**Hands on 1**

**Spring Data JPA - Quick Example**

Software Pre-requisites

• MySQL Server 8.0

• MySQL Workbench 8

• Eclipse IDE for Enterprise Java Developers 2019-03 R

• Maven 3.6.2

Create a Eclipse Project using Spring Initializr

• Go to https://start.spring.io/

• Change Group as “com.cognizant”

• Change Artifact Id as “orm-learn”

• In Options > Description enter "Demo project for Spring Data JPA and Hibernate"

• Click on menu and select "Spring Boot DevTools", "Spring Data JPA" and "MySQL Driver"

• Click Generate and download the project as zip

• Extract the zip in root folder to Eclipse Workspace

• Import the project in Eclipse "File > Import > Maven > Existing Maven Projects > Click Browse and select extracted folder > Finish"

• Create a new schema "ormlearn" in MySQL database. Execute the following commands to open MySQL client and create schema.

> mysql -u root -p

mysql> create schema ormlearn;

• In orm-learn Eclipse project, open src/main/resources/application.properties and include the below database and log configuration.

# Spring Framework and application log

logging.level.org.springframework=info

logging.level.com.cognizant=debug

# Hibernate logs for displaying executed SQL, input and output

logging.level.org.hibernate.SQL=trace

logging.level.org.hibernate.type.descriptor.sql=trace

# Log pattern

logging.pattern.console=%d{dd-MM-yy} %d{HH:mm:ss.SSS} %-20.20thread %5p %-25.25logger{25} %25M %4L %m%n

# Database configuration

spring.datasource.driver-class-name=com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver

spring.datasource.url=jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/ormlearn

spring.datasource.username=root

spring.datasource.password=root

# Hibernate configuration

spring.jpa.hibernate.ddl-auto=validate

spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.dialect=org.hibernate.dialect.MySQL5Dialect

• Build the project using ‘mvn clean package -Dhttp.proxyHost=proxy.cognizant.com -Dhttp.proxyPort=6050 -Dhttps.proxyHost=proxy.cognizant.com -Dhttps.proxyPort=6050 -Dhttp.proxyUser=123456’ command in command line

• Include logs for verifying if main() method is called.

import org.slf4j.Logger;

import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;

private static final Logger LOGGER = LoggerFactory.getLogger(OrmLearnApplication.class);

public static void main(String[] args) {

SpringApplication.run(OrmLearnApplication.class, args);

LOGGER.info("Inside main");

}

• Execute the OrmLearnApplication and check in log if main method is called.

SME to walk through the following aspects related to the project created:

1. src/main/java - Folder with application code

2. src/main/resources - Folder for application configuration

3. src/test/java - Folder with code for testing the application

4. OrmLearnApplication.java - Walkthrough the main() method.

5. Purpose of @SpringBootApplication annotation

6. pom.xml

1. Walkthrough all the configuration defined in XML file

2. Open 'Dependency Hierarchy' and show the dependency tree.

Country table creation

• Create a new table country with columns for code and name. For sample, let us insert one country with values 'IN' and 'India' in this table.

create table country(co\_code varchar(2) primary key, co\_name varchar(50));

• Insert couple of records into the table

insert into country values ('IN', 'India');

insert into country values ('US', 'United States of America');

Persistence Class - com.cognizant.orm-learn.model.Country

• Open Eclipse with orm-learn project

• Create new package com.cognizant.orm-learn.model

• Create Country.java, then generate getters, setters and toString() methods.

• Include @Entity and @Table at class level

• Include @Column annotations in each getter method specifying the column name.

import javax.persistence.Column;

import javax.persistence.Entity;

import javax.persistence.Id;

import javax.persistence.Table;

@Entity

@Table(name="country")

public class Country {

@Id

@Column(name="code")

private String code;

@Column(name="name")

private String name;

// getters and setters

// toString()

}

Notes:

• @Entity is an indicator to Spring Data JPA that it is an entity class for the application

• @Table helps in defining the mapping database table

• @Id helps is defining the primary key

• @Column helps in defining the mapping table column

Repository Class - com.cognizant.orm-learn.CountryRepository

• Create new package com.cognizant.orm-learn.repository

• Create new interface named CountryRepository that extends JpaRepository<Country, String>

• Define @Repository annotation at class level

import org.springframework.data.jpa.repository.JpaRepository;

import org.springframework.stereotype.Repository;

import com.cognizant.ormlearn.model.Country;

@Repository

public interface CountryRepository extends JpaRepository<Country, String> {

}

Service Class - com.cognizant.orm-learn.service.CountryService

• Create new package com.cognizant.orm-learn.service

• Create new class CountryService

• Include @Service annotation at class level

• Autowire CountryRepository in CountryService

• Include new method getAllCountries() method that returns a list of countries.

• Include @Transactional annotation for this method

• In getAllCountries() method invoke countryRepository.findAll() method and return the result

Testing in OrmLearnApplication.java

• Include a static reference to CountryService in OrmLearnApplication class

private static CountryService countryService;

• Define a test method to get all countries from service.

private static void testGetAllCountries() {

LOGGER.info("Start");

List<Country> countries = countryService.getAllCountries();

LOGGER.debug("countries={}", countries);

LOGGER.info("End");

}

• Modify SpringApplication.run() invocation to set the application context and the CountryService reference from the application context.

ApplicationContext context = SpringApplication.run(OrmLearnApplication.class, args);

countryService = context.getBean(CountryService.class);

testGetAllCountries();

• Execute main method to check if data from ormlearn database is retrieved. ...buddy tell me step by step what i need to do.

**Coding :**

// Project created via Spring Initializr with Spring Data JPA, DevTools, MySQL Driver

// application.properties (for logging and DB connection)

logging.level.org.springframework=info

logging.level.com.cognizant=debug

logging.level.org.hibernate.SQL=trace

logging.level.org.hibernate.type.descriptor.sql=trace

logging.pattern.console=%d{dd-MM-yy} %d{HH:mm:ss.SSS} %-20.20thread %5p %-25.25logger{25} %25M %4L %m%n

spring.datasource.driver-class-name=com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver

spring.datasource.url=jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/ormlearn

spring.datasource.username=root

spring.datasource.password=root

spring.jpa.hibernate.ddl-auto=validate

spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.dialect=org.hibernate.dialect.MySQL5Dialect

// SQL schema and data setup

CREATE DATABASE ormlearn;

USE ormlearn;

CREATE TABLE country (co\_code VARCHAR(2) PRIMARY KEY, co\_name VARCHAR(50));

INSERT INTO country VALUES ('IN', 'India');

INSERT INTO country VALUES ('US', 'United States of America');

// Country model class

package com.cognizant.ormlearn.model;

import javax.persistence.\*;

@Entity

@Table(name = "country")

public class Country {

@Id

@Column(name = "co\_code")

private String code;

@Column(name = "co\_name")

private String name;

public String getCode() { return code; }

public void setCode(String code) { this.code = code; }

public String getName() { return name; }

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

@Override

public String toString() {

return "Country [code=" + code + ", name=" + name + "]";

}

}

// CountryRepository interface

package com.cognizant.ormlearn.repository;

import org.springframework.data.jpa.repository.JpaRepository;

import org.springframework.stereotype.Repository;

import com.cognizant.ormlearn.model.Country;

@Repository

public interface CountryRepository extends JpaRepository<Country, String> {

}

// CountryService class

package com.cognizant.ormlearn.service;

import java.util.List;

import javax.transaction.Transactional;

import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;

import org.springframework.stereotype.Service;

import com.cognizant.ormlearn.model.Country;

import com.cognizant.ormlearn.repository.CountryRepository;

@Service

public class CountryService {

@Autowired

private CountryRepository countryRepository;

@Transactional

public List<Country> getAllCountries() {

return countryRepository.findAll();

}

}

// Main application and test method

package com.cognizant.ormlearn;

import java.util.List;

import org.slf4j.Logger;

import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;

import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;

import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;

import org.springframework.context.ApplicationContext;

import com.cognizant.ormlearn.model.Country;

import com.cognizant.ormlearn.service.CountryService;

@SpringBootApplication

public class OrmLearnApplication {

private static final Logger LOGGER = LoggerFactory.getLogger(OrmLearnApplication.class);

private static CountryService countryService;

public static void main(String[] args) {

ApplicationContext context = SpringApplication.run(OrmLearnApplication.class, args);

LOGGER.info("Inside main");

countryService = context.getBean(CountryService.class);

testGetAllCountries();

}

private static void testGetAllCountries() {

LOGGER.info("Start");

List<Country> countries = countryService.getAllCountries();

LOGGER.debug("countries={}", countries);

LOGGER.info("End");

}

}

**Output:**

05-07-25 19:00:00.000 main INFO c.c.o.OrmLearnApplication main Inside main

05-07-25 19:00:00.100 main INFO c.c.o.OrmLearnApplication testGetAllCountries Start

05-07-25 19:00:00.150 main DEBUG c.c.o.OrmLearnApplication testGetAllCountries countries=[Country [code=IN, name=India], Country [code=US, name=United States of America]]

05-07-25 19:00:00.200 main INFO c.c.o.OrmLearnApplication testGetAllCountries End

**Hands on 2**

**Difference between JPA, Hibernate and Spring Data JPA**   
  
Java Persistence API (JPA)

* JSR 338 Specification for persisting, reading and managing data from Java objects
* Does not contain concrete implementation of the specification
* Hibernate is one of the implementation of JPA

Hibernate

* ORM Tool that implements JPA

Spring Data JPA

* Does not have JPA implementation, but reduces boiler plate code
* This is another level of abstraction over JPA implementation provider like Hibernate
* Manages transactions

**1.HIBERNATE**

public Integer addEmployee(Employee employee){

Session session = factory.openSession();

Transaction tx = null;

Integer employeeID = null;

try {

tx = session.beginTransaction();

employeeID = (Integer) session.save(employee);

tx.commit();

} catch (HibernateException e) {

if (tx != null) tx.rollback();

e.printStackTrace();

} finally {

session.close();

}

return employeeID;

}

**OUTPUT :**

Employee ID: 101

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AI-generated content may be incorrect.

**2. SPRING DATA JPA CODE**

@SpringBootApplication

public class DemoApplication {

@Autowired

private static EmployeeService employeeService;

public static void main(String[] args) {

ApplicationContext context = SpringApplication.run(DemoApplication.class, args);

employeeService = context.getBean(EmployeeService.class);

Employee emp = new Employee();

emp.setId(102);

emp.setName("Alice");

emp.setSalary(60000);

employeeService.addEmployee(emp);

System.out.println("Employee Added Successfully");

}

}

@Service

public class EmployeeService {

@Autowired

private EmployeeRepository employeeRepository;

@Transactional

public void addEmployee(Employee employee) {

employeeRepository.save(employee);

}

}

**OUTPUT:**

Employee Added Successfully

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AI-generated content may be incorrect.