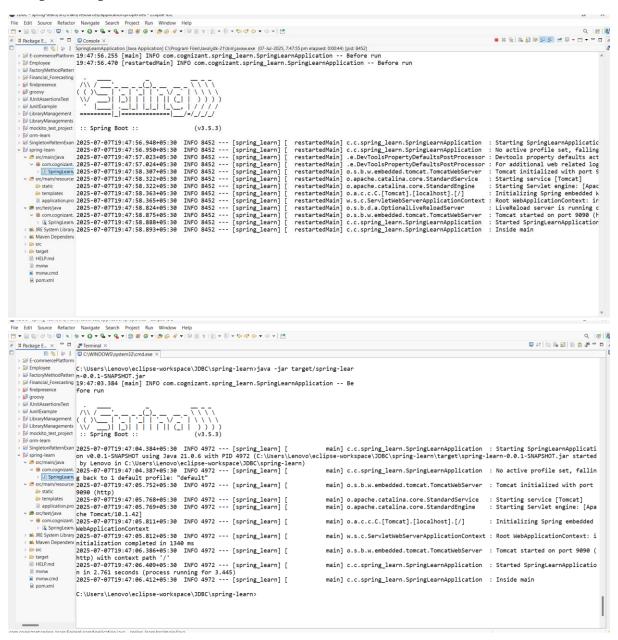
### WEEK 4

## **Spring REST using Spring Boot 3**

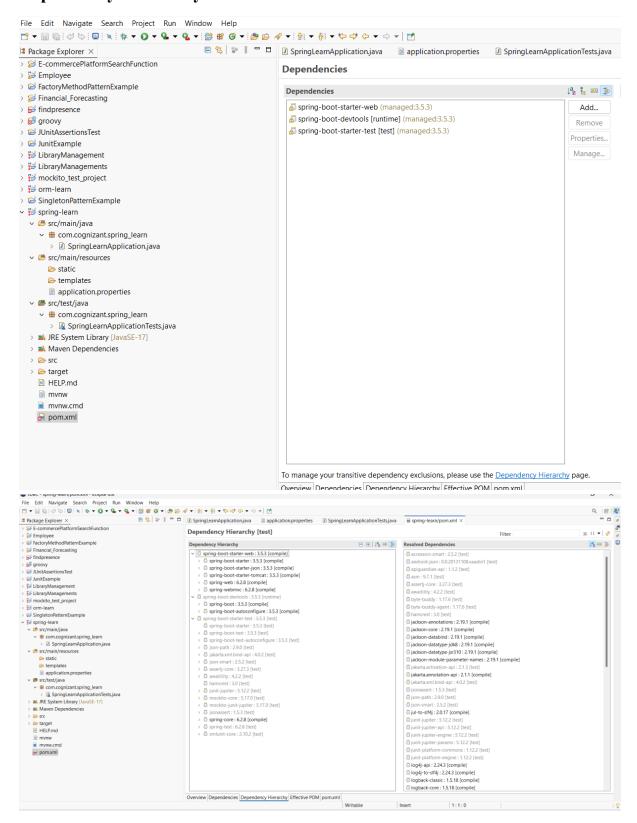
#### Hands on 1:

### Create a Spring Web Project using Maven

### **Output snapshot:**



### **Dependency Hierarchy**

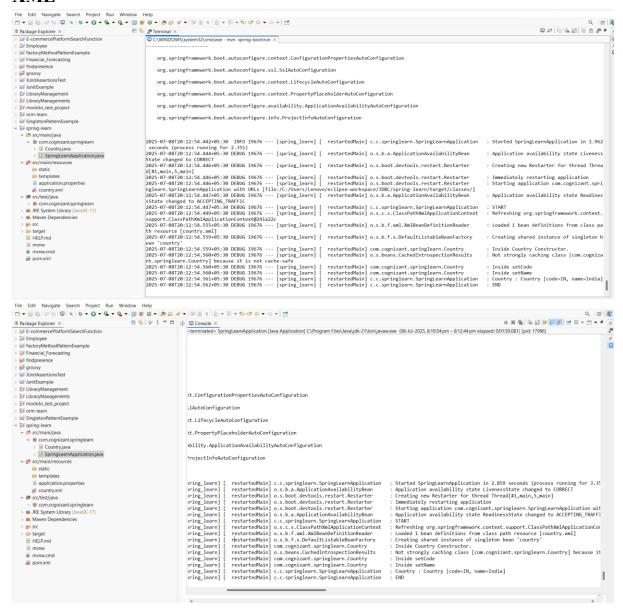


## Configuration in pom.xml:

```
| Binding Engineer X | Binding Framework | Binding Engineer Annabet | Bindi
```

### Hands on 4

## **Spring Core – Load Country from Spring Configuration XML**



### 1. bean tag, id, class, property, name, value

- The <bean> tag in the XML file tells Spring to create and manage an object of a specific Java class.
- The id attribute gives a unique name to this bean so that it can be fetched later from the Spring container.
- The class attribute tells Spring which Java class to instantiate.

- The name attribute inside property> tells Spring which setter method to
  call. For example, name="code" means Spring will call setCode(...).
- The value attribute provides the actual value to be passed into the setter method.

### Example in country.xml:

```
<bean id="countryIndia" class="com.cognizant.springlearn.Country">
  code" value="IN"/>
  coperty name="name" value="India"/>
```

</bean>

This means Spring will do:

- new Country()
- call setCode("IN")
- call setName("India")

### 2. ApplicationContext and ClassPathXmlApplicationContext

- ApplicationContext is the main interface for Spring's IoC container. It reads the configuration, creates and manages all the beans, wires dependencies, and manages their lifecycle.
- ClassPathXmlApplicationContext is a specific type of ApplicationContext that reads the bean configuration from an XML file located in the classpath (like src/main/resources).

### For example:

# ApplicationContext context = new ClassPathXmlApplicationContext("country.xml");

This tells Spring to load country.xml from the classpath, parse all the <bean> definitions, create the objects, and keep them ready to be used.

### 3. What happens when context.getBean() is called

When you write:

Country country = context.getBean("countryIndia", Country.class);

this is what happens:

- Spring looks up the bean with id "countryIndia" in the container.
- If it is already created (because default is singleton scope), it returns the existing object.
- If not yet created, Spring creates it by calling the constructor, sets all the properties by calling the setters, and then returns it.
- The returned object is a fully initialized Java object ready to use.