08 - JPA in Job App

Setting up JPA in a Job Application:

To implement JPA with PostgreSQL in a Job Management Application, the following steps involve configuring the project dependencies, repository, service, and REST API endpoints to handle CRUD operations for job postings.

1. Adding Dependencies:

Include JPA and PostgreSQL dependencies in the project's pom.xml file.

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-data-jpa</artifactId>
</dependency>
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.postgresql</groupId>
        <artifactId>postgresql</artifactId>
        <scope>runtime</scope>
</dependency>
</dependency>
```

2. Job Repository Interface:

Create a repository interface JobRepo that extends JpaRepository. This interface will automatically provide CRUD operations for JobPost entities.

```
@Repository
public interface JobRepo extends JpaRepository<JobPost, Integer> {
}
```

3. JobRestController for Handling HTTP Requests:

- JobRestController leverages JPA through JobRepo, a repository extending JpaRepository, to handle CRUD operations without SQL.
- JPA automatically translates method calls (like save(), findById(), findAll(), and deleteById()) into SQL queries, making database interactions straightforward without needing to write SQL manually.
- JPA's built-in CRUD methods (findAll(), findById(), save(), deleteById()) allow for straightforward data handling and reduce boilerplate code.
- JPA manages the persistence context, when JobRepo.save() is called in JobRestController, JPA decides whether to insert a new record or update an existing one based on the primary key.

```
@RestController
@CrossOrigin
public class JobRestController {
       @Autowired
       private JobService service;
       @GetMapping("jobPosts")
       public List<JobPost> getAllJobs() {
              return service.getAllJobs();
      @GetMapping("/jobPost/{postId}")
       public JobPost getJob(@PathVariable int postId) {
              return service.getJob(postId);
       @PostMapping("jobPost")
       public JobPost addJob(@RequestBody JobPost jobPost) {
              service.addJob(jobPost);
              return service.getJob(jobPost.getPostId());
       }
       @PutMapping("jobPost")
       public JobPost updateJob(@RequestBody JobPost jobPost) {
              service.updateJob(jobPost);
              return service.getJob(jobPost.getPostId());
       }
       @DeleteMapping("jobPost/{postId}")
       public String deleteJob(@PathVariable int postId)
              service.deleteJob(postId);
              return "Deleted";
       }
```

```
@GetMapping("load")
public String loadData() {
    service.load();
    return "success";
}
```

4. JobService Layer:

- The JobService class handles the core business logic and communicates with JobRepo for database interactions.
- Each method in JobService corresponds to a controller method in JobRestController, such as fetching all jobs, getting a job by ID, adding, updating, or deleting job posts.

```
@Service
public class JobService {
    @Autowired
    public JobRepo repo;

public List<JobPost> getAllJobs() {
        return repo.findAll();
    }

public void addJob(JobPost jobPost) {
        repo.save(jobPost);
    }

public JobPost getJob(int postId) {
        return repo.findById(postId).orElse(new JobPost());
    }

public void updateJob(JobPost jobPost) {
        repo.save(jobPost);
    }

public void deleteJob(int postId) {
        repo.save(jobPost);
    }

public void deleteJob(int postId) {
        repo.deleteById(postId);
    }
```

Code Link:

https://github.com/navinreddy20/spring6course/tree/c6690e4f2c70d8f530d70623f13d14ff0ffd7e7d/9%20Spring%20DataJPA/9.8%20Jpa %20In%20Job%20App