

# Spring Framework

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## 1. Overview

**Spring Framework** is a powerful, lightweight **Java framework** primarily used to build enterprise-grade applications.

- First released in 2003.
  - Provides comprehensive infrastructure support for developing Java applications.
  - Promotes **loose coupling** through **Dependency Injection (DI)**.
  - Modular architecture — you use only what you need.
  - Widely used for building web applications, microservices, batch processing, and more.
  - Forms the basis for the popular **Spring Boot** project, which simplifies Spring app development.
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## 2. Core Concepts

### Dependency Injection (DI) / Inversion of Control (IoC)

- Objects don't instantiate their dependencies themselves.
  - Instead, dependencies are **injected** by the Spring container.
  - Reduces coupling, improves testability and modularity.
  - Configured via XML, annotations (@Autowired), or Java config.
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### Aspect-Oriented Programming (AOP)

- Separates cross-cutting concerns (logging, security, transactions).
  - Implements aspects (modular units) that can be applied across the application.
  - Declarative approach to add behaviors to methods without changing code.
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### Beans and ApplicationContext

- **Beans** are objects managed by the Spring container.

- **ApplicationContext** is the IoC container that instantiates, configures, and manages beans lifecycle.
  - Bean scopes: singleton (default), prototype, request, session.
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### 3. Spring Modules

Module	Description
Core Container	DI and IoC support
Spring AOP	Aspect-oriented programming
Data Access/Integration	JDBC, ORM (Hibernate, JPA), transaction management
Web	Web MVC framework, REST APIs
Security	Authentication and authorization
Test	Testing support with JUnit and TestNG

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### 4. Spring MVC

- Model-View-Controller framework to build web applications.
  - **DispatcherServlet** routes requests to controllers.
  - Controllers handle requests, returning views or data.
  - Supports RESTful web services with JSON/XML responses.
  - Flexible view resolution (JSP, Thymeleaf, FreeMarker).
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### 5. Spring Boot

- Opinionated framework to **simplify Spring app development**.
  - Provides auto-configuration, embedded servers (Tomcat, Jetty).
  - Starter dependencies reduce manual configuration.
  - Enables standalone apps with minimal setup.
  - Supports production-ready features: metrics, health checks, externalized config.
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## 6. Data Access

- Supports relational databases with **Spring Data JPA**, Hibernate.
  - Simplifies database interaction with repository interfaces.
  - Supports NoSQL databases (MongoDB, Redis) via Spring Data projects.
  - Declarative transaction management with `@Transactional`.
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## 7. Security

- **Spring Security** offers authentication, authorization, and protection against common attacks.
  - Supports OAuth2, LDAP, JWT, and custom security configurations.
  - Integrates easily with web and REST APIs.
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## 8. Microservices

- Spring Cloud builds on Spring Boot to support microservices patterns:
    - Service discovery (Eureka)
    - Circuit breakers (Hystrix)
    - Config management (Config Server)
    - API Gateway (Zuul, Spring Cloud Gateway)
    - Distributed tracing (Sleuth)
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## 9. Testing

- Supports unit, integration, and mock testing.
  - Provides **Spring TestContext Framework**.
  - Easy to bootstrap Spring contexts during tests.
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## 10. Advantages

- Comprehensive ecosystem.
- Loose coupling with DI improves maintainability.

- Large community and excellent documentation.
- Integration with modern tools and cloud-native support.
- Strong support for both monolithic and microservice architectures.