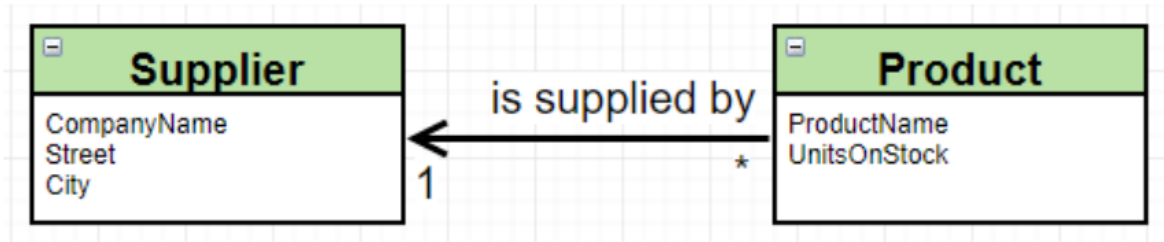


Mateusz Skowron

1. Zmodyfikuj model wprowadzając pojęcie Dostawcy jak poniżej



Klasa *Product*

```
package pl.MateuszSkowron;

import javax.persistence.*;

@Entity
public class Product {

    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.AUTO)
    private int productID;
    private String ProductName;
    private int UnitsOnStock;
    @ManyToOne
    private Supplier supplier;

    public Product() {}

    public Product(String productName, int unitsOnStock) {
        this.ProductName = productName;
        this.UnitsOnStock = unitsOnStock;
    }

    public int getProductID() { return productID; }
```

Klasa *Supplier*

```
package pl.MateuszSkowron;

import javax.persistence.Entity;
import javax.persistence.GeneratedValue;
import javax.persistence.GenerationType;
import javax.persistence.Id;

@Entity
public class Supplier {

    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.AUTO)
    private int supplierID;
    private String companyName;
    private String street;
    private String city;

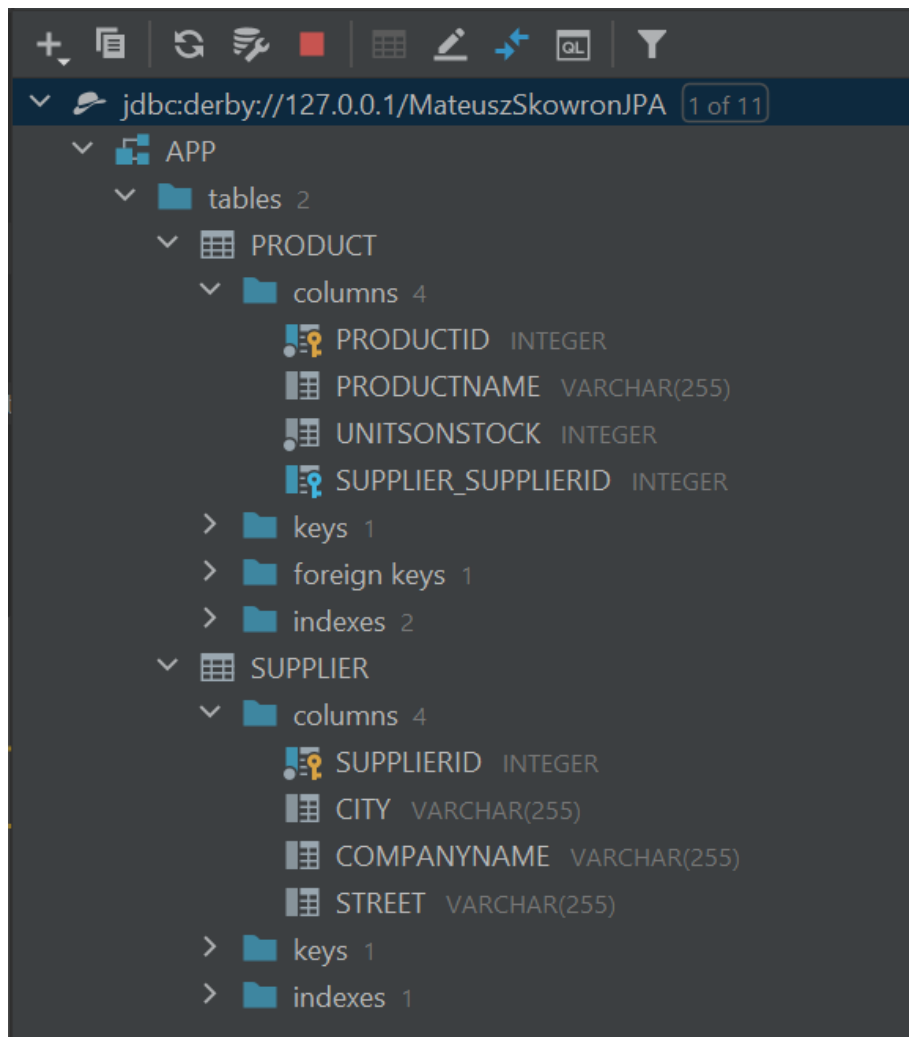
    public Supplier(){}

    public Supplier(String companyName, String street, String city){
        this.companyName=companyName;
        this.street=street;
        this.city=city;
    }
}
```

Config

```
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='utf-8'?>
<!DOCTYPE hibernate-configuration PUBLIC
    "-//Hibernate/Hibernate Configuration DTD//EN"
    "http://www.hibernate.org/dtd/hibernate-configuration-3.0.dtd">
<hibernate-configuration>
    <session-factory>
        <property name="connection.url">jdbc:derby://127.0.0.1/MateuszSkowronJPA;create=true</property>
        <property name="connection.driver_class">org.apache.derby.jdbc.ClientDriver</property>
        <!-- <property name="connection.username"/> -->
        <!-- <property name="connection.password"/> -->
        <property name="show_sql">true</property>
        <property name="format_sql">true</property>
        <!-- DB schema will be updated if needed -->
        <property name="hibernate.hbm2ddl.auto">update</property>
        <mapping class="pl.MateuszSkowron.Product"/>
        <mapping class="pl.MateuszSkowron.Supplier"/>
    </session-factory>
</hibernate-configuration>
```

Struktura bazy danych



a. Stwórz nowego dostawcę

```
public static void main(final String[] args) throws Exception {  
    final Session session = getSession();  
    Supplier supplier = new Supplier(companyName: "FirstCompany", street: "Krakowska 64", city: "Krakow");  
    try {  
        Transaction tx = session.beginTransaction();  
  
        session.save(supplier);  
  
        tx.commit();  
    } finally {  
        session.close();  
    }  
}
```

WHERE					ORDER BY	
SUPPLIERID	CITY	COMPANYNAME	STREET			
1	2	Krakow	FirstCompany	Krakowska	64	

jdbcd Derby://127.0.0.1/MateuszSkowronJPA
APP
tables 2
PRODUCT
columns 4
PRODUCTID INTEGER
PRODUCTNAME VARCHAR(255)
UNITSONSTOCK INTEGER
SUPPLIER_SUPPLIERID INTEGER
keys 1
foreign keys 1
indexes 2
SUPPLIER
columns 4
SUPPLIERID INTEGER
CITY VARCHAR(255)
COMPANYNAME VARCHAR(255)
STREET VARCHAR(255)
keys 1
indexes 1

b. Znajdź poprzednio wprowadzony produkt i ustaw jego dostawcę na właśnie dodanego

```

public static void main(final String[] args) throws Exception {
    final Session session = getSession();
    try {
        Transaction tx = session.beginTransaction();
        Product foundProduct = session.get(Product.class, serializable: 1);
        Supplier supplier = session.get(Supplier.class, serializable: 2);
        foundProduct.setSupplier(supplier);
        tx.commit();
    } finally {
        session.close();
    }
}

```

Main.java

PRODUCT

Product.java

Supplier.java

hibernate.cfg.xml

<

>

1 row

>

>

Txc Auto

DDL

CSV

PRODUCT

WHERE

ORDER BY

PRODUCTID

PRODUCTNAME

UNITSONSTOCK

SUPPLIER_SUPPLIERID

1

1 Krzeslo

111

2

Database

jdbcd Derby://127.0.0.1/MateuszSkowronJPA

APP

tables 2

PRODUCT

columns 4

PRODUCTID INT

PRODUCTNAME

UNITSONSTOCK

SUPPLIER_SUPPLIERID

keys 1

foreign keys 1

indexes 2

SUPPLIER

columns 4

SUPPLIERID INT

CITY VARCHAR(255)

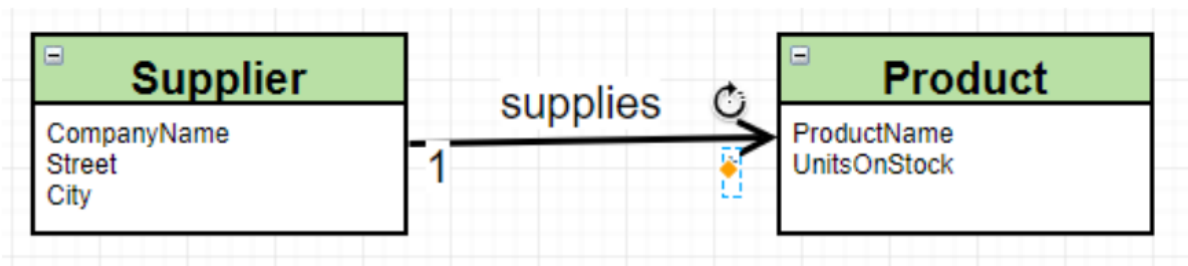
COMPANYNAME

STREET VARCHAR(255)

keys 1

indexes 1

2. Odwróć relację zgodnie z poniższym schematem



- Zamodeluj powyższe w dwóch wariantach “z” i “bez” tabeli łącznikowej
- Stwórz kilka produktów
- Dodaj je do produktów dostarczanych przez nowo stworzonego dostawcę

“z” tabelą łącznikową

Klasa *Product*

```
package pl.MateuszSkowron;

import javax.persistence.*;

@Entity
public class Product {

    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.AUTO)
    private int productID;
    private String ProductName;
    private int UnitsOnStock;

    public Product() {}

    public Product(String productName, int unitsOnStock) {
        this.ProductName = productName;
        this.UnitsOnStock = unitsOnStock;
    }
}
```

Klasa *Supplier*

```
@Entity
public class Supplier {

    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.AUTO)
    private int supplierID;
    private String companyName;
    private String street;
    private String city;
    @OneToMany
    private Set<Product> products;

    public Supplier(){}

    public Supplier(String companyName, String street, String city){
        this.companyName = companyName;
        this.street = street;
        this.city = city;
        this.products = new HashSet<>();
    }
}
```

Struktura bazy danych

The screenshot displays the database structure for 'jdbc:derby://127.0.0.1/MateuszSkowronJPA'. The database contains three tables: PRODUCT, SUPPLIER, and SUPPLIER_PRODUCT.

- PRODUCT** table:
 - Columns: PRODUCTID (INTEGER, primary key), PRODUCTNAME (VARCHAR(255)), UNITSONSTOCK (INTEGER).
 - Keys: 1 (primary key).
 - Indexes: 1.
- SUPPLIER** table:
 - Columns: SUPPLIERID (INTEGER, primary key), CITY (VARCHAR(255)), COMPANYNAME (VARCHAR(255)), STREET (VARCHAR(255)).
 - Keys: 1 (primary key).
 - Indexes: 1.
- SUPPLIER_PRODUCT** table:
 - Columns: SUPPLIER_SUPPLIERID (INTEGER, primary key), PRODUCTS_PRODUCTID (INTEGER, primary key).
 - Keys: 2 (primary key).
 - Foreign keys: 2.
 - Indexes: 4.

Wprowadzenie danych

```
public static void main(final String[] args) throws Exception {
    final Session session = getSession();
    try {
        Transaction tx = session.beginTransaction();
        Product product1 = new Product( productName: "Dlugopis", unitsOnStock: 5);
        Product product2 = new Product( productName: "Linijka", unitsOnStock: 10);
        Product product3 = new Product( productName: "Kalkulator", unitsOnStock: 3);
        session.save(product1);
        session.save(product2);
        session.save(product3);
        Supplier supplier = new Supplier( companyName: "FirstCompany", street: "Krakowska 15", city: "Krakow");
        session.save(supplier);
        supplier.addProductToSet(product1);
        supplier.addProductToSet(product2);
        supplier.addProductToSet(product3);
        tx.commit();
    } finally {
        session.close();
    }
}
```

Tabela **PRODUCT**

WHERE		ORDER BY	
	PRODUCTID	PRODUCTNAME	UNITSONSTOCK
1	1	Dlugopis	5
2	2	Linijka	10
3	3	Kalkulator	3

Tabela **SUPPLIER**





WHERE		ORDER BY		
	 SUPPLIERID ▾	 CITY ▾	 COMPANYNAME ▾	 STREET ▾
1	4	Krakow	FirstCompany	Krakowska 15

Tabela **SUPPLIER_PRODUCT**

WHERE		ORDER BY	
	SUPPLIER_SUPPLIERID	PRODUCTS_PRODUCTID	
1	4	1	
2	4	2	
3	4	3	

“bez” tabeli łącznikowej

Klasa *Product*

```
package pl.MateuszSkowron;

import javax.persistence.*;

@Entity
public class Product {

    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.AUTO)
    private int id;
    private String ProductName;
    private int UnitsOnStock;
    @Column(name = "SUPPLIER_FK")
    private Integer supplier_fk;

    public Product() {}

    public Product(String productName, int unitsOnStock) {
        this.ProductName = productName;
        this.UnitsOnStock = unitsOnStock;
    }
}
```

Klasa *Supplier*

```
@Entity
public class Supplier {

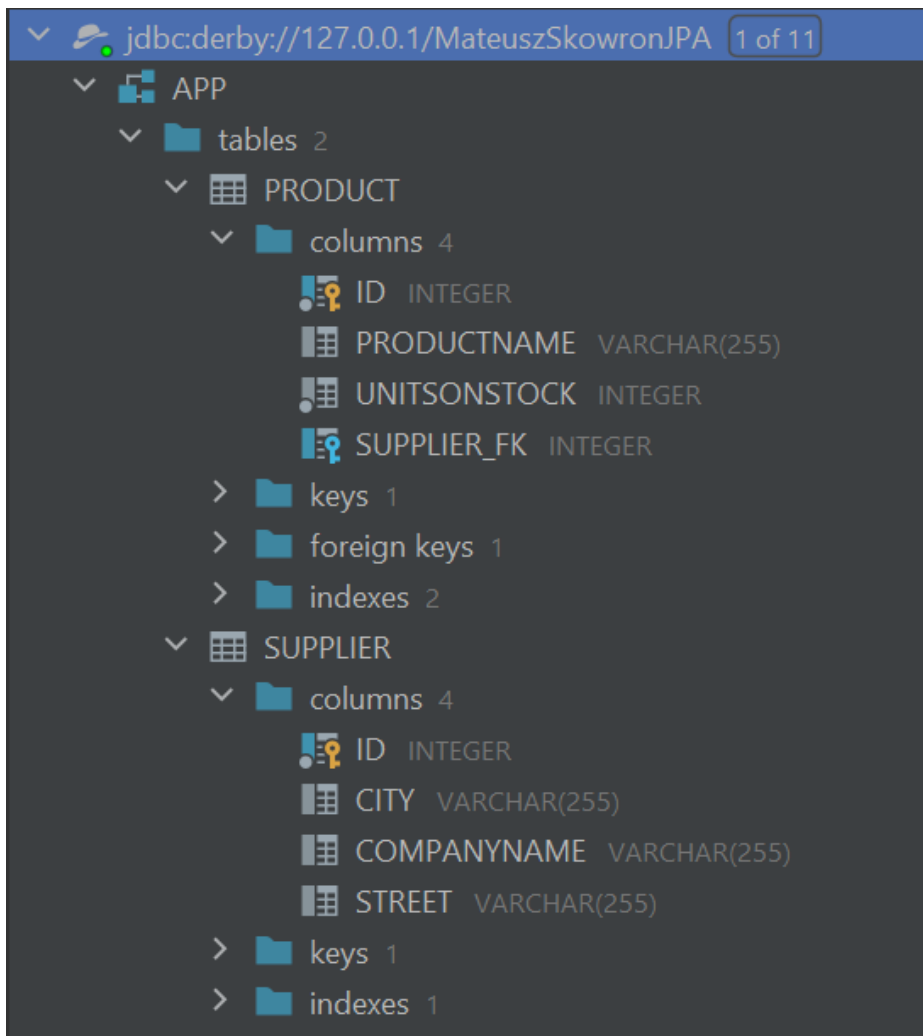
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.AUTO)
    private int id;
    private String CompanyName;
    private String Street;
    private String City;

    @OneToMany
    @JoinColumn(name = "SUPPLIER_FK")
    public Set<Product> products = new HashSet<>();

    public Supplier(){}

    public Supplier(String companyName, String street, String city){
        this.CompanyName = companyName;
        this.Street = street;
        this.City = city;
    }
}
```


Struktura bazy danych



Wprowadzanie danych

```
public static void main(final String[] args) throws Exception {
    final Session session = getSession();
    try {
        Transaction tx = session.beginTransaction();
        Product product1 = new Product( productName: "Długopis", unitsOnStock: 5);
        Product product2 = new Product( productName: "Linijka", unitsOnStock: 10);
        Product product3 = new Product( productName: "Kalkulator", unitsOnStock: 3);
        session.save(product1);
        session.save(product2);
        session.save(product3);
        Supplier supplier = new Supplier( companyName: "FirstCompany", street: "Krakowska 15", city: "Krakow");
        session.save(supplier);
        supplier.addProductToSet(product1);
        supplier.addProductToSet(product2);
        supplier.addProductToSet(product3);
        tx.commit();
    } finally {
        session.close();
    }
}
```

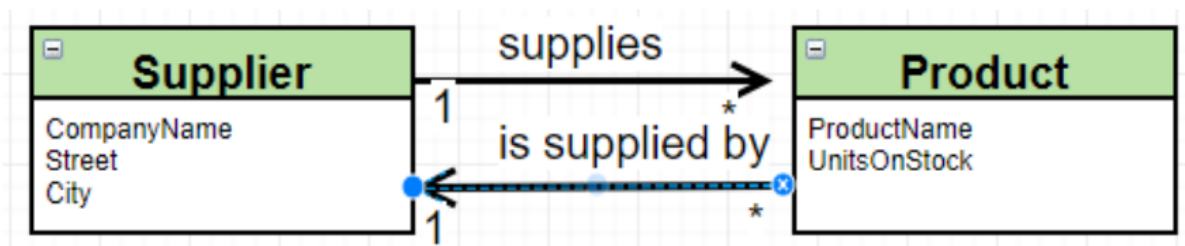
Tabela **SUPPLIER**

WHERE		ORDER BY		
	ID	CITY	COMPANYNAME	STREET
1	4	Krakow	FirstCompany	Krakowska 15

Table **PRODUCT**

	ID	PRODUCTNAME	UNITSONSTOCK	SUPPLIER_FK
1	1	Długopis	5	4
2	2	Linijka	10	4
3	3	Kalkulator	3	4

3. Zamodeluj relację dwustronną jak poniżej:



Klasa **Product**

```
package pl.MateuszSkowron;

import javax.persistence.*;

@Entity
public class Product {

    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.AUTO)
    private int id;
    private String ProductName;
    private int UnitsOnStock;
    @ManyToOne
    private Supplier supplier;

    public Product() {}

    public Product(String productName, int unitsOnStock) {
        this.ProductName = productName;
        this.UnitsOnStock = unitsOnStock;
    }
}
```

Klasa *Supplier*

```
@Entity
public class Supplier {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.AUTO)
    private int id;
    private String CompanyName;
    private String Street;
    private String City;
    @OneToMany(mappedBy = "supplier")
    public Set<Product> products = new HashSet<>();

    public Supplier(){}

    public Supplier(String companyName, String street, String city){
        this.CompanyName = companyName;
        this.Street = street;
        this.City = city;
    }
}
```

Struktura bazy danych

jdbc:derby://127.0.0.1/MateuszSkowronJPA 1 of 11

- APP
 - tables 2
 - PRODUCT
 - columns 4
 - ID INTEGER
 - PRODUCTNAME VARCHAR(255)
 - UNITSONSTOCK INTEGER
 - SUPPLIER_ID INTEGER
 - keys 1
 - foreign keys 1
 - indexes 2
 - SUPPLIER
 - columns 4
 - ID INTEGER
 - CITY VARCHAR(255)
 - COMPANYNAME VARCHAR(255)
 - STREET VARCHAR(255)
 - keys 1
 - indexes 1

- Stwórz kilka produktów
- Dodaj je do produktów dostarczanych przez nowo stworzonego dostawcę (dwustronność relacji)

Wprowadzenie danych

```
public static void main(final String[] args) throws Exception {
    final Session session = getSession();
    try {
        Transaction tx = session.beginTransaction();
        Product product1 = new Product( productName: "Długopis", unitsOnStock: 10);
        Product product2 = new Product( productName: "Linijka", unitsOnStock: 5);
        Product product3 = new Product( productName: "Pioro", unitsOnStock: 20);
        session.save(product1);
        session.save(product2);
        session.save(product3);

        Supplier supplier = new Supplier( companyName: "FirstCompany", street: "Krakowska 15", city: "Krakow");
        session.save(supplier);

        product1.setSupplier(supplier);
        product2.setSupplier(supplier);
        product3.setSupplier(supplier);

        tx.commit();
    } finally {
        session.close();
    }
}
```

Tabela **PRODUCT**

	ID	PRODUCTNAME	UNITSONSTOCK	SUPPLIER_ID
1	1	Długopis	10	4
2	2	Linijka	5	4
3	3	Pioro	20	4

Tabela **SUPPLIER**

	ID	CITY	COMPANYNAME	STREET
1	4	Krakow	FirstCompany	Krakowska 15

4. Dodaj klasę Category z property int CategoryID, String Name oraz listą produktów List<Product> Products

Klasa *Category*

```
import javax.persistence.*;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

@Entity
public class Category {

    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.AUTO)
    private int CategoryID;
    private String Name;
    @OneToMany
    private List<Product> Products;

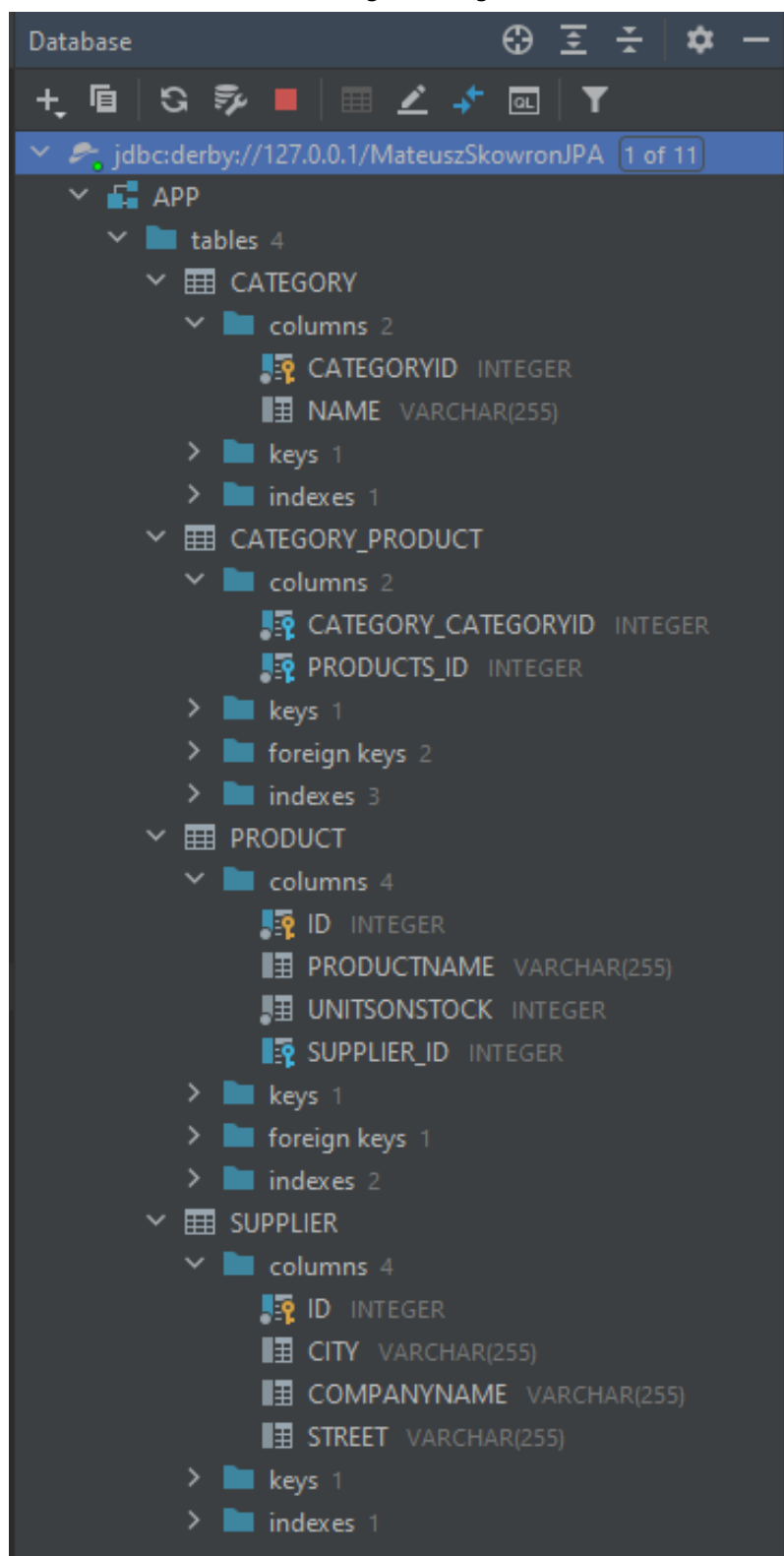
    public Category(String name){
        this.Name = name;
        this.Products = new ArrayList<>();
    }

    public Category(){}
}
```

Config

```
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='utf-8'?>
<!DOCTYPE hibernate-configuration PUBLIC
    "-//Hibernate/Hibernate Configuration DTD//EN"
    "http://www.hibernate.org/dtd/hibernate-configuration-3.0.dtd">
<hibernate-configuration>
  <session-factory>
    <property name="connection.url">jdbc:derby://127.0.0.1/MateuszSkowronJPA;create=true</property>
    <property name="connection.driver_class">org.apache.derby.jdbc.ClientDriver</property>
    <!-- <property name="connection.username"/> -->
    <!-- <property name="connection.password"/> -->
    <property name="show_sql">true</property>
    <property name="format_sql">true</property>
    <!-- DB schema will be updated if needed -->
    <property name="hibernate.hbm2ddl.auto">create</property>
    <mapping class="pl.MateuszSkowron.Product"/>
    <mapping class="pl.MateuszSkowron.Supplier"/>
    <mapping class="pl.MateuszSkowron.Category"/>
  </session-factory>
</hibernate-configuration>
```

Struktura bazy danych



a. Zmodyfikuj produkty dodając wskazanie na kategorie do której należy

```
public static void main(final String[] args) throws Exception {  
    final Session session = getSession();  
    Category category = new Category( name: "schoolTools");  
    try {  
        Transaction tx = session.beginTransaction();  
        session.save(category);  
  
        Product product1 = session.get(Product.class, serializable: 1);  
        Product product2 = session.get(Product.class, serializable: 2);  
        Product product3 = session.get(Product.class, serializable: 3);  
  
        category.addProductToList(product1);  
        category.addProductToList(product2);  
        category.addProductToList(product3);  
  
        tx.commit();  
    } finally {  
        session.close();  
    }  
}
```

Tabela **CATEGORY**

WHERE		ORDER BY	
	CATEGORYID		NAME
1	7		schoolTools

Tabela **CATEGORY_PRODUCT**

WHERE		ORDER BY	
	CATEGORY_CATEGORYID		PRODUCTS_ID
1	7	1	
2	7	2	
3	7	3	

b. Stwórz kilka produktów i kilka kategorii

c. Dodaj kilka produktów do wybranej kategorii

```
public static void main(final String[] args) throws Exception {
    final Session session = getSession();
    Category category1 = new Category( name: "Phones");
    Product product1 = new Product( productName: "iPhone", unitsOnStock: 10);
    Product product2 = new Product( productName: "Samsung", unitsOnStock: 10);
    Category category2 = new Category( name: "Cars");
    Product product3 = new Product( productName: "BMW", unitsOnStock: 2);
    Product product4 = new Product( productName: "OPEL", unitsOnStock: 5);
    Category category3 = new Category( name: "TVs");
    Product product5 = new Product( productName: "LG", unitsOnStock: 1);
    Product product6 = new Product( productName: "DELL", unitsOnStock: 2);
    try {
        Transaction tx = session.beginTransaction();
        session.save(category1);
        session.save(product1);
        session.save(product2);
        category1.addProductToList(product1);
        category1.addProductToList(product2);

        session.save(category2);
        session.save(product3);
        session.save(product4);
        category2.addProductToList(product3);
        category2.addProductToList(product4);

        session.save(category3);
        session.save(product5);
        session.save(product6);
        category3.addProductToList(product5);
        category3.addProductToList(product6);

        tx.commit();
    } finally {
        session.close();
    }
}
```


Tabela **PRODUCT**

WHERE		ORDER BY		
	ID	PRODUCTNAME	UNITSONSTOCK	SUPPLIER_ID
1	1	Długopis	10	4
2	2	Linijka	5	4
3	3	Pioro	20	4
4	9	IPhone	10	<null>
5	10	Samsung	10	<null>
6	12	BMW	2	<null>
7	13	OPEL	5	<null>
8	15	LG	1	<null>
9	16	DELL	2	<null>

Tabela **CATEGORY**

WHERE		ORDER BY	
	CATEGORYID	NAME	
1	7	schoolTools	
2	8	Phones	
3	11	Cars	
4	14	TVs	

Tabela **CATEGORY_PRODUCT**

WHERE		ORDER BY	
	CATEGORY_CATEGORYID	PRODUCTS_ID	
1	7	1	
2	7	2	
3	7	3	
4	8	9	
5	8	10	
6	11	12	
7	11	13	
8	14	15	
9	14	16	

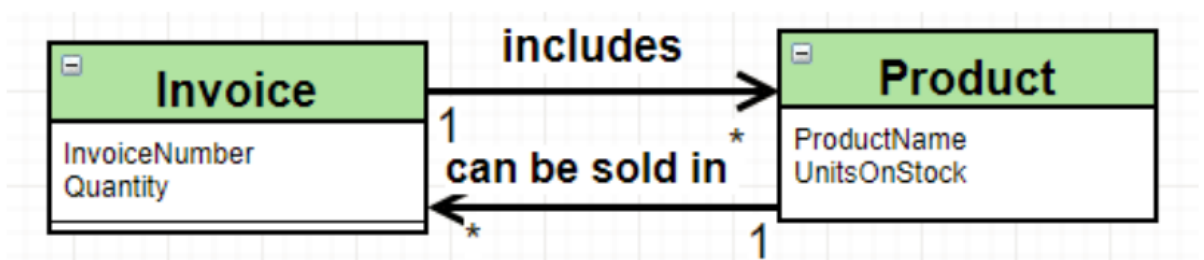
d. Wydobądź produkty z wybranej kategorii oraz kategorię do której należy wybrany produkt

The screenshot shows an IDE with a project named 'MateuszSkowronJPAPractise'. The 'src' directory contains files: 'Category.java', 'Main.java', 'Product.java', 'Supplier.java', 'hibernate.cfg.xml', 'derby.log', and 'MateuszSkowronJPAPractise.iml'. The 'Main.java' file is open, showing a static method 'main' that uses Hibernate to query products from a specific category (CategoryID = 8). The console output shows the results of the query: 'left outer join', 'Supplier supplier2_', 'on product1_.supplier_id=supplier2_.id', 'where', 'products0_.Category_CategoryID=?', 'iPhone', 'Samsung', and 'Process finished with exit code 0'.

```
public static void main(final String[] args) throws Exception {  
    final Session session = getSession();  
    try {  
        Transaction tx = session.beginTransaction();  
  
        Query query = session.createQuery("From Category where CategoryID = 8");  
        Category category = (Category) query.getResultList().get(0);  
        for(Product product: category.getProducts()){  
            System.out.println(product.getProductName());  
        }  
        tx.commit();  
    } finally {  
        session.close();  
    }  
}
```

Run: Main
left outer join
Supplier supplier2_
on product1_.supplier_id=supplier2_.id
where
products0_.Category_CategoryID=?
iPhone
Samsung
Process finished with exit code 0

5. Zamodeluj relację wiele-do-wielu jak poniżej:



Klasa *Product*

```
import javax.persistence.*;
import java.util.Set;

@Entity
public class Product {

    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.AUTO)
    private int ProductID;
    private String ProductName;
    private int UnitsOnStock;
    @ManyToMany(mappedBy = "productSet")
    private Set<Invoice> invoiceSet;

    public Product() {}

    public Product(String productName, int unitsOnStock) {
        this.ProductName = productName;
        this.UnitsOnStock = unitsOnStock;
    }
}
```

Klasa *Invoice*

```
import javax.persistence.*;
import java.util.Set;

@Entity
public class Invoice {

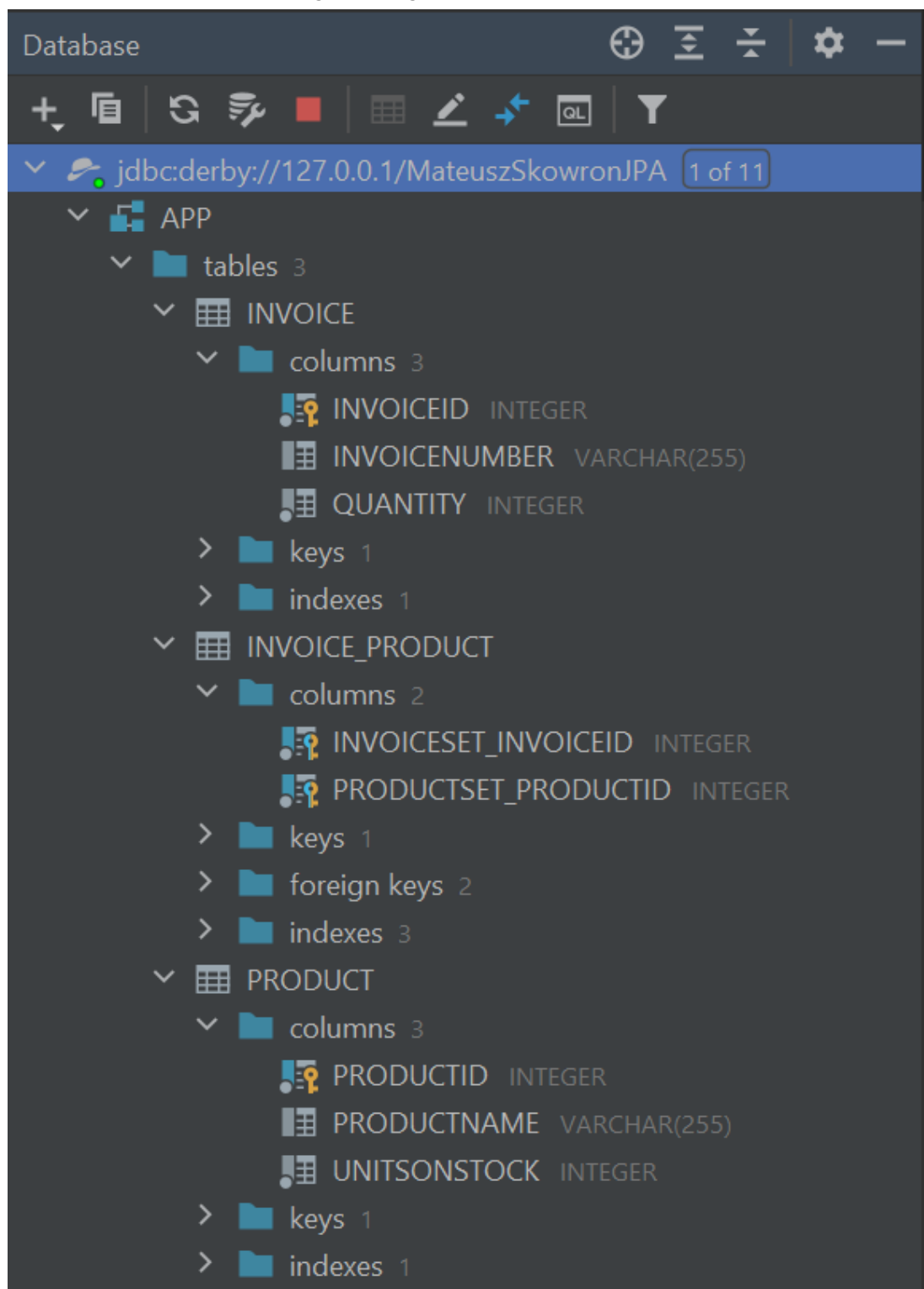
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.AUTO)
    private int InvoiceID;
    private String InvoiceNumber;
    private int Quantity;
    @ManyToMany
    private Set<Product> productSet;

    public Invoice(String invoiceNumber, int quantity){
        this.InvoiceNumber = invoiceNumber;
        this.Quantity = quantity;
    }

    public Invoice() {}
}
```

```
public void sellProduct(Product product, int quantity){
    if(product.getUnitsOnStock() >= quantity){
        addProductToSet(product);
        product.addInvoiceToSet(this);
        product.setUnitsOnStock(product.getUnitsOnStock() - quantity);
    }
}
```

Struktura bazy danych



a. Stwórz kilka produktów i “sprzedaj” je na kilku transakcjach

```
public static void main(final String[] args) throws Exception {
    final Session session = getSession();
    Product product1 = new Product( productName: "Długopis", unitsOnStock: 5);
    Product product2 = new Product( productName: "Ołówek", unitsOnStock: 5);
    Product product3 = new Product( productName: "Pióro", unitsOnStock: 5);
    Product product4 = new Product( productName: "Linijka", unitsOnStock: 5);

    Invoice invoice1 = new Invoice( invoiceNumber: "123123123", quantity: 5);
    Invoice invoice2 = new Invoice( invoiceNumber: "321321321", quantity: 2);
    try {
        Transaction tx = session.beginTransaction();
        session.save(product1);
        session.save(product2);
        session.save(product3);
        session.save(product4);

        session.save(invoice1);
        session.save(invoice2);

        invoice1.sellProduct(product1, quantity: 3);
        invoice1.sellProduct(product2, quantity: 2);

        invoice2.sellProduct(product3, quantity: 1);
        invoice2.sellProduct(product4, quantity: 1);

        tx.commit();
    } finally {
        session.close();
    }
}
```

Tabela **PRODUCT**

WHERE		ORDER BY	
	PRODUCTID	PRODUCTNAME	UNITSONSTOCK
1	1	Długopis	2
2	2	Ołówek	3
3	3	Pioro	4
4	4	Linijka	4

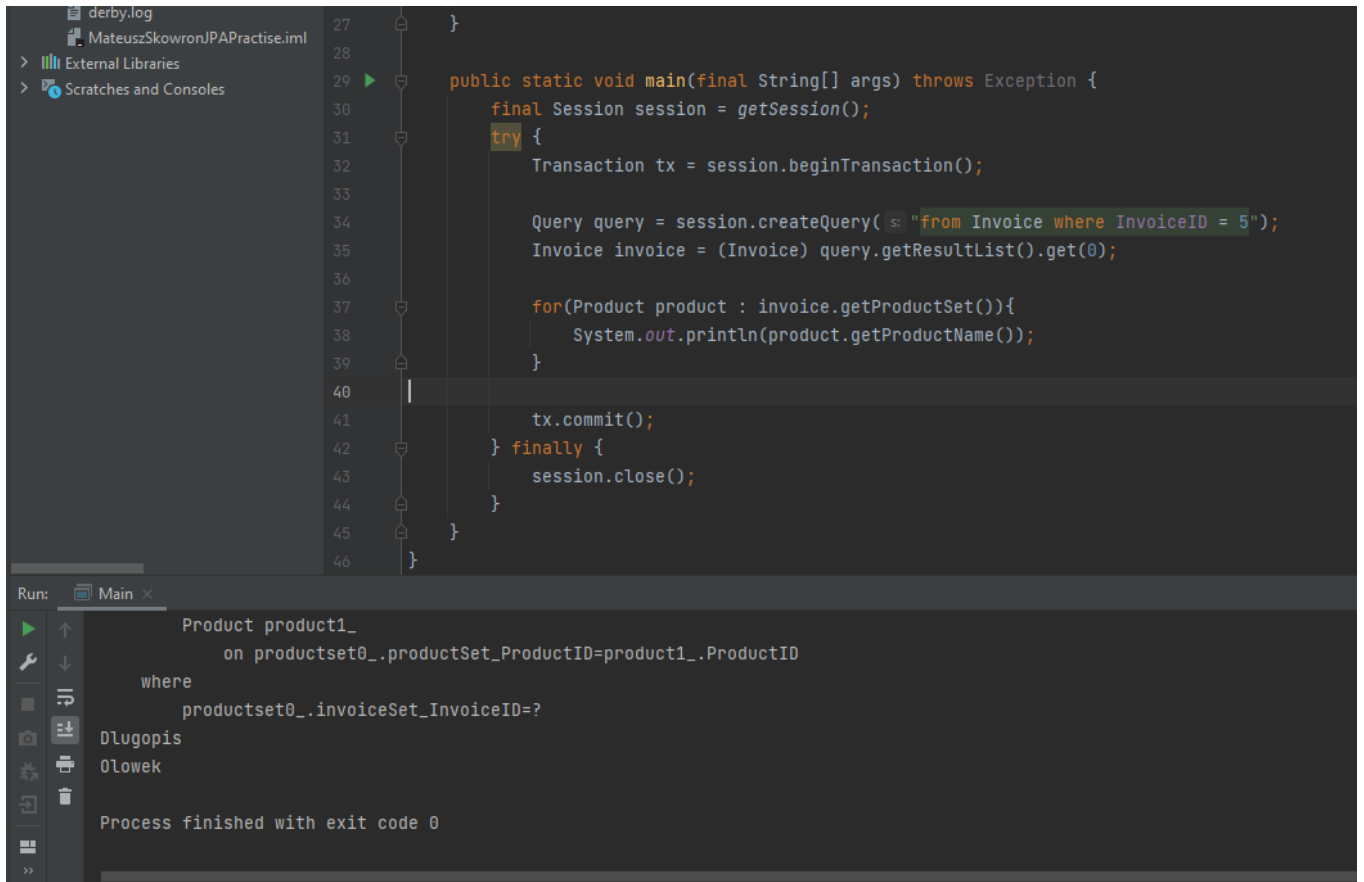
Tabela **INVOICE**

WHERE		ORDER BY	
	INVOICEID	INVOICENUMBER	QUANTITY
1	5	123123123	5
2	6	321321321	2

Tabela **INVOICE_PRODUCT**

WHERE		ORDER BY	
	INVOICESET_INVOICEID	PRODUCTSET_PRODUCTID	
1	5	1	
2	5	2	
3	6	3	
4	6	4	

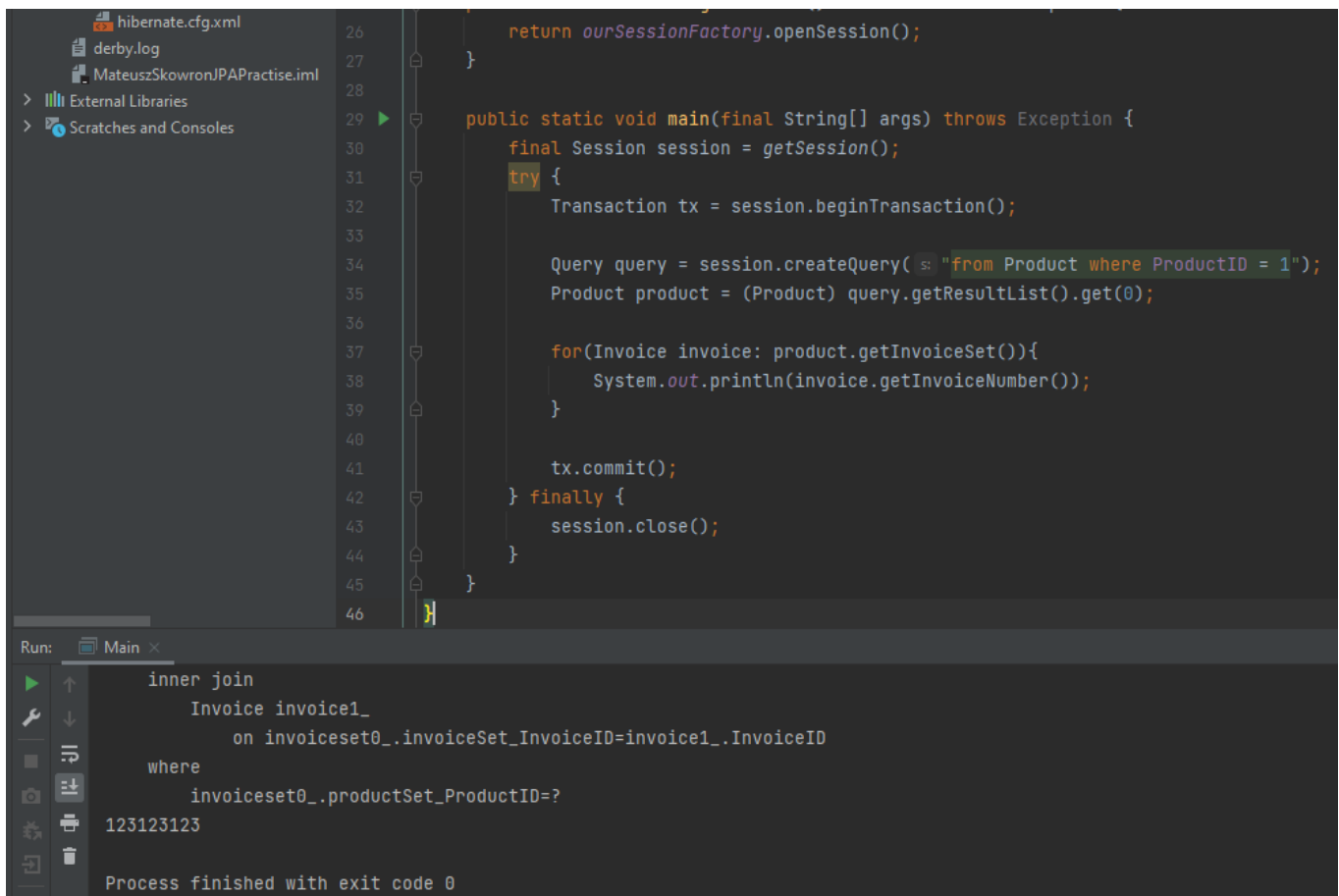
b. Pokaż produkty sprzedane w ramach wybranej faktury/transakcji



The screenshot shows an IDE with a Java file named `MateuszSkowronJPAPractise.iml`. The code is a `main` method that opens a session, begins a transaction, and executes a query: `from Invoice where InvoiceID = 5`. It then iterates over the products in the invoice and prints their names. The console output shows the results of the query:

```
Product product1_
  on productset0_.productSet_ProductID=product1_.ProductID
  where
    productset0_.invoiceSet_InvoiceID=?
Dlugopis
Olowek
Process finished with exit code 0
```

c. Pokaż faktury w ramach których był sprzedany wybrany produkt



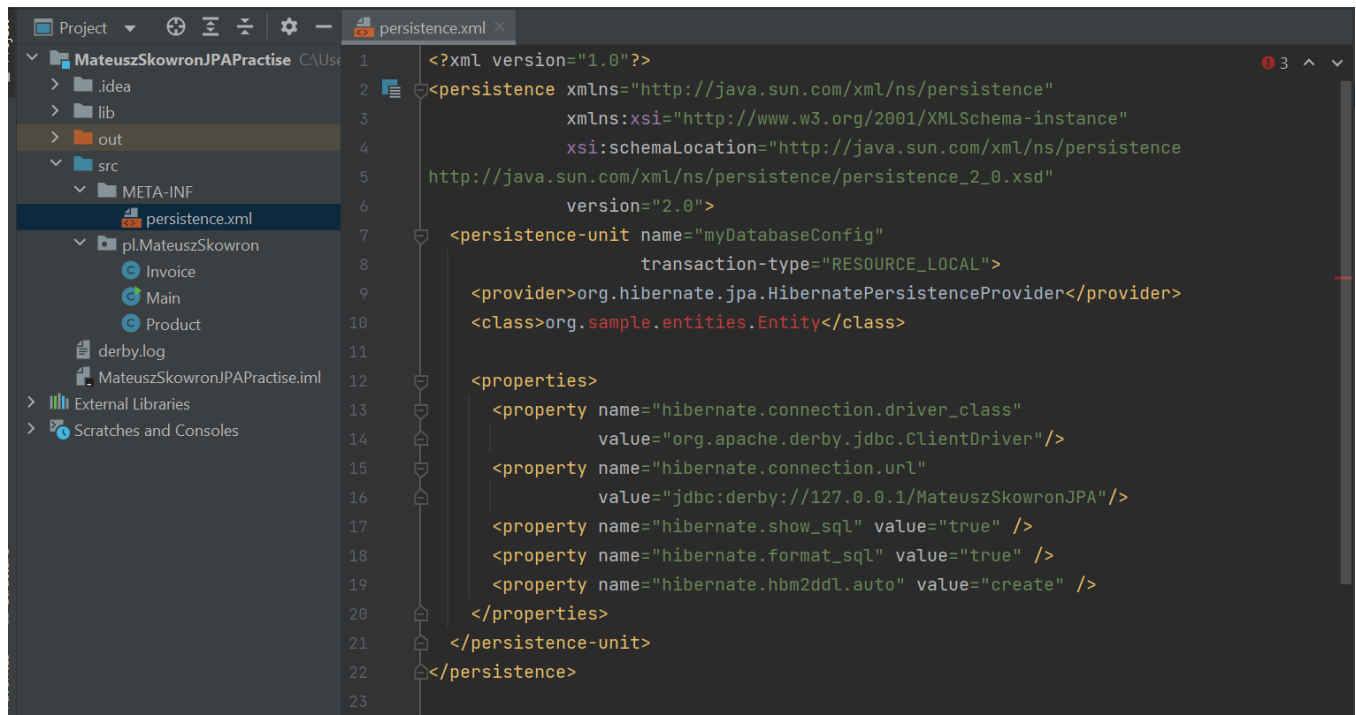
The screenshot shows the same IDE with a different Java file. The code is a `main` method that opens a session, begins a transaction, and executes a query: `from Product where ProductID = 1`. It then iterates over the invoices for the selected product and prints their invoice numbers. The console output shows the results of the query:

```
inner join
  Invoice invoice1_
  on invoiceset0_.invoiceSet_InvoiceID=invoice1_.InvoiceID
  where
    invoiceset0_.productSet_ProductID=?
123123123
Process finished with exit code 0
```

6. JPA

- Stwórz nowego main'a w którym zrobisz to samo co w poprzednim ale z wykorzystaniem JPA

persistence.xml



- Stwórz kilka produktów i “sprzedaj” je na kilku transakcjach

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(final String[] args) {
        EntityManagerFactory emf = Persistence.createEntityManagerFactory("myDatabaseConfig");
        EntityManager em = emf.createEntityManager();
        EntityTransaction etx = em.getTransaction();
        etx.begin();

        Product product1 = new Product("Długopis", unitsOnStock: 5);
        Product product2 = new Product("Ołówek", unitsOnStock: 5);
        Product product3 = new Product("Piono", unitsOnStock: 5);
        Product product4 = new Product("Linijka", unitsOnStock: 5);

        Invoice invoice1 = new Invoice("123123123", quantity: 5);
        Invoice invoice2 = new Invoice("321321312", quantity: 2);

        //save products
        em.persist(product1);
        em.persist(product2);
        em.persist(product3);
        em.persist(product4);

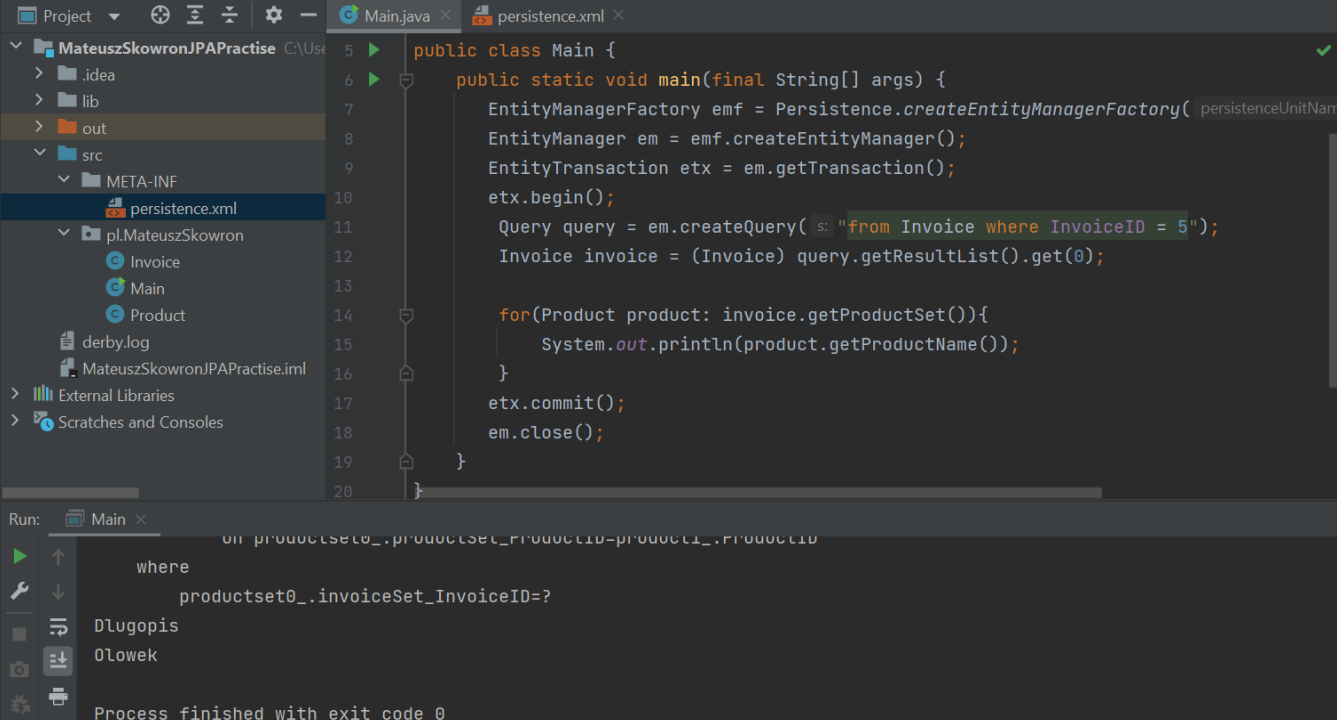
        //save invoices
        em.persist(invoice1);
        em.persist(invoice2);

        //sellproducts
        invoice1.sellProduct(product1, quantity: 3);
        invoice1.sellProduct(product2, quantity: 2);

        invoice2.sellProduct(product3, quantity: 1);
        invoice2.sellProduct(product4, quantity: 1);

        etx.commit();
        em.close();
    }
}
```


b. Pokaż produkty sprzedane w ramach wybranej faktury/transakcji



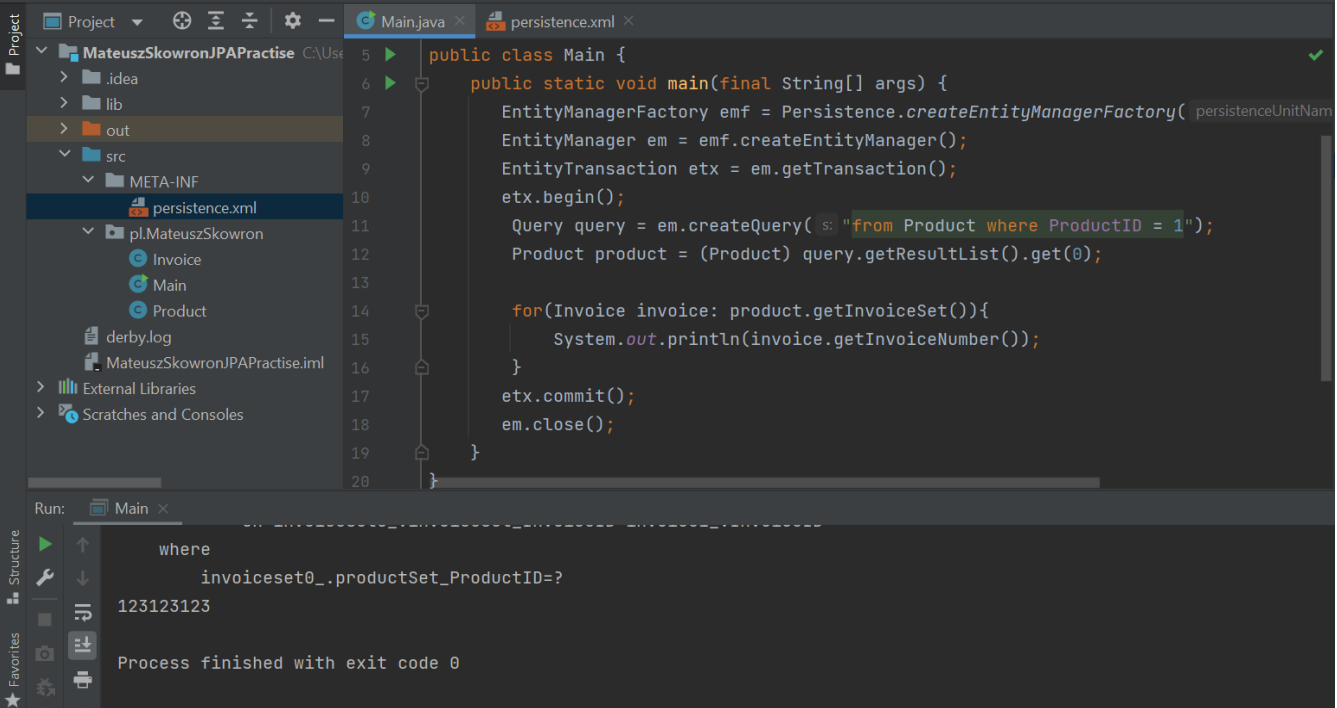
The screenshot shows an IDE with a project named 'MateuszSkowronJPAPractise'. The 'src' directory contains 'META-INF' with 'persistence.xml', and 'pl.MateuszSkowron' with 'Invoice', 'Main', and 'Product' classes. The 'Main.java' file is open, showing a program that queries for products from a specific invoice. The code is as follows:

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(final String[] args) {  
        EntityManagerFactory emf = Persistence.createEntityManagerFactory("persistenceUnitName");  
        EntityManager em = emf.createEntityManager();  
        EntityTransaction etx = em.getTransaction();  
        etx.begin();  
        Query query = em.createQuery("from Invoice where InvoiceID = 5");  
        Invoice invoice = (Invoice) query.getResultList().get(0);  
        for(Product product: invoice.getProductSet()){  
            System.out.println(product.getProductID());  
        }  
        etx.commit();  
        em.close();  
    }  
}
```

The 'Run' window shows the output of the program, which is the product ID '123123123'. The console output is:

```
on productset0_.productset_ProductID=product1_.ProductID  
where  
productset0_.invoiceSet_InvoiceID=?  
Dlugopis  
Olowek  
Process finished with exit code 0
```

c. Pokaż faktury w ramach których był sprzedany wybrany produkt



The screenshot shows the same IDE with the 'Main.java' file open, but the code is modified to query for invoices from a specific product. The code is as follows:

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(final String[] args) {  
        EntityManagerFactory emf = Persistence.createEntityManagerFactory("persistenceUnitName");  
        EntityManager em = emf.createEntityManager();  
        EntityTransaction etx = em.getTransaction();  
        etx.begin();  
        Query query = em.createQuery("from Product where ProductID = 1");  
        Product product = (Product) query.getResultList().get(0);  
        for(Invoice invoice: product.getInvoiceSet()){  
            System.out.println(invoice.getInvoiceNumber());  
        }  
        etx.commit();  
        em.close();  
    }  
}
```

The 'Run' window shows the output of the program, which is the invoice number '123123123'. The console output is:

```
where  
invoiceset0_.productset_ProductID=?  
123123123  
Process finished with exit code 0
```

7. Kaskady

- a. Zmodyfikuj model w taki sposób aby było możliwe kaskadowe tworzenie faktur wraz z nowymi produktami, oraz produktów wraz z nową fakturą

Nowy produkt przy nowej fakturze

Klasa *Invoice*

```
@Entity
public class Invoice {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.AUTO)
    private int InvoiceID;
    private String InvoiceNumber;
    private int Quantity;
    @ManyToMany(cascade = CascadeType.PERSIST)
    private Set<Product> productSet;

    public Invoice(String invoiceNumber, int quantity){
        this.InvoiceNumber = invoiceNumber;
        this.Quantity = quantity;
        this.productSet = new HashSet<>();
    }

    public Invoice() {}
}
```

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(final String[] args) {
        EntityManagerFactory emf = Persistence.createEntityManagerFactory("persistenceUnitName");
        EntityManager em = emf.createEntityManager();
        EntityTransaction etx = em.getTransaction();
        Invoice invoice = new Invoice(invoiceNumber: "000000000", quantity: 1);
        Product product = new Product(productName: "NowyProdukt", unitsOnStock: 10);
        etx.begin();
        em.persist(invoice);
        invoice.sellProduct(product, quantity: 1);
        etx.commit();
        em.close();
    }
}
```

Tabela **INVOICE**

	🔑 INVOICEID ↕	📄 INVOICENUMBER ↕	📄 QUANTITY ↕
1	5	123123123	5
2	6	321321312	2
3	7	000000000	1

Tabela **PRODUCT**

🔍 WHERE		📄 ORDER BY	
	🔑 PRODUCTID ↕	📄 PRODUCTNAME ↕	📄 UNITSONSTOCK ↕
1	1	Długopis	2
2	2	Ołówek	3
3	3	Pioro	4
4	4	Linijka	4
5	8	NowyProdukt	9

Tabela **INVOICE_PRODUCT**

🔍 WHERE		📄 ORDER BY	
	🔑 INVOICESET_INVOICEID ↕	🔑 PRODUCTSET_PRODUCTID ↕	
1	5	1	
2	5	2	
3	6	3	
4	6	4	
5	7	8	

Nowa faktura przy nowym produkcie

Klasa *Product*

```
@Entity
public class Product {

    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.AUTO)
    private int ProductID;
    private String ProductName;
    private int UnitsOnStock;
    @ManyToMany(mappedBy = "productSet", cascade = CascadeType.PERSIST)
    private Set<Invoice> invoiceSet;

    public Product() {}

    public Product(String productName, int unitsOnStock) {
        this.ProductName = productName;
        this.UnitsOnStock = unitsOnStock;
        this.invoiceSet = new HashSet<>();
    }
}
```

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(final String[] args) {
        EntityManagerFactory emf = Persistence.createEntityManagerFactory("myDatabaseConfig");
        EntityManager em = emf.createEntityManager();
        EntityTransaction etx = em.getTransaction();
        Invoice invoice = new Invoice("111111111", quantity: 1);
        Product product = new Product("NowiutkiProdukcik", unitsOnStock: 10);
        etx.begin();
        product.addInvoiceToSet(invoice);
        invoice.sellProduct(product, quantity: 1);
        em.persist(product);
        etx.commit();
        em.close();
    }
}
```

Tabela **INVOICE**

	INVOICEID	INVOICENUMBER	QUANTITY
1	5	123123123	5
2	6	321321312	2
3	7	000000000	1
4	12	111111111	1

Tabela **PRODUCT**

	PRODUCTID	PRODUCTNAME	UNITSONSTOCK
1	1	Długopis	2
2	2	Ołówek	3
3	3	Pioro	4
4	4	Linijka	4
5	8	NowyProdukt	9
6	11	NowiutkiProdukcik	9

Tabela **INVOICE_PRODUCT**

	INVOICESET_INVOICEID	PRODUCTSET_PRODUCTID
1	5	1
2	5	2
3	6	3
4	6	4
5	7	8
6	12	11

8. Embedded class

- Dodaj do modelu klasę adres. „Wbuduj” ją do tabeli Dostawców

Klasa *Address*

```
import javax.persistence.Embeddable;

@Embeddable
public class Address {
    private String Street;
    private String City;

    public Address(String street, String city){
        this.Street = street;
        this.City = city;
    }

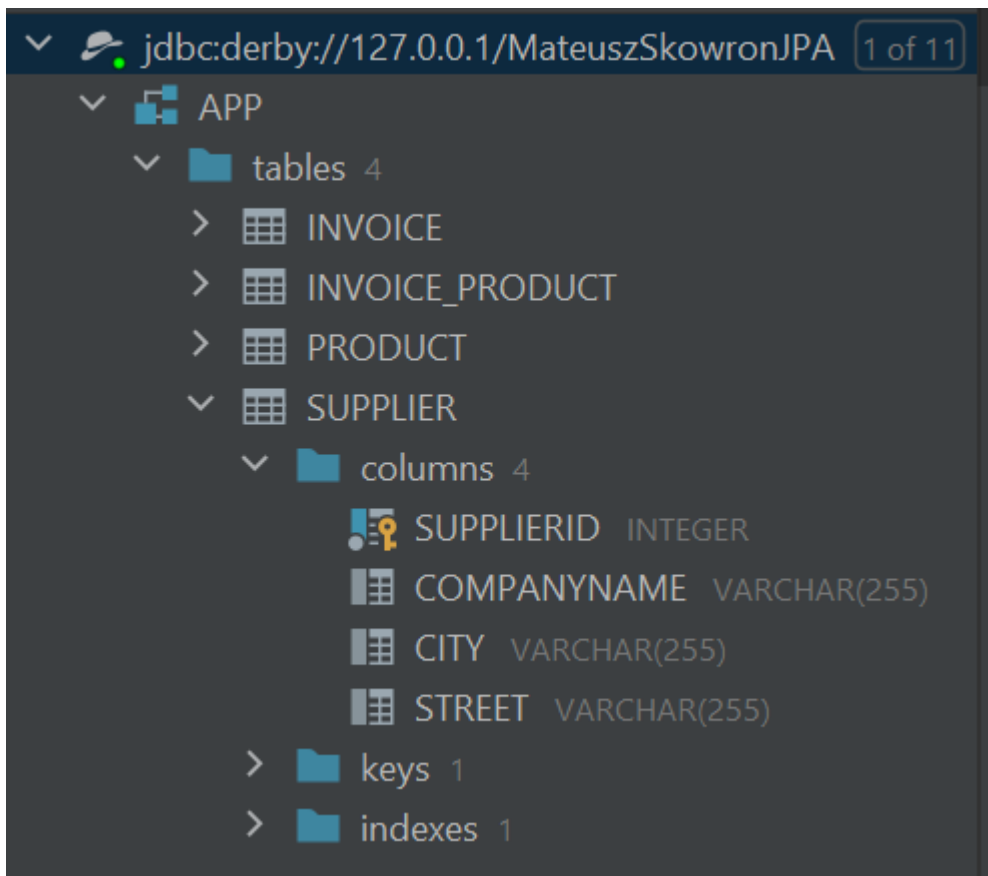
    public Address() {
    }
}
```

Klasa *Supplier*

```
@Entity
public class Supplier {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.AUTO)
    private int SupplierID;
    private String CompanyName;
    private Address address;
    @OneToMany(mappedBy = "supplier")
    public Set<Product> productSet = new HashSet<>();

    public Supplier(){
    }
    public Supplier(String companyName, String street, String city){
        this.CompanyName = companyName;
        this.address = new Address(street, city);
    }
}
```

Struktura bazy danych



Dodanie nowego dostawcy

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(final String[] args) {  
        EntityManagerFactory emf = Persistence.createEntityManagerFactory("myDatabaseConfig");  
        EntityManager em = emf.createEntityManager();  
        EntityTransaction etx = em.getTransaction();  
        Supplier supplier = new Supplier(companyName: "FirstCompany", street: "Krakowska 15", city: "Krakow");  
        etx.begin();  
        em.persist(supplier);  
        etx.commit();  
        em.close();  
    }  
}
```

Tabela **SUPPLIER**

WHERE		ORDER BY		
	SUPPLIERID	COMPANYNAME	CITY	STREET
1	1	FirstCompany	Krakow	Krakowska 15

- b. Zmodyfikuj model w taki sposób, że dane adresowe znajdują się w klasie dostawców. Zmapuj to do dwóch osobnych tabel

Klasa *Address*

```
import javax.persistence.*;

@Entity
public class Address {

    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.AUTO)
    private int id;
    private String Street;
    private String City;

    public Address(String street, String city){
        this.Street = street;
        this.City = city;
    }

    public Address() {

    }
}
```

Klasa *Supplier*

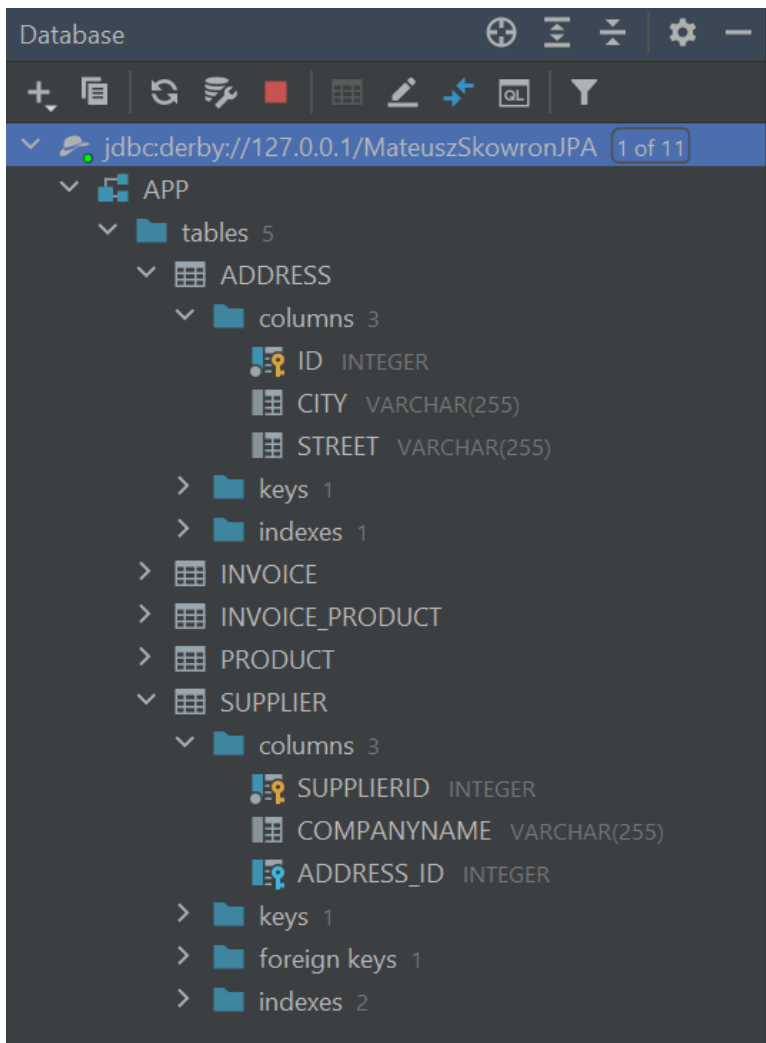
```
import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.Set;

@Entity
public class Supplier {

    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.AUTO)
    private int SupplierID;
    private String CompanyName;
    @OneToOne(cascade = CascadeType.PERSIST)
    private Address address;
    @OneToMany(mappedBy = "supplier")
    public Set<Product> productSet = new HashSet<>();

    public Supplier(){}
    public Supplier(String companyName, String street, String city){
        this.CompanyName = companyName;
        this.address = new Address(street, city);
    }
}
```


Struktura bazy danych



Dodanie dostawcy

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(final String[] args) {  
        EntityManagerFactory emf = Persistence.createEntityManagerFactory("myDatabaseConfig");  
        EntityManager em = emf.createEntityManager();  
        EntityTransaction etx = em.getTransaction();  
        Supplier supplier = new Supplier("FirstCompany", "Krakowska 15", "Krakow");  
        etx.begin();  
        em.persist(supplier);  
        etx.commit();  
        em.close();  
    }  
}
```

Tabela **ADDRESS**

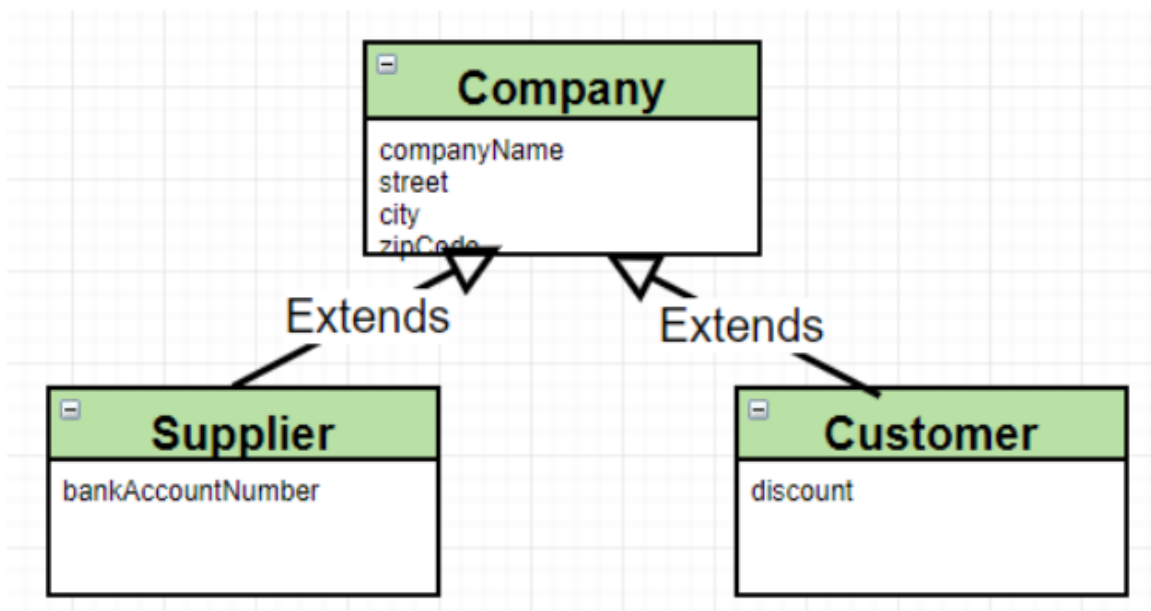
WHERE		ORDER BY	
	ID	CITY	STREET
1	2	Krakow	Krakowska 15

Tabela **SUPPLIER**

WHERE		ORDER BY	
	SUPPLIERID	COMPANYNAME	ADDRESS_ID
1	1	FirstCompany	2

9. Dziedziczenie

a. Wprowadź do modelu następującą hierarchię:



b. Dodaj i pobierz z bazy kilka firm obu rodzajów stosując po kolei trzy różne strategie mapowania dziedziczenia.

Klasa *Supplier*

```
package pl.MateuszSkowron;

import javax.persistence.*;

@Entity
public class Supplier extends Company{

    private String BankAccountNumber;

    public Supplier() {}
    public Supplier(String companyName, String street, String city, String zipCode, String bankAccountNumber){
        super(companyName,street,city,zipCode);
        this.BankAccountNumber = bankAccountNumber;
    }

    public String getBankAccountNumber() {
        return BankAccountNumber;
    }

    public void setBankAccountNumber(String bankAccountNumber) {
        BankAccountNumber = bankAccountNumber;
    }
}
```

Klasa *Customer*

```
package pl.MateuszSkowron;

public class Customer extends Company{

    private String Discount;

    public Customer() {}
    public Customer(String companyName, String street, String city, String zipCode, String discount){
        super(companyName,street,city,zipCode);
        this.Discount = discount;
    }

    public String getDiscount() {
        return Discount;
    }

    public void setDiscount(String discount) {
        Discount = discount;
    }
}
```

SINGLE_TABLE

Klasa *Company*

```
import javax.persistence.*;

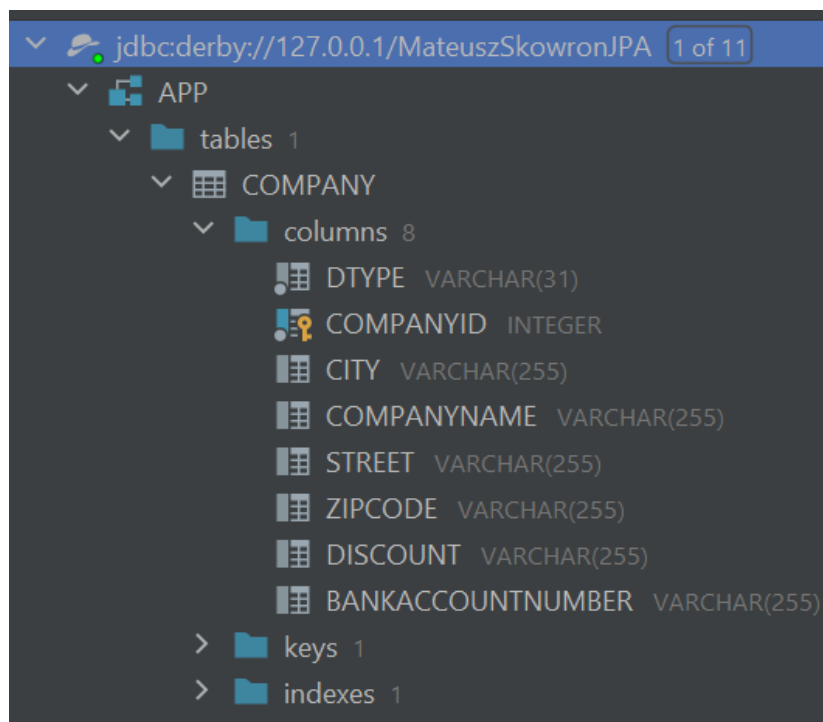
@Entity
@Inheritance(strategy = InheritanceType.SINGLE_TABLE)
public abstract class Company {

    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.AUTO)
    private int CompanyID;
    private String CompanyName;
    private String Street;
    private String City;
    private String ZipCode;

    public Company(String companyName, String street, String city, String zipCode){
        this.CompanyName = companyName;
        this.Street = street;
        this.City = city;
        this.ZipCode = zipCode;
    }

    public Company() {}
}
```

Struktura bazy danych



Dodanie firm

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(final String[] args) {  
        EntityManagerFactory emf = Persistence.createEntityManagerFactory("myDatabaseConfig");  
        EntityManager em = emf.createEntityManager();  
        EntityTransaction etx = em.getTransaction();  
        Customer customer = new Customer("FirstCompany", "Krkowska 15", "Krakow", "38-200", "15%");  
        Supplier supplier = new Supplier("SecondCompany", "Poznanska 12", "Poznan", "63-123", "123412341234");  
        etx.begin();  
        em.persist(customer);  
        em.persist(supplier);  
        etx.commit();  
        em.close();  
    }  
}
```

Tabela **COMPANY**

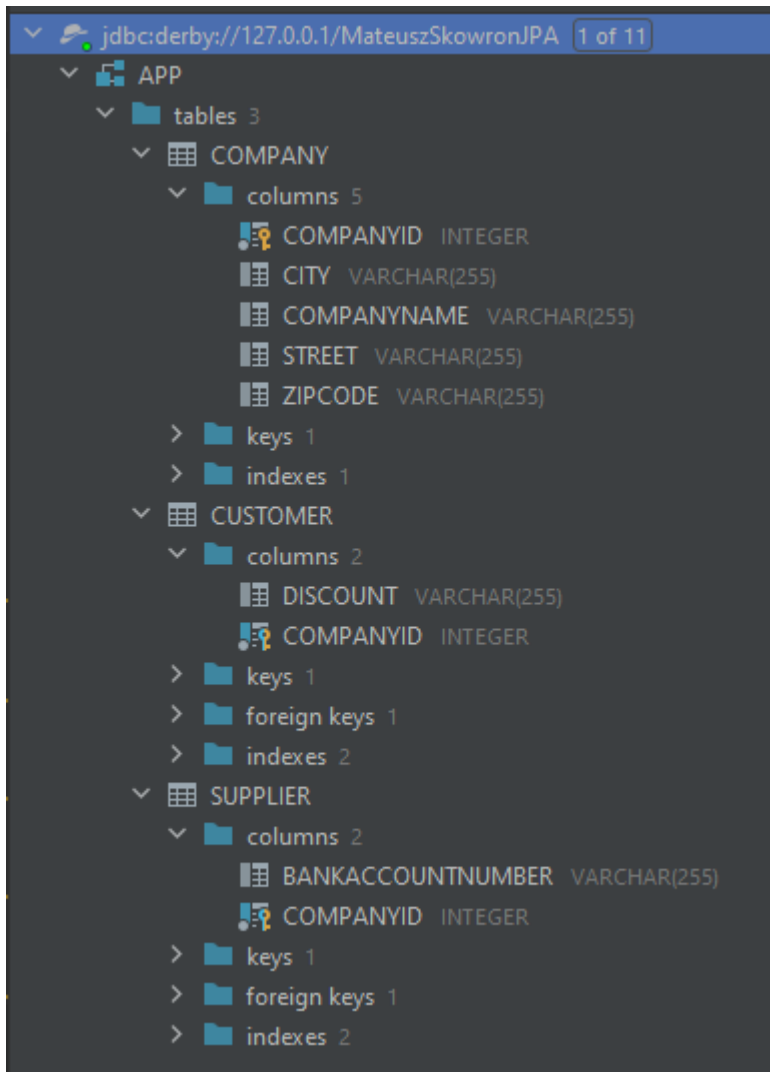
	DTYPE	COMPANYID	CITY	COMPANYNAME	STREET	ZIPCODE	DISCOUNT	BANKACCOUNTNUMBER
1	Customer	1	Krakow	FirstCompany	Krakowska 15	38-200	15%	<null>
2	Supplier	2	Poznan	SecondCompany	Poznanska 12	63-123	<null>	1234123412341234

JOINED

Klasa **Company**

```
package pl.MateuszSkowron;  
  
import javax.persistence.*;  
  
@Entity  
@Inheritance(strategy = InheritanceType.JOINED)  
public abstract class Company {  
    @Id  
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.AUTO)  
    private int CompanyID;  
    private String CompanyName;  
    private String Street;  
    private String City;  
    private String ZipCode;  
  
    public Company(String companyName, String street, String city, String zipCode){  
        this.CompanyName = companyName;  
        this.Street = street;  
        this.City = city;  
        this.ZipCode = zipCode;  
    }  
  
    public Company() {}  
}
```

Struktura bazy danych



Dodanie firm

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(final String[] args) {  
        EntityManagerFactory emf = Persistence.createEntityManagerFactory("myDatabaseConfig");  
        EntityManager em = emf.createEntityManager();  
        EntityTransaction etx = em.getTransaction();  
        Customer customer = new Customer("FirstCompany", "Krakowska 15", "Krakow", "38-200", "15%");  
        Supplier supplier = new Supplier("SecondCompany", "Poznanska 12", "Poznan", "63-123", "123412");  
        etx.begin();  
        em.persist(customer);  
        em.persist(supplier);  
        etx.commit();  
        em.close();  
    }  
}
```

Tabela **COMPANY**

	COMPANYID	CITY	COMPANYNAME	STREET	ZIPCODE
1	1	Krakow	FirstCompany	Krakowska 15	38-200
2	2	Poznan	SecondCompany	Poznanska 12	63-123

Tabela **CUSTOMER**

	DISCOUNT	COMPANYID
1	15%	1

Tabela **SUPPLIER**

	BANKACCOUNTNUMBER	COMPANYID
1	1234123412341234	2

TABLE_PER_CLASS

Klasa **Company**

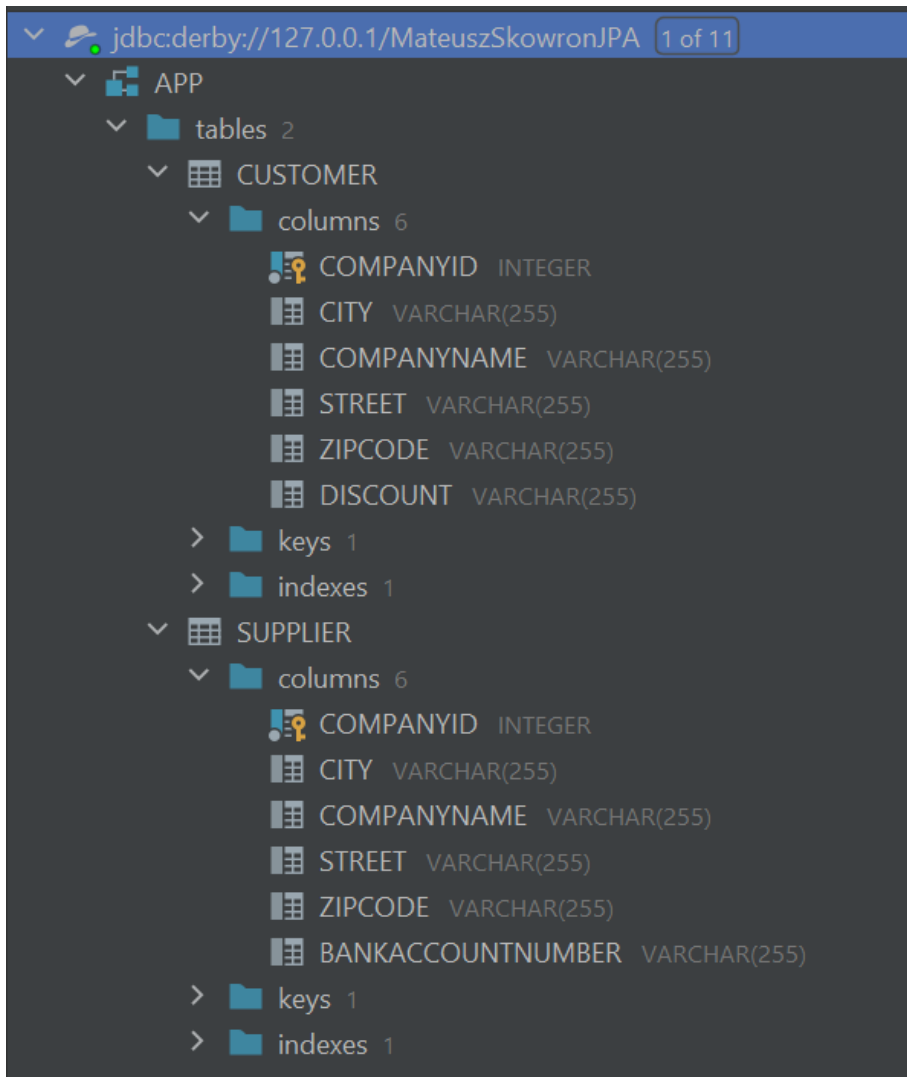
```
import javax.persistence.*;

@Entity
@Inheritance(strategy = InheritanceType.TABLE_PER_CLASS)
public abstract class Company {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.AUTO)
    private int CompanyID;
    private String CompanyName;
    private String Street;
    private String City;
    private String ZipCode;

    public Company(String companyName, String street, String city, String zipCode){
        this.CompanyName = companyName;
        this.Street = street;
        this.City = city;
        this.ZipCode = zipCode;
    }

    public Company() {}
}
```

Struktura bazy danych



Dodanie firm

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(final String[] args) {  
        EntityManagerFactory emf = Persistence.createEntityManagerFactory("myDatabaseConfig");  
        EntityManager em = emf.createEntityManager();  
        EntityTransaction etx = em.getTransaction();  
        Customer customer = new Customer("FirstCompany", "Krakowska 15", "Krakow", "38-200", "discount: 15%");  
        Supplier supplier = new Supplier("SecondCompany", "Poznanska 12", "Poznan", "63-123", "bankAccountNumber: 123412");  
        etx.begin();  
        em.persist(customer);  
        em.persist(supplier);  
        etx.commit();  
        em.close();  
    }  
}
```


Tabela ***CUSTOMER***

WHERE			ORDER BY			
	COMPANYID	CITY	COMPANYNAME	STREET	ZIPCODE	DISCOUNT
1	1	Krakow	FirstCompany	Krakowska 15	38-200	15%

Tabela ***SUPPLIER***

WHERE			ORDER BY			
	COMPANYID	CITY	COMPANYNAME	STREET	ZIPCODE	BANKACCOUNTNUMBER
1	2	Poznan	SecondCompany	Poznanska 12	63-123	1234123412341234