1. **Inversion Of Control**: Giving control of Object Creation to Spring so that Object can be created and injected into another class. For Example, Instead of creating Address object using new keyword Spring IOC Container creates object of address type and injects into student object. So here we can see that the control is inverted from you creating the object to Spring creating the object.
2. **Dependency Injection**: It is a technique in which an object receives other object that it depends on.  
   For example: In a Student class we have a dependency on address, so whenever we try to create object of Student class, the address should be created and should be injected in student object.  
   There are 2 ways in which a dependency can be injected.  
   a. Setter Injection (use setter method for a field)  
   b. Constructor Injection (use Constructor to set values for a field)
3. **Spring IOC Container**:

Spring IoC container performs:-

1. It creates the object.
2. Hold the Object in memory.
3. And Inject them in another object (Dependency Injection)

It must know following things before performing its task.  
a. Beans or POJO classes it has to manage.  
b. Configuration Files. Generally XML Configurations. In configuration files we tell that which bean is dependent on other things.

1. **Application Context:** It is an interface which represents Spring IoC Container. It also implements BeanFactory. Since it is an interface, we need to create sub class of an object. Some of the important subclasses are :-
2. ClasspathXMLApplicationContext
3. AnnotationConfigApplicationContext
4. FileSystemXMLApplicationContext

ClasspathXMLApplicationContext searches for XML configuration using JAVA classpath.  
AnnotationConfigApplicationContext is used in annotations. Searches for desired Bean for the used annotation.  
FileSystemXMLApplication searches for config file from file system.  


1. Bean Factory v/s application Context

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Bean Factory | Application Context |
| Type Of Applications | Suitable to build stand alone applications | Suitable to build web applications integrated with AOP & ORM. |
| Functionality | Fundamental container that provides basic functionality | Advanced container that extends Bean Factory that provides basic + advanced functionality. |
| Support for Annotation | Does not support annotation. In Bean Autowiring, we need to configure the properties in XML file only. | It supports Annotation based configuration in Bean Autowiring. |
| Memory | Requires less memory as it provides basic features | Requires more memory. |

Bean Factory is deprecated from Spring 3.0.

1. **LifeCycle Of Bean**

Bean life cycle is managed by the spring container. When we run the program then, first of all, the spring container gets started. After that, the container creates the instance of a bean as per the request, and then dependencies are injected. And finally, the bean is destroyed when the spring container is closed. Therefore, if we want to execute some code on the bean instantiation and just after closing the spring container, then we can write that code inside the init() method and the destroy() method.

1. public void **init()** : used for initializing code, Loading config, connecting db etc.
2. public void **destroy() :** used for writing code clean up.

  
Configuration Techniques  
a. XML (init-method attribute & destroy-method attribute)  
b. Spring Interface(Initialization Bean Interface & Disposable Bean Interface)  
c. Annotation(@PreConstruct & @PreDestroy) -> @PreConstruct will provide init functionality & @PreDestroy will provide destroy functionality.