

A large, semi-transparent red arrow shape points from left to right, containing the text "WELCOME BACK" and "& THANK YOU".

**WELCOME BACK  
&  
THANK YOU**



Advance Java  
Crash Course

For TD Bank

# MEET YOUR CRASH COURSE TEAM

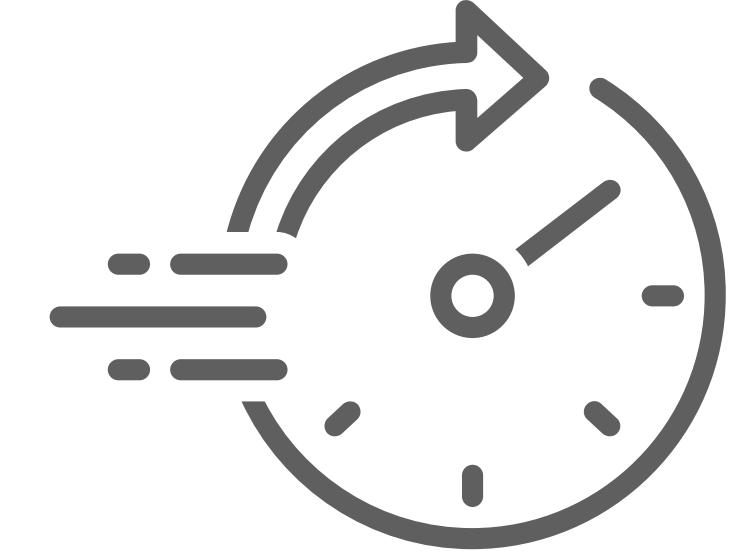


**TANGY F.**  
**CEO**



**WILLIAM D.**  
**DEVELOPER**

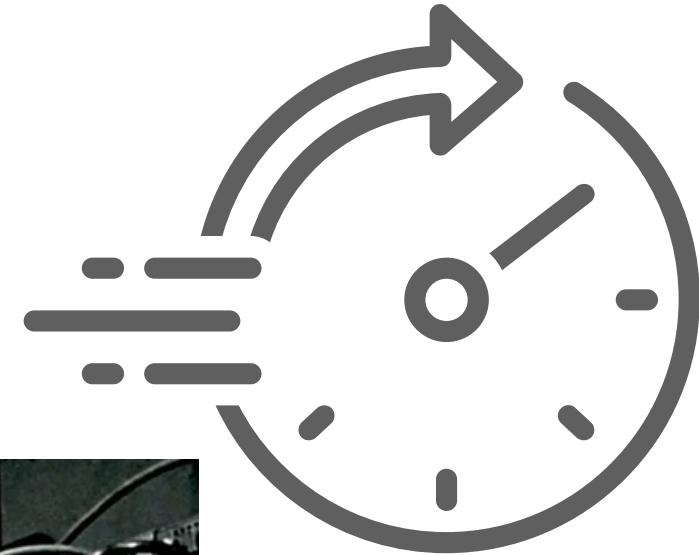
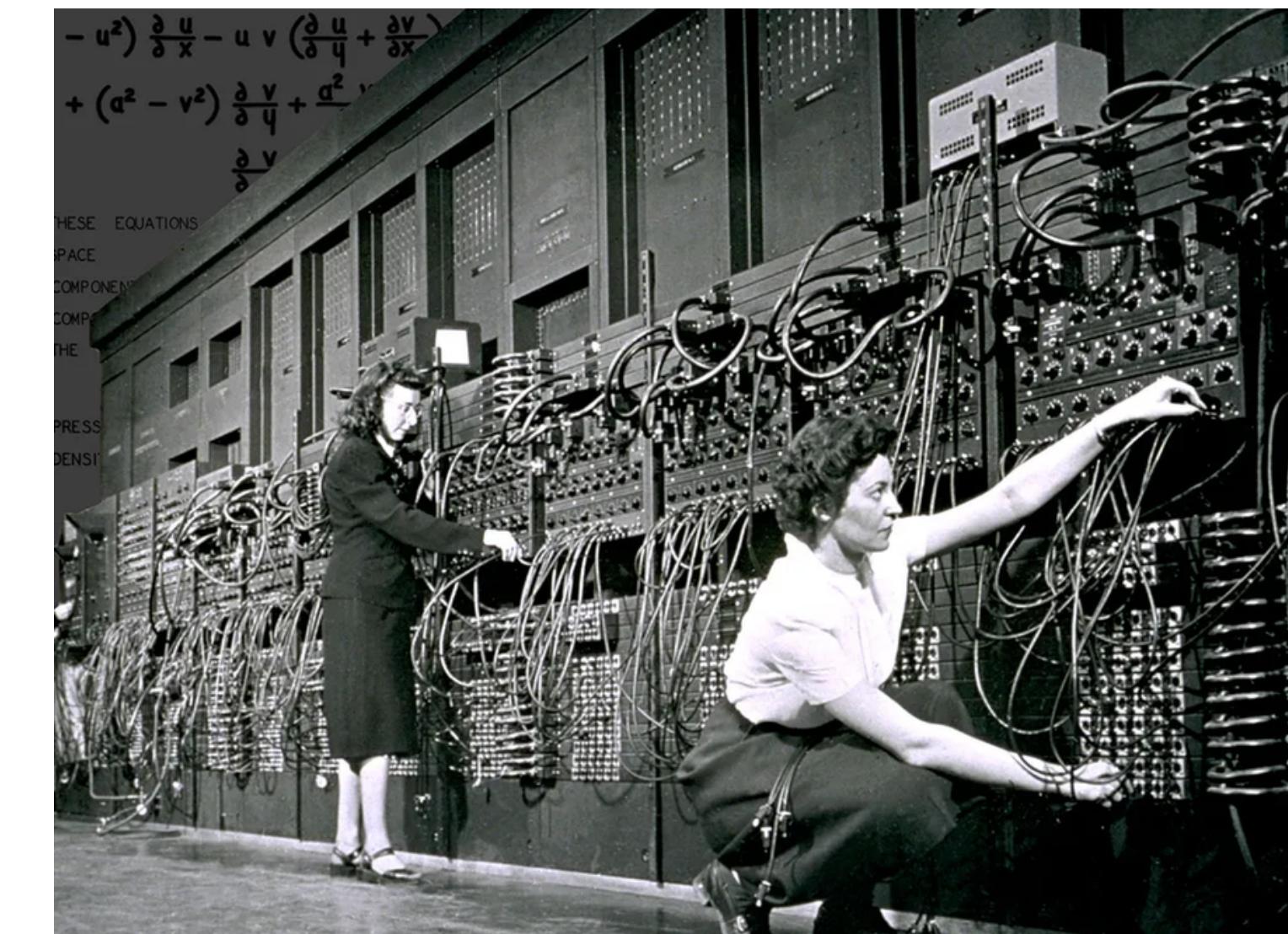
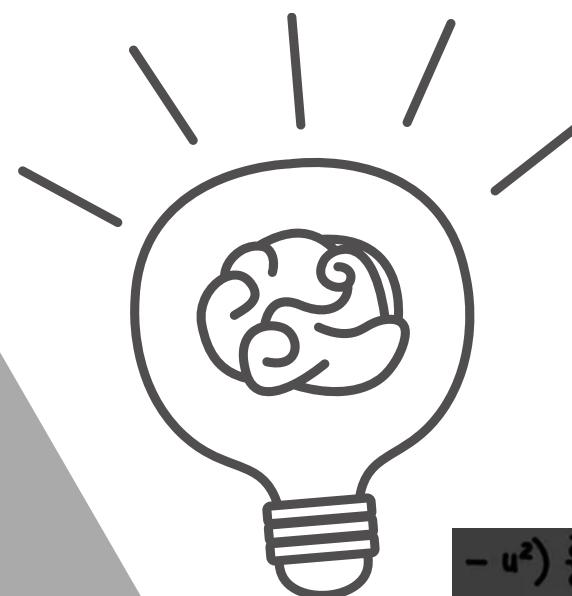
# Rapid Review **TRIVIA**



## Rapid Trivia

**What was the name of the first digital computer?**

# Rapid Review **TRIVIA**



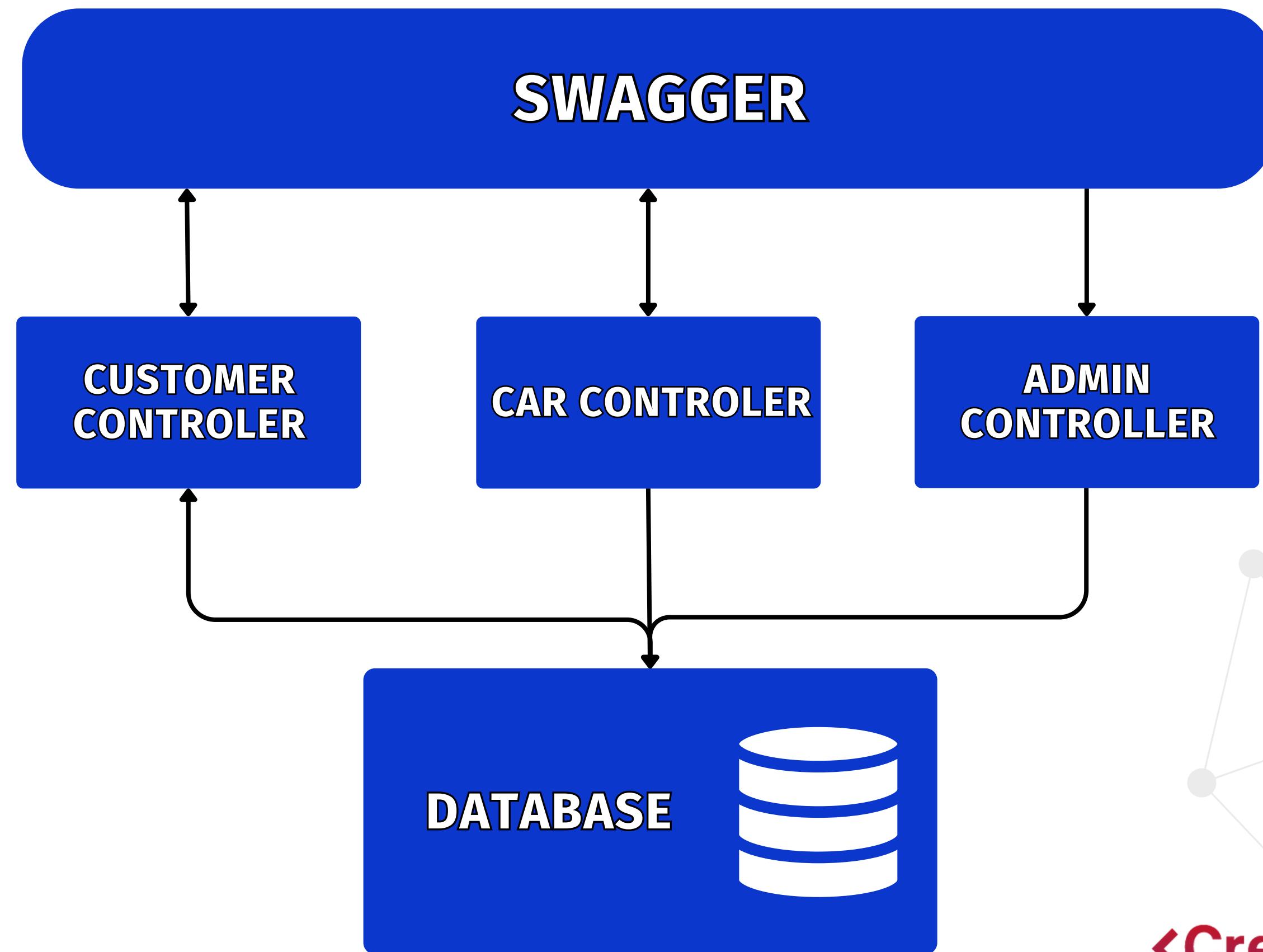
ENIAC Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer

# TODAY'S AGENDA

## TRAINING DAY 10

- 1 Yesterday's Coding Exercise to Go Rapid Review
- 2 12 Factor App
- 3 Case Study. Using Java Reflection in a Corporate EDI Framework
- 4 Post Assessment Questions

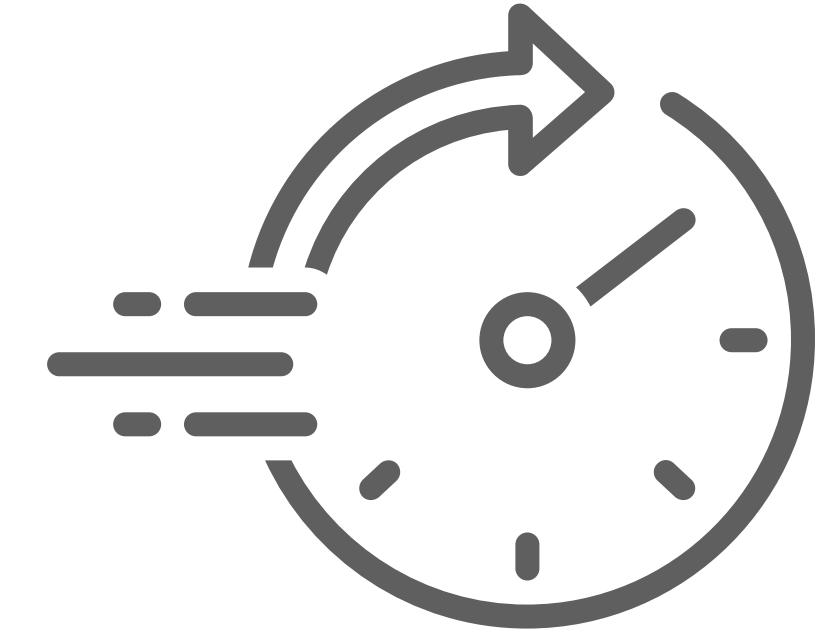
# WE ARE BUILDING



**BITE SIZE  
CAR RENTAL APP**

# Rapid Review Lesson 1

**Rapid Review**  
**Add Introspection to car-controller**  
**/api/cars/{carId}**



# CODING EXERCISE TO GO



In the **car-controller** `/api/cars/{carId}` change the line bellow to call method `getCarById(carId)` via introspection.  
Use a String variable to store "getCarById"

```
CarResponseDto car = carService.getCarById(carId);
```

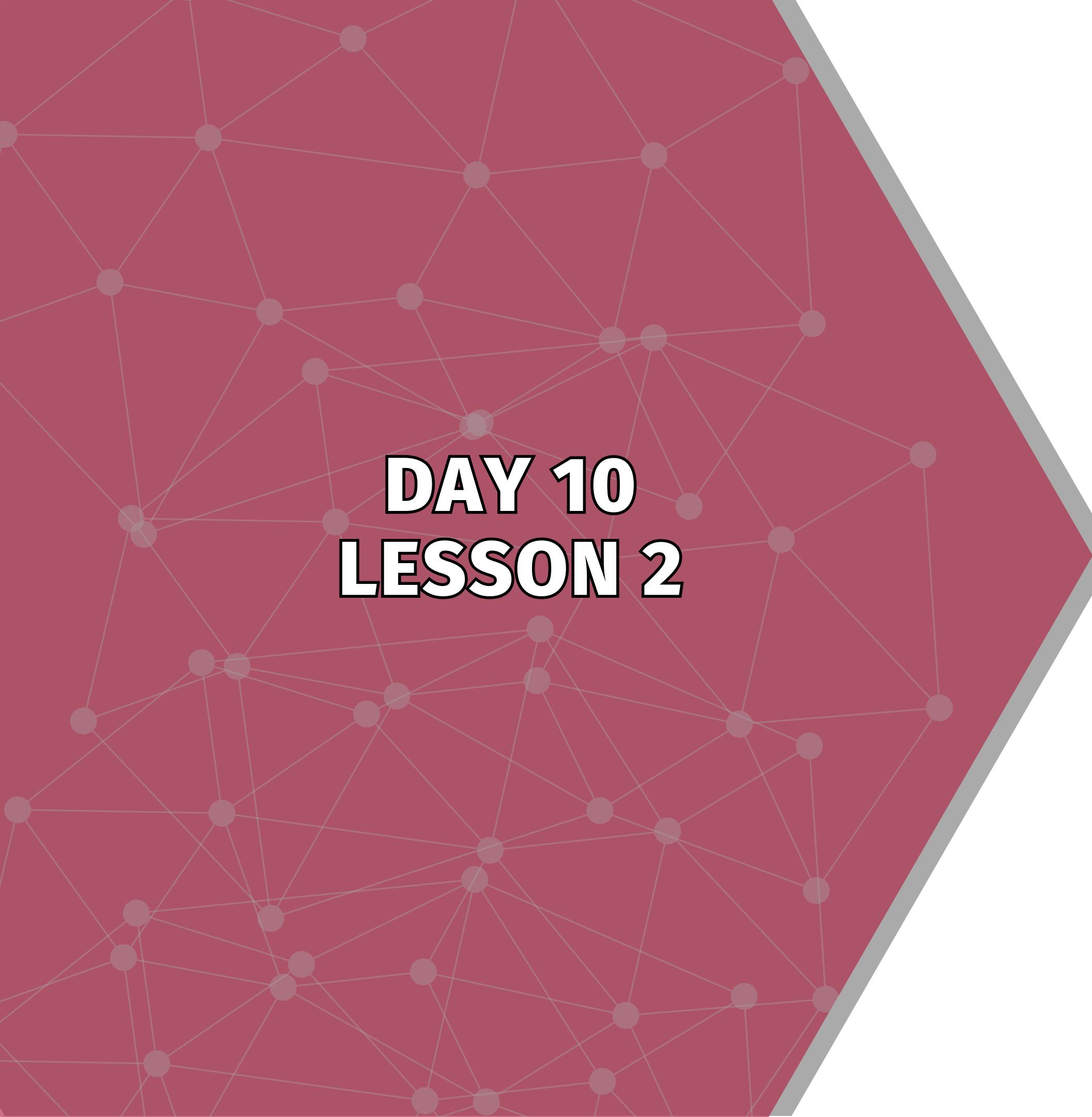
GET /api/cars/{carId}

# YESTERDAY'S CODING TO GO REVIEW



```
@GetMapping("/{carId}")
public ResponseEntity<CarResponseDto> getCarById(@PathVariable Long carId) throws Exception {
    Class<?> clazz = CarService.class;
    String methodName = "getCarById";
    Method method = clazz.getDeclaredMethod(methodName, Long.class);
    CarResponseDto car = (CarResponseDto) method.invoke(carService, carId);

    //CarResponseDto car = carService.getCarById(carId);
```



## **DAY 10 LESSON 2**

# **12 Factor App**

### 1. Codebase

>> Version control  
best practice

*Example: Git*

### 3. Config

>> Have all configuration in  
properties or any YAML file  
instead of hard coding them.  
>> Using environmental  
variable and external config  
files

### 2. Dependencies

>> Using a dependency  
management system  
like Maven or Gradle  
>> Spring Boot provides  
dependency  
management plugins

### 4. Backing Services

- >>DB or external services are considered as backing services
- >>Spring boot provides integration modules and libraries such as JPA, Hibernate for connection

### 5. Build, Release, Run

- >>Use Maven or Gradle for build application into executable JAR or WAR files
- >>Spring supports these executable file to easily run and deploy.

### 6. Processes

- >>Designing a stateless process and having the data store in DB or in Caches
- >>Spring supports the DB storage and external cache service

### 7. Port Binding

- >>Bind the services or Rest applications to specific port
- >>In spring we can adjust the port number for Tomcat or Jetty

### 8. Concurrency

- >>Scaling the applications horizontally
- >>Spring gives the content caching or distributed caching to handle concurrency

### 9. Disposability

- >> Ensure fast startup and graceful shut down of application
- >> Spring provides lifecycle hooks and shutdown events to cleanup activity.

### 11. Logs

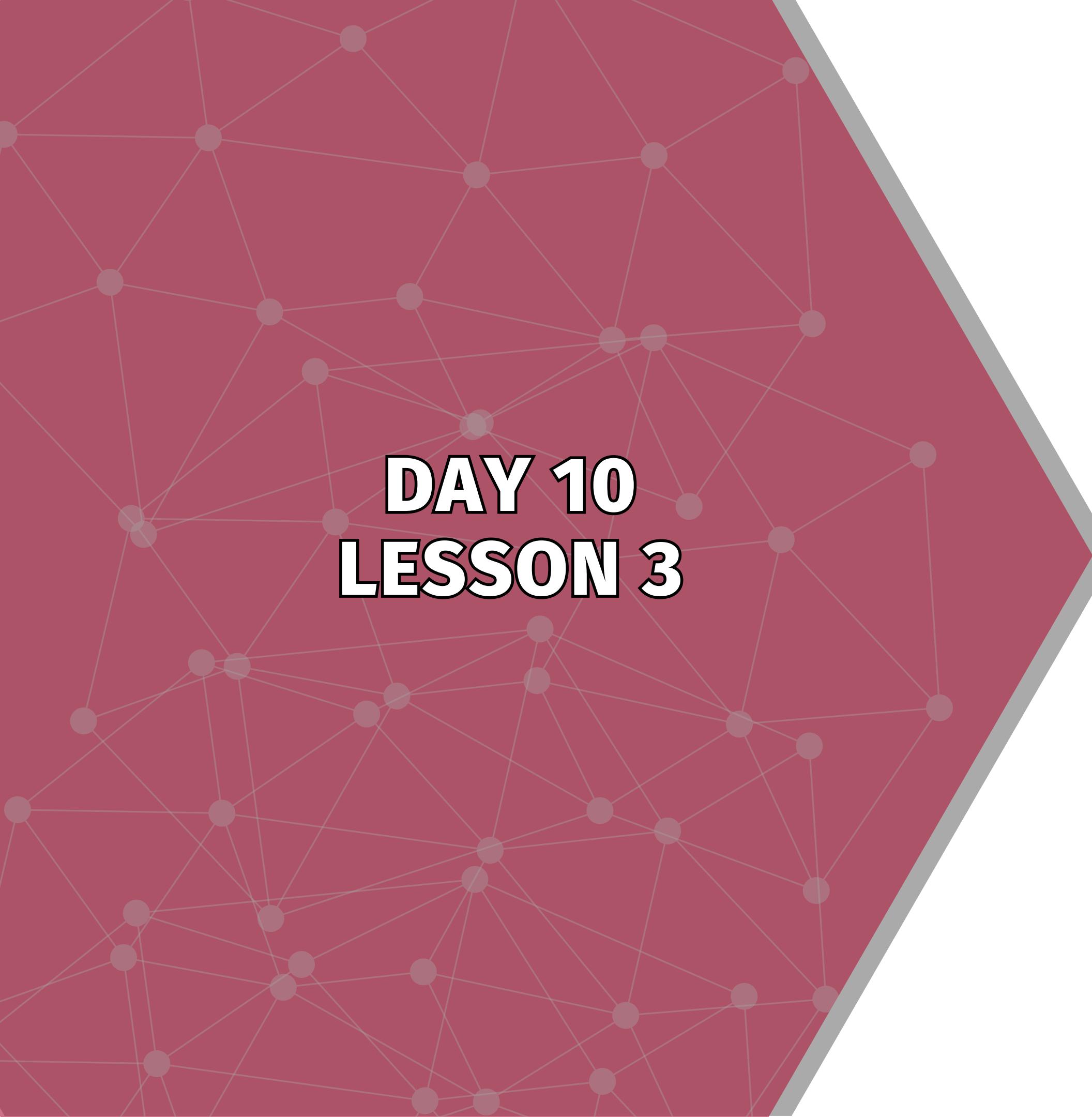
- >> Having logging enabled for the application. It helps in monitoring and trouble shooting.
- >> Spring Boot has a built-in logging framework like Log4j

### 10. Dev/ Prod Parity

- >> Maintaining all the environments as possible.
- >> Spring Profiles can be used to manage environment specific configs.

### 12. Admin Processes

- >> One-off processes should be performed using the same environment and tools as the production environment.
- >> Spring boot features like Spring Batch and scheduling tasks to execute the administrative processes.



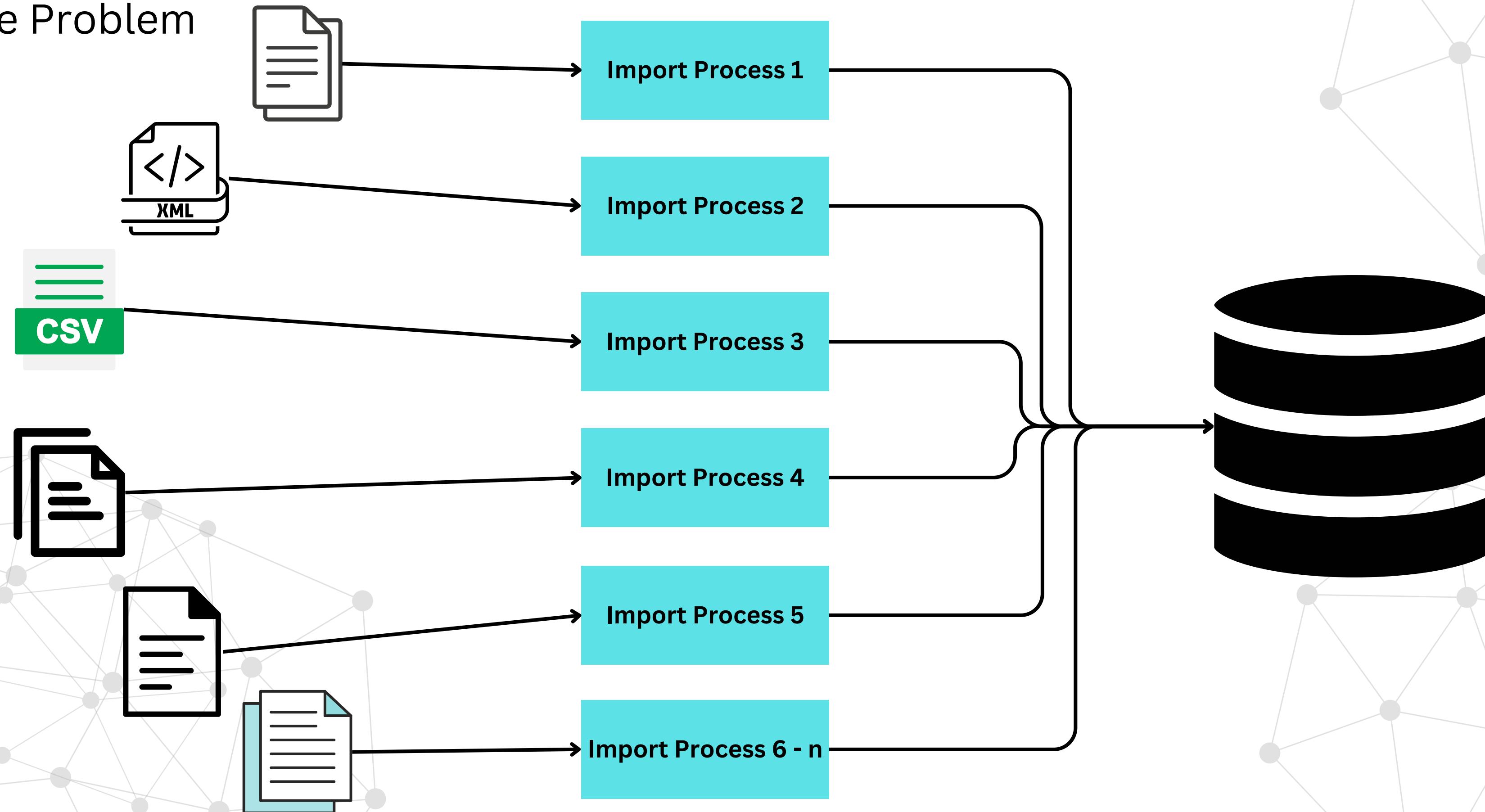
# **DAY 10**

# **LESSON 3**

## **Case Study. Using Java Reflection in a Corporate EDI Framework**

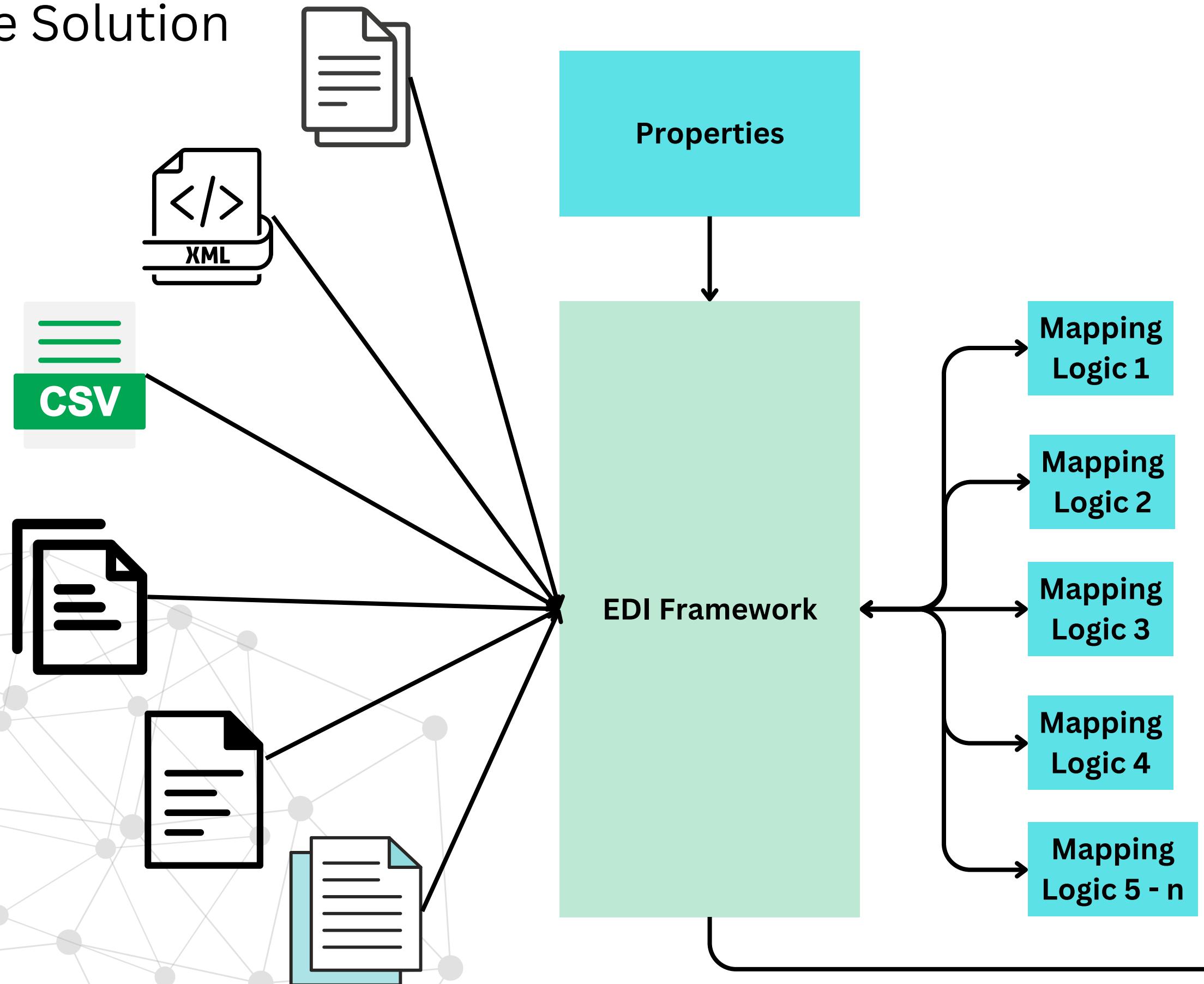
# CASE STUDY USING JAVA REFLECTION

## The Problem



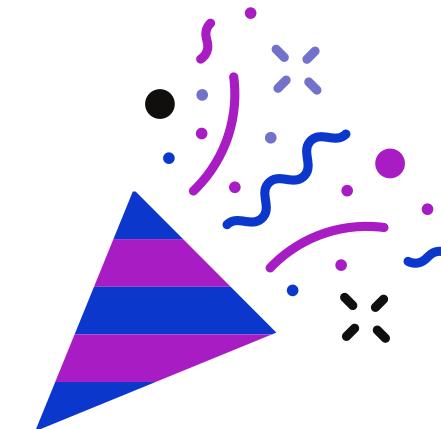
# CASE STUDY USING JAVA REFLECTION

## The Solution



# **LESSON 10**

Type your answers on  
a document  
& email them to us.



# QUESTIONS 1 - 3



# LESSON 10

1. We are getting a compile error, it seems like a dependency is missing. What is the Gradle command that we should use to know for sure?
2. What should we do with the the **bookVehicleDto** object when we are sure we no longer need it and we want the garbage collector to remove it from memory.
3. Which of the 2 approaches bellow will yield the best performance, the first or the second.

## // First Logic

```
String value = "";
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    value += i;
}
```

## // Second Logic

```
StringBuilder stringBuilder = new StringBuilder();
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
stringBuilder.append(i);
}
```

# QUESTIONS 4

# LESSON 10



4. We know **Cat** extends **Domestic**, and **catList** is a **List** of **Cat**. If we have the call **setDomestic(catList)**; which of the implementations bellow will NOT give a compilation error to such call.

**// Implementation 1**

```
private void setDomestic(List <? extends Domestic> domesticList);
```

**// Implementation 2**

```
private void setDomestic(List <Domestic> domesticList);
```

# QUESTIONS 5 - 6

# LESSON 10

5.The Lambda expression bellow is not compiling, what is wrong with it?



```
FunctionalCalculator functionalCalculator -> (num1, num2) = num1 * num2;
```

6.We are getting a **ClassNotFoundException** when we run the code bellow despite “**TheClass**” existing in the package. What is missing?

```
String className = "TheClass";
Class<?> clazz = Class.forName(className);
ClassInterface instance = (ClassInterface) clazz.getDeclaredConstructor().newInstance();
```

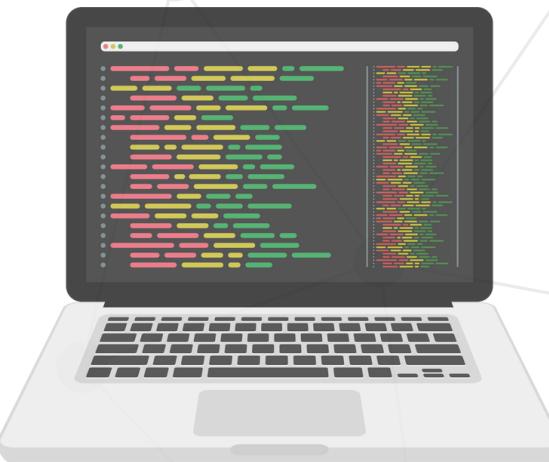
**HEARTFELT GRATITUDE  
FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION  
FROM  
CRE8TIVE DEVS**



**<Cre8tive  
Software/>**



**CERTIFICATE  
OF  
COMPLETION**





**THANK YOU**

# <Creative Software/>

Crash Course

We will see you tomorrow