"})  
    public String listOwners(){  
        return "owners/index";  
    }  
}
```

```
/*  
 * @RequestMapping("/owners")  
 * @Controller  
 * public class OwnerController {  
  
    @RequestMapping({"", "/", "/index", "/index.html"})  
    public String listOwners(){  
        return "owners/index";  
    }  
}
```

تفاوتی که متد های Del و get و .. ایجاد میکنند، میبینیم که آدرس برای get و del یکیه ولی متدی که توش میفته متفاوت میشه.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=50P3eGwGnPo>

## Shortcuts

Long Way	Short Way
@RequestMapping(method = RequestMethod.GET)	@GetMapping
@RequestMapping(method = RequestMethod.POST)	@PostMapping
@RequestMapping(method = RequestMethod.PUT)	@PutMapping
@RequestMapping(method = RequestMethod.DELETE)	@DeleteMapping
@RequestMapping(method = RequestMethod.PATCH)	@PatchMapping

تفاوت نسبت به حالتی که @RequestMapping را استفاده میکردیم و متد رو مثل parameter مشخص میکردیم:

Just for **readability**

### @PostMapping

http Post method/ adding a object

```
@PostMapping("/alien")
@ResponseBody // it returns json
public Alien addAlien(Alien alien) { // it gets FormData
    alienRepository.save(alien);
    return alien;
}
```

داریم rest کار میکنیم (@ReponseBody) (همین مثال رو برای بحث Jpa repos داشتیم با

### @DeleteMapping

```
@DeleteMapping("/alien/{aid}")
public Alien deleteAlien(@PathVariable int aid){
    Alien alien= alienRepository.findById(aid).orElse(null);
    alienRepository.delete(alien);
    return alien; ???
}
```

این روش درست نیست:

Entity must not be null!

روش درست:

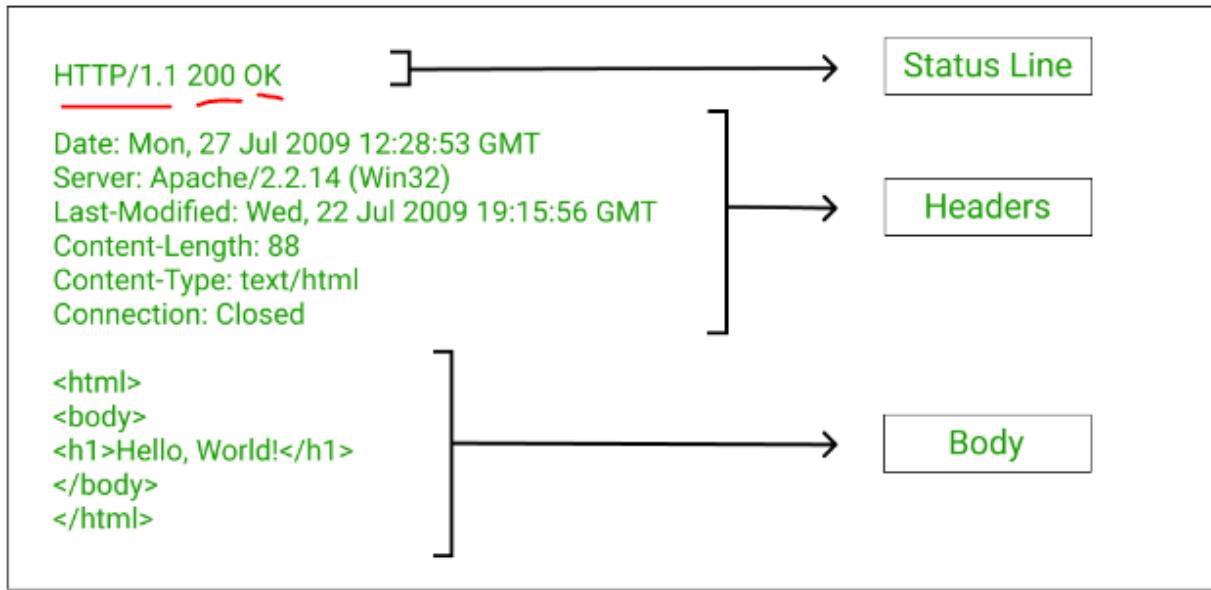
```
@DeleteMapping("/alien/{aid}")
public String deleteAlien(@PathVariable int aid){
    Alien alien= alienRepository.findById(aid).orElse(null);
    alienRepository.delete(alien);
    return "deleted";
}
```

## **@PutMapping**

```
@PutMapping(value = "/alien", consumes = {"application/json"})
@ResponseBody // it returns json
public Alien addOrUpdateAlien(@RequestBody Alien alien){ // it
gets json
    alienRepository.save(alien);
    return alien;
}
```

## **Response**

### **HTTP Response**



## 1- Status Line

**HTTP Version**

**Status Code**

**Status Message**

## 2- Response Headers

content type & length, caching directives, server information, cookies

## 3- Response Body

HTML, JSON, XML, images, or any other data

## http status codes

# HTTP Status Codes

- 100 series are informational in nature
- 200 series indicate successful request
- 300 series are redirections
- 400 series are client errors
- 500 series are server side errors

\*\*\*

- 200 Okay; 201 Created; 204 Accepted
- 301 Moved Permanently
- 400 Bad Request; 401 Not Authorized; 404 Not Found
- 500 Internal Server Error; 503 Service Unavailable

## \*HttpSession of httpServletRequest

دریافت و ارسال data روی session

```
@Controller
public class HomeController {

    @RequestMapping("home")
    public String home(HttpServletRequest httpServletRequest) {
        HttpSession session= httpServletRequest.getSession();
        String name= httpServletRequest.getParameter("name");
        System.out.println("hi "+ name);
        session.setAttribute("name", name);
        return "home";
    }
}
```

```
<body>
    I'm ${name} / I'm into learning
</body>
```

: بهتر

```
@Controller
public class HomeController {

    @RequestMapping("home")
    public String home(String name, HttpSession session ){
//        HttpSession session= httpServletRequest.getSession();
//        String name= httpServletRequest.getParameter("name");
        System.out.println("hi "+ name);
        session.setAttribute("name", name);
        return "home";
    }
}
```

## Model

ارسال data روی Model به سمت client

With Thymeleaf

The screenshot shows the project structure on the left and a code editor on the right.

**Project Structure:**

- java
- guru.springframework.spring5webapp
- bootstrap
- controllers
- BookController
- domain
- Author
- Book
- Publisher
- repositories
- Spring5webappApplication
- resources
- static
- templates.books
- list.html
- application.properties

**Code Editor (list.html):**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en" xmlns:th="http://www.thymeleaf.org">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8"/>
    <title>Spring Framework Guru</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Book List</h1>
    <table>
        <thead>
            <tr>
                <th>ID</th>
                <th>Title</th>
                <th>Publisher</th>
            </tr>
        </thead>
        <tbody>
            <tr th:each="book : ${books}">
                <td th:text="${book.id}">123</td>
                <td th:text="${book.title}"> Spring in Action</td>
                <td th:text="${book.publisher.name}">Wrox</td>
            </tr>
        </tbody>
    </table>

```

The screenshot shows Java code for a controller.

```
/*
@Controller
public class BookController {

    private final BookRepository bookRepository;

    public BookController(BookRepository bookRepository) { this.bookRepository = bookRepository; }

    @RequestMapping("/books")
    public String getBooks(Model model) {
        model.addAttribute(attributeName: "books", bookRepository.findAll());
        return "books/list";
    }
}
```

## ModelAndView

ارسال data روی ModelAndView به سمت client

## With Jsp

```
@Controller
public class HomeController {
    @RequestMapping("home")
    public ModelAndView home() {
        ModelAndView modelAndView= new ModelAndView();
        modelAndView.addObject("name","Mehrad or json/object");
        modelAndView.setViewName("home");
        return modelAndView;
    }
}
```

## Sample of: ModelAndView & parameter Entity (form-data)

```
@Controller
public class HomeController {
    @RequestMapping("home")
    public ModelAndView home(Alien alien) {
        ModelAndView modelAndView = new ModelAndView();
        modelAndView.addObject("object",alien);
        modelAndView.setViewName("home");
        return modelAndView;
    }
}
```

```
<body>
    I'm ${object.aname} , ${object.aid} , ${object.lang} /
I'm into learning
</body>
```

تا اینجا روش های گفته شده بصورت restful سرویس ارایه میدهند، با خاطر همین view name را به client میفرستند. حالا میخواهیم rest ارایه دهیم، یعنی بجای view page name ، view name (json) برگردانند:

## \*\*\*Restful / @ResponseBody or @RestController

the returned object is automatically **serialized** into JSON

انویشن های Spring-web rest : **@ResponseBody** و **@RequestBody** مهیا میکنند.

### **@ResponseBody on a method**

**@RestController** instead of **@Controller** on Class= all method as **@ResponseBody**

طبق تنظیمات دیفالت Jackson در spring boot برای serialization فیلد های null هم ارسال میشوند.

We know Restful before:

```
@RequestMapping("home")
public String home() {
    return "home.jsp"; // it returns webpage home.jsp
}
```

Now Rest:

```
@RequestMapping("home")
@ResponseBody
public String home() {
    return "home.jsp"; // it returns this String as a json
}
```

```
@RequestMapping("/alien")
@ResponseBody
public Alien addAlien(Alien alien) {
    return alien; // it returns json
}
```

```
@RequestMapping("/addAlien1")
@ResponseBody
public String addAlien1(Alien alien) {
    return alien.toString(); // it returns ResponseBody
}
```

Example for **@RestController**:

```
@RestController
public class HomeController {

    @RequestMapping("/alien")
    public Alien addAlien(Alien alien) {
        return alien; // it returns json
    }
}
```

Req1:

```
curl -i \
-H "Accept: application/json" \
-H "Content-Type:application/json" \
-X POST --data
'{"username": "johnny", "password": "password"}'
"https://localhost:8080/.../content"
```

پس request میره داخل سرویسی که این دو شرایط را داشته باشد:

Let's now add a new endpoint that sends a **JSON** response:

```
@PostMapping(value = "/content", produces = MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON_VALUE)
@ResponseBody
public ResponseTransfer postResponseJsonContent(
    @RequestBody LoginForm loginForm) {
    return new ResponseTransfer("JSON Content!");
}
```

```
public class ResponseTransfer {
    private String text;

    // standard getters/setters
}
```

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
Date: Thu, 20 Feb 2020 19:43:06 GMT

{"text":"JSON Content!"}
```

Response1:

Req2:

```
curl -i \
-H "Accept: application/xml" \
-H "Content-Type:application/json" \
-X POST --data
'{"username": "johnny", "password": "password"}'
"https://localhost:8080/.../content"
```

درخواست میدهد و با xml، res میخواهد.

Service:

```
@PostMapping(value = "/content", produces = MediaType.APPLICATION_XML_VALUE)
@ResponseBody
public ResponseTransfer postResponseXmlContent(
    @RequestBody LoginForm loginForm) {
    return new ResponseTransfer("XML Content!");
}
```

Response2:

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/xml
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
Date: Thu, 20 Feb 2020 19:43:19 GMT

<ResponseTransfer><text>XML Content!</text></ResponseTransfer>
```

در `spring-web` برخلاف `consume` کردن `xml` که براش پیچیدگی داشت، `produce` کردن آسان است.

## ResponseEntity Class

برای وقتیکه بخواهیم یک `response` کامل ارسال کنیم.

اگر فقط میخواستیم `body` را مهیا کنیم، همان `@ResponseBody` کفايت میکرد.

نیاز نیست حتما `@RestController` باشد.

Spring takes care of the rest.

`ResponseEntity` represents the whole HTTP response: status code, headers, and body/ fully configure the HTTP response.

return it from the endpoint;

`ResponseEntity` is a generic type. we can use any type as the response body

```
@GetMapping("/hello")
ResponseEntity<String> hello() {
    return new ResponseEntity<>("Hello World!", HttpStatus.OK);
}
```

```
return new ResponseEntity<>(
    "Your age is " + calculateAge(yearOfBirth),
    HttpStatus.OK);
```

```
@GetMapping("/customHeader")
ResponseEntity<String> customHeader() {
    HttpHeaders headers = new HttpHeaders();
    headers.add("Custom-Header", "foo");

    return new ResponseEntity<>(
        "Custom header set", headers, HttpStatus.OK);
}
```

```
@GetMapping("/hello")
ResponseEntity<String> hello() {
    return ResponseEntity.ok("Hello World!");
}
```

```
return ResponseEntity.ok(HttpStatus.OK);
```

```
BodyBuilder accepted();
BodyBuilder badRequest();
BodyBuilder created(java.net.URI location);
HeadersBuilder<?> noContent();
HeadersBuilder<?> notFound();
BodyBuilder ok();
```

```
@GetMapping("/customHeader")
ResponseEntity<String> customHeader() {
    return ResponseEntity.ok()
        .header("Custom-Header", "foo")
        .body("Custom header set");
}
```

body should be the last call

## jackson in SpringBootWeb-restful

In rest-full SpringBoot uses a Jackson. **ObjectMapper** instance to serialize responses and deserialize requests.

وقتی rest هستیم (کاری که @ResponseBody و @RequestBody میکنند) یعنی model در req و res جابجا نمیشود، row-type جابجا میشود  
دیفالت json برای row-type است  
عمل read و write در دل Spring MVC انجام میشود.

: Rest Spring-mvc در deserialize و serialize تنظیمات میتواند :

■ تنظیمات ابتدایی در **Spring-mvc** میتواند در **@RequestMapping** انجام شود (در حد تغییر به xml)  
مثلًا: تنظیمات اینکه سرویس چه type ای را بعنوان دیتای ورودی میگیرد و req طبق آن درخواست بفرستد.

■ برخی از تغییرات با **jackson Configure** کردن قابل انجام است.  
بعضی تغییرات را خود **SpringBoot** بصورت default jackson کانفیگ کرده مثلًا در هنگام serialization اگر برای فیلدی مقدار نیامد خطأ خوریم:

By default, the Spring Boot configuration will disable the following:

- *MapperFeature.DEFAULT\_VIEW\_INCLUSION*
- *DeserializationFeature.FAIL\_ON\_UNKNOWN\_PROPERTIES*
- *SerializationFeature.WRITE\_DATES\_AS\_TIMESTAMPS*

خودمان تغییرات بیشتر را هم میتوانیم Configuring کنیم مثلًا در هنگام deserialization null‌ها نروند و فرمت تاریخ millisecond نباشد.

برخی از تغییرات با Configure کردن قابل انجام نیست و باید **jackson Custom Serializer** با بنویسیم. اگر json ای که می‌آید مج نیست با سرویس ما و یا json ای که ما میخواهیم بفرستیم به third party مج نیست با سرویش باید **jackson Custom Serializer** با بنویسیم.

راه دیگر: **convert** نوع هم میتواند انجام بگیرد و نوع جدید **serialize** شود. میتوانیم obj ای که میخواهیم با client رد و بدل کنیم و **convert** را برای converted obj کنیم و **convert** serialize/deserialize را برای responseClass بسپاریم. rest spring-mvc

```
public class Coffee {  
  
    private String name;  
    private String brand;  
    private LocalDateTime date;  
  
    //getters and setters  
}  
  
@GetMapping("/coffee")  
public Coffee getcoffee(  
    @RequestParam(required = false) String brand,  
    @RequestParam(required = false) String name) {  
    return new Coffee()  
        .setBrand(brand)  
        . setDate(FIXED_DATE)  
        . setName(name);  
}
```

If:

GET <http://lolcahost:8080/coffee?brand=Lavazza>

با خاطر تنظیمات بیفالتی که **Jackson** روی **SpringBoot** گذاشته، با وجود اینکه **json** رسیده منطقی بر **obj** ای که سرویس انتظار دارد نیست، **Deserialize** خطای نمیخورد.

و **Response** ای که به کلاینت میدهد این است:

```
{  
    "name": null,  
    "brand": "Lavazza",  
    "date": "2020-11-16T10:21:35.974"  
}
```

But

We would like to exclude **null** values and to have a custom date format (dd-MM-yyyy HH:mm). response:

```
{  
    "brand": "Lavazza",  
    "date": "04-11-2020 10:34"  
}
```

پس باید تنظیمات بیشتری به **SpringBoot** بدهیم:

When using **Spring Boot**, we have the option to customize the default **ObjectMapper** to override it. We'll cover both options in the next sections.

### \*\*\*Configuring the ObjectMapper

Date Serialize in SpringBoot & Dont serialize null value:

## روش اول : Customizing

### application properties:

```
spring.jackson.<category_name>.<feature_name>=true, false
```

### Dont serialize null value:

```
spring.jackson.default-property-inclusion=always, non_null, non_absent, non_default, non_empty
```

At this point, we'll obtain this result:

```
{
    "brand": "Lavazza",
    "date": "2020-11-16T10:35:34.593"
}
```

### Date Serialize in SpringBoot

```
@Configuration
@PropertySource("classpath:coffee.properties")
public class CoffeeRegisterModuleConfig {

    @Bean
    public Module javaTimeModule() {
        JavaTimeModule module = new JavaTimeModule();
        module.addSerializer(LOCAL_DATETIME_SERIALIZER);
        return module;
    }
}
```

```
spring.jackson.serialization.write-dates-as-timestamps=false
```

```
{  
    "brand": "Lavazza",  
    "date": "16-11-2020 10:43"  
}
```

## روش دوم : Customizing

### Jackson2ObjectMapperBuilderCustomizer

create configuration beans

```
@Bean  
public Jackson2ObjectMapperBuilderCustomizer jsonCustomizer() {  
    return builder -> builder.serializationInclusion(JsonInclude.Include.NON_NULL)  
        .serializers(LOCAL_DATETIME_SERIALIZER);  
}
```

The configuration beans are applied in a specific order, which we can control using the @Order annotation.

This elegant approach is suitable if we want to configure the ObjectMapper from different configurations or modules.

### \*\*\*Custom: Overriding the ObjectMapper

Date Serialize in SpringBoot & Dont serialize null value:

If we want to have full control over the configuration, there are several options that will disable the auto-configuration and allow only our custom configuration to be applied.

:Overriding روش اول

The simplest way to override the default configuration is to define an *ObjectMapper* bean and to mark it as *@Primary*.

```
@Bean  
@Primary  
public ObjectMapper objectMapper() {  
    JavaTimeModule module = new JavaTimeModule();  
    module.addSerializer(LOCAL_DATETIME_SERIALIZER);  
    return new ObjectMapper()  
        .setSerializationInclusion(JsonInclude.Include.NON_NULL)  
        .registerModule(module);  
}
```

:Overriding روش دوم

### jackson2ObjectMapperBuilder

```
@Bean  
public Jackson2ObjectMapperBuilder jackson2ObjectMapperBuilder() {  
    return new Jackson2ObjectMapperBuilder().serializers(LOCAL_DATETIME_SERIALIZER)  
        .serializationInclusion(JsonInclude.Include.NON_NULL);  
}
```

:Overriding روش سوم

### MappingJackson2HttpMessageConverter

```
@Bean  
public MappingJackson2HttpMessageConverter mappingJackson2HttpMessageConverter() {  
    Jackson2ObjectMapperBuilder builder = new  
    Jackson2ObjectMapperBuilder().serializers(LOCAL_DATETIME_SERIALIZER)  
        .serializationInclusion(JsonInclude.Include.NON_NULL);  
    return new MappingJackson2HttpMessageConverter(builder.build());  
}
```

It will configure two options by default:

- disable MapperFeature.DEFAULT\_VIEW\_INCLUSION
- disable DeserializationFeature.FAIL\_ON\_UNKNOWN\_PROPERTIES

## Exception handling

<https://www.baeldung.com/cs/http-status-codes>

<https://www.baeldung.com/exception-handling-for-rest-with-spring>

<https://medium.com/thefreshwrites/exception-handling-spring-boot-rest-api-c2656b575fee>

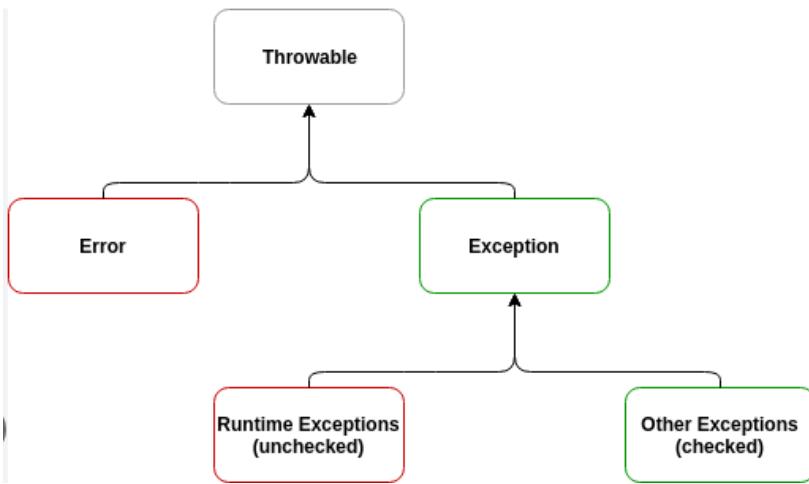
## brief

An **exception** is an event (is an **object** which **is thrown at runtime**) that **disrupts the normal flow** of the program.

**exception handling** is a **mechanism** that **keeps** the normal flow of the program.

**our logic** (unchecked ex.) or **java libs** (checked and unchecked ex.): [\*\*throw new Exception\(\)\*\*](#)

بطور خلاصه، يجایی (من یا جاوا) **throw Exc** (من یا جاوا) **Throws Exc** شود یا **catch** شود. اعلام شود.



**Checked exceptions** are checked at **compile time** and must be handled by the programmer

such as: **FileNotFoundException**, **SQLException**, **IOException**

**Unchecked exceptions** (runtime ex.) **runtime**

such as: **NullPointerException**, **ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException**, **Arithmatic**, our logic

if is not handled: **500 res. Code**; we handled: **40x, 50x**

هندل نکرده بودیم برای همه ی exception 500 برمیگرداند ، ولی تعدادی x 40 بودند و یا چه نوع x 50 ای مهم است.

NotFoundExcep./



**Extend** RunTimeExcep.      Field: msg

تعریف کلاس exception دقیق برمیگردونه @ با + exception response Code ای ، excep. هر @ با + exception response Code ای ، excep. هر

```
@ResponseStatus(HttpStatus.NOT_FOUND)
public class NotFoundException extends RuntimeException {
```

Or Spring web **creates** this subException Class (like NumberFormatedException)

تعريف متدهندر در controller:

```
@ResponseStatus(HttpStatus.NOT_FOUND)
@ExceptionHandler(NotFoundException.class)
public ModelAndView handleNotFound(Exception exception){
    log.error("Handling not found exception");
    log.error(exception.getMessage());

    ModelAndView modelAndView = new ModelAndView();
    modelAndView.setViewName("404error");
    modelAndView.addObject("attributeName: "exception", exception);
```

یک Controller میسازیم مخصوص handling همهی subException ها:

A screenshot of a Java code editor showing a file named ControllerExceptionHandler.java. The code defines a class annotated with @ControllerAdvice and @Slf4j. It contains a method handleNumberFormatException that takes an exception as input, logs an error message, creates a ModelAndView object with a view name of "400error" and an attribute named "exception" containing the input exception, and returns the ModelAndView.

```
package guru.springframework.controllers;

import lombok.extern.slf4j.Slf4j;
import org.springframework.http.HttpStatus;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.ControllerAdvice;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.ExceptionHandler;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.ResponseStatus;
import org.springframework.web.servlet.ModelAndView;

/**
 * Created by jt on 7/14/17.
 */
@Slf4j
@ControllerAdvice
public class ControllerExceptionHandler {

    @ResponseStatus(HttpStatus.BAD_REQUEST)
    @ExceptionHandler(NumberFormatException.class)
    public ModelAndView handleNumberFormatException(Exception exception){

        log.error("Handling Number Format Exception");
        log.error(exception.getMessage());

        ModelAndView modelAndView = new ModelAndView();
        modelAndView.setViewName("400error");
        modelAndView.addObject("exception", exception);

        return modelAndView;
    }
}
```

استفاده: throw new myException(msg)

A screenshot of a Java code editor showing a file named RecipeController.java. The code overrides the findById method and uses a try-catch block to handle a NoSuchElementException. If the exception occurs, it is caught and a new NotNotFoundException is thrown with a message indicating the recipe was not found for the given ID.

```
@Override
public Recipe findById(Long l) {
    Optional<Recipe> recipeOptional = recipeRepository.findById(l);

    if (!recipeOptional.isPresent()) {
        throw new NotNotFoundException("Recipe Not Found. For Id value: " + l.toString());
    }

    return recipeOptional.get();
}
```

بهای رخ دادن Excep کلی، یک excep دقیق نوشتیم و در زمان msg دقیق بهش پاس دادیم ای که نوشته بودیم دادیم، که در زمان throw این excep @ResponseStatus status code یک excep به ResponseStatus دقيق map شد با یک excep. (این ResponseStatusCode خاص) client بددهد. در controller با @ExceptionHandler کارهای handling آن excep را نوشتیم: بجای توقف اجرای برنامه برای آن req کاربر، فلان page را نشان اش بده.

برای اینکه این handler رو برای همه controller هامون یکجا داشته: @ControllerAdvice

## Exception Handling in Spring MVC

### HTTP Status Codes

- HTTP 5XX Server Error
  - HTTP 500 - Internal Server Error
    - Generally, any unhandled exception
  - Other 500 errors are generally not used with Spring MVC

- HTTP 4XX Client Errors - Generally Checked Exceptions
  - 400 Bad Request - Cannot process due to client error
  - 401 Unauthorized - Authentication required
  - 404 Not Found - Resource Not Found
  - 405 Method Not Allowed - HTTP method not allowed

- HTTP 4XX Client Errors
  - 409 - Conflict - Possible with simultaneous updates
  - 417 Expectation Failed - Sometimes used with RESTful interfaces
  - 418 - I'm a Teapot - April Fools Joke from IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force) in 1998.

417 like: Property missing

تا الانکه هیچ کاری نکردیم؛ وقتی data از DB نمیاد، exception دیافت بر میگردد و 500 به کاربر داده میشود در صورتی که درستش هست. 404

## Creating Related Exception Class

یک کلاس میسازیم:

```
//@ResponseStatus(HttpStatus.NOT_FOUND)
public class NotFoundException extends RuntimeException {

    public NotFoundException() {
        super();
    }

    public NotFoundException(String message) {
        super(message);
    }

    public NotFoundException(String message, Throwable cause) {
        super(message, cause);
    }
}
```

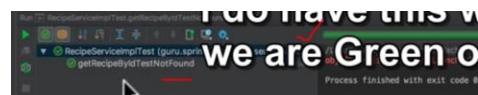
In service:

```
if (!recipeOptional.isPresent()) {
    //throw new RuntimeException("Recipe Not Found!");
    throw new NotFoundException("Recipe Not Found");
}
```

testServiceImpl:

```
② @Test(expected = NotFoundException.class)
public void getRecipeByIdTestNotFound() throws Exception {
    Optional<Recipe> recipeOptional = Optional.empty();
    when(recipeRepository.findById(anyLong())).thenReturn(recipeOptional);
    Recipe recipeReturned = recipeService.findById(1L);
    //should go boom
}
```

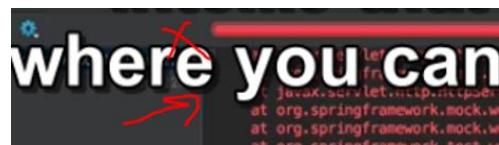
Test passed:



Test controller:

```
💡 @Test
public void testGetRecipeNotFound() throws Exception {
    Recipe recipe = new Recipe();
    recipe.setId(1L);
    when(recipeService.findById(anyLong())).thenThrow(NotFoundException.class);
    mockMvc.perform(get(urlTemplate: "/recipe/1/show"))
        .andExpect(status().isNotFound());
}
```

Not passed:



جای Exception کلی؛ ای که ما ساختیم رخ میدهد، ولی status code هنوز 500 برمیگردد.

(اگر exception را service نمیسازد، بلکه تست میسازد و بهش msg نمیدهد.)

from url: Show to user

# Whitelabel Error Page

This application has no explicit mapping for /error, so you are seeing this as

Thu Jul 13 15:43:46 EDT 2017

There was an unexpected error (type=Internal Server Error, status=500).

Recipe Not Found

تا الان کاری که کردیم:

فقط یک Class درست کردیم که Exception کلی نگیریم و مشخص باشه چه نوع کلاس exception ای خوردیم و msg دلیل از exception میگیریم. فقط دیگه exception کلی نمیخوریم. ولی هنوز برای handle اش کدی وارد نکردیم (چون exception unchecked است جاوا اجازه نمیدهد). و response status به کاربر ندادیم، میخوایم درستش کنیم: exception دقیق برگرده و به کاربر 404 برگردانه.

## I HandlerExceptionResolver:

custom exc. Handling with spring MVC

### HandlerExceptionResolver

- HandlerExceptionResolver is an interface you can implement for custom exception handling
- Used Internally by Spring MVC
- Note Model is not passed

```
public interface HandlerExceptionResolver {  
    /**...*/  
    @Nullable  
    ModelAndView resolveException(  
        HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, @Nullable Object handler, Exception ex);  
}
```

## Internal Spring MVC Exception Handlers

- Spring MVC has 3 implementations of HandlerExceptionResolver
- ExceptionHandlerExceptionResolver - Matches uncaught exceptions to @ExceptionHandler
- ResponseStatusExceptionResolver - Looks for uncaught exceptions matching @ResponseStatus
- DefaultHandlerExceptionResolver - Converts standard Spring Exceptions to HTTP status codes (Internal to Spring MVC)

## Which to Use When?

- Depends on your specific needs
  - If just setting the HTTP status - use @ReponseStatus
  - If redirection to a view, Use SimpleMappingExceptionResolver
  - If both, consider @ExceptionHandler on the controller

### @ResponseStatus

تا الان کاری که کردیم:

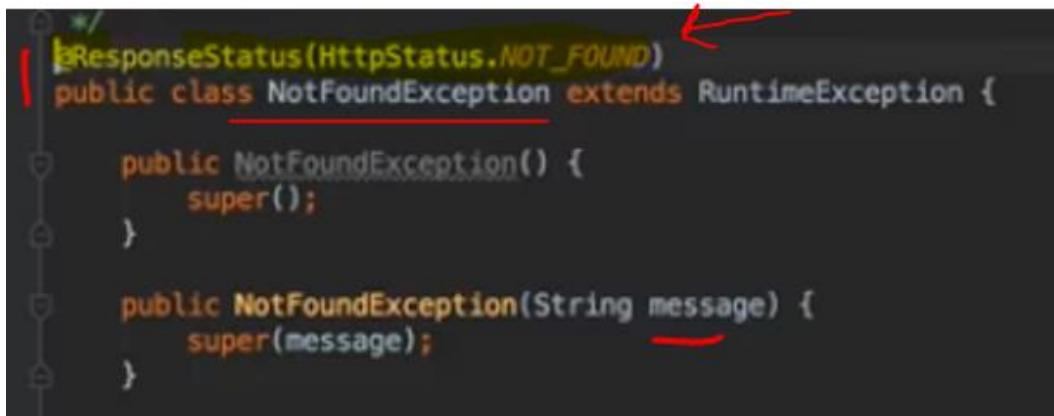
فقط یک Excep. Class درست کردیم که مشخص باشه چرا exception خوردیم و msg به exception میدهیم. فقط بگه exception کلی نمیخوریم. ولی هنوز برای handle اش کدی وارد نکردیم. و response status به کاربر ندادیم، میخوایم درستش کنیم: exception دقیق برگردد و به کاربر 404 برگردونه.

یک کلاس Exc را به یک map 'http status' میکند.

## @ResponseStatus

- Allows you to annotate custom exception classes to indicate to the framework the HTTP status you want returned when that exception is thrown.
- Global to the application

**ResponseStatus annotation control back  
the HTTP response status that Spring MVC**



```
/*  
 * @ResponseStatus(HttpStatus.NOT_FOUND)  
 */  
public class NotNotFoundException extends RuntimeException {  
  
    public NotNotFoundException() {  
        super();  
    }  
  
    public NotNotFoundException(String message) {  
        super(message);  
    }  
}
```

controller Test is **passed** now (and **correct status code** sent to user):



با کمک **@ResponseStatus** که درست کرده تخصیص داده شد، **not found** Exception مرتبط به **ResponseCode**، resp. status مپ کردیم.

## @ExceptionHandler for handling (page & msg)

ولی هنوز **catch** برای این **exc** نوشته نشده --> در لاگ برنامه مشخص است که exception رخ میدهد همان **page** دیفالت به کاربر داده میشود (با **msg** ای که موقع ساخت **exc** گرفته با **responseCode** ای که بپشت دادیم). ولی اگر **میخواهیم page** مخصوص این **exception** را داشته باشیم و **msg** را هم کنترل کنیم و ... باید **handler** خودش را بنویسیم.

این کاری است که **@ExceptionHandler** انجام میدهد: الان هندل ما این است که page 404 درست کنیم و به کاربر بدهیم. و مرحله‌ی بعد msg.

## @ExceptionHandler

- @ExceptionHandler works at the controller level
- Allows you to define custom exception handling
- Can be used with @ResponseStatus for just returning a http status
- Can be used to return a specific view
- Also can take total control and work with the Model and View
- 'Model' cannot be a parameter of an ExceptionHandler method

NotFoundException: تغییری نمیکنه

```
/*
 * ResponseStatus(HttpStatus.NOT_FOUND)
 */
public class NotFoundException extends RuntimeException {
    public NotFoundException() {
        super();
    }

    public NotFoundException(String message) {
        super(message);
    }
}
```

Exc. Handling (catch) is done in controller:

```

    @ResponseStatus(HttpStatus.NOT_FOUND)
    @ExceptionHandler(NotFoundException.class)
    public ModelAndView handleNotFound(){

        log.error("Handling not found exception");

        ModelAndView modelAndView = new ModelAndView();
        modelAndView.setViewName("404error");
        return modelAndView;
    }

```

کاری که در **Return** کردیم این بود که یک **model view –page handling** کردیم.

Test Controller:

```

    @Test
    public void testGetRecipeNotFound() throws Exception {
        when(recipeService.findById(anyLong())).thenThrow(NotFoundException.class);

        mockMvc.perform(get("/recipe/1/show"))
            .andExpect(status().isNotFound())
            .andExpect(view().name(expectedViewName: "404error"));
    }

```

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en" xmlns:th="http://www.thymeleaf.org">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8"/>
    <title>404 Not Found Error</title>
    <!-- Latest compiled and minified CSS -->
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.3.7/css/bootstrap.min.css"
          integrity="sha384-Tv3zJew3Uf1tjTKN8z5SxXg6iinw/6LW+6Qbq3Jz07qbyGMiOo4nKkG0OZD8hZJ" crossorigin="anonymous"/>
    <!-- Latest compiled and minified JavaScript -->
    <script src="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.3.7/js/bootstrap.min.js"
           integrity="sha384-Tc5IQibGNIyWctnT8vLtraceGz08ePvqYBm8K6C4P8kNc4ZcZLWZlN+Lw5QyJ" crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
</head>
<body>
<div class="container-fluid" style="...>
    <div class="row">
        <div class="col-md-6 col-md-offset-3">
            <h1>404 Not Found</h1>
        </div>
    </div>
</div>
</body>
</html>

```

Test Passed:

```

2017-07-13 16:35:54.287  INFO 25662 --- [nio-8080-exec-1] o.s.c.c.C.[Tomcat].[localhost].[/] : Initializing Spring FrameworkServlet 'dispatcherServlet'
2017-07-13 16:33:59.287  INFO 25662 --- [nio-8080-exec-1] o.s.web.servlet.DispatcherServlet      : Finished creating root context for application: 'dispatcherServlet'
2017-07-13 16:33:59.388  INFO 25662 --- [nio-8080-exec-1] o.s.web.servlet.DispatcherServlet      : Initializing Spring FrameworkServlet 'dispatcherServlet'
2017-07-13 16:33:59.358 ERROR 25662 --- [nio-8080-exec-1] g.s.controllers.RecipeController      : Handling not found exception
2017-07-13 16:33:59.361  WARN 25662 --- [nio-8080-exec-1] m.m.a.ExceptionHandlerExceptionResolver : Resolved exception caused by Handler execution: guru

```

چون برای exception catch یا **handler** نوشتم، در لایگ دیگه **interrupt** و **interrupt** نمیکند، بلکه چیزی که ما در **handle** نوشتم انجام میشود.

تا الان هر کسی new Exception میکند میتواند msg پاس بدهد چون msg constructor میگیرد، ولی handler: جدیدی که ما نوشتم و رودی msg هنوز ندارد، میخواهیم برash بذاریم:

handler:

```
    @ResponseStatus(HttpStatus.NOT_FOUND)
    @ExceptionHandler(NotFoundException.class)
    public ModelAndView handleNotFound(Exception exception) {
        log.error("Handling not found exception");
        log.error(exception.getMessage());
        ModelAndView modelAndView = new ModelAndView();
        modelAndView.setViewName("404error");
        modelAndView.addObject("attributeName: "exception", exception);
    }
}
```

ServiceImpl:

```
    @Override
    public Recipe findById(Long l) {
        Optional<Recipe> recipeOptional = recipeRepository.findById(l);
        if (!recipeOptional.isPresent()) {
            throw new NotFoundException("Recipe Not Found. For Id value: " + l.toString());
        }
        return recipeOptional.get();
    }
}
```

Error Page:

```
</head>
<body>
<div class="container-fluid" style="...">
    <div class="row">
        <div class="col-md-6 col-md-offset-3">
            <h1>404 Not Found</h1>
            <p th:text="${exception.getMessage()}"></p>
        </div>
    </div>
</div>
```

در نتیجه با تست کلاینت:



## @Handling MVCspring's Exceptions

حالا میخواهیم یکی از این های که خود **new** و **throw** میکند را ما **handle** کنیم که دیگه دیفالت **500** Page و **msg** و **code** و **change** نباشد.

الان این نوع exception و قتی **throw** (توسط خود Spring MVC) میشود:

روند اجرای برنامه متوقف میشود (**handle**)

اصحیحی به **client** **ResponseStatus** داده نمیشود.

به کابر نشان داده میشود. Default Error Page

فرق های زیادی بین Exception داخلی Web spring و زیرکلاس هایی که ما مینویسیم مثل بخش قبل وجود ندارد، جفت‌شون رو ما باید هندل کنیم، فقط برای نوع قبلی باید زیرکلاس **Exception** رو خودمون بنویسیم.

وقتی **exception** را **throw** **spring** ساخته، طبیعی است چون **spring validate** عمل **msg** را **new** کرده و **exception** را **handler** آنرا تغییر دهیم.

میدانیم تا وقتی **exception** ها رو (چه آنهایی که خود java یا spring mvc از Exception زیرکلاس ساخته یا اونهایی که ما میسازیم) هندل نکنیم (**handler=catch()**، همه اونها یک **error** برای سرور ایجاد میکنند و به **client**، **500** فرستاده میشود).

Controller:

```

@Slf4j
@Controller
public class RecipeController {

    private final RecipeService recipeService;

    public RecipeController(RecipeService recipeService) { this.recipeService = recipeService; }

    @GetMapping("/recipe/{id}/show")
    public String showById(@PathVariable String id, Model model){

        model.addAttribute("recipe", recipeService.findById(new Long(id)));

        return "recipe/show";
    }
}

```

Page:



Stop running req:

```

2017-07-14 13:11:01.887 ERROR [http-nio-8080-exec-1] o.s.web.servlet.error.ErrorHandler - Failed to handle request: ...
java.lang.NumberFormatException: For input string: "asdf"
    at java.lang.NumberFormatException.forInputString(NumberFormatException.java:65) ~[na:1.8.0_121]
    at java.lang.Long.parseLong(Long.java:589) ~[na:1.8.0_121]
    at java.lang.Long.<init>(Long.java:965) ~[na:1.8.0_121]
    at guru.springframework.controllers.RecipeController.showById(RecipeController.java:29) ~[classes!/:0.1]
    at javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet.service(HttpServlet.java:635) ~![tomcat-embed-core-8.5.15.jar!/:8.5.15]
    at javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet.service(HttpServlet.java:742) ~![tomcat-embed-core-8.5.15.jar!/:8.5.15]

```

از کجا باید بفهمیم چه exception را باید handle کنیم؟ از متن رخ داده شده بالا:

NumberFormatException

(msg) برای Handler با فلان page به فلان

و

bad.req 400 ResponceStatusCode وصلش میکنیم به

```

    @ResponseStatus(HttpStatus.BAD_REQUEST)
    @ExceptionHandler(NumberFormatException.class)
    public ModelAndView handleNumberFormatException(Exception exception){

        log.error("Handling Number Format Exception");
        log.error(exception.getMessage());

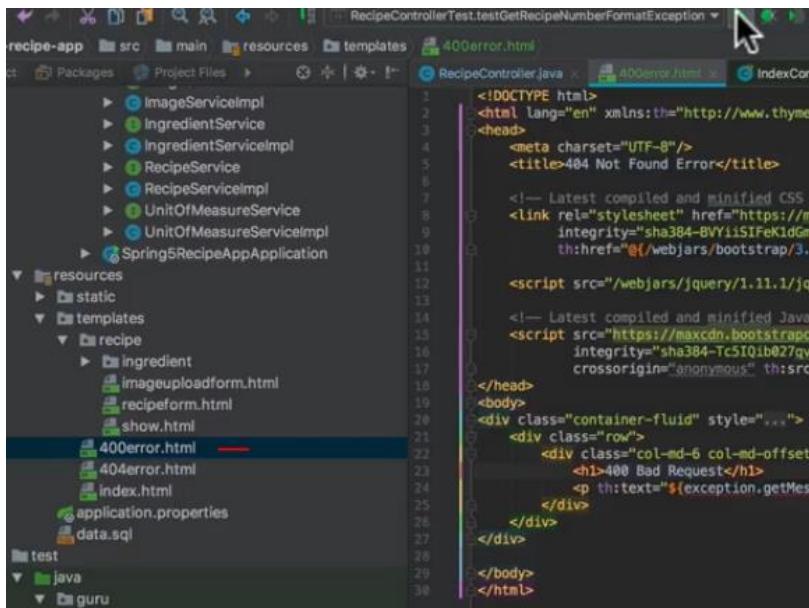
        ModelAndView modelAndView = new ModelAndView();
        modelAndView.setViewName("400error");
        modelAndView.addObject("attributeName: "exception", exception);

        return modelAndView;
    }
}

```

را هم میتوانستیم تغییر بدیم.

Bad req. page:



Test controller: Passed

```

public void testGetRecipeNumberFormatException() throws Exception {
    mockMvc.perform(get( UriTemplate: "/recipe/asdf/show"))
        .andExpect(status().isBadRequest())
        .andExpect(view().name( expectedViewName: "400error"));
}

@Test
public void testGetNewRecipeForm() throws Exception {
    RecipeCommand command = new RecipeCommand();

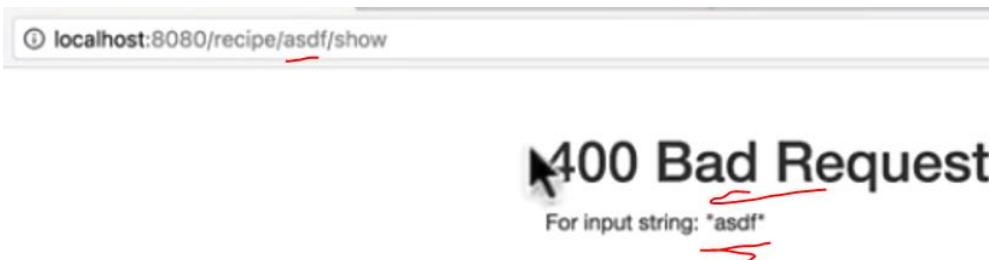
    mockMvc.perform(get( UriTemplate: "/recipe/new"))
        .andExpect(status().isOk())
        .andExpect(view().name( expectedViewName: "recipe/recipeform"))
        .andExpect(model().attributeExists( ...names: "recipe"));
}

public void testGetNewRecipeForm() throws Exception {
    RecipeCommand command = new RecipeCommand();
}

```

چون این دسته از exception ها رو خود throw new exception و spring میکنه نیازی نیست در تست ما اینکار هارو بکنیم.

Ui:



## @ControllerAdvice: global ExceptionHandler

برای اینکه controller رو برای همه کنترولرهای ما نوشته باشیم و نخواهیم controller شلوغ بشیم با نوشته :handling Controller میسازیم مخصوص handler

```
package guru.springframework.controllers;

import lombok.extern.slf4j.Slf4j;
import org.springframework.http.HttpStatus;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.ControllerAdvice;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.ExceptionHandler;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.ResponseStatus;
import org.springframework.web.servlet.ModelAndView;

/**
 * Created by jt on 7/14/17.
 */
@Slf4j
@ControllerAdvice
public class ControllerExceptionHandler {

    @ResponseStatus(HttpStatus.BAD_REQUEST)
    @ExceptionHandler(NumberFormatException.class)
    public ModelAndView handleNumberFormatException(Exception exception){

        log.error("Handling Number Format Exception");
        log.error(exception.getMessage());

        ModelAndView modelAndView = new ModelAndView();
        modelAndView.setViewName("400error");
        modelAndView.addObject("exception", exception);

        return modelAndView;
    }
}
```

: در هنگام ساخت MockMVC میتوانیم ControllerAdvice را هم مشخص کنیم:

```
6 usages
@Mock
RecipeService recipeService;

2 usages
RecipeController controller;

8 usages
MockMvc mockMvc;

▲ John Thompson
@Before
public void setUp() throws Exception {
    MockitoAnnotations.initMocks(this);

    controller = new RecipeController(recipeService);
    mockMvc = MockMvcBuilders.standaloneSetup(controller)
        .setControllerAdvice(new ControllerExceptionHandler())
        .build();
}
```

```
@Test
public void testGetRecipe() throws Exception {

    Recipe recipe = new Recipe();
    recipe.setId(1L);

    when(recipeService.findById(anyLong())).thenReturn(recipe);

    mockMvc.perform(get(urlTemplate: "/recipe/1/show"))
        .andExpect(status().isOk())
        .andExpect(view().name(expectedViewName: "recipe/show"))
        .andExpect(model().attributeExists(...names: "recipe"));
}
```

با این روش تست نیازی نیست کل context spring بالا باید. فقط قسمتهایی که در این تست نیاز است. unit test است.

## Data validation

برای اینکه این @ های روی فیلد های Entity در ورودی های سرویس های controller چک شوند، از **@Valid** قبل از نام Entity استفاده می کنیم.

میتوانیم exception های مرتبطی تعریف و همینجا در controller throw کنیم.

## JSR 380 Validator

## JSR 380 - Bean Validation 2.0

- Approved August 2017
- Added to Spring Framework 5.0 RC2
- Available in Spring Boot 2.0.0 +
- Uses Hibernate Validator 6.0 + (Implementation of Bean Validation 2.0)
- Primary goal of Bean Validation 2.0 is Java 8 language features
- Added ~11 new built in validation annotations
- Remainder of presentation will focus on Bean Validation 2.0

### Standard validator

## Standard Validators

@AssertFalse	@Min
@AssertTrue	@NotNull
@DecimalMax	@Null
@DecimalMin	@Past
@Digits	@Pattern
@Future	@Size
@Max	

- **@DecimalMin** - Value is larger
  - **@DecimalMax** - Value is less than
  - **@Negative** - Value is less than zero. Zero invalid.
  - **@NegativeOrZero** - Value is zero or less than zero
  - **@Positive** - Value is greater than zero. Zero invalid.
  - **@PositiveOrZero** - Value is zero or greater than zero.
  - **@Size** - checks if string or collection is between a min and max  
~~minimum and maximum length~~
- 
- **@NotEmpty** - Checks if value is null or empty (whitespace characters or empty collection)
  - **@NonBlank** - Checks string is not null or not whitespace characters
  - **@Email** - Checks if string value is an email address
  - **@Digits** - check for integer digits and fraction digits
  - **@Past** - Checks if date is in past
  - **@PastOrPresent** - Checks if date is in past or present
  - **@Future** - Checks if date is in future
  - **@FutureOrPresent** - Checks if date is present or in future
  - **@Pattern** - checks against RegEx pattern

## Hibernate Validator

# Hibernate Validators

@CreditCardNumber	@NotBlank
@Currency	@NotEmpty
@EAN	@ParameterScriptAssert
@Email	@Range
@Length	@SafeHtml
@LuhnCheck	@ScriptAssert
@Mod10Check	@URL
@Mod11Check	

- **@ScriptAssert** - Class level annotation, checks class against script

- **@CreditCardNumber** - Verifies value is a credit card number

- **@Currency** - Valid currency amount

- **@DurationMax** - Duration less than given value

- **@DurationMin** - Duration greater than given value

- **@EAN** - Valid EAN barcode

- **@ISBN** - Valid ISBN value

Never bind a model to more than one bean

- **@Length** - String length between given min and max
- **@CodePointLength** - Validates that code point length of the annotated character sequence is between min and max included.
- **@LuhnCheck** - Luhn check sum
- **@Mod10Check** - Mod 10 check sum
- **@Mod11Check** - Mod 11 check sum
- **@Range** - checks if number is between given min and max (inclusive)
- **@SafeHtml** - Checks for safe HTML
- **@UniqueElements** - Checks if collection has unique elements
- **@Url** - checks for valid URL

### Hibernate Validator Country Constraints

- **@CNPJ** - Brazilian Corporate Tax Payer Registry Number
- **@CPF** - Brazilian Individual Taxpayer Registry Number
- **@TituloEleitoral** - Brazilian voter ID
- **@NIP** - Polish VAR ID
- **@PESEL** - Polish National Validation Number
- **@REGON** - Polish Taxpayer ID

```
package guru.springframework.commands;

import ...;

/**
 * Created by jt on 6/21/17.
 */
@Getter
@Setter
@NoArgsConstructor
public class RecipeCommand {
    private Long id;

    @NotBlank
    @Size(min = 3, max = 255)
    private String description;

    @Min(1)
    @Max(999)
    private Integer prepTime;

    @Min(1)
    @Max(999)
    private Integer cookTime;

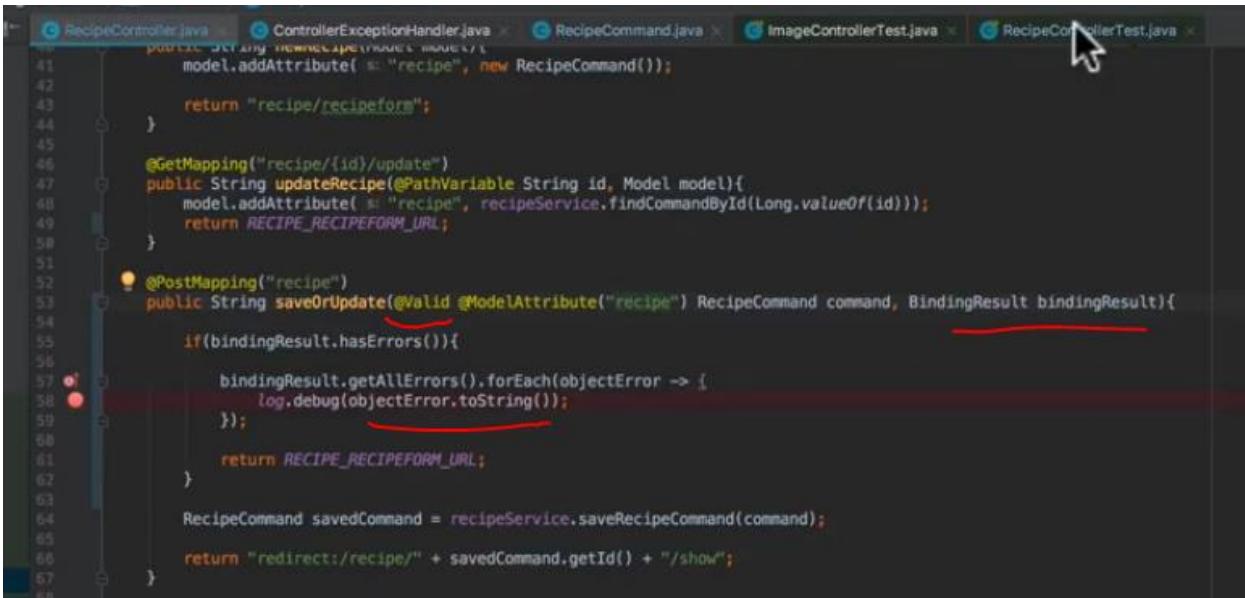
    @Min(1)
    @Max(100)
    private Integer servings;
    private String source;

    @URL
    private String url;

    @NotBlank
    private String directions;
    private Set<IngredientCommand> ingredients = new HashSet<>();
    private Byte[] image;
    private Difficulty difficulty;
    private NotesCommand notes;
    private Set<CategoryCommand> categories = new HashSet<>();
}
```

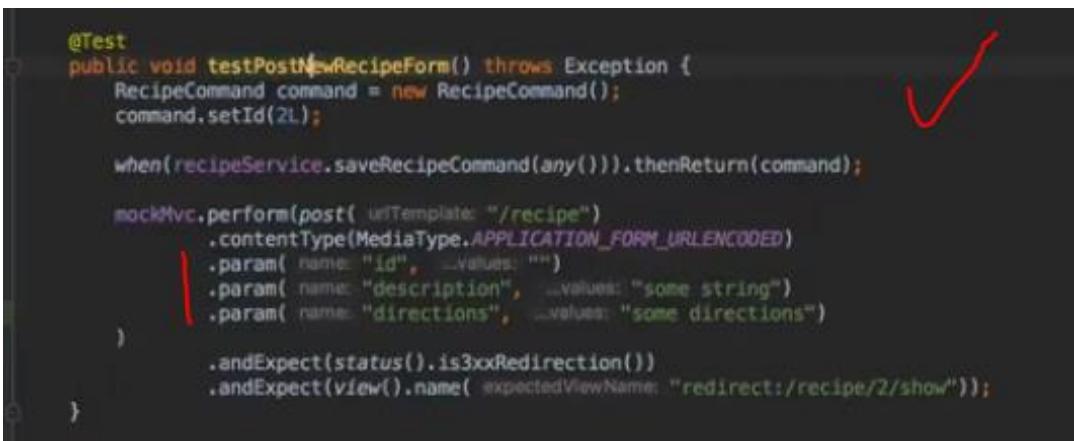
برای اینکه این `@` های روی فیلد های Entity در ورودی های سرویس های controller چک شوند، از `@Valid` قبل از نام Entity استفاده می کنیم.

میتوانیم exception های مرتبطی تعریف و همینجا در controller throw کنیم.



```
public String saveOrUpdate(@Valid @ModelAttribute("recipe") RecipeCommand command, BindingResult bindingResult){  
    if(bindingResult.hasErrors()) {  
        bindingResult.getAllErrors().forEach(objectError -> {  
            log.debug(objectError.toString());  
        });  
    }  
    RecipeCommand savedCommand = recipeService.saveRecipeCommand(command);  
    return "redirect:/recipe/" + savedCommand.getId() + "/show";  
}
```

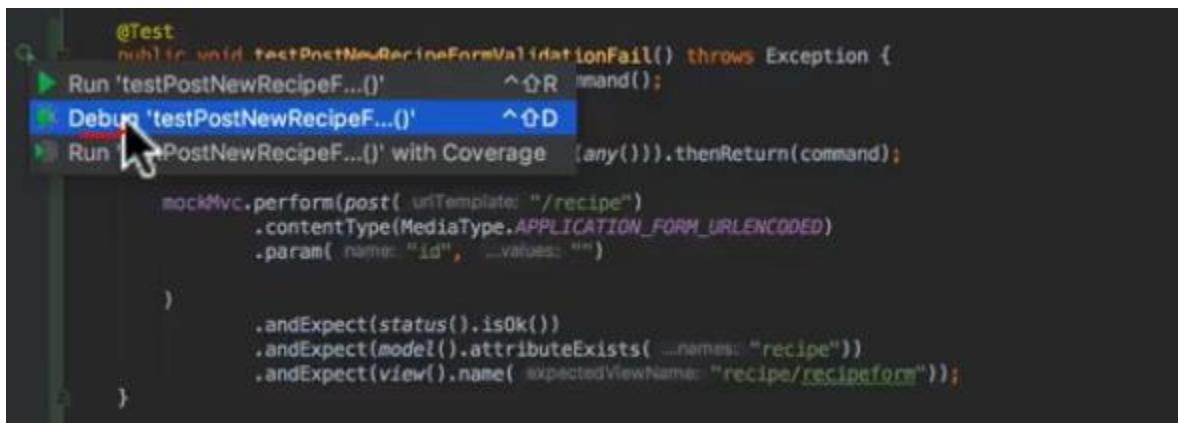
\*Test:



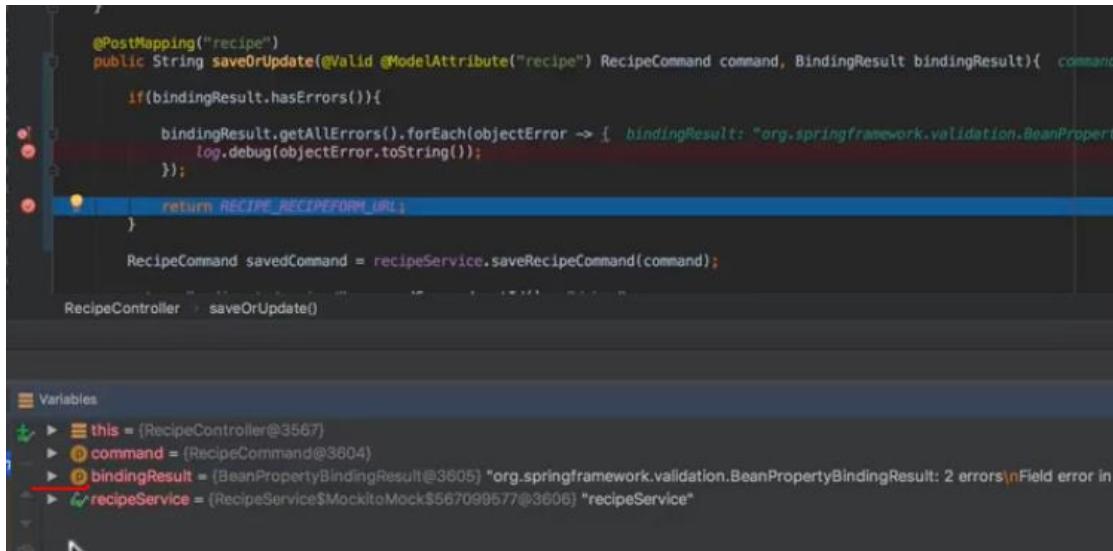
```
@Test  
public void testPostNewRecipeForm() throws Exception {  
    RecipeCommand command = new RecipeCommand();  
    command.setId(2L);  
  
    when(recipeService.saveRecipeCommand(any())).thenReturn(command);  
  
    mockMvc.perform(post().urlTemplate("/recipe")  
        .contentType(MediaType.APPLICATION_FORM_URLENCODED)  
        .param("id", "")  
        .param("description", "some string")  
        .param("directions", "some directions"))  
        .andExpect(status().is3xxRedirection())  
        .andExpect(view().name(expectedViewName: "redirect:/recipe/2/show"));  
}
```

Check log debug:

نتایج validation را نگه میدارد، میتوانیم در محیط debug آنها را log کنیم.



```
@Test  
void testPostNewRecipeFormValidationFail() throws Exception {  
    Run 'testPostNewRecipeF...()' ^OD  
    Debug 'testPostNewRecipeF...()' ^OD  
    Run 'PostNewRecipeF...()' with Coverage (any()).thenReturn(command);  
  
    mockMvc.perform(post().urlTemplate("/recipe")  
        .contentType(MediaType.APPLICATION_FORM_URLENCODED)  
        .param("name", "id", "values"))  
  
        .andExpect(status().isOk())  
        .andExpect(model().attributeExists("recipe"))  
        .andExpect(view().name(expectedViewName: "recipe/recipeform"));  
}
```



```
@PostMapping("recipe")  
public String saveOrUpdate(@Valid @ModelAttribute("recipe") RecipeCommand command, BindingResult bindingResult){  
    if(bindingResult.hasErrors()){  
        bindingResult.getAllErrors().forEach(objectError -> {  
            log.debug(objectError.toString());  
        });  
        return RECIPE_RECIPEFORM_URL;  
    }  
    RecipeCommand savedCommand = recipeService.saveRecipeCommand(command);  
}
```

Variables

- this = {RecipeController@3567}
- command = {RecipeCommand@3604}
- bindingResult = {BeanPropertyBindingResult@3605} "org.springframework.validation.BeanPropertyBindingResult: 2 errors\nField error in"
- recipeService = {RecipeService\$MockitoMock\$567099577@3606} "recipeService"

فیدبک میگیرد: Client از BindingResult

```
import org.springframework.validation.BindingResult;
```

```
@GetMapping("owners/findOwners")
public String processFindForm(Owner owner, BindingResult result, Model model){
    // allow parameterless GET request for /owners to return all records
    if (owner.getLastName() == null) {
        owner.setLastName(""); // empty string signifies broadest possible search
    }

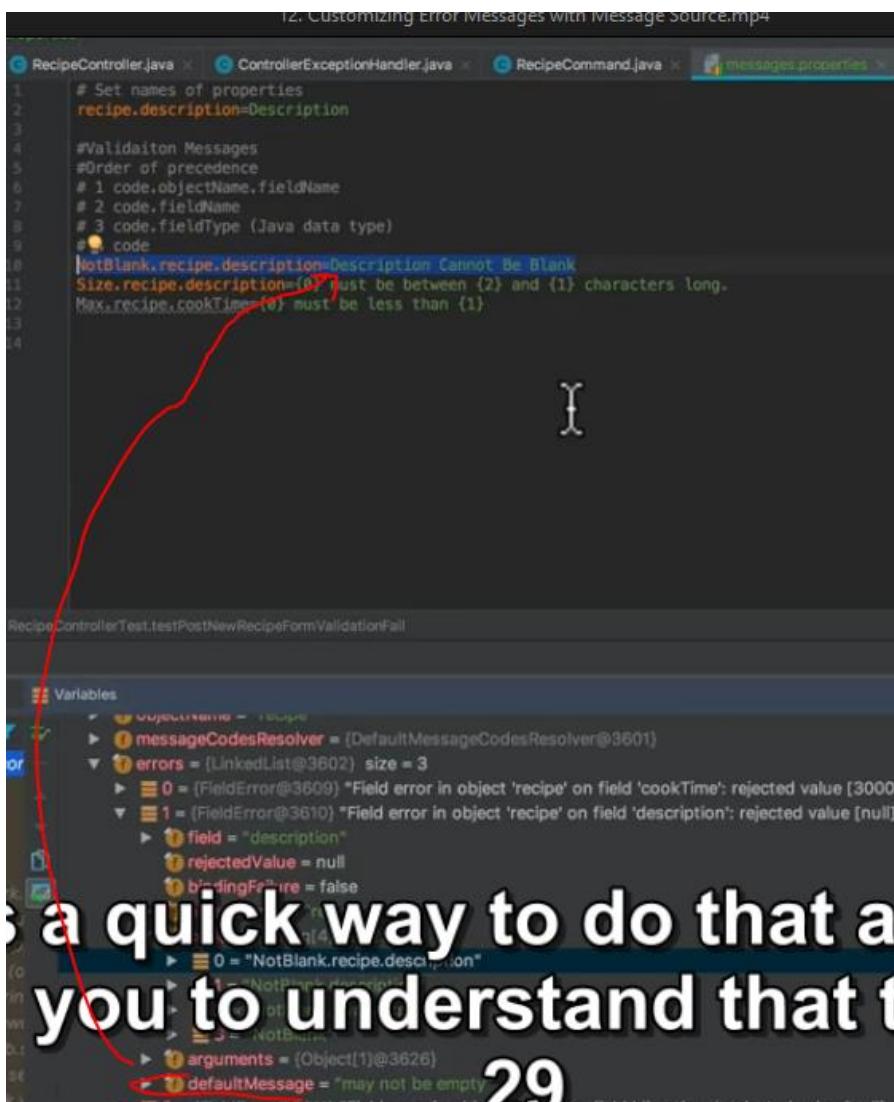
    // find owners by last name
    List<Owner> all_owner = ownerService.findAllByLastNameLike("%" + owner.getLastName() + "%");

    if (all_owner.isEmpty()) {
        // no owners found
        result.rejectValue("lastName", "notFound", "not found");
        return "owners/findOwners";
    } else if (all_owner.size() == 1) {
        // 1 owner found
        owner = all_owner.get(0);
        return "redirect:/owners/" + owner.getId();
    } else {
        // multiple owners found
        model.addAttribute("selections", all_owner);
        return "owners/ownersList";
    }
}
```

Activate Window

## Custom msg

میتوانیم متن خطای اختصاصی برای هر مورد در هر کلاس تعیین کنیم.



So:

**Edit Recipe Information**

**Recipe Description:**

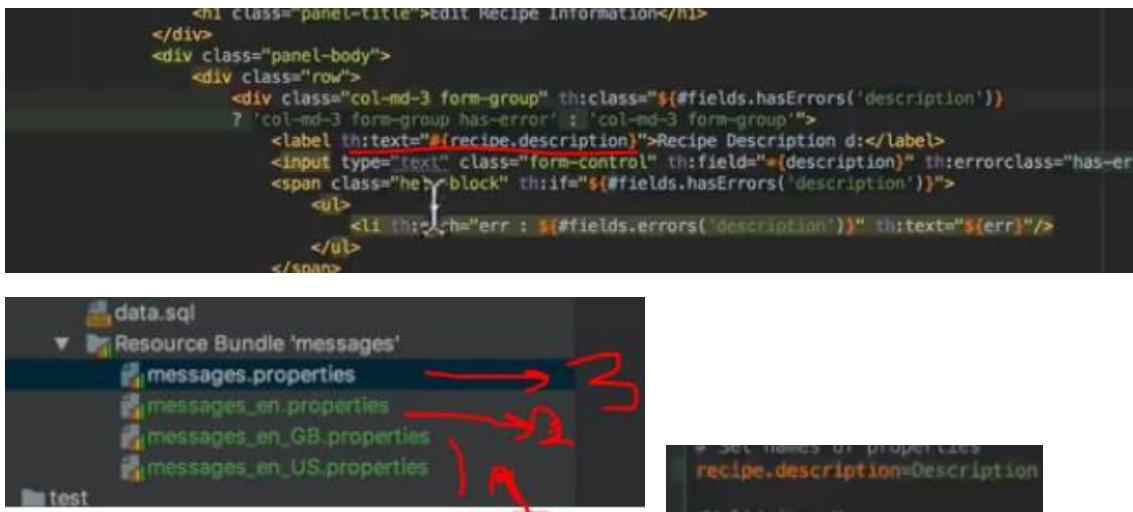
- Description Cannot Be Blank
- Description must be between 3 and 255 characters long.

**Categories:**

Cat 1

## I18n

Browser automatically set some of HTTP headers



## Locale Detection

- Default behavior is to use Accept-Language header
- Can be configured to use system, a cookie, or a custom parameter.
  - Custom Parameter is useful to allow user to select language. that in,  
98

## Locale Resolvers

- AcceptHeaderLocaleResolver is the Spring Boot Default
- Optionally, can use FixedLocaleResolver
  - Uses the locale of the JVM
- Available: CookieLocaleResolver, SessionLocaleResolver  
to use a FixedLocaleResolver  
115

## Changing Locale

- Browsers are typically tied to the Locale of the operating system
- Locale changing plugins are available
- Spring MVC provides as LocaleChangeInterceptor to allow you to configure a custom parameter to use to change the locale.

**And, I'm guessing that anything by Microsoft**

**148**

## Resource Bundles

- Resource bundles (aka messages.properties) are selected on highest match order.
- First selected will be on language region
  - ie en-US would match messages\_en\_US.properties

- If no exact match is found, just the language code is used.
  - en-GB would match messages\_en\_GB.properties
  - OR if no file found, would match messages\_en.properties
  - Finally would match messages.properties

## Web client

### JSP

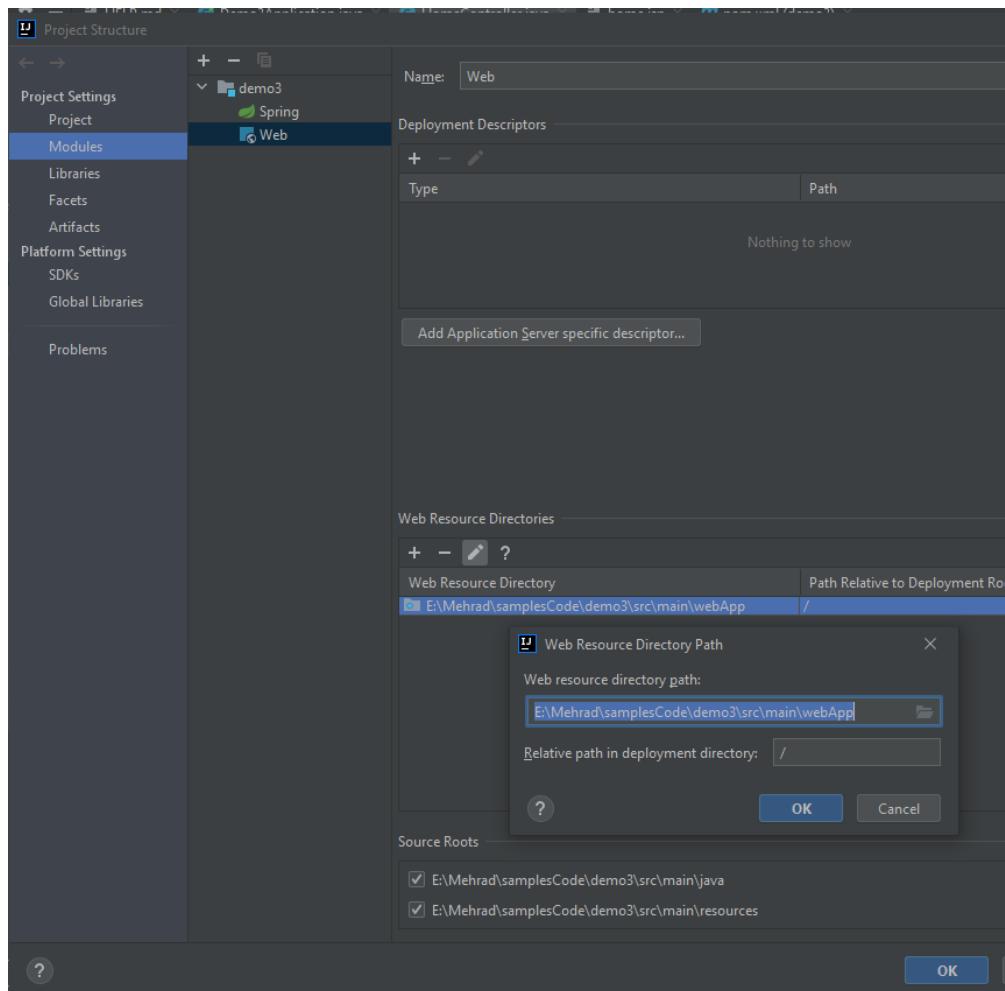
```
@Controller  
public class HomeController {  
  
    @RequestMapping("home")  
    public String home() {  
        return "home.jsp";  
    }  
}
```

It returns the `home.jsp` page. (the page will be **downloaded** by browser)

(Spring boot doesn't support JSP by default)

```
<dependency>  
    <groupId>org.apache.tomcat</groupId>  
    <artifactId>tomcat-jasper</artifactId>  
    <version>9.0.68</version> <!-- it's embeded tomcat version-->  
</dependency>
```

Now spring boot knows **how to convert JSP to Servlet**



"home.jsp" is in webApp

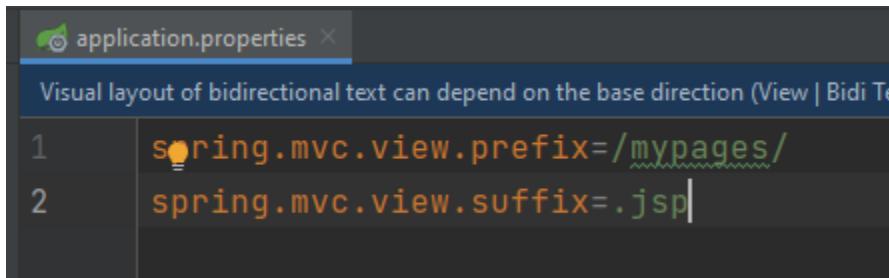
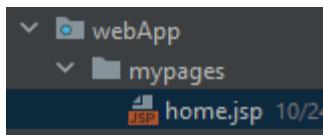
```
@Controller
public class HomeController {

    @RequestMapping("home")
    public String home() {
        return "home.jsp";
    }
}
```

Now It returns the `home.jsp` page body

## Prefix/ suffix

If we change webpages folder:



So:

```
- @Controller
  public class HomeController {

    @RequestMapping("home")
    public String home() {
        return "home";
    }
}
```

## Template engine thymeleaf

هر تغیری میدیم رو page میبینیم. برای اجرا نیازمند servlet نیست. مثل .html

- Thymeleaf is a Java template engine producing XML, XHTML, and HTML5.
- Thymeleaf is a replacement for JSPs (Java Server Pages)
- Thymeleaf is a 'Natural' Template Engine.
- Is not tied to web environment. (ie can be used for producing HTML for emails)
- Thymeleaf is not a web framework

## Thymeleaf vs JSP

- Thymeleaf templates are valid HTML documents you can view in the browser.
- JSP files are not valid HTML, and look awful in the browser
- The natural templating ability allows you to perform rapid development, without the need to run a container to parse the template/JSP to view the product in a browser.
- Speeds development time

به راحتی اضافه میشود:

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-thymeleaf</artifactId>
</dependency>
```

در خود maven که میسازد قرار میگیرد و مثل JSP نیاز به webApp Resources ندارد.

The screenshot shows a file browser and a code editor side-by-side. The file browser on the left lists the project structure:

- java
- guru.springframework.spring5webapp
- bootstrap
- controllers
- BookController
- domain
- Author
- Book
- Publisher
- repositories
- Spring5webappApplication
- resources
- static
- templates.books
- list.html
- application.properties

The code editor on the right displays a Thymeleaf template named `list.html`. The template contains the following code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en" xmlns:th="http://www.thymeleaf.org">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8"/>
    <title>Spring Framework Guru</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Book List</h1>
    <table>
        <thead>
            <tr>
                <th>ID</th>
                <th>Title</th>
                <th>Publisher</th>
            </tr>
        </thead>
        <tbody>
            <tr th:each="book : ${books}">
                <td th:text="${book.id}">123</td>
                <td th:text="${book.title}"> Spring in Action</td>
                <td th:text="${book.publisher.name}">Wrox</td>
            </tr>
        </tbody>
    </table>

```

Model:

The screenshot shows the `BookController.java` file in the code editor. The code is as follows:

```
/*
@Controller
public class BookController {

    private final BookRepository bookRepository;

    public BookController(BookRepository bookRepository) { this.bookRepository = bookRepository; }

    @RequestMapping("/books")
    public String getBooks(Model model) {
        model.addAttribute("books", bookRepository.findAll());
        return "books/list";
    }
}
```

## Web Resource Optimizer

### 17. Spring Pet Clinic - Implement Web Resource Optimizer for Java

چسباندن ui به spring boot

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'Web Resource Optimizer for Java'. At the top, there are links to 'pom.xml', 'Solves #1039: Java 9 released changes (#1052)', and '10 months ago'. Below this is a link to 'README.md'. The main content area features a large image of a cat's face with the text 'Web Resource Optimizer for Java' overlaid. Below the image, there are several status badges: gitter (green), Join chat (blue), build (failing), codecov (unknown), maven central (1.8.0), waffle (Ready 0). A descriptive paragraph explains that wro4j is a free and Open Source Java project that helps improve web application page loading time by organizing static resources (js & css) and merging/minifying them at run-time or build-time. It also lists a dozen of useful features. A section titled 'Getting Started' provides instructions for getting started with only 3 simple steps. The first step is 'Step 1: Add WroFilter to web.xml', which includes a code snippet for configuration.

```
<filter>
    <filter-name>wro4j</filter-name>
    <filter-class>org.springframework.web.filter.DelegatingFilterProxy</filter-class>
    <init-param>
        <param-name>targetFilter</param-name>
        <param-value>org.springframework.web.filter.CharacterEncodingFilter</param-value>
    </init-param>
    <init-param>
        <param-name>urlPatterns</param-name>
        <param-value>/wro/*</param-value>
    </init-param>
</filter>
<filter-mapping>
    <filter-name>wro4j</filter-name>
    <url-pattern>/wro/*</url-pattern>
</filter-mapping>
```

## Web Data Binder

@InitBinder (very old! And good)

Having WebDataBinder **inject into Controller** and control it! (Sending a disallowed field)

```
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.*;
```

اینکه برای کل @Annotation های Spring MVC هست، یکیش این

برای client مهیا میکند:

```
import org.springframework.web.bind.WebDataBinder;
```

```

▲ John Thompson
@InitBinder
public void setAllowedFields(WebDataBinder dataBinder) { dataBinder.setDisallowedFields("id"); }

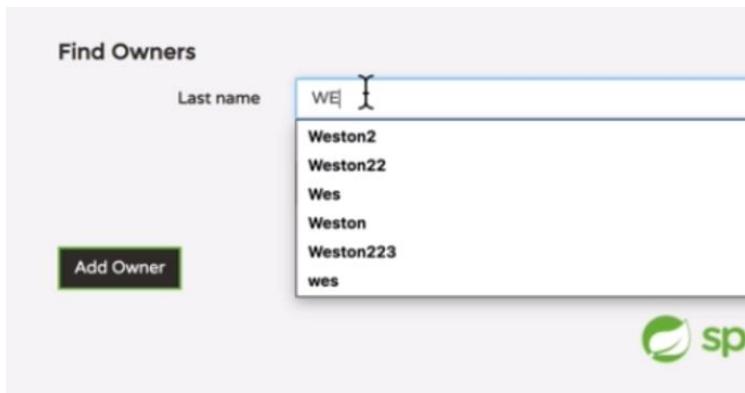
```

```

<h2>Find Owners</h2>

<form th:object="${owner}" th:action="@{/owners}" method="get"
class="form-horizontal" id="search-owner-form">
<div class="form-group">
<div class="control-group" id="lastNameGroup">
<label class="col-sm-2 control-label">Last name </label>
<div class="col-sm-10">
<input class="form-control" th:field="*{lastName}" size="30"
maxlength="80" /> <span class="help-inline"><div
th:if="${#fields.hasAnyErrors()}">
<p th:each="err : ${#fields.allErrors()}" th:text="${err}">Error</p>
</div></span>
</div>
</div>
</div>

```



هیچ ربطی به `BindingResult` و `WebDataBinder` ندارد.

## Webjar

Popular web component

```
</dependency>
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.projectlombok</groupId>
    <artifactId>lombok</artifactId>
</dependency>
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.webjars</groupId>
    <artifactId>bootstrap</artifactId>
    <version>3.3.7-1</version>
</dependency>
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.webjars</groupId>
    <artifactId>jquery</artifactId>
    <version>3.2.1</version>
</dependency>
<dependency>
```

# We want to do is

```
index.html
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en" xmlns:th="http://www.thymeleaf.org">
3     <head>
4         <meta charset="UTF-8"/>
5         <title>Recipe Home</title>
6
7         <!-- Latest compiled and minified CSS -->
8         <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.3.7/css/bootstrap.min.css"
9             integrity="sha384-BVYiiSIFeKlGJRakycuHahrRg320mUcw7on3RYdg4Va+PmSTsz/K68vbdEjh4u" crossorigin="anonymous"
10            th:href="@{/webjars/bootstrap/3.3.7-1/css/bootstrap.min.css}">
11
12         <script src="/webjars/jquery/1.11.1/jquery.min.js"></script>
13
14         <!-- Latest compiled and minified JavaScript -->
15         <script src="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.3.7/js/bootstrap.min.js"
16             integrity="sha384-Tc5IQib027qvySMFJOMaLkfuWwXlUPnCJA7L2mCWNIpG9mGCD8wGNicPD7Txa"
17             crossorigin="anonymous" th:src="@{/webjars/bootstrap/3.3.7-1/js/bootstrap.min.js}"></script>
18
19     </head>
20     <body>
21
22         <div class="container-fluid" style="...>
23             <div class="row">
24                 <div class="col-md-6 col-md-offset-3">
25                     <div class="panel panel-primary">
26
27             </div>
28         </div>
29     </body>
30
31 <!-- Latest compiled and minified CSS -->
32 <link rel="stylesheet" href="/webjars/bootstrap/3.3.7-1/css/bootstrap.min.css"
33             integrity="sha384-BVYiiSIFeKlGJRakycuHahrRg320mUcw7on3RYdg4Va+PmSTsz/K68vbdEjh4u" crossorigin="anonymous">
34
35         <script src="/webjars/jquery/1.11.1/jquery.min.js"></script>
36
37         <!-- Latest compiled and minified JavaScript -->
38         <script src="/webjars/bootstrap/3.3.7-1/js/bootstrap.min.js"
39             integrity="sha384-Tc5IQib027qvySMFJOMaLkfuWwXlUPnCJA7L2mCWNIpG9mGCD8wGNicPD7Txa"
40             crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
41
42     </head>
43     <body>
44
45         <div class="container-fluid" style="margin-top: 20px">
46             <div class="row">
47                 <div class="col-md-6 col-md-offset-3">
```

## -----JPA-Hibernate

@Entity بیشتر کارهای مرتبط به ساختار DB را در app انجام میدهد. مثل DML و DDL

Prepared queries JPA بیشتر کارهای مرتبط به کار روی data را در app انجام میدهد.

# JPA Data Modeling with Spring and Hibernate

## Entity

### Entity

Create table:

```
@Entity  
public class Alien {  
  
    @Id  
    private int aid;
```

#### @ID

#### @GeneratedValue (Strategy= )

**Table:** use from table to get **max +1**

**Sequence:** for that table, we need seq. generator

**IDENTITY:** DB provides us primary key; it depends on DB type.

**Auto:** hibernate determines one of above based on underlying DB

**Default:** JPA provides

اگر بخواهیم خود jpa تولید id را به عهده بگیرد:

```
@Id  
@GeneratedValue  
private int aid;
```

## Base Entity

```
@MappedSuperclass  
public class BaseEntity implements Serializable {  
    @Id  
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)  
    private Long id;  
  
    public Long getId() { return id; }  
  
    public void setId(Long id) { this.id = id; }  
}
```

It can contain time of insert and update ...

## @LOB

برای JPA String تعداد 256 کاراکتر در DB در نظر میگیرد.

برای اینکه بیشتر بشه در String نوشت و در DB ذخیره کرد، نوعش در DB باید CLOBS باشه:

```
@Lob  
private String recipeNotes;
```

و برای عکس فیلد ByteArray در حالت معمولی:

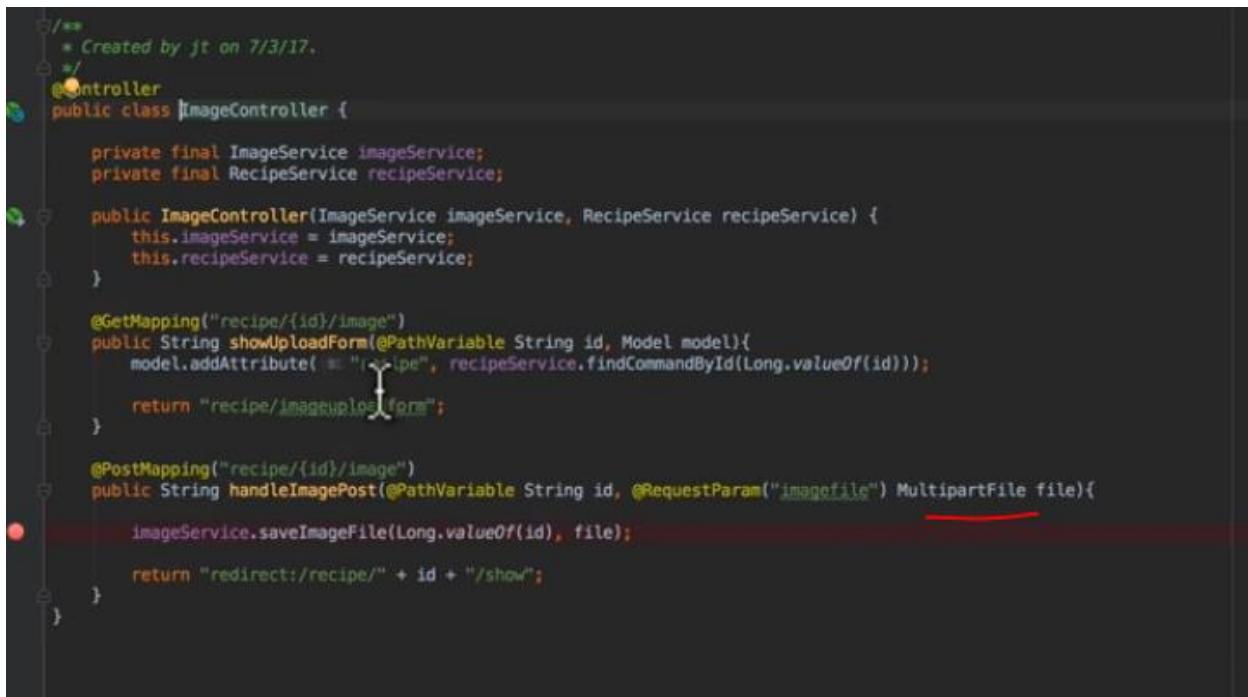
```
private Byte[] image;
```

و فیلد **BLOBS** در DB برای عکس های بزرگ :

```
@Lob  
private Byte[] image;
```

## MultipartFile

.20Persisting images to Database



The screenshot shows a Java code editor with the following code:

```
/** * Created by jt on 7/3/17. */  
@Controller  
public class ImageController {  
  
    private final ImageService imageService;  
    private final RecipeService recipeService;  
  
    public ImageController(ImageService imageService, RecipeService recipeService) {  
        this.imageService = imageService;  
        this.recipeService = recipeService;  
    }  
  
    @GetMapping("recipe/{id}/image")  
    public String showUploadForm(@PathVariable String id, Model model){  
        model.addAttribute("recipe", recipeService.findCommandById(Long.valueOf(id)));  
        return "recipe/imageuploadform";  
    }  
  
    @PostMapping("recipe/{id}/image")  
    public String handleImagePost(@PathVariable String id, @RequestParam("imagefile") MultipartFile file){  
        imageService.saveImageFile(Long.valueOf(id), file);  
        return "redirect:/recipe/" + id + "/show";  
    }  
}
```

The code defines a `ImageController` with two methods: `showUploadForm` and `handleImagePost`. The `handleImagePost` method takes a `MultipartFile` parameter named `file`, which is underlined with a red squiggly line, indicating a potential error or warning.

```
@Override  
@Transactional  
public void saveImageFile(Long recipeId, MultipartFile file) {  
  
    try {  
        Recipe recipe = recipeRepository.findById(recipeId).get();  
  
        Byte[] byteObjects = new Byte[file.getBytes().length];  
  
        int i = 0;  
  
        for (byte b : file.getBytes()){  
            byteObjects[i++] = b;  
        }  
  
        recipe.setImage(byteObjects);  
  
        recipeRepository.save(recipe);  
    } catch (IOException e) {  
        log.error("Error occurred", e);  
  
        e.printStackTrace();  
    }  
}
```

## JPA Repository

```
@Indexed  
public interface Repository<T, ID> {  
}
```

```
@RepositoryBean  
public interface CrudRepository<T, ID> extends Repository<T, ID> {  
  
    /**  
     * Saves a given entity. Use the returned instance for further operations  
     * on the entity instance completely.  
    */
```

```
*/  
@RepositoryBean  
public interface PagingAndSortingRepository<T, ID> extends CrudRepository<T, ID> {  
  
    /**  
     * Returns all entities sorted by the given options.  
     *  
     * @param sort  
     * @return all entities sorted by the given options  
     */  
    Iterable<T> findAll(Sort sort);  
  
    /**  
     * Returns a {@link Page} of entities meeting the paging restriction provided in the {@code Pageable} object.  
     *  
     * @param pageable  
     * @return a page of entities  
     */  
    Page<T> findAll(Pageable pageable);  
}
```

```
*/  
@NoRepositoryBean  
public interface JpaRepository<T, ID> extends PagingAndSortingRepository<T, ID>, QueryByExampleExecutor<T> {  
  
    /*  
     * (non-Javadoc)  
     * @see org.springframework.data.repository.CrudRepository#findAll()  
     */  
    List<T> findAll();  
  
    /*  
     * (non-Javadoc)  
     * @see org.springframework.data.repository.PagingAndSortingRepository#findAll(org.springframework.data.domain.Sort)  
     */  
    List<T> findAll(Sort sort);
```

```
4     * Created by jt on 6/13/17.  
5     */  
6     public interface RecipeRepository extends Crud {  
7           
8               
9                   
10                      
11                          
12                              
13                                  
14                                      
15                                          
16                                              
17                                                  
18                                                      
19                                                          
20                                                              
21                                                                  
22
```

cation

reflection and Java generics. So I'm  
going to go ahead and hit enter then

کلاسی را برای `impl repo` در نظر گرفته، در حالی که متدها خودش بدنه داشت و جواب میداد. فکر میکنم تنها دلیلش اینه که مشخص گنه محتوای خروجی متدها که `Optional` هست داخلش چیه تکلیفش معلوم بشه و به لایه‌ی بالاتر بدهد:

اینجا یک کلاس `repo` تعریف شده، در بهضی پروژه‌ها همین کار را در دل متدهای کلاس `service` میکنند.

```
@Override
public Set<PetType> findAll() {
    Set<PetType> petTypes = new HashSet<>();
    petTypeRepository.findAll().forEach(petTypes::add);
    return petTypes;
}

@Override
public PetType findById(Long aLong) {
    return petTypeRepository.findById(aLong).orElse(null);
}

@Override
public PetType save(PetType object) {
    return petTypeRepository.save(object);
}

@Override
public void delete(PetType object) {
    petTypeRepository.delete(object);
}

@Override
public void deleteById(Long aLong) {
    petTypeRepository.deleteById();
}
```

with Service:

```
public interface RecipeService {
    Set<Recipe> getRecipes();
}
```

```
@Service
public class RecipeServiceImpl implements RecipeService {
    private final RecipeRepository recipeRepository;
    public RecipeServiceImpl(RecipeRepository recipeRepository) {
        this.recipeRepository = recipeRepository;
    }
    @Override
    public Set<Recipe> getRecipes() {
        Set<Recipe> recipeSet = new HashSet<>();
        recipeRepository.findAll().iterator().forEachRemaining(recipeSet::add);
        return recipeSet;
    }
}
```

```
@Controller
public class IndexController {
    private final RecipeService recipeService;
    public IndexController(RecipeService recipeService) {
        this.recipeService = recipeService;
    }
    @RequestMapping({"", "/", "/index"})
    public String getIndexPage(Model model) {
        model.addAttribute("recipes", recipeService.getRecipes());
        return "index";
    }
}
```

You could write :

```
Foo foo = repository.findById(id)
    .orElse(new Foo());
```

or get a `null` default value if it makes sense (same behavior as before the API change) :

```
Foo foo = repository.findById(id)
    .orElse(null);
```

2. Suppose that if the entity is found you want to return it, else you want to throw an exception.

You could write :

```
return repository.findById(id)
    .orElseThrow(() -> new EntityNotFoundException(id));
```

You could write :

```
Optional<Foo> fooOptional = fooRepository.findById(id);
if (fooOptional.isPresent()) {
    Foo foo = fooOptional.get();
    // processing with foo ...
} else {
    // alternative processing...
}
```

## Simple samples

Sample one: addAlien

Model:

```
@Entity
public class Alien {

    @Id
    private int aid;

    private String aname;
```

Repo:

```
public interface AlienRepository extends
CrudRepository<Alien, Integer> {

}
```

Controller:

```
@Controller
public class AlienController {

    @Autowired
    AlienRepository alienRepository;

    @RequestMapping("/addAlien")
    public String addAlien(Alien alien) {
        alienRepository.save(alien);
        return "home.jsp";
    }
}
```

ui:

```
<form action="addAlien">
    <input type="text" name="aid">
    <input type="text" name="aname">
    <input type="submit"> <\<br>
</form>
http://localhost:8080/addAlien?aid=101&aname=Mehrad
```

Sample two: `getAlien`

home.jsp:

```
<form action="getAlien">
    <input type="text" name="aid"> <br>
    <input type="submit"><br>
</form>
```

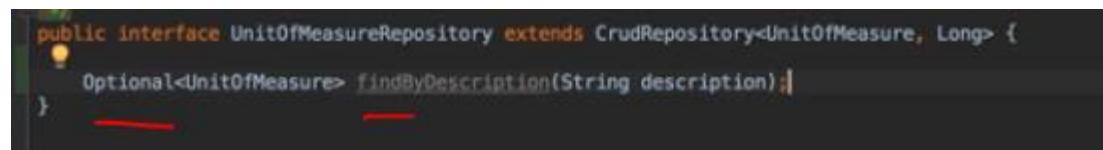
Controller:

```
@RequestMapping("/getAlien")
public ModelAndView getAlien(@RequestParam("aid") int aid){
    Alien alien = alienRepository.findById(aid).orElse(new
Alien());
    ModelAndView modelAndView = new
ModelAndView("showAlien.jsp");
    modelAndView.addObject(alien);
    return modelAndView;
}
```

showAlien.jsp:

```
<body>
    ${alien}
</body>
```

## Query method



```
public interface UnitOfMeasureRepository extends CrudRepository<UnitOfMeasure, Long> {
    Optional<UnitOfMeasure> findByDescription(String description);
}
```

JPA پیاده سازی کویری متدهارو انجام میده و hiber دیتا رو میاره و در Optional قرار میده

```
public interface AlienRepository extends
CrudRepository<Alien, Integer> {
    List<Alien> findByTech(String tech);
    List<Alien> findByAidGreaterThan(int aid);
}
```

## My own Query

```
@Query("from Alien where tech=?1 order by aname")
List<Alien> findByMyQuery(String tech);
```

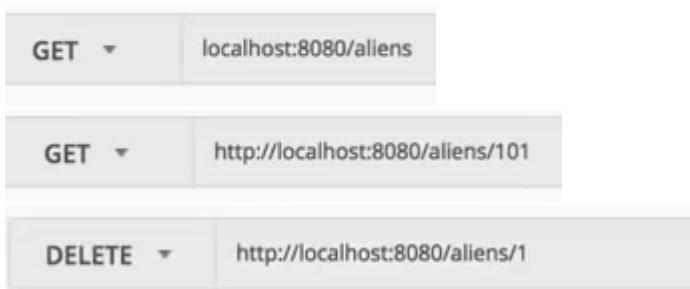
## @RepositoryRestResource

**SpringBoot** (embedded tomcat, SP Framework) + **JPA** + restful, ...  
but We don't need SpringBoot-Web (@controller, ...)



```
@RepositoryRestResource(collectionResourceRel="aliens",path="aliens")
public interface AlienRepo extends JpaRepository<Alien, Integer>
{
```

}



POST ▾ http://localhost:8080/aliens

```
1+ {
2     "aname": "Priya",
3     "tech": "ML",
4+     "_links": {
5+         "self": {
6             "href": "http://localhost:8080/aliens/106"
7         },
8+         "alien": {
9             "href": "http://localhost:8080/aliens/106"
10        }
11    }
12 }
```

PUT ▾ http://localhost:8080/aliens/103

Authorization Headers (1) **Body** ● Pre-request Script Tests

form-data  x-www-form-urlencoded  raw  binary **JSON (application/json)** ▾

```
1+ {
2     "aname": "Pravin",
3     "tech": "AI",
4+     "_links": {
5+         "self": {
6             "href": "http://localhost:8080/aliens/103"
7         },
8+         "alien": {
9             "href": "http://localhost:8080/aliens/103"
10        }
11    }
12 }
```

چکار کنیم لینک هارو نیاره؟؟؟

## Relations

### Owning side (in DB) / @mappedBy= foreign\_field

نگه دارنده **foreign key** یا دیتای **relation** در DB است.

In Owner side: DB has **foreign\_field**

In Owned (non-owner side) side: **Class** tells @mappedBy= which of my fields

برای owner ، MTM هیچکدام از Entity ها نیستند، چون دیتای mapping در DB، در هیچکدام از آن دو table مربوط به entity ها قرار نمیگیرد و در یک table جدید قرار میگیرد.

#### OTO:

ای که **mappedBy** میزند، **owned** است و دیگری **owner** است.

#### MTO:

حواسمن باشد در ارتباط های MTO ما در کلاس سمت owned لیست داریم ولی در DB لیستی نگه داشته نمیشود! در رم در زمان runtime این لیست ها پر میشوند. پس طبیعی است که سمت @OneToMany که دارای لیست است ولی در DB آنرا ندارد موجودی ضعیف تر باشد و owner همیشه @ManyToOne باشد.

فیلد

# “Owning Side”

- The Owning side in the relationship will hold the foreign key in the database
- One to One is the side where the foreign key is specified
- OneToMany and ManyToOne is the ‘Many’ side
- ‘mappedBy’ is used to define the field with “owns” the reference of the relationship

## Directional(`knowing`, `.get()`)/ @ for mapping

یعنی **knowing** **Direction** داشتن یک entity از relation که با گذاشتن هر نوع از **@mapping** ایجاد میشود.

وقتی bi-directional هستیم، به معنای این است هر دو طرف میتوانند `get` کنند و relation را ببینند.

In unidirectional, the mapping is done one-way, meaning one side of the relationship will not know about the other. While bidirectional both sides will know about the relationship.

We can make Bidirectional mapping: for example, MTO and OTM at the same time

## Unidirectional vs Bidirectional

- Unidirectional is one-way
  - Mapping is only done one way. One side of the relationship will not know about the other
- Bidirectional is two way
  - Both sides know about each other
  - Generally recommended to use Bidirectional, since you can navigate the object graph in either direction

**Fetch type (jpa) / def: owner= Eager**

مقدار دیفالٹ:

برای entity هایی که owner هستند FT برابر Eager قرار داده شده است. (دیناتی relation را هم فج میکند)

و برای entity هایی که owner نیستند FT برابر Lazy قرار داده شده است.

چون برای entity هایی که owner نیست، اطلاعات در DB سمتش نیست، پس fetch کردنشان بار اضافی دارد.

مقدار دیفالت قابل تغییر است

## Fetch Type

- Lazy Fetch Type - Data is not queried until referenced
- Eager Fetch Type - Data is queried up front
- Hibernate 5 Supports the JPA 2.1 Fetch Type Defaults
- JPA 2.1 Fetch Type Defaults:
  - OneToMany - Lazy
  - ManyToOne - Eager
  - ManyToMany - Lazy
  - OneToOne - Eager

## Cascade types (parent) (jpa)/

How changes are cascaded from parent to child.

رخداد تغییر یک entity در سمت دیگر رابطه تاثیر بگذارد یا نه

Cascade Types control how  
changes are cascaded from parent  
objects to child objects.

بصورت JPA cascade از entity های یک relation به هیچکدام از entity های داده نمیشود. یعنی همه ی اتفاقاتی که در اثر تغییر یک entity برای entity دیگر رخ میده باید دستی هندل شود.

براساس data model طراح تصمیم میگیرد.

مسیله مهم اینه قدرت دست owner است و چون دیتا را در DB اش دارد میتواند تغییرات را owned انتقال دهد، owned نمیتواند به تنهایی owner را تحت تاثیر قرار دهد.

# JPA Cascade Types

- JPA Cascade Types Control how state changes are cascaded from parent objects to child objects.
- JPA Cascade Types:
  - PERSIST - Save operations will cascade to related entities
  - MERGE - related entities are merged when the owning entity is merged
  - REFRESH - related entities are refreshed when the owning entity is refreshed

- REMOVE - Removes all related entities when the owning entity is deleted
- DETACH - detaches all related entities if a manual detach occurs
- ALL - Applies all the above cascade options
- By default, no operations are cascaded

Detach: No association with a hibernate session

يعنى ممكن است يك entity كه owner نيست، parent باشد؟ بله

پس ميتوانيم cascade را براي non-owner side بگذاريم و آنرا parent قرار دهيم ولی گاهی کار نميکند:

بسنگي به اين دارد چه نوع متدي را براي propagate تغييرات در نظر گرفته ايم و در چه mapping اى -

- اگر ارتباط یک به چند باشد **persist** کردن با ملاحظاتی(**owner**) را هم با کد مستقیم تغییر دهیم) کار خواهد کرد:

مثالاً وقتی که میخواهیم یک رکورد به سمت one اضافه کنیم و همراهش لیستی از سمت many هم وارد کنیم: مثال بخش One to Many & @ManyToOne@

: remove یا

<https://www.baeldung.com/spring-jpa-unidirectional-one-to-many-and-cascading-delete>

- اگر ارتباط یک به یک باشد از طرف owned به owner **remove** و **persist** هیچ کدام کار نخواهد کرد:

<https://coderanch.com/t/681648/databases/JPA-persist-cascading-related-entities>

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/1534599/a-question-about-jpa-cascade-and-removing-entity>

وقتی یک Entity قرار است بعنوان **child** با crud cascade شود، نیازی نیست برایش جداگانه **repository** بنویسیم، مثلاً نیازی نیست برای هر دو طرف (save, ...) Repository ا بنویسیم و entity دیگر رو پاس بدم. بلکه یک طرف حتیا parent هست و cascade میکند اونیکی رو. پس در **setter** از entity میشه دیگر رو set کرد و نیاز به save در entity دوم نیست.

ای که **owner** نیست (یعنی دیتای mapping را در DB ندارد)، بهرتر است (برای زیاد نشدن بار DB):

(**lazy**) را در حالت default نگه داریم (Fetch type)

Parent نباشد، یعنی Cascade بھش ندیم، مخصوصاً اگر **fetch=lazy** نگهشان میداریم.

مشکل lazy با detach چیه؟

اگر در یک relation را lazy owned داریم ولی detach cascade بگذاریم (غیر owner شد) یعنی داریم مسئولش می‌کنیم برو دیتاهای mapping رو از بین ببر. این بدین معنی است که حتی اجازه get رو با fetch type eager نداشیم (lazy) چطوری بر ه دیتای mapping رو پاک کنه! پس با هم نمی‌سازند. ولی وقتی به آن entity که علارفع بهش ندادیم، حالا می‌توانیم بهش نقش parent از نوع fetch-type=eager owner نبودن بهش بگیرد.

میتواند اند unidirectional هم باشد:

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/68565412/hibernate-onetoone-unidirectional-mapping-cascade-delete>

## Inheritance – embedded type (jpa & hibernate)

Relational DB does not support inheritance

But:

in JPA classes can inherit from a super class.

## Embeddable Types

- JPA / Hibernate support embeddable types
- These are used to define a common set of properties
- For example, an order might have a billing address, and a shipping address
- An embeddable type could be used for the address properties

## Inheritance

- MappedSuperclass - Entities inherit from a super class. A database table IS NOT created for the super class
- Single Table - (Hibernate Default) - One Table is used for all subclasses
- Joined Table - Base class and subclasses have their own tables. Fetching subclass entities require a join to the parent table
- Table Per Class - Each subclass has its own table

فرق آخری با اولی؟؟؟

Single Table can lead to a lot of unused database columns.

**Timestamp (jpa & hibernate)**

## Create and Update Timestamps

- Often a best practice to use create and update timestamps on your entities for audit purposes
- JPA supports `@PrePersist` and `@PreUpdate` which can be used to support audit timestamps via JPA lifecycle callbacks
- Hibernate provides `@CreationTimestamp` and `@UpdateTimestamp`

### DDL-auto (spring to hibernate)

کارهای Data به سمت DB. مثل DDL و DML: Hibernate

کارهای Data به سمت App. مثل ساخت entity های model (@) JPA

DDL is used to define database structures such as tables and indexes. While DML is used with data operations such as inserts and updates

The ddl-auto property controls what if any DDL operations Hibernate will perform on startup.

## Hibernate DDL Auto

- DDL = Data Definition Language
  - DML = Data Manipulation Language
- Hibernate property is set by the Spring property spring.jpa.hibernate.ddl-auto
- Options are: none, validate, update, create, create-drop
- Spring Boot will use create-drop for embedded databases (hsqI, h2, derby) or none

در زمان startup هیچ کاری نمیکند hibernate :None

Validate کردن: اگر مشکلی در DDL یا با JPA model ها در تضاد باشد، عملیات startup به مشکل میخورد

ا تو ماتیک Update (DB schema) را update می کند. در محیط production با احتیاط استفاده شود چون اگر مشکلی در تغییرات DB آپدیت می شود و همه چی خراب می شه. (یوزرهای محیط production نباید قابلیت DLL داشته باشند).

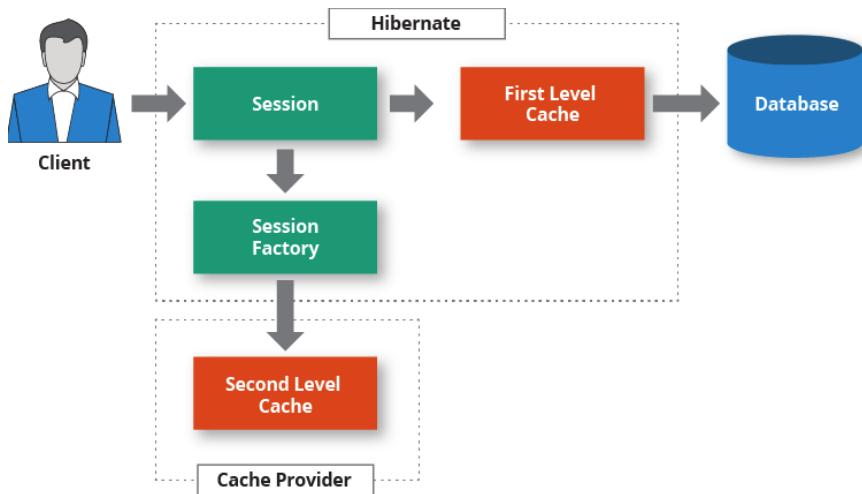
initialize DB :Create

و وقتی DB خاموش شد همه چی drop می شه.

Sp boot دیفالت Derby و DB embedded H2 را create-drop قرار داده است.

Sp boot دیفالت را برای DB های غیر embedded none قرار داده است.

## Cashing in hiber



### :First level cache

ما هر بار که یک کوئری توی دیتابیس میزنیم نتیجش میاد توی کش لایه ی یک میشه اگر همون آبجکت باز خواسته شد؛ سشن نمیره سمت دیتابیس اونو بیاره، از توی کش لایه یک میخونه. سرعت زیاد میشه .active ، Default

چندتا مشکل داره:

هر session cache جدایانه خودش را دارد، یعنی فقط object هایی که خودش transaction کرده میتواند cache کند و بهشون دسترسی داره، برای درخواست مجدد اون object ها با همون session دیگه transaction جدید ایجاد نمیکنه.

این دیتا برای همون user در همان session cache شده، هر user، میتواند تعداد بیشتری session داشته باشد.

User, app session, hiber session, new transaction,

اگر obj ای که cache کرده توسط session دیگه ای عوض شد، نمیفهمه تا دوباره بره بگیرش ■

```

SessionFactory sf = con.buildSessionFactory(reg);
Session session1 = sf.openSession();
session1.beginTransaction();

a = (Alien) session1.get(Alien.class, 101);
System.out.println(a);

session1.getTransaction().commit();
session1.close();

Session session2 = sf.openSession();
session2.beginTransaction();

a = (Alien) session2.get(Alien.class, 101);
System.out.println(a);

session2.getTransaction().commit();
session2.close();

```

1

```

Hibernate: select alien0_.aid as aid0_0_, alien0_.
Alien [aid=101, aname=Navin Reddy, color=Green]

```

2

```

Hibernate: select alien0_.aid as aid0_0_, alien0_.
Alien [aid=101, aname=Navin Reddy, color=Green]

```

### :Second level cache

SLC آبجکت هایی که میخواهیم رو از FLC میگیرد و کش میکنیم و بین همه سشن ها به اشتراک میگذارد

به محض اینکه یکی ازین سشن ها تغییر کرد از FLC میخواهد تا آپدیت شود

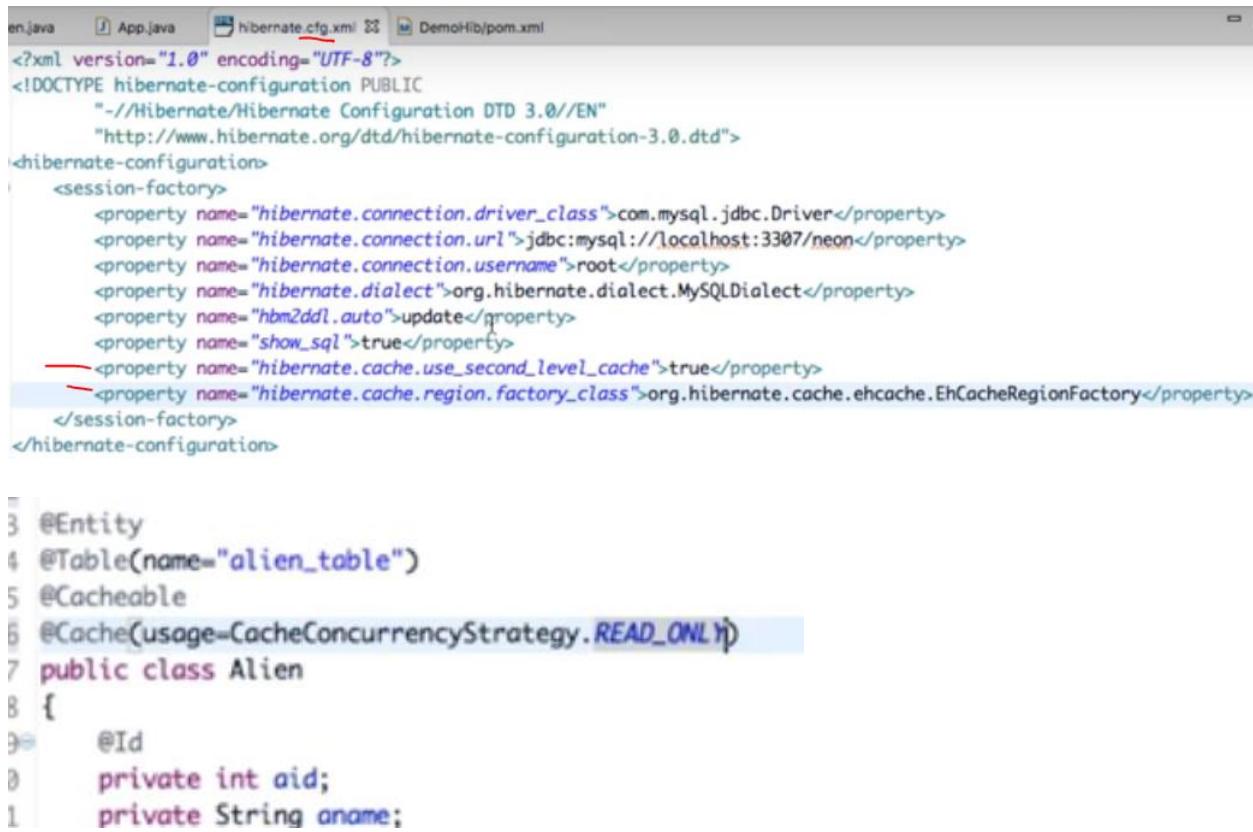
active ، Default نیست.

Second providers like: Redis و Ehcache, swan, OS,

Configures: Poem.xml cfg.xml, @cachable, @cache(strategy)

hiber cache را در فایل Redis توضیح دادیم. ولی نه بعنوان redis hiber cache . چطور میتوانیم از Redis cache استفاده کنیم ???

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>net.sf.ehcache</groupId>
    <artifactId>ehcache</artifactId>
    <version>2.10.3</version>
</dependency>
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.hibernate</groupId>
    <artifactId>hibernate-ehcache</artifactId>
    <version>5.2.6.Final</version>
</dependency>
</dependencies>
```



The screenshot shows an IDE interface with three tabs open: `en.java`, `App.java`, and `hibernate.cfg.xml`. The `hibernate.cfg.xml` tab contains the following configuration:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE hibernate-configuration PUBLIC
        "-//Hibernate/Hibernate Configuration DTD 3.0//EN"
        "http://www.hibernate.org/dtd/hibernate-configuration-3.0.dtd">
<hibernate-configuration>
    <session-factory>
        <property name="hibernate.connection.driver_class">com.mysql.jdbc.Driver</property>
        <property name="hibernate.connection.url">jdbc:mysql://localhost:3307/neon</property>
        <property name="hibernate.connection.username">root</property>
        <property name="hibernate.dialect">org.hibernate.dialect.MySQLDialect</property>
        <property name="hbm2ddl.auto">update</property>
        <property name="show_sql">true</property>
        <!-->
        <property name="hibernate.cache.use_second_level_cache">true</property>
        <!-->
        <property name="hibernate.cache.region.factory_class">org.hibernate.cache.ehcache.EhCacheRegionFactory</property>
    </session-factory>
</hibernate-configuration>
```

The `en.java` tab shows the following Java code:

```
3 @Entity
4 @Table(name="alien_table")
5 @Cacheable
6 @Cache(usage=CacheConcurrencyStrategy.READ_ONLY)
7 public class Alien
8 {
9     @Id
0     private int aid;
1     private String aname;
```

```
Alien.java App.java 23 hibernate.cfg.xml Demo
20     SessionFactory sf = con.buildSession
21     Session session1 = sf.openSession();
22     session1.beginTransaction();
23
24     a = (Alien) session1.get(Alien.class
25     System.out.println(a);
26
27     session1.getTransaction().commit();
28     session1.close();
29
30     Session session2 = sf.openSession();
31     session2.beginTransaction();
32
33     a = (Alien) session2.get(Alien.class
34     System.out.println(a);
35
36     session2.getTransaction().commit();
37     session2.close();
38
39
```

Problems Javadoc Declaration Console Progress

App (3) [Java Application] /Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk1.8.0\_51.jdk/Contents/Home/lib/jre/lib/server/libjvm.dylib

INFO: HHH000126: Indexes: [primary]

Jan 18, 2017 2:25:50 PM org.hibernate.tool.hbm2ddl.SchemaUpdate execute

INFO: HHH000232: Schema update complete

Hibernate: select alien0\_.aid as aid0\_0\_, alien0\_.  
Alien [aid=101, aname=Navin Reddy, color=Green]  
Alien [aid=101, aname=Navin Reddy, color=Green]

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TCHm1h7rBmo&list=PLsyeobzWxl7qBZtsEvp\\_n2A7sJs2MpF3r&index=19&pp=iAQB](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TCHm1h7rBmo&list=PLsyeobzWxl7qBZtsEvp_n2A7sJs2MpF3r&index=19&pp=iAQB)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G6Y5wDF6h5Q>

## SQL Data loading in DB

این دستورات میتواند شما DDL و DML باشد.

به روش `:hibernate`

### Initialize with Hibernate

- Data can be loaded from import.sql
  - Hibernate feature (not Spring specific)
  - Must be on root of class path
  - Only executed if Hibernate's ddl-auto property is set to create or create-drop

به روش `:Spring`: این روش توصیه میشود.

### Spring JDBC

- Spring's DataSource initializer via Spring Boot will by default load schema.sql and data.sql from the root of the classpath
- Spring Boot will also load from schema-\${platform}.sql and data-\${platform}.sql
  - Must set spring.datasource.platform
- May conflict with Hibernate's DDL Auto property
  - Should use setting of 'none' or 'validate'

The screenshot shows a Java project structure on the left and a SQL editor on the right.

**Project Structure:**

- src/main/java/guru/springframework/controllers

  - IndexController

- src/main/java/guru/domain

  - Category
  - Difficulty
  - Ingredient
  - Notes
  - Recipe
  - UnitOfMeasure

- src/main/java/guru/Spring5RecipeAppApplication
- src/resources

  - static
  - templates
  - application.properties
  - data.sql

A red arrow points to the "data.sql" file in the resources folder.

**SQL Editor Content:**

```
NO data sources are configured to run this SQL and provide advanced code assistance
1 INSERT INTO category (description) VALUES ('American');
2 INSERT INTO category (description) VALUES ('Italian');
3 INSERT INTO category (description) VALUES ('Mexican');
4 INSERT INTO category (description) VALUES ('Fast Food');
5 INSERT INTO unit_of_measure (description) VALUES ('Teaspoon');
6 INSERT INTO unit_of_measure (description) VALUES ('Tablespoon');
7 INSERT INTO unit_of_measure (description) VALUES ('Cup');
8 INSERT INTO unit_of_measure (description) VALUES ('Pinch');
9 INSERT INTO unit_of_measure (description) VALUES ('Ounce');
```

## H2

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>com.h2database</groupId>
    <artifactId>h2</artifactId>
    <scope>runtime</scope>
</dependency>
```

App.pro

```
spring.h2.console.enabled=true
spring.datasource.url=jdbc:h2:mem:mehrad
```

```
1 spring.h2.console.enabled=true
2 spring.datasource.platform=h2
3 spring.datasource.url=jdbc:h2:mem:navin
```

Just it:

```
spring.h2.console.enabled=true
```

Run → <http://localhost:8080/h2-console/>

Default JDBC URL when use sp boot for H2



localhost:8080/home?aid=1&ana... X | Hi Spring X | H2 Console X

localhost:8080/h2-console/

English Preferences Tools Help

### Login

Saved Settings: Generic H2 (Embedded) ▾

Setting Name: Generic H2 (Embedded)

---

Driver Class: org.h2.Driver

JDBC URL: jdbc:h2:mem:mehrad

User Name: sa

Password:

Test successful

A screenshot of a web browser window displaying the H2 Console login interface. The URL in the address bar is 'localhost:8080/h2-console/'. The page has a light beige background with blue header elements. At the top, there are tabs for 'localhost:8080/home?aid=1&ana...', 'Hi Spring', and 'H2 Console'. Below the tabs is a navigation bar with icons for back, forward, and refresh, followed by the current URL. A language dropdown shows 'English' with a dropdown arrow. A menu bar with 'Preferences', 'Tools', and 'Help' is visible. The main content area is titled 'Login'. It contains a dropdown for 'Saved Settings' set to 'Generic H2 (Embedded)'. A 'Setting Name' input field also contains 'Generic H2 (Embedded)' with 'Save' and 'Remove' buttons next to it. Below these are fields for 'Driver Class' (set to 'org.h2.Driver'), 'JDBC URL' (set to 'jdbc:h2:mem:mehrad'), 'User Name' (set to 'sa'), and 'Password' (an empty input field). At the bottom are 'Connect' and 'Test Connection' buttons. A green horizontal bar at the bottom of the form area displays the message 'Test successful'.

## Mappings

### زن و شوهر متمن / @One to One

- One to One - @OneToOne
- One entity is related to one other entity

وقتی که میخواهیم یک table بزرگ normalize شود به دو table کوچکتر



: **uni-directional**

این entity ذاتا owner ک هست، بصورت دیفالت eager هم هست، میتواند parent هم در نظر گرفته شود.

اگر parent را owner تعریف کنیم: در setter اش: entity را دومی رو میگیرد و در save اش میکند (کلید خارجی را set میکند).

Eager را بهتر است برای خوانایی کد بنویسیم.

طرف دیگر OTO نمیدهیم، اون طرف در DB اصلا فیلد این entity را ندارد و در سطح app هم خبر ندارد که در relation با entity دیگری قرار دارد.

: **bi-directional**

پس هر دو از وجود هم باخبر هستند و میتوانند با get و dot هم را بگیرند.

هر دو طرف owner eager هستند،

اگر parent تعریف نکنیم: برای هر دو repo I و setter جدایگانه مینویسیم.

اگر parent تعریف کنیم: اونی که parent است میتواند در setter اش: entity را دومی رو بگیره تا آنرا در save کند (کلید خارجی خودش را set کند) و خودش را بدهد به آن تا او هم save کند در کلید خارجی خودش.

است، در `setter` خود برای هر دو `entity`، کلیدهای خارجی را ثبت میکند. (فعلاً در ram هستیم)

```
@Data  
@Entity  
public class Recipe {    private Notes notes;  
  
    public void setNotes(Notes notes) {  
        if (notes != null) {  
            this.notes = notes;  
            notes.setRecipe(this);  
        }  
    }  
  
    @Data  
    @EqualsAndHashCode(exclude = {"recipe"})  
    @Entity  
    public class Notes {  
        @Id  
        @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)  
        private Long id;  
  
        @OneToOne  
        private Recipe recipe;  
    }  
}
```

استفاده از `:setter`

```
final Recipe recipe = new Recipe();  
recipe.setId(source.getId());  
recipe.setCookTime(source.getCookTime());  
recipe.setPrepTime(source.getPrepTime());  
recipe.setDescription(source.getDescription());  
recipe.setDifficulty(source.getDifficulty());  
recipe.setDirections(source.getDirections());  
recipe.setServings(source.getServings());  
recipe.setSource(source.getSource());  
recipe.setUrl(source.getUrl());  
recipe.setNotes(notesConverter.convert(source.getNotes()));
```

وقتی از `repo` استفاده میکند، در DB save میشود، هم خودش هم فرزند را save میکند.

به همین خاطر میگوییم نیاز نیست فرزند repo داشته باشد، `setter` و `repo` پدر کفایت میکند.

## پدر و فرزندها / @One to Many & @ManyToOne

پدر لیستی از فرزندهایش دارد. یک entity از نوع (پدر)، با لیستی از entity‌های نوع دیگر (فرزندها) در ارتباط است.

فقط میتواند bi-directional @OneToMany باشد: هر دو از وجود رابطه آگاه هستند.

- One to Many - @OneToMany
- One entity is related to many entities (List, Set, Map, SortedSet, SortedMap)

(پدر) : **@OneToMany**

(فرزندها) در کلاس (پدر) add میشوند.

باید یک many ای باشد که در DB اطلاعات را نگه دارد، بنابراین: (بایدی نیست، uni هم میتواند باشد مثالش پاییتر هست)

(فرزندها) : **@ManyToOne**

میدانیم که many اطلاعات relation را در table دارد، **Owner** است.

eager، بصورت دیفالت owner است.

چون bi-directional هستیم هر دو طرف میتوانند get و set کنند و از هم آگاه باشند.

Owner: (فرزندها)

```
@Data  
@EqualsAndHashCode(exclude = {"recipe"})  
@Entity  
public class Ingredient {  
    new *  
    public Ingredient(String description, BigDecimal amount, UnitOfMeasure uom) {  
        this.description = description;  
        this.amount = amount;  
        this.uom = uom;  
    }  
    @ManyToOne  
    private Recipe recipe;
```

```
(ingredient.getRecipe().getId())
```

روش یک: many (فرزندها) اگر چه owner است ، ولی خودش حتی repo | جداگانه نمیخواهد.

در این مثال بخارط concept، (پدر) را اگرچه **owned** است، **parent** تعریف کرده ایم all

Setter (فرزندها)، در داخل متده add (پدر) استفاده میشود:

```
ingredient.setRecipe(this);
```

توضیح: Setter توسط Lombok هست. ولی یک متده add هم دارد که عملیات ساخت relation در (پدر) انجام میدهد.

```
@Data  
@Entity  
public class Recipe {  
  
    1 usage  
    @OneToMany(cascade = CascadeType.ALL, mappedBy = "recipe")  
    private Set<Ingredient> ingredients = new HashSet<>();  
  
    30 usages new *  
    public Recipe addIngredient(Ingredient ingredient){  
        ingredient.setRecipe(this);  
        this.ingredients.add(ingredient); // add is a method from Set Collection  
        return this;  
    }  
  
    tacosRecipe.addIngredient(new Ingredient( description: "Ancho Chili Powder", new BigDecimal( val: 2 ), tableSpoonUom ));  
    tacosRecipe.addIngredient(new Ingredient( description: "Dried Oregano", new BigDecimal( val: 1 ), teaspoonUom ));  
  
    + Recipe
```

تا اینجا obj های (پدر) و (فرزندها) را در ram داریم.

در نهایت با **repo** (پدر) هر دو obj در **relation** save میشوند. all

حتی برای اضافه شدن یک فرزند جدید به لیست فرزندهای یک پدر که از قبل هست، باز هم به سراغ repo پدر میابیم، ولی احتمالا هزینه اش بالا باشد، پس برای اینکار روش یادیگاری فکر کنم بهتر است:

## روش دو:

اگر برای Entity Child Repository جداگانه نوشتیم (میتوانیم ننویسیم و save با parent اش باشد)، در هنگام این save در Entity Repository باید چک شود که اگر parent null بود exception برگرداند:

```
@Override  
public Visit save(Visit visit) {  
    if(visit.getPet() == null || visit.getPet().getOwner() == null || visit.getPet().getId() == null  
        || visit.getPet().getOwner().getId() == null){  
        throw new RuntimeException("Invalid Visit");  
    }  
    return super.save(visit);  
}
```

یک مثال برای استفاده از !!! OTO unidirectional از OrphanRemoval

<https://www.baeldung.com/spring-jpa-unidirectional-one-to-many-and-cascading-delete>

## @Many to One / Pet & Type (uni,bi) - inverse OTM

این Entity در هر صورت owner است.

- Many to One - @ManyToOne
  - The inverse relationship of One to Many

سه نوع کاربرد دارد:

• OneToMany Inverse ، bi-directional ■  
که many (فرزندها) میشد parent و owner در بخش OneToMany توضیح داده شد.

(type(one) نهایی بباید (مثل Pet (many) و @ManyToOne ، Uni-directional ■

سمت @many، برای آگاهی کافی است. owner هم است یعنی در DB ذخیره میشود.

یک uni-directional relation است، یعنی **parent** ای وجود نخواهد داشت (cascade نمیشود).

```
@Entity  
@Table(name = "pets")  
public class Pet extends BaseEntity{  
  
    @ManyToMany  
    @JoinColumn(name = "type_id")  
    private PetType petType;
```

```
Pet mikesPet = new Pet();  
mikesPet.setPetType(savedDogPetType);
```

اگر برای این side owner که هست cascade تعريف کنیم فکر کنم کار owned save را هم انجام میدهد.

قسمت **One** رابطه، نیازی به دانش اینکه چه لیستی از Many entity های با آن در ارتباط است ندارد پس حتی فیلدی از entity دیگر و @map نمیگیرد؛ و @Setter ای برای set کردن دیگر نخواهد داشت.

```
.8  @Table(name = "types")  
.9  public class PetType extends BaseEntity {  
.0  
.1      @Builder  
.2      public PetType(Long id, String name) {  
.3          super(id);  
.4          this.name = name;  
.5      }  
.6  
.7      @Column(name = "name")  
.8      private String name;  
.9  
.0  
.1      @Override  
.2      public String toString() {  
.3          return name;  
.4      }  
.5  }
```

این نوع @ManyToOne میتواند با @Enumerated جایگزین شود:

```
@Enumerated(value = EnumType.STRING)  
private Difficulty difficulty;
```

```
*/  
public enum Difficulty {  
    EASY, MODERATE, | HARD  
}
```

parent owner که many است هم entity @ManyToOne ، bi-directional ■

در این مثال بر خلاف قسمت:

@One to Many & @ManyToOne / فرزندها

طوری است که parent سمت many Concept قرار میگیرد.

همون رابطه‌ی type و pet به نحوی که اگر type جدیدی آمد که قبلی بهش نمیخورد، همزمان با save جدید هم pet save شود.

؟؟؟ مثال رو از نت دریبار

## Many to Many / 2

- Many to Many - @ManyToMany
  - Many entities are related to many entities
  - Each has a List or Set reference to the other
  - A join table is used to define the relationships

وقتی از دو طرف oneToMany باشد.

وقتی دو طرف @MTM میداریم بدون mappedBy، دو تا table واسطه میسازد. با mappedBy میگوییم این فیلدی که روشن @ میزنیم با چه فیلدی از side دیگر قرار است join بخورد.

(OTO در MTM معانی متفاوتی دارد)

میتواند Bi-directional و uni-directional باشد.

### ■ Bi-directional: Product and category

```

@Data
@Entity
public class Recipe {
    ...

    @ManyToMany
    @JoinTable(name = "recipe_category",
               joinColumns = @JoinColumn(name = "recipe_id"),
               inverseJoinColumns = @JoinColumn(name = "category_id"))
    private Set<Category> categories = new HashSet<>();
}

```

```

@Data
@EqualsAndHashCode(exclude = {"recipes"})
@Entity
public class Category {
    @ManyToMany(mappedBy = "categories")
    private Set<Recipe> recipes;
}

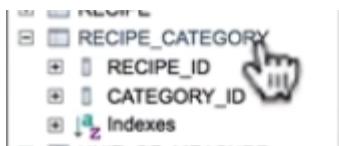
```

هر کدام از Entity‌ها جدایگانه setter و getter خود را دارند برای entry دیگر.

```

tacosRecipe.getCategories().add(americanCategory);
tacosRecipe.getCategories().add(mexicanCategory);

```



## ■ uni-directional: Vet & Speciality

```

@Entity
@Table(name = "vets")
public class Vet extends Person {
    @ManyToMany(fetch = FetchType.EAGER)
    @JoinTable(name = "vet_specialties", joinColumns = @JoinColumn(name = "vet_id"),
               inverseJoinColumns = @JoinColumn(name = "speciality_id"))
    private Set<Speciality> specialities = new HashSet<>();
}

```

```

@Entity
@Table(name = "specialties")
public class Speciality extends BaseEntity {
    @Column(name = "description")
    private String description;
}

```

نیازی به داشتن اطلاعات Vet ها ندارد.

```
Vet vet1 = new Vet();
vet1.setFirstName("Sam");
vet1.setLastName("Axe");
vet1.getSpecialities().add(savedRadiology);
vetService.save(vet1);
```

## Lombok

### Installation

#### How Lombok Works

- Hooks in via the Annotation processor API
- The AST (raw source code) is passed to Lombok for code generation before the Java compiler continues
- Thus, produces properly compiled Java code in conjunction with the Java compiler
- Under the 'target/classes' you can view the complied class files
- IntelliJ will decompile to show you the source code

## Project Lombok and IDEs

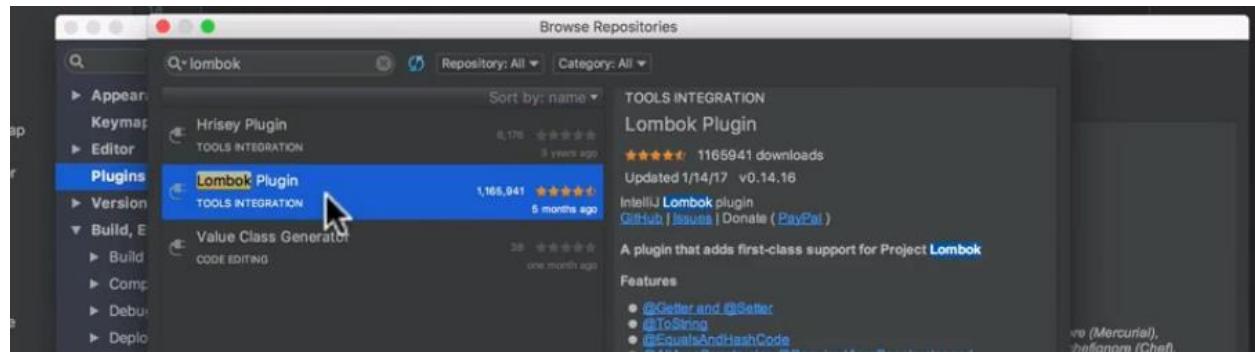
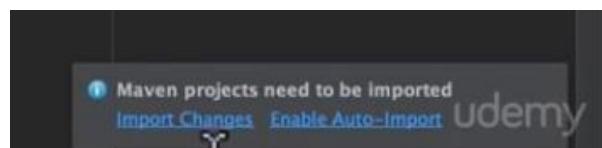
- Since compiled code is change, and source files are not, IDE's can get confused by this.
- More of an issue for IDEs several years old.
- Modern IDEs such as IntelliJ, Eclipse (and offshoots), Netbeans support Project Lombok
- Plugin Installation may be necessary
- IntelliJ
  - Verify you've enabled 'annotation' processing under compiler settings

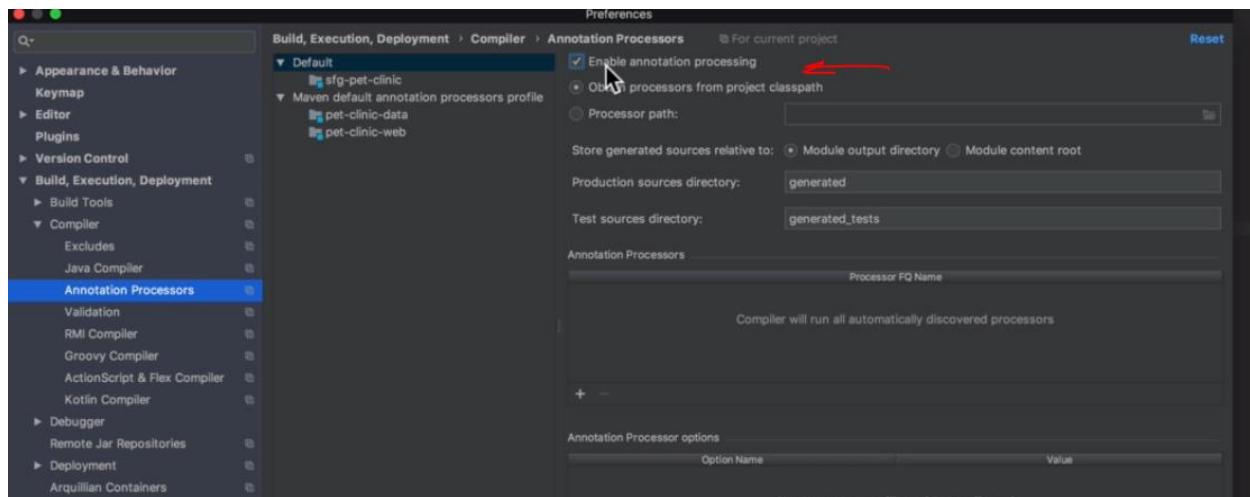
and the project Lombok is supported by  
the curated dependencies of the Spring

10

Boot starter parent

```
</dependency>
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.projectlombok</groupId>
    <artifactId>lombok</artifactId>
</dependency>
<dependency>
```





## Facilities

### Project Lombok Features

- Features as of **Version 1.18.8** - Released on May 7th, 2019
  - Check official documentation for new features
- **val** - local variables declared final
- **var** - mutable local variables
- **@NonNull** - Null check, will throw NPE if parameter is null
- **@Cleanup** - Will call close() on resource in finally block

- 
- **@Getter** - Creates getter methods for all properties
  - **@Setter** - Creates setter for all non-final properties
  - **@ToString**
    - Generates String of classname, and each field separated by commas
    - Optional parameter to include field names
    - Optional parameter to include call to the super toString method
  - **@EqualsAndHashCode**
    - Generates implementations of equals(Object other) and hashCode()
    - By default will use all non-static, non-transient properties
    - Can optionally exclude specific properties
  - **@NoArgsConstructor**
    - Generates no args constructor
    - Will cause compiler error if there are final fields
    - Can optionally force, which will initialize final fields with 0 / false / null
  - **@RequiredArgsConstructor**
    - Generates a constructor for all fields that are final or marked @NonNull
    - Constructor will throw a NullPointerException if any @NonNull fields are null
  - **@AllArgsConstructor**
    - Generates a constructor for all properties of class
    - Any @NotNull properties will have null checks
  - **@Data**
    - Generates typical boilerplate code for POJOs
    - Combines - **@Getter, @Setter, @ToString, @EqualsAndHashCode, @RequiredArgsConstructor**
    - No constructor is generated if constructors have been explicitly declared

- **@Value**

- The immutable variant of @Data
  - All fields are made private and final by default

- **@NonNull**

- Set on parameter of method or constructor and a NullPointerException will be thrown if parameter is null

- **@Getter(lazy = true)** - for expensive getters

- Will calculate value first time and cache
  - Additional gets will read from cache
- **@Log** - Creates a Java util logger - *Java util loggers are awful*
- **@Slf4j** - Creates a SLF4J logger.
- Recommended - SLF4J is a generic logging facade
  - Spring Boot's default logger is LogBack

```
Controller.java × Recipe.java × RecipeServiceImpl.java × Category.java ×
Recipe
private Integer cookTime;
private Integer servings;
private String source;
private String url;

@Lob
private String directions;

@OneToMany(cascade = CascadeType.ALL, mappedBy = "recipe")
private Set<Ingredient> ingredients = new HashSet<>();

@Lob
private Byte[] image;

@Enumerated(value = EnumType.STRING)
private Difficulty difficulty;

@OneToOne(cascade = CascadeType.ALL)
private Notes notes;

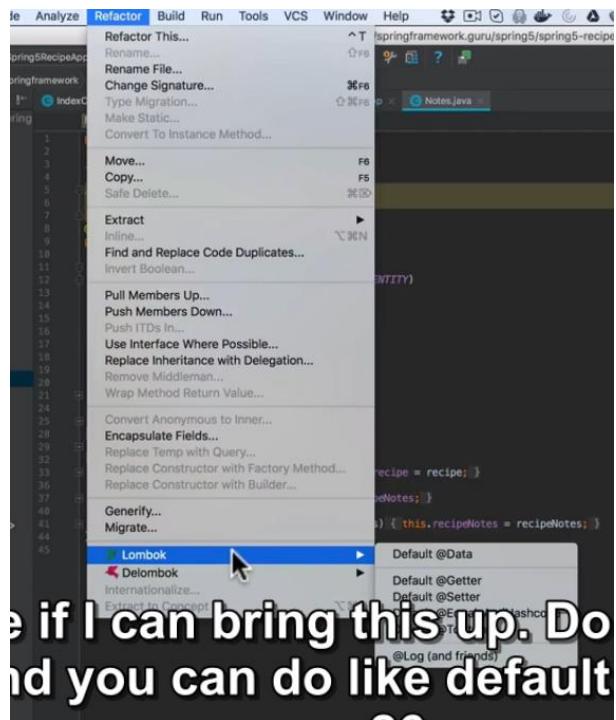
@ManyToMany
@JoinTable(name = "recipe_category",
    joinColumns = @JoinColumn(name = "recipe_id"),
    inverseJoinColumns = @JoinColumn(name = "category_id"))
private Set<Category> categories = new HashSet<>();

public void setNotes(Notes notes) {
    this.notes = notes;
    notes.setRecipe(this);
}

public Recipe addingredient(Ingredient ingredient){
    ingredient.setRecipe(this);
    this.ingredients.add(ingredient);
    return this;
}
}
```

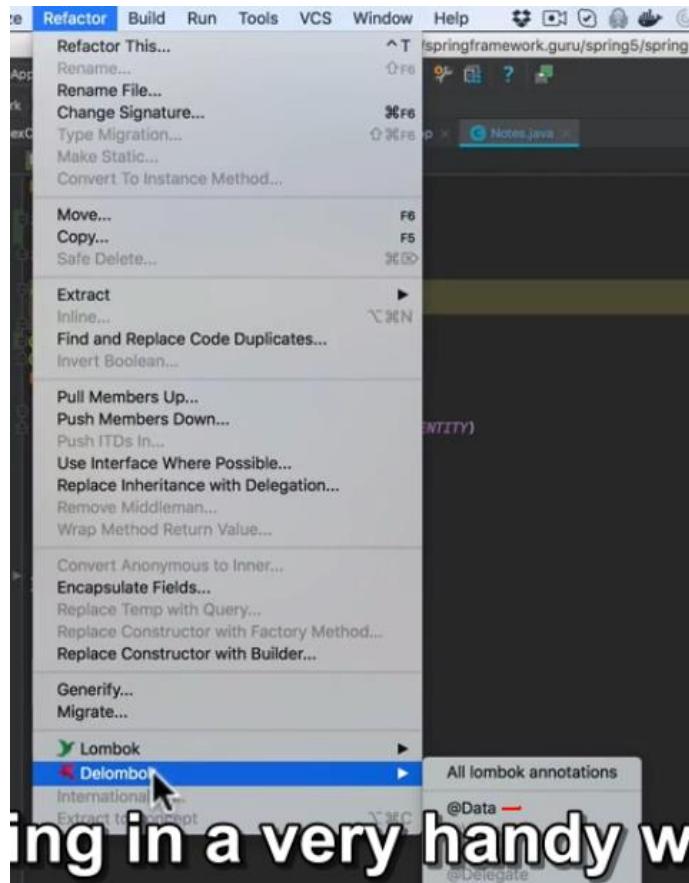
## Refactoring

Modify(refactor) your present class:



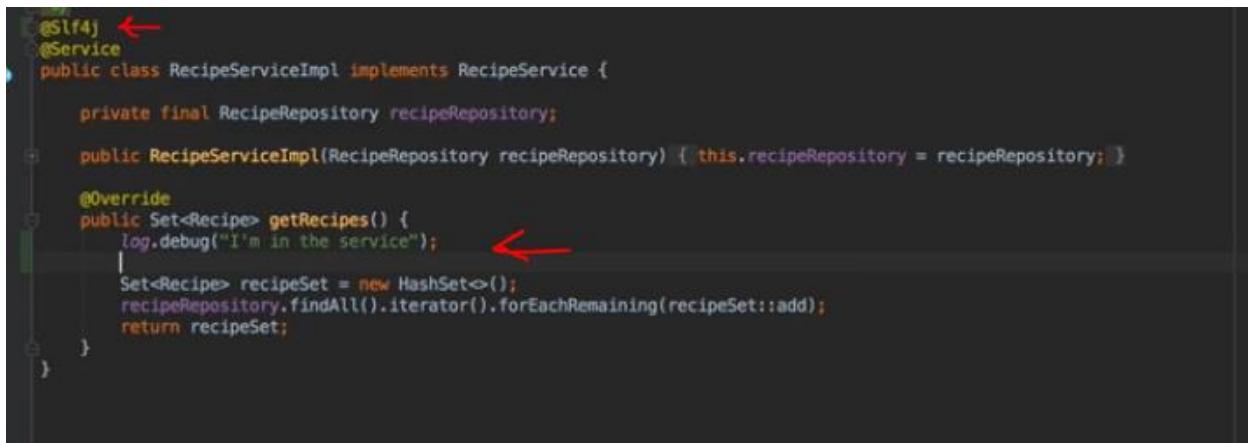
if I can bring this up. Do  
and you can do like default

Look the impl from Lombok:



ing in a very handy w

## Slf4j logger



```
@Slf4j
@Service
public class RecipeServiceImpl implements RecipeService {
    private final RecipeRepository recipeRepository;
    public RecipeServiceImpl(RecipeRepository recipeRepository) { this.recipeRepository = recipeRepository; }
    @Override
    public Set<Recipe> getRecipes() {
        log.debug("I'm in the service");
        Set<Recipe> recipeSet = new HashSet<>();
        recipeRepository.findAll().iterator().forEachRemaining(recipeSet::add);
        return recipeSet;
    }
}
```

Slf4j is the logging facade.

???



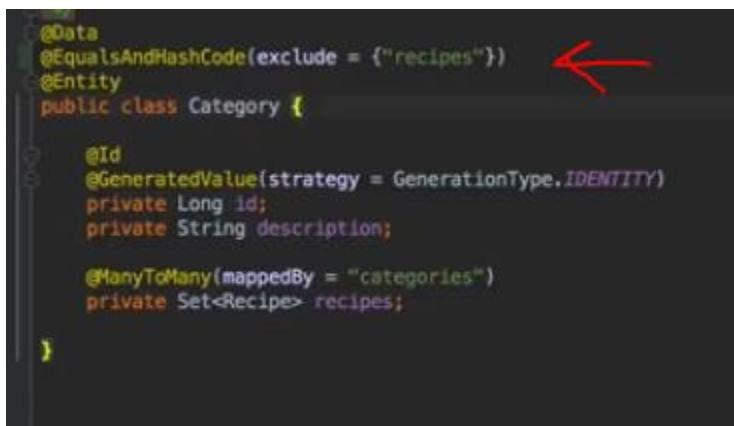
going to give us access to the default Spring Boot logger which is the Logback.

## endless loop

When we have **bi-directional relationship**, if we use **@Data**:

Creating **hash-code** have problem (**endless loop**), because of circular reference

So we **should exclude some properties** from creating hashCode in **at least in one side of relationship**:



```
@Data
@EqualsAndHashCode(exclude = {"recipes"})
@Entity
public class Category {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    private Long id;
    private String description;
    @ManyToMany(mappedBy = "categories")
    private Set<Recipe> recipes;
}
```

## @Builder

```
@Getter  
@Setter  
@NoArgsConstructor  
@AllArgsConstructor  
@MappedSuperclass  
public class BaseEntity implements Serializable {  
  
    @Id  
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)  
    private Long id;  
}
```

```
@Getter  
@Setter  
@AllArgsConstructor  
@NoArgsConstructor  
@MappedSuperclass  
public class Person extends BaseEntity {  
  
    public Person(Long id, String firstName, String lastName) {  
        super(id);  
        this.firstName = firstName;  
        this.lastName = lastName;  
    }  
  
    @Column(name = "first_name")  
    private String firstName;  
  
    @Column(name = "last_name")  
    private String lastName;  
}
```

```
@Setter  
@Getter  
@NoArgsConstructor  
@Entity  
@Table(name = "owners")  
public class Owner extends Person {  
  
    @Builder  
    public Owner(Long id, String firstName, String lastName, String address, String city,  
                String telephone, Set<Pet> pets) {  
        super(id, firstName, lastName);  
        this.address = address;  
        this.city = city;  
        this.telephone = telephone;  
        this.pets = pets;  
    }  
  
    @Column(name = "address")  
    private String address;  
  
    @Column(name = "city")  
    private String city;
```

```

Owner owner1 = new Owner();
owner1.setFirstName("Michael");
owner1.setLastName("Weston");
owner1.setAddress("123 Brickerel");
owner1.setCity("Miami");
owner1.setTelephone("1231231234");

Owner.builder().address("ASDF").id(3).tbuild();
Pet mikesPet = new Pet();
mikesPet.setPetType(savedDogPetTy
mikesPet.setOwner(owner1);
mikesPet.setBirthDate(LocalDate.r
mikesPet.setName("Rosco");
owner1.getPets().add(mikesPet);

ownerService.save(owner1);

```

Press ^ to choose the selected (or first) suggestion and Insert a dot afterwards ↗

## Lombok's synchronizes

Spring doesn't guarantee thread safety.

**Lombok's synchronizes** and thread safe methods. So we can use them in a multi-thread app.

```

import org.springframework.lang.Nullable;
import org.springframework.stereotype.Component;

/**
 * Created by jt on 6/21/17.
 */
@Component
public class UnitOfMeasureCommandToUnitOfMeasure implements Converter<UnitOfMeasureCommand, UnitOfMeasure> {
    @Synchronized
    @Nullable
    @Override
    public UnitOfMeasure convert(UnitOfMeasureCommand source) {
        if (source == null) {
            return null;
        }
        final UnitOfMeasure uom = new UnitOfMeasure();
        uom.setId(source.getId());
        uom.setDescription(source.getDescription());
        return uom;
    }
}

```

## LocalDate

```
31     @InitBinder
32     public void dataBinder(WebDataBinder dataBinder) {
33         dataBinder.setDisallowedFields("id");
34
35         dataBinder.registerCustomEditor(LocalDate.class, new PropertyEditorSupport() {
36             @Override
37             public void setAsText(String text) throws IllegalArgumentException{
38                 setValue(LocalDate.parse(text));
39             }
40         });
41     }
42
43
44     /**
45      * Called before each and every @RequestMapping annotated method.
46      * 2 goals:
47      * - Make sure we always have fresh data
48      * - Since we do not use the session scope, make sure that Pet object always has an id
49      * (Even though id is not part of the form fields)
50      *
51      * @param id
52      * @return Pet
53     */
54     @ModelAttribute("visit")
55     public Visit loadPetWithVisit(@PathVariable("petId") Long petId, Map<String, Object> model) {
56         Pet pet = petService.findById(petId);
57         model.put("pet", pet);
58         Visit visit = new Visit();
59         pet.getVisits().add(visit);
60         visit.setPet(pet);
61         return visit;
62     }
63 }
```

**LocalDate property is going to be handled here. So two different**

## Spring EventPublisher

In springboot/ based on AOP

```
@SpringBootApplication
public class ObserverApplication {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        ConfigurableApplicationContext context = SpringApplication.run(ObserverApplication.class);
        Subject bean = context.getBean(Subject.class);
        bean.notifyAllShutdown(); // Line highlighted with a red underline
    }
}

class ShutDownEvent{}
```

```
@Component
class Subject{
    @Autowired
    ApplicationEventPublisher applicationEventPublisher;

    public void notifyAllShutdown(){
        applicationEventPublisher.publishEvent(new ShutDownEvent()); // Line highlighted with a yellow background
    }
}
```

```

@component
class Observer{

    @EventListener
    public void tellMeWhenSystemIsShuttingDown(ShutDownEvent shutDownEvent){
        System.out.println("System Shutting down 1");
    }

    @EventListener
    public void update(ShutDownEvent shutDownEvent){
        System.out.println("System Shutting down 2");
    }
}

```

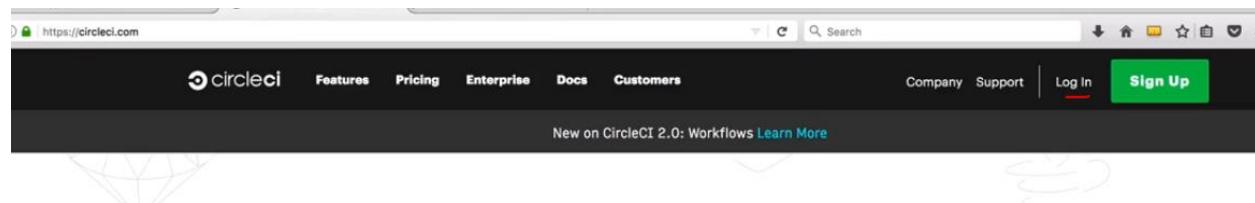
## CircleCI

Stateless system ???

24. Spring Pet Clinic –

Con. IT CircleCI

12. Continuous Integration Testing with Circle CI



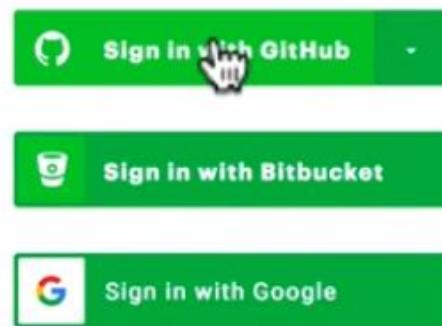
The modern continuous integration and delivery platform  
that software teams love to use.

[Sign Up For Free](#)

# Sign In To CircleCI

You'll be taken to GitHub, Bitbucket, or Google to authenticate so you can start shipping!

[Looking to create a new account?](#)



By clicking any sign in button above, you are agreeing to our [Terms of Service](#) and [Privacy Policy](#).

The screenshot shows the CircleCI dashboard interface. On the left is a vertical sidebar with icons and labels for various sections: Builds, Workflows, Insights, Projects, Team, User Settings, Docs, Support, and What's New. The 'PROJECTS' section is currently active, displaying a list of projects under the heading 'Getting Started'. A large red arrow points to the 'spring5-recipe-app' project in the list, which has a checked checkbox next to it. The list includes:

- NEW genpacdemos
- NEW grails-aws
- NEW Pub-Golf
- NEW spring-core-devops
- NEW spring5-recipe-app
- NEW SpringOne2013

Below the project list are two buttons: 'Select all projects' and 'Deselect all projects'.

Build th  
inside

A screenshot of a GitHub repository settings page. The left sidebar shows options like Options, Collaborators, Branches, Webhooks (which is selected), Integrations & services, and Deploy keys. The main content area is titled "Webhooks" and explains what they do. It shows a single webhook entry with the URL "https://circleci.com/hooks/github (commit\_comment, creat...)" and buttons for "Edit" and "Delete".

that CircleCI automatically configured  
a webhook for you. So that's how it's  
92

A screenshot of a GitHub repository settings page. The left sidebar shows Options, Collaborators, Branches, Webhooks, Integrations & services, and Deploy keys (which is selected). The main content area is titled "Deploy keys" and shows a single key entry for "CircleCI". The key has a green key icon, a fingerprint ("Fingerprint: 40:89:b8:b6:65:06:6b:11:86:74:5c:b3:dc:bc:9a:2d"), and notes that it was added on Jun 19, 2017 by CircleCI with authorization from @jt1088. It also says it was last used within the last day and is Read-only. There is a "Delete" button.

Deploy keys. So CircleCI also created  
its own SSH key back to GitHub. So these  
95

19. Spring Pet Clinic - CI with CircleCI
20. Spring Pet Clinic - CircleCI Build Badge

## Versions

### 6.0

Spring Framework

Release	Released	Latest
6.0	5 months ago (16 Nov 2022)	<b>6.0.8</b> (13 Apr 2023)

Spring Boot 3.0.6 available now

Hibernate is free software that is distributed under the GNU Lesser General Public License version 2.1.

...

Hibernate (framework)

Developer(s)	Red Hat
Initial release	23 May 2001
Stable release	6.1.4.Final / October 5, 2022

v1.18.26 (Feb 3rd, 2023)



Project Lombok

<https://projectlombok.org> › changelog

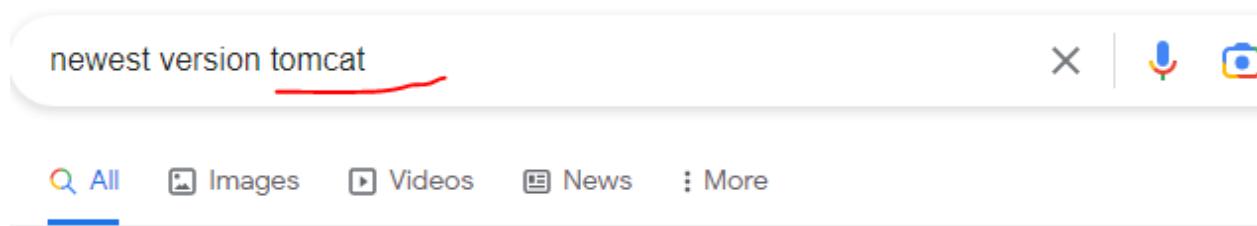


About 918,000,000 results (0.47 seconds)

## JUnit 5

JUnit 5 is the latest generation of JUnit. It includes focussing on Java 8 and above with the facility of allowing various types of testing for developers on JVM. The latest release of the JUnit 5 generation is 5.7.1 which was released in February 2021.

Apache Maven 3.9.1 is the latest release all users.



A screenshot of a search bar from a web browser. The search term "newest version tomcat" is entered. Below the search bar, there are navigation links for "All", "Images", "Videos", "News", and "More".

About 29,800,000 results (0.41 seconds)

### Releases

Series	Declared stable	Latest release date
10.0	2021-02-02	2022-10-10
10.1	2022-09-26	2023-02-24
11.0	(alpha)	2023-02-23

