Spring: Annotations



Peter Alagna Jr.

Annotation Configuration



Before using annotations, the ApplicationContext needs to be told which packages to scan:

```
<context:annotation-config />
<context:component-scan base-package="com.revature" />
```



Stereotype Annotations



Spring is going to **instantiate** this **beans** as **singletons** and have them available within the **container**.

They all perform the same but have a different meaning:

- @Component: used for any POJO (very general)
- @Service: business logic layer.
- @Repository: data access layer (DAO).









@Autowired



Tied to location.

- Member variables.
 - Most used.
- Constructor.
 - Provides validation.
- Setter.
 - Provides TDD with no Spring and validation.

```
@Autowired
private CustomerRepository customerRepository;

public CustomerServiceImplementation() {}

@Override
public List<Customer> findAll() {
    return customerRepository.findAll();
}
```



@Autowired, @Inject, @Resource



The three of them perform the same function with these differences:

- @Autowired and @Inject perform exactly the same.
 - @Autowired is specifically a Spring implementation.
 - @Inject comes from the Java API (javax).
- @Autowired and @Inject use:
 - AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor.
- @Autowired and @Inject execution path.
 - Matches by type, restricts by qualifiers and matches by name.
- @Resource uses:
 - CommonAnnotationBeanPostProcessor.
- @Resource execution path.
 - Matches by name, matches by type, restricts by qualifiers.

The three of them can use @Qualifier to use a bean name that doesn't match by attribute name.



Annotation Best Practices



- Explicitly name your components.
 - @Component("beanName").
- Avoid @Qualifier.
- Scan specific packages.
 - Avoid adding unused components to your Spring context.



Materials



 Spring Annotations: https://docs.spring.io/spring/docs/current/spring-framework-reference/htmlsingle/#beans-annotation-config

