
Core Spring 5.x

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what is the req:

Hands On is very essentials:

1. some core java topics:
exception handing, collection, threads
2. jdbc: how to connect java app to RDBMS (mysql)
3. Servlet jsp (used to create dynamic web application)
4. maven : build tools

how to install sw:

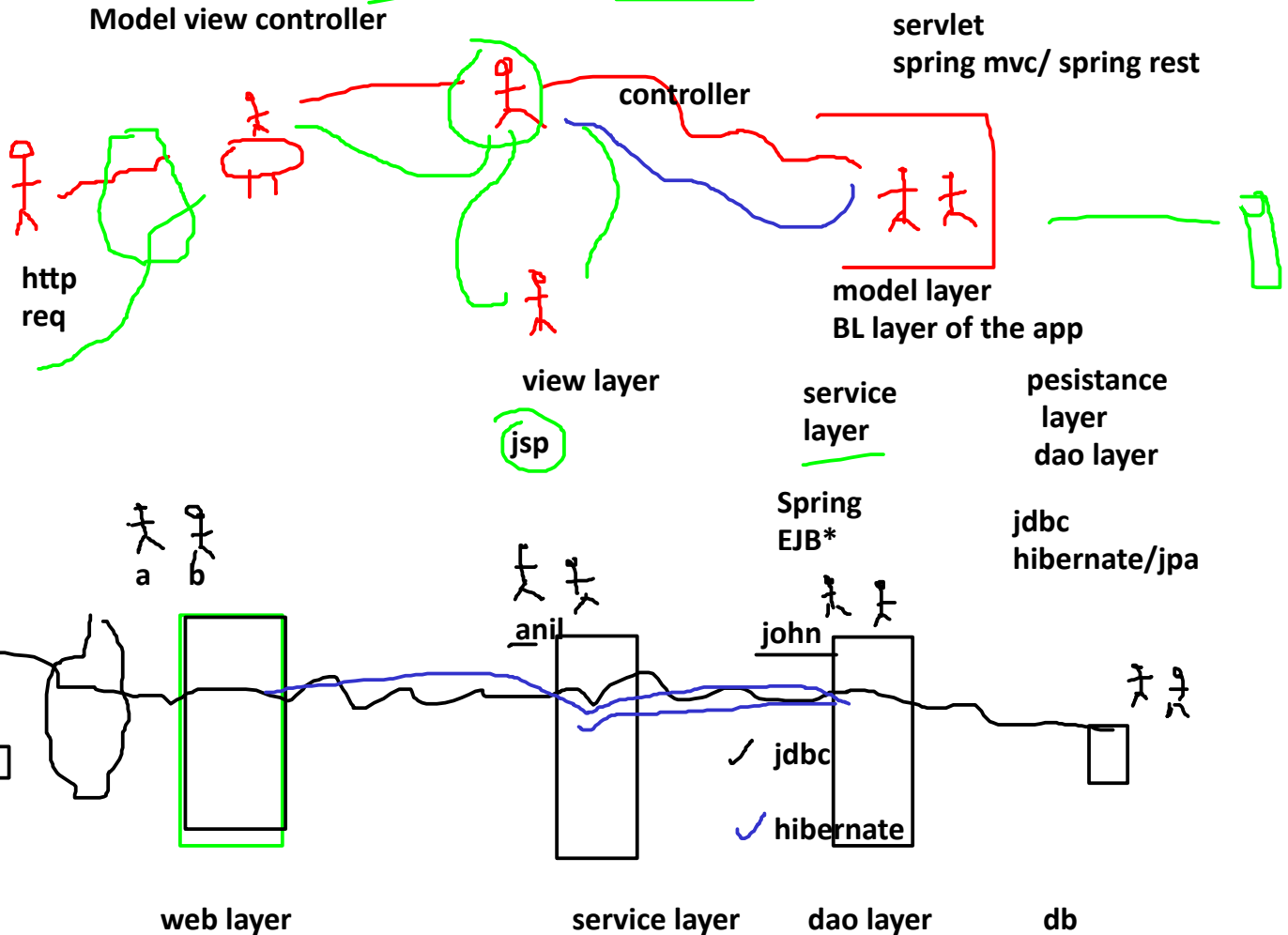
tools:

jdk 11
maven build tools
sts aka eclipse ide 4(plugin)/3(xml support)
mysql rdbms

UI ----- X

What we want to achive: 3 tier application : MVC pattern

Model view controller



how to enuse loose coupling within the sw modules : key purpose of spring framework

Spring is a framework that provide
3 funamental things

1. DI (Dependency Injection) ✓

2. AOP (Aspect oriented programming)

3. Reduction of boilerplate code (Spring jdbc, Spring hibernate)

template dp

lib: programmer call the lib

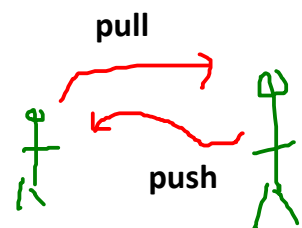
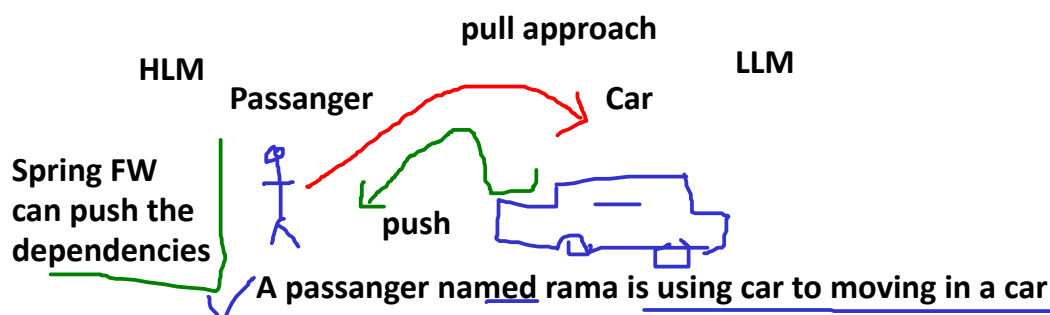
vs

framework: programmer write the code
and framework call that code

ie framework take control of your code
and provides many feaues

...

Loose coupling and high cohesion*



✓ Spring vs Spring Boot

write the code
then think

✓ they think
then write

What is the symptoms of a bad coder

"if change the code at one place he need to change at multiple place"

```
<bean id="passanger" class="com.demo.Passanger">
  <property name="name" value="raja"/>
  <property name="vehical" ref="vehical"/>
</bean>
<bean id="vehical" class="com.demo.Metro"/>
```

hey don't call me i will call you

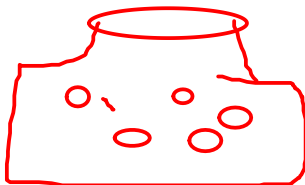
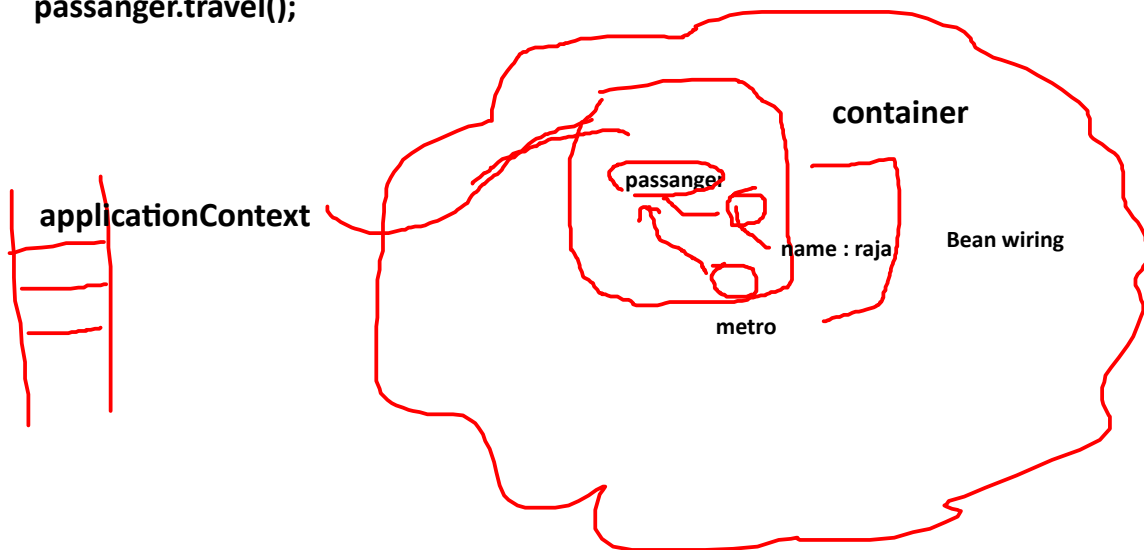
Spring framework push the dep
it control of code to do that

ie why it is called framework!

ApplicationContext applicationContext=new ClassPathXmlApplicationContext("demo.xml");

Passanger passanger=(Passanger) applicationContext.getBean("passanger");

passanger.travel();



Passanger passanger=applicationContext.getBean("passanger");

Passanger passanger=(Passanger) applicationContext.getBean("passanger");

```
<bean id="passanger" class="com.demo.Passanger">
  <property name="name" value="raja"/>
  <property name="vehical" ref="vehical"/>
</bean>
<bean id="vehical" class="com.demo.Metro"/>
```

Object

name=raja

metro

HashMap<String, Object> map=new HashMap<>();

spring support 3 kind of config:

Spring 5

- 1 xml
- 2 annnoation
- 3 java config

```
<bean id="passanger" class="com.demo.Passanger" autowire="byType" >
  <property name="name" value="raja"/>
</bean>
<bean id="vehical1" class="com.demo.Metre" />
<bean id="vehical2" class="com.demo.Car" primary="true"/>
```

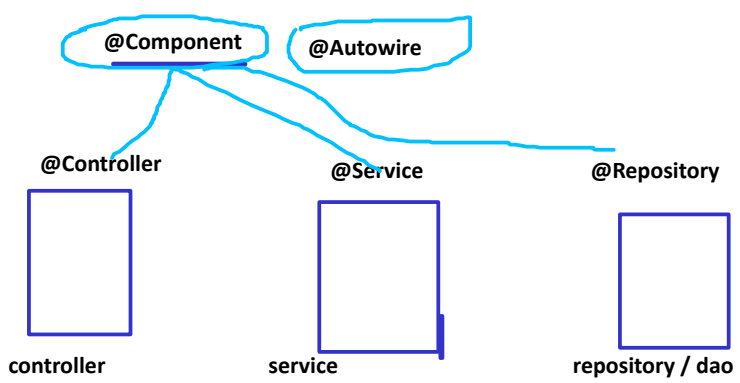
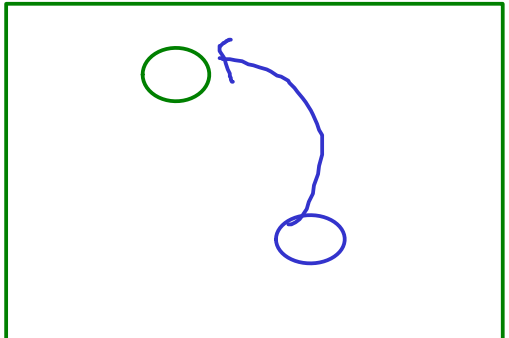
```
public class Passanger {
    private String name;

    private Vehical vehical;

    public void setVehical(Vehical vehical) {
        System.out.println("setVehical is called");
        this.vehical = vehical;
    }

    public void setName(String name) {
        System.out.println("setName is called");
        this.name = name;
    }

    public void travel() {
        System.out.println("name: "+ name);
        vehical.move();
    }
}
```



com.bankapp.service
com.bankapp.repo
com.bankapp.controller
com.bankapp.exception

```

@Configuration
@ComponentScan(basePackages = "com.demo")
public class AppConfig {

    @Bean(name = "passanger")
    public Passanger getPassanger(Vehical vehical) {
        System.out.println("getPassanger is called");
        Passanger passanger=new Passanger();
        passanger.setName("raja");
        passanger.setVehical(vehical);
        return passanger;
    }

    @Autowired
    @Primary
    @Bean(name = "vehical1")
    public Vehical getCar() {
        System.out.println("getCar is called");
        Vehical vehical=new Car();
        return vehical;
    }

    @Autowired
    @Bean(name = "vehical1")
    public Vehical getMetro() {
        System.out.println("getMetro is called");
        Vehical vehical=new Metro();
        return vehical;
    }
}

```

```

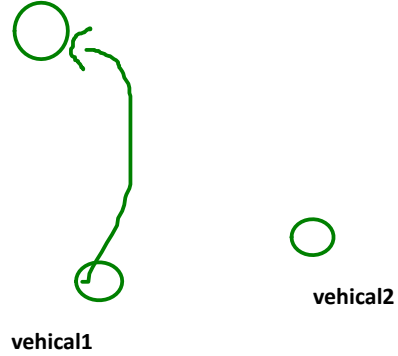
AnnotationConfigApplicationContext applicationContext
= new AnnotationConfigApplicationContext(AppConfig.class);

```

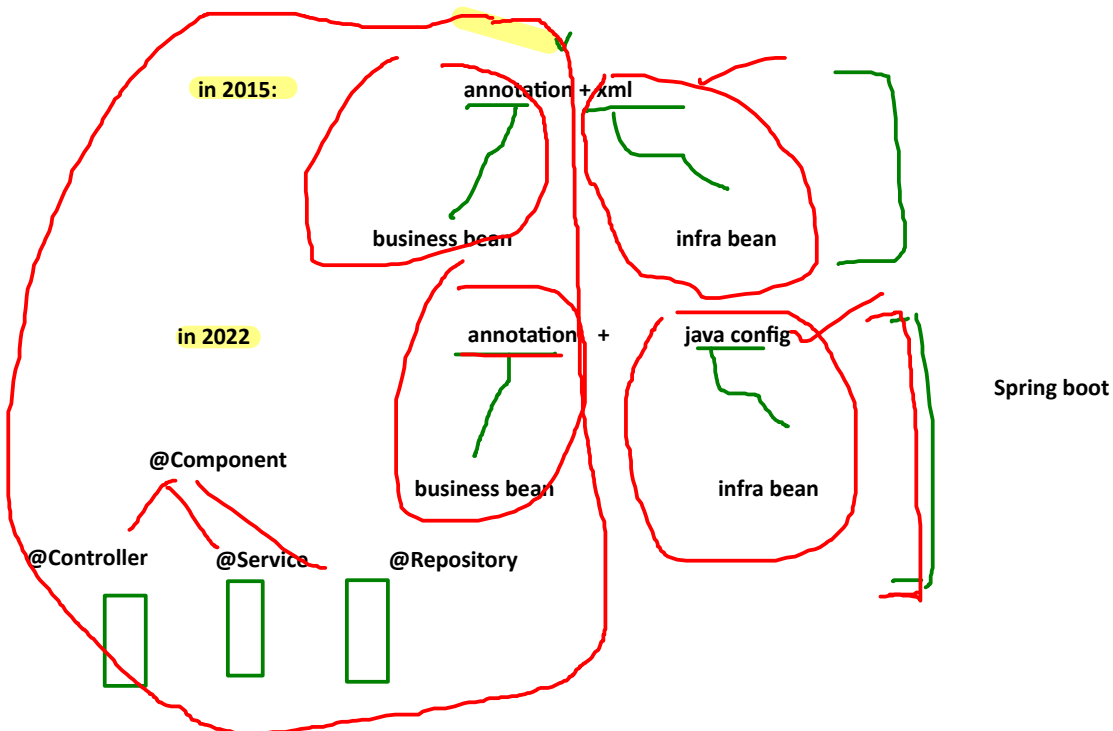
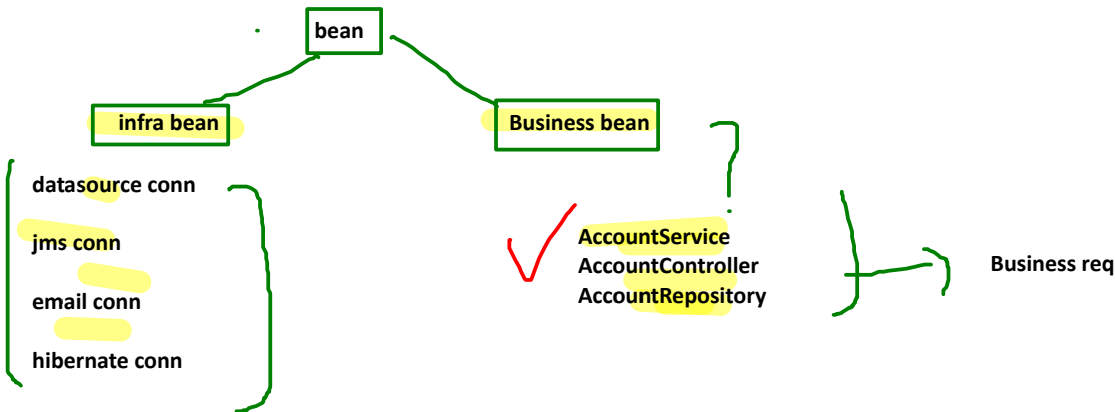
```

Passanger passanger = (Passanger)
applicationContext.getBean("passanger");

```



Spring 5
@Autowrite is optional in this case



microservice arch:

Spring DI
Spring AOP
Spring JDBC

I am using win/linux
but we can find on youtube

@Component vs @Bean

infra structure bean

@Controller
@RestController

@Service

@Repository

Data access
Object

Dao, DTO

Data transfer object

Controller

service

persistance

db

```
transfer(int fromAcc, int toAcc, double balance){  
}
```

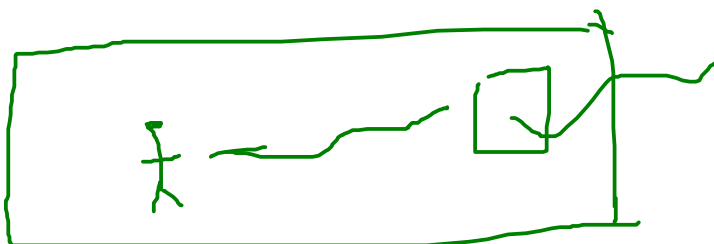
funcational

Data access
Object: crud operation

XXX ilites
ccc
sec, tx, logging, caching,
ex handing

DTO: object ie used to tranfer the data from one layer to other

Why interface on this*



cross cutting concern

best way to handle cross cutting
AOP

aspect oriented programming

AOP: Aspect = Pointcut + advice

JoinPoint > PointCut

trafer fund

logging

JP: point of ex in a prog where the behaviour of our code can be alter

PC: predicate used to match the JP
it is the subset of JP

AspectJ: open source framework ie used for AOP

diff type of advice:

@Before

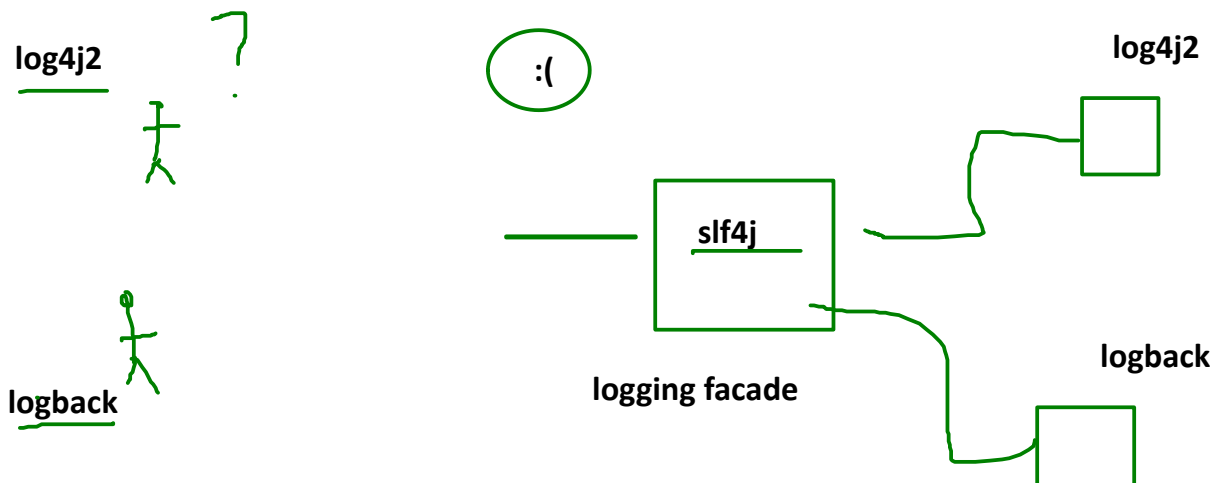
@After

@AfterReturn

@AfterThrows

@Around : most powerful, act as a filter
used in spring sec, Tx mgt...

loose coupling is the most imp



@Around("execution("")")

?

?

execution(modifier pattern retrun_type_pattern declation_type name pattern (parameter_pattern)
throws_pattern)

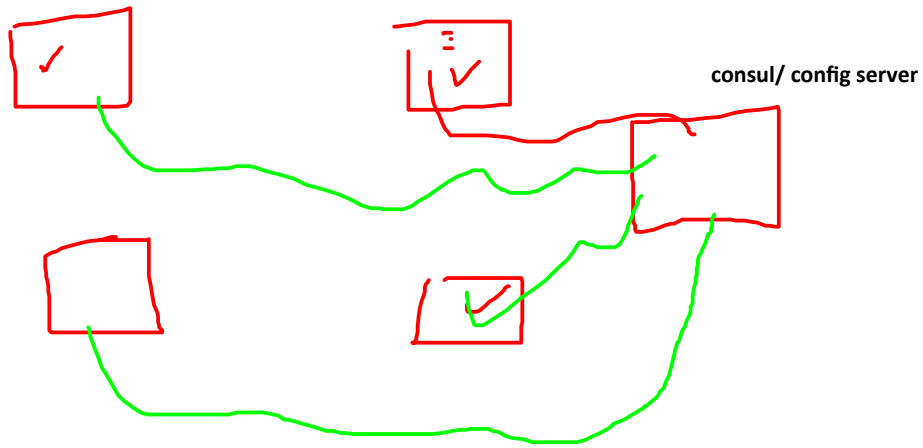
exeuction(" * com.bankapp.service.*.*(..) ")

any no of parameter

any return
type

any package
name

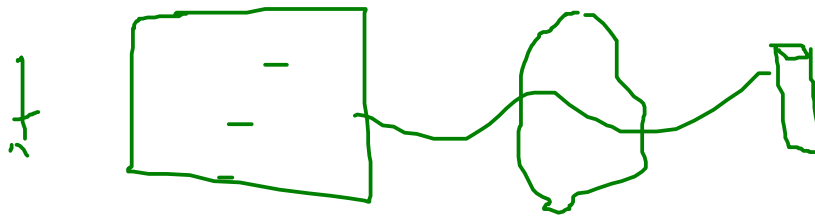
any method name



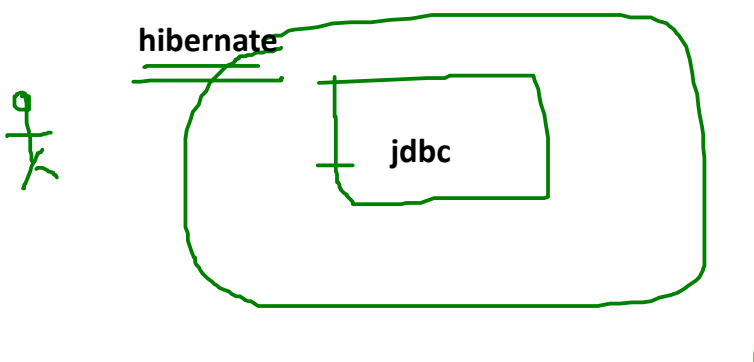
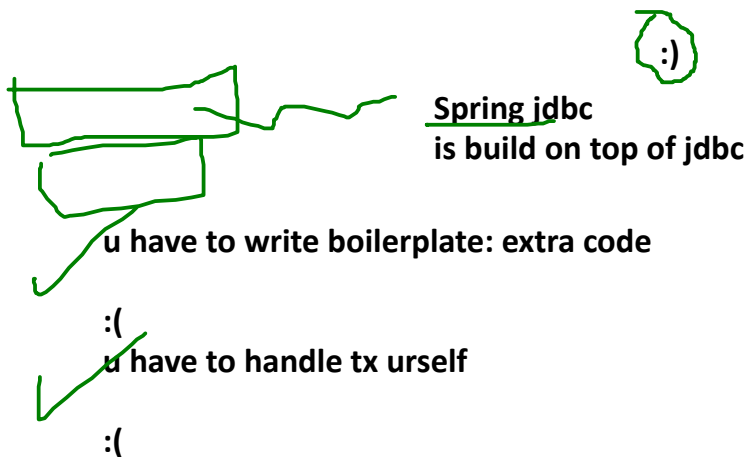
Next session:
JDBC: What is jdbc: ways to interact with database

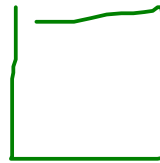
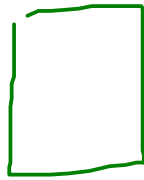
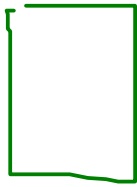
Spring jdbc
Spring hibernate

+
servlet jsp



jdbc

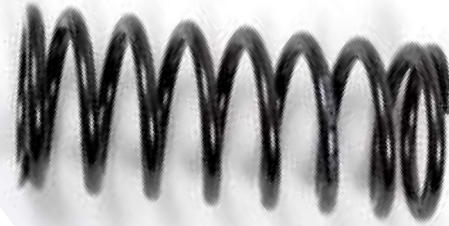




Spring REST
Spring MVC

DispatcherServlet (servlet)

What is Spring?



Agenda

- ▶ Introduction to Spring framework
- ▶ Dependency Injection using xml
 - ▶ Constructor, setter injection
 - ▶ C and p namespace
 - ▶ Scopes
 - ▶ Autowire
 - ▶ Collection mappings
 - ▶ Bean factory vs application context
 - ▶ Splitting configuration in multiple files
 - ▶ Bean life cycle
- ▶ Dependency Injection using annotation
 - ▶ @Autowired , @Qualifier, @Resource, @PostConstruct , @PreDestroy, @Service, @Repository
- ▶ Dependency Injection using java configuration
 - ▶ AnnotationConfigApplicationContext
 - ▶ @Configuration, @Bean, @Import, @Scope
 - ▶ @PropertySources
 - ▶ Using Environment to retrieve properties
- ▶ Using Java configuration
 - ▶ What are Profiles?
 - ▶ Activating profiles



What is spring? Why spring?



Rod Johnson

Australian technology specialist



Roderick "Rod" Johnson is an Australian computer specialist who created the Spring Framework and co-founded SpringSource, where he served as CEO until its 2009 acquisition by VMware. In 2011 Johnson became Chairman of Neo4j's Board of Directors. At the JavaOne 2012 it was announced that he joined the Typesafe Inc. [Wikipedia](#)

Spring Framework

The Spring Framework is an application framework and inversion of control container for the Java platform. The framework's core features can be used by any Java application, but there are extensions for building web applications on top of the Java EE platform. [Wikipedia](#)

Stable release: 5.2.7.RELEASE / June 9, 2020; 55 days ago

Preview release: 5.2.0-RC1 / August 5, 2019; 11 months ago

Developed by: [Pivotal Software](#)

Spring framework version history

Spring framework:

2003-06: Spring 1.x, Spring 2.x => configuration of bean XML

Spring 2.5 ==> configuration with annotations

2009: Spring 3.x==> java configuration

2013: Spring 4.0=> spring boot + all rest previous features

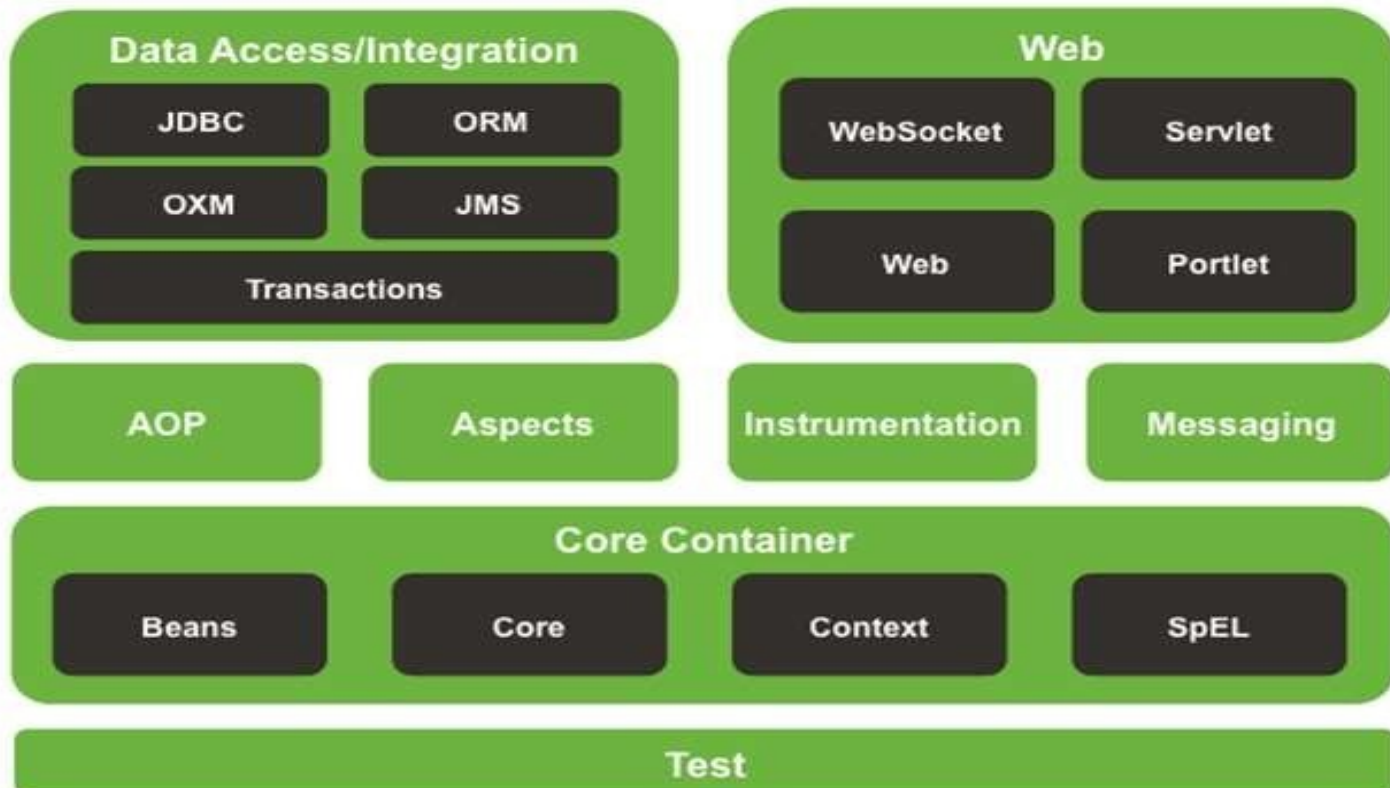
2017: Spring 5 => very interesting concept ie called reactive spring



Spring framework modules



Spring Framework Runtime

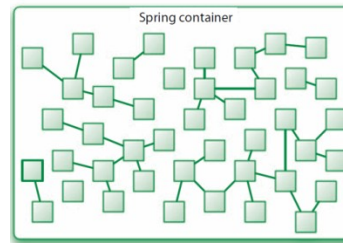


What is spring framework?

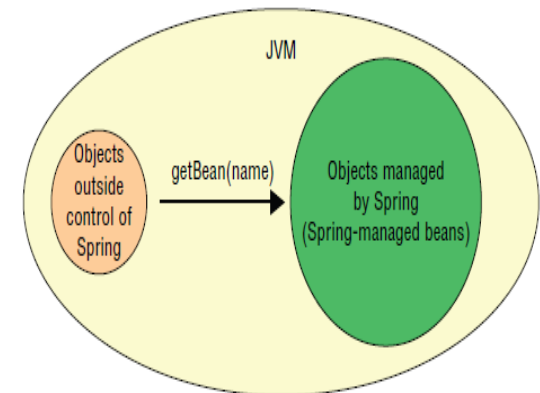
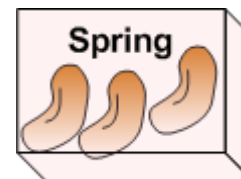
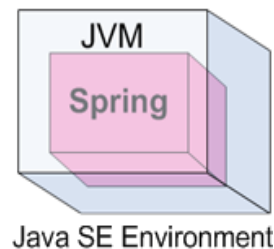
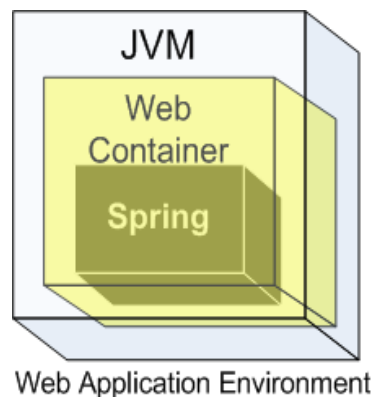
Spring framework is a container that manage life cycle of bean.

It Does 2 primary Jobs:

1. bean wiring
2. bean weaving



A bean is an object that is instantiated, assembled, and managed by a Spring IoC container.



Why Spring framework?

Spring Framework is focused on simplifying enterprise Java development through

- dependency injection
 - aspect-oriented programming
 - ▶ • boiler-plate code reduction using template design pattern
1. Spring as an application container
 1. Light weight container that do not need any installation, configurations start/stop activities.
 2. Just collection of some jars
 2. Spring an framework provides API
 1. To integrate various technologies

Some of Spring modules

JDBC & DAO

Spring Dao
Support &
Spring jdbc
abstraction
framework

ORM

Spring
template
implementation
for
hibernate,
jpa, toplink etc

JEE

Spring Remoting
JMX
JMS
Email
EJB
RMI
WS
Hessian burlap

Web

Spring MVC
Support for various
frameworks
rich view support

AOP module

Spring AOP and AspectJ
integration

Spring Core Contrainer
The IOC Container

Need Of DI? An passenger need to travel

► Attempt 1:

```
public class Car {  
    public void move() {  
        System.out.println("Moving in a car!");  
    }  
}
```

```
public class Passanger {  
    private String name="raja";  
    private Car car=new Car();  
  
    public void travel(){  
        System.out.println("Passanger named:"+name);  
        car.move();  
    }  
}
```

Attempt 2:

```
public class Passanger {  
    private String name;  
    private Vehical vehical = new Car();  
  
    public void setName(String name) {  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
    public void setVehical(Vehical vehical) {  
        this.vehical = vehical;  
    }  
  
    public void travel() {  
        System.out.println("Passanger named:" + name);  
        vehical.move();  
    }  
}
```

```
public class Passanger {  
    private String name;  
    private Vehical vehical;  
  
    public void setName(String name) {  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
    public void setVehical(Vehical vehical) {  
        this.vehical = vehical;  
    }  
  
    public void travel() {  
        System.out.println("Passanger named:" + name);  
        vehical.move();  
    }  
}
```

```
public class Main {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Vehical vehical=new Car();  
        Passanger passanger=new Passanger();  
        passanger.setName("raja");  
  
        //WE NEED TO PASS VEHICAL TO PASSANGER, OTHERWISE NULL PE  
        passanger.setVehical(vehical);  
  
        passanger.travel();  
    }  
}
```

Need Of DI? An passenger need to travel

```
public class Passanger {
    private String name;
    private Vehical vehical;

    public void setName(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }
    public void setVehical(Vehical vehical) {
        this.vehical = vehical;
    }

    public void travel() {
        System.out.println("Passanger named:" + name);
        vehical.move();
    }
}
```

```
<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
        http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd">

    <bean id="passanger" class="com.sample.ex1.Passanger">
        <property name="name" value="raja"/>
        <property name="vehical" ref="v"/>
    </bean>
    <bean id="v" class="com.sample.ex1.Car"/>
</beans>
```

```
ApplicationContext context=new ClassPathXmlApplicationContext("beans.xml");
Passanger passanger=context.getBean("passanger", Passanger.class);

passanger.travel();
```

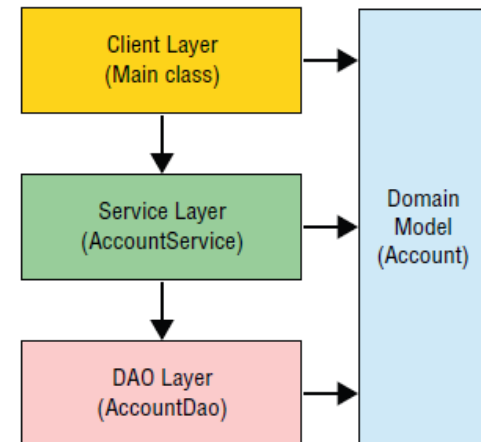
Bank Application

```
public class Account {  
    private int id;  
    private String name;  
    private double balance;  
}
```

```
public interface AccountDao {  
    public void update(Account account);  
    public Account find(int id);  
}
```

```
public class AccountDaoImp implements AccountDao {  
  
    private Map<Integer, Account> accouts = new HashMap<Integer, Account>();  
  
    public void update(Account account) {..}
```

```
public interface AccountService {  
    public void transfer(int from, int to, int amount);  
    public void deposit(int id, double amount);  
    public Account getAccount(int id);  
}
```



Agenda

- ▶ Introduction to Spring framework
- ▶ **Dependency Injection using xml**
 - ▶ **Constructor, setter injection**
 - ▶ **C and p namespace**
 - ▶ **Scopes**
 - ▶ **Autowire**
 - ▶ **Collection mappings**
 - ▶ **Bean factory vs application context**
 - ▶ **Splitting configuration in multiple files**
 - ▶ **Bean life cycle**
- ▶ Dependency Injection using annotation
 - ▶ @Autowired , @Qualifier, @Resource, @PostConstruct , @PreDestroy, @Service, @Repository
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Dependency Injection Using XML

► Setter Injection

```
<bean id="accountService" class="com.sample.bank.model.service.AccountServiceImp">
    <property name="accountDao" ref="accountDao"/>
</bean>
<bean id="accountDao" class="com.sample.bank.model.persistance.AccountDaoImp"/>
```

► Constructor Injection

```
<bean id="accountService" class="com.sample.bank.model.service.AccountServiceImp">
    <constructor-arg ref="accountDao"/>
</bean>
<bean id="accountDao" class="com.sample.bank.model.persistance.AccountDaoImp"/>
```

```
<bean id="accountService" class="com.sample.bank.model.service.AccountServiceImp" c:accountDao-ref="accountDao"/>
<bean id="accountDao" class="com.sample.bank.model.persistance.AccountDaoImp"/>
```

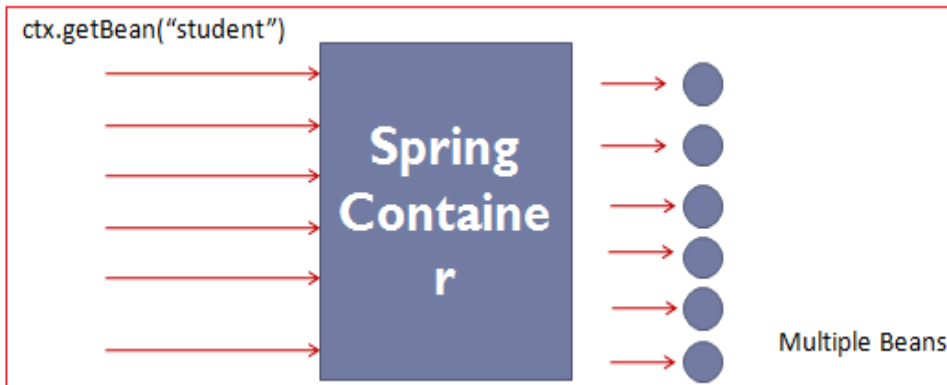
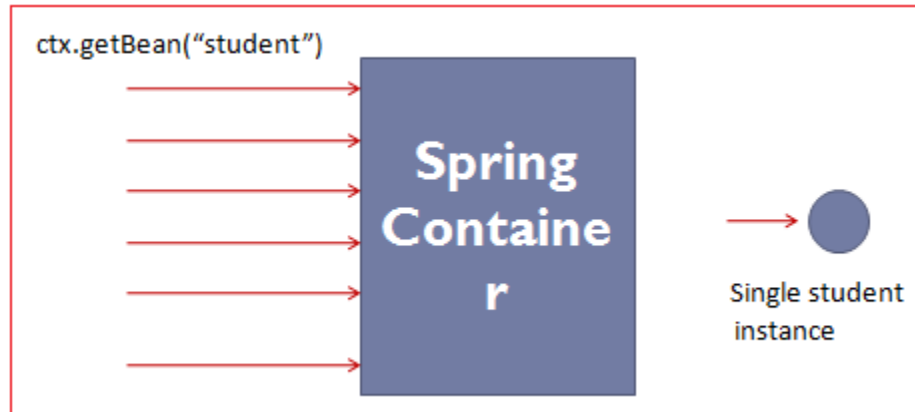
```
<bean id="accountService" class="com.sample.bank.model.service.AccountServiceImp" p:accountDao-ref="accountDao"/>
<bean id="accountDao" class="com.sample.bank.model.persistance.AccountDaoImp"/>
```

Bean Scopes

| SCOPE NAME | SCOPE DEFINITION |
|----------------------------|--|
| <code>singleton</code> | Only one instance from a bean definition is created. It is the default scope for bean definitions. |
| <code>prototype</code> | Every access to the bean definition, either through other bean definitions or via the <code>getBean(..)</code> method, causes a new bean instance to be created. It is similar to the <code>new</code> operator in Java. |
| <code>request</code> | Same bean instance throughout the web request is used. Each web request causes a new bean instance to be created. It is only valid for web-aware <code>ApplicationContexts</code> . |
| <code>session</code> | Same bean instance will be used for a specific HTTP session. Different HTTP session creations cause new bean instances to be created. It is only valid for web-aware <code>ApplicationContexts</code> . |
| <code>globalSession</code> | It is similar to the standard HTTP Session scope (described earlier) and applies only in the context of portlet-based web applications. |



Singleton vs Prototype



Autowiring

- ▶ AKA shortcut.
 - ▶ Default mode: Auto-Wiring "no"
 - ▶ Type of auto wiring: byName, byType

```
<bean id="accountService" class="com.sample.bank.model.service.AccountServiceImp" autowire="byName"/>  
<bean id="accountDao" class="com.sample.bank.model.persistence.AccountDaoImp"/>
```

```
<bean id="accountService" class="com.sample.bank.model.service.AccountServiceImp" autowire="byType"/>  
<bean id="accountDao1" class="com.sample.bank.model.persistence.AccountDaoImp"/>  
<bean id="accountDao2" class="com.sample.bank.model.persistence.AccountDaoImp"/>
```

Confusion?

```
<bean id="accountService" class="com.sample.bank.model.service.AccountServiceImp" autowire="byType"/>  
<bean id="accountDao1" class="com.sample.bank.model.persistence.AccountDaoImp"/>  
<bean id="accountDao2" class="com.sample.bank.model.persistence.AccountDaoImp" autowire-candidate="false"/>
```

Collection Mapping

- ▶ Collection mapping supported by Spring :
 - ▶ List:<list> - </list>
 - ▶ Set:<set> - </set>
 - ▶ Map:<map> - </map>
 - ▶ Properties:<props> - </props>

```
<util:list list-class="java.util.LinkedList"
  id="mybestfriends">
  <value>Aman</value>
  <value>Ramn</value>
  <value>Ankit</value>
  <value>Rohit</value>
</util:list>

<bean class="com.springcore.standalone.collections.Person"
  name="person1">
  <!-- <property name="friends"> <ref bean="mybestfriends"/> </property>
  <property name="friends" ref="mybestfriends" />
</bean>
```

BeanFactory

- ▶ Provides basic support for dependency injection
- ▶ Lightweight
- ▶ *XMLBeanFactory most commonly used implementation*

```
Resource xmlFile = new ClassPathResource( "META-INF/beans.xml" );  
  
BeanFactory beanFactory = new XmlBeanFactory( xmlFile );
```

```
MyBean myBean = (MyBean) beanFactory.getBean( "myBean" );
```



ApplicationContext

- ▶ Built on top of the BeanFactory
 - ▶ Provides more enterprise-centric functionality
 - ▶ Internationalization of messages
 - ▶ AOP, transaction management
 - ▶ Preferred over the BeanFactory in most situations
 - ▶ Most commonly used implementation is the *ClassPathXmlApplicationContext*
-
- ▶ `ApplicationContext context = new FileSystemXmlApplicationContext("c:/foo.xml");`
 - ▶ `ApplicationContext context = new ClassPathXmlApplicationContext("foo.xml");`

```
String xmlFilePath = "META-INF/beans.xml";
```

```
ApplicationContext context = new ClassPathXmlApplicationContext( xmlFilePath );
```

```
MyBean myBean = (MyBean) context.getBean( "myBean" );
```

Spring bean life cycle

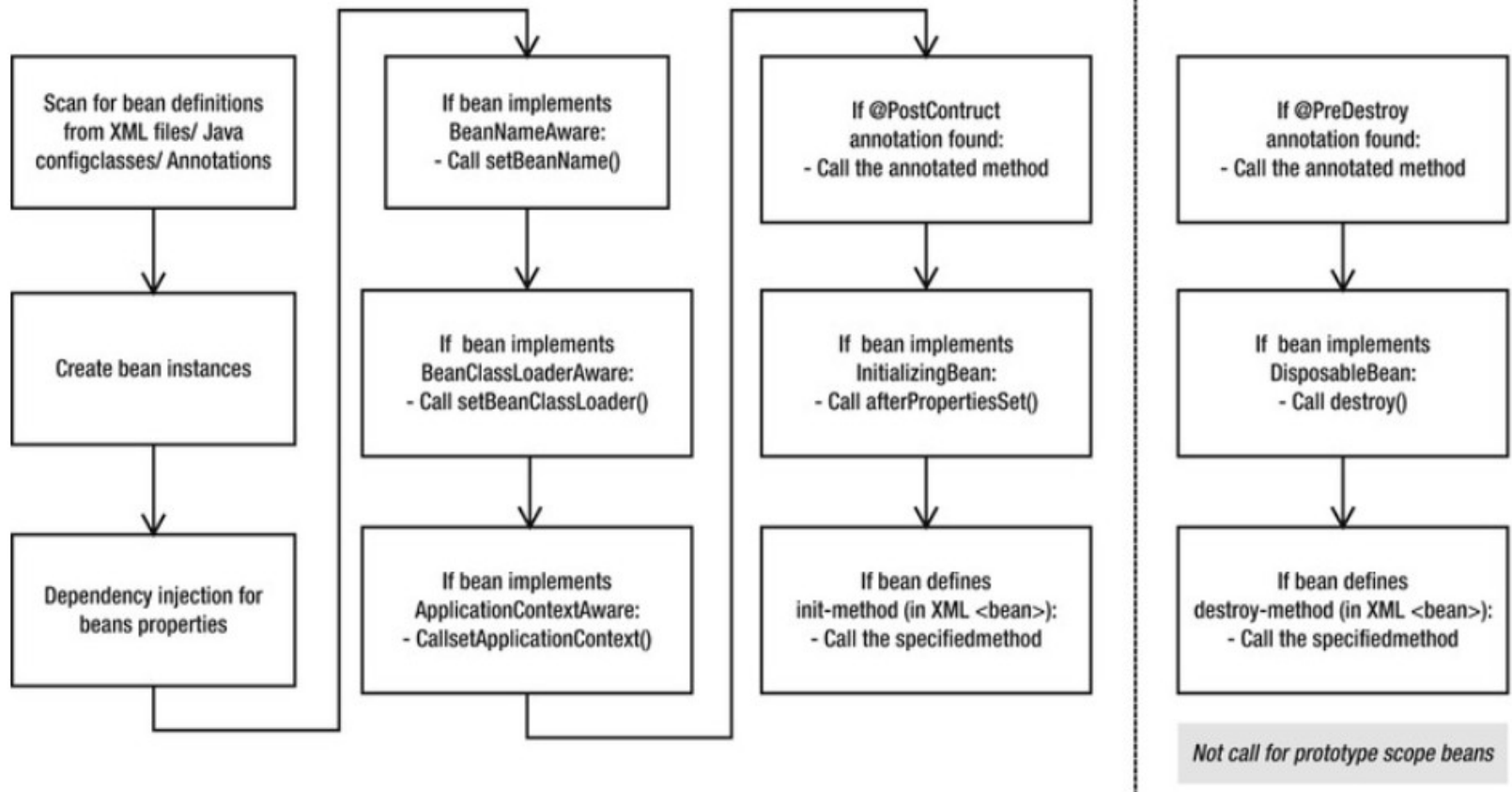


Figure 5-1. Spring beans life cycle

Beans Life cycle

1. Spring instantiates the bean.
2. Spring injects values and bean references into the bean's properties.
3. If the bean implements `BeanNameAware`, Spring passes the bean's ID to the `setBeanName()` method.
4. If the bean implements `BeanFactoryAware`, Spring calls the `setBeanFactory()` method, passing in the bean factory itself.
5. If the bean implements `ApplicationContextAware`, Spring calls the `setApplicationContext()` method, passing in a reference to the enclosing application context.
6. If the bean implements the `BeanPostProcessor` interface, Spring calls its `postProcessBeforeInitialization()` method.
7. If the bean implements the `InitializingBean` interface, Spring calls its `afterPropertiesSet()` method. Similarly, if the bean was declared with an `init-method`, then the specified initialization method is called.
8. If the bean implements `BeanPostProcessor`, Spring calls its `postProcessAfterInitialization()` method.
9. At this point, the bean is ready to be used by the application and remains in the application context until the application context is destroyed.
10. If the bean implements the `DisposableBean` interface, Spring calls its `destroy()` method. Likewise, if the bean was declared with a `destroy-method`, the specified method is called.

BeanPostProcessor

```
public class DisplayBeanNamePostProcessor implements BeanPostProcessor {

    @Override
    public Object postProcessBeforeInitialization(Object bean, String beanName)
        throws BeansException {
        System.out.println("in before init method bean name is :" + beanName);
        return bean;
    }

    @Override
    public Object postProcessAfterInitialization(Object bean, String beanName)
        throws BeansException {
        System.out.println("in after init method bean name is :" + beanName);
        return bean;
    }
}

<bean class="com.sample.ex1.DisplayBeanNamePostProcessor"/>
```

The BeanPostProcessor interface defines callback methods that you can implement to provide your own (or override the container's default) instantiation logic, dependency-resolution logic, and so forth. If you want to implement some custom logic after the Spring container finishes instantiating, configuring, and initializing a bean, you can plug in one or more BeanPostProcessor implementations.

So in essence the method `postProcessBeforeInitialization` defined in the BeanPostProcessor gets called (as the name indicates) before the initialization of beans and likewise the `postProcessAfterInitialization` gets called after the initialization of the bean.

The difference to the `@PostConstruct`, `InitializingBean` and custom `init` method is that these are defined on the bean itself. Their ordering can be found in the [Combining lifecycle mechanisms](#) section of the spring documentation.

So basically the BeanPostProcessor can be used to do custom instantiation logic for several beans whereas the others are defined on a per bean basis.

BeanFactoryPostProcessor

- ▶ BeanFactoryPostProcessor is invoked before bean factory is initialized (and before any bean is initialized)
- ▶ There are many BeanFactoryPostProcessor available by default in spring framework such as PropertyPlaceholderConfigurer
- ▶ PropertyPlaceholderConfigurer is used to read values from properties files before initialization of

```
public class MyBeanFactoryPostProcessor implements BeanFactoryPostProcessor {  
  
    @Override  
    public void postProcessBeanFactory(ConfigurableListableBeanFactory arg0)  
        throws BeansException {  
        System.out.println("my bean factory post processor is called...");  
    }  
  
}
```

```
<bean class="com.sample.ex1.MyBeanFactoryPostProcessor"/>
```

PropertyPlaceholderConfigurer

```
<bean id="account" class="com.sample.ex1.Account">
    <property name="id" value="${account.id}"/>
    <property name="name" value="${account.name}"/>
    <property name="balance" value="${account.balance}"/>
</bean>
<bean class="org.springframework.beans.factory.config.PropertyPlaceholderConfigurer" >
    <property name="location" value="classpath:account.properties"/>
</bean>
```

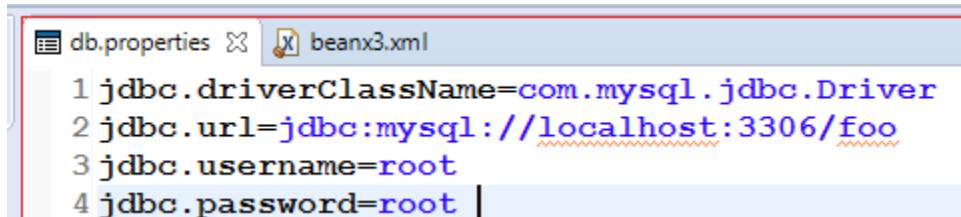
```
public class Account {
    private int id;
    private String name;
    private double balance;
```

```
account.properties [a
1 account.id=1
2 account.name=raja
3 account.balance=2000
```

PropertyPlaceholderConfigurer:DB Configuration

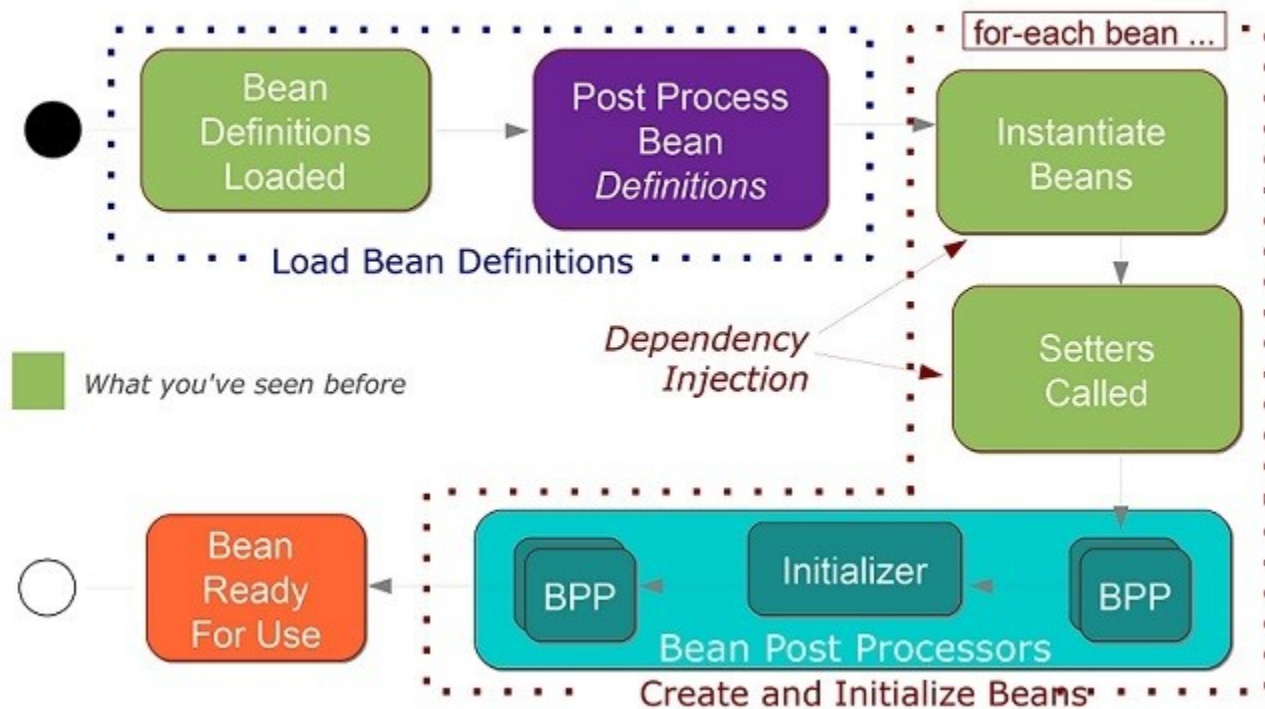
```
<bean id="accountService" class="com.sample.bank.model.service.AccountServiceImp">
    <property name="accountDao" ref="accountDao" />
</bean>
<bean id="accountDao" class="com.sample.bank.model.persistance.AccountDaoImpJdbc">
    <property name="dataSource" ref="dataSource" />
</bean>

<bean class="org.apache.commons.dbcp.BasicDataSource"
    destroy-method="close" id="dataSource">
    <property name="driverClassName" value="${jdbc.driverClassName}" />
    <property name="url" value="${jdbc.url}" />
    <property name="username" value="${jdbc.username}" />
    <property name="password" value="${jdbc.password}" />
</bean>
<bean
    class="org.springframework.beans.factory.config.PropertyPlaceholderConfigurer">
    <property name="location" value="db.properties"></property>
</bean>
```



```
db.properties
1 jdbc.driverClassName=com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
2 jdbc.url=jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/foo
3 jdbc.username=root
4 jdbc.password=root
```

Bean Initialization Steps



```
@Component
```

```
public class MyBeanFFPP implements BeanFactoryPostProcessor{
```

```
    @Override
```

```
    public void postProcessBeanFactory(ConfigurableListableBeanFactory factory) throws BeansException {
```

```
        BeanDefinition beanDefinition=factory.getBeanDefinition("foo");
```

```
        MutablePropertyValues propertyValue=beanDefinition.getPropertyValues();
```

```
        propertyValue.addPropertyValue("foo", "a new foo value!");
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```



Agenda

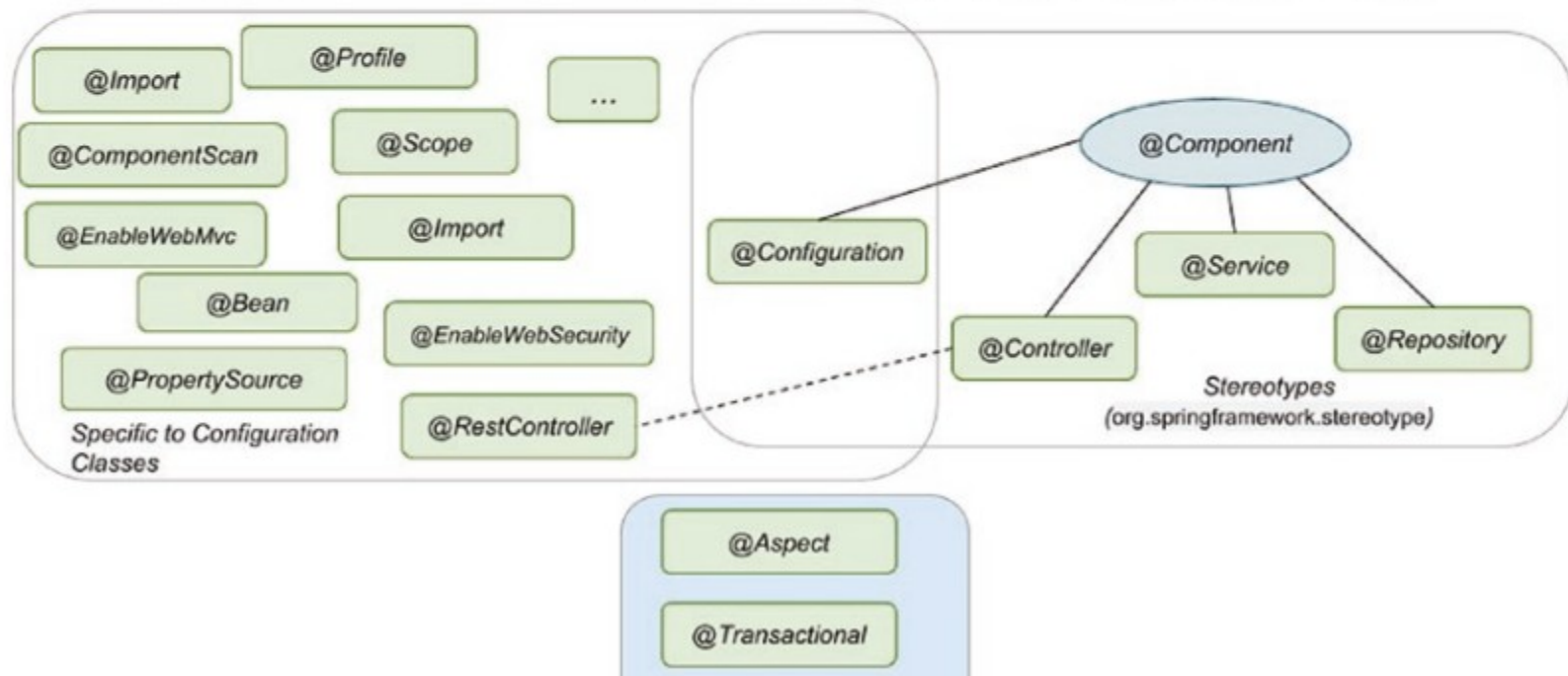
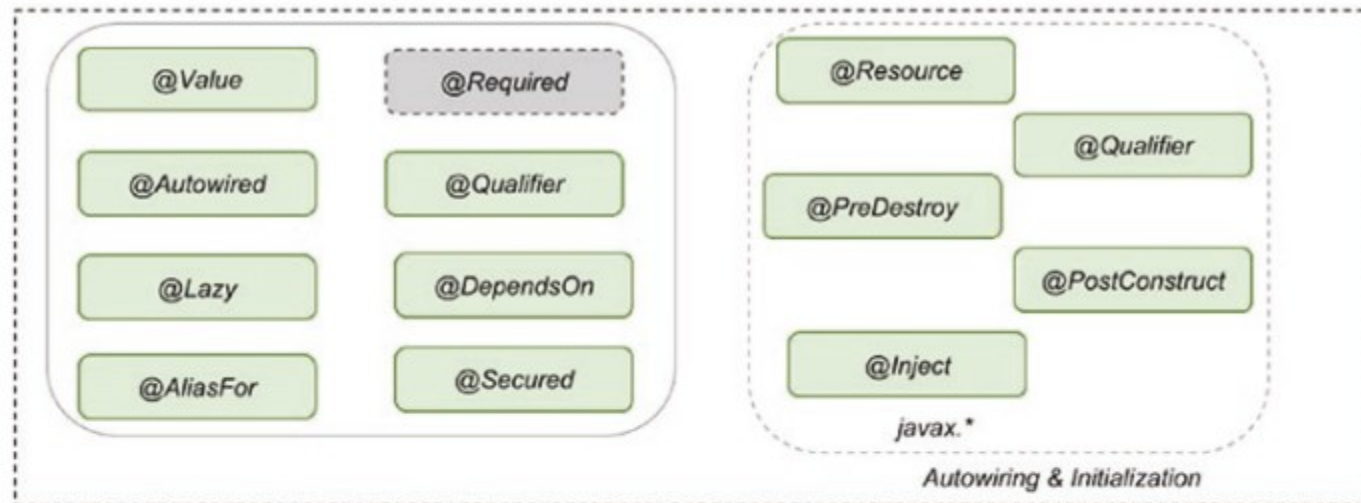
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- ▶ Dependency Injection using xml
 - ▶ Constructor, setter injection
 - ▶ C and p namespace
 - ▶ Scopes
 - ▶ Autowire
 - ▶ Collection mappings
 - ▶ Bean factory vs application context
 - ▶ Splitting configuration in multiple files
 - ▶ Bean life cycle
- ▶ **Dependency Injection using annotation**
 - ▶ **@Autowired , @Qualifier, @Resource, @PostConstruct , @PreDestroy, @Service, @Repository**
- ▶ Dependency Injection using java configuration
 - ▶ AnnotationConfigApplicationContext
 - ▶ @Configuration, @Bean, @Import, @Scope
 - ▶ @PropertySources
 - ▶ Using Environment to retrieve properties
- ▶ Using Java configuration
 - ▶ What are Profiles?
 - ▶ Activating profiles

Dependency Injection using annotations

- ▶ @Value - to inject a simple property
- ▶ @Autowired -to inject a property automatically
- ▶ @Component:@Controller @Service and @Repository
- ▶ @Qualifier - while autowiring, fix the name to an particular bean
- ▶ @Required - mandatory to inject, apply on setter
- ▶ @PostConstructs- Life cycle post
- ▶ @PreDestroy- Life cycle pre

- ▶ JSR 250 Annotations:
 - ▶ @Resource, @PostConstruct/ @PreDestroy, @Component
- ▶ JSR 330 Annotations:
 - ▶ @Named annotation in place of @Resouce
 - ▶ @Inject annotation in place of @Autowired





Agenda

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DI using Java Configuration

```
@Configuration
@ComponentScan(basePackages={"com.sample.bank.*"})
@Scope(value="prototype")
public class AppConfig {

    @Bean(autowire=Autowire.BY_TYPE)
    @Scope(value="prototype")
    public AccountService accountService() {
        AccountServiceImp accountService=new AccountServiceImp();
        //accountService.setAccountDao(accountDao());
        return accountService;
    }

    @Bean
    public AccountDao accountDao() {
        AccountDao accountDao=new AccountDaoImp();
        return accountDao;
    }
}

AnnotationConfigApplicationContext ctx=new AnnotationConfigApplicationContext(AppConfig.class);

AccountService s=ctx.getBean("accountService", AccountService.class);
s.transfer(1, 2, 100);
```

@PropertySource & Using Environment to retrieve properties

```
@Configuration
@ComponentScan(basePackages={"com.sample.bank.*"})
@PropertySource("classpath:db.properties")
public class AppConfig {
    @Autowired
    private Environment env;

    private Connection con;

    @Bean
    public Connection getConnection() {

        try{
            Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");
        } catch (ClassNotFoundException ex) {
            ex.printStackTrace();
        }
        try{
            con=DriverManager.getConnection(env.getProperty("jdbc.url"),
                                           env.getProperty("jdbc.username"),
                                           env.getProperty("jdbc.password"));
        } catch (SQLException ex) {
            ex.printStackTrace();
        }
        return con;
    }
}
```

```
1 jdbc.driverClassName=com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
2 jdbc.url=jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/foo
3 jdbc.username=root
4 jdbc.password=root
```

```
AnnotationConfigApplicationContext ctx=new AnnotationConfigApplicationContext(AppConfig.class);
Connection con = (Connection) ctx.getBean("getConnection");
if (con!=null)
    System.out.println("done");
```

Profile Using Java configuration

- ▶ What are Profiles?
 - ▶ @Profile allow developers to register beans by condition

```
public class Foo {  
    private String name;  
  
    public String getName() {  
        return name;  
    }  
  
    public void setName(String name) {  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
}
```

```
@org.springframework.context.annotation.Configuration  
public class Configuration {  
  
    @Bean  
    @Profile("test")  
    public Foo testFoo(){  
        Foo foo=new Foo();  
        foo.setName("test");  
        return foo;  
    }  
  
    @Bean  
    @Profile("dev")  
    public Foo devFoo(){  
        Foo foo=new Foo();  
        foo.setName("dev");  
    }  
}
```

```
System.setProperty(AbstractEnvironment.ACTIVE_PROFILES_PROPERTY_NAME, "dev");  
ApplicationContext context = new AnnotationConfigApplicationContext(AppConfig.class);  
Foo foo = context.getBean(Foo.class);  
System.out.println(foo.getName());
```

wo profile

- ▶ If profile "dev" is enabled, return a simple cache manager
ConcurrentMapCacheManager
- ▶ If profile "production" is enabled, return an advanced cache manager -
EhCacheCacheManager