Important Spring Annotations

Comprehensive List of Spring Annotations by Categories

Spring offers a vast array of annotations across its modules. Below is a categorized list covering **core**, **MVC**, **data access**, **AOP**, and other key areas of Spring.

1. Core Annotations

Annotation	Purpose
@Component	Marks a class as a Spring-managed component. Generic stereotype for Spring beans.
@Service	Specialization of @Component, used for service-layer beans.
@Repository	Specialization of occupation , used for data access and exception translation.
@Configuration	Marks a class as a source of Spring bean definitions.
@Bean	Declares a bean in a @configuration class.
@Autowired	Automatically wires dependencies by type.
@Qualifier	Used with <code>@Autowired</code> to resolve ambiguity when multiple beans of the same type exist.
@Primary	Indicates the primary bean to use when multiple beans of the same type exist.
@Scope	Defines the scope of a bean (singleton , prototype , etc.).
@Lazy	Specifies lazy initialization for a bean.
@Value	Injects values from property files or environment variables.
@PostConstruct	Indicates a method to be executed after bean initialization.
@PreDestroy	Indicates a method to be executed before bean destruction.
@EventListener	Handles Spring application events.
@PropertySource	Specifies the location of property files.

2. Spring MVC Annotations

Annotation	Purpose
@Controller	Marks a class as a Spring MVC controller.
@RestController	Combines @Controller and @ResponseBody . Used for RESTful web services.
@RequestMapping	Maps HTTP requests to handler methods or classes.
@GetMapping	Shortcut for opensus with GET method.
@PostMapping	Shortcut for oRequestMapping with POST method.
@PutMapping	Shortcut for oRequestMapping with PUT method.
@DeleteMapping	Shortcut for oRequestMapping with DELETE method.
@PatchMapping	Shortcut for <a>@RequestMapping with <a>PATCH method.
@RequestParam	Binds query parameters to method arguments.
@PathVariable	Binds URL path variables to method arguments.
@RequestBody	Maps the request body to a method argument.
@ResponseBody	Maps the return value of a method to the HTTP response body.
@ModelAttribute	Binds a model attribute to a method parameter or return value.
@SessionAttributes	Specifies attributes to store in the HTTP session.
@CrossOrigin	Enables Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) for RESTful services.
@ExceptionHandler	Handles exceptions thrown by controller methods.
@InitBinder	Customizes data binding for request parameters.
@ControllerAdvice	A global exception handler for all controllers.

3. Data Access Annotations (Spring Data)

Annotation	Purpose
@Transactional	Marks a method or class to participate in a transaction.
@PersistenceContext	Injects a JPA EntityManager.
@Repository	Marks a class as a DAO component with exception translation.
@Query	Defines custom queries in Spring Data repositories.

@Modifying	Marks a query method as an update or delete operation.
@EnableJpaRepositories	Enables scanning of JPA repositories.
@NamedQuery	Defines a named query at the entity level.
@EnableTransactionManagement	Enables annotation-driven transaction management.
@Id	Marks a field as the primary key in JPA.
@GeneratedValue	Specifies the generation strategy for primary keys.
@Entity	Marks a class as a JPA entity.
@Table	Specifies the database table for a JPA entity.
@Column	Specifies the mapping of a field to a database column.

4. Aspect-Oriented Programming (AOP) Annotations

Annotation	Purpose
@Aspect	Marks a class as an aspect for defining cross-cutting concerns.
@Before	Defines advice to run before a method execution.
@After	Defines advice to run after a method execution.
@Around	Defines advice that wraps around a method execution.
@AfterReturning	Defines advice to run after a method returns successfully.
@AfterThrowing	Defines advice to run after a method throws an exception.
@Pointcut	Declares reusable pointcut expressions.

5. Scheduling and Async Annotations

Annotation	Purpose
@Scheduled	Schedules tasks to run periodically or at specific times.
@EnableScheduling	Enables scheduling support in the application.
@Async	Marks a method to be executed asynchronously.
@EnableAsync	Enables asynchronous processing in the application.

6. Spring Boot-Specific Annotations

Annotation	Purpose
@SpringBootApplication	Combines @Configuration, @EnableAutoConfiguration, and @ComponentScan.
@EnableAutoConfiguration	Enables Spring Boot's auto-configuration feature.
@RestController	Combines @Controller and @ResponseBody for RESTful APIs.
@ConditionalOnProperty	Enables configuration based on the presence of a specific property.
@ConditionalOnMissingBean	Configures a bean only if a specific bean is not already defined.
@Value	Injects properties from configuration files or environment variables.
@EnableConfigurationProperties	Binds configuration properties to POJOs.

7. Security Annotations

Annotation	Purpose
@EnableWebSecurity	Enables Spring Security for the application.
@Secured	Specifies role-based security for methods.
@PreAuthorize	Adds pre-authorization checks to methods.
@PostAuthorize	Adds post-authorization checks to methods.
@RolesAllowed	Specifies allowed roles for accessing a method.

8. Cloud and Microservices Annotations

Annotation	Purpose
@EnableDiscoveryClient	Enables service discovery for Spring Cloud applications.
@FeignClient	Declares a Feign client for HTTP-based microservice communication.
@EnableCircuitBreaker	Enables circuit breaker functionality.
@HystrixCommand	Annotates methods with fallback mechanisms for resilience.

@RefreshScope	Refreshes bean definitions at runtime when configuration
Cherrennespe	changes.

9. Testing Annotations

Annotation	Purpose
@SpringBootTest	Loads the full Spring context for integration testing.
@WebMvcTest	Focuses testing on Spring MVC components (e.g., controllers).
@MockBean	Creates mock beans in the Spring context.
@TestConfiguration	Defines test-specific configuration classes.
@DataJpaTest	Tests JPA repositories with an in-memory database.