

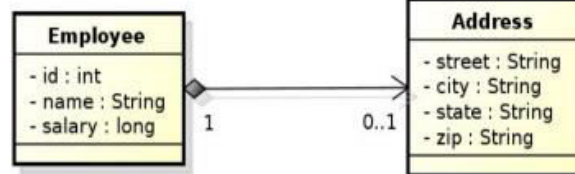
Pokročilá témata JPA, Spring

Pokročilé JPA

Embedded objekty

Embedded Objects

EMPLOYEE	
PK	ID
	NAME
	SALARY
	STREET
	CITY
	STATE
	ZIP_CODE



@Embeddable

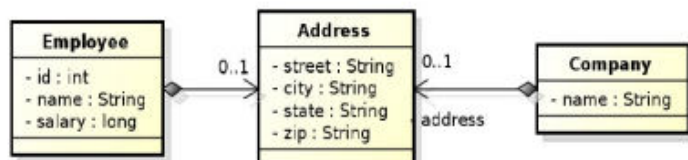
```
@Access(AccessType.FIELD)
public class Address {
    private String street;
    private String city;
    private String state;
    @Column(name="ZIP_CODE")
    private String zip;
}
```

@Entity

```
public class Employee {
    @Id private int id;
    private String name;
    private long salary;
    @Embedded
    private Address address;
}
```

EMPLOYEE	
PK	ID
	NAME
	SALARY
	STREET
	CITY
	PROVINCE
	POSTAL_CODE

COMPANY	
PK	NAME
	STREET
	CITY
	STATE
	ZIP_CODE

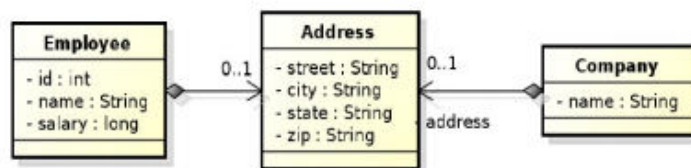


@Embeddable

```
@Access(AccessType.FIELD)
public class Address {
    private String street;
    private String city;
    private String state;
    @Column(name="ZIP_CODE")
    private String zip;
}
```

EMPLOYEE	
PK	ID
	NAME
	SALARY
	STREET
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	POSTAL_CODE

COMPANY	
PK	NAME
	STREET
	CITY
	STATE
	ZIP_CODE



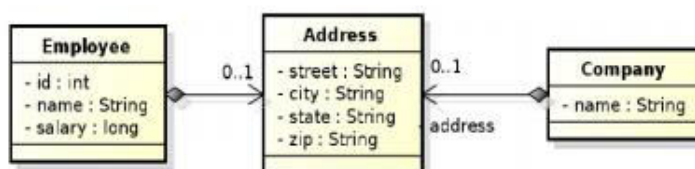
@Entity

```

public class Employee {
    @Id private int id;
    private String name;
    private long salary;
    @Embedded
    @AttributeOverrides({
        @AttributeOverride(name="state", column=@Column(name="PROVINCE")),
        @AttributeOverride(name="zip", column=@Column(name="POSTAL_CODE"))
    })
    private Address address;
}
  
```

EMPLOYEE	
PK	ID
	NAME
	SALARY
	STREET
	CITY
	PROVINCE
	POSTAL_CODE

COMPANY	
PK	NAME
	STREET
	CITY
	STATE
	ZIP_CODE



@Entity

```

public class Company {
    @Id private String name;
    @Embedded
    private Address address;
}
  
```

Mapování legacy DB

One entity to many tables

- @SecondaryTable, @Column(table=...)

```

@SecondaryTables({
    @SecondaryTable(name="ADDRESS")
})
public class Person {

    @Id
    private Long id;

    @Column(table="ADDRESS")
    private String city;

    // getters + setters
}
  
```

```

PERSON
=====
ID bigint PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL
HASNAME varchar(255)
  
```

```

ADDRESS
=====
ID bigint
    PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL
CITY varchar(255)
FOREIGN KEY (id)
    REFERENCES person (id)
  
```

Multiple entities to one table

- @Embedded, @EmbeddedId, @Embeddable

```
@Entity
public class Person {
    @Id
    private Long id;
    private String hasName;

    @Embedded
    private Birth birth;
    // getters + setters
}
```

```
@Embeddable
public class Birth {
    private String hasPlace;

    @Temporal(value=TemporalType.DATE)
    private Date hasDateOfBirth;
    // getters + setters
}
```

```
PERSON
=====
ID bigint PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL
HASNAME varchar(255)
HASDATEOFBIRTH date
HASPLACE varchar(255)
```

Cascade-persist

```
@Entity
public class Employee {
    // ...
    @ManyToOne(cascade=cascadeType.PERSIST)
    Address address;
    // ...
}
```

```
Employee emp = new Employee();
emp.setId(2);
emp.setName("Rob");
Address addr = new Address();
addr.setStreet("164 Brown Deer Road");
addr.setCity("Milwaukee");
addr.setState("WI");
emp.setAddress(addr);
em.persist(addr);
em.persist(emp);
```

List of operations supporting cascading:

- cascadeType.ALL
- cascadeType.DETACH
- cascadeType.MERGE
- cascadeType.PERSIST
- cascadeType.REFRESH
- cascadeType.REMOVE

Persisting bidirectional relationship



```
...
Department dept = em.find(Department.class, 101);
Employee emp = new Employee();
emp.setId(2);
emp.setName("Rob");
emp.setSalary(25000);
dept.employees.add(emp); // @ManyToOne(cascade=cascadeType.PERSIST)
em.persist(dept);

!!! emp.departments still doesn't contain dept !!!

em.refresh(dept);

!!! emp.departments does contain dept now !!!
```

Collection mapping, Compound/Shared keys, Beyond JPA

viz <https://cw.fel.cvut.cz/wiki/media/courses/b6b33ear/lectures/lecture-08-advancedtopics-s.pdf>

Queries

- JPQL (Java Persistence Query Language)
- Native queries (SQL)
- Criteria API (queries = Java objects, not strings)

JPQL

- velmi podobné SQL, jsou to stringy
- možnost dynamické tvorby dotazů
 - o vytvoření pomocí String → ... return em.createQuery(query,x.class).getSingleResult();
- parametry dotazu – positional (?1, ?2,...) x named (:dept, :name,...)
 - o createNamedQuery(...).setParameter("name", name).getSingleResult();
 - osetParameter(1, dept).....
- @NamedQuery(name="name", query="...")

JPQL vs. SQL

- v SQL jsou dotazy vykonávány nad tabulkami databáze, u JPQL nad objekty aplikace (entity)
- v JPQL stále stejné dotazy (odstínění od konkrétní databáze), dotaz se pak převede

JPQL vs. Criteria API

- query u JPQL = string, query u CAPI = instance objektů reprezentující elementy dotazu
- u CAPI lze chyby detekovat dříve (již během kompilace)
- JPQL může být preferováno u statických string dotazů, CAPI u dynamických dotazů