

Add instructor notes  
here.

# Microservices With Spring Boot



## Objectives : Microservice with Spring Boot



### Section -1- Introduction

1. What is Spring Boot ?
2. Why using Spring Boot ?
3. Keys features.

### Section-2- Spring Boot setup

1. Setup development environment.
2. Create a project using Spring Initializer.
3. Setup and run Spring boot App.
4. Create a Rest Controller with



### Section – 3 – Lab(Customer Microservice)

1. Create Customer
2. Get Customer
3. Get All Customer
4. Update Customer
5. Delete Customer

## Section -1 Introduction Spring Boot



## What is Spring Boot ?



Single point of focus (as opposed to large collection of spring-\* projects).

A tool for getting started very quickly with Spring.

Common non-functional requirements for a "real" application.

Exposes a lot of useful features by default.

Gets out of the way quickly if you want to change defaults.

## Why Using Spring Boot ?



Convention over configuration  
Easy and quickly to create stand alone applications.  
Less Configuration  
Running as Microservice.  
More..

- ✓ Spring Data JPA
- ✓ Spring Security
- ✓ Testing
- ✓ Spring Cloud

## Key Features



- Standalone Spring applications.
- No Code generation/ No XML config.
- Automatic configuration.
- Stater dependencies.
- Embedded Tomcat or jetty.
- Production Reddy environment.
- Support for Profiles.
- Support for cloud native development.

## Section -2 Spring Boot Configuration



1. Create a project using Spring Initializer.
2. Setup and run Spring boot App.
3. Create a Rest Controller with



## Spring Initializer.



1. Go to <https://start.spring.io/>
2. Group: com.cappgemini.training
3. Artifacts : customer
4. Selected Dependencies : Web, DevTools
5. Click on generate the project.
6. Unzip the generated project.



## Spring Initializer continue..

The screenshot shows the Spring Initializer web application in a browser window. The browser's address bar displays "https://start.spring.io". The page has a dark header with the text "SPRING INITIALIZER bootstrap your application now". Below the header, there is a form to generate a project. At the top of the form, it says "Generate a Maven Project with Java and Spring Boot 2.0.2". The form is divided into two main sections: "Project Metadata" and "Dependencies".

**Project Metadata**

Artifact coordinates

Group:

Artifact:

**Dependencies**

Add Spring Boot Starters and dependencies to your application

Search for dependencies:

Selected Dependencies: Web DevTools H2

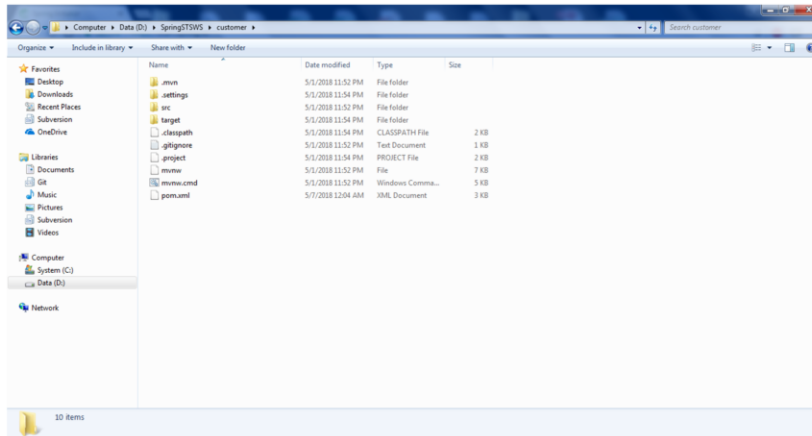
[Generate Project](#) ⌘ + ⌘

Don't know what to look for? Want more options? [Switch to the full version.](#)

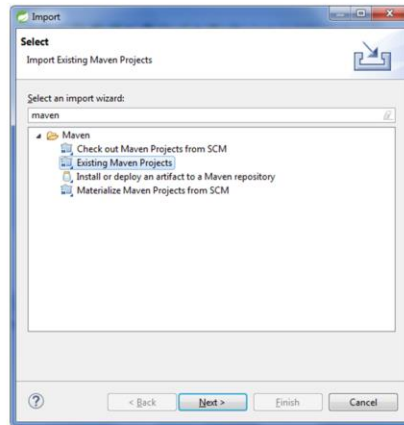
start.spring.io is powered by [Spring Initializer](#) and [Pivotal Web Services](#)

Presentation Title | Author | Date | © 2017 Cappemini. All rights reserved. 10

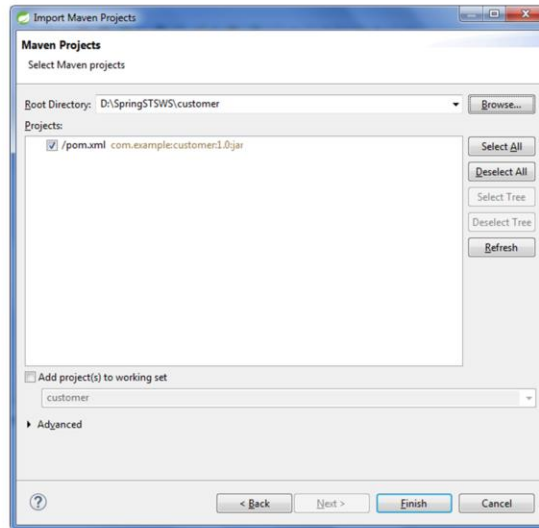
## Spring Initializer continue..



## Spring Initializer Importing the project



## Spring Initializer Importing the project continue..



## Spring Boot : @SpringBootApplication



The main class should annotated with @SpringBootApplication Which is actually inherit the three annotation  
@SpringBootConfiguration  
@EnableAutoConfiguration  
@ComponentScan

```
CustomerApplication.java
1 package com.cappgemini.training;
2
3 import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
4
5
6 @SpringBootApplication
7 public class CustomerApplication {
8
9     public static void main(String[] args) {
10         SpringApplication.run(CustomerApplication.class, args);
11     }
12 }
13
```

```
@Target(ElementType.TYPE)
@Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
@Documented
@Inherited
@SpringBootConfiguration
@EnableAutoConfiguration
@ComponentScan(excludeFilters = {
    @Filter(type = FilterType.CUSTOM, classes = TypeExcludeFilter.class),
    @Filter(type = FilterType.CUSTOM, classes = AutoConfigurationExcludeFilter.class) })
public @interface SpringBootApplication {
```

Presentation Title | Author | Date

© 2017 Cappgemini. All rights reserved.

14

## Spring boot Application.properties

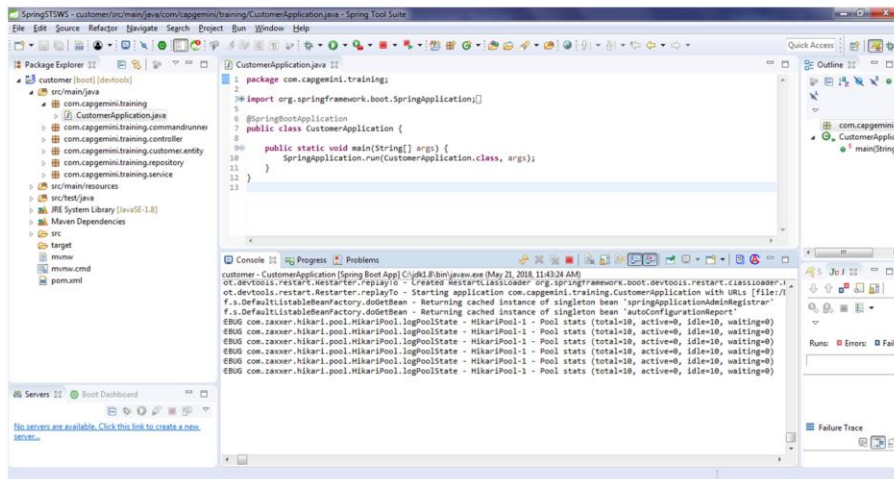


```
application.properties
1 spring.application.name=Training
2 server.servlet.context-path=/Training
3 server.port=9090
4 spring.jpa.show-sql=true
5 spring.h2.console.enabled=true
6 spring.h2.console.path=/h2console/
7
8
9 # =====
10 # = DATA SOURCE
11 # =====
12 # Set here configurations for the database connection
13 #spring.datasource.url=jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/springboot_mysql_example
14 #spring.datasource.username=sa
15 #spring.datasource.password=
16 #spring.datasource.driver-class-name=com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
17 # schema will be automatically created afresh for every start of application
18 #spring.jpa.hibernate.ddl-auto=update
```



## Running Spring Boot project

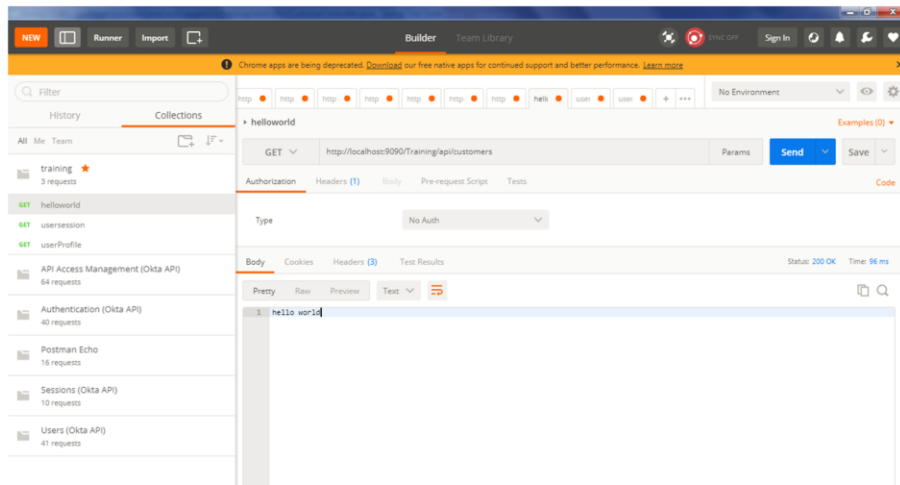
Right click on CustomerApplication class and select Run As SpringBoot App.







## Postman : testing hello world (<http://localhost:8080/customers>)



## Section -3 : – Lab(Customer Microservice)



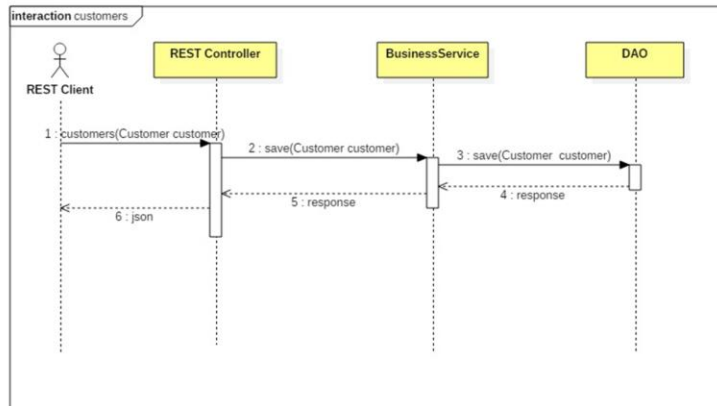
1. Create Customer
2. Get Customer
3. Get All Customer
4. Update Customer
5. Delete Customer



| Package Name                           | Descriptions  |
|--|---|
| com.capgemini.training                 | This package contains the class which is used to start the Spring boot application and annotated with <b>@SpringBootApplication</b>         |
| com.capgemini.training.commandrunner   | Contains all the class which is used to call the functionality on the application start up and should implements <b>CommandLineRunner</b> . |
| com.capgemini.training.controller      | Contains the controller classes and must be annotated with <b>@RestController</b>   |
| com.capgemini.training.customer.entity | Contains all the entity classes and annotated with <b>@Entity</b> . These classed are used to have ORM mapping.                             |
| com.capgemini.training.repository      | Contains all the repository classes and annotated with <b>@Repository</b> . These classed are used to perform the DB operations.            |
| com.capgemini.training.service         | Contains all the service classes and annotated with <b>@Service</b> annotation.   |

## Customer Microservice: Create Customer

HTTP Verb : POST



## Customer Microservice: Create Customer



### Controller

```

r
@PostMapping("/customers")
public void createCustomer(@RequestBody Customer cust) {
    customerService.save(cust);
}

```

### Service

```

@Transactional
public void save(Customer cust) {
    customerRepository.save(cust);
}

```

### DAO

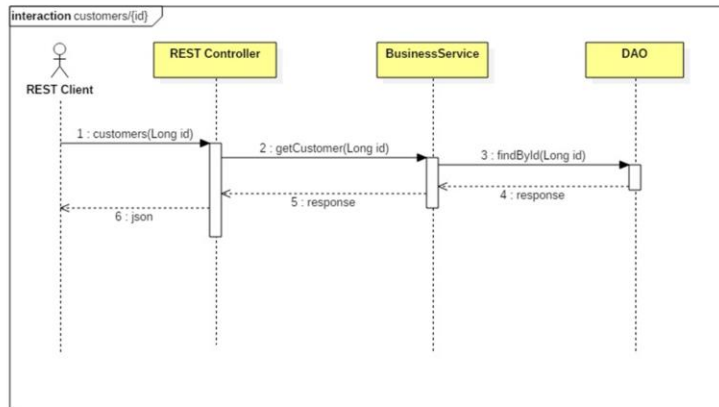
```

public interface CustomerRepository extends JpaRepository<Customer, Long> {
}

```

## Customer Microservice: Get Customer

HTTP Verb : GET



## Customer Microservice: Get Customer



### Controller

```
@GetMapping("/customers/{id}")
public Customer getCustomer(@PathVariable Long id) {
    return customerService.getCustomer(id);
}
```

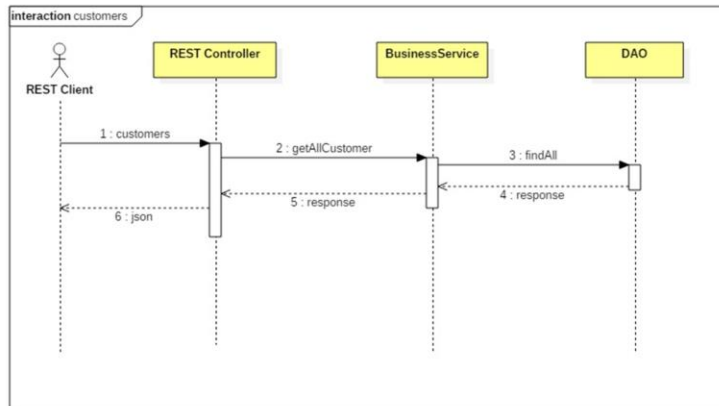
### Service

```
public Customer getCustomer(Long id) {
    return customerRepository.findById(id).get();
}
```

### DAO

```
public interface CustomerRepository extends JpaRepository<Customer, Long> {
}
```

## Customer Microservice: Get All Customer HTTP Verb : GET





## Customer Microservice: get All Customers



### Controller

```
@GetMapping("/customers")
public List<Customer> getAllCustomer() {
    return customerService.getAllCustomer();
}
```

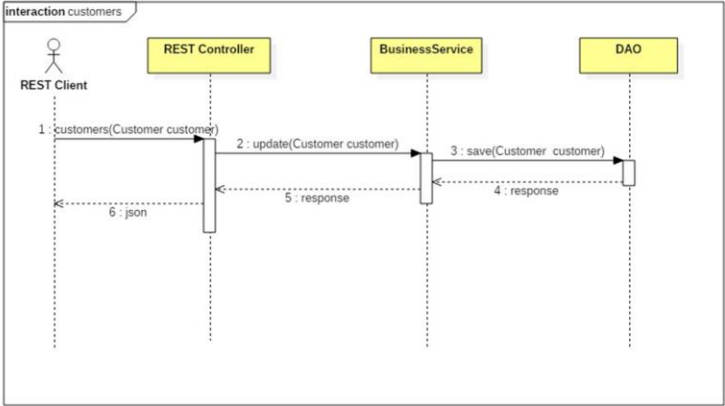
### Service

```
public List<Customer> getAllCustomer() {
    List<Customer> customer = new ArrayList<>();
    for (Customer cust : customerRepository.findAll()) {
        customer.add(cust);
    }
    return customer;
}
```

### DAO

```
public interface CustomerRepository extends JpaRepository<Customer, Long> {
}
```

Customer Microservice: update Customer  
HTTP Verb : PUT



## Customer Microservice: update Customer



### Controller

```
@PostMapping("/customers")
public void updateCustomer(@RequestBody Customer cust) {
    customerService.update(cust);
}
```

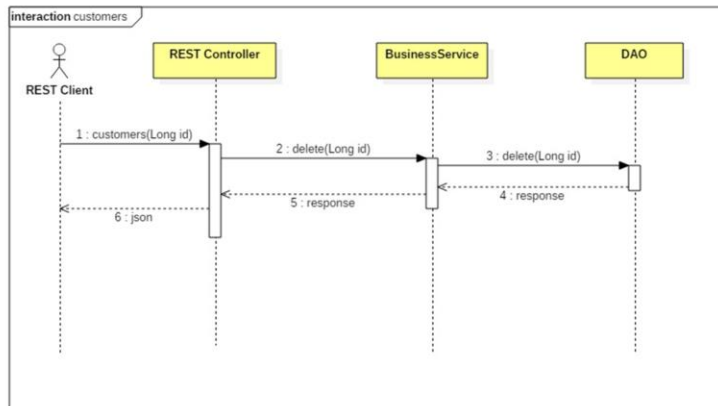
### Service

```
@Transactional
public void update(Customer cust) {
    customerRepository.save(cust);
}
```

### DAO

```
public interface CustomerRepository extends JpaRepository<Customer, Long> {
}
```

## Customer Microservice: delete Customer HTTP Verb : DELETE





# Q & A

## Summary

In this lesson, you have learnt:

- Introduction to Spring Boot
- Implementing Spring Boot Setup
- How to implement Microservice using Spring Boot

## Review – Questions

### Answers for the Review Questions:

**Answer 1:** True

Question 1: \_\_\_\_\_ architecture is an architectural style which structures the complete application into one Executable component .

**Answer 2:** VM

Question 2 : Which of the followings are Spring Boot features ?

- Convention over configuration
- Easy and quickly to create stand alone applications.
- Less Configuration
- Running as Microservice.
- All of The above

## Review – Questions

### Answers for the

**Review Questions:** Question 3: \_\_\_\_\_ URL takes you to is the Spring initializer site to create a Spring Maven project.

**Answer 1:** True

**Answer 2:** VM









