Demo 1

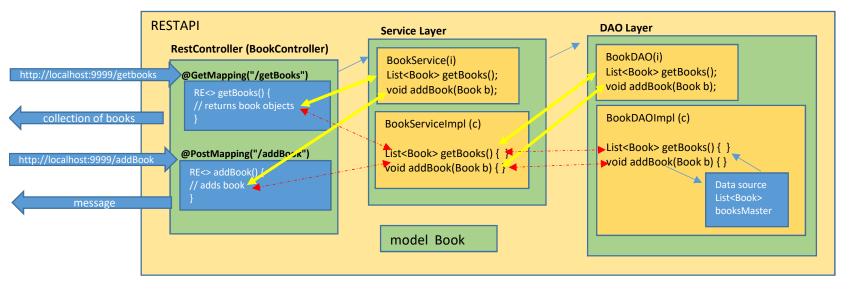
Controller (source)

Demo 2

Controller <-> Service (source)

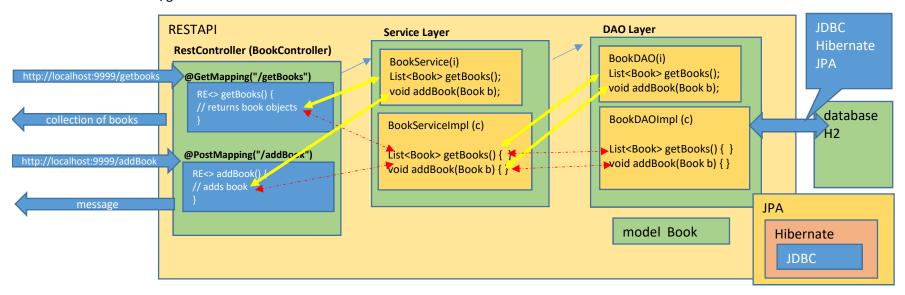
Demo 3

Controller <-> Service <-> Dao (source)



Here, data managed in collection, collection is part of application only get all record get record by id add new record update record delete record

How to store/get data from database



JPA

Java Persistence API

Includes collection of interfaces and classes to perform DB operations

Three diff interfaces available in JPA framework to make java application to interact with DB

CrudRepository

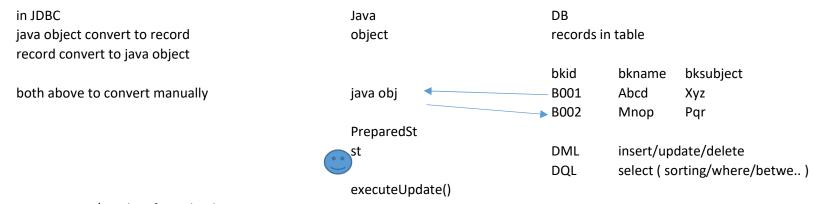
JpaRepository

MongoRepository

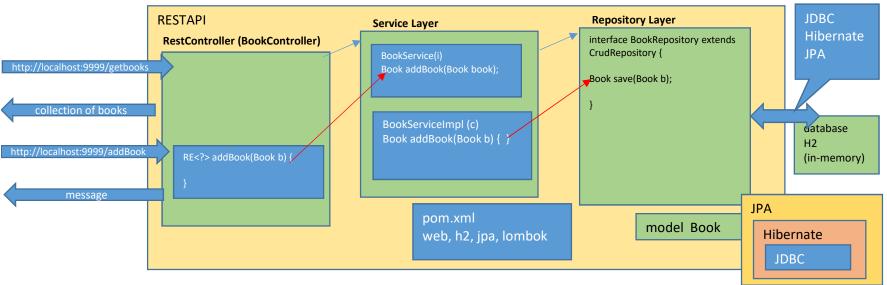
Why to use JPA

There are 2 major limitations when programmer directly use JDBC classes in java not mapped with Table in DB objects in java not mapped with records in table

- 1 Java class ---> Table in DB java object this mapping to be done manually in JDBC
- 2 programmer must know queries



How to store/get data from database



JPA maps model class with table automatically

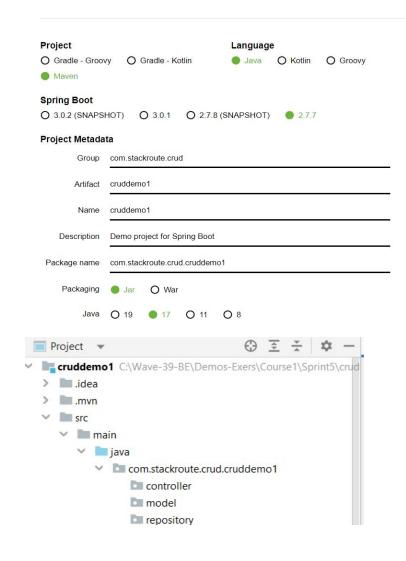
JPA comes with many pre-defined methods to perform data opertions on database

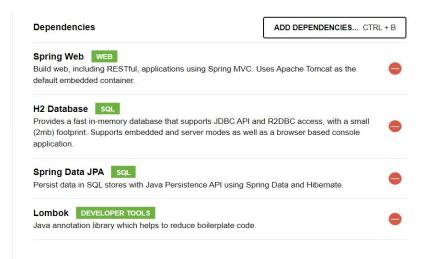
RESTFULLAPI using sringboot

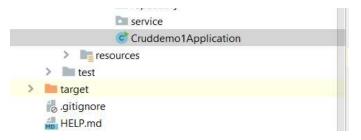
Book data get all books get book by id add new book update book delete book

Step 1 Create new application in spring.initializer add required dependencies web, h2, jpa, lombok download, extract, copy to workspace, open in intellij check settings if required create required packages









Step 2 Create model class Book

```
Book.java X
1
       package com.stackroute.crud.cruddemo1.model;
 2
 3
       import lombok.AllArgsConstructor;
       import lombok.Data;
 5
       import lombok. No Args Constructor;
 7
       import javax.persistence.Entity;
 8
       import javax.persistence.Id;
 9
10
       @NoArgsConstructor // creates default constructor
11
       @AllArgsConstructor // creates parameterized constructor
12
       @Data // getters/setters/toString/equals
13
       @Entity // maps Book model class with Table in database
14
       public class Book {
15
           @Id // maps bkId as primary key in book table in DB
16
           private String bkId;
17
           private String bkName, bkSubject, bkAuthor;
18
           private int bkPrice, bkStock;
19
```

Step 3 Define repository layer

JPA framework comes with pre-defined interfaces with generalized methods to perform data operations in DB

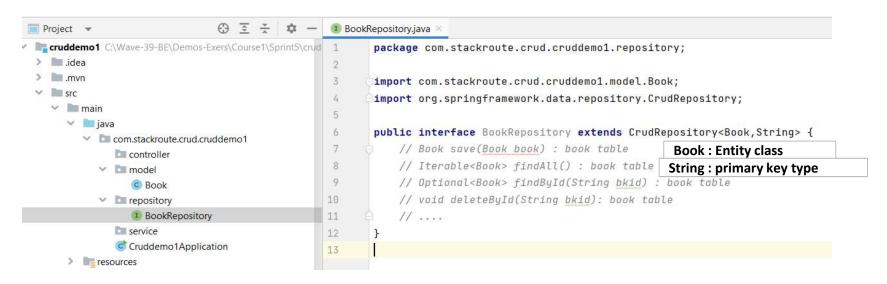
CrudRepository insert record save()

JpaRepository get all records findAll()

get record by id findById()

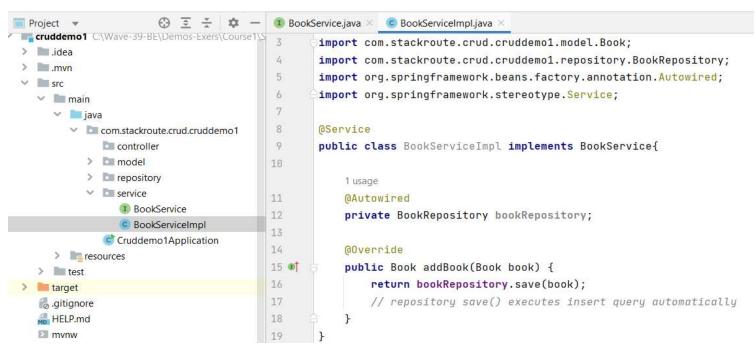
delete record deleteById()

update record save()

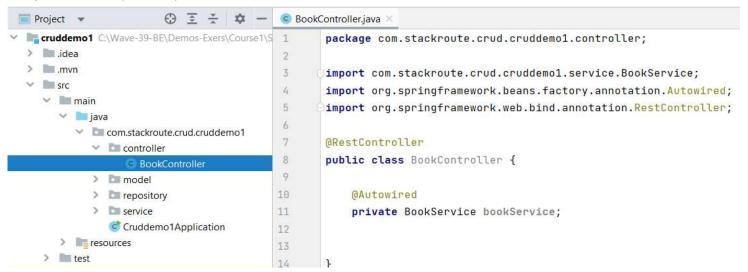


Step 4 Define service layer





Step 5 Define controller inject service dependency



Step 6 Define request hanlder methods in controller to add book record

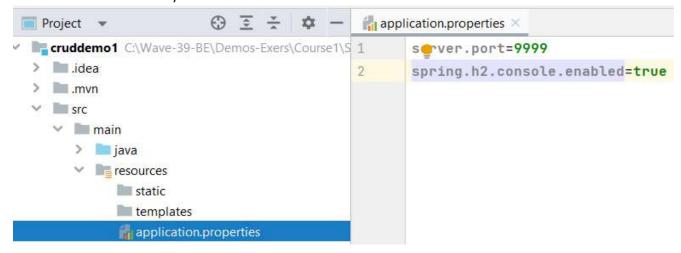
```
/* POST
http://localhost:9999/addBook

20 */
21 @PostMapping("/addBook")

public ResponseEntity<?> addBook(@RequestBody Book book){
    return new ResponseEntity<>(bookService.addBook(book), HttpStatus.OK);
}
```

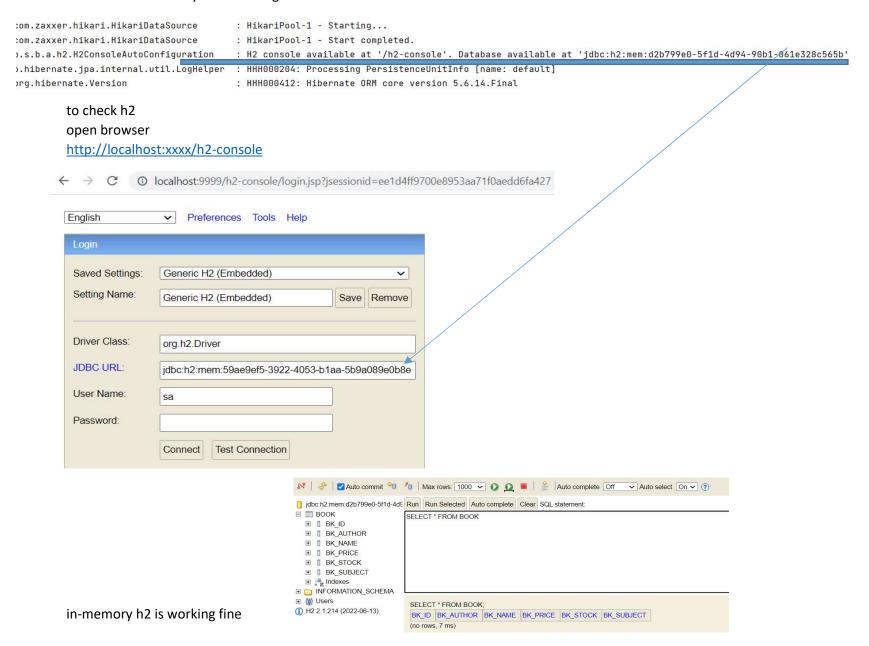
Step 7 application.properies

port no enable in-memory h2

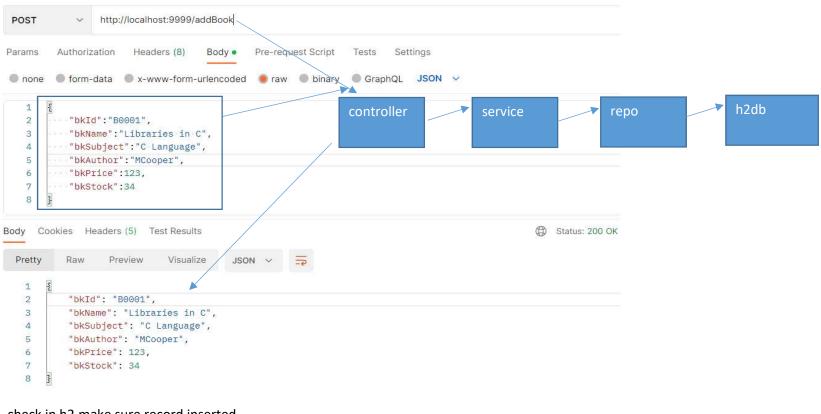


run application check in postman

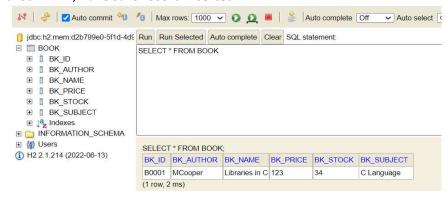
make sure in-memory h2 is running



check in post man by adding one record

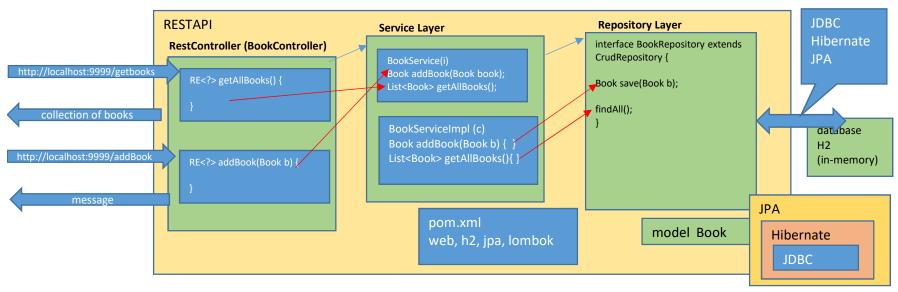


check in h2, make sure record inserted



Adding record is done

Demo to get records



step 1 define service layer

```
public interface BookService {
    1 usage 1 implementation
    public abstract Book addBook(Book book);
    public abstract List<Book> getAllBooks();

22
    @Override
    public List<Book> getAllBooks() {
        return (List<Book>)bookRepository.findAll();
    }
}
```

step 2 define request handler method in controller

run and test in postman insert few records

