

Spring MVC Controllers Part I

“Code with Passion!”



Topics

- What is a Controller?
- Request mapping
- Handler method arguments – Implicit models
- Handler method return types (used for view selection)

What is a Controller?

#1: ModelAndView Object (as Return Type)

```
public class DisplayShoppingCartController implements Controller {  
  
    public ModelAndView handleRequest(HttpServletRequest request,  
                                      HttpServletResponse response) {  
  
        List cartItems = // get a List of CartItem objects  
        User user = // get the User doing the shopping  
  
        ModelAndView mav =  
            new ModelAndView("displayShoppingCart"); //logical view name  
  
        // Add attributes to ModelAndView object  
        mav.addObject("cartItems", cartItems);  
        mav.addObject("user", user);  
  
        return mav;  
    }  
}
```

What does a Controller do?

- Controller has a set of handlers (handler methods)
 - > A HTTP request is mapped to a handler of a controller
- Controllers handles HTTP requests
 - > Controller receives user input and transforms it into a model
 - > Controller performs business logic and then set attributes (key/value pairs) of the model
- Typically, a controller delegates business logic processing to a set of services
 - > The services in turn access database through DAO interface (or Repository interface)
 - > Services are typically annotated with @Service while DAO classes are annotated with @Repository

Mapping Requests to Handlers with `@RequestMapping`

Mapping requests with `@RequestMapping`

- `@RequestMapping` annotation is used to map an URL to a handler method of a Controller class
- `@RequestMapping` annotation can be specified at
 - > Class level
 - > Method level
- URL specified at the method level `@RequestMapping` annotation is relative to the one specified at the class level `@RequestMapping` annotation

Mapping requests with @RequestMapping

```
@Controller
@RequestMapping("/appointments") // Used at the class level
public class AppointmentsController {

    private final AppointmentBook appointmentBook;
    @Autowired
    public AppointmentsController(AppointmentBook appointmentBook) {
        this.appointmentBook = appointmentBook;
    }

    // Handle http://localhost:8080/myapp/appointments
    @RequestMapping(method = RequestMethod.GET) // Used at the method level
    public Map<String, Appointment> get() {
        return appointmentBook.getAppointmentsForToday();
    }

    // Handle http://localhost:8080/myapp/appointments/4 or
    //      http://localhost:8080/myapp/appointments/5
    @RequestMapping(value="/{day}", method = RequestMethod.GET) // Used at the method level
    public Map<String, Appointment> getForDay (
        @PathVariable @DateTimeFormat(iso=ISO.DATE) Date day, Model model) {
        return appointmentBook.getAppointmentsForDay(day);
    }
}
```

@RequestMapping Only at Method Levels

// A @RequestMapping on the class level is not specified.

```
@Controller
public class ClinicController {

    private final Clinic clinic;
    @Autowired
    public ClinicController(Clinic clinic) {
        this.clinic = clinic;
    }
}
```

// Handles http://localhost:8080/myapp/

```
@RequestMapping("/")
public void welcomeHandler() {
}
```

// Handles http://localhost:8080/myapp/vets

```
@RequestMapping("/vets")
public ModelMap vetsHandler() {
    return new ModelMap(this.clinic.getVets());
}
```

```
}
```

Lab:

Exercise1: Build “Helloworld”
Spring MVC Application Step by Step
[4945_spring4_mvc_controllers_part1.zip](#)



Handler Method Arguments - Implicit Models

Implicit Model as a Handler Argument

- Spring MVC creates an empty model object and passes it to a handler method as an argument
 - > You can then add attributes to the model in the form of key/value pairs
- The model object is then exposed to the view (i.e., jsp or thymeleaf page)
 - > View can access model attributes using Expression Language (EL)

Model Types that are supported

- *java.util.Map*
 - > Most generic type
- *org.springframework.ui.Model*
 - > Holder of attributes
- *org.springframework.ui.ModelMap*
 - > Supports chained calls and auto-generation of model attribute keys

org.springframework.ui.Model

```
import org.springframework.ui.Model;

@RequestMapping(value = "/hotels-search", method = RequestMethod.GET)
// Spring MVC creates an empty model object and passes it as an argument.
// In order to access it, all you have to do is to use it as an argument.
public String list(SearchCriteria criteria, Model model) {

    // Using the "SearchCriteria", perform the search through
    // "bookingService".
    List<Hotel> hotels = bookingService.findHotels(criteria);

    // Add an attribute (key/value pair) to the model. The view now can access
    // "hotelList" through ${hotelList} expression language notation
    model.addAttribute("hotelList", hotels);

    // Return logical view name "hotels/list", which results in displaying
    // "hotels/list.jsp".
    return "hotels/list";
}
```

View that accesses Model Attributes (JSP)

```
<table class="summary">
    <thead>
        <tr>
            <th>Name</th>
            <th>Address</th>
            <th>City, State</th>
        </tr>
    </thead>
    <tbody>
        <c:forEach var="hotel" items="#{hotelList}">
            <tr>
                <td>${hotel.name}</td>
                <td>${hotel.address}</td>
                <td>${hotel.city}, ${hotel.state}, ${hotel.country}</td>
            </tr>
        </c:forEach>
        <c:if test="#{empty hotelList}">
            <tr>
                <td colspan="5">No hotels found</td>
            </tr>
        </c:if>
    </tbody>
</table>
```

hotelList is the key of the model attribute (key/value pair)

org.springframework.ui.ModelMap

```
import org.springframework.ui.ModelMap;  
  
 @RequestMapping("/deposit.do")  
 // Empty ModelMap object is pre-created by Spring MVC and passed as an argument.  
 // In order to access, all you have to do is to add it as a handler argument.  
 protected String deposit(  
     @RequestParam("accountNo") int accountNo,  
     @RequestParam("amount") double amount,  
     ModelMap modelMap) {  
  
    accountService.deposit(accountNo, amount);  
  
    // Chaining is allowed for ModelMap object  
    modelMap.addAttribute("accountNo", accountNo)  
        .addAttribute("balance", accountService.getBalance(accountNo));  
    return "success";  
}
```

Add “accountNo” and “balance”
model attributes (key/value pairs)

Lab:

Exercise2: Modify “Helloworld”

Spring MVC Application

Exercise3: Build Another Application

4945_spring4_mvc_controllers_part1.zip



Handler Method Return Types (for View Selection)

Return Types from Handler Method

- Option #1: ModelAndView
- Option #2: String
- Option #3: void

#2: String (as a Return type)

- Returned String is interpreted as the logical view name
- More commonly used than *ModelAndView*

```
// Logical view is returned as "someview"
@RequestMapping(value="html", method=RequestMethod.GET)
public String prepare(Model model) {
    model.addAttribute("foo", "bar");
    model.addAttribute("fruit", "apple");
    return "someview";
}
```

#3: void (as a Return type)

- Used when the view name is supposed to be implicitly determined through a *RequestToViewNameTranslator*

```
@Controller  
@RequestMapping("/helloworld")  
public class MyController {  
  
    // The view name is implicitly set to "/helloworld/viewNameX"  
    @RequestMapping(value="/viewNameX", method=RequestMethod.GET)  
    public void usingRequestToViewNameTranslator(Model model) {  
        model.addAttribute("foo", "bar");  
        model.addAttribute("fruit", "apple");  
    }  
}
```

Lab:

Exercise 4: Request mapping,
Models, Logical views

[4945_spring4_mvc_controllers_part1.zip](#)



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