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Suresh Kumar

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Spring, Spring Boot Annotations Cheat sheet

As known there are a number of Annotations provided by Java's Spring, Spring Boot Framework, and it would be quite difficult to remember all. Hence I had comeup with below Spring, Spring Boot Annotations Cheat Sheet, to help the readers.





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Spring Core related Annotations:

@Bean — method annotated with @Bean creates and returns Bean. Spring Container calls such methods, automatically.

@Configuration — Class annotated with @Configuration has methods annotated with @Bean or has data members annotated with @Value

@Scope — indicates Scope of a Bean such as Singleton, Prototype, Session, etc...

@Lazy — indicates that Bean needs to be created on Demand only, i.e when there is explicit request

@Autowired — indicates Bean needs to be automatically created by Spring Container.

@Qualifier — used along with @Bean or @Autowired to avoid ambiguity during Bean creation by Spring Container



`@Component` — indicates a class as Component, so that it can be recognized by `@ComponentScan`, automatically. As known, all Component classes are automatically scanned and loaded by Spring Container.

`@ComponentScan` — scans one or more packages/subpackages for Components.

`@Service` — Components in Service Layer need to be annotated with `@Service`

`@Repository` — Components in Repository Layer need to be annotated with `@Repository`

`@SpringBootApplication` — This annotation is used with main class of Spring Boot Application

`@Value` — Data members of a Configuration class are automatically loaded from Configuration file(such as `application.properties`)

`@ConfigurationProperties` — Class annotated with `@ConfigurationProperties` automatically loads data members(with matching name)from Configuration file(such as `application.properties`)



`@RestController` — Class annotated with `@RestController` has REST end points.

`@RequestBody` — used with method parameter of REST end point. This annotation automatically deserializes the body(of Http request) into a Model or Entity object.

`@PathVariable` — used with method parameter of REST end point. It automatically retrieves a Path variable into the method parameter of REST end point.

`@RequestParam` — used with method parameter of REST end point. It automatically retrieves a Query parameter into the method parameter of REST end point.

REST End points are annotated with any of below annotation, to indicate specific HTTP method

1. `@RequestMapping`
2. `@GetMapping`
3. `@PostMapping`



@ControllerAdvice — to Handle REST API Exceptions

@Valid — used with @RequestBody , to automatically validate the data members during deserialization. This annotation works along with Validation rules such as @NotNull, @Max, etc...

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Spring Boot Data JPA related annotations:

@Entity — class which need to be mapped with underlying DB Table

@Table — Used along with @Entity annotated, to specify custom name for DB Table(by default DB Table has same name as Entity Class name)

@Column — Used with Data members of Entity class, to indicate a Column of DB Table.

Data field Validation related — @NotNull, @Max, @Min, @Positive, @Negative, etc...



Security related Annotations:

`@CrossOrigin` — Can be used with Class or method(s), indicating by which Origins(domain name or domain name patterns) the REST end points can be invoked.

Below annotations used for method level Security



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1. `@Secured`
2. `@PreAuthorize`
3. `@PermitAll`

Caching related Annotations:

`@EnableCaching` — Used along with `@SpringBootApplication`, which enables the application to perform Cache related operations

`@Cacheable` — Adds an entry to the Cache

`@CachePut` — Updates an existing entry in the Cache



@Transactional — Used by class/interface or method, indicates the method(s) is executed under a Transaction

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Thanks for reading this Post, and Happy Learning!!!

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I will be sharing Spring Cloud related Annotations, shortly.