

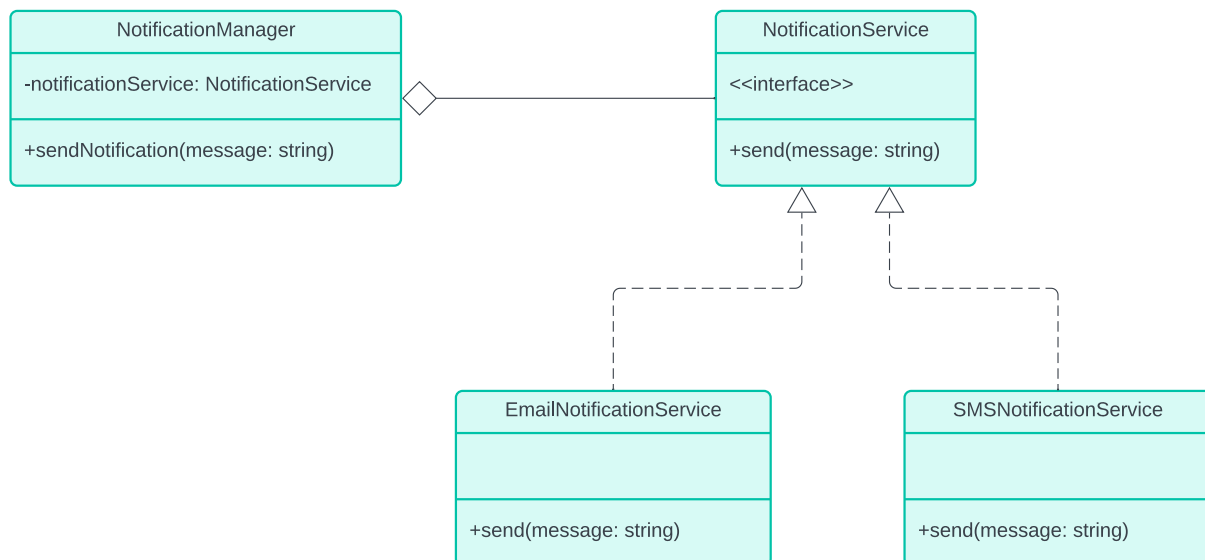
## Exercise: Implementing a Notification Service

Your task is to design a flexible notification system for an application. The system should be able to send notifications through different channels, such as email and SMS. You need to implement a solution that allows swapping the notification methods without changing the core application logic.

This is a simulation, so no actual emails or SMS messages will be sent—this exercise focuses purely on the design and usage of Spring's IoC (Inversion of Control) container to manage dependencies.

### Class Diagram Overview

Before diving into the implementation, here is a class diagram that represents the final design of your solution. It shows how the various components, such as the `NotificationService` interface, its implementations (`EmailNotificationService` and `SMSNotificationService`), and the `NotificationManager` interact with each other.



## Steps

### 1. Define the NotificationService interface:

- The NotificationService should have one method, `send(String message)`, to handle sending notifications

### 2. Implement multiple notification methods:

- Create two classes: one for sending email notifications and one for SMS notifications. Both should implement the NotificationService interface.
- Use a print statement in each implementation to simulate sending a notification, for example:
  - Sending email: `[message]`
  - Sending SMS: `[message]`

### 3. Design a NotificationManager class:

- The NotificationManager should use the NotificationService to send a notification. The exact method of sending (email or SMS) should depend on which implementation of NotificationService is provided.

### 4. Test the notification system:

- In your main method, use Spring's ApplicationContext to get an instance of NotificationManager.
- Call the `sendNotification("Hello, this is a test message!")` method.
- The system should print out the correct notification method and message depending on which service (email or SMS) is injected.