



Spring Framework Fast Track 2019

A complete of essential concepts and examples

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Profile

ERFIN FELUZY

- 11+ years professional experience in Java Programming (10+ years spring framework)
- General Manager in Software Solution
- Sr Middleware Solution Architect

WAHYU SUDRAJAT

- 8+ years professional experience in Spring
- Linux master & Mathematician
- Solution Architect in Software Solution



Agenda Day 1 (March 9, 2019)

09:00 – 10:00 : Spring Framework intro

10:00 – 10:30 : Spring Boot intro (Hands-On)

10:30 – 11:00 : Basic build with Maven (Hands-On)

11:00 – 12:00 : Hands-On prerequisite setup

12:00 – 13:00 : Ishoma

13:00 – 14:00 : Spring web MVC (Hands-On)

14:00 – 15:00 : Spring Data Database (Hands-On)

15:00 – 16:00 : Spring Web Service REST producer (Hands-On)

16:00 – 17:00 : Spring Web Service SOAP producer (Hands-On)

Agenda Day 2 (March 16, 2019)

09:00 – 10:00 : Spring Web Service REST consumer (Hands-On)

10:00 – 11:00 : Spring Web Service SOAP consumer (Hands-On)

11:00 – 12:00 : Spring JMS Publisher & Subscriber (Hands-On)

12:00 – 13:00 : Ishoma

13:00 – 14:30 : Lab : Use Case 1

14:30 – 16:00 : Lab : Use Case 2

16:00 – 17:00 : Recap & Closing



What is Spring?

Back then, enterprise application commonly use a technology called **Enterprise Java Bean (EJB)** which relatively heavy and tightly depend on enterprise solution such as: Application Web Server(s).

What is Spring?

- An open-source framework.
- An alternative to heavier enterprise Java technologies.
- Addresses the complexity of enterprise application development, thus it “Simplifies Java development”

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a14xfNV-UIs>



Spring is Non-Invasive

What does that mean?

- You are not forced to import or extend any Spring APIs
- An invasive framework takes over your code.
- Anti-pattern: (sample of invasive framework)
 - **EJB** forces you to use **Java Naming and Directory Interface (JNDI)**, commonly found at enterprise application framework
 - **Struts** forces you to extend **Action, ActionForm**

Invasive frameworks are inherently difficult to test. You have to stub the runtime that is supplied by the application server.

<https://www.slideshare.net/pmanvi/spring-framework-overview-ppt-3068245>

Benefit of Using Spring

Spring is a Framework which help to solve common software developing problems with Java programming language, such as:

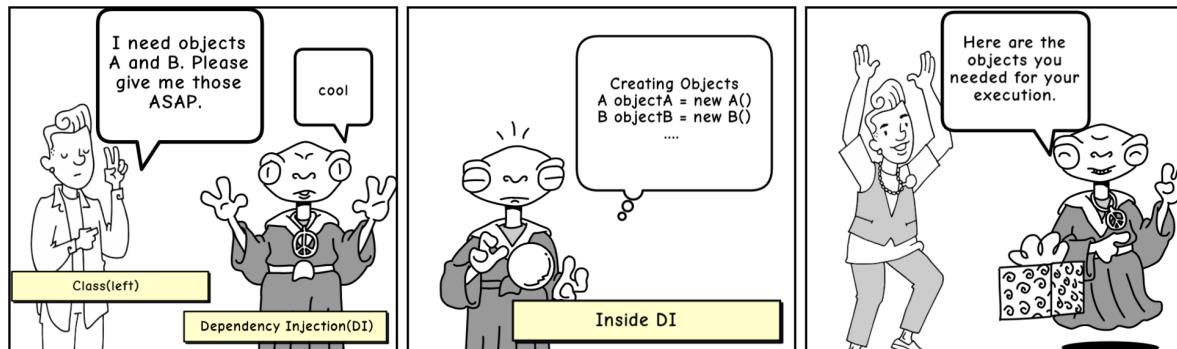
- Manage lifecycle of Java classes (called beans)
- Dependency Injection framework
- Provide Data Access which commonly works through Java Database Connectivity (JDBC), Object-Relational Mapping (ORM), etc.
- Provide Spring-MVC which standardize patterns and structure to develop Web Application
- more...

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gq4S-ovWVIM>

Dependency Injection (DI)

Wikipedia definition of DI:

*“In software engineering, **dependency injection** is a technique whereby one object (or static method) supplies the dependencies of another object. A dependency is an object that can be used (a service)”*



This comic was created at www.MakeBeliefsComix.com. Go there and make one now!

<https://medium.freecodecamp.org/a-quick-intro-to-dependency-injection-what-it-is-and-when-to-use-it-7578c84fa88f>

What is Spring Boot?

Although Spring does simplify Java development process, it can give programmers an adversity while developing an application.

- Boiler plate configuration
 - Programmer writes a lot of codes (configurations) to do minimal task
- Takes time to have Spring application up and running

Spring Boot offers the solution for those problems. Spring Boot is a suite of pre-configured framework and technologies and it is a shortest way to have Spring application up and running.

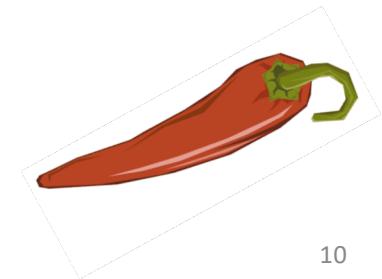
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LLfZ2g2Jalc>

Hand-On Prerequisites Setup

- Oracle SDK 8+, you might also use OpenJDK, make sure to have JDK installed instead of JRE
- Java IDE, Eclipse 2018-12 is preferred
 - Eclipse by default comes with Apache Maven embedded
- Properly setup Java Runtime Environment (JRE) on Environment Variable (Windows), or PATH variable (Unix based)
- Lombok Project for Simplify POJO

OpenJDK

eclipse

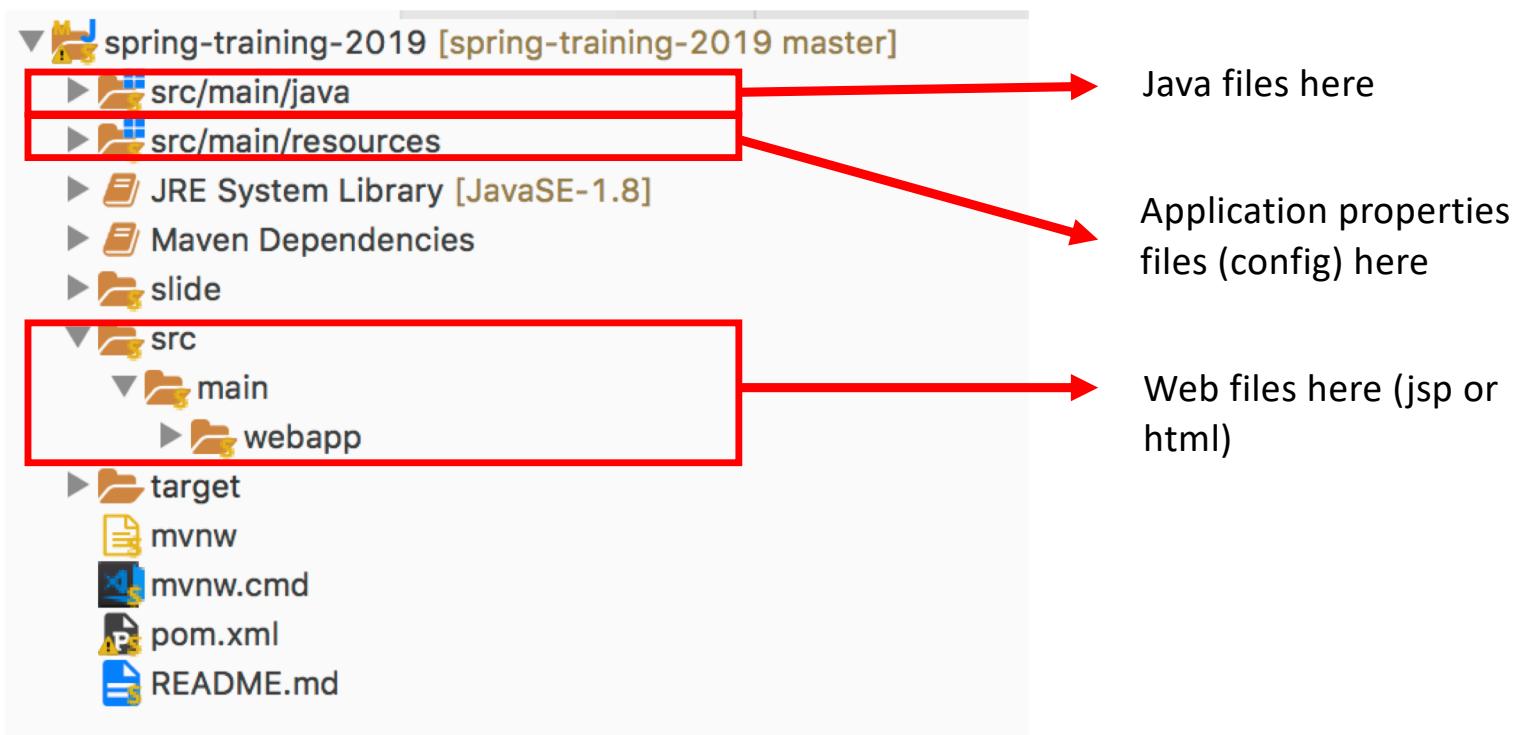




Spring Boot Hands-On

Spring Boot Intro

Maven Common Project Structure



Spring Boot's pom.xml

```
<parent>
  <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
  <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-parent</artifactId>
  <version>1.4.3.RELEASE</version>
</parent>
```

Spring boot parent artifact

```
<dependencies>
  <!-- Spring Boot -->
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-web</artifactId>
  </dependency>
```

Based on web MVC

Spring Boot Starter

```
J Application.java ✘
1 package com.erfinfeluzy.training;
2
3 import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
4
5
6 @SpringBootApplication(scanBasePackages = { "com.erfinfeluzy" })
7
8 @PropertySource({
9     "classpath:apps.properties"
10 })
11
12 public class Application {
13
14     public static void main(String[] args) {
15
16         SpringApplication.run(Application.class, args);
17     }
18
19 }
20
21
```

Scan all spring bean inside base package

Spring boot custom configuration.
Eg: server port, database, etc

Spring boot custom configuration.
Eg: server port, database, etc

Maven Hands-On

Basic Build with Apache Maven

Apache Maven

Maven is a software management and comprehension tool based on the concept of Project Object Model(POM). It can manage project build, reporting and documentation, from a central piece of information. Basically, this tool can be used as both, a build tool (just like ANT tool), as well as a project management tool. However, in this article we will use it just for building our project.

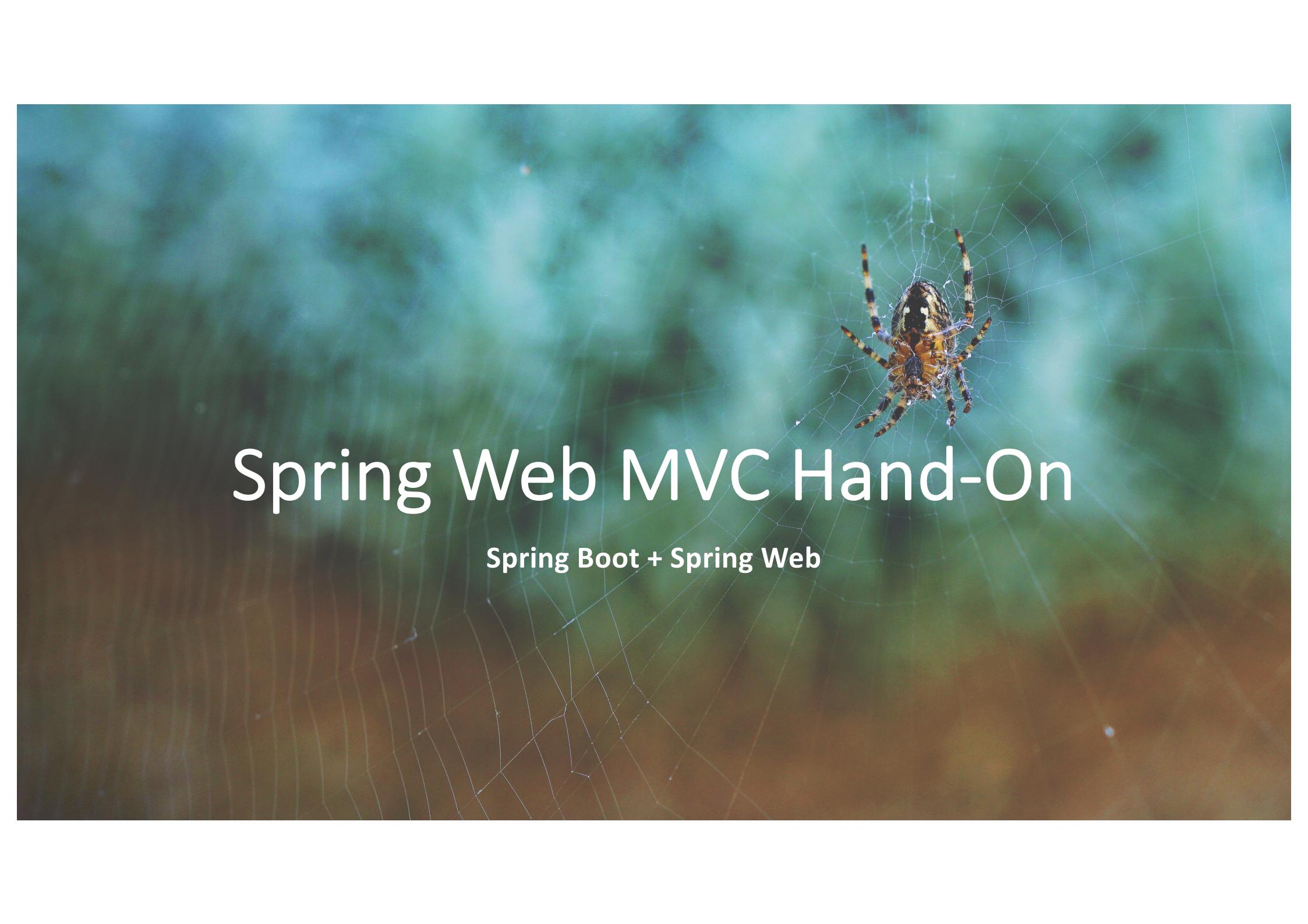
Basic usage of maven are:

```
$> mvn clean  
$> mvn compile  
$> mvn install
```



maven

<https://medium.com/@himanshuagarwal1395/getting-started-with-apache-maven-hello-world-eccb278a262a>

The background of the image is a close-up photograph of a spider's web. A single spider is visible in the center-right portion of the web. The web is set against a soft-focus background that transitions from a bright green at the top to a warm orange and yellow at the bottom.

Spring Web MVC Hand-On

Spring Boot + Spring Web

Spring MVC (Model-View-Controller)

```
J Customer.java ✘
1 package com.erfinfeluzy.training.spring.model;
2
3 import java.util.Date;
4
5 @Data
6 @Entity
7 @Table(name = "tbl_customer")
8 public class Customer {
9
10     @Id
11     @GeneratedValue
12     private Long id;
13
14     @Column(name="username")
15     private String username;
16
17     @Column(name="first_name")
18     private String firstName;
19
20     @Column(name="last_name")
21     private String lastName;
22
23     @Column(name="birth_date")
24     private Date birthdate;
25 }
```

model

```
@Controller
public class HomeController { controller
    @RequestMapping(value = "/", method = RequestMethod.GET)
    public String home() {
        System.out.println("masuk : / ");
        return "home";
    }
}
```



```
home.jsp ✘
1 <%@ taglib prefix="c" uri="http://java.sun.com/jsp/jstl/core"%>
2 <html>
3
4     <head>
5         <title>Training</title>
6     </head>
7
8     <body>
9
10        <h2>Halo Trainee</h2>
11
12        <p>greetings: ${greetings}</p>
13
14    </body>
15
16 </html>
```

view

A close-up photograph of a yellow Ethernet cable against a solid blue background. The cable is coiled and curves across the frame, with its white RJ45 connector visible at the top center.

Spring Data Hand-On

Spring Boot + Spring Data

Spring Boot Data (config)

```
spring.datasource.url=jdbc:h2:mem:db;DB_CLOSE_DELAY=-1;INIT=CREATE SCHEMA IF NOT EXISTS USERS
spring.datasource.username=sa
spring.datasource.password=sa
spring.datasource.driver-class-name=org.h2.Driver

spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.hbm2ddl.auto=update
spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.dialect=org.hibernate.dialect.H2Dialect
spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.show_sql=true

spring.h2.console.enabled=true
spring.h2.console.path=/console
```

Spring Boot Data (custom SQL query)

```
J CustomerRepository.java ✘
1 package com.erfinfeluzy.training.spring.service;
2
3 import java.util.List;
4
5 @Transactional
6 public interface CustomerRepository extends JpaRepository<Customer, Long> {
7
8     @Query(value = "select * from tbl_customer where first_name like :firstname",
9         nativeQuery = true)
10    List<Customer> findAllCustomerNativeSQL(
11        @Param("firstname") String firstname);
12
13 }
```

Invoke JDBC Service - Create

```
J HomeController.java X
26
27 @Autowired
28 CustomerRepository customerRepository;
29
30 @RequestMapping(value = "/customer/add", method = RequestMethod.GET)
31 public String customerAdd() {
32
33     System.out.println("/customer/add");
34
35     Customer cust = new Customer();
36     cust.setFirstName("erfin");
37     cust.setLastName("feluzy");
38     cust.setBirthdate(new Date());
39     cust.setUsername("erfinfeluzy");
40
41     customerRepository.save(cust);
42
43     return "add_customer";
44 }
45
```

Annotations and code segments are highlighted with red boxes:

- Line 28: `@Autowired CustomerRepository customerRepository;` is highlighted with a red box and has a red arrow pointing to the text "Dependency Injection (Repository)".
- Lines 35-40: `Customer cust = new Customer();
cust.setFirstName("erfin");
cust.setLastName("feluzy");
cust.setBirthdate(new Date());
cust.setUsername("erfinfeluzy");` are highlighted with a red box and have a red arrow pointing to the text "Create New Object".
- Line 41: `customerRepository.save(cust);` is highlighted with a red box and has a red arrow pointing to the text "Save new Customer to Database".

Invoke JDBC Service - Read

```
@RequestMapping(value = "/customer/all", method = RequestMethod.GET)
public String customerList(Model model) {
    List<Customer> customers = customerRepository.findAll();
    model.addAttribute("customers", customers);
    return "customers";
}
```

The diagram illustrates the execution flow of the Java code. It shows two highlighted sections of code with corresponding arrows pointing to their descriptions:

- The first highlighted section is `List<Customer> customers = customerRepository.findAll();`. An arrow points from this section to the text "Find All Customer".
- The second highlighted section is `model.addAttribute("customers", customers);`. An arrow points from this section to the text "Put as attribute on viewer (jsp)".

Spring Web Service REST Producer Hand-On

Spring Boot + Spring Web



Web Service REST Config

```
J HelloWorldRestController.java ✘
1 package com.erfinfeluzy.training.spring.rest;
2
3 import org.springframework.http.ResponseEntity;
4
5 @RestController
6 @RequestMapping("/api")
7 public class HelloWorldRestController {
8
9     /**
10      * Serve as {@link #getHelloWorld()} which constructed as REST producer.
11      */
12     @GetMapping(value = "/hello")
13     public ResponseEntity<?> getHelloWorld() {
14
15         Hello hello = new Hello();
16         hello.setStatus("success");
17         hello.setMessage("Hello World!");
18
19         return ResponseEntity.ok().body(hello);
20     }
21
22     // define inner class which used specifically by this controller
23     @Data
24     private class Hello {
25         private String status;
26         private String message;
27     }
28 }
```

Rest Web Service cd /api/hello

Spring Web Service REST Consumer Hand-On

Spring Boot + Spring Web

Spring Web Service SOAP Producer Hand-On

Spring Boot + Spring Web



Web Service SOAP Producer Config

```
SOAPConfig.java JmsConfig.java Sender.java Receiver.java TestJmsRestCont »11 □
```

```
2  
3④ import javax.xml.ws.Endpoint;  
17  
18 @SuppressWarnings("deprecation")  
19 @Configuration  
20 public class SOAPConfig {  
21  
22     /** SOAP producer */  
23  
24④     @Bean  
25     public ServletRegistrationBean cxfDispatcherServlet() {  
26         return new ServletRegistrationBean(new CXFServlet(), "/soap/*");  
27     }  
28  
29④     @Bean(name = Bus.DEFAULT_BUS_ID)  
30     public SpringBus springBus(){  
31         SpringBus springBus = new SpringBus();  
32         return springBus;  
33     }  
34  
35④     @Bean  
36     public Endpoint endpoint() {  
37         EndpointImpl endpoint = new EndpointImpl(springBus(), customerSoapService());  
38         endpoint.getFeatures().add(new LoggingFeature());  
39         endpoint.publish("/CustomerService");  
40         return endpoint;  
41     }  
42  
43④     @Bean  
44     public CustomerSoapService customerSoapService() {  
45         return new CustomerSoapServiceImpl();  
46     }  
47
```

SOAP Web Service:
/soap/CustomerService

Spring Web Service SOAP Consumer Hand-On

Spring Boot + Spring Web

Web Service SOAP Consumer Config

```
CustomerSoapSer CustomerSoapSer SOAPConfig.java SoapConsumerCon »12
32     return springBus;
33 }
34
35 @Bean
36 public Endpoint endpoint() {
37     EndpointImpl endpoint = new EndpointImpl(springBus(), customerSoapService());
38     endpoint.getFeatures().add(new LoggingFeature());
39     endpoint.publish("/CustomerService");
40     return endpoint;
41 }
42
43 @Bean
44 public CustomerSoapService customerSoapService() {
45     return new CustomerSoapServiceImpl();
46 }
47
48 /**
49 * SOAP consumer */
50 @Bean(name = "client")
51 public CustomerSoapService customerServiceProxy() {
52     return (CustomerSoapService) proxyFactoryBean().create();
53 }
54
55 @Bean
56 public JaxWsProxyFactoryBean proxyFactoryBean() {
57     JaxWsProxyFactoryBean proxyFactory = new JaxWsProxyFactoryBean();
58     proxyFactory.setServiceClass(CustomerSoapService.class);
59     proxyFactory.setAddress("http://localhost:8080/soap/CustomerService");
60     return proxyFactory;
61 }
62
63 }
64 }
```

SOAP Web Service:
/soap/CustomerService

Spring JMS Publisher & Subscriber Hand-On

Spring Boot + Spring JMS

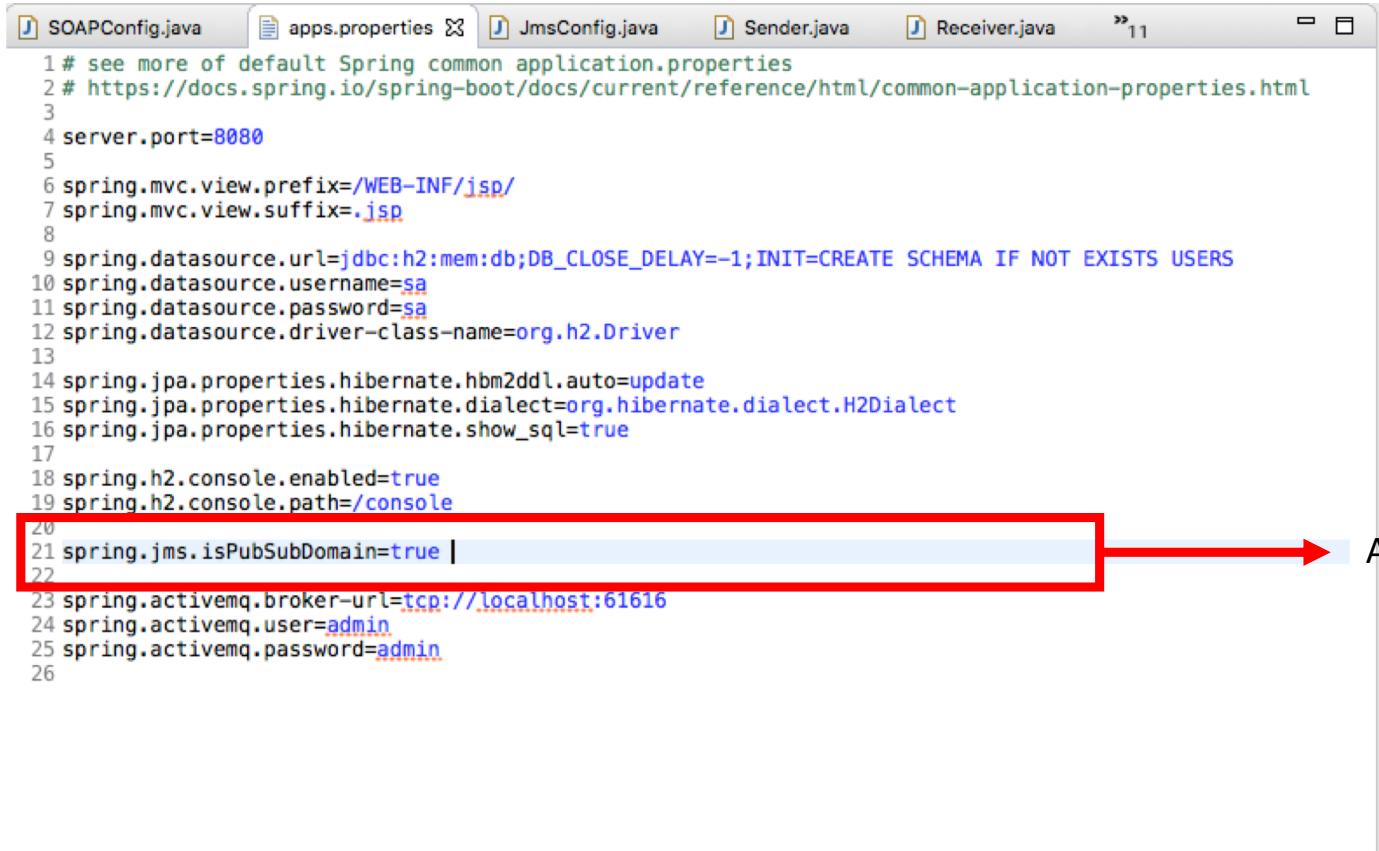
JMS Publisher/Subscriber Java Config



```
CustomerSoapSer SOAPConfig.java SoapConsumerCon JmsConfig.java Sender.java >11
1 package com.erfinfeluzy.training.config;
2
3 import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
4 import org.springframework.context.annotation.Configuration;
5 import org.springframework.jms.annotation.EnableJms;
6 import org.springframework.jms.support.converter.MappingJackson2MessageConverter;
7 import org.springframework.jms.support.converter.MessageConverter;
8 import org.springframework.jms.support.converter.MessageType;
9
10 @Configuration
11 @EnableJms
12 public class JmsConfig {
13
14     // Serialize message content to json using TextMessage
15     @Bean("jacksonMessageConverter")
16     public MessageConverter jacksonJmsMessageConverter() {
17         MappingJackson2MessageConverter converter = new MappingJackson2MessageConverter();
18         converter.setTargetType(MessageType.TEXT);
19         converter.setTypeIdPropertyName("_type");
20         return converter;
21     }
22
23 }
24
```

Message Converter for Object

JMS Publisher/Subscriber File Config



```
1 # see more of default Spring common application.properties
2 # https://docs.spring.io/spring-boot/docs/current/reference/html/common-application-properties.html
3
4 server.port=8080
5
6 spring.mvc.view.prefix=/WEB-INF/jsp/
7 spring.mvc.view.suffix=.jsp
8
9 spring.datasource.url=jdbc:h2:mem:db;DB_CLOSE_DELAY=-1;INIT=CREATE SCHEMA IF NOT EXISTS USERS
10 spring.datasource.username=sa
11 spring.datasource.password=sa
12 spring.datasource.driver-class-name=org.h2.Driver
13
14 spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.hbm2ddl.auto=update
15 spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.dialect=org.hibernate.dialect.H2Dialect
16 spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.show_sql=true
17
18 spring.h2.console.enabled=true
19 spring.h2.console.path=/console
20
21 spring.jms.isPubSubDomain=true | → Allow pubSub for Topic
22
23 spring.activemq.broker-url=tcp://localhost:61616
24 spring.activemq.user=admin
25 spring.activemq.password=admin
26
```

JMS Publisher (Sender)

```
CustomerSoapSer CustomerSoapSer SOAPConfig.java SoapConsumerCon JmsConfig.java Sender.java
1 package com.erfinfeluzy.training.spring.jms;
2
3+ import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;..
10
11 @Component
12 public class Sender {
13
14     private static final String MAILBOX_QUEUE_DESTINATION = "mailbox.queue";
15     private static final String TEXT_QUEUE_DESTINATION = "text.queue";
16
17     private static final String ALERT_TOPIC_DESTINATION = "alert.topic";
18
19
20@*
21     @Autowired
22     private MessageConverter jacksonMessageConverter;
23
24@*
25     private JmsTemplate jmsTemplate;
26
27
28     /** Queue */
29
30     public void sendTextMessage() {
31         jmsTemplate.convertAndSend(TEXT_QUEUE_DESTINATION,
32             "Test Kirim pesan!");
33     }
34
35     public void sendEmailMessage() {
36         jmsTemplate.setMessageConverter(jacksonMessageConverter);
37         jmsTemplate.convertAndSend(MAILBOX_QUEUE_DESTINATION,
38             new Email("admin@localhost", "Connection test!"));
39     }
40
41
42     /** Topic */
43
44     public void sendAlertMessage() {
45         jmsTemplate.convertAndSend(ALERT_TOPIC_DESTINATION,
46             "System alert!");
47     }
48
49 }
```

The code in the `Sender.java` file defines a class with methods for sending messages to different JMS destinations. The destinations are defined as static final strings:

- `MAILBOX_QUEUE_DESTINATION` (highlighted in the first red box)
- `TEXT_QUEUE_DESTINATION` (highlighted in the second red box)
- `ALERT_TOPIC_DESTINATION` (highlighted in the third red box)

Three red arrows point from these highlighted destination definitions to their respective JMS destinations:

- An arrow points from the `MAILBOX_QUEUE_DESTINATION` definition to the text **Destination**.
- An arrow points from the `TEXT_QUEUE_DESTINATION` definition to the text **JMS Queue**.
- An arrow points from the `ALERT_TOPIC_DESTINATION` definition to the text **JMS Topic**.

JMS Subscriber (Receiver)

```
CustomerSoapSer CustomerSoapSer SOAPConfig.java SoapConsumerCon JmsConfig.java Sender.java Receiver.java

1 package com.erfinfeluzy.training.spring.jms;
2
3 import org.springframework.jms.annotation.JmsListener;
4 import org.springframework.stereotype.Component;
5
6 import com.erfinfeluzy.training.spring.model.Email;
7
8 @Component
9 public class Receiver {
10
11     private static final String MAILBOX_QUEUE_DESTINATION = "mailbox.queue";
12     private static final String TEXT_QUEUE_DESTINATION = "text.queue";
13
14     private static final String ALERT_TOPIC_DESTINATION = "alert.topic";
15
16
17     /** Queue */
18
19     @JmsListener(destination = TEXT_QUEUE_DESTINATION)
20     public void receiveTextMessage(String message) {
21         System.out.println("Queue Received <" + message + ">");
22     }
23
24     @JmsListener(destination = MAILBOX_QUEUE_DESTINATION)
25     public void receiveEmailMessage(Email email) {
26         System.out.println("Queue Received <" + email + ">");
27     }
28
29
30     /** Topic */
31
32     @JmsListener(destination = ALERT_TOPIC_DESTINATION)
33     public void receiveAlertMessage1(String message) {
34         System.out.println("Topic Received (1) <" + message + ">");
35     }
36
37     @JmsListener(destination = ALERT_TOPIC_DESTINATION)
38     public void receiveAlertMessage2(String message) {
39         System.out.println("Topic Received (2) <" + message + ">");
40     }
41
42 }
```

The code highlights three distinct sections of JMS listener annotations:

- Destination:** Lines 11-14 define static final strings for three destinations: `MAILBOX_QUEUE_DESTINATION`, `TEXT_QUEUE_DESTINATION`, and `ALERT_TOPIC_DESTINATION`.
- JMS Queue:** Lines 19-27 show two `@JmsListener` annotations for the `TEXT_QUEUE_DESTINATION` and `MAILBOX_QUEUE_DESTINATION` respectively, both with a `receiveTextMessage` or `receiveEmailMessage` method.
- JMS Topic:** Lines 32-39 show two `@JmsListener` annotations for the `ALERT_TOPIC_DESTINATION`, both with a `receiveAlertMessage1` or `receiveAlertMessage2` method.

Lab – Use Case 1

Create Multiple Backend Web Services

Lab – Use Case 2

Create Microservices apps with Spring Boot

Recap & Closing