



Dependency Injection in Action

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Agenda (DI=Dependency Injection)

- Background
- What is DI ?
- What is the DI value promise ?
- Experiences
 - Using Spring DI container
- Does DI live up to the promise ?
- Future & Others



Background

- Using spring framework for one year
- Limited by policy to some parts only
- Large industrial project
- My role : Application architect
- Architecture & method team
- Mix of very experienced developers and new-to-java developers

Spring usage

- Dependency Injection
 - 480 spring beans
 - 680 SQL statements as beans/properties
- JDBC support
 - JDBC Template
 - Exception Hierarchy
- JMS Support
 - JMS Template
- Using “factory beans” to intercept calls for
 - Out-of-container transaction/connection support
 - Declarative transaction demarcation
- Test classes

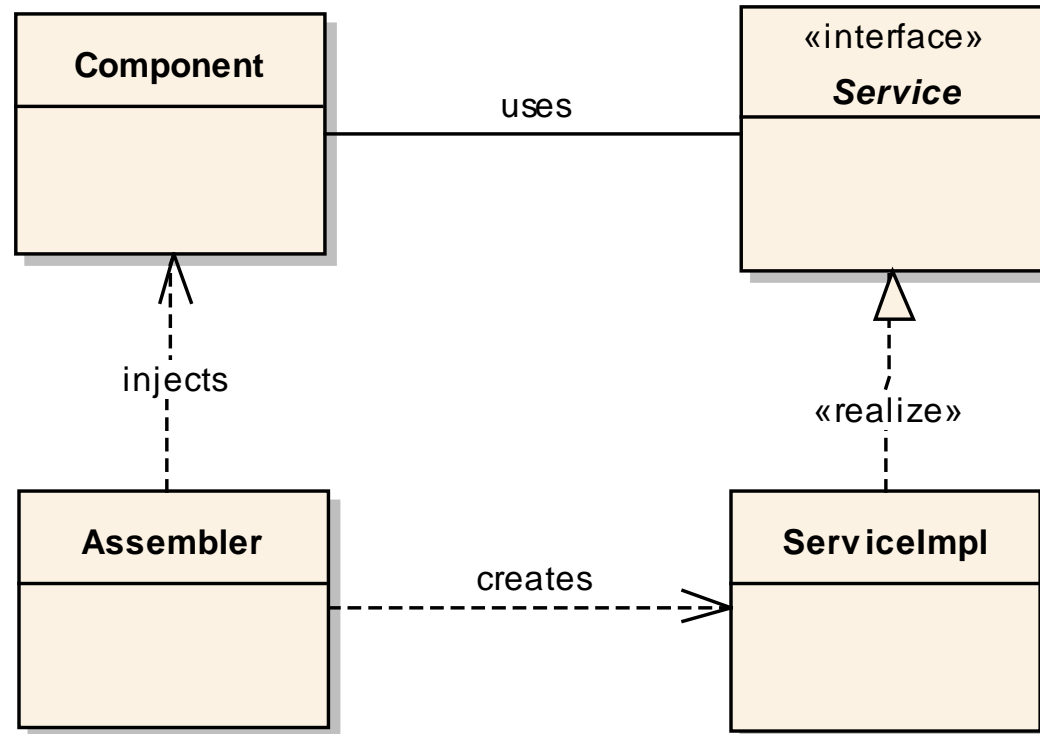
What is Dependency Injection ?

- Dont call us - we'll call you
- Referenced object are declared
- References are injected into an object
 - By calling setter method

- Need some kind of runtime support (DI container)
- Enables call interceptors to be used

- Opposite of "Dependency Lookup"

Dependency Injection



```
public void setDao(CustomerDao dao) {
    this.dao = dao;
}
```

What is the DI value promise ?

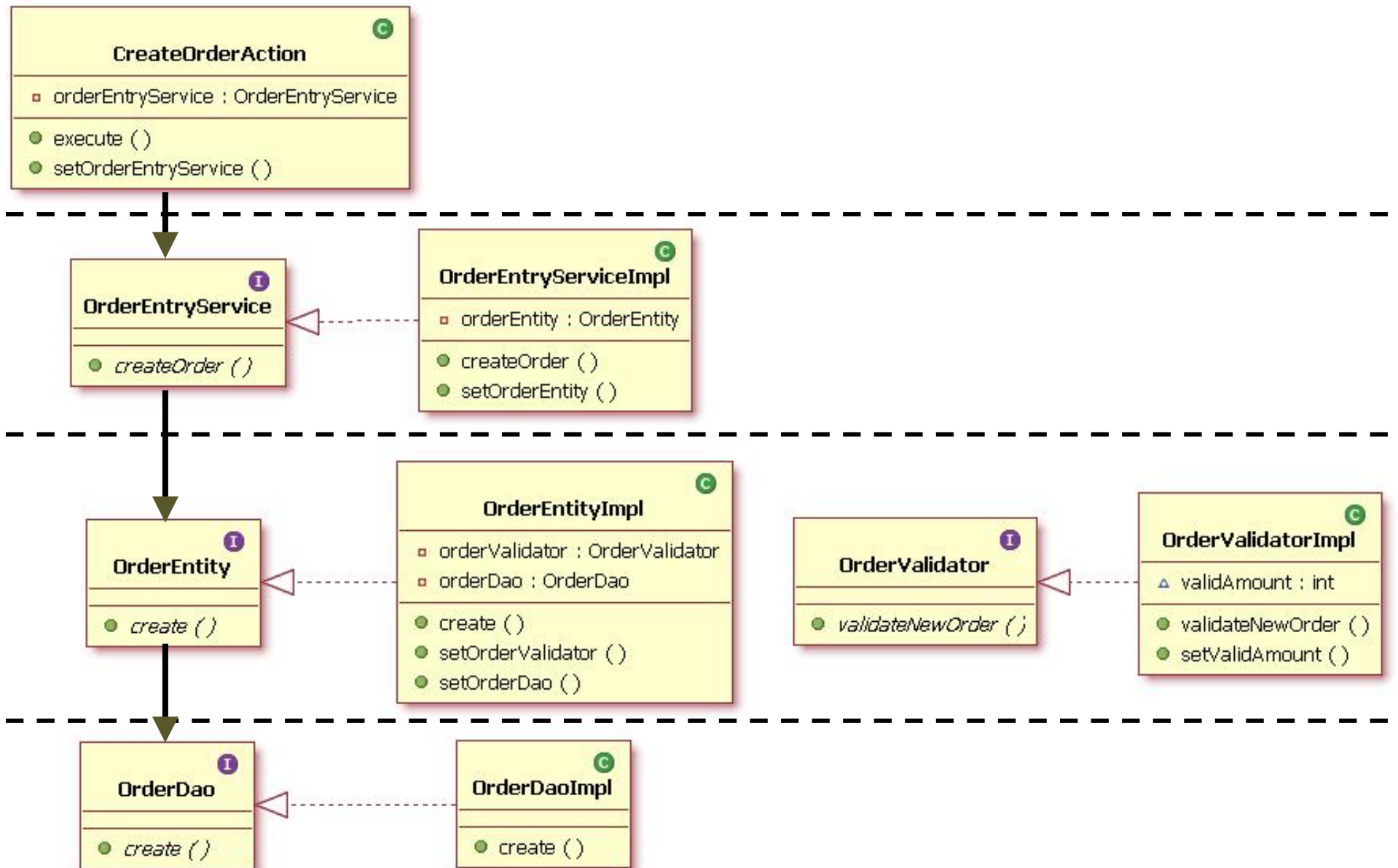
- No energy waisted nor code needed to find other objects
 - No JNDI, singletons, factories etc
- Unit Test easier by mocking dependencies
 - May even make it possible without workarounds !
- Non-intrusive
 - In our project : Business code independant/unaware of technical infrastructure (including DI container).
- "Lighter" than EJB

Experiences

- Typical scenario
- Setup
- Configuration
- Bootstrapping
- Namespaces
- Programming model
- Integration
- Test
- Interceptors

Typical scenario

- Layered architecture
- Thin clients – request/response
- J2EE
- Web-apps
- EJB module only for MessageDriven EJB:s
- JDBC - generated and handwritten



Spring setup

- 1 hour to get started with basic DI container functionality

Spring DI Configuration

- Overhead writing Xml config is acceptable
 - Use classnames as bean id and reference name
 - Copy-paste - no-brainer

```
<bean id="orderEntryService"  
  class="se.cadec.impl.OrderEntryServiceImpl">  
  <property name="orderEntity" ref="orderEntity"/>  
</bean>  
<bean id="orderEntity" class="se.cadec.impl.OrderEntityImpl">  
  <property name="orderDao" ref="orderDao"/>  
  <property name="orderValidator" ref="orderValidator"/>  
</bean>
```

```
private OrderEntity orderEntity;  
public void setOrderEntity(OrderEntity orderEntity) {  
    this.orderEntity = orderEntity;  
}
```

Spring DI Configuration

- Debugging configuration errors is OK
- Plugin helps

[org.springframework.beans.NotWritablePropertyException](#): Invalid property 'dao' of bean class [se.cadec.impl.OrderEntityImpl]: Bean property 'dao' is not writable or has an invalid setter method: Does the parameter type of the setter match the return type of the getter?

Bootstrapping – modularization

- Ear
 - Web module
 - Bootstrapping servlet
 - spring-config.xml
 - Xxx.jar
 - spring-config.xml
 - Yyy.jar
 - spring-config.xml
 - spring-config1.xml
 - spring-config2.xml
 - Zzz.jar
 - spring-config.xml

Solution – Custom Bootstrapping

- A help class that finds all spring configuration files on the classpath following a naming convention
- The bootstrapping servlet calls this help class
- Each file has references to the actual files used in that jar/war with the import function

No namespace support

- All configuration in one file – no problem
 - Each module has its own configuration file – may cause collisions
 - Solution
 - componentname:beaname
- ```
<bean
 id="ordercomponent:orderEntryService"
```

# HiveMind solution is better

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Unlike Spring, HiveMind has built-in namespace support, and fundamentally assumes that the graph of related services will be built from multiple locations (that is, each JAR on the classpath will be packaged with its own XML descriptor).

*Howard Lewis Ship, the creator of HiveMind and Tapestry*

*explains why tapestry does not use Spring.*

CADE 2006, slide 1  
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# Programming model

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- Which objects should be injected ?
- What are the alternatives ?
  - new
  - static
  - Factory
  - JNDI
- “Stateless Session” Bean obvious, Works very well with stateless singleton-style service-oriented beans.
- Data Transfer Objects:s - never
- In the middle – try to singletonize
- One consistent way makes it easier

# Programming model 2

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- Static methods
  - Can not be injected with bean
  - Can not be mocked
- new
  - Can not be injected with beans
  - Can not be mocked

# Programming model 3

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```
private void doIt() {

 MyStatefulObject myobj = getANewMyStatefulObject();

 myobj.init(thisandthat, somethingelse);
 myobj.doSomething();
 myobj.saveResult();
}
```

```
private MyStatefulObject getANewMyStatefulObject() {
 return null;
}
```

# Get new instance on each call

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- Method Injection (Lookup method).
- Uses bytecode modification
- We did not use this
- Solution was to design service-style instead and use singleton beans
  
- Non-singleton beans has been used rarely

# Integration

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- The DI container must create all beans
- Other objects can not have injected references

# Struts Integration

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- DelegatingTilesRequestProcessor
- One tag in struts config
- A spring configuration file listing all actions
  - Action-mapping to bean
- Works well

# Message Driven Beans

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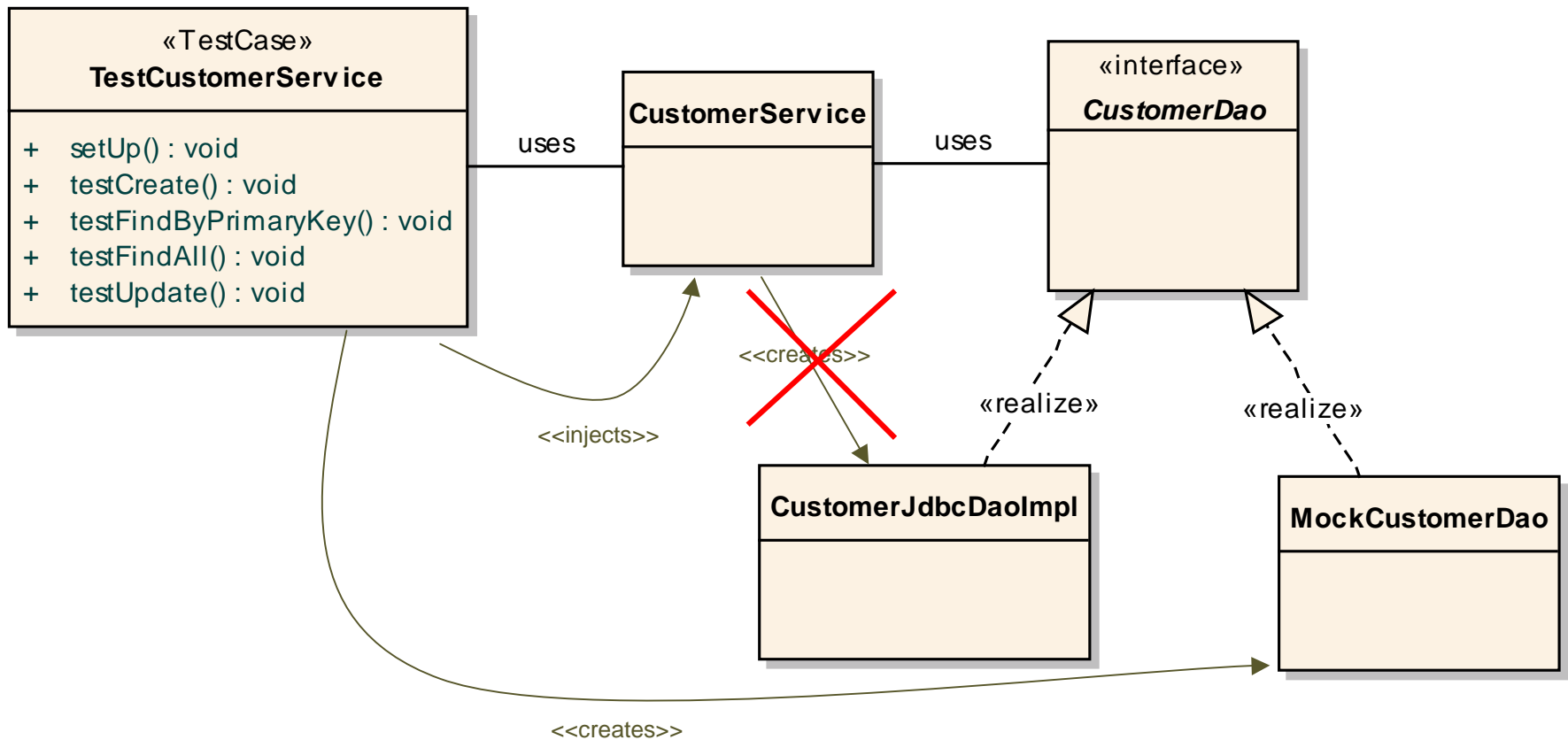
- EJB:s that is activated by incoming JMS messages
- Generic MDB class that
  - Gets the bean id from JNDI
  - Gets the bean instance by calling the spring applicationContext
  - Return to Dependency Lookup
- MDB bean can be injected with references

# Successful usage

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- Action, service, entity, dao, helpers, utilities
  - Everything is injected
- Properties like
  - SQL
  - Config parameters
- Current time
- Map
- Inheritance
- JNDI to find datasource
- Reuse action class with parameters

# Testability – Unit test



# Unit Test

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- new to create implementation class
- "inject" mock objects for dependencies
  - By calling setters
- Dont new the full environment
- Creating exceptional conditions easy
- Unit Testing and mocking is not trivial
  - Which test to write ?
  - Create a lot of dto:s
  - Some classes are "perfect" for testing – some not
- DI makes it less painful

# Integration Test

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- Including
  - DI container
  - Config xml files
  - All dependencies as real classes
  - Database etc
- Get Class to test from DI container
  - `beanFactory.getBean("beanName")`
  - Introduces a binding to Spring
  - Return to Dependency Lookup

# Interceptor usage

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- DI enables interceptors out of the box
  - Requires own "bean"-factory in non-DI setup
- Typically NOT application development
  - More complex requirements
  - Insert a proxy between the calling and called object
- Sample
  - Out-of-container transaction/connection support
  - Declarative transaction demarcation
- Implemented by using spring Factory Bean concept & explicit proxy class definition

# What about the promises ?

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✓ No energy waisted to find objects

- xml format is simple

✓ Unit Test easier by mocking dependencies

- YES !

✓ Non-intrusive

- DI invisible in beans
- struts/junit etc integration not easy to replace

✓ "Lighter" than EJB

- Absolutely



# Future & Others

# Spring vs EJB3

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- EJB3 has dependency injection
- EJB:s are POJOs
- Non-EJB classes can NOT be injected
  - Except resources and other JNDI items
  - Many of our beans must be made EJB:s
- Injection into struts action classes ?
- In our case – 250 local EJB:s
- How does a appserver handle 250 EJB:s ?
  - Websphere ? JBoss/Geronimo/Glassfish etc ?
  - A appserver must be able to deliver services for an EJB, can it ever be as light-weight ?

# Migration between Spring – EJB3

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- Least common denominator
  - No annotations
  - Setter injection
  - Everything in xml
  - Production code platform independent

# EJB2 -> Spring/EJB3

```
public class MyBean {

 public void doIt(String arg1, List arg2) {

 MyService service = (MyService) MyFactory.getComponent("myservice");
 service.doIt(arg2);
 }
}
```

```
public class MyBean {
 private SessionContext ctx;
 private MyService service;

 public void setSessionContext(SessionContext sc) {
 ctx = sc;
 MyService service = (MyService) MyFactory.getComponent("myservice");
 setService(service);
 }

 public void doIt(String arg1, List arg2) {
 service.doIt(arg2);
 }

 public void setService(MyService service) {
 this.service = service;
 }
}
```

# Spring 2.0

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- Message-driven POJO:s
  - Enhanced xml configuration
  - AOP, AspectJ integration
  - Others .....
- 
- Are we moving away from "simple"  
??

# DI future

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- Dependency Injection as a concept is here to stay
- John Rodson “J2EE without DI”
  - A title we will probably not see
- Why bother about simplicity ? We are all professionals right ?

# Is Java too complicated ?



# Ruby sample syntax

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# Check for pre-formatted string given

```
check=Regexp.new('^'+Regexp.escape
(format).gsub(/\\#/, '.'))+'$')
```

return string if string =~ check

# Time for Questions!

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