

1.5 Spring Boot vs Spring Framework

Feature	Spring Framework	Spring Boot
1. Starter Dependencies	You have to <i>manually add</i> individual <i>dependencies</i> (e.g., Spring MVC, Jackson, etc.)	Spring Boot provides <i>starter POMs</i> like <i>spring-boot-starter-web</i> that <i>auto-import</i> required <i>dependencies</i> .
2. Auto Configuration	Requires <i>manual configuration</i> of <i>beans</i> , <i>data sources</i> , <i>view resolvers</i> , etc.	Uses <i>@EnableAutoConfiguration</i> to automatically configure based on <i>classpath contents</i> .
3. Externalized Configuration	Configuration mostly through <i>applicationContext.xml</i> or <i>Java Config</i> .	Supports <i>application.properties</i> or <i>application.yml</i> for <i>external config</i> (e.g., port, DB URL).
4. Embedded Servers	You need to deploy <i>WAR</i> to an <i>external server</i> like Tomcat.	Comes with <i>embedded servers</i> (Tomcat, Jetty, etc.) → Just run the <i>jar</i> with <i>main()</i> method.
5. Built-in Metrics & Health Checks	No built-in support; you need to add <i>Actuator</i> -like <i>tools</i> manually.	Built-in support via <i>Spring Boot Actuator</i> → Get health checks, metrics, and endpoints easily.