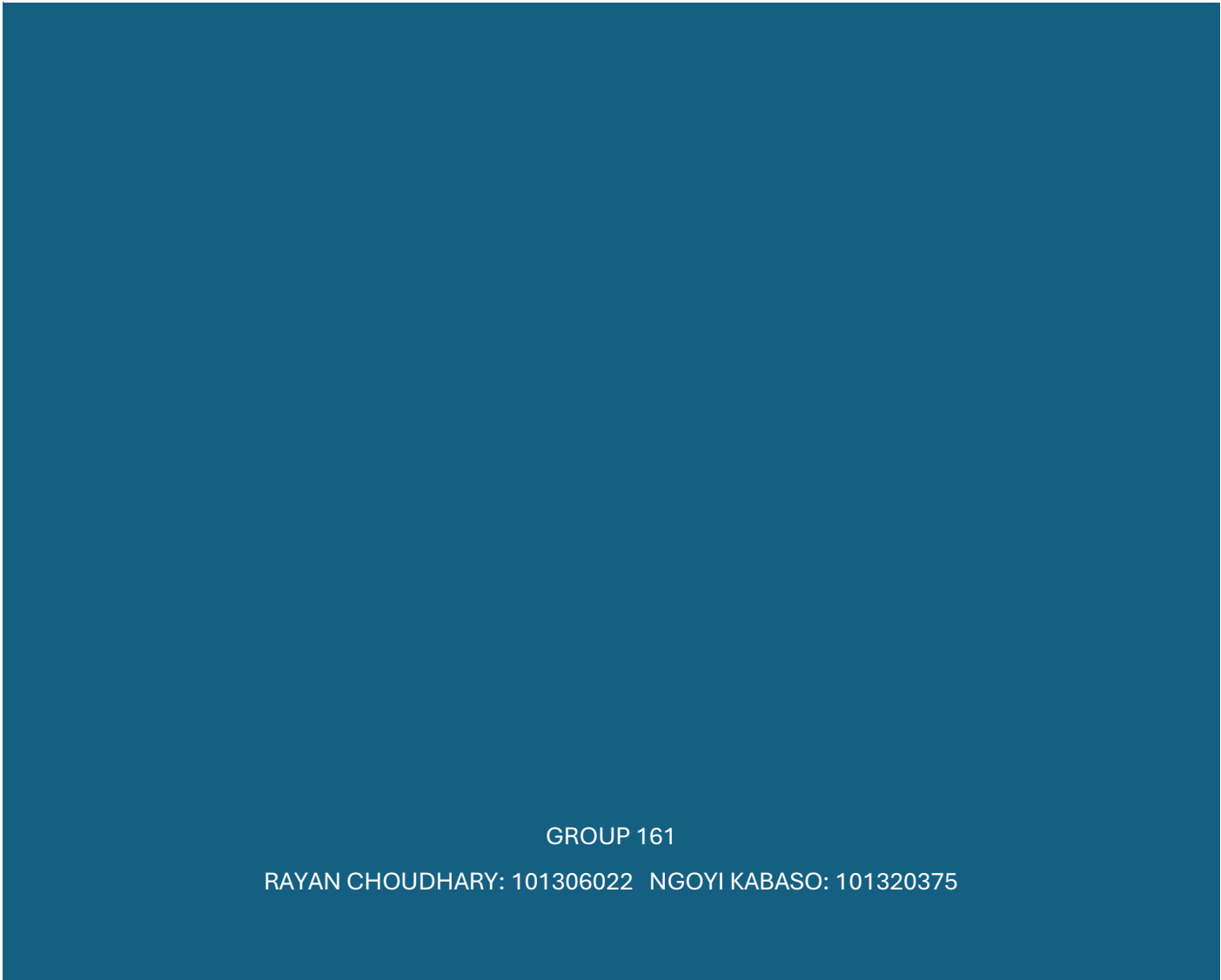




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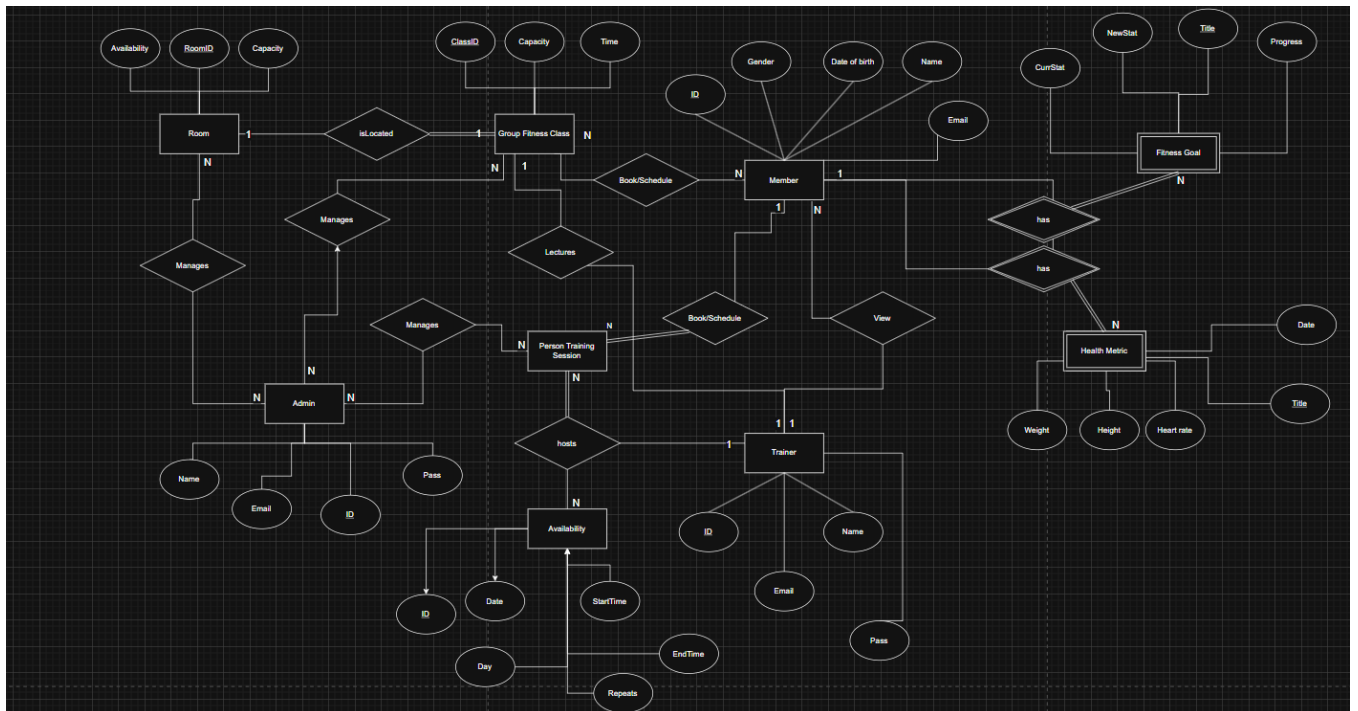
RAYAN CHOUDHARY: 101306022 NGOYI KABASO: 101320375



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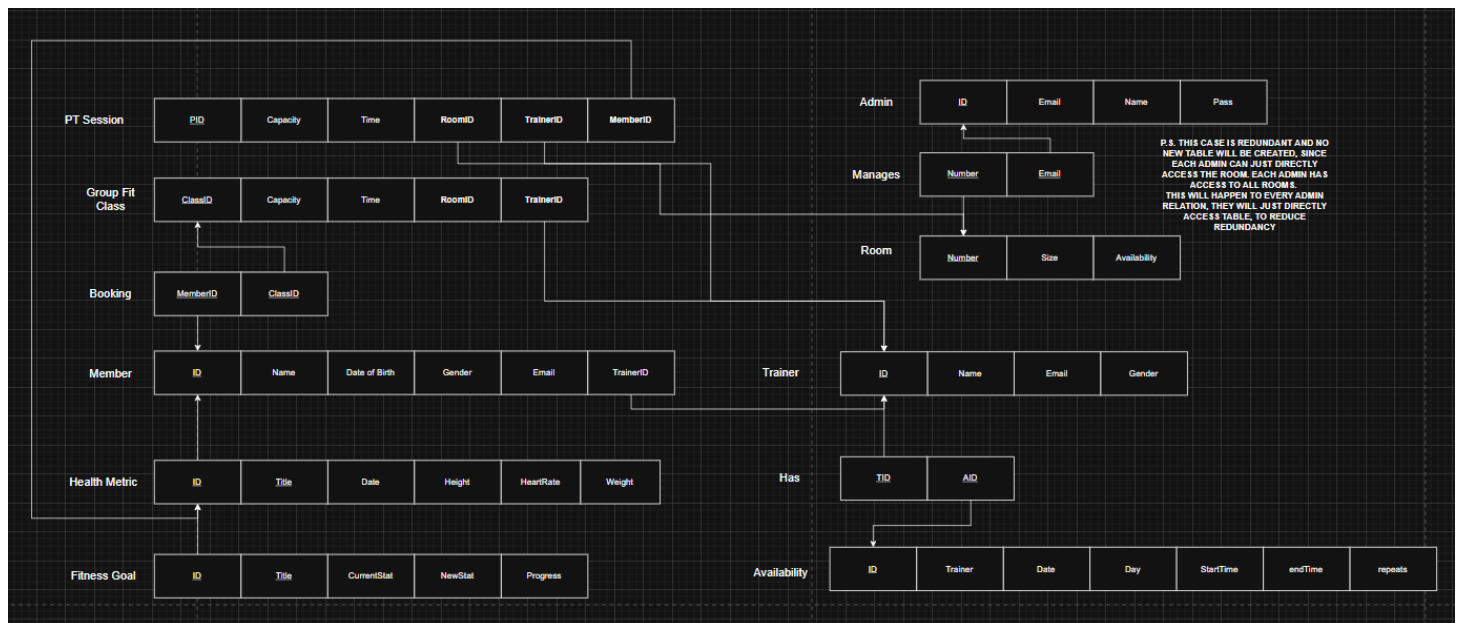
ER-Model



Link to draw.io:

[https://app.diagrams.net/?src=about#G1CeKyXHVi6iyLYEpZKr_YUiQ3Pe0opYP_#%7B"pageId"%3A"RVxCMzVvr24md0h16g40"%7D](https://app.diagrams.net/?src=about#G1CeKyXHVi6iyLYEpZKr_YUiQ3Pe0opYP_#%7B)

Relational tables



ORM Integration

Classes that related to database entities were turned into entity classes. Thus, any queries that involved these classes will be handled by Hibernate.

A big use was in retrieving data from the database. For example, if we wanted to data from the *members* table we could use Hibernate's *CriteriaBuilder* class to build a query to get the data.

```
1 usage  NKabaso
@ public List<Member> findClients(Session session, int trainerId, String name){
    CriteriaBuilder cb = session.getCriteriaBuilder();
    CriteriaQuery<Member> cq = cb.createQuery(Member.class);
    Root<Member> memberRoot = cq.from(Member.class);
    cq.select(memberRoot)
        .where(cb.and(
            cb.equal(memberRoot.get("trainer").get("id"), trainerId),
            (cb.equal(memberRoot.get("member").get("name"),name))
        ));
    return session.createQuery(cq).getResultList();
}
```

Figure 1: *findClients* return a list of *Member* objects associated with a specific trainer

The SQL version of this query would be:

```
SELECT * FROM Member WHERE trainer.id = trainer_id AND Member.name = name
```

Hibernate also takes cares of DDL queries like *INSERT* and *DELETE*. An example would be adding or removing the time slot a trainer is available.

```
2 usages  NKabaso
public void saveAvailability(Session session, Availability availability){
    Transaction transaction = session.beginTransaction();
    session.persist(availability);
    transaction.commit();
}
```

Figure 2: *saveAvailability* inserts a new available time slot to the database

```
1 usage  NKabaso
public void deleteAvailability(Session session, int id){
    Transaction transaction = session.beginTransaction();
    Availability slot = session.find(Availability.class, id);
    if (slot !=null)
        session.remove(slot);
    transaction.commit();
}
```

Figure 3: *deletAvailability* finds the specified time slot and deletes it from the database

Major entities

```

1 C-Rayan +1
@Entity
@Table(indexes = @Index(name = "idx_member_email", columnList = "email"))
public class Member {
    1 usage
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    private int id;

    3 usages
    private String email;
    2 usages
    private String name;
    3 usages
    private String gender;
    3 usages
    private int pass;
    2 usages
    private LocalDate dateOfBirth;
    2 usages
    @Transient
    private int numEntry = 0;
    2 usages
    @Transient
    private int numGoals = 0;

    3 usages
    @OneToMany(mappedBy = "member", cascade = CascadeType.ALL)
    private List<HealthMetric> metrics;

```

Figure 4: Member class

```

1 package org.example;
2
3 > import ...
4
5 87 usages 1 NKabaso +1 *
6
7 @Entity
8 public class Availability {
9     2 usages
10     @Id
11     @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
12     private int id;
13     5 usages
14     @ManyToOne
15     @JoinColumn(name = "trainer_id", nullable = true)
16

```

Figure 5 Availability class

```

1 C-Rayan +1
@Entity
@Table(indexes = @Index(name = "idx_train_email", columnList = "email"))
public class Trainer {
    2 usages
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    private int id;

    4 usages
    @Column(unique = true, nullable = false)
    private String email;
    4 usages
    private String name;
    3 usages
    private int pass;
    3 usages
    @OneToMany
    private List<Availability> availabilities;
    4 usages
    @OneToMany(mappedBy = "trainer")
    private List<Member> clients;

```

Figure 7: Trainer class

```

3 usages 1 C-Rayan
@Entity
public class Admin {
    no usages
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    private int id;

    4 usages
    @Column(unique = true, nullable = false)
    private String email;
    4 usages
    private String name;
    3 usages
    private int pass;

```

Figure 6: Admin class

```

18 usages 1 C-Rayan
@Entity
public class Room {
    1 usage
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    private int rid;

    3 usages
    private boolean availability;
    4 usages
    private int capacity;

```

Figure 9: Room class

```

package org.example;

import jakarta.persistence.*;

1 usage 1 C-Rayan
@Entity
public class PTSession {
    1 usage
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    private int pid;

    3 usages
    @Column(unique = true, nullable = false)
    private String title;
    3 usages
    private int capacity;

    3 usages
    @OneToOne(cascade = CascadeType.ALL)
    private Availability time;

    3 usages
    @OneToOne(cascade = CascadeType.ALL)
    private Trainer trainer;

    3 usages
    @OneToOne(cascade = CascadeType.ALL)
    private Room room;

```

Figure 8: PTSession class

```

@Entity
public class Class {
    1 usage
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    private int cid;

    4 usages
    @Column(unique = true, nullable = false)
    private String title;
    4 usages
    private int capacity;

    // Somewhat "helper" entity class, used to help implementation
    3 usages
    @OneToOne(cascade = CascadeType.ALL)
    private Availability time;

    4 usages
    @OneToOne(cascade = CascadeType.ALL)
    private Trainer trainer;

    3 usages
    @OneToOne(cascade = CascadeType.ALL)
    private Room room;
    2 usages
    @ManyToMany
    private List<Member> participants;

```

Figure 10: Class class