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Another option is:

```
private final DealFeedRepository repository; //spring-jpa but need to test the transactional stuff
public boolean saveAll(final List<DealFeed> dealFeedList) {
  return saveAllJdbcBatch(dealFeedList);
@Transactional
private boolean saveAllJdbcBatch(final List<DealFeed> dealFeedList) {
  repository.deleteAllByIdInBatch(dealFeedList.stream().map(x -> x.id).toList());
 try (final Connection connection = datasource.getConnection()) {
    connection.setAutoCommit(false); // Otherwise each statement is executed as transaction
    if (CollectionUtils.isEmpty(dealFeedList)) {
      log.info("no new deals");
      return true:
    return insertBatch(dealFeedList, connection);
 } catch (SQLException e) {
    log.warn("failed to get data source connection", e);
    throw DealFeedException.from(e);
}
```

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repository.deleteAllByIdInBatch(dealFeedList.stream().map($x \rightarrow x.id$).toList()) this means we don't have to use entity manager.

The insert and delete will be in separate transaction because we are creating new connection for batch.

I am hoping that in batch-insert logic, we will propagate the exception and delete transaction will be rolled back automatically for us, but this requires a lot of testing which is out of scope for this ticket.

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As mentioned on this comment @

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if we are concerned about inline delete statement, we could do this but that comes with its own set of problems mainly transaction.

You mentioned that we can use default method on interfaces (which I did not know to be honest!) but this again have problem.

interfaces does not have any class variables, so the DataSource cannot initialised. datasource.getConnection.

I believe the default method in interfaces is introduced for backward compatibility so any class which implements this interface does not need to implement the new interface methods, correct me if I am wrong.

```
dealFeedRepository.deleteAllByIdInBatch(dealFeedList.stream().map(x -> x.id).toList());
try (final Connection connection = datasource.getConnection()) {
  connection.setAutoCommit(false); // Otherwise each statement is executed as transaction
  if (CollectionUtils.isEmpty(dealFeedList)) {
    log.info("no new deals");
    return true:
 // if insertBatch fails for any reason, we will not be able to rollback the
  // delete calls might not be rolled back. I am not sure adding @Transactional annotation
  // would solve the problem.
  return insertBatch(dealFeedList, connection);
} catch (SQLException e) {
  log.warn("failed to get data source connection", e);
  throw DealFeedException.from(e);
```

29 Jul

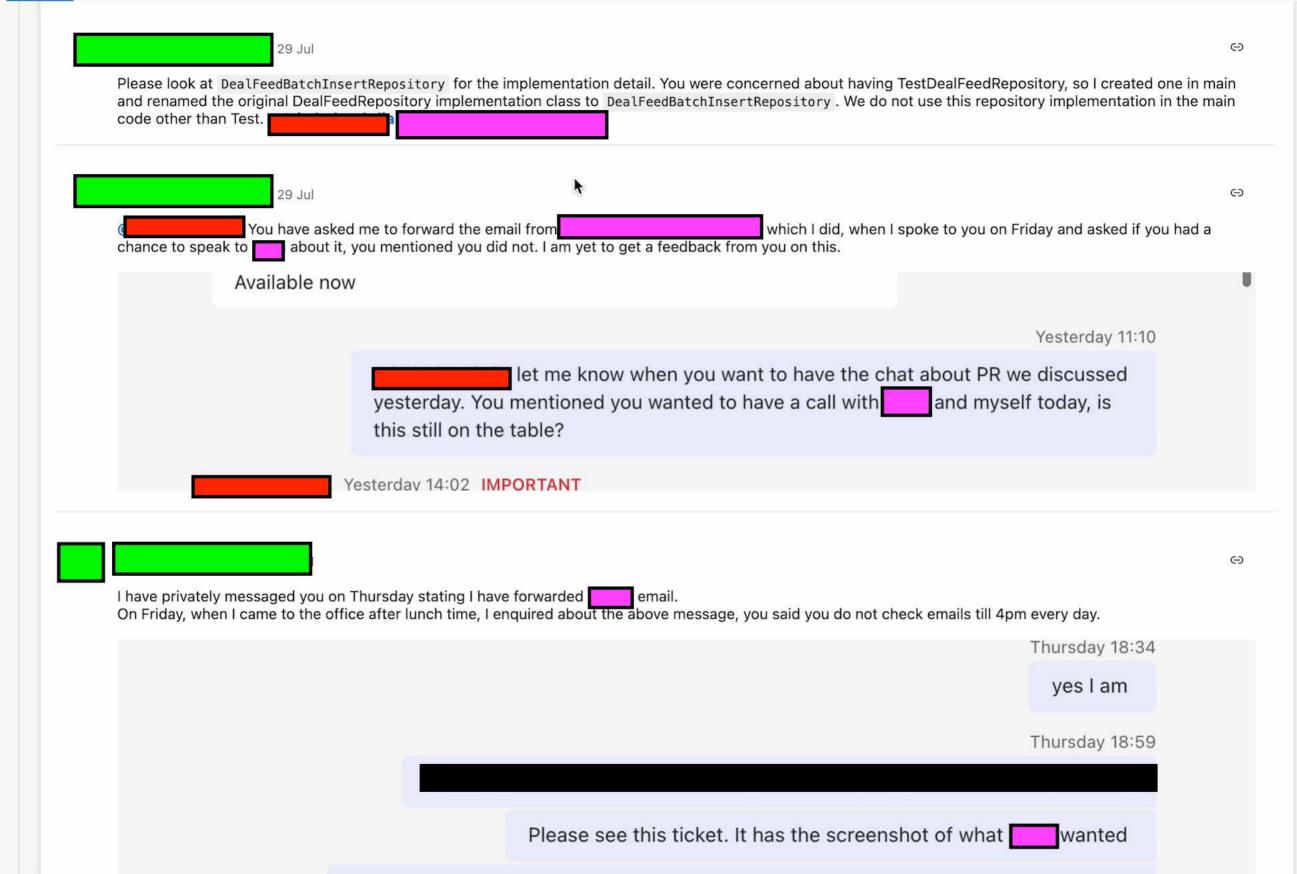
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I have spent considerable amount of time, making delete statement to work using PreparedStatement.

Problems encountered was that there is a type mismatch between Java types and postgres types. Please let me know if we have solved this problem within Oils Dev Team.

The main concern is potential sql injection which I believe is fairly low, then can you please point me into resources which I can try since you are the team lead 😃





Please see this ticket. It has the screenshot of what wa

status as processing for this roton.

- When deals received from IM Data Transformer do the following
- 6. Create a batch of insert statements (using PreparedStatement) looping through data received and use the fetchId of the record created at step 4
- 7. In the same loop create a list of Tradelegids and add 1 Delete statement for the list of tradelegeids list created above. Make sure the delete statement is the first statement in the batch.

Thursday 19:28

forwarded the email, please speak to



I am not sure if you had the chance to look at the email later on Friday but I am posting the requirement email I got from Jothi here.

With current datetime as value For fetchTime

