

Spring Framework



Spring Framework







What is Spring Framework? (1)

Light-weight yet comprehensive framework for building Java SE and Java EE applications



What is Spring Framework? (2)

- Spring Framework is a Java platform that provides comprehensive infrastructure support for developing Java applications. Spring handles the infrastructure so you can focus on your application.
- Spring enables you to build applications from "plain old Java objects" (POJOs) and to apply enterprise services non-invasively to POJOs. This capability applies to the Java SE programming model and to full and partial Java EE.
- Examples of how you, as an application developer, can use the Spring platform advantage:
 - Make a Java method execute in a database transaction without having to deal with transaction APIs.
 - Make a local Java method a remote procedure without having to deal with remote APIs.
 - Make a local Java method a management operation without having to deal with JMX APIs.
 - Make a local Java method a message handler without having to deal with JMS APIs.



Overview Of Spring Framework

- The Spring Framework is a lightweight solution and a potential one-stop-shop for building your enterpriseready applications.
- Spring is modular, allowing you to use only those parts that you need, without having to bring in the rest.
 - You can use the **IoC** container, with Struts on top, but you can also use only the Hibernate integration code or the JDBC abstraction layer.
- The Spring Framework supports declarative transaction management, remote access to your logic through RMI or web services, and various options for persisting your data.
- It offers a full-featured MVC framework, and enables you to integrate AOP transparently into your software.







Key Features (1)

- JavaBeans-based configuration management, applying Inversion-of-Control principles, specifically using the Dependency Injection technique
 - This aims to reduce dependencies of components on specific implementations of other components.
- A core bean factory, which is usable globally
- Generic abstraction layer for database transaction management







Overview Of Spring Framework

- Spring is designed to be non-intrusive, meaning that your domain logic code generally has no dependencies on the framework itself.
- In your integration layer (such as the data access layer), some dependencies on the data access technology and the Spring libraries will exist.
- However, it should be easy to isolate these dependencies from the rest of your code base







Key Features (2)

- Built-in generic strategies for JTA and a single JDBC DataSource
 - This removes the dependency on a Java EE environment for transaction support.
- Integration with persistence frameworks Hibernate, JDO and iBATIS.
- MVC web application framework, built on core Spring functionality, supporting many technologies for generating views, including JSP, FreeMarker, Velocity, Tiles, iText, and POI.







Why Use Spring Framework?



- Wiring of components through Dependency Injection
 - Promote9 de-coupling among the parts that make the application
- Design to interfaces
 - Insulates a user of a functionality from implementation details

- □ Test-Driven Development (TDD)
 - POJO classes can be tested without being tied up with the framework



- Declarative programming through AOP
 - Easily configured aspects, esp. transaction support
- Simplify use of popular technologies
 - Abstractions insulate application from specifics, eliminate redundant code
 - Handle common error conditions
 - Underlying technology specifics still accessible



- Conversion of checked exceptions to unchecked
- Extremely modular and flexible
- Well designed
 - Easy to extend
 - Many reusable classes







- Integration with other technologies
 - EJB for J2EE
 - Hibernate, iBates, JDBC (for data access)
 - Velocity (for presentation)
 - Struts and WebWork (For web)







Spring Framework

DAO

Spring JDBC Transaction management

AOP

Spring AOP AspectJ Integration

ORM

Hibernate
JPA
TopLink
JDO
OJB
iBatis

JEE

JMX JMS JCA Remoting EJBs Email Web

Spring Web MVC Framework Integration Struts WebWork

Tapestry

Rich View Support JSPs

Velocity FreeMarker PDF

Jasper Reports Excel

Spring Portlet MVC

Core

The IoC container







Core Package

- Core package is the most fundamental part of the framework and provides the IoC and Dependency Injection features
- The basic concept here is the BeanFactory, which provides a sophisticated implementation of the factory pattern which removes the need for programmatic singletons and allows you to decouple the configuration and specification of dependencies from your actual program logic



The IOC Container and Dependency Injection







Dependency Injection and IOC Container

- Java applications -- a loose term that runs the gamut from constrained applets to n-tier serverside enterprise applications -- typically consist of objects that collaborate to form the application proper.
- Thus the objects in an application have dependencies on each other
- Although the Java platform provides a wealth of application development functionality, it lacks the means to organize the basic building blocks into a coherent whole, leaving that task to architects and developers



Dependency Injection and IOC Container

- Architects and Developers can use design patterns such as Factory, Abstract Factory, Builder, Decorator, and Service Locator to compose the various classes and object instances that make up an application
- Patterns are formalized best practices that you must implement yourself in your application.
- The Spring Framework Inversion of Control (IoC) component addresses this concern by providing a formalized means of composing disparate components into a fully overking application ready for use







Dependency Injection (DI): Basic concept



Spring Dependency Injection

- A kind of Inversion of Control (IoC)
- "Hollywood Principle"
 - Don't call me, I'll call you
- "Container" resolves (injects) dependencies of components by setting implementation object (push)
 - As opposed to component instantiating or Service Locator pattern where component locates implementation (pull)
- Martin Fowler calls Dependency Injection







Benefits of Dependency Injection

- Flexible
 - Avoid adding lookup code in business logic
- Testable
 - No need to depend on external resources or containers for testing
- Maintainable
 - Allows reuse in different application environments by changing configuration files instead of code
 - Promotes a consistent approach across all applications and teams



Two Dependency Injection Variants

- Constructor dependency Injection
 - Dependencies are provided through the constructors of the component
- Setter dependency injection
 - Dependencies are provided through the JavaBean style setter methods of the component
 - More popular than Constructor dependency injection



Constructor Dependency Injection

```
public class ConstructorInjection {
   private Dependency dep;
   public ConstructorInjection(Dependency dep) {
            this.dep = dep;
```









