# **Assignment-9-PBLJ**

## Easy Level: Spring DI with Java Config

#### 1. Configuration Class

```
// AppConfig.java
@Configuration
public class AppConfig {
    @Bean
    public Course course() {
        return new Course("Java Programming", "8 weeks");
    }

    @Bean
    public Student student(Course course) {
        Student student = new Student();
        student.setName("Alice");
        student.setCourse(course);
        return student;
    }
}
```

#### 2. Main Application

```
// Main.java
public static void main(String[] args) {
    ApplicationContext context = new AnnotationConfigApplicationContext(AppConfig.class);
    Student student = context.getBean(Student.class);
    System.out.println(student); // Outputs student details with course info
}
```

Implements Spring DI using Java config as shown in[1]

## **Medium Level: Hibernate CRUD Operations**

#### 1. Hibernate Configuration

```
<mapping class="com.example.Student"/>
```

## 2. CRUD Operations

```
// StudentDao.java
public class StudentDao {
  public void saveStudent(Student student) {
    Session session = HibernateUtil.getSessionFactory().openSession();
    Transaction tx = null;
    try {
       tx = session.beginTransaction();
       session.save(student);
       tx.commit();
     } catch (Exception e) {
       if (tx != null) tx.rollback();
       e.printStackTrace();
     } finally {
       session.close();
    }
  // Implement other CRUD methods similarly
```

## **Hard Level: Transaction Management**

## 1. Service Layer with Transactions

```
// BankServiceImpl.java

@Service
@Transactional
public class BankServiceImpl implements BankService {
    @Autowired
    private AccountDao accountDao;

public void transferFunds(Long fromId, Long toId, BigDecimal amount) {
    Account fromAccount = accountDao.findById(fromId);
    Account toAccount = accountDao.findById(toId);

if(fromAccount.getBalance().compareTo(amount) < 0) {
    throw new InsufficientFundsException("Not enough balance");
  }

fromAccount.setBalance(fromAccount.getBalance().subtract(amount));
```

```
toAccount.setBalance(toAccount.getBalance().add(amount));

accountDao.update(fromAccount);

accountDao.update(toAccount);
}
```

## 2. Transaction Rollback Configuration

```
@Configuration
@Enable Transaction Management\\
public class PersistenceConfig {
  @Bean
  public\ Platform Transaction Manager\ transaction Manager()\ \{
    HibernateTransactionManager txManager = new HibernateTransactionManager();
    txManager.setSessionFactory(sessionFactory().getObject());
    return txManager;
  }
  @Bean
  public LocalSessionFactoryBean sessionFactory() {
    LocalSessionFactoryBean sessionFactory = new LocalSessionFactoryBean();
    sessionFactory.setDataSource(dataSource());
    sessionFactory.setPackagesToScan("com.example.model");
    session Factory. set Hibernate Properties (hibernate Properties ()); \\
    return sessionFactory;
  }
}
```

## **Key Implementation Details**

## **Transaction Rollback Handling**

- Unchecked exceptions automatically trigger rollback[4]
- For checked exceptions, specify explicitly:

```
@Transactional(rollbackFor = InsufficientFundsException.class)
```

Manual rollback using TransactionAspectSupport.currentTransactionStatus().setRollbackOnly()

#### **Best Practices**

- 1. Always use try-with-resources with Hibernate Sessions [2]
- 2. Separate business logic (Service) from data access (DAO) layers
- 3. Use Hibernate's @Version for optimistic locking
- 4. Configure connection pooling (HikariCP recommended)

## **Testing Transactions**

```
@SpringBootTest
public class BankServiceTest {
    @Autowired
    private BankService bankService;

@Test
void testTransferRollback() {
    assertThrows(InsufficientFundsException.class, () -> {
        bankService.transferFunds(1L, 2L, new BigDecimal("1000"));
    });

    // Verify balances remain unchanged
}
```