

## Step 01: Project Creation using Spring Initializr

First, we are going to create our Twitter microservice using the Spring Initializr. For this go to the following URL: <a href="https://start.spring.io">https://start.spring.io</a>

- Select Gradle as build tool.
- Enter the Group ID and Artifact Name.
- Select the following dependencies:
  - Actuator
  - Hystrix
  - Twitter
  - o Web

Switch to the full version of the wizard to further customize the project. When done, press the Download button. Extract and copy the downloaded archive to your workspace directory.

Now you can import the Gradle project into your IDE. You should also be able to compile and run the project without any errors on the command line using:

\$ ./gradlew bootRun

## Step 02: Implement Zwitscher REST Endpoint

Next we implement a basic Spring based REST endpoint to return a list of Tweets upon a simple GET /tweets request.

For now simply return a dummy string. As a bonus, implement a simple JUnit test to check for the correct behaviour.

```
@RestController
@RequestMapping("/tweets")
public class ZwitscherController {
    @RequestMapping(method = RequestMethod.GET, produces = MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON_UTF8_VALUE)
    public HttpEntity<Collection<String>> tweets() {
        return new ResponseEntity<>(Collections.singleton("Hello World."), HttpStatus.OK);
    }
}
```

## Step 03: Implement Twitter social connectivity

Next we will us the Spring Cloud Twitter library to query for a number of tweets and return these via our Zwitscher REST endpoint. We will create a ZwitscherRepository as abstraction to access the Twitter API, configure the Twitter beans and use the repository in our REST endpoint.

• Create the Zwitscher respository

```
@Repository
public class ZwitscherRepositoryImpl implements ZwitscherRepository {
    private final Twitter twitter;
    @Autowired
    public ZwitscherRepositoryImpl(Twitter twitter) {
        this.twitter = twitter;
    @Override
    public Collection<String> search(String q, int pageSize) {
        // search and map results
        SearchResults results = twitter.searchOperations().search(q, pageSize);
        return results.getTweets().stream()
                .map(Tweet::getUnmodifiedText)
                .collect(toSet());
    }
}
· Create the Twitter bean configuration
@Configuration
public class ZwitscherConfiguration {
    public Twitter twitter(final @Value("${spring.social.twitter.appId}") String appId,
                           final @Value("${spring.social.twitter.appSecret}") String appSecret) {
        return new TwitterTemplate(appId, appSecret);
    }
}
· Wire and use the repository
@RequestMapping(method = RequestMethod.GET, produces = MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON_UTF8_VALUE)
public HttpEntity<Collection<String>> tweets() {
    Collection<String> tweets = repository.search("cloudnativenerd", 23);
```

## Step 04: Add Hystrix circuit breaker

}

return new ResponseEntity<>(tweets, HttpStatus.OK);

Since the Twitter API might be slow or even not be reachable, we need to enhance our Zwitscher repository with basic circuit-breaker capabilities to stay responsive in the face of failure.

First we simply need to apply the <code>@EnableCircuitBreaker</code> annotation to our Spring Boot application class. This will enable Hystrix.

Then we can enhance our repository implementation to wrap the call to the search method in a Hystrix command. We also want to specify a fallback method in case the call takes too long.

Play around with the execution timeout property and see how it behaves if you set it to a really low value.

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