

2025년 상반기 K-디지털 트레이닝

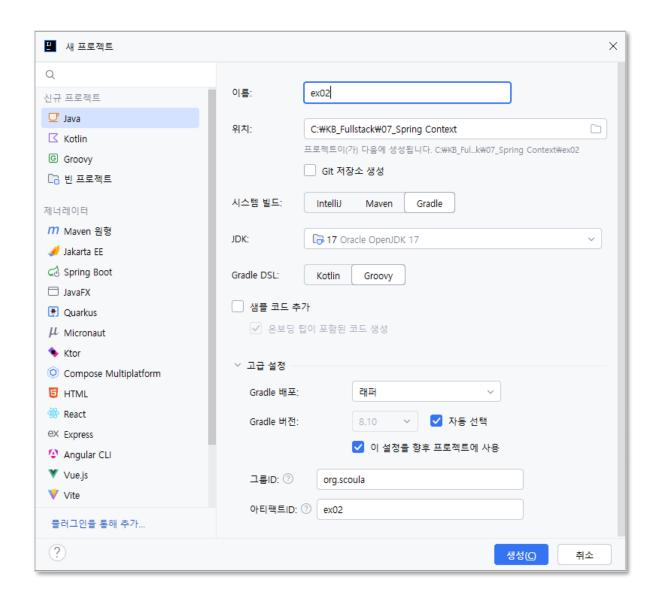
# 스프링 컨텍스트- 빈 작성

[KB] IT's Your Life



### ☑ 프로젝트 생성

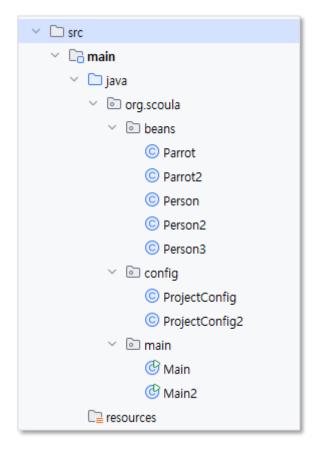
○ 프로젝트명: ex02



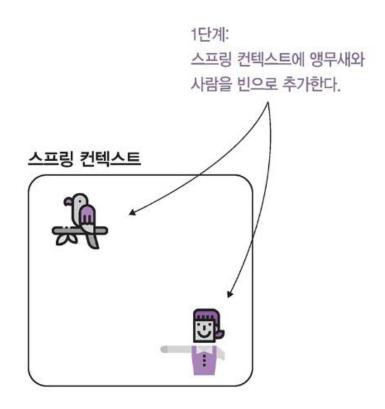
### **build.gradle**

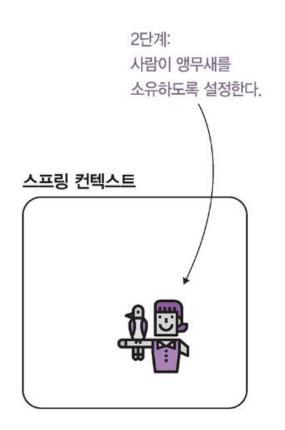
```
plugins {
    id 'java'
group = 'org.scoula'
version = '1.0-SNAPSHOT'
repositories {
   mavenCentral()
dependencies {
    implementation 'org.springframework:spring-context:5.3.37'
    implementation 'javax.annotation:javax.annotation-api:1.3.2'
    testImplementation platform('org.junit:junit-bom:5.10.0')
    testImplementation 'org.junit.jupiter:junit-jupiter'
test {
    useJUnitPlatform()
```

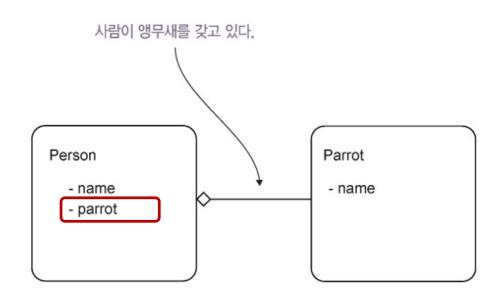
### ☑ 실습 환경



### ○ 스프링 빈 간의 관계 설정







### beans.Parrot.java

```
package org.scoula.beans;
public class Parrot {
    private String name;
    public String getName() {
        return name;
    public void setName(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    @Override
    public String toString() {
        return "Parrot : " + name;
```

# **beans.Person.java**

```
package org.scoula.beans;
public class Person {
 private String name;
 private Parrot parrot;
 public String getName() {
    return name;
 public void setName(String name) {
    this.name = name;
 public Parrot getParrot() {
    return parrot;
 public void setParrot(Parrot parrot) {
    this.parrot = parrot;
```

# config.ProjectConfig.java

```
package org.scoula.config;
import org.scoula.beans.Parrot;
import org.scoula.beans.Person;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Configuration;
@Configuration
public class ProjectConfig {
    @Bean
    public Parrot parrot() {
       Parrot p = new Parrot();
        p.setName("Koko");
        return p;
    @Bean
    public Person person() {
        Person p = new Person();
        p.setName("Ella");
        return p;
```

### main.Main.java

```
package org.scoula.main;
import org.scoula.beans.Parrot;
import org.scoula.beans.Person;
import org.scoula.config.ProjectConfig;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.AnnotationConfigApplicationContext;
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        var context = new AnnotationConfigApplicationContext(ProjectConfig.class);
        Person person = context.getBean(Person.class);
                                                                          스프링 컨텍스트
       Parrot parrot = context.getBean(Parrot.class);
                                                                                                       사람이 아직 앵무새를 소유하고 있지 않다.
        System.out.println("Person's name: " + person.getName());
                                                                                                       두 빈은 컨텍스트에 있지만
        System.out.println("Parrot's name: " + parrot.getName());
                                                                                                       서로 연결되어 있지 않다.
        System.out.println("Person's parrot: " + person.getParrot());
       Person's name: Ella
       Parrot's name: Koko
       Person's parrot: null
```

○ 두 @Bean 메서드 간 직접 메서드를 호출하는 빈 작성

# config.ProjectConfig.java

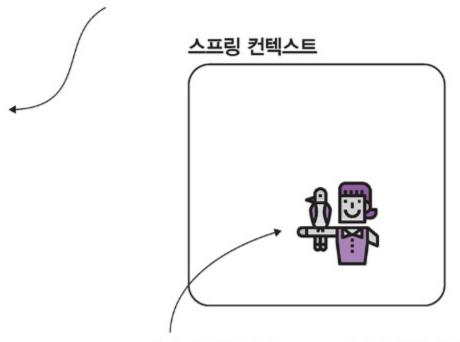
```
@Configuration
public class ProjectConfig {
 @Bean
  public Parrot parrot() {
    Parrot p = new Parrot();
    p.setName("Koko");
    return p;
 @Bean
  public Person person() {
    Person p = new Person();
    p.setName("Ella");
    p.setParrot(parrot());
    return p;
```

Person's name: Ella Parrot's name: Koko

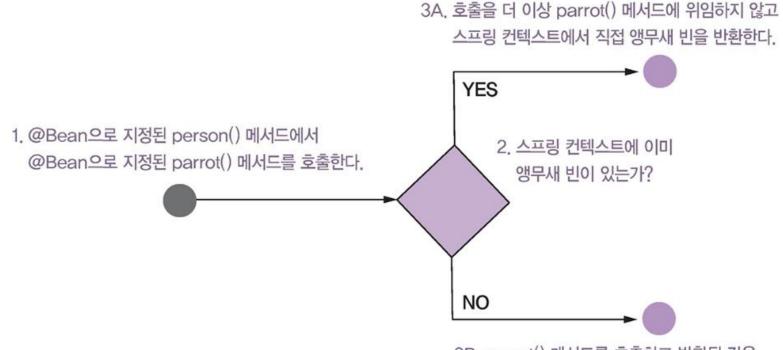
Person's parrot: Parrot: Koko

```
@Configuration
public class ProjectConfig {
 @Bean
 public Parrot parrot() {
  Parrot p = new Parrot();
  p.setName("Koko");
  return p;
 @Bean
 public Person person() {
  Person p = new Person();
  p.setName("Ella");
  p.setParrot(parrot());
  return p;
```

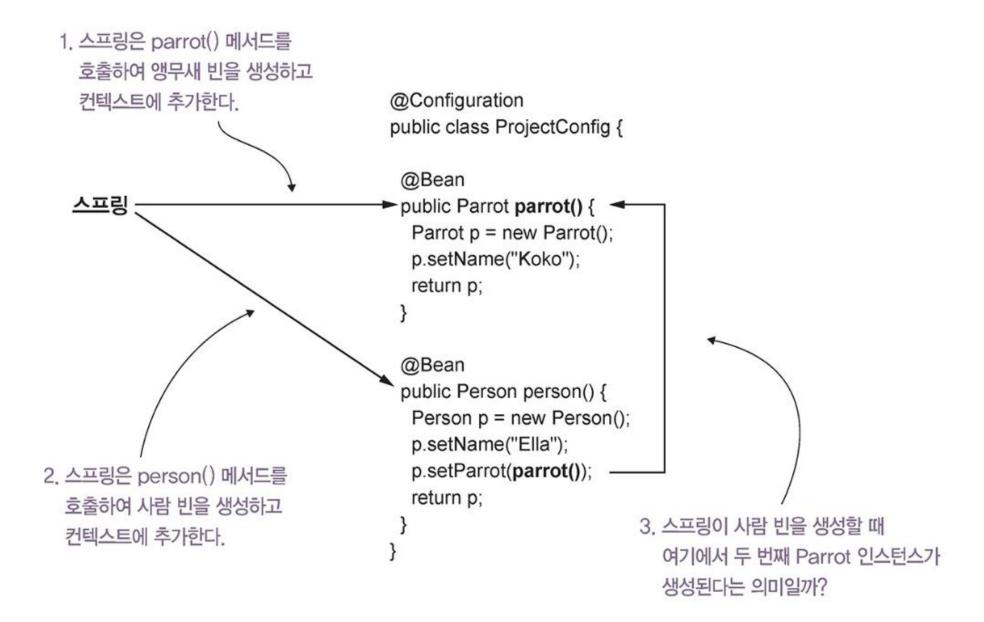
설정하려는 빈을 반환하는 메서드를 직접 호출하여 사람 빈과 앵무새 빈 간 관계를 정의한다.



그 결과 두 빈 사이에 has-A 관계가 생성되었다. 사람은 앵무새를 소유하고 있다.



3B. parrot() 메서드를 호출하고 반환된 값을 스프링 컨텍스트에 추가한 후 person() 메서드에서 실제 호출한 값으로 반환한다.

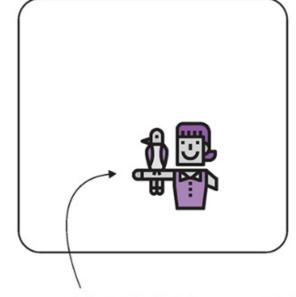


### 💟 @Bean 메서드의 매개변수로 빈 와이어링하기

```
@Configuration
public class ProjectConfig {
 @Bean
 public Parrot parrot() {
  Parrot p = new Parrot();
  p.setName("Koko");
  return p;
 @Bean
 public Person person(Parrot parrot) {
  Person p = new Person();
  p.setName("Ella");
  p.setParrot(parrot);
  return p;
              스프링이 전달한 참조로
              사람의 속성 값을 설정한다.
```

메서드에 대한 매개변수를 정의하여 스프링 컨텍스트에서 빈을 제공하도록 스프링에 지시한다.

### 스프링 컨텍스트



그 결과 두 빈 사이에 has-A 관계가 생성된다. 사람은 앵무새를 소유하고 있다.

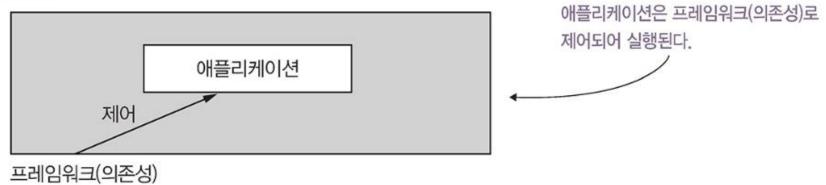
# config.ProjectConfig.java

```
@Configuration
public class ProjectConfig {
 @Bean
  public Parrot parrot() {
    Parrot p = new Parrot();
    p.setName("Koko");
    return p;
 @Bean
  public Person person(Parrot parrot) {
    Person p = new Person();
    p.setName("Ella");
    p.setParrot(parrot);
    return p;
```

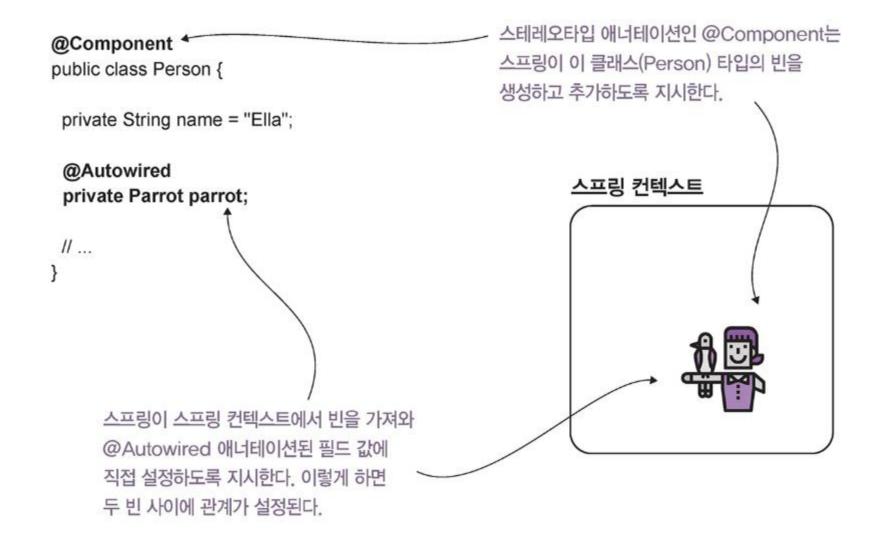
```
Person's name: Ella
Parrot's name: Koko
Person's parrot: Parrot : Koko
```

# 이플리케이션은 필요한 의존성을 실행하고 제어(사용)한다. 의존성 의존성 의존성 의존성 이존성 이존성 이존성 이존성 이존성 이존성 이존성 이존성 이플리케이션

### loC를 사용할 때



### 😕 @Autowired로 클래스 필드를 이용한 값 주입



# beans.Parrot2.java

```
package org.scoula.beans;
import org.springframework.stereotype.Component;
@Component
public class Parrot2 {
    private String name = "Koko";
    public String getName() {
        return name;
    public void setName(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    @Override
    public String toString() {
        return "Parrot : " + name;
```

### beans.Person2.java

```
@Component
public class Person2 {
 private String name = "Ella";
 @Autowired
  private Parrot2 parrot;
  public String getName() {
    return name;
  public void setName(String name) {
    this.name = name;
  public Parrot2 getParrot() {
    return parrot;
  public void setParrot(Parrot2 parrot) {
    this.parrot = parrot;
```

# config.ProjectConfig2.java

```
package org.scoula.config;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.ComponentScan;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Configuration;

@Configuration
@ComponentScan(basePackages = "org.scoula.beans")
public class ProjectConfig2 {
}
```

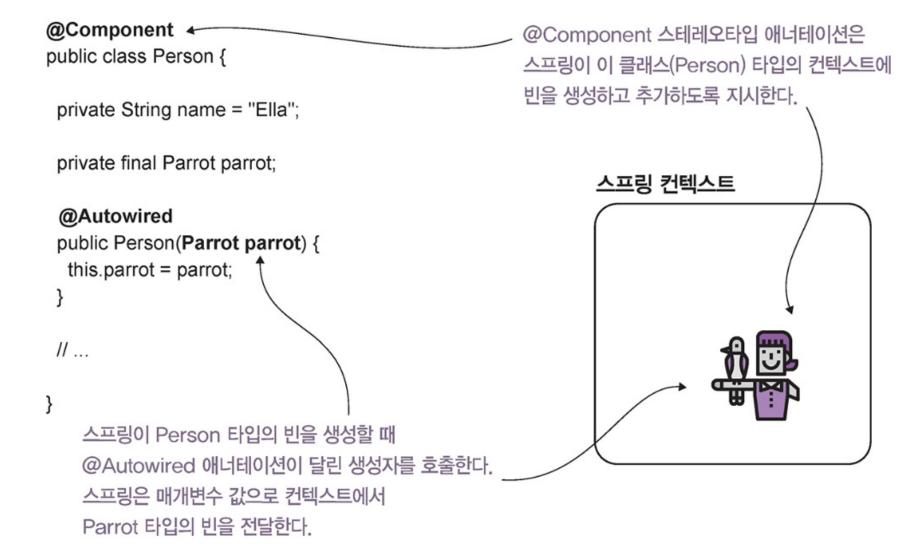
# main.Main2.java

```
package org.scoula.main;
import org.scoula.beans.Person2;
import org.scoula.config.ProjectConfig2;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.AnnotationConfigApplicationContext;
public class Main2 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        var context = new AnnotationConfigApplicationContext(ProjectConfig2.class);
        Person2 p = context.getBean(Person2.class);
        System.out.println("Person's name: " + p.getName());
        System.out.println("Person's parrot: " + p.getParrot());
```

Person's name: Ella

Person's parrot: Parrot: Koko

### 🧿 @Autowired를 사용하여 생성자로 값 주입



# beans.Person3.java

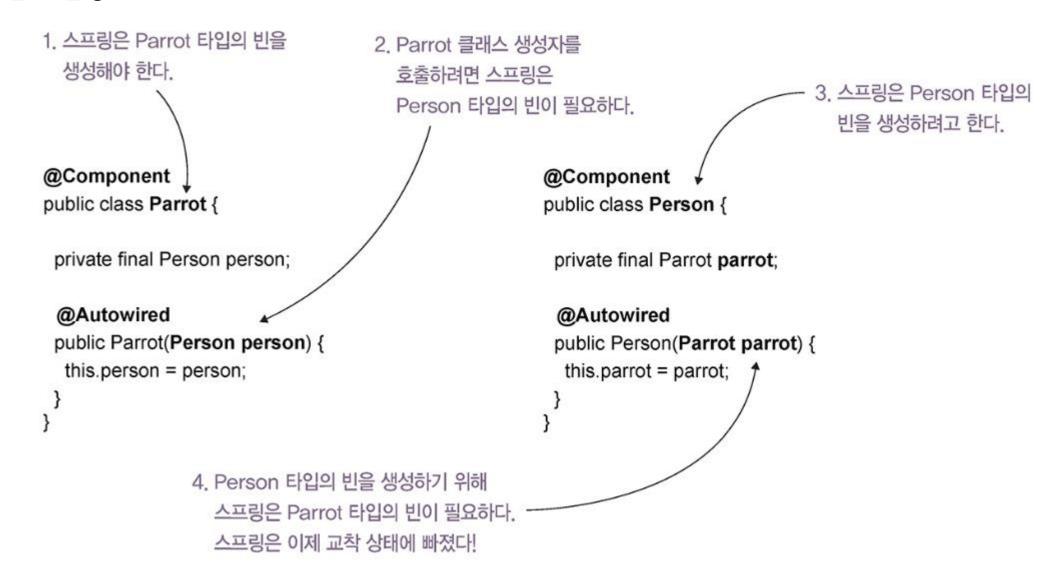
```
@Component
public class Person3 {
 private String name = "Ella";
 private final Parrot2 parrot;
 @Autowired
  public Person3(Parrot2 parrot) {
    this.parrot = parrot;
  public String getName() {
    return name;
  public void setName(String name) {
    this.name = name;
  public Parrot2 getParrot() {
    return parrot;
```

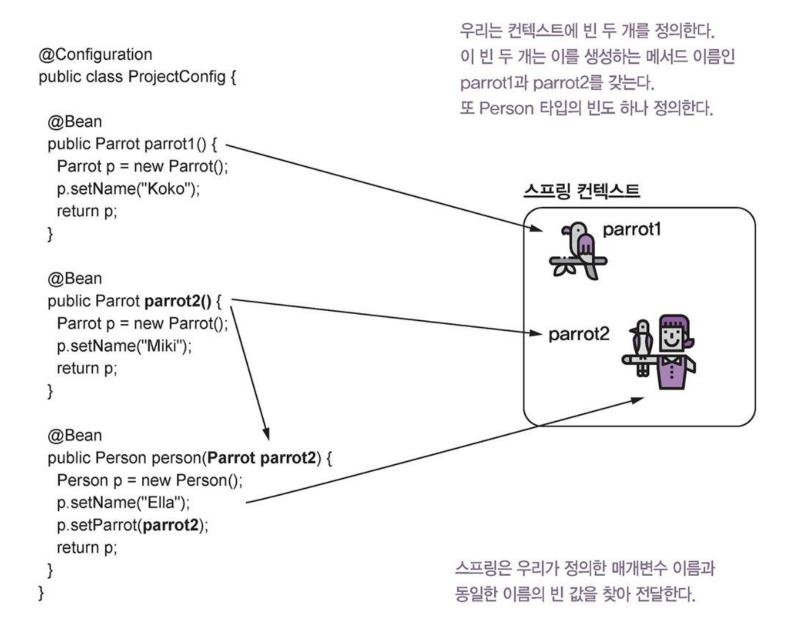
### 😕 setter를 이용한 의존성 주입 사용

```
@Component
public class Person {
 private String name = "Ella";
 private Parrot parrot;
  public String getName() {
    return name;
  public void setName(String name) {
    this.name = name;
  public Parrot getParrot() {
    return parrot;
 @Autowired
  public void setParrot(Parrot parrot) {
    this.parrot = parrot;
```

### 순환 의존성 다루기

### ▽ 순환 의존성





### 🦁 @Qualifier로 대상 지정하기

o @Qualifier(value="빈 이름")으로 연결할 빈 이름 지정

```
public Person person(@Qualifier("parrot2") Parrot parrot) {
   Person p = new Person();
   p.setName("Ella");
   p.setParrot(parrot);
   return p;
}
```

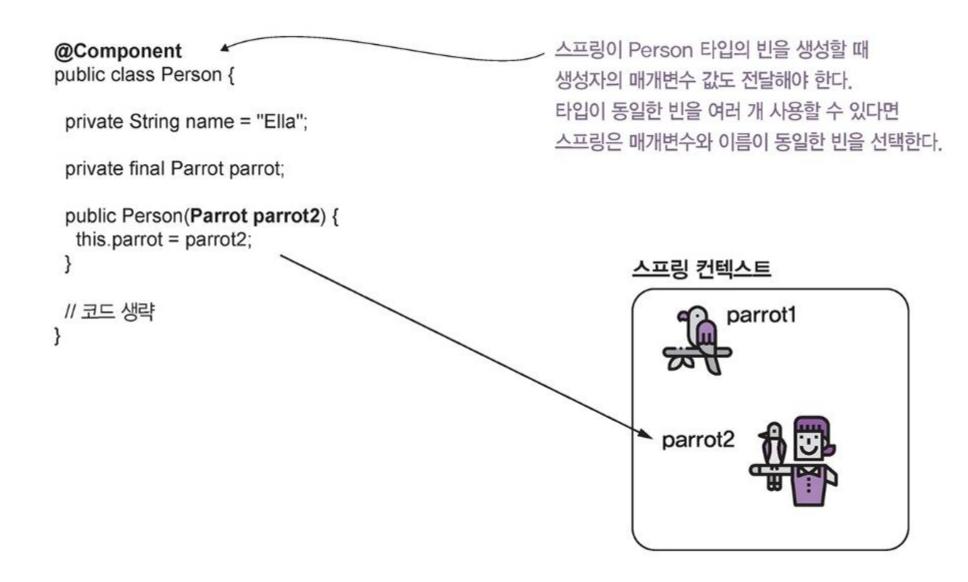
### ☑ 생성자 주입에서 대상 지정하기

```
@Component
public class Person {
  private String name = "Ella";
  private final Parrot parrot;
  public Person(Parrot parrot2) {
    this.parrot = parrot2;
  public String getName() {
    return name;
  public void setName(String name) {
    this.name = name;
  public Parrot getParrot() {
    return parrot;
```

```
public class Parrot {
 private String name;
 public String getName() {
   return name;
 public void setName(String name) {
    this.name = name;
 @Override
 public String toString() {
   return "Parrot : " + name;
```

# config.ProjectConfig.java

```
@Configuration
@ComponentScan(basePackages = "beans")
public class ProjectConfig {
 @Bean
  public Parrot parrot1() {
    Parrot p = new Parrot();
    p.setName("Koko");
    return p;
 @Bean
  public Parrot parrot2() {
    Parrot p = new Parrot();
    p.setName("Miki");
    return p;
```



```
@Component
public class Person {
 private String name = "Ella";
  private final Parrot parrot;
  public Person(@Qualifier("parrot2") Parrot parrot) {
    this.parrot = parrot;
  public String getName() {
    return name;
  public void setName(String name) {
    this.name = name;
  public Parrot getParrot() {
    return parrot;
```