Creating a Common Application Tier



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Previous Module

Java Enterprise Edition

Components

Metadata

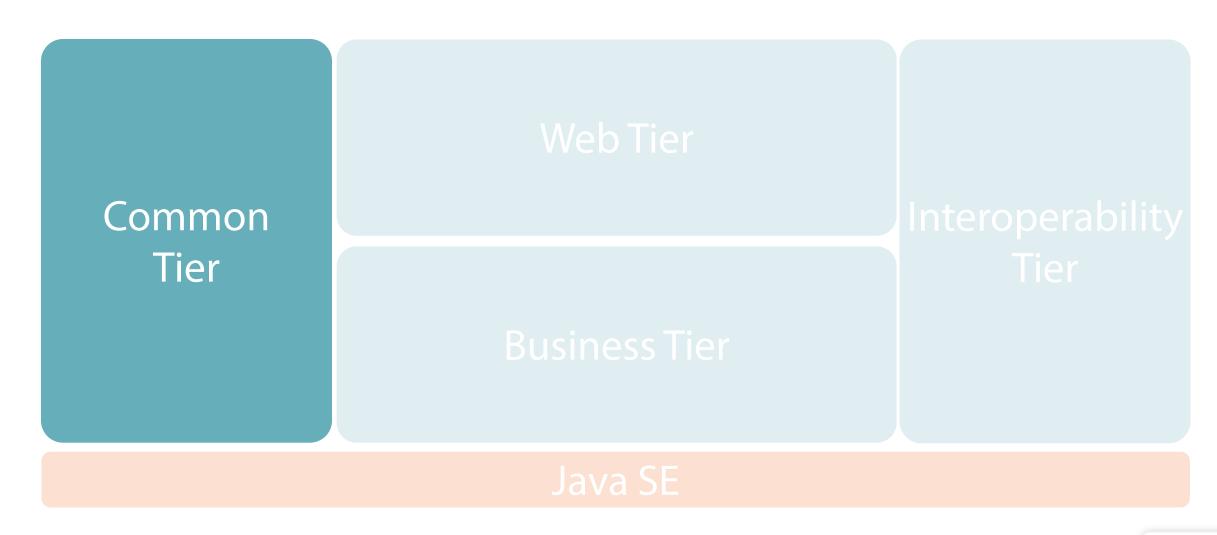
Container

Services

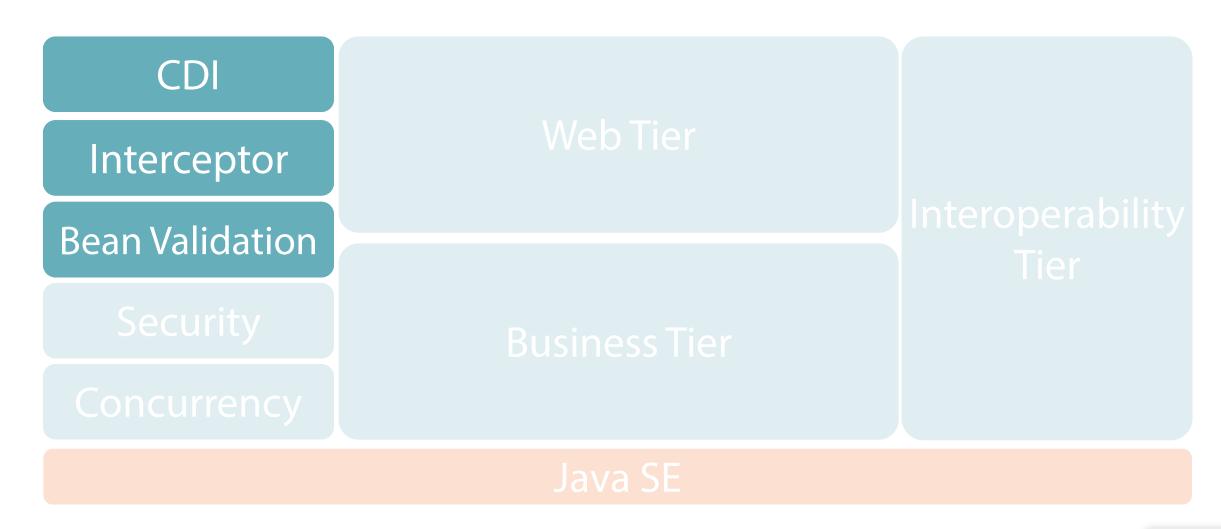
Specification



Module Outline



Module Outline

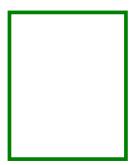


Injection

Context & Dependency Injection (CDI) 1.1

What Is Injection?

- Applications are made of interactions
- Objects depend on other objects
- Do not create their own dependencies
- Dependency is delegated to a dependency injector
- a.k.a. Container
- Inversion of control



When to Use Injection

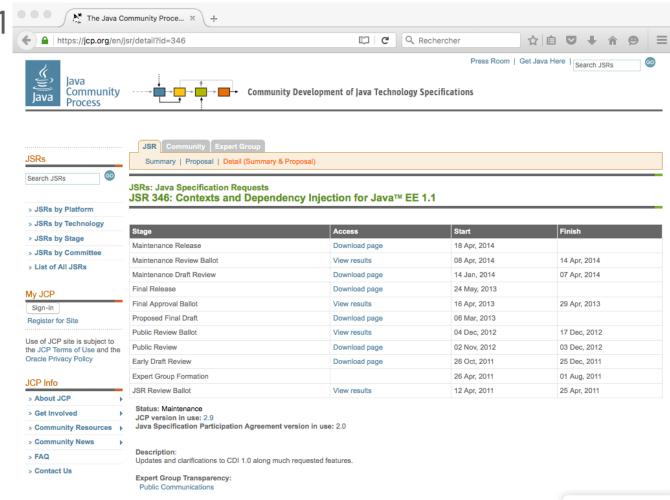
- Loose coupling, strong typing
- Components are loosely coupled
- Strongly typed way
- An application is made of several components
- Container injects components into others



CDI Specification

- Context & Dependency Injection 1.1
- JSR 346
- http://jcp.org/en/jsr/detail?id=346





CDI Implementations

- Weld
- OpenWebBeans
- DeltaSpike







CDI

Used everywhere

Creating a book

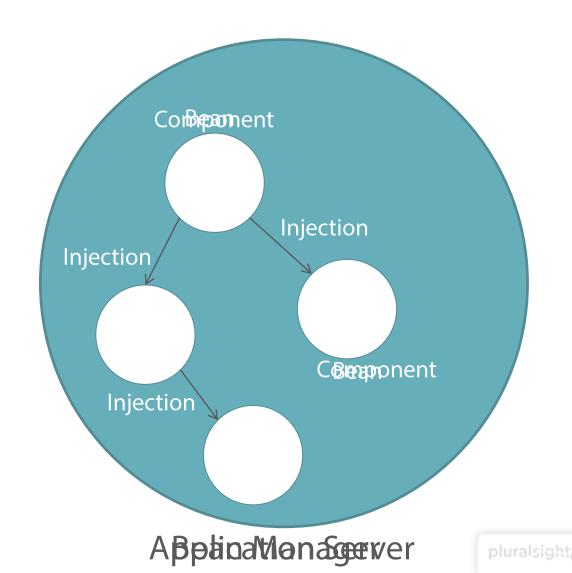
Needs an ISBN number

Inject a ISBN number generator



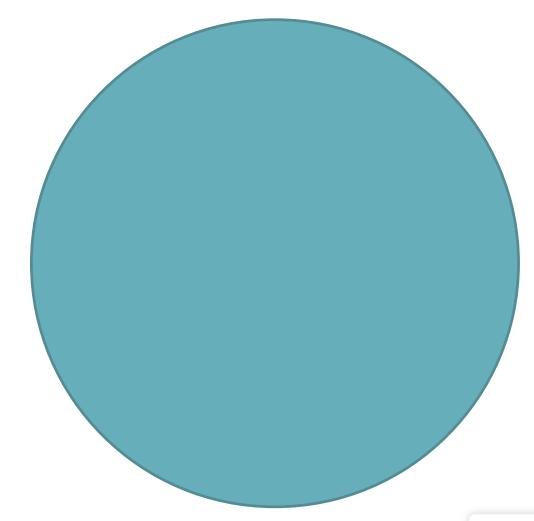
Understanding CDI

- Package and deploy components
- Bean Manager
- Beans
- Dependencies
- Injection
- Beans are connected
- Up and running



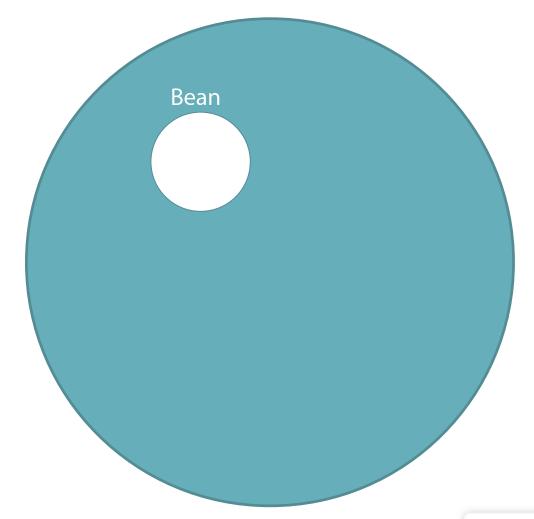
Bean Manager

- Runtime environment
- Manages beans
- Bean discovery
- Detects errors
- Deployment is canceled
- Provides services
 - Injection
 - Life-cycle management



CDI Bean

- An object managed by bean manager
- Managed bean
- "Objects managed by containers"
 - Bean manager for CDI
 - Servlet container for Servlets
- Different types of managed beans



CDI Bean

```
@ThirteenDigits
public class IsbnGenerator {

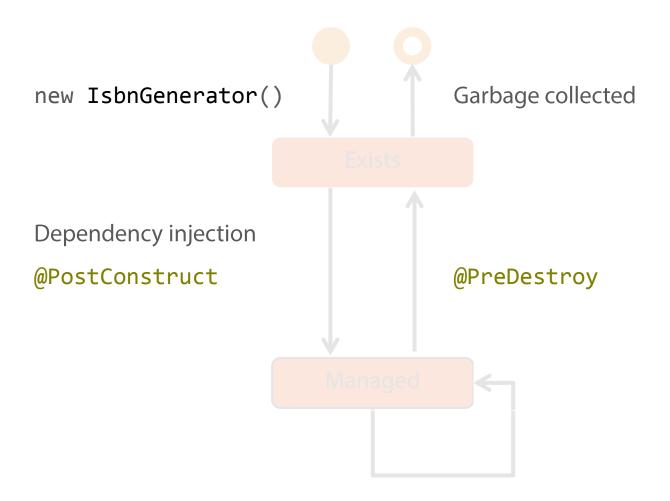
  public String generateNumber() {
    return "13-84356-" + Math.abs(new Random().nextInt());
  }
}
```

CDI Bean

```
@Named
public class IsbnGenerator {

  public String generateNumber() {
    return "13-84356-" + Math.abs(new Random().nextInt());
  }
}
```

Life Cycle of a CDI Bean



Life Cycle of a CDI Bean

```
public class IsbnGenerator {
  private int postfix;
  @PostConstruct
  private void init () {
    postfix = Math.abs(new Random().nextInt());
  public String generateNumber() {
    return "13-84356-" + postfix++;
```

Deployment Descriptor

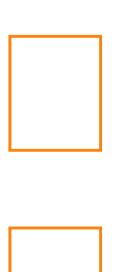
```
<beans xmlns="http://xmlns.jcp.org/xml/ns/javaee"</pre>
       xsi:schemaLocation="http://xmlns.jcp.org/xml/ns/javaee
                           http://xmlns.jcp.org/xml/ns/javaee/beans 1 1.xsd"
       version="1.1" bean-discovery-mode="all">
  <alternatives>
    <class>com.pluralsight.MockGenerator</class>
  </alternatives>
  <interceptors>
    <class>com.pluralsight.LoggingInterceptor</class>
  </interceptors>
</beans>
```

CDI Packages

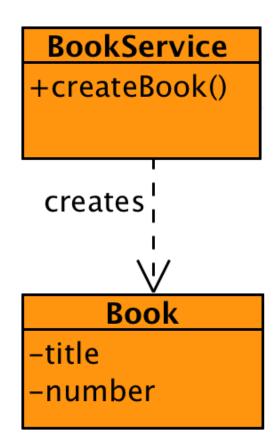
Package	Description
javax.inject	Core dependency injection API
<pre>javax.enterprise.inject</pre>	Core CDI API
javax.enterprise.context	Scopes and contextual APIs
javax.enterprise.event	Events and observers APIs
javax.interceptor	Interceptor APIs
javax.decorator	Decorator APIs
javax.enterprise.util	CDI utility package

Dependency Injection

- Real world represented as objects
- Objects depend on each other
- CDI brings dependency injection
- Type safe way
- Loose coupling
- Strong typing



Depending on a Class



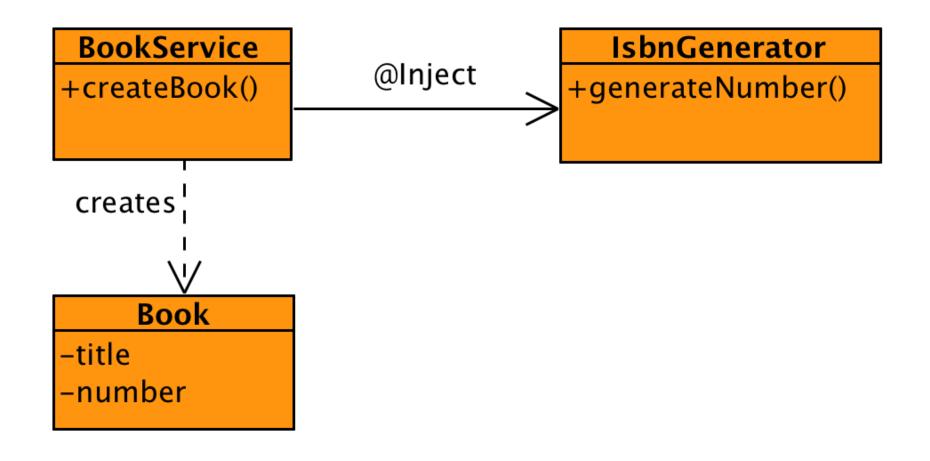
The IsbnGenerator Class

```
public class IsbnGenerator {
   public String generateNumber() {
     return "13-84356-" + Math.abs(new Random().nextInt());
   }
}
```

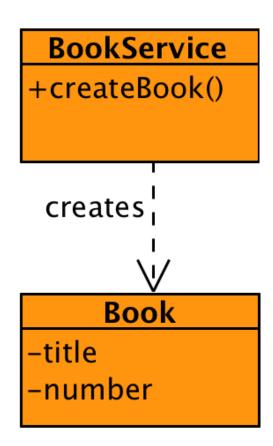
The BookService Class

```
public class IsbnGenerator {
  public String generateNumber() {
    return "13-84356-" + Math.abs(new Random().nextInt());
public class BookService {
  @Inject
  private IsbnGenerator generator;
  public Book createBook(String title) {
    return new Book(title, generator.generateNumber());
```

Depending on One Implementation



Depending on One Implementation



Interface and One Implementation

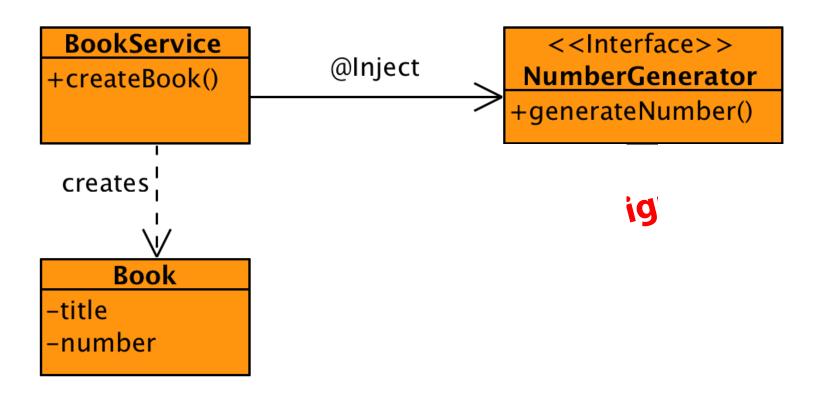
```
public interface NumberGenerator {
   String generateNumber();
}

public class IsbnGenerator implements NumberGenerator {
   public String generateNumber() {
     return "13-84356-" + Math.abs(new Random().nextInt());
   }
}
```

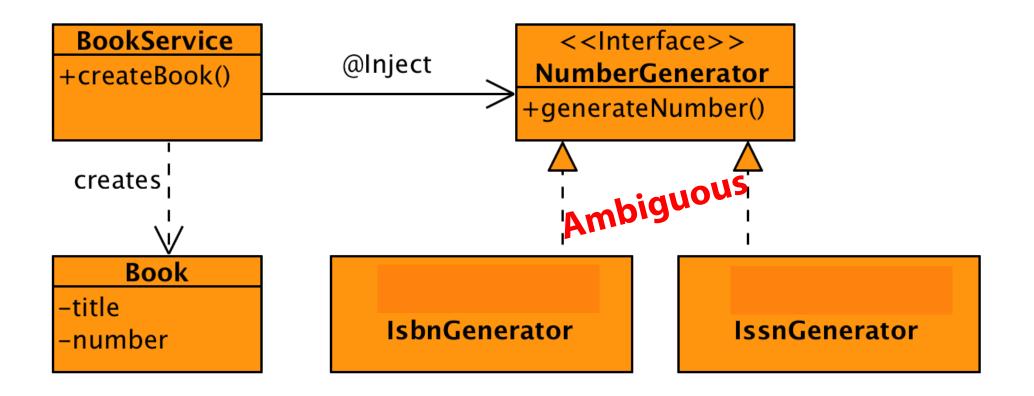
Injecting One Implementation

```
public interface NumberGenerator {
  String generateNumber();
public class IsbnGenerator implements NumberGenerator {
  public String generateNumber() {
    return "13-84356-" + Math.abs(new Random().nextInt());
public class BookService {
  @Inject
  private NumberGenerator generator;
  public Book createBook(String title) {
    return new Book(title, generator.generateNumber());
```

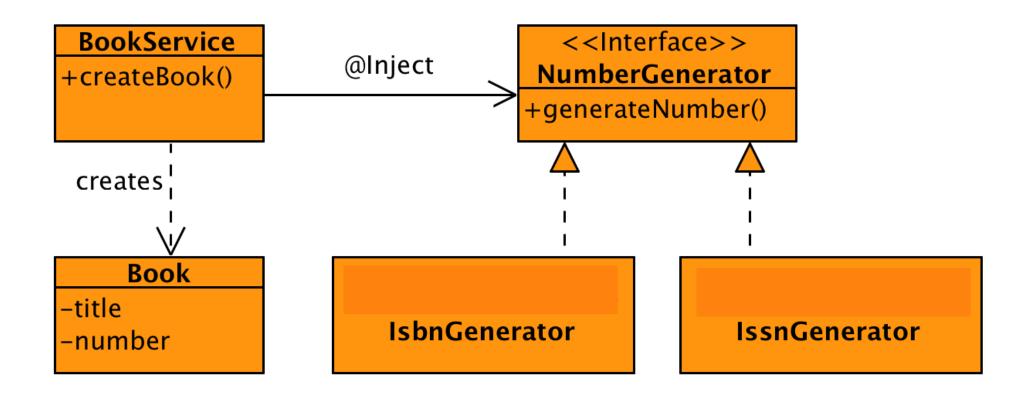
Ambiguous Injection



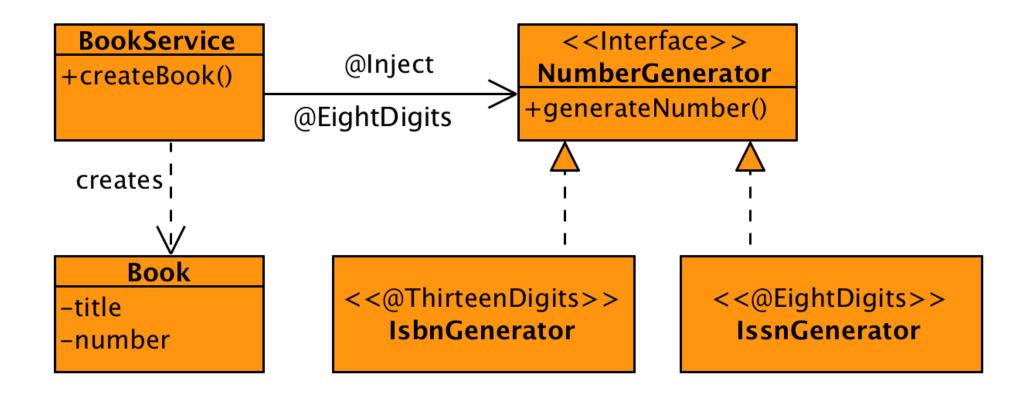
Default Qualifier



Having Different Qualifiers



Having Different Qualifiers



Two Qualifiers

```
@Target({ TYPE, METHOD, PARAMETER, FIELD })
@Retention(RUNTIME)
@Qualifier
public @interface ThirteenDigits {
}

@Target({ TYPE, METHOD, PARAMETER, FIELD })
@Retention(RUNTIME)
@Qualifier
public @interface EightDigits {
}
```

Two Qualified Implementations

```
public interface NumberGenerator {
  String generateNumber();
@ThirteenDigits
public class IsbnGenerator implements NumberGenerator {
  public String generateNumber() {
    return "13-84356-" + Math.abs(new Random().nextInt());
@EightDigits
public class IssnGenerator implements NumberGenerator {
  public String generateNumber() {
    return "8-" + Math.abs(new Random().nextInt());
```

Injecting the IsbnGenerator

```
public class BookService {
    @Inject
    private NumberGenerator generator;

public Book createBook(String title) {
    return new Book(title, generator.generateNumber());
    }
}
```

Choosing Implementation

```
public class BookService {
    @Inject @ThirteenDigits
    private NumberGenerator generator;

    public Book createBook(String title) {
        return new Book(title, generator.generateNumber());
    }
}
```

Choosing Implementation

```
public class BookService {
    @Inject @EightDigits
    private NumberGenerator generator;

    public Book createBook(String title) {
        return new Book(title, generator.generateNumber());
    }
}
```

CDI

Ambiguous dependency

Qualifiers

Switch implementation

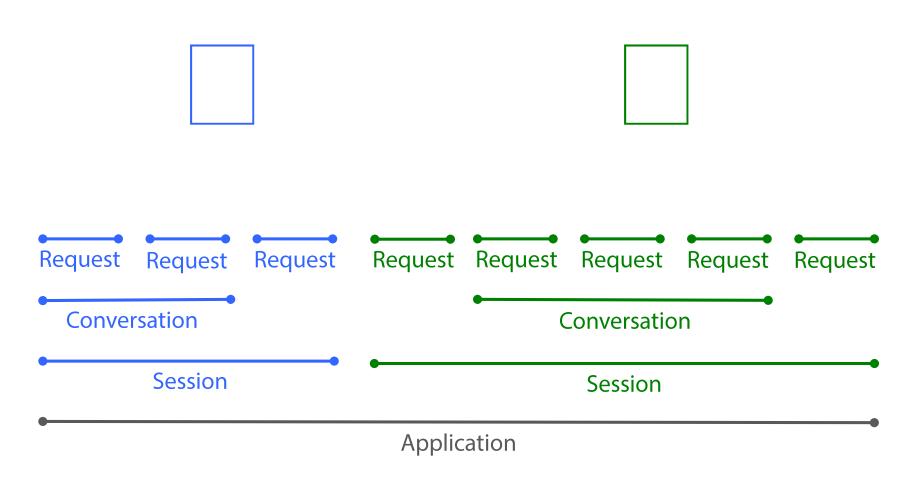


State Management

- Managing state within a context
- When context ends, state is cleaned up
- Declarative with annotations
- CDI built-in scopes
 - Application
 - Session
 - Request
 - Conversation



Built-in Scopes



Built-in Scopes

- @ApplicationScoped
- @SessionScoped
- @RequestScoped
- @ConversationScoped
- Conversation & session implement Serializable
- @Dependent
 - No annotation
 - Default

Application Scope

```
@ApplicationScoped
public class Cache implements Serializable {
   private Map<Object,Object> cache = new HashMap<>();
   public void addToCache (Object key, Object value) { // ... }
   public Object getFromCache (Object key) { // ... }
   public void removeFromCache (Object key) { // ... }
}
```

Session Scope

```
@SessionScoped
public class ShoppingCart implements Serializable {
   private List<Item> cartItems = new ArrayList<>();
   public String addItemToCart() { // ... }
   public String checkout() { // ... }
```

Request Scope

```
@RequestScoped
public class BookService {
   public Book persist(Book book) { // ... }
   public List<String> findAllImages() { // ... }
   public List<Book> findByCategory(long categoryId) { // ... }
}
```

Conversation Scope

```
@ConversationScoped
public class CustomerWizard implements Serializable {
  @Inject
  private Conversation conversation;
  private Customer customer = new Customer();
  public void initProfile () {
    conversation.begin();
   // ...
  public void endProfile () {
    // ...
    conversation.end();
```

Dependent Pseudo Scope

```
@Dependent
public class IsbnGenerator )
  public String generateNumber() {
    return "13-84356-" + Math.abs(new Random().nextInt());
@RequestScoped
public class BookService {
  @Inject
  private IsbnGenerator generator;
```

CDI

Context

Session scope

Login / logout

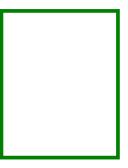


Interception

Interceptor 1.2

What Is Interception?

- Interpose on method invocation
- Intercepted by the container
- Separates concerns from our business code
- Technical concerns



When to Use Interception

- Common cross-cutting technical concerns
- Transactions
- Authentication
- Authorization
- Logging
- Isolate this technical code into an interceptor
- Enable for several beans

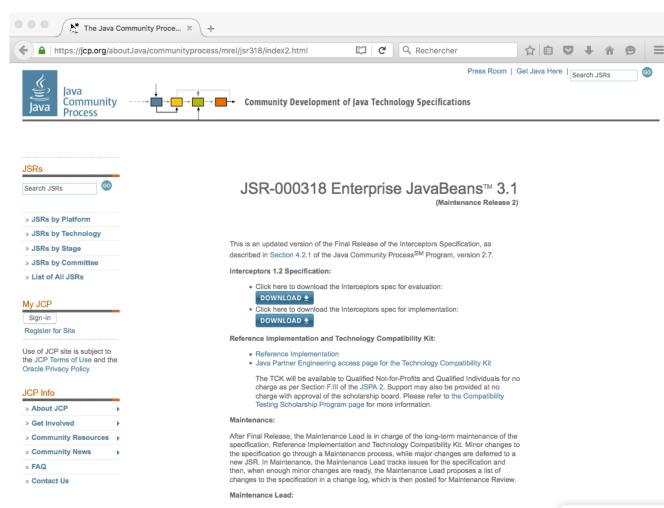




Interceptor Specification

- Interceptor 1.2
- JSR 318
- CDI specification (JSR 346)
- http://jcp.org/en/jsr/detail?id=318





Interceptor

Logging

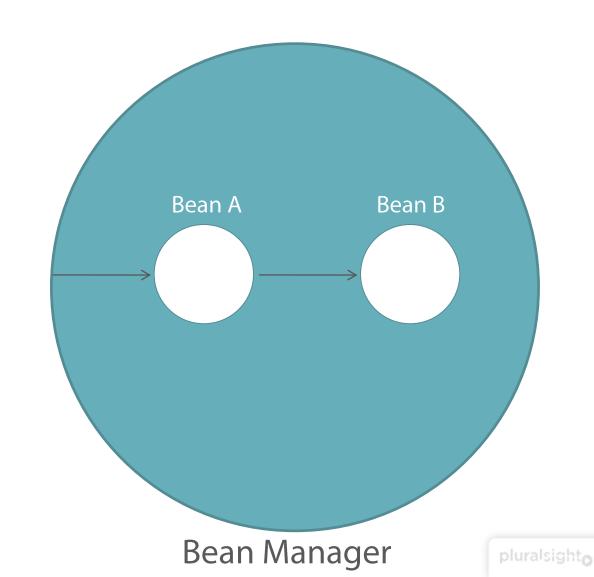
Method entries

Reuse in every bean



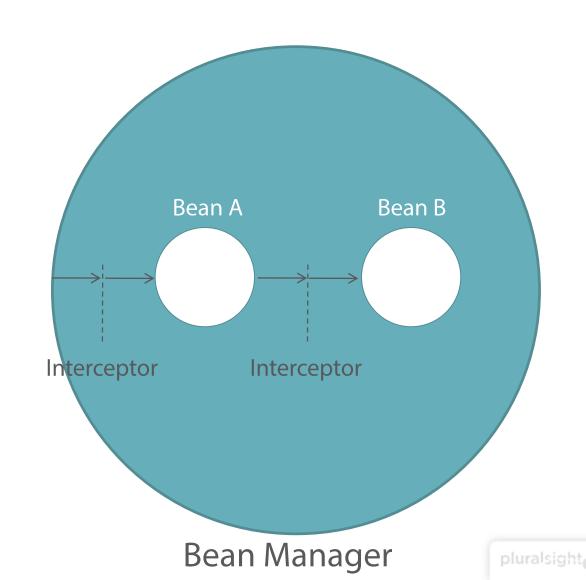
Understanding Interceptor

- Managed environment
- Brings services
- Interception
- Interceptor bindings



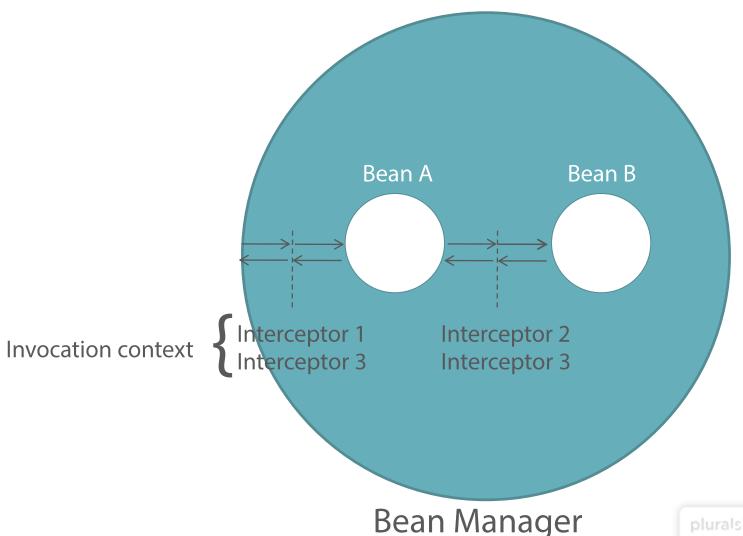
Understanding Interceptor

- Managed environment
- Brings services
- Interception
- Interceptor bindings



Understanding Interceptor

- Managed environment
- Brings services
- Interception
- Interceptor bindings
- Invocation context



Business Method Intercepted

```
@Transactional
@Secured
public class BookService {
                                                      Interceptor Binding
  @Inject
  private NumberGenerator generator;
  @Loggable
  public Book createBook(String title) {
    return new Book(title, generator.generateNumber());
  @Loggable
  public Book raisePrice(Book book) {
    book.setPrice(book.getPrice() * 2.5F);
    return book;
```

Interceptor Binding

```
@InterceptorBinding
@Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
@Target({ElementType.METHOD, ElementType.TYPE})
public @interface Loggable {
}
```

Interceptor Implementation

```
@Loggable
@Interceptor
public class LoggingInterceptor {
  @Inject
  private Logger logger;
  @AroundInvoke
  private Object intercept(InvocationContext ic) throws Exception {
    logger.info("> Entry");
    return ic.proceed();
```

Enabling an Interceptor

Interceptor Implementation

```
@Loggable
@Interceptor
public class LoggingInterceptor {
  @Inject
  private Logger logger;
  @AroundInvoke
  private Object intercept(InvocationContext ic) throws Exception {
    logger.info("> Entry");
    return ic.proceed();
```

Interceptor Implementation

```
@Loggable
@Interceptor
public class LoggingInterceptor {
  @Inject
  private Logger logger;
  @AroundInvoke
  private Object intercept(InvocationContext ic) throws Exception {
    logger.info("> Entry {}" (ic.getMethod());
    return ic.proceed();
```

Invocation Context

- Control the invocation chain
- InvocationContext API
 - Target class
 - Target method
 - Method parameters
 - Add contextual data
 - Proceed

BookService NumberGenerator createBook Bean Manager

Invocation context

Invocation Context

```
@Loggable
@Interceptor
public class LoggingInterceptor {
  @Inject
  private Logger logger;
  @AroundInvoke
  private Object intercept(InvocationContext ic) throws Exception {
    logger.info("> Entry {}",(ic.getMethod());
      return ic.proceed();
```

Intercepting Both Directions

```
@Loggable
@Interceptor
public class LoggingInterceptor {
  @Inject
  private Logger logger;
  @AroundInvoke
  private Object intercept(InvocationContext ic) throws Exception {
   logger.info("> Entry {}", ic.getMethod())>
      return ic.proceed();
      finally
     logger.info("< Exit {}", ic.getMethod());</pre>
```

Intercepting a Method

```
public class BookService {
  @Inject
  private NumberGenerator generator;
 @Loggable
  public Book createBook(String title) {
    return new Book(title, generator.generateNumber());
  @Loggable
  public Book raisePrice(Book book) {
    book.setPrice(book.getPrice() * 2.5F);
    return book;
```

Intercepting All Public Methods

```
@Loggable
public class BookService {
  @Inject
  private NumberGenerator generator;
  public Book createBook(String title) {
    return new Book(title, generator.generateNumber());
  public Book raisePrice(Book book) {
    book.setPrice(book.getPrice() * 2.5F);
    return book;
```

Enabling an Interceptor

```
<beans xmlns="http://xmlns.jcp.org/xml/ns/javaee"</pre>
       xsi:schemaLocation="http://xmlns.jcp.org/xml/ns/javaee
                           http://xmlns.jcp.org/xml/ns/javaee/beans 1 1.xsd"
       version="1.1" bean-discovery-mode="all">
  <interceptors>
    <class>com.pluralsight.LoggingInterceptor</class>
    <class>com.pluralsight.Interceptor2</class>
    <class>com.pluralsight.Interceptor3</class>
  </interceptors>
</beans>
```

Interceptor

Interceptor binding

Interceptor

Enable in beans.xml

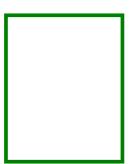


Validation

Bean Validation 1.1

What Is Validation?

- Process, store, retrieve data
- Constrain our model
 - Is the address valid?
 - Is the email well formed?
 - Is the customer's name null?
- Ensure data is valid
- The service will behave correctly
- Give feedback to the users



When to Use Validation

- Validation happens everywhere
 - Presentation layer
 - Business tier
 - Domain model
- Store valid data
- Processed later

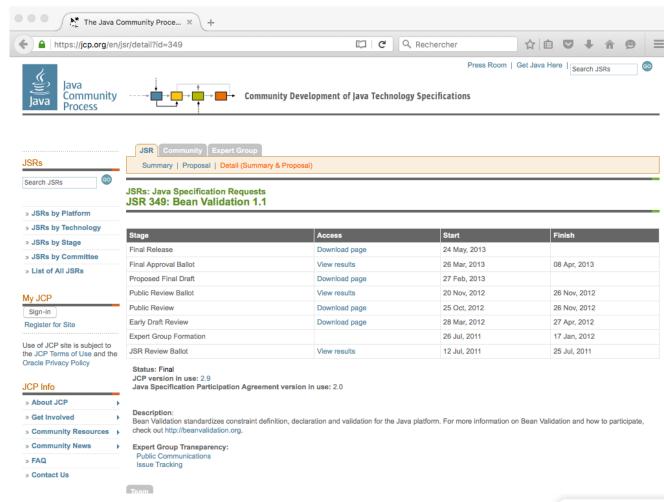




Bean Validation Specification

- Bean Validation 1.1
- JSR 349
- http://jcp.org/en/jsr/detail?id=349







Bean Validation Implementations

- Hibernate Validator
- Apache BVal





Bean Validation

Validating input form

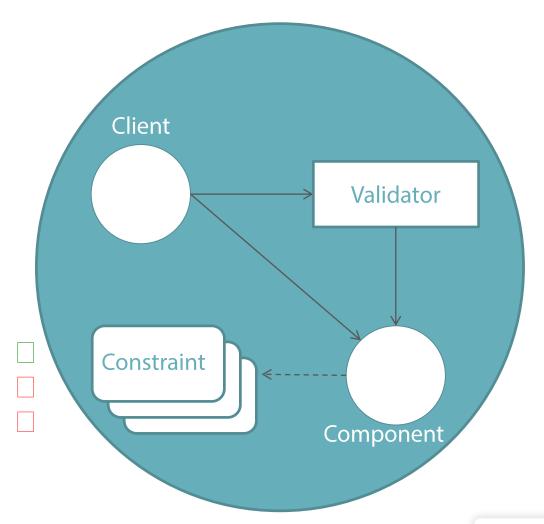
Sending feedback

Fix invalid values



Understanding Bean Validation

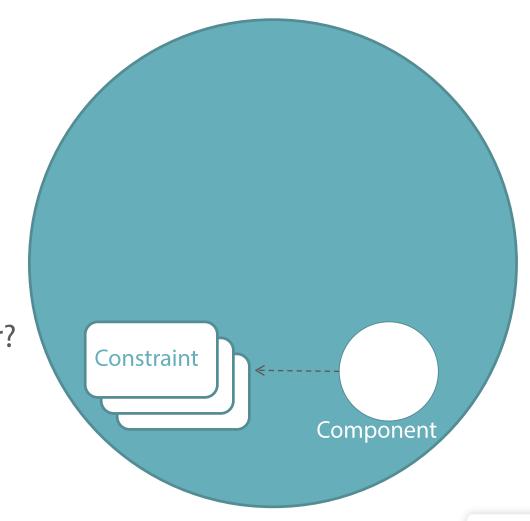
- Constraints
 - On attributes
 - On method parameters
- Validator
- Violation
- Feedback



Constraint

- Business rule
- More or less complex
 - Is the address valid?
 - Is the email well formed?
 - Is the customer's name null?
 - Is the birth date in the past?
 - Total amount greater than previous quarter?
 - Annual revenue has 10% growth?

-

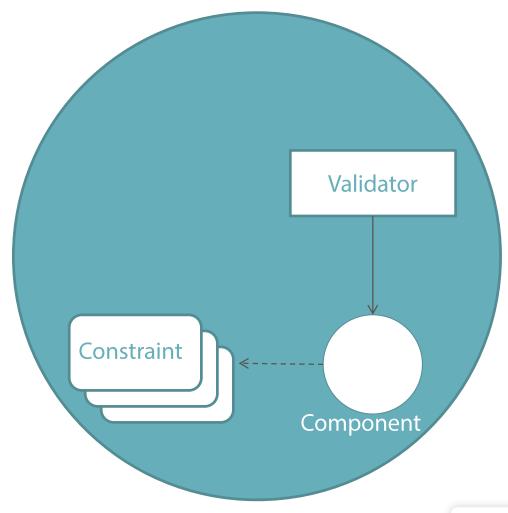


Constraint

```
public class Customer {
  @NotNull
  @Size(min = 4, max = 50)
  private String firstName;
  private String lastName;
  private String email;
  private String phoneNumber;
  @Past
  private Date dateOfBirth;
  // Constructors, getters & setters
```

Validator

- Entry point for validation
- Routine
 - Determines implementation
 - Validates the value
 - If value is valid, then continue
 - If value is invalid, add a constraint violation
- Returns a set of constraint violation
- Does not throw an exception

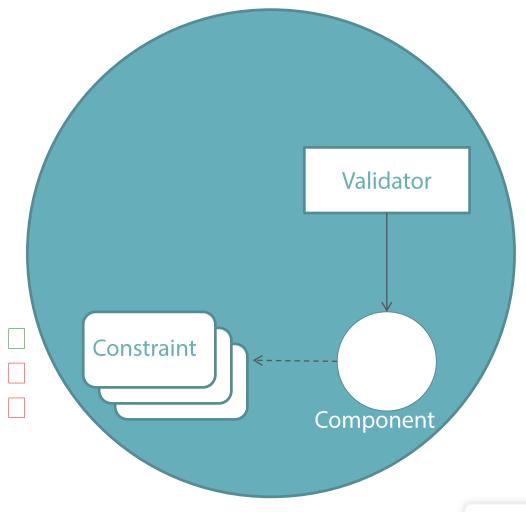


Validator

```
public class PurchaseOrderService {
  @Inject
  private Validator validator;
  public void createCustomer(Customer customer) {
    validator.validate(customer);
    // Customer is valid, now we can create it
```

Constraint Violation

- Set of ConstraintViolation
- Single constraint failure
- Set is empty, the validation succeeds
- Set size == number of constraint failure
- API to get the the constraint failure
 - Error message
 - Property being validated
 - Invalid value



Constraint Violation

```
public class PurchaseOrderService {
  @Inject
  private Validator validator;
  private Set<ConstraintViolation<Customer>> violations;
  public void createCustomer(Customer customer) {
                 validator.validate(customer);
    if (violations.size() > 0) throw new
        ConstraintViolationException(violations);
    // Customer is valid, now we can create it
```

Deployment Descriptor

```
<constraint-mappings>
  <bean class="com.pluralsight.Customer">
    <field name="lastName">
      <constraint annotation="javax.validation.constraints.Size">
        <element name="min">10</element>
      </constraint>
    </field>
  </bean>
</constraint-mappings>
                      constraints.xml
                      validation.xml
```

Bean Validation Packages

Package	Description
javax.validation	Core API
<pre>javax.validation.bootstrap</pre>	Classes used to bootstrap Bean Validation
javax.validation.constraints	Built-in constraints
javax.validation.groups	Default Bean Validation group
javax.validation.metadata	Metadata repository

Built-in Constraints

- Common constraints
- Create our own business constraints
- "Constrain once, validate anywhere"
- Reuse the constraints in any layer
 - Attributes
 - Beans
 - Constructors
 - Methods

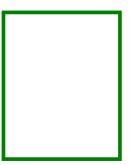


Boolean

@AssertFalse

@AssertTrue





Size

@Size
@Digits
@Max, @Min
@DecimalMax, @DecimalMin

Date

@Future

@Past

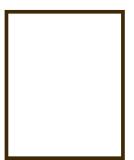


Object

@Null

@NotNull





RegEx

@Pattern

Applying Built-in Constraints

```
public class Book {
  @Pattern(regexp = ^{(97(8|9))?}\d{9}(\d|X)$")
  private String isbn;
  @NotNull
  private String title;
  @NotNull @Min(2)
  private Float price;
  @Past
  private Date creationDate;
  @Past
  private Date publicationDate;
  public Book (@NotNull String title) {
    this.title = title;
```

Defining Our Own Constraints

- An annotation defining the constraint
 - Meaningful name (e.g. @Email)
 - Optional attributes (e.g. @Size(min=2, max=2000))
- A list of classes implementing the algorithm of validation
- Constraint on a given type
 - String
 - Integer
 - Collection



Constraint Annotation

```
@Target(TYPE)
@Retention(RUNTIME)
@Documented
@Constraint(validatedBy = ChronologicalDatesValidator.class)
public @interface ChronologicalDates {
  String message() default "dates have to be in chronological order";
  Class<?>[] groups() default {};
  Class<? extends Payload>[] payload() default {};
```

Constraint Implementation

```
public class ChronologicalDatesValidator implements
             ConstraintValidator<ChronologicalDates, Book> {
  @Override
  public void initialize(ChronologicalDates annotation) {
 @Override
  public boolean isValid(Book book, ConstraintValidatorContext context) {
    return book.getCreationDate().getTime() < book.getPublication().getTime();</pre>
```

Applying Constraint

```
@ChronologicalDates
public class Book {
  @Pattern(regexp = "^(97(8|9))?\\d{9}(\\d|X)$")
  private String isbn;
  @NotNull
  private String title;
  @NotNull @Min(2)
  private Float price;
  @Past
  private Date dateOfCreation;
  @Past
  private Date dateOfPublication;
  public Book (@NotNull String title) {
    this.title = title;
```

Bean Validation

Built-in constraint
User object attributes
Signup form



Summary



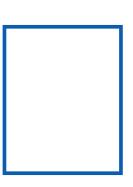
Common specifications

Context & Dependency Injection

Interceptor

Bean Validation

What's Next



Business tier

Persistence

Transaction management

Batch processing