

# Spring Framework Case Study

## Rebuilding the AutoZone.com Engine

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## Outline

- AutoZone.com overview
- Why rebuild?
- How to rebuild?
  - Acknowledge weaknesses
  - Understand business climate
  - Develop plan of attack
- Approaching, applying, and integrating Spring Framework
  - Data access layer
  - Services/business domain layer
  - Views/controllers
  - AOP
- Lessons learned
- Q&A



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## AutoZone.com overview

- E-commerce site for leading domestic aftermarket auto parts retailer
- Over 700,000 parts & accessories in online catalog
- Over 3,500 retail brick & mortar stores
- Over 37,000 pages of repair guides
- Component locations, troubleshooting tips
- Service interval and technical service bulletins (TSB) notifications



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## Why Rebuild?



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## Challenges

- Improve performance and maintainability of website while reducing system errors
- Make future changes easier to integrate into website
- Address logic and layering issues through the introduction and integration of the Spring Framework
- Convert site over a long period of time with limited resources while still supporting changes using current site's software

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## Why Rebuild?

- For the customers
  - Improve reliability of site by reducing errors and improving performance
- For the company
  - Save money
    - Reduce additional hardware needs in future
    - Reduce future software development/support costs
  - Make money
    - Improve customer experience -> improve Sales
- For the developers
  - Upgrade technology of website
  - Increase flexibility for future improvements/fixes
  - Ease future integration with other project work
  - Pride factor




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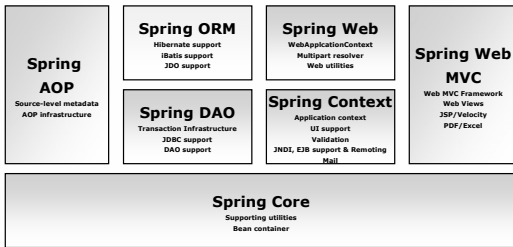
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## Introducing the Spring Framework

- Components we used (in blue)




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## How to Rebuild?

- Acknowledge your biggest weaknesses/opportunities
  - AutoZone.com used unreliable, proprietary, and overly-complex data access layer
    - Initially developed to communicate with mainframe DB2 tables, became out-dated several years ago after switch to Informix
    - Effort necessary to develop and support the data access and its resulting code at times was overwhelming
    - Re-inventing the wheel
    - Did not own source
    - Product support: one person
    - Caused issues with garbage collections
    - Added points of failure




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## How to Rebuild? (cont.)

### • Develop plan of attack

- Methodical, phased back-to-front end 'layered' approach – data access, service, business domain, controllers, view, etc.
- Once enough back and middle-tier functionalities are defined, slowly introduce front-end change-over; new views/controllers should interact primarily with other new components
- Extract and re-factor business logic from previous "architecture" into service and business domain layer.
- After significant milestones are reached, educate developers/business team on various approaches to encourage adoption



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## Approaching Spring Data Access

- We chose Spring's 'JDBC abstraction layer'
- Important factors for us in defining approach:
  - Legacy Data Model
  - Rich Spring API: exception hierarchy and transaction support
  - Ease of migration for developers familiar with JDBC
  - Less code the better
- Use DAO Interfaces and DAO Implementation classes
- Use service layer as 'wrapper' to DAOs



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## Applying Spring Data Access

- Laying the groundwork
  - Configure property files

```
<bean id="propertyConfigurer"
class="org.springframework.beans.factory.config.PropertyPlaceholderConfigurer">
  <property name="locations">
    <list>
      <value>/WEB-INF/jdbc.properties</value>
      <value>/WEB-INF/sql.properties</value>
    </list>
  </property>
</bean>
```



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## Define DataSource

```
<bean
  id="dataSource"
  class="org.apache.commons.dbcp.BasicDataSource">
  <property name="url">
    <value>${ecom.jdbc.url}</value>
  </property>
  <property name="driverClassName">
    <value>${ecom.jdbc.driver}</value>
  </property>
  <property name="username">
    <value>${ecom.jdbc.username}</value>
  </property>
  <property name="password">
    <value>${ecom.jdbc.password}</value>
  </property>
  <property name="testOnBorrow">
    <value>true</value>
  </property>
  <property name="validationQuery">
    <value>SELECT FIRST 1 <input type="text" value="" /> /value>
  </property>
  <property name="maxActive">
    <value>32</value>
  </property>
  <property name="maxIdle">
    <value>32</value>
  </property>
  <property name="maxWait">
    <value>10000</value>
  </property>
</bean>
```



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## Applying Spring Data Access (cont).

Our standard DAO implementation:

- Extends `org.springframework.jdbc.core.support.JdbcDaoSupport`
- Test class extends `AbstractTransactionalDataSourceSpringContextTests`
- DAOs contain inner classes that extend Spring's `MappingSqlQuery` Class for object mapping (as needed)



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## Example: Retrieving Store Information

- DAO Inner Class

```
class StoreQuery extends MappingSqlQuery {
```

- DAO Inner Class Constructor

```
public StoreQuery(final DataSource dataSource, final String sql) {
  setDataSource(dataSource);
  setSql(sql);
  declareParameter(new SqlParameter(Types.INTEGER));
  compile();
}
```



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### • Define Query objects (at class level)

```
private StoreQuery zipToStoreQuery;  
private StoreQuery sisterStoreQuery;  
private StoreQuery storeNumberInfoQuery;  
private StoreHoursQuery storeHoursQuery;
```

### • Initialize them

```
protected void initDao() throws Exception {  
    zipToStoreQuery = new StoreQuery(getDataSource(), ZIP_TO_STORE_SQL);  
    sisterStoreQuery = new StoreQuery(getDataSource(), SISTER_STORE_SQL);  
    storeNumberInfoQuery =  
        new StoreQuery(getDataSource(), STORE_INFO_BY_STORE_NUMBER_SQL);  
    storeHoursQuery = new StoreHoursQuery(getDataSource(), STORE_HOURS_SQL);  
}
```



### • Map ResultSet to Object (in inner class)

```
public Object mapRow(final ResultSet rs, final int rowNum)  
    throws SQLException {  
    final Store store = new Store();  
    final Address address = new Address();  
    final Phone phone = new Phone();  
  
    if (StringUtil.equals(rs.getString(15), "")) {  
        store.setZip(rs.getString(24));  
        store.setZip(rs.getString(24));  
        store.setSister(rs.getString(24));  
        store.setSister(rs.getString(24));  
        store.setFrOpen(rs.getString(24));  
        store.setFrOpen(rs.getString(24));  
        store.setSunClose(rs.getString(24));  
        store.setSunClose(rs.getString(24));  
        store.setTueClose(rs.getString(24));  
        store.setTueClose(rs.getString(24));  
        store.setWedClose(rs.getString(24));  
        store.setWedClose(rs.getString(24));  
        store.setThuClose(rs.getString(24));  
        store.setThuClose(rs.getString(24));  
        store.setFriClose(rs.getString(24));  
        store.setFriClose(rs.getString(24));  
    } else {  
        store.setZip(rs.getString(15));  
        store.setZip(rs.getString(15));  
        store.setSister(rs.getString(15));  
        store.setSister(rs.getString(15));  
        store.setFrOpen(rs.getString(15));  
        store.setFrOpen(rs.getString(15));  
        store.setSunClose(rs.getString(15));  
        store.setSunClose(rs.getString(15));  
        store.setTueClose(rs.getString(15));  
        store.setTueClose(rs.getString(15));  
        store.setWedClose(rs.getString(15));  
        store.setWedClose(rs.getString(15));  
        store.setThuClose(rs.getString(15));  
        store.setThuClose(rs.getString(15));  
        store.setFriClose(rs.getString(15));  
        store.setFriClose(rs.getString(15));  
    }  
}
```



### • Finally - Get Data!

```
public Store findStoreInfoByStoreNumber(int storeNumber)  
    throws DataAccessException {  
    if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {  
        logger.debug("Entering StoreDaoImpl.findStoreInfoByStoreNumber, store number is: "  
            + storeNumber);  
    }  
  
    Store store = null;  
  
    try {  
        store = (Store) storeNumberInfoQuery.findObject(storeNumber);  
    } catch (IncorrectResultSizeDataAccessException e) {  
        //discard  
    }  
  
    if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {  
        logger.debug("Exiting StoreDaoImpl.findStoreInfoByStoreNumber");  
    }  
  
    return store;  
}
```

• In retrospect, we could simplify further by...



- Adding Logging Aspect/Interceptor to handle logging
- Removing statements originally written for "clarity" purposes

End up with something like...

```
public Store findStoreInfoByStoreNumber(int storeNumber)
    throws DataAccessException {
    Store store = (Store) storeNumberInfoQuery.findObject(storeNumber);
    return store;
}
```



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## Integrating Spring – Data Access

- In our initial code-base, only servlet had access to request object
- In init() for main servlet
  - ContextLoaderListener (web.xml) loads beans into ServletContext
  - In main servlet, define public static variable equal to WebApplicationContextUtils.  
getRequiredWebApplicationContext(getServletContext())
- Directly in current "database layer" :  
ApplicationContext ctx = UiiBroker.getApplicationContext();  
CustomerDao dao = (CustomerDao) ctx.getBean("customerDao");  
Where essentially all previous data access logic resided
- Can easily co-exist within or alongside prior database layer
- Rarely call DAO directly – usually access through service or business domain layer. This allows for phasing out of old database/business layer(s).
- As Spring becomes more widespread in code-base, can re-define how applicationContext is accessed if necessary.



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## Approaching Service Layer

- Layer between controllers and DAO that exposes business logic.
- Leverages DAOs and business domain-level objects to bundle information for controllers and remote systems.
- Use interfaces!
- Be wary – all the business logic doesn't have to go in the service itself.
- Much of our "mis-layered" code either belongs in this layer or should be accessed using this layer.
- Define transactions at this level.
  - Transaction across DAOs
  - Involve JMS



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## Applying Spring – Service layer

- Example: Implementation for service to retrieve store information

```
public Store updateStore(Store store) throws ServiceException {  
    //check passed in parameters to make sure they are valid  
    Validate.notNull(store, "store object must not be null!");  
    Validate.notNull(Integer.valueOf(store.getStoreNumber()),  
        "store number must not be null!");  
  
    //call dao to update store object with store info  
    Store updatedStore = storeDao.findStoreInfoByStoreNumber(store.getStoreNumber());  
  
    //return updated store object  
    return updatedStore;  
}
```

- Some key thoughts
  - When layers are properly separated, methods will often look simple...
  - Opportunity for better defining service and business domain layer exists



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## Applying Spring – Service layer Configuration

- Create Transaction Proxy for Service

```
<bean  
id="storeInfoService"  
class="org.springframework.transaction.interceptor.TransactionProxyFactoryBean">  
<property name="target">  
<ref local="storeInfoServiceTarget" />  
</property>  
</bean>
```



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- Create Target For Proxy

```
<bean  
id="storeInfoServiceTarget"  
class="com.autozone.www.service.StoreInfoServiceImpl">  
<property name="storeDao">  
<ref local="storeDao" />  
</property>  
</bean>
```

- Transaction Attributes
  - o Default in above example
  - o Isolation levels
  - o Propagation levels
- Pre and post interceptors defined here



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## Integrating Spring – Service Layer

- Similar to DAO integration
- If used across legacy controller layer (i.e. multiple controllers), define in 'Controller' base class (or some other generically accessible location)

```
public CustomerInfoService getCustomerInfoService() {  
    // retrieve Spring application context  
    ApplicationContext ctx = UjBroker.getApplicationContext();  
    // retrieve customer info service bean from Spring  
    CustomerInfoService service =  
        (CustomerInfoService) ctx.getBean("customerInfoService");  
    return service;  
}
```

- Simply call 'getCustomerInfoService().method...'
- Otherwise, above logic in individual controller...



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## Approaching Spring

- View/Controller Layer:
  - Move site towards Spring Web MVC
  - Why we chose it
    - Promote flexibility
      - Ease of switching between multiple controller and view options
    - Ease of taking advantage of other Spring-based components through Dependency Injection
    - Allows easier integration of future non-AutoZone.com-specific project work (that hopefully will also leverage the Spring Framework)
- Key Motivation:
  - Remove ties between business logic and presentation logic



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## Approaching Spring MVC

- We chose Struts Tiles (with JSP pages) as primary view technology
- Map virtual URL's to Controllers
  - Mainly use Spring supplied implementations
    - BeanNameUrlHandlerMapping: we use primarily for dynamic pages
    - SimpleUrlHandlerMapping: use primarily for static pages
      - Spring-provided UriFilenameViewController
  - For our custom controllers
    - MultiActionControllers (MAC)
      - Use MethodNameResolver for defining handler/action to map request to
      - Similar to previous approach (reflection-based) and Struts



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## Approach Spring MVC with Tiles

- Why Tiles, why not Velocity, SiteMesh, etc?
  - Html in such a state that move to Tiles provides simple means for 'clean up' of view layer.
  - Smallest 'ideology' change from previous architecture.
  - Build with view layer flexibility in mind.



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## Applying Spring MVC with Tiles

- Define 'Tiles Configurer' Bean
  - To load tiles definitions
  - 'Configure' Tiles

```
<bean id="tilesConfigurer"
class="org.springframework.web.servlet.view.tiles.TilesConfigurer">
  <property name="definitions">
    <list>
      <value>/WEB-INF/tiles-layout.xml</value>
    </list>
  </property>
</bean>
```



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## Applying Spring MVC and Tiles (cont'd)

- Define 'TilesView' View Resolver
  - Maps view names to view implementations

```
<bean id="viewResolver"
class="org.springframework.web.servlet.view.InternalResourceViewResolver">
  <property name="viewClass">
    <value>org.springframework.web.servlet.view.tiles.TilesView</value>
  </property>
</bean>
```



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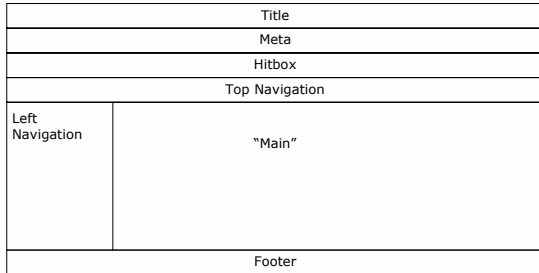
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## Layout Components of Tiles Page



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## Define Tiles-Layout Configuration

### •Base/Root page

```
<definition name="root" path="/WEB-INF/views/tiles/root.jsp">  
<put name="header" value=".header"/>  
<put name="hitbox" value="/WEB-INF/views/tiles/js/hitbox.jsp"/>  
<put name="meta" value="/WEB-INF/views/tiles/html/meta.jsp"/>  
<put name="left_nav" value="/WEB-INF/views/tiles/left_nav/left_nav_df.jsp"/>  
<put name="footer" value="/WEB-INF/views/tiles/bottom.jsp"/>  
</definition>
```



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## Applying Spring MVC

### • AutoZone.com Home Page

- User requests <http://www.autozone.com>
- <welcome-file> in web.xml is home.htm
- Web Server's docroot has empty file called 'home.htm'
- DispatcherServlet mapping is \*.htm
- Request mapped to Spring's DispatcherServlet
- Looking for first match for 'home.htm'

```
<bean name="/home.htm"  
class="org.springframework.web.servlet.mvc.ParameterizableViewController">  
<property name="viewName"><value>index</value></property>  
</bean>
```



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## Applying Spring MVC and Tiles

### ● Home example (cont).

- Searching for viewResolver for index – TilesView is viewClass
- Find 'index' Tiles definition

```
<!-- Home Page -->
<definition name="index" extends="".root"
controllerClass="com.autozone.www.control.tiles.MainTileController">
<put name="title" value="AutoZone.com - Get in the Zone!"/>
<put name="main" value="/WEB-INF/views/tiles/home.jsp"/>
<put name="pageTitle" value="Home"/>
</definition>
```



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## Applying Spring MVC (and AOP)

### ● Home Page Example

- More going on behind-the-scenes...
- Interceptor performs 'customer' logic common to nearly all requests

```
<bean id="urlBeanMapping"
class="org.springframework.web.servlet.handler.BeanNameUrlHandlerMapping">
<property name="interceptors">
<list>
<ref local="ecomInterceptor"/>
</list>
</property>
</bean>
```



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## Approaching Interceptors

- 'Interceptors' get at requests before and/or after your handler does
- Our current 'main' interceptor provides conduit to logic previously contained primarily within 'main' servlet
  - Previous servlet became catch-all for quick-fix issues
    - Conditional logic for 2% of cases being evaluated 100% of the time
  - Logic now layered, accessed through interceptor
- Pre-Request: Determine Customer Type
- Post Request:
  - Determine and add data for commonly used 'view' beans if have not already been defined
    - Top Navigation
    - Hitbox
  - Write cookie (if needed)



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## Pre-Request

```
private MasterService service;
public boolean preHandle(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, Object handler) {
    //get application context; if not defined, define it
    if (UIBroker.context == null) {
        javax.servlet.ServletContext servletContext =
            request.getSession().getServletContext();
        UIBroker.context = WebApplicationContextUtils.getRequiredWebApplicationContext(
            servletContext);
    }

    ApplicationContext ctx = UIBroker.context;

    //get MasterController
    MasterController masterController =
        UIBroker.getMasterController(request.getSession());

    //determine customer type and act appropriately
    masterController =
        service.processCustomerCredentials(request, response, ctx);

    return true;
} //slightly altered for demonstration purposes
```



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## Spring AOP and MVC – Approach Follow-up

- Handler methods should be specific to user request, not be doing housekeeping common to website
  - Views should be specific to presentation logic, not contain repetitive logic
- Examples where we leverage Spring AOP:
- Site Breadcrumbs/Navigation
  - HitBox (customer tracking)



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## Lessons Learned

- Spring Rocks!
- Spring promotes good coding habits.
- There's seemingly always a better way to do what you just did.
- Mistakes will be made, but they'll be easier to fix when you use the Spring Framework and the design principles it helps developers enforce.



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## Resources

- "Pro Spring" book, Rob Harrop and Jan Machacek.
- "Spring Live" online book, Matt Raible.
- "Professional Java Development with the Spring Framework" book, Johnson, Hoeller, et al.
- <http://www.springframework.org>,  
<http://forum.springframework.org>



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Thank You  
Questions



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