

Verinite Technologies Pvt Ltd

Concept - Spring Constructs

1. Controllers

Definition: In Spring MVC, controllers handle HTTP requests and return responses. They act as the link between the view and the service layer.

2.DAOs (Data Access Objects)

Definition: DAOs provide an abstract interface to some type of database or other persistence mechanism. They encapsulate data access logic.

3. Repositories

Definition: In Spring Data JPA, repositories are a type of DAO that use JPA to manage database operations. They are often used to abstract and simplify data access.

Example:

@Repository

```
public interface UserRepository extends JpaRepository<User, Long> {  
  
    // JpaRepository provides CRUD operations and more  
  
}
```

4. Services

Definition: Services contain business logic. They interact with DAOs or repositories and perform operations that are crucial to the business.

5. Entities

Definition: Entities are classes that represent the data structure of a table in the database. They are managed by JPA.

Example:

@Entity

```
public class User {  
  
    @Id  
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)  
    private Long id;  
  
    private String username;
```

```
        private String password;

        // getters and setters
    }
}
```

6. Models

Definition: Models refer to the classes used to transfer data between layers of the application, often between the controller and view.

Example:

```
public class UserModel {

    private Long id;

    private String username;

    // getters and setters
}
}
```

7. Dependency Injection

Definition: A design pattern used to implement Inversion of Control (IoC), where an object's dependencies are injected by the Spring container rather than being created by the object itself.

Example:

```
@Component

public class MyService {

    private final Dependency dependency;

    @Autowired

    public MyService(Dependency dependency) {

        this.dependency = dependency;
    }

}
}
```

8. Spring Data JPA

Definition: A Spring project that provides a high-level abstraction for working with JPA and databases, offering a repository pattern to simplify data access.

Example:

@Entity

```
public class Product {
```

```
    @Id
```

```
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
```

```
    private Long id;
```

```
    private String name;
```

```
    // getters and setters
```

```
}
```

@Repository

```
public interface ProductRepository extends JpaRepository<Product, Long> {
```

```
}
```

9. Beans vs POJO

Definition:

Beans: Objects managed by the Spring container. They are created, initialized, and managed by the container.

POJO (Plain Old Java Object): Simple Java objects without special restrictions or requirements.

Example:

@Component

```
public class MyBean {
```

```
    // Managed by Spring container
```

```
}
```

```
public class MyPojo {
```

```
    // Regular Java class, not managed by Spring
```

```
}
```

10. Bean Scopes

Definition: Bean scopes define the lifecycle and visibility of Spring beans. Common scopes are:

Singleton: One instance per Spring container (default).

Prototype: A new instance each time requested.

Request: One instance per HTTP request.

Session: One instance per HTTP session.

11. Log Levels

Definition: Levels used to control the granularity of logging output. Common levels are:

ERROR: For serious issues.

WARN: For potentially problematic situations.

INFO: For general informational messages.

DEBUG: For detailed diagnostic information.

TRACE: For highly detailed tracing information.

Example:

```
private static final Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(MyClass.class);
```

```
logger.info("This is an info message.");
```

```
logger.debug("This is a debug message.");
```

12. Exception Handling, Controller Advice

Definition:

Exception Handling: Mechanism to manage and respond to errors in a controlled manner.

Controller Advice: A way to handle exceptions globally across multiple controllers using `@ControllerAdvice`.

Example:

```
@ControllerAdvice
```

```
public class GlobalExceptionHandler {  
    @ExceptionHandler(Exception.class)  
    public ResponseEntity<String> handleException(Exception ex) {  
        return new ResponseEntity<>("Error: " + ex.getMessage(),  
            HttpStatus.INTERNAL_SERVER_ERROR);  
    }  
}
```

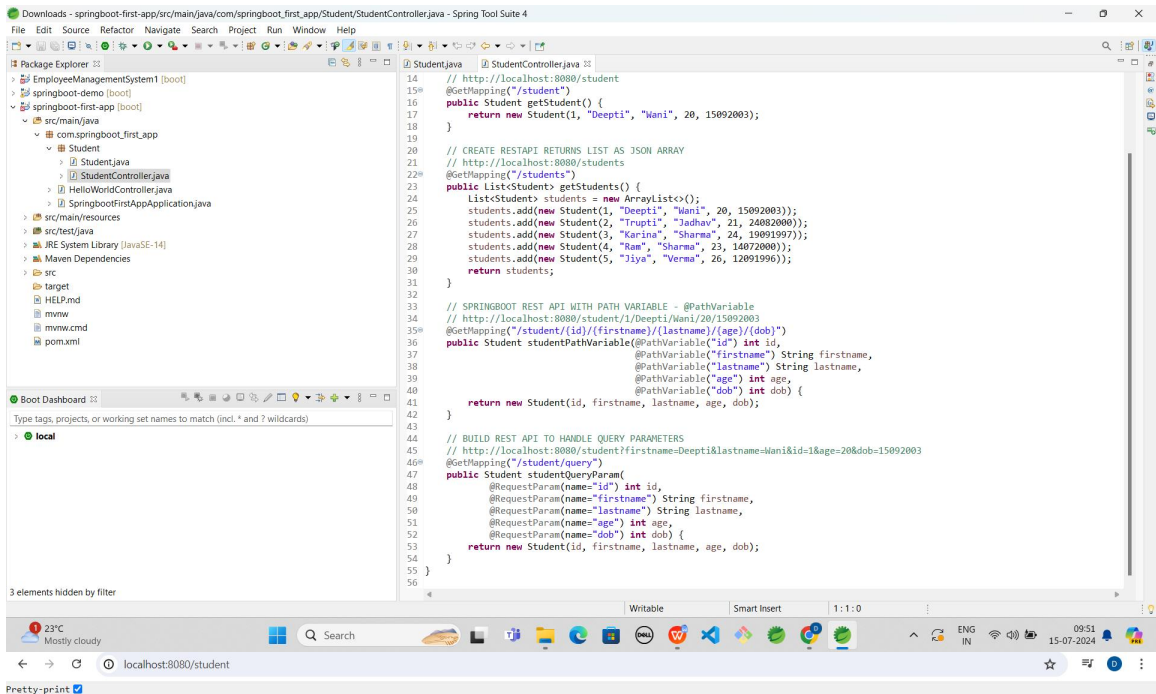
```

    }
}

```

The screenshot shows the Spring Tool Suite 4 IDE with the following components:

- Package Explorer:** Shows the project structure with packages like `com.springboot_first_app` and `src/main/java`.
- Student.java:** Contains the `Student` class with attributes `id`, `firstname`, `lastname`, `age`, and `dob`, along with getter and setter methods.
- StudentController.java:** Contains the `StudentController` class with REST API endpoints:
 - `getStudent()`: Returns a single student object.
 - `getStudents()`: Returns a list of student objects.
 - `studentPathVariable()`: Returns a student object based on path variables.
 - `studentQueryParam()`: Returns a student object based on query parameters.



```
{
  "id": 1,
  "firstname": "Deepiti",
  "lastname": "Wani",
  "age": 20,
  "dob": 15092003
}
```

localhost:8080/students

```
{
  {
    "id": 1,
    "firstname": "Deepiti",
    "lastname": "Wani",
    "age": 20,
    "dob": 15092003
  },
  {
    "id": 2,
    "firstname": "Trupti",
    "lastname": "Jadhav",
    "age": 21,
    "dob": 24082000
  },
  {
    "id": 3,
    "firstname": "Karina",
    "lastname": "Sharma",
    "age": 24,
    "dob": 19091997
  },
  {
    "id": 4,
    "firstname": "Ram",
    "lastname": "Sharma",
    "age": 23,
    "dob": 14072000
  },
  {
    "id": 5,
    "firstname": "Jiya",
    "lastname": "Verma",
    "age": 26,
    "dob": 12091996
  }
}
```

```
localhost:8080/student/1/Deepti/Wani/20/15092003

{
  "id": 1,
  "firstname": "Deepti",
  "lastname": "Wani",
  "age": 20,
  "dob": 15092003
}
```

```
localhost:8080/student?firstname=Deepti&lastname=Wani&id=1&age=20&dob=15092003

{
  "id": 1,
  "firstname": "Deepti",
  "lastname": "Wani",
  "age": 20,
  "dob": 15092003
}
```