

ApplicationContext(I)

(EagerLoading)

scope = "prototype"

Cache(Map<K,V>)

scope = "singleton"

IOC-Container

Creating an object and giving the reference as specified by the user in XML file(<bean id ="" class="..">)

BeanFactory(I)

(LazyLoading)

> 🛋 JRE System Library [jdk1.8.0_202]

🗸 🌐 in.ineuron.bo > 👤 CustomerBO.java

 \checkmark \nearrow src

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lin.ineuron.cfg applicationContext.xml in.ineuron.controller

> 🗾 MainController.java

v 🖶 in.ineuron.dao > 🛭 CustomerMySQLDAOImpl.java > 🗗 ICustomerDAO.java

v 🖶 in.ineuron.dto > I CustomerDTO.java

in.ineuron.service > 🛭 CustomerMgmtServiceImpl.java > 🗗 lCustomerMgmntService.java

in.ineuron.test > 🗓 TestApp.java

in.ineuron.vo

> 🖸 CustomerVO.java

> 🛋 Springlib > 🛋 MysqlLib

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One Project using SpringCore[DI strategy by configuring the container]
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VO -> Value Object(it holds the data entered by the user, data would always be in
String format only)
BO -> Buisness Object(it holds the actual data which needs to persisted for future
DTO-> Data transfer Object(it holds the data in the required data type for
processing)
                refer:: IOCProject-06-RealTimeDI-UsingXML
Reading the data from properites file into xml
_____
=> To read the data from properties file into xml by the container we need to use
"ApplicationContext(I)" IOC container.
applicationContext.xml
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"</pre>
   xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
   xmlns:context="http://www.springframework.org/schema/context"
   xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
       https://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
       http://www.springframework.org/schema/context
       https://www.springframework.org/schema/context/spring-context.xsd">
     <!-- Setter Injection to get DataSource Object -->
     <bean id ="mysqlDA0"</pre>
class="org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DriverManagerDataSource">
           <property name="driverClassName" value="${jdbc.driverClassName}"/>
           property name="url" value="${jdbc.url}"/>
           operty name="username" value="${jdbc.username}"/>
           </bean>
     <context:property-placeholder</pre>
location="in/ineuron/commons/application.properties"/>
</beans>
application.properites
jdbc.url=jdbc:mysql://octbatch
jdbc.driverClassName=com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver
jdbc.username=root
jdbc.password=root123
TestApp.java
ClassPathXmlApplicationContext factory = new
ClassPathXmlApplicationContext("in/ineuron/cfg/applicationContext.xml");
Output
CustomerMySQLDAOImpl:: 1 param constructor ---->
org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DriverManagerDataSource
```

```
CustomerMgmtServiceImpl:: 1 param constructor--->
in.ineuron.dao.CustomerMySQLDA0Impl
MainController:: 1 param constructor----
>in.ineuron.service.CustomerMgmtServiceImpl
Scope attribute in Spring
singleton(default)
     => It is the default scope for a particular bean in spring.
     => IOC container will never make spring bean class as singleton java class,
but it creates only
         one object, keeps that object in internal cache and returns that object
every time we make a call to
        factory.getBean().
application.xml
<bean id="wmg" class="in.ineuron.bean.WishMessgeGenerator" scope="singleton">
           cproperty name="date" ref='dt'/>
</bean>
ClientApp.java
_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
WishMessageGenerator generator1= factory.getBean("wmg", WishMessgeGenerator.class);
WishMessageGenerator generator2= factory.getBean("wmg", WishMessgeGenerator.class);
System.out.println("Generator1 class object reference :: "+generator1.hashCode());
System.out.println("Generator2 class object reference :: "+generator2.hashCode());
output
Generator1 class object reference :: 1442045361
Generator2 class object reference :: 1442045361
prototype
     =>IOC container creates a new object for Spring bean class for every
factory.getBean() method.
     =>IOC container doesn't keep this scope spring bean class objects in
"internal cache" of IOC container.
application.xml
<bean id="wmg" class="in.ineuron.bean.WishMessgeGenerator" scope="prototype">
           cproperty name="date" ref='dt'/>
</bean>
ClientApp.java
WishMessageGenerator generator1= factory.getBean("wmg", WishMessgeGenerator.class);
WishMessageGenerator generator2= factory.getBean("wmg", WishMessgeGenerator.class);
System.out.println("Generator1 class object reference :: "+generator1.hashCode());
System.out.println("Generator2 class object reference :: "+generator2.hashCode());
output
Generator1 class object reference :: 214074868
Generator2 class object reference :: 1442045361
will be discussed in webapplication(httpprotocol)
_____
request
session
```

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Note: If we use ApplicationContext(I) container, then the beans will created in
eager loading style only for such beans whose scope is
       "singleton", if it is "prototype" scope then it would perform lazy loading.
       If we use BeanFactory(I) container, then beans will be created in lazy
loading style irrespective of bean scopes.
Note: Can we make SpringIOC container to create only one object, even if the scope
is prototype?
        ans. Yes, by writing our own design pattern code and also using an
attribute called <bean ... factory-method=""> in xml file.
Printer.java
========
public class Printer {
      private static Printer INSTANCE = null;
      private Printer() {
           // TODO Auto-generated constructor stub
      }
      static {
            System.out.println("Printer.class file is loading...");
      }
      public static Printer getInstance() {
            System.out.println("Printer.getInstance()");
           if (INSTANCE == null) {
                 INSTANCE = new Printer();
           return INSTANCE;
      }
      @Override
      public String toString() {
            return "Printer [hashCode()=" + hashCode() + "]";
      }
}
applicationContext.xml
_____
<bean id="printer" class="in.ineuron.comp.Printer" scope="prototype" factory-</pre>
method="getInstance"/>
TestApp.java
-----
ClassPathXmlApplicationContext factory = new
ClassPathXmlApplicationContext("in/ineuron/cfg/applicationContext.xml");
System.out.println("*******Container started********");
      System.in.read();
Printer p1 = factory.getBean("printer", Printer.class);
      System.out.println(p1);
Printer p2 = factory.getBean("printer", Printer.class);
      System.out.println(p2);
```

```
factory.close();
System.out.println("\n*******Container stopped*******");
Output
=====
Printer.class file is loading...
Printer.getInstance()
Printer [hashCode()=222624801]
Printer.getInstance()
Printer [hashCode()=222624801]
Default bean id
===========
 If we don't specify <bean id=""> in applicationContex.xml file then after creating
the object the container will give the default bean as
 show below.
           id = "fullyqualifiedclassname#0".
applicationContext.xml
<bean class="in.ineuron.comp.Student">
      roperty name="sid" value="10"/>
      property name="sname" value="sachin"/>
      cproperty name="sage" value="49"/>
      roperty name="saddress" value="MI"/>
</bean>
<bean class="in.ineuron.comp.Student">
      roperty name="sid" value="7"/>
      property name="sname" value="dhoni"/>
      cproperty name="sage" value="41"/>
      cproperty name="saddress" value="CSK"/>
</bean>
Student.java
========
public class Student{
      private Integer sid;
      private String sname;
      private Integer sage;
      private String saddress;
      setXXX(),Zeroparam constructor,toString()
}
TestApp.java
=========
ClassPathXmlApplicationContext factory = new
ClassPathXmlApplicationContext("in/ineuron/cfg/applicationContext.xml");
System.out.println("********Container started********");
System.out.println("Bean id is :: " +
Arrays.toString(factory.getBeanDefinitionNames()));
System.in.read();
Student stud1 = factory.getBean("in.ineuron.comp.Student#0", Student.class);
System.out.println(stud1);
```