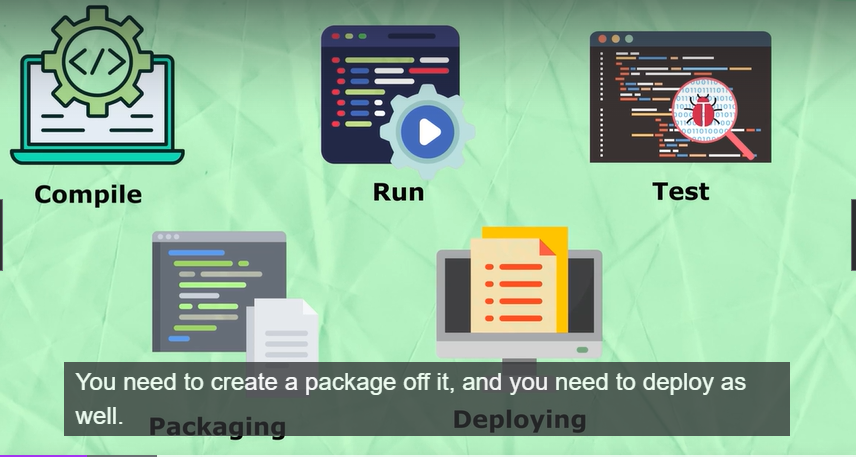
Maven:

* It is a product management tool.



POM – Project Object Model

Maven lifecycle:  
- when we click on clean it will delete all the files

* Package it will install new files

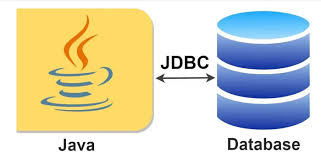
All the dependencies that you need will be present in the maven repository (https://mvnrepository.com/)  
  
all the dependencies should be placed inside the dependencies tag in POM.xml

Maven Archetype:

* It’s a template for your POM file

JDBC (Java Database Connectivity)  
- it is a part of JDK

* It gives you an API to connect with the database



Steps (JDBC Steps):

1. Import packages
2. Load driver
3. Register driver
4. Create connection
5. Create statement
6. Execute statement
7. Close connection

To get the driver for postgres jdbc just to a search postgres jdbc driver

Or you can also use maven repository

After downloading it we must add the jar file in the library section of project structure under files in the IDE

Spring:

* Spring boot works on spring framework

What is spring framework:

* We can consider spring to be an ecosystem
* It is used to develop enterprise application

IoC – (Inversion of Control)

* Simply does mean we are inverting the control
* As a programmer our focus should be on the business logic and not the object creation
* So we’re inverting the control of object creation and the flow to spring
* In spring this is called IoC Container.
* So now the object creation is handled by the IoC and the objects are present in the IoC Container
* Someone has to inject those object into the application
* This is the place were the Dependency Injection (DI) comes into the action

Spring boot is built on top of spring

Configuring a project through spring is a very tedious task

Therefore, the existence of spring boot framework came into picture.

Start.spring.io – spring initializer

Beans;  
- any object created by spring is called beans

Wiring:

Autowiring helps in DI when the class doesn’t have the ApplicationContext

Exploring Spring:

* While creating a new project go for quick start in archetype since it gives you the basic structure
* Beans are objects that are managed by spring framework

While creating the xml file (spring101)

* The bean tag should have the id that we can use later to refer to that bean
* The class that we use should contain the full patch ie. It should also include the package
* For bean configuration don’t by heart it, you can always refer to the documentation by googling spring bean configuration

Scopes:

Singleton and prototype

We have to change in the xml

Setter Injection:

* We can use the value attribute for primitive types like int
* But for an another object we have to use the ref attribute (for more information refer to Spring101 xml file)
* Getter and setter methods are required for injection

Constructor injection:

If we want to inject the values through a parameterized constructor we can use constructor-arg instead of property tag in the xml file

Lazy init bean:

When we initialize the application context (refer to Spring101) all the objects would be created. Sometimes there would be a use case were we don’t want to create all the objects at once.

Therefore in the bean definition we just add lazy-init at set it to true. So from here onwards the object will be created only if it is required.

Inner bean:

(refer to spring101)

Alien bean uses a ref to use laptop bean

But what if we want only alien to use laptop and no other class should have access to laptop bean

In that case we just remove the ref attribute and add the entire bean definition inside the property tag.

Spring Boot:

Annotations:

@Value – defaulting a value

@Component - tells the Spring framework that this class should be treated as a Spring bean, allowing the framework to automatically detect, instantiate, and manage it throughout the application.

@Autowired - automatically inject dependencies into a Spring-managed component (DI)

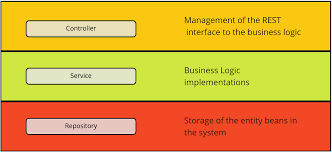
@Primary

@Qualifier - the @Qualifier annotation is used alongside @Autowired to resolve ambiguity when multiple beans of the same type are available in the Spring application context. It helps specify exactly which bean to inject when there is more than one candidate.

Server:

Server has multiple layers

* Controller – handles the incoming and outgoing request and response from and to the client
* Service – Service takes care of all the computations of the server
* Repository – handles the process of getting the data from the database



Application.properties is a file that you provide all the necessary details required configurations for application setup. As soon as the application start this is the place were spring boot will look into

Spring JDBC:

Refer to SpringJDBC

Spring web:

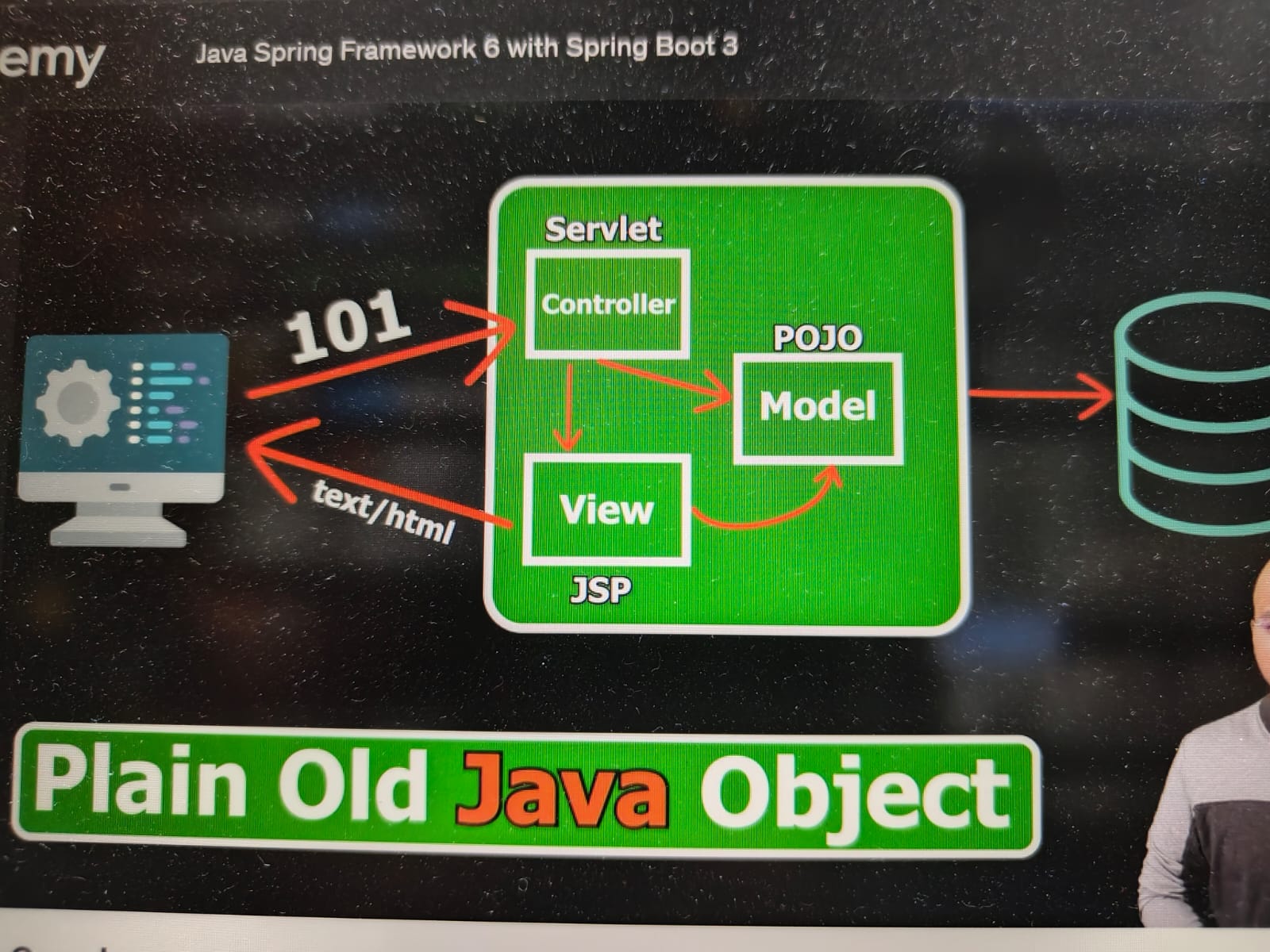
Servlets – server components that accepts the request, process it and sends back the response

We need a web container to run servlets

JSP (Jakarta web pages):

Basically, a html page that contains java inside it

MVC:



Spring Web:

Refer springweb101

Spring web dependency uses embedded tomcat inside it

By default tomcat will have the port as 8080

Spring will look for the webapp folder for the homepage

Request mapping:

We use @RequestMapping annotation

By default springboot doesn’t support jsp pages

We have to use an another module called tomcat jasper

Make sure you use the same version as the tomcat server (check in the external libraries folder)

If we want to write a java code in a jsp page, we just have to encapsulate the code with <% %>