Core Spring Framework annotations

* @Required
* @Autowired
* @Qualifier
* @Configuration
* @ComponentScan
* @Bean
* @Lazy
* @Value

StereoType Annotation

* @Component
* @Controller
* @Service
* @Repository

Spring boot Annotations

* @EnableAutoConfiguration
* @SpringBootApplication
* @ConditionalOnClass
* @ConditionalOnMissingClass
* @ConditionalOnBean
* @ConditionalOnMissingBean
* @ConditionalOnResource
* @ConditionalOnProperty
* @ConditionalExpression
* @Conditional

Spring MVC and REST Annotations

* @RequestAttribute
* @RequestBody
* @RequestParam
* @RequestPart
* @ResponseBody
* @RequestHeader
* @ResponseStatus
* @ControllerAdvice
* @RestControllerAdvice
* @SessionAttribute
* @SessionAttributes

Spring Cloud Annotations

* @EnableConfigServer
* @EnableEurekaServer
* @EnableDiscoveryClient
* @EnableCircuitBreaker
* @HystrixCommand

Cache-based Annotations

* @Cachable
* @CachePut
* @CacheEvict
* @CacheConfig

Task Execution and Scheduling

* @Scheduled
* @Async

Springframework testing Annotations

* @BootstrapWith
* @ContextConfiguration
* @WebAppConfiguration
* @Repeat
* @Commit
* @Rollback
* @BeforeTransaction
* @AfterTransaction
* @SpringBootTest
* @DataJpaTest
* @DataMongoTest
* @WebMVCTest
* @AutoConfigureMockMVC
* @MockBean

**@Configuration**

[@Configuration](https://www.java67.com/2018/05/difference-between-springbootapplication-vs-EnableAutoConfiguration-annotations-Spring-Boot.html) is a class-level annotation. It should be noted that this annotation is an annotation of the spring framework, not a spring-boot annotation. Still, an XML configuration file is more popular in the early days of the[spring framework](https://medium.com/javarevisited/top-10-free-courses-to-learn-spring-framework-for-java-developers-639db9348d25).

Therefore, no one knows about the @configuration. The [@configuration annotation](https://www.java67.com/2019/04/top-10-spring-mvc-and-rest-annotations-examples-java.html) is used to declare a class as a configuration class. It is generally used in combination with [@bean](https://www.java67.com/2021/10/pring-bean-example-what-does-bean-annotation-does.html). It is worth mentioning that the initialization priority of the default configuration class is higher than that of ordinary components.

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**@Bean**

@Bean is a method-level annotation. When [spring boot](https://medium.com/javarevisited/10-free-spring-boot-tutorials-and-courses-for-java-developers-53dfe084587e) starts, it will call the method using the @bean declaration (only in the configuration class) and register the return value as a special Java Bean in the spring container @Bean can be used with @lazy and @order annotations. If @order is not used, the default initialization order is code order.

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**@ConfigurationProperties**

In spring boot, when you need to obtain configuration data, in addition to the [@value annotation](https://javarevisited.blogspot.com/2021/10/difference-between-autowired-and.html) provided by spring, spring boot also provides the @ConfigurationProperties annotation.

Compared with @value, @ConfigurationProperties is more convenient and you can obtain configuration in batches.

As long as this annotation is added to the attribute class and the prefix is specified, the corresponding configuration file data will be automatically filled into the bean.

simulator:  
 executor:  
 coreThreadNumber: 4  
 maxThreadNumber: 50

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**@ComponentScan**

@ComponentScan annotation can scan appropriate components (such as [@component,](https://www.java67.com/2022/06/difference-between-component-service-repository-in-spring.html) [@service](https://javarevisited.blogspot.com/2017/11/difference-between-component-service.html#axzz6ngd8ND25), [@controller](https://javarevisited.blogspot.com/2021/09/how-to-return-different-http-status-from-sprnig-mvc-controller.html)) according to the user configured path and register them in the spring container.

If you use the [@springbootApplication annotation](https://javarevisited.blogspot.com/2018/05/the-springbootapplication-annotation-example-java-spring-boot.html) to start the service, and the startup class is placed in the root package, you do not need to add any arguments, because @springbootApplication already contains the @componentScan annotation, and the default scanned root path is the path where the current class is located.

However, if some components of the third-party library want to register in the spring container, you need to use [@componentScan](https://javarevisited.blogspot.com/2022/03/how-autowiring-of-beans-works-in-spring.html).

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**@ConditionalOnClass and @ConditionalOnMissClass**

[@ConditionaloOnClass](https://www.java67.com/2021/09/conditional-annotations-in-spring-example-tutorial.html) annotation can be declared on classes and methods. If @ConditionalOnClass annotation is used as follows.

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ThenKafkaTemplate.classcan only be found in the classpath, this configuration class will be correctly scanned and registered to the spring container. The @ConditionalOnMissClass is just the opposite. Only if the defined class cannot be found in the [classpath](https://javarevisited.blogspot.com/2011/01/how-classpath-work-in-java.html), the configuration class will be built and registered.

**@ConditionalOnBean and @ConditionalOnMissingBean**

Similar to the above annotations of the conditional series, @ConditionalOnBean and @ConditionalOnMissingBean indicate that classes will be built and registered only when a specific bean exists or does not exist.

**@ConditionalOnProperty**

@ConditionalOnProperty is also an annotation of the conditional series. This annotation can determine the conditions for bean construction according to the user’s config.

This example shows that the class SftpPersister will be recognized and built by spring only when the value of key audit.persist.sinkissftpor the key is not defined.

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