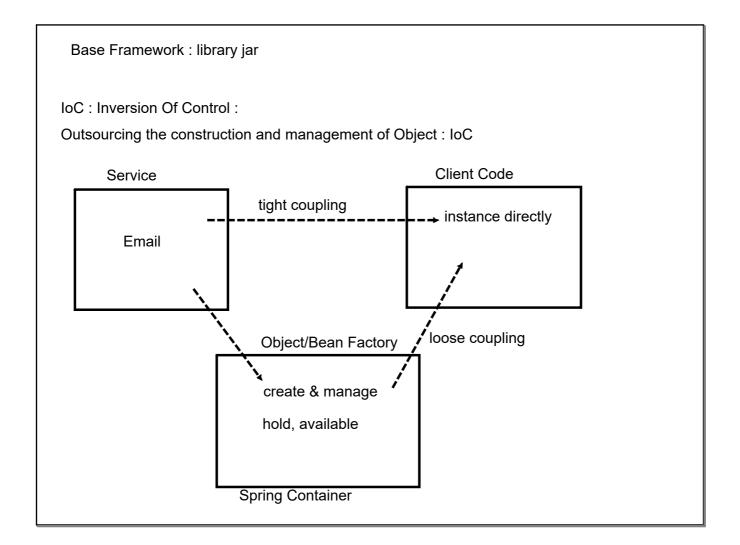
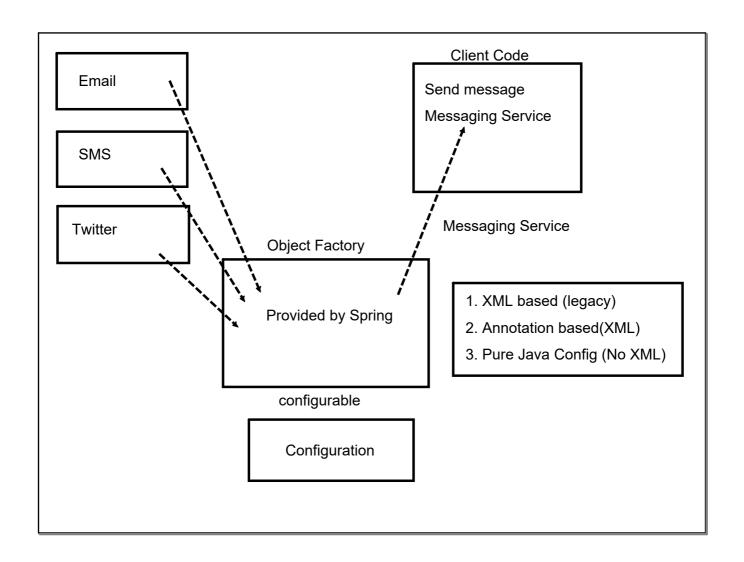
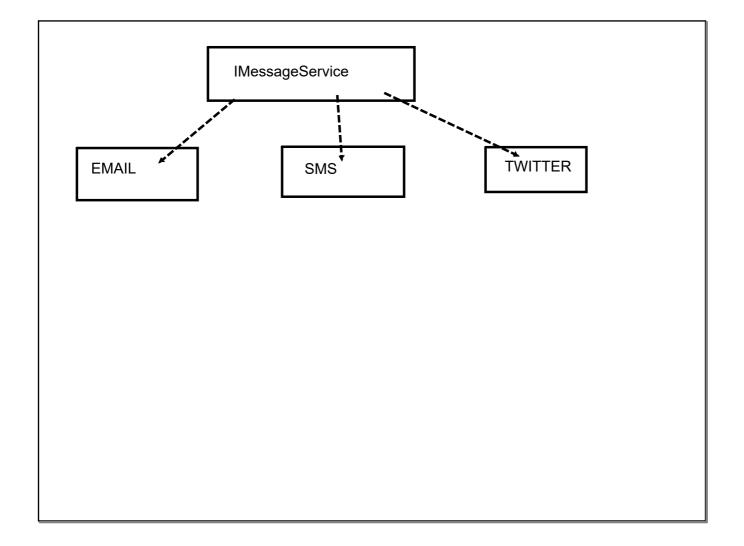
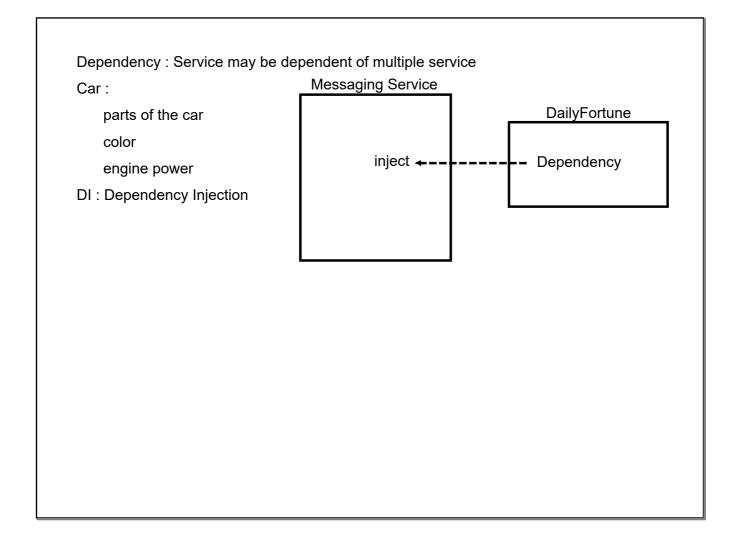
```
Java Based Framework:
   Web Based Application Dev using Java: J2EE
Spring: improvisation over J2EE
   =>Multiple Deployment Descriptor (EJB)
   => Multiple Interface
   => Poor in performance in production
Rod Johnson: lightweight variant of J2EE (without EJB)):
Spring
Spring Framework : goals
    1. Any Java Based Application
   2. Highly modular development
   3. Lightweight: POJO (Plain Old Java Object)
   4. Minimize the boiler plate code
   5 Three pillar
       loC
       DI
       AOP
```

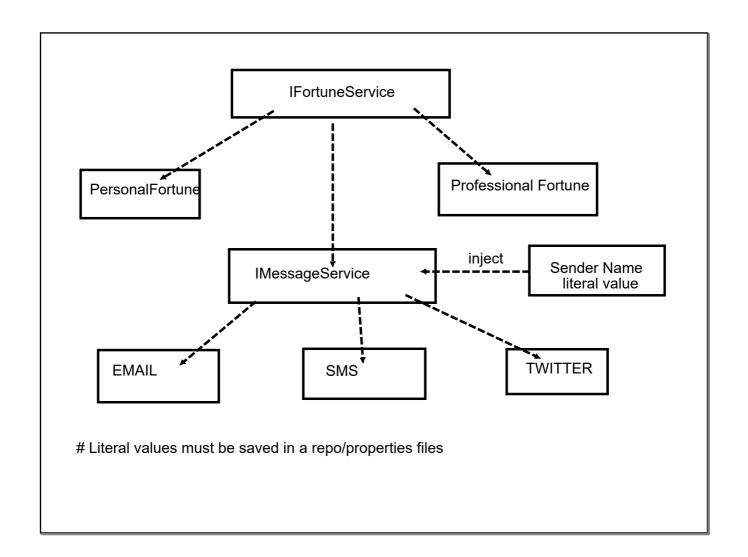
	Modular	Servlet Spec / API		
Multiple layer :				
ſ	Core Container Module			
	Beans, Core APIs, Context			
	Infrastructure Layer			
	Data Access Layer			
	Web Layers			
	Test Layer			
•	Base Framework			
Spring Projects :				
Additional Spring Modules designed on top of Base Framework				
Spring Cloud				
Batch				
Data				
Security				











```
Types of DI
```

# Constructor based DI

# Setter Based DI

# Bean creation

# Manage the bean (life cycle of bean)

- 1. How long bean will live???
- 2. How many instance are created ???
- 3. How beans are shared ???

Scope:

Default Scope is : Singleton

Create only single instance, cached in memory and shared the same instance

prototype:

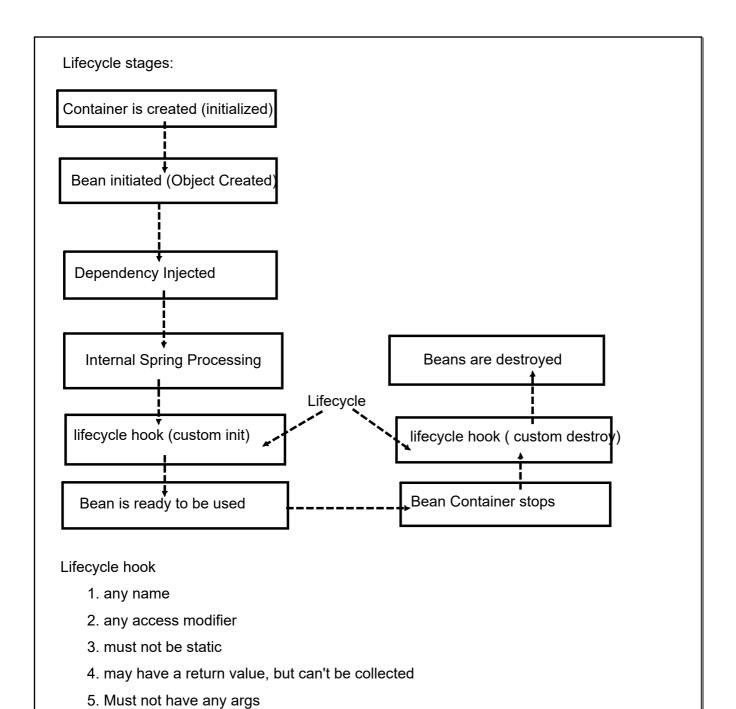
new object on every demand

Web App

request

session

global-session



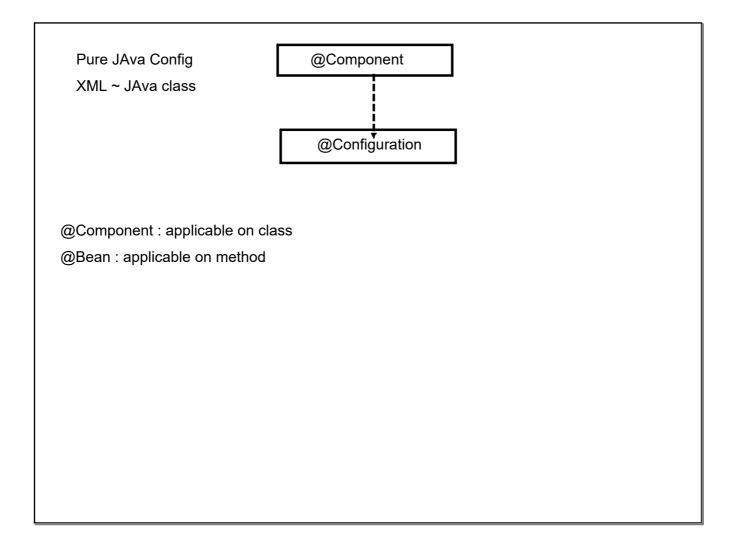
Prototype : Spring Bean Factory does not maintain the complete lifecycle of prototype beans !

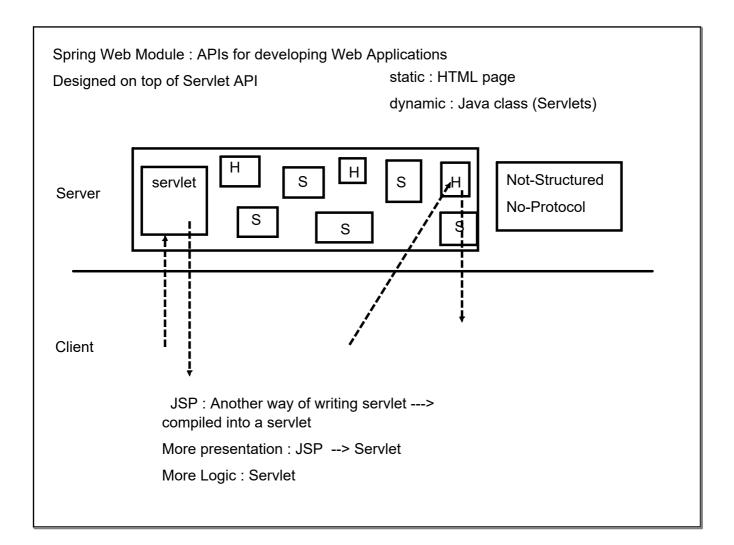
Creates, shares, forgets...

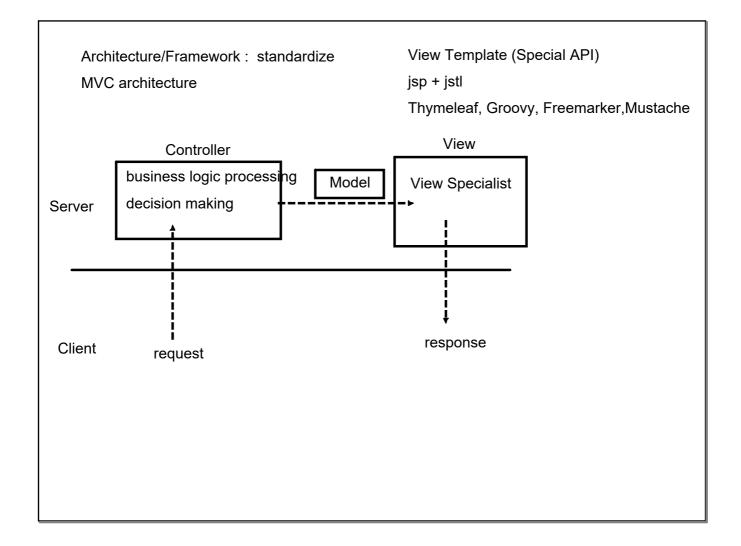
Annotation based config: XML file would be refer the resources (path)

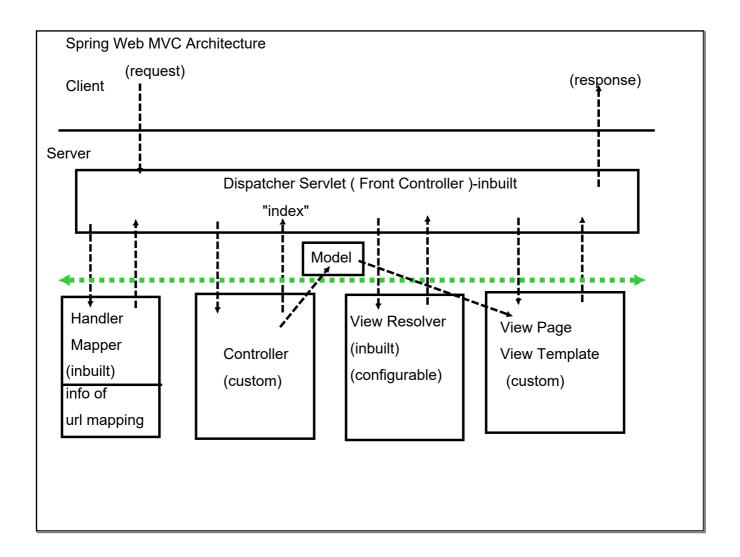
Three approaches of DI

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









## Resources:

- 1. Spring framework
- 2. external api Servlet API/JSP-JSTL
- 3. Development Server (Java based Dynamic Web App ): Tomcat, Glassfish, JBoss

Tomcat: integrate with Eclipse IDE (launch & deployment is automatic)

Eclipse IDE provides a project template for Servlet based web application

web.xml : de-facto std/file used for configuration in Servlet based application

1. We need to register a servlet :

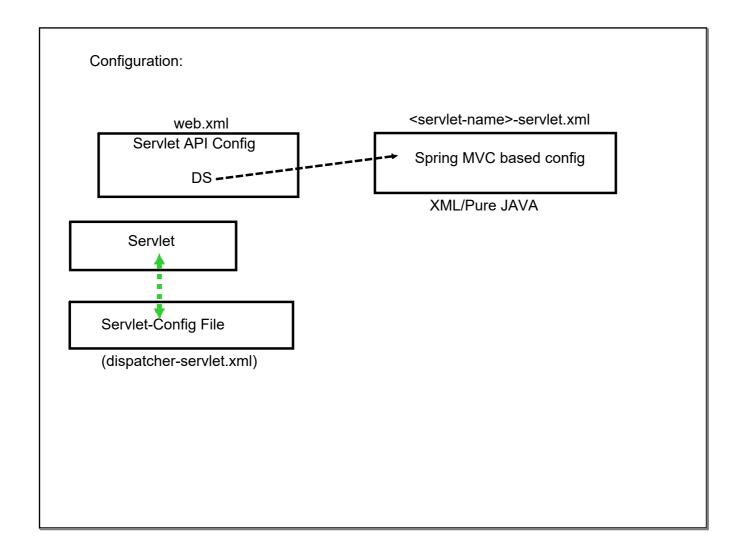
Servlet Based Application : All/Any Servlet created must be registered in web.xml file

Map the url : for which URL Servlet would be invoked

Spring:

Spring provide inbuilt servlet : DS---> register

Map all/any url to DS



prefix: location of view pages

suffix: View Template

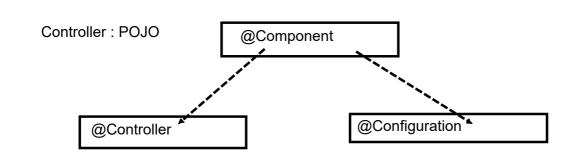
```
cproperty name="prefix" value="/WEB-INF/views/"/>
cproperty name="suffix" value=".jsp"/>
```

Controller

-return name of view page

eg · "index"

:/WEB-INF/views/index.jsp

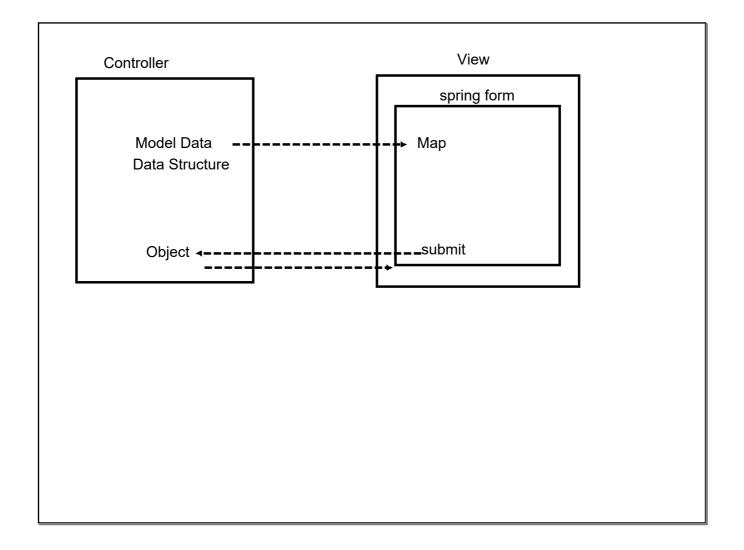


Handling Forms in Spring:

Spring Form Tag: taglibs

## Advantages:

- 1. Map Model Object/Data with entry fields
- 2. Handle Validation in better way (server side validation/messages)
- 3. Forms will Secure (CSRF Attack)

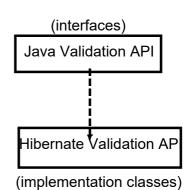


## Validation:

# client-side : Javascript

# server-side :

Validation API: Hibernate Validation API



Java Validation API:

TO validate any java object

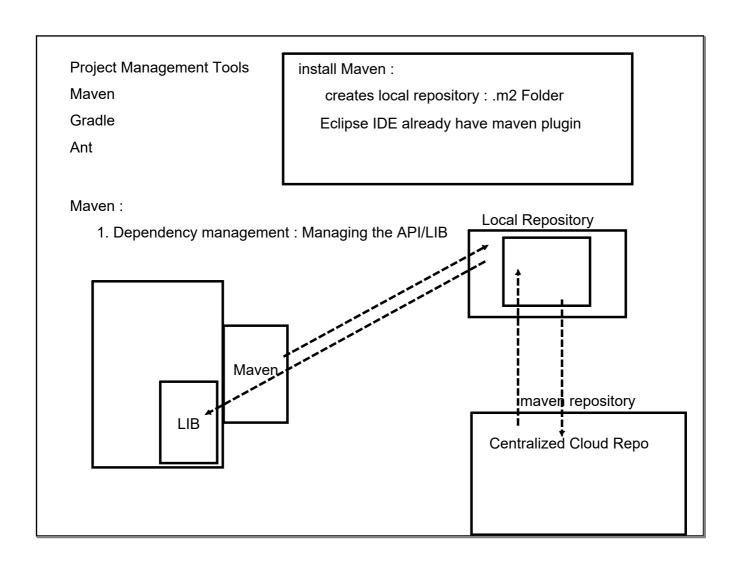
Only a spec : guidelines, rules (no implementation)

**#Use the JAva Validation API annotation** 

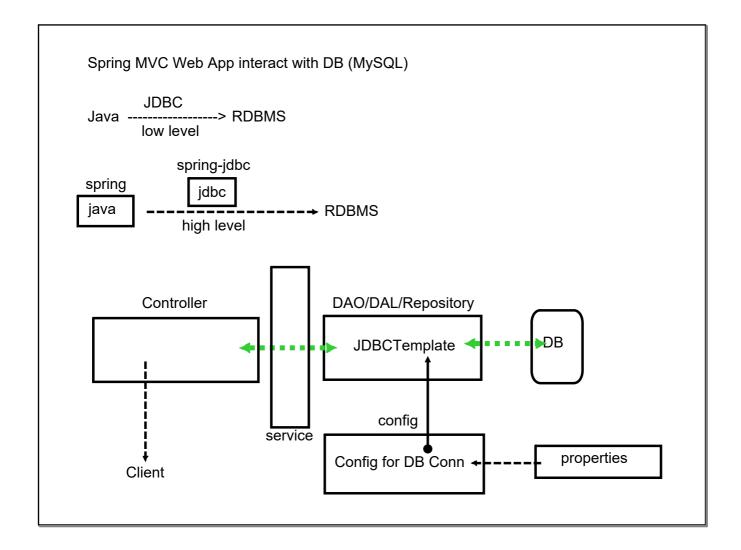
# Auto fetch implementation if lib is there

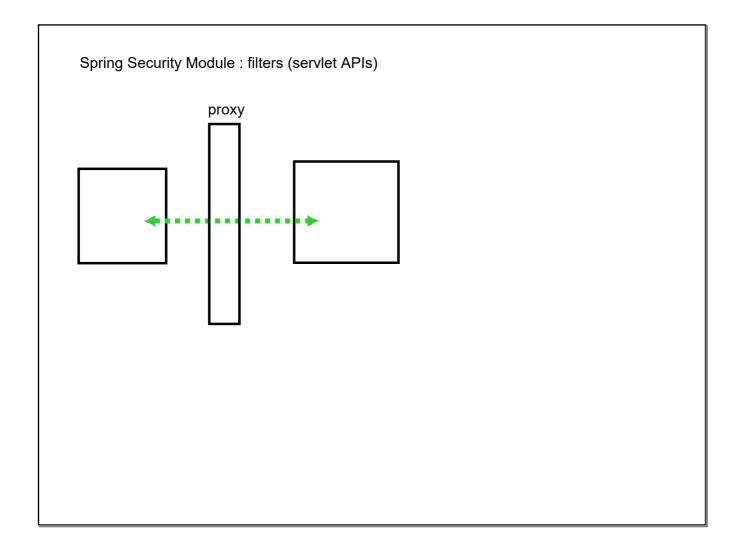
# Prevent Vendor Locking

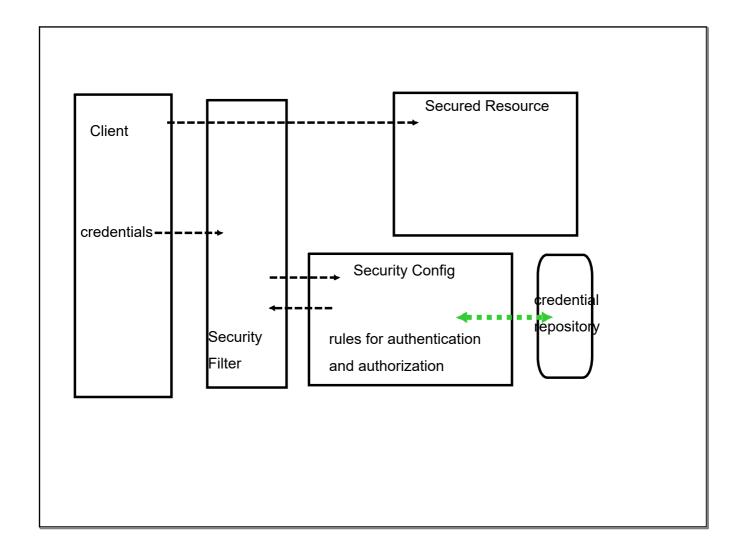
Pure Java Config ( Spring MVC) web.xml ~ Java classes dispatcher-servlet.xml ~ Java classes				
Registering the DS : Need to inherit an inbuilt class to register DS     URL Mapping				

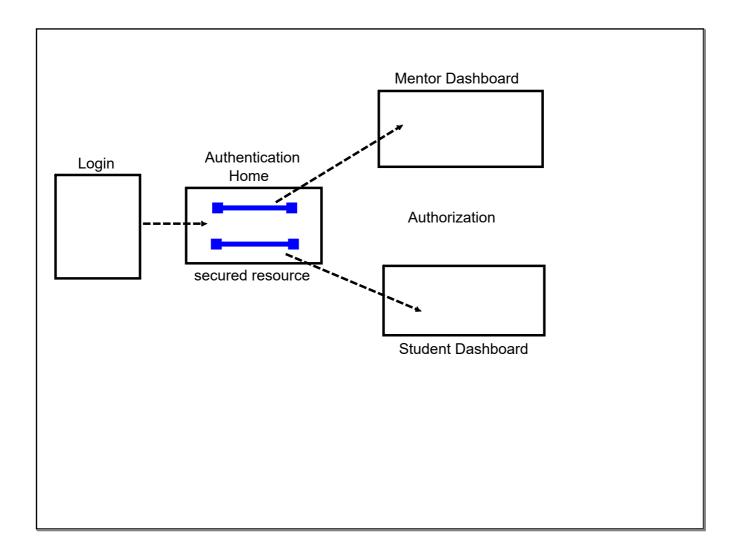


Structure your project.	pom.xmi . Project Object woder	
std application architecture		
GAV Coordinates:		
GroupID		
ArtifactId		
Version		









## Dependency:

- 1. spring-security-web (security filter-default rules)
- 2. spring-security-config (custom config)
- 3. spring-security-taglib ( presentation logic)
- 1. Initialize the security filter: class (inherit)
- 2. Custom config