Spring Framework2x

How to use BTM as the transaction manager with Spring 2.5.x

These instructions have been verified against BTM 2.0.1.

Contents

Step 1: Copy the BTM jars

Include the following jars from the BTM distribution into your classpath:

- btm-2.0.1.jar
- jta-1.1.jar
- geronimo-jms_1.1_spec-1.0.1.jar (*only if you are going to use JMS*)
- slf4j-api-1.6.0.jar
- slf4j-jdk14-1.6.0.jar (*or any other one available here*)

Step 2: Configure JDBC datasource beans

The first things you will need to configure are the JDBC datasources.

Here is a sample bean configuration using Embedded Derby:

```
<bean id="derbyDataSource"
class="bitronix.tm.resource.jdbc.PoolingDataSource" init-method="init"
destroy-method="close">
 <property name="className"
value="org.apache.derby.jdbc.EmbeddedXADataSource" />
 <property name="uniqueName" value="derbydb" />
 <property name="maxPoolSize" value="5" />
 <property name="driverProperties">
  <props>
   <prop key="databaseName">derbydb</prop>
  </props>
 </property>
</bean>
```

API-created datasources

Since the datasources are created via the BTM API (ie: not with `ResourceLoader`) it is up to the API user to manage their lifecycle, mainly calling `init()` before usage and `close()` at shutdown.
This is why the two `init-method` and `destroy-method` attributes are set: to have Spring take care of that lifecycle.

Step 3: Configure JMS connection factory beans

The next things you will need to configure are the JMS connection factories.

Here is a sample bean configuration using ActiveMQ:

```
<bean id="connectionFactory"
class="bitronix.tm.resource.jms.PoolingConne
ctionFactory" init-method="init"
destroy-method="close">
        <property name="className"
value="org.apache.activemq.ActiveMQXAConnect
ionFactory" />
        <property name="uniqueName"
value="activemq" />
        <property name="maxPoolSize"
value="3" />
        <property name="driverProperties">
            <props>
                <prop
key="brokerURL">vm://localhost</prop>
            </props>
        </property>
    </bean>
```

API-created connection factories

Since the connection factories are created via the BTM API (ie: not with `ResourceLoader`) it is up to the API user to manage their lifecycle, mainly calling `init()` before usage and `close()` at shutdown.
This is why the two `init-method` and `destroy-method` attributes are set: to have Spring take care of that lifecycle.

Step 4: Configure BTM beans

The next thing you need to do is configure beans for BTM.

```
<!--  Bitronix Transaction Manager embedded
configuration -->
<bean id="btmConfig"
factory-method="getConfiguration"
class="bitronix.tm.TransactionManagerService
s">
 <property name="serverId"
value="spring-btm" />
</bean>

<!-- create BTM transaction manager -->
<bean id="BitronixTransactionManager"
factory-method="getTransactionManager"
 class="bitronix.tm.TransactionManagerServic
es" depends-on="btmConfig"
destroy-method="shutdown" />
```

Step 5: Configure Spring PlatformTransactionManager

Next, you need to create a Spring PlatformTransactionManager. There are many of them but the one we are interested in is the JtaTransactionManager. This is required as Spring internally uses `PlatformTransactionManager` for all transactional work.

```
<!-- Spring JtaTransactionManager -->
<bean id="JtaTransactionManager"
class="org.springframework.transaction.jta.J
taTransactionManager">
 <property name="transactionManager"
ref="BitronixTransactionManager" />
 <property name="userTransaction"
ref="BitronixTransactionManager" />
</bean>
```

This is really all you need to get JTA support with BTM inside Spring. You could directly make use of the `JtaTransactionManager` bean in your code but there are more elegant solutions: using Sping's AOP support to get declarative transaction management.

Step 6: Configure declarative transaction management

This can easily be achieved thanks to Spring's TransactionProxyFactoryBean.

The idea behind it is to wrap your bean with a Spring-generated proxy that will intercept calls and perform transaction management according to a configuration.

Here is short example:

```
<bean id="MyObjectFacade"
class="org.springframework.transaction.inter
ceptor.TransactionProxyFactoryBean">
 <property name="transactionManager"
ref="JtaTransactionManager" />
 <property name="transactionAttributes">
  <props>
   <prop key="*">PROPAGATION_REQUIRED,
-Exception</prop>
  </props>
 </property>
 <property name="target" ref="MyObject" />
</bean>
```

This expects a `MyObject` bean to also be configured. You should then make use of the `MyObjectFacade` bean that will start a new transaction on any method call if no transaction is already running (the `<prop key="*">PROPAGATION_REQUIRED` piece), commit the transaction when the method returns or rollback the transaction if any exception is thrown (the `, -Exception</prop>` piece).

If you need more details on what can be done and how things are working refer to the TransactionProxyFactoryBean class javadoc.