

DAY-2

Task[1] → Tax Application

Dependency Injection

- It is a kind of design pattern whose main task is to "inject the dependency" means inject or add one object into another object.
- used to achieve IOC.

Example:

```
class Student{  
    private String name;  
    private int roll_no;  
    private Address address;  
}
```

The above class Student.java is dependent on another class i.e.,

```
class Address{  
    private int house_no;  
    private int pincode;  
}
```

In the above example the Address.java class obj is being injected to the Student.java class.

It is used to achieve loose coupling in java.

There are 2 ways via which you can add DI to the classes :

Setter Injection

** making use of the *ref* attribute as well as *property* tag

Example:

```
package in.sp.beans;
public class Student{

    //defining the attributes
    private int roll_no;
    private String name;
    private Address address;

    //generating the setters

    /*NOTE: It is necessary to have setters methods here.
        getter methods are optional*/

    public void setRollno(int rollno){
        this.roll_no = rollno;
    }

    public void setName(String name){
        this.name = name;
    }

    public void setAddress(Address address){
        this.address = address;
    }

    //method to print the attributes
    public void display()
    {
```

```
SOP("Roll_no:"+roll_no);
SOP("Name:"+name);
SOP("Address:"+address);
}
}
```

```
package in.sp.beans;

public class Address
{
    private int houseno;
    private String city;
    private int pincode;

    /*NOTE: It is necessary to have setters methods here.
        getter methods are optional*/

    public void setHouseno(int houseno)
    {
        this.houseno = houseno;
    }

    public void setCity(String city)
    {
        this.city = city;
    }

    public void setPincode(int pincode)
    {
        this.pincode= pincode
    }

    @Override
    public String toString()
```

```
{
    return "#" + houseno + " ," + city + " -" + pincode;
}
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<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.springframewo

<!-- bean definitions here →

<bean class = "in.sp.beans.Address" id = "addrId">
    <property name = "houseno" value = "111"/>
    <property name = "city" value = "delhi"/>
    <property name = "pincode" value = "123456"/>
</bean/>

<bean class = "in.sp.beans.Student" id = "stdId">
    <property name = "rollno" value = "101"/>
    <property name = "name" value = "Deepak"/>
    <property name = "address" ref = "addrId"/>
</bean/>

</beans>
```

```
package in.sp.main;

public class Main
{
    public static void main(String[] args){
```

```
ClassPathXmlApplicationContext context = new ClassPathXmlApplicationContext(  
  
    Student std = (Student) context.getBean(stdId);  
    std.display();  
}  
}
```

Constructor Injection

** making use of the *ref* attribute as well as *constructor-arg* tag

Example:

```
package in.sp.beans;  
public class Student{  
  
    //defining the attributes  
    private int roll_no;  
    private String name;  
    private Address address;  
  
    //constructor  
    public Student(int rollno, String name, Address address)  
    {  
        this.roll_no = rollno;  
        this.name = name;  
        this.address = address;  
    }  
  
    //method to print the attributes  
    public void display()  
    {
```

```

        SOP("Roll_no:"+roll_no);
        SOP("Name:"+name);
        SOP("Address:"+address);
    }
}

```

```

package in.sp.beans;

public class Address
{
    private int houseno;
    private String city;
    private int pincode;

    public Address(int house, String city, int pincode)
    {
        this.houseno = house;
        this.city = city;
        this.pincode = pincode;
    }

    @Override
    public String toString()
    {
        return "#"+houseno+" ,"+city+"-"+pincode;
    }
}

```

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<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.springframewo

```

```

<!-- bean definitions here →

<bean class = "in.sp.beans.Address" id = "addrId">
  <constructor-arg value = "222"/>
  <constructor-arg value = "delhi"/>
  <constructor-arg value = "123456"/>
</bean>

<bean class = "in.sp.beans.Student" id = "stdId">
  <constructor-arg value = "102"/>
  <constructor-arg value = "deepak"/>
  <constructor-arg ref = "addrId"/>
</bean>

</beans>

```



While assigning values in the constructor write in the same order as mentioned in the class attributes else it throws error.

```

package in.sp.main;

public class Main
{
  public static void main(String[] args){
    ClassPathXmlApplicationContext context = new ClassPathXmlApplicationContext(

    Student std = (Student) context.getBean(stdId);
    std.display();
  }
}

```



The readability and flexibility in case of setter DI is much good as compared to the constructor DI. Also