
Normally, you will split a large Spring XML bean files (<http://www.mkyong.com/spring/load-multiple-spring-bean-configuration-file/>) into multiple small files, group by module or category, to make things more maintainable and modular. For example,

```
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
      xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
      xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
      http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans-2.5.xsd">

    <import resource="config/customer.xml"/>
    <import resource="config/scheduler.xml"/>

</beans>
```

Markup

In Spring3 JavaConfig, the equivalent functionality is `@Import`.

```
package com.mkyong.config;

import org.springframework.context.annotation.Configuration;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Import;

@Configuration
@Import({ CustomerConfig.class, SchedulerConfig.class })
public class AppConfig {

}
```

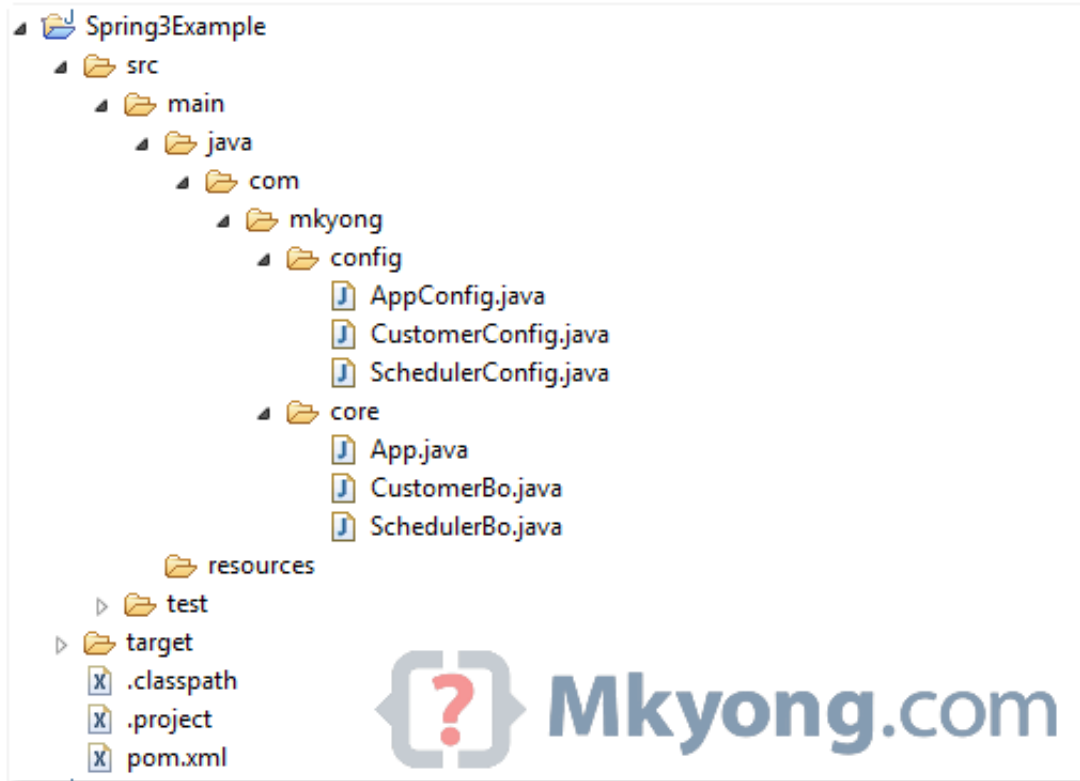
Java

@Import Example

See a full example of using JavaConfig `@Import`.

1. Directory Structure

Directory structure of this example.



2. Spring Beans

Two simple Spring beans.

File : CustomerBo.java

```
package com.mkyong.core;

public class CustomerBo {

    public void printMsg(String msg) {

        System.out.println("CustomerBo : " + msg);
    }

}
```

Java

File : SchedulerBo.java

Java

```
package com.mkyong.core;

public class SchedulerBo {

    public void printMsg(String msg) {

        System.out.println("SchedulerBo : " + msg);
    }

}
```

3. @Configuration example

Now, use JavaConfig `@Configuration` to declare above beans.

File : CustomerConfig.java

```
package com.mkyong.config;

import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Configuration;

import com.mkyong.core.CustomerBo;

@Configuration
public class CustomerConfig {

    @Bean(name="customer")
    public CustomerBo customerBo(){

        return new CustomerBo();
    }

}
```

Java

File : SchedulerConfig.java

Java

```
package com.mkyong.config;

import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Configuration;
import com.mkyong.core.SchedulerBo;

@Configuration
public class SchedulerConfig {

    @Bean(name="scheduler")
    public SchedulerBo suchedulerBo(){

        return new SchedulerBo();

    }

}
```

4. @Import example

Use `@Import` to load multiple configuration files.

File : AppConfig.java

```
package com.mkyong.config;

import org.springframework.context.annotation.Configuration;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Import;

@Configuration
@Import({ CustomerConfig.class, SchedulerConfig.class })
public class AppConfig {

}
```

Java

5. Run it

Load the main configuration file , and test it.

Java

```
package com.mkyong.core;

import org.springframework.context.ApplicationContext;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.AnnotationConfigApplicationContext;
import com.mkyong.config.AppConfig;

public class App {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        ApplicationContext context = new AnnotationConfigApplicationContext(
            AppConfig.class);

        CustomerBo customer = (CustomerBo) context.getBean("customer");
        customer.printMsg("Hello 1");

        SchedulerBo scheduler = (SchedulerBo) context.getBean("scheduler");
        scheduler.printMsg("Hello 2");

    }
}
```

Output

```
CustomerBo : Hello 1
SchedulerBo : Hello 2
```

Bash

Download Source Code

Download It – Spring3-JavaConfig-Import-Example.zip
(<http://www.mkyong.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/06/Spring3-JavaConfig-Import-Example.zip>) (7 KB)

References

1. Spring3 @Configuration example (<http://www.mkyong.com/spring3/spring-3-javaconfig-example/>)
2. Spring XML import example (<http://www.mkyong.com/spring/load-multiple-spring-bean-configuration-file/>)