

1- Defining injection point by using @Autowire annotation

The annotation @Autowired can be used to declare an injection point.

In other words, this annotation instructs the Spring container to find a registered bean of the same type as of the annotated type and perform dependency injection.

Example

@Autowired can be used at various places. Following example shows how to use it on a field.

```
public class GreetingService {  
    public String getGreeting(String name) {  
        return "Hi there, " + name;  
    }  
}
```

Using @Autowired

```
public class Greeter {  
    @Autowired  
    private GreetingService greetingService;  
  
    public void showGreeting(String name) {  
        System.out.println(greetingService.getGreeting(name));  
    }  
}
```

Defining beans and running the example application

@Configuration

```
public class AppRunner {
```

```
    @Bean
```

```
    public GreetingService greetingService() {
```

```
        return new GreetingService();
```

```
    }
```

```
    @Bean
```

```
    public Greeter greeter() {
```

```
        return new Greeter();
```

```
    }
```

```
    public static void main(String... strings) {
```

```
        AnnotationConfigApplicationContext context = new  
        AnnotationConfigApplicationContext(AppRunner.class);
```

```
        Greeter greeter = context.getBean(Greeter.class);
```

```
        greeter.showGreeting("Piseth");
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

Output: Hi there, Piseth

@Autowire can also be used on setters , constructors and to any methods having multiple arguments.

2 - Defining Injection point by using @Inject annotation

JSR 330's javax.inject.Inject annotation can be used in place of Spring's @Autowired annotation.

Starting with Spring 3.0, Spring offers support for JSR 330 standard annotations (Dependency Injection). Those annotations are scanned in the same way as the Spring annotations.

Example

```
public class GreetingService {  
    public String getGreeting(String name) {  
        return "Hi there, " + name;  
    }  
}
```

Using @Inject annotation

```
public class Greeter {  
    @Inject  
    private GreetingService greetingService;  
  
    public void showGreeting(String name){  
        System.out.println(greetingService.getGreeting(name));  
    }  
}
```

Defining beans and running the example app

@Configuration

```
public class AppRunner {
```

 @Bean

```
    public GreetingService greetingService() {
```

```
        return new GreetingService();
```

```
    }
```

 @Bean

```
    public Greeter greeter() {
```

```
        return new Greeter();
```

```
    }
```

```
    public static void main(String... strings) {
```

```
        AnnotationConfigApplicationContext context = new  
AnnotationConfigApplicationContext(AppRunner.class);
```

```
        Greeter greeter = context.getBean(Greeter.class);
```

```
        greeter.showGreeting("Piseth");
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

Output: Hi there, Piseth

3 - Using @Autowired annotation on arbitrary methods

@Autowired annotation can be used on the methods with arbitrary names and multiple arguments:

```
@Autowired
```

```
public void configure(GreetingService greetingService, LocalDateTime appStartTime) {  
    ....  
}
```

Example

```
public class GreetingService {  
  
    public String getGreeting(String name) {  
        return "Hi there, " + name;  
    }  
}
```

Using @Autowired at arbitrary methods

```
public class Greeter {  
  
    private String greetingFormat;  
  
    @Autowired  
    public void configure(GreetingService greetingService, LocalDateTime appServiceTime) {  
        greetingFormat = String.format("%s. This app is running since: %s%n",  
greetingService.getGreeting("<NAME>"),  
        appServiceTime.format(DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("YYYY-MMM-d")));  
    }  
}
```

```
}
```

```
public void showGreeting(String name) {  
    System.out.printf(greetingFormat.replaceAll("<NAME>", name));  
}  
}
```

Defining beans and running the example

@Configuration

```
public class AppRunner {
```

@Bean

```
public GreetingService greetingService() {  
    return new GreetingService();  
}
```

@Bean

```
public LocalDateTime appServiceTime() {  
    return LocalDate.of(2022, 7, 17).atStartOfDay();  
}
```

@Bean

```
public Greeter greeter() {  
    return new Greeter();  
}
```

```
}
```

```
public static void main(String... strings) {  
    AnnotationConfigApplicationContext context = new  
    AnnotationConfigApplicationContext(AppRunner.class);  
    Greeter greeter = context.getBean(Greeter.class);  
    greeter.showGreeting("Piseth");  
}  
}
```

Output

Hi there, Piseth. This app is running since: 2022-July-17