# **Spring MVC Misc. Features**

"Code with Passion!"

#### **Topics**

- Exception handling
- Locale handling
- @Value
- SpEL
- Static resource configuration
- Logging
- Debugging

## **Exception Handling**

#### @ExceptionHandler

```
@Controller
public class SimpleController {
  // @RequestMapping methods omitted ...
  // Handles exceptions thrown within the @RequestMapping methods in this controller
  @ExceptionHandler(IOException.class)
  public ResponseEntity<String> handleIOException(IOException ex) {
    // prepare responseEntity
    return responseEntity;
```

#### @ControllerAdvice

 You can also declare an @ExceptionHandler method within an @ControllerAdvice class in which case the exception handler handles exceptions across all controllers under the specified package

```
@Controller
@ControllerAdvice("com.jpassion.mvc")
public class SimpleController {

    // @RequestMapping methods omitted ...

    @ExceptionHandler(IOException.class)
    public ResponseEntity<String> handleIOException(IOException ex) {
        // prepare responseEntity
        return responseEntity;
    }
}
```

#### @ResponseStatus

- Marks a method or exception class with the status code and reason that should be returned
- The status code is applied to the HTTP response

```
@ResponseStatus(value=HttpStatus.NOT_FOUND)
public class ResourceNotFoundException extends RuntimeException {
    private Long resourceId;
    private Date date;

    public ResourceNotFoundException(Long resourceId) {
        this.resourceId = resourceId;
        date = new Date();
    }
    ...
}
```

#### What happens under the cover

- HandlerExceptionResolver interface
  - Implementations of this interface handles exceptions
- Behind the scenes, Spring MVC creates and configures three resolvers by default
  - ExceptionHandlerExceptionResolver matches uncaught exceptions against for suitable @ExceptionHandler methods on both the handler (controller) and on any controller-advices.
  - > ResponseStatusExceptionResolver looks for uncaught exceptions annotated by @ResponseStatus
  - DefaultHandlerExceptionResolver converts standard Spring exceptions and converts them to HTTP Status Codes

#### DefaultHandlerExceptionResolver

- This resolver handles certain standard Spring MVC exceptions by setting a specific HTTP response status code
  - > ConversionNotSupportedException -> 500
  - > HttpMediaTypeNotAcceptableException -> 406
  - > HttpMediaTypeNotSupportedException-> 415
  - > NoSuchRequestHandlingMethodException -> 404
  - TypeMismatchException -> 400 (Bad Request)
  - > MissingServletRequestParameterException -> 400



### **Locale Handling**

#### **Locale Support in Spring MVC**

- Configure LocaleResolver
- Provide an Interceptor for changing locale

#### LocaleResolver Interface

- DispatcherServlet enables you to automatically resolve messages using the client's locale
  - Through LocaleResolver object
  - > When a request comes in, the *DispatcherServlet* looks for a locale resolver, and if it finds one, it tries to use it to set the locale
- Spring provides several LocaleResolver implementation classes
  - > AcceptHeaderLocaleResolver (default)
  - > CookieLocaleResolver
  - > SessionLocaleResolver
- Using the RequestContext.getLocale() method, you can always retrieve the locale that was resolved by the locale resolver

#### AcceptHeaderLocaleResolver

- This locale resolver inspects the accept-language header in the request that was sent by the client (e.g., a web browser)
- Usually this header field contains the locale of the client's operating system
- If you do not configure your own LocaleResolver, Spring will use the AcceptHeaderLocaleResolver as a default

## CookieLocaleResolver & SessionLocaleResolver

- CookieLocaleResolver
  - > This locale resolver inspects a cookie that might exist on the client to see if a locale is specified. If so, it uses the specified locale.
  - Using the properties of this locale resolver, you can specify the name of the cookie as well as the maximum age
- SessionLocaleResolver
  - Use it if the application needs user sessions anyway, that is, when the HttpSession does not have to be created for the locale
  - > The session may optionally contain an associated time zone attribute as well; alternatively, you may specify a default time zone.

#### SessionLocaleResolver Configuration

```
@Bean(name = "localeResolver")
public LocaleResolver getLocaleResolver() {
    SessionLocaleResolver localeResolver = new SessionLocaleResolver();
    localeResolver.setDefaultLocale(new Locale("de_DE"));
    return localeResolver;
}
```

#### Provide Interceptor for changing locale

- You can enable runtime change of locales by configuring a Locale Interceptor implementation class
- Spring provides a Locale Interceptor implementation class
  - > org.springframework.web.servlet.i18n.LocaleChangeInterceptor
- It will detect "change locale" request parameter and change locale accordingly
  - Default key is "locale"
  - > For example, ?locale=de

#### LocaleChangeInterceptor Configuration

```
// Define and add locale change interceptor to the interceptor registry
@Bean
public LocaleChangeInterceptor localeChangeInterceptor() {
    LocaleChangeInterceptor localeChangeInterceptor = new LocaleChangeInterceptor();
    localeChangeInterceptor.setParamName("locale");
    return localeChangeInterceptor;
}
```





#### @Value

 The @Value annotation can be placed on fields, methods and method/constructor parameters to specify a default value or value from properties file

```
@Value("Live your life with Passion!")
private String somewords;
@Value("25")
private int someNumber;
@Value("${username}") // Read value from system properties or a properties file
private String username;
@RequestMapping("/about")
public String courtReservation(Model model) {
  model.addAttribute("somewords", somewords);
  model.addAttribute("someNumber", someNumber);
  model.addAttribute("username", username);
  return "about";
```



# SpEL (Spring Expression Language)

#### **SpEL**

- Powerful expression language that supports querying and manipulating an object graph at runtime.
- The language syntax is similar to Unified EL (from JSP 2.1) but offers additional features, most notably
  - Basic string templating functionality
  - Method invocation
- SpEL expressions can be used with XML or annotation-based configuration metadata for defining BeanDefinitions
  - In both cases the syntax to define the expression is of the form #{ <expression string>}

#### Example #1: Usage of @Value with SpEL

```
@Component
public class Author {
  @Value("Sang Shin")
  private String name;
  // Bean reference in SpEL
  @Value("#{bookBean}")
  private Book book;
  @Value("Hello, #{bookBean.title}")
  private String bookTitle;
  // Method invocation in SpEL
  @Value("Sang says #{bookBean.getSomeInfo()}")
  private String bookInfo;
```

#### Example #2: Usage of @Value with SpEL

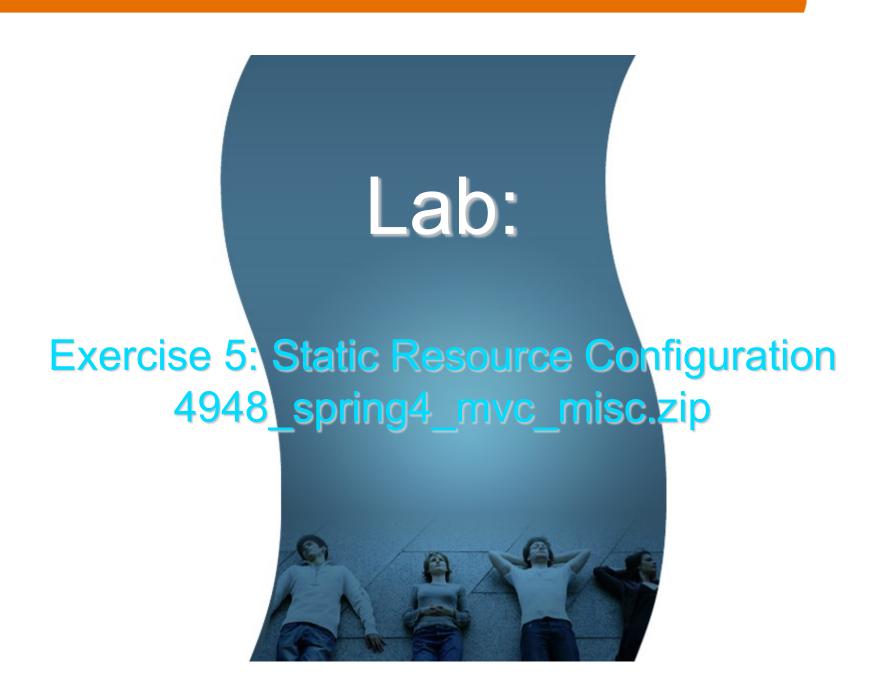
```
@Controller
public class AboutController {
  // "messageSource" bean is declared in the configuration class
  // geMessage(<key>, <Array of arguments>, <locale>
  @Value("#{ messageSource.getMessage('welcome.title',null,'de')}")
  private String welcome;
  @Value("#{ messageSource.getMessage('admin.email',null,'de')}")
  private String email;
  @Value("#{ systemProperties['user.country'] }")
  private String defaultCountry;
```



# Static Resource Configuration

#### Static Resource Configuration

- Provides a convenient way to serve static resources from locations other than the web application root, including locations on the classpath
- The CachePeriod property may be used to set far future expiration header





#### application.properties (with Spring Boot)

logging.level.org.springframework.web=DEBUG logging.level.com.jpassion.mvc=DEBUG

#### **Logging Levels**

- DEBUG (most verbose)
- INFO
- WARN
- ERROR
- FATAL (least verbose)





#### Debugging

- Source-code level debugging is supported by all major IDE's
  - Setting breakpoints
  - > Step by step source code-level debugging
  - > Watching Variables
  - >

