



Spring Boot Feature Introduction

Introduction to Spring Boot Features

Objectives

After completing this lesson, you should be able to

- Explain what Spring Boot is and how it simplifies application development
- Explain and use the Spring Boot features

Agenda

■ What is and Why Spring Boot?

■ Spring Boot Features

- Dependency management
- Auto-Configuration
- Packaging and Runtime
- Integration Testing

■ Getting Started with Spring Boot

■ Summary



What is Spring Boot?

- An opinionated runtime for Spring Projects
- Supports different project types like Web and Batch
- Handles most low-level, predictable set-up for you
- *It is NOT*
 - A code generator
 - An IDE plug-in



See: [Spring Boot Reference](http://docs.spring.io/spring-boot/docs/current/reference/htmlsingle)

<http://docs.spring.io/spring-boot/docs/current/reference/htmlsingle>

Why Spring Boot?

- Provide a radically faster and widely accessible getting-started experience for all Spring development
- Be opinionated out of the box but get out of the way quickly as requirements start to diverge from the defaults
- Provide a range of non-functional features that are common to large classes of projects
 - Embedded servers, security, metrics, health checks, and externalized configuration, etc.

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- What is and Why Spring Boot?
- Spring Boot Features
 - **Dependency management**
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How do you manage Dependencies?

- Modern Java application require a large number of dependencies - How do you make sure they are compatible?
 - Spring Boot JARs, Spring JARs, common 3rd party JARs, etc.
- Spring Boot's parent or Starters to the rescue
 - Leverages existing dependency management schemes
- Use of a modern dependency management tool is recommended for fine-grained dependency management
 - ... but one is not required
 - Maven, Gradle, Ivy supported

Spring Boot Parent POM

- Defines versions of key dependencies
 - Uses a **dependencyManagement** section internally
 - Through **spring-boot-dependencies** as a parent

```
<parent>
  <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
  <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-parent</artifactId>
  <version>2.2.2.RELEASE</version>
</parent>
```

Defines properties for dependencies, for example:
`${spring.version} = 5.2.2.RELEASE`

- Defines Maven plugins
- Sets up Java version

Spring Boot “*Starter*” Dependencies

- Easy way to bring in multiple coordinated dependencies
 - Including “*Transitive*” Dependencies

```
<dependencies>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter</artifactId>
  </dependency>
</dependencies>
```

Version not needed!
Defined by parent

Resolves ~ 16 JARs!

<i>spring-boot-*.jar</i>	<i>spring-core-*.jar</i>
<i>spring-context-*.jar</i>	<i>spring-aop-*.jar</i>
<i>spring-beans-*.jar</i>	<i>aopalliance-*.jar</i>
...	

Test “*Starter*” Dependencies

- Common test libraries

```
<dependencies>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-test</artifactId>
  </dependency>
</dependencies>
```

Resolves

spring-test-.jar*
junit-.jar*
mockito-.jar*
...

Available Starters

- Not essential but *strongly* recommended for getting started
- Coordinated dependencies for common Java enterprise frameworks
 - Pick the starters you need in your project
- To name a few:
 - `spring-boot-starter-jdbc`
 - `spring-boot-starter-data-jpa`
 - `spring-boot-starter-web`
 - `spring-boot-starter-batch`



See: [Spring Boot Reference, Starter POMs](https://docs.spring.io/spring-boot/docs/current/reference/htmlsingle/#using-boot-starter)

<https://docs.spring.io/spring-boot/docs/current/reference/htmlsingle/#using-boot-starter>

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Auto-configuration enabled by `@EnableAutoConfiguration`

- `@EnableAutoConfiguration` annotation on a Spring Java configuration class
 - Spring Boot automatically creates the beans it thinks you need

```
@SpringBootApplication
```

```
@ComponentScan
```

```
@EnableAutoConfiguration
```

```
public class Application {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        SpringApplication.run(Application.class, args);
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

`@SpringBootApplication` simply extends `@Configuration`

`SpringApplication` is actually a Spring Boot class

Shortcut: @SpringBootApplication

- Very common to use @EnableAutoConfiguration, @SpringBootConfiguration, and @ComponentScan together

```
@SpringBootConfiguration
@ComponentScan("example.config")
@EnableAutoConfiguration
public class Application {
    ...
}
```

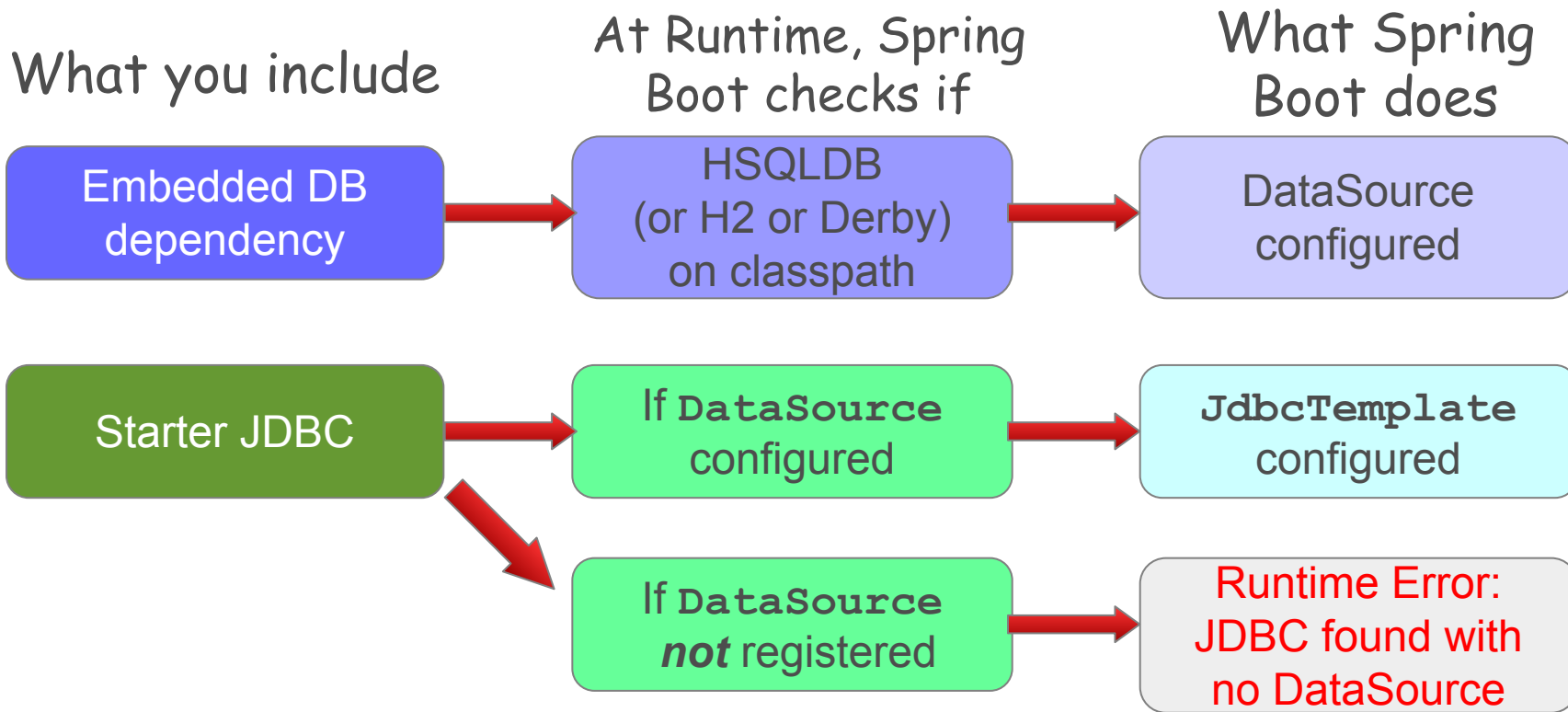


```
@SpringBootApplication
(scanBasePackages="example.config")
public class Application {
    ...
}
```



@SpringBootConfiguration simply extends @Configuration – see @SpringBootTest for why.

Examples of Auto-configuration: DataSource, JdbcTemplate



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Fat JARs and the Spring Boot Plugin

- A “fat” JAR contains all its dependencies
 - Can be run directly using `java -jar` command
- To create
 - Add plugin to your Maven POM or Gradle Build file
 - Build JAR in usual way
 - `gradle assemble` or `mvn package`
 - Creates two JARs
 - `my-app.jar` the executable “fat” JAR
 - `my-app.jar.original` the “usual” JAR

Spring Boot Plugin - Maven

- What it does
 - Extend `package` goal to create fat JAR
 - Add `spring-boot:run` goal to run your application

```
<build>
  <plugins>
    <plugin>
      <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
      <artifactId>spring-boot-maven-plugin</artifactId>
    </plugin>
  </plugins>
</build>
```

Packaging Result

- "mvn package" execution produces (in target)

```
22M  yourapp-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar
5K   yourapp-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar.original
```

- .jar.original contains only your code (a traditional JAR file)
- .jar contains your code *and* all libs – executable
 - *Notice that it is much bigger*

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Test: *@SpringBootTest*

- Alternative to @SpringJUnitConfig

```
@SpringBootTest(classes=Application.class)
```

```
public class TransferServiceTests {  
    @Autowired  
    private TransferService transferService;
```

```
    @Test
```

```
    public void successfulTransfer() {  
        TransferConfirmation conf = transferService.transfer(...);
```

```
        ...
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

Loads the specified configuration applying same Spring Boot defaults

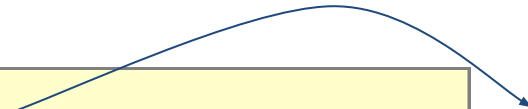
```
@SpringBootApplication(scanBasePackages="transfers")
```

```
public class Application {  
    // Bean methods
```

```
}
```

Testing: `@SpringBootConfiguration`

- Spring Boot can find configuration class for itself
 - Provided it is in a package *above* the test
 - Only one `@SpringBootConfiguration` allowed in a hierarchy



```
@SpringBootTest // classes not needed
public class TransferServiceTests {
    // Same tests as previous slide
}
```

```
@SpringBootConfiguration
@EnableAutoConfiguration
@ComponentScan("transfers")
public class Application {
    // Bean methods
}
```


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Hello World example

- Just three files to get a running Spring application

pom.xml

Setup Spring Boot (and any other) dependencies

application.properties

General configuration

Application class

Application launcher



Maven is just one option. You can also use Gradle or Ant/Ivy.
Our slides will use Maven.

Spring Initializr - What is it?

- Framework, API, and default implementation to generate initial Spring Boot application projects
- Spring's public web-site: <http://start.spring.io>
- Or build your own: <https://github.com/spring-io/initializr>

Spring Initializr - What is its value?

- Simplify and curate dependency management
 - Gradle or Maven supported
 - Java, Groovy or Kotlin
- Constructs starting template of Spring Boot projects
 - Mainly folder structure, Maven/Gradle files
- Accessible as a “New Project” wizard in STS, IntelliJ IDE (Ultimate version only)

Spring Initializr Web Page

<http://start.spring.io>

SPRING INITIALIZR

The screenshot shows the Spring Initializr web page with the following configuration:

- Project:** Maven Project (selected), Gradle Project
- Language:** Java (selected), Kotlin, Groovy
- Spring Boot:** 2.2.2 (SNAPSHOT), 2.2.1 (selected), 2.1.11 (SNAPSHOT), 2.1.10
- Project Metadata:**
 - Group: com.example
 - Artifact: demo
 - Options: >
- Dependencies:** 1 selected
 - Spring Web (selected)
- Developer Tools:** >
- Web:**
 - Spring Web: Build web, including RESTful, applications using Spring MVC. Uses Apache Tomcat as the default. (checked)
 - Spring Reactive Web: Build reactive web applications with Spring WebFlux and Netty. (unchecked)
 - Rest Repositories: Exposing Spring Data repositories over REST via Spring Data REST. (unchecked)

At the bottom, there are buttons for "Generate - % + ↵", "Explore - Ctrl + Space", and "Share...".

Switch to full version: more options, explicit check-list of dependencies

Specify dependencies

Hello World (1a) - Maven descriptor

pom.xml

```
<parent>
  <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
  <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-parent</artifactId>
  <version>2.2.0</version>
</parent>

<dependencies>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-jdbc</artifactId>
  </dependency>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.hsqldb</groupId>
    <artifactId>hsqldb</artifactId>
  </dependency>
</dependencies>
```

Parent POM

Defines dependencies for:
Spring JDBC, JDBC Connection Pool,
Spring Boot itself

Embedded
SQL Database

No versions –
defined by parent
POM

Hello World (1b) - Maven descriptor

- Will also use the Spring Boot plugin

pom.xml (continued)

```
<!-- Continued from previous slide -->
<build>
  <plugins>
    <plugin>
      <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
      <artifactId>spring-boot-maven-plugin</artifactId>
    </plugin>
  </plugins>
</build>
```

Makes “fat” executable jars

Hello World (2) - application.properties

- Properties can be defined to supplement autoconfiguration or override autoconfiguration

application.properties

```
# Set the log level for all modules to 'ERROR'  
logging.level.root=ERROR
```

```
# Tell Spring JDBC Embedded DB Factory where  
# to obtain DDM and DML files  
spring.datasource.schema=rewards/schema.sql  
spring.datasource.data=rewards/data.sql
```

Hello World (3) - Application Class

```
@SpringBootApplication  
public class Application {
```

This annotation *turns on* Spring Boot

```
    public static final String QUERY = "SELECT count(*) FROM T_ACCOUNT";
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        SpringApplication.run(JdbcBootApplication.class, args);  
    }
```

```
    @Bean  
    CommandLineRunner commandLineRunner(JdbcTemplate jdbcTemplate){
```

```
        return args -> System.out.println("Hello, there are "  
            + jdbcTemplate.queryForObject(QUERY, Long.class)  
            + " accounts");
```

Automatically
created by Boot

```
    }  
}
```

Application.java



Main method will be used to run the packaged application from the command line

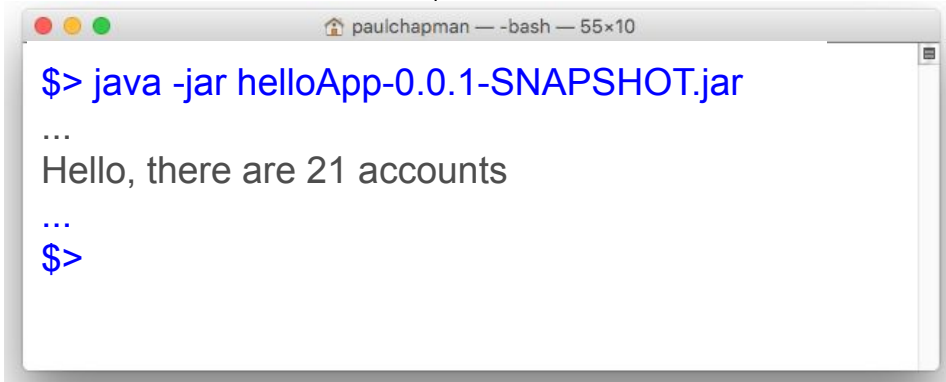
Hello World (4) - Putting it all together

```
mvn package
```

```
helloApp-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar
```

generated file

```
java -jar helloApp-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar
```



A terminal window titled "paulchapman — -bash — 55x10" showing the execution of the Java application. The command `$> java -jar helloApp-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar` is entered, followed by three lines of output: `...`, `Hello, there are 21 accounts`, and `...`. The prompt `$>` is shown at the bottom.

Summary



- Spring Boot significantly simplifies Spring setup
 - Will setup much of your application for you
 - Simplifies dependency management
 - Uses in-built defaults (opinions) to do the obvious setup
 - Automatically creates beans it thinks you need
 - Builds “fat” JARs
 - Provides `@SpringBootTest` for enhanced testing features

A man with a beard and a woman are sitting at a desk, looking at a computer monitor. The man is pointing at the screen. The image is overlaid with a dark blue filter and white text.

Lab: Spring Boot Intro

Lab project:
No starting lab provided -
you will create one from
<http://start.spring.io>

Anticipated Lab time:
30 Minutes