

Spring Core.txt - Notepad

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Spring Framework

1) What is Programming Language

2) What is Framework

-> Programming Language used by humans to communicate with Computers.
-> Programming Language contains set of instructions

Ex : C, C++, Java, C#, Python etc.....

-> Framework means semi-developed software.
-> Frameworks provides some common logics which are required for application development

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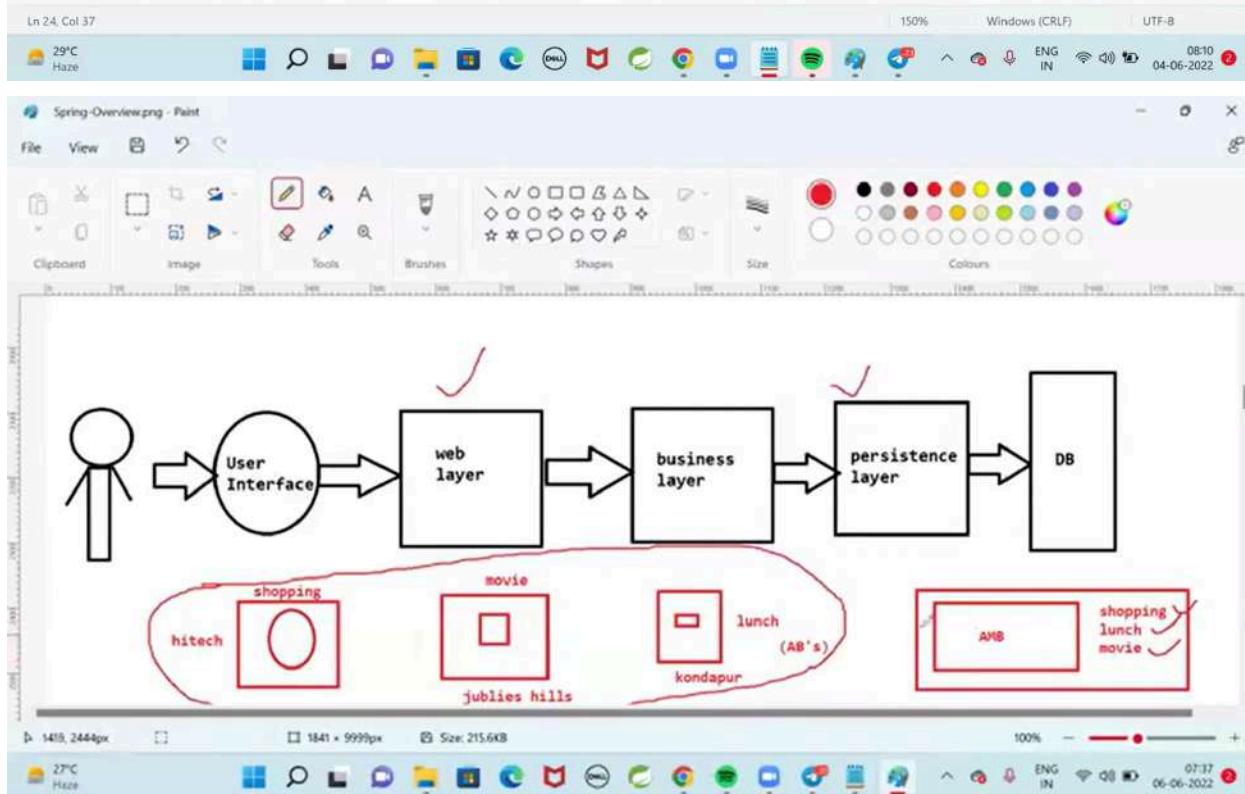
-> Frameworks provides some common logics which are required for application development
Ex: Hibernate, Struts, Spring etc...

-> If we use framework in our application development then we need to focus only on business logic (framework will provide common logics)

Hibernate : It is an ORM framework. Used to develop persistence layer of our application

Struts : It is a web framework. Used to develop web layer of our application.

Spring : It is an application development framework. Entire project can be developed by using this.
(we can do application end to end development)



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Spring Advantages

-> It is a free & open source framework

-> Spring is very light weight framework

-> Spring is versatile framework

(Spring can be integrated with any other java framework available in the market)

-> Spring is non-invasive framework

(spring framework will not force us to use framework related interfaces or classes)

Ex: To create a servlet we need to implement Servlet Interface or we need to extend HttpServlet or GenericServlet. In Spring we can create a simple pojo then spring will execute our pojo classes.

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-> Spring is versatile framework

(Spring can be integrated with any other java framework available in the market)

-> Spring is non-invasive framework

(spring framework will not force us to use framework related interfaces or classes)

Ex: To create a servlet we need to implement Servlet Interface or we need to extend HttpServlet or GenericServlet. That means servlet is forcing us to use Servlets specific interface or classes.

Note: In Spring we can create a simple pojo and we can ask spring to execute our pojo

-> Spring works based on POJO and POJI model

POJO : Plain old java object
POJI : Plain old java interface

-> Spring is not a single framework. It is collection of Modules

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Classnotes.txt - Notepad

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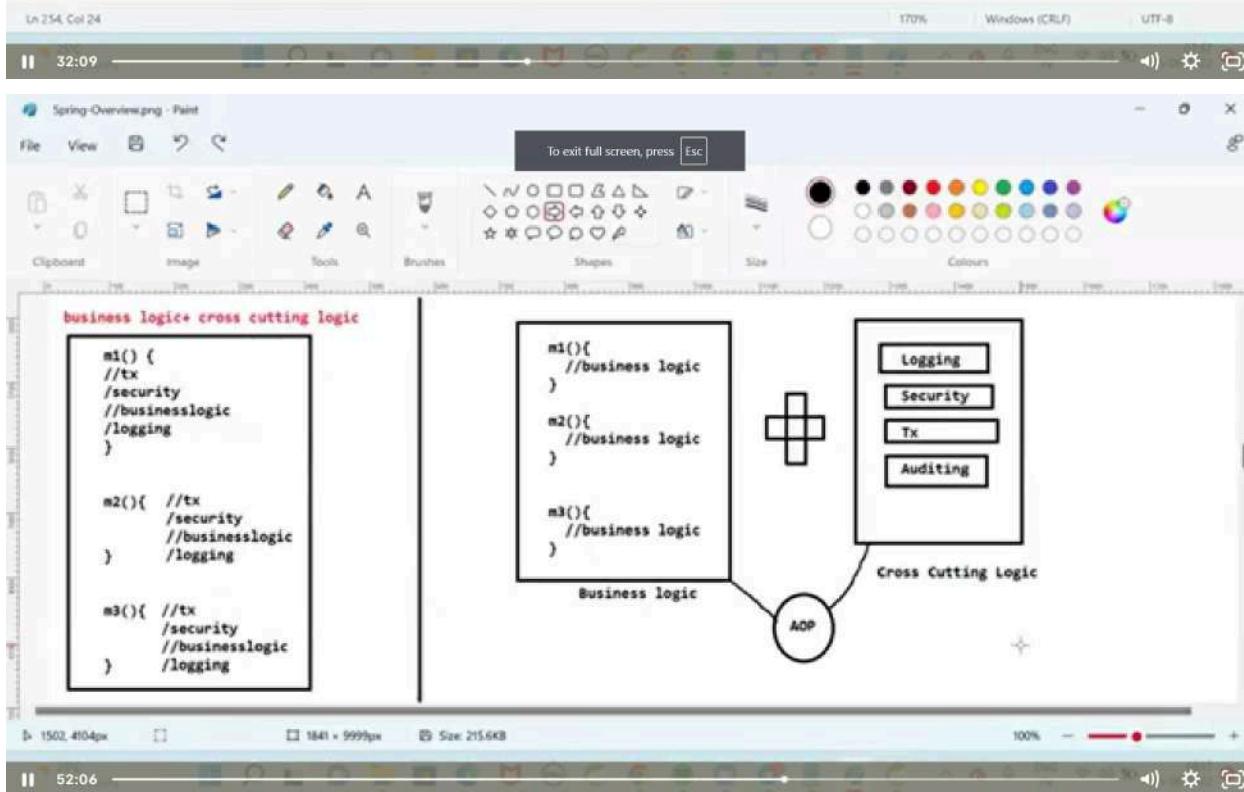
-> Spring is not a single framework. It is collection of Modules

--

Spring Modules

--

- 1) Spring Core
- 2) Spring Context
- 3) Spring DAO / Spring JDBC
- 5) Spring AOP
- 6) Spring ORM
- 7) Spring Web MVC
- 8) Spring Security
- 9) Spring REST
- 10) Spring Data
- 11) Spring Cloud
- 12) Spring Batch etc...| I



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-> AOP stands for Aspect Oriented Programming. Spring AOP is used to deal with Cross Cutting logics in application.

Application = Business Logic + Cross Cutting Logic

Note: We can separate business logic and cross cutting logic using AOP module.

-> Spring JDBC / Spring DAO module used to develop Persistence Layer

-> Spring ORM module is used to develop Persistence Layer with ORM features.

-> Spring Web MVC Module is used to develop Web Applications.

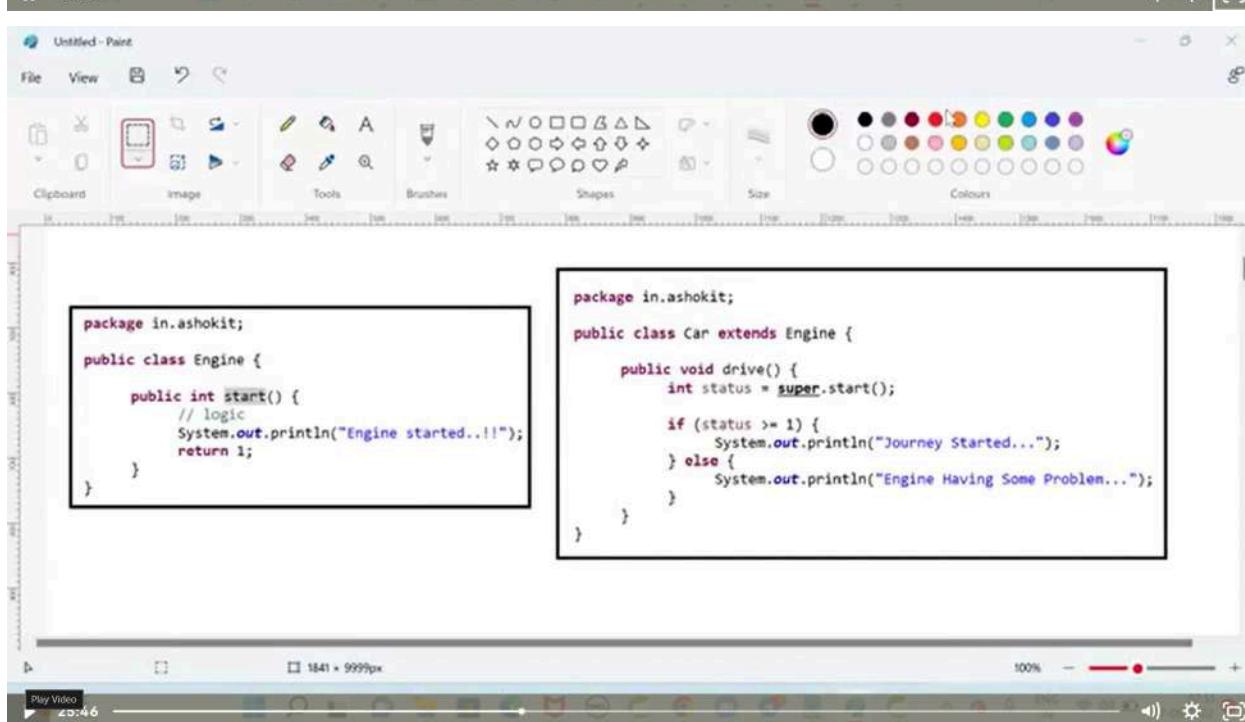
-> Spring Security module is used to implement Security Features in our application (Authentication & Authorization)

-> Spring REST is used to develop RESTful services (REST API)

-> Spring Data is used to persistence layer

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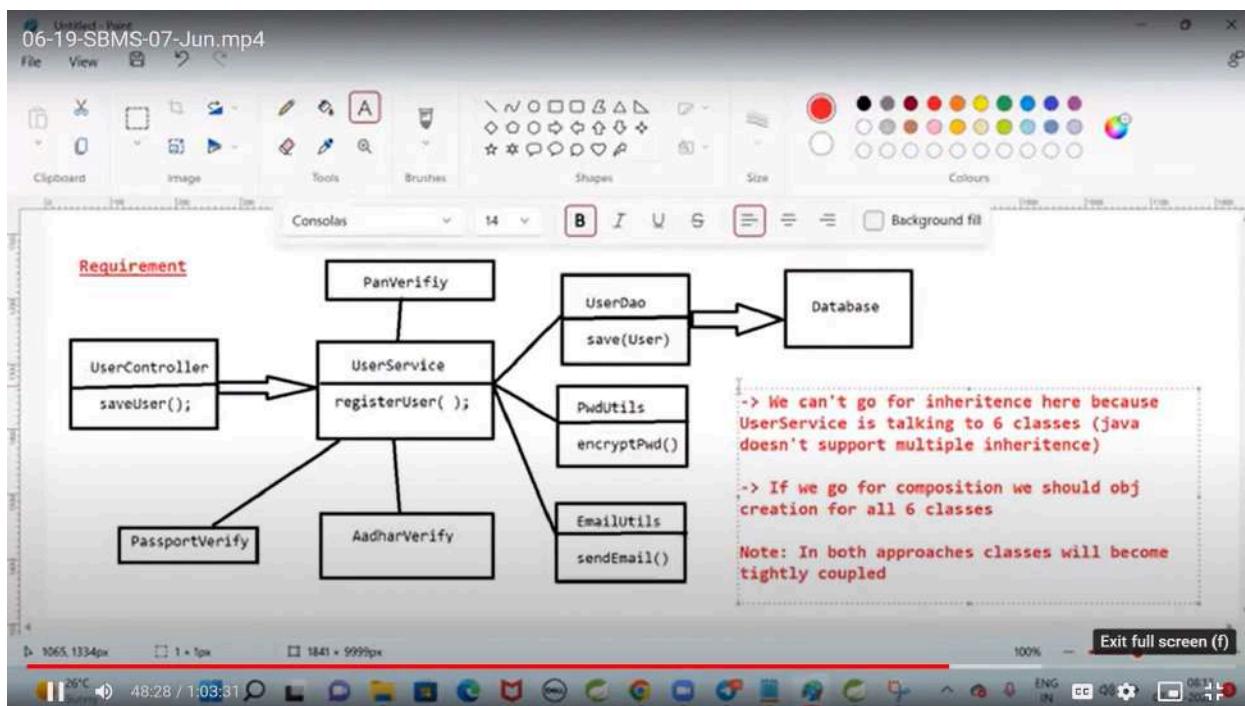
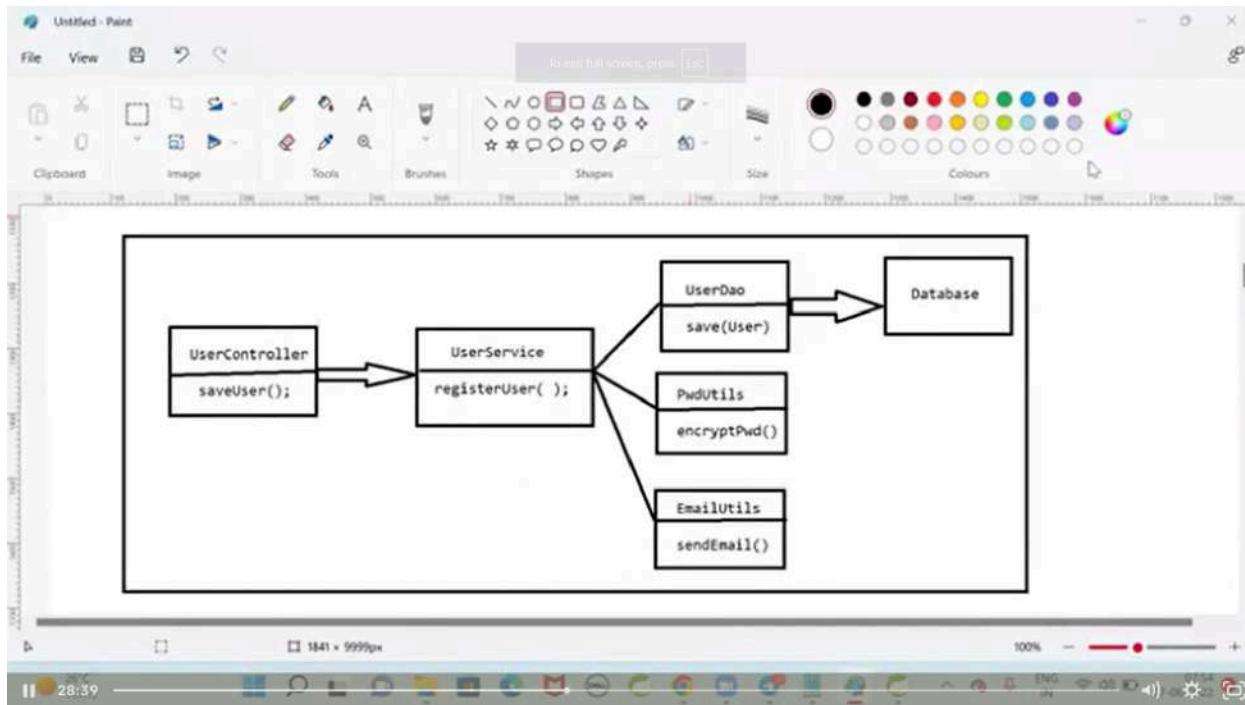
File View 

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package in.ashokit;
public class Engine {
 public int start() {
 // logic
 System.out.println("Engine started..!!");
 return 1;
 }
}

package in.ashokit;
public class Car extends Engine {
 public void drive() {
 int status = super.start();

 if (status >= 1) {
 System.out.println("Journey Started...");
 } else {
 System.out.println("Engine Having Some Problem...");
 }
 }
}



So above are how we classes communicate to each other

1. Through inheritance
2. through composition

But both are not recommended becoz when we use inheritance and one class want to extend multiple class but as we know java does not multiple inheritance.

And composition we need to create the objects for communicate but in future if other class change something then target class will affect so both not recommended.

- so overcome these problem spring core help for dependency injection so here all object creation are handle by IOC container

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```
-> In our application several classes will be available
-> One class method wants to talk another class method
-> We can establish communication among the classes in 2 ways
    1) Inheritance
    2) Composition
-> If we use Inheritance or Composition then our classes will become tightly coupled.
-> Instead of we are creating objects we can ask Spring Core to manage dependencies among our classes


---


-> If we want Spring Core Module to manage dependencies among the classes with loosely coupling then we have to develop our classes by following some best p|
```

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We have to make sure classes are loosely coupled

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```
-> If we want Spring Core Module to manage dependencies among the classes with loosely coupling then we have to develop our classes by following some best practises.
```

```
-> "Spring Core" suggesting Developers to follow "Strategy Design Pattern" to develop classes so that "Spring Core" can easily manage dependencies among the classes with loosely coupling.
```

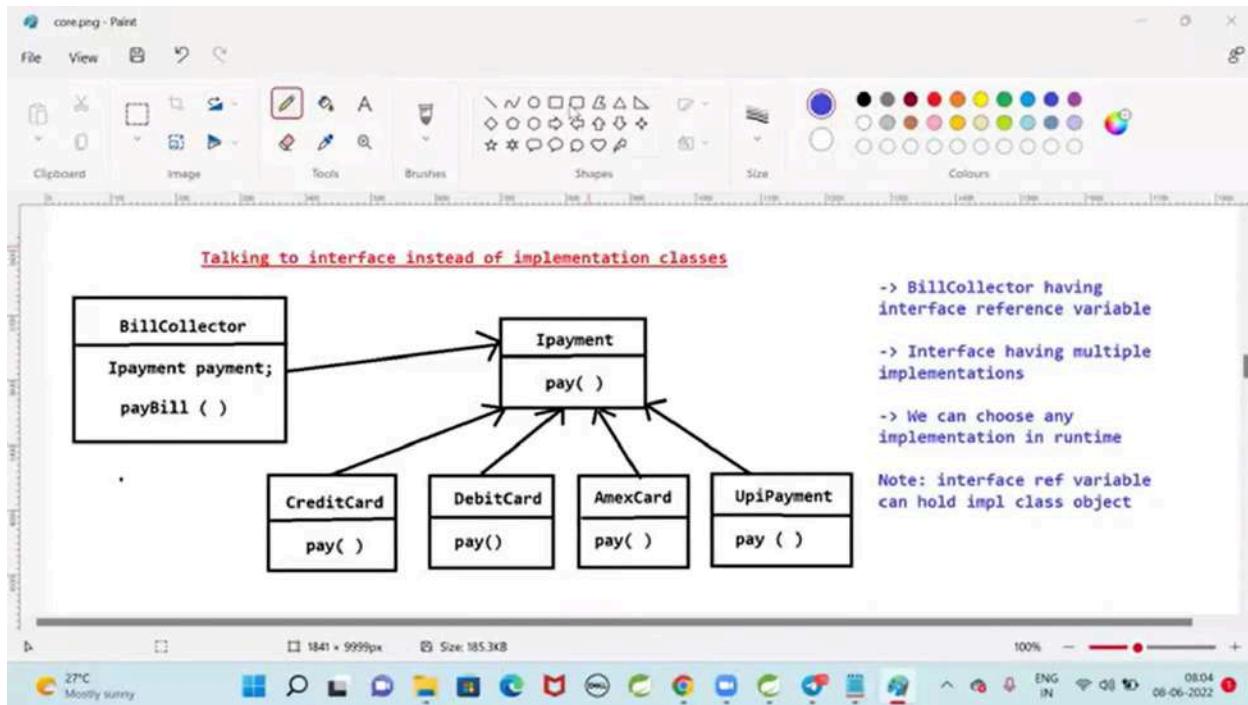
Strategy Design Pattern

```
-> It comes under Behavioural Design Pattern
-> It enables our code to choose an algorithm at run time
-> When we have multiple algorithms then we can use this pattern to choose one algorithm at run time
```

Rules

++++

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If we developed the classes through strategy design pattern then classees will be loosely coupled

Note :- in short not a good way to implement dependency injection through inheritance becoz of multiple inheritance java does not support and also through composition we need to make object of each class so not suitable this also becoz of tight coupling

Thsts why we use interface reference variable to make dependency injection loosly coupling

```
1 package in.ashokit;
2
3 public class BillCollector {
4
5     private IPayment payment;
6
7     public void setPayment(IPayment payment) {
8         this.payment = payment;
9     }
10
11    public void collectPayment(double amount) {
12
13        String status = payment.pay(amount);
14
15        System.out.println(status);
16    }
17
18 }
```

Welcome to Student - rajput

Java Full Stack Spring boot - S

javadev.notes - Google Docs

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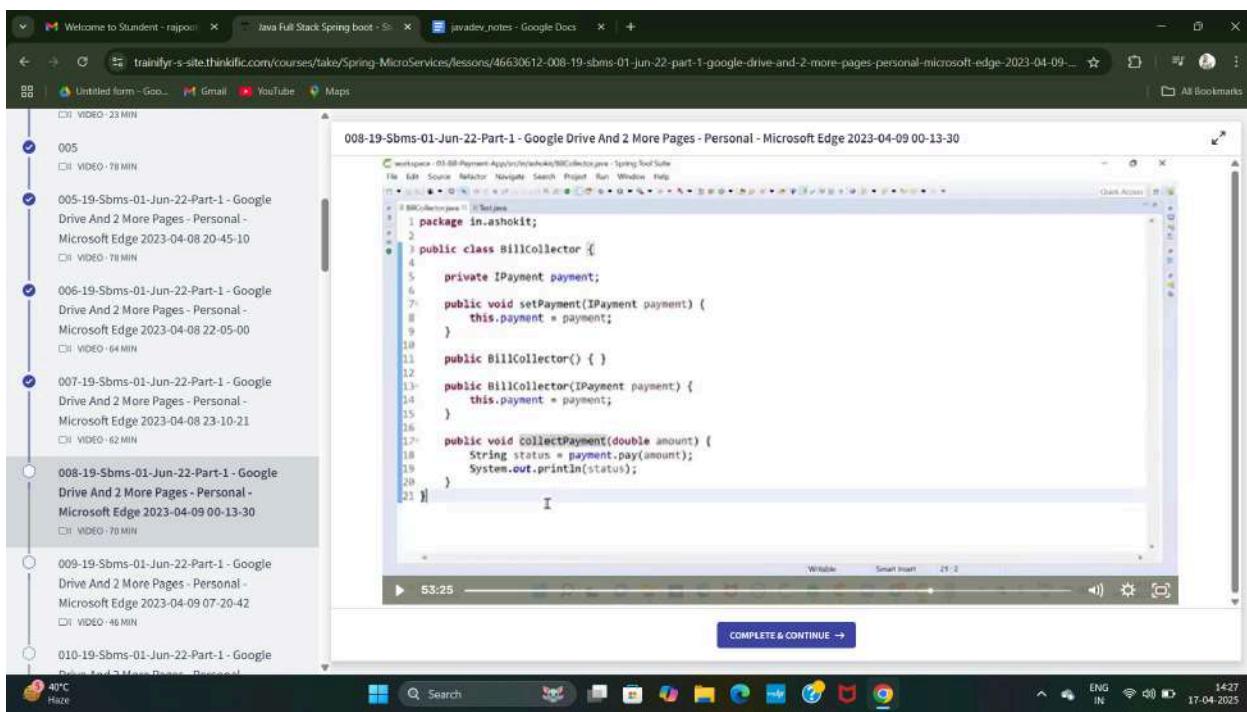
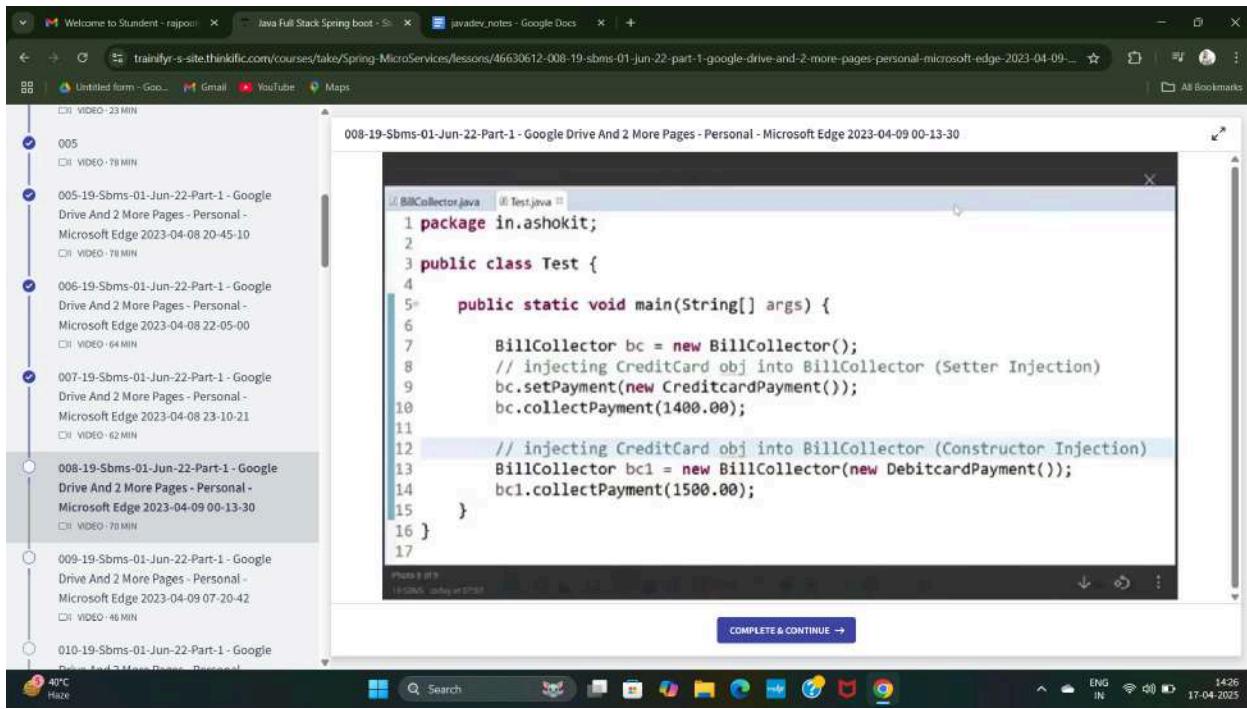
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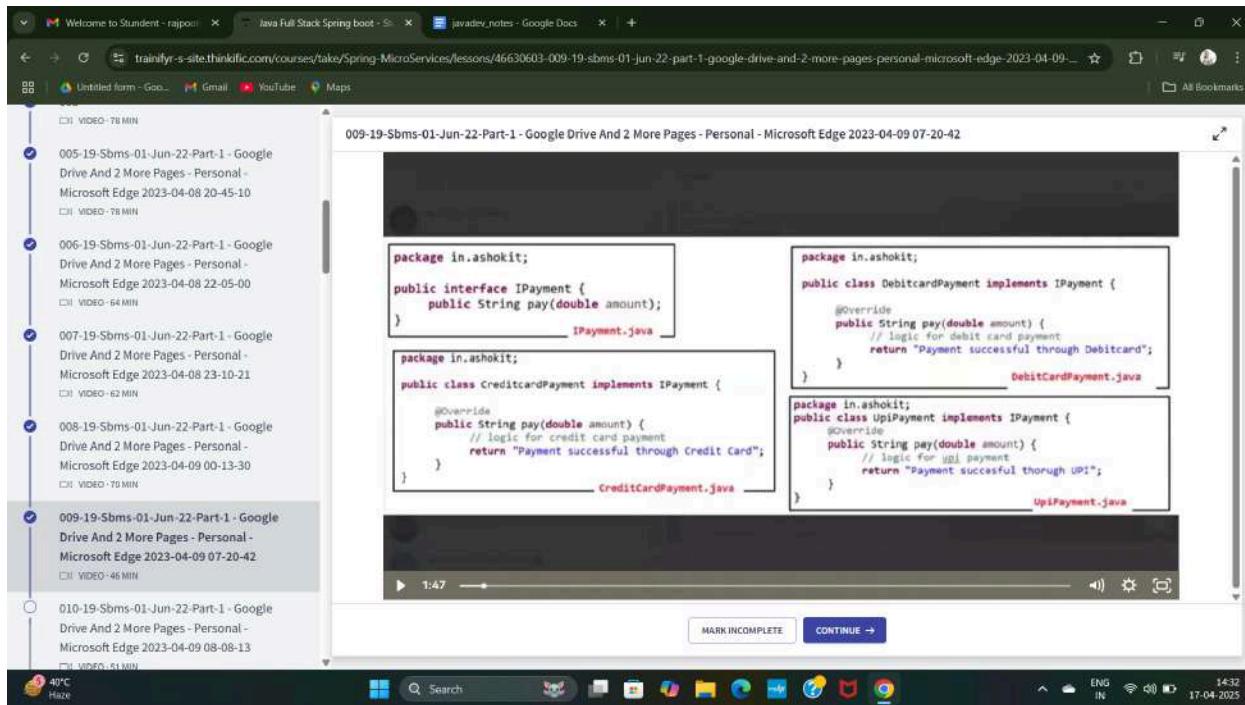
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High UV Now

Here we have IPayment interface and 4 their implemented classes have pay method each .





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```
1) Setter Injection
2) Constructor Injection
3) Field Injection
```

--> The process of injecting one class object into another class object using Setter method then it is called as Setter Injection.

Ex ::

```
BillCollector bc = new BillCollector();
bc.setPayment(new CreditCardPayment());
```

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```
Classnotes.txt - Notepad
File Edit View
Ex ::

BillCollector bc = new BillCollector();
bc.setPayment(new CreditCardPayment());

-> The process of injecting one class object into another class object using Constructor is
called as Constructor Injection

Ex::

BillCollector bc1 = new BillCollector(new DebitcardPayment());

-> The process of injecting one class object into another class object using variable is
called as Field Injection.
```

```
Classnotes.txt - Notepad
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I
-> The process of injecting one class object into another class object using Constructor is
called as Constructor Injection

Ex::

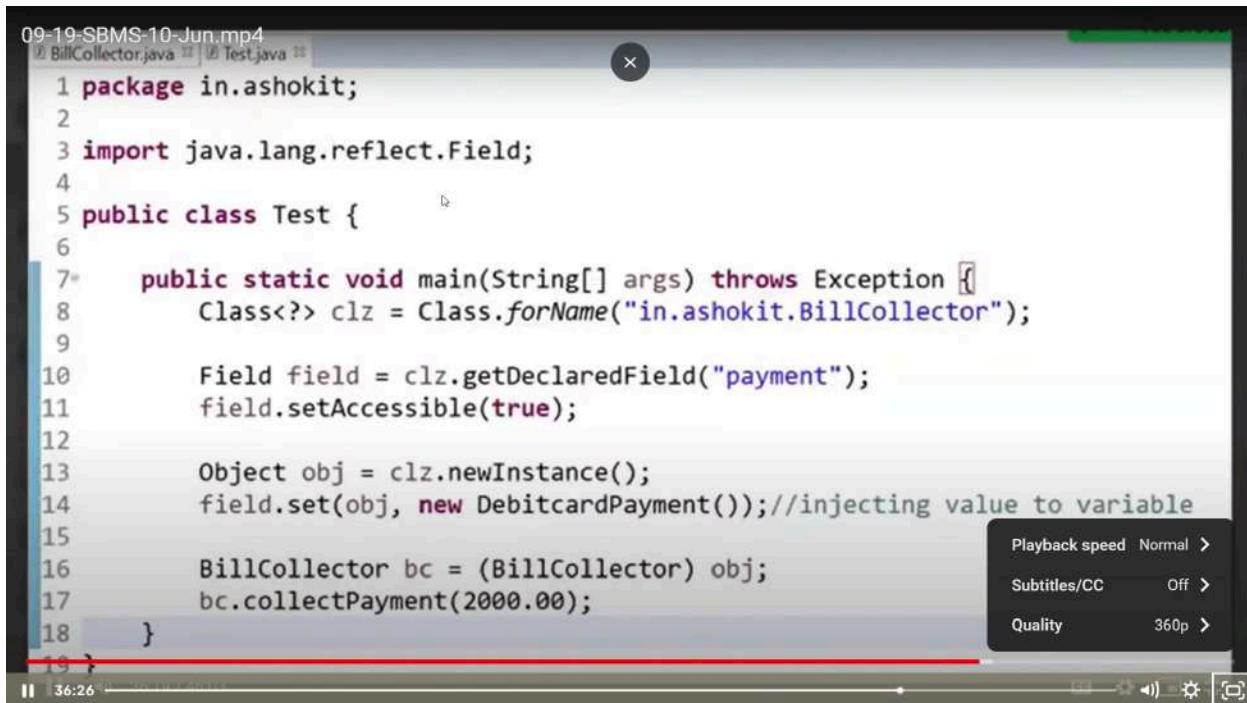
BillCollector bc1 = new BillCollector(new DebitcardPayment());

I
-> The process of injecting one class object into another class object using variable is
called as Field Injection.

Note: If variable is declared as public then we can access that variable outside of the class we can initialize directly.

Note: If variable is declared as private then we can't access that variable outside of the class directly. To access private variables outside of the class we can use Reflection api.
```





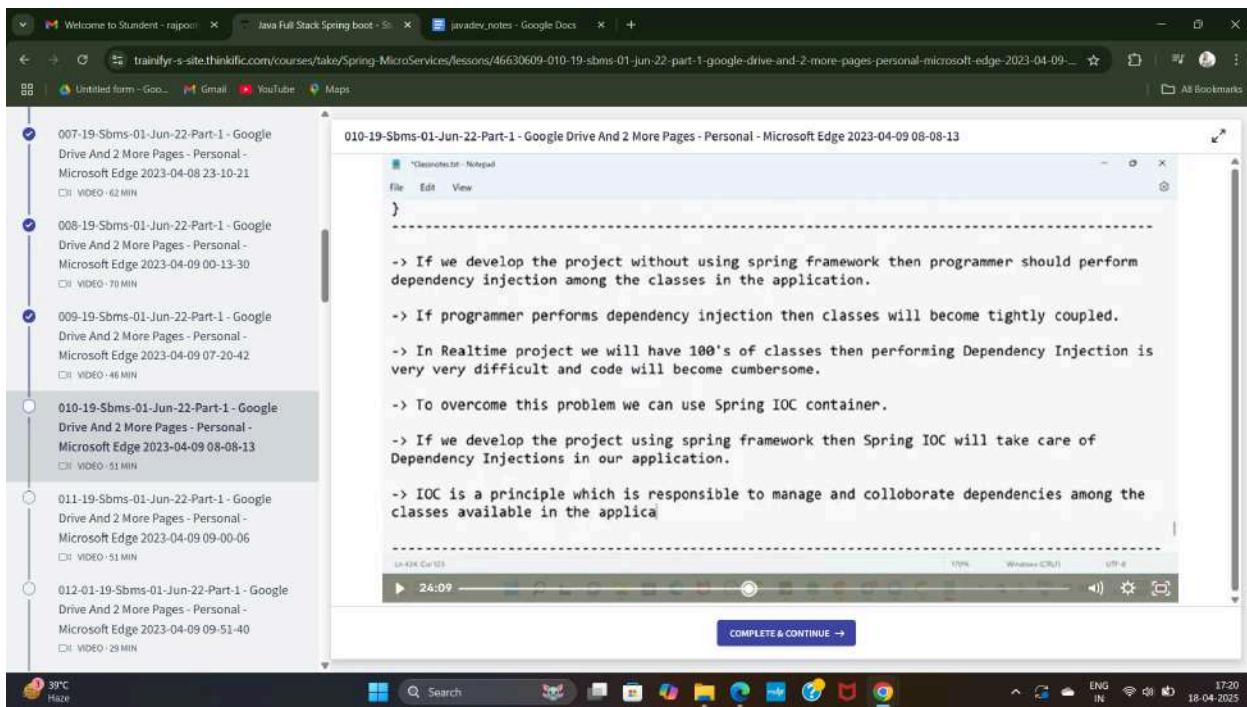
```

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BillCollector.java Test.java
1 package in.ashokit;
2
3 import java.lang.reflect.Field;
4
5 public class Test {
6
7     public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
8         Class<?> clz = Class.forName("in.ashokit.BillCollector");
9
10        Field field = clz.getDeclaredField("payment");
11        field.setAccessible(true);
12
13        Object obj = clz.newInstance();
14        field.set(obj, new DebitcardPayment()); //injecting value to variable
15
16        BillCollector bc = (BillCollector) obj;
17        bc.collectPayment(2000.00);
18    }
19

```

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I didn't understand feild injection properly yet (reminder need to work on this)



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}

-> If we develop the project without using spring framework then programmer should perform dependency injection among the classes in the application.

-> If programmer performs dependency injection then classes will become tightly coupled.

-> In Realtime project we will have 100's of classes then performing Dependency Injection is very very difficult and code will become cumbersome.

-> To overcome this problem we can use Spring IOC container.

-> If we develop the project using spring framework then Spring IOC will take care of Dependency Injections in our application.

-> IOC is a principle which is responsible to manage and collaborate dependencies among the classes available in the application.

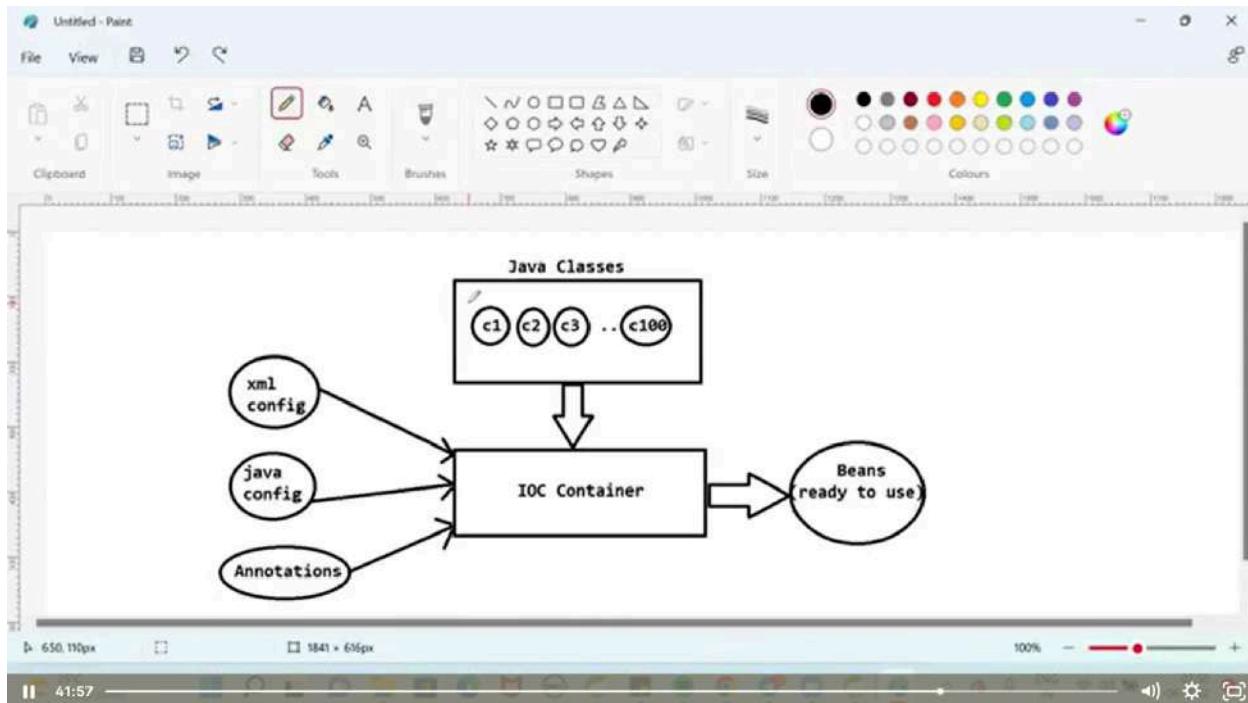
24:09 COMPLETE & CONTINUE →

- > IOC will maintain which class object inject in which class
 - > or whether through setter injection or construction injection although constructor injection will recommended.
 - > as IOC container does not know about which one is dependent class and which one is target class so we need to provide instruction to the IOC container in three ways
1. XML config

2.java config

3.annotations.

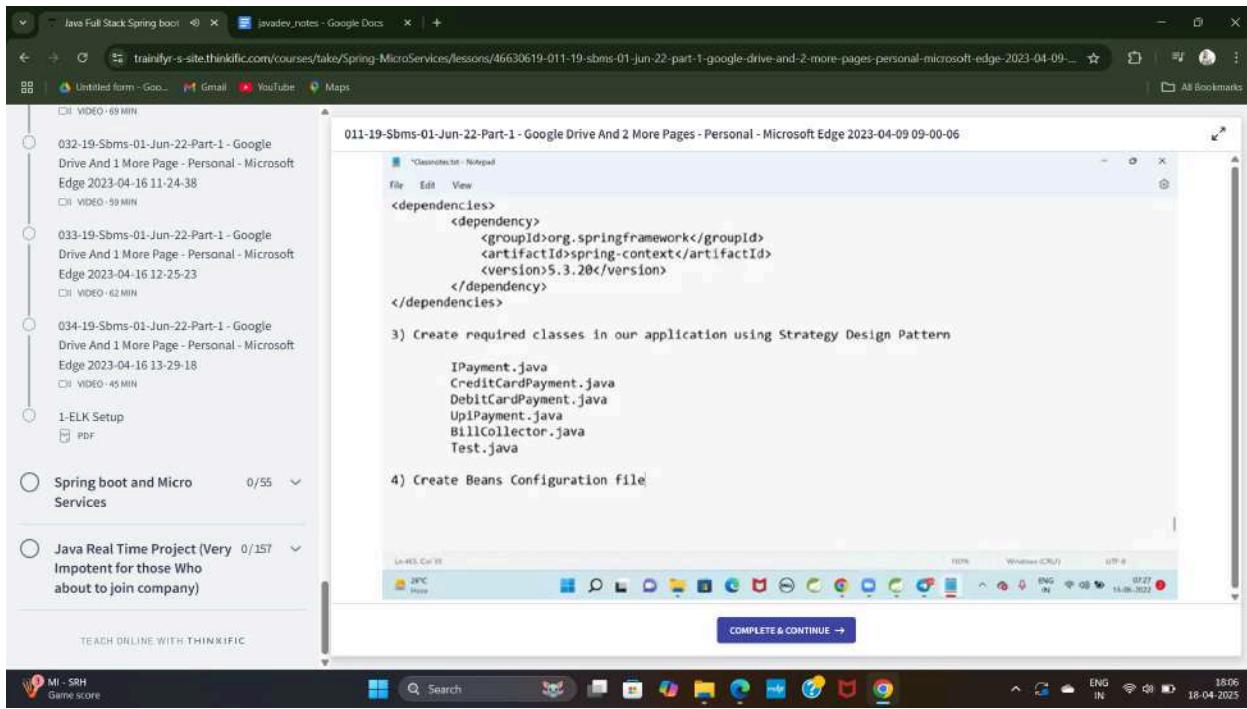
-> beans we get as an output from IOC container



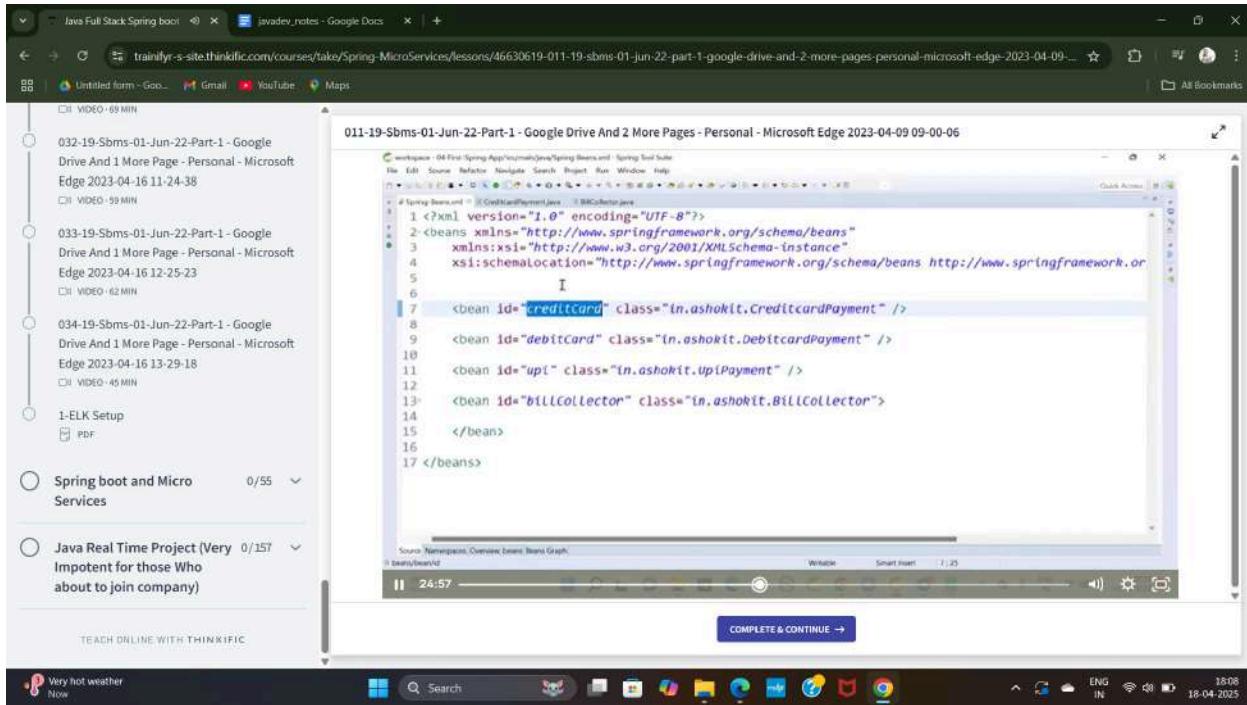
So all of the above we implement it was normal java base application there is no spring here so now i will use spring framework for my next phase .

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```
<dependencies>
    <dependency>
        <groupId>org.springframework</groupId>
        <artifactId>spring-context</artifactId>
        <version>5.3.20</version>
    </dependency>
</dependencies>
```



We will configure the classes as spring bean in XML file



Property tag represent setter injection , ref indicate which class object will be inject for given variable

-> classpathXmlApplicationContext read the xml file and start our IOC container for DI

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Edge browser window displaying a course from trainifyr on Spring Boot and Microservices. The main content area is a code editor showing a Java file named `Test.java` with the following code:

```

1 package in.ashokit;
2
3 import org.springframework.context.ApplicationContext;
4 import org.springframework.context.support.ClassPathXmlApplicationContext;
5
6 public class Test {
7
8     public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
9
10         ApplicationContext context = new ClassPathXmlApplicationContext("Spring-Beans.xml");
11
12         BillCollector bc = context.getBean("billCollector", BillCollector.class);
13         bc.collectPayment(1400.00);
14     }
15 }

```

Below the code editor, a step-by-step guide is visible:

- 4) Create Beans Configuration file and configure our classes as Spring Beans
- <bean id="creditCard" class="in.ashokit.CreditcardPayment" />
- <bean id="debitCard" class="in.ashokit.DebitcardPayment" />
- <bean id="upi" class="in.ashokit.UpiPayment" />
- <bean id="billCollector" class="in.ashokit.BillCollector">
 <property name="payment" ref="creditCard"/>
 </bean>
- 5) Start the IOC container and test the application

The browser's status bar at the bottom shows the date as 18-04-2025 and the time as 18:22.

So we applicationbContext here to start the IOC container and one can use bean factory also

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
       xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
       xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans.xsd">
    <bean id="creditCard" class="in.ashokit.CreditcardPayment" />
    <bean id="debitCard" class="in.ashokit.DebitcardPayment" />
    <bean id="upi" class="in.ashokit.UpiPayment" />
    <bean id="billCollector" class="in.ashokit.BillCollector">
        <constructor-arg name="payment" ref="upi" />
    </bean>
</beans>
```

5) Start the IOC container and test the application

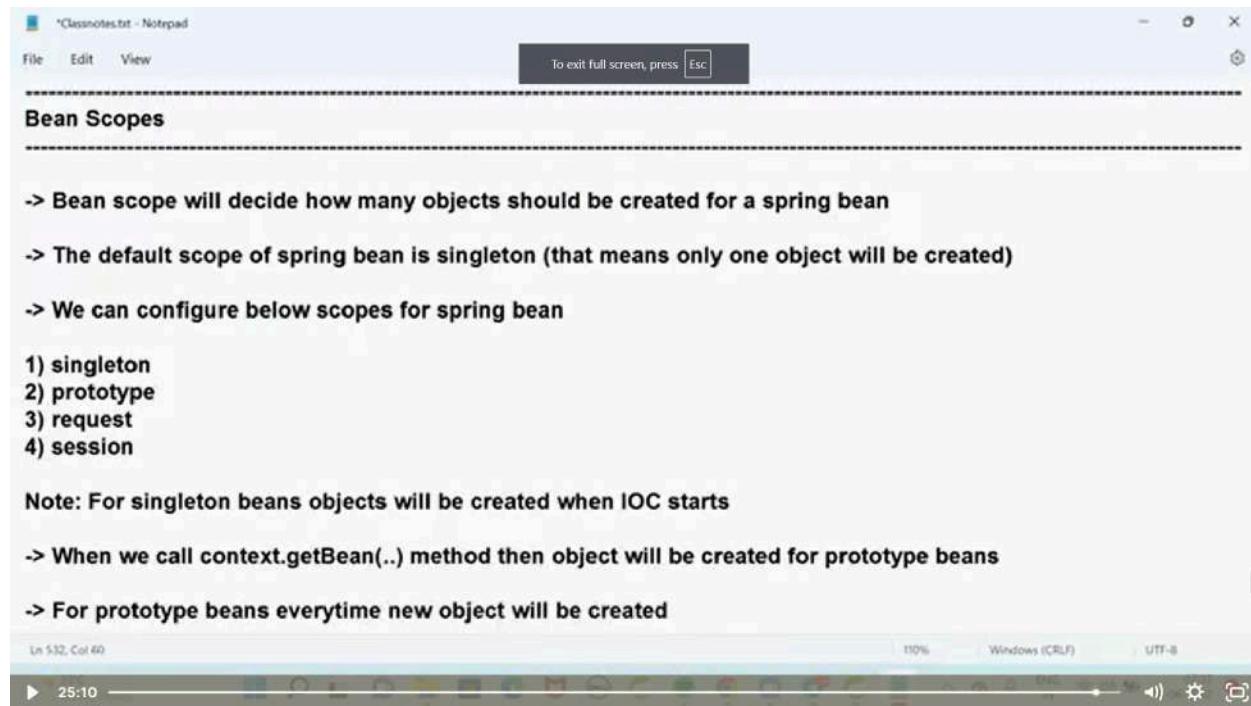
```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        ApplicationContext context = new ClassPathXmlApplicationContext("Spring-Beans.xml");
        BillCollector bc = context.getBean("billCollector", BillCollector.class);
        bc.collectPayment(1400.00);
    }
}
```

-> To perform setter injection we will use `<property />` tag like below

-> To perform constructor injection we will use `<constructor-arg />` tag like below

```
<bean id="billCollector" class="in.ashokit.BillCollector">
    <constructor-arg name="payment" ref="upi" />
</bean>
```

```
> To perform constructor injection we will use <constructor-arg> tag like below  
:bean id="billCollector" class="in.ashokit.BillCollector">  
    <constructor-arg name="payment" ref="upi" />  
:/bean> I  
  
> When we perform both setter and constructor injection for same variable then setter injection  
will override constructor injection because constructor will execute first to initialize the  
variable then setter will execute and it will re-initialize the variable.  
:bean id="billCollector" class="in.ashokit.BillCollector">  
    <property name="payment" ref="creditCard" />  
    <constructor-arg name="payment" ref="upi" />  
:/bean>
```



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Notepad window titled "Classnotes.txt". The content of the file is as follows:

```
Bean Scopes

-> Bean scope will decide how many objects should be created for a spring bean
-> The default scope of spring bean is singleton (that means only one object will be created)
-> We can configure below scopes for spring bean

1) singleton
2) prototype
3) request
4) session

Note: For singleton beans objects will be created when IOC starts

-> When we call context.getBean(..) method then object will be created for prototype beans

-> For prototype beans everytime new object will be created
```

The Notepad window has a standard Windows-style title bar and menu bar. The status bar at the bottom shows "Ln 532, Col 40", "110%", "Windows (CRLF)", and "UTF-8". A progress bar at the bottom indicates the video is at 25:10.

Classnotes.txt - Notepad

File Edit View To exit full screen, press Esc

```
+-----+
Autowiring
+-----+
```

→ In application several classes will be available

→ One class wants to talk to another class

→ We are using IOC container to perform that dependency injection

→ We are giving instruction to IOC to inject dependent object into target object using 'ref' attribute

```
<bean id="billCollector" class="in.ashokit.BillCollector">
    <constructor-arg name="payment" ref="upi" />
</bean>
```

→ Using "ref" attribute we are telling to IOC which object it has to inject

=> This process is called as Manual Wiring

=> Spring IOC supports Autowiring concept also that means Spring IOC having capability to identify the dependent and inject dependent into target

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workspace - 06-Autowired-App\src\main\java\Spring\Beansxml - Spring Tool Suite

File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help

DieselEngine.java Car.java Spring Beansxml Driver.java

```
1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
2 <beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
3   xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
4   xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-
5
6   <bean id="dieselEng" class="in.ashokit.beans.DieselEngine" />
7
8   <bean id="car" class="in.ashokit.beans.Car" autowire="byName">
9     </bean>
10
11 </beans>
```

Source Namespaces Overview beans Beans Graph

Console 0:0 Progress 0:0 Problems

terminated: Driver [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_202\bin\javaw.exe (17-Jun-2022, 7:38:39 AM)

DieselEngine::Constructor
Car::Constructor
DieselEngine Starting...
Journey Started...

beans/beans

Writable Smart Insert 10:1

24:32

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Paint window containing two code snippets. The top snippet is Java code for a 'Car' class:

```
public class Car {  
    private DieselEngine dieselEng;  
    public void setDieselEng(DieselEngine dieselEng) {  
        this.dieselEng = dieselEng;  
    }  
    //method  
}
```

The variable 'dieselEng' is circled in red. The bottom snippet is XML configuration:

```
<bean id="car" class="in.ashokit.beans.Car"  
    autowire="byName">  
  
<bean id="dieselEng"  
    class="in.ashokit.beans.DieselEngine" />
```

So here there is no need of manual DI it will be done using autowire so where we use autowire it will check in that class ..is that any reference variable if yes then check in xml file of same reference id name if find then it will inject automatically so no need of property tag or constructor arg .

The screenshot shows a Notepad window with the following content:

- => This process is called as Manual Wiring
- => Spring IOC supports Autowiring concept that means Spring IOC having capability to identify the dependent and inject dependent into target
- => Autowiring having mode
 - 1) byName
 - 2) byType
 - 3) constructor
 - 4) no
- > byName means if target class variable name matched with any bean id/name in bean configuration file then IOC will consider that as dependent bean and it will inject that dependent bean object into target object.
- > byType means it will check data type of the variable. With Datatype of variable if any bean class is configured then it will identify that as dependent and it will inject into target.
- Note: We can configure one class for multiple times with different ids then we will get ambiguity problem in byType scenario.

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Edge browser window displaying a Notepad file titled "ClassNotes.txt". The code in the file illustrates how to handle ambiguity in Bean definitions:

```
<bean id="xyz" class="in.ashokit.beans.DieselEngine" />
<!-- <bean id="abc" class="in.ashokit.beans.DieselEngine" /> -->
<bean id="car" class="in.ashokit.beans.Car" autowire="byType">
</bean>

-> In byType mechanism if we have more than one bean matching with type then we will get ambiguity problem.

=> To overcome ambiguity problem we need to use 'autowire-candidate=false'
<bean id="xyz" class="in.ashokit.beans.DieselEngine" autowire-candidate="false"/>
<bean id="abc" class="in.ashokit.beans.DieselEngine" />
<bean id="car" class="in.ashokit.beans.Car" autowire="byType">
</bean>
```

Below the code, there is a note about ambiguity and a solution using the `autowire-candidate=false` attribute.

```
<bean id="xyz" class="in.ashokit.beans.DieselEngine" autowire-candidate="false"/>
<bean id="abc" class="in.ashokit.beans.DieselEngine" />
<bean id="car" class="in.ashokit.beans.Car" autowire="byType">
</bean>
```

Note: When we configure autowiring with "byName" or "byType" it is performing setter injection by default and setter method is mandatory in target bean.

=> If we want to perform Autowiring through constructor then we can use 'constructor' mode

```
<bean id="xyz" class="in.ashokit.beans.DieselEngine" autowire-candidate="false"/>
<bean id="abc" class="in.ashokit.beans.DieselEngine" />
<bean id="car" class="in.ashokit.beans.Car" autowire="constructor"/>
```

=> In 'constructor' byType will be used to identify dependent bean object.

By default autowiring happens through setter methods

What is Spring Framework ?

Spring Modules

Strategy Design Pattern

Spring Core Introduction

IOC Container

Dependency Injection

Setter Injection

Constructor Injection

Field Injection

<property> tag

<constructor-arg> tag

Bean Scopes

- singleton

- prototype

<ref /> attribute

Autowiring

- byName

- byType

- constructor

So these are the things we learned so far in spring core now will start spring boot .