

# Spring Boot & Actuators

# Agenda

- **Problems with Development**
- What is Spring Boot?
- How do we use it?
- Live coding – Build a spring boot app
- Live coding – Add actuators for monitoring
- Deployment as a service
- Live coding - Hook up to the admin console

# Problems With Development

In Java, and in general.



# What problems are we trying to solve?

- **Developers keep re-solving the same problems.**
  - The point of coding is to build your business value-added services; be they your trading algorithms, your music service, etc.
  - Any time spent doing anything else is (usually) wasted.
- **Development with Java is mostly boiler-plate.**
  - Web-applications are very common and require lots of configuration/setup.
  - Packaging, deployment, and monitoring take time (every time!). This is a waste to your productivity; they are tangential to your business logic.
  - There are too many custom variations of essentially the same configuration, project layout, and deployment (makes standardization/training hard).



# What is Spring Boot?

An introduction to the framework



## According to the project itself:

“ Spring Boot makes it easy to create standalone, production-grade Spring based applications that you can just run.

*Spring.io*

## According to the project itself:

“ We take an opinionated view of the platform and third-party libraries so that you can get started with minimum fuss.

*Spring.io*

# Key Features

- **Get Spring web-services running with just couple lines of code (literally).**
- **Embed Tomcat or Undertow directly into them, providing a runnable JAR.**
- **Automatically configure Spring wherever possible (you can actually run without any configuration out of the box).**
- **Make your WAR function as an init.d service.**
- **Add standard metrics, health checks, and externalized configuration.**
- **Integrate with a huge number of things out of the box; for example:**
  - Consul for discoverability/distributed configuration.
  - Admin console for managing spring apps.



# How Do We Use It?

A brief introduction.



# Bare Application Code

You can actually start up a Spring Boot web-app with just this code (and a few maven dependencies):

```
1 import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
2 import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;
3
4 @SpringBootApplication
5 public class MyApp {
6     public static void main(String[] args) {
7         SpringApplication.run(MyApp.class, args);
8     }
9 }
```

It will properly launch a web server and pick up any configuration files you provide. But that's all it does as we have no endpoints!

# Adding an Endpoint

To make our service useful, we need to add a controller and endpoint.

```
1  @Controller
2  public class HomeController {
3      @Value(value = "${custom.message}") private String message;
4
5      @RequestMapping("/message")
6      @ResponseBody
7      public String index() {
8          return message;
9      }
10 }
```

Spring Boot will automatically component scan our classes (locate them and wire them together) when it finds annotations like `@Controller`.

# Maven Dependencies

To make the code we just saw work, we need just 2 things from maven.

1. Derive from Spring Boot starter parent POM.
2. Include the spring-boot starter web dependency.

```
1 <parent>
2   <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
3   <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-parent</artifactId>
4   <version>1.5.3.RELEASE</version>
5 </parent>
6
7 <dependencies>
8   <dependency>
9     <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
10    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-web</artifactId>
11  </dependency>
12 </dependencies>
```

# Configuration File

Since we are trying to read a `${custom.message}` property, we also need a configuration file.

But by default we don't need one, it would just run on port 8080 out of the box; this is just specific to our code.

- Add a “**resources**” folder under `src/main`
- Add an **application.properties** file to it.
- Add **custom.message=Hello Spring Days!!!**
- You can also override the server defaults here:
  - `server.port=[number]`
  - `server.contextpath=[/path]`

## What Does `@SpringBootApplication` Do?

It is syntactic sugar for multiple other powerful annotations commonly used together in Spring. From the docs:

“Many Spring Boot developers always have their classes annotated with `@Configuration`, `@EnableAutoConfiguration`, and `@ComponentScan`...Spring Boot provides a convenient `@SpringBootApplication` alternative.

*Spring.io*

## What do **@SpringBootApplication**'s sub-annotations do?

- **@Configuration** is used to turn a class into a JavaConfig source so you can define beans in it, etc. The class used in `SpringApplication.run()` should be a configuration class (though XML configs are possible).
- **@EnableAutoConfiguration** attempts to guess and configure beans that you are likely to need based on our code and class-path. E.g. if Tomcat is present due to web dependencies in the POM, it will set it up and use it for you.
- **@ComponentScan** is used to tell Spring to automatically search for and wire up classes based on their annotations (e.g. make **@Controllers** register themselves, populate **@Value** variables, etc.)

# Live Coding Session Part #1

Let's make the application!





# Spring Boot Initializr

Before we code this, just know that **Spring Initializr** can do it for you! I'm just doing it to show you how easy it is 😊.

**SPRING INITIALIZR** bootstrap your application now

Generate a Maven Project with Java and Spring Boot 1.5.4

### Project Metadata

Artifact coordinates

Group

  

Artifact

### Dependencies

Add Spring Boot Starters and dependencies to your application

Search for dependencies

  

Selected Dependencies

Generate Project alt + ⌘

Don't know what to look for? Want more options? [Switch to the full version.](#)

# Live Coding Session Part #1

- The code is hosted on **GitHub**; feel free to explore it.
  - <https://github.com/w00te/spring-days-spring-boot-example>
- Also, to keep things co-located, here's the admin console code for later on.
  - <https://github.com/w00te/spring-days-spring-boot-admin-console>
- **What we'll achieve**
  - Create a new Java 1.8 Maven application using the quick-start archetype.
  - Add in our maven dependencies.
  - Add in our main class and controller.
  - Add a properties file.
  - Test our application on our own custom-defined port/context.

# Live Coding Session Part #2

Let's add monitoring and deployment features!



# Adding Actuator

- Spring boot actuator provides production grade **metrics**, **auditing**, and **monitoring** features to your application.
- Just adding the actuator dependency makes it available on our 8080 port. If we add hateoas as well, it will make it restfully navigable under /actuator. No code is required 😊.
- We'll also disable actuator endpoint security to make this demo run smoother of course 😊. We can do this by adding these two properties:

```
1 security.basic.enabled=false  
2 management.security.enabled=false
```

# Actuator Features to Notice

- Live thread dumps
- Live stack traces
- Logger configurations
- Password-masked properties file auditing
- Heap dump trigger (can be disabled)
- Web-request traces
- Application metrics
- Spring bean analysis
- More! (and it's extensible)

# Application Deployment

Deploying as an init.d service on Linux



## Deploying as an Init.d Service (Part I)

- Spring Boot builds an uber-JAR by default. So, the JAR it builds has all dependencies required for your application to run.
- It does this with the spring-boot-maven-plugin.
- If you ask it to make the JAR executable as well, it will be runnable and will support Linux init.d services (management with “service <name> start/stop/restart/status, auto-start with OS, etc.).

```
1 <plugin>
2   <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
3   <artifactId>spring-boot-maven-plugin</artifactId>
4   <configuration>
5     <executable>true</executable>
6   </configuration>
7 </plugin>
```

## Deploying as an Init.d Service (Part II)

- Once you've made a JAR executable, you can view it in a text editor and you will notice that there is literally a bash script at the top of your JAR above the binary section; it's pretty interesting to see.
- **External configuration:**
  - Put a <jar-name>.conf file next to the JAR (or a sym-link to one).
  - Define your environment variables in it (e.g. JVM size, logging and property file locations, etc).
  - It will automatically be picked up at run time.



# Live Coding Session Part #3

Integrating with the Admin Console



# Admin Console Server

- Monitors your spring-boot applications and lets you interact with them.
- Is a spring-boot application itself; include parent POM and a couple dependencies, set ports in the same way. Run as a separate application.  
<http://codecentric.github.io/spring-boot-admin/1.5.0/#getting-started>
- Add a client-dependency to the apps you want to monitor (like the one we just built) and set a property, and it works great! 😊

```
1 <dependency>
2   <groupId>de.codecentric</groupId>
3   <artifactId>spring-boot-admin-server-ui</artifactId>
4   <version>1.5.0</version>
5 </dependency>
```

```
1 spring.boot.admin.url: http://localhost:8180
```

# Admin Console Server Features

- Dynamically change logging levels (e.g. add trace logging to debug a request temporarily and know how to fix it in dev).
- Perform JMX calls.
- View your application metrics.
- View web request and response pairs for your web-app (including headers).
- View the environment, stack traces, etc.
- Basically anything actuator exposes is beautifully represented here.
- Applications are automatically detected and you get a log of when they start up, shut down, etc.

UP spring-boot-application (e02adc32)

<http://DESKTOP-LQQBH6H:8080/health>  
<http://DESKTOP-LQQBH6H:8080>  
<http://DESKTOP-LQQBH6H:8080>

**i Details**

Metrics

Environment

Logging

JMX

Threads

Audit

Trace

Heapdump

Application

raw JSON

Health

raw JSON

Application

UP

DiskSpace

UP

Free 116.6G

Threshold 10M

Memory

raw JSON

Memory (122.4M / 295.3M)

41.44%

Heap Memory (67.1M / 240M)

27.94%

Initial Heap 128M

Maximum Heap 1.8G

Non-Heap Memory (55.3M / 56.3M)

98.26%

Initial Non-Heap 2.4M

JVM

raw JSON

Uptime 00:00:11:11 [d:h:m:s]

Systemload -1.00 (last min. ⌘ runq-sz)

Available Processors 4

Classes current loaded 6780

total loaded 6780

unloaded 0

Threads current 25

total started 45