Spring MVC with Database

Steps -

- Create schema in mysql database.
- Create required tables.
- Create new maven project.
- Add all required dependencies in pom.xml
- Create a model class to hold information and store in database.
- Create DAO classes to interact with database and perform some CRUD operations on database.
- Create XML file for spring-mvc configuration.
- Configure database details in configuration file.
- Define all required beans.
- Define Web.xml in WEB-INF directory
- Create controller class to handle requests from frontend.
- Create required JSP files for post and get requests

Key Points-

- Model is an interface while ModelMap is a class.
- ModelAndView is just a container for both a ModelMap and a View object.
- It allows a controller to return both as a single value. I usually like ModelAndView to return the model and view from a controller
- The @ModelAttribute is an annotation that binds a method parameter or method return value to a named model attribute and then exposes it to a web view.

JDBC Template

Spring **JdbcTemplate** is a powerful mechanism to connect to the database and execute SQL queries. It internally uses JDBC api, but eliminates a lot of problems of JDBC API.

Problems of JDBC API

The problems of JDBC API are as follows:

- We need to write a lot of code before and after executing the query, such as creating connection, statement, closing resultset, connection etc.
- We need to perform exception handling code on the database logic.
- We need to handle transaction.
- Repetition of all these codes from one to another database logic is a time consuming task.

It is the central class in the Spring JDBC support classes.

It takes care of creation and release of resources such as creating and closing of connection object etc.

It will not lead to any problem if you forget to close the connection.

It handles the exception and provides the informative exception messages by the help of exception classes defined in the **org.springframework.dao** package.

Following are some methods of JDBC template

No.	Method	Description
1)	public int update(String query)	is used to insert, update and delete records.
2)	public int update(String query,Object args)	is used to insert, update and delete records using PreparedStatement using given arguments.
3)	public void execute(String query)	is used to execute DDL query.
4)	public T execute(String sql, PreparedStatementCallback action)	executes the query by using PreparedStatement callback.
5)	public T query(String sql, ResultSetExtractorrse)	is used to fetch records using ResultSetExtractor.
6)	public List query(String sql, RowMapper rse)	is used to fetch records using RowMapper.

The **DriverManagerDataSource** is used to contain the information about the database such as driver class name, connnection URL, username and password.

There are a property named **datasource** in the JdbcTemplate class of DriverManagerDataSource type. So, we need to provide the reference of DriverManagerDataSource object in the JdbcTemplate class for the datasource property.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
 xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
    xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
    xmlns:p="http://www.springframework.org/schema/p"
    xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans-3.0.xsd">
<bean id="ds" class="org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DriverManagerDataSource">
cproperty name="driverClassName" value="oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver" />
cproperty name="url" value="jdbc:oracle:thin:@localhost:1521:xe" />
cproperty name="username" value="system" />
cproperty name="password" value="oracle" />
</bean>
<br/> <bean id="jdbcTemplate" class="org.springframework.jdbc.core.JdbcTemplate">
</bean>
<bean id="edao" class="com.javatpoint.EmployeeDao">
coperty name="jdbcTemplate" ref="jdbcTemplate">
</bean>
</beans>
```

ResultSetExtractor

ResultSetExtractor interface can be used to fetch records from the database. It accepts a ResultSet and returns the list.

Method of ResultSetExtractor interface

It defines only one method extractData that accepts ResultSet instance as a parameter.

public T extractData(ResultSet rs)throws SQLException,DataAccessException

```
public List<Employee> getAllEmployees(){
    return template.query("select * from employee",new ResultSetExtractor<List<Employee>>>(){
        @Override
        public List<Employee> extractData(ResultSet rs) throws SQLException,
            DataAccessException {
        List<Employee> list=new ArrayList<Employee>();
    }
}
```

```
while(rs.next()){
    Employee e=new Employee();
    e.setId(rs.getInt(1));
    e.setName(rs.getString(2));
    e.setSalary(rs.getInt(3));
    list.add(e);
    }
    return list;
}
```

RowMapper

Like ResultSetExtractor, we can use RowMapper interface to fetch the records from the database using **query()** method of **JdbcTemplate** class

```
public T query(String sql,RowMapper<T> rm)
```

RowMapper interface allows to map a row of the relations with the instance of user-defined class. It iterates the ResultSet internally and adds it into the collection. So we don't need to write a lot of code to fetch the records as ResultSetExtractor.

Advantage of RowMapper over ResultSetExtractor

RowMapper saves a lot of code becuase it internally adds the data of ResultSet into the collection.

Method of RowMapper interface

It defines only one method mapRow that accepts ResultSet instance and int as the parameter list. Syntax of the method is given below:

public T mapRow(ResultSet rs, int rowNumber)throws SQLException

```
public List<Employee> getAllEmployeesRowMapper(){
    return template.query("select * from employee",new RowMapper<Employee>(){
        @Override
        public Employee mapRow(ResultSet rs, int rownumber) throws SQLException {
            Employee e=new Employee();
            e.setId(rs.getInt(1));
            e.setName(rs.getString(2));
```

```
e.setSalary(rs.getInt(3));
return e;
}
});
}
```

STEPS -

Create database and table

```
create database PersonDatabase;
use PersonDatabase;

CREATE TABLE `Person` (
  `person_id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
  `name` varchar(45) NOT NULL,
  `email` varchar(45) NOT NULL,
  `address` varchar(45) NOT NULL,
  `telephone` varchar(45) NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (`person_id`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB AUTO_INCREMENT=25 DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8
```

pom.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
project xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0"
    xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
    xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0"
  <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>
  <groupId>com.javaTraining
  <artifactId>Spring_MVC_WithJdbc_Example</artifactId>
  <version>1</version>
  <packaging>war</packaging>
  cproperties>
    <spring.version>4.0.5.RELEASE</spring.version>
  </properties>
  <dependencies>
    <dependency>
      <groupId>org.springframework
      <artifactId>spring-core</artifactId>
      <version>${spring.version}</version>
```

```
</dependency>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-web</artifactId>
    <version>${spring.version}</version>
  </dependency>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-webmvc</artifactId>
    <version>${spring.version}</version>
  </dependency>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-orm</artifactId>
    <version>${spring.version}</version>
    <scope>compile</scope>
  </dependency>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>javax.servlet</groupId>
    <artifactId>javax.servlet-api</artifactId>
    <version>3.1.0</version>
    <scope>provided</scope>
  </dependency>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>mysql</groupId>
    <artifactId>mysql-connector-java</artifactId>
    <version>8.0.11</version>
  </dependency>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>jstl</groupId>
    <artifactId>jstl</artifactId>
    <version>1.2</version>
  </dependency>
</dependencies>
```

```
</plugins>
</puild>-->
</project>
```

Person class (MODEL)

```
package com.javaTraining;
public class Person {
  private String name;
  private String email;
  private String address;
  private String telephone;
  public Person() {
  public Person(String name, String email, String address, String telephone) {
    this.name = name;
    this.email = email;
    this.address = address;
     this.telephone = telephone;
  public int getId() {
  public void setId(int id) {
  public String getName() {
  public void setName(String name) {
  public String getEmail() {
```

```
public void setEmail(String email) {
    this.email = email;
}

public String getAddress() {
    return address;
}

public void setAddress(String address) {
    this.address = address;
}

public String getTelephone() {
    return telephone;
}

public void setTelephone(String telephone) {
    this.telephone = telephone;
}
```

PersonDao (Data Access Object)

```
package com.javaTraining;
import org.springframework.dao.DataAccessException;
import org.springframework.jdbc.core.JdbcTemplate;
import org.springframework.jdbc.core.ResultSetExtractor;
import org.springframework.jdbc.core.RowMapper;
import javax.sql.DataSource;
import javax.sql.DataSource;
import java.sql.ResultSet;
import java.sql.SQLException;
import java.util.List;

public class PersonDao {
    private JdbcTemplate jdbcTemplate;
    public PersonDao(DataSource dataSource) {
        jdbcTemplate = new JdbcTemplate(dataSource);
    }

    public void saveOrUpdate(Person person) {
        if (person.getId() > 0) {
            // update
```

```
String sql = "UPDATE contact SET name=?, email=?, address=?, "
    jdbcTemplate.update(sql, person.getName(), person.getEmail(),
         person.getAddress(), person.getTelephone(), person.getId());
  } else {
    String sql = "INSERT INTO contact (name, email, address, telephone)"
    jdbcTemplate.update(sql, person.getName(), person.getEmail(),
         person.getAddress(), person.getTelephone());
public void delete(int personId) {
  String sql = "DELETE FROM contact WHERE contact_id=?";
  jdbcTemplate.update(sql, personId);
public Person get(int personId) {
  String sql = "SELECT * FROM contact WHERE contact_id=" + personld;
  return jdbcTemplate.query(sql, new ResultSetExtractor < Person > () {
    public Person extractData(ResultSet rs) throws SQLException,
         DataAccessException {
       if (rs.next()) {
         Person person = new Person();
         person.setId(rs.getInt("contact_id"));
         person.setName(rs.getString("name"));
         person.setEmail(rs.getString("email"));
         person.setAddress(rs.getString("address"));
         person.setTelephone(rs.getString("telephone"));
         return person;
public List<Person> list() {
  String sql = "SELECT * FROM person";
  List<Person> listPerson = jdbcTemplate.query(sql, new RowMapper<Person>() {
    public Person mapRow(ResultSet rs, int rowNum) throws SQLException {
       Person aPerson = new Person():
```

```
aPerson.setId(rs.getInt("person_id"));
    aPerson.setName(rs.getString("name"));
    aPerson.setEmail(rs.getString("email"));
    aPerson.setAddress(rs.getString("address"));
    aPerson.setTelephone(rs.getString("telephone"));

    return aPerson;
    }
});

return listPerson;
}
```

SpringConfig-servlet.xml

```
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"</p>
xmlns:context="http://www.springframework.org/schema/context"
    xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
    xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
  <context:component-scan base-package="com.javaTraining"/>
  <bean class="org.springframework.web.servlet.view.InternalResourceViewResolver">
    cproperty name="prefix" value="/WEB-INF/jsp/"/>
    cproperty name="suffix" value=".jsp"/>
  </bean>
  <bean id="dataSource" class="org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DriverManagerDataSource">
    cproperty name="driverClassName" value="com.mysql.jdbc.Driver"/>
    cproperty name="url" value="jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/PersonDatabase"/>
    cproperty name="username" value="root"/>
    cproperty name="password" value="12345"/>
  </bean>
  <bean name="personDao" class="com.javaTraining.PersonDao" autowire="byName">
    <constructor-arg ref="dataSource"/>
  </bean>
</beans>
```

```
<web-app id="WebApp_ID" version="2.4"
    xmlns="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/j2ee"
    xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
    xsi:schemaLocation="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/j2ee
    http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/j2ee/web-app_2_4.xsd">
    <display-name>Spring MVC Application</display-name>
    <servlet>
        <servlet-name>SpringConfig</servlet-name>
        <servlet-class>org.springframework.web.servlet.DispatcherServlet</servlet-class>
        <load-on-startup>1</load-on-startup>
        </servlet-mapping>
        <servlet-name>SpringConfig</servlet-name>
        <url-pattern>/</url-pattern>
        </servlet-mapping>
    </servlet-mapping>
    </servlet-mapping>
    </servlet-mapping>
</web-app>
```

PersonController

```
package com.javaTraining;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.stereotype.Controller;
import org.springframework.ui.ModelMap;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.ModelAttribute;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestMapping;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestMethod;
import org.springframework.web.servlet.ModelAndView;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.List;
@Controller
public class PersonControllor {
  @Autowired
  private PersonDao personDao;
  @RequestMapping(value="/",method = RequestMethod.GET)
  public ModelAndView listPerson(ModelAndView model) throws IOException {
    List < Person > listPerson = personDao.list();
    model.addObject("listPerson", listPerson);
    model.setViewName("home");
```

```
return model;
@RequestMapping(value = "/newContact", method = RequestMethod.GET)
public ModelAndView newPerson(ModelAndView modelAndView){
  Person newperson = new Person();
  modelAndView.addObject("person", newperson);
  modelAndView.setViewName("PersonForm");
  return modelAndView;
@RequestMapping(value = "/savePerson", method = RequestMethod.POST)
public ModelAndView savePerson(@ModelAttribute Person person) {
  personDao.saveOrUpdate(person);
  return new ModelAndView("redirect:/");
@RequestMapping(value = "/deletePerson", method = RequestMethod.GET)
public ModelAndView deletePerson(HttpServletRequest request) {
  int personId = Integer.parseInt(request.getParameter("id"));
  personDao.delete(personId);
  return new ModelAndView("redirect:/");
```

JSP (home.jsp)

```
Email
      Address
      Telephone
      Action
      <c:forEach var="contact" items="${listContact}" varStatus="status">
        ${status.index + 1}
       ${contact.name}
        ${contact.email}
        ${contact.address}
        ${contact.telephone}
        <a href="/editContact?id=${contact.id}">Edit</a>
            
         <a href="/deleteContact?id=${contact.id}">Delete</a>
        </c:forEach>
    </div>
 </body>
</html>
```

Person.jsp

```
<%@ page language="java" contentType="text/html; charset=UTF-8"</pre>
  pageEncoding="UTF-8"%>
<%@ taglib prefix="form" uri="http://www.springframework.org/tags/form"%>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"</p>
<html>
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8">
<title>New/Edit Person</title>
</head>
<body>
  <div align="center">
    <h1>New/Edit Person</h1>
    <form:form action="savePerson" method="post" modelAttribute="person">
    <form:hidden path="id"/>
      Name:
        <form:input path="name" />
```

```
Email:
     <form:input path="email" /> 
    Address:
     <form:input path="address" /> 
    Telephone:
     <form:input path="telephone" /> 
    <input type="submit" value="Save">
    </form:form>
 </div>
</body>
</html>
```