Lesson 01 Demo 03

IOC with Application Context

Objective: To demonstrate the usage of IOC (Inversion of Control) with the Application Context in a Spring framework project

Tool required: Eclipse IDE

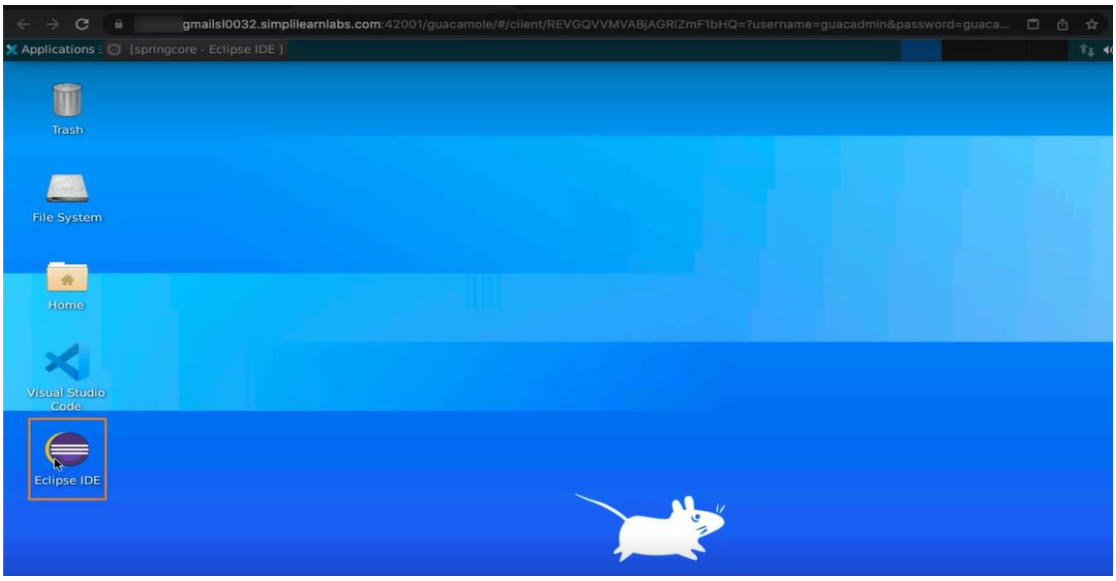
Prerequisites: None

Steps to be followed:

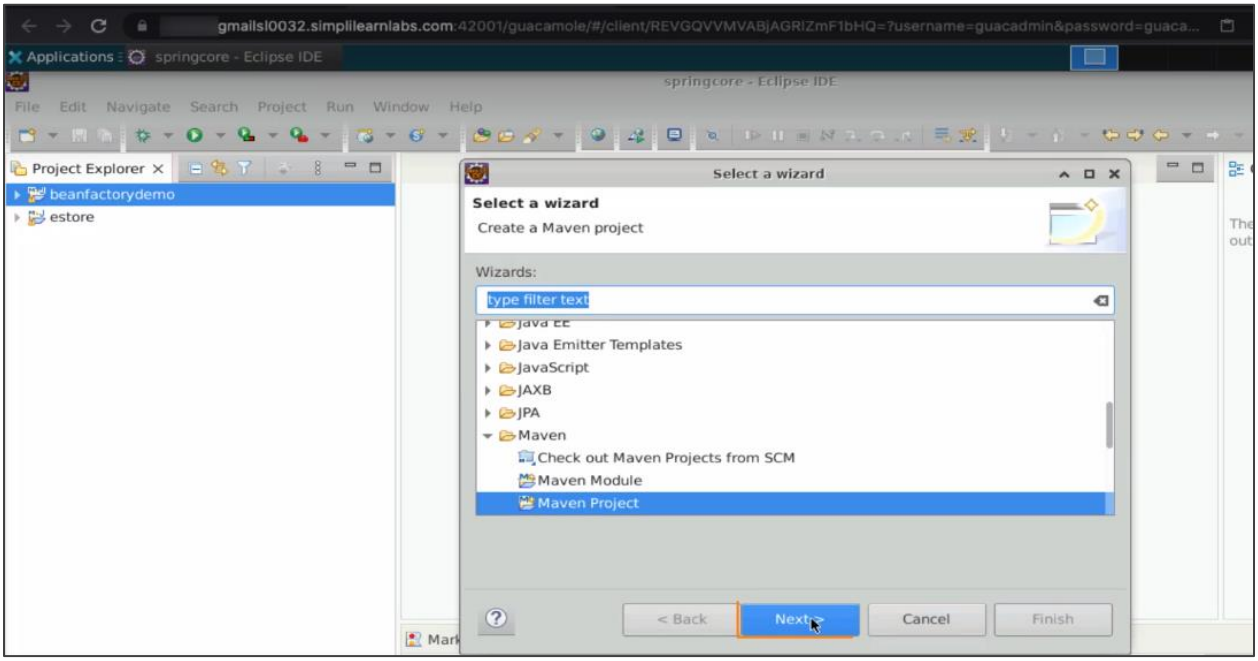
1. Setting up the Maven project
2. Copying files and dependencies
3. Configuring ApplicationContext and retrieving beans
4. Modifying the bean scope
5. Implementing methods for the bean lifecycle

Step 1: Setting up the Maven project

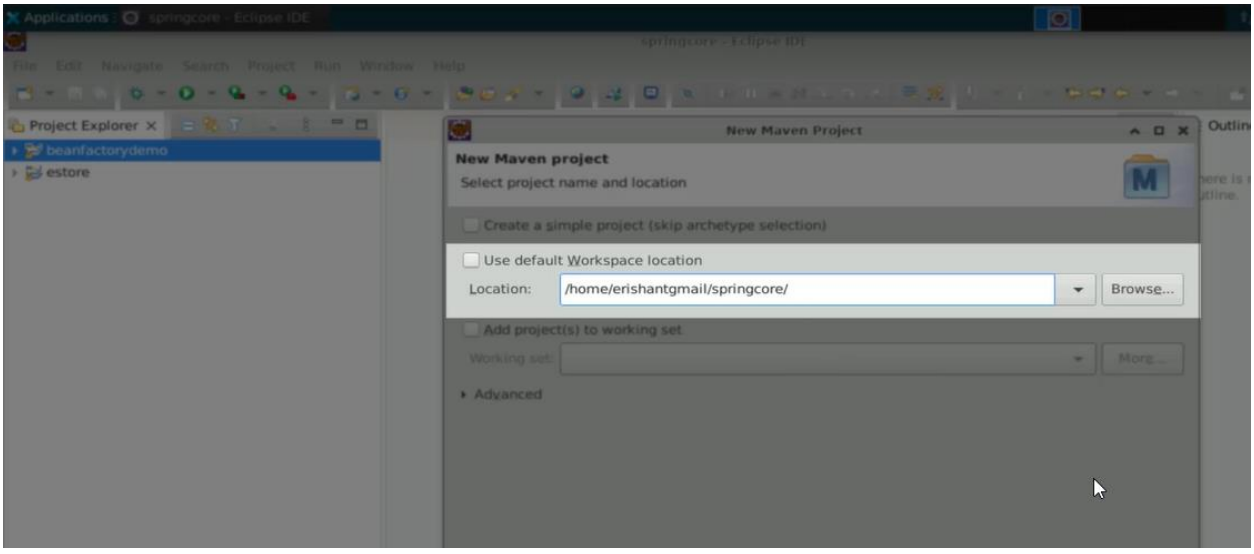
1.1 Open **Eclipse IDE**

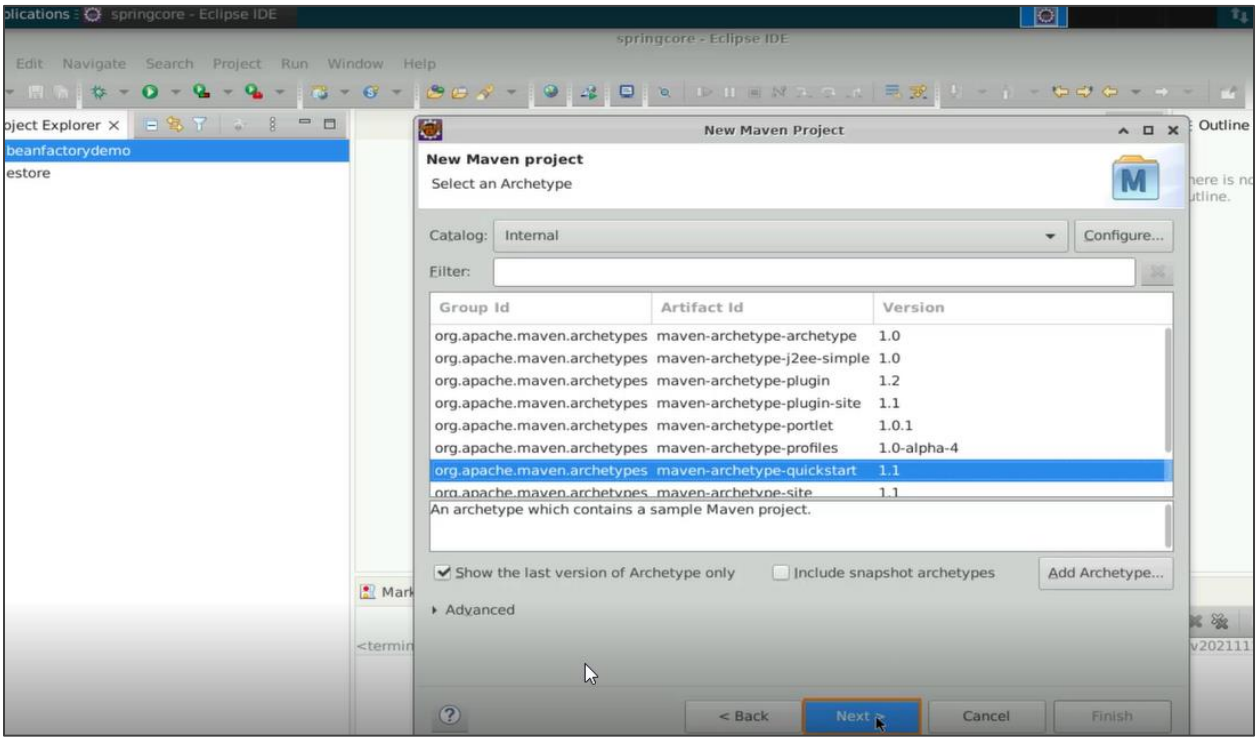


1.2 Create a new **Maven** project

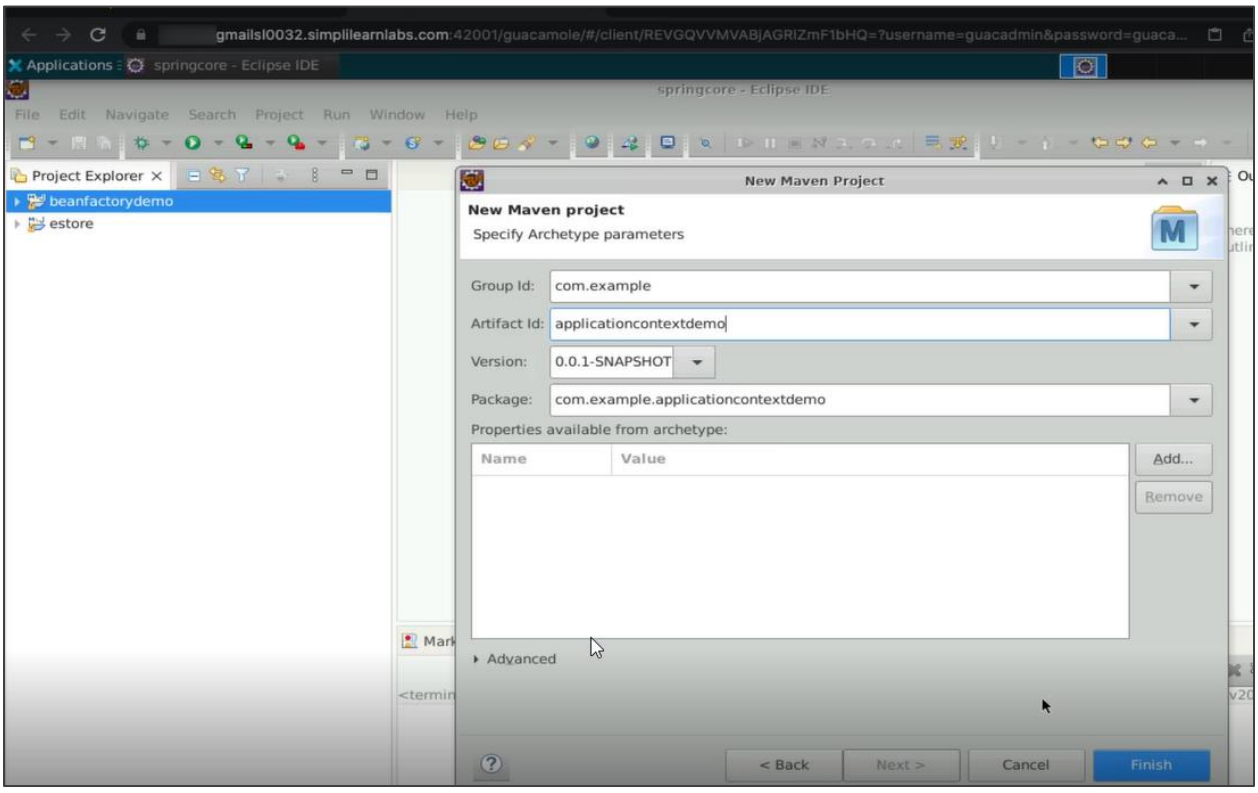


1.3 Choose the desired location and select the **maven-archetype-quickstart** archetype



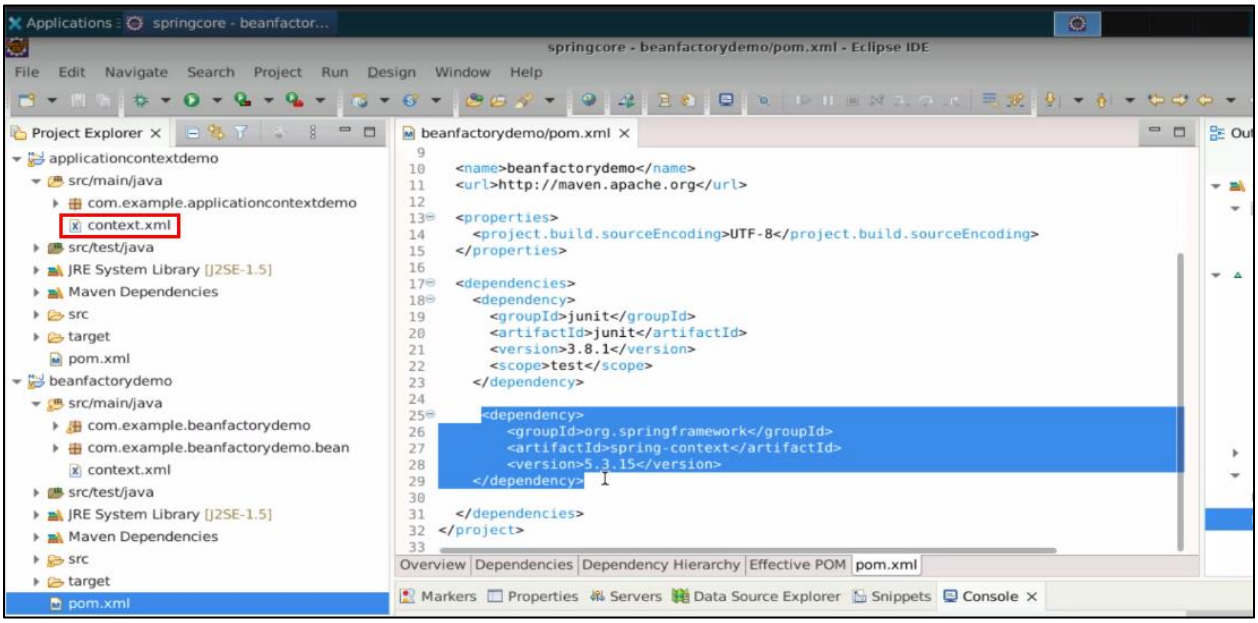


1.4 Specify the artifact ID as **applicationcontextdemo** and click **Finish**



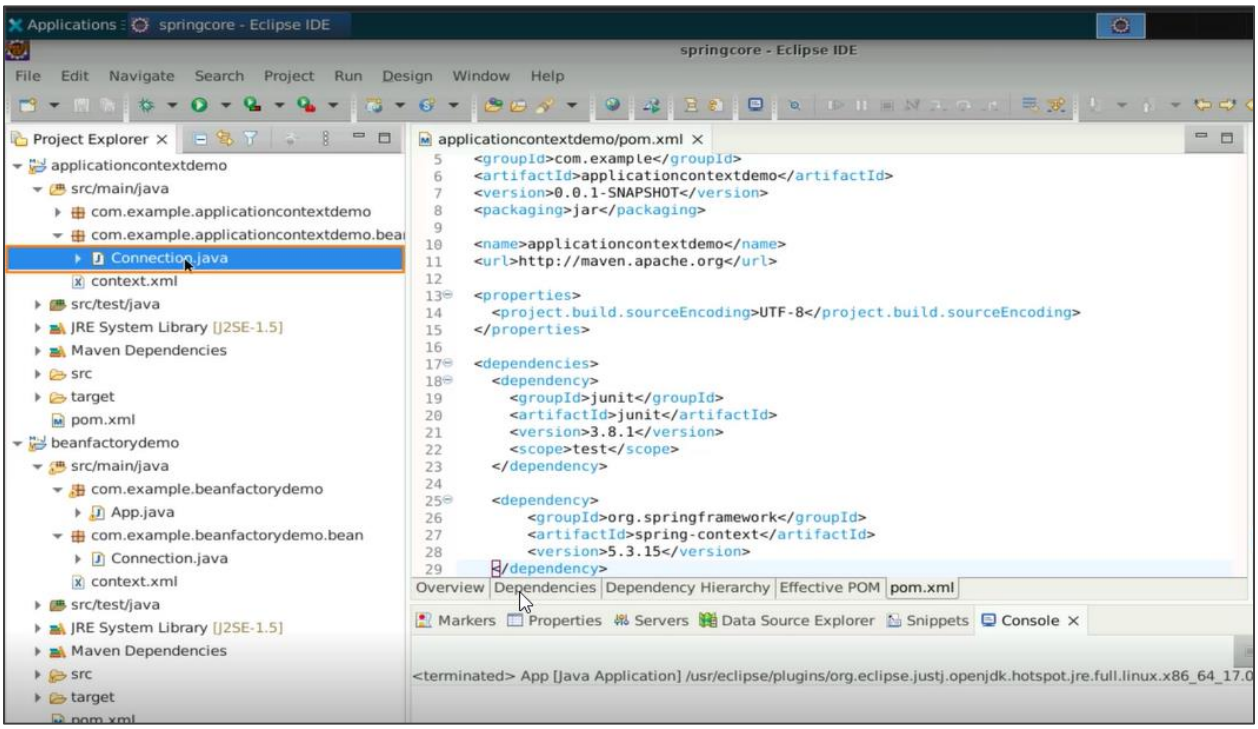
Step 2: Copying files and dependencies

2.1 Copy the **Connection.java** and **context.xml** files from previous projects



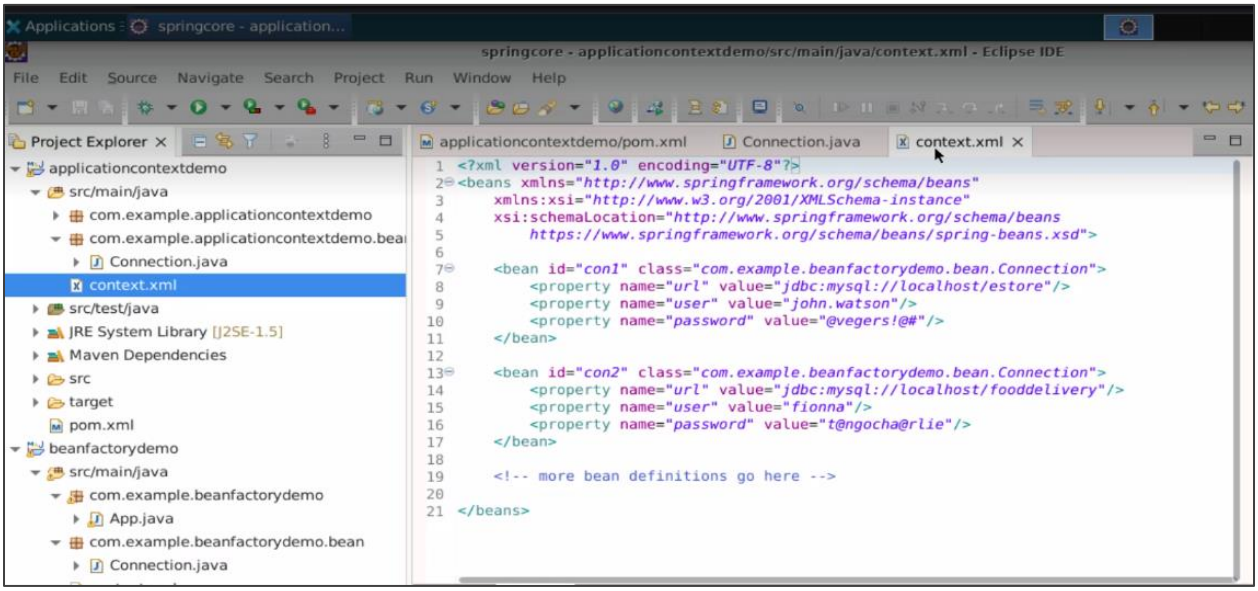
Note: Please refer to the previous demos on how to create the Maven project with the Spring framework

2.2 Copy the **Spring-context** dependency into the Maven project

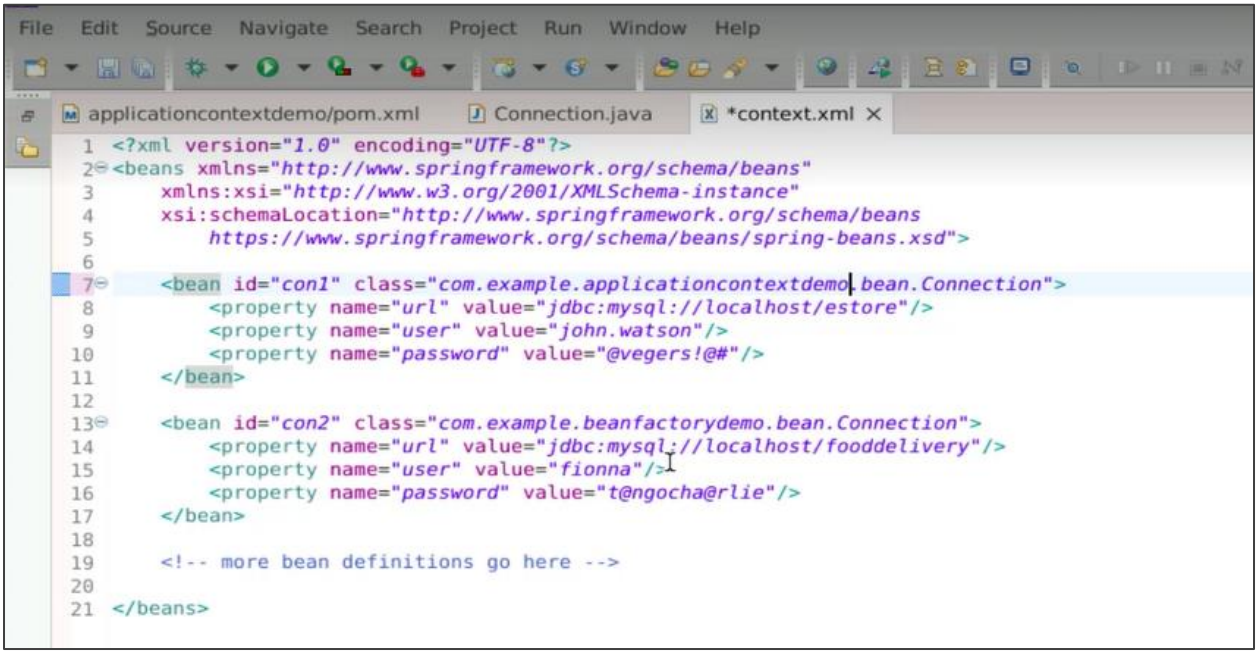


Step 3: Configuring ApplicationContext and retrieving beans

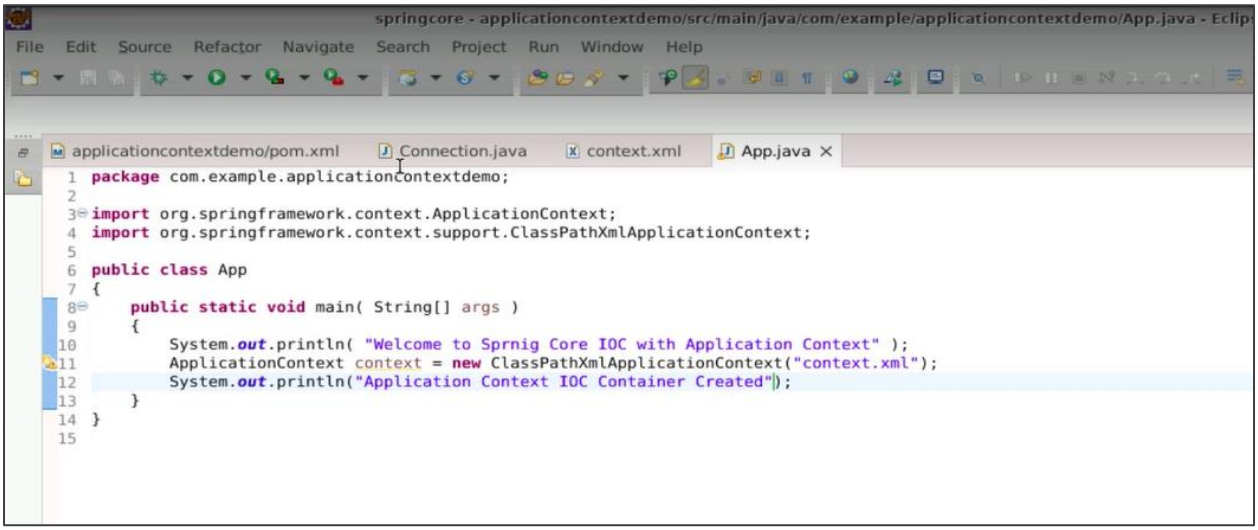
3.1 Open the **context.xml** file



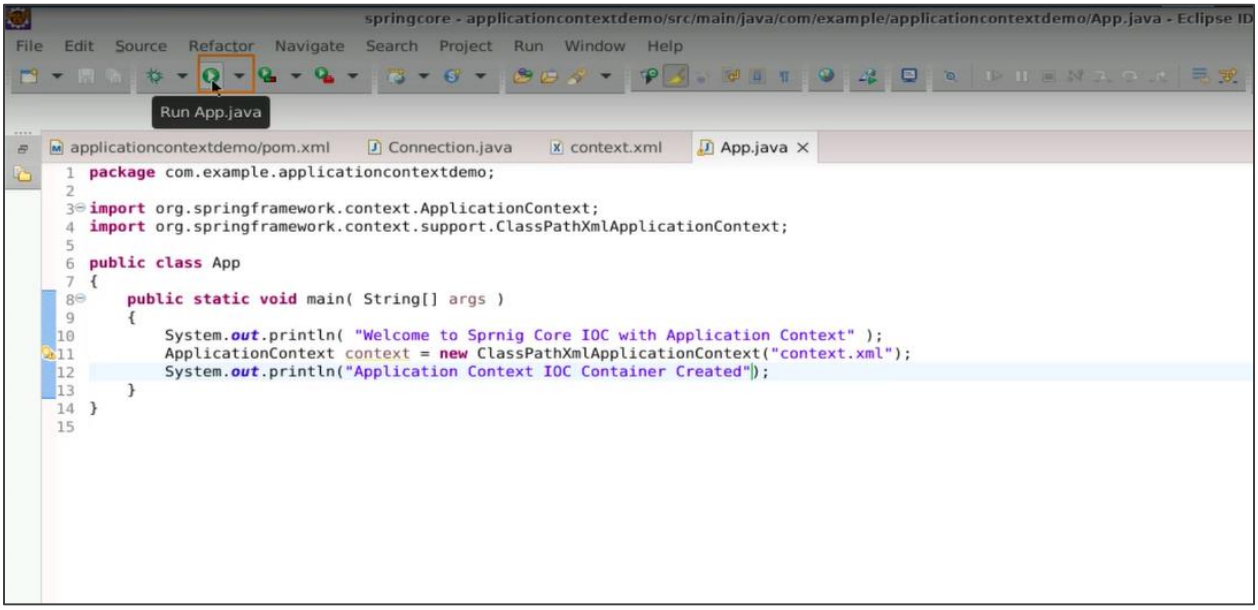
3.2 Update the class name and package to match the project's package

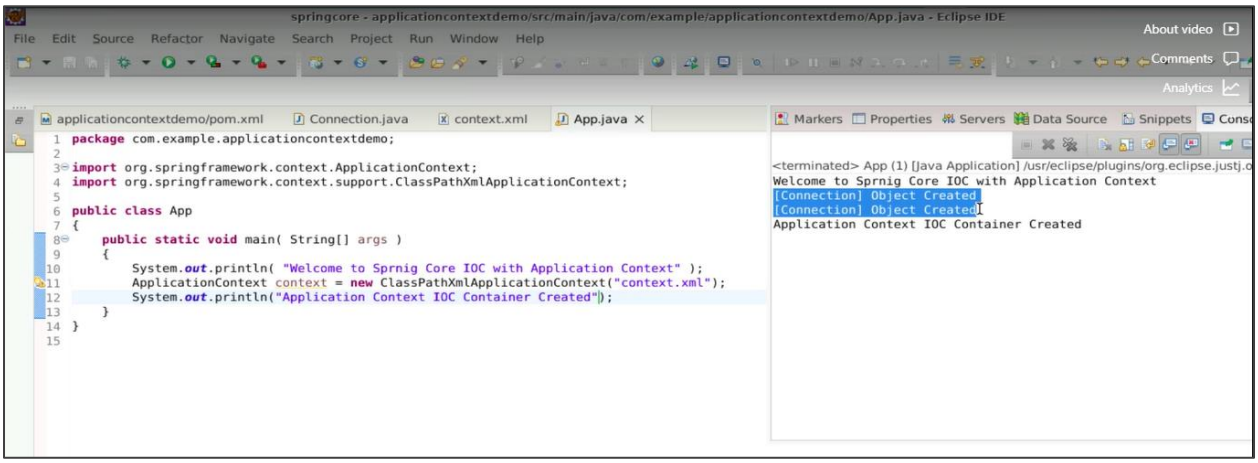


3.3 In the **App.java**, import the necessary Spring Framework packages, create an instance of the **ApplicationContext** interface using the **ClassPathXmlApplicationContext,** and pass the **context.xml** file to the **ApplicationContext** constructor



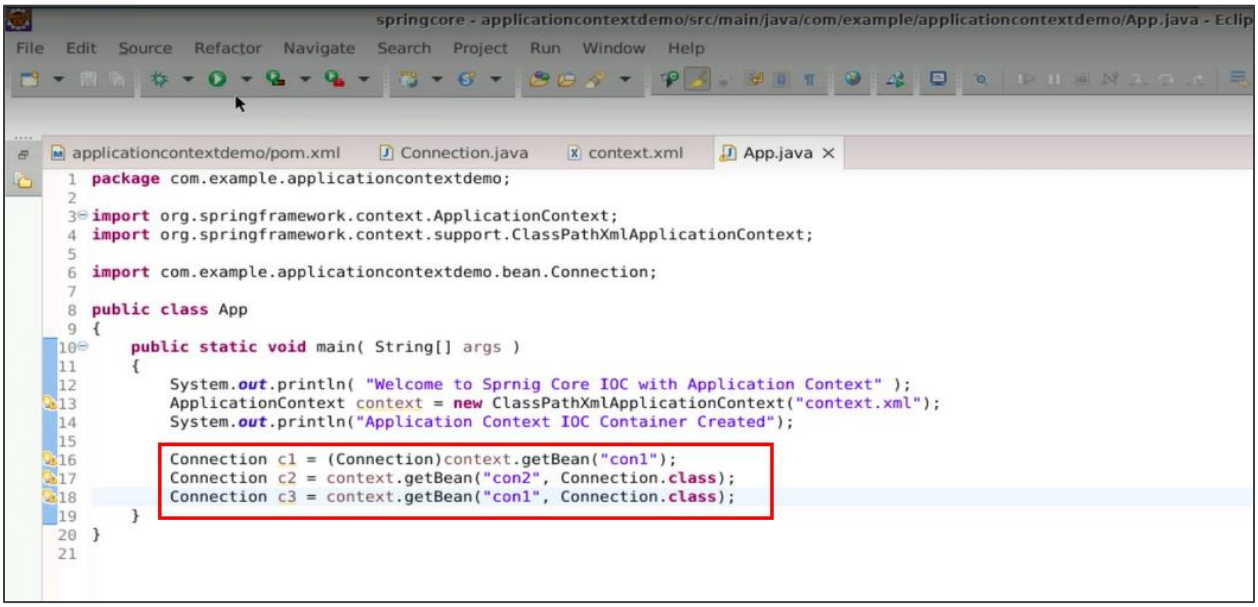
3.4 Run the project



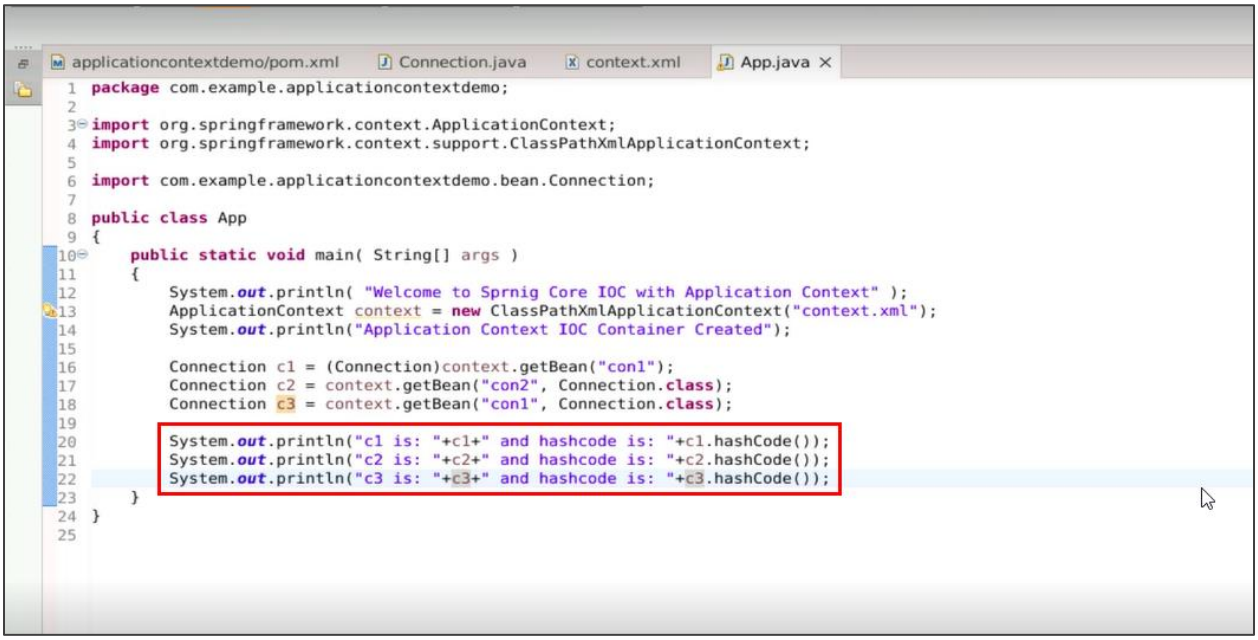


You can see two Connection objects are created along with the print statements.

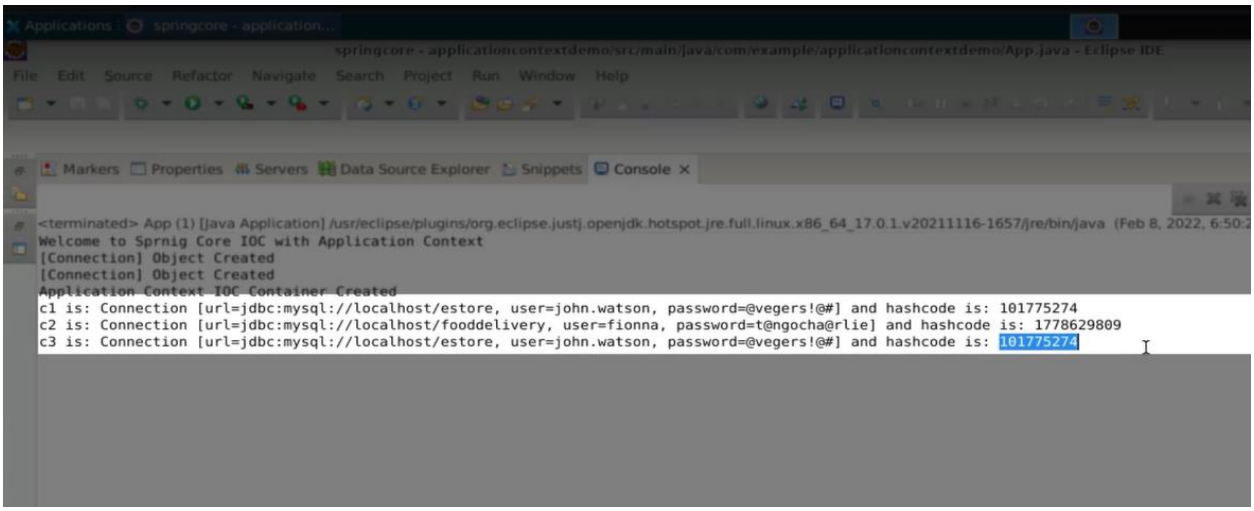
3.5 Use the **getBean()** method to retrieve the bean instances by their IDs and cast the retrieved bean objects to the appropriate class



3.6 Assign retrieved bean objects to variables, cast them to appropriate class types, and add print statements to display data along with hash codes



3.7 Rerun the project

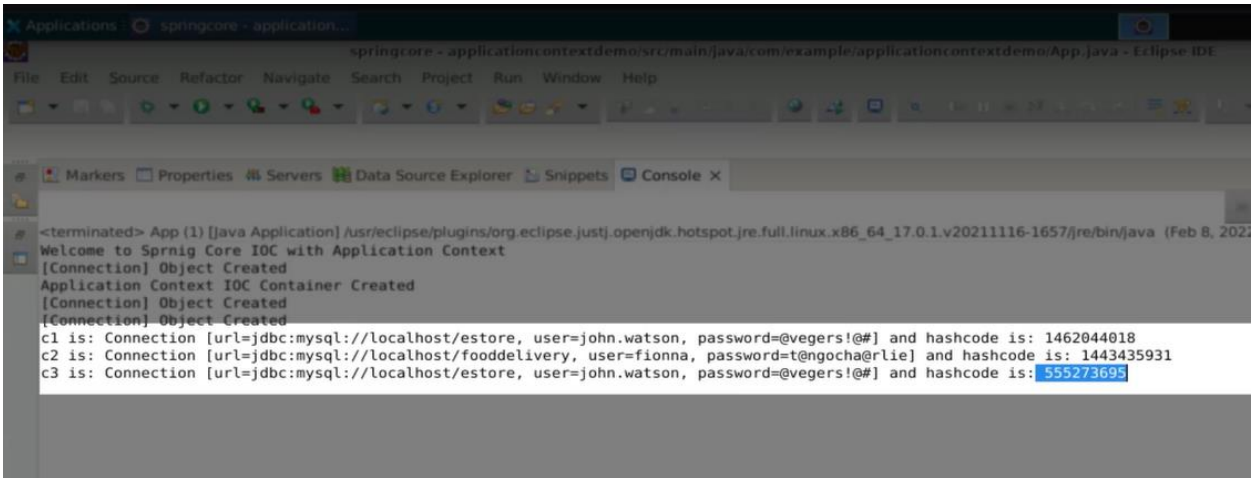


The two connection objects are created: **c1** and **c3**. They are sharing the same data and objects and their hash codes are the same.

Step 4: Modifying the bean scope

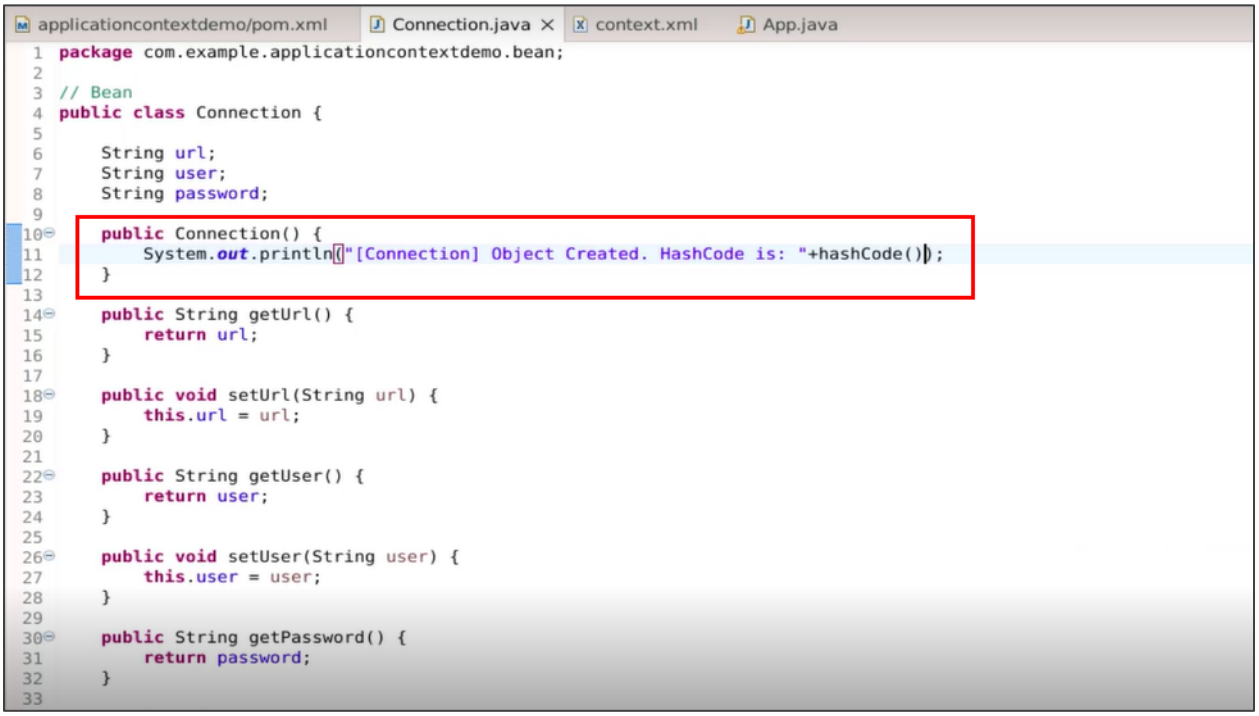
4.1 Go to the **context.xml** file and add a **scope** attribute with a value of **prototype** to the bean **con1**

4.2 Run the project

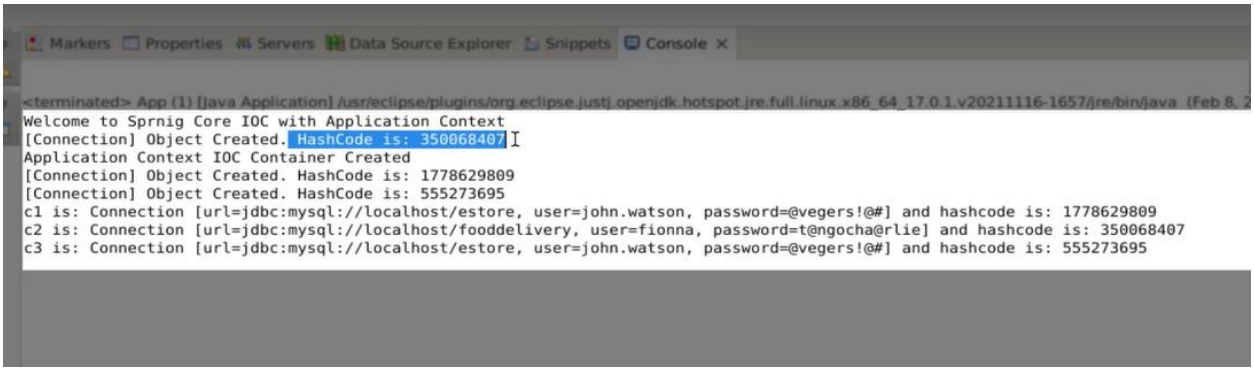


Three connection objects were created in total, and while **c1** and **c2** share the same data, their hash codes now differ. If the scope is set as a **prototype**, new objects will be created every time the **getBean** method is called.

4.3 In the **Connection.java** class, include a print statement in the default constructor to display the hash code of each created object. This will provide information about the object's creation order.



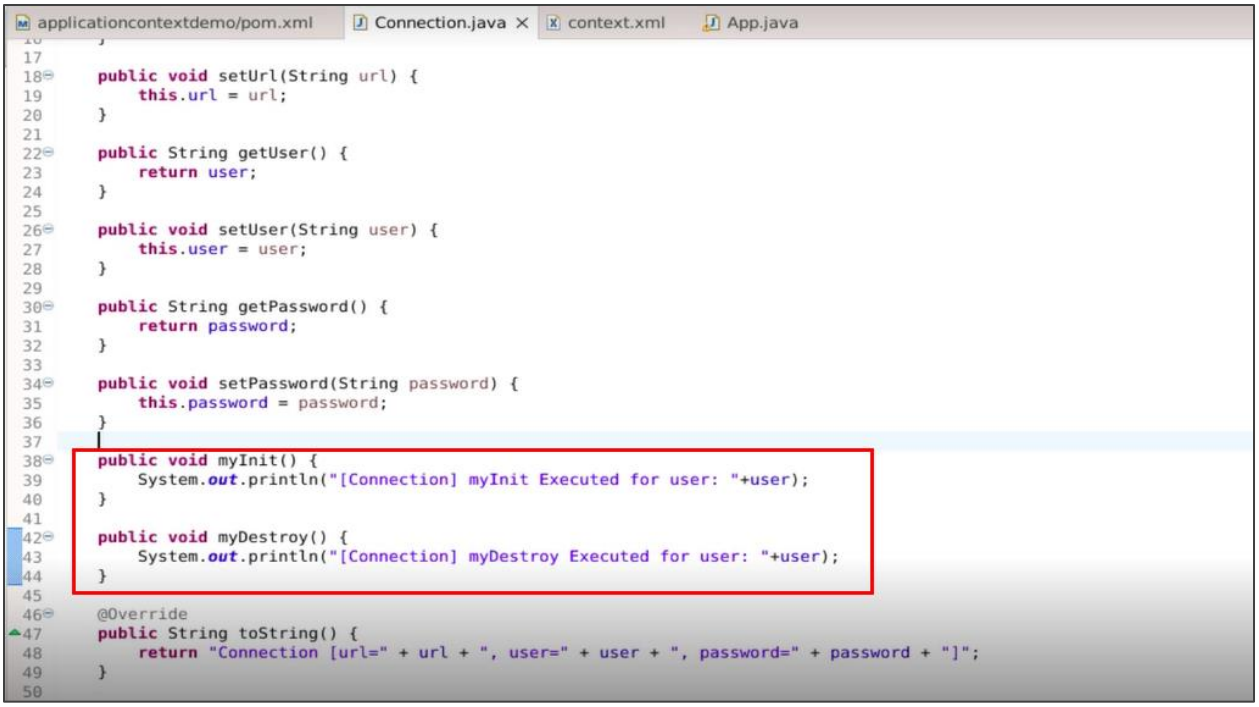
4.4 Rerun the project



In the console, you can see that **c2** is created first with the default **singleton** scope, while **c1** and **c3** are created later when the **getBean()** methods are called. The hash codes differ once again.

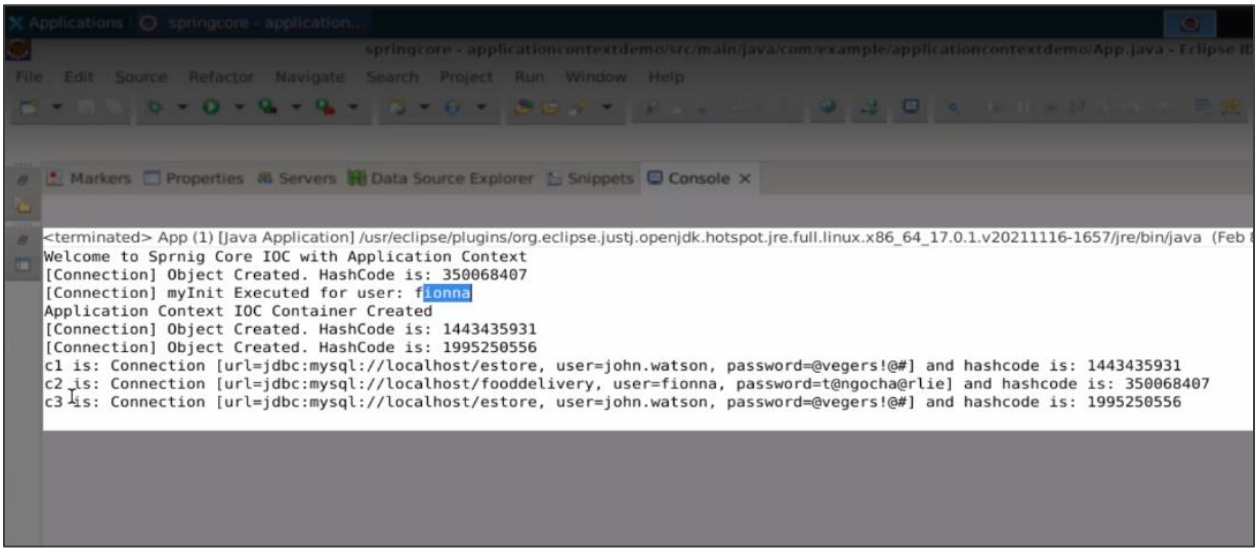
Step 5: Implementing methods for the bean lifecycle

5.1 Implement **myInit()** and **myDestroy()** methods in the **Connection.java** class with print statements to track the bean lifecycle, including initialization and destruction



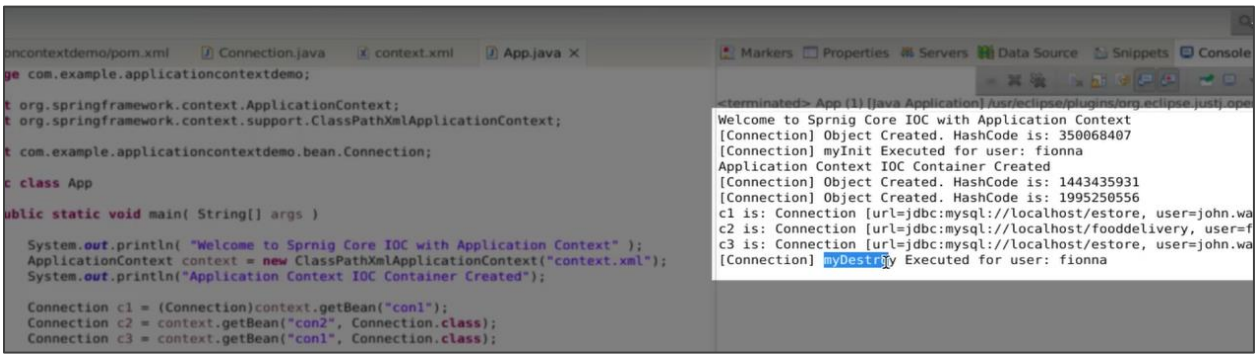
5.2 Configure attributes for the **con2** bean in the **context.xml** file to enable the usage of **myInit()** and **myDestroy()** methods

5.3 Run the project



You can observe that the **myInit()** method is executed and the username **fionna** is printed only for the **con2** bean.

5.4 Close the **ApplicationContext** by creating a reference variable **cxt** of type **ClassPathXmlApplicationContext**, downcasting the **ApplicationContext** interface, and invoking the **close()** method to trigger the execution of **myDestroy()**



You can notice that the **myDestroy()** method is executed at the end, resulting in the elimination of all objects associated with the user **fionna**.

In conclusion, we have explored the ApplicationContext API as an alternative to BeanFactory for Spring IOC and delved into the lifecycle methods of a bean, including the constructor, init, and destroy phases.