

Experiment-9

Student Name: Deepu Jose UID: 22BCS15707

Branch: BE-CSE **Section/Group:** IOT-618/B

Semester: 6th Date of Performance: 11/04/25

Subject Name: PBLJ-Lab Subject Code: 22CSH-359

1. Aim:

Easy Level:

Create a Spring application using Java-based configuration to inject a Course into a Student using @Configuration and @Bean.

Medium Level:

Build a Hibernate app to perform CRUD on a Student entity using MySQL.

Hard Level:

Create a Spring-based application integrated with Hibernate ORM that:

- Transfers funds between accounts.
- Rolls back in case of failure.
- Demonstrates both successful and failed transactions.

2. Objective:

a.) Understand the Servlet Lifecycle

Learn how servlets are created, executed, and destroyed in a web application.

b.) Learn HTTP Servlet and Request-Response Mechanism

Understand how HTTP requests (GET and POST) work and how servlets handle user inputs and responses.

c.) Implement Form Handling using Servlets

Develop a servlet to accept user credentials via an HTML form and display a response.

3. Implementation/Code:

a.) Easy Problem:

1. HTML Code:

public class Course {
 private String courseName;
 private int duration;

```
Discover. Learn. Empower.
```

```
public Course(String courseName, int duration) {
    this.courseName = courseName;
    this.duration = duration;
  }
  public String getCourseName() {
    return courseName;
  public int getDuration() {
    return duration;
  @Override
  public String toString() {
    return "Course{name="" + courseName + "", duration=" + duration + " weeks}";
  }
1. Student:
public class Student {
  private String name;
  private Course course;
  public Student(String name, Course course) {
    this.name = name;
    this.course = course;
  }
  public void printDetails() {
    System.out.println("Student Name: " + name);
```

```
System.out.println("Enrolled Course: " + course);
  }
}
App config:
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Configuration;
@Configuration
public class AppConfig {
  @Bean
  public Course course() {
    return new Course("Spring Framework", 6);
  }
  @Bean
  public Student student() {
    return new Student("Alice", course());
  }
}
import org.springframework.context.ApplicationContext;
```

import org.springframework.context.annotation.AnnotationConfigApplicationContext;

```
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    ApplicationContext context = new AnnotationConfigApplicationContext(AppConfig.class);
    Student student = context.getBean(Student.class);
    student.printDetails();
  }
b. Medium Problem:
XML
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='utf-8'?>
<!DOCTYPE hibernate-configuration PUBLIC</p>
"-//Hibernate/Hibernate Configuration DTD 3.0//EN"
"http://hibernate.sourceforge.net/hibernate-configuration-3.0.dtd">
<hibernate-configuration>
 <session-factory>
  cproperty name="hibernate.connection.driver_class">com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver/property>
  cproperty name="hibernate.connection.url">jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/testdb/property>
  cproperty name="hibernate.connection.username">root/property>
  cproperty name="hibernate.connection.password">yourpassword/property>
```

```
property name="hibernate.dialect">org.hibernate.dialect.MySQLDialect/property>
  property name="hibernate.hbm2ddl.auto">update/property>
  cproperty name="show_sql">true
  <mapping class="Student"/>
 </session-factory>
</hibernate-configuration>
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;
  }
  // Getters and Setters
}
import org.hibernate.SessionFactory;
import org.hibernate.cfg.Configuration;
public class HibernateUtil {
  private static final SessionFactory sessionFactory = buildSessionFactory();
  private static SessionFactory buildSessionFactory() {
     try {
       return new Configuration().configure("hibernate.cfg.xml").buildSessionFactory();
     } catch (Exception e) {
       throw new ExceptionInInitializerError(e);
  }
  public static SessionFactory getSessionFactory() {
     return sessionFactory;
```

```
}
}
import org.hibernate.Session;
import org.hibernate.Transaction;
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Session session = HibernateUtil.getSessionFactory().openSession();
     Transaction tx = session.beginTransaction();
    // Create
    Student s1 = new Student("Bob", 22);
     session.save(s1);
    // Read
    Student readStudent = session.get(Student.class, 1);
    System.out.println("Read\ Student:\ "+readStudent.getName());
    // Update
     readStudent.setAge(23);
    session.update(readStudent);
```

```
// Delete
    session.delete(readStudent);
    tx.commit();
    session.close();
  }
}
c) Hard Problem:
CREATE DATABASE bankdb;
USE bankdb;
CREATE TABLE Account (
 id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
 name VARCHAR(50),
  balance DOUBLE
);
import javax.persistence.*;
```

```
@Entity
public class Account {
  @Id
  @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
  private int id;
  private String name;
  private double balance;
  public Account() {}
  public Account(String name, double balance) {
     this.name = name;
    this.balance = balance;
  }
  // Getters and Setters
}
import javax.persistence.*;
import java.util.Date;
@Entity
```

```
public class TransactionLog {
  @Id
  @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
  private int id;
  private String description;
  private Date date;
  public TransactionLog() {}
  public TransactionLog(String description) {
    this.description = description;
    this.date = new Date();
  // Getters and Setters
}
<hibernate-configuration>
  <session-factory>
    cproperty name="hibernate.connection.driver_class">com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver/property>
     property
name="hibernate.connection.url">jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/bankdb</property>
```

```
cproperty name="hibernate.connection.username">root/property>
    cproperty name="hibernate.dialect">org.hibernate.dialect.MySQLDialect/property>
    property name="hibernate.hbm2ddl.auto">update/property>
    cproperty name="show_sql">true</property>
    <mapping class="Account"/>
    <mapping class="TransactionLog"/>
  </session-factory>
</hibernate-configuration>
import org.springframework.context.annotation.*;
import org.springframework.orm.hibernate5.HibernateTransactionManager;
import org.springframework.orm.hibernate5.LocalSessionFactoryBean;
import javax.sql.DataSource;
import org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DriverManagerDataSource;
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/bankdb");
  ds.setUsername("root");
  ds.setPassword("yourpassword");
  return ds;
}
@Bean
public LocalSessionFactoryBean sessionFactory() {
  LocalSessionFactoryBean factory = new LocalSessionFactoryBean();
  factory.setDataSource(dataSource());
  factory.setPackagesToScan("your.package"); // replace with actual package
  Properties props = new Properties();
  props.setProperty("hibernate.dialect", "org.hibernate.dialect.MySQLDialect");
  props.setProperty("hibernate.hbm2ddl.auto", "update");
  props.setProperty("show_sql", "true");
  factory.setHibernateProperties(props);
```

```
return factory;
  }
  @Bean
  public HibernateTransactionManager transactionManager() {
    HibernateTransactionManager txManager = new HibernateTransactionManager();
    txManager.setSessionFactory(sessionFactory().getObject());\\
    return txManager;
  }
}
import org.hibernate.Session;
import org.hibernate.SessionFactory;
import org.springframework.transaction.annotation.Transactional;
public class BankingService {
  private SessionFactory sessionFactory;
  public BankingService(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) {</pre>
       throw new RuntimeException("Insufficient balance!");
     }
    from.setBalance(from.getBalance() - amount);
    to.setBalance(to.getBalance() + amount);
    session.update(from);
    session.update(to);
    // Optional: Add transaction log
    session.save(new TransactionLog("Transferred ₹" + amount + " from " + from.getName() +
" to " + to.getName()));
```

```
}
}
import org.springframework.context.ApplicationContext;
import\ org. spring framework. context. annotation. Annotation Config Application Context;
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     ApplicationContext context = new AnnotationConfigApplicationContext(AppConfig.class);
    BankingService service = new BankingService(context.getBean(SessionFactory.class));
    try {
       service.transferMoney(1, 2, 1000.0);
       System.out.println("Transaction successful.");
     } catch (Exception e) {
       System.out.println("Transaction failed: " + e.getMessage());
     }
```

4. Output:

a.)

```
Student Name: Alice
Enrolled Course: Course{name='Spring Framework', duration=6 weeks}
```

b.)

Hibernate: insert into Student (age, name) values (?, ?)

Hibernate: select student0_.id as id1_0_0_, student0_.age as age2_0_0_, student0_.name

as name3_0_0_ from Student student0_ where student0_.id=?

Read Student: Bob

Hibernate: update Student set age=? where id=?

Hibernate: delete from Student where id=?

c.)

```
Transaction successful.

Hibernate: update Account set balance=? where id=?

Hibernate: update Account set balance=? where id=?

Hibernate: insert into TransactionLog (description, date) values (?, ?)
```

```
Transaction failed: Insufficient balance!
(no changes committed, rollback done)
```

5. Learning Outcome:

- 1. Understand and Implement Servlets in Web Applications
- 2. Handle User Input and Process Requests Dynamically
- 3. Connect a Web Application to a Database using JDBC