

# Introduction to Spring Framework

CodeMash 2015

Pre-Compiler  
Java: Beginner to Intermediate

# Spring Framework: Introduction

## Agenda

- Who is the speaker ?
- What setup do we need ?
- Why dependency injection ?
- What are the basics of the Spring Framework?
  - Core
  - Data
  - Web
- What else?

# Spring Framework: Introduction

## Who is the speaker?

- David Lucas
- Lucas Software Engineering, Inc. (LSE) [www.lse.com](http://www.lse.com)
- Focus on highly scalable Java Services
- Worked in various industries:  
military, insurance, financial, manufacturing, utilities
- Provide software engineering, performance tuning,  
mentoring and training
- Love to use [SQuirreL Client](#)



# Spring Framework: Introduction

## Ground Rules

- You will not hurt my feelings if you ...
  - ask questions
  - take your phone or text conversation outside
  - leave because you are bored
  - want me to change speed (slower / faster)
- This requires audience participation

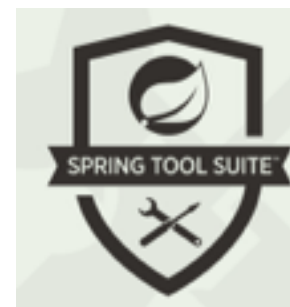
# Spring Framework: Introduction Assumptions

- This is an introduction, should not drill too deep into details
- Will not go into scripting or domain specific languages
- Will not dig into Spring Batch or Spring XD
- Will touch on basics of Spring Framework
- Will build examples using maven
- Examples are for information purposes
- Unit tests are not exhaustive

# Spring Framework: Introduction

## What setup do we need?

- Java JDK 1.8
- Spring Tool Suite 3.6.3
- Copy of examples
- Unzip examples and import projects into STS
- <https://github.com/lseinc/intro-spring>
- Verify Setup



# Spring Framework: Introduction

## Dependencies

- Are dependencies good ?
- Why we like them ?
- Why we don't like them?
- What patterns do we end up using?
  - singleton
  - factory
  - service locator
  - push versus pull

# Spring Framework: Introduction Core

- What does POJO dependencies look like?  
Lab 01
- What does it look like with Spring XML ?  
Lab 02
- What does it look like with Spring Annotations?  
Lab 03
- What are Spring profiles?  
Lab 04 / Lab 05

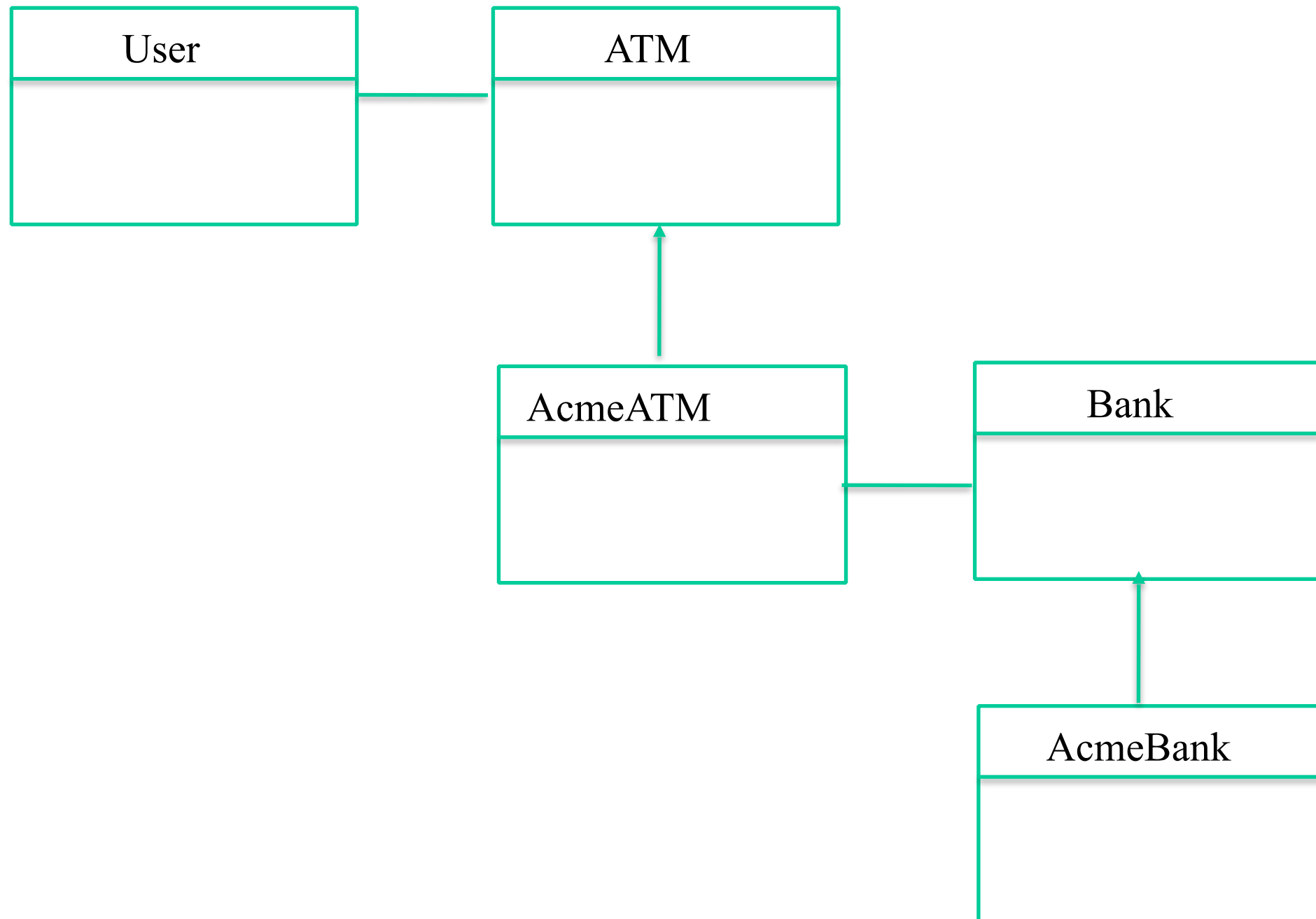


# Spring Framework: Introduction

## Dependencies

- LAB 01 simple POJO dependencies
  - Go to unit test and uncomment the Asserts
  - Change code to make test green
  - Create the HAS-A relationships between User to ATM to Bank

# LAB 01: Model



# LAB 01

Wait here until ready to move on...

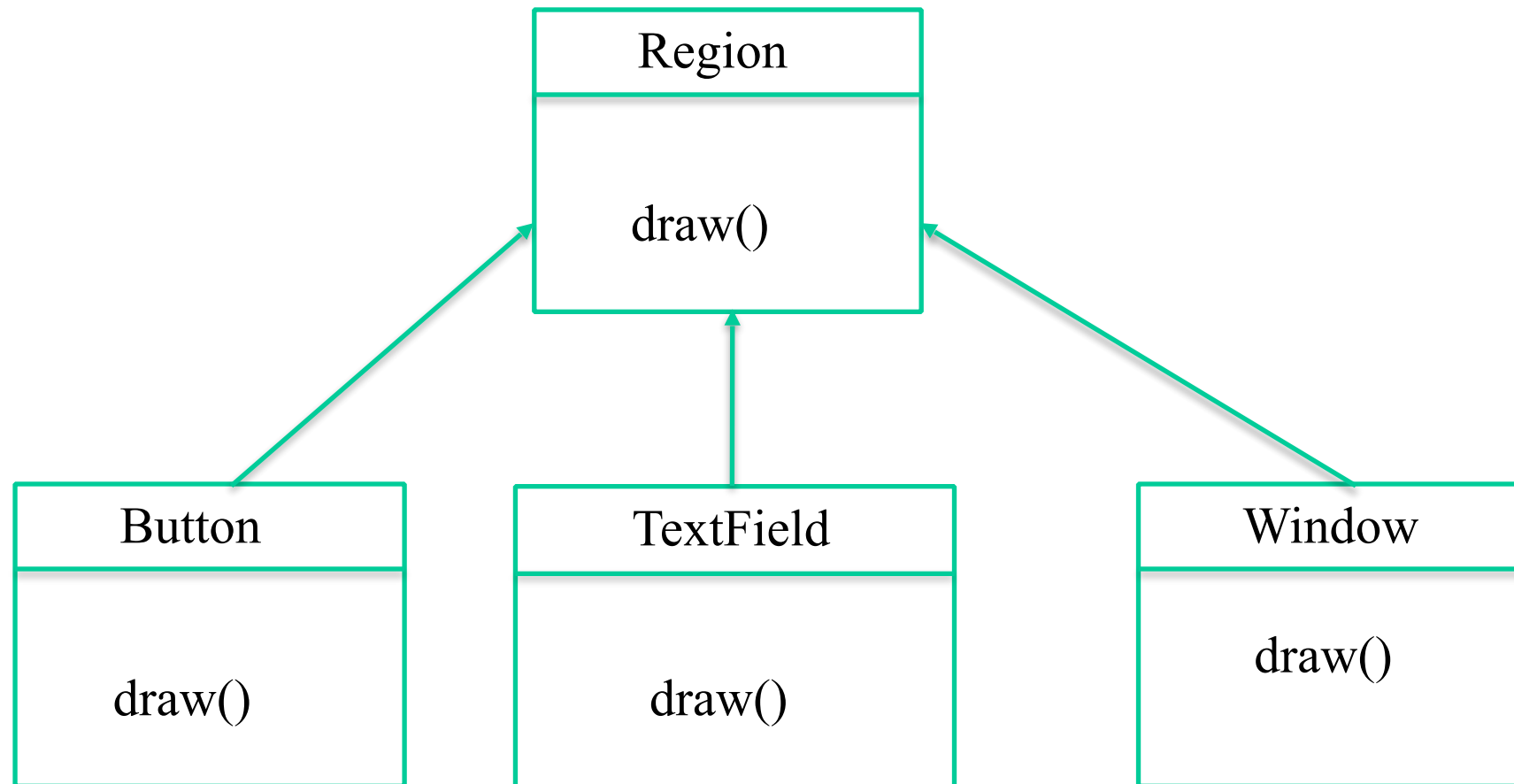
# Spring Framework: Introduction

- What are frameworks?
- What are containers?
- What is IOC?
- What is the Spring Framework?
- Core Components
- Some examples

# What are Frameworks?

- Software library that provides reusable API
- An abstraction providing generic functionality that can be extended to provide specialized features
- owns flow of control and/or lifecycle
- default behavior that is usable
- examples: MFC, X11, Qt, Eclipse RCP, ASP.NET, EJB, JSP / Servlets, Hibernate, etc... and of course, Spring

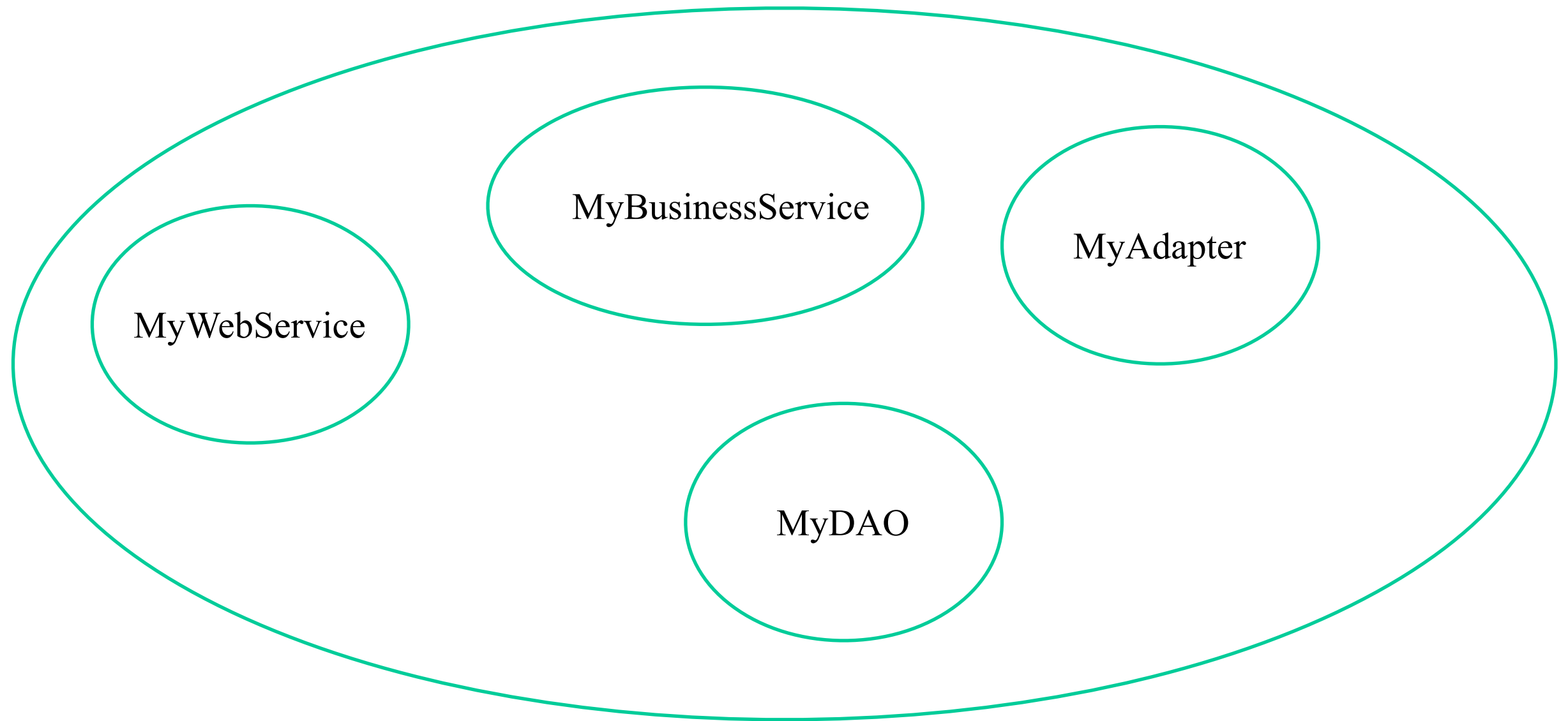
# Example Framework



# What are Containers?

- an environment that contains and manages the access to one or more objects
- collections are simple containers
- more complex containers manage the lifecycle of objects
- containers can also handle configuration dependencies
- dependency injection takes creation away from the constructor
- examples: EJB Container, Web Container

# Example Container





# What is IOC?

- IOC is inversion of control (implicit versus explicit)
- Martin Fowler compared it to the Hollywood Principle, “Don’t call us, we’ll call you !”
- You don’t call the APIs directly, the container framework calls you
- Leverage existing template patterns
- A subset is known as Dependency Injection (DI), lifecycle of object part of framework
- dependent object configuration and control are taken away from the typical construction
- containers manage wiring of dependencies

# Why IOC?

- Inversion of Control removes direct dependencies (no concrete knowledge of implementation)
- The most flexible systems make change additive.
- Avoid modifying code.
- Configuration can be abstracted.
- Life Cycle Management:  
patterns: singleton, prototype,  
factory, service locator
- Loose coupling
- EASIER TO TEST !

# What is the Spring Framework?

- Created in 2002-2003 by Rod Johnson
- goal: to simplify java development
- Invented out of necessity; J2EE was still overly complex and hard to assemble
- pico container that manages beans  
(pojo: plain old java object)
- leverages common patterns in a framework to reduce developers re-inventing the wheel
- Apache License 2.0 (open source)

# What is the Spring Framework?

- Spring is not focused on implementations, but wiring implementations together
- provides “context” to a set of configured beans and properties
- provides dependency injection (DI) to decouple implementations
- provides cross-cutting of concerns (aspects and interceptors)
- leverages proxies to extend objects at runtime and delegate to targets

## Spring Framework Runtime

### Data Access/Integration

JDBC

ORM

OXM

JMS

Transactions

### Web

(MVC / Remoting)

Web

Servlet

Portlet

Struts

AOP

Aspects

Instrumentation

### Core Container

Beans

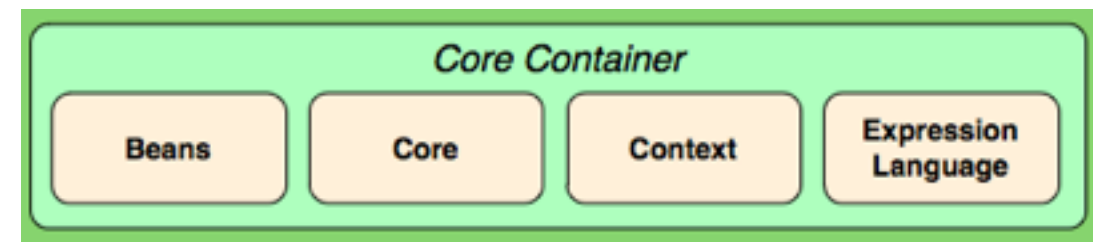
Core

Context

Expression  
Language

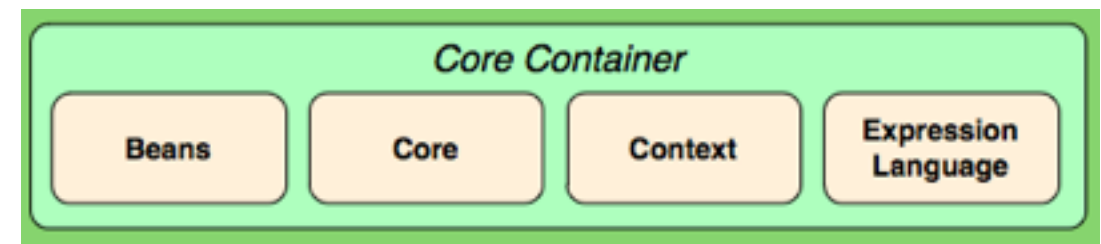
Test





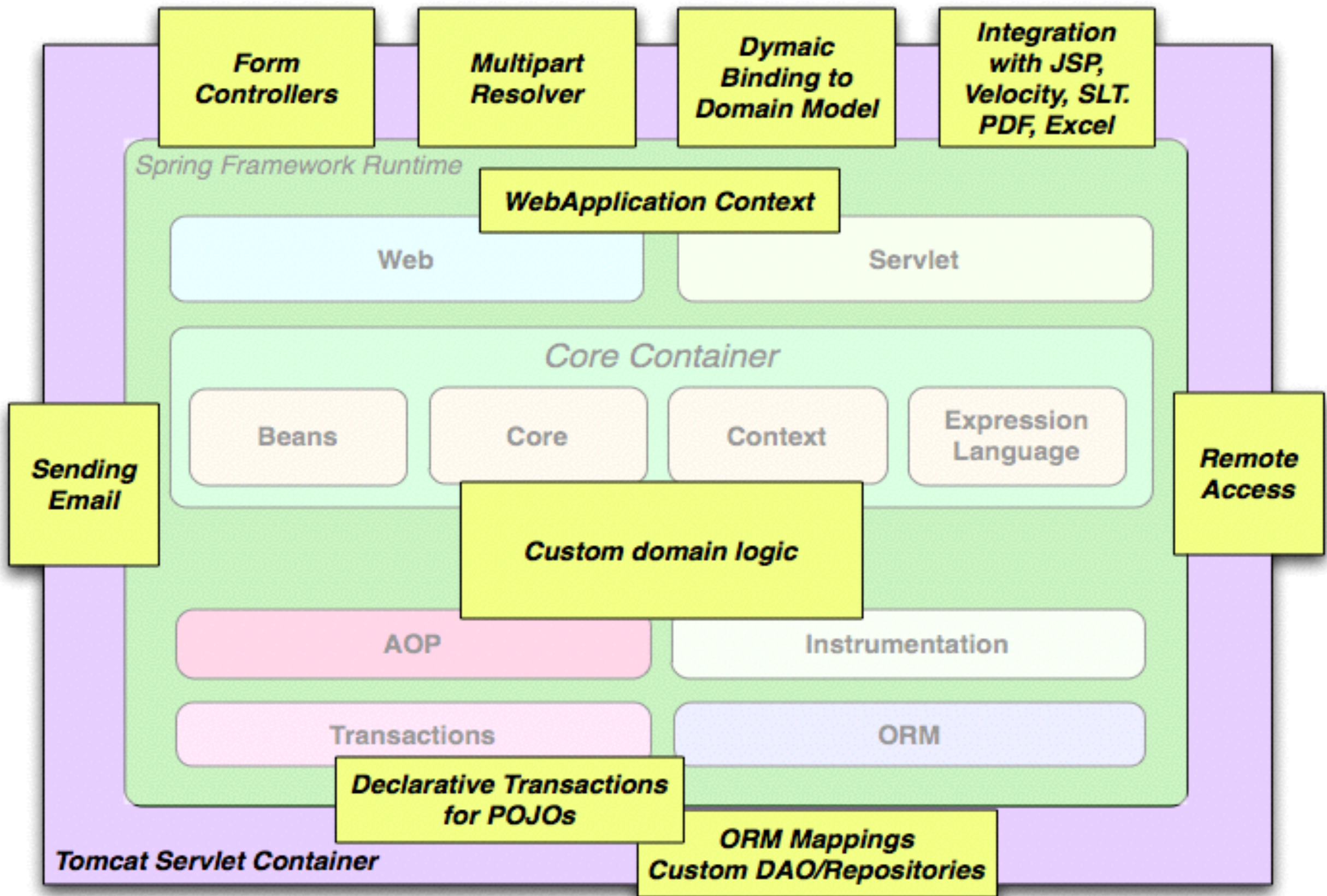
# Spring Core

- <http://docs.spring.io/spring/docs/current/spring-framework-reference/html/beans.html>
- Core Container are the common objects leveraged in all the extensions
- Core consists of Core, Beans, Context, and Expression Language modules
- Core and Beans modules are focused on the IOC and Dependency Injection features as well as life cycle management using the BeanFactory
- Context module provides the container the ability

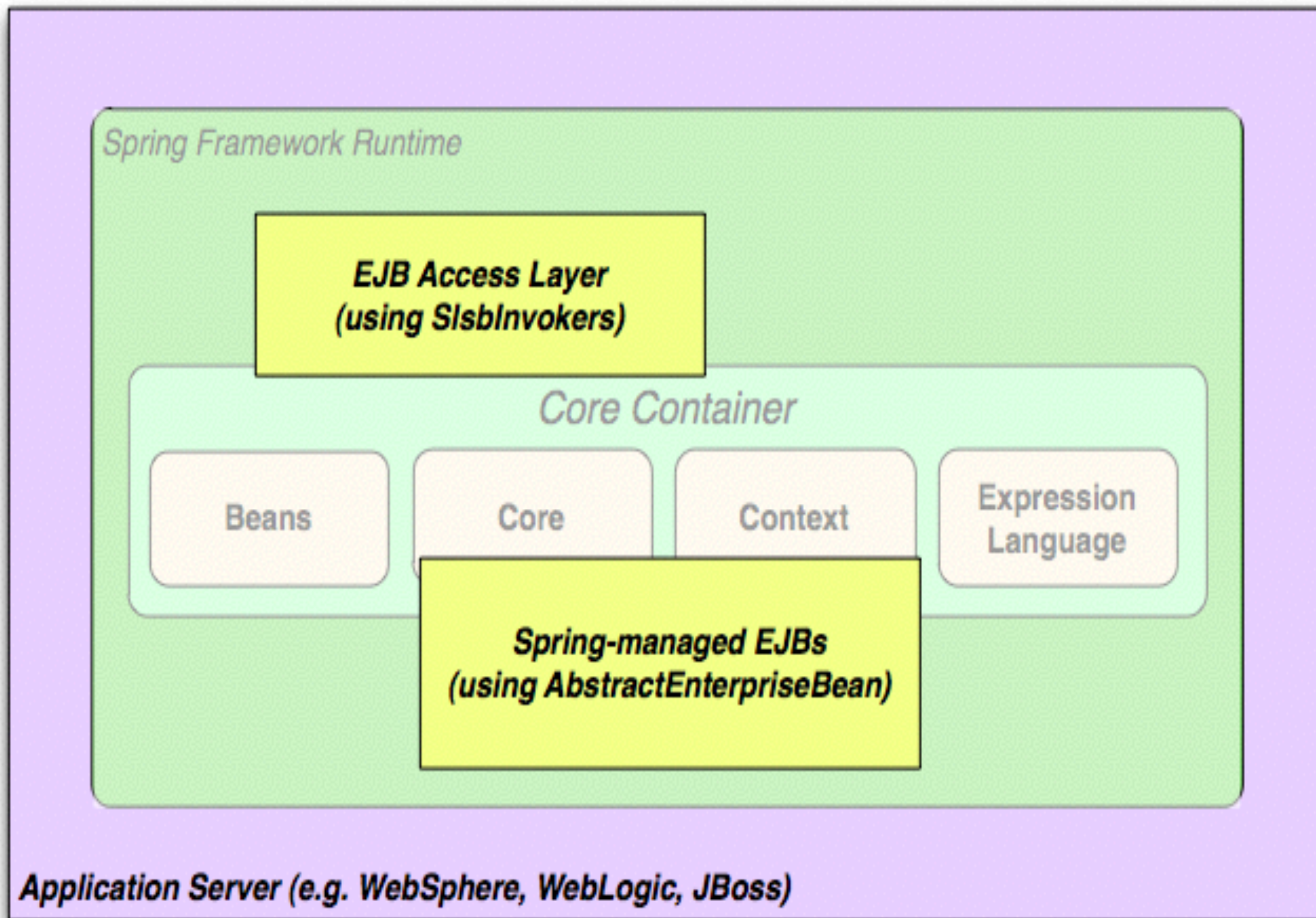


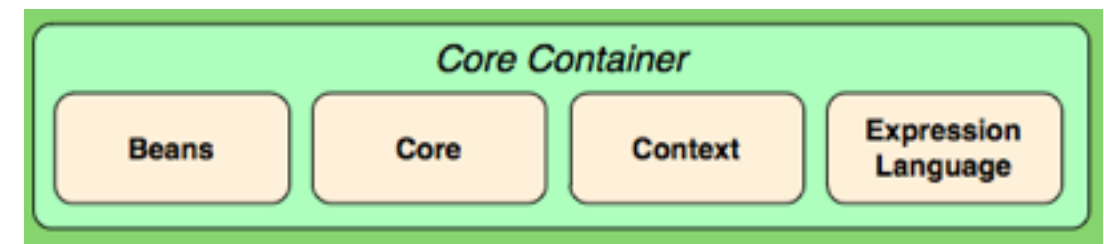
# Spring Core

- Context module adds
  - internationalization
  - property configuration.
- Context integrates with Java EE containers like:
  - EJB
  - JMX
  - Web Containers



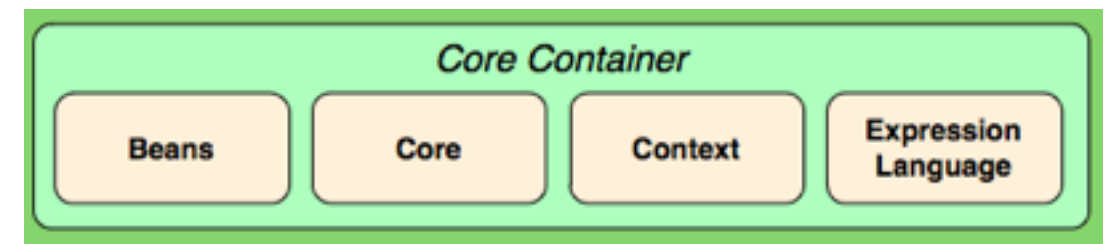






# Spring Core

- Context is about the caller's point of view
- Beans are created based on a context's lifecycle
- Spring IOC uses two types of Dependency Injection (DI)
  - Type 2 (property)
  - Type 3 (constructor) creation of dependencies



# Spring Core

- Bean Lifecycle
  - scope (instances)
  - initialization (callbacks)
  - finalization (callbacks)

# Spring Framework: LifeCycle

- IOC Type 2 setters
  - Java Bean Property ( requires getter / setter )
  - Injected via
    - XML: via property name/value of bean
    - @Autowired
- IOC Type 3 constructor
  - Java Bean public constructor
  - Injected via
    - XML via constructor-arg elements
    - @Autowired on parameters

# Spring Framework: Introduction

## Beans

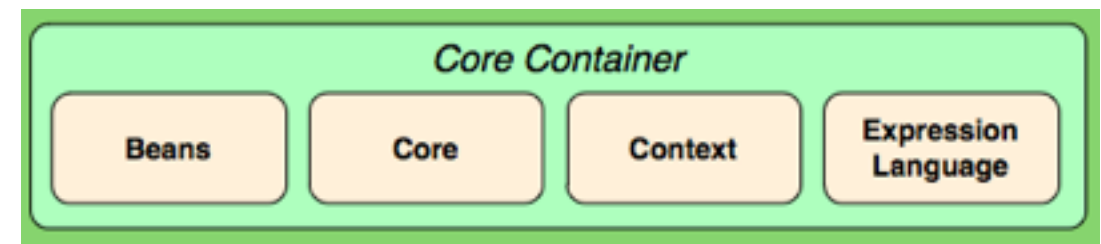
- Beans have scope (singleton , prototype)  
Just like Web has request, session, application

```
<bean id="accountDao"  
      lazy-init="true" scope="singleton"  
      class="AccountDaoJDBC">  
    <!-- ... -->  
</bean>
```

# Spring Framework: LifeCycle

- Beans have lifecycle
  - InitializingBean and DisposableBean
  - @PostConstruct / @PreDestroy
  - Lifecycle (interfaces for events)

```
public class AccountDaoJDBC implements AccountDao,  
    InitializingBean, DisposableBean{  
    public void afterPropertiesSet() throws Exception {}  
    public void destroy() throws Exception {}  
    //...  
}
```



# Spring Core

- Bean Properties
  - conversion (String to double)
  - validation (check for nulls)
  - formatting (String formats)

# Spring Framework: Introduction

## Beans

- Example Service Implementation

```
public class AcmeBank {  
    //...  
    private String name;  
    //...  
}
```



# Spring Framework: Introduction

## Beans

- XML Application Context
  - Uses XSD to define capabilities
  - <http://docs.spring.io/spring/docs/current/spring-framework-reference/html/xsd-config.html>

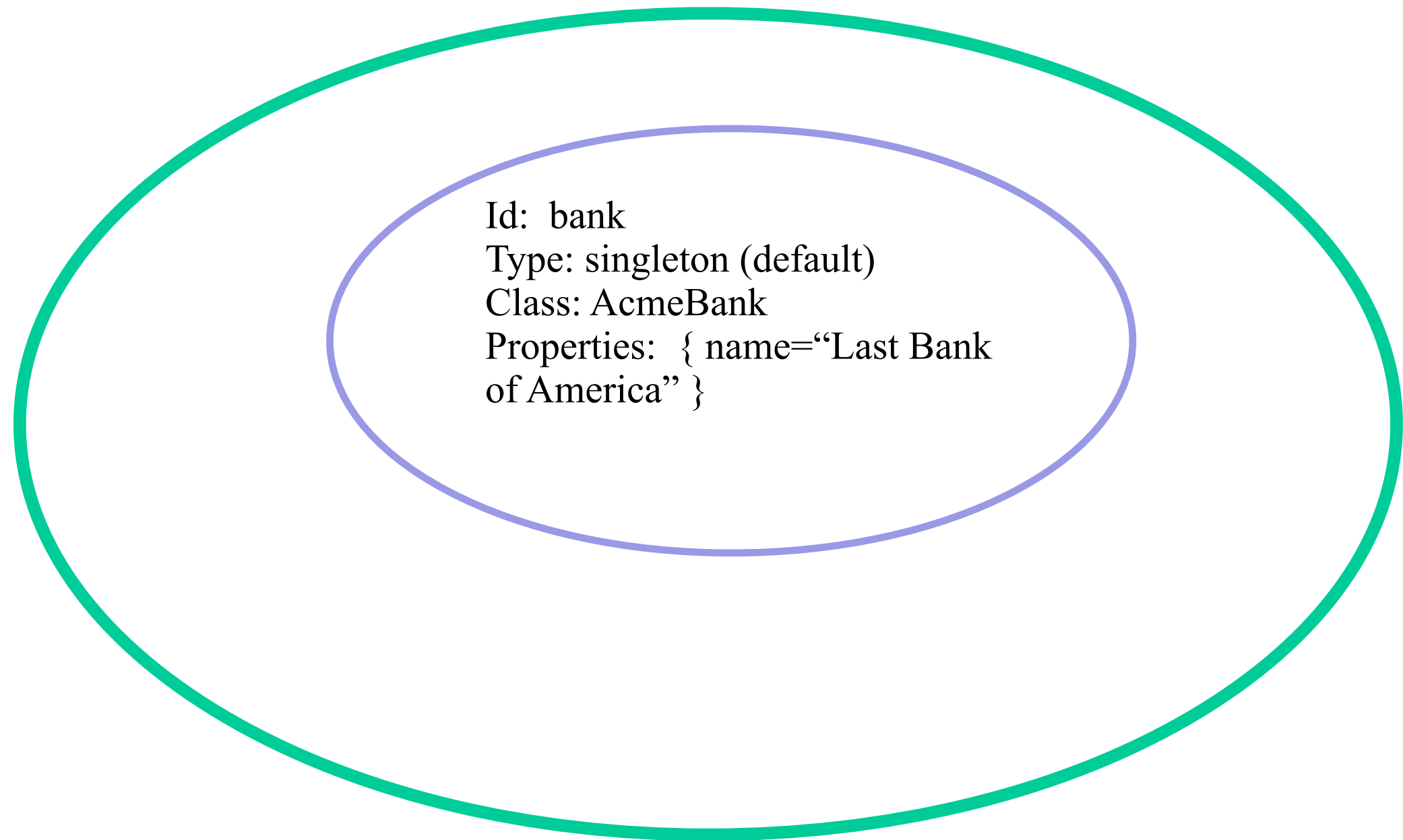
<beans

```
xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xmlns:context="http://www.springframework.org/schema/context"
xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/context
http://www.springframework.org/schema/context/spring-context.xsd
http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd">
```

```
<bean id="bank" class="AcmeBankImpl">
  <property name="name" value="Last Bank of America=" />
</bean>
```

</beans>

# Application Container



# Spring Framework Beans

- Factory Methods

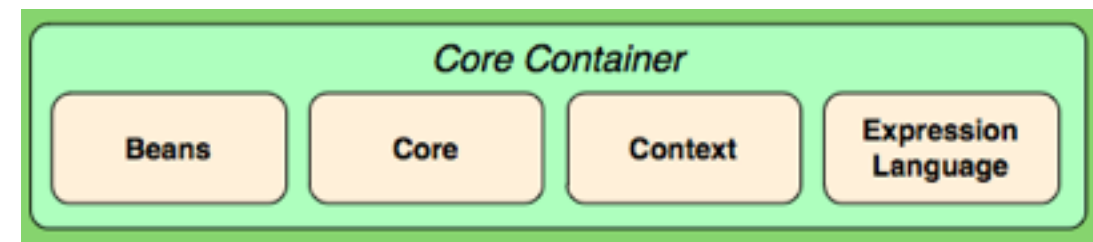
- static method to create object instance

```
<bean  
  id="clientService"  
  class="examples.ClientService"  
  factory-method="createInstance"/>
```

- instance reference and factory method name

```
<bean  
  id="serviceLocator"  
  class="examples.DefaultServiceLocator"/>
```

```
<bean  
  id="clientService"  
  factory-bean="serviceLocator"  
  factory-method="createClientServiceInstance"/>
```



# Spring Core

- Example of Expression Language Usage:

```
<bean class="mycompany.RewardsTestDatabase">  
  <property name="databaseName"  
    value="#{systemProperties.databaseName}" />  
  <property name="keyGenerator"  
    value="#{strategyBean.databaseKeyGenerator}" />  
  <!-- .... -->  
</bean>
```

# Spring Framework: Introduction

## Dependencies

- Spring Beans Maven Configuration
  - properties
    - via PropertyConfiguration
    - via Environment
  - dependencies
    - via explicit depends on attribute
    - via implicit references to other beans

# Spring Framework: Introduction

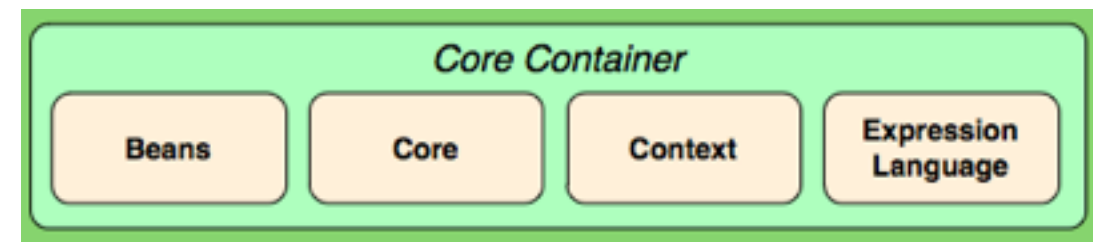
## Dependencies

- Enable Spring Configured Annotations  
(Using `@Configuration` on a class, the class gets injections on `@Autowired` and `@Resource`)

```
<context:spring-configured/>
```

- Enable Spring Properties  
(`${prop.key}` key references in XML and `@Value` on fields are injected with property value)

```
<context:property-placeholder  
    location="classpath:application.properties"/>
```



# Spring Core

- Expression Language module provides a unified EL as specified in JSP 2.1
- EL supports setting/getting property values, property assignments, method invocations, and conversions of types (lists, maps)
- Spring supports configuration via XML Configuration file or via @Annotations

# Spring Framework: Introduction

## Core Annotations

- DZone Reference Card (very handy)
- Spring Configuration  
<http://refcardz.dzone.com/refcardz/spring-configuration>
- Spring Annotations  
<http://refcardz.dzone.com/refcardz/spring-annotations>



# Spring Framework: Introduction Dependencies

- LAB 02 wire POJO with Spring XML
  - Go to unit test and uncomment the Asserts
  - Change XML to make test green
  - Create the HAS-A relationships between User to ATM to Bank

# LAB 02

Wait here until ready to move on...

# Spring Framework: Introduction

## Dependencies

- Enable Spring Configured Annotations  
(Using `@Configuration` on a class, the class gets injections on `@Autowired` and `@Resource`)

```
<context:spring-configured/>
```

- Enable Spring Properties  
(`${prop.key}` key references in XML and `@Value` on fields are injected with property value)

```
<context:property-placeholder  
    location="classpath:application.properties"/>
```

# Spring Framework: Introduction

## Core Annotations

- Injections
  - @Autowired
  - @Value
- Component Beans
  - @Service
  - @Repository
  - @Component

# Spring Framework: Introduction

## Core Annotations

- Bean Configurations
  - @Configuration
  - @ComponentScan
  - @PropertySource
  - @EnableAutoConfiguration
  - @Import
  - @EnableTransactionManagement

# Spring Framework: Introduction Dependencies

- LAB 03 wire POJO with Spring Annotations
  - Go to unit test and uncomment the Asserts
  - Change Objects to make test green
  - Create the HAS-A relationships between User to ATM to Bank

# LAB 03

Wait here until ready to move on...

# Spring Framework: Introduction

## Core Annotations

- On Component Classes  
`@Profile("acme-bank")`
- On JUnit Test Class  
`@ActiveProfiles("acme-bank")`
- `java -Dspring.profiles.active=acme-bank` argument to set from command line application

- XML Config uses a beans wrapper with profile attribute

```
<beans profile="acme-bank" >
  <bean id="theBank"
    class="com.lse.spring.example.pojo.AcmeBank"
    scope="singleton" >
    <property name="checkingBalance"
      value="${my.bank.balance}" />
    <property name="bankName"
      value="${my.bank.name}" />
  </bean>
</beans>
```



# Spring Framework: Profiles

- LAB 04 use profiles with Spring XML
  - Change old Bank Test to use a profile
  - Add new Bank Test with new profile
  - Add new Bank and wire it based on profile setting
  - Change Objects to make test green

# LAB 04

Wait here until ready to move on...

# Spring Framework: Profiles

- LAB 05 use profiles with Spring Annotations
  - Change old Bank Test to use a profile
  - Add new Bank Test with new profile
  - Add new Bank and wire it based on profile setting
  - Change Objects to make test green

# LAB 05

Wait here until ready to move on...

# Spring Framework: Introduction

## Data

- Need a database: Derby on the back stretch !  
Lab 06
- Spring JDBC  
Lab 07
- Spring Transactions  
Lab 08
- Spring JPA  
Lab 09
- Spring Boot

# Spring Framework: LAB 06 - Setup Derby

- perform maven clean install on derby project
- perform maven run on derby project
- should see java process listening on port 1527
- setup STS to connect to database
- either run the sql scripts under src/main/resources or unzip provided derby-data zip file

# LAB 06

Wait here until ready to move on...

# Spring Framework: Data

- DAO: data access object (data layer)
- Spring provides consistent access to JDBC interfaces to include JDO, JPA, Hibernate, iBatis templates.
- Spring provides common exception hierarchy



# Spring Framework: Data

- @Repository configures DAO with common exception translation
- JDBC Template (Spring JDBC)
- iBatis SqlMapClient support
- Hibernate Session API support
- JPA supported entity manager (EJB)
  - @PersistenceContext
  - @PersistenceUnit

# Spring Framework: Data

- JdbcTemplate uses DataSource provided by Spring Application Context
- DAO uses JdbcTemplate to execute JDBC type commands and manages closing of connections, statements, and result sets
- update method is for executing SQL that performs insert, update, or delete operations
- query executes selects
- Results use a DataMapper to do manual mapping of each row to new entity object

# Spring Framework: Data

- DataSource leveraged via XML configuration  
JNDI setup:

```
<jee:jndi-lookup id="dataSource" jndi-name="java:comp/env/jdbc/myds"/>
```

```
<bean id="accountDao" lazy-init="true" scope="singleton"  
      class="com.lse.spring.example.dao.AccountDaoJdbc">  
    <property name="dataSource" ref="dataSource" />  
</bean>
```

# Spring Framework: Data

- DataSource leveraged via XML configuration  
DBCP setup:

```
<bean id="dataSource"
      class="org.apache.commons.dbcp.BasicDataSource" destroy-method="close">
  <property name="driverClassName" value="${jdbc.driverClassName}"/>
  <property name="url" value="${jdbc.url}"/>
  <property name="username" value="${jdbc.username}"/>
  <property name="password" value="${jdbc.password}"/>
</bean>

<bean id="accountDao" lazy-init="true" scope="singleton"
      class="com.lse.spring.example.dao.AccountDaoJdbc">
  <property name="dataSource" ref="dataSource" />
</bean>
```

# Spring Framework: Data

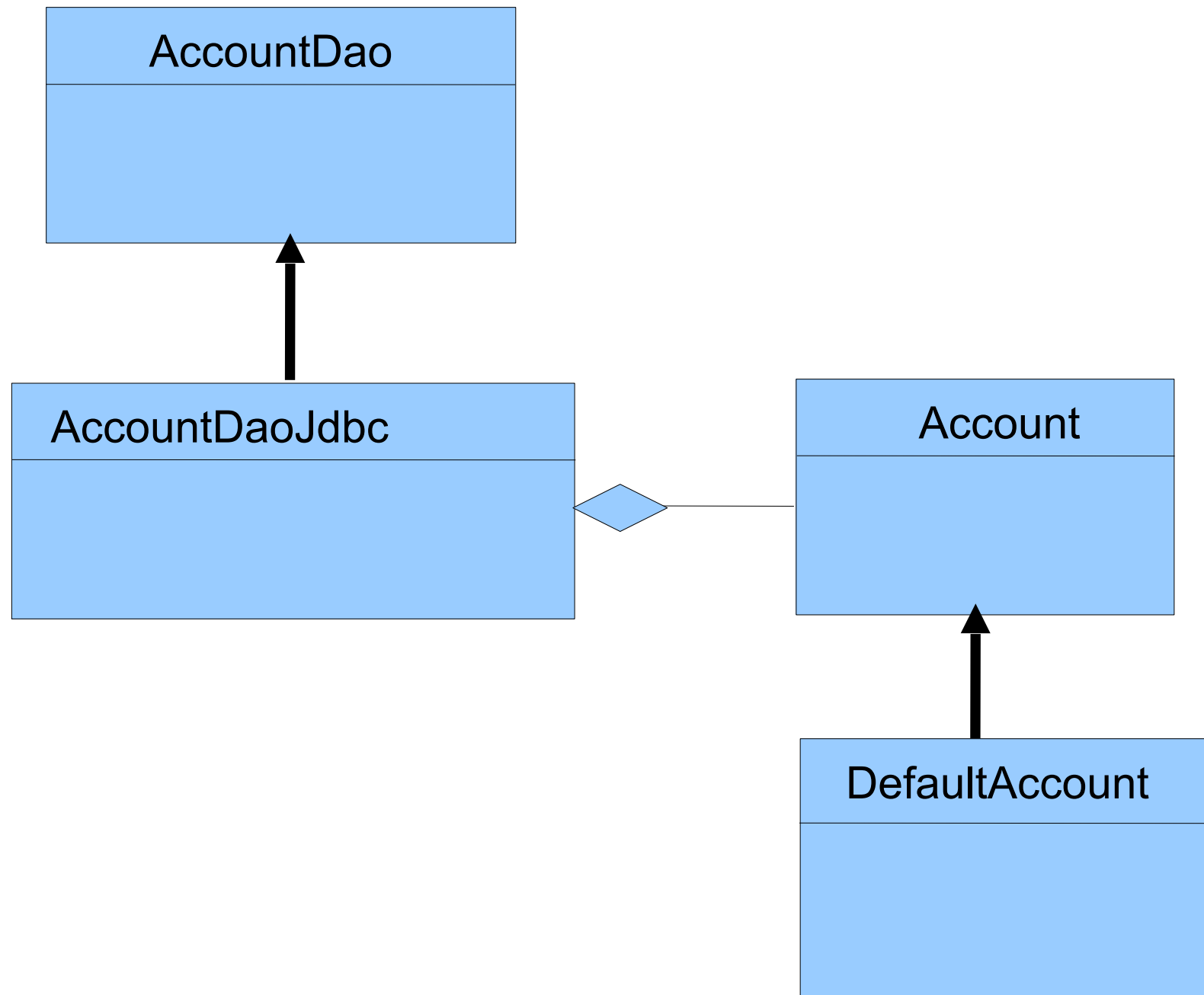
- Persistence
  - JDBC
  - Transactions
    - Local (JDBC)
    - Global (JTA)
- ORM
  - Hibernate
  - MyBatis
  - JPA (example: EclipseLink / Hibernate)
  - NoSQL

# Spring Framework: Data - JDBC

- LAB 07 use Spring JDBC Template to create an AccountDAO implementation
- Uncomment Asserts in AccountDAOTest
- Uncomment Asserts in UserTest
- Change Objects to make test green

# LAB 07: Data JDBC

Hint to model::



# LAB 07

Wait here until ready to move on...



# Spring Framework: Data Transactions (TX)

- Spring Framework provides Transaction Management integration
- Leverages application container TMs: WebLogic, WebSphere, JBoss, etc
- Provides Local and Global support
  - JTA: Java Transaction API (XA support)
- Spring provides consistent transaction management for multiple resources
  - database (JDBC, JPA)
  - messaging (JMS)
  - RMI / IIOP

**Control flows back through  
interceptor chain to return  
result to caller**



**Caller invokes proxy,  
not target**

**Transaction created on way  
in, committed or rolled  
back on way out**

**Business logic invoked**

**Custom interceptors may run  
before or after transaction advisor**

# Spring Framework: Data Transactions

- Simple DataSource TransactionManager
- Not Two Phase Commit
- Only Supports JDBC transactions
- Local Transaction Support (not Global)

```
<!-- a PlatformTransactionManager is still required -->  
  
<bean id="transactionManager"  
    class="org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DataSourceTransactionManager">  
    <!-- (this dependency is defined somewhere else) -->  
    <property name="dataSource" ref="dataSource"/>  
</bean>
```

# Spring Framework: Data Transactions

- `@Transactional` annotation wraps methods with transaction control using transaction manager calls to begin / commit / rollback
  - isolation and propagation level config
  - read-only optimization option
  - timeout (max time before rollback)
  - applied at class or method level

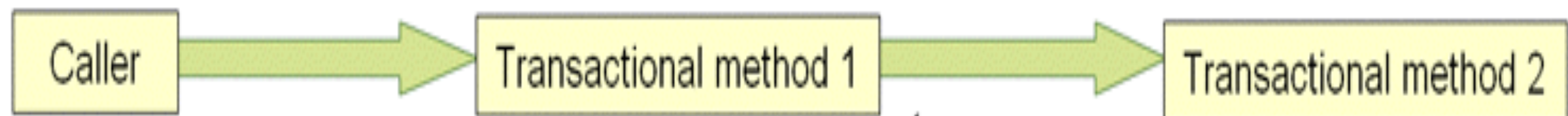
```
@Transactional(readOnly = false, propagation = Propagation.REQUIRES_NEW)
```

```
    public void updateFoo(Foo foo) {  
        // do something  
    }
```

# Spring Framework: Data Transactions

- Propagation provides JTA information about the type of transaction and how it processes with other transaction
  - PROPAGATION\_REQUIRED: DEFAULT, will create a transaction if one is not already created and will participate if one exists.
  - PROPAGATION\_REQUIRES\_NEW: will create a new transaction and not participate in existing one, if other exists, will suspend it
  - PROPAGATION\_SUPPORTS: will use transaction if exists, otherwise will not create one (read only operations)
  - PROPAGATION\_NESTED: will leverage save point or sub transactions if supported by resources.
  - Other options that allow for error handling if exception exists or does not

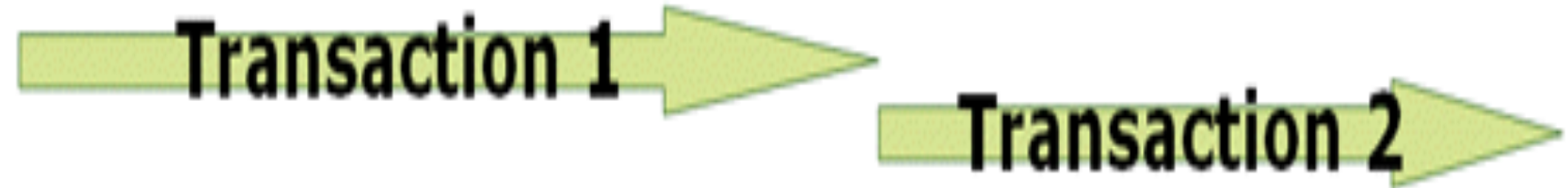
**REQUIRED**



Transaction created,  
committed or rolled back as  
needed

Method 2 executes in the existing transaction.

**REQUIRES\_NEW**



Transaction created,  
committed or rolled back as  
needed

Method 2 executes in a new transaction, and the  
outer transaction is suspended.

# Spring Framework: Data Transactions

- Unit Testing can utilize a third party Transaction Manager
- Atomikos is open source and very stable
  - Transaction Essentials (Apache License 2)
  - DataSource wrappers for XA and non-XA connections
  - Support for JMS



# Spring Framework: Data Transactions

## Example XML Config

```
<bean id="dataSource" name="dataSource,datasource"
    class="com.atomikos.jdbc.nonxa.AtomikosNonXADataSourceBean"
    lazy-init="true" init-method="init" destroy-method="close">
    <property name="uniqueResourceName" value="NONXADBMS" />
    <property name="driverClassName" value="${jdbc.driverClassName}" />
    <property name="url" value="${jdbc.url}" />
    <property name="user" value="${jdbc.username}" />
    <property name="password" value="${jdbc.password}" />
    <property name="readOnly" value="false" />
    <property name="poolSize" value="1" />
    <property name="maxPoolSize" value="4" />
    <property name="minPoolSize" value="0" />
    <property name="testQuery" value="select 1 from dual" />
</bean>

<bean id="atomikosTransactionManager"
    class="com.atomikos.icatch.jta.UserTransactionManager"
    init-method="init" destroy-method="close">
    <property name="forceShutdown" value="true"/>
    <property name="transactionTimeout" value="${transaction.timeout}" />
</bean>
```

# Spring Framework: Data Transactions

## Example XML Config (cont)

```
<bean id="atomikosUserTransaction"
      class="com.atomikos.icatch.jta.UserTransactionImp">
  <property name="transactionTimeout" value="${transaction.timeout}" />
</bean>

<!-- Configure the Spring framework to use JTA transactions from Atomikos -->
<bean id="transactionManager"
      class="org.springframework.transaction.jta.JtaTransactionManager">
  <property name="transactionManager">
    <ref bean="atomikosTransactionManager" />
  </property>
  <property name="userTransaction">
    <ref bean="atomikosUserTransaction" />
  </property>
</bean>

<!-- enable the configuration of transactional behavior based on
annotations -->
<tx:annotation-driven transaction-manager="transactionManager"/>
```

# Spring Framework: Data Transactions

- LAB 08 use Spring JDBC Repository to create an AuditDAO implementation
- Uncomment Asserts in AuditDAOTest
- Uncomment Asserts in UserTest
- Change Objects to make test green
- Use @Transactional appropriately

# LAB 08

Wait here until ready to move on...

# Spring Framework: Web with Boot

- Provides easy boiler plates for starting apps
  - Support from STS  
File->New->Spring Starter Project
  - <http://projects.spring.io/spring-boot>
- Easy getting started with Initializr
  - select types of options (Web, JMS, JPA, etc)
  - generates boiler plate zip to download
  - <http://start.spring.io>

# DEMO Spring-Boot

# Spring Framework: Resources

<http://docs.spring.io/spring/docs/current/spring-framework-reference/htmlsingle/>  
<http://spring.io/docs>  
<http://spring.io/guides>  
<http://www.theserverside.com/news/1364527/Introduction-to-the-Spring-Framework>  
<http://www.javabeat.net/tutorials/8-spring-framework-beginners-tutorial.html>  
Spring In Action, Walls  
Pro Spring, Harrop and Machacek

# Spring Framework: Resources

<http://refcardz.dzone.com/refcardz/spring-configuration>  
<http://refcardz.dzone.com/refcardz/spring-annotations>  
<http://refcardz.dzone.com/refcardz/core-spring-data>  
<http://refcardz.dzone.com/refcardz/eclipse-tools-spring>  
<http://refcardz.dzone.com/refcardz/spring-web-flow>  
<http://refcardz.dzone.com/refcardz/expression-based-authorization>  
<http://refcardz.dzone.com/refcardz/getting-started-with-jpa>  
<http://refcardz.dzone.com/refcardz/whats-new-jpa-20>  
<http://refcardz.dzone.com/refcardz/eclipselink-jpa>  
<http://refcardz.dzone.com/refcardz/spring-integration>  
<http://refcardz.dzone.com/refcardz/spring-batch-refcard>



# Thank You