Electronic Project Proposal Management System for Research Projects Based on Integrated Framework of Spring and Hibernate

Nisha Sharma, P. N. Barwal

Abstract—A lightweight e-Project proposal Management system based on Open sources spring and Hibernate has been designed and developed in this paper. The system is developed to overcome the lengthy and time consuming process of obtaining a research project proposal, getting them scrutinized, deciding on the reviewers, obtaining progress reports and required certificates, monitoring etc. Automating these processes using the web application will streamline all these activities. The Object Relation mapping of hibernate and the Inversion of Control management, Model-View-Controller design pattern of spring have been used in the architecture. Spring Provide best code reuse along with legible code structure. ORM characteristic of hibernate make it easy to implement the transplant and manipulation of databases. The developed system is a multitier system including presentation layer, Business layer, data persistence layer and database layer which can separate presentation logic from business logic and improves reusability, reliability, maintainability of the system along with low coupling.

Keywords—Spring, Hibernate, Object Relation Mapping, Multitier System, MVC Architecture, and Inversion of Control.

I. INTRODUCTION

The rapid development of internet technology, the web application project has been receiving great attention in last few years. The electronic solutions provided by web applications are valuable in terms of accuracy, transparency and efficiency but complexity of web applications is growing rapidly. Spring and hibernate are open source application frameworks based on J2EE, uses layered structure and provide good integrated framework for web application. The electronic Project Proposal Management system developed using these frameworks has almost achieved the standardization and paperless of proposal submission along with transparency. JSP (Java server pages) is used in presentation layer. The spring framework is used to deal with the business logic. Hibernate framework is used to deal with the persistence layer which is helpful in reducing the difficulty of business logic. JSP is a technology that helps in creation of dynamic and platform independent web pages. Spring is a Lightweight J2EE application development framework which uses MVC (Model-View-Controller) to separates business logic from the view and to separate the roles of controllers, models objects, handler objects and dispatcher, which makes them easier to be customized.

Section II of this paper discusses spring framework working mechanism. Section III discusses the hibernate work mechanism and its integration with spring framework. Section IV discusses the developed system design and implementation. Section V discusses conclusion.

II. SPRING WORK MECHANISM

There are 7 basic modules (AOP, ORM, DAO, Web MVC, Context package, Core package and Web package) of spring with each module having a jar file.
Core packages provide IoC and dependency injection. Context package are constructed on the basis of core package and provides framed object access methods [1]. The JDBC abstraction layer provided by DAO is used to eliminate the lengthy JDBC code. ORM package provide the object relation mapping. Spring AOP packages provide aspect oriented programming. Web package is a basic integrated framework against web development. This package can make spring combine with other frameworks. The MVC package provides a web application implementation. It also provides a clear separation between business logic and presentation logic. The complete process of request and response is shown in figure. The incoming request from the JSP is received. The request is dispatched to handler. Dispatcher servlet consult he handler mapping to call the appropriate controller. The Controller takes the request, process it using model class, service class and data access object, sets model and view and returns the view name to dispatcher servlet. The dispatcher servlet return the view back to user. The dispatcher Servlet is declared in web.xml file as shown:

```xml
<session-config>
    <session-timeout>30</session-timeout>
    <enable-cookieless-session>false</enable-cookieless-session>
</session-config>

<session-manager>
    <session-timeout>30</session-timeout>
    <enable-cookieless-session>false</enable-cookieless-session>
</session-manager>

<web-app>
    <!-- Dispatcher Servlet -->
    <servlet>
        <servlet-name>dispatcher</servlet-name>
        <servlet-class>org.springframework.web.servlet.DispatcherServlet</servlet-class>
        <load-on-startup>1</load-on-startup>
    </servlet>
</web-app>
```

### III. HIBERNATE WORK MECHANISM

Hibernate provide a solution for separating business logic and data access by object relation mapping [1]. It maintains object relation files instead of SQL Statements. Hibernate is used in persistence layer between application layer and database layer in Web application. The persistence layer mainly consists of persistence objects, configuration files and mapping files as shown in figure III, the configuration files are used to deal with the information about database connection, and the mapping files provide the mapping relationship between objects and database tables. The session interface of hibernate is a thread to create and destroy a session object [1]. It is important because client may continue to create and destroy session objects which will have the adverse effect on the system. Session Factory is a factory class. Session Factory in Hibernate played a role of a buffer zone, it buffers Hibernate automatically generated SQL statements and other mapping data, also buffers a number of possible future re-use of data. The transaction object specifies the atomic unit of work. Transaction Factory is a factory of transactions. Connection provider is a factory of JDBC connections. Also hibernate uses HQL (Hibernate query language) for query processing.

### IV. SYSTEM DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

Traditional paper based proposal submission had introduced various problems to academic and research institutions and researchers. The major issue with manual submission is the heavy burden it puts on the coordinating personnel for obtaining the project proposals, getting them scrutinized in time, deciding on the Reviewers, obtaining the progress reports and utilization certificates, etc. Automating these processes using the web application will streamline all these...
activities. Comparing with the manual process the system has the following advantages:

- Provides flexibility for submission regardless of physical location.
- Transparency in Proposal Processing.
- Save up physical space by using electronic copy of submission.
- Easy and fast evaluation process.
- Email and SMS facility to know the status of proposal anytime.
- Maintain data integrity and security.
- Responsive design, works on mobile, tablet and Desktop.
- Role based Access.

The presentation layer of the system uses JSP and the spring tags to create user interactive pages. The spring tag libraries used are as follow:

```java
@taglib url="http://www.springframework.org/tags" prefix="spring"
@taglib url="http://www.springframework.org/tags/form" prefix="form"
@taglib url="http://java.sun.com/jsf/jstl/core" prefix="c"
```

The spring controller receives the request and decides which action will process the request. The controller is defined as follow:

```java
@Controller
public class CommunicationAction
{
    private CommunicationService communicationService;

    @RequestMapping(value="/communication", method=RequestMethod.GET)
    public String viewPage(CommunicationModel communicationModel, BindingResult result)
    {
        return "communication";
    }
}
```

Business layer is also implemented using spring; it obtains the references of the DAO interfaces through service implantation class. Service Implementation class is coded as follow:

```java
@Service
public class CommunicationServiceImpl implements CommunicationService
{
    private CommunicationDao communicationDao;

    public void saveSentMessage(CommunicationModel communicationModel, int fromUserID)
    {
        CommunicationMapping cm = new CommunicationMapping();
        cm.setFromUserID(fromUserID);
        Date date = new Date();
        cm.setDateOut(date);
        cm.setFromFlag(true);
        communicationDao.saveSentMessage(cm);
    }
}
```

DAO properties are loaded dynamically through the injection of spring to guarantees the loose coupling of the business layer and the persistence layer [4]. The persistence layer implementation is done using Hibernate framework. One Example of data persistence is as follow:

```java
@Repository
public class CommunicationDao
{
    @Autowired
    DaoHelper daoHelper;

    public void saveSendMessage(CommunicationMapping cm)
    {
        daoHelper.persist(CommunicationMapping.class, cm);
    }
}
```

A relation mapping files of database tables and Java objects is created which will automatically create data table related to each object class defined. One example of mapping file of database table with java object is as follow:

```java
@Entity
@Table(name="SERB_COMMUNICATION_MST")
public class CommunicationMapping extends TransactionInfoDomain
{
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy=GenerationType.TABLE, generator="generator")
    @TableGenerator(name="generator", initialValue=1, allocationSize=1)
    private Integer numCommunicationID;

    @Column(name="NUML_PROPOSAL_ID")
    private long numProposalID;
}
```

Spring provides a Hibernate Template which well encapsulates the operations of the Hibernate Session, we only need to write HQL (Hibernate query language) statements and call the appropriate template methods. The major modules of the system are User Registration, Proposal Submission, Proposal Evaluation, Financial Approval and Proposal Monitoring etc. The various stakeholders of the system are Principle Investigator, Member Secretary, Program Coordinator, Secretary SERB, Director SERB, Referees, Special Invitees, and Administrator etc. User Registration deals with the various stakeholders’ registration. Proposal submission is done by PI (Principle investigator). Proposal Evaluation is done by Referees, Special Invitees, and Program Advisory Committee. Financial Approval is given bye Director SERB. Proposal monitoring is done yearly by various Team members of SERB (Sciences and Engineering research Board). The major functionality of the system is described below:

```
@repository
public class CommunicationDao
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The major functionality of the system is described below:

![Diagram](image.png)

```
Figure 4: Integrated System Work Flow```

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public class CommunicationDao
{
    @Autowired
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    public void saveSendMessage(CommunicationMapping cm)
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        daoHelper.persist(CommunicationMapping.class, cm);
    }
}
```
The Home Page of electronic Project Proposal Management system is shown below:

**Figure 5: Integrated System Work Flow**

V. CONCLUSIONS

This paper presents a system based on spring and hibernate integrated architecture, and provides a multi-layer Web application development solution. Electronic Project Proposal Management system based on spring and Hibernate architecture has gone live from 1st Feb 2014 in India. The system is running highly stable and reliable. Practice shows that, Web applications based on spring and hibernate architecture have the stability, high reusability and easy maintenance. Spring and Hibernate architecture has been proved to be an effective lightweight J2EE application solution.

REFERENCES


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