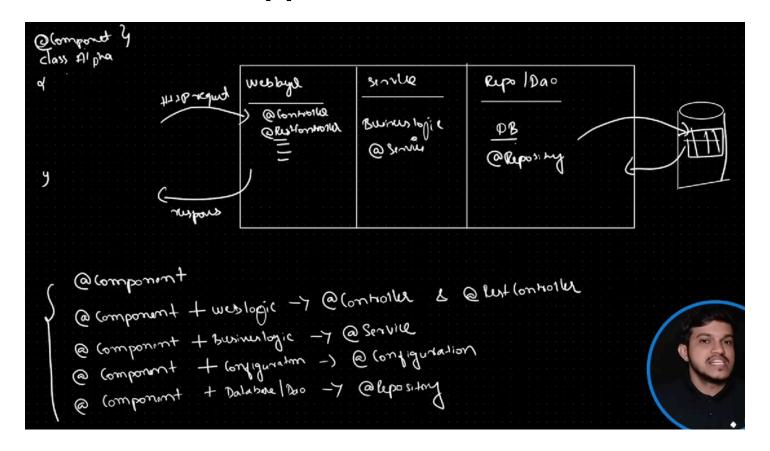
## **SPRING CORE:**

Annotation Approach:



We don't have to manage a xml file now.

```
public class Password
      String algo;
      public Password(String algo)
          this.algo=algo;
          System.out.println("Password Bean created");
      public String aboutAlgo()
          return "Algo used is "+ algo;
 ) }
@Configuration
public class Config {
    public Config()
        System.out.println("Config Bean Created");
    public Password createPass()
        return new Password("SHA");
```

- Here, we are manually creating Password class's object, and we want Spring to accept it.
- Because Spring won't create its object due to having no annotation of Component in Password class.

```
@Configuration
public class Config {

    public Config()
    {
        System.out.println("Config Bean Created");
    }

    @Bean
    public Password createPass()
    {
        return new Password("SHA");
    }
}
```

• When we manually create object of a class then we have to put the <a>Bean</a> annotation where it is creating an object.

```
@Component("al") |
public class Alpha
{
    public Alpha()
    {
       System.out.println("Alpha Bean created");
    }
}
```

- Here "al" is the id of bean created of this Alpha class or default it would be camelcase of class name.
- We used id when we were specifying our Spring framework through xml approach (<bean id="" class="" />).

## No XML:

- Previously we used almost no xml but still used a little code (in image above) for specifying which package to take care of.
- But now, we can delete our xml file.
- After deletion, we put @ComponentScan(basePackages = {"com.tshaped"}) in our configuration class.
- If we are using ApplicationContext class for IOC container the we would have to change its signature too.