



Spring the ripper

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Who are you?

Big Data & Java Technical Leader

Mentoring

Consulting

Lecturing

Writing courses

Writing code



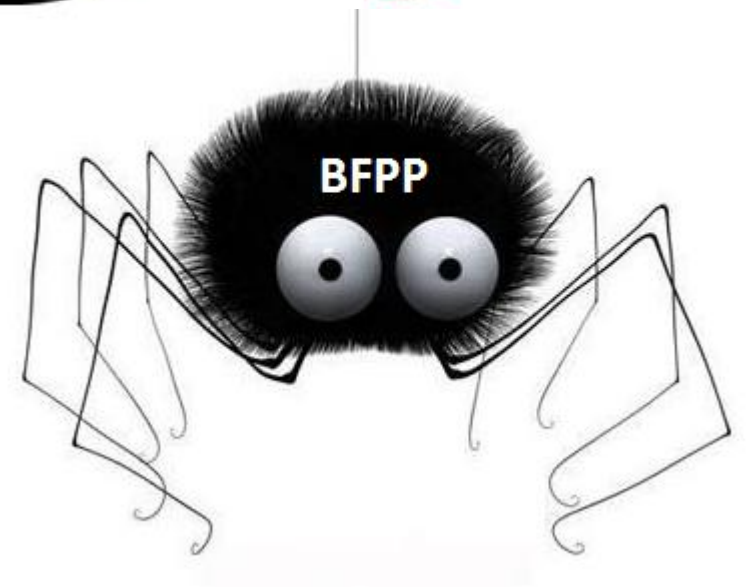
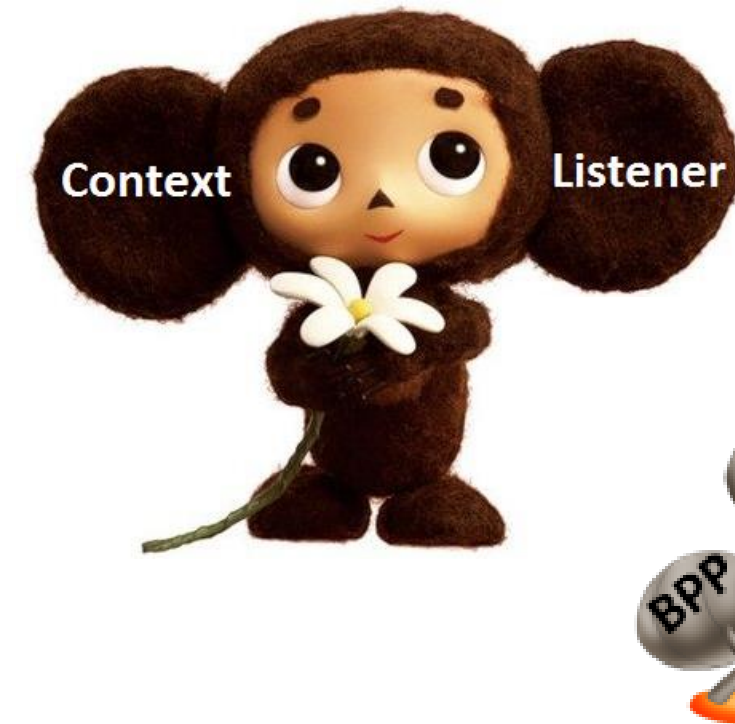
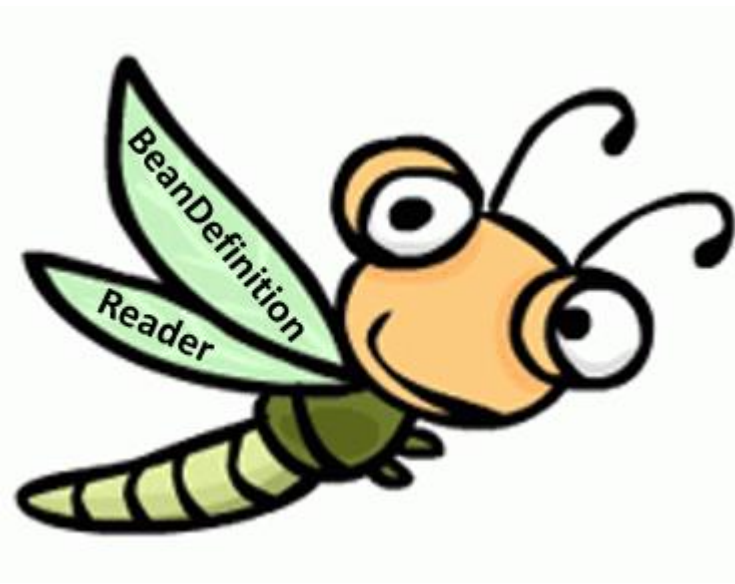
Never writing singletons
I drink them and
I know Spring



Agenda

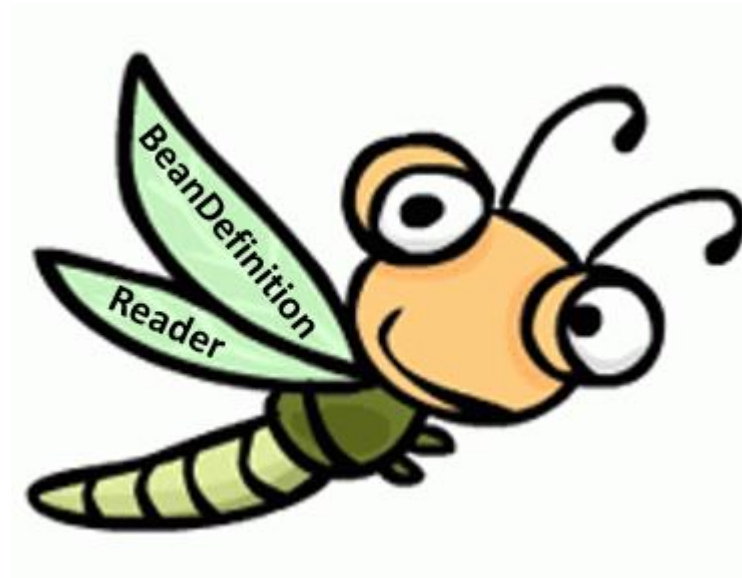
- Spring internals
- Spring lifecycle
- Spring contexts
- How does spring influence the performance

Spring in pictures



26.11.2003

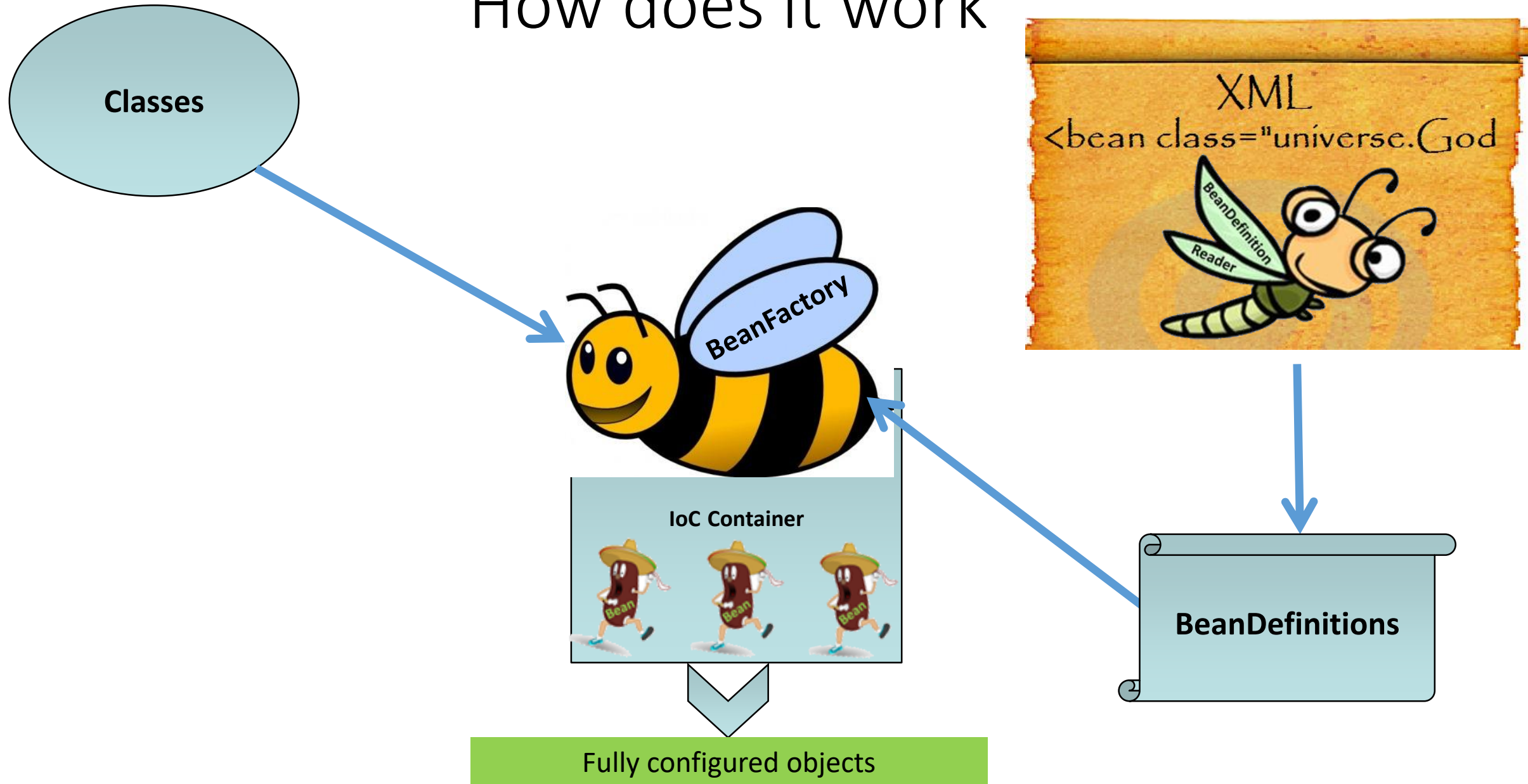
XmlBeanDefinitionReader



Lets see how was declared bean via xml



How does it work



BeanPostProcessor

- Allows to configure our beans before they will be inserted into IOC
- This interface has 2 methods
 - `Object postProcessBeforeInitialization(Object bean, String beanName)`
 - `Object postProcessAfterInitialization(Object bean, String beanName)`
- Init method will be invoked in between
 - `init-method`
 - `afterPropertiesSet`
 - `@PostConstruct`



I have a question

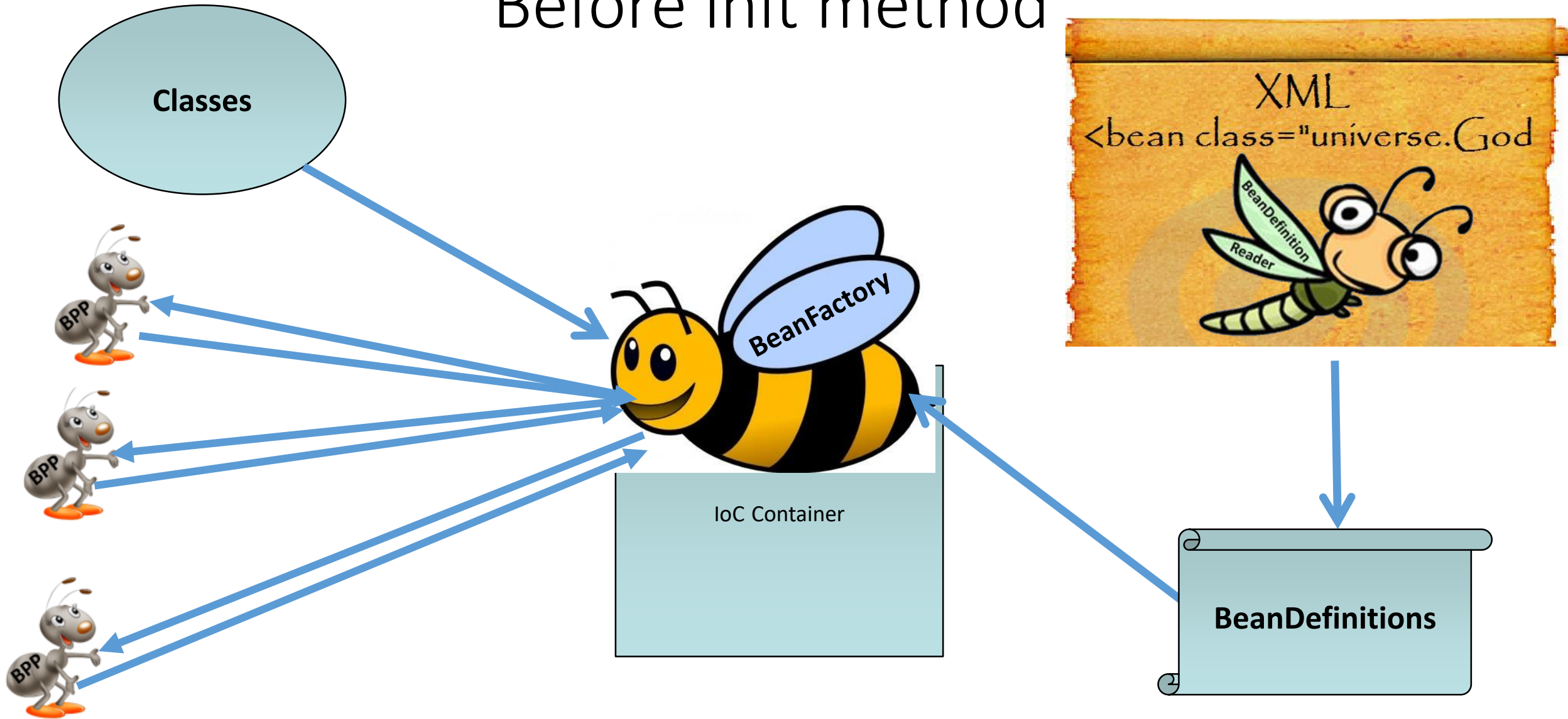
Why do we need init methods if we have the constructor?



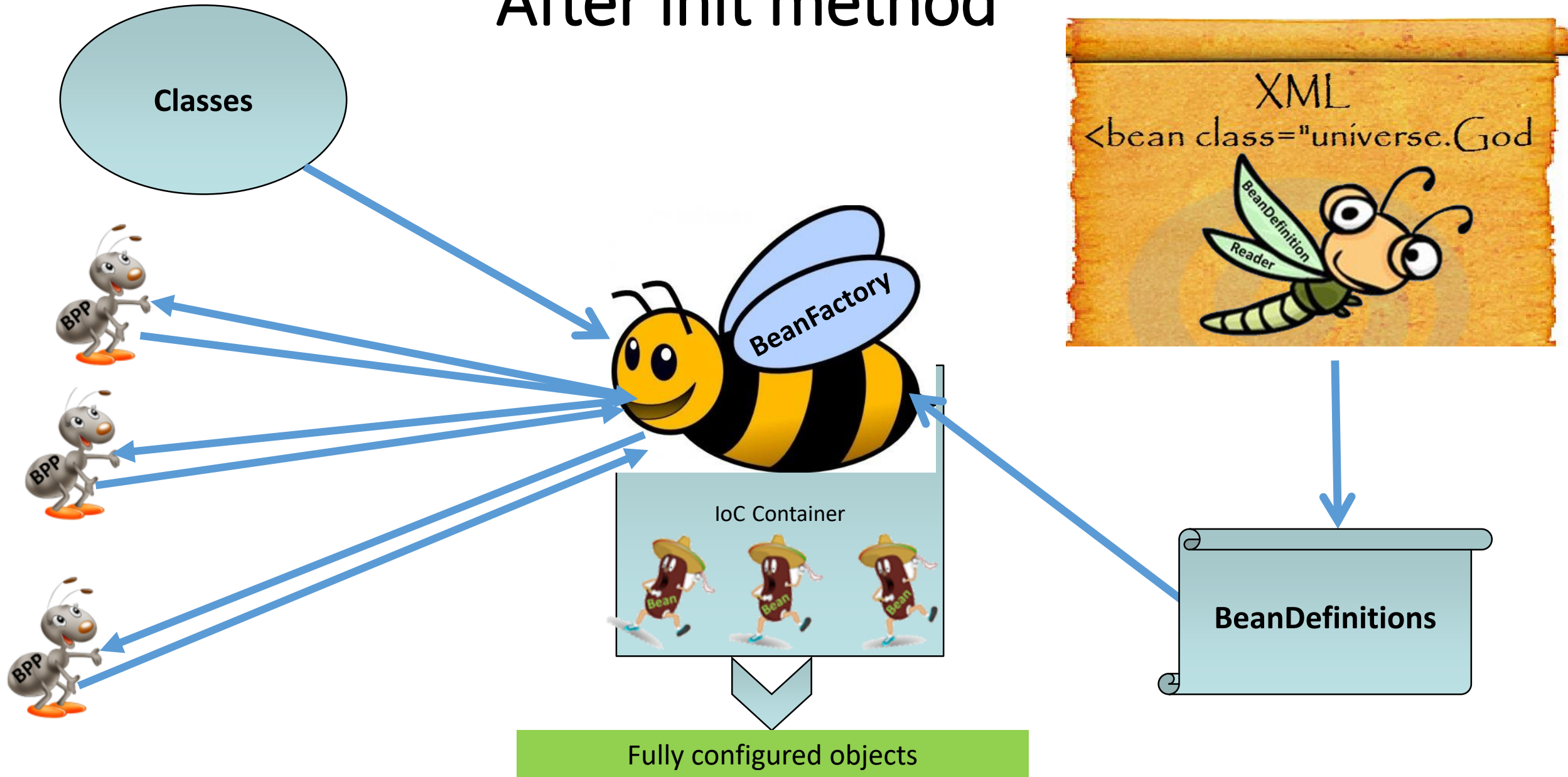
Don't you heard about 2
phase constructor?



Before init method



After init method



I have a question

Why do we need 2 methods?



Don't you heard about
proxy?



Another component ApplicationListener

- ContextStartedEvent
 - ContextStoppedEvent
 - **ContextRefreshedEvent**
 - ContextClosedEvent
-
- The context can be fetched from each event



3 phase constructor

- Constructor



- @PostConstruct

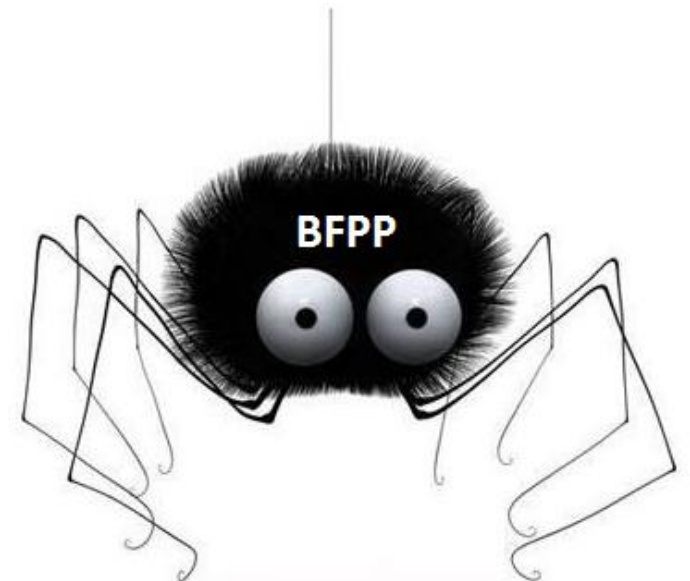


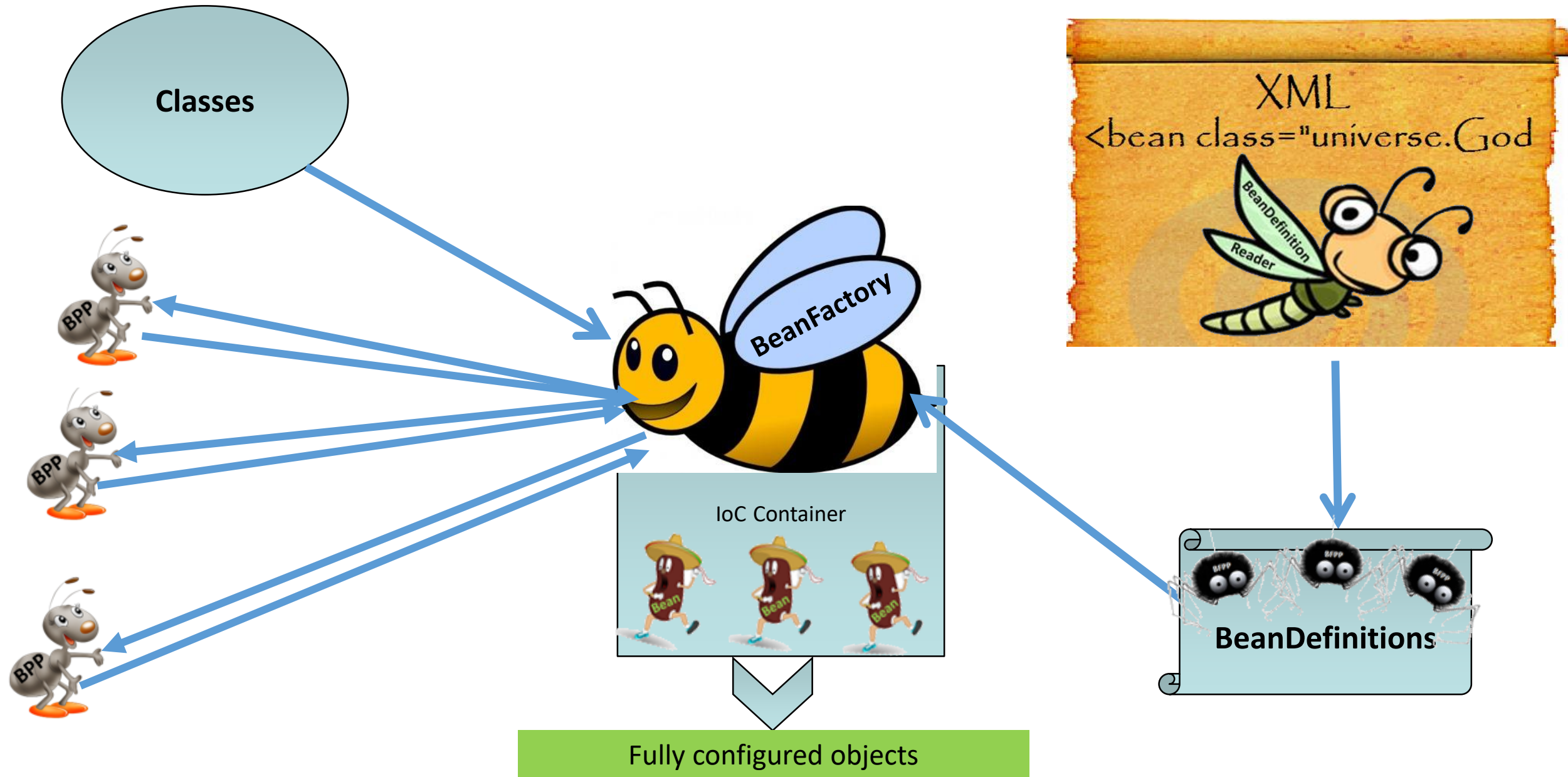
- @AfterProxy



BeanFactoryPostProcessor

- Allows to configure bean definitions before beans creation
- This interface has only one method
- `postProcessBeanFactory(ConfigurableListableBeanFactory beanFactory)`
- This method will be invoked when there are only BeanDefinitions and BeanFactory exists





@Component

- `<context:component-scan base-package="com..." />`
- `new AnnotationConfigApplicationContext("com");`

ClassPathBeanDefinitionScanner

- It is not BeanPostProcessor, niether BeanFactoryPostProcessor
- It is ResourceLoaderAware
- It creates BeanDefinitions from all classes annotated, with @Component, or any other annotation annotated @Component



Java Config

- **new** AnnotationConfigApplicationContext(JavaConfig.**class**);
- It seems that it must be parsed with some BeanDefinitionReader, like it was with xml
- Even the name of the class is AnnotatedBeanDefinitionReader
- But no, AnnotatedBeanDefinitionReader doesn't implement anything
- It is just a part of ApplicationContext
- It just registers all JavaConfigs

```
@Configuration
@ComponentScan("root")
public class JavaConfig {
    @Bean
    public CoolDao dao() {
        return new CoolDaoImpl();
    }

    @Bean(initMethod = "init")
    @Scope(BeansDefinition.SCOPE_PROTOTYPE)
    public CoolService coolService() {
        CoolServiceImpl service = new CoolServiceImpl();
        service.setDao(dao());
        return service;
    }
}
```


Who handle JavaConfig?

- ConfigurationClassPostProcessor (special BeanFactoryPostProcessor)
- AnnotationConfigApplicationContext will register it
- It creates bean definitions according @Bean
- And also handles
 - @Import
 - @ImportResource
 - @ComponentScan (Scanner will be used again)



Groovy Config

```
beans {  
    myDao (DaoImpl)  
  
}
```

- To create context:
- **new** GenericGroovyApplicationContext ("context.groovy");
- Will be parsed by GroovyBeanDefinitionReader

May be we can write our own context?



What performance price
should I pay for spring?



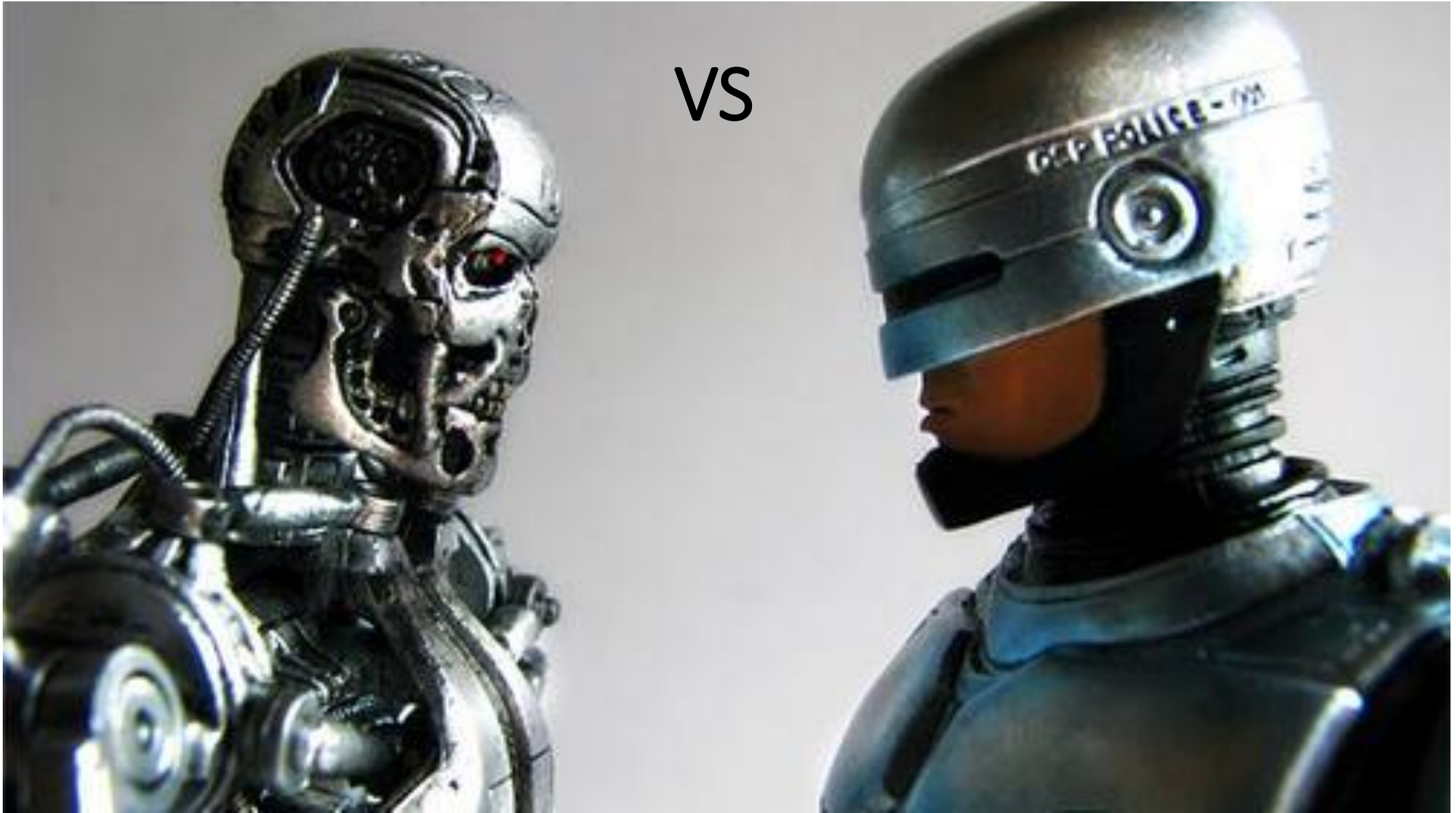
What will we benchmark?

- Object creation (new / reflection / Spring)
- Lookup & Injection
- Creating proxy (generating new classes)
- Method invocation via proxy
- Aspects

CGLIB

Dynamic Proxy

VS



How to do benchmark?



Students think that benchmark is:



Junior Software Engineer

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {  
    ApplicationContext context = new AnnotationConfigApplicationContext("com");  
    long before = System.currentTimeMillis();  
    Dao dao = context.getBean(Dao.class);  
    long after = System.currentTimeMillis();  
    System.out.println(after-before);  
}
```

Middle Software Engineer

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {  
    ApplicationContext context = new AnnotationConfigApplicationContext("com");  
    long before = System.nanoTime();  
    for (int i=0;i<1000000;i++) {  
        Dao dao = context.getBean(Dao.class);  
    }  
    long after = System.nanoTime();  
    System.out.println((after-before)/1000000);  
}
```


Senior Software Engineer

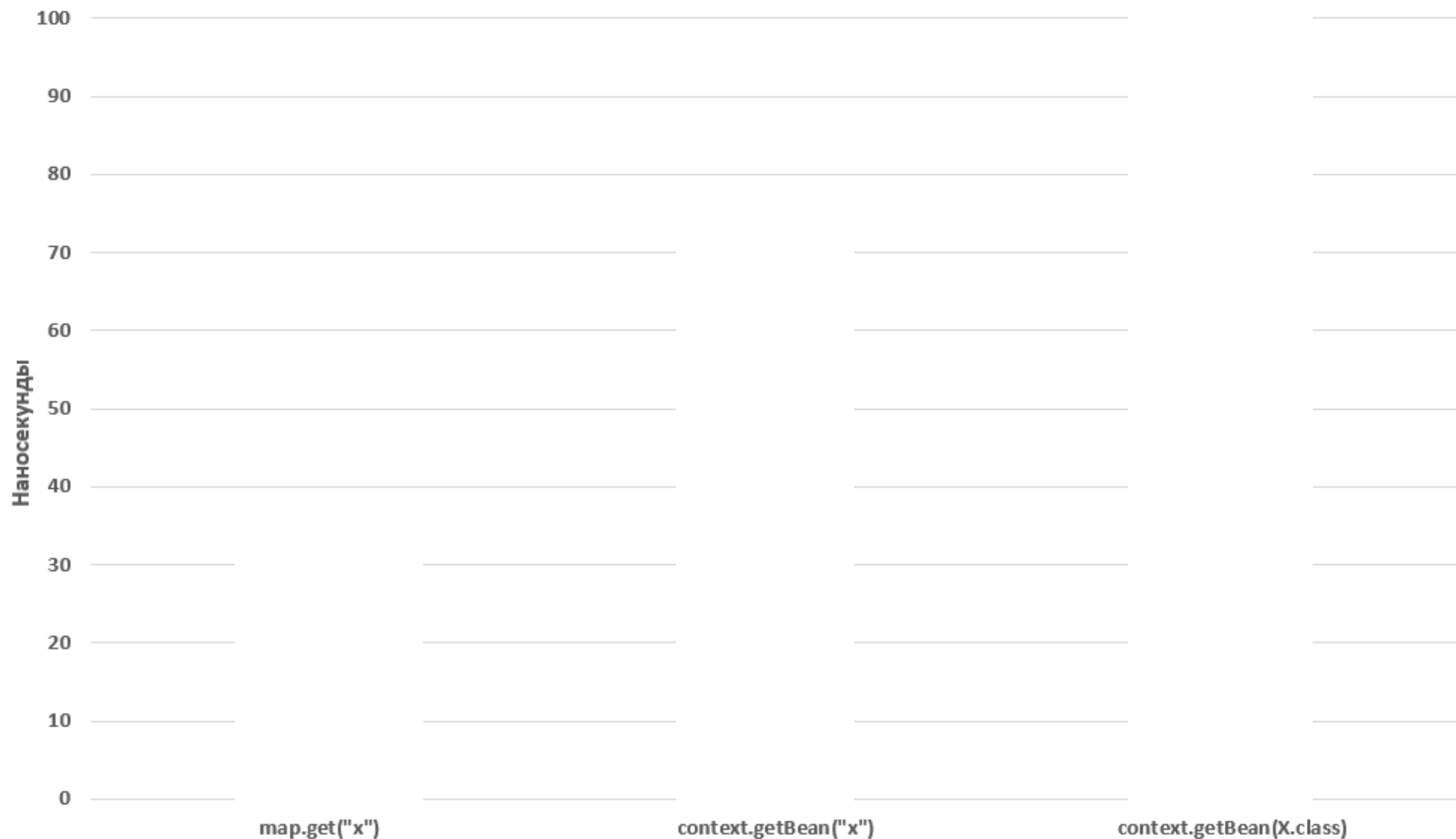
```
public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {  
    ApplicationContext context = new AnnotationConfigApplicationContext("com");  
    Dao dao=null;  
    long before = System.nanoTime();  
    for (int i=0;i<1000000;i++) {  
        dao = context.getBean(Dao.class);  
    }  
    long after = System.nanoTime();  
    System.out.println((after-before)/1000000);  
    System.out.println(dao);  
}
```

The architect

You drink,
I'll benchmark



Look up



Object creation

Наносекунды

6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0

new

newInstance

xml

xml со всеми BPP

annotations

java config

groovy

Injection

Наносекунды

3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0

xml

xml with all BPP

annotations

java config

groovy

Panic...

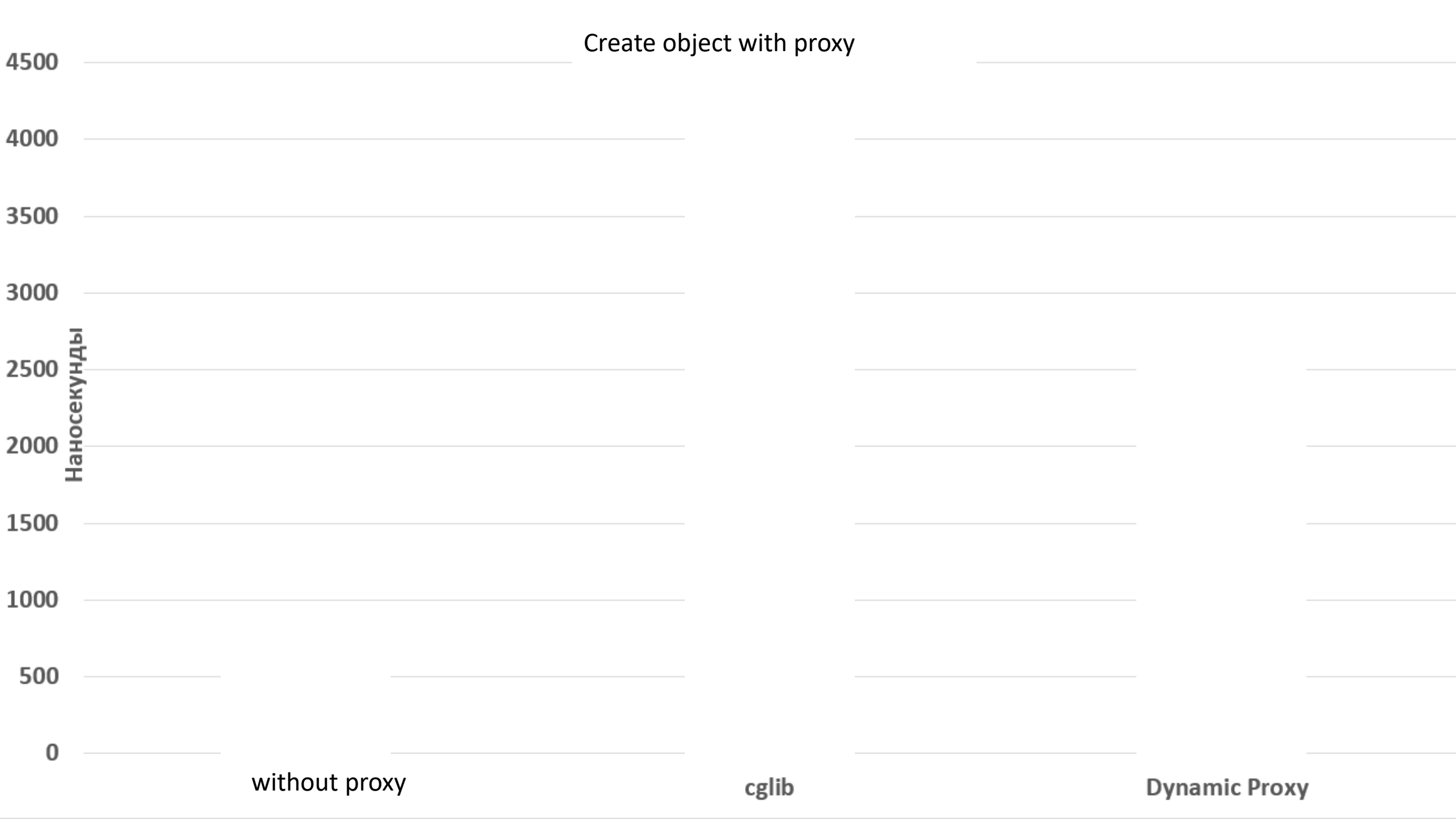


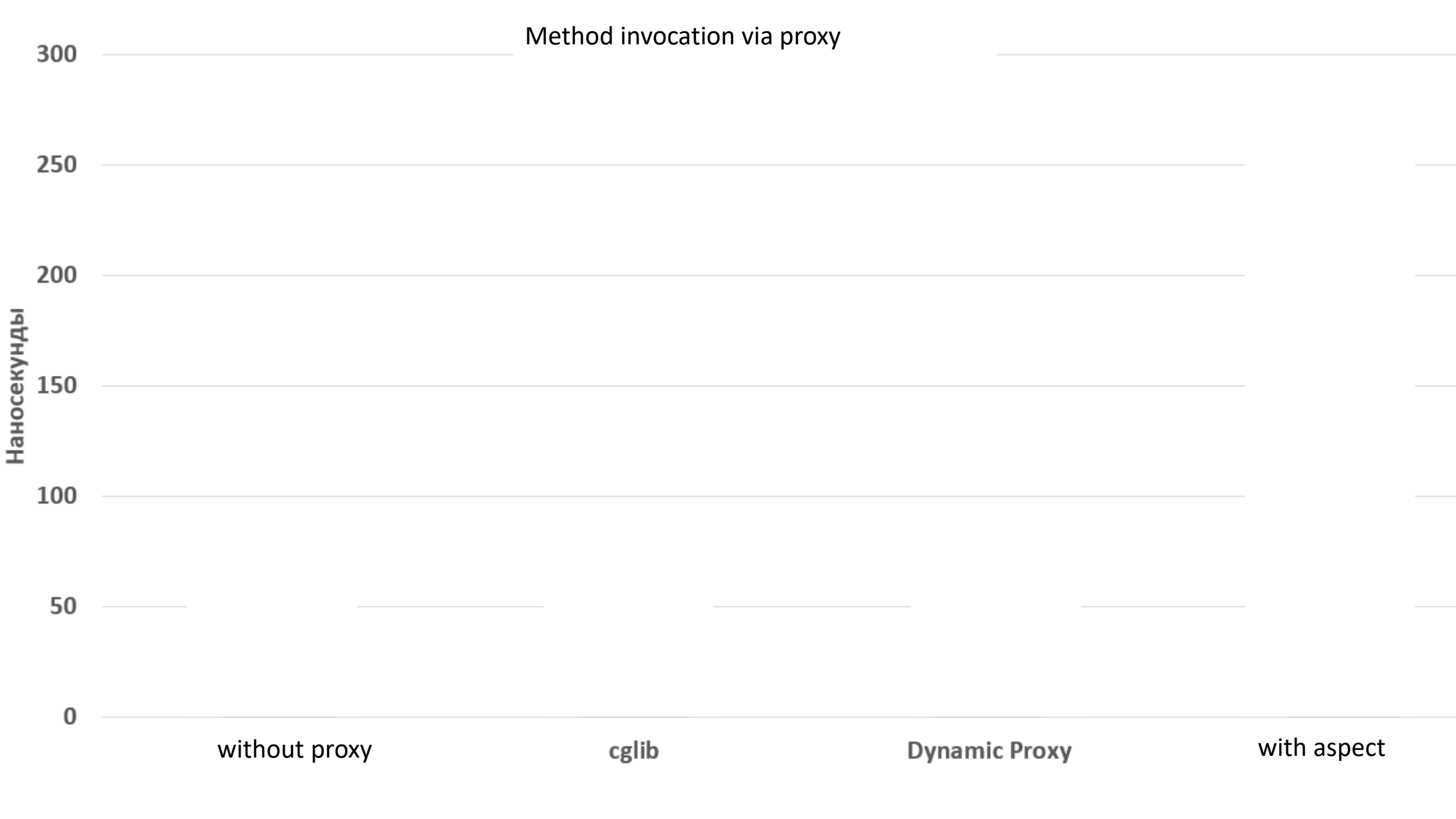
You can breathe

- What time need for creation of 1 million prototypes?
- 4.5 sec
- What time need for lookup of 1 million singletons 0.1 sec

You can breathe







Conclusions

- If you want to work well – use Spring
- If you want it to work well – be familiar with Spring internals

