



Treinamento de Java Spring

Abril de 2016

Fonte: PluralSight



Spring

O que é Spring?



Spring é um **Framework Java** voltado para reduzir complexidade e deixar o desenvolvedor focado nas regras de negócio.

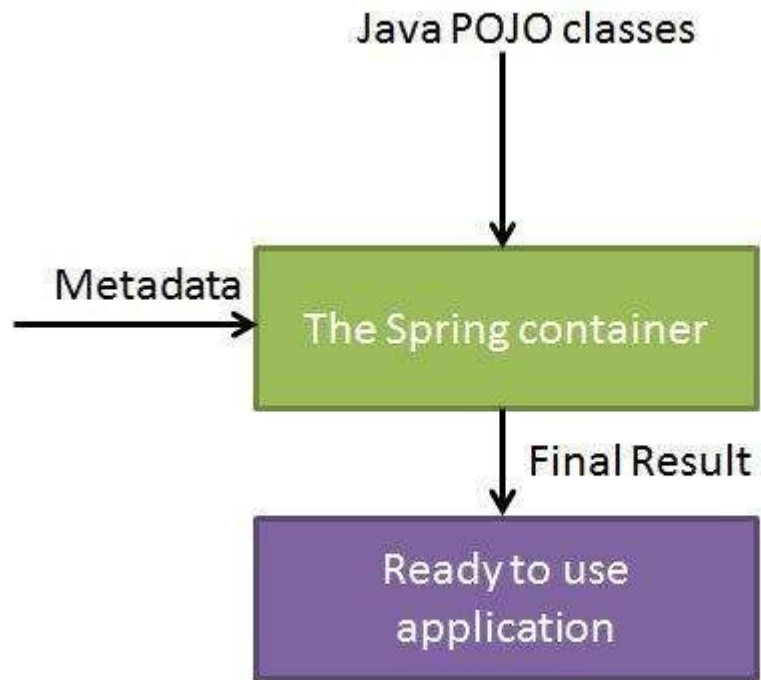
Construído **sobre as melhores práticas** de desenvolvimento e padrões de projeto.

Leve e pouco intrusivo quando comparado ao J2EE.

Baseado em **POJOs e Interfaces**



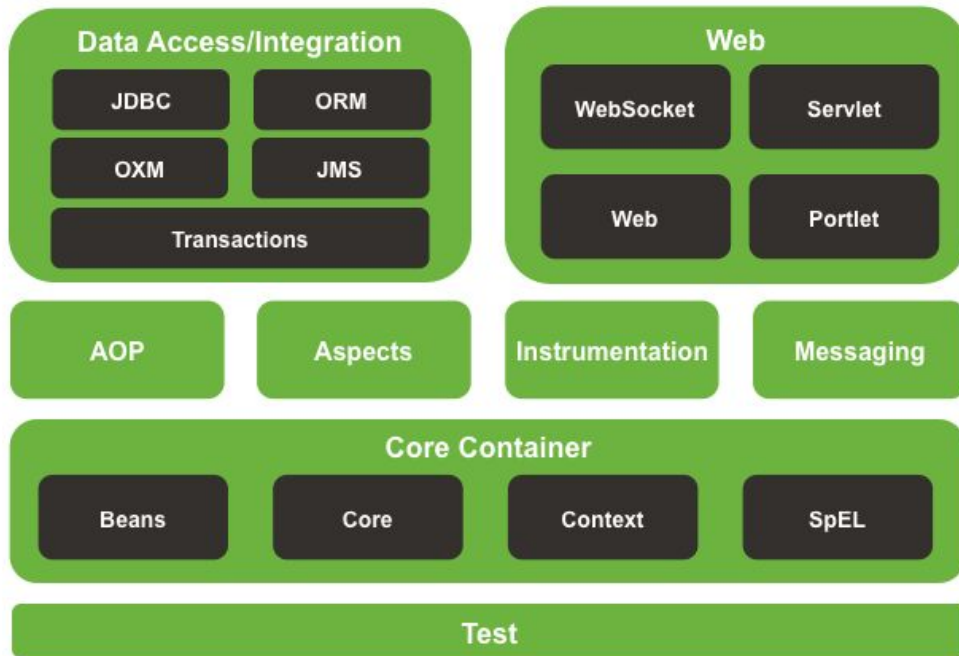
IoC



Módulos



Spring Framework Runtime



Comparativo

Spring Framework and Java EE 6 (Side-by-Side)



JSF/CDI/JAAS/JPA/JAX-RS/JAX-WS	Components	Spring MVC/loC/Security/JPA/JAX-WS
JBoss EAP 6	Server	Tomcat 7
11 Kb (WAR file)	File Size	32,153 Kb (WAR file)
0 / 4	JARs/ XMLs	36 / 5
37	Configuration Lines	92
33 Mb Heap / 48 Mb Perm	Pre-Deploy Memory	23 Mb Heap / 21 Mb Perm
41 Mb Heap / 84 Mb Perm	Post-Deploy Memory	107 Mb Heap/ 52 Mb Perm
71 Mb Heap / 92 Mb Perm	Memory (100 Threads)	81 Mb Heap/ 47 Mb Perm
2459 ms (average)	Response Time	1100 ms (average)

Vamos a um exemplo?

applicationContext.xml



- Doesn't have to be named applicationContext.xml
 - More of a loose standard
- A simple view of Spring is that it is Hashmap of objects
 - Objects are name/value pairs
- Although not the intention of Spring, it can be used as a simple Registry
- XML configuration begins with a file named the applicationContext.xml
- There are namespaces that aid in configuration and validation

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>  
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"  
       xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"  
       xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
```


Beans



- **Id or Name**

- Can be used interchangeably
- Id has to be a valid XML identifier
 - Can't contain special characters, ie: "*", "/", "."
- Name can contain special characters
 - Often doesn't matter with just Spring, but when building URLs with Spring MVC can be problematic

- **Default No-Args Constructor**

- Setter Injection VS Constructor Injection

- **Class**

```
<bean name="customerRepository"  
      class="com.pluralsight.repository.HibernateCustomerRepositoryImpl">  
</bean>
```

Injection



- Setter injection is more common

```
<bean name="customerService" class="com.pluralsight.service.CustomerServiceImpl">  
  <property name="customerRepository" ref="customerRepository"></property>  
</bean>
```

- Constructor injection guarantees the contract

```
<bean name="customerService" class="com.pluralsight.service.CustomerServiceImpl">  
  <constructor-arg index="0" ref="customerRepository" />  
</bean>
```

**Configurar tudo por XML?
Annotations!**

Stereotype Annotations



- **@Component, @Service, @Repository**
- **Semantically the same**
 - @Service and @Repository both extend @Component, but don't add any features
- **@Component**
 - Regular components/beans, any POJO
- **@Service**
 - Service tier where business logic is contained
- **@Repository**
 - Data Access tier / database interaction layer

Autowiring



- **Spring can automatically wire beans together for you**
- **byType**
 - Allows a property to be autowired if exactly one bean of the property type exists in the container. If more than one exists, a fatal exception is thrown, which indicates that you may not use byType autowiring for that bean. If there are no matching beans, nothing happens; the property is not set.
- **byName**
 - Autowiring by property name. Spring looks for a bean with the same name as the property that needs to be autowired.
- **constructor**
 - Analogous to byType, but applies to constructor arguments. If there is not exactly one bean of the constructor argument type in the container, a fatal error is raised.
- **no**
 - No Autowiring.

Autowired



- Using Annotations is more straightforward
- Autowiring method is somewhat hidden because it is tied to where you place the annotation
- Member variables

```
@Autowired
private CustomerRepository customerRepository;
```

- Constructor

```
@Autowired
public CustomerServiceImpl(CustomerRepository customerRepository) {
    this.customerRepository = customerRepository;
}
```

- Setter

```
@Autowired
public void setCustomerRepository(CustomerRepository customerRepository) {
    this.customerRepository = customerRepository;
}
```

@Configuration



- The Java file(s) that have the @Configuration annotation replace the applicationContext files
- Methods used in conjunction with the @Bean annotation are used to get instances of Spring Beans
- @Configuration is a class level annotation:

```
@Configuration  
public class AppConfig {
```

- @Bean is a method level annotation:

```
@Bean(name="customerService")  
public CustomerService getCustomerService() {
```

- Class and method names can be anything, Spring doesn't care

Autowired



- We add a `@ComponentScan` annotation:

```
@ComponentScan({"com.pluralsight"})
```

- Just like XML configuration, mark whatever you want as `@Autowired`
 - `byName` uses the `@Bean` name
 - `byType` uses the Instance Type

Dojo!

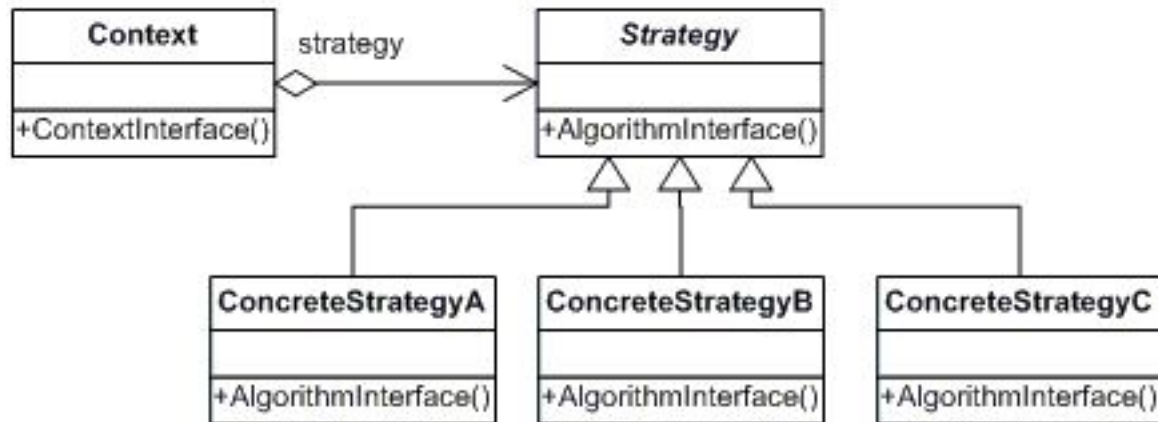
Exercício 01

Imagine uma calculadora de impostos que execute o cálculo de imposto sobre o valor de um Produto.

Exemplo: TV Samsung R\$ 1.500,00

- ISS 5%
- ICMS 18%

Design Patterns - Strategy



Exercício 02

Imagine uma calculadora de Descontos que calcule descontos sobre um carrinho de compras de uma loja online.

Exemplo:

- Carrinho com mais de 2 itens de 5%
- Desconto para carrinho com maior que 1000 reais de 10%
- Os descontos não são acumulativos

Design Patterns - Chain of Responsibility

