1.1 Introduction to Spring Framework and IOC Container

Why do we need Spring Framework over Java EE?

Before **2003**, developers used Java EE (Jakarta EE) to build *enterprise applications*, but it was complex, heavy, and required lengthy configuration before writing any business logic.

Problem:

- Too much boilerplate code.
- Complex XML configuration.
- Tight coupling between components.
- Difficult to test and maintain.

Spring Framework Solution: Introduced by Rod Johnson in 2003, Spring provided a lightweight, modular, and non-invasive approach using:

- Dependency Injection (DI) for loose coupling.
- Aspect-Oriented Programming (AOP) for separating concerns.
- **Easy integration** with existing tech (Hibernate, JDBC, etc.).
- Minimal configuration (later further simplified by Spring Boot).

While **Spring Framework** made Java development <u>easier</u> than **Java EE**, it still required **a lot of configurations** to get started— setting up **beans**, **servers**, and **dependencies** manually.

To solve this, in 2014, after VMware acquired Spring, they introduced Spring Boot.

What is Spring Framework?

- Spring is a Dependency Injection framework to make java applications loosely coupled.
- Spring framework makes the development process easy for JavaEE applications.

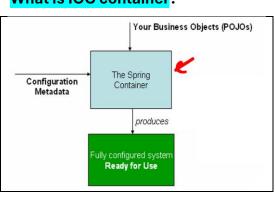
Spring enables you to build applications from "plain old Java objects" (POJOs) and to apply enterprise services non-invasively to POJOs.

• Spring was developed by Rod Johnson in 2003.

Important Components:

- Core Container
- AOP (Aspect-Oriented Programming)
- JDBC (Java Database Connectivity)
- Web
- Testing

What is IOC container?



In the **Spring Framework**, the IoC container is responsible for **managing** the **components** of an application and **injecting dependencies** into them. The container creates the **objects** (**beans**), **wires** them together, **configures** them, and manages their **complete lifecycle**.

