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Spring Boot 9AM

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Spring Boot Profiles : Using @Profile Annotation

\*) @Profile annotation is used to executed logic (code) based on Environment provided.

--Example--

```
package in.nareshit.raghu.runner;

import org.springframework.boot.CommandLineRunner;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Profile;
import org.springframework.stereotype.Component;

@Component
//@Profile("prod")
@Profile({"prod","qa"})
public class EmailAlert implements CommandLineRunner {

    @Override
    public void run(String... args) throws Exception {
        System.out.println("FROM EMAIL ALERT");
    }
}
```

\*) active using  
--spring.profiles.active=prod (or)  
--spring.profiles.active=qa

Q) Do we need to have properties file for current profile?

A) No Need. Consider your current profiles is prod,  
then we can create application-prod.properties with keys.  
If we do not create application-prod.properties  
or else file created without keys then then Fallback is implemtned  
ie read data from application.properties.

\*\* Profile based properties files are optional.

-----new code-----

a) Runner class

```
package in.nareshit.raghu.runner;

import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Value;
import org.springframework.boot.CommandLineRunner;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Profile;
import org.springframework.stereotype.Component;

@Component
//@Profile("prod")
@Profile({"prod","qa"})
public class EmailAlert implements CommandLineRunner {
```

```

        @Value("${my.app.title}")
        private String title;

        @Override
        public void run(String... args) throws Exception {
            System.out.println("FROM EMAIL ALERT => " + title);
        }
    }
}

```

b)

```

--application.properties--
my.app.title=DEFAULT

```

```

--application-prod.properties--
my.app.title=PRD_TITLE

```

```

--application-qa.properties--
my.app.title=QA_TITLE

```

---

Autowired:

```

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-
FlszP92JVM&list=PLVlQHNRLf1P9XSWeY4x4FLwnL3UOIxnTr&index=13

```

Full Videos List:

```

https://www.youtube.com/watch?
v=EA43S5R8LSc&list=PLVlQHNRLf1P9XSWeY4x4FLwnL3UOIxnTr

```

--> Fn + F4 : TO see sub class/ interface impl classes.

```

-----
----
                                @Profile + service interface + properties
-----
----

```

#1 Create Starter Project

```

Name : SpringBoot2ProfileAnnoTwo
Dep : lombok

```

#2. Service Interface

```

package in.nareshit.raghu.service;
public interface AlertService {
    public void showAlertMsg();
}

```

#3. Service Impls

```

package in.nareshit.raghu.service.impl;

```

```

import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Value;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Profile;
import org.springframework.stereotype.Component;

```

```

import in.nareshit.raghu.service.AlertService;

```

```

@Component

```

```

@Profile("default")

```

```

//@Profile({"default","dev"})
public class SmsAlertService implements AlertService {

    @Value("${my.app.service.code}")
    private String scode;

    @Override
    public void showAlertMsg() {
        System.out.println("FROM MESSAGE SERVICE => " +
scode);
    }

}
---
package in.nareshit.raghu.service.impl;

import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Value;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Profile;
import org.springframework.stereotype.Component;

import in.nareshit.raghu.service.AlertService;

@Component
@Profile({"qa","prod"})
public class EmailAlertService implements AlertService {

    @Value("${my.app.service.code}")
    private String scode;

    @Override
    public void showAlertMsg() {
        System.out.println("FROM MAIL SERVICE => " + scode);
    }

}
-----
#4 properties files

--application.properties--
my.app.service.code=SMS-SERVICE

---application-qa.properties--
my.app.service.code=EMAIL-qa-SERVICE

---application-prod.properties--
my.app.service.code=EMAIL-prod-SERVICE

-----
#5. Runner class
package in.nareshit.raghu.runner;

import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.boot.CommandLineRunner;
import org.springframework.stereotype.Component;

import in.nareshit.raghu.service.AlertService;

```

```

@Component
public class ExecuteServiceRunner implements CommandLineRunner {
    /**
     * -> goto container,
     * -> read impl class object
     * -> inject object to this(service) variable
     */
    @Autowired
    private AlertService service;

    @Override
    public void run(String... args) throws Exception {
        service.showAlertMsg();
    }
}

```

Q) How can we activate profile?

A) --spring.profiles.active=name

@Profile("name") -->code

```

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**** Link For Latest Modifications on Profiles ****
https://spring.io/blog/2020/08/14/config-file-processing-in-spring-boot-2-4

```

In version 2.4.x we want to work as 2.3.x or before concpts.

Then add :

spring.config.use-legacy-processing=true

inside application.properties/ application.yml

- ```

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```
- Profiles properties --> Env based loading
  - spring.profiles.active=name
  - If keys not present in current profile then fallback -> application.properties
  - One profile properties we can divide into small properties file finally incude them
 

```
--spring.profiles.include=prodemail,proddb,prodsecurity
```
  - @Profile annotation for code/logic execution based on environment
  - we can mix @Profile + properties concept.
 

Properties for profile is optional (fallback is appiled).
  - If no profile is active, then default is active.
 

```
[application.properties]
```
  - Incase of YAML we can use single file for multiple profiles using 3 dash symbols (not supported child profiles, if you want write individual YAML files).

```

_____application.yml_____
key: val
---
spring:
  profiles: <current_profile_name>

```

```
key: val
---
spring:
  profiles: <current_profile_name>
key: val
```

---

Q) If both YAML and Properties files exist then which one is loaded?

A)

Spring Boot 2.4.x -- YAML is priority

Spring Boot 2.3.x -- properties is priority

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