

Spring Namespaces

Sydney Spring User Group 7 August 2006

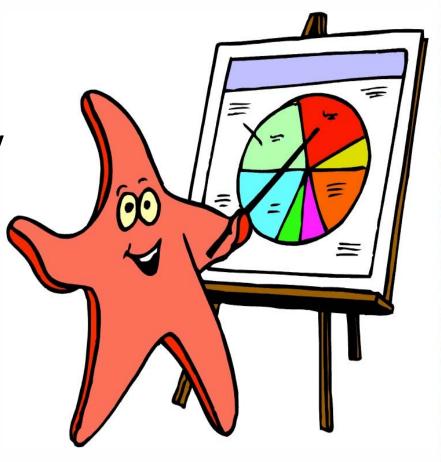


Last update: 15-Oct-06

About Me



- Ben Alex
- Director Interface21
- OSS Projects
 - Lead Acegi Security
 - Dev Spring RCP
- Author
 - Professional Java Development w/ Spring Framework
- Using Spring since 03
- Teach Spring since 04



Agenda

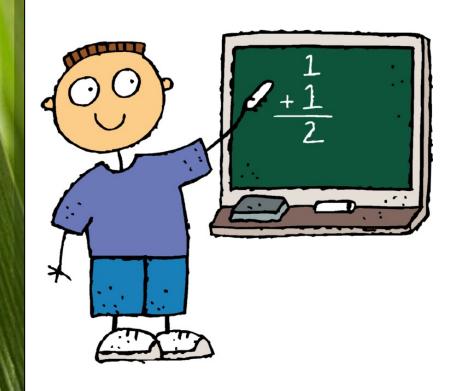


·Two quick demos

·Getting our hands dirty!

Thanks to Erik Wiersma (JTeam) for original presentation material





Two quick demos

Sample 1 - Webframework



- NAWF (Not Another Web Framework)
- Strikingly named "Webframework"
- Using IoC as that's A Good Thing™
 - Thus, it's very configurable
 - But... generally a lot of XML configuration







Let's take a look at the XML

Sample 1 - Summarized



- Removed lots of XML
- Less error prone (XML validation)
- Easier to write (XML code completion)
- Encapsulated Java and Spring constructs
 - At last, XML and OO lifecycles independent
 - Great refactoring benefits



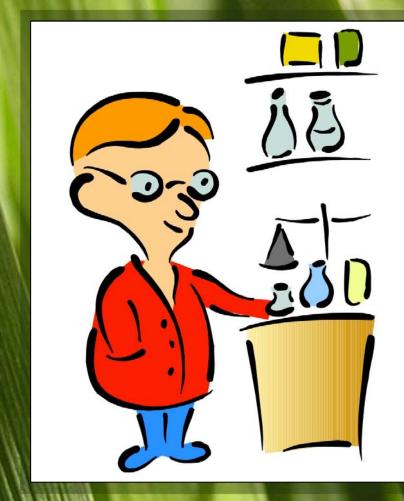
Sample 2 - DWR



- Direct Web Remoting (DWR):
 - Javascript to Java remoting framework
 - DWR is "Easy Ajax for Java"
- On a side track...
 - Don't forget about JSON-RPC
 - Also check out Google Web Toolkit







Let's take a look at the XML

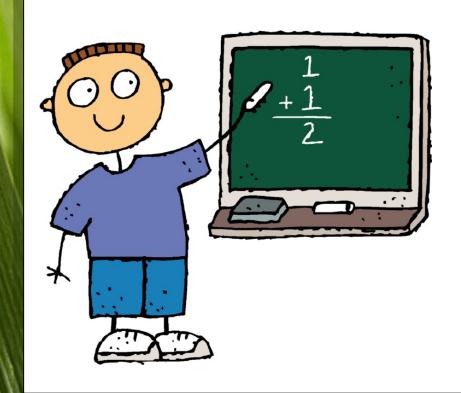
Sample 2 - Summarized



- Same benefits as first example, plus...
- Easy to see which beans are remoted
- Notice we can work with both
 - New elements (BeanDefinitionParser)
 - Existing beans (BeanDefinitionDecorator)







Getting our hands dirty

How Do You Do It?



- 1. Write your preferred XML
- Select an XML namespace string
- Create supporting XML Schema
- 4. Write a NamespaceHandler
- 5. Create META-INF/spring.handlers
- 6. Create META-INF/spring.schemas



Write Your Preferred XML



Before:

```
<bean id="wordCounter"
    class="jteam.springone.WordCounterImpl">
    cproperty name="delimiter" value=","/>
     cproperty name="encoding" value="UTF8"/>
     cproperty name="maxWordCount" value="10"/>
</bean>
```

Write Your Preferred XML



After:

```
<wordCounter
    delimiter="comma"
    encoding="UTF-8"
    maxWordCount="100"/>
```

XML Namespace Background



• XML documents may have elements with the same name:

```
Pizza
color>Cherry Wood</color>
Sushi
```

HTML

Furniture



XML Namespace Background



• XML documents may have elements with the same name:

HTML

Furniture



XML Namespace Background



XML documents may have elements with the same name:

HTML

Furniture



Select an XML Namespace String



- Need to pick a new namespace for our WordCounter
- Let's call it:

http://www.jteam.nl/stringutils

 This is only a namespace, and does not specify the location of the *.xsd file



Create Supporting XML Schema



- Bound to your selected namespace
- Stored in an *.xsd file
- Defines and validates XML structure
 - Elements
 - Attributes
 - more...
- IDE/Tool support
- Powerful but complex



BeanDefinitions Matter



- Application contexts configurable via:
 - XML
 - Properties files
 - Several scripting languages
 - Java
- BeanDefi ni ti ons are abstraction of bean config
- Our NamespaceHandl er will work with these BeanDefi ni ti ons



Write a NamespaceHandler



Implement NamespaceHandl er interface

Or, simply extend
 NamespaceHandlerSupport



Using NamespaceHandlerSupport



BeanDefinitionParser Contract



```
BeanDefi ni ti on parse(
    El ement el ement,
    ParserContext parserContext
);
```

Create META-INF/spring.handlers



Your namespace string

http\://www.jteam.nl/stringutils=\ jteam.springone.sample.StringUtilsNamespaceHandler

NamespaceHandler implementation



Create META-INF/spring.schemas

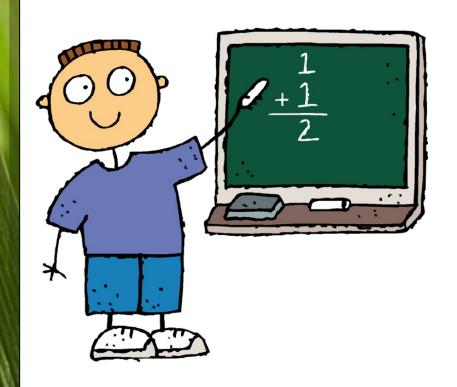


Schema location in XML

http\://www.jteam.nl/sample/stringutils.xsd=\
j team/springone/sample/stringutils.xsd

Schema file location in classpath





WordCounter code review

Uncharted territory



- No best practices
- Few examples
- Limitations unknown



Example Usages



- Acegi Security
- Direct Web Remoting (DWR)
- Spring 2.0
 - AOP
 - Jndi
 - Util
 - Tx
- Spring Modules Validation



Summary



- Domain driven configuration is better readable and easier to understand:
 - Configurations related to <u>your</u> domain
 - Sensible defaults (multiple approaches)
 - Encapsulation (via NamespaceHandler)
 - Stronger typing (via XSD)
 - "Compile time" checks (via XSD)
 - Documentation (<xsd: documentation>)



Questions?







Thank You!