

Digital Nurture 3.0 I Deep Skilling (WEEK 3 SOLUTIONS)

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Exercise 1: Employee Management System - Overview and Setup Business Scenario:

The screenshot shows an IDE with the following components:

- File Explorer:** Lists files like `EmployeeManagementSystemApplicationTests.java`, `EmployeeManagementSystemApplication.java`, `EmployeeManagementSystem.entity`, `resources`, `va`, `n Library [JavaSE-21]`, `dependencies`, `nerated-sources/annotations`, and `nerated-test-sources/test-annotations`.
- Editor:** Displays the `EmployeeManagementSystemApplicationTests.java` file with the following code:

```
1 spring.datasource.url=jdbc:h2:mem:testdb
2 spring.datasource.driverClassName=org.h2.Driver
3 spring.datasource.username=sa
4 spring.datasource.password=password
5 spring.jpa.database-platform=org.hibernate.dialect.H2Dialect
6
```
- Console:** Shows the output of the application. It starts with a Spring Boot logo and the text `:: Spring Boot :: (v3.3.2)`. Below this, there are several log entries indicating the application is starting successfully. The logs include timestamps, log levels (INFO), and the process ID (16376). The logs also show the application is running on a Tomcat web server.

English

Preferences

Tools

Help

Login

Saved Settings:Generic H2 (Embedded)

Setting Name:Generic H2 (Embedded)

Save

Remove

Driver Class:org.h2.Driver

JDBC URL:jdbc:h2:~/test

User Name:sa

Password:

Connect

Test Connection

localhost:8081/h2-console/login.do?sessionId=aead7abf27c461f30fa4921fc20dfb9b

Auto commitMax rows: 1000Auto completeOffAuto selectOn

jdbc:h2:mem:testdb

DEPARTMENTS

EMPLOYEES

INFORMATION_SCHEMA

Users

H2 2.2.224 (2023-09-17)

RunRun SelectedAuto completeClearSQL statement:

Important Commands

?	Displays this Help Page
	Shows the Command History
Ctrl+Enter	Executes the current SQL statement
Shift+Enter	Executes the SQL statement defined by the text selection
Ctrl+Space	Auto complete
	Disconnects from the database

Sample SQL Script

Delete the table if it exists	DROP TABLE IF EXISTS TEST;
Create a new table with ID and NAME columns	CREATE TABLE TEST(ID INT PRIMARY KEY, NAME VARCHAR(255));
Add a new row	INSERT INTO TEST VALUES(1, 'Hello');
Add another row	INSERT INTO TEST VALUES(2, 'World');
Query the table	SELECT * FROM TEST ORDER BY ID;
Change data in a row	UPDATE TEST SET NAME='Hi' WHERE ID=1;
Remove a row	DELETE FROM TEST WHERE ID=2;
Help	HELP ...

Adding Database Drivers

Additional database drivers can be registered by adding the Jar file location of the driver to the environment variables H2DRIVERS or CLASSPATH.

Exercise 2: Employee Management System - Creating Entities

Package Explorer

EmployeeManagementSystem [boot]

src/main/java

com.example.EmployeeManagementSystem

DataLoader.java

EmployeeManagementSystemApplication.java

com.example.EmployeeManagementSystem.entity

Department.java

Employee.java

src/main/resources

src/test/java

JRE System Library [JavaSE-21]

Maven Dependencies

target/generated-sources/annotations

target/generated-test-sources/test-annotations

src

target

HELP.md

mwnw

mwnw.cmd

pom.xml

1 package com.example.EmployeeManagementSystem.entity;

2

3 import jakarta.persistence.*;

4 import lombok.Data;

5 import lombok.NoArgsConstructor;

6

7 @Entity

8 @Table(name = "employees")

9 @Data

10 @NoArgsConstructor

11 public class Employee {

12

13 @Id

14 @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)

15 private Long id;

16

17 @Column(nullable = false)

18 private String name;

19

20 @Column(nullable = false, unique = true)

21 private String email;

22

23 @ManyToOne(fetch = FetchType.LAZY)

24 @JoinColumn(name = "department_id")

25 private Department department;

26 }

27

JavadocConsoleDeclarationProblemsProgressTerminal

EmployeeManagementSystem - EmployeeManagementSystemApplication [Spring Boot App] D:\vs code\jdk-21\bin\javaw.exe (14-Aug-2024, 9:58:08 am) [pid: 14220]

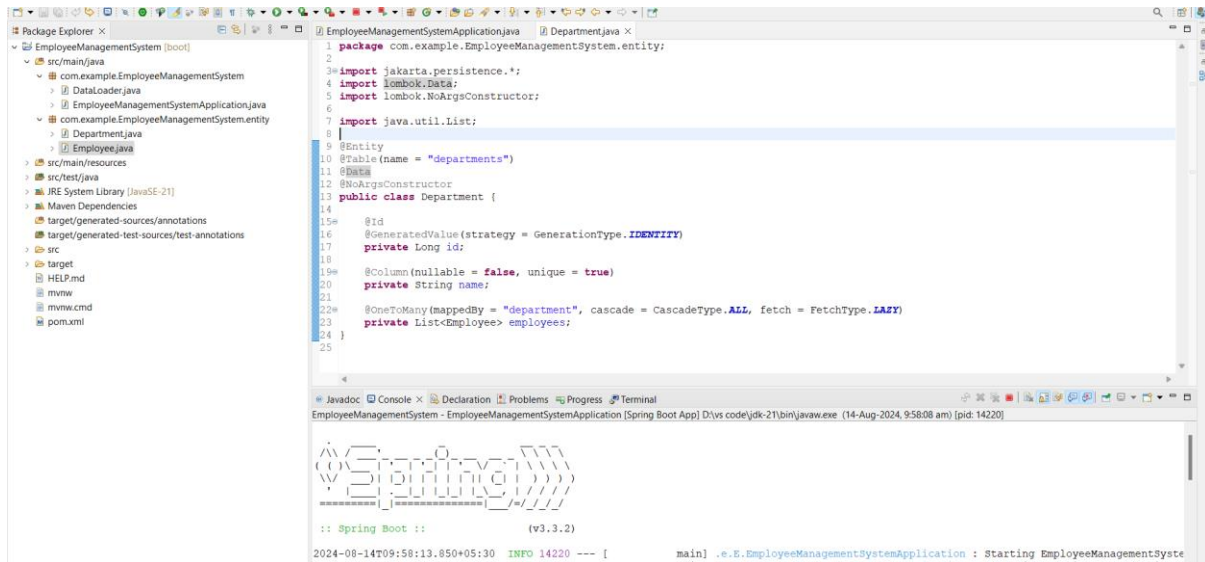
CONSOLE OUTPUT

Spring Boot (v3.3.2)

2024-08-14T09:58:13.850+05:30 INFO 14220 --- [main] .e.E.EmployeeManagementSystemApplication : Starting

2024-08-14T09:58:13.852+05:30 INFO 14220 --- [main] .e.E.EmployeeManagementSystemApplication : No active

2024-08-14T09:58:14.454+05:30 INFO 14220 --- [main] s.d.r.c.RepositoryConfigurationDelegate : Bootstr



23-09-17)

Run Run Selected Auto complete Clear SQL statement:

```
show tables;
```

TABLE_NAME	TABLE_SCHEMA
DEPARTMENTS	PUBLIC
EMPLOYEES	PUBLIC

(2 rows, 4 ms)

 |  | ☒ Auto commit   | Max rows:    |  | Auto complete  Auto select 

- jdbc:h2:mem:testdb
 - DEPARTMENTS
 - EMPLOYEES
 - INFORMATION_SCHEMA
 - Users
- H2 2.2.224 (2023-09-17)

Run Run Selected Auto complete Clear SQL statement:

```
SHOW COLUMNS FROM employees;
```

FIELD	TYPE	NULL	KEY	DEFAULT
DEPARTMENT_ID	BIGINT	YES		NULL
ID	BIGINT	NO	PRI	NULL
EMAIL	CHARACTER VARYING(255)	NO	UNI	NULL
NAME	CHARACTER VARYING(255)	NO		NULL

(4 rows, 2 ms)

The screenshot shows the H2 Database Console interface. On the left, the database 'jdbc:h2:mem:testdb' is selected, showing a schema tree with 'DEPARTMENTS', 'EMPLOYEES', 'INFORMATION_SCHEMA', and 'Users'. The main area displays the SQL statement 'SHOW COLUMNS FROM departments;' and its execution results. The results are presented as a table with 5 columns: FIELD, TYPE, NULL, KEY, and DEFAULT. The table contains two rows of data for the 'departments' table.

FIELD	TYPE	NULL	KEY	DEFAULT
ID	BIGINT	NO	PRI	NULL
NAME	CHARACTER VARYING(255)	NO	UNI	NULL

(2 rows, 1 ms)

mit | Max rows: 1000 | Auto complete Off | Auto select

Run Run Selected Auto complete Clear SQL statement:

SELECT * FROM employees;

:HEMA

7)

SELECT * FROM employees;

DEPARTMENT_ID	ID	EMAIL	NAME
1	1	arav.sharma@example.com	Arav Sharma
2	2	siya.verma@example.com	Siya Verma
3	3	vivaan.singh@example.com	Vivaan Singh
1	4	ananya.mishra@example.com	Ananya Mishra
2	5	aditya.gupta@example.com	Aditya Gupta

(5 rows, 2 ms)

:mem:testdb
'ARTMENTS
'LOYEES
ORMATION_SCHEMA
rs
224 (2023-09-17)

Run Run Selected Auto complete Clear SQL statement:

SELECT * FROM departments;

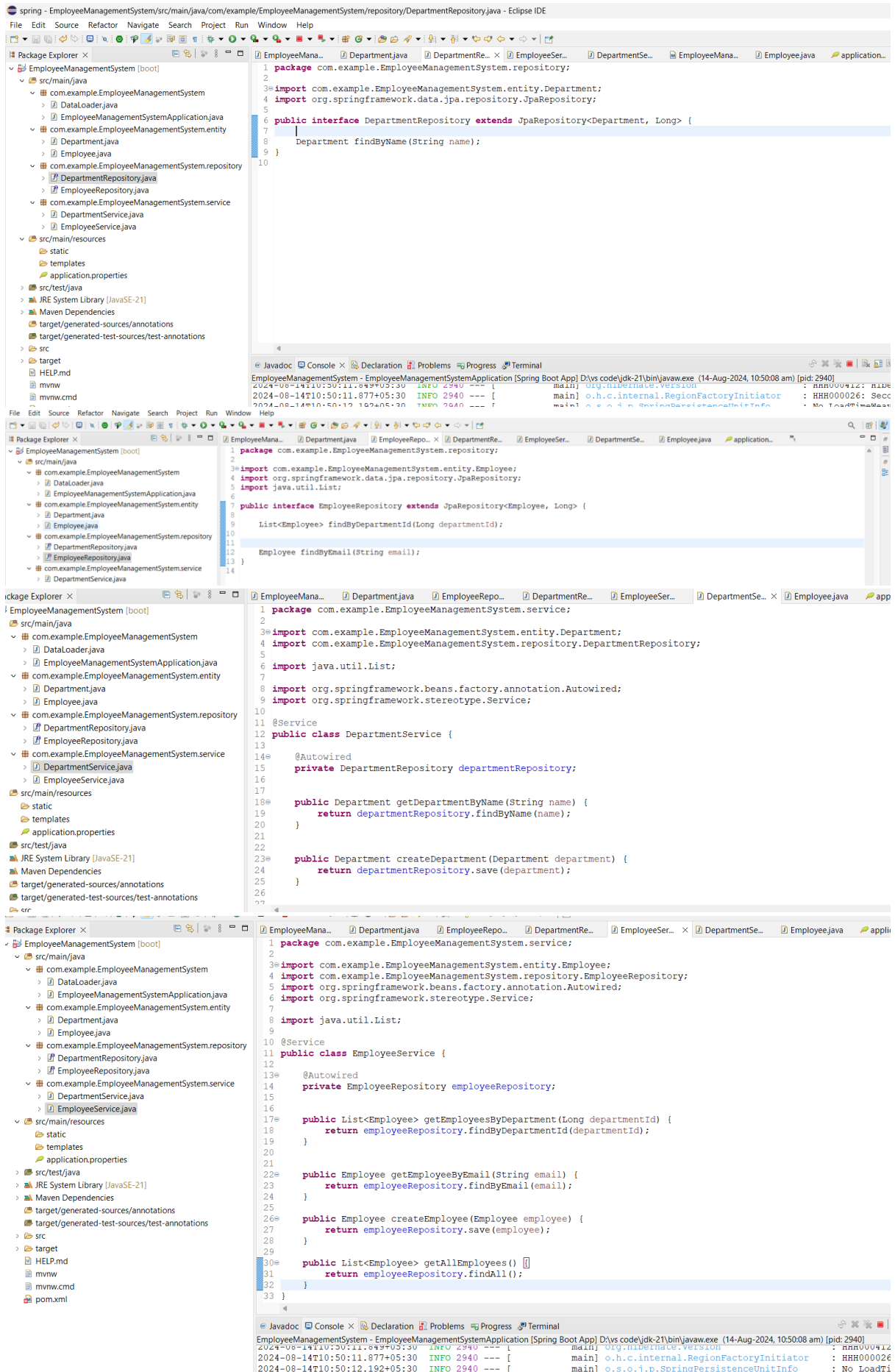
SELECT * FROM departments;

ID	NAME
2	Finance
1	HR
3	IT

(3 rows, 1 ms)

Edit

Exercise 3: Employee Management System - Creating Repositories



Exercise 4: Employee Management System - Implementing CRUD Operations

The screenshot displays an IDE with the Package Explorer on the left, showing the project structure for 'EmployeeManagementSystem'. The main editor shows the 'DepartmentController.java' file, which implements the following code:

```
1 package com.example.EmployeeManagementSystem.controller;
2
3 import com.example.EmployeeManagementSystem.entity.Department;
4 import com.example.EmployeeManagementSystem.repository.DepartmentRepository;
5 import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
6 import org.springframework.http.ResponseEntity;
7 import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.*;
8
9 import java.util.List;
10
11 @RestController
12 @RequestMapping("/departments")
13 public class DepartmentController {
14
15     @Autowired
16     private DepartmentRepository departmentRepository;
17
18     @PostMapping
19     public ResponseEntity<Department> createDepartment(@RequestBody Department department) {
20         return departmentRepository.save(department);
21     }
22
23     @GetMapping("/{id}")
24     public ResponseEntity<Department> getDepartmentById(@PathVariable Long id) {
25         return departmentRepository.findById(id)
26             .map(department -> ResponseEntity.ok().body(department))
27             .orElse(ResponseEntity.notFound().build());
28     }
29
30     @GetMapping
31     public List<Department> getAllDepartments() {
32         return departmentRepository.findAll();
33     }
34
35     @PutMapping("/{id}")
36     public ResponseEntity<Department> updateDepartment(@PathVariable Long id, @RequestBody Department department) {
37         if (departmentRepository.existsById(id)) {
38             department.setId(id);
39             Department updatedDepartment = departmentRepository.save(department);
40             return ResponseEntity.ok().body(updatedDepartment);
41         } else {
42             return ResponseEntity.notFound().build();
43         }
44     }
45
46     @DeleteMapping("/{id}")
47     public ResponseEntity<Void> deleteDepartment(@PathVariable Long id) {
48         if (departmentRepository.existsById(id)) {
49             departmentRepository.deleteById(id);
50             return ResponseEntity.noContent().build();
51         } else {
52             return ResponseEntity.notFound().build();
53         }
54     }
55 }
56
```

The bottom of the IDE shows the Console window with the following output:

```
@ Javadoc Console Declaration Problems Progress Terminal
EmployeeManagementSystem - EmployeeManagementSystemApplication [Spring Boot App] D:\vs code\jdk-21\bin\javaw.exe (14-Aug-2024, 11:13:13 am) [pid: 10556]
2024-08-14 11:13:13.17:INFO 10556 --- [main] w.s.c.ServiceWebServerApplicationContext : ROOT webApplicationContext: init
2024-08-14 11:13:13.17:INFO 10556 --- [main] com.zaxxer.hikari.HikariDataSource : HikariPool-1 Starting
```



```
1 package com.example.EmployeeManagementSystem.controller;
2
3 import com.example.EmployeeManagementSystem.entity.Employee;
4 import com.example.EmployeeManagementSystem.repository.EmployeeRepository;
5 import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
6 import org.springframework.http.ResponseEntity;
7 import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.*;
8
9 import java.util.List;
10
11 @RestController
12 @RequestMapping("/employees")
13 public class EmployeeController {
14
15     @Autowired
16     private EmployeeRepository employeeRepository;
17
18     @PostMapping
19     public Employee createEmployee(@RequestBody Employee employee) {
20         return employeeRepository.save(employee);
21     }
22
23     @GetMapping("/{id}")
24     public ResponseEntity<Employee> getEmployeeById(@PathVariable Long id) {
25         return employeeRepository.findById(id)
26             .map(employee -> ResponseEntity.ok().body(employee))
27             .orElse(ResponseEntity.notFound().build());
28     }
29
30     @GetMapping
31     public List<Employee> getAllEmployees() {
32         return employeeRepository.findAll();
33     }
34
35     @PutMapping("/{id}")
36     public ResponseEntity<Employee> updateEmployee(@PathVariable Long id, @RequestBody Employee employee) {
37         if (employeeRepository.existsById(id)) {
38             employee.setId(id);
39             Employee updatedEmployee = employeeRepository.save(employee);
40             return ResponseEntity.ok().body(updatedEmployee);
41         } else {
42             return ResponseEntity.notFound().build();
43         }
44     }
45
46     @DeleteMapping("/{id}")
47     public ResponseEntity<Void> deleteEmployee(@PathVariable Long id) {
48         if (employeeRepository.existsById(id)) {
49             employeeRepository.deleteById(id);
50             return ResponseEntity.noContent().build();
51         } else {
52             return ResponseEntity.notFound().build();
53         }
54     }
55 }
```

Exercise 5: Employee Management System - Defining Query Methods

The screenshot displays an IDE with two main windows. The top window shows the `EmployeeRepository` interface, and the bottom window shows the `Employee` entity class. A sidebar on the left lists project files, and a terminal at the bottom shows application logs.

EmployeeRepository.java

```
1 package com.example.EmployeeManagementSystem.repository;
2
3 import com.example.EmployeeManagementSystem.entity.Employee;
4 import org.springframework.data.jpa.repository.JpaRepository;
5 import java.util.List;
6 import org.springframework.data.jpa.repository.Query;
7 import org.springframework.data.repository.query.Param;
8 import org.springframework.data.jpa.repository.Modifying;
9
10 public interface EmployeeRepository extends JpaRepository<Employee, Long> {
11
12     @Query("SELECT e FROM Employee e WHERE e.department = :department")
13     List<Employee> findEmployeesByDepartment(@Param("department") String department);
14
15     @Query("SELECT e FROM Employee e WHERE e.status = :status")
16     List<Employee> findEmployeesByStatus(@Param("status") String status);
17
18     @Modifying
19     @Query("UPDATE Employee e SET e.status = :status WHERE e.id = :id")
20     void updateEmployeeStatus(@Param("id") Long id, @Param("status") String status);
21 }
22
```

Employee.java

```
1 package com.example.EmployeeManagementSystem.entity;
2
3 import jakarta.persistence.*;
4 import lombok.Data;
5 import lombok.NoArgsConstructor;
6
7 @Entity
8 @Table(name = "employees")
9 @Data
10 @NoArgsConstructor
11 public class Employee {
12
13     @Id
14     @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
15     private Long id;
16
17     @Column(nullable = false)
18     private String name;
19
20     @Column(nullable = false, unique = true)
21     private String email;
22
23     @ManyToOne(fetch = FetchType.LAZY)
24     @JoinColumn(name = "department_id")
25     private Department department;
26
27     public void setId(Long id2) {
28         // TODO Auto-generated method stub
29
30     }
31 }
32
```

Terminal Output:

```
EmployeeManagementSystemApplication [Spring Boot App] D:\vs code\jdk-21\bin\javaw.exe (14-Aug-2024-08-14T11:14:56.316+05:30) INFO 10556 --- [nio-8080-exec-1] o.s.web.servlet.DispatcherServlet
2024-08-14T11:14:56.320+05:30 INFO 10556 --- [nio-8080-exec-1] o.s.web.servlet.DispatcherServlet
```

(System hanged so couldn't upload the screenshot)(updating the code)

Exercise 6: Employee Management System - Implementing Pagination and Sorting

EmployeeRepository:

```
import org.springframework.data.domain.Page;
import org.springframework.data.domain.Pageable;
import org.springframework.data.jpa.repository.JpaRepository;
```

```
public interface EmployeeRepository extends
JpaRepository<Employee, Long> {
    Page<Employee> findAll(Pageable pageable);
}
```

EmployeeService:

creating a method that takes Pageable as a parameter and returns the paginated Employee list.

```
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.data.domain.Page;
import org.springframework.data.domain.Pageable;
import org.springframework.stereotype.Service;
```

@Service

```
public class EmployeeService {
```

```
    @Autowired
```

```
    private EmployeeRepository employeeRepository;
```

```
    public Page<Employee> getEmployees(Pageable pageable) {
        return employeeRepository.findAll(pageable);
    }
}
```

Updating EmployeeController to Handle Pagination:

```
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.data.domain.Page;
import org.springframework.data.domain.PageRequest;
import org.springframework.data.domain.Pageable;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.GetMapping;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestParam;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RestController;
```

@RestController

```
public class EmployeeController {
```

@Autowired

```
private EmployeeService employeeService;
```

@GetMapping("/employees")

```
public Page<Employee> getAllEmployees(
    @RequestParam(defaultValue = "0") int page,
    @RequestParam(defaultValue = "10") int size,
    @RequestParam(defaultValue = "id") String sortBy) {
    Pageable pageable = PageRequest.of(page, size,
Sort.by(sortBy));
    return employeeService.getEmployees(pageable);
}
}
```

Testing: curl

<http://localhost:8080/employees?page=0&size=5&sortBy=name>

Exercise 7: Employee Management System - Enabling Entity Auditing Business Scenario:

Enabling Auditing in the Main Application Class:

```
import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
```

```
import
org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;
import
org.springframework.data.jpa.repository.config.EnableJpaAuditing;
```

```
@SpringBootApplication
```

```
@EnableJpaAuditing
```

```
public class EmployeeManagementSystemApplication {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        SpringApplication.run(EmployeeManagementSystemApplication.class, args);
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

Adding Auditing Fields to Entities:

```
import org.springframework.data.annotation.CreatedBy;
```

```
import org.springframework.data.annotation.CreatedDate;
```

```
import org.springframework.data.annotation.LastModifiedBy;
```

```
import org.springframework.data.annotation.LastModifiedDate;
```

```
import
```

```
org.springframework.data.jpa.domain.support.AuditingEntityListener;
```

```
import javax.persistence.*;
```

```
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
```

```
@Entity
```

```
@EntityListeners(AuditingEntityListener.class)
```

```
public class Employee {
```

```
    @Id
```

```
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
```

private Long id;

private String name;

private String email;

@ManyToOne

private Department department;

@CreatedBy

private String createdBy;

@CreatedDate

private LocalDateTime createdDate;

@LastModifiedBy

private String lastModifiedBy;

@LastModifiedDate

private LocalDateTime lastModifiedDate;

// Getters and Setters

}

updating the Department entity:-

@Entity

@EntityListeners(AuditingEntityListener.class)

public class Department {

@Id

@GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)

private Long id;

private String name;

@CreatedBy

private String createdBy;

@CreatedDate

private LocalDateTime createdDate;

@LastModifiedBy

private String lastModifiedBy;

@LastModifiedDate

private LocalDateTime lastModifiedDate;

// Getters and Setters

}

Configur AuditorAware for User Information:

import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;

import org.springframework.data.domain.AuditorAware;

import

org.springframework.data.jpa.repository.config.EnableJpaAuditing;

import org.springframework.stereotype.Component;

import java.util.Optional;

@Component

public class AuditorAwareImpl implements AuditorAware<String> {

@Override

public Optional<String> getCurrentAuditor() {

**// For simplicity, return a static username. Replace with actual
user context in a real application.**

return Optional.of("SystemUser");

}

```
}
```

Registered AuditorAware in Configuration:

```
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;  
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Configuration;  
import org.springframework.data.domain.AuditorAware;  
import  
org.springframework.data.jpa.repository.config.EnableJpaAuditing;
```

@Configuration

@EnableJpaAuditing(auditorAwareRef = "auditorAware")

public class AuditingConfig {

@Bean

public AuditorAware<String> auditorAware() {

return new AuditorAwareImpl();

}

}

Exercise 8: Employee Management System - Creating Projections

Created an Interface for Employee Projection:

public interface EmployeeProjection {

String getName();

String getEmail();

String getDepartmentName();

}

Modifying the EmployeeRepository::

import org.springframework.data.jpa.repository.JpaRepository;

import org.springframework.data.jpa.repository.Query;

import java.util.List;

public interface EmployeeRepository extends JpaRepository<Employee, Long> {

@Query("SELECT e.name AS name, e.email AS email, d.name AS departmentName " +


```

        "FROM Employee e JOIN e.department d")
    List<EmployeeProjection> findAllEmployeeProjections();
}

```

Class-Based Projections:

```

public class EmployeeDTO {

```

```

    private String name;
    private String email;
    private String departmentName;

```

```

    // Constructor

```

```

    public EmployeeDTO(String name, String email, String departmentName) {
        this.name = name;
        this.email = email;
        this.departmentName = departmentName;
    }

```

```

    // Getters and Setters

```

```

}

```

EmployeeRepository:

```

import org.springframework.data.jpa.repository.Query;
import org.springframework.stereotype.Repository;

```

```

import java.util.List;

```

@Repository

```

public interface EmployeeRepository extends JpaRepository<Employee, Long> {

```

```

    @Query("SELECT new com.example.EmployeeDTO(e.name, e.email, d.name) " +
        "FROM Employee e JOIN e.department d")

```

```

    List<EmployeeDTO> findAllEmployeeDTOs();
}

```

Use @Value Annotation for Custom Projections:

```

import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Value;

```

```

public interface CustomEmployeeProjection {

```

```

    @Value("#{target.name + ' (' + target.department.name + ')'}")
    String getEmployeeWithDepartment();
}

```

Adding a method:

```

import org.springframework.data.jpa.repository.Query;
import org.springframework.stereotype.Repository;

```

```
import java.util.List;
```

```
@Repository
```

```
public interface EmployeeRepository extends JpaRepository<Employee, Long> {
```

```
    @Query("SELECT e FROM Employee e")
```

```
    List<CustomEmployeeProjection> findCustomEmployeeProjections();
```

```
}
```

Exercise 9: Employee Management System - Customizing Data Source Configuration

Externalize Configuration with application.properties

Primary Data Source Configuration

```
spring.datasource.primary.url=jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/primarydb
```

```
spring.datasource.primary.username=root
```

```
spring.datasource.primary.password=root
```

```
spring.datasource.primary.driverClassName=com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver
```

```
spring.jpa.database-platform=org.hibernate.dialect.MySQL5Dialect
```

Secondary Data Source Configuration

```
spring.datasource.secondary.url=jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/secondarydb
```

```
spring.datasource.secondary.username=postgres
```

```
spring.datasource.secondary.password=postgres
```

```
spring.datasource.secondary.driverClassName=org.postgresql.Driver
```

application-dev.properties

```
spring.datasource.url=jdbc:h2:mem:devdb
```

```
spring.datasource.driverClassName=org.h2.Driver
```

```
spring.datasource.username=sa
```

```
spring.datasource.password=password
```

Managing Multiple Data Sources:

```
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Qualifier;
```

```
import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.jdbc.DataSourceProperties;
```

```
import org.springframework.boot.context.properties.ConfigurationProperties;
```

```
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
```

```
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Configuration;
```

```
import org.springframework.data.jpa.repository.config.EnableJpaRepositories;
```

```
import org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DriverManagerDataSource;
```

```
import javax.sql.DataSource;
```

```
@Configuration
```

```
@EnableJpaRepositories(basePackages = "com.example.primary.repository",
```

```
    entityManagerFactoryRef = "primaryEntityManagerFactory",
```

```
    transactionManagerRef = "primaryTransactionManager")
```

```

public class DataSourceConfig {

    @Bean
    @ConfigurationProperties("spring.datasource.primary")
    public DataSourceProperties primaryDataSourceProperties() {
        return new DataSourceProperties();
    }

    @Bean
    public DataSource primaryDataSource() {
        return primaryDataSourceProperties().initializeDataSourceBuilder().build();
    }

    // Similarly, configure the secondary data source
}

```

Configure Entity Manager and Transaction Manager:

```

import org.springframework.orm.jpa.JpaTransactionManager;
import org.springframework.orm.jpa.LocalContainerEntityManagerFactoryBean;
import org.springframework.orm.jpa.vendor.HibernateJpaVendorAdapter;
import org.springframework.transaction.PlatformTransactionManager;

@Bean
public LocalContainerEntityManagerFactoryBean primaryEntityManagerFactory(
    @Qualifier("primaryDataSource") DataSource primaryDataSource) {
    LocalContainerEntityManagerFactoryBean em = new
LocalContainerEntityManagerFactoryBean();
    em.setDataSource(primaryDataSource);
    em.setPackagesToScan("com.example.primary.entity");
    em.setJpaVendorAdapter(new HibernateJpaVendorAdapter());
    return em;
}

@Bean
public PlatformTransactionManager primaryTransactionManager(
    @Qualifier("primaryEntityManagerFactory") LocalContainerEntityManagerFactoryBean
primaryEntityManagerFactory) {
    return new JpaTransactionManager(primaryEntityManagerFactory.getObject());
}

@Primary to Set a Default Data Source:
@Primary
@Bean
public DataSource primaryDataSource() {
    return primaryDataSourceProperties().initializeDataSourceBuilder().build();
}

```

Exercise 10: Employee Management System - Hibernate-Specific Features

Hibernate-Specific Annotations

```
import org.hibernate.annotations.Formula;  
import org.hibernate.annotations.NaturalId;
```

@Entity

```
public class Employee {
```

@NaturalId

```
private String employeeCode;
```

```
@Formula("(select count(e.id) from Employee e where  
e.department_id = department_id)")  
private int employeeCount;  
}
```

using @Type to Customize Data Types:

```
import org.hibernate.annotations.Type;
```

@Entity

```
public class Employee {
```

```
@Type(type = "yes_no")
```

```
private boolean active;
```

```
// Other fields and methods
```

```
}
```

Configuring Hibernate Dialect and Properties:

```
spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.dialect=org.hibernate.dialect.MySQL  
L5Dialect
```

```
spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.show_sql=true
```

```
spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.format_sql=true
spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.use_sql_comments=true
spring.jpa.hibernate.ddl-auto=update
```

Implement Batch Processing

```
spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.jdbc.batch_size=20
spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.order_inserts=true
spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.order_updates=true
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.stereotype.Service;
import org.springframework.transaction.annotation.Transactional;
```

@Service

```
public class EmployeeService {
```

@Autowired

```
private EmployeeRepository employeeRepository;
```

@Transactional

```
public void batchInsert(List<Employee> employees) {
    for (int i = 0; i < employees.size(); i++) {
        employeeRepository.save(employees.get(i));
        if (i % 20 == 0) { // Flush every 20 entities
            employeeRepository.flush();
            employeeRepository.clear();
        }
    }
}
```