# **Define Custom JPQL and Native SQL Queries**

If your query uses more than 2–3 query parameters or needs to define multiple joins to other entities, it becomes too complex for a derived query. You should define a custom query instead.

### **Define a Custom JPQL Query**

You can define a custom JPQL query by annotating your repository method with a @Query annotation and providing a JPQL statement as its *value*.

## **Define a Custom Native SQL Query**

The JPA API requires slightly different handling of native SQL queries. You, therefore, need to mark a query as a native statement. You do that by setting the *nativeQuery* attribute of the @Query annotation to true.

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#### **Advanced Like Expressions**

To make using LIKE expressions a little easier, Spring Data JPA allows you to add the required % characters to your query statement. It then removes them from the query and adds them to the bind parameter value.

You can use this feature with custom JPQL and custom native SQL queries.