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# Annotations and Component Scanning

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Annotation-based configuration



## Objectives

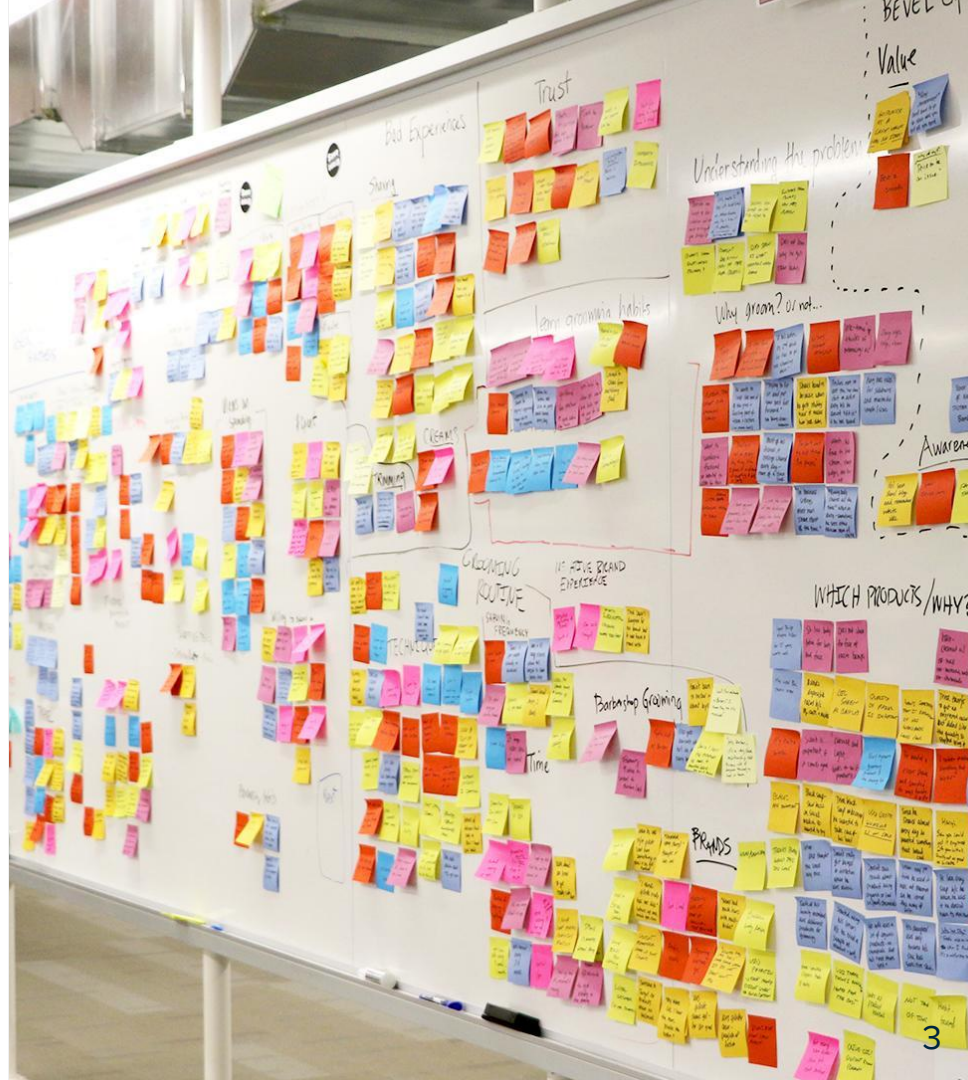
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After completing this lesson, you should be able to do the following

- Explain and use Annotation-based Configuration
- Discuss Best Practices for Configuration choices
- Use **@PostConstruct** and **@PreDestroy**
- Explain and use “*Stereotype*” Annotations

# Agenda

- **Annotation-based Configuration**
- Best Practices
- `@PostConstruct`, `@PreDestroy`
- Stereotypes, Meta Annotations
- Lab
- Optional topics:  
    `@Resource`, JSR 330



## Before – *Explicit* Bean Definition

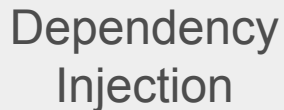
- Configuration is external to bean-class
  - *Separation of concerns*
  - Java-based dependency injection

```
@Configuration
public class TransferModuleConfig {

    @Bean public TransferService transferService() {
        return new TransferServiceImpl( accountRepository() );
    }

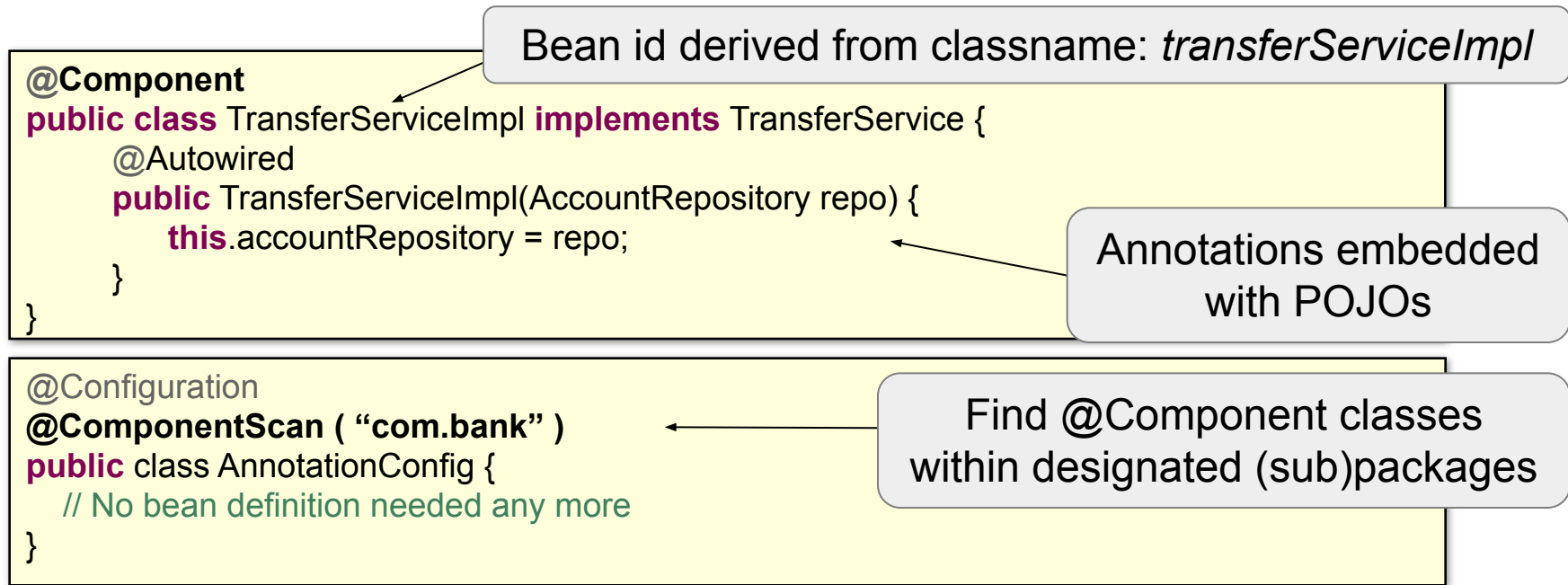
    @Bean public AccountRepository accountRepository() {
        ...
    }
}
```

Dependency  
Injection



## After - *Implicit* Configuration

- Annotation-based configuration *within* bean-class
- Component-scanning



# Usage of @Autowired

Unique dependency of  
correct **type** *must* exist

- Constructor-injection (recommended practice)

```
@Autowired // Optional if this is the only constructor
public TransferServiceImpl(AccountRepository a) {
    this.accountRepository = a;
}
```

- Method-injection

```
@Autowired
public void setAccountRepository(AccountRepository a) {
    this.accountRepository = a;
}
```

- Field-injection

```
@Autowired
private AccountRepository accountRepository;
```

Even when field is private!!  
– *but* hard to unit test, see URL

# @Autowired Dependencies: Required or Optional?

- Default behavior: required

```
@Autowired  
public void setAccountRepository(AccountRepository a) {  
    this.accountRepository = a;  
}
```

Exception if no  
dependency found

- Use required attribute to override default behavior

```
@Autowired(required=false)  
public void setAccountRepository(AccountRepository a) {  
    this.accountRepository = a;  
}
```

Only inject *if*  
dependency exists

# Java 8 Optional<T>

- Another way to inject optional dependencies
  - `Optional<T>` introduced to reduce null pointer errors

```
@Autowired(required=false)
public MyClass(AccountService
               accountService){
}

public void doSomething() {
    if (accountService != null) {
        // do something
    }
}
```

```
@Autowired
public MyClass(Optional<AccountService>
               accountService){
}

public void doSomething() {
    accountService.ifPresent( s -> {
        // s is the AccountService instance,
        // use s to do something
    });
}
```

Note the use of the lamda



# Constructor vs Setter Dependency Injection

- Spring doesn't care (can use either)
  - But which is better?

Constructors	Setters
Mandatory dependencies	Circular dependencies possible
Dependencies can be immutable	Dependencies are mutable
Concise (pass several params at once)	Could be verbose for several params
	Inherited automatically

- Follow the same rules as standard Java
  - Constructor injection is generally preferred
  - Be consistent across your project team
  - Many classes use both

# Autowiring and Disambiguation – 1

```
@Component
public class TransferServiceImpl implements TransferService {
    @Autowired
    public TransferServiceImpl(AccountRepository accountRepository) { ... }
}
```

```
@Component
public class JpaAccountRepository implements AccountRepository {..}
```

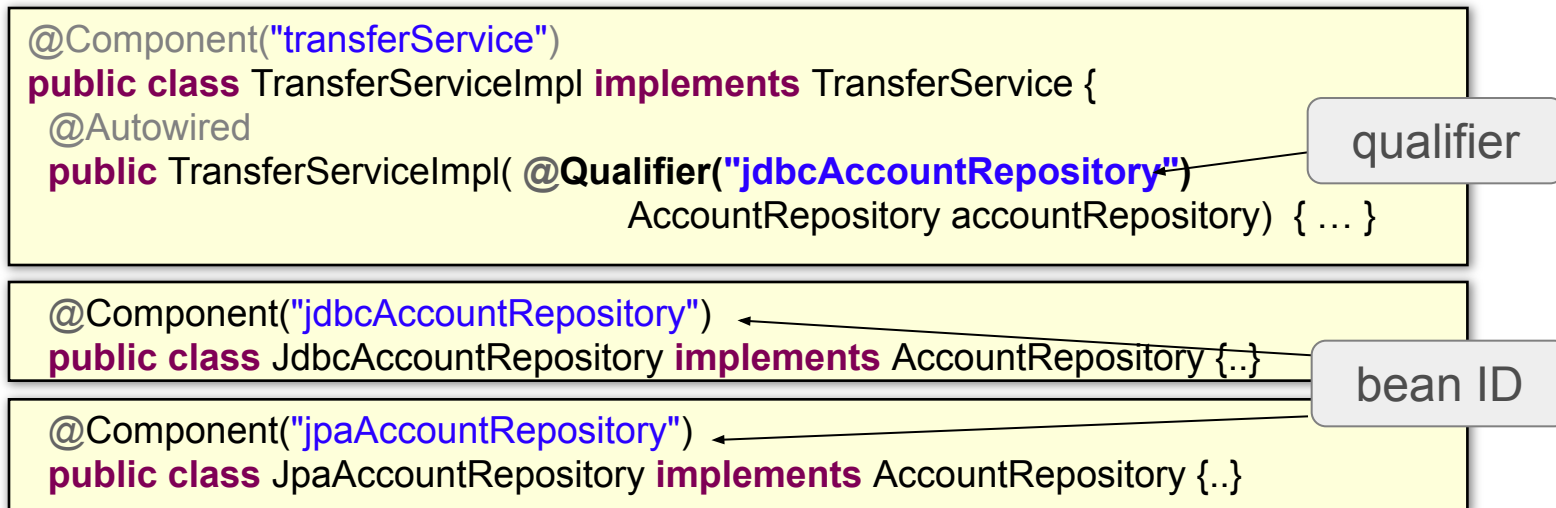
```
@Component
public class JdbcAccountRepository implements AccountRepository {..}
```

Which one should get injected?

At startup: *NoSuchBeanDefinitionException*, no unique bean of type [AccountRepository] is defined: expected single bean but found 2...

# Autowiring and Disambiguation – 2

- Use of the `@Qualifier` annotation



`@Qualifier` also available with method injection and field injection

Component names should *not* show implementation details *unless* there are 2 implementations of the *same* interface (as here)

# Autowiring and Disambiguation – 3

## Autowired resolution rules

1. Look for unique bean of required *type*
2. Use @Qualifier if supplied
3. Try to find a matching bean by *name*

## Example

We have multiple *Queue* beans

Spring finds bean with id matching what is being set: “**ack**”

```
@Autowired
public MyBean(Queue ack) {
    ...
}
```

```
@Autowired
public void setQueue(Queue ack) {
    ...
}
```

```
@Autowired
private Queue ack;
```

Looks for Queue bean with id = “**ack**”

# Component Names

- When not specified
  - Names are auto-generated
    - De-capitalized non-qualified classname by default
    - *But* will pick up implementation details from classname
  - *Recommendation*: never rely on generated names!
- When specified
  - Allow disambiguation when 2 bean classes implement the same interface



Common strategy: avoid using qualifiers when possible.  
*Usually rare to have 2 beans of same type in ApplicationContext*

# Using @Value to set Attributes

- Constructor-injection

Can use \$ variables or SpEL

```
@Autowired // Optional if this is the only constructor
public TransferServiceImpl(@Value("${daily.limit}") int max) {
    this.maxTransfersPerDay = max;
}
```

- Method-injection

```
@Autowired
public void setDailyLimit(@Value("${daily.limit}") int max) {
    this.maxTransfersPerDay = max;
}
```

- Field-injection

```
@Value("#{environment['daily.limit']}")
int maxTransfersPerDay;
```

Not private so we can initialize in a unit-test

# Delayed Initialization

Careful – often misused.  
Most beans are *not* lazy.

- Beans normally created on startup when application context created
- Lazy beans created first time used
  - When dependency injected
  - By `ApplicationContext.getBean` methods
- Useful if bean's dependencies *not* available at startup

```
@Lazy @Component
public class MailService {
    public MailService(@Value("smtp:...") String url) {
        // connect to mail-server
    }
    ...
}
```

SMTP server may not be running  
when this process starts up

# Annotations syntax vs Java Config

- Similar options are available

```
@Component("transferService")
@Scope("prototype")
@Profile("dev")
@Lazy(true)
public class TransferServiceImpl
    implements TransferService {
    @Autowired
    public TransferServiceImpl
        (AccountRepository accRep) { ... }
}
```

*Annotations*

```
@Configuration
public class TransferConfiguration
    @Bean(name="transferService")
    @Scope("prototype")
    @Profile("dev")
    @Lazy(true)
    public TransferService tsvc() {
        return
            new TransferServiceImpl(
                accountRepository());
    }
}
```

*Java Configuration*



# Agenda

- Annotation-based Configuration
- **Best Practices**
- @PostConstruct, @PreDestroy
- Stereotypes, Meta Annotations
- Lab
- Optional topics:
  - @Resource, JSR 330



# Autowiring Constructors

- If a class *only* has a default constructor
  - Nothing to annotate
- If a class has *only one* non-default constructor
  - It is the only constructor available, Spring will call it
  - `@Autowired` is optional
- If a class has *more than one* constructor
  - Spring invokes zero-argument constructor by default (if it exists)
  - Or you *must* annotate with `@Autowired` the one you want Spring to use



In our examples we use `@Autowired`, *even when it is optional*, so that you can see Dependency Injection happening.

# About Component Scanning

- Components are scanned at startup
  - JAR dependencies also scanned!
  - Could result in slower startup time if too many files scanned
    - Especially for large applications
    - A few seconds slower in the worst case
- What are the best practices?

# Component Scanning Best Practices

- Really bad:

```
@ComponentScan ( { "org", "com" } )
```

All “org” and “com”  
packages in the classpath  
will be scanned!!

- Still bad:

```
@ComponentScan ( "com" )
```

- OK:

```
@ComponentScan ( "com.bank.app" )
```

- Optimized:

```
@ComponentScan ( { "com.bank.app.repository",  
                  "com.bank.app.service", "com.bank.app.controller" } )
```

# When to use what?

# Java

## Java Configuration

- Pros:
  - Is centralized in one (or a few) places
  - Write any Java code you need
  - Can unit-test the configuration class
  - Can be used for all classes (not just your own)
- Cons:
  - More verbose than annotations

# When to use what?



## Component Scanning

- Nice for your own beans
- Pros:
  - Single place to edit (just the class)
  - Allows for very rapid development
- Cons:
  - Configuration spread across your code base
    - Harder to debug/maintain
  - Only works for your own code
  - Mixing configuration and code (bad sep. of concerns)

# Mixing Java Config and Annotations

- You can mix and match in many ways
- Common approach:
  - Use annotations for
    - Your own classes
    - Where usage of stereotype annotations can add value (we will cover stereotype annotations in the later part of this presentation)
  - Use Java Configuration for
    - Third-party beans that aren't annotated
    - Legacy code that can't be changed
    - When managing configurations in a single logical location is an important issue

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- Annotation-based Configuration
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## @PostConstruct and @PreDestroy

- Add behavior at startup and shutdown

```
public class JdbcAccountRepository {  
    @PostConstruct  
    void populateCache() { }  
  
    @PreDestroy  
    void flushCache() { }  
}
```

Method called at *startup* after all dependencies are injected

Method called at *shutdown* prior to destroying the bean instance



Annotated methods can have any visibility but *must* take *no* parameters and *only* return *void*.

## About @PostConstruct & @PreDestroy

- Beans are created in the usual ways:
  - Returned from @Bean methods
  - Found and created by the component-scanner
- Spring then invokes these methods *automatically*
  - During bean-creation process
- These are not Spring annotations
  - Defined by JSR-250, part of Java since Java 6
  - In `javax.annotation` package
  - Supported by Spring, *and* by Java EE

# @PostConstruct

- Called after setter injections are performed

```
public class JdbcAccountRepository {  
    private DataSource dataSource;  
  
    @Autowired  
    public void setDataSource(DataSource dataSource) {  
        this.dataSource = dataSource; }  
  
    @PostConstruct  
    public void populateCache()  
    { Connection conn = dataSource.getConnection(); //... }  
}
```

1

2

1

2

● → Constructor injection

→ Setter injection

→ @PostConstruct method(s) called

## @PreDestroy

**NOTE:** PreDestroy methods called if application shuts down *normally*. **Not** if the process dies or is killed.

- Called when a *ConfigurableApplicationContext* is *closed*
  - Useful for releasing resources & 'cleaning up'
  - **Not** called for prototype beans

```
ConfigurableApplicationContext context = SpringApplication.run( ... );  
...  
// Trigger call of all @PreDestroy annotated methods  
context.close();
```

Causes Spring to  
invoke this method

```
public class JdbcAccountRepository {  
    @PreDestroy  
    public void flushCache() { ... }  
    ...  
}
```

# Lifecycle Methods via **@Bean**

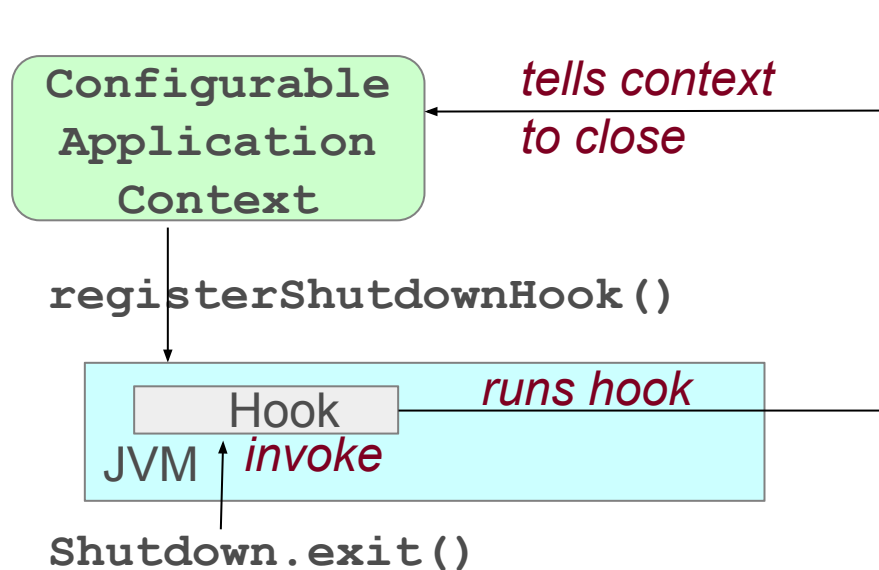
- Alternatively, **@Bean** has options to define these *life-cycle* methods

```
@Bean (initMethod="populateCache", destroyMethod="flushCache")  
public AccountRepository accountRepository() {  
    // ...  
}
```

- Common Usage:
  - **@PostConstruct**/**@PreDestroy** for your own classes
  - **@Bean** properties for classes you didn't write and can't annotate

# Use a JVM Shutdown Hook

- Shutdown hooks
  - Automatically run when JVM shuts down
- **SpringApplication.run**
  - Does this automatically
  - Returns a **ConfigurableApplicationContext**



```
ConfigurableApplicationContext context = SpringApplication.run(...);  
// Registered the shutdownHook for you
```

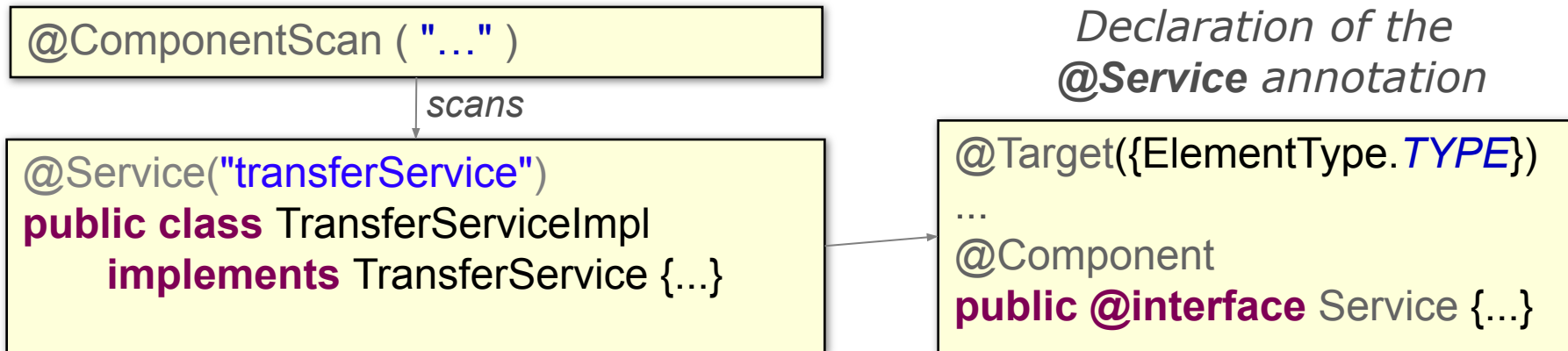
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- Best Practices
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- **Stereotypes, Meta Annotations**
- Lab
- Optional topics:
  - `@Resource`, JSR 330



# Stereotype Annotations

- Component scanning also checks for annotations that are themselves annotated with `@Component`
  - So-called stereotype annotations

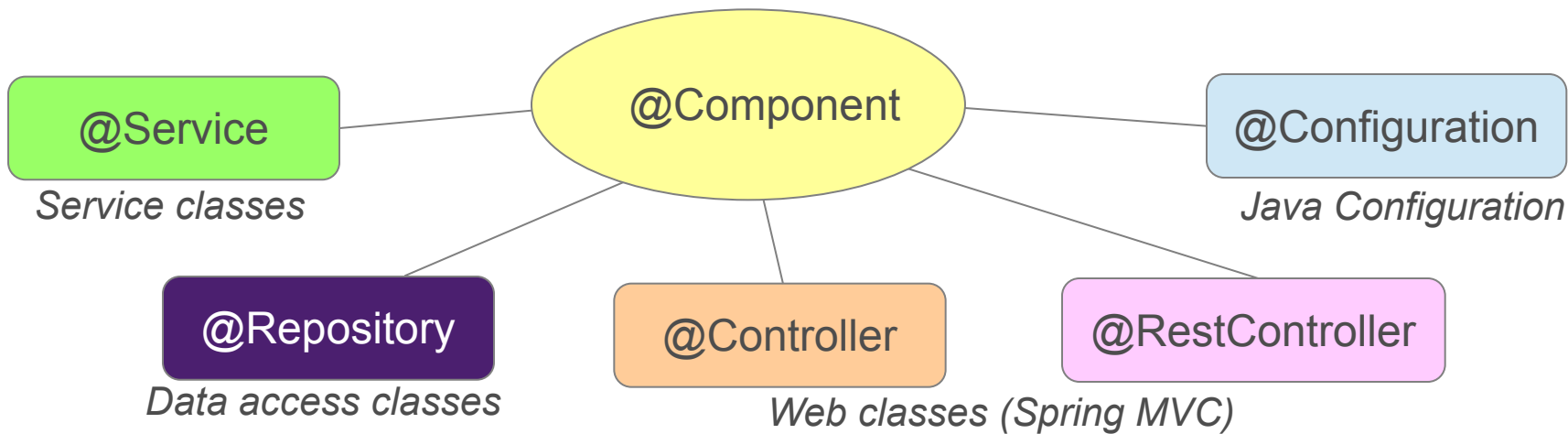


@Service annotation is part of the Spring framework



# Predefined Stereotype Annotations

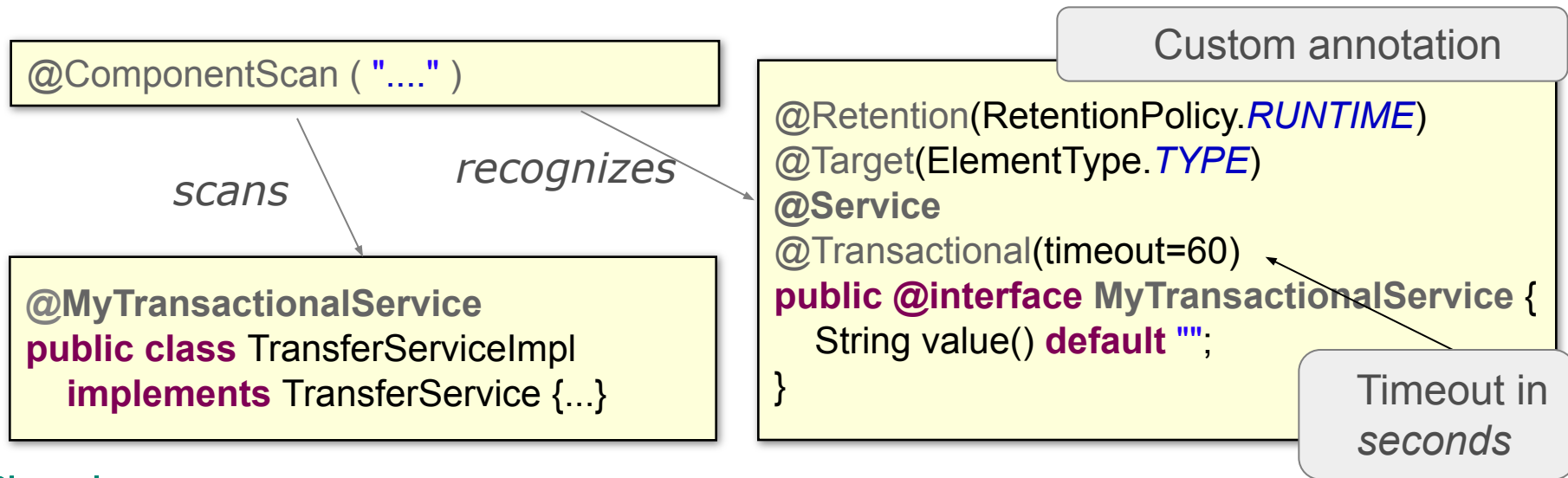
- Spring framework stereotype annotations



Other Spring projects provide their own stereotype annotations  
(Spring Web-Services, Spring Integration...)

# Meta-annotations

- Annotation which can be used to annotate other annotations
  - e.g. all service beans should be configurable using component scanning and be transactional



# Summary

- Spring beans can be defined:
  - Explicitly using `@Bean` methods
  - Implicitly using `@Component` and component-scanning
- Most applications use both
  - Implicit for your classes
  - Explicit for the rest
- Can perform initialization and clean-up
  - Use `@PostConstruct` and `@PreDestroy`
- Use Spring's stereotypes and/or define your own meta annotations

A man with a beard and a woman are sitting at a desk, looking at a computer monitor. The man is pointing at the screen. The image is overlaid with a dark blue semi-transparent filter.

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## ***Lab: Annotation and Component Scanning***

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**Lab project:  
16-annotations**

**Anticipated Lab time:  
45 Minutes**

**Optional Topics: @Resource and JSR 330 to follow**

# Agenda

- Annotation-based Configuration
- Best Practices
- @PostConstruct, @PreDestroy
- Stereotypes, Meta Annotations
- Lab
- **Optional topics:** ←  
    **@Resource, JSR 330**

**Note:** Advanced or Optional topics after Lab *not* required for Certification



# Using @Resource

- From JSR-250, supported by EJB 3.0 and Spring
  - Identifies dependencies by name, not by type
    - Name is Spring bean-name
    - @Autowired matches by type
  - Supports setter and field injection *only*

```
@Resource(name="jdbcAccountRepository")  
public void setAccountRepository(AccountRepository repo) {  
    this.accountRepository = repo;  
}
```

Setter  
Injection

```
@Resource(name="jdbcAccountRepository")  
private AccountRepository accountRepository;
```

Field  
injection

# Qualifying @Resource

**@Autowired:** type *then* name  
**@Resource:** name *then* type

- When no name is supplied
  - Inferred from property/field name
  - Or falls back on injection by type
- Example
  - Looks for bean called *accountRepository*
    - because method is **setAccountRepository**
  - Then looks for bean of type *AccountRepository*

```
@Resource
public void setAccountRepository(AccountRepository repo) {
    this.accountRepository = repo;
}
```

# JSR 330

- Java Specification Request 330
  - Also known as `@Inject`
  - Joint JCP effort by Google and SpringSource
  - Standardizes internal DI annotations
  - Published late 2009
    - Spring is a valid JSR-330 implementation
- Subset of functionality compared to Spring's `@Autowired` support
  - `@Inject` has 80% of what you need
  - Need `@Autowired` for the rest
  - Recommendation: use Spring annotations instead



# JSR 330 annotations

```
@ComponentScan ( "...")
```

Also scans JSR-330 annotations

```
import javax.inject.Inject;  
import javax.inject.Named;
```

Should be specified for component scanning (even without a name)

```
@Named  
public class TransferServiceImpl implements TransferService {  
    @Inject  
    public TransferServiceImpl( @Named("accountRepository")  
        AccountRepository accountRepository)    { ... }  
}
```

```
import javax.inject.Named;
```

```
@Named("accountRepository")  
public class JdbcAccountRepository implements AccountRepository { ... }
```

# From @Autowired to @Inject

Spring	JSR 330	Comments
@Autowired	@Inject	@Inject always mandatory, has no required option
@Component	@Named	Spring also scans for @Named
@Scope	@Scope	JSR 330 Scope for meta-annotation and injection points only
@Scope ("singleton")	@Singleton	JSR 330 default scope is like Spring's 'prototype'
@Qualifier	@Named	
@Value	No equivalent	SpEL specific
@Required	Redundant	@Inject <i>always</i> required
@Lazy	No equivalent	Useful when needed, often abused