



Enterprise Application Development with Spring

Chapter 4: Spring IoC Container



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Topics



- **Spring IoC Container**
 - Main Objects
- **Configuration Metadata**

Spring IoC Container

What is Container?



- Container is an abstract cup that provides services for the objects.
- Depending on the nature and type of the container it provides such as life cycle management, resource and dependency injection, AOP, transaction management, etc.
- So the objects live in that container and get those services via configuration or API calls on the objects of the container.
- Web container such as Tomcat provides services for servlet objects to handle HTTP requests.

Spring IoC Container



- **Spring** framework has its own container that works using IoC and provides DI mechanisms to create objects and manage their life cycles and dependencies.
- **Spring** IoC container provides other ways to create objects and manage dependencies such as factory methods where the application pulls objects.
- But IoC and DI is at the core of **Spring** framework and **Spring** uses it anywhere applicable.



Main Objects

Bean - I



- Objects that are managed by the **Spring** IoC container are called beans.
- **A bean is an object that is instantiated, assembled, and otherwise managed by a **Spring** IoC container.**
- Beans and the dependencies among them are reflected in the configuration metadata used by the container.
- All objects or beans in the application that are not created by **Spring** are not managed by **Spring**.

Bean - II



- Bean in this sense is a little bit different from JavaBean.
- A JavaBean must have a default constructor while bean in the context of **Spring** does not have to because dependency injection can be done through the constructor of the depended object.



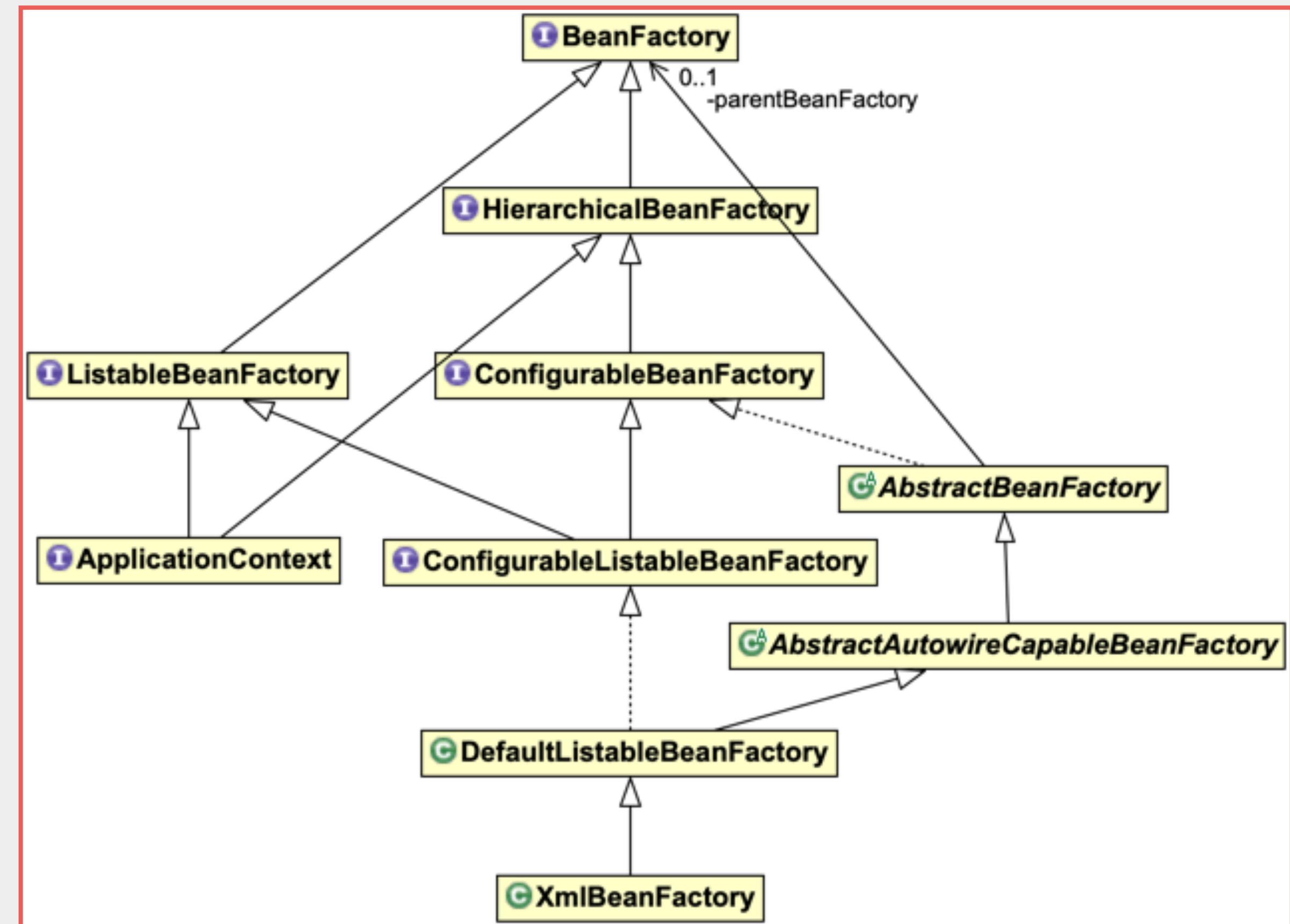
Main Objects

BeanFactory

BeanFactory - I



- `org.springframework.beans`. **BeanFactory** is the root interface for accessing the **Spring** IoC container.
- **Spring**'s Dependency Injection functionality is implemented using **BeanFactory** and its subtypes.



BeanFactory - II



- **BeanFactory** provides basic functionality to manage beans in **Spring**.
- Managing includes first creating objects and then injecting them to each other to satisfy their dependencies.
- Other objects down in the hierarchy adds some other necessary functionalities necessary for a full-fledged dependency injection mechanism

BeanFactory - III



- **BeanFactory** provides methods to query a bean either by its name or by its type.

```
Object getBean(String name)
T getBean(Class<T> requiredType)
T getBean(String name, Class<T> requiredType)
```

- Notice that if the bean is queried by only a `String` argument the returned object would be `java.lang.Object` instead of the specific type.
- In this case the object needs to be cast to its type.

BeanFactory - IV



- If **BeanFactory** couldn't find a bean that is looked up it throws **NoSuchBeanDefinitionException**.
- If **BeanFactory** finds that there are more than one bean defined for a specific type it throws **NoUniqueBeanDefinitionException**.
because **BeanFactory** provides no methods to return all beans instances for a specific type.

BeanFactoryExample



- `org.javaturk.spring.di.ch04.BeanFactoryExample`



Main Objects

ListableBeanFactory

ListableBeanFactory - I



- `org.springframework.beans.factory.ListableBeanFactory` is a sub interface of `BeanFactory` and adds some enumeration capabilities for beans.
- It allows to get bean definitions and beans of a specific type as collections.

```
String[]      getBeanDefinitionNames()  
String[]      getBeanNamesForType(Class<?> type)  
<T> Map<String,T> getBeansOfType(Class<T> type)
```


ListableBeanFactory - II



- If **BeanFactory** finds that there are more than one bean defined for a specific type it throws **NoUniqueBeanDefinitionException**.
- So in case of having more than one bean definition for a specific type use **ListableBeanFactory** instead of **BeanFactory** to get all beans of that type.

ListableBeanFactoryExample



- `org.javaturk.spring.di.ch03.ListableBeanFactoryExample`



Main Objects

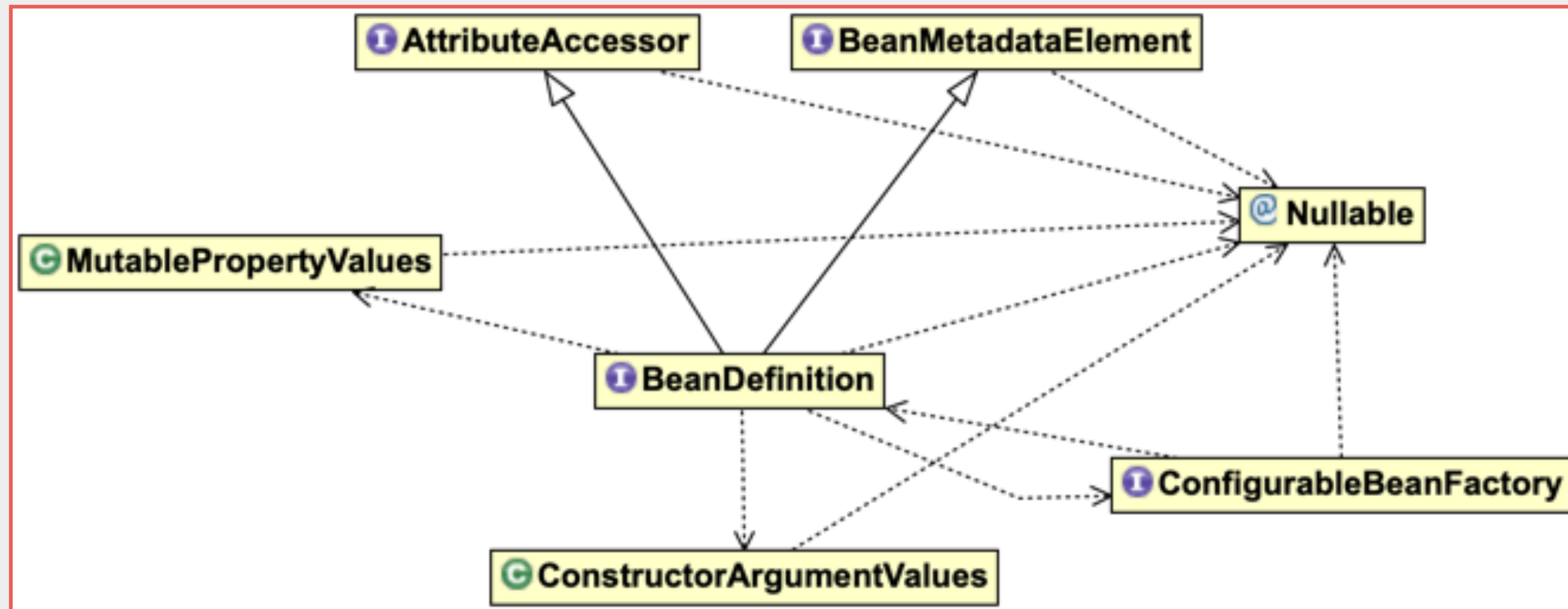
BeanDefinition & Bean Definition Files

BeanDefinition - I



- **Spring** container represents bean definitions by `org.springframework.beans.factory.config.BeanDefinition` objects.
- It is an interface and describes a bean instance, which has property values, constructor argument values, and further information supplied by concrete implementations.

BeanDefinition - II



Bean Definition Files - I



- Beans can be defined either in XML files or properties files.
- `XmlBeanDefinitionReader` and `PropertiesBeanDefinitionReader` can be used for this purpose.
- They are both in `org.springframework.beans.factory.support` package and extends `AbstractBeanDefinitionReader`.
- They both load bean definition files via `loadBeanDefinitions()` methods.

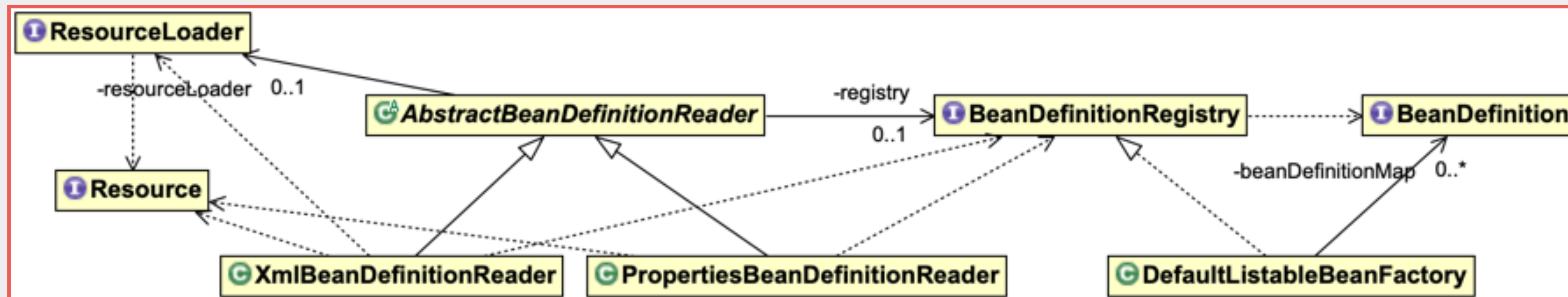
Bean Definition Files - II



- They are typically used with `DefaultListableBeanFactory`, which is a `BeanDefinitionRegistry`.

`PropertiesBeanDefinitionReader(BeansDefinitionRegistry registry)`

`XmlBeanDefinitionReader(BeansDefinitionRegistry registry)`





Main Objects

DefaultListableBean Factory

DefaultListableBeanFactory - I



- `org.springframework.beans.factory.support.DefaultListableBeanFactory` is a sub interface of `BeanFactory` and `ListableBeanFactory`
- It is a full-fledged bean factory based on bean definition metadata that provides many functionalities on beans and dependencies.

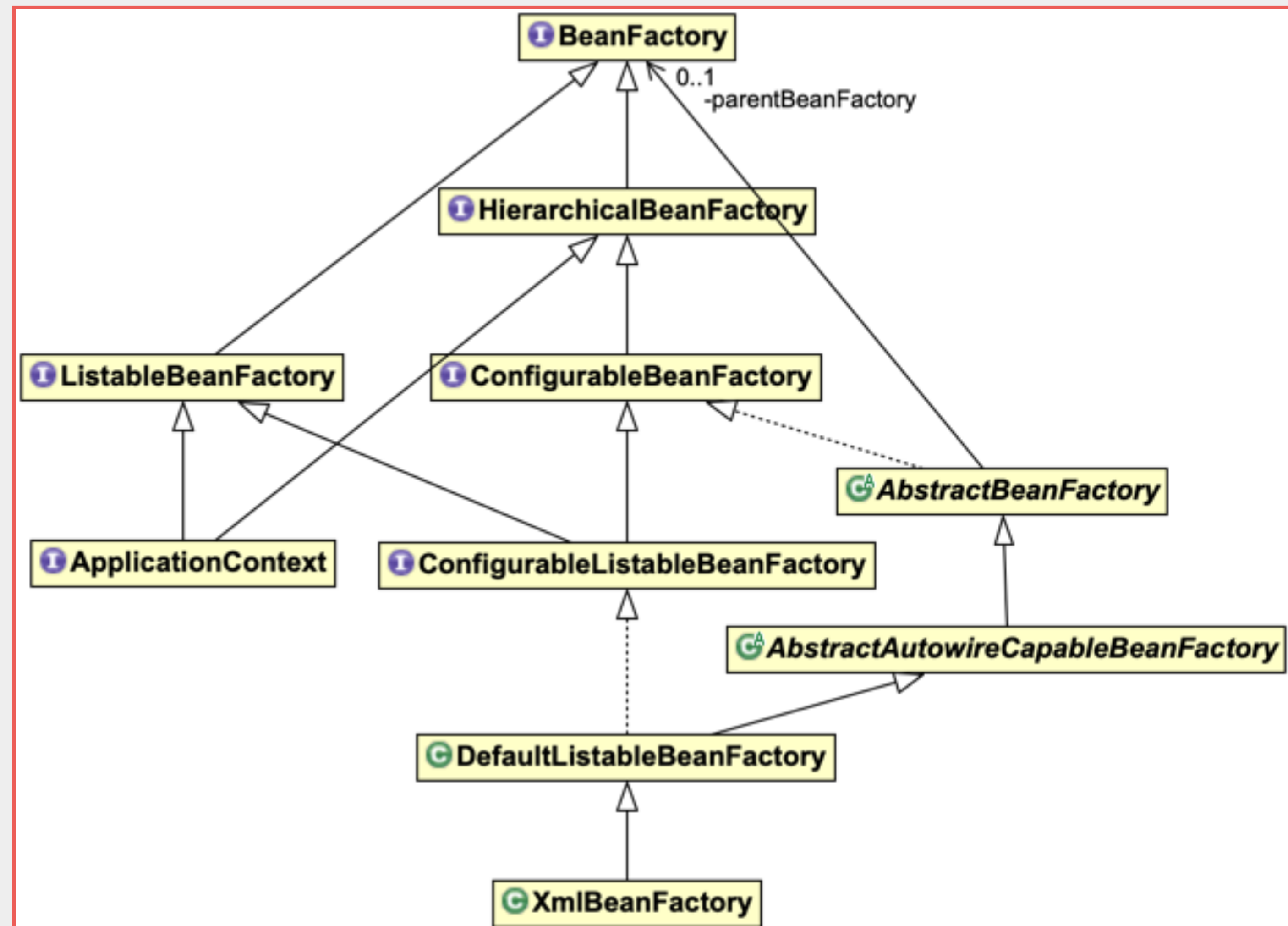
```
DefaultListableBeanFactory()
```

```
DefaultListableBeanFactory(BeanFactory parentBeanFactory)
```

DefaultListableBeanFactory - II



- **BeanFactory** hierarchy is as shown.
- `org.springframework.beans.factory.xml.XmlLBeanFactory` is deprecated.



DefaultListableBeanFactoryExample



- `org.javaturk.spring.di.ch03.
DefaultListableBeanFactoryExample`



Main Objects

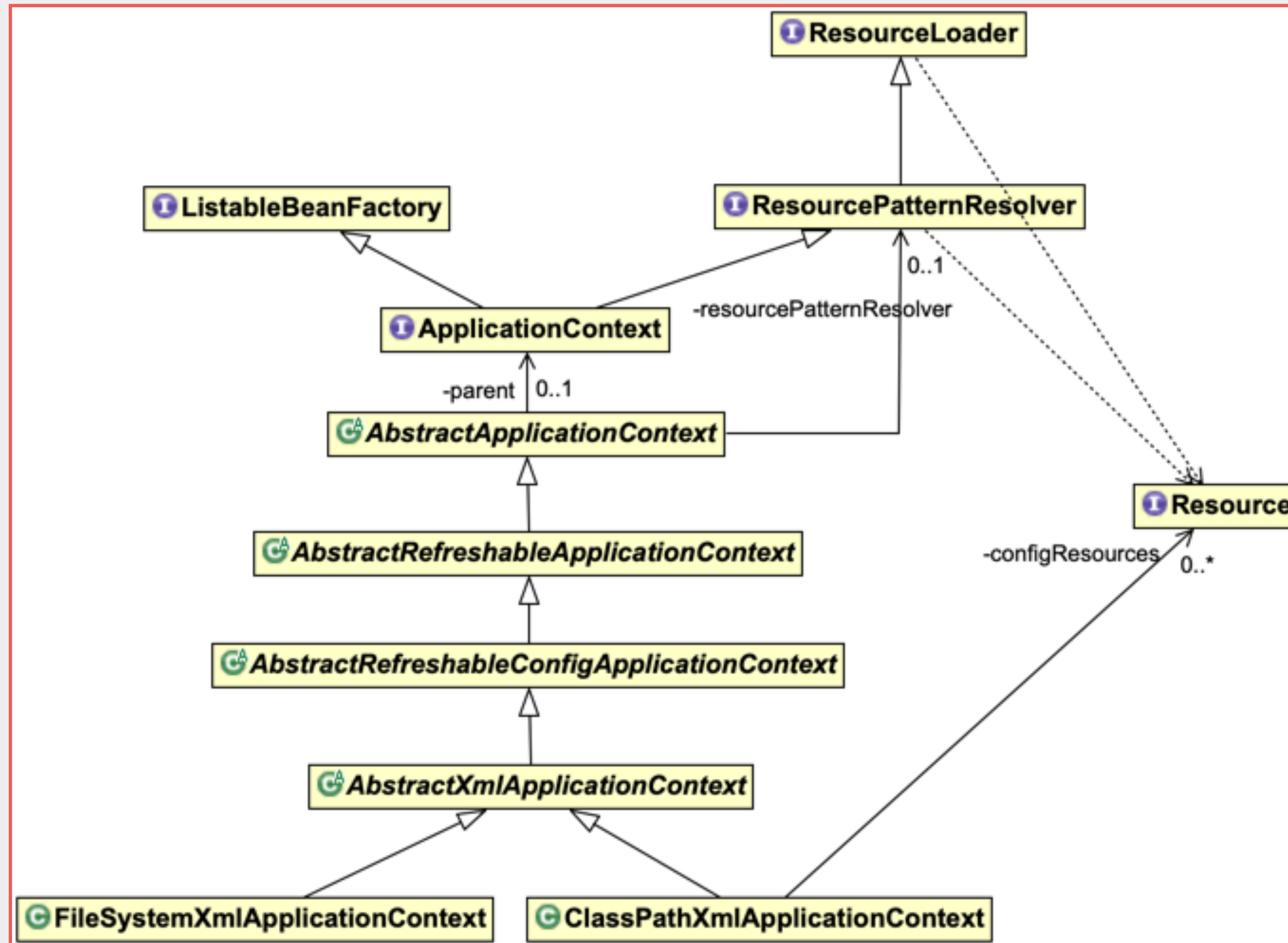
ApplicationContext

ApplicationContext - I



- `org.springframework.context.ApplicationContext` is a sub interface of `BeanFactory` and adds more application-specific functionalities such as loading the configuration for beans because it is a `ResourceLoader`.
- It is the parent of application-layer specific contexts such as the `org.springframework.web.context.WebApplicationContext` for web applications.

ApplicationContext - II



ApplicationContextExample



- `org.javaturk.spring.di.ch03.ApplicationContextExample`

ApplicationContext - III

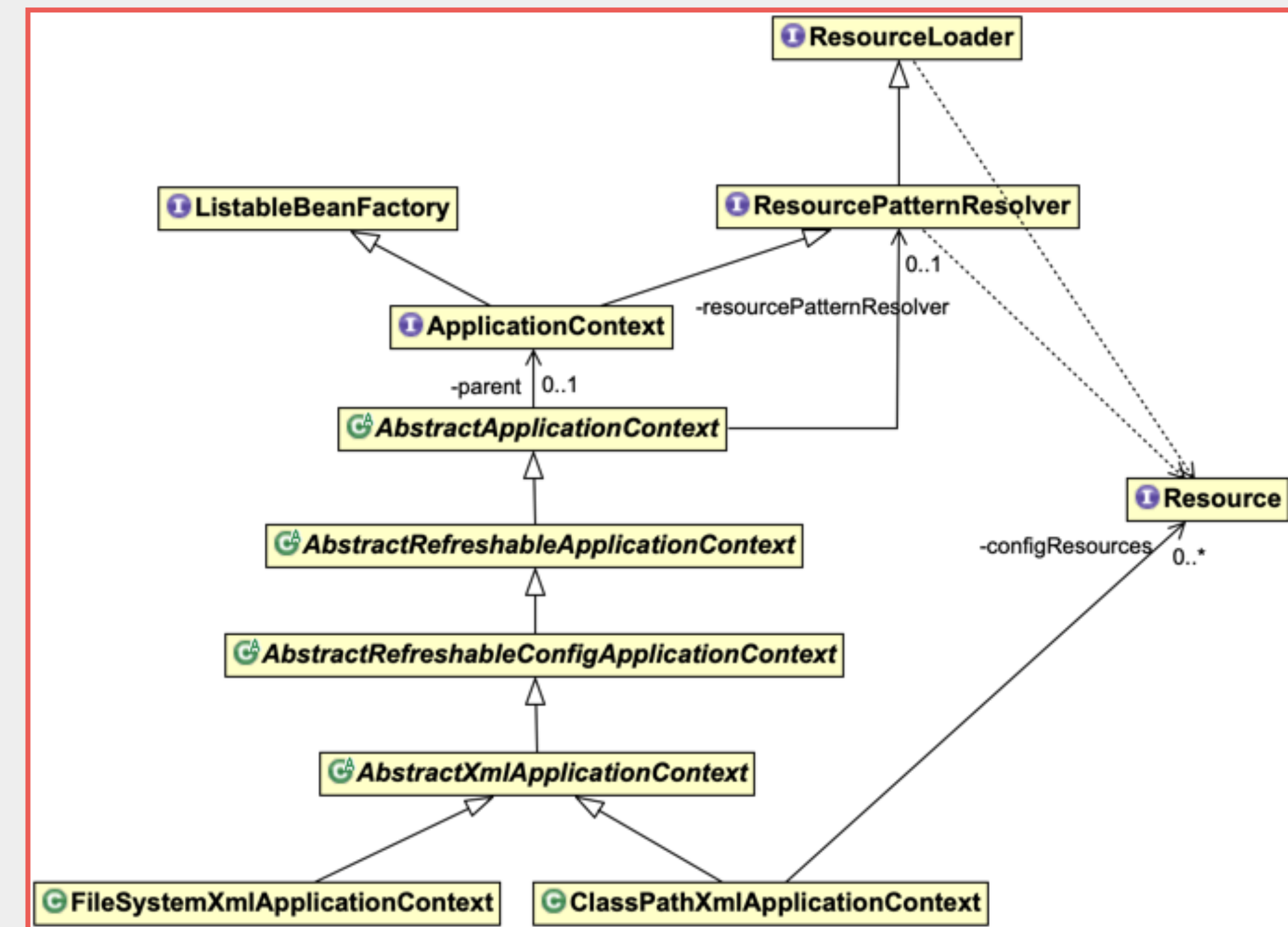


- `ApplicationContext` is used more frequently than `BeanFactory`.
- The terms **application context** or **context** refers to the configuration of Spring IoC that `ApplicationContext` represents.
- It also provides event publication and message resource handling for internationalization.

ApplicationContext - IV



- **ApplicationContext** has two main implementations for stand-alone applications,
ClassPathXmlApplicationContext and
FileSystemXmlApplicationContext
- In other kinds of applications such as web different context objects and ways of configuration are available.



ApplicationContext - V



- They are both standalone XML application contexts that take bean definitions from classpath or file system, respectively.
- `ClassPathXMLApplicationContext` takes the context definition files in classpath using `packageName/resource.xml` style.
- `SystemFilePathXMLApplicationContext` takes the context definition files in file system using absolute path with `file:` prefix or relative path when used without any prefix.

```
ApplicationContext context = new ClassPathXmlApplicationContext("org/javaturk/spring/beans.xml");  
ApplicationContext context = new FileSystemXmlApplicationContext("file:/Users/akin/beans.xml");
```

ApplicationContext - VI



- Methods to get bean instances from `ApplicationContext` are the ones inherited from `BeanFactory`:

```
Object getBean(String name)
T getBean(Class<T> requiredType)
T getBean(String name, Class<T> requiredType)
```

- To get all beans instances specific to a type when there is a possibility that many beans may have been defined use `ListableBeanFactory` instead.

```
<T> Map<String,T>getBeansOfType(Class<T> type)
String[] getBeanNamesForType(Class<?> type)
```

ClassPathXmlApplicationContextExample



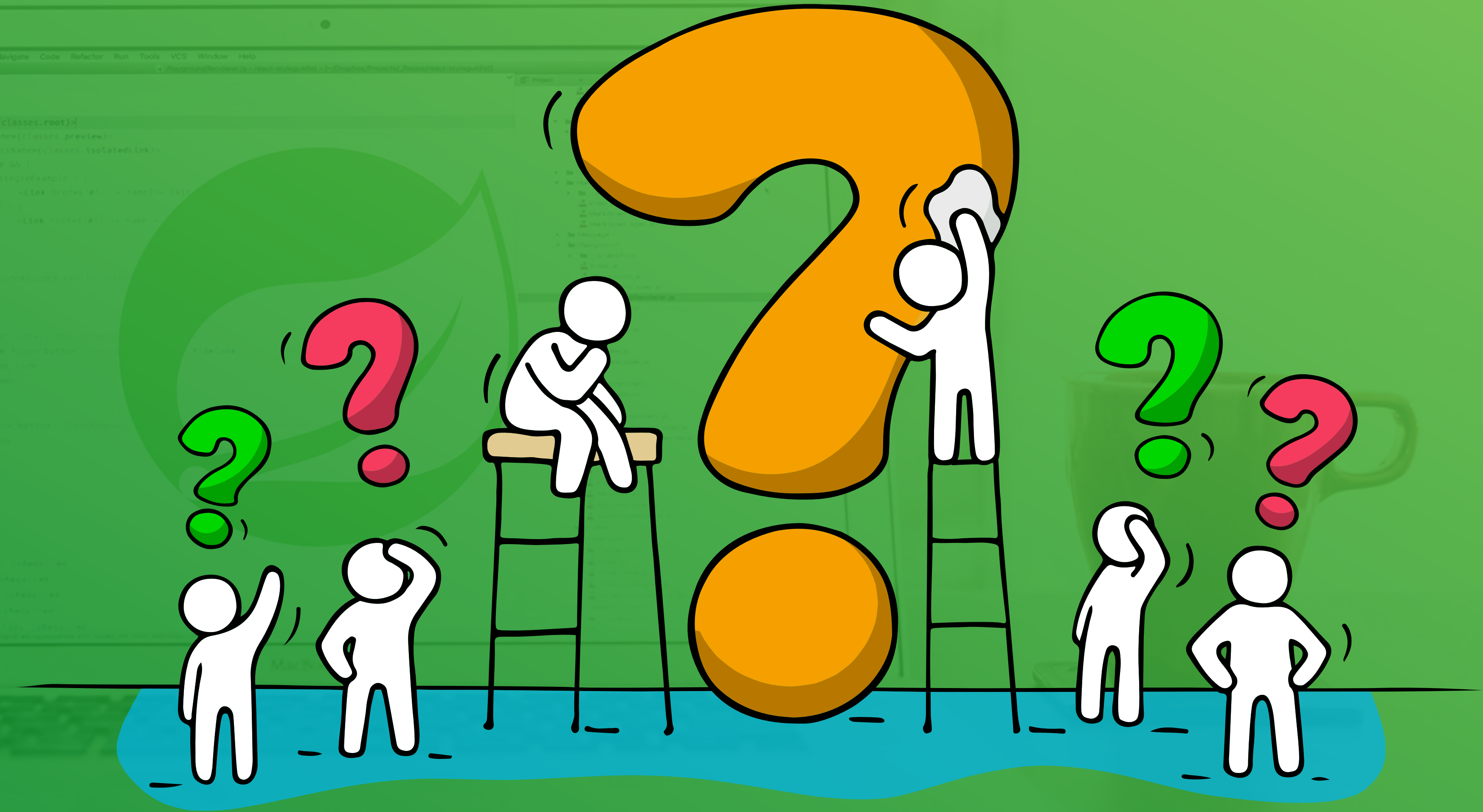
- `org.javaturk.spring.di.ch03.
ClassPathXmlApplicationContextExample`

FileSystemXmlApplicationContextExample



- `org.javaturk.spring.di.ch03.
FileSystemXmlApplicationContextExample`

*Time for
Questions!*

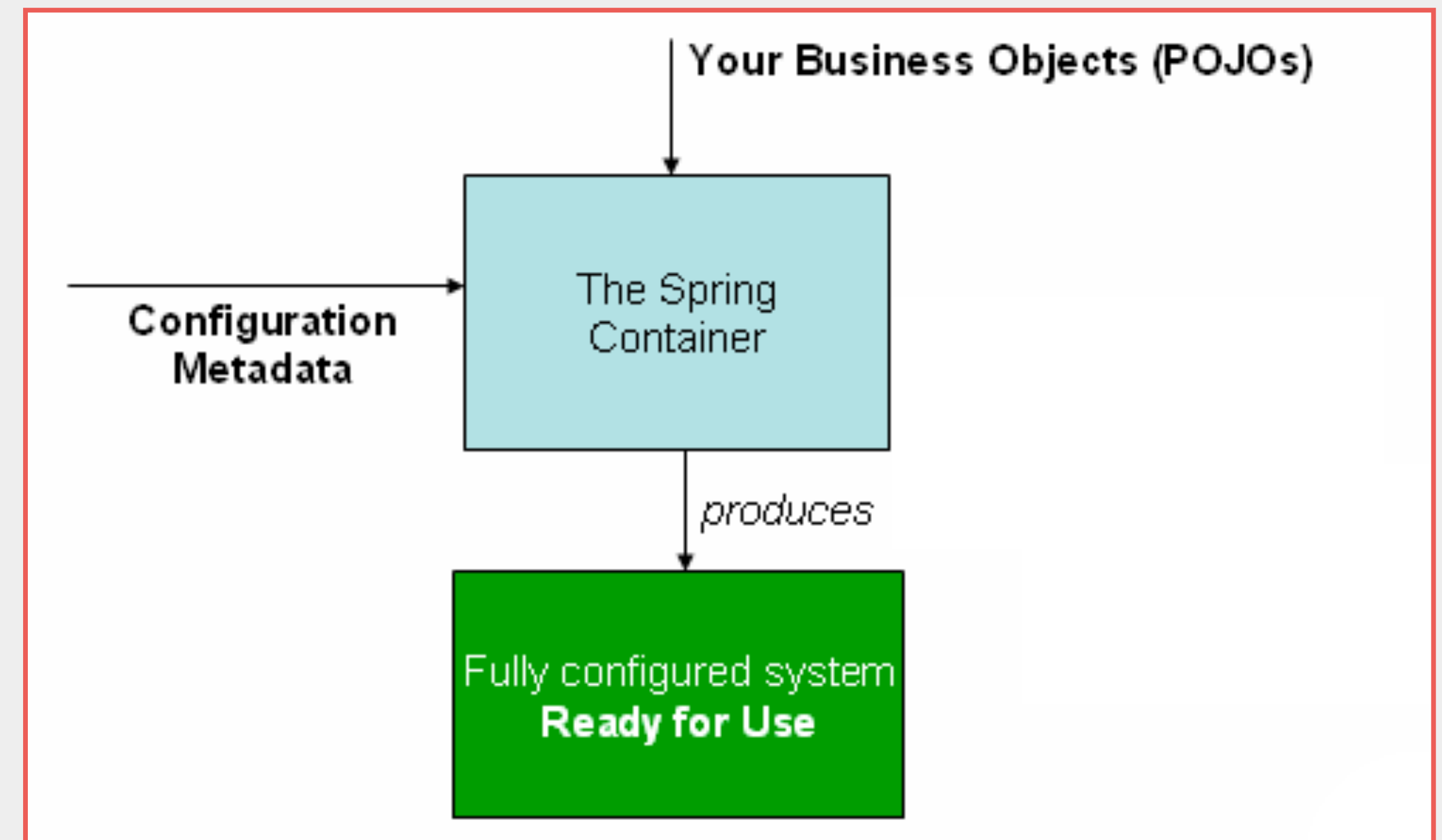


Configuration Metadata

Configuration Metadata - I



- The **Spring** IoC container gets its instructions to instantiate, configure, and assemble beans by reading **configuration metadata**.
- **Spring** configuration consists of at least one and typically more than one bean definition that the container manages.



Configuration Metadata - II



- The configuration metadata is represented in XML or properties files, Java annotations, or Java code.
- Using XML and seldomly properties files for configuration metadata is the classical way of defining the application context.
- Configuration using annotations became available with **Spring** 2.5.
- And Java-based configuration is the programmatic way to configure **Spring** container which can be done by some specific annotations such as `@Configuration`, `@Bean`, `@Import`, etc.

Configuration Metadata - III



- XML-based configuration metadata configures beans as `<bean/>` elements inside a top-level `<beans/>` element.
- `@Component` and other annotations are used to designate beans.
- Java configuration typically uses `@Bean`-annotated methods within a `@Configuration` class.

End of Chapter

*Time for
Questions!*

