Spring boot framework tutorial pdf

Spring Boot is a spring frame module that provides rad (fast application development) functionality to the spring setting. It is highly dependent on the function of boot models which is very powerful and works perfectly. Spring starter modules1. What is the start-up model? Spring Boot starters are templates that contain a collection of all the relevant transient dependencies that are needed to start a particular feature. For example, if you wanted to create a WebMVC spring application and then in a traditional configuration, you would have included all the required dependencies yourself. It leaves the chances of version conflict which, in the end, result in more runtime exceptions. With spring boot, to create the MVC app all you need to import is spring-boot-starter-web dependency. Parent'!-- is mandatory to control versions of child dependence ---the-parent-groupId-org.springframework.boot-/groupId artifactIdspring-boot-starter-parent-lt;/artifactId-lt;2.1.6.RELEASE's !-- version org.springframework.boot-web-dependence/dependence Notice how some dependencies are direct, and some dependencies refer to other startup models that transitively download more dependencies. Also note that you don't need to provide version information about children's addictions. All versions are resolved in relation to the parent starter version (in our example, it's 2.0.4.RELEASE). 'Dependence' org.springframework.boot-boot-/groupId-lt;/groupId-lt;the artifactId-lt;/artifactId "artifactId';spring-boot-starter-json-/artifactId'/dependencey'/groupId's org.springframework.boot-boot-/groupId's 'spring-boot-''dependence'/dependencey'/groupId's 'org.hibernate.validator'/groupId's 'hibernate-validator';/groupid org.springframework/groupId-the-web-/artifactId/dependence Read more: Spring boot starter templates list2. Self-starter self-configurationAutoconfiguration is activated with @EnableAutoConfiguration annotation. The automatic spring boot configuration scans the classpath, finds the libraries in the classpath and then try to guess the best configuration for them, and eventually set up all those beans. The automatic setup tries to be as smart as possible and will shrink as you set up more of your own configuration. The automatic configuration is always applied after beans have been registered. The automatic spring start configuration logic is implemented in spring-boot-autoconfigure.jar. Yoy can check the list of packages here. Spring Start Self-Configure PackagesFor example, look at the automatic configuration for the spring PDO. He does the following classpath-Scan to see if EnableAspectJAutoProxy, Aspect, Tips and AnnotatedElement classes are present. If classes are not present, no self-configured will be made for the Spring PDO. If the classes are found, then AOP is configured with Javag config annotation EnableAspectJAutoProxy.It checks for the spring.aop property what value may be true or false. Based on the value of the property, proxyTargetClass attribute is set. @Configuration @ConditionalOnClass (EnableAspectJAutoProxy.class, Aspect.class, Advice.class, AnnotatedElement.class) @ConditionalOnProperty (prefix - spring.aop, self, havingValue - true, matchIfMissing -true) public class AopAutoConfiguration - @Configuration @EnableAspectJAutoProxy (proxyTargetClass - fake) @ConditionalOnProperty (prefix - spring.aop, name - proxy-target-class matchIfMissing - fake) public static class JdkDynamicAutoProxyConfiguration - @Configuration @EnableAspectJAutoProxy (proxyTargetClass - true) @ConditionalOnProperty (prefix - spring.aop, name -Ability -5, true matchIfMissing - true) public static class CglibautopreoxyConfiguration Built-in serverSpring startup applications always include tomcat as built-in server dependency. This means you can run Spring startup applications from the command prompt without the need for a complex server infrastructure. You can exclude tomcat and include any other built-in server if you wish. Or you can have the server environment excluded altogether. Everything is based on the configuration. For example, below the configuration exclude tomcat and include discarded as a built-in server. org.springframework.boot-/groupId 'the artifactId's 'spring-boot-starter-web-'lt;/artifactId's exclusions 'lt'/exclusions/dependencey',1st's -dependenceid's 'org.springframework.boot'/groupId's 'spring-boot-starter'.-jetty-the-ed;'/artifactId'./dependence./dependence./ Bootstrap the appTo run the app, we have to use @SpringBootApplication annotation. Behind the scenes, it's the equivalent of @Configuration, @EnableAutoConfiguration and @ComponentScan together. It allows config classes, files and load them in the spring context. In the example below, the execution begins with the main method.) It starts loading all the config files, setting them up and bootstrap the application based on application properties in application.properties file in/folder resources. @SpringBootApplication public class MyApplication - public static void hand (String[] args) args); To run the application, you can run the main method from IDE such an eclipse, or you can build the jar file and run from the command prompt. $ java -jar spring-boot-demo.jar 5. Benefits of the spring bootSpring helps resolve addiction conflicts. It identifies the dependencies required and imports them for you. It has compatible version information for all dependencies. It minimizes running time class loader problems. Its opiniated default configuration approach helps you set up the most important pieces behind the stage. Replace them only when you need them. Otherwise, everything works perfectly. It avoids standard code, annotations and XML configurations. It provides built-in HTTP Tomcat server so you can develop and test quickly. It has excellent integration with FDI like eclipse and intelliJ idea.6. Spring start configuration7. Development of API REST and SOAP Webservices8. Other useful TopicsHappy Learning!! Let us know if you liked the post. That's the only way we can get better. TwitterFacebookLinkedInRedditPocket All Guides This guide provides a sample of how Spring Boot helps you accelerate application development. As you read more spring getting started guides, you'll see more use cases for Spring Boot. This guide is meant to give you a quick taste of Spring Boot. If you want to create your own spring boot project, visit Spring Initializr, fill in the details of your project, choose your options and download a group project in the form of a zip file. You'll build a simple web application with Spring Boot and add useful services. Spring Boot offers a quick way to build apps. It examines your classpath and the beans you've configured, makes reasonable assumptions about what you're missing, and adds those elements. With Spring Boot, you can focus more on business features and less on infrastructure. The following examples show what Spring Boot can do for you: Is Spring MVC on the way to class? There are several specific beans that you almost always need, and Spring Boot automatically adds them. A Spring MVC app also needs a servlet container, so Spring Boot automatically configures built-in Tomcat. Is Jetty on his way to school? If so, you probably don't want Tomcat, but instead want to jetty built in. Spring Boot handles this for you. Is Thymeleaf on his way to class? If it's the there are a few beans that should always be added to your application context. Spring Boot adds them for you. These are just a few examples of Spring Boot's automatic configuration. At the same time, Spring Boot is not in your way. For example, if Thymeleaf is on your way, Spring Boot automatically adds a SpringTemplateEngine to your application context. But if you set your own SpringTemplateEngine with your paramètres, Spring Boot n'en ajoute pas. Cela vous laisse en contrôle avec peu d'effort de votre part. Spring Boot ne génère pas de code ou de faire des modifications à vos fichiers. Au lieu de cela, lorsque vous démarrez votre application, Spring Boot file dynamiquement les haricots et les paramètres et les applique à votre contexte d'application. Pour toutes les applications printemps, vous devez commencer par le Spring Initializr. L'Initializr offre un moyen rapide de tirer dans toutes les dépendances dont vous avez besoin pour une application et fait beaucoup de la configuration pour vous. Cet exemple n'a besoin que de la dépendance spring web. La liste suivante montre le fichier pom.xml qui est créé lorsque vous choisissez Maven: <?xml version=1.0 encoding=UTF-8? ><project xmlns= xmlns:xsi= xsi:schemalocation= amp;gt; <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion> <parent> <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId> <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-parent</artifactId> <version>2.3.3.RELEASE</version> <relativePath></relativePath> <!-- lookup parent from repository --> </parent> <groupId>com.example</groupId> <artifactId>spring-boot</artifactId> <version>0.0.1-SNAPSHOT</version> <name>spring-boot</name> <description>Demo project for Spring Boot</description> <properties> <java.version>1.8</java.version> </properties> <dependencies> <dependency> <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId> <artifactId >spring-boot-starter-web</artifactId> </dependency> <dependency> <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId> <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-test</artifactId> <scope>test</scope> <exclusions> <exclusion> <groupId>org.junit.vintage</groupId> <artifactId>junit-vintage-engine</artifactId> </exclusion> </exclusions> </dependency> </dependencies> <build> <plugins> <plugin> <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId> <artifactId>spring-boot-maven-plugin</artifactId> </plugin> </plugins> </build> </project> The following listing shows the build.gradle file that is created when you choose Gradle: plugins { id 'org.springframework.boot' version '2.3.3.RELEASE' id 'io.spring.dependency-management' version '1.0.8.RELEASE' id 'java' } group = 'com.example' version = '0.0.1-SNAPSHOT' sourceCompatibility = '1.8' repositories { mavenCentral() } dependencies { implementation 'org.springframework.boot :spring-boot-starter-web' { exclude group: 'org.junit.vintage', module: 'junit-vintage-engine' } } test { useJUnitPlatform() } Now you can create a web controller for a simple web application, as the following listing (from src/main/java/com/example/springboot/HelloController.java) shows: package com.example.springboot; import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RestController; import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestMapping; @RestController public class class Spring Boot Greetings! @RequestMapping (/) () returns The class is flagged as a @RestController, which means it is ready to be used by Spring MVC to process web requests. @RequestMapping cards /index () method. When invoked from a browser or using curl on the command line, the method returns pure text. This is because @RestController combines @Controller and @ResponseBody, two annotations that results in web requests for data feedback rather than a view. The Spring Initializr creates a simple application class for you. However, in this case, it is too simple. You need to change the app class to match the following list (src/hand/java/com/example/springboot/Application.java): package com.example.springboot; import java.util.Arrays; import org.springframework.boot.CommandLineRunner; import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication; import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication; import org.springframework.context.ApplicationContext; import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean; @SpringBootApplication public class application - static public void hand (String[] args) - SpringApplication.run (Application.class, args); @Bean public CommandLineRunner commandLineRunner (ApplicationContext ctx) - back args - system.out.println (Inspect the beans provided by Spring Boot:); String[] beanNames - ctx.getBeanDefinitionNames(); Arrays.sort (beanNames); for (String beanName: beanNames) - System.out.println (beanName); @SpringBootApplication is a convenience annotation that adds all the following elements: @Configuration: Class tags as a source of bean definitions for the application context. @EnableAutoConfiguration: Indicates Spring Boot to start adding beans based on classpath settings, other beans, and various property settings. For example, if spring-webmvc is on the classpath, this annotation signals the application as a web application and activates key behaviors, such as setting up a DispatcherServlet. @ComponentScan: In the spring, it says you'll look for other components, configurations and services in the com/example package, allowing it to find the controllers. The main method () uses Spring Boot's SpringApplication.run () method to launch an application. Have you noticed that there is not a single line of XML? There is no .xml web file, either. This web application is 100% pure Java and you didn't have to deal with the configuration of any plumbing or infrastructure. There is also a CommandLineRunner method marked as a @Bean, and it works on startup. He's getting all of them back. beans that were created by your app or that were automatically added by Spring Boot. He sorts and prints them. To run the application, run the following command in a terminal window directory (in the full directory): If you use Maven, run the following command in a terminal window directory (in the full directory): should see output similar to the following: Let's inspect the beans provided by Spring Boot: application beanNameHandlerMapping defaultServletHandlerMapping dispatcherServlet embeddedServletContainerCustomizerBeanPostProcessor handlerExceptionResolver helloController httpRequestHandlerAdapter messageSource mvcContentNegotiationManager mvcConversionService mvcValidator org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.MessageSourceAutoConfiguration org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.PropertyPlaceholderAutoConfiguration org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.web.EmbeddedServletContainerAutoConfiguration org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.web.EmbeddedServletContainerAutoConfiguration$DispatcherServletConfiguration org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.web.EmbeddedServletContainerAutoConfiguration$EmbeddedTomcat org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.web.ServerPropertiesAutoConfiguration org.springframework.boot.context.embedded.properties.ServerProperties org.springframework.context.annotation.ConfigurationClassPostProcessor.enhancedConfigurationProcessor org.springframework.context.annotation.ConfigurationClassPostProcessor.importAwareProcessor org.springframework.context.annotation.internalAutowiredAnnotationProcessor org.springframework.context.annotation.internalCommonAnnotationProcessor org.springframework.context.annotation.internalConfigurationAnnotationProcessor org.springframework.context.annotation.internalRequiredAnnotationProcessor org.springframework.web.servlet.config.annotation.DelegatingWebMvcConfiguration propertySourcesBinder propertySourcesPlaceholderConfigurer requestMappingHandlerAdapter requestMappingHandlerMapping resourceHandlerMapping simpleControllerHandlerAdapter tomcatEmbeddedServletContainerFactory viewControllerHandlerMapping You can clearly see org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure beans. There is also a tomcatEmbeddedServletContainerFactory. Now run the service with curl (in a separate terminal window), running the following command (shown with its output): $ curl localhost:8080 Spring Boot greetings! You'll want to add a test for the endpoint you've added, and Spring Test provides some machines for that. If you use Gradle, add the following dependency to your build.gradle file: testImplementation ('org.springframework.boot:spring-boot-starter-test') - exclude the group: 'org.junit.vintage', module: 'junit-vintage-engine'

add the following to your pom.xml file: 'Dependence', org.springframework.boot/groupId's own Exclusions -the exclusions of the groupId's 'ad.junit.vintage'/groupId's 'age-vintage-engine'/artifactId'/exclusions Now write a simple unit test that mocks the servlet request and answer through your endpoint, like the following list (from poster: package com.example.springboot; import static org.hamcrest.Matchers.equalTo; import static org.springframework.test.web.servlet.result.MockMvcResultMatchers.content; import static org.springframework.test.web.servlet.result.MockMvcResultMatchers.status; import org.junit.jupiter.api.Test; import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired; import org.springframework.boot.test.autoconfigure.web.servlet.AutoConfigureMockMvc; import org.springframework.boot.test.context.SpringBootTest; import org.springframework.http.MediaType; import org.springframework.test.web.servlet.MockMvc; import org.springframework.test.web.servlet.request.MockMvcRequestBuilders; @SpringBootTest @AutoConfigureMockMvc public class HelloControllerTest - @Autowired private MockMvc mvc; @Test public void getHello() launches Exception -mvc.perform (MockMvcRequestBuilders.get).accept (MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON)) andExpect (()isOk).))andExpect (content(). MockMvc comes from Spring Test and allows you, through a set of practical builder classes, to send HTTP requests to the DispatcherServlet and make statements about the result. Note the use of @AutoConfigureMockMvc and @SpringBootTest to inject a MockMvc instance. After using @SpringBootTest, we ask that the entire application context be created. An alternative would be to ask Spring Boot to create only the web layers of context using @WebMvcTest. In both cases, Spring Boot automatically tries to locate your app's main app class, but you can replace or reduce it if you want to build something different. In addition to making fun of the HTTP application cycle, you can also use Spring Boot to write a simple full-stack integration test. For example, instead of (or as well as) the simulated test shown previously, we could create the following test (from src/test/java/com/example/springboot/HelloControllerIT.java): package com.example.springboot; import static org.assertj.core.api.Assertions. import java.net.URL; import org.junit.jupiter.api.BeforeEach; import org.junit.jupiter.api.Test; import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired; import org.springframework.boot.test.context.SpringBootTest; import org.springframework.boot.test.web.client.TestRestTemplate; import org.springframework.boot.web.server.LocalServerPort; import org.springframework.http.ResponseEntity; @SpringBootTest (webInvironment - SpringBootTest.WebEnvironment.RANDOM_PORT) public class HelloControllerIT - @LocalServerPort private entrance port; private URL base; @Autowired private model TestRestTemplate; @BeforeEach public empty setUp () launches Exception - this.base URL («: » + port + « / »); } @Test public vide getHello () lance exception { responseentity<String> réponse = template.getForEntity (base.toString(), String.class); </String> </String> Spring Boot! »); The onboard server starts on a random port due to webInvironment - SpringBootTest.WebEnvironment.RANDOM_PORT, and the actual port is discovered at the execution time with @LocalServerPort. If you're building a website for your business, you probably need to add management services. Spring Boot provides several such services (such as health, audits, beans, and more) with its actuator module. If you use Gradle, add the following dependency to your build.gradle file: implement 'org.springframework.boot:spring-boot-starter-actuator' If you use Maven, add the following dependency to your pom.xml file: 'Dependence'/groupId's 'org.springframework.boot'/groupId's 'spring-boot-starter-actuator'/artifactId If you're using Gradle, run the following command in a terminal window (in the full directory): If you're using Maven, run the next command in a terminal window (in the full directory): You need to see that a new set of RESTful end points has been added to the app. It is management services provided by Spring Boot. The following listing shows typical output: management.endpoint.configprops-org.springframework.boot.actuate.autoconfigure.context.properties.ConfigurationPropertiesReportEndpointProperties management.endpoint.env-org.springframework.boot.actuate.autoconfigure.env.EnvironmentEndpointProperties management.endpoint.health-org.springframework.boot.actuate.autoconfigure.health.HealthEndpointProperties management.endpoint.logfile-org.springframework.boot.actuate.autoconfigure.logging.LogFileWebEndpointProperties management.endpoints.jmx-org.springframework.boot.actuate.autoconfigure.endpoint.jmx.JmxEndpointProperties management.endpoints.web-org.springframework.boot.actuate.autoconfigure.endpoint.web.WebEndpointProperties management.endpoints.web.cors-org.springframework.boot.actuate.autoconfigure.endpoint.web.CorsEndpointProperties management.health.status-org.springframework.boot.actuate.autoconfigure.health.HealthIndicatorProperties management.info-org.springframework.boot.actuate.autoconfigure.info.InfoContributorProperties management.metrics-org.springframework.boot.actuate.autoconfigure.metrics.MetricsProperties management.metrics.export.simple-org.springframework.boot.actuate.autoconfigure.metrics.export.simple.SimpleProperties management.server-org.springframework.boot.actuate.autoconfigure.web.server.ManagementServerProperties management.trace.http-org.springframework.boot.actuate.autoconfigure.trace.http.HttpTraceProperties The actuator exposes the following: actuator/health actuator/info actuator There is also an /actuator/shutdown endpoint, but, by default, it is visible only through JMX. For as httpse ending point, add management.endpoint.shutdown.enabled-true to your application.properties file and expose it with However, you probably shouldn't activate the shutdown point of a publicly available app. You can check the status of the app by running the following command: $ curl localhost:8080/actuator/health 'status':UP you can also try to invoke the stop by curl, to see what happens when you haven't added the necessary line (shown in the previous note) to application.properties: $ curl -X POST localhost:8080/actuator/shutdown 'timestamp':1401820343710,error ':Not Found':'status':404 'message': 'path':/actuator/shutdown The requested endpoint is not available (because the end point does not exist). For more details on each of these REST settings and how you can adjust their settings with an application.properties file (in src/hand/resources), check out the settings documentation. The last example showed how Spring Boot allows you to yarn beans that you may not be aware that you need. It also showed how to enable practical management services. However, Spring Boot does more than that. It not only supports traditional WAR file deployments, but also allows you to set up executable JARs, thanks to The Spring Boot Charger Module. The various guides demonstrate this double support through the spring-boot-gradle-plugin and the spring-boot-maven-plugin. On top of that, Spring Boot also has Groovy support, allowing you to build Spring MVC web applications with as little as a single file. Create a new file called app.groovy and put the following code in it: @RestController ThisWillActuallyRun class - @RequestMapping (/)) String home(It doesn't matter where the file is. You can even adapt such a small app within a single tweet! Then install the Spring Boot CLI. Run the Groovy app by running the following command: Stop the previous app, to avoid a collision with a port. From a different terminal window, run the next loop command (shown with its output): $ curl localhost:8080 Hello, World! Spring Boot does this by dynamically adding key annotations to your code and using Groovy Grape to pull down the libraries that are needed to run the app. Congratulations! You've built a simple web application with Spring Boot and learned how it can accelerate your pace of development. You've also activated some convenient production services. This is just a small sample of what Spring Boot can do. Check out Spring Boot's online documents for more information. Information.

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