the lifecycle of container

Container is an execution environment which provides additional technical services for your code to use. Usually containers use IoC technique, that allows you to focus on creating business aspect of the code, while technical aspects like communication details (HTTP, REST, SOAP) are provided by execution environment.

Spring provides a container for beans. It manages lifecycle of the beans and also provides additional services through usage of Application Context.

Spring Container Lifecycle:

1. Application is started.
2. Spring container is created.
3. Containers reads configuration.
4. Beans definitions are created from configuration.
5. BeanFactoryPostProcessors are processing bean definitions.
6. Instances of Spring Beans are created.
7. Spring Beans are configured and assembled – resolve property values and inject dependencies.
8. BeanPostProcessors are called.
9. Application Runs.
10. Application gets shutdown.
11. Spring Context is closed.
12. Destruction callbacks are invoked.