



Spring →

# Spring Boot + WebSocket With STOMP Tutorial

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In previous article we learn on how to create a **simple broadcast application using Spring Boot and plain WebSocket**. In this article, we will create similar application not only using **WebSocket**, but adding **STOMP** on top of it.

## STOMP

**Simple Text Oriented Messaging Protocol (STOMP)**, is a simple text-based protocol, designed for working with message-oriented middleware (MOM). Any STOMP client can communicate with any STOMP message broker and be interoperable among languages and platforms.

So, why using **STOMP** if we are already using **WebSocket**? Or vice-versa, why using **WebSocket** if we are using **STOMP**?

- **STOMP** describes the message format exchanged between clients and servers. On another hand, **WebSocket** is nothing but a communication protocol.
- You can't "just use" **STOMP** to communicate with a server or a message broker. You have to use a transport to send those STOMP messages, one of them is **WebSocket**.
- **STOMP** doesn't take care of the **WebSocket** handshake, in fact, it's not aware of it at all. We can use STOMP on top of another transport protocol (example: HTTP) and see no difference from the STOMP perspective.

- Feature like to send a message only to users who are subscribed to a particular topic, or to send a message to a particular user is harder to implement with plain **WebSocket**, but **STOMP** has all this features, since it's designed to interact with message broker.

Let's start dig into the project. We still use the same project that [we created in previous article](#). The [Spring Boot's main entry point](#) also still `WebSocketExampleApplication`.

## Create a DTO

Since we will exchanging messages in JSON format, we need to a data transfer object (DTO) class.

The DTO class is `ChatMessage` :

### ChatMessage.java

```
1  package com.dariawan.websocket.dto;
2
3  import com.dariawan.websocket.util.StringUtils;
4  import lombok.Getter;
5  import lombok.Setter;
6
7  @Getter
8  @Setter
9  public class ChatMessage {
10
11     private String from;
12     private String text;
13     private String recipient;
14     private String time;
15
16     public ChatMessage() {
17
18     }
19
20     public ChatMessage(String from, String text, String recipient) {
21         this.from = from;
22         this.text = text;
23         this.recipient = recipient;
24         this.time = StringUtils.getCurrentTimeStamp();
25     }
```

```
26 | }
```

We are using `lombok` for setter and getter. `StringUtils` is our small utility class:

#### StringUtils.java

```
1 package com.dariawan.websocket.util;
2
3 import java.time.LocalDateTime;
4 import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
5
6 public class StringUtils {
7
8     private static final String TIME_FORMATTER= "HH:mm:ss";
9
10    public static String getCurrentTimeStamp() {
11        DateTimeFormatter formatter = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern(TIME_FORMATTER);
12        return LocalDateTime.now().format(formatter);
13    }
14 }
```

## Create Controller Class

`WebSocketBroadcastController` is our controller for this sample:

#### WebSocketBroadcastController.java

```
1 package com.dariawan.websocket.controller;
2
3 import com.dariawan.websocket.dto.ChatMessage;
4 import org.springframework.messaging.handler.annotation.MessageMapping;
5 import org.springframework.messaging.handler.annotation.SendTo;
6 import org.springframework.stereotype.Controller;
7 import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestMapping;
8
9 @Controller
10 public class WebSocketBroadcastController {
```

```
11
12     @GetMapping("/stomp-broadcast")
13     public String getWebSocketBroadcast() {
14         return "stomp-broadcast";
15     }
16
17     @MessageMapping("/broadcast")
18     @SendTo("/topic/messages")
19     public ChatMessage send(ChatMessage chatMessage) throws Exception {
20         return new ChatMessage(chatMessage.getFrom(), chatMessage.getText(), "ALL");
21     }
22 }
```

Function `getWebSocketBroadcast()` will return the name of html template, `stomp-broadcast.html` that will be rendered by Thymeleaf engine. We will revisit this later. But let's focus on function `send(ChatMessage)`. This will relate to our configuration later in next section.

Handling **WebSocket** requests happens in a similar way to normal HTTP requests, but we are not using `@RequestMapping` or `@GetMapping`, but `@SubscribeMapping` and `@MessageMapping` depending on the case. We are using `@MessageMapping` to map messages headed for the `/broadcast`. Check application destination prefixes in configuration section below.

`@SendTo` indicates that the return value of a message-handling method should be sent as a **Message** to the specified destination, which in our case is `/topic/broadcast`. Check about enable a simple message broker for subscription in configuration section below.

So in above example, function `send(ChatMessage)` will converted messages that headed to `/broadcast` endpoint (to be precise: `/app/broadcast`), convert it to new `ChatMessage` and send to `/topic/messages`, so all subscribers for `/topic/messages` will receive this broadcast message.

## WebSocket Configuration for STOMP Messaging

Configure Spring to enable **WebSocket** and **STOMP** messaging by creating `WebSocketMessageBrokerConfig`:

```
WebSocketMessageBrokerConfig.java
```

```
1 package com.dariawan.websocket.config;
2
3 import org.springframework.context.annotation.Configuration;
4 import org.springframework.messaging.simp.config.MessageBrokerRegistry;
5 import org.springframework.web.socket.config.annotation.EnableWebSocketMessageBroker;
6 import org.springframework.web.socket.config.annotation.StompEndpointRegistry;
7 import org.springframework.web.socket.config.annotation.WebSocketMessageBrokerConfigurer;
8
9 @Configuration
10 @EnableWebSocketMessageBroker
11 public class WebSocketMessageBrokerConfig implements WebSocketMessageBrokerConfigurer {
12
13     @Override
14     public void configureMessageBroker(MessageBrokerRegistry config) {
15         config.enableSimpleBroker("/topic");
16         config.setApplicationDestinationPrefixes("/app");
17     }
18
19     @Override
20     public void registerStompEndpoints(StompEndpointRegistry registry) {
21         registry.addEndpoint("/broadcast");
22     }
23 }
```

Let's check several items in `WebSocketMessageBrokerConfig` :

- Annotate with `@Configuration` to indicate that this is a Spring configuration class.
- Annotate with `@EnableWebSocketMessageBroker` to enables **WebSocket** message handling, backed by a message broker.
- Enable a simple message broker and configure destination prefix(es). Simple broker means a simple in-memory broker, and in our example the destination prefix is `/topic` . The client app will subscribe messages at endpoints starting with these configured prefix(es), in our example: `/topic/broadcast` .
- Set application destination prefixes, in our sample is `/app` . The client will send messages at this endpoint. For example, if client sends message at `/app/broadcast` , the endpoint

configured at `/broadcast` in the spring controller will be invoked.

- Enable **STOMP** support by register **STOMP** endpoint at `/broadcast` . This is the endpoint used by clients to connect to **STOMP**.

## HTML Template (and JavaScript Client)

Now time to go back to `stomp-broadcast.html` . Here the content of this html:

stomp-broadcast.html

```

1  <!DOCTYPE HTML>
2  <html xmlns:th="http://www.thymeleaf.org">
3      <head>
4          <title>WebSocket With STOMP Broadcast Example</title>
5          <th:block th:include="fragments/common.html :: headerfiles"></th:block>
6      </head>
7      <body>
8          <div class="container">
9              <div class="py-5 text-center">
10                 <a href="/"><h2>WebSocket</h2></a>
11                 <p class="lead">WebSocket Broadcast - with STOMP</p>
12             </div>
13             <div class="row">
14                 <div class="col-md-6">
15                     <div class="mb-3">
16                         <div class="input-group">
17                             <input type="text" id="from" class="form-control" placeholder="From" />
18                             <div class="btn-group">
19                                 <button type="button" id="connect" class="btn btn-sm btn-primary">Connect</button>
20                                 <button type="button" id="disconnect" class="btn btn-sm btn-primary">Disconnect</button>
21                             </div>
22                         </div>
23                     </div>
24                     <div class="mb-3">
25                         <div class="input-group" id="sendmessage" style="display: none;">
26                             <input type="text" id="message" class="form-control" placeholder="Message" />
27                             <div class="input-group-append">
28                                 <button id="send" class="btn btn-primary" onclick="send()">Send</button>
29                             </div>

```

```

30         </div>
31     </div>
32 </div>
33 <div class="col-md-6">
34     <div id="content"></div>
35     <div>
36         <span class="float-right">
37             <button id="clear" class="btn btn-primary" onclick="clearBro
38         </span>
39     </div>
40 </div>
41 </div>
42 </div>
43
44 <footer th:insert="fragments/common.html :: footer"></footer>
45
46 <script th:src="@{/webjars/stomp-websocket/2.3.3-1/stomp.js}" type="text/javascr
47 <script type="text/javascript">
48     var stompClient = null;
49     var userName = $("#from").val();
50
51     function setConnected(connected) {
52         $("#from").prop("disabled", connected);
53         $("#connect").prop("disabled", connected);
54         $("#disconnect").prop("disabled", !connected);
55         if (connected) {
56             $("#sendmessage").show();
57         } else {
58             $("#sendmessage").hide();
59         }
60     }
61
62     function connect() {
63         userName = $("#from").val();
64         if (userName == null || userName === "") {
65             alert('Please input a nickname!');
66             return;
67         }
68         /*<![CDATA[*/
69         var url = /*[ ['ws://' + ${#httpServletRequest.serverName} + ':' + ${#httpServl

```

```
70      /*]]>*/
71      stompClient = Stomp.client(url);
72      stompClient.connect({}, function () {
73          stompClient.subscribe('/topic/broadcast', function (output) {
74              showBroadcastMessage(createTextNode(JSON.parse(output.body)));
75          });
76
77          sendConnection(' connected to server');
78          setConnected(true);
79      }, function (err) {
80          alert('error' + err);
81      });
82  }
83
84  function disconnect() {
85      if (stompClient != null) {
86          sendConnection(' disconnected from server');
87
88          stompClient.disconnect(function() {
89              console.log('disconnected...');
90              setConnected(false);
91          });
92      }
93  }
94
95  function sendConnection(message) {
96      var text = userName + message;
97      sendBroadcast({'from': 'server', 'text': text});
98  }
99
100  function sendBroadcast(json) {
101      stompClient.send("/app/broadcast", {}, JSON.stringify(json));
102  }
103
104  function send() {
105      var text = $("#message").val();
106      sendBroadcast({'from': userName, 'text': text});
107      $("#message").val("");
108  }
109
```



```

110     function createTextNode(messageObj) {
111         return '<div class="row alert alert-info"><div class="col-md-8">' +
112             messageObj.text +
113             '</div><div class="col-md-4 text-right"><small>[<b>' +
114             messageObj.from +
115             '</b> ' +
116             messageObj.time +
117             ']</small>' +
118             '</div></div>';
119     }
120
121     function showBroadcastMessage(message) {
122         $("#content").html($("#content").html() + message);
123         $("#clear").show();
124     }
125
126     function clearBroadcast() {
127         $("#content").html("");
128         $("#clear").hide();
129     }
130     </script>
131 </body>
132 </html>

```

Notice on how we include `stomp.js` from webjars:

```
<script th:src="@{/webjars/stomp-websocket/2.3.3-1/stomp.js}" type="text/javascript"></script>
```

You can get this jar by declare it as dependency in your Maven's pom.xml:

```

<!-- https://mvnrepository.com/artifact/org.webjars/stomp-websocket -->
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.webjars</groupId>
    <artifactId>stomp-websocket</artifactId>
    <version>2.3.3-1</version>
</dependency>

```

And you sure easily able to identify, on how to make a **STOMP** connection via javascript (stomp.js).

Here the snippet:

```
stompClient = Stomp.client(url);
stompClient.connect({}, function () {
    stompClient.subscribe('/topic/broadcast', function (output) {
        // what happen if we got message?
    });

    ...
}, function (err) {
    // what happen if error occurs?
});
```

## Running the Application

Let's run our application, and open <http://localhost:8080/stomp-broadcast> in the browser. Here a screen shot of the application that we completed in this tutorial:

WebSocket

WebSocket Broadcast - with STOMP

Romeo

Message

Romeo connected to server [server 00:54:33]

Juliet connected to server [server 00:54:39]

Juliet, we must tell our family about our relationship! [Romeo 00:57:25]

Lord Capulet connected to server [server 00:57:55]

About how much I love you! [Romeo 00:58:14]

Love who? [Lord Capulet 00:58:30]

Romeo, this is broadcasted! [Juliet 00:59:00]

Juliet disconnected from server [server 00:59:02]

Juliet? Romeo? [Lord Capulet 00:59:17]

*<http://localhost:8080/stomp-broadcast>*

Let's check the connection when make connection by clicking "Connect" button. Request headers:

```
Host: localhost:8080
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:72.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/72.0
Accept: */*
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Sec-WebSocket-Version: 13
Origin: http://localhost:8080
Sec-WebSocket-Protocol: v10.stomp, v11.stomp
Sec-WebSocket-Extensions: permessage-deflate
Sec-WebSocket-Key: 0566sTUvnNECJ7dWhLLr7g==
Connection: keep-alive, Upgrade
Pragma: no-cache
Cache-Control: no-cache
Upgrade: websocket
```

### And the Response Headers:

```
HTTP/1.1 101
Upgrade: websocket
Connection: upgrade, keep-alive
Sec-WebSocket-Accept: x9YEV1lGVGHmwbMq4DZi55HC4M=
Sec-WebSocket-Protocol: v10.stomp
Sec-WebSocket-Extensions: permessage-deflate
Date: Thu, 13 Feb 2020 17:12:56 GMT
Keep-Alive: timeout=60
```

We can see that stomp used in **Sec-WebSocket-Protocol** . And here the messages that happen when "Connect" button is clicked (from Mozilla):

Messages	
All Filter Messages	
Data	Time
↑ CONNECT accept-version:1.1,1.0 heart-beat:10000,10000	01:12:56.010
↓ CONNECTED version:1.1 heart-beat:0,0	01:12:56.021
↑ SUBSCRIBE id:sub-0 destination:/topic/broadcast	01:12:56.024
↑ SEND destination:/app/broadcast content-length:60 {"from":"server","text":"Lord Montague connected to server"}	01:12:56.025
↓ MESSAGE destination:/topic/broadcast content-type:application/json subscription:sub-0 message-id:404eebd4-a22e-1d8c-1314-a...	01:12:56.042

*Firefox Web Developer - Network - Messages*

Based on our code flow, we can see on how the client make connection, and subscribe to `/topic/broadcast` after connected, send a message, and receive the message (broadcast).

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### References:

- [STOMP over websockets vs plain STOMP. Which one is better?](#)
- 

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Published 13 February 2020

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**Desson Ariawan**

Programmer

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