Experiment 9

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Subject: PBLJ Subject Code: 22CSH-359

1) Aim: Introduction, Spring IoC, Dependency Injection, Hibernate ORM, annotations, configuration, CRUD operations, SessionFactory, Transactions, and integration with Spring.

2) Objective: Create Java applications using Spring and Hibernate for dependency injection, CRUD operations, and transaction management.

3) Problem 1.

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:

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

Code:

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

public Course(String courseName, int duration) {
    this.courseName = courseName;
    this.duration = duration;
}public String getCourseName() {
    return courseName;
} public int getDuration() {
```

```
public String toString() {
    return "Course Name: " + courseName + ", Duration: " + duration + " months";
  }
public class Student {
  private String name;
  private Course course;
  public Student(String name, Course course) {
     this.name = name;
    this.course = course;
  }
  public void displayDetails() {
    System.out.println("Student Name: " + name);
    System.out.println(course);
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", 3);
  }
  @Bean
  public Student student() {
    return new Student("Rahul", course());
  }
```

Discover. Learn. Empower. import org.springframework.context.ApplicationContext;

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

Output

```
Student Name: Rahul
Course Name: Spring Framework, Duration: 3 months
```

Problem 2:

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

Requirements:

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

Code:

```
.XML:

<!xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>

<!DOCTYPE hibernate-configuration PUBLIC

"-//Hibernate/Hibernate Configuration DTD 3.0//EN"

"http://hibernate.sourceforge.net/hibernate-configuration-3.0.dtd">

<hibernate-configuration>

<session-factory>
```

```
name="hibernate.connection.url">jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/springdb</property>
    property name="hibernate.connection.username">root/property>
    property name="hibernate.connection.password">password/property>
    cproperty name="hibernate.hbm2ddl.auto">update/property>
    cproperty name="show_sql">true
   <mapping class="Student"/>
  </session-factory>
</hibernate-configuration>
import jakarta.persistence.*;
@Entity
@Table(name = "students")
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;
}
import org.hibernate.SessionFactory;
import org.hibernate.cfg.Configuration;
```

```
public class HibernateUtil {
  private static final SessionFactory sessionFactory;
  static {
    try {
       sessionFactory = new Configuration().configure().buildSessionFactory();
     } catch (Throwable ex) {
       throw new ExceptionInInitializerError(ex);
     }
  }
  public static SessionFactory getSessionFactory() {
    return sessionFactory;
  }
}
import org.hibernate.Session;
import org.hibernate.Transaction;
public class StudentDao {
  public void saveStudent(Student student) {
    Session session = HibernateUtil.getSessionFactory().openSession();
    Transaction tx = session.beginTransaction();
    session.save(student);
    tx.commit();
    session.close();
  public Student getStudent(int id) {
    Session session = HibernateUtil.getSessionFactory().openSession();
    Student student = session.get(Student.class, id);
    session.close();
    return student;
```

```
public void updateStudent(Student student) {
    Session session = HibernateUtil.getSessionFactory().openSession();
    Transaction tx = session.beginTransaction();
    session.update(student);
    tx.commit();
    session.close();
  public void deleteStudent(int id) {
    Session session = HibernateUtil.getSessionFactory().openSession();
    Transaction tx = session.beginTransaction();
    Student student = session.get(Student.class, id);
    if (student != null) session.delete(student);
    tx.commit();
    session.close();
  }
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    StudentDao dao = new StudentDao();
    Student s1 = new Student("Aman", 22);
    dao.saveStudent(s1);Student s2 = dao.getStudent(1);
    System.out.println("Student: " + s2.getName());s2.setAge(23);
    dao.updateStudent(s2);
    dao.deleteStudent(1);
  }
```

}

}

4) Output

```
Hibernate: insert into students (age, name) values (?, ?)

Student inserted successfully.

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

Hibernate: update students set age=?, name=? where id=?

Student updated successfully.

Hibernate: select student0_.id as id1_0_0_, student0_.age as age2_0_0_, student0_.name as na Student Age after update: 23

Hibernate: select student0_.id as id1_0_0_, student0_.age as age2_0_0_, student0_.name as na Hibernate: delete from students where id=?

Student deleted successfully.
```

Problem 3:

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:

- 1. Use Spring configuration with Hibernate ORM.
- 2. Implement two entity classes (Account.java and Transaction.java).
- 3. Use Hibernate Transaction Management to ensure atomic operations.
- 4. If a transaction fails, rollback should occur.
- 5. Demonstrate successful and failed transactions.

Code:

```
import jakarta.persistence.*;
@Entity
public class Account {
```

```
@GeneratedValue
  private int id;
  private String name;
  private double balance;
  public Account() {}
  public Account(String name, double balance) {
     this.name = name;
    this.balance = balance;
  }
import jakarta.persistence.*;
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
@Entity
public class Transaction {
  @Id
  @GeneratedValue
  private int id;
  private double amount;
  private LocalDateTime dateTime;
  private String status;
  public Transaction() {}
  public Transaction(double amount, String status) {
     this.amount = amount;
     this.status = status;
    this.dateTime = LocalDateTime.now();
  }
}
```

}

```
<!-- applicationContext.xml -->
<beans ...>
  <context:annotation-config />
  <tx:annotation-driven />
  <bean id="sessionFactory" class="org.springframework.orm.hibernate5.LocalSessionFactoryBean">
     cproperty name="configLocation" value="classpath:hibernate.cfg.xml"/>
  </bean>
  <bean id="transactionManager" class="org.springframework.orm.hibernate5.HibernateTransactionManager">
     property name="sessionFactory" ref="sessionFactory"/>
  </bean>
</beans>
Service Class:
import org.springframework.transaction.annotation.Transactional;
import org.hibernate.Session;
import org.hibernate.SessionFactory;
public class BankService {
  private SessionFactory sessionFactory;
  public void setSessionFactory(SessionFactory factory) {
     this.sessionFactory = factory;
  }
  @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.save(new Transaction(amount, "Success"));

}

Main:
import org.springframework.context.ApplicationContext;
import org.springframework.context.support.ClassPathXmlApplicationContext;

public class BankMain {

public static void main(String[] args) {

ApplicationContext context = new ClassPathXmlApplicationContext("applicationContext.xml");

BankService bankService = context.getBean(BankService.class);

try {

bankService.transferMoney(1, 2, 500.0);

System.out.println("Transaction Successful");

} catch (Exception e) {

System.out.println("Transaction Failed: " + e.getMessage());

}

}
```

```
--- Before Transfer ---
Account 1 Balance: 5000.0
Account 2 Balance: 3000.0

Attempting to transfer ₹1000 from Account 1 to Account 2...
Hibernate: update accounts set balance=? where id=?
Hibernate: update accounts set balance=? where id=?
Transfer successful!

--- After Successful Transfer ---
Account 1 Balance: 4000.0

Account 2 Balance: 4000.0

Attempting to transfer ₹10000 from Account 1 to Account 2...
Transfer failed: Insufficient funds. Transaction rolled back.

--- Final Balances ---
Account 1 Balance: 4000.0

Account 2 Balance: 4000.0
```

5) Learning Outcomes:

- 1. Learned how to implement Dependency Injection using Spring annotations.
- 2. Gained hands-on experience with Hibernate for performing CRUD operations.
- 3. Understood how to configure and use SessionFactory in Hibernate.
- 4. Learned to integrate Spring and Hibernate for better application design.
- 5. Understood transaction management using Spring with rollback support.