

Spring Boot Deep Dive

Understanding Spring App Lifecycle Phases

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About us



Pat Witt

- Software Engineer at Lexicon for 2 years.
- Worked mostly with backend technologies for 6 years.
- Current stack: Java, Kotlin, React
- Play in local AFL footy team.



Victor He

- Software Engineer at Lexicon for 1 year
- Backend Java engineer for 2+ years prior
 - Microservices, Spring Boot
- Current stack: Java, Kotlin, React
- Play in a metal and rock cover band 🎸

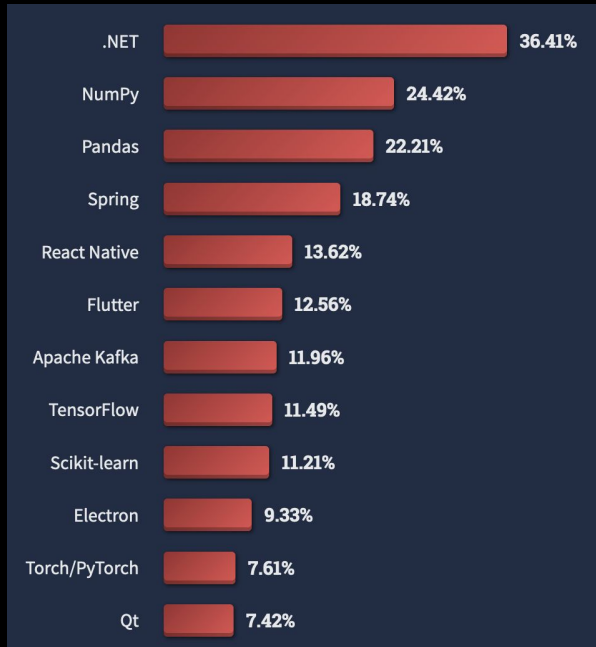
Agenda

- Why this talk?
- What is Spring?
- Life without Spring
- Spring boot life cycle
- Spring Boot app demo
- Questions

Why this talk?

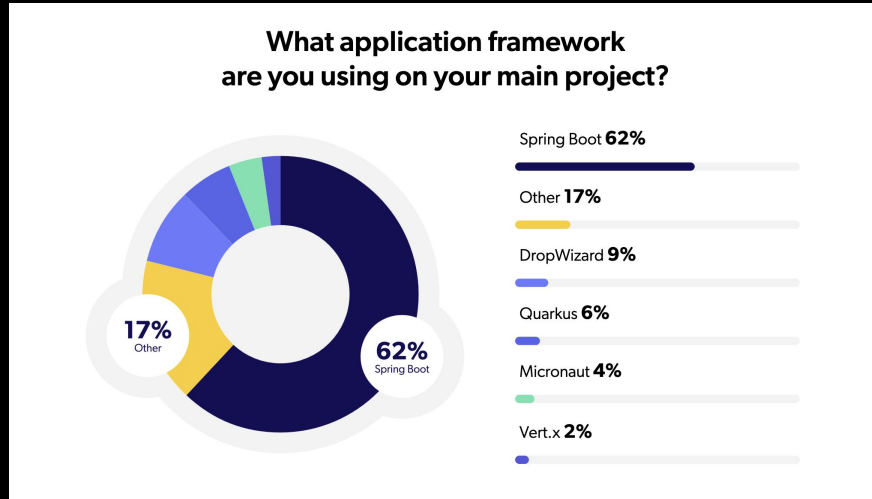
Statistics from all developers

Other frameworks and libraries



- 18.74% of professional developers use Spring.
- A third (33.4%) of professional developers use Java.
- Almost half (48.97%) of professional developers using microservices

Statistics from Java developers



- 62% Java developers use Spring Boot in 2021.
- Down from 83% in 2020, but still a dominant choice.
- 49% have microservices as the architecture for main app.

What is Spring Boot?

- A module built on the Spring framework that allows you to build Java microservices quickly and cleanly.
- Takes an opinionated approach to creating Spring applications with out-of-box features like auto-configuration and embedded server.
- A great choice for setting up a web application with API's that "just runs".

Life without Spring

Dependency Injection

```
1 package com.microsoft.ps;
2
3 public class MyClass {
4     2 usages
5     private final MyService myService;
6
7     1 super
8     public MyClass() {
9         myService = new MyService();
10    }
11
12    public void doSomething() {
13        myService.doSomething();
14    }
15 }
```

Without DI

```
1 package com.microsoft.ps;
2
3 import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
4
5 public class MyClassSpring {
6     2 usages
7     private final MyService myService;
8
9     @Autowired
10    1 super
11    public MyClassSpring(MyService myService) {
12        this.myService = myService;
13    }
14
15    public void doSomething() {
16        myService.doSomething();
17    }
18 }
```

With DI

Handling Requests

```
1 package com.microsoft.ps;
2
3 import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
4 import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
5 import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
6 import java.io.IOException;
7 import java.io.PrintWriter;
8
9 public class MyServlet extends HttpServlet {
10     @Override
11     1 super
12     protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest req, HttpServletResponse resp) throws IOException {
13         if (req.getServletPath().equals("/test")) {
14             resp.setContentType("text/html");
15             PrintWriter out = resp.getWriter();
16             out.println("<h1>Hello World!</h1>");
17             out.close();
18         }
19     }
20 }
```

Java Servlet

```
1 package com.microsoft.ps;
2
3 import org.springframework.stereotype.Controller;
4 import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.GetMapping;
5 import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestMapping;
6
7 @Controller
8 @RequestMapping(value="/controller")
9 public class MyController {
10     @GetMapping
11     public String handleRequest() {
12         //handle the request here
13         return "hello world";
14     }
15 }
```

Spring MVC Controller

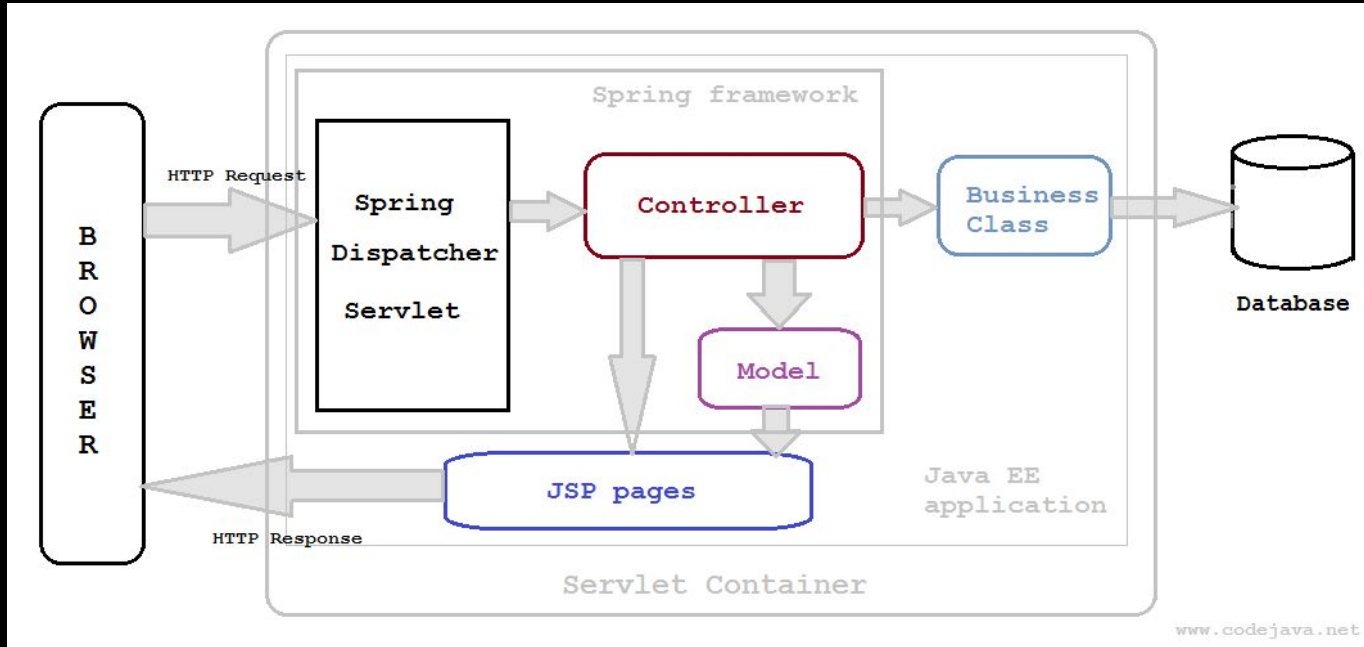
Configuration

```
1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
2 <!--
3 Copyright 2002 Sun Microsystems, Inc. All rights reserved.
4 -->
5 <!DOCTYPE web-app PUBLIC "-//Sun Microsystems, Inc.//DTD Web
6 Application 2.3//EN" 'http://java.sun.com/dtd/web-app_2_3.dtd'>
7
8 <web-app>
9   <display-name>Test</display-name>
10  <servlet>
11    <servlet-name>MyServlet</servlet-name>
12    <servlet-class>MyServlet</servlet-class>
13  </servlet>
14  <servlet-mapping>
15    <servlet-name>MyServlet</servlet-name>
16    <url-pattern>/test</url-pattern>
17  </servlet-mapping>
18  <servlet-mapping>
19    <servlet-name>MyServlet</servlet-name>
20    <url-pattern>/myServlet/test</url-pattern>
21  </servlet-mapping>
22 </web-app>
```

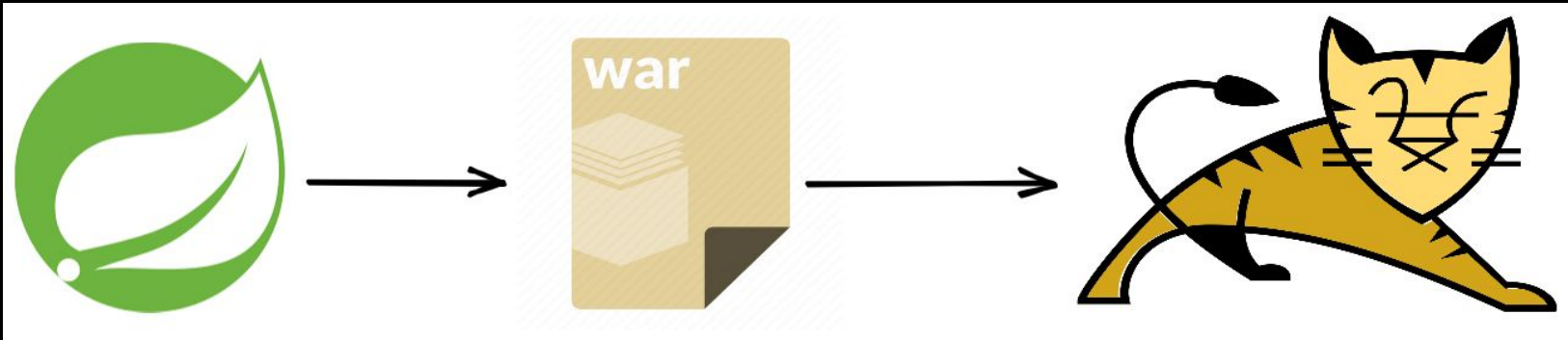
Mapping a Java Servlet
route

```
1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
2 <!--
3 Copyright 2002 Sun Microsystems, Inc. All rights reserved.
4 -->
5 <!DOCTYPE web-app PUBLIC "-//Sun Microsystems, Inc.//DTD Web
6 Application 2.3//EN" 'http://java.sun.com/dtd/web-app_2_3.dtd'>
7
8 <web-app>
9   <display-name>Test</display-name>
10  <servlet>
11    <servlet-name>dispatcher</servlet-name>
12    <servlet-class>
13      org.springframework.web.servlet.DispatcherServlet
14    </servlet-class>
15  </servlet>
16
17  <servlet-mapping>
18    <servlet-name>dispatcher</servlet-name>
19    <url-pattern>/</url-pattern>
20  </servlet-mapping>
21 </web-app>
```

Mapping Spring MVC
Controller



Deployment of Spring MVC App



```
> apache-tomcat-9.0.73 > webapps
```

Spring boot !



Spring Boot

- It provides an embedded server to run the application.
- It provides production-ready features such as metrics, health checks and externalised configuration.
- It provides an easy way to package and deploy the application.

Spring boot Life-cycle phases

- Phase 1 : Initialisation
- Phase 2 : Configuration
- Phase 3: Running
- Phase 4 : Shutdown

Phase 1: Initializing the Spring Environment

- Configure application.properties
- Initializing dependencies (Beans)
- Create application context

Application properties

application.properties x

Plugins supporting application.properties files found.

```
1 server.port=8080
2 spring.datasource.url=jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/mydb
3 spring.datasource.username=myuser
4 spring.datasource.password=mypass
5 spring.jpa.hibernate.ddl-auto=update
6 spring.jpa.show-sql=true
7 spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.dialect=org.hibernate.dialect.MySQL5Dialect
```

Spring Beans

```
1 package com.microsoft.ps;
2
3 import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
4 import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Value;
5 import org.springframework.stereotype.Component;
6
7 @Component
8 public class MyBean {
9
10     @Value("My Bean")
11     private String name;
12
13     @Value("21")
14     private int age;
15
16     @Autowired
17     private DependencyBean dependency;
18
19 }
20
```

Initializing an application Context

```
4 import org.springframework.context.annotation.AnnotationConfigApplicationContext;
5
6 public class DemoApplication {
7
8     public static void main(String[] args) {
9         AnnotationConfigApplicationContext applicationContext = new AnnotationConfigApplicationContext();
10        applicationContext.register(MyBean.class);
11        applicationContext.refresh();
12    }
13 }
```

Spring boot handles this!

```
@SpringBootApplication
public class DemoApplication {

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

}
```

Phase 2: Configuration

- Registering the beans.
- Create services (web server, database connection pool etc.).
- @Bean, @Service, @Component, @Configuration, @Autowired and @DependsOn.
- These annotations provide additional context to the beans and can help dictate how the beans are configured and used.

Phase 3: Running the Application



Embedded Apache server



Phase 4: Shutdown



DEMO

Applause break 🙌

Conclusion

- Don't take the tools you use for granted.
 - Understanding how they work can help you use them more efficiently.
- Spring Boot is just another software – not too different from the ones you write yourself.
 - Don't be afraid to look under the hood.
- There's a reason why tools are as popular as they are.
 - Take learnings to apply to your own work.

Our contacts



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Thank you!

Hope you enjoyed our talk!

