

Storing Lists, JSON, and Lists of JSON in PostgreSQL with Spring Boot

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1 Overview

To store lists, JSON, and lists of JSON in a PostgreSQL column using Spring Boot, you can use two primary approaches. The JSON structure to be stored is:

```
1 {
2   "name": "John Doe",
3   "city": "New York",
4   "listOfRoll": [101, 102, 103],
5   "listOfName": ["Alice", "Bob", "Charlie"],
6   "quizJson": {
7     "Math": ["Algebra", "Geometry"],
8     "Science": ["Physics", "Biology"]
9   },
10  "quizListOfJson": [
11    {
12      "History": ["World War I", "Renaissance"]
13    },
14    {
15      "Geography": ["Mountains", "Rivers"]
16    }
17  ]
18 }
```

There are two main approaches to achieve this:

2 Approach 1: Modern Spring Boot with Built-in Support

This approach supports the latest Spring Boot projects and uses built-in Hibernate support without requiring third-party dependencies. Version management is handled by Spring Boot.

In the model class, use:

```
1 @JdbcTypeCode(SqlTypes.JSON)
2 @Column(columnDefinition = "jsonb")
```

This method is dependency-free, and Spring Boot manages the versions, reducing maintenance overhead.

3 Approach 2: Using Hibernate-Types Library

This older approach supports all Spring Boot versions but requires the `hibernate-types` dependency.

Add to `pom.xml`:

```
1 <dependency>
2   <groupId>com.vladmihalcea</groupId>
3   <artifactId>hibernate-types-60</artifactId>
4   <version>2.21.1</version>
5 </dependency>
```

In the model class, use:

```
1 @Type(JsonType.class)
2 @Column(columnDefinition = "jsonb")
```

Disadvantage: Version mismatches can cause runtime issues.

4 Why Use `@Column(columnDefinition = "jsonb")`?

If you omit `@Column(columnDefinition = "jsonb")`, Spring Boot defaults to `@Column(columnDefinition = "json")`, and the code will still run. However, `jsonb` is recommended for:

1. **Faster Querying**
2. **Automatic Key Sorting**
3. **Storage Efficiency**
4. **Powerful Operators**

Using `jsonb` ensures better performance and query capabilities, even though its optional.

5 Example Code for Approach 1

```
1 import jakarta.persistence.*;
2 import lombok.*;
3 import org.hibernate.annotations.JdbcTypeCode;
4 import org.hibernate.type.SqlTypes;
5 import java.util.*;
6
7 @Entity
8 @Getter
9 @Setter
10 @NoArgsConstructor
11 @AllArgsConstructor
12 public class Student {
13
14     @Id
15     @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
16     private Long id;
17     private String name;
18     private String city;
19
20     // 1. list of value like List<Long>
21     @JdbcTypeCode(SqlTypes.JSON)
```

```

22     @Column(columnDefinition = "jsonb")
23     private List<Long> listOfRoll;
24
25     // 2. list of value like List<String>
26     @JdbcTypeCode(SqlTypes.JSON)
27     @Column(columnDefinition = "jsonb")
28     private List<String> listOfName;
29
30     // 3. json of value like Map<String, List<String>>
31     @JdbcTypeCode(SqlTypes.JSON)
32     @Column(columnDefinition = "jsonb")
33     private Map<String, List<String>> quizJson;
34
35     // 4. list of json of value like List<Map<String, List<String>>>
36     @JdbcTypeCode(SqlTypes.JSON)
37     @Column(columnDefinition = "jsonb")
38     private List<Map<String, List<String>>> quizListOfJson;
39 }

```

6 Example Code for Approach 2

```

1  import com.vladmihalcea.hibernate.type.json.JsonType;
2  import jakarta.persistence.*;
3  import lombok.*;
4  import org.hibernate.annotations.Type;
5  import java.util.*;
6
7  @Entity
8  @Getter
9  @Setter
10 @NoArgsConstructor
11 @AllArgsConstructor
12 public class Student {
13
14     @Id
15     @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
16     private Long id;
17     private String name;
18     private String city;
19
20     // 1. list of value like List<Long>
21     @Type(JsonType.class)
22     @Column(columnDefinition = "jsonb")
23     private List<Long> listOfRoll;
24
25     // 2. list of value like List<String>
26     @Type(JsonType.class)
27     @Column(columnDefinition = "jsonb")
28     private List<String> listOfName;
29
30     // 3. json of value like Map<String, List<String>>
31     @Type(JsonType.class)
32     @Column(columnDefinition = "jsonb")
33     private Map<String, List<String>> quizJson;
34
35     // 4. list of json of value like List<Map<String, List<String>>>
36     @Type(JsonType.class)

```

```
37     @Column(columnDefinition = "jsonb")
38     private List<Map<String, List<String>>>> quizListOfJson;
39 }
```

7 Additional Notes

The repository, service, and controller layers remain the same as in standard CRUD operations. **Approach 1** is preferred due to its simplicity and lack of external dependencies. Use **Approach 2** only if working with older Spring Boot versions, but be prepared to manage dependency versions manually. Both approaches yield the same result when configured correctly.

Thanks: Piyush Kumar