

What is Dependency Injection (DI)?

Dependency Injection (DI) is a design pattern in software development where an object's dependencies (the other objects it needs to function) are injected into it, rather than the object creating its dependencies itself. This is a core concept of Inversion of Control (IoC), and in Spring, it is often achieved through annotations or XML configuration.

DI in the Context of a Food Delivery App

Without DI (Traditional Approach):

In a food delivery app, you might have different classes like Order, Delivery, Payment, and Restaurant. Without DI, these classes would directly create instances of their dependencies.

For example:

```
package com.coforge.di;

public class Order {
    private Payment payment;
    private Delivery delivery;

    public Order() {
        // Traditional approach: directly creating
dependencies
        this.payment = new Payment(); // Creates
Payment object
        this.delivery = new Delivery(); // Creates
Delivery object
    }
}
```

```

    public void processOrder() {
        payment.processPayment();
        delivery.scheduleDelivery();
    }
}

```

In the example above, the Order class is tightly coupled to the Payment and Delivery classes. This means if you want to change the payment method (e.g., from Payment to StripePayment), or change the delivery service, you have to modify the Order class, violating the Open/Closed Principle (software entities should be open for extension but closed for modification).

With DI (Dependency Injection):

With Dependency Injection, the Order class does not create the Payment or Delivery objects. Instead, these dependencies are injected from the outside (e.g., by the framework or a container). This allows for more flexible and maintainable code.

Step 1: Define Dependencies

```

package com.coforge.di;

public class Payment {
    public void processPayment() {
        System.out.println("Processing payment...");
    }
}

public class Delivery {
    public void scheduleDelivery() {
        System.out.println("Scheduling delivery...");
    }
}

```

Step 2: Create the Order Class with Setter Injection

In this version, the Order class has setter methods that will allow external code (like a Spring container) to inject the dependencies.

```
package com.coforge.di;

public class Order {
    private Payment payment;
    private Delivery delivery;

    // Setter methods for dependency injection
    public void setPayment(Payment payment) {
        this.payment = payment;
    }

    public void setDelivery(Delivery delivery) {
        this.delivery = delivery;
    }

    public void processOrder() {
        payment.processPayment();
        delivery.scheduleDelivery();
    }
}
```

Step 3: Configure Dependency Injection (Spring Context)

In Spring, we can configure these dependencies in an XML or Java configuration. For instance, using Spring's ApplicationContext, we would declare beans (objects) and inject dependencies.

```
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
       xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"

       xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
       http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-
       beans.xsd">

    <!-- Define the beans -->
```

```

<bean id="payment" class="com.fooddelivery.Payment"/>
<bean id="delivery" class="com.fooddelivery.Delivery"/>

<!-- Define the Order bean and inject the dependencies -->
<bean id="order" class="com.fooddelivery.Order">
    <property name="payment" ref="payment"/>
    <property name="delivery" ref="delivery"/>
</bean>

</beans>

```

Step 4: Inject and Use Dependencies in the App

Now, when you retrieve the Order bean from the Spring container, Spring will automatically inject the Payment and Delivery dependencies into the Order object.

```

package com.coforge.di;

public class FoodDeliveryApp {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Load the Spring context
        ApplicationContext context = new
        ClassPathXmlApplicationContext("applicationContext.xml");

        // Get the Order bean from the context
        Order order = (Order) context.getBean("order");

        // Process the order (with dependencies injected)
        order.processOrder();
    }
}

```

Key Benefits of DI in the Food Delivery App:

1. Loose Coupling:

- Order, Payment, and Delivery classes are no longer tightly coupled. The Order class no longer needs to know how Payment or Delivery are implemented. If you want to change the payment

system to **StripePayment** or **PayPalPayment**, you can do that without modifying the Order class.

2. Flexibility:

- You can easily replace the payment or delivery system (e.g., switch to a different delivery provider) without changing the Order class. You just need to inject a different implementation.

3. Easier Testing:

- In unit testing, you can mock the Payment and Delivery dependencies when testing the Order class without having to create real instances of Payment or Delivery.

4. Better Maintainability:

- As your app grows and the dependencies between objects increase, DI keeps the code organized and flexible. Changes in one class do not require changes in others.

Conclusion:

In the context of a food delivery app, Dependency Injection (DI) allows you to manage dependencies between various components (like Order, Payment, Delivery) in a flexible and decoupled way. By having the Spring container manage these dependencies, you can focus on the business logic, making the app easier to maintain, test, and scale.