**EXERCISE 9**

**1. Spring Boot Auto-Configuration for Data Sources**

Spring Boot provides auto-configuration for data sources out-of-the-box. For basic use cases, you can rely on its default settings. However, when dealing with multiple data sources, you need to provide custom configurations.

**2. Externalizing Configuration**

To manage multiple data sources, you'll externalize the configuration to application.properties (or application.yml) and create configuration classes to set up each data source.

Configuration in application.properties

Specify the properties for each data source in the application.properties file.

**3. Creating Configuration Classes**

You will need to create configuration classes to set up and manage each data source. These classes configure the DataSource, EntityManagerFactory, and TransactionManager for each data source.

**NOTE:-**

**Externalize Configuration:** Specify your data source configurations in application.properties for each data source.

**Configure Data Sources:** Create configuration classes to set up the DataSource, EntityManagerFactory, and TransactionManager for each data source. Use @Primary to mark the default data source if needed.

**Repository Configuration:** Use @EnableJpaRepositories to specify the base package for repositories and the corresponding EntityManagerFactory and TransactionManager.