

## 07 - Constructor Injection

Constructor Injection is used in Spring when we want to inject values or dependencies into a bean during its creation.

- It is useful when the values or objects must be provided during object initialization.
- In Constructor Injection, values and references are passed to the bean through its constructor.
- Spring offers the **<constructor-arg>** tag to handle this injection.
- **<constructor-arg>** Tag includes:
  - **value**: Used to pass primitive values.
  - **ref**: Used to pass references to other beans.
- The order and type of arguments must match the constructor's parameters.

### Example:

#### *Alien.java*

The class takes an age (primitive) and a Laptop object as parameters in its constructor.

```
public class Alien {  
  
    private int age;  
  
    //private Laptop lap = new Laptop();  
  
    private Laptop lap;  
  
    private int salary;  
  
  
    public Alien() {  
  
        System.out.println("Object Created");  
  
    }  
}
```

```
@ConstructorProperties({"age","lap"})

    public Alien(int age,Laptop lap) {

        System.out.println("Para Constructor Called");

        this.age = age;

        this.lap = lap;

    }

    public void code() {

        System.out.println("Coding");

        lap.compile();

    }

}
```

### ***Laptop.java***

```
public class Laptop {

    public Laptop() {

        System.out.println("Laptop object created");

    }

    public void compile() {

        System.out.println("Compiling");

    } }

}
```

### *Spring.xml*

```
<bean id="alien1" class="com.telusko.Alien" >
    <constructor-arg value="21"></constructor-arg>
    <constructor-arg ref="lap1"></constructor-arg>
</bean>
<bean id="lap1" class="com.telusko.Laptop">
</bean>
```

Here,

- value="21": Injects the age value (primitive) into the constructor.
- ref="lap1": Injects the reference to the Laptop bean.

### *App.java*

```
public class App {
    public static void main( String[] args ) {
        ApplicationContext context = new
        ClassPathXmlApplicationContext("spring.xml");
        Alien obj1 = (Alien) context.getBean("alien1");
        System.out.println(obj1.getAge());
        obj1.code();
    }
}
```

### *Output:*

```
Laptop object created  
Para Constructor Called  
Laptop object created  
21  
Coding  
Compiling
```

### 👉 Handling Argument Types and Indexes:

- **Type Attribute:** When arguments are of different types, the type attribute can be used to specify the exact type of the argument.

```
<constructor-arg type="int" value="21"/>  
  
<constructor-arg type="com.telusko.Laptop" ref="lap1"/>
```

- **Index Attribute:** In some cases, the constructor parameters may be of the same type. The index attribute specifies the 0-based index of the argument.

```
<constructor-arg index="0" value="21"/>  
  
<constructor-arg index="1" ref="lap1"/>
```

- **Name Attribute:** If the constructor parameters have names, the name attribute can be used. It must still follow the order of the parameters unless the `@ConstructorProperties` annotation is used.

```
<constructor-arg name="age" value="21"/>  
  
<constructor-arg name="lap" ref="lap1"/>
```

## 🔗 Using @ConstructorProperties Annotation

- If the parameters are not provided in sequence using the name attribute, you can use the @ConstructorProperties annotation to specify the exact names of the constructor arguments.
- This annotation helps Spring map the arguments to the constructor parameters by name, even if the values are provided in a different order in the XML file.

```
@ConstructorProperties({"age", "lap"})
```

```
public Alien(int age, Laptop lap) {  
    this.age = age;  
    this.lap = lap;  
}
```

### **Code Link:**

<https://github.com/navinreddy20/spring6-course/tree/c6690e4f2c70d8f530d70623f13d14ff0ffd7e7d/2%20Exploring%20Spring%20Framework/2.7%20Constructor%20Injection/Spring1>