



# Spring Boot Developer course

3 Day Instructor-led Training

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# Course Introduction

Spring Boot Developer

# Logistics

- Student introductions
- Self introduction
- Course registration (if needed)
- Courseware
- Internet access
- Phones on silent

Working hours

Lunch and breaks

Toilets/Restrooms

Fire alarms

Emergency exits

Any other questions?



# Course Objectives

- Learn to use Spring Boot for web and other applications
- Gain hands-on experience
- Generous mixture of presentation and labs

# Covered in this section

- Agenda
- Spring and Pivotal

# Agenda: Day 1

- Spring Framework
- Spring Boot Overview
- Spring Boot Internals
- Spring Boot Features
- Web Development with Spring Boot

# Agenda: Day 2

- Data Access with Spring Boot
- Spring Boot Testing
- Spring Boot Actuator
- Spring Boot Security
- Spring Boot Messaging



# Agenda: Day 3

- Spring Integration
- Spring Cloud Stream
- Spring Boot Microservices
- Custom Spring Boot Starters
- and more...

# Covered in this section

- Agenda
- Spring and Pivotal

# Spring and Pivotal

- SpringSource, the company behind Spring
  - acquired by VMware in 2009
  - transferred to Pivotal joint venture 2013
- Spring projects key to Pivotal's big-data and cloud strategies
  - Virtualize your Java Apps
    - Save license cost
    - Deploy to private, public, hybrid clouds
  - Real-time analytics
    - Spot trends as they happen
    - Spring Data, Spring Hadoop, Spring XD & Pivotal HD



# The Pivotal World

## Cloud Foundry

*Cloud Independence  
Microservices  
Continuous Delivery  
Dev Ops*



## Development

*Frameworks  
Services  
Analytics*



## Big Data Suite

*High Capacity  
Real-time Ingest  
SQL Query  
Scale-out Storage*



GREENPLUM



Pivotal Labs

*Working with clients to build better apps more quickly*

# Spring Projects

**Spring Security**



**Spring Data**



Spring Batch

Spring Integration



Spring (SOAP) Web Services



Spring Social



**Spring Cloud**

**Spring**



**Framework**

Spring AMQP



Spring Session

Spring Hateoas



Spring Android



Spring Web Flow

Spring Reactor



Spring Cloud Data Flow



Spring Mobile



**Spring Boot**

# Demos and Labs

- There will be **DEMOS** in some topics
  - Demos will help you to understand better how to use the technology
- **Repetition** is the key of mastering!
- Better to start fresh
  - You will use the <http://start.spring.io/> for every project/lab.
- **Maven** or **Gradle**, pick your building tool.
  - Every project/lab has instructions for both tools.
- Some times copy/paste is good (just be careful)
  - You will copy/paste some of the Domain classes over new projects, just be careful where.

# Pivotal

A NEW PLATFORM FOR A NEW ERA

# Spring Framework

## Spring Boot Developer

A quick introduction



# Agenda

- Spring Framework
- Spring Application Development
- What's new in Spring Framework 5.0

# Spring Framework

- Open Source
- Lightweight
- Container
- Framework

# Spring Framework

## Open Source

- Binary and Source freely available
- Apache 2 License
- Maven central
- Well documented

# Spring Framework

## Lightweight

- A J2EE Server is not required
- Is not invasive
- Low overhead

# Spring Framework

## Container

- Spring serves as a container for your application objects
- Uses dependency injection to instantiate your objects

# Spring Framework

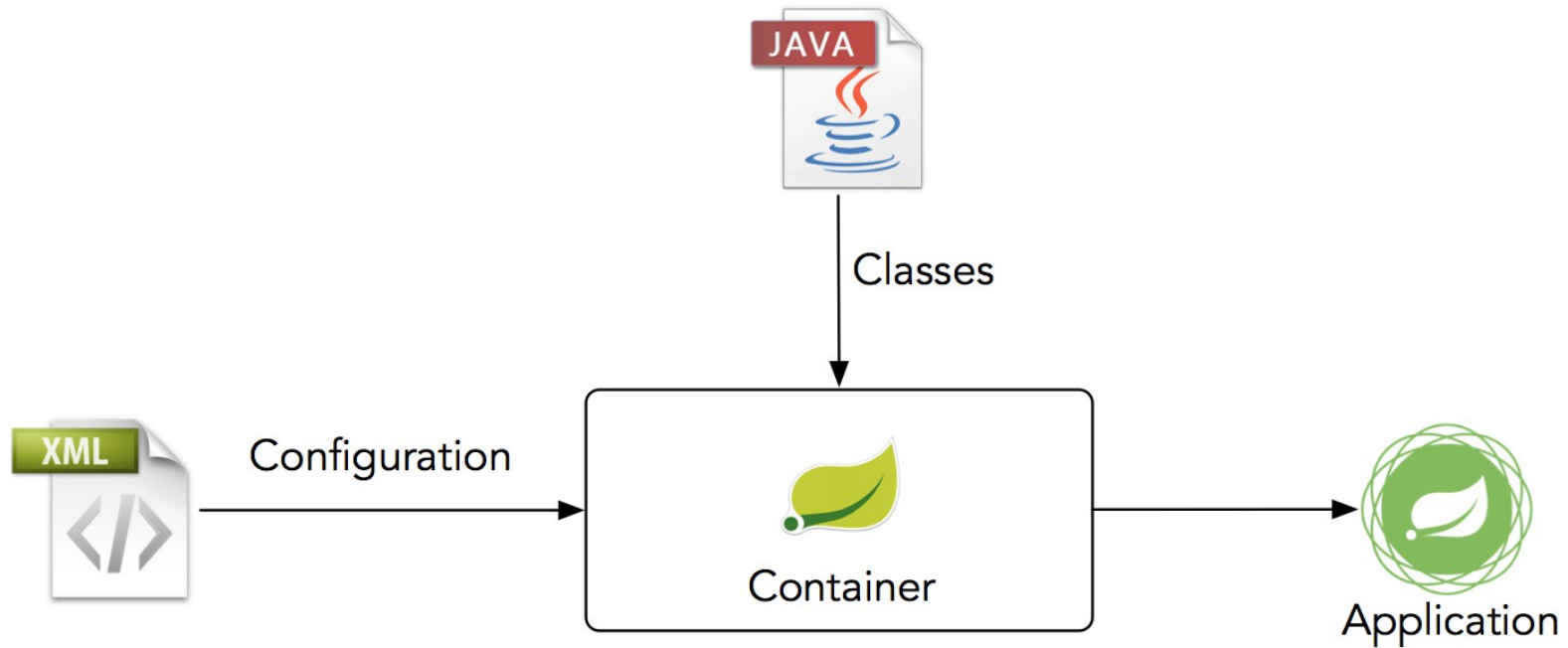
## Framework

- Provides framework classes to simplify working with lower-level technologies

# Agenda

- Spring Framework
- Spring Application Development
- What's new in Spring Framework 5.0

# Spring Application Development





# Spring Application Development

## Configuration

- XML
- Java Config
- Annotations

## Classes

- POJOs

# Agenda

- Spring Framework
- Spring Application Development
- What's new in Spring Framework 5.0

# What's new in Spring Framework 5.0

- **JDK 8+ and Java EE 7+ Baseline**
  - Entire framework codebase based on Java 8 source code level now
  - Full compatibility with JDK 9 for development and deployment.
  - Java EE 7 API level required in Spring's corresponding features now.
  - Compatibility with Java EE 8 API level at runtime.
- **Removed Packages, Classes and Methods**
  - Dropped support: Portlet, Velocity, JasperReports, XMLBeans, JDO, Guava
- **General Core Revision**
  - JDK 8+ enhancements, JDK 9 compatibility

# What's new in Spring Framework 5.0

- Core Container
  - Support for any **@Nullable** annotations as indicators for optional injection points.
  - Functional style on **GenericApplicationContext/AnnotationConfigApplicationContext**
  - Consistent detection of transaction, caching, async annotations on interface methods.
- Spring Web MVC
  - Support for Servlet 4.0 **PushBuilder** argument in Spring MVC controller methods
  - Data binding with immutable objects (**Kotlin / Lombok / @ConstructorProperties**)
  - Support for Reactor 3.1 **Flux** and **Mono** as well as **RxJava** 1.3 and 2.1 as return values from Spring MVC controller methods.

# What's new in Spring Framework 5.0

- Spring WebFlux
  - New spring-webflux module, an alternative to spring-webmvc built on a reactive foundation
  - Fully asynchronous and non-blocking
  - `@Controller` style, annotation-based, programming model, similar to Spring MVC, but supported in WebFlux, running on a reactive stack.
  - New functional programming model ("WebFlux.fn") as an alternative to the `@Controller`, annotation-based, programming model.
  - New WebClient with a functional and reactive API for HTTP calls
- Kotlin support
- Testing Improvements
- HTTP 2 support

# Demo

## REST API with Spring

# Lab - optional

A simple web application with Spring

# Summary

- Spring Framework
  - open source, lightweight, container, framework
  - Spring 5: webflux module, Java 9 ready
- Spring Application Development
  - configuration + classes >> container = application
  - web Application
    - DispatcherServlet, JPA and XML Config, deployment



# Pivotal

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# Spring Boot

## Spring Boot Developer

An overview of Spring Boot

# Spring Framework

## Remember?

- Spring Web development requirements:
  - web:
    - DispatcherServlet, XML Context
  - data:
    - DataSource, TransactionManager, EntityManagerFactory
  - dependency:
    - maven, gradle, ant, ivy
  - logging, property files, monitoring, metrics, security?

# Agenda

- Spring Boot
- Spring Boot Application Development

# Spring Boot

## What is Spring Boot?

- **OPINIONATED** runtime for Spring projects
- Next generation of Spring applications
- **Rapid Application Development**
- Easy to use features

# Spring Boot

## Provides

- Sensible defaults
- **Auto Configuration**
- Ability to create ***stand-alone*** (server-less: runnable) and ***deployable*** applications
- Full control over any configuration:
  - xml, java config, annotations, ***application.properties/yml***

# Spring Boot

Supports different project types:

- web, batch, jdbc, integration, messaging, cloud, and more...

# Spring Boot

It is not

- IDE plugin
- Code generator
- Scaffolding



# Agenda

- Spring Boot
- Spring Boot Application Development

# Spring Boot Application Development

## Spring Boot Components

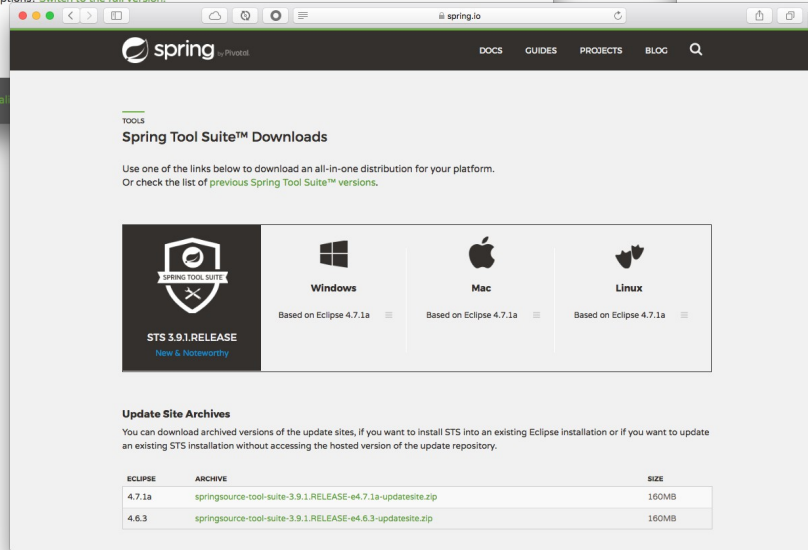
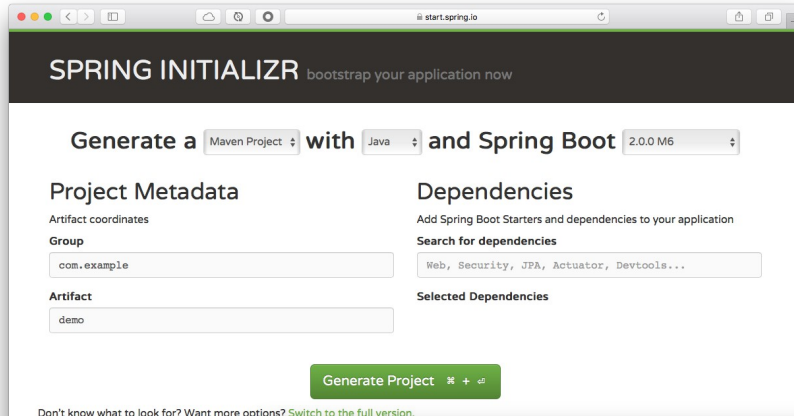
- Dependency Management:
  - maven, gradle, ant, ivy
    - *<parent/>*
    - *<dependency/>*:
      - *spring-boot-starter* technology
    - *<plugin/>*
- main application
  - *@SpringBootApplication*
  - *SpringApplication.run*

# Spring Boot Application Development

## Ways to create a Spring Boot application

- Spring Boot Initializr - <https://start.spring.io/>
- IDE
  - Spring Tool Suite - <https://spring.io/tools/sts/all>
  - IntelliJ IDEA - <https://www.jetbrains.com/idea/download/>
  - Netbeans - <https://netbeans.org/downloads/>
  - Atom - <https://atom.io/>
  - VSCode - <https://code.visualstudio.com/>
- Spring Boot CLI

# Spring Boot Application Development



# Demo

Simple Spring Boot app

# Lab

Create a REST Spring Boot Web App

# Summary

- Spring Boot
  - ***Opinionated*** Runtime for spring projects
  - Provides ***sensible defaults*** (best practices)
  - Components:
    - dependency, starter, `@SpringBootApplication`, `SpringApplication.run`
  - Spring Initializr, IDE, Spring Boot CLI

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# Spring Boot Internals

Spring Boot Developer

An overview of auto-configuration

# Spring Boot Internals

Remember?

- Spring Boot is an ***OPINIONATED*** runtime for Spring projects

# Agenda

- Spring Boot auto-configuration

# Spring Boot auto-configuration

- Spring Boot uses sensible defaults based on what dependencies are on the classpath
- **auto-configuration** is enabled by using the *@EnableAutoConfiguration* annotation
- Where or how to use this annotation?

# Spring Boot auto-configuration

- ***@SpringBootApplication*** is a composite annotation.

```
1
2 //...
3 @Inherited
4 @SpringBootConfiguration
5 @EnableAutoConfiguration
6 @ComponentScan
7 public @interface SpringBootApplication {
8
9     //...
10
11 }
```

# Spring Boot auto-configuration

- ***@EnableAutoConfiguration*** reads the *spring-boot-autoconfigure/META-INF/spring.factories*
- The *spring.factories* file contains a list of classes (***\*AutoConfiguration***) that have all the logic to be executed accordingly to the dependencies that an application has in the classpath.

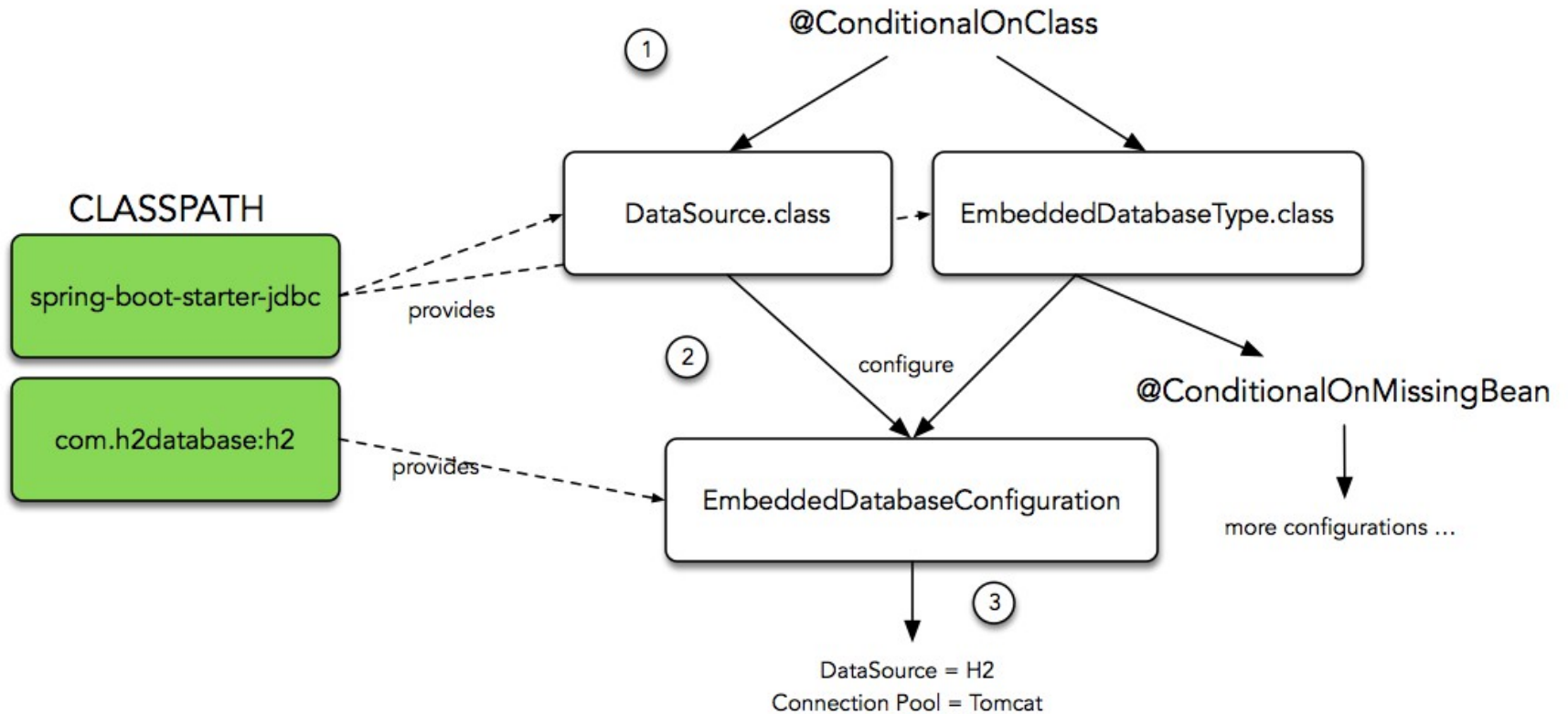
# Spring Boot auto-configuration

The **\*AutoConfiguration** classes use:

- *@ConditionalOnClass*
- *@ConditionalOnBean*
- *@ConditionalOnProperty*
- *@ConditionalOnMissingBean*
- *@ConditionalOnMissingClass*

and more ... to set the defaults for the Spring application, the necessary **Spring Beans**.

# Spring Boot auto-configuration



1. Is there a `DataSource` and `EmbeddedDatabaseType` classes in the classpath? Is there any `DataSource` Bean defined?



# Demo

DataSourceAutoConfiguration review

# Lab

Using @Conditional annotations...

# Summary

- Spring Boot Internals
  - Opinionated runtime for spring projects
  - Provides sensible defaults (best practices)
- auto-configuration
  - Based on annotations: *@Conditional\**

# Pivotal

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# Spring Boot Features

## Spring Boot Developer

Discovering Spring Boot features

# Agenda

- Packaging
- SpringApplication
- External Configuration
- Profiles
- Logging

# Spring Boot Features: packaging

Spring Boot can create executable applications

Maven:

***./mvnw package***

Gradle:

***./gradlew build***

Run:

***java -jar myapp.jar***

# Spring Boot Features: packaging

- A Spring Boot web application will have an embedded servlet container
- Spring Boot supports: *Tomcat*, *Undertow* and *Jetty*
- *Tomcat* is the default



# Spring Boot Features: packaging

An executable / deployable WAR must have:

## *maven*

```
<packaging>war</packaging>
<!-- ... -->
<dependencies>
  <!-- ... -->
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-tomcat</artifactId>
    <scope>provided</scope>
  </dependency>
</dependencies>
```

## *gradle*

```
//...
apply plugin: 'war'

dependencies {
  //...
  providedRuntime('org.springframework.boot:spring-boot-starter-tomcat')
  //...
}
```

```
public class ServletInitializer extends SpringBootServletInitializer {

    @Override
    protected SpringApplicationBuilder configure(SpringApplicationBuilder application) {
        return application.sources(DemoApplication.class);
    }

}
```

# Spring Boot Features: packaging

Spring Boot allows to override the defaults:

## *maven*

```
<dependencies>

  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-web</artifactId>
    <exclusions>
      <exclusion>
        <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
        <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-tomcat</artifactId>
      </exclusion>
    </exclusions>
  </dependency>

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

</dependencies>
```

## *gradle*

```
configurations {
    compile.exclude module: "spring-boot-starter-tomcat"
}

dependencies {
    compile('org.springframework.boot:spring-boot-starter-web')
    compile('org.springframework.boot:spring-boot-starter-jetty')
    // ...
}
```

# Demo

## packaging

# Agenda

- Packaging
- **SpringApplication**
- External Configuration
- Profiles
- Logging

# Spring Boot Features: *SpringApplication*

***SpringApplication*** class bootstraps a Spring application and it provides:

- A way to customize the banner
- Customize the application through ***application.properties/yml***
- A fluent API builder: ***SpringApplicationBuilder***
- Events and Listeners
- Application Type: ***setWebApplicationType***
  - ***WebApplicationType.NONE, WebApplicationType.SERVLET, WebApplicationType.REACTIVE***
- Access to application arguments
- Run specific code once the *SpringApplication* has started
- Admin features: ***MBeanServer***

# Demo

SpringApplication class

# Agenda

- Packaging
- SpringApplication
- External Configuration
- Profiles
- Logging

# Spring Boot Features: External Configuration

Spring Boot allows externalize configuration to use the same code in different environments through:

- *application.properties* / *application.yml*
- Environment variables
- Command line arguments



# Spring Boot Features: External Configuration

- Property values can be injected using **@Value** annotation or can be bound to structured objects via **@ConfigurationProperties**
- Spring Boot uses a **PropertySource** order to allow value overriding
- Spring Boot uses **relaxed binding rules** for binding

# Spring Boot Features: External Configuration

Spring Boot uses a very particular **PropertySource** order that is designed to allow sensible overriding of values; to name a few:

...

*Command line arguments.*

*Properties from SPRING\_APPLICATION\_JSON*

...

*Java System properties (System.getProperties()).*

*OS environment variables.*

...

*Profile-specific application properties outside of your packaged jar*

*Profile-specific application properties packaged inside your jar*

*Application properties outside of your packaged jar*

*Application properties packaged inside your jar*

...

# Spring Boot Features: External Configuration

***SpringApplication*** will load properties from ***application.properties*** files in the following locations and add them to the spring ***Environment***:

- */config* subdirectory of the current directory.
- current directory
- classpath */config* package
- classpath root

# Demo

## External Configuration

# Agenda

- Packaging
- SpringApplication
- External Configuration
- **Profiles**
- Logging

# Spring Boot Features: Profiles

Spring Boot allows to use profile-specific properties:

- *application-{profile}.properties*
- a single *application.yml* that contains profiles blocks:

```
spring:
  application:
    name: directory-service

---

spring:
  profiles: qa

directory:
  host: 192.168.3.12
  user: qauser
  pass: qapwd

---

spring:
  profiles: production

directory:
  host: directory-service.cfapps.io
  user: dsuser
  pass: {cypher}{682bc583f4641835fa2db009355293665d2647dade3375c0ee201de2a49f7bda}
```

# Spring Boot Features: Profiles

**maven:**

```
./mvnw spring-boot:run -Dspring.profiles.active=dev
```

**gradle:**

```
//build.gradle  
  
bootRun {  
    systemProperty "spring.profiles.active", System.getProperty("spring.profiles.active")  
}
```

```
./gradlew bootRun -Dspring.profiles.active=dev
```

**JAR:**

```
SPRING_PROFILES_ACTIVE=production java -jar myapp.jar
```

or

```
java -Dspring.profiles.active=qa -jar myapp.jar
```

# Agenda

- Packaging
- SpringApplication
- External Configuration
- Profiles
- Logging



# Spring Boot Features: Logging

- Spring Boot uses **Commons Logging** for all internal logging, **Logback** will be used by default.
- Spring Boot support logger levels configuration: *TRACE, DEBUG, INFO, WARN, ERROR, FATAL, OFF* through the **logging.level.\*** properties in the **application.properties/yml** file

```
logging.level.root=WARN
logging.level.org.springframework.web=DEBUG
logging.level.org.hibernate=ERROR
logging.level.io.pivotal.workshop=DEBUG
```

# Lab

## Spring Boot Features

# Summary

- Packaging: **JAR** and **WAR**
  - **WAR**: executable and deployable
- *SpringApplication*
  - Customizable: banner, fluent API builder, etc
- External Configuration
- Profiles
- Logging

# Pivotal

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# Web Development with Spring Boot

Spring Boot Developer

Spring MVC

# Spring Web Development

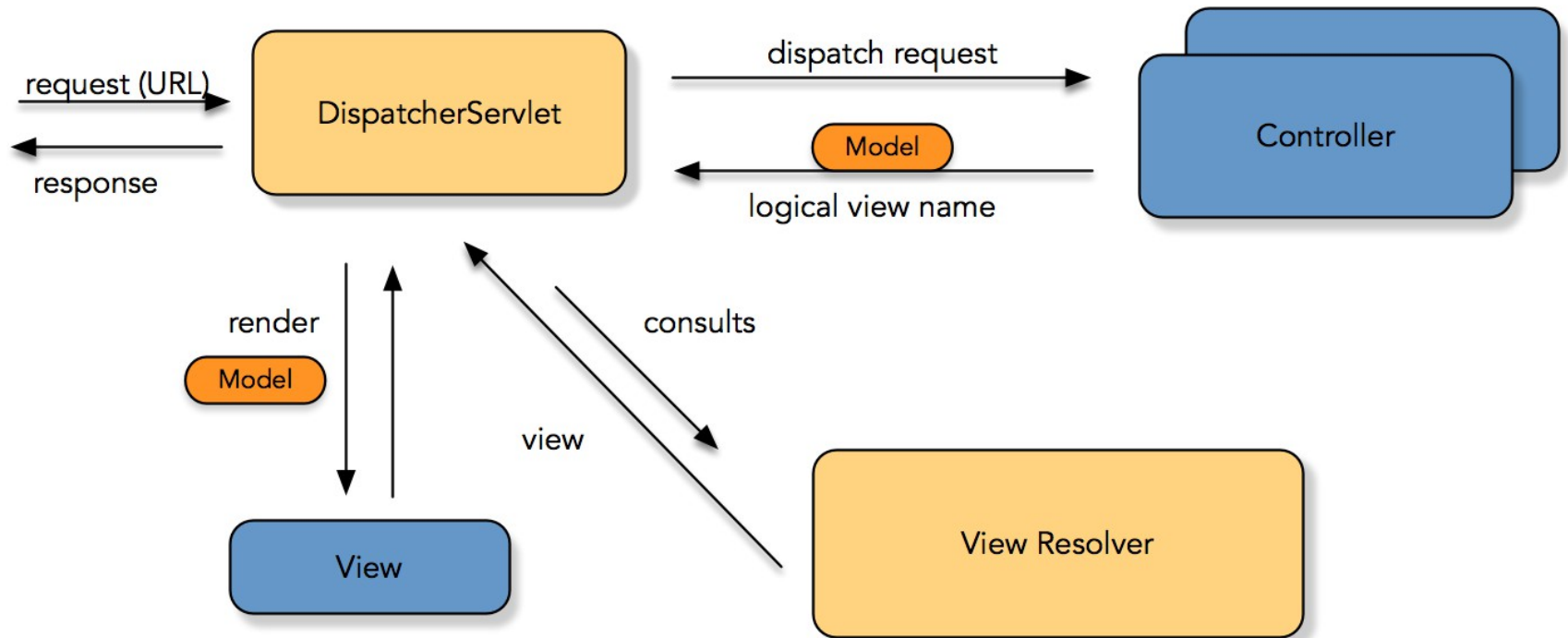
## Remember?

- web.xml
- DispatcherServlet
- `<context:component-scan />`
- View resolvers

# Agenda

- Spring Web MVC
- Spring Boot Web Development

# Spring Web MVC





# Agenda

- Spring Web MVC
- Spring Boot Web Development

# Spring Boot Web Development

- Spring Boot uses the power of **Spring Web MVC** to create powerful web applications with ease
- Spring Boot Web applications can be created by adding the *spring-boot-starter-web* dependency
- The *spring-boot-starter-web* dependency brings the *spring-web*, *spring-webmvc* jars and other additional libraries like *tomcat*, *jackson*, etc.

# Spring Boot Web Development

- Spring Boot will auto-configure the *DispatcherServlet*, content and view resolvers
- You can use all the *spring-mvc* annotations:
  - @Controller / @RestController
  - @RequestMapping
  - @GetMapping, @PostMapping, @PutMapping, @DeleteMapping, @PatchMapping
  - @PathVariable, @RequestParam, @RequestHeader, @RequestBody, @ModelAttribute, @ModelAttribute
  - @SessionAttributes, @ModelAttribute, @CookieValue
  - @ControllerAdvice, @RestControllerAdvice
  - @RequestPart, @ExceptionHandler,
  - ServletRequest, HttpServletRequest, Principal, and more...

# Spring Boot Web Development

Supports for serving static resources:

- */static, /public, /META-INF/resources*
- */webjars/\*\**
- *index.html* and custom *favicon*

# Spring Boot Web Development

- Support for **JSON** and **XML** serialization
- Multiple template engine support:
  - Groovy Server Pages
  - Freemaker
  - Velocity
  - Mustache
  - Thymeleaf

# Spring Boot Web Development

Support embedded servlet containers:

- Servlet 3.x engines
- Access and compatibility with J2EE annotations:
  - `@WebServlet`
  - `@WebFilter`
  - `@WebListener`

# Spring Boot Web Development

Customization through *application.properties/yml*

Custom network configuration:

- *server.port, server.address*

Custom embedded servlet container configuration:

- *server.session.\*, server.compression.\*, server.servlet.\**

Custom error pages by providing:

- *src/main/resources/public/error/<status-code>.html*

# Demo

## Web App with Spring Boot



# Lab

## Code Snippet Manager application

# Summary

- Spring Boot Web Development
  - Opinionated Runtime for Web Projects
  - Uses the power of ***Spring Web MVC***
  - Highly Customizable

# Pivotal

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# Data Access with Spring Boot

Spring Boot Developer

Data access with JDBC, JPA and REST

# Spring Boot Data Access

## Remember?

- persistence.xml
- DataSource
- TransactionManager
- EntityManager

# Agenda

- JDBC
- Spring Data JPA
- Spring Data Rest
- NoSQL
- Additional features

# Spring Boot Data Access: JDBC

- Spring Boot uses the extensive support from the Spring Framework for working with SQL databases
- Spring Boot uses direct access from *JdbcTemplate* to complete **ORM** technologies like **Hibernate**
- Spring Boot JDBC applications can be created by adding the *spring-boot-starter-jdbc* and the **SQL** driver dependencies

# Spring Boot Data Access: JDBC

- Spring Boot will auto-configure the ***DataSource*** based on default properties or any existing configuration
- ***DataSource*** properties can be overridden in the *application.properties/yml* file

```
spring.datasource.url=jdbc:mysql://localhost/testdb
spring.datasource.username=mysqluser
spring.datasource.password=mysqlpasswd
spring.datasource.driver-class-name=com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
```

- Multiple ***DataSource*** bean definitions can exist



# Spring Boot Data Access: JDBC

- Spring Boot uses **HikariCP** as the default connection pool
- Spring Boot support embedded databases: **H2**, **HSQL** and **Derby**
- Spring Boot uses the Spring JDBC initializer feature, it loads SQL from *schema.sql* and *data.sql*
- Spring Boot also supports the *schema- $\{platform\}$ .sql* and *data- $\{platform\}$ .sql*

# Spring Boot Data Access: JDBC

- Spring Boot auto-configures the *JdbcTemplate* so it's easy to use in any spring bean

```
@Service
public class DirectoryService {

    private final JdbcTemplate jdbcTemplate;

    @Autowired
    public DirectoryService(JdbcTemplate jdbcTemplate) {
        this.jdbcTemplate = jdbcTemplate;
    }

    // ...

}
```

# Demo

## JDBC Demo with Spring Boot

# Lab

## JDBC

# Agenda

- JDBC
- Spring Data JPA
- Spring Data Rest
- NoSQL
- Additional features

# Spring Boot Data Access: JPA

- Spring Boot uses the power of the *Spring Data* project to create data applications with ease
- Spring Boot JPA applications can be created by adding the *spring-boot-starter-data-jpa* and the **SQL** driver dependencies.

# Spring Boot Data Access: JPA

## *Spring Data*

- Relies on the Java Persistence API
- Repository generation base on interfaces: *Repository*, *CrudRepository*, *JpaRepository*
- Custom object mapping
- Dynamic query derivation from repository method names
- Schema generation through *spring.jpa.\** properties
- Initialization through an import.sql file

# Lab

## JPA



# Agenda

- JDBC
- Spring Data JPA
- **Spring Data Rest**
- NoSQL
- Additional features

# Spring Boot Data Access: Rest

- Spring Boot will use *Spring Data Rest* project to create hypermedia-driven REST web services on top of repositories
- Spring Boot data-rest applications can be created by adding the *spring-boot-starter-data-jpa*, *spring-boot-starter-data-rest* and the **SQL** driver dependencies

# Spring Boot Data Access: data-rest

## *Spring Data Rest*

- Exposes a discoverable REST API for your domain model using HAL as media type
- Exposes collection, item and association resources representing your model
- Supports pagination via navigational links
- Allows to dynamically filter collection resources
- Ships a customized variant of the HAL Browser
- Currently supports JPA, MongoDB, Neo4j, Solr, Cassandra, Gemfire
- Allows advanced customizations of the default resources exposed
- and more ...

# Lab

## Data Rest

# Agenda

- JDBC
- Spring Data JPA
- Spring Data Rest
- NoSQL
- Additional features

# Spring Boot Data Access: NoSQL

- Spring Boot will use **Spring Data** project to create NoSQL data applications with ease
- Spring Boot will provide auto-configuration for: **Redis, MongoDB, Neo4j, Elasticsearch, Solr, Cassandra, Couchbase** and **LDAP**, so is easy to use its respective *<data-technology>Template* class.
- Spring Boot NoSQL applications can be created by adding the necessary data starter technology dependency

# Agenda

- JDBC
- Spring Data JPA
- Spring Data Rest
- NoSQL
- **Additional features**

# Spring Boot Data Access: Additional features

Spring Boot provides additional tools and functionality:

- Higher-level database migration tool: *flyway* and *liquibase*
- H2's web console through: `/h2-console` endpoint
  - `spring.h2.console.enable = true` to enable it
  - it can be secured
- Support for *jOOQ* (Java Object Oriented Querying)
  - Code generation through *jooq-codegen-maven* plugin
  - auto-configuration of the *DSLContext* interface
  - Customization of *jOOQ* by setting `spring.jooq.sql-dialect` property



# Summary

- Spring Boot Data Access
- JDBC: auto-configuration of the DataSource / JdbcTemplate
- JPA: based on spring data - repositories, mapping, query methods
- Rest: based on spring data rest - restful implementation of the domain object through HATEOAS
- NoSQL: based on spring data
- Additional features: h2-console, flyway and liquibase, jooq

# Pivotal

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# Testing with Spring Boot

Spring Boot Developer

TDD with Spring Boot

# Agenda

- Testing
- Spring Boot Testing

# Testing

- Structure your code with clean separation of concerns so that individual parts can be unit tested.
- TDD is a good way to achieve this.
- Use constructor injection to ensure that objects can be instantiated directly. Don't use field injection as it just makes your tests harder to write.

# Agenda

- Testing
- Spring Boot Testing

# Spring Boot Testing

- Spring Boot uses the *Spring Test* project to provide an easy way to execute unit and integration tests, facilitating a TDD approach
- Spring Boot Tests can be created by adding the *spring-boot-starter-test* dependency

# Spring Boot Testing

The *spring-boot-starter-test* dependency provides:

- JUnit 5
- Spring Test & Spring Boot Test
- Assertj
- Hamcrest
- Mockito
- JsonAssert
- JsonPath



# Old Spring Boot Testing

```
@RunWith(SpringJUnit4ClassRunner.class)
@ContextConfiguration(classes=MyApp.class, loader=SpringApplicationContextLoa
der.class)
public class MyTest {

    // ...

}
```

```
@RunWith(SpringJUnit4ClassRunner.class)
@SpringApplicationConfiguration(MyApp.class)
public class MyTest {

    // ...

}
```

```
@RunWith(SpringJUnit4ClassRunner.class)
@SpringApplicationConfiguration(MyApp.class)
@IntegrationTest
public class MyTest {

    // ...

}
```

```
@RunWith(SpringJUnit4ClassRunner.class)
@SpringApplicationConfiguration(MyApp.class)
@WebIntegrationTest
public class MyTest {

    // ...

}
```

# Spring Boot Testing

A new spring boot integration test will look like this:

```
@RunWith(SpringRunner.class)
@SpringBootTest(webEnvironment=WebEnvironment.RANDOM_PORT)
public class MyTest {

    // ...

}
```

# Spring Boot Testing

A more concrete example that actually hits a real REST endpoint:

```
@RunWith(SpringRunner.class)
@SpringBootTest(webEnvironment=WebEnvironment.RANDOM_PORT)
public class MyTest {

    @Autowired
    private TestRestTemplate restTemplate;

    @Test
    public void test() {
        this.restTemplate.getForEntity(
           ("/{username}/vehicle", String.class, "Phil");
    }
}
```

# Spring Boot Testing

```
@RunWith(SpringRunner.class)
@SpringBootTest(webEnvironment = WebEnvironment.RANDOM_PORT)
public class SampleTestApplicationWebIntegrationTests {

    @Autowired
    private TestRestTemplate restTemplate;

    @MockBean
    private VehicleDetailsService vehicleDetailsService;

    @Before
    public void setup() {
        given(this.vehicleDetailsService.
            getVehicleDetails("123")
        ).willReturn(
            new VehicleDetails("Honda", "Civic"));
    }

    @Test
    public void test() {
        this.restTemplate.getForEntity("/{username}/vehicle",
            String.class, "sframework");
    }
}
```

## Mocking and Spying

# Spring Boot Testing

```
public class VehicleDetailsJsonTests {

    private JacksonTester<VehicleDetails> json;

    @Before
    public void setup() {
        ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
        // Possibly configure the mapper
        JacksonTester.initFields(this, objectMapper);
    }

    @Test
    public void serializeJson() {
        VehicleDetails details =
            new VehicleDetails("Honda", "Civic");

        assertThat(this.json.write(details))
            .isEqualToJson("vehicledetails.json");

        assertThat(this.json.write(details))
            .hasJsonPathStringValue("@.make");

        assertThat(this.json.write(details))
            .extractingJsonPathStringValue("@.make")
            .isEqualTo("Honda");
    }

    @Test
    public void deserializeJson() {
        String content = "{\"make\":\"Ford\",\"model\":\"Focus\"}";

        assertThat(this.json.parse(content))
            .isEqualTo(new VehicleDetails("Ford", "Focus"));

        assertThat(this.json.parseObject(content).getMake())
            .isEqualTo("Ford");
    }
}
```

## JSON assertions

# Spring Boot Testing

```
@RunWith(SpringRunner.class)
@DataJpaTest
public class UserRepositoryTests {

    @Autowired
    private TestEntityManager entityManager;

    @Autowired
    private UserRepository repository;

    @Test
    public void findByUsernameShouldReturnUser() {
        this.entityManager.persist(new User("sboot", "123"));
        User user = this.repository.findByUsername("sboot");

        assertThat(user.getUsername()).isEqualTo("sboot");
        assertThat(user.getVin()).isEqualTo("123");
    }
}
```

JPA slice

# Spring Boot Testing

```
@RunWith(SpringRunner.class)
@WebMvcTest(UserVehicleController.class)
public class UserVehicleControllerTests {

    @Autowired
    private MockMvc mvc;

    @MockBean
    private UserVehicleService userVehicleService;

    @Test
    public void getVehicleShouldReturnMakeAndModel() {
        given(this.userVehicleService.getVehicleDetails("sboot"))
            .willReturn(new VehicleDetails("Honda", "Civic"));

        this.mvc.perform(get("/sboot/vehicle")
            .accept(MediaType.TEXT_PLAIN))
            .andExpect(status().isOk())
            .andExpect(content().string("Honda Civic"));
    }
}
```

MVC slice

# Spring Boot Testing

## JSON slice

```
@RunWith(SpringRunner.class)
@JsonTest
public class VehicleDetailsJsonTests {

    private JacksonTester<VehicleDetails> json;

    @Test
    public void serializeJson() {
        VehicleDetails details = new VehicleDetails(
            "Honda", "Civic");

        assertThat(this.json.write(details))
            .extractingJsonPathStringValue("@.make")
            .isEqualTo("Honda");
    }
}
```



# Lab

## Testing

# Summary

- Spring Boot Testing
- Provides different libraries: mockito, jsonassert, etc
- Provides: `@RunWith` and `@SpringBootTest` annotations
- Slices: JPA, MVC, JSON

# Pivotal

A NEW PLATFORM FOR A NEW ERA

# Spring Boot Actuator

Spring Boot Developer

Out-of-the-box production-ready features

# Non-Functional Requirements

- Every application nowadays required non-functional requirements, like monitoring, health checks and management

# Agenda

- Spring Boot Actuator
- Metrics
- Health Indicators

# Spring Boot Actuator

- Spring Boot includes a number of additional production-ready features to help you monitor and manage your application when it's pushed to production
- Adding these production-ready features to a Spring Boot application is as easy as including the *spring-boot-starter-actuator*

# Spring Boot Actuator

- Spring Boot *Actuator* provides HTTP endpoints through a Spring MVC based application
- *Actuator* endpoints allow you to monitor and interact with your application
- *Actuator* endpoints can be exposed also through **JMX** using **jolokia**



# Spring Boot Actuator

- **Actuator** endpoints are mapped under **/actuator**
- Spring Boot includes a number of built-in endpoints:
  - conditions displays an auto-configuration report
  - beans displays a complete list of all the spring beans
  - dump performs a thread dump
  - env exposes Spring's ConfigurableEnvironment
  - health shows application health information
  - info displays arbitrary application info
  - metrics shows metrics information for the current application
  - mappings displays a collated list of all @RequestMapping paths
  - shutdown allows the application to be gracefully shutdown
  - trace displays trace information
  - ...
- By default, only the **info** (**/actuator/info**) and the **health** (**/actuator/health**) are available.

# Spring Boot Actuator

- Endpoints can be customized using the *application.properties/yml*, you can change if an endpoint is enabled, with a particular path, accessible through JMX or/and Web and how long it will be cached.

## syntax:

- *management.endpoint.[endpoint-name].enabled*
  - *management.endpoint.[endpoint-name].cache.time-to-live*
- You can change the defaults (enable all endpoints) using the:  

```
management.endpoints.web.expose=*
```
  - By default the *spring-boot-actuator* uses the role ACTUATOR to get access to the endpoints if secured.

# Spring Boot Actuator

- **Actuator** has **CORS** support, endpoints can be configure what kind of cross domain request are authorized

```
management.endpoints.web.cors.allowed-origins=http://mydomain.com  
management.endpoints.web.cors.allowed-methods=GET, POST
```

- You can change the default base path (**/actuator**) with:

```
management.endpoints.web.base-path=/admin
```

- **Actuator** brings an easy way to implement custom endpoints with **@Endpoint**, **@ReadOperation**, **@WriteOperation** and **@Selector** annotations that can be enabled and used for web (Spring MVC and Jersey) and/or JMX with the same code.

# Spring Boot Actuator

- The following actuator endpoint will be expose:

```
@Endpoint(id = "messaging")
public class MessagingEndpoint {

    @ReadOperation
    public Map<String, Object> messaging() { ... }

    @ReadOperation
    public MessagesByQueue messagesByQueue(@Selector String queueName) { ... }

    @WriteOperation
    public void configureConcurrentConsumersByQueue(@Selector String queueName, @Selector Integer count) { ... }

    ...
}
```

by default as web: */actuator/messaging*

and JMX object name:

*org.springframework.boot:type=Endpoint,name=Messaging*

# Spring Boot Actuator

- **Actuator** brings **extensions** to override endpoints operation for a given technology by using the `WebEndpointResponse<Health>` as response instead of **Health**:

```
@WebEndpointExtension(endpoint = HealthEndpoint.class)
public class HealthWebEndpointExtension {

    @ReadOperation
    public WebEndpointResponse<Health> getHealth() {
        Health health = this.delegate.health();
        Integer status = getStatus(health);
        return new WebEndpointResponse<>(health, status);
    }
}
```

# Spring Boot Actuator

- With a custom endpoint, now is necessary to configure it with the `@ConditionalOnEnabledEndpoint` that makes sure that the endpoint is not created (or exposed) according to the current configuration:

```
@Bean
@ConditionalOnBean(MessagingSystem.class)
@ConditionalOnMissingBean
@ConditionalOnEnabledEndpoint
public MessagingEndpoint messagingEndpoint(MessagingSystem messagingSystem) {
    return new MessagingEndpoint(messagingSystem);
}
```

# Agenda

- Spring Boot Actuator
- Metrics
- Health Indicators

# Spring Boot Actuator: metrics

**Actuator** includes a *metrics* endpoint that exposes system metrics:

You can query this metrics

using the name and selector tags:

*metrics/jvm.memory.used?tag=heap*

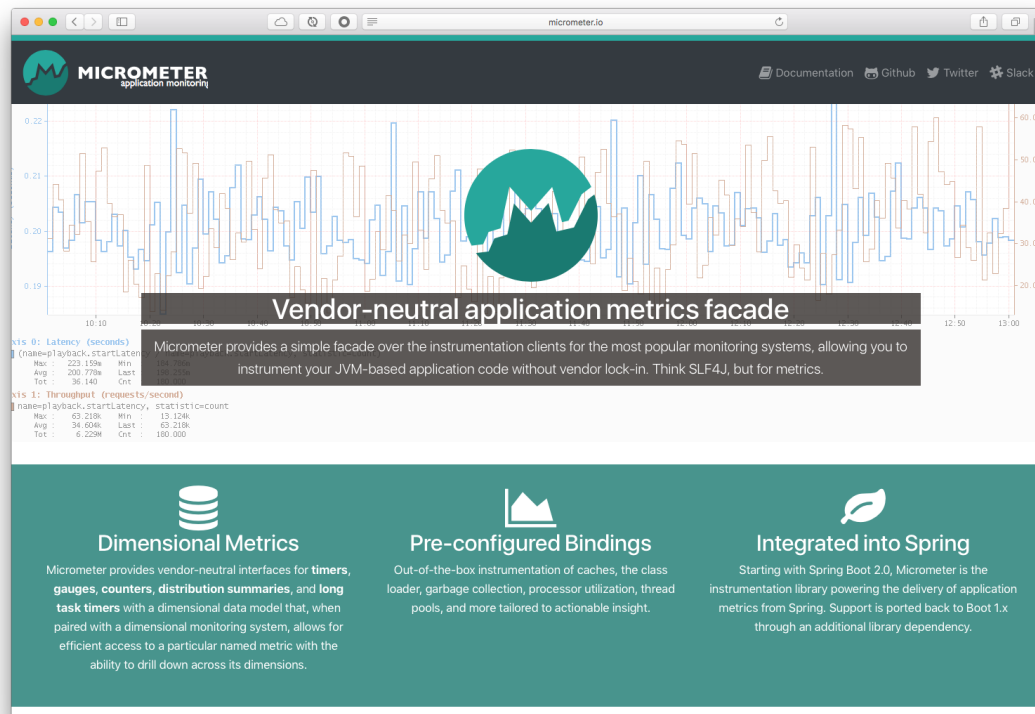
```
{
  - names: [
    "data.source.active.connections",
    "jvm.buffer.memory.used",
    "jvm.memory.used",
    "jvm.buffer.count",
    "logback.events",
    "process.uptime",
    "jvm.memory.committed",
    "data.source.max.connections",
    "system.load.average.1m",
    "http.server.requests",
    "jvm.buffer.total.capacity",
    "jvm.memory.max",
    "process.start.time",
    "cpu",
    "data.source.min.connections"
  ]
}
```

```
{
  name: "jvm.memory.used",
  - measurements: [
    - {
      statistic: "Value",
      value: 358811440
    }
  ],
  - availableTags: [
    - {
      tag: "area",
      - values: [
        "heap",
        "heap",
        "heap",
        "nonheap",
        "nonheap",
        "nonheap"
      ]
    },
    - {
      tag: "id",
      - values: [
        "PS Old Gen",
        "PS Survivor Space",
        "PS Eden Space",
        "Code Cache",
        "Compressed Class Space",
        "Metaspace"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```



# Spring Boot Actuator: metrics

- **Actuator** metrics support **Micrometer** for dimensional and hierarchical metrics.
- **Micrometer** (<http://micrometer.io/>) provides a simple facade over the instrumentation clients for the most popular monitoring systems, allowing you to instrument your JVM-based application code without vendor lock-in.



# Spring Boot Actuator: metrics

- Using **Micrometer**, Spring Boot auto-configures a composite meter registry and adds a registry to the composite for each of the supported implementations that it finds on the classpath.
- **Micrometer** support several monitoring systems:
  - (Dimensional) **Atlas, Prometheus, Datadog, Influx, StatsD, Telegraf**
  - (Hierarchical) **Graphite, Ganglia, JMX, Etsy StatsD**
- **Micrometer** provide a set of *Meter* (registry) primitives: *Timer*, *Counter*, *Gauge*, *DistributionSummary* and *LongTaskTimer*.

# Agenda

- Spring Boot Actuator
- Metrics
- Health Indicators

# Spring Boot Actuator: health indicators

- Health information can be used to check the status of your running application
- **Actuator** provides the `/actuator/health` endpoint that shows the health (**status**) or the details of every component of your application
- **Actuator** include a number of auto-configured **health indicators** and provides you an easy way to create a custom one

# Spring Boot Actuator: health indicators

*/actuator/health*

```
{  
  status: "UP"  
}
```

`management.endpoint.health.show-details=true`

*/actuator/health*

```
{  
  status: "UP",  
  - details: {  
    - snippetHealthCheck: {  
      status: "UP"  
    },  
    - diskSpace: {  
      status: "UP",  
      - details: {  
        total: 499071844352,  
        free: 50670075904,  
        threshold: 10485760  
      }  
    },  
    - db: {  
      status: "UP",  
      - details: {  
        database: "H2",  
        hello: 1  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

# Spring Boot Actuator: health indicators

out-of-the-box health indicators:

- *CassandraHealthIndicator*
- *DiskSpaceHealthIndicator*
- *DataSourceHealthIndicator*
- *ElasticsearchHealthIndicator*
- *JmsHealthIndicator*
- *MailHealthIndicator*
- *MongoHealthIndicator*
- *RabbitHealthIndicator*
- *RedisHealthIndicator*
- *SolrHealthIndicator*

# Spring Boot Actuator: health indicators

- **Actuator** provides the *HealthIndicator* interface and the *AbstractHealthIndicator* class to create a custom health indicator

```
@Component
public class TwitterServiceHealthIndicator implements HealthIndicator {

    @Override
    public Health health() {
        int errorCode = check(); // perform some specific health check
        if (errorCode != 0) {
            return Health.down().withDetail("Error Code", errorCode).build();
        }
        return Health.up().build();
    }
}
```

# Demo

## Actuator



# Lab

## Custom HealthIndicator

# Summary

- Spring Boot Actuator
- Actuator exposes built-in endpoints
- Actuator can be used with Micrometer
- Built-in health indicators
- Allows creation of custom health indicators

# Pivotal

A NEW PLATFORM FOR A NEW ERA

# Security with Spring Boot

Spring Boot Developer

Securing Web Applications

# Agenda

- Security with Spring Boot

# Security with Spring Boot

- Spring Boot uses the *spring-security* project to simplify the protection of applications
- To create secured spring boot applications it is necessary to add the *spring-boot-starter-security* dependency
- Spring Boot will **auto-configure** basic security by default

# Security with Spring Boot

- Spring Boot will **auto-configure** a basic security by default and print out a *default security password* on application startup

```
2017-06-12 08:44:50.700 INFO 45514 --- [main] o.s.w.s.handler.SimpleUrlHandlerMapping : Mapped URL path [/**]
2017-06-12 08:44:50.819 INFO 45514 --- [main] o.s.w.s.handler.SimpleUrlHandlerMapping : Mapped URL path [/**/fe
2017-06-12 08:44:50.970 INFO 45514 --- [main] b.a.s.AuthenticationManagerConfiguration :

Using default security password: be5c08c7-aba1-4ca0-b52f-a2ed815c409a

2017-06-12 08:44:51.004 INFO 45514 --- [main] o.s.s.web.DefaultSecurityFilterChain : Creating filter chain:
2017-06-12 08:44:51.062 INFO 45514 --- [main] o.s.s.web.DefaultSecurityFilterChain : Creating filter chain:
```

- Spring Security provides a more secure defaults and the ability to migrate how passwords are stored. The default *PasswordEncoder* is a *DelegatingPasswordEncoder* which encode passwords using **BCrypt** by default.

# Security with Spring Boot

You can change the default **user** and the **generated password** by providing a *UserDetailsService* and returning a *InMemoryUserDetailsManager* instance.

```
@Bean
public UserDetailsService userDetailsService() {
    return new InMemoryUserDetailsManager(
        User
            .withDefaultPasswordEncoder()
            .username("springboot")
            .password("workshop")
            .roles("USER")
            .build());
}
```



# Security with Spring Boot

Spring Boot allows you to configure security programmatically by extending the *WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter* and controlling access

```
@Configuration
public class DirectorySecurityConfig extends WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter{

    //...

    @Override
    protected void configure(AuthenticationManagerBuilder auth) throws Exception {
        auth
            .inMemoryAuthentication().passwordEncoder(passwordEncoder)
                .withUser("springboot").password(passwordEncoder.encode("workshop")).roles("USER")
            .and()
                .withUser("admin").password(passwordEncoder.encode("admin")).roles("ADMIN");
    }

    @Override
    protected void configure(HttpSecurity http) throws Exception {
        http
            .authorizeRequests()
                .anyRequest().fullyAuthenticated()
            .and()
                .httpBasic();
    }
}
```

# Security with Spring Boot

## JDBC:

```
@Configuration
protected static class ApplicationSecurity extends WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter {

    @Override
    protected void configure(HttpSecurity http) throws Exception {
        http.authorizeRequests().antMatchers("/css/**").permitAll().anyRequest()
            .fullyAuthenticated().and().formLogin().loginPage("/login")
            .failureUrl("/login?error").permitAll().and().logout().permitAll();
    }

    @Bean
    public JdbcUserDetailsManager jdbcUserDetailsManager(DataSource dataSource) {
        JdbcUserDetailsManager jdbcUserDetailsManager = new JdbcUserDetailsManager();
        jdbcUserDetailsManager.setDataSource(dataSource);
        return jdbcUserDetailsManager;
    }
}
```

# Security with Spring Boot

- SSL can be configured with the *server.ssl.\** properties

```
server.port=8443
server.ssl.key-store=classpath:keystore.jks
server.ssl.key-store-password=tomcat
server.ssl.key-password=tomcat
```

- Spring Boot Actuator requires an “**ACTUATOR**” role
- You can use a custom persistence mechanism to hold user information for authentication and authorization by implementing *UserDetailsService*

# Security with Spring Boot

- SSL can be configured with the `server.ssl.*` properties

```
server.port=8443
server.ssl.key-store=classpath:keystore.jks
server.ssl.key-store-password=tomcat
server.ssl.key-password=tomcat
```

- Spring Boot Actuator requires an “**ACTUATOR**” role
- Spring Security provides several utility classes that can be use with the request matchers: `EndpointRequest`, `StaticResourceRequest`

```
http
    .authorizeRequests()
        .requestMatchers(EndpointRequest.to("health")).permitAll()
        .requestMatchers(EndpointRequest.toAnyEndpoint()).hasRole("ACTUATOR")
        .requestMatchers(StaticResourceRequest.toCommonLocations()).permitAll()
        .antMatchers("/**").hasRole("USER")
    .and()
    .httpBasic();
```

# Demo

## Security a Web App

# Lab

## Jdbc Security

# Summary

- Security with Spring Boot
- Spring boot uses spring-security project for securing applications
- Include spring-boot-starter-security for basic security
- Highly customizable: in-memory, jdbc, ldap, custom

# Pivotal

A NEW PLATFORM FOR A NEW ERA



# Messaging with Spring Boot

Spring Boot Developer

RabbitMQ

# Agenda

- Spring Messaging
- Spring Boot Messaging with RabbitMQ
  - Quick overview
  - Exchanges, Bindings and Queues
  - Sending messages
  - Consuming messages

# Spring Messaging

- The Spring Framework provides extensive support for integrating with messaging systems: from simplified use of the **JMS API** using *JmsTemplate* to a complete infrastructure to receive messages asynchronously
- The *spring-amqp* project provides a similar feature set for the '**Advanced Message Queuing Protocol**' providing a *RabbitTemplate* class for sending and receiving message plus some useful annotations
- There is also support for **STOMP** messaging natively in spring, **WebSockets** and **Kafka**

# Agenda

- Spring Messaging
- Spring Boot Messaging with RabbitMQ
  - Quick overview
  - Exchanges, Bindings and Queues
  - Sending messages
  - Consuming messages

# Spring Boot Messaging with RabbitMQ

- *spring-amqp* provides the `@EnableRabbit` that scans for annotations like `@RabbitListener` and `@SendTo`, for listening and reply
- Spring Boot uses the power of **Spring Messaging** by adding several auto-configuration options for *RabbitTemplate* and defaults for *ConnectionFactory* classes
- Spring Boot defaults can be controlled by external configuration properties in *spring.rabbitmq.\**

# Spring Boot Messaging with RabbitMQ

- Spring Boot messaging applications with RabbitMQ can be created by adding the *spring-boot-starter-amqp* dependency
- If the *spring-boot-actuator* is in the classpath, the ***RabbitMQHealthIndicator*** is auto-configured.

# RabbitMQ: overview

- Rabbitmq is an amqp message broker
- Platform agnostic, broadly applicable for enterprise, totally open source
- Implemented with *erlang*
- Distributed: cluster ready, reliability/scalability out of the box
- High Availability: mirror queues, data/state replication with full ACID, routing capabilities
- Multiple protocol support: *amqp*, *mqtt*, *stomp*, *smtp*, *xmpp*
- Security: TLS, LDAP
- Plugin Based: federation, shovel, consistent hash, sharding, ...
- Multiple client libraries: java, .net, ruby, erlang, python, php, ...

# RabbitMQ: overview

Google

NOKIA



amazon



QUALCOMM

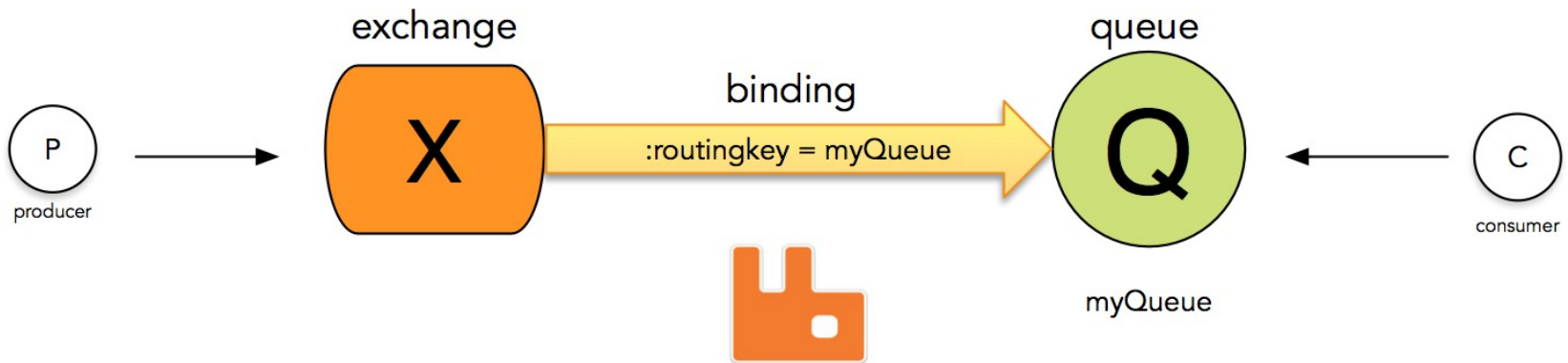


VISA



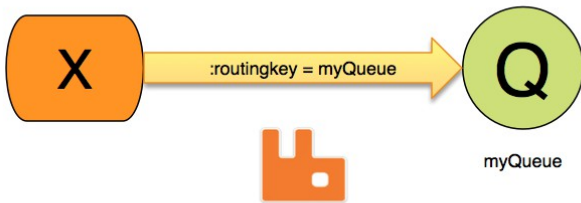


# RabbitMQ: exchanges, bindings, queues

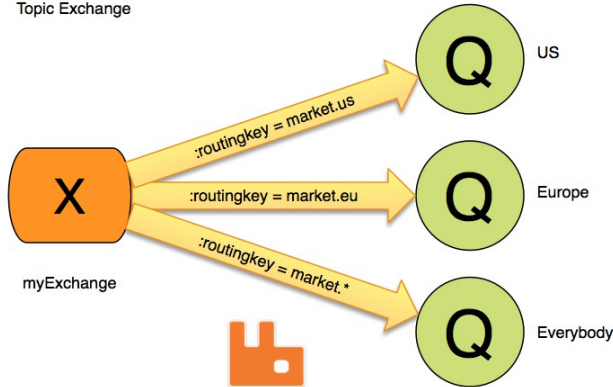


# RabbitMQ: exchanges types

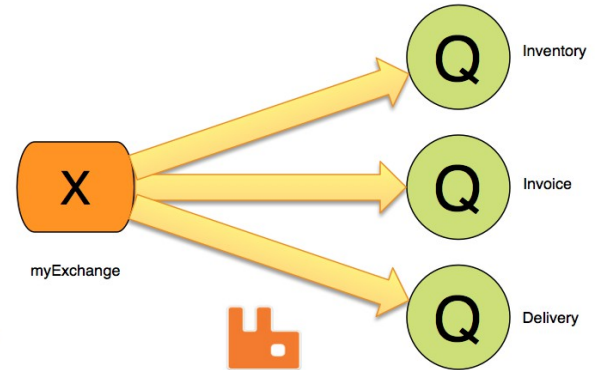
Default Exchange



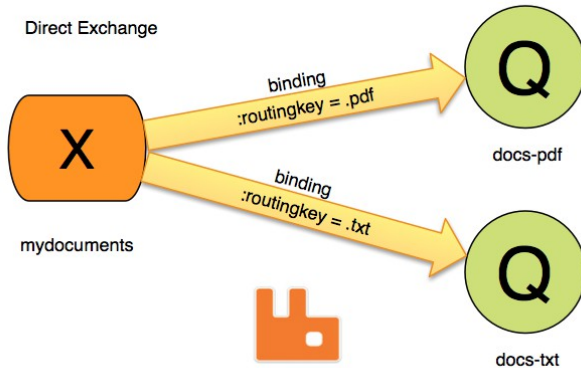
Topic Exchange



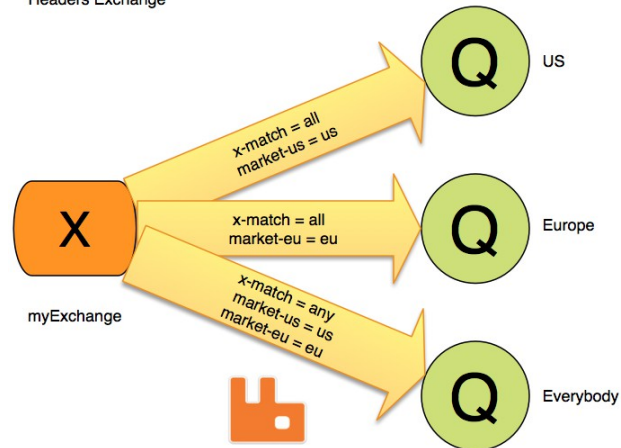
Fanout Exchange



Direct Exchange



Headers Exchange



# RabbitMQ: sending messages

```
@EnableScheduling
@SpringBootApplication
public class ProducerApplication {

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

    @Autowired
    private RabbitTemplate template;

    @Scheduled(fixedDelay = 1000)
    public void sender() {
        this.template.convertAndSend("spring-boot", "Hello World at " + (new Date()));
    }
}
```

# RabbitMQ: consuming messages

```
@SpringBootApplication
public class ConsumerApplication {

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

    @RabbitListener(queues = "spring-boot")
    public void receiveMessage(String message) {
        System.out.println("Received: " + message);
    }
}
```

# Demo

## RabbitMQ

# Lab

## Messaging using RabbitMQ

# Summary

- Spring Boot simplifies messaging by providing multiple auto-configuration options for jms, amqp, websockets (stomp) and kafka

# Pivotal

A NEW PLATFORM FOR A NEW ERA



# Reactor and WebFlux with Spring Boot

Spring Boot Developer

Reactive Programming

# Agenda

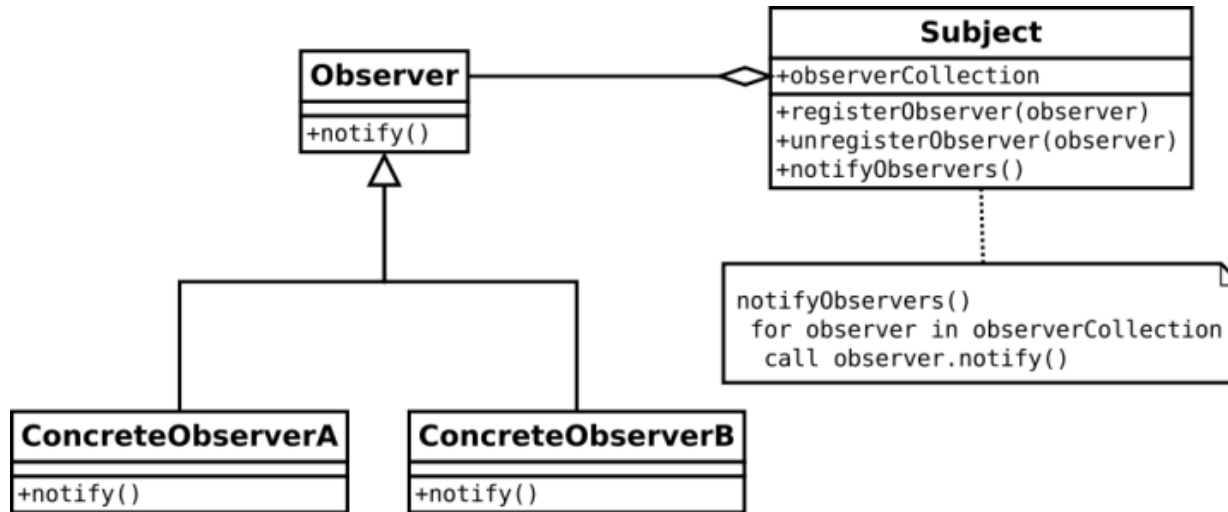
- Reactive Programming
- Reactor
- Spring WebFlux
- Spring Boot with Reactor and WebFlux

# Reactive Programming

- **Reactive Programming** is an **asynchronous** paradigm concerned with data streams and the propagation of change
- where can we use **Reactive Programming**?
  - Spreadsheets/cells (event-driven architectures)
  - High concurrent messaging (synchronously / asynchronously)
  - External service calls
  - Async processing

# Reactive Programming

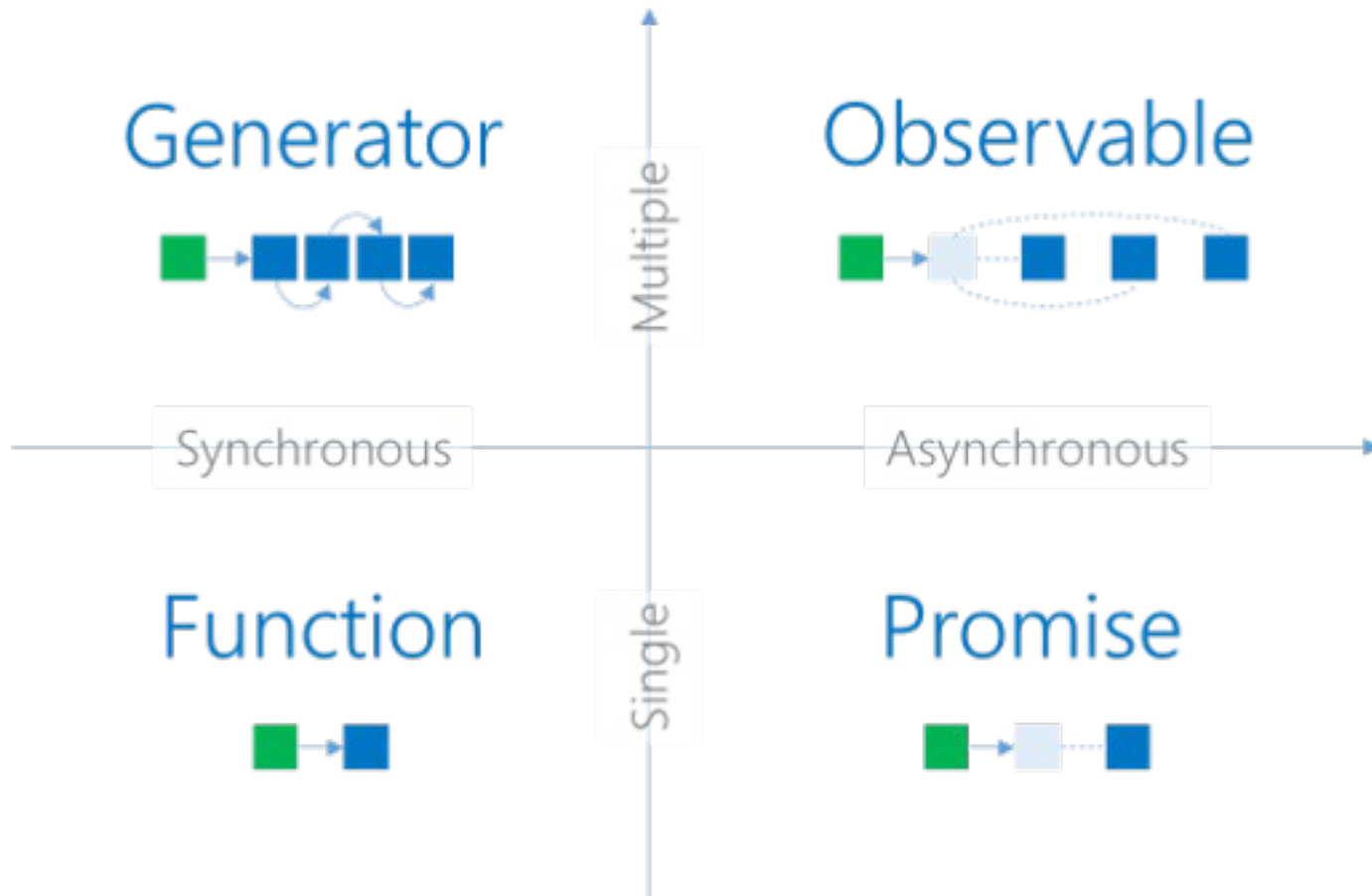
- **Reactive Programming** paradigm is often presented in object-oriented languages as an extension of the **Observer Design Pattern**



# Reactive Programming

- There are solutions (libraries) for ***non-blocking I/O*** like:
  - ruby: event-machine
  - java: Future/CompletableFuture (java.util.concurrent), Observable
  - big data: map-reduce / fork-join
  - akka: actor models
- ***Reactive Programming*** is the next step in creating a system that are *responsive, resilient, elastic* and *message-driven* in a ***asynchronous*** way:
  - ***flow control***
  - ***back-pressure***

# Reactive Programming



# Agenda

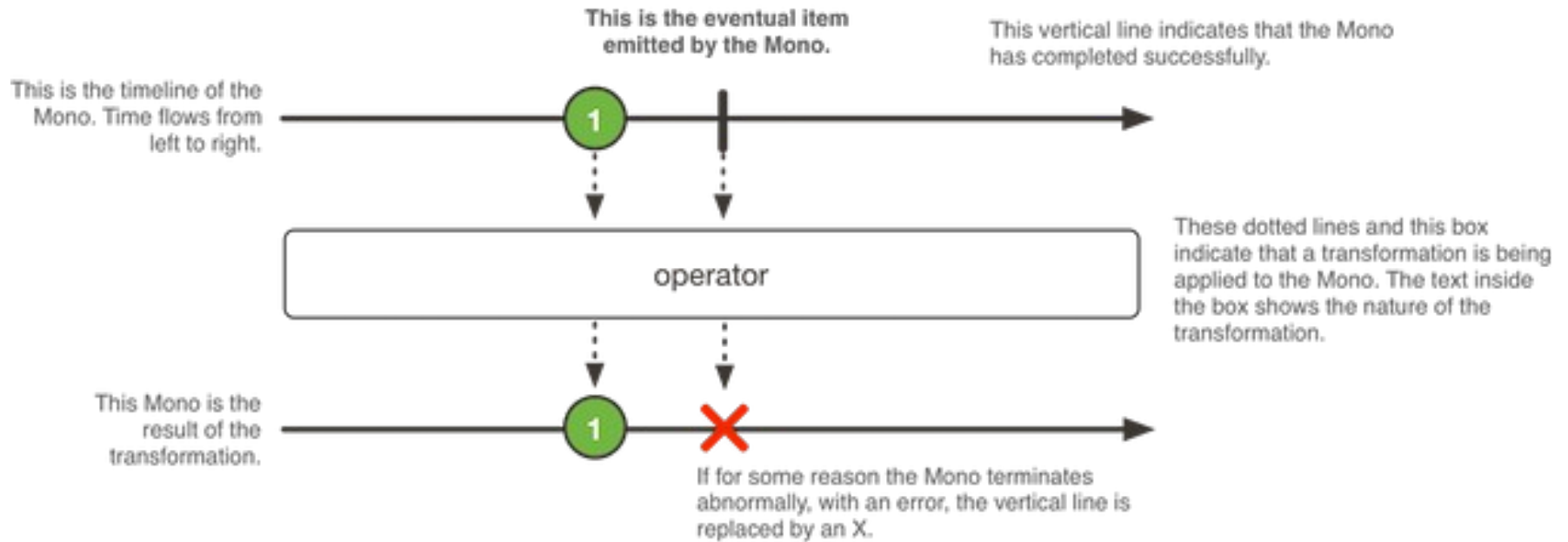
- Reactive Programming
- **Reactor**
- Spring WebFlux
- Spring Boot with Reactor and WebFlux

# Reactor

- **Reactor** is an implementation of the **Reactive Programming paradigm**
- **Reactor** offers **non-blocking** and **backpressure-ready** embeddable solutions including local and remote unicast/multicast messaging or TCP/HTTP/UDP client and servers.
- **Reactor** offers 2 reactive composable API **Flux** [N] and **Mono** [0|1] extensively implementing **Reactive Extensions**.

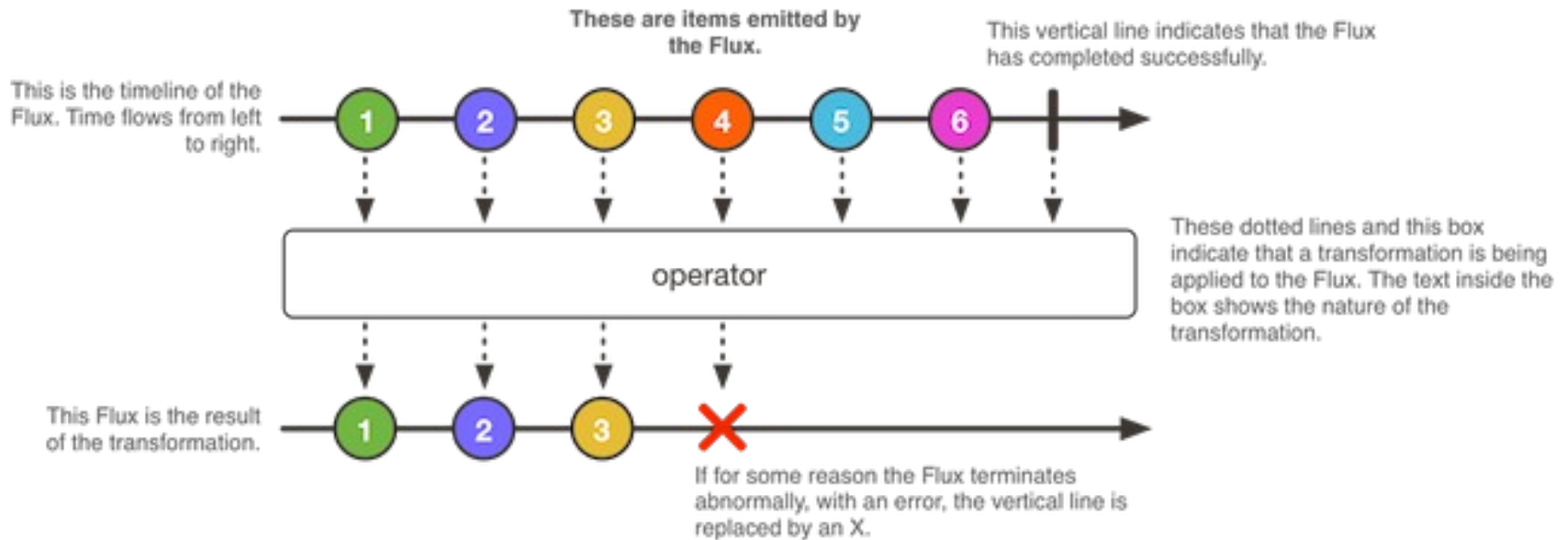


# Reactor



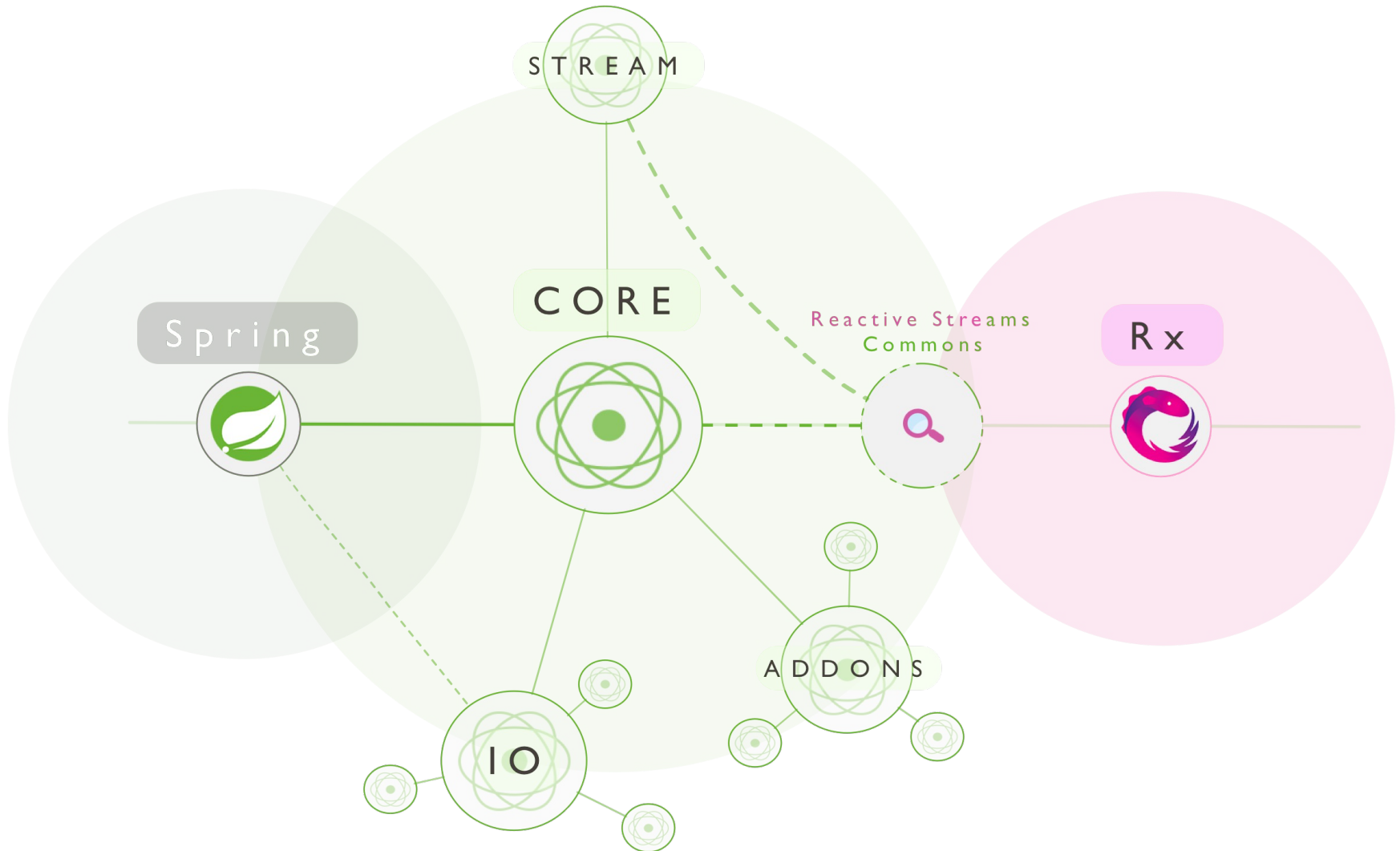
## MONO

# Reactor



# FLUX

# Reactor



# Agenda

- Reactive Programming
- Reactor
- Spring WebFlux
- Spring Boot with Reactor and WebFlux

# Spring WebFlux

- Spring Framework 5 embraces *Reactive Streams* as the contract for communicating backpressure across async components and libraries
- Spring Framework 5 includes a new *spring-webflux* module.
- The module contains support for *Reactive HTTP* and *WebSocket clients* as well as for *Reactive Server* web applications including REST, HTML browser, and WebSocket style interactions
- Exposes the *Reactor* types: **Flux** [N] and **Mono** [0|1].

# Spring WebFlux

- On the **server-side** WebFlux supports 2 distinct programming models:
  - annotation-based (@Controller)
  - functional (Java 8 lambda style routing and handling)
- On the **client-side** WebFlux includes a functional, reactive **WebClient** that offers a fully non-blocking and reactive alternative to the **RestTemplate**
- Support for **reactive WebSockets** and testing (with **WebTestClient**)

# Spring WebFlux

*annotation-based*

```
@RestController
@RequestMapping("/users")
public class MyRestController {

    @GetMapping("/{user}")
    public Mono<User> getUser(@PathVariable Long user) {
        // ...
    }

    @GetMapping("/{user}/customers")
    Flux<Customer> getUserCustomers(@PathVariable Long user) {
        // ...
    }

    @DeleteMapping("/{user}")
    public Mono<User> deleteUser(@PathVariable Long user) {
        // ...
    }
}
```

*server-side*

# Spring WebFlux

*functional*

```
@Configuration
public class RoutingConfiguration {

    @Bean
    public RouterFunction<ServerResponse> monoRouterFunction(UserHandler userHandler) {
        return route(GET("/{user}"))
            .and(accept(APPLICATION_JSON)), userHandler::getUser)
            .andRoute(GET("/{user}/customers")
                .and(accept(APPLICATION_JSON)), userHandler::getUserCustomers)
            .andRoute(DELETE("/{user}")
                .and(accept(APPLICATION_JSON)), userHandler::deleteUser);
    }
}

@Component
public class UserHandler {

    public Mono<ServerResponse> getUser(ServerRequest request) {
        // ...
    }

    public Mono<ServerResponse> getUserCustomers(ServerRequest request) {
        // ...
    }

    public Mono<ServerResponse> deleteUser(ServerRequest request) {
        // ...
    }
}
```

*server-side*



# Spring WebFlux

```
WebClient client = WebClient.create("http://example.com");
```

```
Mono<Account> account = client.get()  
    .url("/{user}/customers", 1L)  
    .accept(APPLICATION_JSON)  
    .exchange(request)  
    .then(response -> response.bodyToMono(Customer.class));
```

*client-side*

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# Spring WebFlux

**@Controller, @RequestMapping**

**Router Functions**

spring-webmvc

spring-webflux

Servlet API

HTTP / Reactive Streams

Servlet Container

Tomcat, Jetty, Netty, Undertow

# Agenda

- Reactive Programming
- Reactor
- Spring WebFlux
- Spring Boot with Reactor and WebFlux

# Spring Boot with Reactor and WebFlux

- To get started, add the *spring-boot-starter-webflux* module dependency to your application
- Spring Boot provides *auto-configuration* for *Spring WebFlux*:
  - Configuring codecs for *HttpMessageReader* and *HttpMessageWriter* instances
  - Support for serving static resources, including support for WebJars

# Spring Boot with Reactor and WebFlux

- Easy override through *application.properties* and a *@Configuration* class of type *WebFluxConfigurer*
- Spring *WebFlux* supports a variety of templating technologies including *Thymeleaf*, *FreeMarker* and *Mustache*
- Error Handling with *AbstractErrorWebExceptionHandler*, a WebFlux functional way

# Spring Boot with Reactor and WebFlux

- By adding *spring-starter-webflux* and *spring-boot-starter-actuator*, the Actuator endpoints can expose **Mono** or **Flux** types and can be expose and use along with **Micrometer** (<http://micrometer.io/>)

# Lab

## Reactive Programming with Spring Boot and WebFlux

# Summary

- ***reactive programming*** is about non-blocking applications that are asynchronous and event-driven and require a small number of threads to scale vertically
- ***reactor*** is a fully non-blocking reactive programming foundation for the JVM, with efficient demand management
- ***spring framework 5*** embraces ***Reactive Streams*** as the contract for communicating backpressure across async components and libraries
- spring boot brings the ***auto-configuration*** for ***WebFlux***



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# Spring Integration and Cloud Stream with Spring Boot

Spring Boot Developer

Moving to the Cloud

# Agenda

- Spring Integration
- Spring Boot Cloud Stream

# Spring Integration

- ***Spring Integration*** is an extension of the spring framework's messaging domain model that provides an Enterprise Integration support with a higher level of abstraction:
  - Provide a simple model for implementing complex enterprise integration solutions.
  - Facilitate asynchronous, message-driven behavior within a spring-based application.
  - Promote intuitive, incremental adoption for existing Spring users.

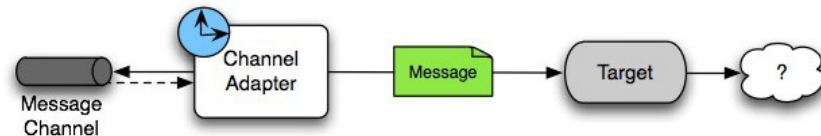
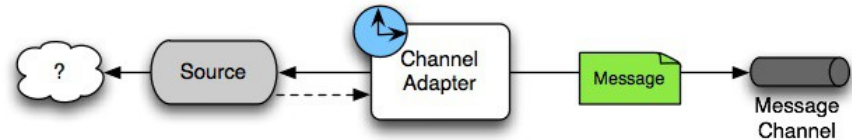
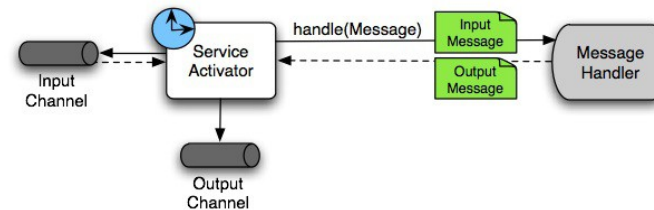
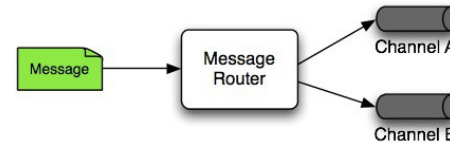
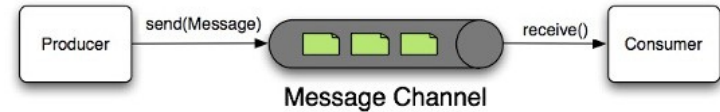
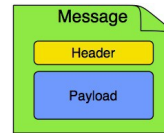
# Spring Integration

- ***Spring Integration*** is guided by the following principles:
  - Components should be *loosely coupled* for modularity and testability.
  - The framework should enforce *separation of concerns* between business logic and integration logic.
  - Extension points should be abstract in nature but within well-defined boundaries to promote *reuse* and *portability*.

# Spring Integration

## Main Components:

- Message
- Message Channel
- Message Endpoint:
  - Transformer
  - Filter
  - Router
  - Splitter
  - Aggregator
  - Service Activator
  - Channel Adapter

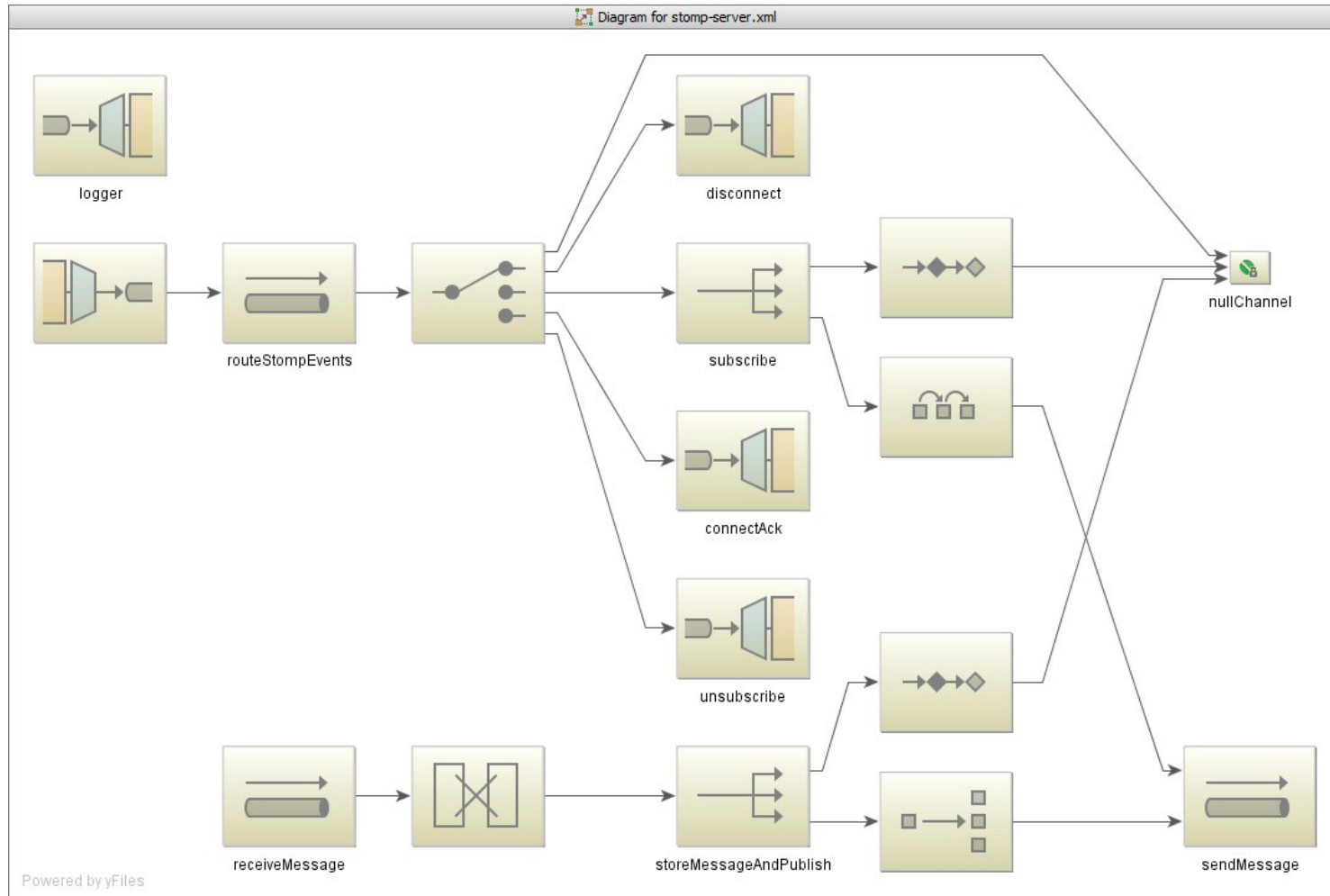


# Spring Integration

- **Spring Integration** uses the same configuration model from spring framework: **XML**, **Java Config** or **Annotations**
- To use **Spring Integration** in your Spring Boot application add the **spring-boot-starter-integration** dependency
- In your **@Configuration** class use the **@EnableIntegration**; this annotation registers many infrastructure components like:
  - **errorChannel**, **LoggingHandler**, **taskScheduler**, **jsonPath** and more.
  - adds several **BeanFactoryPostProcessor** and **BeanPostProcessor** beans to enhance the integration environment.
  - adds annotations processors to parse Messaging Annotations.

# Spring Integration

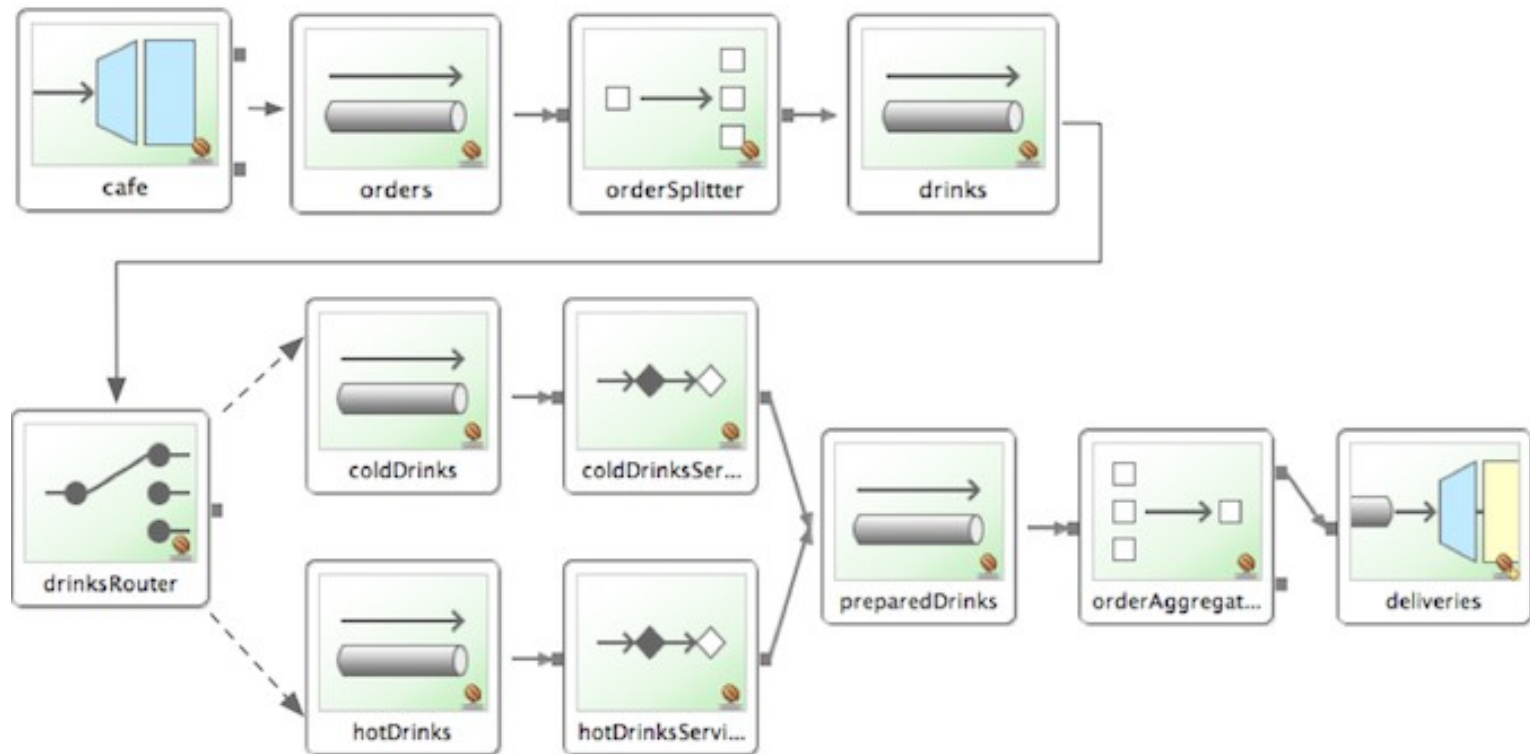
IntelliJ - XML





# Spring Integration

STS - XML



# Spring Integration

- *Spring Integration* offers a **DSL** extension that provides a set of convenient **Builders** and a **fluent API** to configure *Spring Integration* message from spring **@Configuration** classes

```
@Configuration
@EnableIntegration
public class MyConfiguration {
    @Bean
    public MessageSource<?> integerMessageSource() {
        MethodInvokingMessageSource source = new MethodInvokingMessageSource();
        source.setObject(new AtomicInteger());
        source.setMethodName("getAndIncrement");
        return source;
    }
    @Bean
    public DirectChannel inputChannel() {
        return new DirectChannel();
    }
    @Bean
    public IntegrationFlow myFlow() {
        return IntegrationFlows
            .from(this.integerMessageSource(), c -> c.poller(Pollers.fixedRate(100)))
            .channel(this.inputChannel())
            .filter((Integer p) -> p > 0)
            .transform(Object::toString)
            .channel(MessageChannels.queue())
            .get();
    }
}
```

# Agenda

- Spring Integration
- Spring Boot Cloud Stream

# Spring Boot Cloud Stream

- **Spring Cloud Stream** is a framework for building **Message-Driven Microservices**.
- **Spring Cloud Stream** builds upon **Spring Boot** to create **DevOps** friendly microservice applications and **Spring Integration** to provide connectivity to message brokers.
- **Spring Cloud Stream** provides an opinionated configuration of message brokers, introducing the concepts of persistent pub/sub semantics, consumer groups and partitions across several middleware vendors.

# Spring Boot Cloud Stream

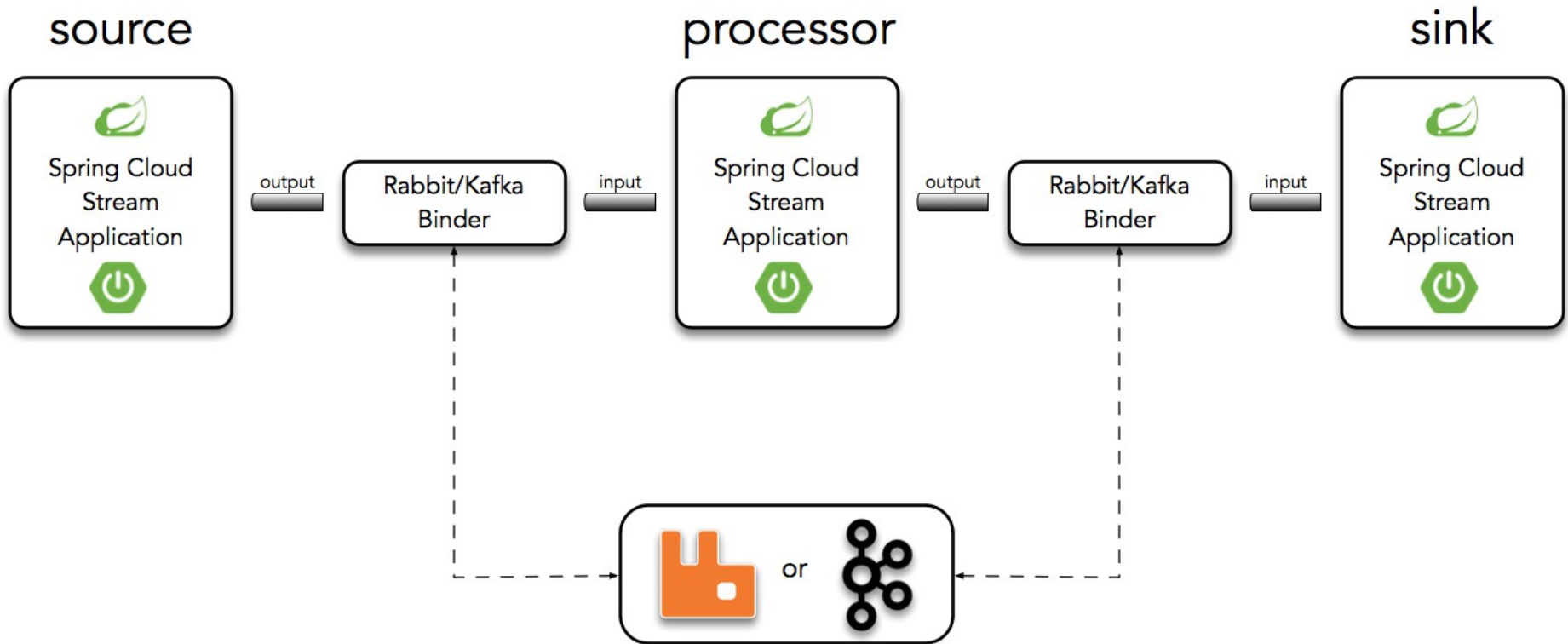
- To use *spring cloud stream* in your application, add a `<dependencyManagement/>` tag and the *spring-cloud-stream* dependency.
- By adding `@EnableBinding` to your main application, you get immediate connectivity to a message broker and by adding `@StreamListener` to a method, you will receive events for stream processing.

```
@SpringBootApplication
@EnableBinding(Source.class)
public class StreamdemoApplication {

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

    @Bean
    @InboundChannelAdapter(value = Source.OUTPUT)
    public MessageSource<String> timerMessageSource() {
        return () -> new GenericMessage<>(new SimpleDateFormat().format(new Date()));
    }
}
```

# Spring Boot Cloud Stream



# Spring Boot Cloud Stream

- ***Spring Cloud Stream Application Starters*** are standalone executable applications that communicate over messaging middleware such as Apache Kafka and RabbitMQ.
- These applications can run independently on variety of runtime platforms including: ***Cloud Foundry***, **Apache Yarn**, **Apache Mesos**, **Kubernetes**, **Docker**, or even on your laptop
- Features:
  - Run standalone as ***Spring Boot*** applications
  - Compose microservice as streaming pipelines in ***Spring Cloud Data Flow***
  - Consume microservice applications as **Maven** or **Docker** artifacts
  - Override configuration parameters via command-line, environment variables, or YAML file
  - Provide infrastructure to test the applications in isolation

<https://start-scs.cfapps.io/>

# Lab

## Spring Boot with Spring Integration and Spring Cloud Stream



# Summary

- **Spring Integration**, extends the Spring programming model to support the well-known Enterprise Integration Patterns.
  - **Spring Integration** enables lightweight messaging within Spring-based applications and supports integration with external systems via declarative adapters
- **Cloud Stream**, is a framework for building message-driven microservice applications.
  - Uses **Spring Integration** to provide connectivity to message brokers

# Pivotal

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# Microservices with Spring Boot

Spring Boot Developer

Deploying Microservices to Pivotal Cloud Foundry

# Agenda

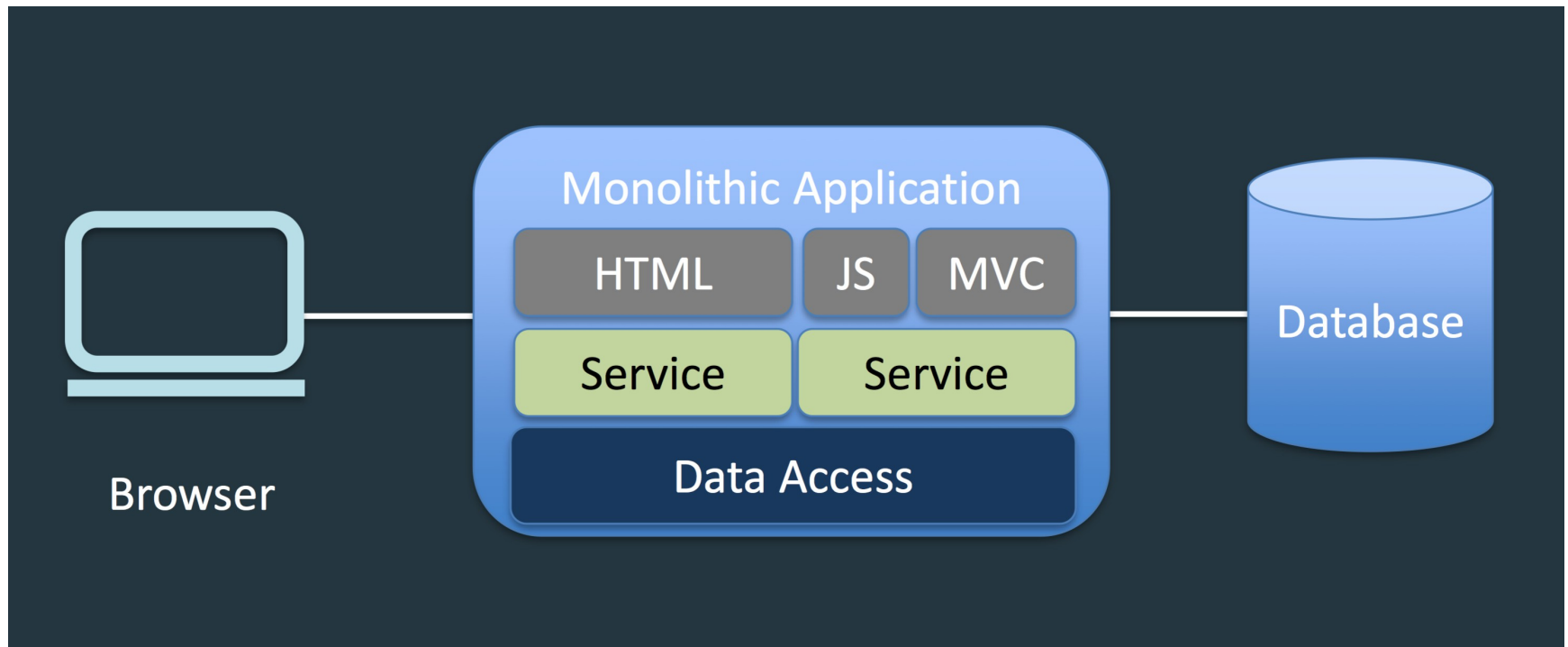
- **Microservices**
- Cloud Foundry
- Spring Boot in the Cloud

# Microservices

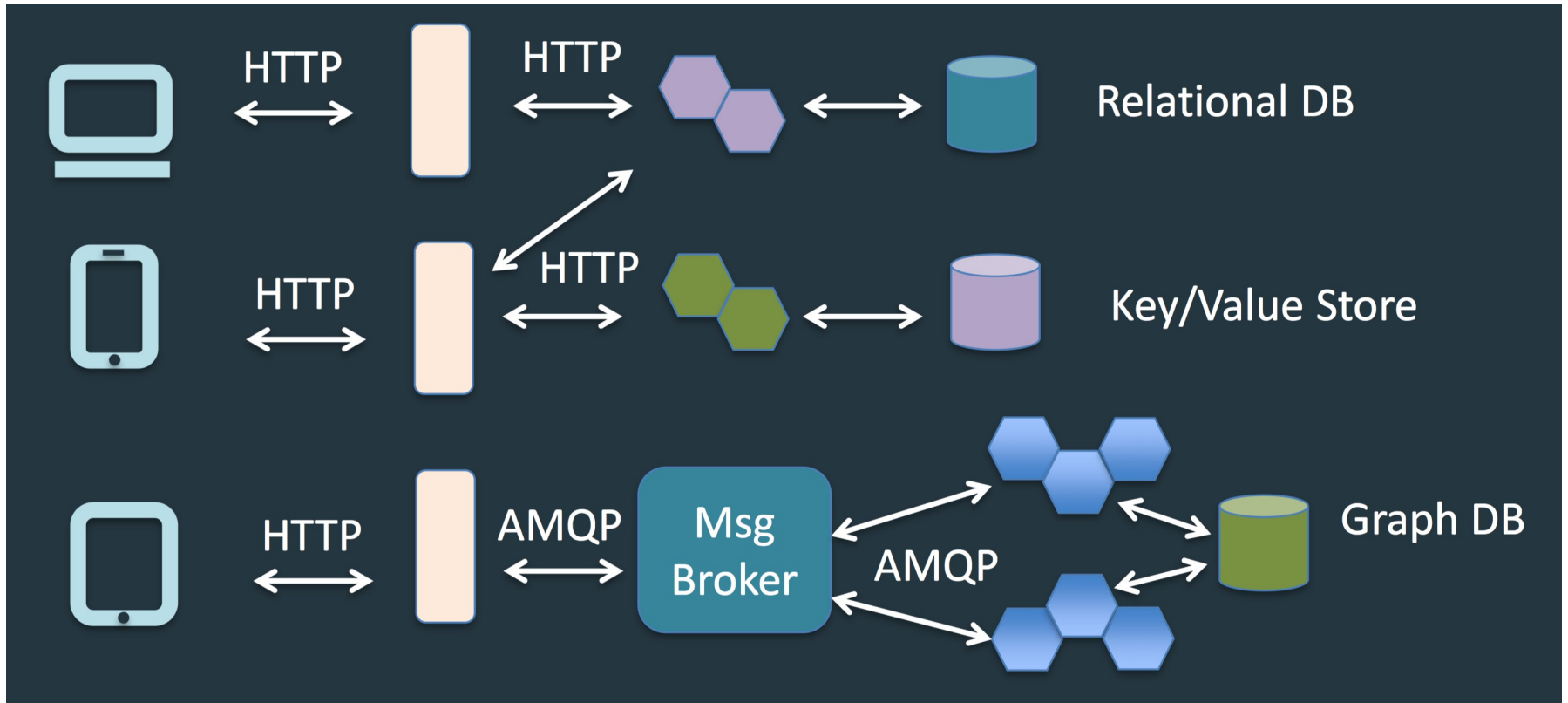
- Microservices is not a new word
  - term coined in 2005 by Dr. Peter Rodgers
  - back then called: micro web services, based on SOAP

***Microservices are loosely-couple services with bounded-contexts that perform a single well-defined function***

# Microservices: Monolith



# Microservices



# Microservices

## Benefits of Microservices:

- Smaller code base, easy to maintain
- Easy to scale, independent deployment
- Technology diversity
- Fault isolation
  - component failure unlikely to bring down the whole system
- Better support for parallel teams



# Microservices

## Microservices Features:

- API (contracts) interaction only
  - Loosely coupled
  - RESTful APIs
- Bounded-Context / **Domain-Driven-Design**
  - Single view of data
- Polyglot persistence and development
- Easy to scale, independent deployment

# Microservices

## Tradeoffs

- Monolith:
  - Easier to build at first
  - More complex to enhance and maintain
  
- Microservices:
  - Harder to build at first
  - Simpler to extend, enhance and maintain
  - Scaling out (more processes) easier
  - Many more moving parts to manage

# Agenda

- Microservices
- Cloud Foundry
- Spring Boot in the Cloud

# Cloud Foundry

## Why a platform?

- Deploying distributed systems is complicated
  - Security, Resilience, Redundancy, Load-Balancing
- A platform provides the necessary tools:
  - Natural fit for deploying a microservices-based system
  - Applications instances are the unit of deployment
  - Can be started, stopped and restarted independently on-demand
  - Provide dynamic load-balancing, scaling and routing

# Agenda

- Microservices
- Cloud Foundry
- Spring Boot in the Cloud

# Spring Boot in the Cloud

Spring Boot can easily be deployed to cloud foundry, just by executing:

```
cf push my-spring-boot-app.jar
```

Once deployed multiple microservices issues that now arise:

- How do they find each other?
- How do we decide which instance to use?
- What happens if a microservice is not responding?
- How do we control access?
- How do they communicate?

# Lab

## Deploying Microservices to Pivotal Cloud Foundry

# Summary

- Microservices / Cloud Foundry
- Monolith vs. Microservices
- Tradeoffs
- Cloud foundry
- Spring Boot in the Cloud



# Pivotal

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# Extending Spring Boot

Spring Boot Developer

Custom spring-boot-starter and auto-configuration

# Agenda

- Custom Spring Boot Starter
  - auto-configuration
- Spring Boot CLI
  - Custom plugin

# Custom Spring Boot Starter

- *auto-configuration* can be associated to a "*starter*" that provides the *auto-configuration* code as well as the typical libraries that you would use with it
- Under the hood, *auto-configuration* is implemented with standard *@Configuration* classes
- Additional *@Conditional* annotations are used to constrain when the *auto-configuration* should apply
- Usually *auto-configuration* classes use *@ConditionalOnClass* and *@ConditionalOnMissingBean* annotations.

# Custom Spring Boot Starter

- *Spring Boot* checks for the presence of a ***META-INF/spring.factories*** file within your published jar
- You can use the ***@AutoConfigureAfter*** or ***@AutoConfigureBefore*** annotations if your configuration needs to be applied in a specific order

# Custom Spring Boot Starter

- A custom *Spring Boot Starter* may contain the following components:
  - An *autoconfigure* module that contains the *auto-configuration* code.
  - The *starter* module that provides a dependency to the *autoconfigure* module as well as the library and any additional
- Naming:
  - **DO NOT** start your module names with *spring-boot*

# Lab

## Custom Spring Boot Starter

# Agenda

- Custom Spring Boot Starter
  - auto-configuration
- **Spring Boot CLI**
  - custom plugin



# Spring Boot CLI

- The **Spring Boot CLI** is a command line tool that can be used if you want to quickly develop with **Spring**.
- It allows you to run **Groovy** scripts, which means that you have a familiar Java-like syntax, without so much boilerplate code.
- You can also bootstrap a new project or write your own command for it.

# Spring Boot CLI

```
//app.groovy
```

```
@RestController  
class WebApplication {  
  
    @RequestMapping("/")  
    String index() {  
        "Hello World!"  
    }  
  
}
```

```
$ spring run app.groovy
```

# Custom Spring Boot CLI plugin

- You can create an custom plugin to create prototypes of your own apps

```
//app.groovy

@RestController
@EnableMyAwesomeSystem
class WebApplication {

    @Autowired
    MyAwesomeService service

    @RequestMapping("/data")
    def index() {
        service.getData()
    }
}

$ spring run app.groovy
```

# Custom Spring Boot CLI plugin

- To create a custom Spring Boot CLI plugin is necessary:
  - Include the *spring-boot-cli* dependency with *version* and *scope provided*.
  - Add the *META-INF/services* files and declare the classes needed:
    - *org.springframework.boot.cli.command.CommandFactory*
    - *org.springframework.boot.cli.compiler.CompilerAutoConfiguration*
    - *org.springframework.boot.cli.compiler.SpringBootAstTransformation*

# Custom Spring Boot CLI plugin

- Create (if needed) the command factory classes by implementing the *CommandFactory* interface and declare them in the *org.springframework.boot.cli.command.CommandFactory* file.
- Create the necessary *auto-configuration* classes by extending from *CompilerAutoConfiguration* and declare them in the *org.springframework.boot.cli.compiler.CompilerAutoConfiguration* file
- Create (if needed) the necessary **BOM AST** transformation classes by extending from *GenericBomAstTransformation* class and declare them in the *org.springframework.boot.cli.compiler.SpringBootAstTransformation* file

# Summary

- Extending Spring Boot
  - Custom spring-boot-starter:
    - auto-configuration - @Conditional
  - Spring Boot CLI, custom extension

# Pivotal

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# Finishing Up

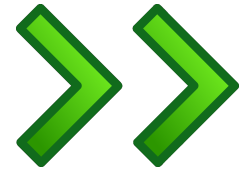
Course Completed

What's next?



# What's Next

- Congratulations, we've finished the course
- What to do next?
  - Certification
  - Other courses
  - Resources
  - Evaluation
- Check-out optional sections on ...



# Certification



- Computer-based exam
  - 50 multiple-choice questions
  - 90 minutes
  - Passing score: 76% (38 questions answered successfully)
- Preparation
  - Review all the slides
  - Redo the labs


# Certification: Questions

## Typical question

- Statements
  - a. An application context holds Spring beans
  - b. An application context manages bean scope
  - c. Spring provides many types of application context
  
- Pick the correct response:
  1. Only a. is correct
  2. Both a. and c. are correct
  3. All are correct
  4. None are correct

# Certification: Logistics

- Where?
  - Online at PSI (Innovative Exams)
    - <https://www.examslocal.com>
- How?
  - You should receive a certification voucher by email
  - Register/sign-in and book an exam using the voucher
    - <http://it.psionline.com/exam-faqs/pivotal-faq>
  - Take the test from *any* location
- For more information, email
  - [education@pivotal.io](mailto:education@pivotal.io)



Voucher is  
valid for 3 months  
– *do it soon!*

# Other courses



- Many courses available
  - Core Spring
  - Web Applications with Spring
  - Enterprise Spring
  - Spring Boot
  - Spring Cloud Services
  - Pivotal Cloud Foundry
  - Gemfire, Rabbit MQ ...
- More details here:
  - <http://www.pivotal.io/training>

# Core Spring

- Four day course covering
  - Application configuration using Java Configuration, XML and/or Annotations
  - How Spring works internally and makes use of Aspect Oriented Programming
  - Data persistence using JDBC and JPA
  - Declarative Transaction Management
  - Introduction to web-applications and Spring MVC
  - Building RESTful Servers
  - Spring Boot, Spring Cloud and Microservices

# Spring Web

- 4-day workshop
- Making the most of Spring in the web layer
  - Spring MVC
  - Spring Web Flow
  - REST using MVC and AJAX
  - Security of Web applications
  - Performance testing
- Spring Web Application Developer certification

# Enterprise Spring

- Building loosely coupled event-driven architectures
  - Separate processing, communications & integration
- 4 day course covering
  - Tasks, Scheduling and Concurrency
  - Advanced transaction management
  - REST Web Services with Spring MVC
  - Spring Batch
  - Spring Integration
  - Data Ingestion, Transformation and Extractions



# Spring Boot Developer



- 2 day workshop
  - Introduction to Spring Boot
  - Building Web and REST Applications
  - Integrating Data Management
  - Using Actuators, Health Monitoring
  - Security and OAuth2
  - Messaging using RabbitMQ
  - Deployment

# Spring Cloud Services

## Microservices With Spring



- 2 day course
  - Introduction to Spring Boot
    - Underpins all Spring Cloud projects
  - Pushing Applications to a PaaS
    - Using Pivotal Cloud Foundry
  - What are Microservices?
    - Architecting a microservices solution
  - Cloud infrastructure services and Netflix OSS
    - Service Configuration
    - Service Registration
    - Load-balancing and fault tolerance

# Cloud Foundry Developer



CLOUDFOUNDRY

- 3 day course covering
  - Application deployment to Cloud Foundry
    - Typically these are Web and/or REST applications
    - Deployment using cf tool or an IDE
  - Cloud Foundry Concepts
    - Logging, Continuous Integration, Monitoring
    - Accessing and defining Services
    - Using and customizing Buildpacks
  - Design considerations: “12 Factor”
    - JVM application specifics, using Spring Cloud

*Formerly: Developing Applications with Cloud Foundry*

# Cloud Foundry Administrator



CLOUDFOUNDRY

- 3 day course covering
  - Administration
    - Deploying Cloud Foundry to vSphere or AWS
    - Configuring and Managing Cloud Foundry
    - Working with BOSH
  - Application deployment to Cloud Foundry
    - Includes the basic topics from the Developer course
    - Logging, Continuous Integration, Monitoring
    - Design considerations: “12 Factor” Applications

*Broader course than Developer with administrator emphasis*

# Pivotal Support Offerings

- Global organization provides 24x7 support
  - How to Register: <http://tinyurl.com/piv-support>
- Premium and Developer support offerings:
  - <http://www.pivotal.io/support/offerings>
  - <http://www.pivotal.io/support/oss>
  - Both Pivotal App Suite *and* Open Source products
- Support Portal: <https://support.pivotal.io>
  - Community forums, Knowledge Base, Product documents



# Pivotal Consulting

- Custom consulting engagement?
  - Contact us to arrange it
    - <http://www.pivotal.io/contact/spring-support>
    - Even if you don't have a support contract!
- Pivotal Labs
  - Agile development experts
  - Assist with design, development and product management
    - <http://www.pivotal.io/agile>
    - <http://pivotallabs.com>



# Resources

- The Spring reference documentation
  - <http://spring.io/docs>
  - Already 800+ pages!
- The official technical blog
  - <http://spring.io/blog>
- Stack Overflow – Active Spring Forums
  - <http://stackoverflow.com>

# Resources (2)

- You can register issues on our Jira repository
  - <https://jira.spring.io>
- The source code is available here
  - <https://github.com/spring-projects/spring-framework>
- Follow Spring development
  - <https://fisheye.springsource.org/browse/>



# Thank You!

- We hope you enjoyed the course
- Please fill out the evaluation form
  - Americas: <http://tinyurl.com/usa-eval>
  - EMEA: <http://tinyurl.com/emea-eval>
  - Asia-Pac: <http://tinyurl.com/apj-eval>
- Once you've done, login to *Pivotal Academy*
  - You can download your Attendance Certificate



*If your course  
is registered at  
Pivotal Academy*

*Don't forget the optional sections*