Spring Framework:

Framework for building Java Applications
Simpler and lightweight alt to J2EE

Early version of J2EE complex object management

- # Multiple deployment descriptors
- # Multiple interface
- # Poor Performance

Rod Johnson

Lightweight Object management tool : Object Factory/Bean Factory/Application Context

Spring:

=> highly Modular

=> Independent to be used : loose coupling among modules

=> Java POJOs : Lightweight dev process

Relationship among resources of Spring application

1. IoC : Inversion of control

2. DI: Dependency Injection

3. AOP: Aspect Oriented Programming (proxy)

Modules

Core Container : Bean Factory Web Layer : MVC Framework

Data Access Module: JDBC/ORM/Transaction

Infra: AOP/Messaging
Testing: JUnit/Mocking

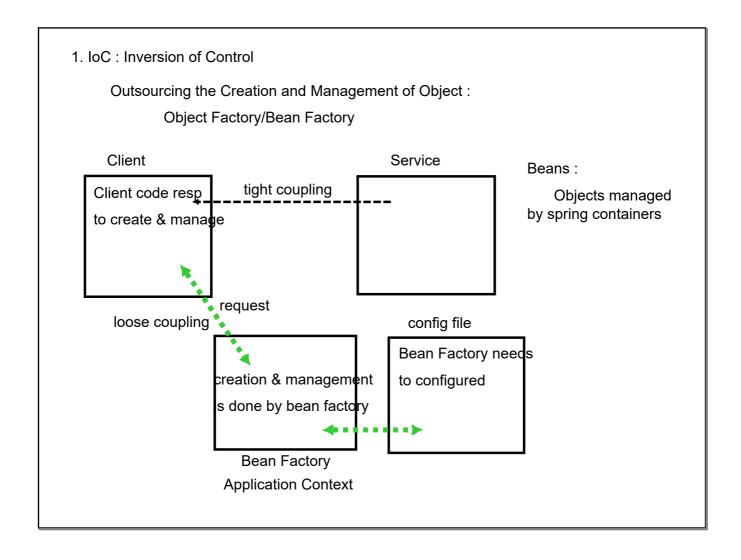
Spring Projects:

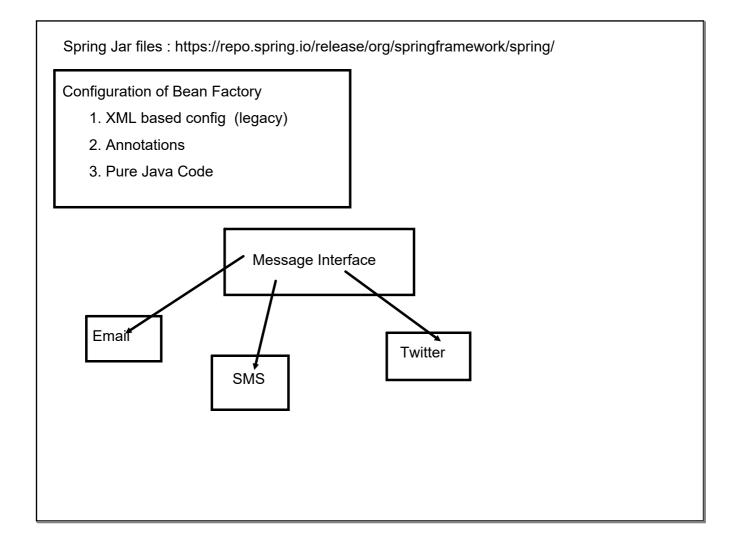
Spring Data

Spring Cloud

Spring security

WebFlux



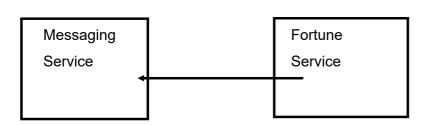


DI: Dependency Injection

Creation of complex object might have dependency on other object : injecting those dependency with the help of Spring Container

XML based config:

- 1. Constructor based
- 2. Setter based



literal values should not be integrated in config file
==> property file to keep the literal values
KEY - VALUE PAIRS

Referred by SpEL

Scope of Beans

Default scope: Singleton

Only one instance which shared among all calls

Scope possibility:

singleton

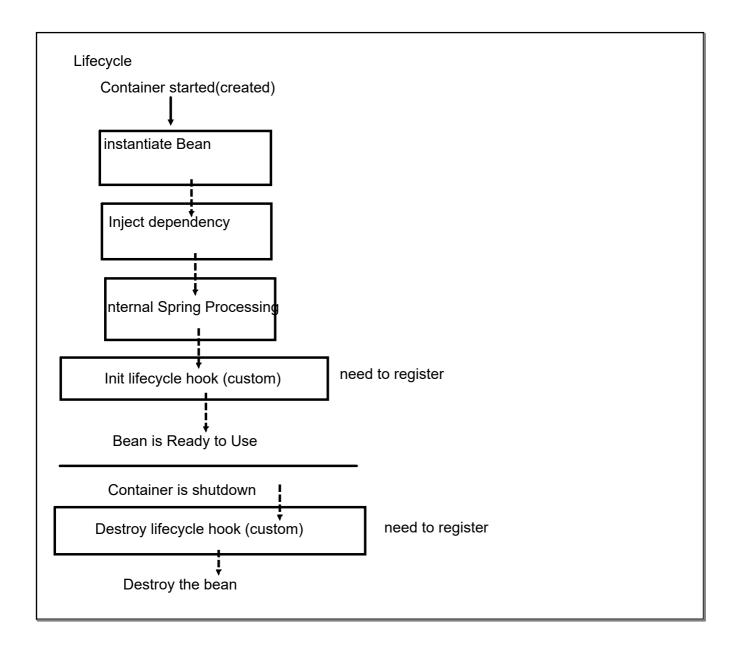
prototype: a new bean would be created

Web Context:

request

session

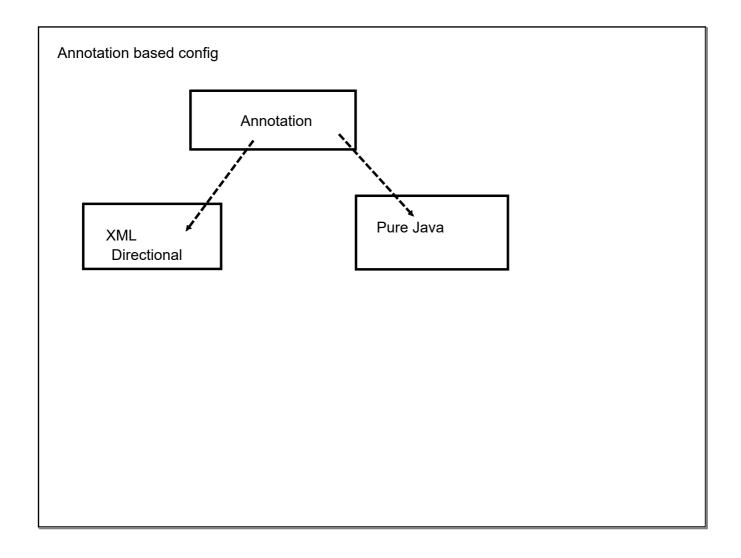
global-session



Life cycle hook method

- 1. any name
- 2. any access modifier
- 3. not static
- 4. they may return values but can't capture
- 5. No parameter

Prototype : Spring container does not maintain lifecycle



@Component : informing spring to create and manage bean of that class Every bean must be exposed by an id (Class name (with first char small) is default id)

Annotation based DI

- 1. Constructor
- 2. Setter
- 3. Field