

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

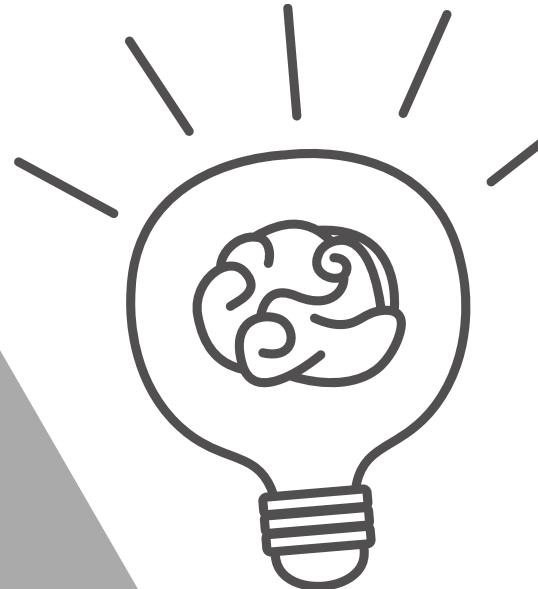
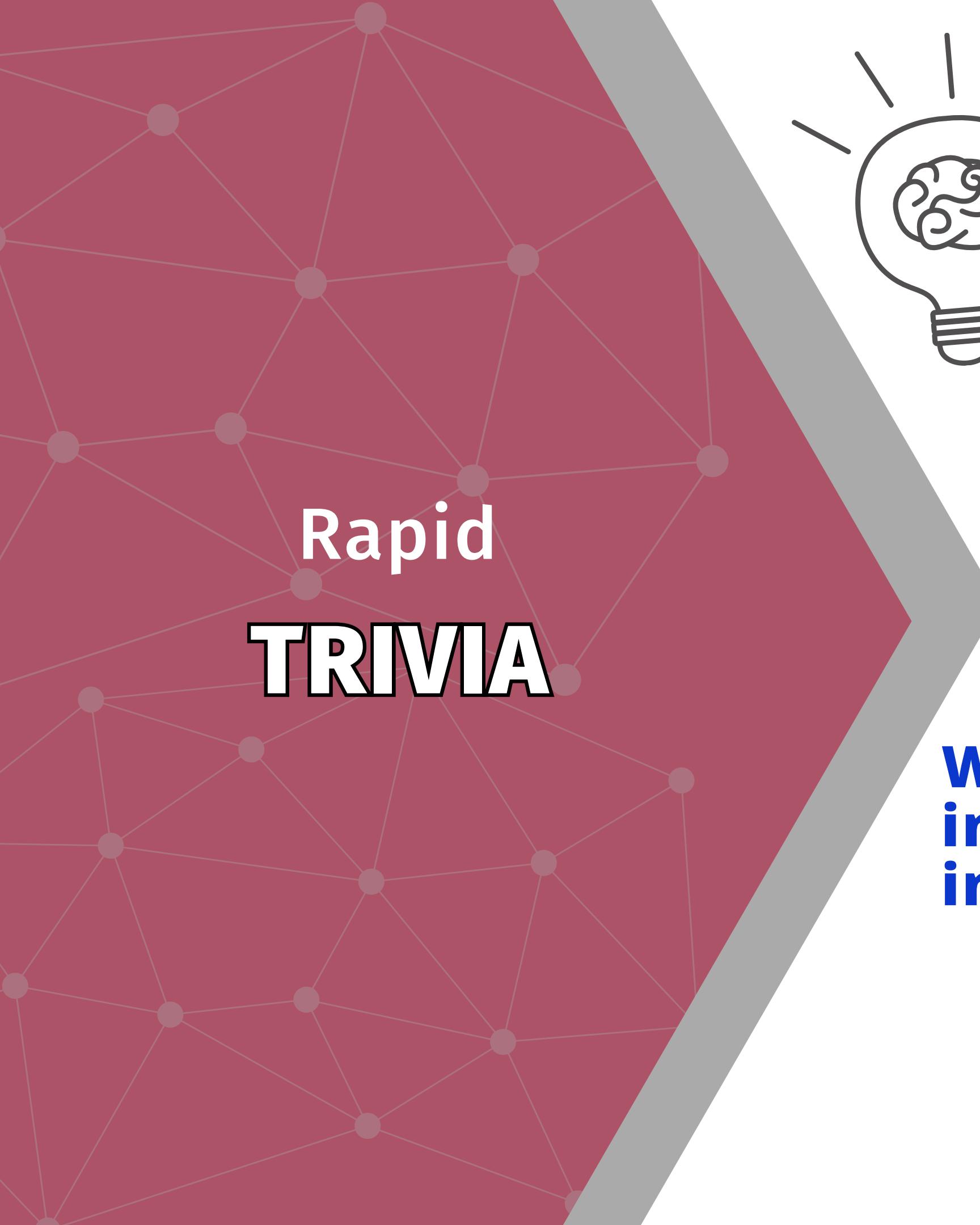


WILLIAM D.
DEVELOPER



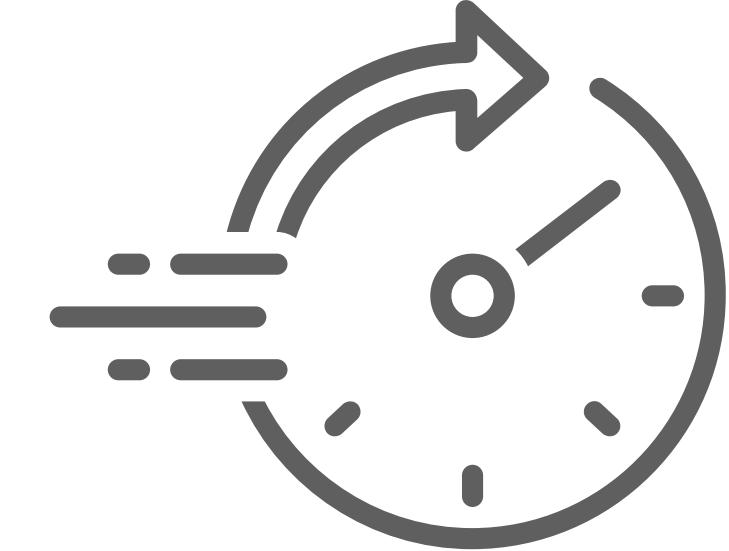
TONY J.
T.A *DEVELOPER

Rapid **TRIVIA**

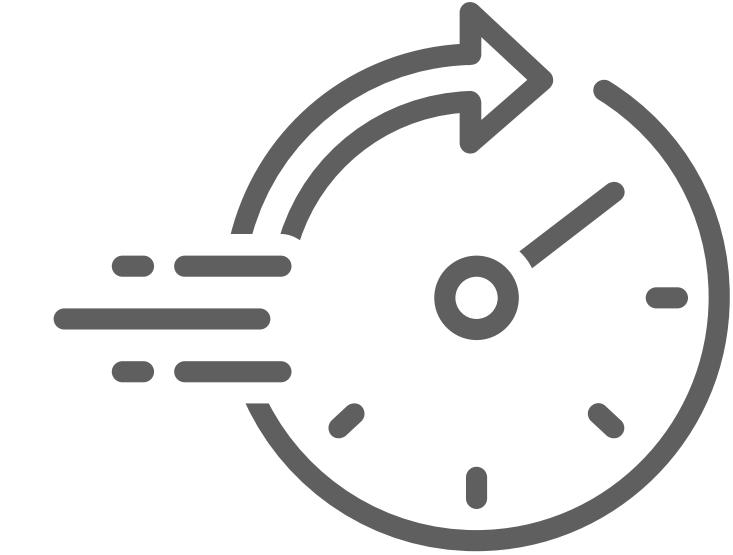
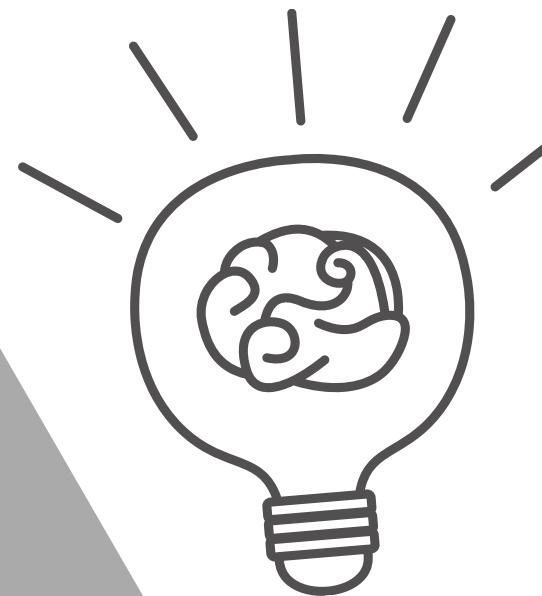


Rapid Trivia

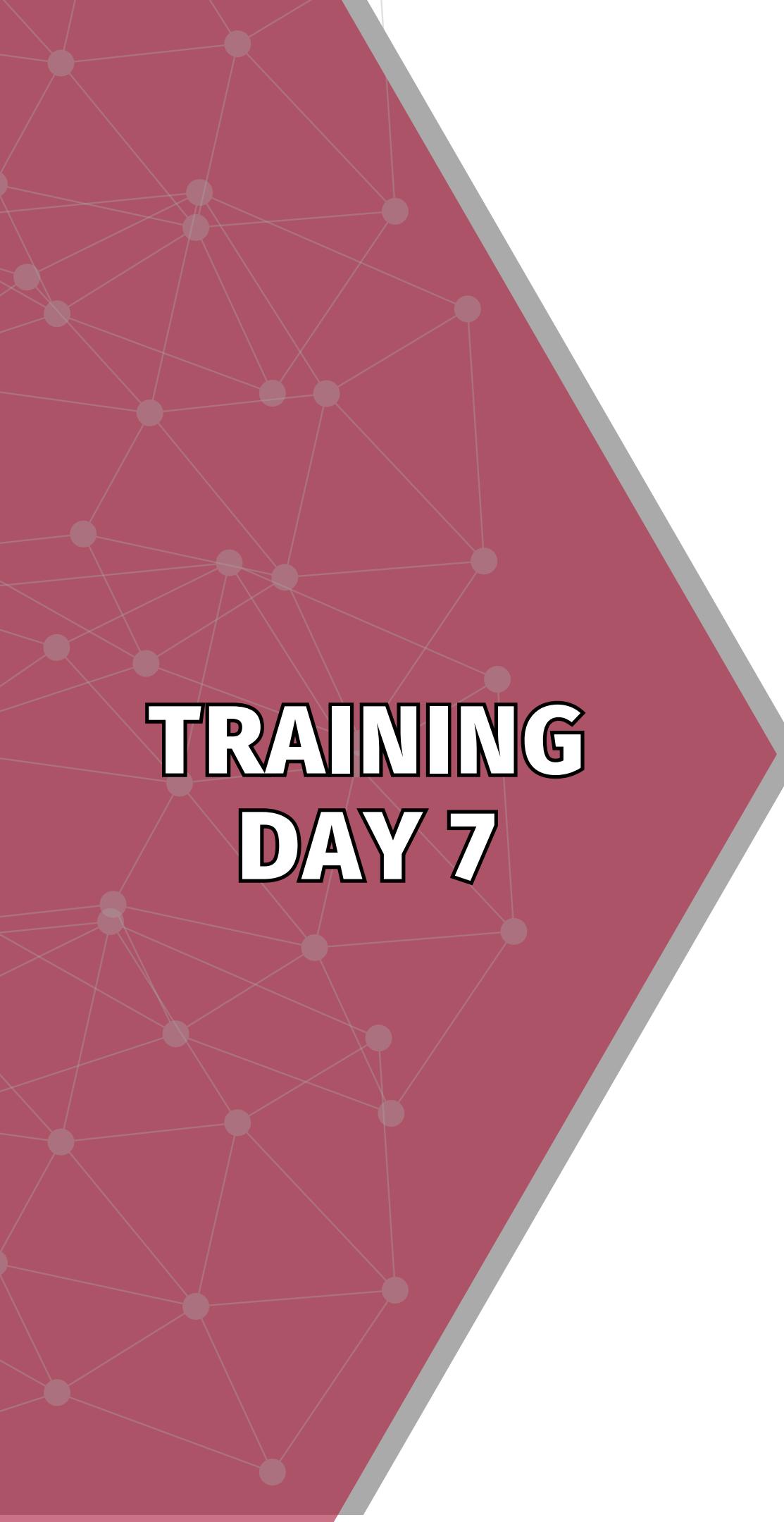
Which was the first computer that incorporated the first graphical user interface and WYSIWYG Text Editing



Rapid **TRIVIA**



The Xerox Altos Computer



TRAINING DAY 7

TODAY'S AGENDA

1

Yesterday's Coding Exercise to Go Rapid Review

2

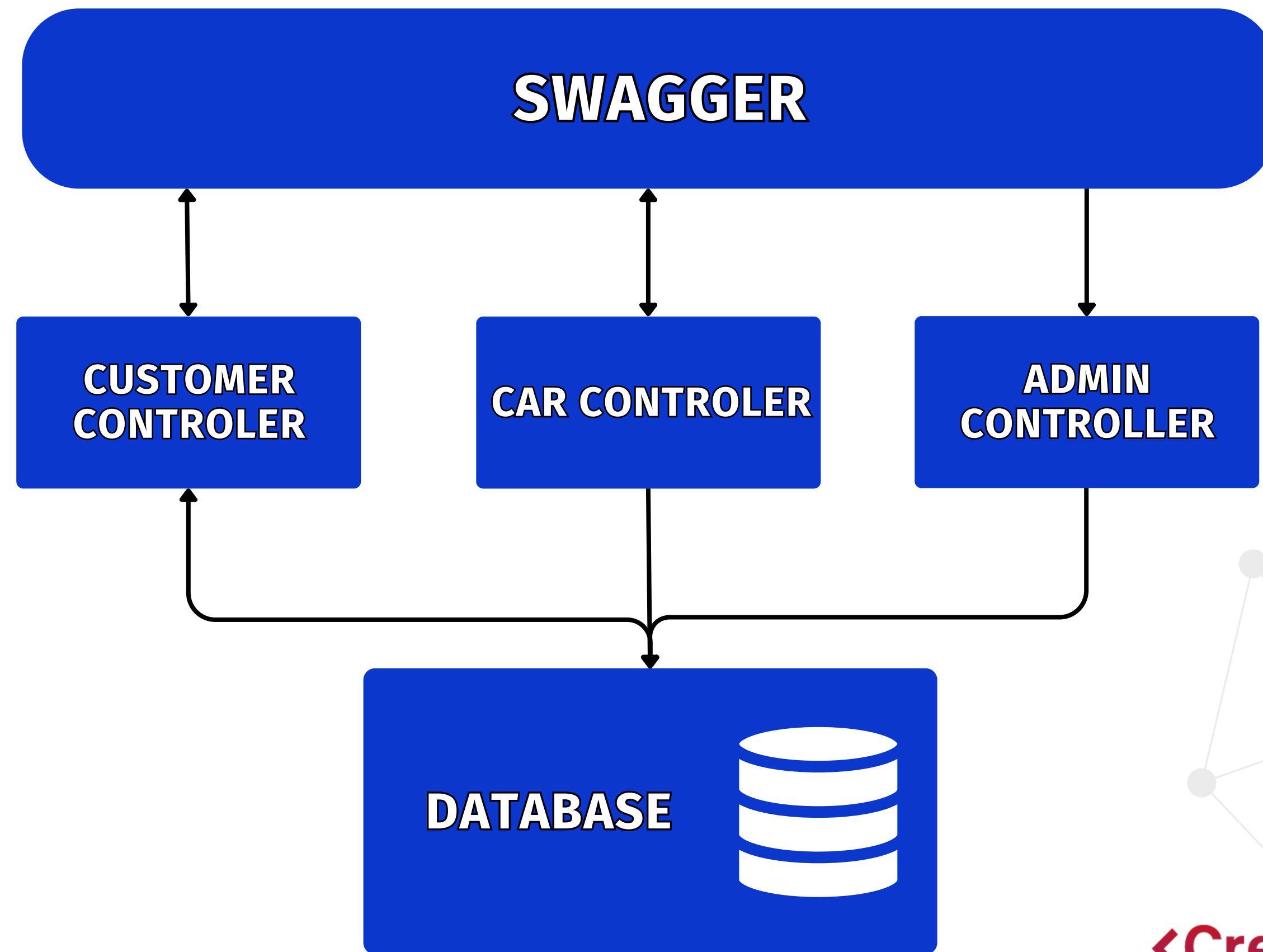
Concurrency

- Using Join()
- Using DoubleAdder
- Using ConcurrentHashMap

3

Design Patterns. The Template Pattern

WE ARE BUILDING



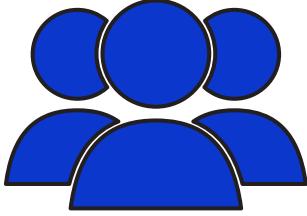
BITE SIZE
CAR RENTAL APP

Rapid Review Lesson 1

Rapid Review
Adding connection pooling to our cars
list API



YESTERDAY'S CODING EXERCISE TO GO



We have seen connection pooling in the DBAccessCP main class. Lets now add it to our autohire app by going to the **DatabaseConfig** class, add a new method **getConnectionPool()** that implements a connection access using connection pool via Hikari. Then ensure that when you run /api/cars, the execution uses **getConnectionPool()** instead of the existing **getConnection()**

```
HikariConfig config = new HikariConfig();
config.setJdbcUrl(jdbcUrl:"jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/autohire");
config.setUsername(username:"autohire");
config.setPassword(password:"autohire");

// Create a data source using HikariCP
HikariDataSource dataSource = new HikariDataSource(config);

try (Connection connection = dataSource.getConnection()) {
    // Perform database operations using the connection
    String sql = "SELECT * FROM customer";
    try (PreparedStatement preparedStatement = connection.prepareStatement(sql);
        ResultSet resultSet = preparedStatement.executeQuery()) {
        while (resultSet.next()) {
            int customerId = resultSet.getInt("id");
            String name = resultSet.getString("first_name");
            String lastName = resultSet.getString("last_name");
            System.out.println("Customer ID: " + customerId + ", Customer Name: " + name + " " + lastName);
        }
    } catch (SQLException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    } finally {
        // Close the data source to release resources
        dataSource.close();
    }
}
```

GET /api/cars

Parameters

No parameters

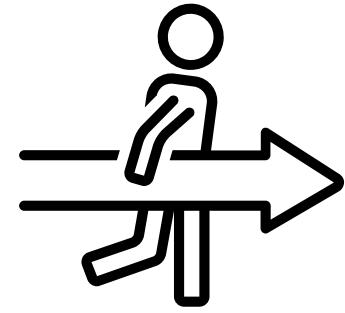
Execute

A screenshot of a REST API endpoint configuration interface. It shows a 'GET' method mapped to the '/api/cars' endpoint. The 'Parameters' section is currently empty, indicated by the text 'No parameters'. A large blue button labeled 'Execute' is visible at the bottom right.

YESTERDAY'S CODING TO GO REVIEW



```
public static HikariDataSource getConnectionPool() throws SQLException {  
    Properties properties = new Properties();  
    try (InputStream inputStream = DatabaseConfig.class.getClassLoader().getResourceAsStream(PROPERTY_FILE_PATH)) {  
        if (inputStream == null) {  
            throw new SQLException("Unable to find property file: " + PROPERTY_FILE_PATH);  
        }  
  
        properties.load(inputStream);  
  
        String url = properties.getProperty("datasource.url");  
        String username = properties.getProperty("datasource.username");  
        String password = properties.getProperty("datasource.password");  
  
        HikariConfig config = new HikariConfig();  
        config.setJdbcUrl(url);  
        config.setUsername(username);  
        config.setPassword(password);  
  
        return new HikariDataSource(config);  
    } catch (IOException e) {  
        throw new SQLException("Failed to load database properties from property file.", e);  
    }  
}
```



Let's Take a Look.

```
try // Connection connection = DatabaseConfig.getConnection(); // without connection pooling  
Connection connection = DatabaseConfig.getConnectionPool().getConnection(); // with connection pooling
```



DAY 7 LESSON 2

Concurrency

CONCURRENCY

Thread Safety Using join()

```
Runnable task = () -> {
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
        counter.increment();
        System.out.println("Thread " + Thread.currentThread().getId() + ":" + i);
    }
};

Thread thread1 = new Thread(task);
Thread thread2 = new Thread(task);

thread1.start();
thread2.start();

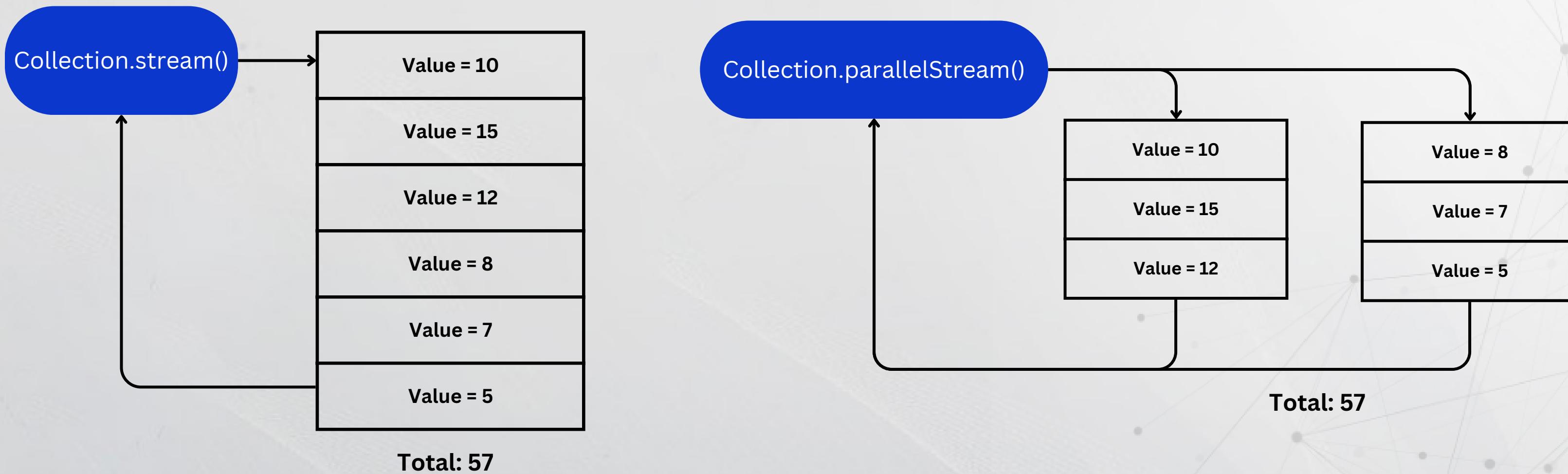
try {
    if (isSafe) {
        .....
        thread1.join();
        .....
        thread2.join();
    }
} catch (InterruptedException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}
```



Lets See it Running

CONCURRENCY

Thread Safety Using DoubleAdder



```
DoubleAdder doubleAdder = new DoubleAdder();

Runnable task = () -> {
    for (int i = 0; i < 1000; i++) {
        doubleAdder.add(0.1); // Add 0.1 to the total
    }
};
```



Lets See it Running

CONCURRENCY

Thread Safety Using ConcurrentHashMap

For thread safety use ConcurrentHashMap

```
Map<Integer, String> concurrentHashMap = new ConcurrentHashMap<>();  
  
Runnable concurrentHashMapTask = () -> {  
    for (int i = 0; i < 1000; i++) {  
        concurrentHashMap.put(i, "Value " + i);  
    }  
};
```



Lets See it Running

```
Map<Integer, String> hashMap = new HashMap<>();  
  
Runnable hashMapTask = () -> {  
    for (int i = 0; i < 1000; i++) {  
        hashMap.put(i, "Value " + i);  
    }  
};
```

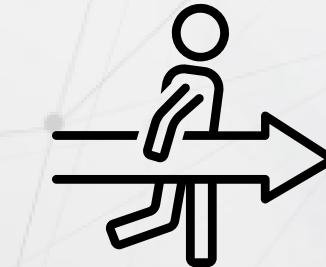
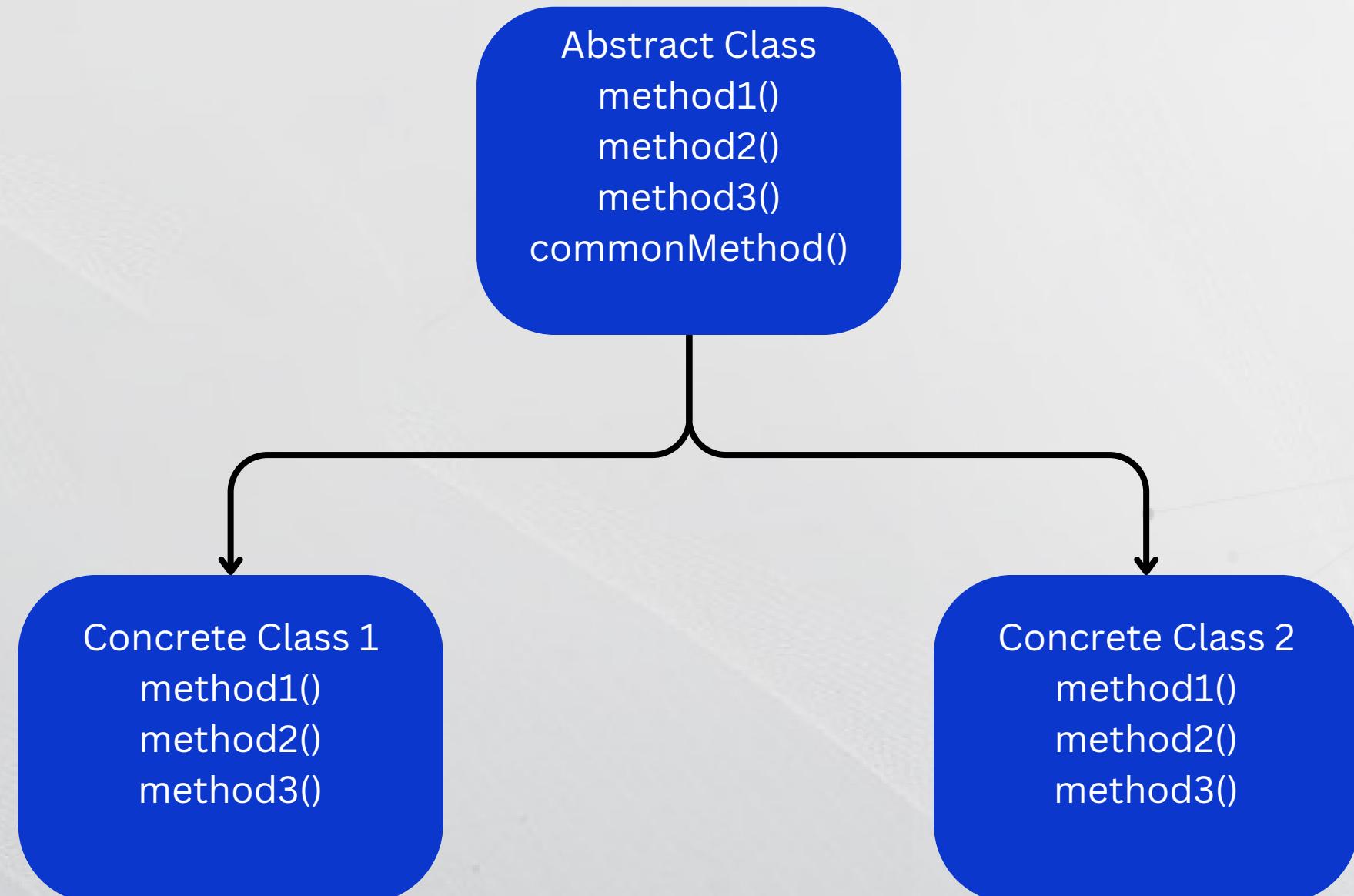


DAY 7 LESSON 3

Design Pattern Template Pattern

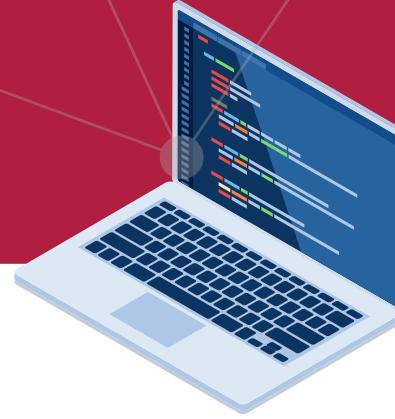
DESIGN PATTERN

The Template Pattern



Lets See it Running

CODING TRIVA QUESTION



What does the following piece of code do:

```
List<Client> filteredClients = clients.stream().filter(new java.util.function.Predicate<Client>() {  
    @Override  
    public boolean test(Client clients) {  
        return clients.getAge() >= 30;  
    }  
}).collect(Collectors.toList());
```

CODING TRIVA ANSWER



The following code takes the "clients" list object and filters the list with clients older than 30 years old, into a new object list called filteredClients

```
List<Client> filteredClients = clients.stream().filter(new java.util.function.Predicate<Client>() {  
    @Override  
    public boolean test(Client clients) {  
        return clients.getAge() >= 30;  
    }  
}).collect(Collectors.toList());
```

CODING EXERCISE TO GO

When using Swagger **customer-controller /api/customer/{customerId}**, the totalPrice is calculated by adding up all the cars the customer have rented. It currently using a traditional **for ()** to loop and sum. Apply parallelStreams to calculate and use **DoubleAdder** for concurrency safety.

Code	Details
200	<p>Response body</p> <pre>{ "firstName": "John", "lastName": "Doe", "email": "js@eall.com", "id": 56, "totalPrice": 895, "carList": [{ "manufacturer": "Tesla", "model": "Model S", "price": 450 }, { "manufacturer": "BMW", "model": "X5", "price": 300 }] }</pre>



THANK YOU

<Creative Software/>

Crash Course

We will see you on Wed.