

Spring Fundamentals

Spring Boot Introduction



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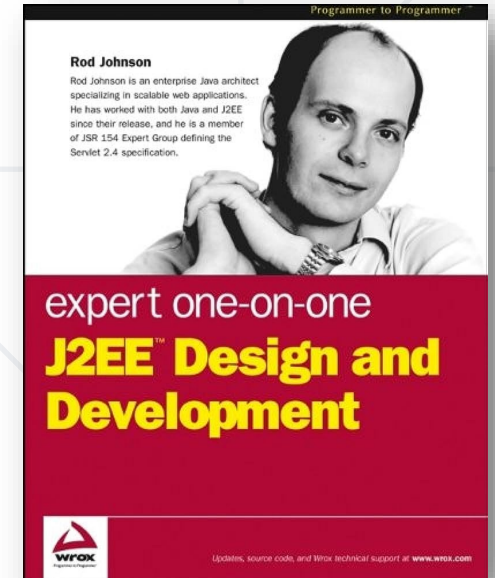
sli.do

#java-web

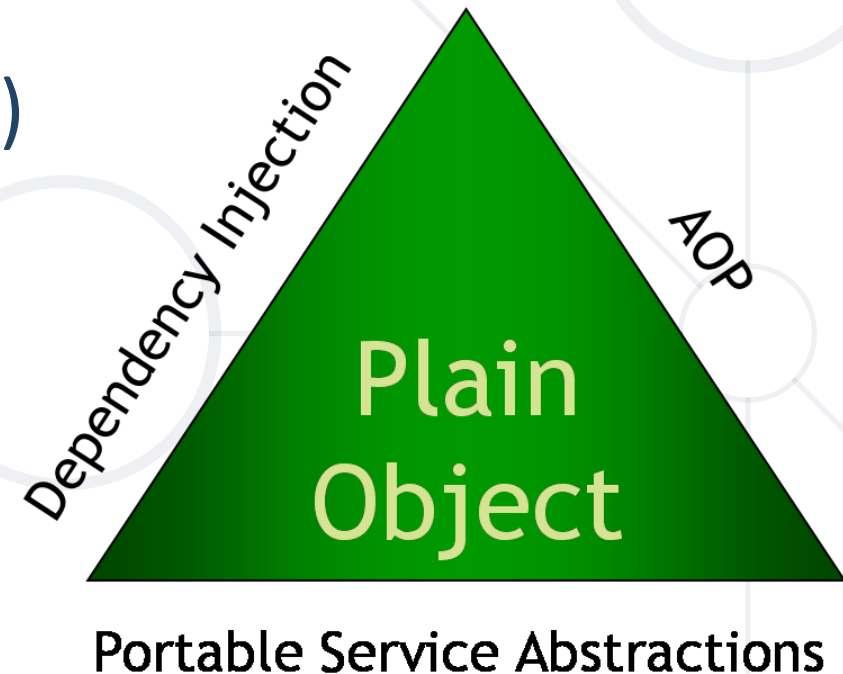


What is Spring Boot?

- In October 2002, Rod Johnson wrote a book titled “Expert One-on-One J2EE Design and Development”
- The book was accompanied by 30,000 lines of framework code also known as Interface21 (Spring 0.9).
- Since java Interfaces were the basic building blocks of dependency injection (DI), he named the root package of the classes as `com.interface21`.
- Shortly after the release of the book, developers Juergen Hoeller and Yann Caroff persuaded Rod Johnson to create an open source project based on the infrastructure code. In March 2004, spring 1.0 was released.



- The four key concepts are:
 - Plain CLR objects
 - Dependency Injection (DI)
 - AOP (Aspect Oriented Programming)
 - Portable Service Abstractions



- Spring provides **Inversion of Control** and **Dependency Injection**

UserServiceImpl.java

//Traditional Way

```
public class UserServiceImpl implements
UserService {

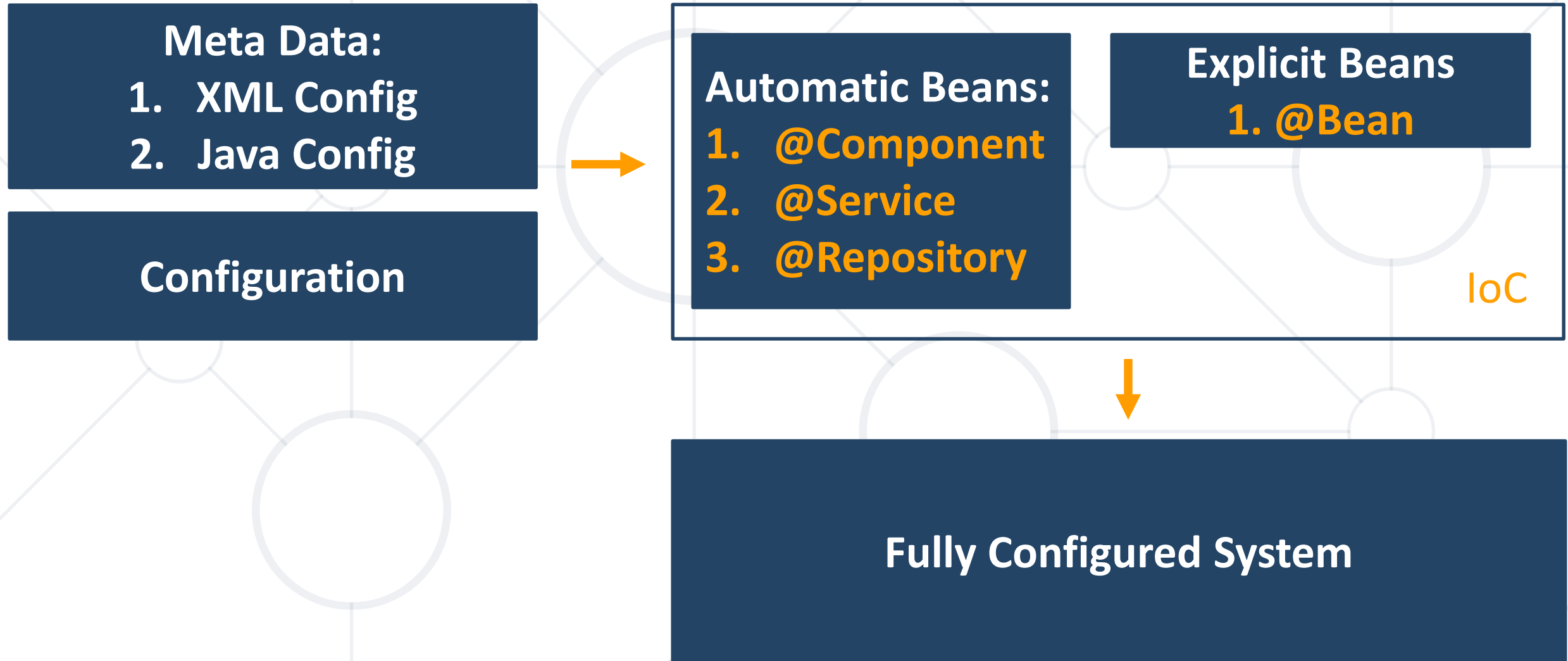
    private UserRepository userRepository = new
    UserRepositoryImpl();
}
```

UserServiceImpl.java

//Dependency Injection

```
@Service
public class UserServiceImpl implements
UserService {

    @Autowired
    private UserRepository userRepository;
}
```



- Object that is **instantiated**, **assembled**, and otherwise managed by a **Spring IoC** container

Dog.java

```
public class Dog implements Animal {  
    private String name;  
    public Dog() {}  
    //GETTERS AND SETTERS  
}
```

MainApplication.java

```
@SpringBootApplication
public class MainApplication {

    ...

    @Bean
    public Animal getDog(){
        return new Dog();
    }
}
```

Bean Declaration

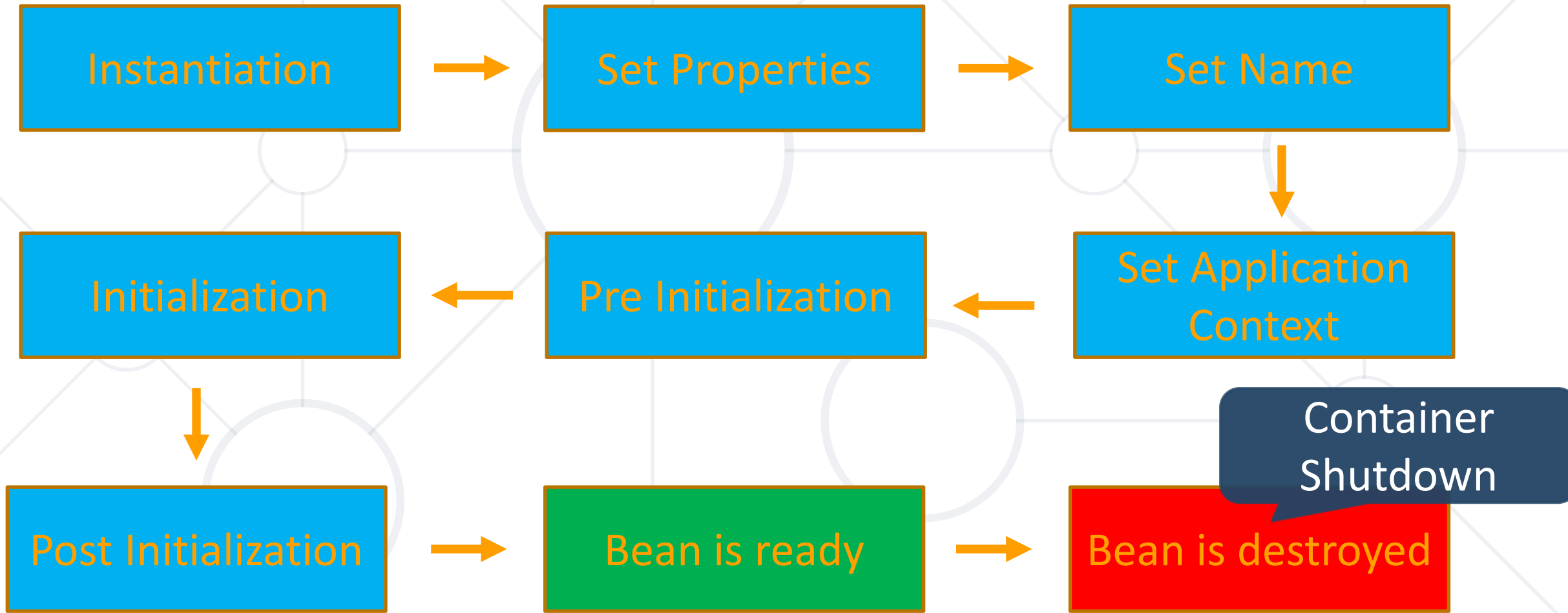
Get Bean from Application Context

MainApplication.java

```
@SpringBootApplication
public class MainApplication {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        ApplicationContext context = SpringApplication.run(MainApplication.class, args);
        Animal dog = context.getBean(Dog.class);
        System.out.println("DOG: " + dog.getClass().getSimpleName());
    }
}
```

```
2017-03-05 12:59:19.389 INFO
2017-03-05 12:59:19.469 INFO
2017-03-05 12:59:19.473 INFO
DOG: Dog
```

Bean Lifecycle



Bean Lifecycle Demo (1)

MainApplication.java

```
@SpringBootApplication
public class MainApplication {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        ApplicationContext context =
            SpringApplication.run(MainApplication.class, args);
        ((AbstractApplicationContext)context).close();
    }

    @Bean(destroyMethod = "destroy", initMethod = "init")
    public Animal getDog(){
        return new Dog();
    }
}
```

Bean Lifecycle Demo (2)

MainApplication.java

```
public class Dog implements Animal {  
  
    public Dog() {  
        System.out.println("Instantiation");  
    }  
  
    public void init(){  
        System.out.println("Initializing..");  
    }  
  
    public void destroy(){  
        System.out.println("Destroying..");  
    }  
}
```

```
Instantiation  
Initializing..  
Destroying..
```

- Spring calls methods annotated with **@PostConstruct** only once, just after the initialization of bean

```
@Component
public class DbInit {
    private final UserRepository userRepository;
    public DbUnit(UserRepository userRepository)
    { this.userRepository = userRepository;}

    @PostConstruct
    private void postConstruct() {
        User admin = new User("admin", "admin password");
        User normalUser = new User("user", "user password");
        userRepository.save(admin, normalUser);
    }
}
```

- A method annotated with **@PreDestroy** runs only once, just before Spring removes our bean from the application context

```
@Component
public class UserRepository {

    private DbConnection dbConnection;
    @PreDestroy
    public void preDestroy() {
        dbConnection.close();
    }
}
```


- BeanNameAware makes the object aware of the bean name defined in the container

```
public class MyBeanName implements BeanNameAware {  
    @Override  
    public void setBeanName(String beanName) {  
        System.out.println(beanName);  
    }  
}
```

```
@Configuration  
public class Config {  
    @Bean (name = "myCustomBeanName")  
    public MyBeanName getMyBeanName() {  
        return new MyBeanName();  
    }  
}
```

- BeanFactoryAware is used to **inject** the **BeanFactory object**
- With the **setBeanFactory()** method, we assign the BeanFactory reference from the IoC container to the beanFactory property

```
public class MyBeanFactory implements BeanFactoryAware {  
    private BeanFactory beanFactory;  
    @Override  
    public void setBeanFactory(BeanFactory beanFactory) throws BeansException {  
        this.beanFactory = beanFactory;  
    }  
    public void getMyBeanName() {  
        MyBeanName myBeanName = beanFactory.getBean(MyBeanName.class);  
        System.out.println(beanFactory.isSingleton("myCustomBeanName"));  
    }  
}
```

- For bean implemented **InitializingBean**, it will run **afterPropertiesSet()** after all bean properties have been set

```
@Component
public class InitializingBeanExampleBean implements InitializingBean {
    private static final Logger LOG
        = Logger.getLogger(InitializingBeanExampleBean.class);

    @Autowired
    private Environment environment;

    @Override
    public void afterPropertiesSet() throws Exception {
        LOG.info(Arrays.asList(environment.getDefaultProfiles()));
    }
}
```

- For bean implemented **DisposableBean**, it will run **destroy()** after Spring container is released the bean

```
@Component
public class Bean2 implements DisposableBean {

    @Override
    public void destroy() throws Exception {
        System.out.println(
            "Callback triggered - DisposableBean.");
    }
}
```

Beans Scopes in Spring Framework

- There are part of Beans scopes:
 - Singleton
 - Prototype
 - Request
 - Session



- Container creates a **single instance** of that bean, and all requests for that bean name will return the **same object**, which is cached
- This is **default** scope

```
@Bean  
@Scope("singleton") <- Can be omitted  
public Student student() {  
    return new Student();  
}
```

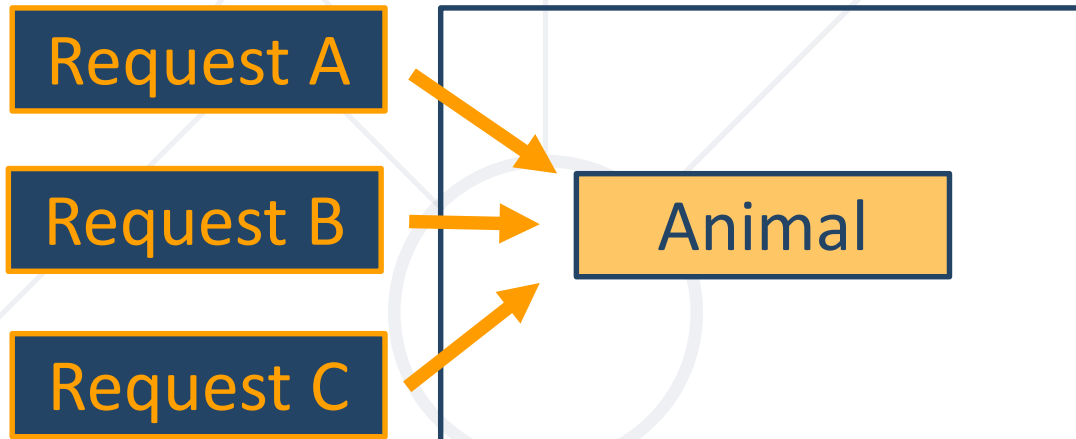
- Will return a different instance every time it is requested from the container

```
@Bean  
@Scope("prototype")  
public Student student() {  
    return new Student();  
}
```

- The default one is **Singleton**. It is easy to change to **Prototype**

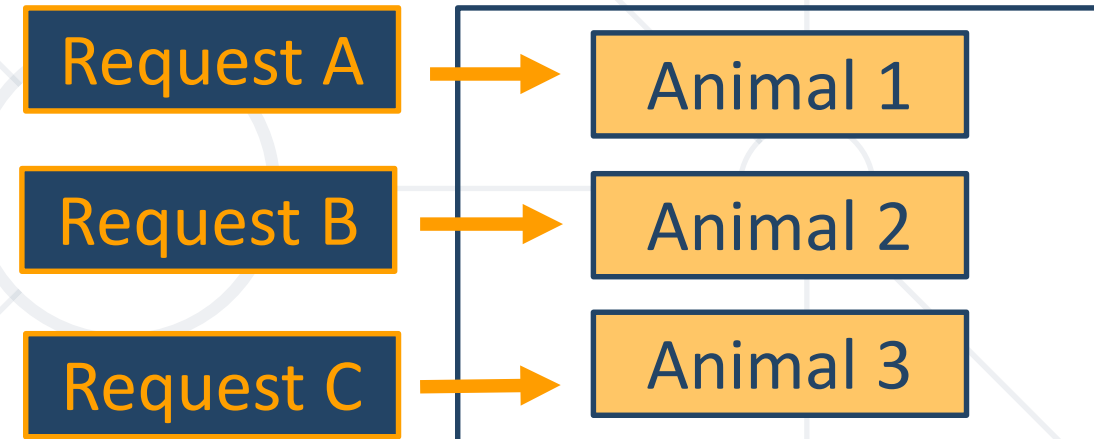
Singleton

Mostly used
as State-less

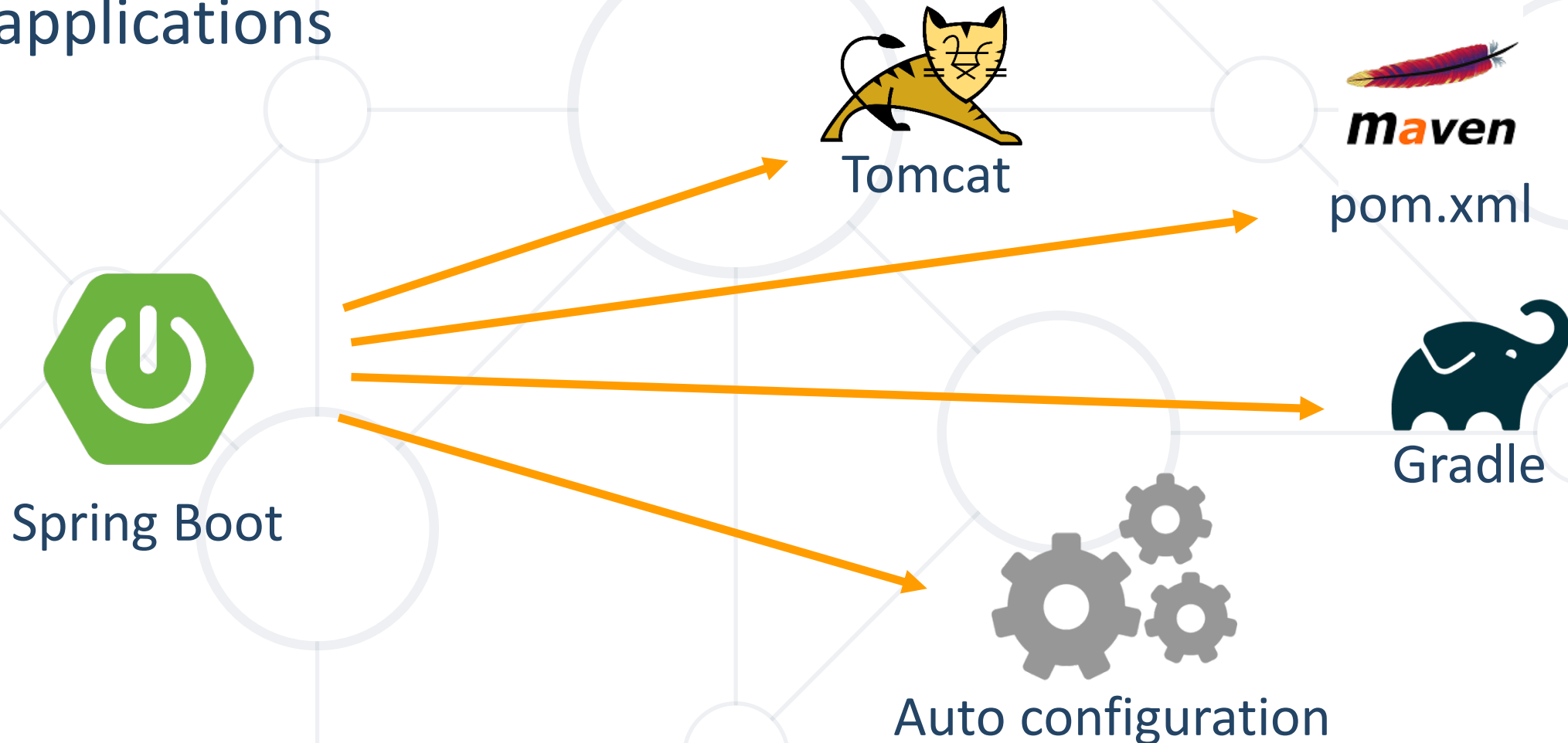


Prototype

Mostly used
as State-full

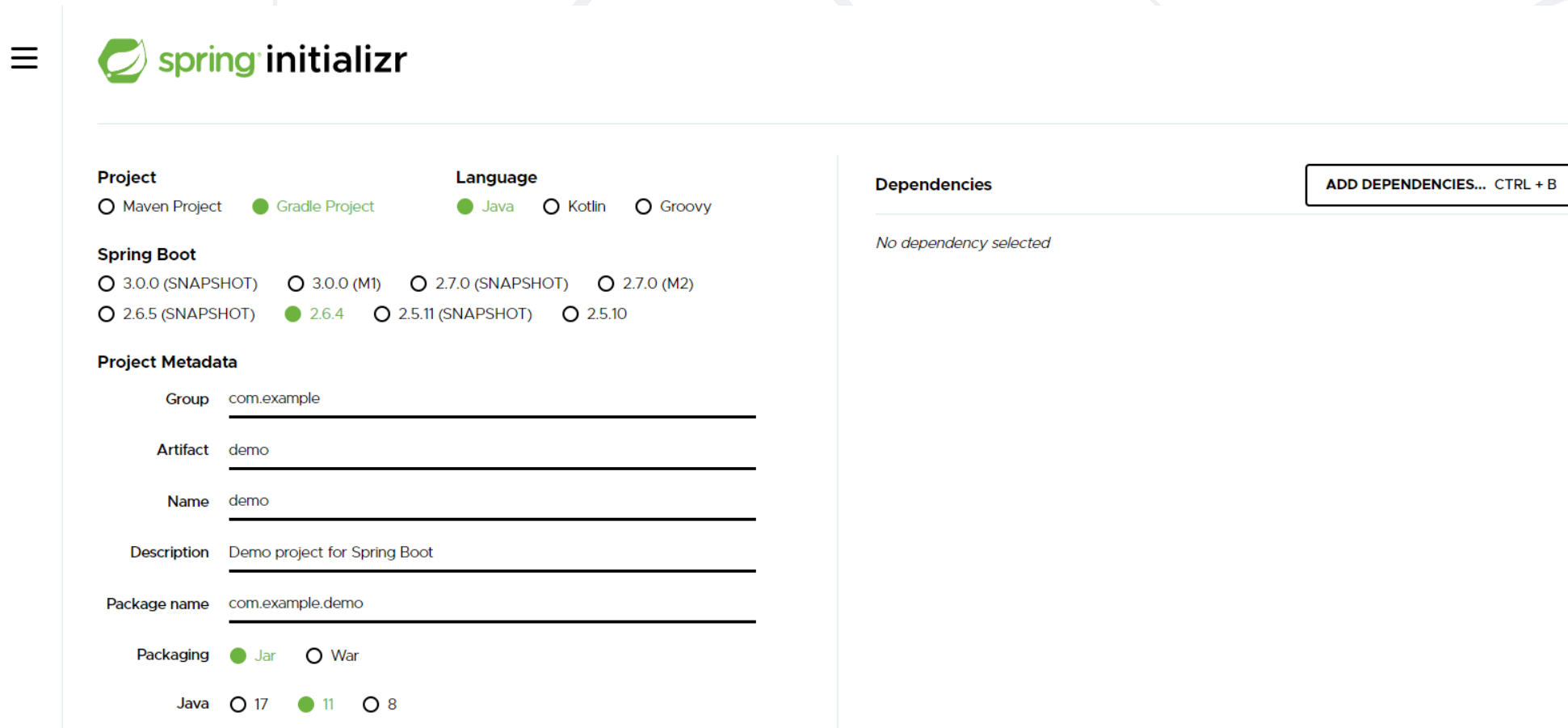


- **Opinionated view** of building production-ready Spring applications



Creating Spring Boot Project

- Just go to <https://start.spring.io/>



The image shows the Spring Initializr web form for creating a new project. The form is divided into several sections: Project, Language, Spring Boot, Project Metadata, and Dependencies. The Project section has radio buttons for Maven Project and Gradle Project (selected). The Language section has radio buttons for Java (selected), Kotlin, and Groovy. The Spring Boot section has radio buttons for various versions, with 2.6.4 selected. The Project Metadata section has input fields for Group (com.example), Artifact (demo), Name (demo), Description (Demo project for Spring Boot), and Package name (com.example.demo). The Packaging section has radio buttons for Jar (selected) and War. The Java section has radio buttons for 17, 11 (selected), and 8. The Dependencies section has a button labeled 'ADD DEPENDENCIES... CTRL + B' and the text 'No dependency selected'.

Project

☐ Maven Project ☒ Gradle Project

Language

☒ Java ☐ Kotlin ☐ Groovy

Spring Boot

☐ 3.0.0 (SNAPSHOT) ☐ 3.0.0 (M1) ☐ 2.7.0 (SNAPSHOT) ☐ 2.7.0 (M2)

☐ 2.6.5 (SNAPSHOT) ☒ 2.6.4 ☐ 2.5.11 (SNAPSHOT) ☐ 2.5.10

Project Metadata

Group

Artifact

Name

Description

Package name

Packaging

☒ Jar ☐ War

Java

☐ 17 ☒ 11 ☐ 8

Dependencies

No dependency selected

- Additional set of **tools** that can make the application development **faster** and more **enjoyable**
- In **Maven**:

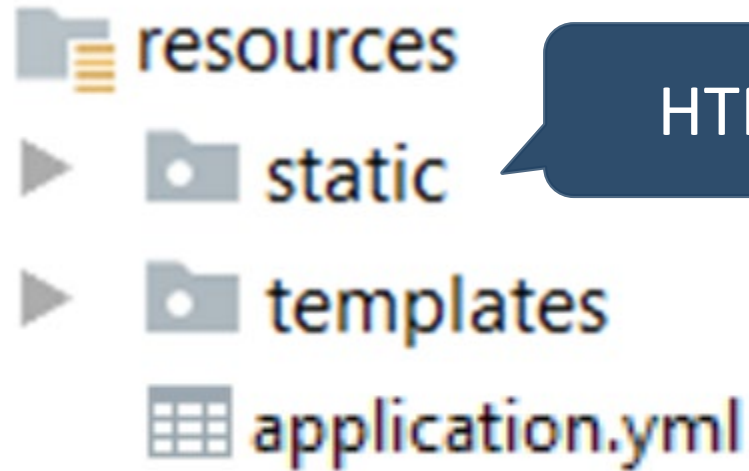
`pom.xml`

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
  <artifactId>spring-boot-devtools</artifactId>
  <scope>runtime</scope>
</dependency>
```

- In **Gradle**:

`build.gradle`

```
dependencies {
  compileOnly("org.springframework.boot:spring-boot-devtools")
}
```



Thymeleaf templates

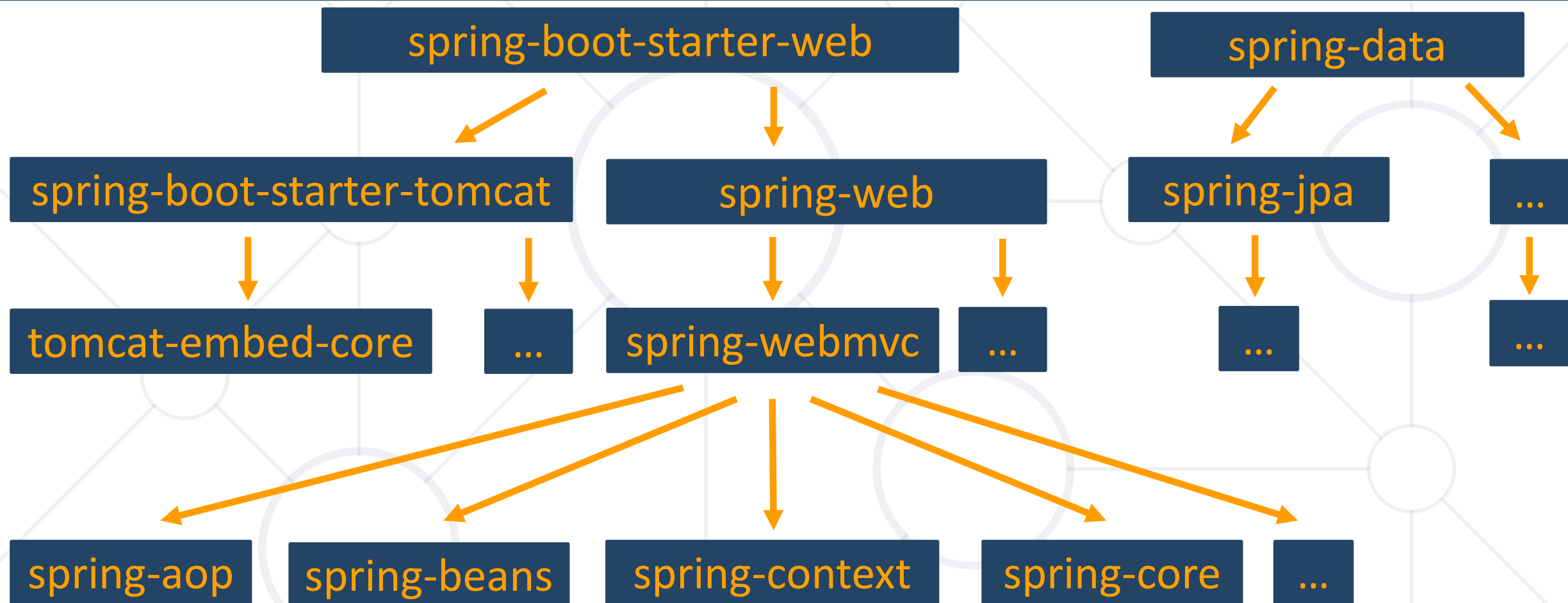
HTML, CSS, JS

Yaml configuration

- Some main components:
 - **Spring Boot Starters** - combine a group of common or related dependencies into single dependency
 - **Spring Boot Auto-Configuration** - reduce the Spring Configuration
 - **Spring Boot Actuator** – provides EndPoints and Metrics
 - **Spring Data** – unify and ease the access to different kinds of database systems



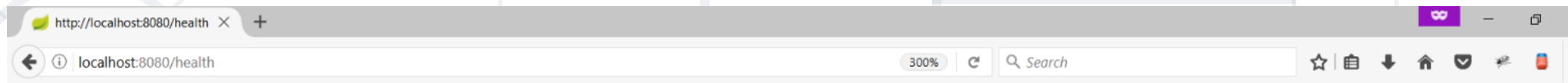
Spring Boot Starters



- Expose different types of information about the **running application**

build.gradle

```
dependencies {  
    compileOnly("org.springframework.boot:spring-boot-starter-actuator")  
}
```



```
{ "status": "UP", "diskSpace":  
  { "status": "UP", "total": 160571584512, "free": 38033534976, "threshold": 10485760 }, "db":  
  { "status": "UP", "database": "MySQL", "hello": 1 } }
```

Common Application Properties

- Various properties can be specified inside your **application.yaml** file
- Property contributions can come from **additional jar files**
- You can define your **own properties**
- [Link to documentation](#)



Application Properties Example

application.properties

```
spring.datasource.driverClassName=com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver
spring.datasource.url=jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/thymeleaf_adv_lab_exam_db?createDatabaseIfNotExist=true
spring.datasource.username=root
spring.datasource.password=12345
spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.dialect = org.hibernate.dialect.MySQL8Dialect
spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.format_sql = TRUE
spring.jpa.hibernate.ddl-auto = update
spring.jpa.open-in-view=false
logging.level.org = WARN
logging.level.blog = WARN
logging.level.org.hibernate.SQL = DEBUG
logging.level.org.hibernate.type.descriptor = TRACE
server.port=8000
```

Application Yaml Example

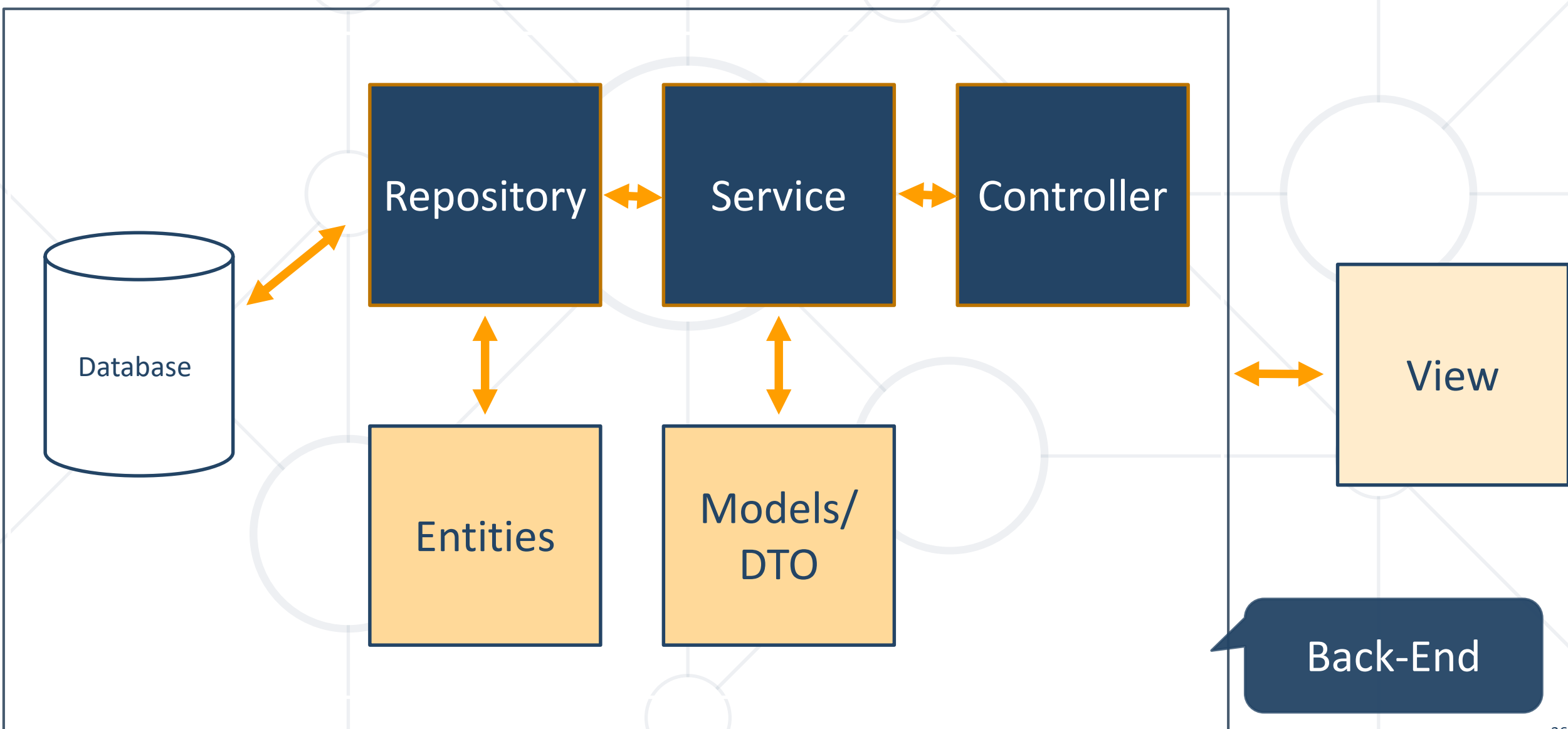
`application.yaml`

```
spring:
  datasource:
    driverClassName: com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver
    password: 12345
    url:
      jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/spring_data_lab_db?allowPublicKeyRetrieval=true&useSSL=false&createDatabaseIfNotExist=true
    username: root
  jpa:
    database-platform: org.hibernate.dialect.MySQL8Dialect
  hibernate:
    ddl-auto: create-drop
    open-in-view: false
    properties:
      hibernate:
        format_sql: true
```



Spring Data

Overall Architecture



- Entity is a lightweight persistence domain object

Cat.java

```
@Entity
@Table(name = "cats")
public class Cat {

    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    private long id;

    private String name;
    //GETTERS AND SETTERS
}
```

- **Persistence** layer that works with **entities**

CatRepository.java

@Repository

```
public interface CatRepository extends JpaRepository<Cat, Long> {  
}
```

- **Business Layer** - All the business logic is here.

CatService.java

@Service

```
public class CatServiceImpl implements CatService {  
    private final CatRepository catRepository;
```

@Autowired

```
    public CatServiceImpl(CatRepository catRepository){  
        this.catRepository = catRepository;  
    }
```

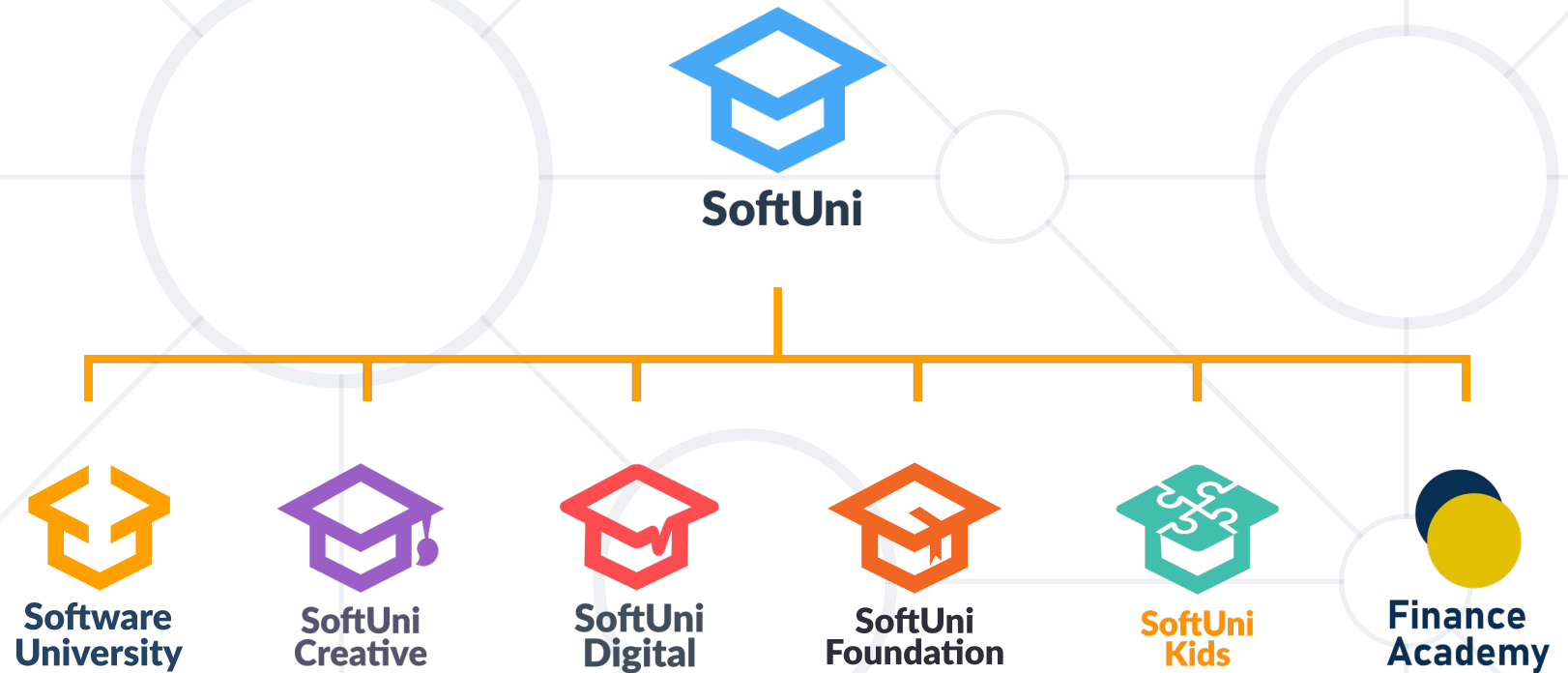
@Override

```
    public void buyCat(CatModel catModel) { //TODO Implement the method }  
}
```

- **Spring Boot - Opinionated view** of building production-ready Spring applications
- **Spring Data** - Responsible for database related operations



Questions?



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