



# Spring and Spring Boot

## Fundamentals Handout

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# Spring Basics

# Spring Basics / Dependency Injection

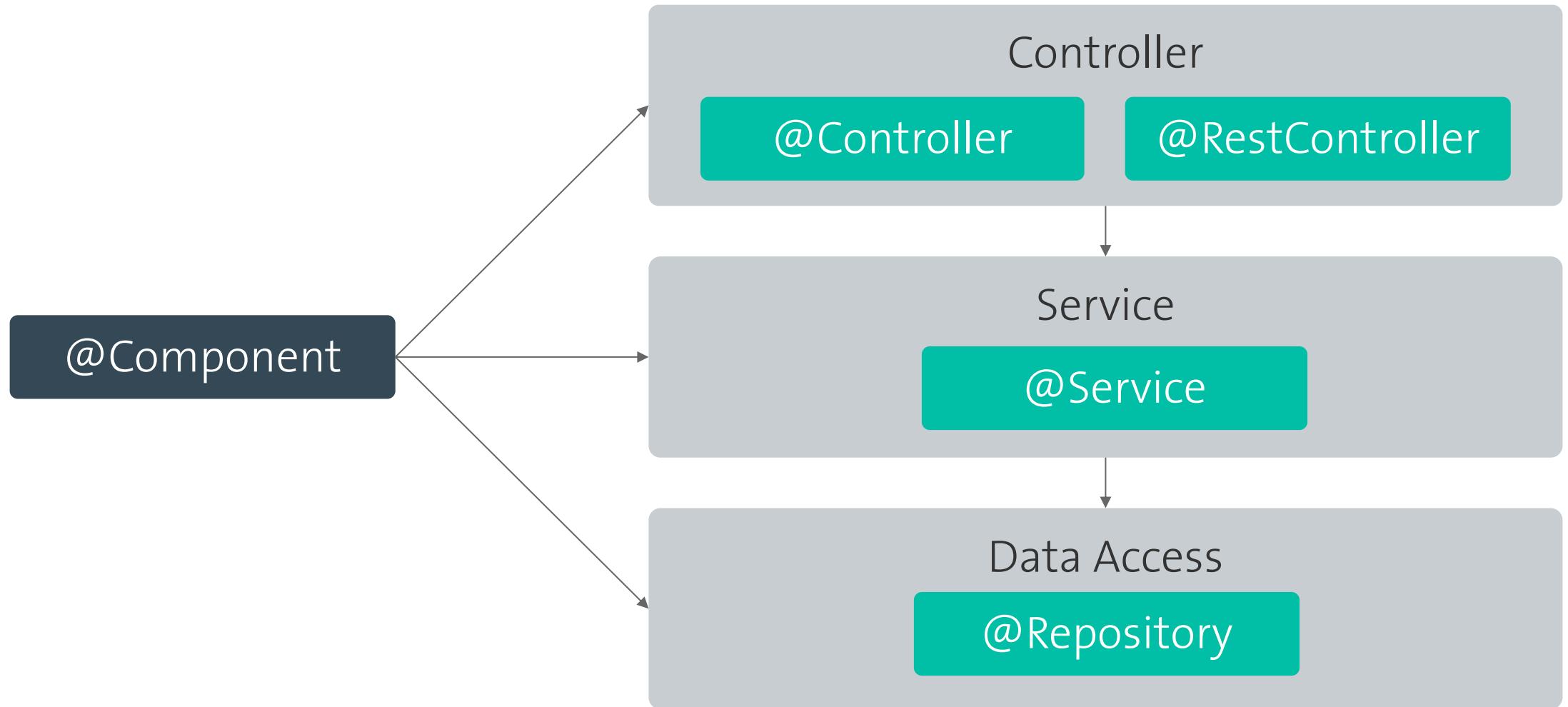
```
@Component  
public class CustomerService {  
  
    private final CustomerLoader customerLoader;  
    private final EmailService emailService;  
  
    @Autowired  
    public CustomerService(CustomerLoader customerLoader, EmailService emailService) {  
        this.customerLoader = customerLoader;  
        this.emailService = emailService;  
    }  
}
```

## Constructor Injection

can be omitted (in case of a single constructor)

The Spring team generally  
advocates constructor  
injection.

# Spring Basics / Bean Stereotypes



# Spring Basics / Profiles and other Conditions

```
@Component
```

```
@Profile("prod")
```

```
public class RemoteCustomerLoader implements CustomerLoader {
```

```
}
```

This component  
is only loaded if  
one of the active  
profiles is  
“prod”.

Yes, you can  
have more  
than one  
active profile.

# Spring Basics / Profiles and other Conditions

```
@Component
```

```
@Profile("default")
```

```
public class MockCustomerLoader implements CustomerLoader {
```

```
}
```

If no active profile is set, the “default” profile is active.

But you can also set the default profile explicitly.

# Spring Basics / Profiles and other Conditions

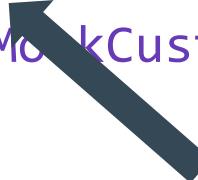
```
@Component  
@Profile({"dev", "local"})  
public class MockCustomerLoader implements CustomerLoader {  
}
```

This component  
is only loaded if  
one of the active  
profiles is “dev”  
OR “local”.

No, @Profile  
does not  
support AND.

# Spring Basics / Profiles and other Conditions

```
@Component  
@Profile("!prod")  
public class MockCustomerLoader implements CustomerLoader {  
}
```



**This component  
is only loaded if  
none of the  
active profiles is  
“prod”.**

# Spring Basics / Profiles and other Conditions

@Component

```
public class RemoteCustomerLoader implements CustomerLoader {
```

```
}
```

This would lead to a  
NoUniqueBeanDefinitionException

@Component

```
public class MockCustomerLoader implements CustomerLoader {
```

```
}
```



# Spring Basics / Configuration

```
import com.acme.customermasterdata.api.CustomerMasterDataClient;
```

```
@Configuration
```

```
public class CustomerMasterDataApiConfiguration {
```

```
    @Bean
```

```
        public CustomerMasterDataClient cmdClient() {
```

```
            return new CustomerMasterDataClient();
```

```
}
```

```
}
```



From third  
party library  
jar



Can be any  
name.

# Spring Basics / Configuration

```
import com.acme.customermasterdata.api.CustomerMasterDataClient;  
  
@Service  
public class CustomerLoader {  
    private final CustomerMasterDataClient customerMasterDataClient;  
  
    @Autowired  
    public CustomerLoader(CustomerMasterDataClient customerMasterDataClient) {  
        this.customerMasterDataClient = customerMasterDataClient;  
    }  
}
```

And now we can inject the client class from the 3rd party lib with our regular mechanisms



# Spring Basics / Configuration

## @Component (or rather @Service,...)

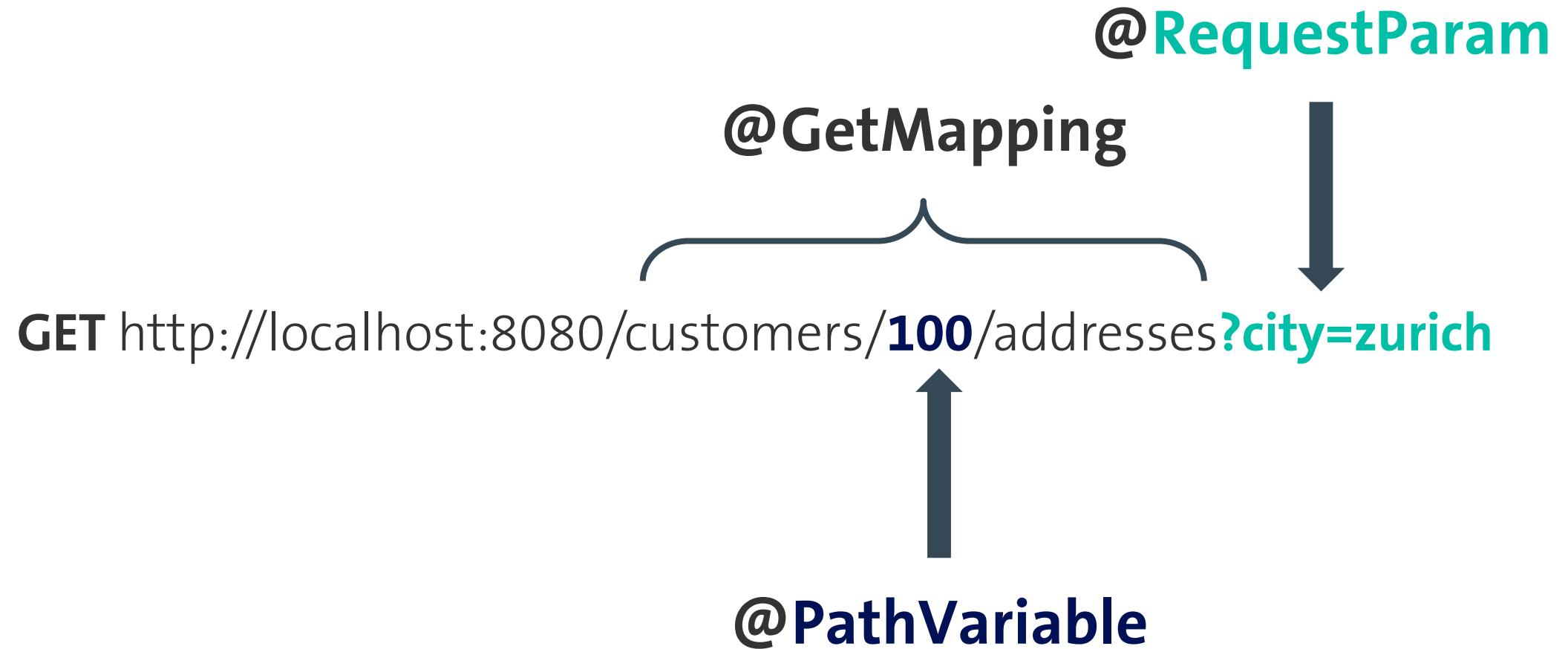
- Class-level annotation
- @Component is used to auto-detect beans using classpath scanning.
- Under normal circumstances we use this approach for defining our bean.

## @Bean

- Method-level annotation
- Decouples bean declaration and class definition.
- With @Bean you can add classes from non Spring-aware libraries to the application context (i.e. third party libraries).
- Can be used to configure Spring-aware libraries.

# Spring Web / MVC

# Spring Web / MVC / Important Annotations



# Spring Web / MVC / Important Annotations

**@PostMapping**

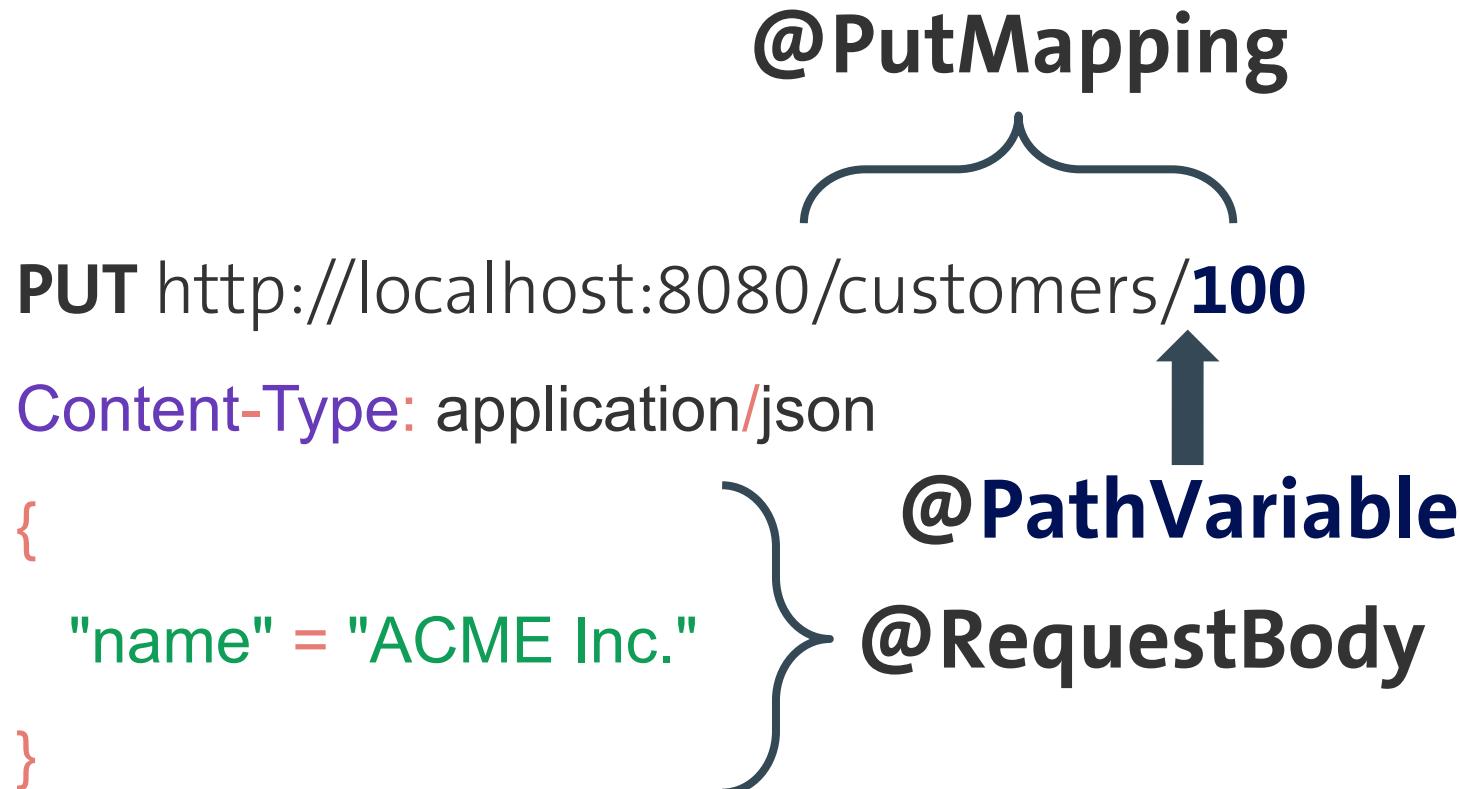
**POST** http://localhost:8080/customers

**Content-Type:** application/json

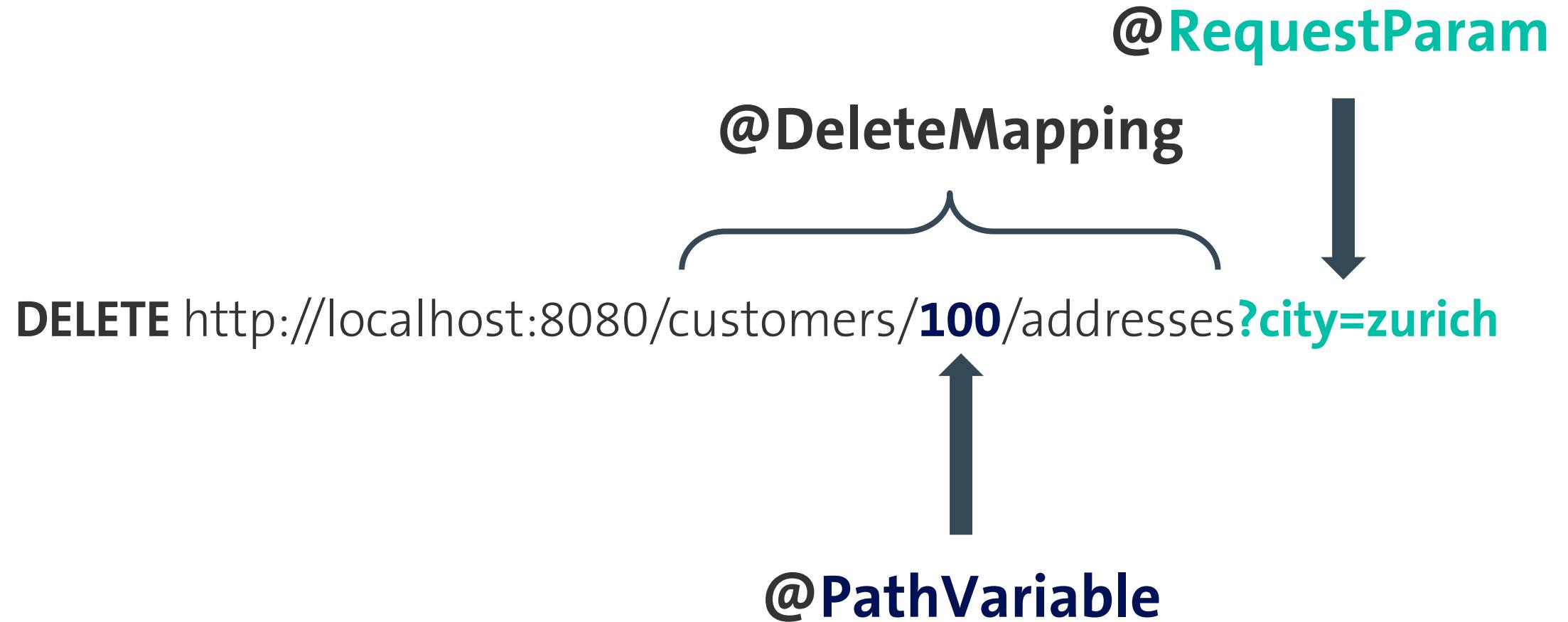
```
{  
  "name" = "ACME"  
}
```

**@RequestBody**

# Spring Web / MVC / Important Annotations



# Spring Web / MVC / Important Annotations



```
@RestController  
@RequestMapping("/customers")  
  
public class CustomerRestController {  
  
    @PostMapping  
    public CustomerDto create(@RequestBody CustomerDto customer) { ... }  
  
    @GetMapping  
    public List<CustomerDto> findBy(@RequestParam Optional<String> name) { ... }  
  
    @PutMapping("/{id}")  
    public CustomerDto update(@PathVariable String id, @RequestBody CustomerDto customer) { ... }  
  
    @DeleteMapping("/{id}")  
    @ResponseStatus(HttpStatus.NO_CONTENT)  
    public void delete(@PathVariable String customerId) { ... }  
}
```

**@RequestMapping can be omitted (if no common path)**

**Optional indicates an optional request parameter**

**placeholder is required for @PathVariable**

**default is 200 (OK)**

# Spring Boot

# Spring Boot / @SpringBootApplication

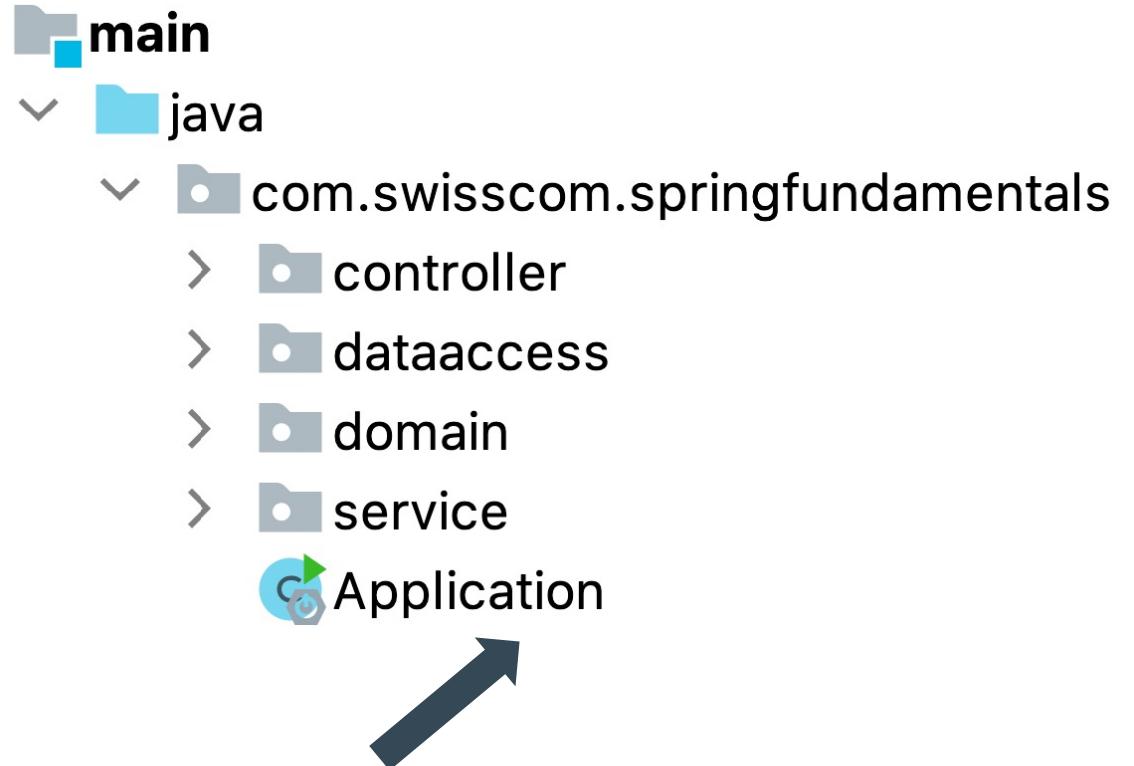
```
package com.swisscom.springfundamentals;

import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;

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

# Spring Boot / Project Structure

- Locate your main application in a root package above other classes.
- Don't use the default package!



This class should contain the main method as well as the `@SpringBootApplication` annotation

# Spring Boot / and Gradle

Provides Spring Boot support in Gradle, allowing you to package executable jar or war archives and run Spring Boot applications

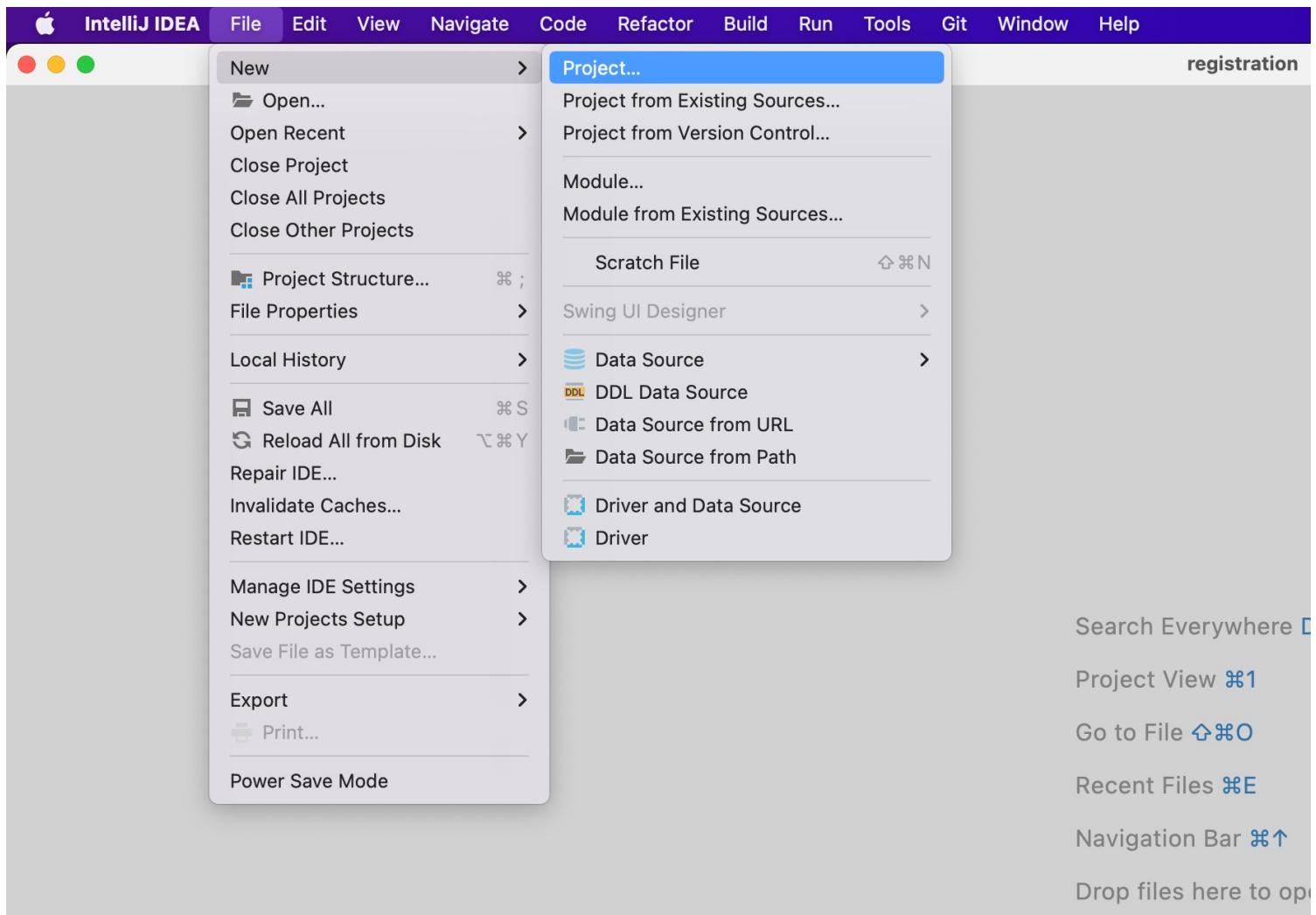
```
plugins { id 'org.springframework.boot' version '2.4.1.' }  
plugins { id 'io.spring.dependency-management' version '1.0.10.RELEASE' }
```

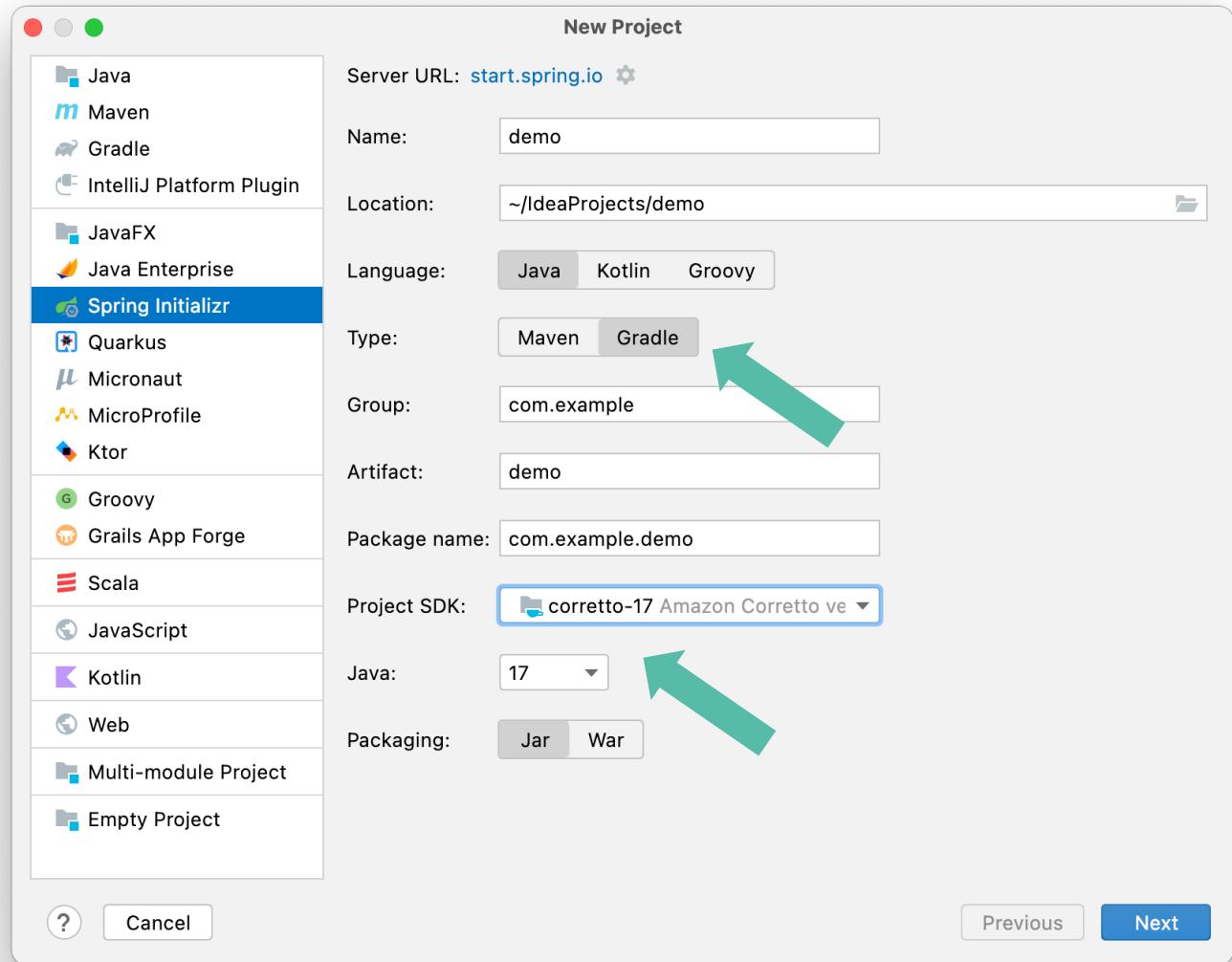
This version also serves as spring boot version for the dependency management plugin



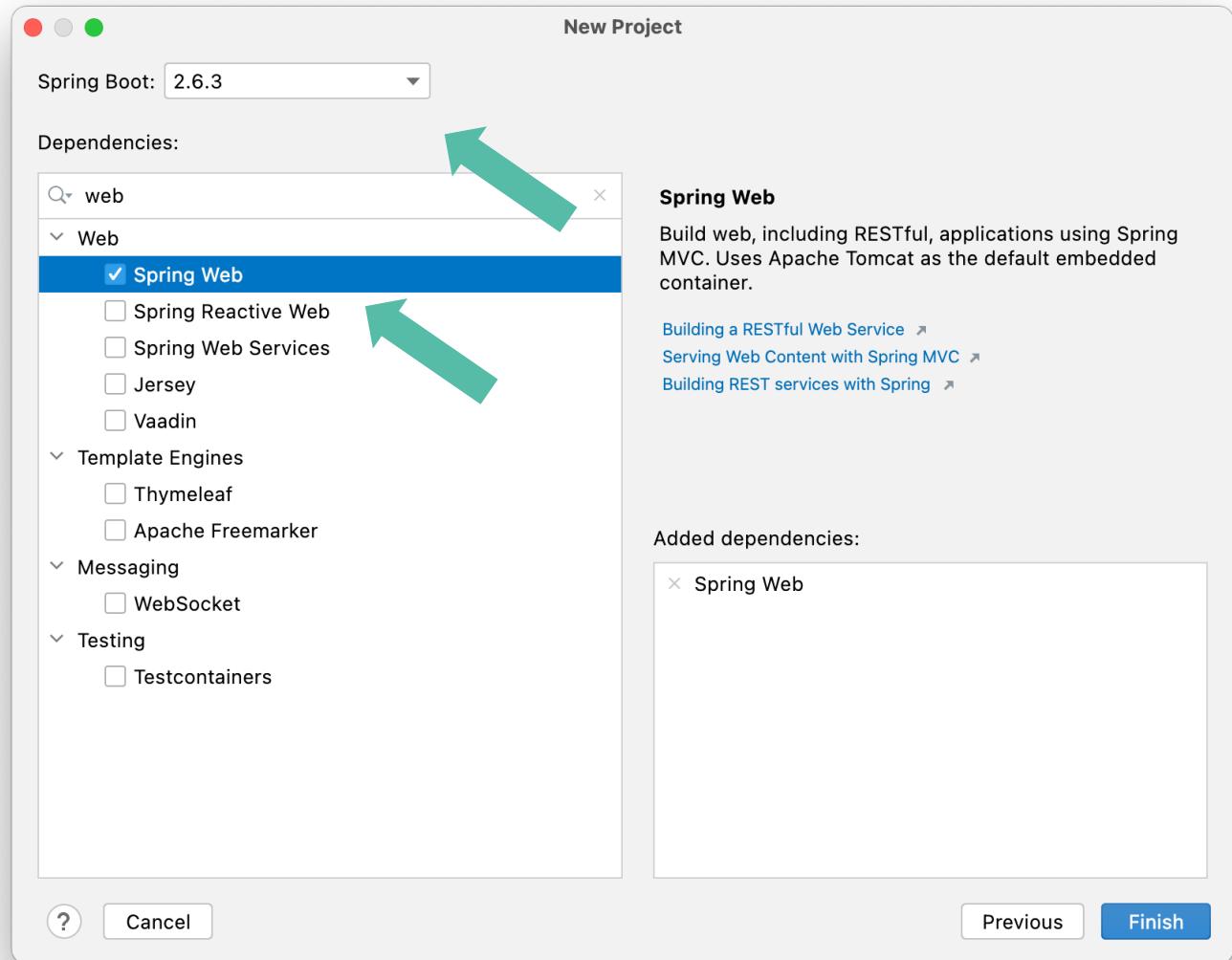
Provides Maven-like dependency management

<https://github.com/spring-projects/spring-boot/blob/v2.4.1/spring-boot-project/spring-boot-dependencies/build.gradle>

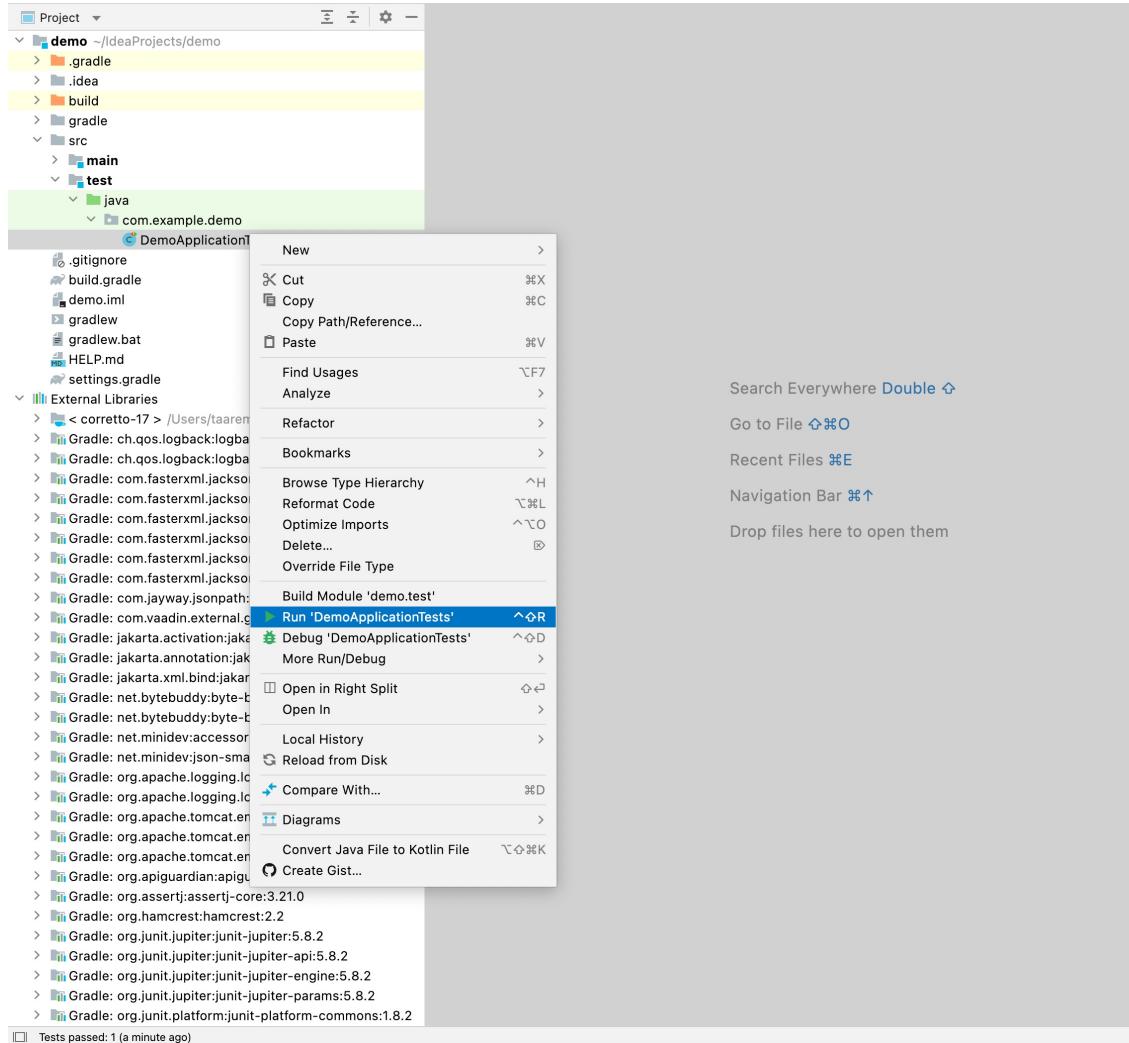




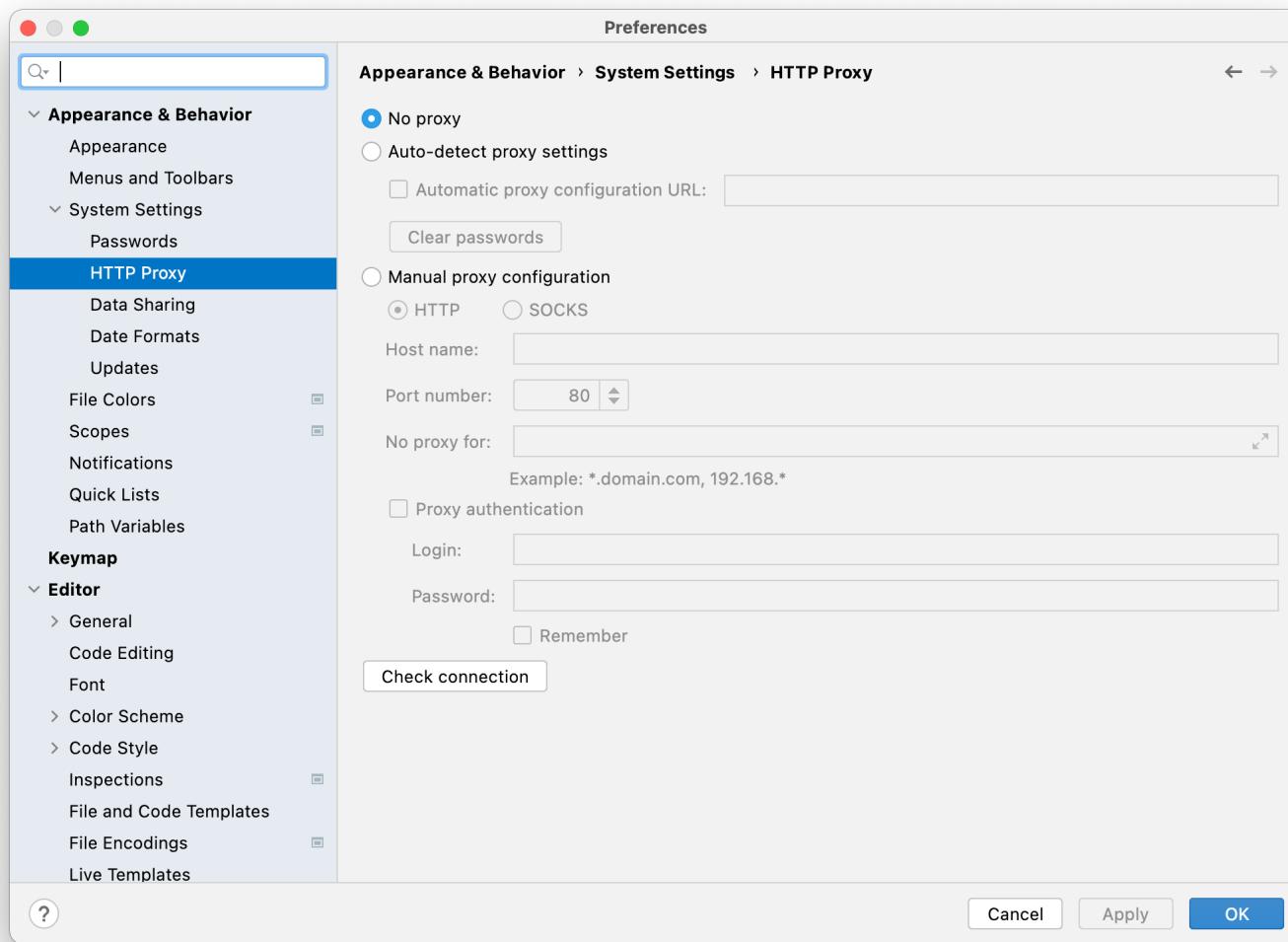
Choose the build tool (Maven or Gradle) and the JDK version of your choice. Neither is important for the course.



**Use the pre-selected Spring Boot Version (must not be 2.6.3). Add Spring Web as dependency and click on “Finish”.**



To verify your setup,  
you can simply  
execute the empty  
test generated by  
the initializr.



If you face any issues with proxies, disconnect the VPN connection and select “No proxy” in IntelliJ’s Preferences.

# Spring Boot / Hands-On

If you don't have a REST Client installed, you can use IntelliJ by creating a new "HTTP Request" scratch file (Mac OS: ⌘N, Windows: Ctrl+Shift+Alt+Insert) from which you can start HTTP Requests in the following format:

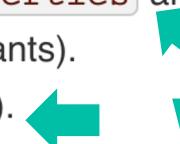
```
GET http://localhost:8080/customers
```

```
DELETE http://localhost:8080/customers/1
```

```
PUT http://localhost:8080/customers/1
Content-Type: application/json
{
  "name": "ACME Europe"
}
```

```
POST http://localhost:8080/customers
Content-Type: application/json
{
  "name": "ACME Europe"
}
```

# Spring Boot / Profiles, Properties and Externalized Configuration

1. Devtools global settings properties on your home directory (`~/.spring-boot-devtools.properties` when devtools is active).
2. `@TestPropertySource` annotations on your tests.
3. `properties` attribute on your tests. Available on `@SpringBootTest` and the test annotations for testing a particular slice of your application.
4. Command line arguments.
5. Properties from `SPRING_APPLICATION_JSON` (inline JSON embedded in an environment variable or system property).
6. `ServletConfig` init parameters.
7. `ServletContext` init parameters.
8. JNDI attributes from `java:comp/env`.
9. Java System properties (`System.getProperties()`).
10. OS environment variables.
11. A `RandomValuePropertySource` that has properties only in `random.*`.
12. Profile-specific application properties outside of your packaged jar (`application-{profile}.properties` and YAML variants).
13. Profile-specific application properties packaged inside your jar (`application-{profile}.properties` and YAML variants). 
14. Application properties outside of your packaged jar (`application.properties` and YAML variants).
15. Application properties packaged inside your jar (`application.properties` and YAML variants). 
16. `@PropertySource` annotations on your `@Configuration` classes.
17. Default properties (specified by setting `SpringApplication.setDefaultProperties()`).

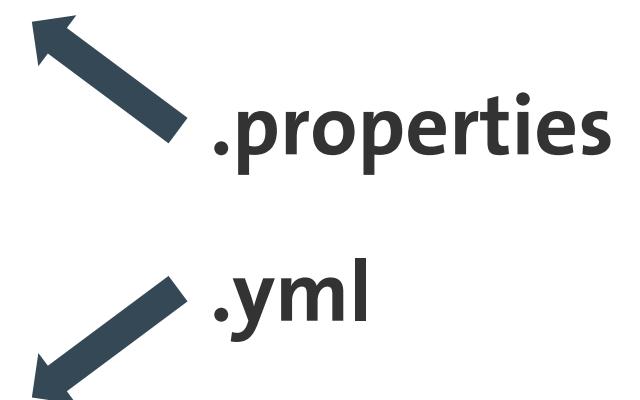
**Spring Boot consider  
property sources in the  
following order**

**We will have a closer  
look into these property  
sources**

# Spring Boot / Profiles, Properties and Externalized Configuration

```
 pizza.inventory.mock=false  
pizza.inventory.url=https://api.pizza-inventory.com  
pizza.inventory.user=admin  
pizza.inventory.password=tester11
```

```
 pizza:  
   inventory:  
     mock: false  
     url: https://api.pizza-inventory.com  
     user: admin  
     password: tester11
```



# Spring Boot / Profiles, Properties and Externalized Configuration

## application.properties

**Examples:** App information like name, context or port.

The properties in **application.properties** file are loaded independently of the active profile. However, the properties can be overwritten in the profile specific files (see property source order).

## profile name



## application-prod.properties

**Examples:** Url and credentials from peripheral systems.

If there are explicitly activated profiles, then properties from **application-{profile}.properties** are loaded.

## application-default.properties

No specific usage. Default can be used as local profile.

If no profiles are explicitly activated, then properties from **application-default.properties** are loaded.

# Spring Boot / Profiles, Properties and Externalized Configuration

All **application.properties** and **application-{profile}.properties** files should be saved to **src/main/resources**. Spring Boot will find them there automatically.

# Spring Boot / Profiles, Properties and Externalized Configuration

Property values (independently from the property source) can be injected directly into your beans by using the **@Value** annotation.

# Spring Boot / Profiles, Properties and Externalized Configuration

```
@Service  
public class PizzaInventoryService {  
  
    @Value("${pizza.inventory.url}")  
    private String url;  
  
    @Value("${pizza.inventory.user}")  
    private String user;  
  
    @Value("${pizza.inventory.password}")  
    private String password;  
}
```

**Field injection  
with @Value**