



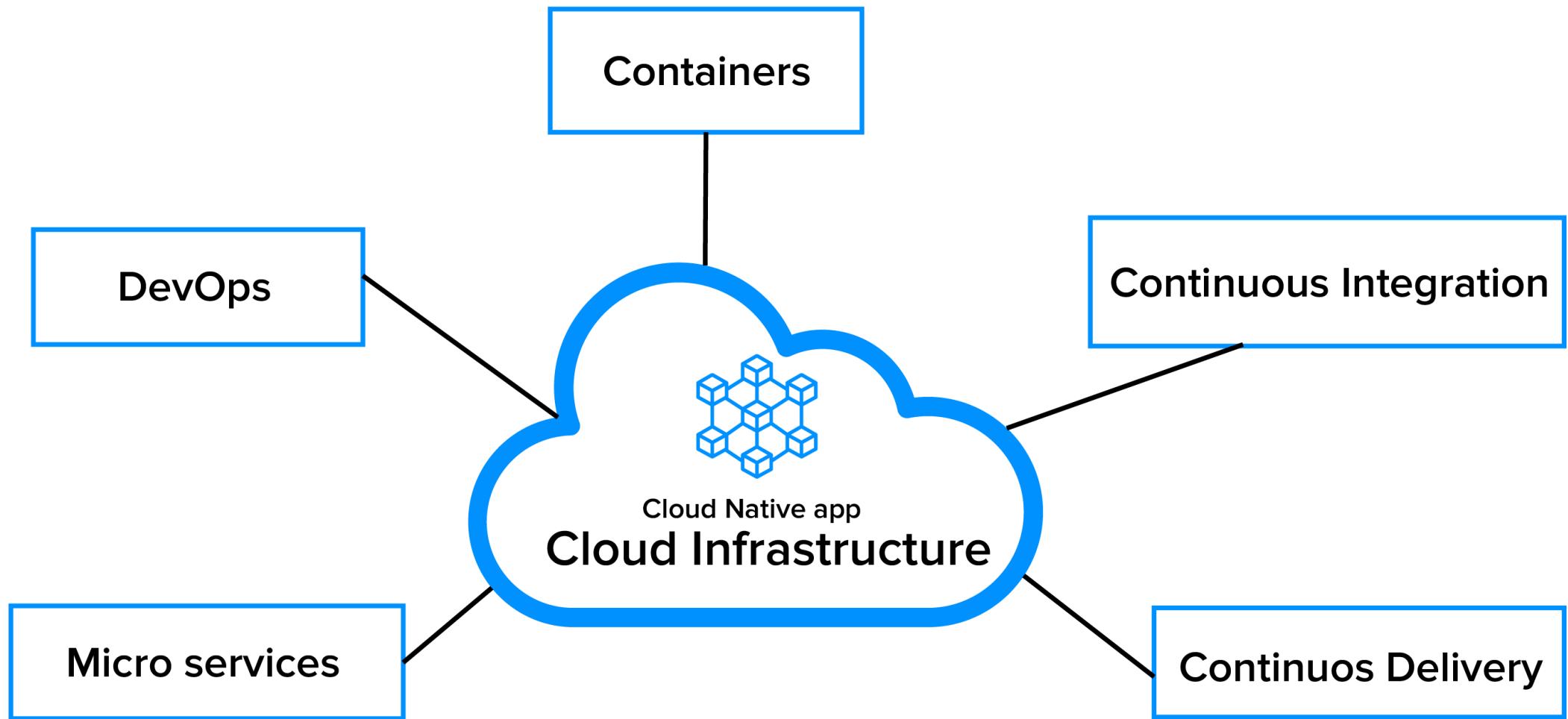
NORTON UNIVERSITY
COMPUTER STUDY
GRADUATE

WEB DEVELOPMENT
SPRING CLOUD

LIM Sengdy, PhD
Mathematics, Computer Science, and USCT
HP: 012 946242
Email: lsengdy9@rac.gov.kh
2015-2026

WELCOME

Cloud represents a modern, dynamic, and distributed infrastructure model—public, private, or hybrid—rather than just a remote server. It refers to leveraging on-demand computing services like container orchestration (e.g., Kubernetes), microservices, and serverless computing to build scalable, resilient, and manageable applications. .



SPRING CLOUD

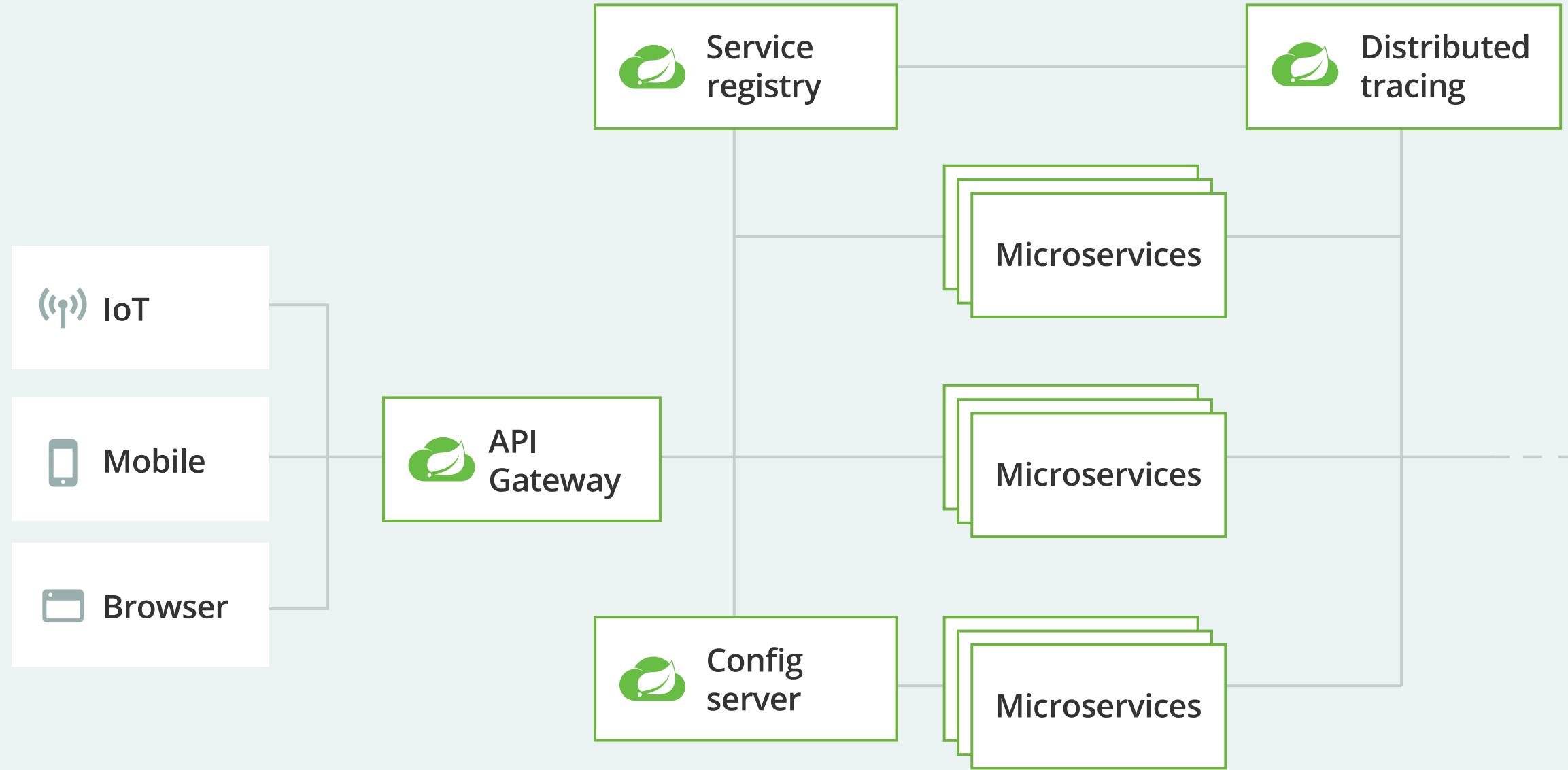
Spring Cloud is an open-source framework built on top of Spring Boot that simplifies the development of distributed, cloud-native microservices applications. It provides tools to manage common patterns like service discovery, configuration, circuit breakers, and routing, making it easier to build and deploy resilient applications in cloud environments.

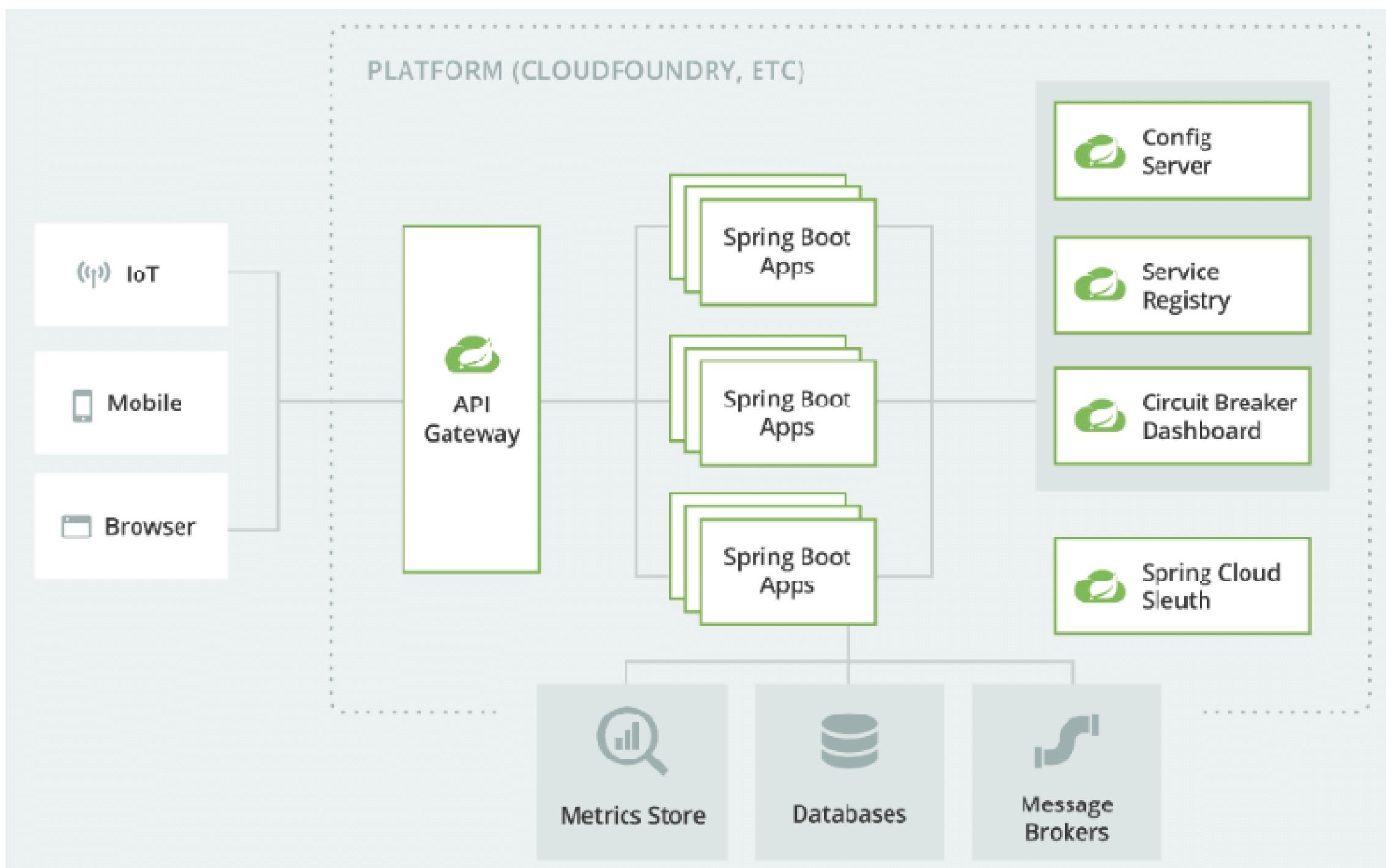
What is Spring Cloud ?



SPRING CLOUD ARCHITECTURE

Built on Spring Boot, it simplifies managing complex, scalable architectures across different environments, such as cloud providers or on-premise, by offering pre-built components for common challenges.

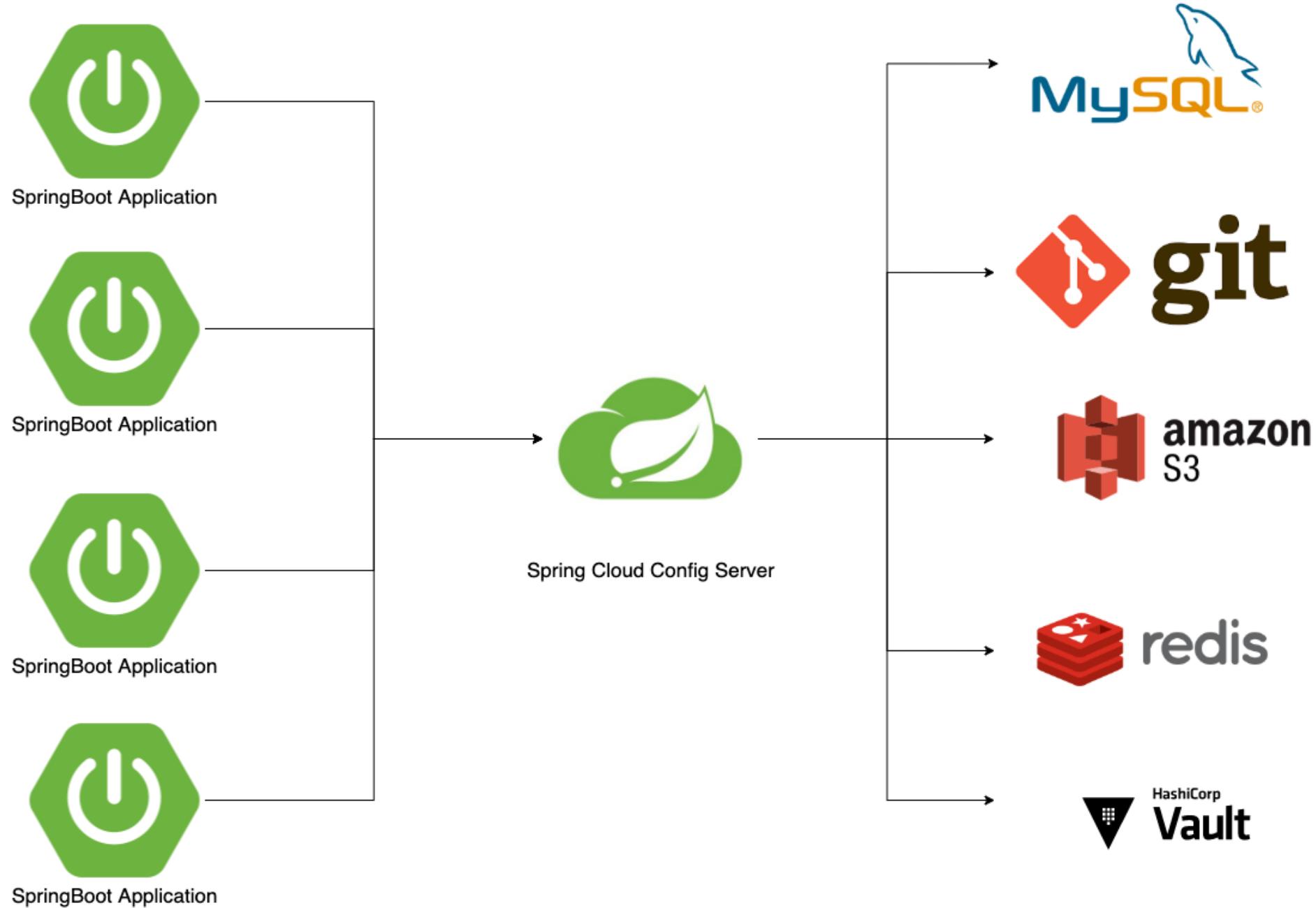




- **Spring Cloud Config**

In the cloud, configuration can't simply be embedded inside the application.

Spring Cloud Config provides a centralized, externalized, and version-controlled way to manage application configurations in a distributed system, especially useful for microservices. It allows you to store configuration data outside of your application code, making it easier to manage and update configurations across different environments and services.



+ Config Server

It is a centralized, version-controlled system for managing external configuration properties for microservices and other applications. It acts as a central configuration service that allows applications to retrieve their configuration from a single, consistent source, ensuring that all microservices use the same configuration values. This approach simplifies configuration management, especially in distributed systems like microservices, by centralizing the process and enabling dynamic updates without requiring application restarts.

```
<dependency><groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
<artifactId>spring-cloud-config-server</artifactId></dependency>
```

+ Config Client

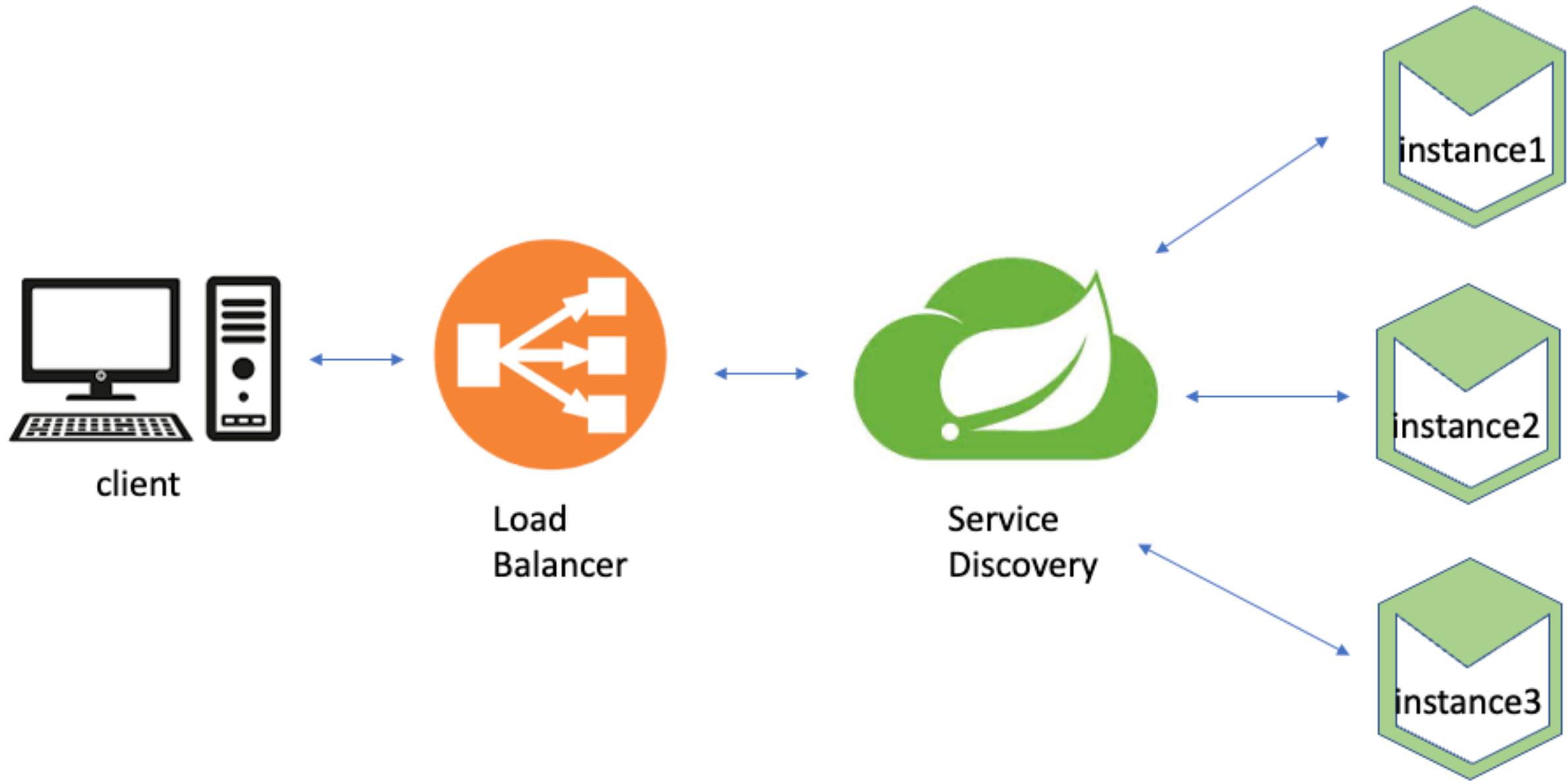
Spring Cloud Config Client allows Spring Boot applications to retrieve their configuration properties from a central **configuration server**, like the Spring Cloud Config Server. It acts as a client, fetching configuration data from a centralized location rather than having it embedded within the application itself. This enables dynamic updates to application configurations without requiring application restarts.

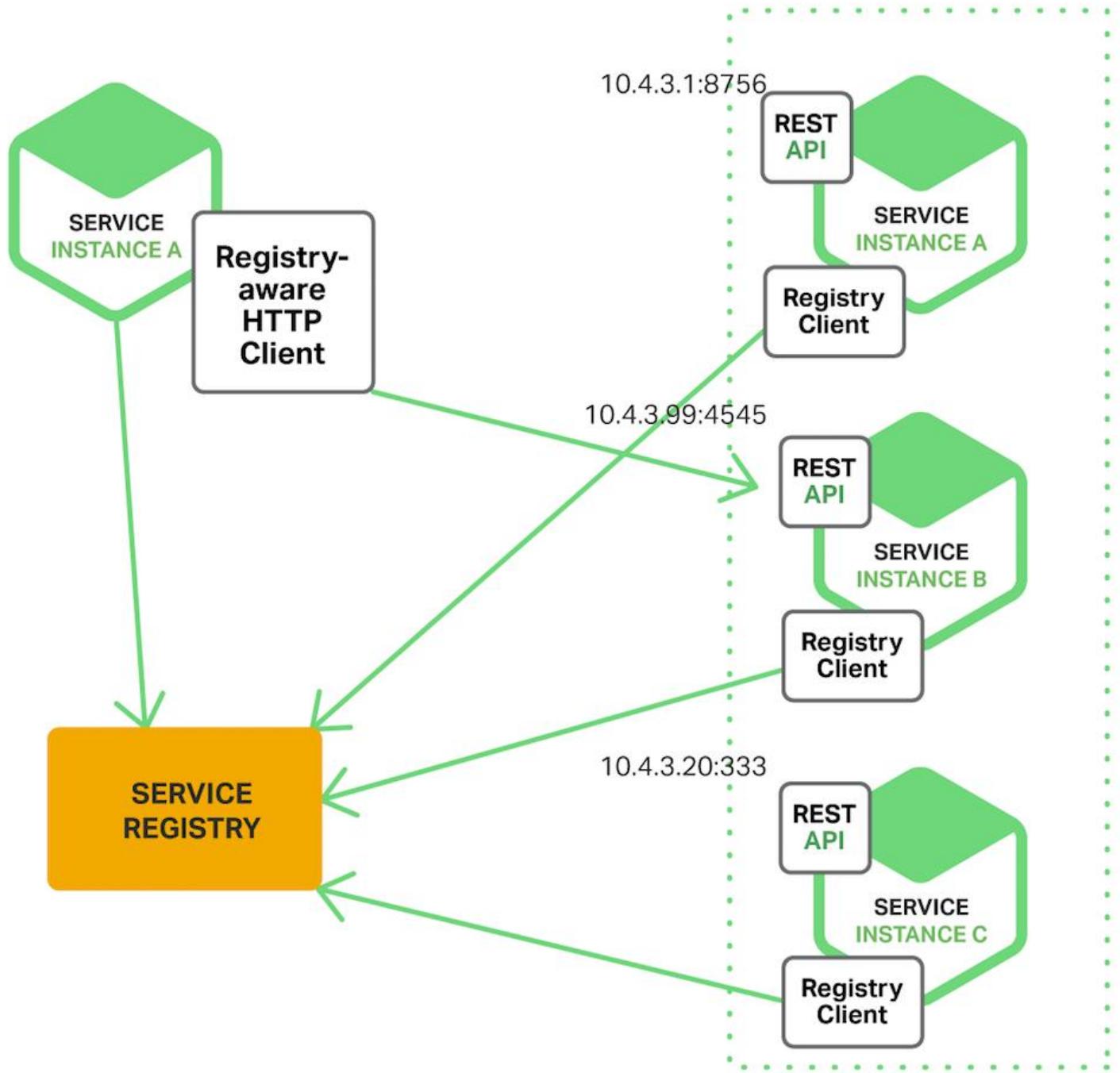
```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-config</artifactId>
</dependency>
```

- **Spring Cloud Discovery**

In the cloud, applications can't always know the exact location of other services.

Spring Cloud Discovery is a mechanism within the Spring Cloud framework that enables services within a distributed system to dynamically locate and communicate with each other. It allows services to register themselves with a service registry and then allows other services to discover and connect to them without needing to know their physical locations (IP addresses and ports) in advance.

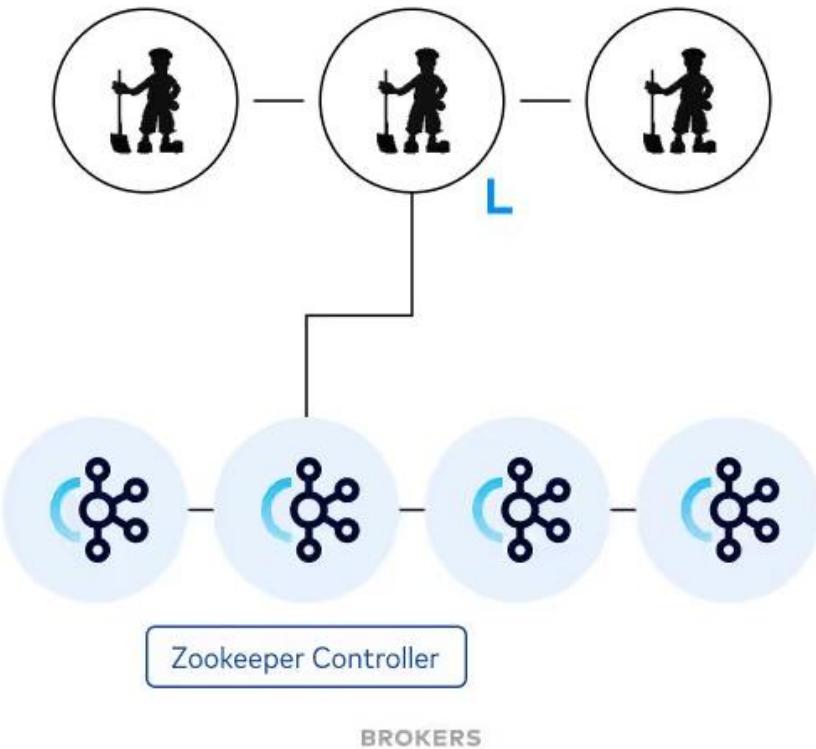




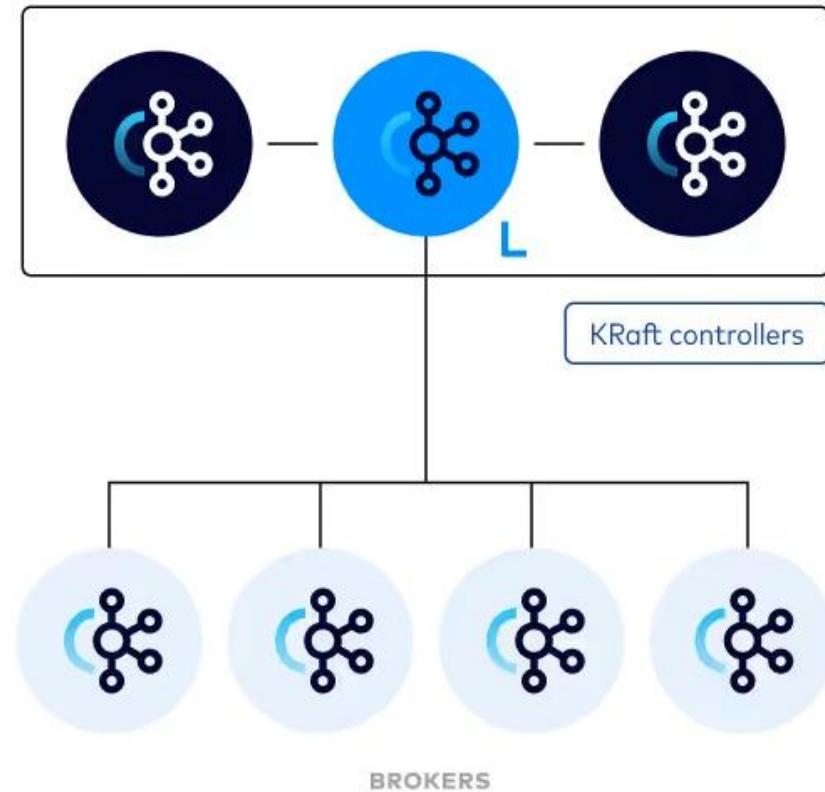
+ Kafka Raft (KRaft)

Apache Kafka is moving away from relying on **Apache ZooKeeper Discovery** for its metadata management and controller functionality. Instead, it's using a new internal consensus mechanism called Kafka Raft (**KRaft**), based on the Raft consensus algorithm. This shift simplifies Kafka's architecture and improves its scalability and performance.

Zookeeper



KRaft



L denotes cluster metadata leader

+ Kubernetes

Kubernetes service discovery is a core mechanism that allows applications (Pods) to dynamically find and communicate with each other using stable DNS names or environment variables, abstracting away the ephemeral nature of Pod IP addresses. This ensures application resilience and scalability in a dynamic containerized environment.

+ Consul Discovery

Spring Cloud Consul Discovery is a Spring Cloud project that integrates Spring Boot applications with HashiCorp's Consul for service discovery and registration. It simplifies the process of registering services with Consul, allowing them to be discovered and used by other applications in a distributed environment. This integration is achieved through auto-configuration and binding to the Spring Environment and other Spring programming model idioms.

```
<dependency>
```

```
    <groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
```

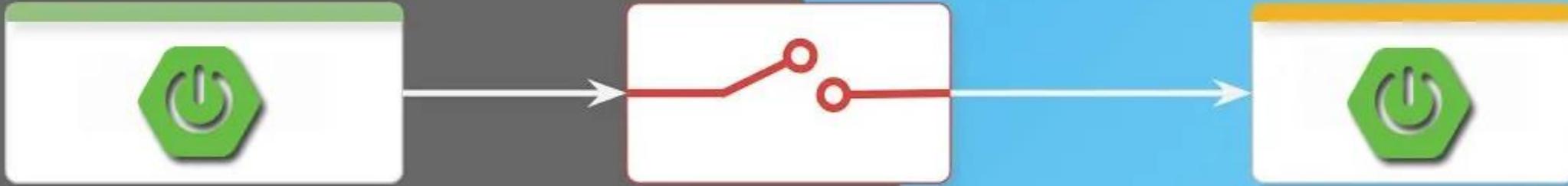
```
        <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-consul-discovery</artifactId>
```

```
</dependency>
```

- **Spring Cloud Circuit Breaker**

Distributed systems can be unreliable. Requests might encounter timeouts or fail completely.

Spring Cloud Circuit Breaker is a Spring Cloud module that provides an abstraction layer for integrating circuit breaker patterns into Spring Boot applications. It allows developers to easily incorporate resilience patterns like circuit breakers, which help prevent cascading failures in distributed systems, by providing a consistent API across different circuit breaker implementations.



Circuit Breaker

+ Resilience4j

Resilience4j provides a way to integrate the circuit breaker pattern into Spring Boot applications using the Resilience4j library. It offers an abstraction layer over different circuit breaker implementations, allowing developers to easily incorporate resilience patterns like circuit breaking, rate limiting, and retries. Resilience4j itself is a lightweight, fault-tolerance library that provides various resilience patterns, including circuit breakers.

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-circuitbreaker-resilience4j
    </artifactId> </dependency>
```

- **Spring Cloud Routing**

Spring Cloud Routing, specifically through Spring Cloud Gateway, is a mechanism for directing network traffic to different microservices within a distributed system. It acts as an API gateway, providing a single entry point for external requests and routing them to the appropriate internal services. This simplifies communication between clients and microservices, handling tasks like routing, filtering, and security.

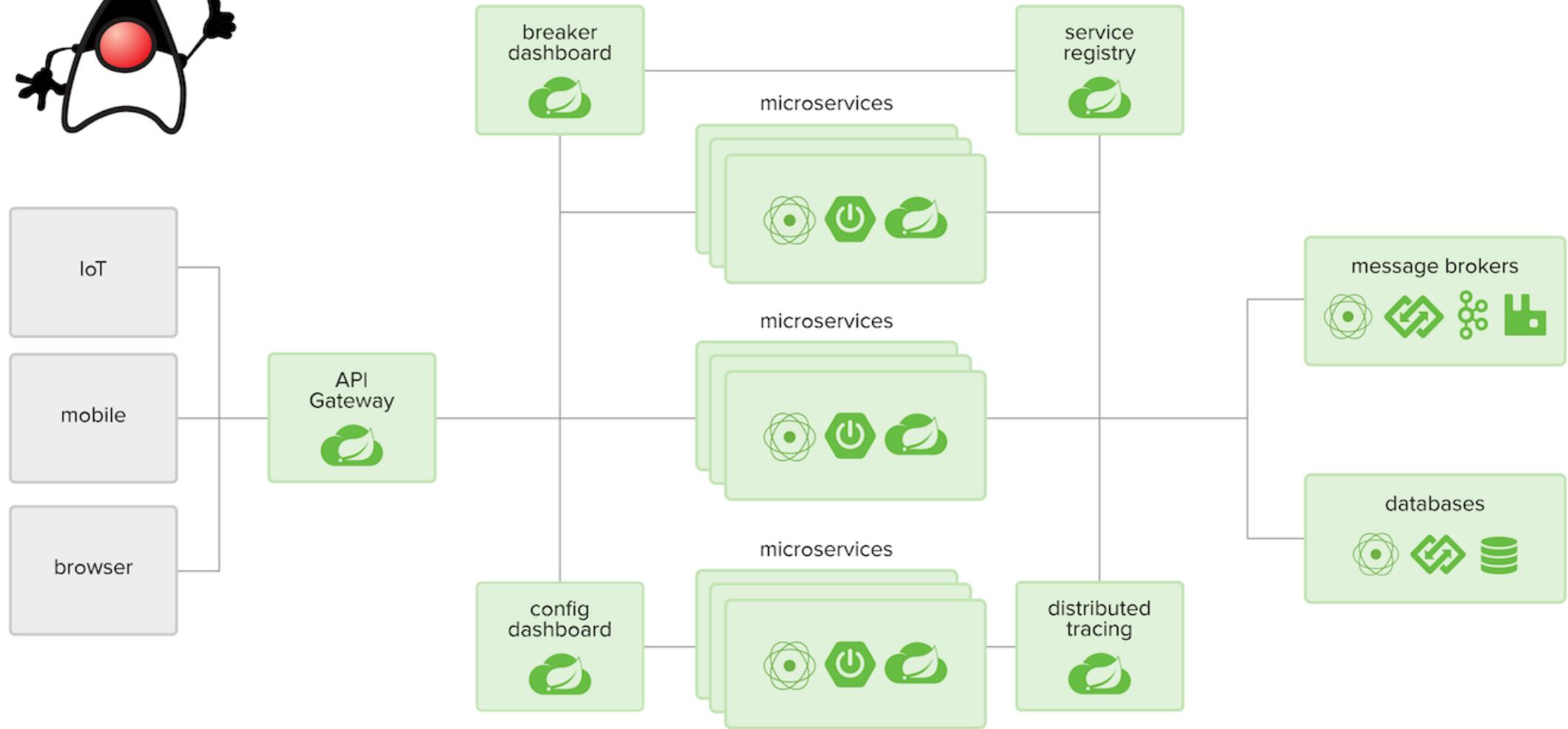
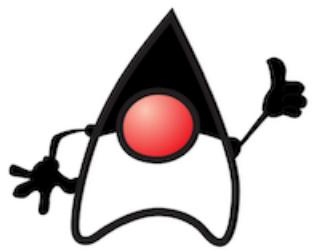


Diagram from <https://spring.io>

+ Gateway

With so many clients and servers in play, it's often helpful to include an API gateway in your cloud architecture. A gateway can take care of securing and routing messages, hiding services, throttling load, and many other useful things.

Spring Cloud Gateway (Reactive Gateway) is a routing and filtering mechanism built on the Spring Framework that acts as an API gateway for microservices.

```
<dependency> <groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
  <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-gateway-server-
    webmvc</artifactId></dependency>
```

or <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-gateway-server-webflux </artifactId>

+ Cloud LoadBalancer

Spring Cloud LoadBalancer is a **client-side** load balancing solution for Spring Boot applications, particularly useful in microservices architectures. It distributes incoming requests across multiple instances of a service, preventing any single instance from being overwhelmed and improving overall application availability and performance.

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
  <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-loadbalancer</artifactId>
</dependency>
```

+ OpenFeign

Spring Cloud OpenFeign is a declarative web service client that simplifies the process of writing HTTP clients for interacting with RESTful services in Spring Boot applications, particularly within microservices architectures. It leverages interfaces and annotations to define how your application should communicate with external services, reducing boilerplate code and making the process more concise and maintainable.

```
<dependency>
```

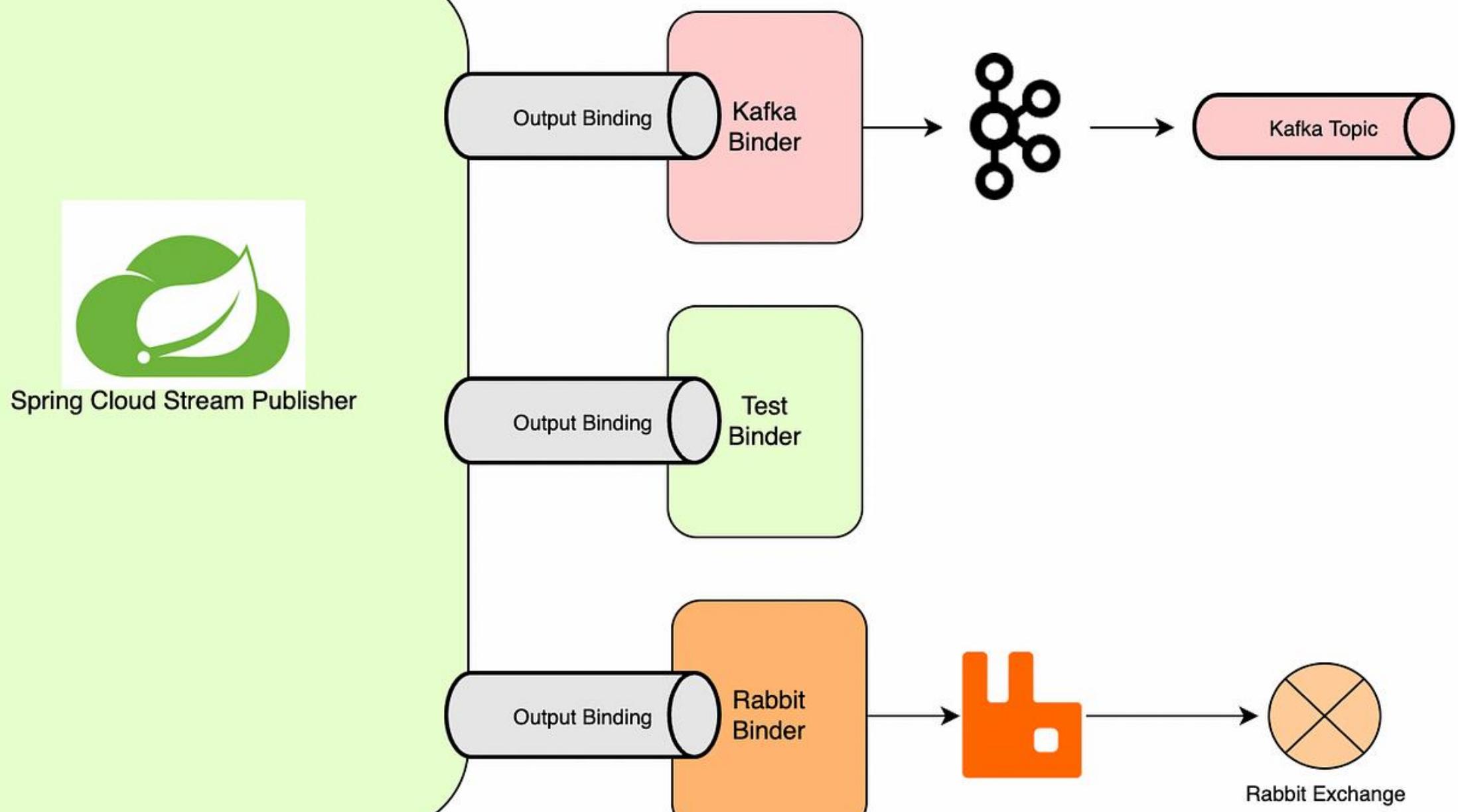
```
    <groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
```

```
    <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-openfeign</artifactId>
```

```
</dependency>
```

- **Spring Cloud Messaging**

Spring Cloud Messaging, specifically Spring Cloud Stream, is a framework built on top of Spring Boot and Spring Integration that simplifies the development of message-driven microservices. It provides a consistent programming model for building scalable, event-driven applications that interact with message brokers like **Kafka** and **RabbitMQ**.



+ Cloud Stream

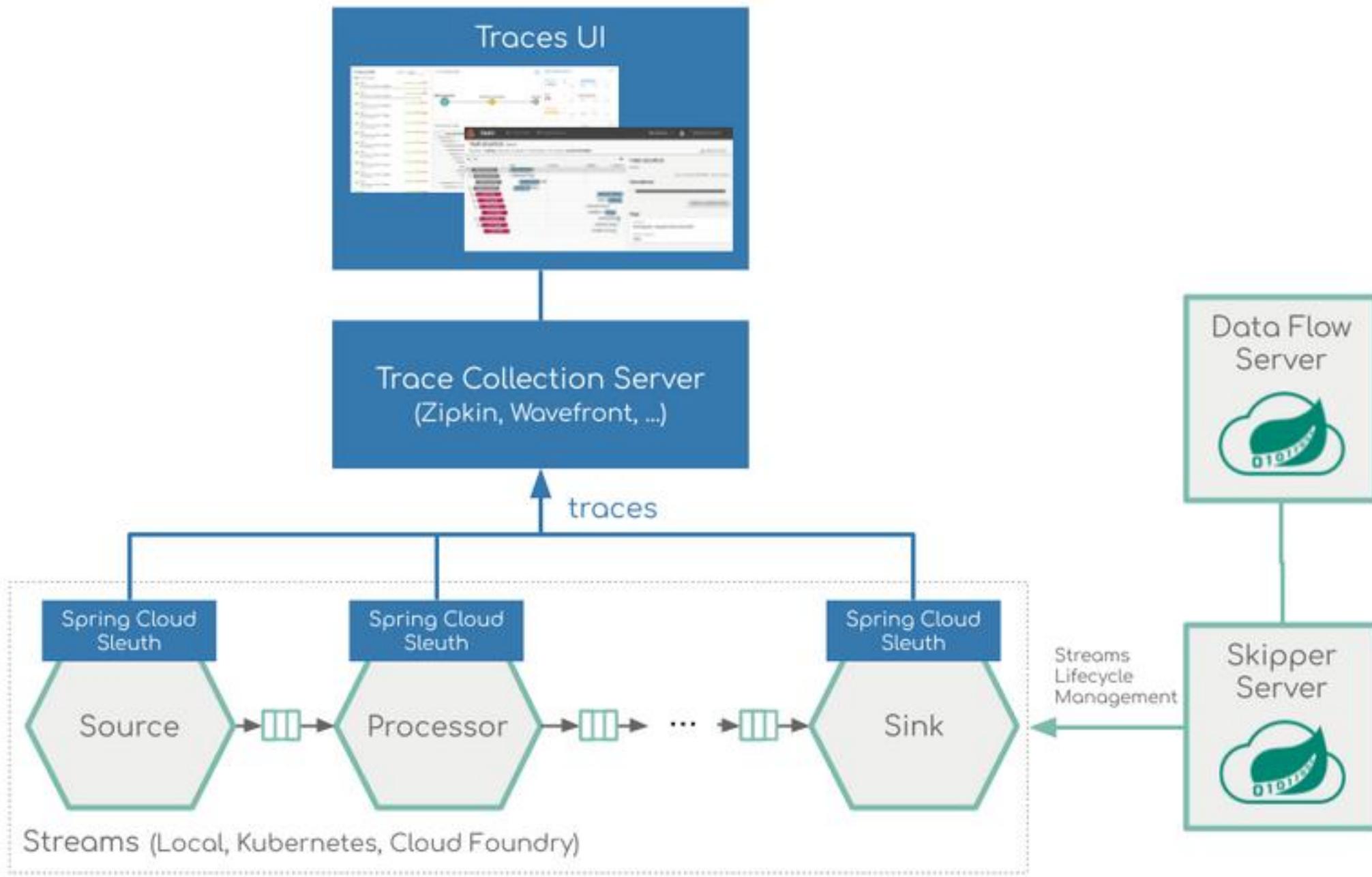
Spring Cloud Stream is a framework that simplifies building event-driven or message-driven microservices by providing a consistent programming model for interacting with messaging systems. It abstracts the complexities of message broker interaction, allowing developers to focus on business logic rather than integration details. Essentially, it acts as a bridge between your Spring Boot applications and message brokers like **Kafka** or **RabbitMQ**.

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-cloud-stream</artifactId>
</dependency>
```

+ Cloud Bus

Spring Cloud Bus is a project within the Spring Cloud framework that links nodes in a distributed system using a lightweight message broker, enabling the broadcasting of state changes or management instructions across multiple microservices. It acts as a distributed actuator, facilitating the propagation of configuration changes or other management events among microservices.

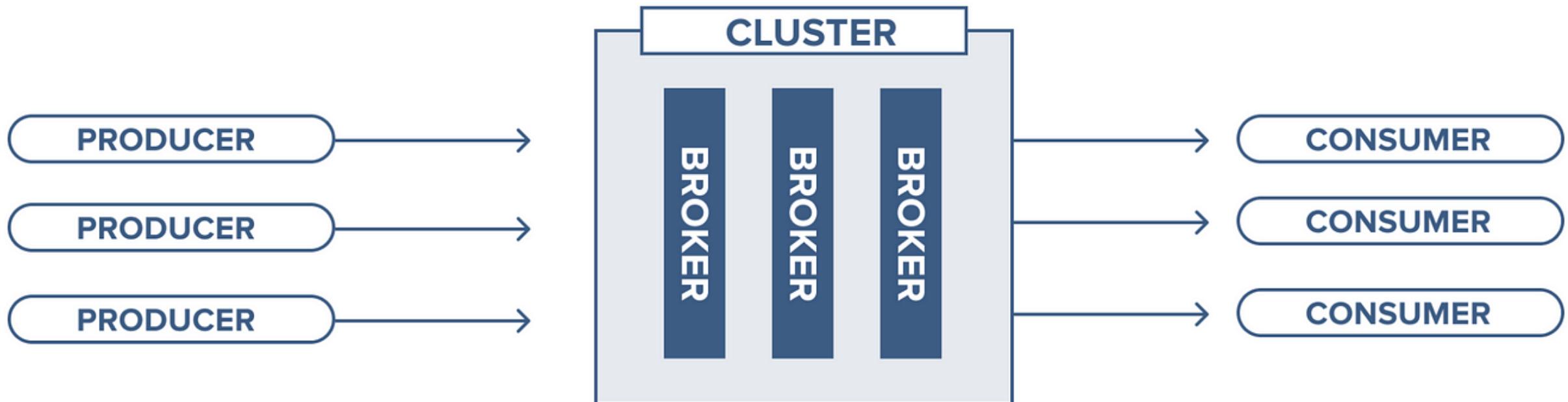
```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-cloud-bus</artifactId>
</dependency>
```

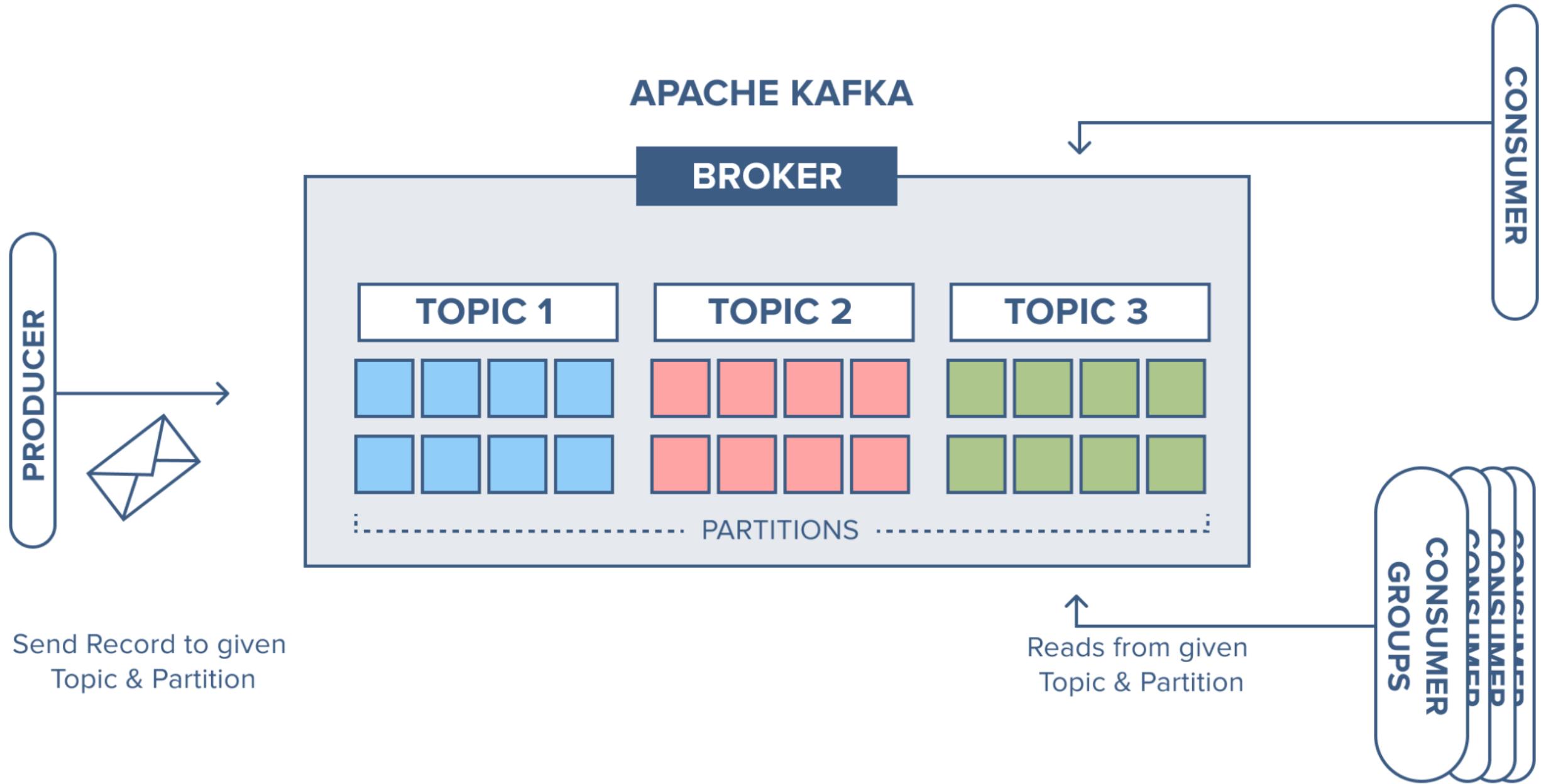


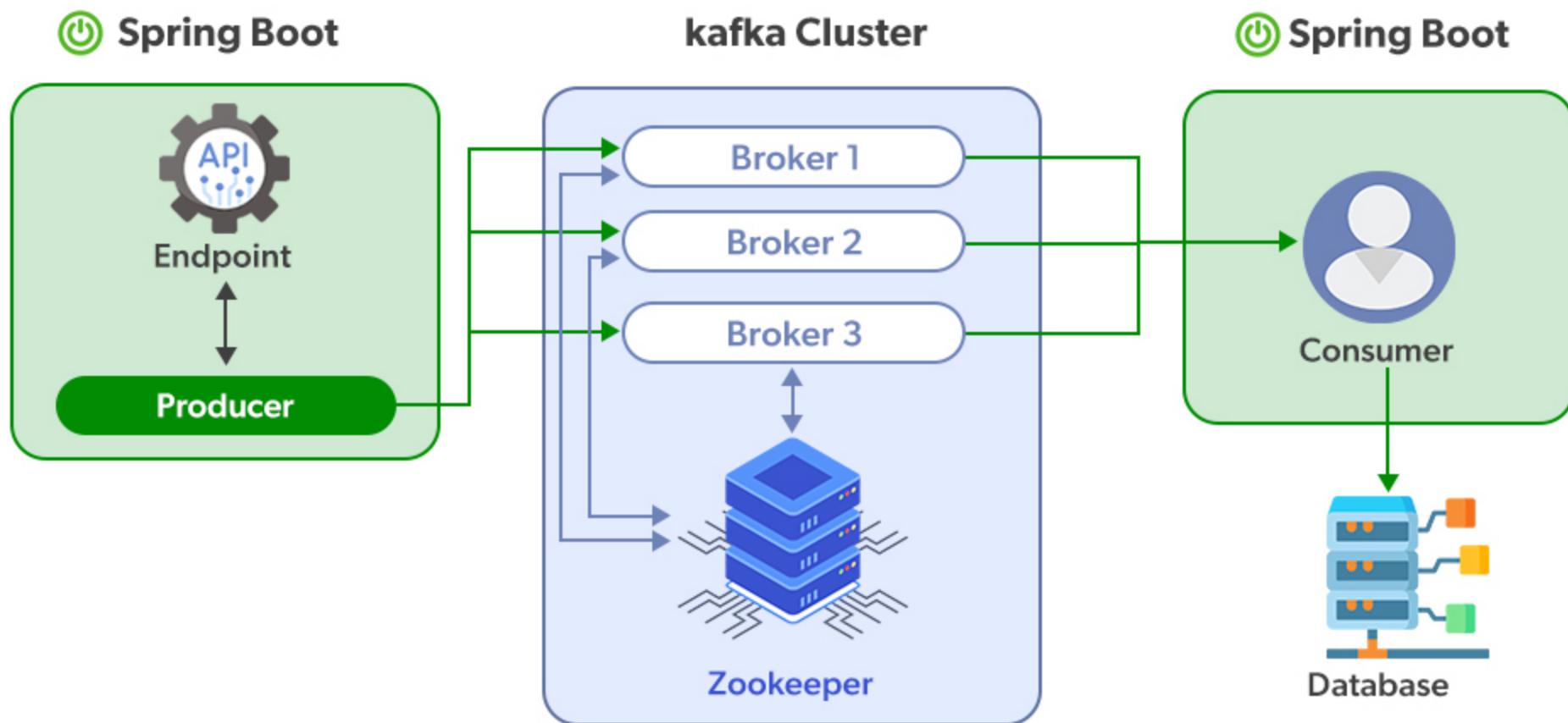
APACHE KAFKA

Apache Kafka is a distributed, fault-tolerant, high-throughput, and scalable platform for building real-time data pipelines and streaming applications. It's fundamentally a distributed **publish-subscribe** messaging system, acting as a central nervous system for data in many organizations. Key concepts include producers, consumers, topics, partitions, brokers, and the publish-subscribe model.

APACHE KAFKA





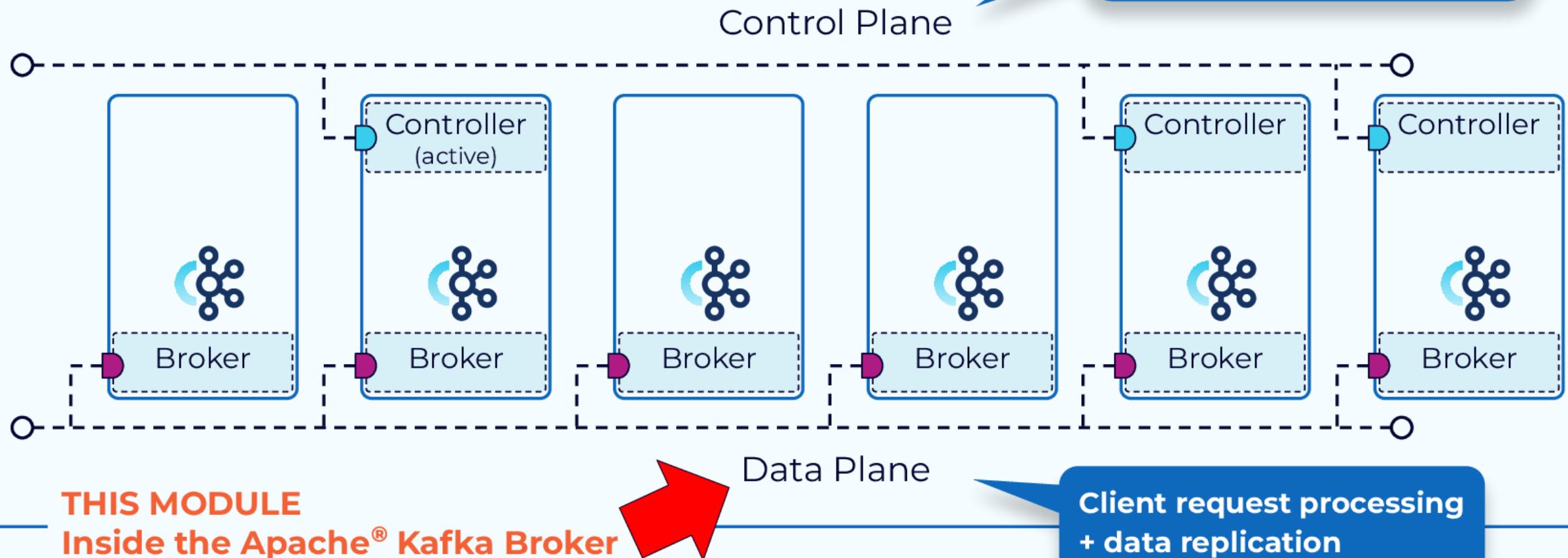


- **Cluster**

A Kafka cluster is a distributed system comprised of **multiple brokers** (servers) that work together to manage and distribute data streams. It's designed for high throughput, low latency, and fault tolerance, enabling efficient real-time data processing and storage.

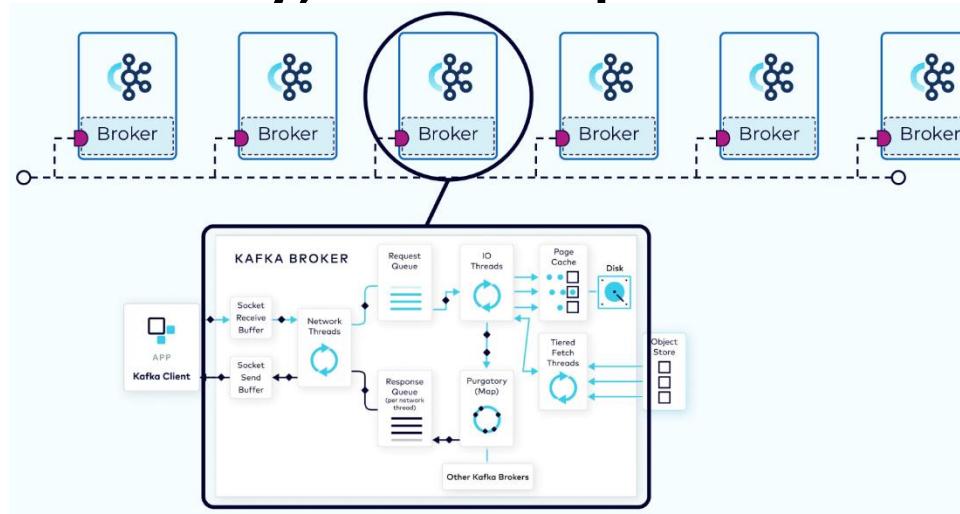
The functions within a Kafka cluster are broken up into a **data plane** and a **control plane**. The **control plane** handles management of all the metadata in the cluster. The **data plane** deals with the actual data that we are writing to and reading from Kafka.

Kafka Cluster



■ Broker

A Kafka broker is a **server** within an Apache Kafka cluster that acts as the central point for handling data. It receives messages from producers, stores them, and serves them to consumers upon request. Essentially, it's the workhorse of Kafka, managing data storage, delivery, and replication.



- **Producer**

A Kafka Producer is a client application that publishes (**writes**) data to Kafka topics within a Kafka cluster. It acts as the source of data, sending messages to Kafka brokers, which are responsible for storing and managing the data. Producers utilize the Kafka client library to interact with the Kafka cluster, enabling them to send streams of data to specified topics.

- **Consumer**

A Kafka consumer is a client application that **reads** and **processes** data (events) from Kafka topics. It subscribes to topics, pulls messages, and then processes them, often updating databases, triggering other actions, or sending the data elsewhere. Consumers play a vital role in Kafka's event-driven architecture, working alongside producers and the Kafka broker.

- **Consumer Group**

It is a set of consumers working together to read and process messages from one or more Kafka topics. Each consumer within a group subscribes to a subset of the topic's partitions, allowing for parallel consumption and processing of messages.

- **Topic**

Kafka topic is a fundamental concept that acts as a categorized stream of messages. Think of it as a named channel or feed where producers write data (messages) and consumers read data.

- **Partitions**

Topic is divided into **partitions**, which are distributed across multiple brokers for scalability and fault tolerance. Each partition acts as an ordered, immutable log.

- **Offsets**

Unique identifiers for messages within a **partition**. Kafka uses offsets to track the position of consumers within a partition.

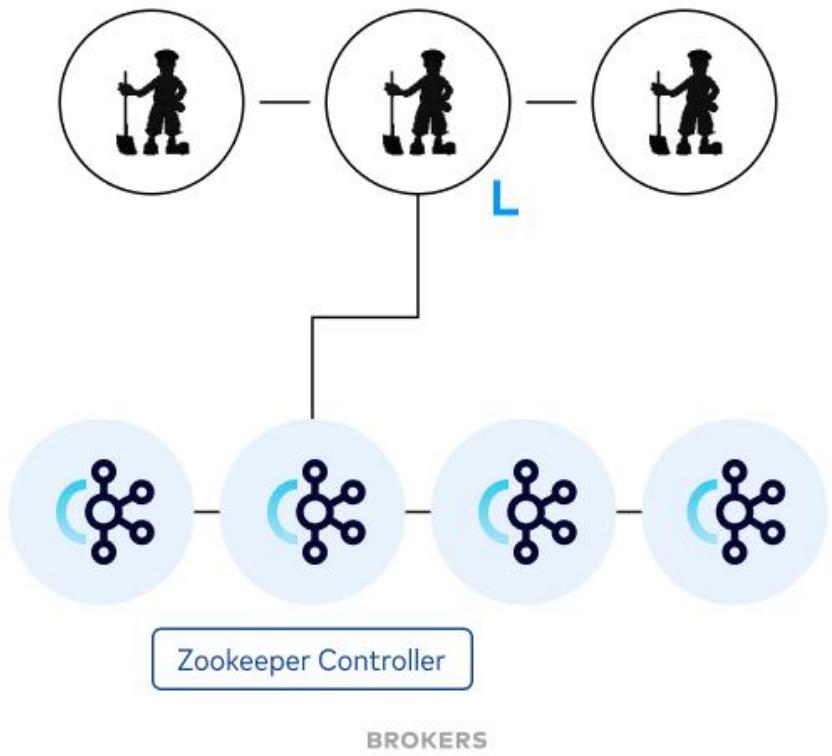
- **Apache Kafka Raft**

Apache Kafka Raft (KRaft) mode is a new consensus protocol that enable Kafka to operate without **ZooKeeper** for metadata management.

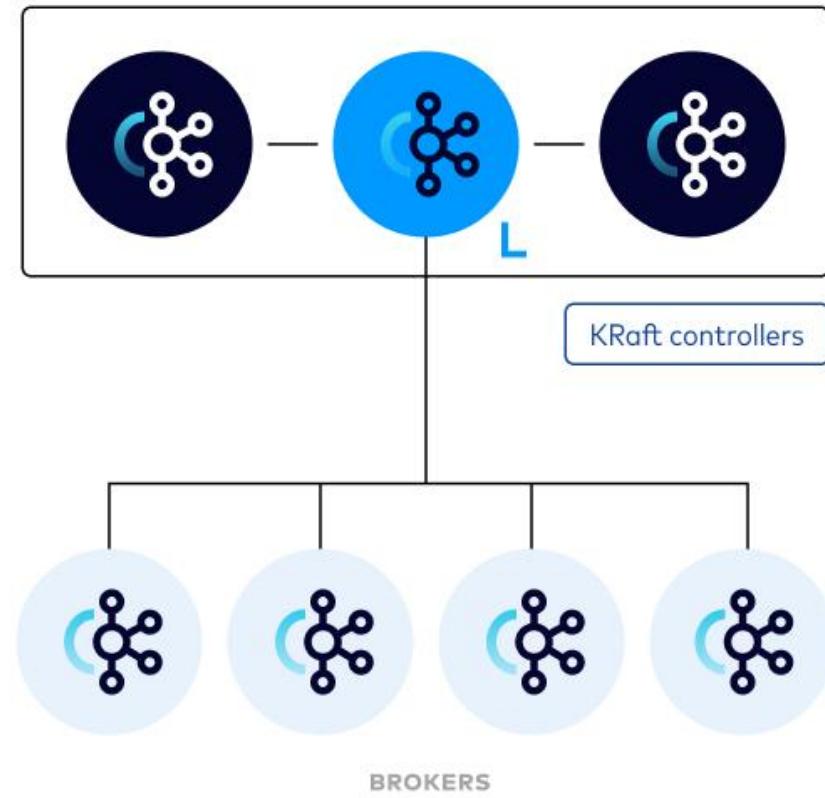
KRaft simplifies Kafka's architecture by managing metadata internally using the Raft consensus algorithm, improving reliability and simplifying cluster management.

In KRaft mode, Kafka brokers themselves elect a **controller** (or controllers) to manage cluster metadata using the Raft consensus protocol.

Zookeeper



KRaft

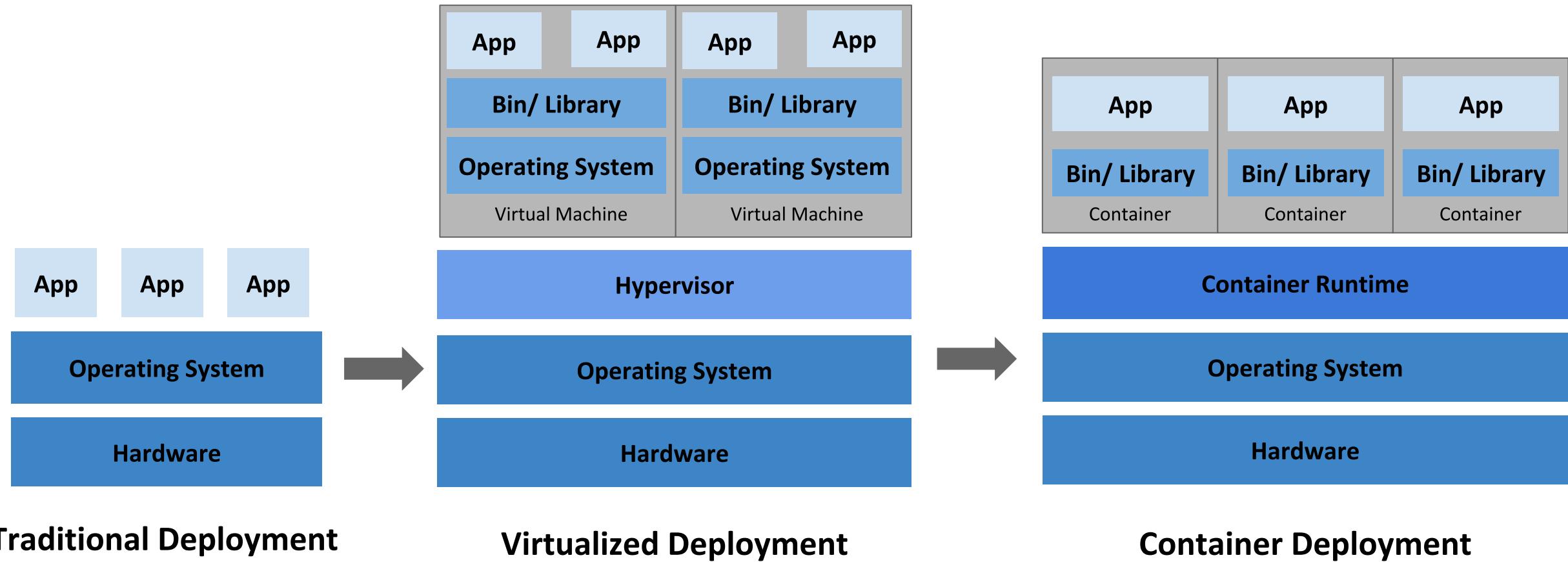


L denotes cluster metadata leader

KUBERNETES

Kubernetes is a portable, extensible, open source platform for managing containerized workloads and services that facilitate both declarative configuration and automation. It has a large, rapidly growing ecosystem.

Use Kubernetes to manage your **services**, and use Kafka (with KRaft) inside Kubernetes to handle the **messaging** and event-streaming for your Discover service.



- **Orchestration**

orchestration is the automated process of deploying, managing, scaling, and networking containerized applications throughout their lifecycle. It acts as a system that ensures applications run as intended by continuously reconciling the actual system state with a user-defined desired state, handling complex tasks that would be difficult to manage manually at scale.

It groups containers into logical units called "**pods**" and schedules them across nodes (servers).

- **Automation**

It automates deployment, scaling (up/down), and management of containerized apps.

- **Resource Management**

It efficiently allocates hardware resources and manages storage.

- **Declarative Configuration**

You define the desired state, and Kubernetes works to maintain it.

- **Service Discovery & Load Balancing**

Kubernetes can expose a container using a DNS name or IP address. If traffic to a container is high, Kubernetes is able to load balance and distribute the network traffic so that the deployment is stable.

- **Self-Healing**

Kubernetes restarts containers that fail, replaces containers, kills containers that don't respond to your user-defined health check, and doesn't advertise them to clients until they are ready to serve.

SPRING CLOUD LAB 1

SPRING CLOUD ROUTING

GATEWAY/REACTIVE GATEWAY

Spring Initializr x + start.spring.io Download Star Share More

spring initializr

Project Language

Gradle - Groovy Gradle - Kotlin Maven Java Kotlin Groovy

Spring Boot

4.0.0 (SNAPSHOT) 3.5.4 (SNAPSHOT) 3.5.3 3.4.8 (SNAPSHOT) 3.4.7

Project Metadata

Group kh.gov.ictband

Artifact SCGateway

Name SCGateway

Description Spring Cloud Gateway for Spring Boot

Package name kh.gov.ictband.SCGateway

Packaging Jar War

Java 24 21 17

Dependencies ADD DEPENDENCIES... CTRL + B

Gateway SPRING CLOUD ROUTING
Provides a simple, yet effective way to route to APIs in Servlet-based applications. Provides cross-cutting concerns to those APIs such as security, monitoring/metrics, and resiliency.

GENERATE CTRL + ↵ EXPLORE CTRL + SPACE ...

SC SCGateway Version control Current File

Project pom.xml (SCGateway) ScGatewayApplication.java GController.java

```
SCGateway D:\SB
src
  main
    java
      kh.gov
        GController.java
        ScGatewayApplication.java
      resources
      test
      target
      .gitattributes
      .gitignore
      HELP.md
      mvnw
      mvnw.cmd
      pom.xml
```

ScGatewayApplication

```
public class ScGatewayApplication {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        SpringApplication.run(ScGatewayApplication.class, args);  
    }  
}
```

GController

```
@RestController  
public class GController {  
    @GetMapping("/scg")  
    public String getTest(){  
        return "Welcome to Spring Cloud Gateway";  
    }  
}
```

Run ScGatewayApplication

```
SCGateway [main] o.a.c.c.C.[Tomcat].l...  
SCGateway [main] w.s.c.ServletWebServer...  
SCGateway [main] o.s.cloud.commons.util...  
SCGateway [main] o.s.b.w.embedded.tomca...  
SCGateway [main] o.s.cloud.commons.util...  
SCGateway [main] k.g.i.ScGateway.ScGate...
```

<dependencies>
 <dependency>
 <groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
 <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-gateway-server-webmvc</artifactId>
 </dependency>
 <dependency>
 <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
 <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-test</artifactId>
 <scope>test</scope>
 </dependency>
</dependencies>
<dependencyManagement>



Welcome to Spring Cloud Gateway



SC SCGateway

Version control

Current File



Project

- > SCGateway D:\SB\SCGateway\SCGateway
 - > .idea
 - > .mvn
 - > src
 - > main
 - > java
 - kh.gov.ictband.SCGateway
 - GController
 - ScGatewayApplication
 - > resources
 - application.yml
 - > test
 - > target
- ≡ .gitattributes
- ∅ .gitignore
- M+ HELP.md
- ✉ mvnw
- ≡ mvnw.cmd
- m pom.xml
- > External Libraries
- ≡ Scratches and Consoles

m pom.xml (SCGateway)

ScGatewayApplication.java

application.yml

GController.java



```
1 spring:
2   application:
3     name: SCGateway
4   cloud:
5     gateway:
6       server:
7         webmvc:
8           routes:
9             - id: g_route # you create a new id
10            uri: https://www.google.com
11            predicates:
12              - path=/gg/** # you create an url path
13            filters:
14              StripPrefix=1
15            - id: rac_route
16              uri: http://www.rac.gov.kh
17              predicates:
18                - path=/gr/**
19              filters:
20                StripPrefix=1
```



Run ScGatewayApplication



```
2025-07-11T22:23:36.683+07:00 INFO 14448 --- [SCGateway] [nio-8080-exec-1] o.s.web.servlet.DispatcherServlet
2025-07-11T22:23:36.684+07:00 INFO 14448 --- [SCGateway] [nio-8080-exec-1] o.s.web.servlet.DispatcherServlet
```



Welcome to Spring Cloud Gateway

A screenshot of the Google search homepage. The address bar shows 'localhost:8080/gg'. The page features the classic Google logo, a search bar with a magnifying glass icon and input field, and two buttons labeled 'ផ្លាស់បន្របក Google' and 'សំណងមេនូវខ្លួន'. At the bottom, it says 'Google មានផ្តល់ជូនជាអាស់ English' and includes a 'ភាគចាប់' button.

បំពី

អ្នកប្រើប្រាស់

ទិន្នន័យ

របៀបការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធចំណា



SC

SCGateway

Version control

Current File



Project

SCGateway D:\SB\SCGateway\SCGateway

- > .idea
- > .mvn
- src
 - main
 - java
 - kh.gov.ictband.SCGateway
 - GatewayConfig
 - GController
 - ScGatewayApplication
 - resources
 - application.yml
- test
- target
- .gitattributes
- .gitignore
- HELP.md
- mvnw
- mvnw.cmd
- pom.xml**



ScGatewayApplication.java pom.xml (SCGateway) GatewayConfig.java GController.java application.yml

```
2 <project xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0 http://maven.apache.org/xsd/maven-4.0.0.xsd">
3     <scm>
4         <tag/>
5         <url/>
6     </scm>
7     <properties>
8         <java.version>22</java.version>
9         <spring-cloud.version>2025.0.0</spring-cloud.version>
10    </properties>
11    <dependencies>
12        <dependency>
13            <groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
14            <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-gateway-server-webflux</artifactId>
15        </dependency>
16        <dependency>
17            <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
18            <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-test</artifactId>
19            <scope>test</scope>
20        </dependency>
21    </dependencies>
22    <dependencyManagement>...</dependencyManagement>
23    <build>...</build>
24 </project>
```

Change from Gateway to Reactive Gateway



SC SCGateway

Version control

Current File



Project

SCGateway D:\SB\SCGateway\SCGateway
> .idea
> .mvn
src
 > main
 > java
 kh.gov.ictband.SCGateway
 GatewayConfig
 GController
 ScGatewayApplication
 > resources
 application.yml
 > test
target
 .gitattributes
 .gitignore
 HELP.md
 mvnw
 mvnw.cmd
 pom.xml
External Libraries
Scratches and Consoles

ScGatewayApplication.java

pom.xml (SCGateway)

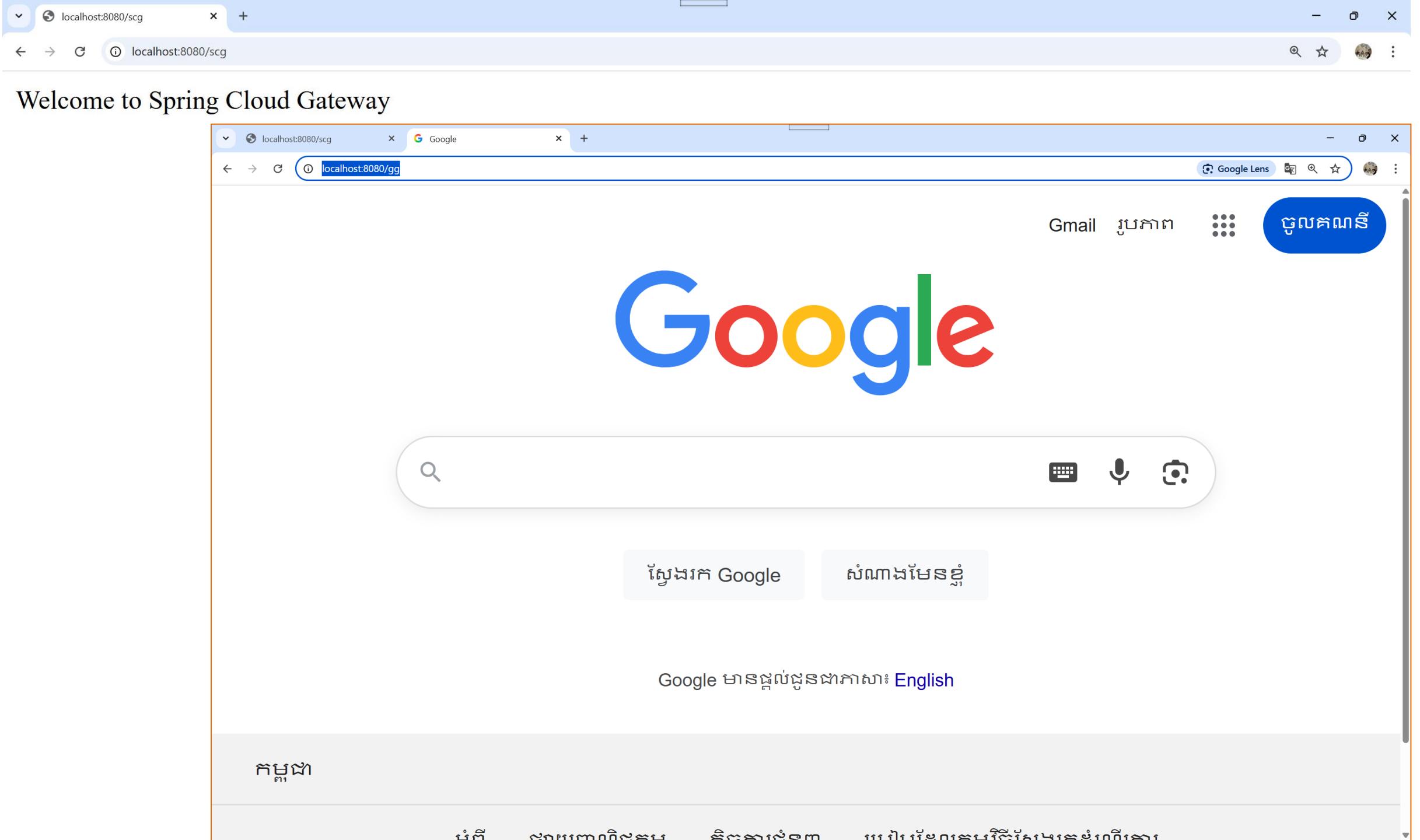
GatewayConfig.java

GController.java

application.yml



```
1  spring:  
2    application:  
3      name: SCGateway  
4    cloud:  
5      gateway:  
6        server:  
7          webflux:  
8            routes:  
9              - id: g_route # you create a new id  
10             uri: https://www.google.com  
11             predicates:  
12               - Path=/gg/** # you create an url Path (not path)  
13             filters:  
14               StripPrefix=1  
15             - id: rac_route  
16               uri: http://www.rac.gov.kh  
17               predicates:  
18                 - Path=/gr/**  
19               filters:  
20                 StripPrefix=1
```





SC

SCGateway

Version control

Current File



Project

SCGateway D:\SB\SCGateway\SCG
 > .idea
 > .mvn
 > src
 > main
 > java
 > kh.gov.ictband.SCGateway
 @ GatewayConfig
 @ GController
 ScGatewayApplication
 > resources
 application.yml
 > test
 > target
 .gitattributes
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pom.xml (SCGateway)

GatewayConfig.java

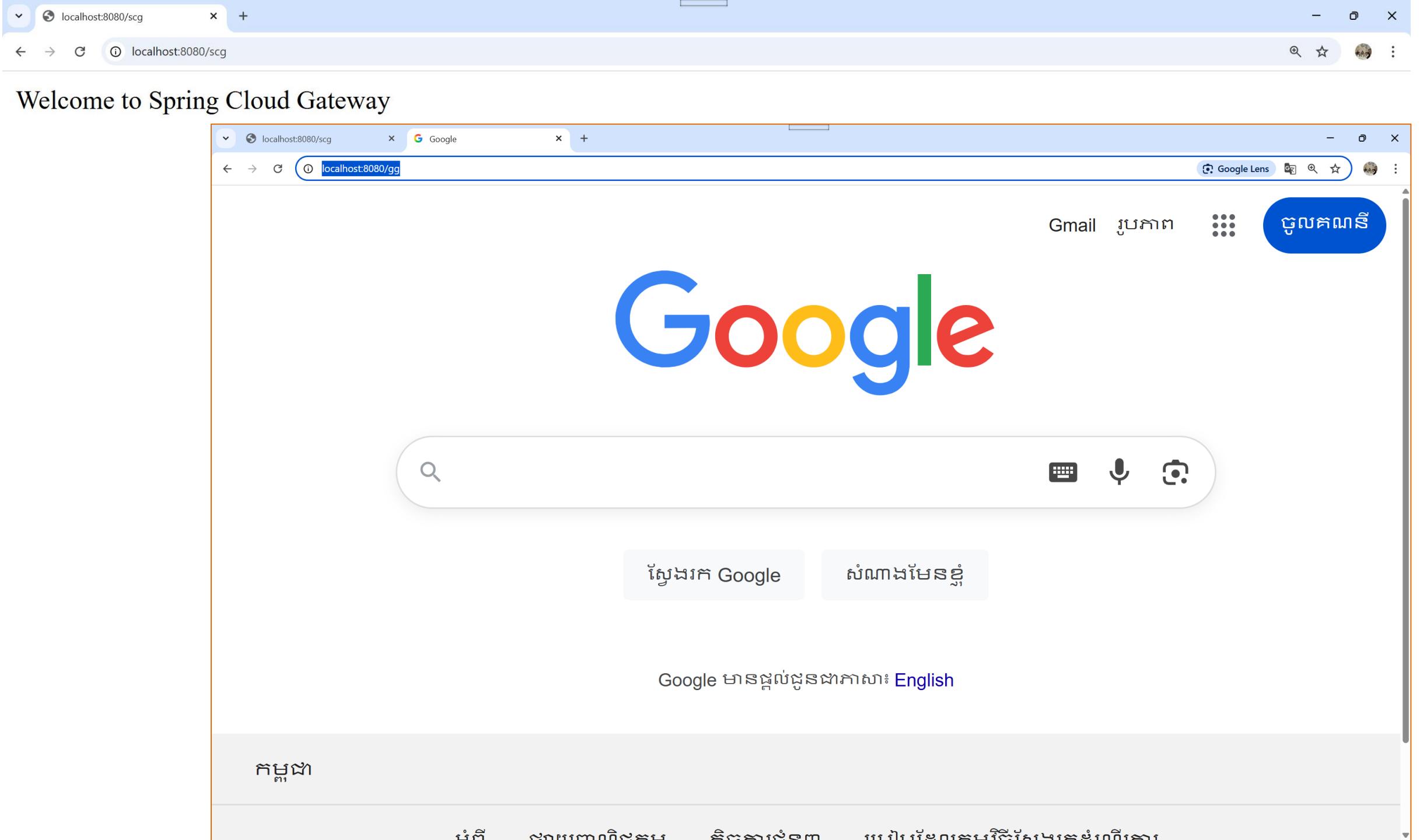
GController.java

application.yml



```
8  @Configuration
9  public class GatewayConfig {
10
11     // if you would like to use RouteLocator,
12     // change Gateway to Reactive Gateway dependency
13     @Bean
14     @
15     public RouteLocator routeLocator(RouteLocatorBuilder builder) {
16         return builder.routes()
17             .route("g_route", r -> r.path("/gg/**")) // "g_route" is id
18                 .filters(f -> f.stripPrefix(1)) // Remove /gg/ from the path
19                 .uri("https://www.google.com/")) // Direct URI for a specific service
20             .route("rac_route", r -> r.host("*.rac.gov.kh"))
21                 .and()
22                 .path("/gr/**")
23                 .filters(f -> f.stripPrefix(1))
24                 .uri("http://www.rac.gov.kh/"))
25         .build();
26     }
27
28
29
30
31
32
33 }
```

```
spring:
  application:
    name: SCGateway
  # cloud:
  #   gateway:
  #     server:
  #       webflux:
  #         routes:
  #           - id: g_route # you create a new id
  #             uri: https://www.google.com
  #             predicates:
  #               - Path=/gg/** # you create an url Path (not path)
  #             filters:
  #               StripPrefix=1
  #           - id: rac_route
  #             uri: http://www.rac.gov.kh
  #             predicates:
  #               - Path=/gr/**
  #             filters:
  #               StripPrefix=1
```



SPRING CLOUD LAB 2

SPRING CLOUD ROUTING

REACTIVE GATEWAY + MICROSERVICES

**Project**

- Gradle - Groovy Gradle - Kotlin
 Maven

Language

- Java Kotlin Groovy

Spring Boot

- 4.1.0 (SNAPSHOT) 4.1.0 (M1) 4.0.3 (SNAPSHOT) 4.0.2
 3.5.11 (SNAPSHOT) 3.5.10

Project Metadata

Group	kh.edu.ictband	Artifact	ServiceOne
Name	ServiceOne		
Description	Service One for Spring Boot		
Package name	kh.edu.ictband.ServiceOne		
Packaging	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Jar	<input type="radio"/> War	
Configuration	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Properties	<input type="radio"/> YAML	
Java	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 25	<input type="radio"/> 21	<input type="radio"/> 17

Dependencies**ADD DEPENDENCIES...** CTRL + B**Spring Web** WEB

Build web, including RESTful, applications using Spring MVC. Uses Apache Tomcat as the default embedded container.

GENERATE CTRL + ↵**EXPLORE** CTRL + SPACE

...



Spring Initializr

start.spring.io

spring initializr

Project

Language

Dependencies

ADD DEPENDENCIES... CTRL + B

Spring Web WEB

Build web, including RESTful, applications using Spring MVC. Uses Apache Tomcat as the default embedded container.

Project Metadata

Group kh.edu.ictband

Artifact ServiceTwo

Name ServiceTwo

Description Serivce Two for Spring Boot

Package name kh.edu.ictband.ServiceTwo

Packaging Jar

Configuration Properties

Java 25

Dependencies

Spring Web WEB

Build web, including RESTful, applications using Spring MVC. Uses Apache Tomcat as the default embedded container.

GENERATE CTRL + ↵

EXPLORE CTRL + SPACE

...

...



spring initializr



Project

- Gradle - Groovy
- Gradle - Kotlin
- Maven

Language

- Java
- Kotlin
- Groovy

Spring Boot

- 4.1.0 (SNAPSHOT)
- 4.1.0 (M1)
- 4.0.3 (SNAPSHOT)
- 4.0.2
- 3.5.11 (SNAPSHOT)
- 3.5.10

Project Metadata

Group	kh.edu.ictband	Artifact	SReactiveGateway
Name	SReactiveGateway		
Description	Spring Cloud Reactive Gateway for Spring Boot		
Package name	kh.edu.ictband.SReactiveGateway		
Packaging	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Jar	<input type="radio"/> War	
Configuration	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Properties	<input type="radio"/> YAML	
Java	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 25	<input type="radio"/> 21	<input type="radio"/> 17

Dependencies

ADD DEPENDENCIES... CTRL + B

Reactive Gateway SPRING CLOUD ROUTING

Provides a simple, yet effective way to route to APIs in reactive applications. Provides cross-cutting concerns to those APIs such as security, monitoring/metrics, and resiliency.

GENERATE CTRL + ↵

EXPLORE CTRL + SPACE

...



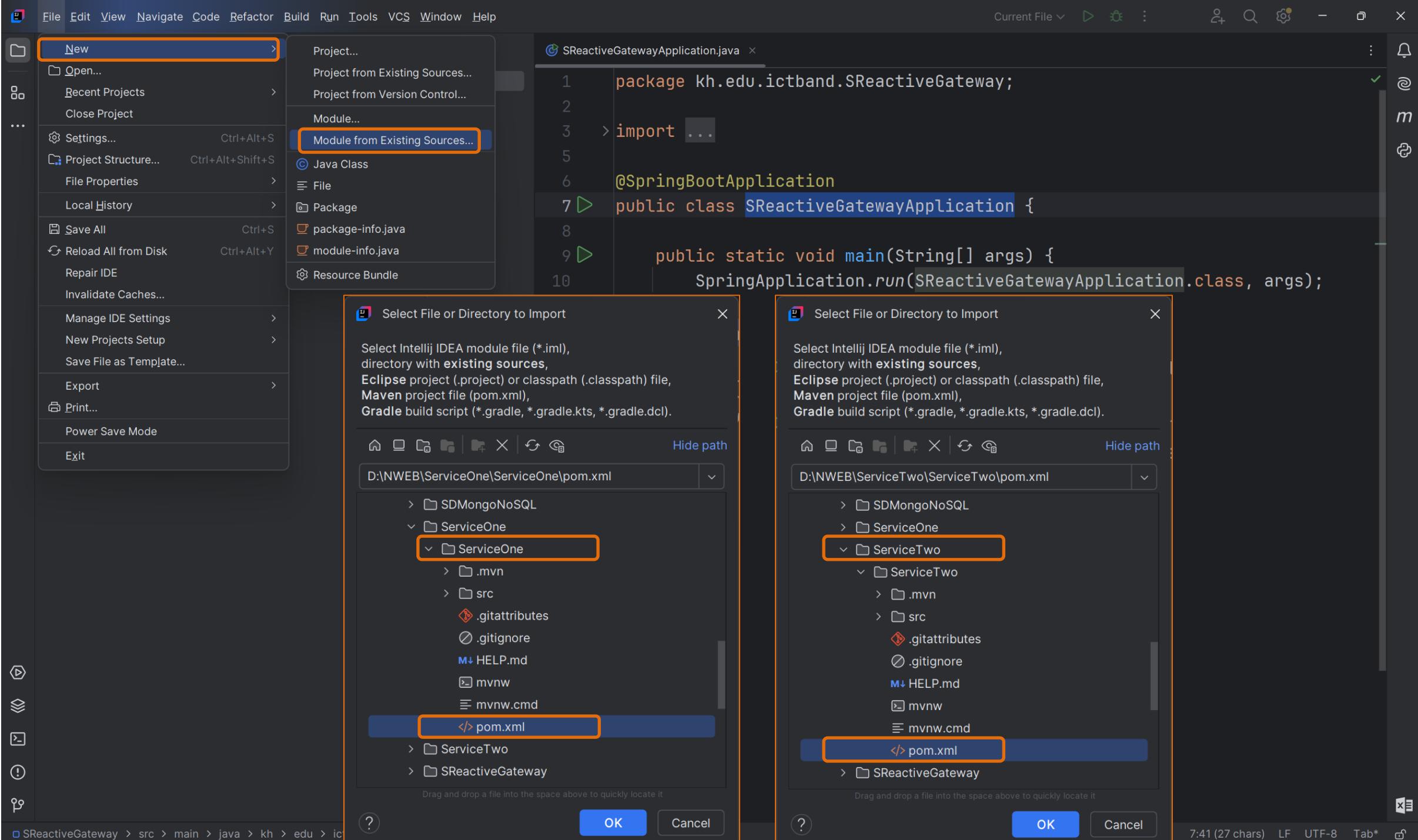
The screenshot shows a Java development environment with two tabs open: `SReactiveGatewayApplication.java` and `pom.xml (SReactiveGateway)`. The `pom.xml` tab is currently active.

SReactiveGatewayApplication.java Content:

```
6 @SpringBootApplication
7 public class SReactiveGatewayApplication {
8
9     public static void main(String[] args) {
10         SpringApplication.run(SReactiveGatewayApplication.class, args);
11     }
12 }
```

pom.xml Content:

```
2 <project xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-irv1
23     <scm>
24         <connection/>
25         <developerConnection/>
26         <tag/>
27         <url/>
28     </scm>
29     <properties>
30         <java.version>25</java.version>
31         <spring-cloud.version>2025.1.0</spring-cloud.version>
32     </properties>
33     <dependencies>
34         <dependency>
35             <groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
36             <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-gateway-server-webflux</artifactId>
37         </dependency>
38         <dependency>
39             <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
40             <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-test</artifactId>
41             <scope>test</scope>
42         </dependency>
43         <dependency>
44             <groupId>io.projectreactor</groupId>
45             <artifactId>reactor-test</artifactId>
46             <scope>test</scope>
47         </dependency>
48     </dependencies>
49     <dependencyManagement>
50         <dependencies>
51     </dependencyManagement>
```



The screenshot shows a Java development environment with the following details:

- Project Explorer:** On the left, there are three projects listed:
 - ServiceOne** (D:\NWEB\ServiceOne\ServiceOne)
 - ServiceTwo** (D:\NWEB\ServiceTwo\ServiceTwo)
 - SReactiveGateway** (D:\NWEB\SReactiveGateway\SReactiveGateway)Each project has its own folder structure with files like .mvn, src, .gitattributes, .gitignore, HELP.md, mvnw, mvnw.cmd, and pom.xml.
- Editor:** The main window displays the **SReactiveGatewayApplication.java** file. The code is as follows:

```
1 package kh.edu.ictband.SReactiveGateway;
2
3 import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
4 import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;
5
6 @SpringBootApplication
7 public class SReactiveGatewayApplication {
8
9     public static void main(String[] args) {
10         SpringApplication.run(SReactiveGatewayApplication.class, args);
11     }
12 }
```
- Toolbar:** At the top, there are standard icons for file operations (New, Open, Save, etc.), version control (SVN, Git), and other developer tools.
- Status Bar:** At the bottom right, it shows the time (3:37), file type (LF), encoding (UTF-8), and tab count (Tab*).

The screenshot shows a Java development environment with two tabs open: `ServiceOneController.java` and `application.properties`.

ServiceOneController.java:

```
7  @RestController
8  @RequestMapping("/api_1")
9  public class ServiceOneController {
10
11      @GetMapping("/message")
12      public String getMessage(){
13          return "Message from Service One!";
14      }
15 }
```

application.properties:

```
1  spring.application.name=ServiceOne
2  server.port = 8081
3
```

Project Explorer:

- ServiceOne D:\NWEB\ServiceOne\ServiceOne
 - .mvn
 - src
 - main
 - java
 - kh.edu.ictband.ServiceOne
 - ServiceOneApplication
 - ServiceOneController
 - resources
 - static
 - templates
 - test
 - .gitattributes
 - .gitignore
 - HELP.md
 - mvnw
 - mvnw.cmd
 - pom.xml
 - ServiceTwo D:\NWEB\ServiceTwo\ServiceTwo
 - SReactiveGateway D:\NWEB\SReactiveGateway
 - External Libraries
 - Scratches and Consoles

The screenshot shows a Java development environment with two main projects displayed in the left sidebar:

- ServiceOne** (D:\NWEB\ServiceOne\ServiceOne): Contains .mvn, src, .gitattributes, .gitignore, HELP.md, mvnw, mvnw.cmd, and pom.xml.
- ServiceTwo** (D:\NWEB\ServiceTwo\ServiceTwo): Contains .mvn, src (with main and java subfolders), .gitattributes, .gitignore, HELP.md, mvnw, mvnw.cmd, and pom.xml. The ServiceTwoController.java file is selected in the editor.

The right side of the interface shows the contents of the selected files:

ServiceTwoController.java (Line numbers 1-36):

```
7 @RestController
8 @RequestMapping("/api_2")
9 public class ServiceTwoController {
10
11     @GetMapping("/message")
12     public String getMessage(){
13         return "Message from Service Two!";
14     }
15 }
```

application.properties (Line numbers 1-4):

```
1 spring.application.name=ServiceTwo
2
3 server.port = 8082
4
```

At the bottom of the interface, there is a navigation bar with icons for back, forward, search, and other file operations, along with status information like "3:1 (18 chars) LF ISO-8859-1 4 spaces".

The screenshot shows an IDE interface with the following details:

- Top Bar:** Contains icons for file operations (New, Open, Save, etc.), project navigation (Project, External Libraries, Scratches and Consoles), and system controls (Current File, Version control, Search, Help).
- Left Sidebar:** Project tree view showing three projects:
 - ServiceOne**: Contains .mvn, src, .gitattributes, .gitignore, HELP.md, mvnw, mvnw.cmd, and pom.xml.
 - ServiceTwo**: Contains .mvn, src, .gitattributes, .gitignore, HELP.md, mvnw, mvnw.cmd, and pom.xml.
 - SReactiveGateway**: Contains .idea, .mvn, src (with main and java subfolders), resources, test, .gitattributes, .gitignore, HELP.md, mvnw, mvnw.cmd, pom.xml, and External Libraries.
- Central Editor:** Displays the RGatewayConfig.java file content. The code defines a RouteLocator for two services: ServiceOne and ServiceTwo.
- Bottom Status Bar:** Shows the file path (SReactiveGateway > src > main > java > kh > edu > ictband > SReactiveGateway > RGatewayConfig.java), character count (22:6 (497 chars, 11 line breaks)), and encoding (CRLF, UTF-8, 4 spaces).

```
package kh.edu.ictband.SReactiveGateway;
import org.springframework.cloud.gateway.route.RouteLocator;
import org.springframework.cloud.gateway.route.builder.RouteLocatorBuilder;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Configuration;

@Configuration
public class RGatewayConfig {

    @Bean
    public RouteLocator routeLocator(RouteLocatorBuilder builder){
        return builder.routes()
            .route("serviceOne_route", r-> r.path("/api_1/**"))
            .filters(f->f.stripPrefix(0)) //if a request /api_1/users, stripPrefix(1) receive only /users
            .uri("http://localhost:8081/")

            .route("ServiceTwo_route", r-> r.path("/api_2/**"))
            .filters(f->f.stripPrefix(0))
            .uri("http://localhost:8082/")
        .build();
    }
}
```

Project

ServiceOne D:\NWEB\ServiceOne\ServiceOne

- .mvn
- src
- target
- .gitattributes
- .gitignore
- HELP.md
- mvnw
- mvnw.cmd
- pom.xml

ServiceTwo D:\NWEB\ServiceTwo\ServiceTwo

- .mvn
- src
- target
- .gitattributes
- .gitignore
- HELP.md
- mvnw
- mvnw.cmd
- pom.xml

SReactiveGateway D:\NWEB\SReactiveGateway

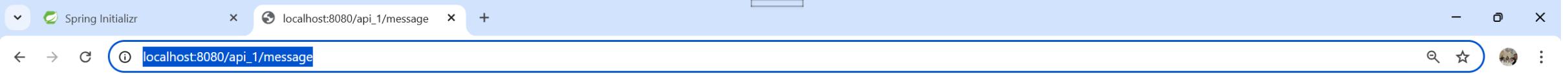
- .idea
- .mvn
- src
- main
- java
- kh.edu.ictband.SReactiveGateway
- RGatewayConfig
- SReactiveGatewayApplication

resources

```
6 @SpringBootApplication
7 public class SReactiveGatewayApplication {
8
9     public static void main(String[] args) {
10         SpringApplication.run(SReactiveGatewayApplication.class, args);
11     }
12 }
```

Run ServiceOneApplication ServiceTwoApplication SReactiveGatewayApplication

2026-01-30T11:05:50.565+07:00 INFO 3764 --- [SReactiveGateway] [main] o.s.boot.reactor.netty.NettyWebServer : Netty started
2026-01-30T11:05:50.595+07:00 INFO 3764 --- [SReactiveGateway] [main] k.e.i.S.SReactiveGatewayApplication : Started SReact



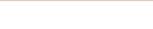
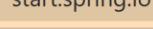
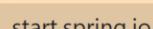
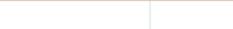
Message from Service One!

Message from Service Two!

SPRING CLOUD LAB 5

SPRING CLOUD DISCOVERY

EUREKA SERVER (DEPRECATED)

**Project** Maven Project Gradle Project**Language** Java Kotlin Groovy**Spring Boot** 2.6.1(SNAPSHOT) 2.6.0 2.5.8(SNAPSHOT) 2.5.7**Project Metadata**Group Artifact Name Description Package name Packaging Jar WarJava 17 11 8**Dependencies****ADD DEPENDENCIES... CTRL + B****Eureka Server****SPRING CLOUD DISCOVERY**

spring-cloud-netflix Eureka Server.

**GENERATE** CTRL + ↵**EXPLORE** CTRL + SPACE**SHARE...**

Projects X Start Page X DiscoveryServerApplication.java X application.properties X

Source History

```
package com.example.DiscoveryServer;  
import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;  
import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;  
import org.springframework.cloud.netflix.eureka.server.EnableEurekaServer;  
  
@SpringBootApplication  
@EnableEurekaServer  
public class DiscoveryServerApplication {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        SpringApplication.run(DiscoveryServerApplication.class, args);  
    }  
}
```

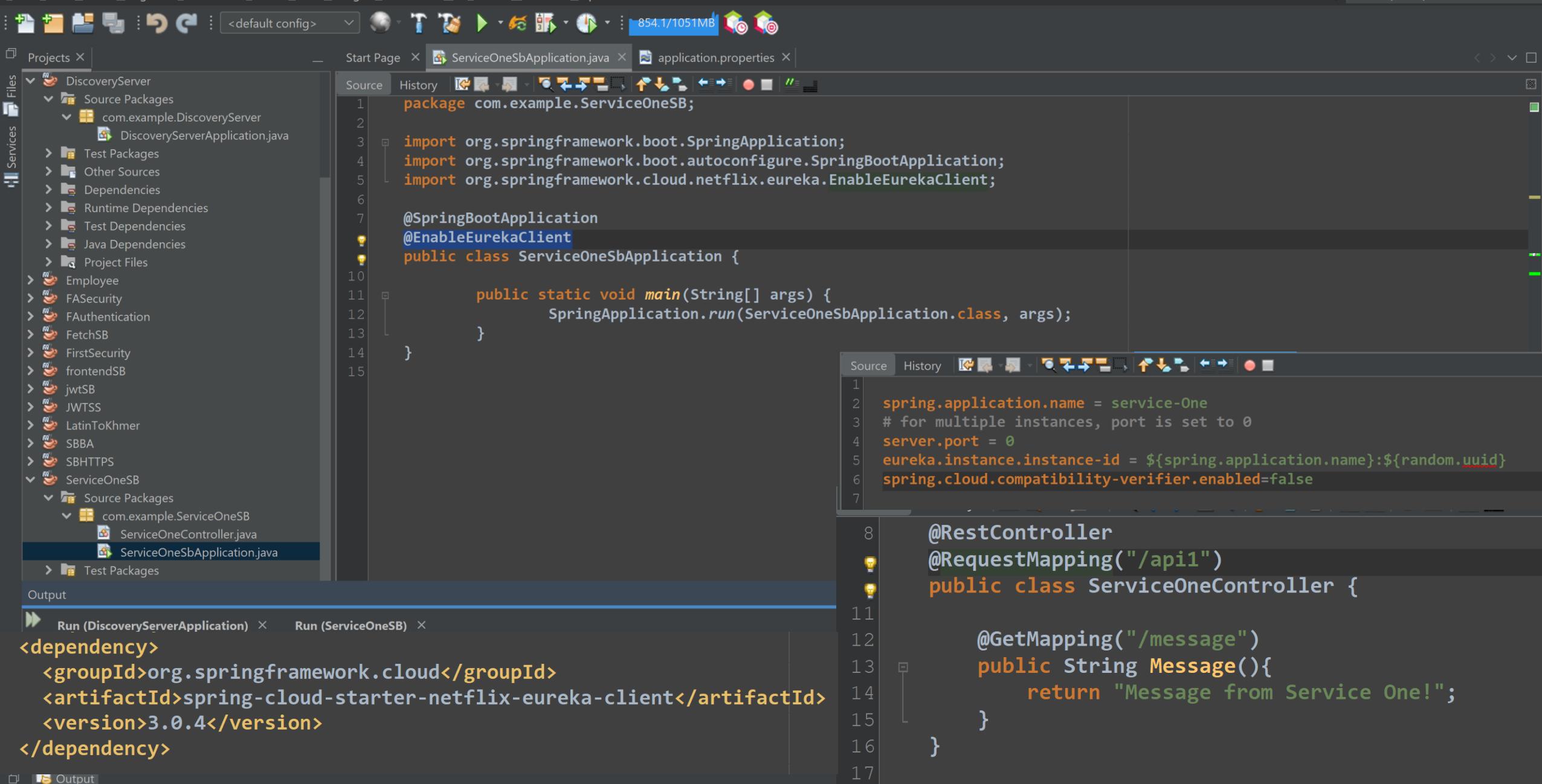
Source History

```
server.port = 8761  
eureka.client.register-with-eureka = false  
eureka.client.fetch-registry = false
```

Output - Run (DiscoveryServer)

```
2021-11-22 09:42:53.032 INFO 22148 --- [ Thread-9] o.s.c.n.e.server.EurekaServerBootstrap : Initialized Server context  
2021-11-22 09:42:53.032 INFO 22148 --- [ Thread-9] c.n.e.r.PeerAwareInstanceRegistryImpl : Got 1 instances from neighboring DS node  
2021-11-22 09:42:53.032 INFO 22148 --- [ Thread-9] c.n.e.r.PeerAwareInstanceRegistryImpl : Renew threshold is: 1  
2021-11-22 09:42:53.033 INFO 22148 --- [ Thread-9] c.n.e.r.PeerAwareInstanceRegistryImpl : Changing status to UP  
2021-11-22 09:42:53.043 INFO 22148 --- [ Thread-9] e.s.EurekaServerInitializerConfiguration : Started Eureka Server  
2021-11-22 09:42:53.046 INFO 22148 --- [ main] o.s.b.w.embedded.tomcat.TomcatWebServer : Tomcat started on port(s): 8761 (http) with context path ''  
2021-11-22 09:42:53.047 INFO 22148 --- [ main] .s.c.n.e.s.EurekaAutoServiceRegistration : Updating port to 8761  
2021-11-22 09:42:53.310 INFO 22148 --- [ main] c.e.D.DiscoveryServerApplication : Started DiscoveryServerApplication in 6.592 seconds (JVM running for 7.407)
```

Output Run (DiscoveryServer) 50% 16:1 INS



File Edit View Navigate Source Refactor Run Debug Profile Team Tools Window Help

Search (Ctrl+I)

Projects X ...va application.properties X application.properties X pom.xml [ServiceOneSB] X pom.xml [ServiceTwoSB] X ServiceTwoSbApplication.java X

Source History

```
1 package com.example.ServiceTwoSB;
2
3 import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
4 import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;
5 import org.springframework.cloud.netflix.eureka.EnableEurekaClient;
6
7 @SpringBootApplication
8 @EnableEurekaClient
9 public class ServiceTwoSbApplication {
10
11     public static void main(String[] args) {
12         SpringApplication.run(ServiceTwoSbApplication.class, args);
13     }
14
15 }
16
```

Source History

```
1
2 spring.application.name = service-Two
3 server.port = 0
4 eureka.instance.instance-id = ${spring.application.name}:${random.uuid}
5 spring.cloud.compatibility-verifier.enabled=false
```

Source History

```
8 @RestController
9 @RequestMapping("/api2")
10 public class ServiceTwoController {
11
12     @GetMapping("/message")
13     public String Message(){
14         return "Message from Service Two!";
15     }
16
17 }
```

Services

Projects X ...va application.properties X application.properties X pom.xml [ServiceOneSB] X pom.xml [ServiceTwoSB] X ServiceTwoSbApplication.java X

Source History

```
<dependency>
<groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
<artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-netflix-eureka-client</artifactId>
<version>3.0.4</version>
</dependency>
```

Source History

```
1
2 spring.application.name = service-Two
3 server.port = 0
4 eureka.instance.instance-id = ${spring.application.name}:${random.uuid}
5 spring.cloud.compatibility-verifier.enabled=false
```

Source History

```
8 @RestController
9 @RequestMapping("/api2")
10 public class ServiceTwoController {
11
12     @GetMapping("/message")
13     public String Message(){
14         return "Message from Service Two!";
15     }
16
17 }
```

Source History

```
<dependency>
<groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
<artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-netflix-eureka-client</artifactId>
<version>3.0.4</version>
</dependency>
```

The screenshot shows the Apache NetBeans IDE 11.3 interface. The main window displays the Java code for the `DiscoveryServerApplication.java` file. The code is annotated with Spring annotations: `@SpringBootApplication` and `@EnableEurekaServer`. It includes a `main` method that calls `SpringApplication.run`. The code is part of the `com.example.DiscoveryServer` package. The IDE's toolbars and various windows like Projects, Services, and Output are visible.

```
package com.example.DiscoveryServer;  
import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;  
import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;  
import org.springframework.cloud.netflix.eureka.server.EnableEurekaServer;  
  
@SpringBootApplication  
@EnableEurekaServer  
public class DiscoveryServerApplication {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        SpringApplication.run(DiscoveryServerApplication.class, args);  
    }  
}
```

Output

The Output window displays logs for three running applications: `DiscoveryServerApplication`, `ServiceOneSB`, and `ServiceTwoSbApplication`. The logs show the discovery server registering with Eureka and the service instances publishing their status. The `ServiceTwoSbApplication` log indicates it started in 8.38 seconds.

```
2021-11-22 15:00:33.269 INFO 29088 --- [           main] o.s.c.n.e.s.EurekaServiceRegistry : Registering application SERVICE-TWO with eureka with status UP  
2021-11-22 15:00:33.269 INFO 29088 --- [           main] com.netflix.discovery.DiscoveryClient : Saw local status change event StatusChangeEvent [timestamp=1637568033269, current=UP, previous=STARTING]  
2021-11-22 15:00:33.271 INFO 29088 --- [nfoReplicator-0] com.netflix.discovery.DiscoveryClient : DiscoveryClient_SERVICE-TWO/service-Two:f2f01054-ac1b-4d8f-8b5c-0f7455079435: registering service...  
2021-11-22 15:00:33.322 INFO 29088 --- [nfoReplicator-0] com.netflix.discovery.DiscoveryClient : DiscoveryClient_SERVICE-TWO/service-Two:f2f01054-ac1b-4d8f-8b5c-0f7455079435 - registration status: 200  
2021-11-22 15:00:34.545 INFO 29088 --- [           main] o.s.cloud.commons.util.InetUtils : Cannot determine local hostname  
2021-11-22 15:00:34.566 INFO 29088 --- [           main] c.e.S.ServiceTwoSbApplication : Started ServiceTwoSbApplication in 8.38 seconds (JVM running for 8.853)
```

System Status

Environment	N/A
Data center	N/A

Current time	2021-11-22T15:04:26 +0700
Uptime	00:29
Lease expiration enabled	false
Renews threshold	5
Renews (last min)	4

EMERGENCY! EUREKA MAY BE INCORRECTLY CLAIMING INSTANCES ARE UP WHEN THEY'RE NOT. RENEWALS ARE LESSER THAN THRESHOLD AND HENCE THE INSTANCES ARE NOT BEING EXPIRED JUST TO BE SAFE.

DS Replicas

Instances currently registered with Eureka

Application	AMIs	Availability Zones	Status
SERVICE-ONE	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - service-One:83b86304-9bf8-4d16-bb16-6d95c69697a0
SERVICE-TWO	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - service-Two:f2f01054-ac1b-4d8f-8b5c-0f7455079435

General Info

Name	Value
total-avail-memory	254mb
num-of-cpus	8
current-memory-usage	43mb (16%)
server-uptime	00:29
registered-replicas	
unavailable-replicas	
available-replicas	

Instance Info

Name	Value
ipAddr	192.168.121.1
status	UP



Questions & ANSWERS