Bộ môn: Kỹ Thuật Phần Mềm

Lập trình WWW Java



Spring DI (Dependency Injection)



Dependency Injection (DI)

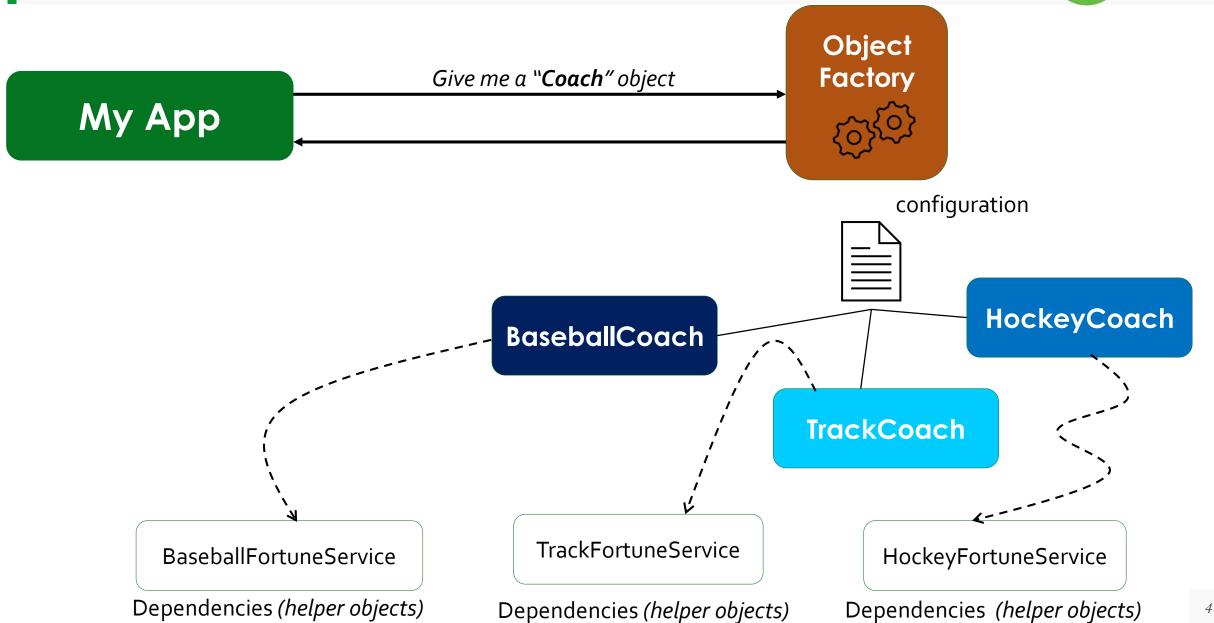


The dependency inversion principle

The client delegates to call to another object the responsibility of providing its dependencies.

Coding Scenario



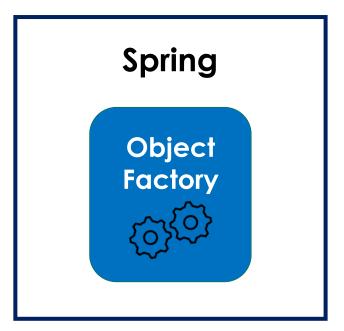


Coding Scenario



Primary functions of Spring Container:

- » Create and manage objects (IoC)
- » Inject object's dependencies (DI)



Can we use IoC to create dependence object?

Injection Types



There are many types of injections with Spring. We will cover two most common:

- » Constructor Injection
- » Setter Injection

Development Process – Constructor Injection



- » Define the dependency interface and Class
- » Create a constructor in your class for injection
- Configure the dependency injection in Spring config file

Step 1: Define the dependency Interface and Class



File: FortuneService.java

```
public interface FortuneService
    public String getFortune();
}
```

File: HappyFortuneService.java

```
public class HappyFortuneService implements FortuneService {
    @Override
    public String getFortune() {
        return "Today is your lucky day!";}
}
```

Step 2: Create a constructor in your class for injection



File: BaseballCoach.java

```
public class BaseballCoach implements Coach{
   //define a private field for dependency
   private FortuneService fortuneSevice;
   //define a constructor for denpendency injection
   public BaseballCoach(FortuneService theFortuneService) {
        fortuneSevice= theFortuneService;
   }
   ...
```

Define constructor

Step 3: Configure the dependency injection in Spring config file



```
File: ApplicationContext.xml
```

```
Define dependency/helper
```

inject the dependency/helper using constructor injection

Setter Injection



Inject dependencies by calling setter methods on your class

Development Process – Setter Injection



- » Create setter method(s) in your class for injection
- » Configure the dependency injection in Spring config file

Step 1: Create setter method(s) in your class for injection



```
public class CricketCoach implements Coach {
    private FortuneService fortuneService;
    public void setFortuneService (FortuneService fortuneSevice) {
        this.fortuneService = fortuneSevice;
}
```

Step 2: Configure the dependency injection in Spring config file

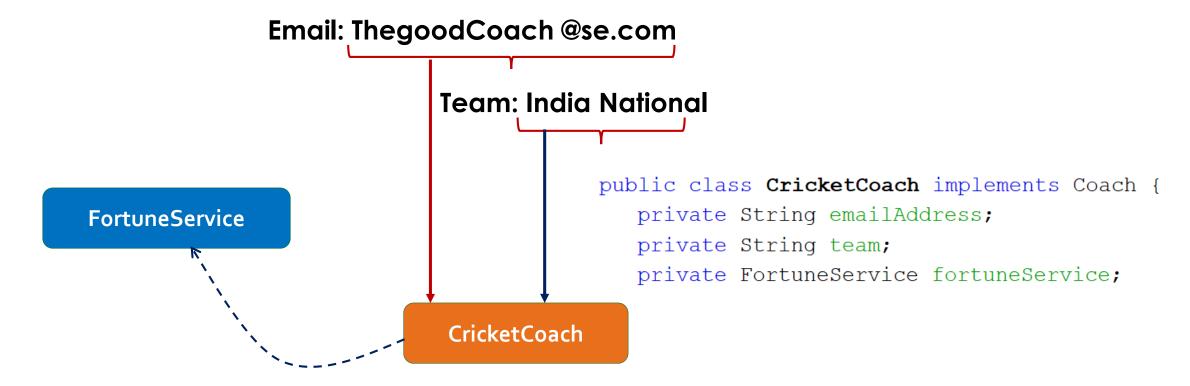


File: applicationContext.xml

```
<bean id="myFortune"</pre>
      class="com.se.springdemo.libs.HappyFortuneService">
 </bean>
 <bean id= "myCricketCoach"</pre>
        class="com.se.springdemo.libs.CricketCoach"
        cproperty name="fortuneService" ref="myFortune"
 </bean>
File: CricketCoach.java
public class CricketCoach implements Coach {
   private FortuneService fortuneService; <
       public void setFortuneService (FortuneService fortuneSevice)
           this.fortuneService = fortuneSevice;
```

Injecting Literal Values





Development Process – Literal Values Injection



- » Create setter method(s) in your class for injection
- » Configure the dependency injection in Spring config file

Step 1: Create setter method(s) in your class for injection



```
public class CricketCoach implements Coach {
    private String emailAddress;
    private String team;
    public void setEmailAddress(String mailAddress)
    public void setTeam(String team) {...4 lines }
```

Create setter methods

Step 2: Configure the dependency injection in Spring config file



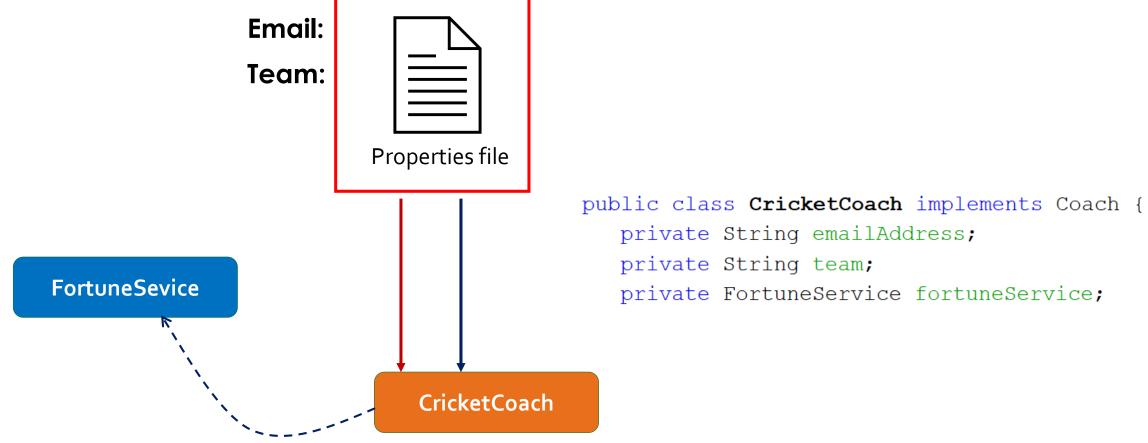
File: applicationContext.xml

File: CricketCoach.java

```
public class CricketCoach implements Coach {
   private String emailAddress;
   private String team;
   public void setEmailAddress(String mailAddress) {...4 lines }
   public void setTeam(String team) {...4 lines }
```

Injecting Literal Values from Properties File





Development Process – Literal Values Injection (properties file)



- » Create properties file
- » Load Properties File in Spring config file
- » Reference values from Properties File

Step 1: Create Properties File



Name

File: sport.properties

foo.email=TheCricketCoach@se.com

foo.team=West Indies cricket team

Value

Step 2: Load Properties File in Spring config file



File name

File: applicationContext.xml

<context:property-placeholder location="classpath:sport.properties" />

Step 3: Reference values from Properties File



\${property name}

File: applicationContext.xml

foo.email=TheCricketCoach@se.com foo.team=West Indies cricket team



QUESTIONS