

5.1 Update StudentDAO

- Task: Add searchStudents(String keyword) method to StudentDAO.java

```
public List<Student> searchStudents(String query) {  
    List<Student> result = new ArrayList<>();  
    if (query == null || query.trim().length() == 0) {  
        return result;  
    }  
  
    String sql = "SELECT * FROM students " +  
        "WHERE student_code LIKE ? " +  
        "OR full_name LIKE ? " +  
        "OR email LIKE ? " +  
        "ORDER BY id DESC";  
  
    try (Connection c = getConnection();  
        PreparedStatement ps = c.prepareStatement(sql)) {  
  
        String val = "%" + query.trim() + "%";  
  
        for (int i = 1; i <= 3; i++) {  
            ps.setString(i, val);  
        }  
  
        ResultSet rs = ps.executeQuery();  
        while (rs.next()) {  
            Student s = new Student();  
            s.setId(rs.getInt("id"));  
            s.setStudentCode(rs.getString("student_code"));  
            s.setFullName(rs.getString("full_name"));  
            s.setEmail(rs.getString("email"));  
            s.setMajor(rs.getString("major"));  
            s.setCreatedAt(rs.getTimestamp("created_at"));  
  
            result.add(s);  
        }  
        rs.close();  
    } catch (Exception ex) {  
        System.out.println("Search error: " + ex.getMessage());  
    }  
    return result;  
}
```

- Validation: The method first checks the input query. If it is null or empty, an empty list is returned immediately.
- SQL Preparation: A SQL statement is defined using the LIKE operator combined with OR to search across three columns (student_code, full_name, email), ordered by ID.
- Execution:
 - + A try-with-resources block is used to securely open the connection.
 - + The search keyword is wrapped with wildcards (%keyword%) to enable partial matching.

- + This value is set into the PreparedStatement for all three query parameters.
- Mapping & Return: The method executes the query, iterates through the ResultSet to map database rows into Student objects, adds them to a list, and returns the final collection.

The screenshot shows a Java application running in an IDE. The code in the editor is:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {    MAVIS1267 *  
    StudentDAO dao = new StudentDAO();  
    List<Student> results = dao.searchStudents(query: "john");  
    System.out.println("Found " + results.size() + " students");  
    for (Student s : results) {  
        System.out.println(s);  
    }  
}
```

The terminal window below shows the execution details:

```
/usr/lib/jvm/java/bin/java -javaagent:/home/fuduweiii/.local/share/JetBrains/Toolbox/apps/intelliij-idea-ultimate/lib/idea_rt.jar=35  
↑ Found 1 students  
↓ Student{id=10, studentCode='SV005', fullName='john', email='john@email', major='Computer Science'}  
↓ Process finished with exit code 0
```

- Test function work successfully

5.2 Add Search Controller Method

- Add search handling to StudentController.java

```
private void searchStudents(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
    throws ServletException, IOException {
    String searchTxt = request.getParameter("keyword");
    List<Student> students;

    if (searchTxt != null && !searchTxt.trim().isEmpty()) {
        students = studentDAO.searchStudents(searchTxt);
    } else {
        students = studentDAO.getAllStudents();
    }

    request.setAttribute("students", students);
    request.setAttribute("keyword", searchTxt);
    request.getRequestDispatcher("./views/student-list.jsp").forward(request, response);
}
```

- Parameter Retrieval:
 - + The method begins by retrieving the user's input from the HTTP request using `request.getParameter("keyword")`. This value is stored in the `searchTxt` variable.
- Conditional Logic & Graceful Handling:
 - + A conditional check is performed to ensure the keyword is valid: `if (searchTxt != null && !searchTxt.trim().isEmpty())`.
 - + If valid: The controller calls `studentDAO.searchStudents(searchTxt)` to retrieve filtered results from the database.
 - + If null or empty: The controller gracefully handles this by calling `studentDAO.getAllStudents()`. This ensures the user sees the full list instead of an empty table or an error if they accidentally submit an empty search.
- Attribute Setting:
 - + `students`: The list of result objects is set as a request attribute.
 - + `keyword`: The original search term is also set as a request attribute (`request.setAttribute("keyword", searchTxt)`). This allows the View (JSP) to preserve the text in the input box after the search is complete.
- View Forwarding:
 - + The request is forwarded to the `./views/student-list.jsp` page using `RequestDispatcher`. This preserves the request attributes for display.
- Integration in `doGet`:
 - + To make this method accessible, a new case was added to the switch statement in the `doGet` method

5.3 Update Student List View

- Task: add search form to student-list.jsp

```
<!-- Toolbar with Add Button and Search Form -->
<div class="toolbar">
    <!-- Left Side: Add Button -->
    <a href="student?action=new" class="btn btn-primary">
         Add New Student
    </a>

    <!-- Right Side: Search Form -->
    <div class="search-box">
        <form action="student" method="get">
            <!-- Hidden action field -->
            <input type="hidden" name="action" value="search">

            <!-- Keyword Input (Value preserved) -->
            <input type="text"
                name="keyword"
                class="search-input"
                value="${keyword}"
                placeholder="Search by name or email...">

            <!-- Search Button -->
            <button type="submit" class="btn btn-secondary"> </button>

            <!-- Conditional Clear Button -->
            <c:if test="${not empty keyword}">
                <a href="student?action=list" class="btn btn-outline">Clear</a>
            </c:if>
        </form>
    </div>
</div>

<!-- Search Feedback Message -->
<c:if test="${not empty keyword}">
    <div class="message info">
        Search results for: <strong>${keyword}</strong>
    </div>
</c:if>
```

The screenshot shows the Student Management System interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the title "Student Management System" and a subtitle "MVC Pattern with Jakarta EE & JSTL". Below the navigation bar, a green success message box displays "Student added successfully" with a checkmark icon. To the right of the message box are three buttons: "+ Add New Student" (blue), "All Majors" (dropdown menu), "Filter" (button), and a search input field "Search by name or email..." with a magnifying glass icon. The main content area is a table titled "STUDENT LIST" with columns: ID, STUDENT CODE, FULL NAME, EMAIL, MAJOR, and ACTIONS. The table contains five rows of student data:

ID	STUDENT CODE	FULL NAME	EMAIL	MAJOR	ACTIONS
10	SV005	john	john@email	Computer Science	Edit Delete
9	SV001	Nguyen Van C	C@gmail.com	Business Administration	Edit Delete
8	SV002	Nguyen Van B	B@gmail.com	Information Technology	Edit Delete
7	SV003	Nguyen Van A	A@gmail.com	Software Engineering	Edit Delete
6	SV004	Pham Hoang P	D@gmail.com	Computer Science	Edit Delete

6.1: Create Validation Method (5 points)

- Task: Add validateStudent() method to StudentController.java

```
private boolean validateStudent(Student student, HttpServletRequest request)
{
    boolean isValid = true;

    String code = student.getStudentCode();
    String codePattern = "[A-Z]{2}[0-9]{3,}";

    if (code == null || code.trim().isEmpty()) {
        request.setAttribute("errorCode", "Student code is required");
        isValid = false;
    } else if (!code.matches(codePattern)) {
        request.setAttribute("errorCode", "Invalid format. Use 2 letters + 3+
digits (e.g., SV001)");
        isValid = false;
    }

    String name = student.getFullName();
    if (name == null || name.trim().isEmpty()) {
        request.setAttribute("errorName", "Full name is required");
        isValid = false;
    } else if (name.trim().length() < 2) {
        request.setAttribute("errorName", "Name must be at least 2
characters");
        isValid = false;
    }

    String email = student.getEmail();
    String emailPattern = "^[A-Za-z0-9+_.-]+@[.]+\$";

    if (email != null && !email.trim().isEmpty()) {
        if (!email.matches(emailPattern)) {
            request.setAttribute("errorEmail", "Invalid email format");
            isValid = false;
        }
    }

    String major = student.getMajor();
    if (major == null || major.trim().isEmpty()) {
        request.setAttribute("errorMajor", "Major is required");
        isValid = false;
    }

    return isValid;
}
```

- Initialization:

- + The method initializes a boolean flag isValid to true. This flag will be switched to false if any validation rule is violated.

- Student Code Validation:

- + The method retrieves the student code and defines a regex pattern `([A-Z]{2}[0-9]{3,})`.
- + Required Check: It first checks if the code is null or empty. If so, it sets the `errorCode` request attribute.
- + Format Check: If the code exists, it checks against the regex pattern (ensuring 2 uppercase letters followed by at least 3 digits). If the format is incorrect, a specific error message is set in `errorCode`.
- Full Name Validation:
 - + Required Check: It checks if the name is null or empty.
 - + Length Check: It verifies that the name contains at least 2 characters.
 - + If either fails, the `errorName` attribute is set, and `isValid` becomes false.
- Email Validation (Conditional):
 - + The logic checks the email only if the user has provided input (`email != null` and not empty).
 - + If input exists, it validates against a standard email regex pattern `(^([A-Za-z0-9+_.-]+@[.]+))$`.
 - + If the format is invalid, the `errorEmail` attribute is set.
- Major Validation:
 - + It performs a simple check to ensure the Major field is selected (not null or empty). If missing, the `errorMajor` attribute is set.
- Return Result:
 - + The method returns the final state of `isValid`. If it returns true, the controller proceeds with the DAO operation; if false, the controller will reload the form with error messages.

6.2: Integrate Validation into Insert/Update (3 points)

- **Task:** Use validation in insertStudent() and updateStudent() methods

```
private void updateStudent(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)

    throws ServletException, IOException {

    int id = Integer.parseInt(request.getParameter("id"));

    String studentCode = request.getParameter("studentCode");

    String fullName = request.getParameter("fullName");

    String email = request.getParameter("email");

    String major = request.getParameter("major");

    Student student = new Student(studentCode, fullName, email, major);

    student.setId(id);

    if (!validateStudent(student, request)) {

        request.setAttribute("student", student);

        RequestDispatcher dispatcher =
request.getRequestDispatcher("/views/student-form.jsp");

        dispatcher.forward(request, response);

        return;
    }

    if (studentDAO.updateStudent(student)) {

        response.sendRedirect("student?action=list&message=Student updated
successfully");

    } else {

        response.sendRedirect("student?action=list&error=Failed to update
student");

    }
}
```

```
}
```

```
private void insertStudent(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
throws ServletException, IOException {

String studentCode = request.getParameter("studentCode");
String fullName = request.getParameter("fullName");
String email = request.getParameter("email");
String major = request.getParameter("major");

Student newStudent = new Student(studentCode, fullName, email, major);

if (!validateStudent(newStudent, request)) {
    request.setAttribute("student", newStudent);
    RequestDispatcher dispatcher =
request.getRequestDispatcher("/views/student-form.jsp");
    dispatcher.forward(request, response);
    return;
}

if (studentDAO.addStudent(newStudent)) {
    response.sendRedirect("student?action=list&message=Student added
successfully");
} else {
    response.sendRedirect("student?action=list&error=Failed to add
student");
}
}
```

- Data Binding:
 - + Both methods start by extracting form parameters (studentCode, fullName, etc.) from the HTTP request.
 - + A Student object is instantiated and populated with these values.
- Validation Guard Clause:
 - + The code calls validateStudent(student, request).
 - + IF Validation Fails (!valid):

Preserve Input: The student object (containing the data the user just typed) is saved back into the request scope using `request.setAttribute("student", student)`. This ensures the form fields remain filled when the page reloads.

Forwarding: The request is forwarded back to `student-form.jsp`. Since `validateStudent` has already set the error message attributes (e.g., `errorEmail`), the JSP will display them.

Stop Execution: The `return;` statement is crucial here. It immediately terminates the method, preventing any Database access code from running.

- Success Path (DAO Execution):
 - + If the validation returns true (passes), the code proceeds to the next block.
 - + It calls `studentDAO.addStudent` (or `updateStudent`).
 - + Upon success, it sends a `sendRedirect` to the list page with a success message.

6.3: Display Validation Errors in Form (2 points)

- Task: Update student-form.jsp to show validation errors

The screenshot shows a modal window titled "Edit Student". The "Student Code" field contains "ABC", which is highlighted in red. A validation message below the field reads: "⚠ Invalid format. Use 2 letters + 3+ digits (e.g., SV001)" and "Format: 2 letters + 3+ digits". The other fields (Full Name, Email, Major) are correctly filled: "john doe", "johndoe@email", and "Information Technology" respectively. The "Update Student" button is blue, and the "Cancel" button is grey.

The screenshot shows a modal window titled "Edit Student". The "Full Name" field contains "A", which is highlighted in red. A validation message below the field reads: "⚠ Name must be at least 2 characters". The other fields (Student Code, Email, Major) are correctly filled: "SV010", "john@email", and "Computer Science" respectively. The "Update Student" button is blue, and the "Cancel" button is grey.

The screenshot shows a web-based Student Management System. At the top, there's a logo and the title "Student Management System" followed by the subtitle "MVC Pattern with Jakarta EE & JSTL". Below the title, a red error message box contains the text "Failed to update student". To the right of the message box are three buttons: "Add New Student" (with a plus icon), a dropdown menu set to "All Majors", a "Filter" button, and a search bar with placeholder text "Search by name or email..." and a magnifying glass icon.

ID	STUDENT CODE	FULL NAME	EMAIL	MAJOR	ACTIONS
10	SV005	john	john@email	Computer Science	<button>Edit</button> <button>Delete</button>
9	SV001	Nguyen Van C	C@gmail.com	Business Administration	<button>Edit</button> <button>Delete</button>
8	SV002	Nguyen Van B	B@gmail.com	Information Technology	<button>Edit</button> <button>Delete</button>
7	SV003	Nguyen Van A	A@gmail.com	Software Engineering	<button>Edit</button> <button>Delete</button>
6	SV004	Pham Hoang P	D@gmail.com	Computer Science	<button>Edit</button> <button>Delete</button>

7.1: Add Sort & Filter Methods to DAO (4 points)

- **Task:** Add two new methods to StudentDAO.java

Method 1: Sort Students

```
public List<Student> getStudentsSorted(String sortBy, String order) {
    List<Student> students = new ArrayList<>();

    String validSort = "id";
    if (sortBy != null) {
        if (sortBy.equals("student_code") || sortBy.equals("full_name") ||
            sortBy.equals("email") || sortBy.equals("major")) {
            validSort = sortBy;
        }
    }

    String validOrder = "ASC";
    if (order != null && order.equalsIgnoreCase("desc")) {
        validOrder = "DESC";
    }
}
```

```

    }

    String sql = "SELECT * FROM students ORDER BY " + validSort + " " +
validOrder;

    try (Connection conn = getConnection();

        Statement stmt = conn.createStatement();

        ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(sql)) {

        while (rs.next()) {

            Student student = new Student();

            student.setId(rs.getInt("id"));

            student.setStudentCode(rs.getString("student_code"));

            student.setFullName(rs.getString("full_name"));

            student.setEmail(rs.getString("email"));

            student.setMajor(rs.getString("major"));

            student.setCreatedAt(rs.getTimestamp("created_at"));

            students.add(student);

        }

    } catch (SQLException e) {

        e.printStackTrace();

    }

    return students;
}

```

- Input Validation (Security):
 - + The method accepts sortBy (column name) and order (ASC/DESC).

- + Whitelist Check: It validates sortBy against a strict list of allowed column names (student_code, full_name, etc.). If the input doesn't match (or is null), it defaults to "id". This prevents SQL Injection attacks where users might inject malicious SQL commands into the ORDER BY clause.
- + Order Check: It checks if order is "desc" (case-insensitive). If not, it defaults to "ASC".
- Query Construction:
 - + It constructs a dynamic SQL string: "SELECT * FROM students ORDER BY " + validSort + " " + validOrder.
- Execution:
 - + It executes the query using a Statement, iterates through the ResultSet, and maps the rows to a list of Student objects.

Method 2: Filter Students by Major

```
public List<Student> getStudentsByMajor(String major) {
    List<Student> students = new ArrayList<>();
    String sql = "SELECT * FROM students WHERE major = ? ORDER BY id DESC";

    try (Connection conn = getConnection()) {
        PreparedStatement pstmt = conn.prepareStatement(sql) {
            pstmt.setString(1, major);
            ResultSet rs = pstmt.executeQuery();

            while (rs.next()) {
                Student student = new Student();
                student.setId(rs.getInt("id"));
                student.setStudentCode(rs.getString("student_code"));
                student.setFullName(rs.getString("full_name"));
                student.setEmail(rs.getString("email"));
                student.setMajor(rs.getString("major"));
                student.setCreatedAt(rs.getTimestamp("created_at"));
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

        students.add(student);

    }

} catch (SQLException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}

return students;
}

```

- Query Construction:
 - + It defines a parameterized SQL query: "SELECT * FROM students WHERE major = ? ORDER BY id DESC".
- Execution:
 - + It uses a PreparedStatement to safely bind the major parameter to the ? placeholder.
 - + It executes the query and maps the results to a list of Student objects.

Method 3: Create ONE method that handles BOTH sorting AND filtering:

```

public List<Student> getStudentsFiltered(String major, String sortBy, String
order) {
    List<Student> students = new ArrayList<>();

    String validSort = "id";
    if (sortBy != null) {
        if (sortBy.equals("student_code") || sortBy.equals("full_name") ||
            sortBy.equals("email") || sortBy.equals("major")) {
            validSort = sortBy;
        }
    }

    String validOrder = "ASC";
    if (order != null && order.equalsIgnoreCase("desc")) {
        validOrder = "DESC";
    }

    StringBuilder sql = new StringBuilder("SELECT * FROM students ");
    boolean hasMajor = (major != null && !major.trim().isEmpty());

    if (hasMajor) {
        sql.append("WHERE major = ? ");
    }
}

```

```

sql.append("ORDER BY ").append(validSort).append(" ").append(validOrder);

try (Connection conn = getConnection();
     PreparedStatement pstmt = conn.prepareStatement(sql.toString())) {

    if (hasMajor) {
        pstmt.setString(1, major);
    }

    ResultSet rs = pstmt.executeQuery();
    while (rs.next()) {
        Student student = new Student();
        student.setId(rs.getInt("id"));
        student.setStudentCode(rs.getString("student_code"));
        student.setFullName(rs.getString("full_name"));
        student.setEmail(rs.getString("email"));
        student.setMajor(rs.getString("major"));
        student.setCreatedAt(rs.getTimestamp("created_at"));
        students.add(student);
    }
}

} catch (SQLException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}

return students;
}

```

- Validation:
 - + It performs the same whitelist validation for sortBy and order as Method 1.
 - + It checks if the major parameter is present (not null and not empty).
- Dynamic SQL Construction:
 - + It starts with a base query using StringBuilder: "SELECT * FROM students".
 - + Conditional Filtering: If hasMajor is true, it appends "WHERE major = ?".
 - + Sorting: It appends "ORDER BY " + validSort + " " + validOrder.
- Execution:
 - + It prepares the statement based on the constructed SQL string.
 - + Conditional Parameter Binding: If hasMajor is true, it sets the major string into the first parameter index (1).
 - + It executes the query and returns the mapped list.

7.2: Add Controller Methods (3 points)

- **Task:** Add sorting and filtering to StudentController.java

```
private void sortStudents(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)

    throws ServletException, IOException {

    String sortBy = request.getParameter("sortBy");

    String order = request.getParameter("order");

    List<Student> students = studentDAO.getStudentsSorted(sortBy, order);

    request.setAttribute("students", students);

    request.setAttribute("sortBy", sortBy);

    request.setAttribute("order", order);

    request.getRequestDispatcher("/views/student-list.jsp").forward(request,
response);

}

private void filterStudents(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)

    throws ServletException, IOException {

    String major = request.getParameter("major");

    List<Student> students;

    if (major != null && !major.isEmpty()) {

        students = studentDAO.getStudentsByMajor(major);

    } else {

        students = studentDAO.getAllStudents();
```

```
}

request.setAttribute("students", students);

request.setAttribute("currentMajor", major);

request.getRequestDispatcher("/views/student-list.jsp").forward(request,
response);

}
```

7.3: Update View with Sort & Filter UI (3 points)

- Task: Add sorting and filtering controls to student-list.jsp

Student Management System

MVC Pattern with Jakarta EE & JSTL

ID	STUDENT CODE	FULL NAME	EMAIL	ACTIONS	
10	SV005	john	john@email	<button>Edit</button> <button>Delete</button>	
9	SV001	Nguyen Van C	C@gmail.com	Business Administration	<button>Edit</button> <button>Delete</button>
8	SV002	Nguyen Van B	B@gmail.com	Information Technology	<button>Edit</button> <button>Delete</button>
7	SV003	Nguyen Van A	A@gmail.com	Software Engineering	<button>Edit</button> <button>Delete</button>
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Student Management System

MVC Pattern with Jakarta EE & JSTL

ID	STUDENT CODE	FULL NAME	EMAIL	MAJOR	ACTIONS
8	SV002	Nguyen Van B	B@gmail.com	Information Technology	<button>Edit</button> <button>Delete</button>

Student Management System

MVC Pattern with Jakarta EE & JSTL

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10	SV005	john	john@email	Computer Science	<button>Edit</button> <button>Delete</button>
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Student Management System							
MVC Pattern with Jakarta EE & JSTL							
Actions		ID	STUDENT CODE	FULL NAME	EMAIL	MAJOR ▾	ACTIONS
		7	SV003	Nguyen Van A	A@gmail.com	Software Engineering	Edit Delete
		8	SV002	Nguyen Van B	B@gmail.com	Information Technology	Edit Delete
		6	SV004	Pham Hoang P	D@gmail.com	Computer Science	Edit Delete
		10	SV005	john	john@email	Computer Science	Edit Delete
		9	SV001	Nguyen Van C	C@gmail.com	Business Administration	Edit Delete

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		9	SV001	Nguyen Van C	C@gmail.com	Business Administration	Edit Delete
		6	SV004	Pham Hoang P	D@gmail.com	Computer Science	Edit Delete