

# JAVA SPRING FRAMEWORK

# Lab Guides

Document Code	25e-BM/HR/HDCV/FSOFT
Version	1.0
Effective Date	01/09/2024

# **RECORD OF CHANGES**

Effective Date	Change Description	Reason	Reviewer	Approver
06/08/2024	Create a new Lab	Create new		VinhNV

# **Contents**

lava Spring Framework Introduction	4
Objectives:	4
Lab Specifications:	
Problem Description:	
Prerequisites:	
Guidelines:	5



CODE: JSFW\_Lab\_04\_Opt2

TYPE: LONG LOC: 200

DURATION: 180 MINUTES

# **Java Spring Framework Introduction**

# **Objectives:**

- Understand DAO Pattern: Learn how to use the Data Access Object (DAO) pattern with Spring MVC to manage entities.
- Configure Spring MVC: Gain experience in configuring and using Spring MVC for managing entities and interacting with a PostgreSQL database.
- Implement CRUD Operations: Implement and test CRUD (Create, Read, Update, Delete) operations using Spring MVC and PostgreSQL for both Employee and Department entities.

## **Lab Specifications:**

In a University Management System, you will manage two entities, Employee and Department, using DAO classes to interact with a PostgreSQL database. You will implement and test CRUD operations for both entities.

# **Problem Description:**

 Trainees must implement and test methods for managing employees and departments using DAO patterns and PostgreSQL for persistence.

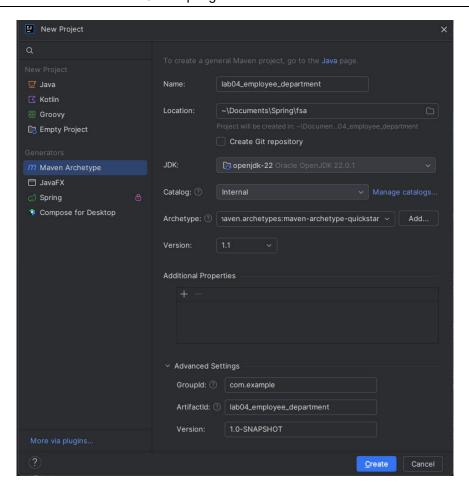
### **Prerequisites:**

- Using Java SDK version 8.0 at least.
- · Using Maven.
- Using Spring Framework 5.0 or higher version.

### **Guidelines:**

### **Step 1: Extend the previous project to include dependency injection:**

- Open IntelliJ IDEA.
- Click on File -> New -> Project....
- Select Maven from the project types.
- Click Next and set the project name to lab04\_employee\_department
- Set the groupId to com.example and artifactId to lab04\_employee\_department
- Click Create.



Step 2: Add dependencies and configuration into pom.xml file:

```
<parent>
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-parent</artifactId>
    <version>2.7.5</version>
    <relativePath/>
</parent>
```

Add the Spring Core dependency to your pom.xml file: put these to <dependencies> tag:

```
<dependency>
  <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-data-jdbc</artifactId>
</dependency>
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
  <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-jdbc</artifactId>
</dependency>
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.springframework.boot
  <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-thymeleaf</artifactId>
</dependency>
<dependency>
  <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-web</artifactId>
</dependency>
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.postgresql</groupId>
  <artifactId>postgresgl</artifactId>
```

```
<version>42.7.3</version>
</dependency>
```

#### **Step 3: Configure Data Source and JPA:**

Create a application.properties file in src/main/resources with PostgreSQL configuration:

```
spring.datasource.url=jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/postgres
spring.datasource.username=postgres
spring.datasource.password=1234567890
spring.datasource.driver-class-name=org.postgresql.Driver
spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.default_schema=public
```

**Step 4: Prepare Data:** 

```
CREATE DATABASE dep_emp
CREATE TABLE Department (
  id BIGINT PRIMARY KEY,
  name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL
);
CREATE TABLE Employee (
  id BIGINT PRIMARY KEY,
  name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
  position VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
  department id BIGINT,
  FOREIGN KEY (department id) REFERENCES Department(id)
);
-- Insert data into the Department table
INSERT INTO Department (id, name) VALUES
(1, 'Human Resources'),
(2, 'IT'),
(3, 'Finance'),
(4, 'Marketing');
-- Insert data into the Employee table
INSERT INTO Employee (id, name, position, department id) VALUES
(1, 'Alice Smith', 'HR Manager', 1),
(2, 'Bob Johnson', 'Software Engineer', 2),
(3, 'Carol White', 'Financial Analyst', 3),
```

```
(4, 'David Brown', 'Marketing Specialist', 4);
```

## **Step 5: Create entity classes:**

Create Department class in model package:

```
package com.example.model;

public class Department {
    private Long id;
    private String name;

    public Department() {
    }

    public Department(Long id, String name) {
        this.id = id;
        this.name = name;
    }

    public Long getId() {
        return id;
    }

    public void setId(Long id) {
        this.id = id;
    }

    public String getName() {
        return name;
    }

    public void setName(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }
}
```

Create Employee class in model package:

```
package com.example.model;

public class Employee {
    private Long id;
    private String name;
    private String position;
    private Department department; // Ensure this field exists and is properly set

public Employee(){

}

public Employee(String name, String position, Department department) {
    this.name = name;
    this.position = position;
    this.department = department;
}

public Employee(Long id, String name, String position, Department department) {
```

```
this.id = id;
  this.name = name;
  this.position = position;
  this.department = department;
public Long getId() {
  return id;
public void setId(Long id) {
  this.id = id;
public String getName() {
  return name;
public void setName(String name) {
  this.name = name;
public String getPosition() {
  return position;
public void setPosition(String position) {
  this.position = position;
public Department getDepartment() {
  return department;
public void setDepartment(Department department) {
  this.department = department;
```

Step 6: Create DBUtil class in util package

This utility class handles the database connection manually.

```
package com.example.util;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Value;
import org.springframework.jdbc.core.JdbcTemplate;
import org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DriverManagerDataSource;
import org.springframework.stereotype.Component;
@Component
public class DBUtil {
```

### **Step 7:** Create **DepartmentDAO**, **EmployeeDAO** class in dao package:

These classes will handle the database operations using JdbcTemplate.

```
import com.example.model.Department;
import com.example.util.DBUtil;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.jdbc.core.JdbcTemplate;
import org.springframework.jdbc.core.RowMapper;
import org.springframework.stereotype.Component;
import java.sql.ResultSet;
import java.sql.SQLException;
import java.util.List;
public class DepartmentDAO {
    private final JdbcTemplate jdbcTemplate;
        this.jdbcTemplate = dbUtil.getJdbcTemplate();
    public List<Department> getAllDepartments() {
DepartmentRowMapper());
    public Department getDepartmentById(Long id) {
        return jdbcTemplate.queryForObject("SELECT * FROM departments WHERE id =
?", new DepartmentRowMapper(), id);
```

## **Step 7: Create Views**

- View for **Department** function
- a. department-list.html

#### b. department-add.html

#### c. department-detail.html

#### d. department-update.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>Edit Department</title>
href="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.5.2/css/bootstrap.min.css">
</head>
<div class="container mt-5">
    <h1>Edit Department</h1>
method="post">
        <input type="hidden" name="id" th:value="${department.id}"/>
            <input type="text" class="form-control" id="name" name="name"</pre>
        <button type="submit" class="btn btn-primary">Update Department</button>
</div>
<script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-3.5.1.slim.min.js"></script>
/script>
<script
src="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.5.2/js/bootstrap.min.js"></s</pre>
cript>
 </body>
</html>
```

#### e. department-delete.html

```
!DOCTYPE html>
    <title>Delete Employee</title>
    <h1 class="mb-4">Delete Employee</h1>
    Are you sure you want to delete this employee?
        <strong>Name:</strong> <span th:text="${employee.name}"></span>
        <strong>Position:</strong> <span</pre>
th:text="${employee.position}"></span>
        <strong>Department:</strong> <span</pre>
    method="post">
        <button type="submit" class="btn btn-danger">Delete</button>
        <a href="/employees" class="btn btn-secondary">Cancel</a>
</div>
src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/@popperjs/core@2.9.3/dist/umd/popper.min.js"><</pre>
/script>
<script
src="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.5.2/js/bootstrap.min.js"></s</pre>
cript>
</html>
```

#### View for Employee function

#### a. employeeList.html

```
ID
           Position
           Department
           Actions
       </thead>
               <a th:href="@{/employee/{id}(id=${employee.id}))}" class="btn</pre>
</div>
<script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-3.5.1.slim.min.js"></script>
/script>
<script
src="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.5.2/js/bootstrap.min.js"></s</pre>
```

#### employeeDetail.html

employee-add.html:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
    <title>Add Employee</title>
    <h1>Add New Employee</h1>
        <div class="mb-3">
required>
        </div>
            <label for="position" class="form-label">Position</label>
            <input type="text" class="form-control" id="position"</pre>
name="position" required>
        </div>
                <option th:each="department : ${departments}"</pre>
th:value="${department.id}" th:text="${department.name}"></option>
            </select>
        </div>
        <button type="submit" class="btn btn-primary">Add Employee</button>
    </form>
</div>
</body>
```

d. employee-update.html:

#### employee-delete.html:

```
<script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-3.5.1.slim.min.js"></script>
<script
src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/@popperjs/core@2.9.3/dist/umd/popper.min.js"></script>
<script
src="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.5.2/js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>
</body>
</html>
```

Here is the structure of the system:



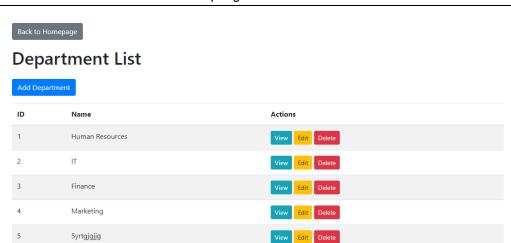
Step 7: Run the application:

Home Departments Employees

# Welcome to the System

Use the navigation bar to access Department and Employee management functionalities.

When you click to the Departments:



#### In this example:

- Employee Class: The Employee class represents an entity with attributes such as id, name, and
  position, along with a reference to the Department class. It encapsulates employee-related
  information and serves as the core data structure for employee management within the application.
- **Department Class**: The Department class represents an entity with attributes such as id and name. It encapsulates department-related information and serves as the core data structure for managing different departments within the application.
- DBUtil Class: The DBUtil class is responsible for setting up and managing the database connection.
   It reads configuration values from the application.properties file, such as the database URL, username, and password, and initializes a JdbcTemplate to interact with the database.
- EmployeeDAO Class: The EmployeeDAO class handles all data access operations related to the
  Employee entity. It provides methods to create, read, update, and delete employee records in the
  database. It uses the JdbcTemplate provided by DBUtil to perform SQL operations, ensuring efficient
  interaction with the employee-related data.
- DepartmentDAO Class: The DepartmentDAO class manages data access operations for the
  Department entity. It offers methods to create, read, update, and delete department records in the
  database, using the JdbcTemplate provided by DBUtil. This class facilitates the management of
  department data within the system.
- EmployeeController Class: The EmployeeController class manages HTTP requests related to
  employees. It uses the EmployeeDAO to retrieve and manipulate data, handling user interactions
  like listing employees, viewing details, adding, updating, and deleting employee records. It acts as
  the intermediary between the user interface and the employee-related business logic.
- DepartmentController Class: The DepartmentController class manages HTTP requests related to
  departments. It leverages the DepartmentDAO to retrieve and manipulate department data,
  facilitating operations like listing departments, viewing details, adding, updating, and deleting
  department records. It serves as the bridge between the user interface and the department-related
  business logic.

Issue/Revision: 0/1

- Spring Dependency Injection: The use of @Autowired ensures that dependencies such as DBUtil, EmployeeDAO, and DepartmentDAO are automatically injected into the respective classes that require them. This simplifies the management of dependencies and promotes loose coupling between components.
- **Spring MVC**: The EmployeeController and DepartmentController classes demonstrate how Spring MVC handles HTTP requests and responses. They map URLs to specific methods that perform business logic and return views, enabling a seamless user experience for managing both employees and departments within the application.

This example provides a clear understanding of how Spring MVC organizes the interaction between controllers, data access layers, and models to create a modular and maintainable web application.

----000-----

THE END