

2. Explain the need and benefit of Criteria Query

Criteria Query

- A Criteria Query is a type-safe, dynamic, and programmatically constructed query API provided by JPA.
- It is part of the JPA Criteria API, which allows the creation of queries without writing strings (as in JPQL/HQL).
- It is especially useful when building complex or conditional queries in Java code.

Benefits of Criteria Query

- **Type Safety:** Queries are constructed using Java objects and types.
- **Dynamic Query Generation:** Queries can be built conditionally using logic in Java code.
- **IDE Support:** Full auto-completion, refactoring, and validation from modern IDEs.
- **No Hardcoded Strings:** Eliminates syntax errors in JPQL/HQL strings.

Key Components of Criteria API

1. CriteriaBuilder

- Used to construct different parts of the query (SELECT, WHERE, ORDER BY, etc.).
- Obtained from `EntityManager.getCriteriaBuilder()`.

2. CriteriaQuery<T>

- Represents the actual query structure.
- Defines result type and query operations like `select`, `where`, `groupBy`.

3. Root<T>

- Represents the root entity in the FROM clause.
- Used to refer to entity attributes (e.g., root.get("name")).

4. TypedQuery<T>

- Created from `EntityManager.createQuery(criteriaQuery)`.

Criteria Query Example

@Autowired

private EntityManager entityManager;

public List<Student> findStudentsByDepartment(String dept) {

CriteriaBuilder cb = entityManager.getCriteriaBuilder();

CriteriaQuery<Student> cq = cb.createQuery(Student.class);

Root<Student> root = cq.from(Student.class);

// Predicate: WHERE department = :dept

cq.select(root).where(cb.equal(root.get("department"), dept));

TypedQuery<Student> query = entityManager.createQuery(cq);

return query.getResultList();

}

Explanation of Sample Code

- CriteriaBuilder creates expressions, predicates, and queries.
- CriteriaQuery<Student> defines a query that returns Student objects.
- Root<Student> refers to the entity being queried (like FROM Student s in JPQL).

