***Summary***

* At the core of the Spring Framework is the Spring container. This container manages the lifecycle of the components of an application, creating those components and ensuring that their dependencies are met so that they can do their job.
* We’ve looked at three primary ways of wiring beans together in Spring: automatic configuration, explicit Java-based configuration, and explicit XML based configuration.
* Recommended is automatic configuration as much as possible to avoid the maintenance costs involved with explicit configuration .
* But you must explicitly configure Spring, you should favor Java-based configuration which is more powerful, type-safe, and refactorable – over XML configuration.
* Because dependency injection is an essential part of working with Spring, the techniques shown in this chapter will play a role in almost everything else you do in this book. Building on this foundation, the next chapter will present some more advanced bean-wiring techniques that will help you make the most of the Spring container.