

Spring Introduce Extension

John Chilton

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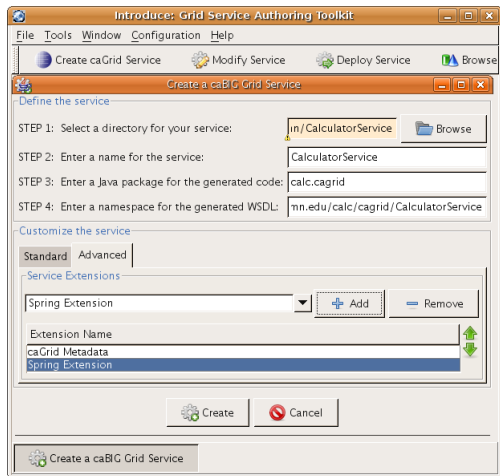
The Spring extension builds on top of the Interfaces extension providing all of the same benefits for the service developer and the user of the service.

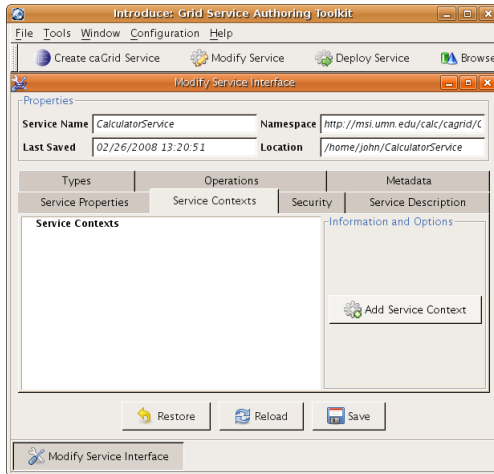
The Spring extension provides two additional features for the service developer.

- Spring beans may be annotated as implementing interfaces for a service from inside of a Spring configuration file.
- Spring beans may be configured to act as proxies for getting and setting WSRF resource properties.

To demonstrate the Spring extension we will recreate the `CalculatorService` service, but this time we will place the operations in a service context. This will make it easier to demonstrate working with resource properties. Both extensions can be used however to manage operations on a main service and/or its service contexts.

Recreate the
CalculatorService,
this time with the
SpringExtension.





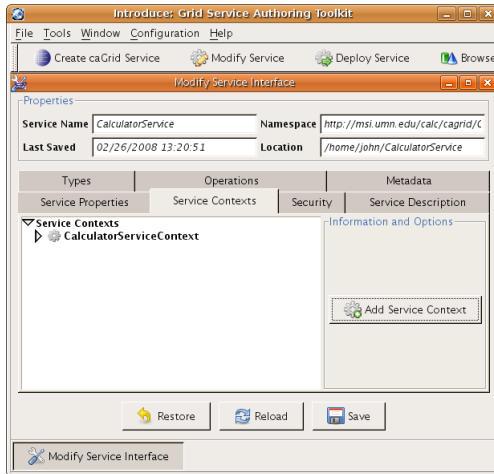
Select the
“Service
Contexts” tab,
then click the
“Add Service
Context” button.

Click the “Done”
button.

The screenshot shows a 'Modify Service Context' dialog box. The fields are as follows:

- Service Name: CalculatorServiceContext
- Namespace: http://msi.umn.edu/calc/cagrid/CalculatorService/Context
- Package Name: calc.cagrid.context
- Resource Framework Type: lifetime
- Service Context Description: (empty)

The 'Security Configuration' section is expanded, showing the 'None' radio button selected. The 'Secure Communication' section has tabs for 'Authorization' and 'Service Credentials'. Under 'Transport Layer Security (TLS)', 'Secure Conversation', and 'Secure Message', the 'Communication Method' is set to 'Privacy'. A 'Done' button is at the bottom right.



The service is now
setup.

applicationContext.xml (1 / 3)

The Spring extension creates the outline of a Spring configuration file and places it in the etc directory.

etc/applicationContext.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/...."
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/..."
  xmlns:spring="http://msi.umn.edu/..."
  xmlns:interfaces="http://msi.umn.edu/..."
  xsi:schemaLocation="...">

  <!-- Define beans and caGrid mappings here -->
</beans>
```


applicationContext.xml (2 / 3)

Add the following lines to this file to create a calculator bean and configure it to implement Adder and Subtractor for the CalculatorServiceContext service.

etc/applicationContext.xml

```
<beans ...>
  <bean id="theCalculator" class="calc.Calculator" />
  <spring:implements-for-service
    service="CalculatorServiceContext"
    implementer="theCalculator">
    <interfaces:interface name="calc.Adder" />
    <interfaces:interface name="calc.Subtractor" />
  </spring:implements-for-service>
</beans>
```

applicationContext.xml (3 / 3)

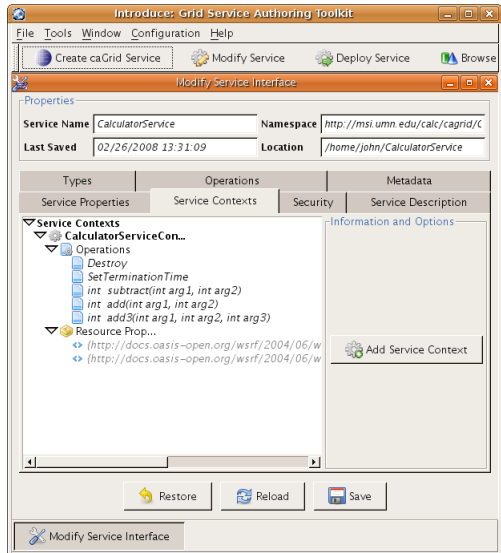
Compile Time Versus Runtime

`implements-for-service` elements are translated into service operations when Introduce saves. If any part of an `implements-for-service` element is modified the service should be resaved. If only bean definitions are modified there is no need to resave.

Importing Other Spring Files

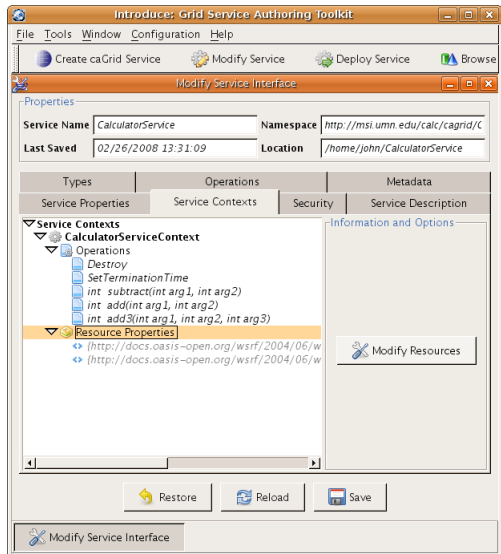
The implementer bean definition may come from an imported Spring file, but all of the actual `implements-for-service` elements must be defined directly in the `applicationContext.xml` file.

After copying the
appropriate jar
and saving

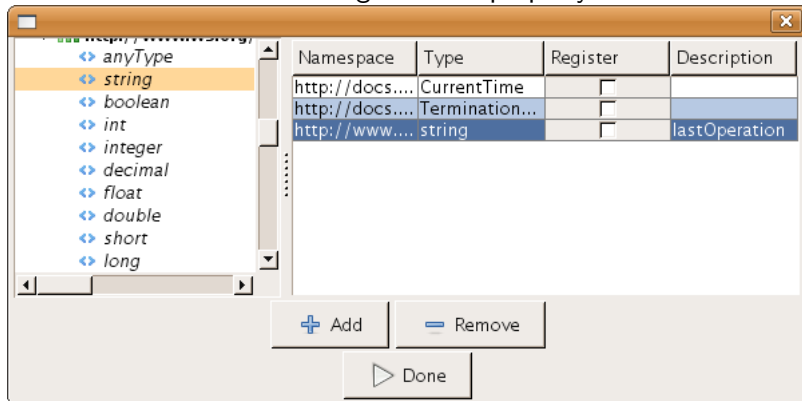


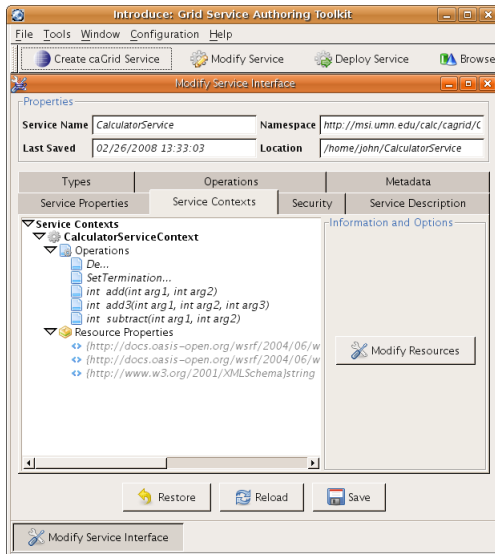
To demonstrate the Spring integration with resource properties we will add a resource property to the service context. We will create a string resource property that will keep track of the last operation called.

Select “Resource Properties”, then click the “Modify Resources” button.



Add a string resource property.





After saving, you
should see the new
resource property.

Calculator.java

```
package calc;

public class Calculator implements Adder, Subtracter {
    private Tracker tracker;

    public void setTracker(Tracker tracker) {
        this.tracker = tracker;
    }

    public int add(int x, int y) {
        tracker.setLastOp("Addition");
        return x + y;
    }
}
```


Tracker.java

```
package calc;

public class Tracker {
    public String theLastOperation;
    public void setLastOp(String theLastOperation) {
        this.theLastOperation = theLastOperation;
    }
    public String getLastOp() {
        return theLastOperation;
    }
}
```

etc/applicationContext.xml

```
<bean id="theCalculator" class="calc.Calculator" >
  <property name="tracker">
    <bean class="calc.Tracker">
      <spring:resource-property name="string"
        get-method="getLastOp"
        set-method="setLastOp" />
    </bean>
  </property>
</bean>
```

The resource-property elements says to override this beans getLastOp and setLastOp methods to get and set the resource property string.

It should be noted that the Tracker class field `theLastOperation` does not become the resource property. The Tracker class is subclassed at runtime and `setLastOp` and `getLastOp` are overridden to access the resource property.

As illustration, this Tracker definition would also work.

Tracker.java

```
package calc;  
abstract public class Tracker {  
    abstract public void setLastOp(String lastOp);  
    abstract public String getLastOp();  
}
```

resource-property and Threads

Like session or request scoped Spring beans, the behavior overridden methods will be tied to the thread they are invoked from. The thread determines what endpoint reference was invoked and hence what resource to access.

Warning

If these methods are invoked from a thread that doesn't correspond to an Axis request or to a service without the specified resource property, a runtime exception will be thrown.

resource-property

Any number of beans can expose any number of resource properties, and any resource property can be exposed via any number of beans. The `get-method` or `set-method` attributes may be excluded, but not both.