**70. Spring Boot – Overview**

Spring boot solution:

* Make it easier to get started with Spring development
* Minimize the amount of manual configuration
  + Perform auto-configuration based on props files and JAR classpath
* Help to resolve dependency conflicts (Maven or Gradle)
* Provide an embedded HTTP server
  + Tomcat, Jetty, Undertow, …
  + Jar file includes your application code and includes the server
  + Apps can be run standalone
  + Run the Spring Boot app from the IDE or command-line

Spring Initializr (start.spring.io)

* Quickly create a starter Spring project
* Select your dependencies
* Creates a Maven / Gradle project
* Import the project into your IDE

Deploying Spring Boot Apps:

* Spring Boot apps can also be deployed in the traditional way
* Deploy WAR file to an external server: Tomcat, JBoss, WebSphere etc …

Note 1: Once you do Spring Boot configs then you make use of regular Spring coding

Spring Boot Demo development process:

1. Configure project at Spring initializr
2. Download the zip file
3. Unzip the file
4. Import Maven project into IDE

Maven Wrapper Files. mvnw allows you to run a Maven project. Two files provided:

* mvnw.cmd – for MS Windows
* mvnw.sh – Linux, Mac

If you already have Maven installed, you don’t need these files

pom.xml includes info that you entered in initializer. There is also springframework.boot plugin

Can also just use:

1. mvn package
2. mvn spring-boot:run

@SpringBootApplication annotation enables:

* Auto configuration (@EnableAutoConfiguration)
* Component scanning (@ComponentScan) of current package and subpackages
* Additional configuration (@Configuration) – able to register extra beans with @Bean or import other configuration classes

SpringApplication class is bootstrap your application:

SpringApplication.run(MycoolApplication.class, args)

Place your main application class in the root package above your other packages:

* This implicitly defines a base search package
  + Allows you to leverahe default component scanning
  + No need to reference package manually

You can explicitly list base packages to scan:

scanPackeages={“”,””}

By default, Spring boot will load properties from: application.properties. You can use this file in application using injection:

@Value(“${coach.name}”)

Private String coachName;

By default, Spring Boot will load static resources from “/static” directory.

Do not use source/main/webapp directory if your application is packaged as a JAR. Although this is a standard Maven directory, it works only with WAR packaging. It is silently ignored by most build tools if you generate a JAR.

Spring Boot includes auto-configuration for following template engines:

* FreeMarker
* Thymleaf
* Mustache

Spring Boot Starters a curated list of Maven dependencies. A collection of dependencies grouped together. Tested and verified by the Spring development team. Makes it much easier for the developer to get started with Spring. Spring boot provides: spring-boot-starter-web. Contains:

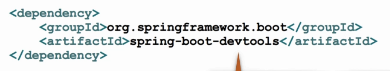
* Spring-web
* Spring-webmvc
* Hibernate-validator
* Json
* Tomcat and etc.

There are 30+ Spring Boot Starters from the Spring Development Team (luv2code.com/spring-boot-starters)

**71. Spring Boot - Spring Boot Dev Tools and Spring Boot Actuator**

spring-boot-devtools:

* Automatically restarts application when code is updated
* Simply add the dependency to POM file



Spring Boot Actuator exposes endpoints to monitor and manage application. Simply add the dependency to POM file. Rest endpoints are added automatically. Adding dependency:



Endpoints are prefixed with: /actuator:

* /health – health information:
  + Checks status of application
  + Normally used by monitoring apps
* /info – info about application. By default is empty.
  + Update application.properties with app info
    - Info.app.name
    - Info.app.description
    - Info.app.version
  + Properties strating with info will be used by info endpoint

There are 10+ Spring Boot Actuator endpoints:

* /auditevents
* /beans
* /mappings

Full list – luv2code.com/actuator-endpoints

By default, only /health and /info are exposed. To expose all actuator endpoints over HTTP in application.properties:

* management.endpoints.web.exposure.include=\*
* can also expose individual endpoints with a comma-delimited list

You may not want to expose all of this information. Add Spring Security to project and endpoints are secured. /health and /info are still available. Now when you access: /actuator/beans Spring will prompt for login. Default user name: use. Check console log for password. You can override default user name and generated password:

spring.security.user.name

spring.security.user.password

You can customize spring security for spring actuator. To exclude /healt and /info:

management.endpoints.web.exposure.exclude=…

Actuator: luv2code.com/actuator-docs

Development Process:

1. Add spring-boot-starter-security
2. Verify security on actuator endpoints for /bens
3. Disable endpoints for health and info

**72. Spring Boot - Running Spring Boot Apps from the Command Line**

Two options:

* java –jar
* mvnw spring-boot:run

You could also use mvn if maven is installed in your computer.

**73. Spring Boot - Application Properties**

Spring can be configured in the application properties files: luv2code.com/spring-boot-props

The properties are roughly grouped into the following categories:

* Core
* Web
* Security
* Data
* Actuator
* Integration
* DevTools
* Testing

Core Properties:

* logging.level.org.springframework=DEBUG
* logging.level.org.hibernate=TRACE
* logging.level.com.luv2code=INFO
* logging.file=my-craz.log

luv2code.com/spring-boot-logging

Web Properties:

* server.port
* server.servlet.context-path=/my-silly-app
* server.servlet.session.timeout=15m

Actuator:

* management.endpoints.web.base-path=/actuator

Data Properties:

* spring.datasource.url=….
* spring.datasource.username=…
* spring.datasource.password=…