### Experiment – 9

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**Subject Name: PBLJ** 

**9.1.1.Aim:** To demonstrate dependency injection using Spring Framework With Java-based configuration.

#### 9.1.2 Objective:

Define Course and Student classes.

Use Configuration and Bean annotations to inject dependencies. Load Spring context and print student details.

#### 9.1.3 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; }
  @Override
  public String toString() {
    return "Course: " + courseName + ", Duration: " + duration;
// Student.java
public class Student {
  private String name;
  private Course course;
```

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```
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   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.*;
 @Configuration
 public class AppConfig {
   @Bean
   public Course course() {
     return new Course("Java", "3 months");
   @Bean
   public Student student() {
      return new Student("Aman", course());
 }// MainApp.java
 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.showDetails();
   }
```

```
Student: Jobanjeet Singh
Course: Java, Duration: 3 months
```

**Output:** 

**9.2.1 Aim:** To perform CRUD operations on a Student entity using Hibernate ORM with MySQL.

**Objective**: Define Course and Student classes.

Use Configuration and Bean annotations to inject dependencies.

Load Spring context and print student details.

#### 9.2.2 Code:

```
<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>
          cproperty name="hibernate.connection.username">root/property>
           cproperty name="hibernate.connection.password">password/property>
           property
name="hibernate.dialect">org.hibernate.dialect.MySQL8Dialect</property>
          cproperty name="hibernate.hbm2ddl.auto">update/property>
          <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;
  }
```

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

```
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tx.commit();
session.close();
}
```

#### **9.2.3 Output:**

```
Student{id=1, name= Joban' age=22}

Updated age to 23

Deleted student with id 1
```

**9.3.1 Aim:** To implement a banking system using Spring and Hibernate that ensures transaction consistency during fund transfers.

#### **Objective:**

```
Integrate Spring + Hibernate.
    Handle transactions atomically (rollback on failure).
    Demonstrate success and failure cases.
    Code:
import javax.persistence.*;
Entity
public class Account { @Id
  private int accountId; private
  String holderName; private
  double balance;
  // Constructors, getters, setters
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();
  // Constructors, getters, setters
import org.hibernate.*;
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) {</pre>
       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);
  }
@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");
```

```
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     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);
 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());
      }
```



```
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ctx.close();
}
OUTPUT
```

Transaction Successful!

OR

Transaction Failed: Insufficient Balance