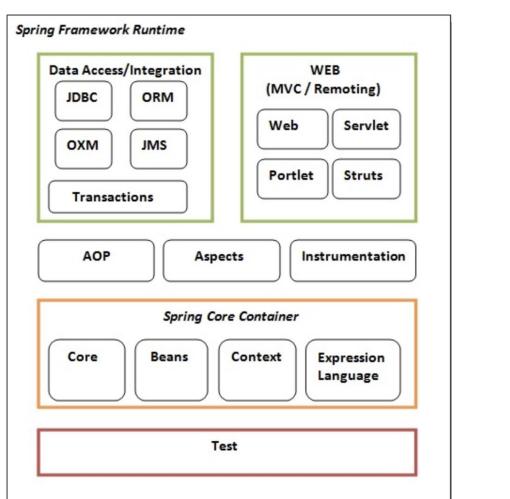
Spring framework

What is spring and why use it?

- Spring is the most popular application development framework for enterprise
 Java. Millions of developers around the world use Spring Framework to create
 high performing, easily testable, and reusable code.
- Spring framework is an open source Java platform. It was initially written by Rod Johnson and was first released under the Apache 2.0 license in June 2003.
- Spring is organized in a modular fashion. Even though the number of packages and classes are substantial, you have to worry only about the ones you need and ignore the rest.
- Using spring can significantly speed up development time

Spring modules

- Spring framework is divided into modules which makes it really easy to pick and choose in parts to use in any application:
 - Core: Provides core features like DI (Dependency Injection), Internationalisation, Validation, and AOP (Aspect Oriented Programming)
 - Data Access: Supports data access through JTA (Java Transaction API), JPA (Java Persistence API), and JDBC (Java Database Connectivity)
 - Web: Supports both Servlet API (Spring MVC) and of recently Reactive API (Spring WebFlux),
 and additionally supports WebSockets, STOMP, and WebClient
 - Security: provides support for securing your application and implementing authentication and authroziation
 - Testing: Wide support for unit and integration testing through Mock Objects, Test Fixtures,
 Context Management, and Caching
 - See the projects/modules spring providers: https://spring.io/projects



Inversion of control (IoC)

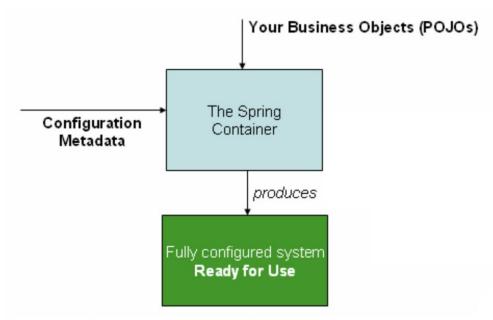


Figure 1. The Spring IoC container

Inversion of Control (IoC)

- Central in the Spring is its Inversion of Control container
- Based on "Inversion of Control Containers and the Dependency Injection pattern"
- Provides centralized, automated configuration, managing and wiring of application Java objects
- Container responsibilities:
 - creating objects,
 - configuring objects,
 - calling initialization methods
 - passing objects to registered callback objects
 - etc
- All together form the object lifecycle which is one of the most important features

Java objects that are managed by the Spring IoC container are

referred to as beans

Defining beans in application context

- Component scan spring scans scans all classes in our project and finds, initializes all beans
- Using annotations: @Component, @Service, @Repository, @Controller
- Java (in @Configuration classes using @Bean annotation)

Bean scopes

- Singleton
- Propotype
- https://howtodoinjava.com/spring-core/spring-bean-scopes/

Dependency injection - Autowiring/injecting beans

Beans can be autowired via:

- Constructor (preferred way)
- Setter
- Property

Spring boot

- Spring Boot makes it easy to create stand-alone, production-grade Spring based Applications that you can "just run".
- They take an opinionated view of the Spring platform and third-party libraries so you can get started with minimum fuss. Most Spring Boot applications need minimal Spring configuration.
- https://spring.io/projects/spring-boot

Spring boot features

- Create stand-alone Spring applications
- Embed Tomcat, Jetty or Undertow directly (no need to deploy WAR files)
- Provide opinionated 'starter' dependencies to simplify your build configuration
- Automatically configure Spring and 3rd party libraries whenever possible
- Provide production-ready features such as metrics, health checks, and externalized configuration
- Absolutely no code generation and no requirement for XML configuration

Start your spring boot project

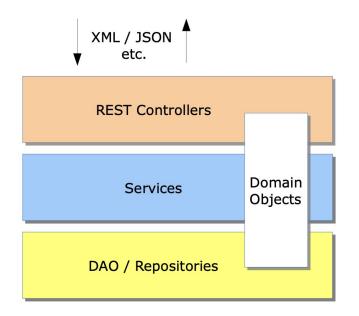
See https://spring.io/quickstart

Typical web application

 Typical web application architecture

REST Controllers provide CRUD interface to clients

 DAO provide CRUD interface to DB



More resources

- https://docs.spring.io/spring-framework/docs/current/reference/html/index.html
- https://spring.io/guides
- https://www.baeldung.com/spring-tutorial