### Spring Udemy Notes

**why spring:**

popular framework

simper and lightweight alternative to J2EE

large number of helper classes. make things easier

get rid of EJB, former bad reputation.

**New for Spring 5:**

java 8 or higher

Upgrade Spring MVC to use new versions of Servlet API 4.0

Add new reactive programming framework: spring webFlux

**Core Container:** Beans:Core:SpEL:Context:

**Infrastructure:** AOP: Aspect Oriented Programming

**Data Access Layer:** JDBC ORM Transactions OXM JMS:Java message service

**Web layer**: Servlet, websocket, web ,porlet

**Test layer:** unit, integration, mock

**Inversion of Control(IoC)**

The approach of outsourcing the construction and management of objects.

Software Engineering Best Practice: code to an interface

**Spring Container:**

Primary functions:

1. Create and manager objects(Inversion of Control)

2. Inject object's dependencies(Dependency Injection)

**Configuring Spring Container:**

1. XML configuration file(legacy)

2. Java Annotations(modern)

3. Java Source Code(modern)

**Spring Development Process**

1. Configure ur spring Beans: treat the beans as java objects

2. Create a Spring Container: generically known as ApplicationContext

3. Retrieve Beans from Spring Container.

**Dependency Injection:**

Injection types two common: 1. Constructor Injection. 2. Setter Injection !!// treat dependency as a helper

**Setter Injection:**

1. Create setter method(s) in class for injections. 2. Configure the dependency injection in Srping config file

**Injecting Literal Values:**

1. Create setter methods in class for injections.: create private fields, create setter methods.

2. Configure the injection in Spring config file.



**Singleton:**

1.Spring Container creates only one instance of the bean, by default.

2.It's cached in memory.

3.All requests for bean, will return a SHARED reference to the SAME bean.

**Bean Prototype Scope: @Scope(“prototype”)**

new bean object for each request: different address different object

IF not mentioned,would be considered by default: singleton scope: only one instance, different requests only share the bean.

**Default scope is singleton: @Scope(“singleton”)**

Spring Container creates only one instance of the bean, by default.

It is cached in memory.

All requests for the bean: will return a SHARED reference to the SAME bean.

**Bean lifecycle:**

container started--> Bean Instantiated--> Dependencies Injected --> Internal Spring Processing --> your custom Init Method --> Bean is ready for use --

-- container is shutdown --> your custom destroy method --> stop

**Bean lifecycle methods/ hooks:**

1. you can add custom code during bean initializaion, calling custom business logic methods, setting up handles to resources(db, sockets, file etc).

2. you can add custom code during bean destruction, calling custom business logic method, clean up handles to resources(db, sockets, files ect).

**Init:@PostConstruct**

method configuration:set up bean initialization(init-method="any method name").

Code will execute **after** constructor and **after** injection of dependencies.

**Destroy:@PreDestroy**

method configuration: set up bean destroy method(destroy-method="any method name").

Code will execute before bean is destroyed.

**Note: prototype scope Spring does not call the @PreDestroy method, does not manage the complete lifecycle of prototype bean.**

**Special note about** @PostConstruct and @PreDestroy method signatures

Access modifier: any type, public, protected, private

Return type: any type, void is common used.

Method name: any method name.

Arguments: can not accept any arguments.

**Development process:**

1. Define your methods for init and destroy.

2. Configure the method names on Spring config file

Or 2. Add annotations: @PostConstruct and @PreDestroy

**Java Annotations:**

1. Special labels/markers added to Java classes.
2. Provide meta-data about the class.
3. Processed at compile time or run-time for special processing.

**Why Spring configuration with annotations:**

1. XML configuration can be verbose.
2. Configure Spring beans with annotations.
3. Annotations minimizes the XML configuration.

**Scan for component classes:**

1. Spring will scan Java classes for special annotations.
2. Automatically register beans in Spring container.

**Development Process:**

1. Enable component scanning in Spring config file.
2. Add the @Component Annotation to Java classes.
3. Retrieve bean from Spring container.

**Default Bean IDs**: the class name, make first letter lower-case

**Spring Dependency Injection with Annotations and Autowiring:**

**Spring Auto-wiring:**

1. For dependency injection, Spring can use auto wiring.
2. Spring will look for a class that matches the property: matches by type: class or interface
3. Spring will inject it automatically ... hence it is autowired

**Autowiring example:**

1. Injecting FortuneService into a Coach implementation.
2. Spring will scan @Components.
3. Any one implements FortuneService interface.
4. If so, let’s inject them. FOr example: HappyFortuneService.

**Autowiring Injection Types:**

1. Constructor Injection
2. Setter Injection
3. Field Injections

**Development Process - Constructor Injection**

1. Define the dependency interface and class.
2. Create a constructor in class for injections. :constructor always have the same name as class.
3. Configure the dependency injection with @Autowired Annotation

**Setter Injection:** Inject dependencies by calling setter methods on class.

**Development Process - Setter Injection:**

1. Create setter methods in class for injections.
2. Configure the dependency injection with @Autowired Annotation

**Field Injection:** Inject dependencies by setting field values on class directly(even private fields)

Accomplished by using Java Reflection

**Development Process - Field Injection:**

1. Configure the dependency injection with Autowired Annotation: applied directly to the field, no need for setter methods.

**Annotation Autowiring and Qualifiers:**

**Can apply @Qualifier annotation to:** 1. Constructor injection. 2. Setter injection methods. 3. Field injection

**Review *3* ways of Configuring Spring Container**:

1. Full XML Config.
2. XML Component Scan: <context: component-scan>
3. Java Configuration Class

**Java Source Code Configuration (No XML!) :**

**Development Process:**

1. Create a Java class and annotate as @Configuration
2. Add component scanning support: @ComponentScan(optional)
3. Read Spring Java configuration class
4. Retrieve bean from Spring container

**Define Spring Beans with Java Code:**

**Development Process:**

1. Define method to expose bean: @Bean and no component scan
2. Inject bean dependencies: still use @Bean pass in reference
3. Read Spring Java configuration class
4. Retrieve bean from Spring container: context.getBean(beanid, xx.class)

**Injecting Values from Properties file**

**Development Process:**

1. Create Properties File
2. Load Properties file in Spring config: @PropertySource(“classpath:sport.properties”)
3. Reference values from Properties File: @Value(“${}”)

**Spring MVC:**

1. Framework for building web application in Java.
2. Based on Model-View-Controller design pattern
3. Leverages features of the Core Spring Framework (IoC, DI)



**Spring MVC Benefits:**

1. The Spring way of building web app UIs in Java.
2. Leverage a set of reusable UI components.
3. Help manage application state for web requests.
4. Process from Data: validation, conversion etc.
5. Flexible configuration for the view layer.

Components of a Spring MVC Application:

1. A set of web pages to layout UI components.
2. A collection of Spring beans(controllers, services,etc..)
3. Spring configuration(XML, Annotations or Java code.)

**Controller:**

1. Code created by developer
2. Contains business logic
3. Handle request
4. Store/retrieve data
5. Place data in model
6. Send to appropriate view template

**Model:**

1. Contains your data
2. Store/retrieve data via backend systems.
3. Database, web service, etc
4. Use a Spring bean if like.
5. Place your data in the model: data can be any Java object/collection

**View Template:**

1. Spring MVC is flexible: Supports many view templates.
2. Most common is JSP + JSTL, other view templates: Thymeleaf, Groovy, Velocity, Freemarker, etc.
3. Developer creates a page: Displays data

When app provides a “view” name, Spring MVC will:

Prepend the prefix

Append the suffix

**Spring MVC Configuration Process**

1. Add configurations to file: WEB-INF/web.xml:
2. Configure Spring MVC Dispatcher Servlet
3. Set up URL mappings to Spring MVC Dispatcher Servlet
4. Add configurations to file: WEB-INF/spring-mvc-demo-servlet.xml
5. Add support for Spring component scanning
6. Add support for conversion, formatting and validation
7. Configure Spring MVC View Resolver

**Simple page create:**

**Development Process:**

1. Create Controller class
2. Annotate class with @Controller
3. Controller inherits from @Component ... supports scanning
4. Define Controller method
5. Add request mapping to controller method: @RequestMapping
6. Return view name
7. Develop view page

**Reading HTML form data:**

**Development process:**

1. Create controller class
2. Show HTML form
   1. Create controller method to show HTML form
   2. Create view page for HTML form
3. Process HTML Form:
   1. Create controller method to process HTML form
   2. Develop view page for confirmation

**Spring Model:**

The Model is a container for application data.

In Controller:

1. Put anything in the model.
2. Strings, objects, info from database,etc...

View page(JSP) can access data from model.

**Reading HTML Form data with @RequestParam Annotation:**

1. **Create a new method to process form data.**
2. **Read the form data: student’s name passed in by annotation**
3. **Convert the name to Upper case**
4. **Add uppercase version to the model**

**@RequestParam: Spring will read param from request: studentName and bind it to the variable**

**Adding request mappings to controller**:

1. Serves as parent mapping for controller
2. All request mappings on methods in the controller are relative