## **Annotation Configuration**

**Spring Fundamentals** 

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# Configuration



### The applicationContext.xml

- Just like the XML configuration, we need a way to bootstrap the annotation scanner
- Uses the same conventions as the XML configuration

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
   xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
   xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"</pre>
```

#### **Component Scanner**

Part of the context namespace

```
xmlns:context="http://www.springframework.org/schema/context"
http://www.springframework.org/schema/context
http://www.springframework.org/schema/context/spring-context-3.2.xsd"
```

Two elements needed to configure

```
<context:annotation-config />
<context:component-scan base-package="com.pluralsight" />
```

### **Stereotype Annotations**

- @Component, @Service, @Repository
- Semantically the same
  - @Service and @Repository both extend @Component, but don't add any features
- @Component
  - Regular components/beans, any POJO
- @Service
  - Service tier where business logic is contained
- @Repository
  - Data Access tier / database interaction layer

#### **Autowired**

- Using Annotations is more straightforward
- Autowiring method is somewhat hidden because it is tied to where you place the annotation
- Member variables

```
@Autowired
private CustomerRepository customerRepository;
```

Constructor

```
@Autowired
public CustomerServiceImpl(CustomerRepository customerRepository) {
    this.customerRepository = customerRepository;
}
```

Setter

```
@Autowired
public void setCustomerRepository(CustomerRepository customerRepository) {
    this.customerRepository = customerRepository;
}
```

#### **JSR-330**

- Dependency Injection for Java
- Beyond the scope of this course
- Why use Spring?

## **Summary**

applicationContext.xml

