Tutorial 13 – Spring Core Framework

Description

Spring is well-known for being a web development framework, but it doesn't mean Spring is not useful for desktop or command-line applications. Using Spring Boot eliminates the need for most of the configuration but also makes it difficult to understand the core concepts in Spring such as Dependency Injection and Aspect-Oriented Programming.

In this tutorial, you will practice with these concepts (DI and AOP) in the core Spring framework by developing a simple console application.

Instructions

Part 1: Setting up project

• Create a Maven project and add the following dependencies in pom.xml:

Reload the Maven project to resolve these dependencies if necessary.

Part 2: Dependency Injection

(1) Create a configuration class. A configuration class should be marked with the @Configuration annotation. It should also be marked with the @ComponentScan annotation to specify where Spring should look for components. Example configuration class:

```
@Configuration
@ComponentScan("tutes.spring")
public class Config {}
```

- (2) Create these component classes (mark them with the @Component annotation):
 - a. Customer: a POJO with two attributes: name and phone.
 - b. CustomerManager: a service class which stores customers in a List<Customer> and provides these methods to manipulate that list (just imagine this class being in charge of storing/retrieving customers in/from a database):
 - addCustomer(Customer c): boolean
 - removeCustomer(Customer c): boolean

- findCustomerByName(String name): Customer Returns null if not found.
- qetCustomers(): Customer[]
- b. CustomerController: a controller class which uses CustomerManager to add, remove and display a list of customers. This class should have the CustomerManager object auto-injected by Spring using the @Autowired annotation. It should have these methods:
 - add (String name, String phone): void
 Adds this customer if he is not found by name in this application's data storage.
 - remove (String customerName): void
 Removes a customer (if found) from the application's data storage.
 - index(): String
 Returns a list of customers as a String.
- (3) Create a Main class which acts as the application's entry point. This class should initialize the application's context and use the CustomerController class to add and remove some customers, as well as display a list of all customers. Here's an example of this entry point class:

Part 3: Aspect-Oriented Programming

- (1) Also mark the configuration class with @EnableAspectJAutoProxy annotation to enable annotation-based AOP.
- (2) Create a Logger class and mark it with both @Component and @Aspect annotations so that Spring recognizes it as an aspect. In this aspect class, we define the Pointcut(s) and also the Advice(s). In this application, you have to:
 - a. Create a Pointcut which captures the execution of the addCustomer method in the CustomerManager class.
 - b. Create an advice which executes *before* the above Pointcut. This advice should print a log message on the console screen (such as: "A new customer is going to be added...").
 - c. Create another advice which executes *after* the getCustomers method in CustomerManager but this advice doesn't need a Pointcut. It uses a Pointcut expression directly.