DEPARTMENT OF
COMPUTERSCIENCE& ENGINEERING

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Experiment-9

Student Name: Abhigyan Singh
UID: 22BCS14340
Branch: BE-CSE
Section/Group: 22BCS_KRG_IOT-3/B
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Easy -Level

1. Aim: Create a simple Spring application that demonstrates Dependency Injection (DI) using Java-based configuration instead of XML. Define a Student class that depends on a Course class. Use Spring's @Configuration and @Bean annotations to inject dependencies.

Requirements:

- Define a Course class with attributes courseName and duration.
- Define a Student class with attributes name and a reference to Course.
- Use Java-based configuration (@Configuration and @Bean) to configure the beans.
- Load the Spring context in the main method and print student details.

2. Objective: To build a simple Spring application using Java-based configuration that demonstrates Dependency Injection by injecting a Course object into a Student object using @Configuration and @Bean annotations.

3. Implementation/Code:

Course.java

```
public class Course
{ private String
courseName;
private String
duration;
public Course(String courseName, String
  duration) { this.courseName = courseName;
  this.duration = duration;
}
public String
  getCourseName() {
  return
} courseName;
public String
  getDuration() {
  return duration;
}
public String toString() {
  return "Course: " + courseName + ", Duration: " + duration;
}
 }
```

Student.java

```
public class
Student { private
String name;
private Course
course;
 public Student(String name, Course course)
  { this.name = name;
  this.course = course;
 }
 public void showDetails() {

  System.out.println("Student: " + name);
  System.out.println(course);
 }
  }
```

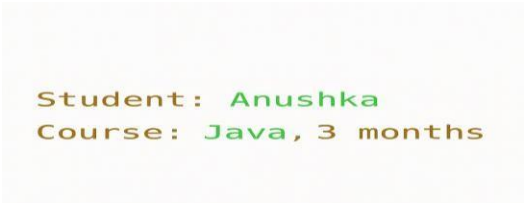
AppConfig.java

```
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
import
org.springframework.context.annotation.Configuration
; @Configuration
public class AppConfig
{ @Bean
public Course course() {
   return new Course("Java", "3 months");
}
@Bean
public Student student() {
   return new Student("Anshika", course());
}
}
```

MainApp.java

```
import  org.springframework.context.ApplicationContext;
import
org.springframework.context.annotation.AnnotationConfigApplicationContex
t; public class MainApp {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
    ApplicationContext context = new
    AnnotationConfigApplicationContext(AppConfig.class); Student student =
    context.getBean(Student.class);
   student.showDetails();
}
}
```

4. Output:



1. Learning Outcomes:

- Understand the concept of Dependency Injection (DI) in Spring Framework.
- Learn how to configure beans using Java-based configuration with @Configuration and @Bean.
- Gain practical experience in setting up and initializing a Spring application without XML.
- Learn how to manage object dependencies and lifecycle using the Spring container.
- Understand the relationship between components (Student and Course) and how DI promotes loose coupling.

## Medium -Level

1. Aim: Develop a Hibernate-based application to perform CRUD (Create, Read, Update, Delete) operations on a Student entity using Hibernate ORM with MySQL.

   Requirements:

   - Configure Hibernate using hibernate.cfg.xml.
   - Create an Entity class (Student.java) with attributes: id, name, and age.
   - Implement Hibernate SessionFactory to perform CRUD operations.
   - Test the CRUD functionality with sample data.

2. Objective: To develop a Hibernate-based application that performs CRUD operations on a Student entity usi Hibernate ORM with MySQL, configured through hibernate.cfg.xml, and managing data with the SessionFactory.

3. Implementation/Code:

hibernate.cfg.xml

```
<hibernate-configuration>
 <session-factory>
  <property name="hibernate.connection.driver_class">com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver</property>
  <property name="hibernate.connection.url">jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/testdb</property>
  <property name="hibernate.connection.username">root</property>
  <property name="hibernate.connection.password">password</property>
  <property name="hibernate.dialect">org.hibernate.dialect.MySQL8Dialect</property>
  <property name="hibernate.hbm2ddl.auto">update</property>
  <mapping class="Student"/>
 </session-factory>
 </hibernate-configuration>
```

Student.java

```
import javax.persistence.*;
@Entity
public class Student {
   @Id
   @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
   private int id;
   private String name;
   private int age;
   public Student() {}
   public Student(String name, int age) {
      this.name = name;
      this.age = age;
   }
   public int getId() {
      return id;
   }
   public String getName() {
      return name;
   }
   public void setName(String name) {
      this.name = name;
   }
   public int getAge() {
      return age;
   }
```

```
    public void setAge(int age) {
        this.age = age;
    }
    public String toString() {
        return "Student [id=" + id + ", name=" + name + ", age=" + age + "]";
    }
     }
```

HibernateUtil.java

```
import org.hibernate.SessionFactory;
import org.hibernate.cfg.Configuration;
public class HibernateUtil {
    private static final SessionFactory sessionFactory;
    static {
        sessionFactory = new Configuration().configure().buildSessionFactory();
    }
    public static SessionFactory getSessionFactory() {
        return sessionFactory;
    }
     }
```

MainCRUD.java

```
import org.hibernate.*;
public class MainCRUD {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Session session = HibernateUtil.getSessionFactory().openSession();
        Transaction tx = session.beginTransaction();
        Student s1 = new Student("Sallu", 22);
        session.save(s1);
        tx.commit();
        Student student = session.get(Student.class, 1);
        System.out.println(student);
        tx = session.beginTransaction();
        student.setAge(23);
        session.update(student);
        tx.commit();
        tx = session.beginTransaction();
        session.delete(student);
        tx.commit();
        session.close();
    }
}
```

4. Output:

```
Student{id=1, name=Anushka',
age=21)
Updated age to 23
Deleted student with id 1
```

5. Learning Outcomes:

- Understand how to configure Hibernate with hibernate.cfg.xml.
- Learn how to create and annotate entity classes for use with Hibernate ORM.
- Gain practical knowledge of performing CRUD operations (Create, Read, Update, Delete) using Hibernat
- Understand the role of SessionFactory in managing Hibernate sessions for database interaction.
- Practice integrating Hibernate with MySQL to persist and retrieve data from the database.

## Hard -Level

1. Aim: Develop a Spring-based application integrated with Hibernate to manage transactions. Create a banking system where users can transfer money between accounts, ensuring transaction consistency.
   Requirements:
   - Use Spring configuration with Hibernate ORM.
   - Implement two entity classes (Account.java and Transaction.java).
   - Use Hibernate Transaction Management to ensure atomic operations.
   - If a transaction fails, rollback should occur.
   - Demonstrate successful and failed transactions.

2. Objective: To develop a Spring-based banking application integrated with Hibernate ORM, managing money transfers between accounts with transaction consistency, rollback on failure, and demonstrating successful and failed transactions.

3. Implementation/Code:

Account.java

```
import javax.persistence.*;
@Entity
public class Account {
   @Id
   private int accountId;
   private String holderName;
   private double balance;
   public Account() {}
   public Account(int accountId, String holderName, double balance) {
      this.accountId = accountId;
      this.holderName = holderName;
      this.balance = balance;
   }
   public int getAccountId() {
      return accountId;
   }
   public void setAccountId(int accountId) {
      this.accountId = accountId;
   }
   public String getHolderName() {
      return holderName;
   }
   public void setHolderName(String holderName) {
      this.holderName = holderName;
   }
   public double getBalance() {
      return balance;
   }
   public void setBalance(double balance) {
      this.balance = balance;
   }
    }
```

BankTransaction.java

```
import javax.persistence.*;
```

```
import java.util.Date;
@Entity
public class BankTransaction {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    private int txnId;
    private int fromAcc;
    private int toAcc;
    private double amount;
    private Date txnDate = new Date();
    public BankTransaction() {}
    public BankTransaction(int fromAcc, int toAcc, double amount) {
        this.fromAcc = fromAcc;
        this.toAcc = toAcc;
        this.amount = amount;
    }
    public int getTxnId() {
        return txnId;
    }
    public void setTxnId(int txnId) {
        this.txnId = txnId;
    }
    public int getFromAcc() {
        return fromAcc;
    }
    public void setFromAcc(int fromAcc) {
        this.fromAcc = fromAcc;
    }
    public int getToAcc() {
        return toAcc;
    }
    public void setToAcc(int toAcc) {
        this.toAcc = toAcc;
    }
    public double getAmount() {
        return amount;
    }
    public void setAmount(double amount) {
        this.amount = amount;
    }
    public Date getTxnDate() {
        return txnDate;
    }
    public void setTxnDate(Date txnDate) {
        this.txnDate = txnDate;
    }
}
```

BankService.java

```
import org.hibernate.Session;
import org.hibernate.SessionFactory;
import org.springframework.transaction.annotation.Transactional;
public class BankService {
    private SessionFactory sessionFactory;
    public BankService(SessionFactory sessionFactory) {
        this.sessionFactory = sessionFactory;
```

```
    }
    @Transactional
    public void transferMoney(int fromId, int toId, double amount) {
        Session session = sessionFactory.getCurrentSession();
        Account from = session.get(Account.class, fromId);
        Account to = session.get(Account.class, toId);
        if (from.getBalance() < amount) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Insufficient Balance");
        }
        from.setBalance(from.getBalance() - amount);
        to.setBalance(to.getBalance() + amount);
        session.update(from);
        session.update(to);
        BankTransaction txn = new BankTransaction(fromId, toId, amount);
        session.save(txn);
    }
}
```

AppConfig.java

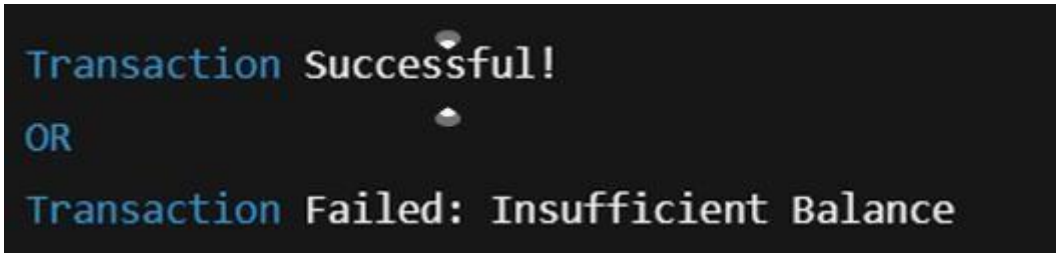
```
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Configuration;
import org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DriverManagerDataSource;
import     org.springframework.orm.hibernate5.HibernateTransactionManager;
import org.springframework.orm.hibernate5.LocalSessionFactoryBean;
import      org.springframework.transaction.annotation.EnableTransactionManagement;
import javax.sql.DataSource;
import java.util.Properties;
@Configuration
@EnableTransactionManagement
public class AppConfig {
    @Bean
    public DataSource dataSource() {
        DriverManagerDataSource ds = new DriverManagerDataSource();
        ds.setDriverClassName("com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver");
        ds.setUrl("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/testdb");
        ds.setUsername("root");
        ds.setPassword("password");
        return ds;
    }
    @Bean
    public LocalSessionFactoryBean sessionFactory() {
        LocalSessionFactoryBean lsf = new LocalSessionFactoryBean();
        lsf.setDataSource(dataSource());
        lsf.setPackagesToScan("your.package");
        Properties props = new Properties();
        props.put("hibernate.dialect", "org.hibernate.dialect.MySQL8Dialect");
        props.put("hibernate.hbm2ddl.auto", "update");
        lsf.setHibernateProperties(props);
        return lsf;
    }
    @Bean
    public HibernateTransactionManager transactionManager(SessionFactory sf) {
        return new HibernateTransactionManager(sf);
    }
    @Bean
    public BankService bankService(SessionFactory sf) {
```

```
        return new BankService(sf);
    }
}
```

MainApp.java

```
import org.springframework.context.annotation.AnnotationConfigApplicationContext;
public class MainApp {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        AnnotationConfigApplicationContext ctx = new AnnotationConfigApplicationContext(AppConfig.class);
        BankService service = ctx.getBean(BankService.class);
        try {
            service.transferMoney(101, 102, 500);
            System.out.println("Transaction Successful!");
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.out.println("Transaction Failed: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        ctx.close();
    }
}
```

4. Output:




5. Learning Outcomes:

- Understand how to integrate Spring with Hibernate ORM for transaction management.
- Learn how to design entity classes (Account and Transaction) and map them to database tables using Hiberna annotations.
- Gain hands-on experience with Hibernate Transaction Management to ensure consistency in banking operatio
- Understand how to manage transactions in a Spring-based application using @Transactional.
- Learn how to implement rollback functionality to revert changes in case of transaction failures.
- Practice handling both successful and failed transactions in a real-world banking system scenario.