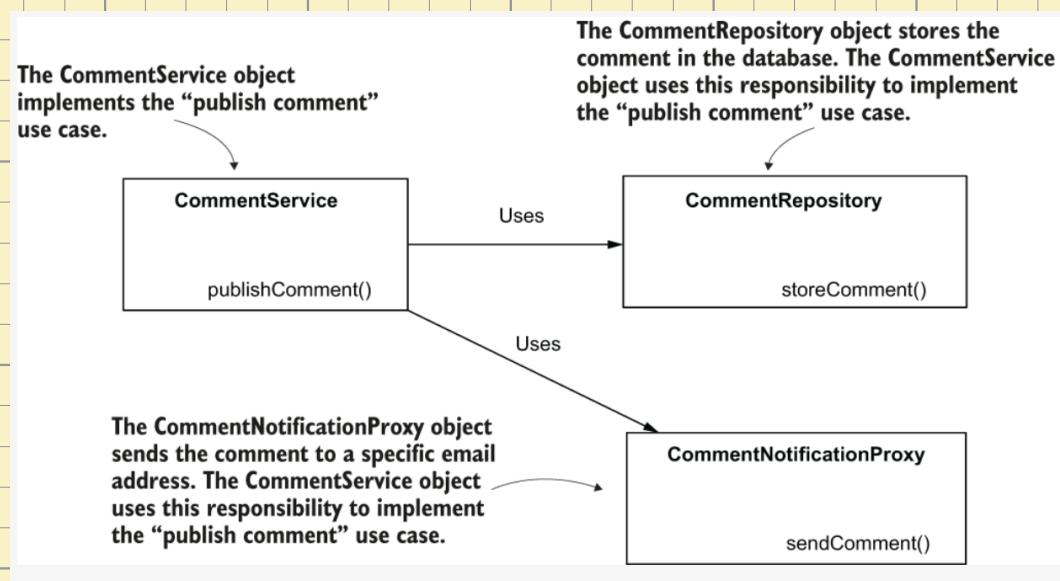


## Using Abstraction

### 1) Review

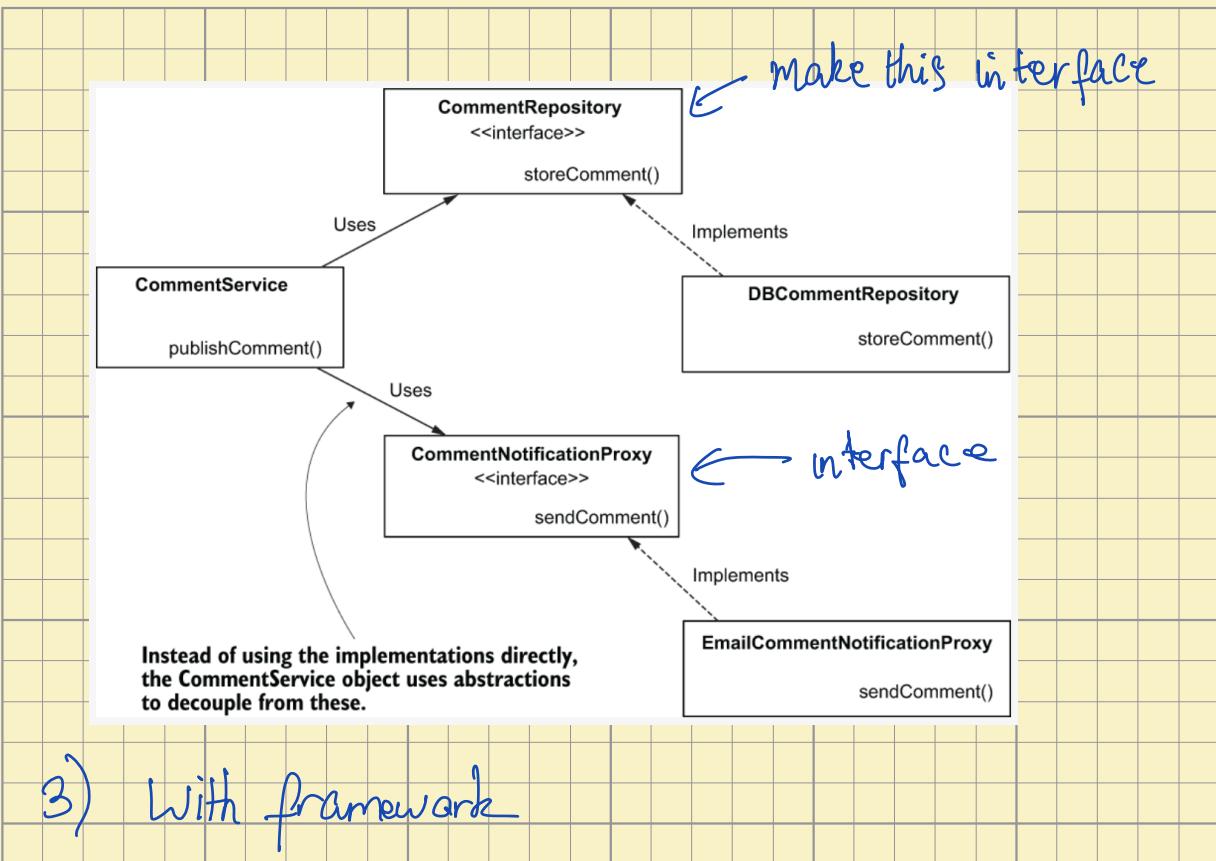
- interface - what needs to happen
- class implements interface - show how it should happen

### 2) Without framework

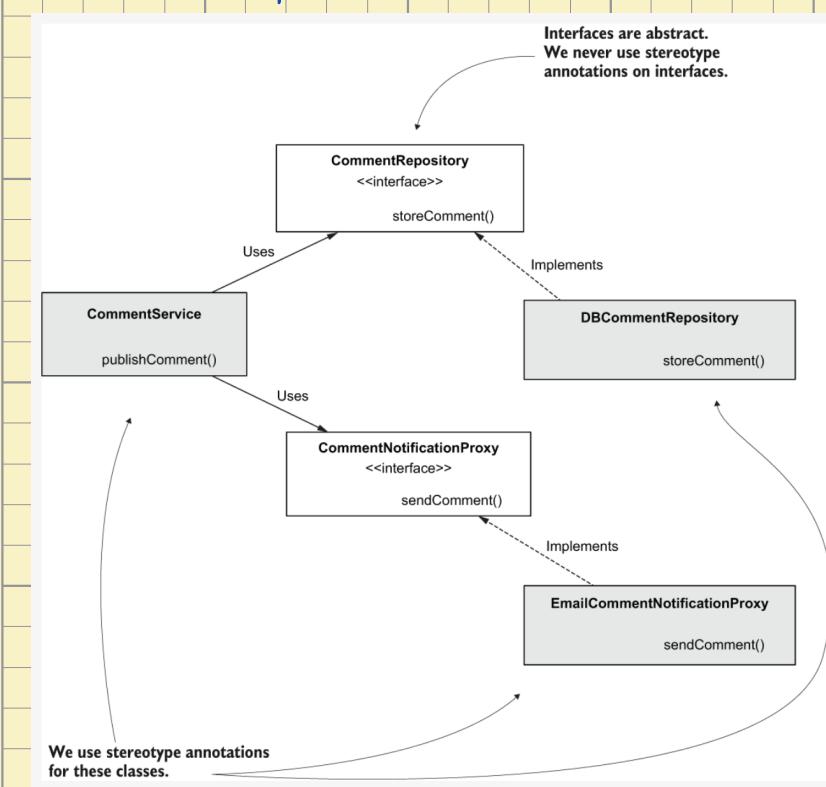


What if we want to communicate with other channels outside of the app / interact with other entities in the database?

→ Abstraction and decoupling



### 3) With framework



gray box:  
 @Component  
 ↗ We don't use  
 Stereotype annotation  
 on abstract class/  
 interfaces cuz  
 they are not  
 instantiated

- adding stereotype annotations instructs Spring to instantiate those objects and register them as beans in Spring context

```
@Component  
public class CommentService {  
  
    @Autowired  
    private CommentRepository commentRepository;  
    @Autowired  
    private CommentNotificationProxy commentNotificationProxy;  
  
    public void publishComment(Comment comment) {  
        commentRepository.storeComment(comment);  
        commentNotificationProxy.sendComment(comment);  
    }  
}
```

autowiring  
method using field autowire

```
@Configuration  
public class ProjectConfiguration {  
  
    @Bean  
    public CommentRepository commentRepository() {  
        return new DBCommentRepository();  
    }  
  
    @Bean  
    public CommentNotificationProxy commentNotificationProxy() {  
        return new EmailCommentNotificationProxy();  
    }  
  
    @Bean  
    public CommentService commentService(  
        CommentRepository commentRepository,  
        CommentNotificationProxy commentNotificationProxy) {  
        return new CommentService(commentRepository, commentNotificationProxy);  
    }  
}
```

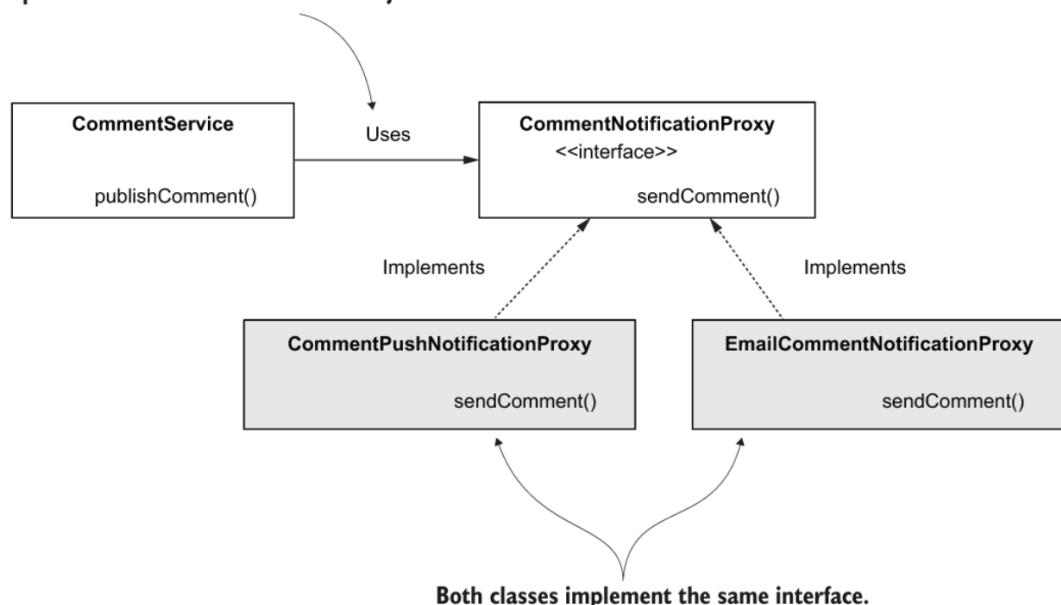
Wiring  
method  
with Bean creation

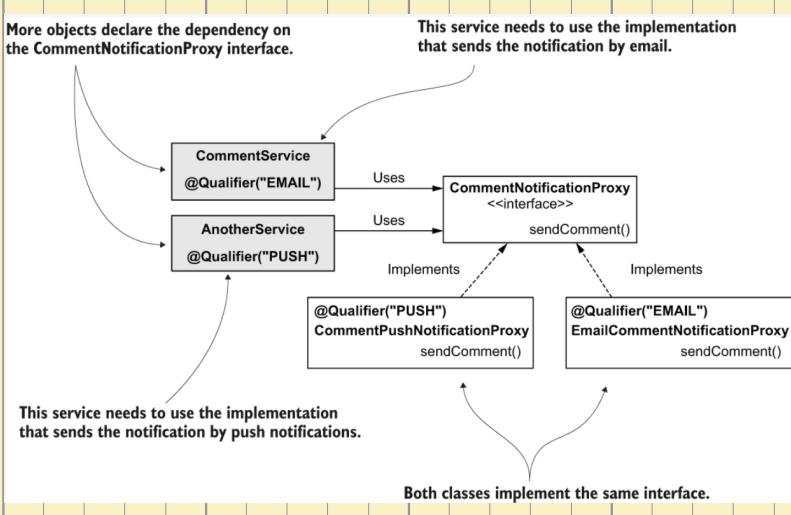
How can we autowire when an interface has multiple implementations?

→ Using same approach ↴ Same method identifier  
@Primary, @Qualifier

Priority : @Qualifier > @Primary > same as method name

When CommentService requests a dependency of the type CommentNotificationProxy, Spring needs to decide which of the multiple existing implementations it should choose to inject.





```
@Component
@Qualifier("PUSH")
public class CommentPushNotificationProxy
    implements CommentNotificationProxy {
    // Omitted code
}
```

diagram using

**@Qualifier**

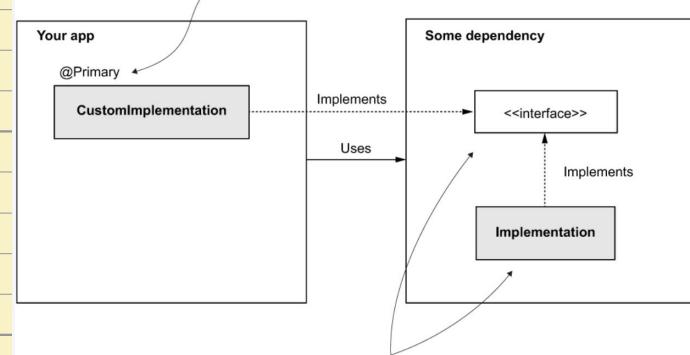
approach

← @Qualifier not  
only can be used as  
part of the method

arguments but can also be placed  
on top of the class

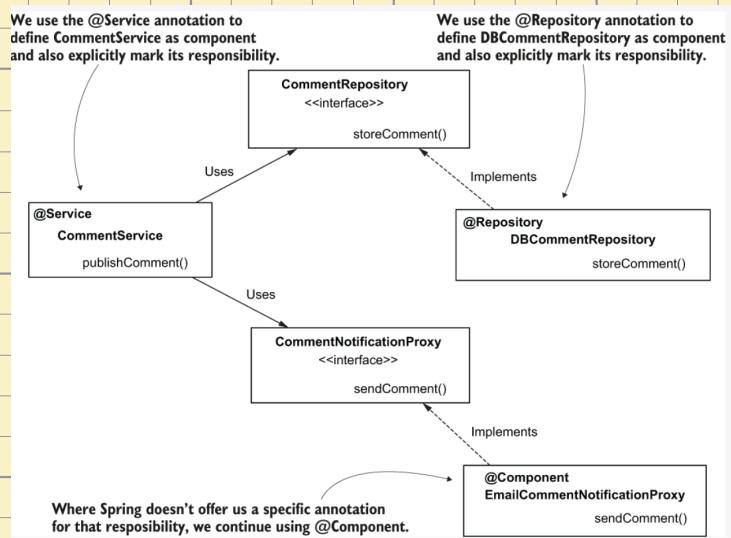
diagram using  
**@Primary**  
approach

You need to create a custom implementation for the interface defined by the dependency. But you also need to mark it as primary so that when you use DI, Spring injects your custom implementation and not the one provided by the dependency.



Your application has a dependency. This dependency defines an interface as well as an implementation for that interface.

## 4) More stereotype annotations `@Service`, `@Repository`



## Terminology and Structure

- 1) objects work with database — repository / DAO  
(data object access)
  - 2) objects communicate with sth outside of the app — proxies
  - 3) simple class w/o dependencies  
POJO class — model
  - 4) mark a component that takes responsibility as a service — service `@Service`
  - 5) mark a component that implements a repository — repository `@Repository`
- ```

public class Comment {
    private String author;
    private String text;

    // Omitted getters and setters
}
  
```