



Module 10: Spring Container

CS544: Enterprise Architecture



Spring Basics

- In this module we are going start by looking at a basic hello world spring application. Then we will look into the details of:
 - The Spring Application Context
 - Spring Bean initialization
 - Spring Bean lifecycle methods
- We are going to take a look at the basic outer layer of spring, the application context, and the configuration of beans. Life is found in layers.



A basic Spring application

Create an
ApplicationContext
based on
springconfig.xml

```
package module2.helloworld;
import org.springframework.context.ApplicationContext;
import org.springframework.context.support.ClassPathXmlApplicationContext;
public class Application {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
    ApplicationContext context = new
                    ClassPathXmlApplicationContext("module2/helloworld/springconfig.xml");
    CustomerService customerService = context.getBean("customerService", CustomerService.class);
    customerService.sayHello();
                                                                               Get the bean with
                                                                              id="customerService"
 package module2.helloworld;
                                                                                   from the
                                                                               ApplicationContext
 public class CustomerService {
  public void sayHello(){
    System.out.println("Hello from CustomerService");
```



Spring Container

THE APPLICATION CONTEXT



The spring ApplicationContext

- Reads the Spring XML configuration file
- Instantiates objects declared in the Spring configuration file
- Wires objects together with dependency injection
- Creates proxy objects when needed

Creation of the ApplicationContext

ApplicationContext context = new ClassPathXmlApplicationContext("springconfig.xml");

Resource on the classpath

ApplicationContext context = new FileSystemXmlApplicationContext("C:\springconfig.xml");

Resource on the filesystem



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SPRING BEANS



Spring beans are default singletons

```
public class CustomerService {
  public CustomerService() {
  }
}
```

<bean id="customerService" class="module2.singleton.CustomerService" />

```
customerService1 =module2.singleton.CustomerService@29e357
customerService2 =module2.singleton.CustomerService@29e357
```

customerService1

Applicationprototype

CustomerService



Prototype beans

```
public class Application{
 public static void main(String[] args) {
   ApplicationContext context =
                  new ClassPathXmlApplicationContext("module2/prototype/springconfig.xml");
   CustomerService customerService1 = context.getBean("customerService", CustomerService.class);
   CustomerService customerService2 = context.getBean("customerService", CustomerService.class);
   System.out.println("customerService1 ="+ customerService1);
   System.out.println("customerService2 ="+ customerService2);
 public class CustomerService {
     public CustomerService() {
  <bean id="customerService" class="module2.prototype.CustomerService" scope="prototype" /:</pre>
  customerService1 =module2.prototype.CustomerService@1632847
  customerService2 =module2.prototype.CustomerService@e95a56
                                                                             prototype
                   customerService1
                                             CustomerService
       Applicationprototype
                                             CustomerService
                   customerService2
```



Eager-instantiation of beans

```
public class Application {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
   System.out.println("1");
   ApplicationContext context = new
          ClassPathXmlApplicationContext("/module2/eagerinstantiation/springconfig.xml");
   System.out.println("2");
   CustomerService customerService = context.getBean("customerService", CustomerService.class);
   System.out.println("3");
   customerService.addCustomer("Frank Brown");
   System.out.println("4");
 public class CustomerServiceImpl implements CustomerService {
   public CustomerServiceImpl() {
     System.out.println("calling constructor of CustomerServiceImpl");
   public void addCustomer(String customername) {
     System.out.println("calling addCustomer of CustomerServiceImpl");
  <bean id="customerService" class="module2.eagerinstantiation.CustomerServiceImpl" />
```

```
1
calling constructor of CustomerServiceImpl
2
3
calling addCustomer of CustomerServiceImpl
4
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```

The CustomerService bean is eagerly instantiated



Lazy-instantiation of beans

```
public class Application {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
   System.out.println("1");
   ApplicationContext context = new
         ClassPathXmlApplicationContext("/module2/lazyinstantiation/springconfiglazy.xml");
    System.out.println("2");
   CustomerService customerService = context.getBean("customerService", CustomerService.class);
    System.out.println("3");
   customerService.addCustomer("Frank Brown");
    System.out.println("4");
 public class CustomerServiceImpl implements CustomerService {
   public CustomerServiceImpl() {
     System.out.println("calling constructor of CustomerServiceImpl");
   public void addCustomer(String customername) {
     System.out.println("calling addCustomer of CustomerServiceImpl");
 <bean id="customerService" class="module2.lazyinstantiation.CustomerServiceImpl"</pre>
       lazy-init="true" />__
                                             Lazy instantiation
 1
 calling constructor of CustomerServiceImpl
                                                                 The CustomerService bean is lazy
 calling addCustomer of CustomerServiceImpl
                                                                          instantiated
                                         © 2014 Time2Master
```



Spring Beans

- Spring beans default to eagerly instantiated singletons, but can be configured to lazily instantiate or even not be a singleton at all.
- Spring beans are unaware of the fact that they are organized by Spring, regardless of what their configuration is.



Spring Container

LIFECYCLE METHODS



public interface CustomerService {

Lifecycle methods

```
public void addCustomer(String customername);
public void init();
public void cleanup();
}

public class CustomerServiceImpl implements CustomerService {
   public CustomerServiceImpl() {
       System.out.println("calling constructor of CustomerServiceImpl");
   }
   public void addCustomer(String customername) {
       System.out.println("calling addCustomer of CustomerServiceImpl");
   }
   public void init() {
       System.out.println("calling init method of CustomerService");
   }
   public void cleanup() {
```

System.out.println("calling cleanup method of CustomerService");

Method called just after the constructor

Method called when you close the ApplicationContext



Lifecycle methods example

```
calling constructor of CustomerServiceImpl
calling init method of CustomerService

2
3
calling addCustomer of CustomerServiceImpl
4
calling cleanup method of CustomerService cleanup method
```



Lifecycle methods with annotations

```
calling constructor of CustomerServiceImpl
calling init method of CustomerService

2
3
calling addCustomer of CustomerServiceImpl
4
calling cleanup method of CustomerService

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```

Lifecycle methods with annotations

```
<
```



Active Learning

When a bean is declared with scope = prototype does it load eagerly or lazily?

Specifying a destroy method is not enough for Spring to use it, what else is needed?



Summary

- The Spring ApplicationContext instantiates all Spring beans declared in the Spring XML configuration file
- Spring beans are eagerly instantiated singletons by default
- Spring allows you to call your init methods and destroy methods anything you like.
 - Just tell spring what the name of the method is, and Spring takes care of the rest.