

#30 and #31 JPA Native Query, Criteria API and Specification API

Saturday, 8 February 2025 12:21 PM

Native Query:

- Plain SQL queries.
- Directly interact with Database, thus if in future DB changes, code changes also requi
- No caching, lazy loading or entity life cycle management happens.

When to use over JPQL:

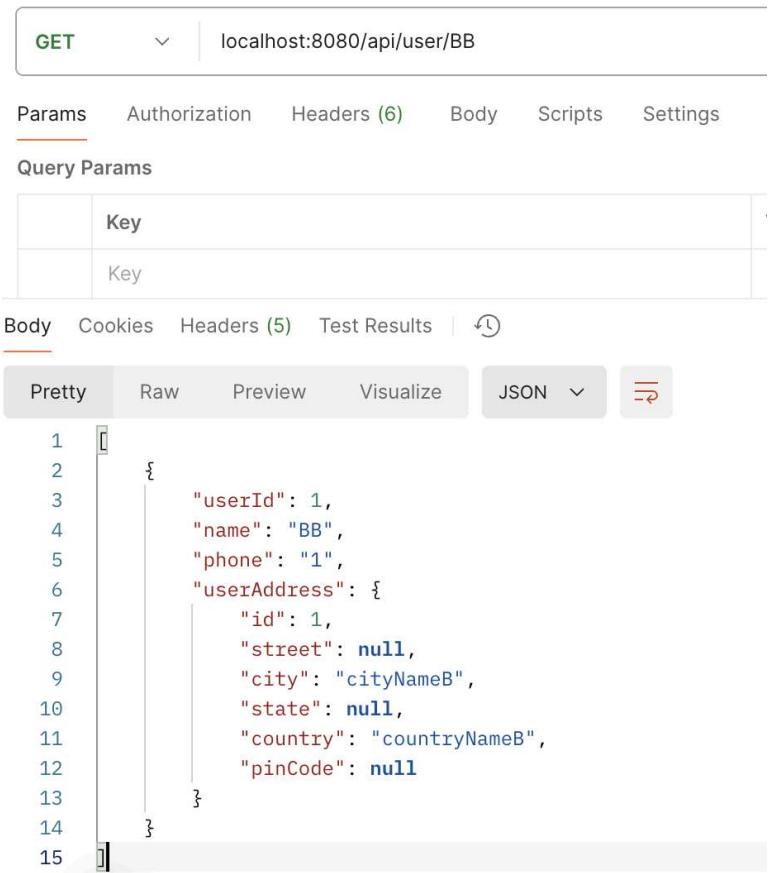
- More complex queries, including database specific features like JSONB, LATERAL JOIN
- Need to fetch non-entity results or joins table without any entity relationship.
- Query efficiency like Bulk operations.

```
@Repository
public interface UserDetailsRepository extends
    JpaRepository<UserDetails, Long> {

    @Query(value = "SELECT * FROM user_details WHERE user_name = :userFirstName", nativeQuery = true)
    List<UserDetails> getUserDetailsByNameNativeQuery(@Param("userFirstName") String userName);

}
```

When all the fields (*) of the table are returned by Native Query, JPA internally does the mapping between DB column name and Entity fields.

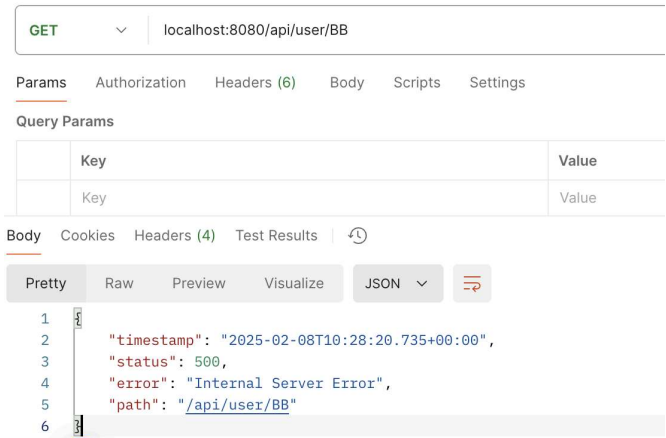


But, when Native Query returned partial fields, then JPA don't map it to Entity by default.

```
@Repository
public interface UserDetailsRepository extends
    JpaRepository<UserDetails, Long> {

    @Query(value = "SELECT user_name, phone FROM user_details WHERE user_name = :userFirstName", nativeQuery = true)
    List<UserDetails> getUserDetailsByNameNativeQuery(@Param("userFirstName") String userName);

}
```



```
org.h2.jdbc.JdbcSQLSyntaxErrorException Create breakpoint : Column "user_id" not found [42122-224]
at org.h2.message.DbException.getJdbcSQLException(DbException.java:514) ~[h2-2.2.224.jar:2.2.224]
at org.h2.message.DbException.getJdbcSQLException(DbException.java:489) ~[h2-2.2.224.jar:2.2.224]
at org.h2.message.DbException.get(DbException.java:223) ~[h2-2.2.224.jar:2.2.224]
at org.h2.message.DbException.get(DbException.java:199) ~[h2-2.2.224.jar:2.2.224]
at org.h2.jdbc.JdbcResultSet.getColumnIndex(JdbcResultSet.java:3518) ~[h2-2.2.224.jar:2.2.224]
at org.h2.jdbc.JdbcResultSet.findColumn(JdbcResultSet.java:178) ~[h2-2.2.224.jar:2.2.224]
```

We need to manually tell JPA, how to do the mapping.

1st: Using @SqlResultSetMapping and @NamedNativeQuery Annotation

```
@Table(name = "user_details")
@Entity
@NamedNativeQuery(
    name = "UserDetails.getUserDetailsByName",
    query = "SELECT user_name, phone FROM user_details WHERE user_name = :userFirstName",
    resultSetMapping = "UserDTOMapping"
)
@SqlResultSetMapping(
    name = "UserDTOMapping",
    classes = @ConstructorResult(
        targetClass = UserDTO.class,
        columns = {
            @ColumnResult(name = "user_name", type = String.class),
            @ColumnResult(name = "phone", type = String.class)}
        )
    )
public class UserDetails {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    private Long userId;

    @Column(name = "user_name")
    private String name;
    private String phone;

    @OneToOne(cascade = CascadeType.ALL)
    private UserAddress userAddress;
}
```

```
public class UserDTO {

    String userName;
    String phone;

    public UserDTO(String userName, String phone) {
        this.userName = userName;
        this.phone = phone;
    }

    //getters and setters
}
```

```
//getters and setters
}
```

```
@Repository
public interface UserDetailsRepository extends
    JpaRepository<UserDetails, Long> {

    @Query(name = "UserDetails.getUserDetailsByName", nativeQuery = true)
    List<UserDTO> getUserDetailsByNameNativeQuery(@Param("userFirstName") String userName);

}
```

GET

localhost:8080/api/user/BB

Params

Authorization

Headers (6)

Body

Scripts

Sett

Query Params

	Key
	Key

body

Cookies

Headers (5)

Test Results

Pretty

Raw

Preview

Visualize

JSON

1

2

3

4

5

6

[

{

"userName": "BB",

"phone": "1"

}

]

2nd: With Manual mapping

```
@Repository
public interface UserDetailsRepository extends
    JpaRepository<UserDetails, Long> {

    @Query(value = "SELECT user_name, phone FROM user_details WHERE user_name = :userFirstName", nativeQuery = tr
    List<Object[]> getUserDetailsByNameNativeQuery(@Param("userFirstName") String userName);

}
```

```
public List<UserDTO> getUserDetailsByNameNativeQuery(String name) {
    List<Object[]> results = userDetailsRepository.getUserDetailsByNameNativeQuery(name);
    return results.stream() Stream<Object[]>
        .map(obj -> new UserDTO((String) obj[0], (String) obj[1])) Stream<UserDTO>
        .collect(Collectors.toList());
}
```


Dynamic Native Query:

```
@Service
public class UserDetailsService {

    @PersistenceContext
    private EntityManager entityManager;

    public List<UserDTO> getUserDetailsByNameNativeQuery(String userName) {
        StringBuilder queryBuilder = new StringBuilder("SELECT ud.user_name AS user_name, ud.phone AS phone, ua.city AS city ");
        queryBuilder.append("FROM user_details ud ");
        queryBuilder.append("JOIN user_address ua ON ud.user_address_id = ua.id ");
        queryBuilder.append("WHERE 1=1 ");

        List<Object> parameters = new ArrayList<>();

        // Dynamically add conditions
        if (userName != null && !userName.isEmpty()) {
            queryBuilder.append("AND ud.user_name = ? ");
            parameters.add(userName);
        }

        // Create the native query
        Query nativeQuery = entityManager.createNativeQuery(queryBuilder.toString());

        // Set the parameters for the query
        for (int i = 0; i < parameters.size(); i++) {
            nativeQuery.setParameter( position: i + 1, parameters.get(i));
        }

        // Execute and get results
        List<Object[]> result = nativeQuery.getResultList();

        // Map the result to UserDTO
        return UserDTO.mapResultToDTO(result);
    }
}
```

SELECT ud.user_name AS user_name, u
ua.city AS city FROM user_details ud JOI
ON ud.user_address_id = ua.id WHERE :
ud.user_name = ?

Pagination and Sorting in Native SQL:

1st way:

```
public List<UserDTO> getUserDetailsByNameNativeQuery(String userName) {
    StringBuilder queryBuilder = new StringBuilder("SELECT ud.user_name AS user_name, ud.phone AS phone, ua.city AS city ");
    queryBuilder.append("FROM user_details ud ");
    queryBuilder.append("JOIN user_address ua ON ud.user_address_id = ua.id ");
    queryBuilder.append("WHERE 1=1 ");

    List<Object> parameters = new ArrayList<>();

    // Dynamically add conditions
    if (userName != null && !userName.isEmpty()) {
        queryBuilder.append("AND ud.user_name = ? ");
        parameters.add(userName);
    }

    //sorting
    queryBuilder.append("ORDER BY ").append("ud.user_name").append(" DESC");

    //pagination
    int size = 5;
    int page = 0;
    queryBuilder.append(" LIMIT ? OFFSET ? ");
    parameters.add(size);
    parameters.add(page * size);

    // Create the native query
    Query nativeQuery = entityManager.createNativeQuery(queryBuilder.toString());

    // Set the parameters for the query
    for (int i = 0; i < parameters.size(); i++) {
        nativeQuery.setParameter( position: i + 1, parameters.get(i));
    }

    // Execute and get results
    List<Object[]> result = nativeQuery.getResultList();
}
```

```
List<Object[]> result = nativeQuery.getResultList();

// Map the result to UserDTO
return UserDTO.mapResultToDTO(result);
}
```

2nd way:

```
public List<UserDetails> getUserDetailsByNameNativeQuery(String name) {

    Pageable pageableObj = PageRequest.of( pageNumber: 0, pageSize: 5, Sort.by( ...properties: "phone").descending());
    return userDetailsRepository.getUserDetailsByNameNativeQuery(name, pageableObj);
}
```

```
@Repository
public interface UserDetailsRepository extends
    JpaRepository<UserDetails, Long> {

    @Query(value = "SELECT * FROM user_details ud WHERE ud.user_name = :userName",
        nativeQuery = true)
    List<UserDetails> getUserDetailsByNameNativeQuery(@Param("userName") String userName, Pageable pageable);
}
```

```
Hibernate:
SELECT
    *
FROM
    user_details ud
WHERE
    ud.user_name = ?
order by
    ud.phone desc
fetch
    first ? rows only
```

SELECT * FROM USER_DETAILS;

USER_ID	PHONE	USER_NAME
1	1	BB
2	2	BB
3	3	BB
4	4	BB
5	5	BB
6	6	BB
7	7	BB

(7 rows, 3 ms)

localhost:8080/api/user/BB

GET

localhost:8080/api/user/BB

ParamsAuthorizationHeaders (6)BodySc

BodyCookiesHeaders (5)Test Results

PrettyRawPreviewVisualizeJSON

```
1  [
2    {
3      "userId": 7,
4      "name": "BB",
5      "phone": "7"
6    },
7    {
8      "userId": 6,
9      "name": "BB",
10     "phone": "6"
11   },
12   {
13     "userId": 5,
14     "name": "BB",
15     "phone": "5"
16   },
17   {
18     "userId": 4,
19     "name": "BB",
20     "phone": "4"
21   },
22   {
23     "userId": 3,
24     "name": "BB",
25     "phone": "3"
26   }
27 ]
```

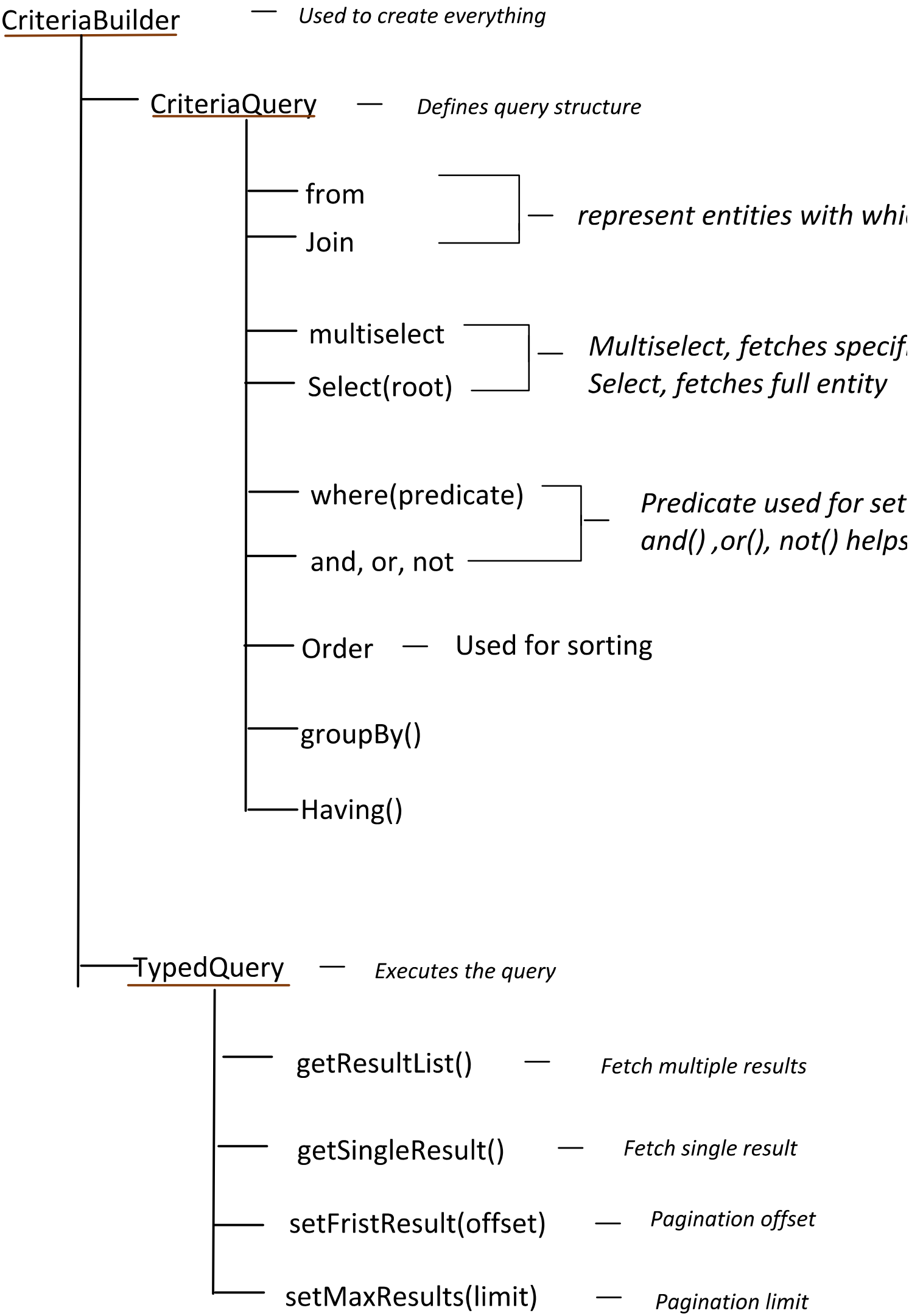
Criteria API:

Native SQL queries support dynamic query building, but they are database-dependent and

leverage JPA abstraction.

That’s why **JPA Criteria API** exists, it allows you to build dynamic, type-safe queries without raw SQL.

Lets understand the Hierarchy



Controller class:

```
@GetMapping("/user/{phone}")
public List<UserDetails> getUserDetailsByPhoneCriteriaAPI(@PathVariable Long phone) {
    return userDetailsService.getUserDetailsByPhoneCriteriaAPI(phone);
}
```

Service class:

```
@Service
public class UserDetailsService {

    @Autowired
    UserDetailsRepository userDetailsRepository;

    @PersistenceContext
    private EntityManager entityManager;

    public UserDetails saveUser(UserDetails user) {
        return userDetailsRepository.save(user);
    }

    public List<UserDetails> getUserDetailsByPhoneCriteriaAPI(Long phoneNo) {

        CriteriaBuilder cb = entityManager.getCriteriaBuilder();

        CriteriaQuery<UserDetails> crQuery = cb.createQuery(UserDetails.class); //what my each row would be
        Root<UserDetails> user = crQuery.from(UserDetails.class); // from clause

        crQuery.select(user); //select *

        Predicate predicate = cb.equal(user.get("phone"), phoneNo); // where clause
        crQuery.where(predicate);

        TypedQuery<UserDetails> query = entityManager.createQuery(crQuery);
        List<UserDetails> output = query.getResultList();

        return output;
    }
}
```

Entity class:

```
@Table(name = "user_details")
@Entity
public class UserDetails {

    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    private Long userId;

    @Column(name = "user_name")
    private String name;

    private Long phone;
```



```
//getters and setters
}
```

SELECT * FROM USER_DETAILS;

PHONE	USER_ID	USER_NAME
120	1	AA
120	2	AA
110	3	AA

(3 rows, 3 ms)

GET | localhost:8080/api/user/120

Params | Authorization | Headers (6) | Body | Scripts

Body | Cookies | Headers (5) | Test Results | ↻

Pretty | Raw | Preview | Visualize | JSON | ⋮

```
1  [
2    {
3      "userId": 1,
4      "name": "AA",
5      "phone": 120
6    },
7    {
8      "userId": 2,
9      "name": "AA",
10     "phone": 120
11   }
12 ]
```

Comparison operator:

Root<UserDetails>user=crQuery.from(UserDetails.class); //from clau

Method	Description
cb.equal(user.get("phone"),123);	Check for equality
cb.notEqual(user.get("phone"),123);	Check for in-equality
cb.gt(user.get("phone"),123);	Greater than
cb.ge(user.get("phone"),123);	Greater than or equal
cb.lt(user.get("phone"),123);	Less than
cb.le(user.get("phone"),123);	Less than or equal

Logical operator:

Method	Description	
cb.and(predicate1, predicate2);	Combining two conditions using and	∧
cb.or(predicate1, predicate2);	Combining two conditions using or	∨
cb.not(predicate1,);	Negate the condition	¬


```
Predicate predicate1 = cb.equal(user.get("phone"), phoneNo); // where clause
Predicate predicate2 = cb.notEqual(user.get("name"), y: "AA"); // not equal
Predicate finalPredicate = cb.and(predicate1, predicate2);

crQuery.where(finalPredicate);
```

Strings Operations:

Method	Description	
cb.like(user.get("name"), "S%");	Name starts with J	
cb.notLike(user.get("name"), "S%");	Name do not start with J	

Collection Operations:

Method	
cb.in(user.get("phone")).value(11).value(7);	Che
cb.not(user.get("phone").in(11,7));	Che

Select Multiple fields:

```
public List<UserDTO> getUserDetailsByPhoneCriteriaAPI(Long phoneNo) {

    CriteriaBuilder cb = entityManager.getCriteriaBuilder();

    CriteriaQuery<Object[]> crQuery = cb.createQuery(Object[].class); //what my

    Root<UserDetails> user = crQuery.from(UserDetails.class); // from clause

    crQuery.multiselect(user.get("name"), user.get("phone")); //select multiple

    Predicate predicate1 = cb.equal(user.get("phone"), phoneNo); // where clause
    crQuery.where(predicate1);

    TypedQuery<Object[]> query = entityManager.createQuery(crQuery);
    List<Object[]> results = query.getResultList();
}
```

```
// Processing results
List<UserDTO> output = new ArrayList<>();
for (Object[] row : results) {

    String name = (String) row[0];
    Long phone = (Long) row[1];
    UserDTO result = new UserDTO(name, phone);
    output.add(result);
}
return output;
}
```

Join

```
public List<UserDTO> getUserDetailsByPhoneCriteriaAPI(Long phoneNo) {

    CriteriaBuilder cb = entityManager.getCriteriaBuilder();

    CriteriaQuery<Object[]> crQuery = cb.createQuery(Object[].class); //what my each row would be
    Root<UserDetails> user = crQuery.from(UserDetails.class); // from clause

    Join<UserDetails, UserAddress> address = user.join( attribute: "UserAddress", JoinType.LEFT );

    crQuery.multiselect(user.get("name"), address.get("city")); //select all the files of both

    Predicate predicate1 = cb.equal(user.get("phone"), phoneNo); // where clause
    crQuery.where(predicate1);

    TypedQuery<Object[]> query = entityManager.createQuery(crQuery);
    List<Object[]> results = query.getResultList();

    // Processing results
    List<UserDTO> output = new ArrayList<>();
    for (Object[] row : results) {

        String name = (String) row[0];
        String city = (String) row[1];
        UserDTO result = new UserDTO(name, city);
        output.add(result);
    }
    return output;
}
```

Pagination and Sorting

```
public List<UserDetails> getUserDetailsByPhoneCriteriaAPI(Long phoneNo) {

    CriteriaBuilder cb = entityManager.getCriteriaBuilder();

    CriteriaQuery<UserDetails> crQuery = cb.createQuery(UserDetails.class);
    Root<UserDetails> user = crQuery.from(UserDetails.class);

    Predicate predicate1 = cb.equal(user.get("phone"), phoneNo); // where clause
    crQuery.where(predicate1);

    TypedQuery<UserDetails> query = entityManager.createQuery(crQuery);
    List<UserDetails> results = query.getResultList();

    // Processing results
    List<UserDTO> output = new ArrayList<>();
    for (UserDetails row : results) {

        String name = row.getName();
        Long phone = row.getPhone();
        UserDTO result = new UserDTO(name, phone);
        output.add(result);
    }
    return output;
}
```

```
CriteriaQuery<UserDetails> crQuery = cb.createQuery(UserDetails.class); //what n

Root<UserDetails> user = crQuery.from(UserDetails.class); // from clause

crQuery.select(user); //all columns of UserDetails table

Predicate predicate1 = cb.equal(user.get("phone"), phoneNo); // where clause
crQuery.where(predicate1);

// Sorting
crQuery.orderBy(cb.desc(user.get("name"))); // ORDER BY name DESC

TypedQuery<UserDetails> query = entityManager.createQuery(crQuery);
query.setFirstResult(0); //kind of page number or offset
query.setMaxResults(5); // page size

List<UserDetails> results = query.getResultList();
return results;
}
```

SELECT * FROM USER_DETAILS;

PHONE	USER_ID	USER_NAME
1	1	A
1	2	B
1	3	C
1	4	D
1	5	E
1	6	F
1	7	G
1	8	H

GETlocalhost:8080/api/user/1

ParamsAuthorizationHeaders (6)BodyCookiesHeaders (5)Test Results

PrettyRawPreviewVisualize

123456789101112131415161718192021222324252627

```
{
  "userId": 8,
  "name": "H",
  "phone": 1
},
{
  "userId": 7,
  "name": "G",
  "phone": 1
},
{
  "userId": 6,
  "name": "F",
  "phone": 1
},
{
  "userId": 5,
  "name": "E",
  "phone": 1
},
{
  "userId": 4,
  "name": "D",
  "phone": 1
}
}
```


Specification API

1st problem it solves is: **CODE DUPLICITY**

- . In Criteria API its possible that, same filter (predicate) used at multiple methods an of Code Duplicity.

```
@Service
public class UserDetailsService {

    @Autowired
    UserDetailsRepository userDetailsRepository;

    @PersistenceContext
    private EntityManager entityManager;

    public UserDetails saveUser(UserDetails user) {
        return userDetailsRepository.save(user);
    }

    public List<UserDetails> getUserDetailsByPhoneCriteriaAPI(Long phoneNo) {

        CriteriaBuilder cb = entityManager.getCriteriaBuilder();

        CriteriaQuery<UserDetails> crQuery = cb.createQuery(UserDetails.class); //what my each row would look like, so
        Root<UserDetails> user = crQuery.from(UserDetails.class); // from clause

        crQuery.select(user); //select *

        Predicate predicate = cb.equal(user.get("phone"), phoneNo); // where clause
        crQuery.where(predicate);

        TypedQuery<UserDetails> query = entityManager.createQuery(crQuery);
        List<UserDetails> output = query.getResultList();

        return output;
    }
}
```

Possible multiple too

Through Specification API, we can solve this:

Specification Interface support following methods

Method	Description
toPredicate()	Abstract method, for which we need to provide implemen

and()	specf1.and(spec2)
or()	specf1.or(spec2)
not()	Specification.not(spec1)

```
public class UserSpecification {  
  
    public static Specification<UserDetails> equalsPhone(Long phoneNo) {  
  
        return (root, query, cb) -> {  
            return cb.equal(root.get("phone"), phoneNo);  
        };  
    }  
}
```

```
public List<UserDetails> getUserDetailsByPhone(Long phoneNo) {  
  
    CriteriaBuilder cb = entityManager.getCriteriaBuilder();  
  
    CriteriaQuery<UserDetails> crQuery = cb.createQuery(UserDetails.class);  
  
    Root<UserDetails> userRoot = crQuery.from(UserDetails.class);  
  
    crQuery.select(userRoot); //all columns of UserDetails table  
  
    Specification<UserDetails> specification = UserSpecification.equalsPhone(phoneNo);  
    Predicate predicate = specification.toPredicate(userRoot, crQuery, cb);  
    crQuery.where(predicate);  
  
    TypedQuery<UserDetails> query = entityManager.createQuery(crQuery);  
    query.setFirstResult(0); //keyword  
    query.setMaxResults(5); //page number  
  
    List<UserDetails> results = query.getResultList();  
    return results;  
}
```

2nd problem it solves is: **CODE BOILERPLATE**

Even though we have taken out the predicate logic / filtering logic out, still the code is present here

```
public List<UserDetails> getUserDetailsByPhoneSpecificationAPI(Long phoneNo) {  
  
    CriteriaBuilder cb = entityManager.getCriteriaBuilder();  
  
    CriteriaQuery<UserDetails> crQuery = cb.createQuery(UserDetails.class);  
  
    Root<UserDetails> userRoot = crQuery.from(UserDetails.class);  
  
    crQuery.select(userRoot);  
  
    Specification<UserDetails> specification = UserSpecification.equalsPhone(phoneNo);  
    Predicate predicate = specification.toPredicate(userRoot, crQuery, cb);  
    crQuery.where(predicate);  
  
    TypedQuery<UserDetails> query = entityManager.createQuery(crQuery);  
    query.setFirstResult(0);  
    query.setMaxResults(5);  
  
    List<UserDetails> results = query.getResultList();  
    return results;  
}
```

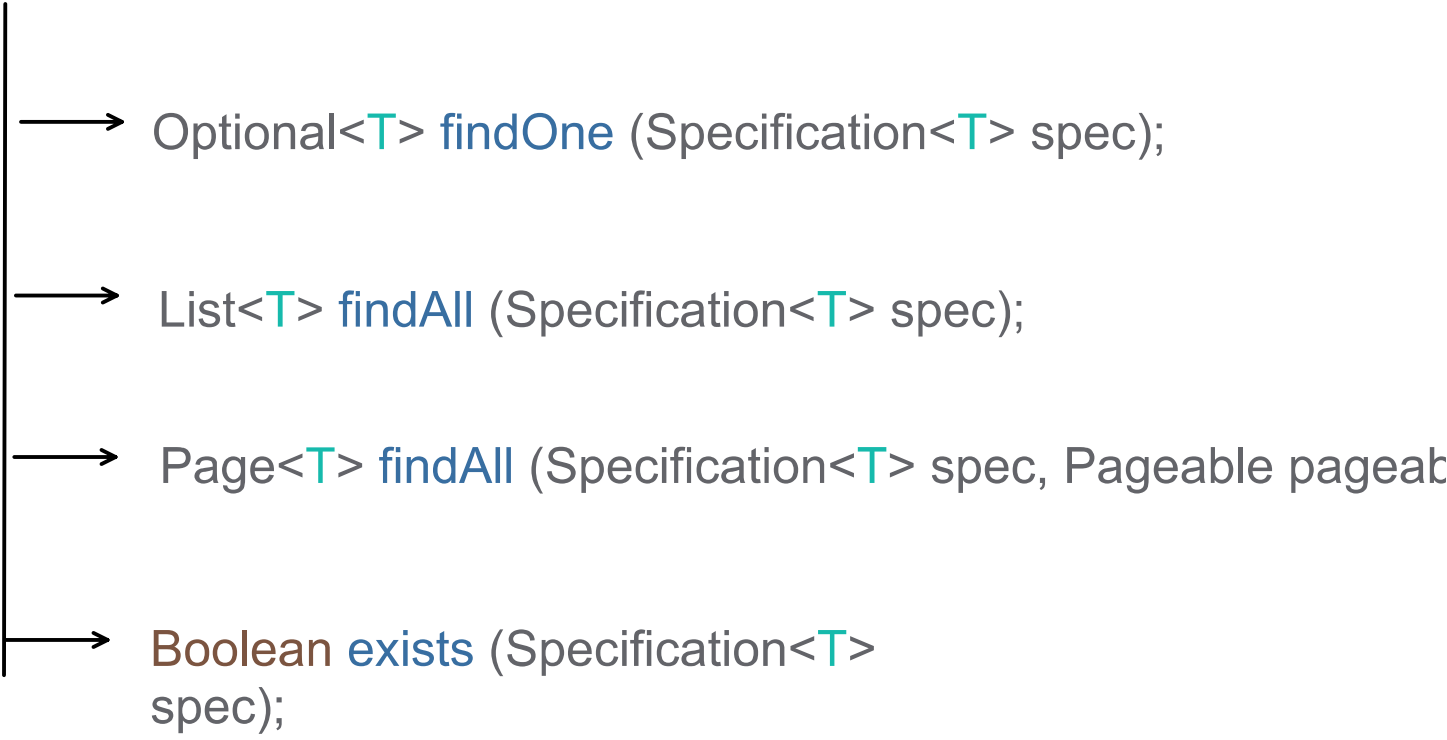
```
TypedQuery<UserDetails> query = entityManager.createQuery(crQuery);
query.setFirstResult(0); //kind of page number or offset
query.setMaxResults(5); // page size

List<UserDetails> results = query.getResultList();
return results;
}
```

All, we need to tell JPA that:

- From Which table we have to fetch the data, including joins
 - What all columns
 - Filtering in where clause
- that's it, JPA should take care of everything like object creation, query k

JpaSpecificationExecutor



JpaSpecificationExecutor Framework code

```
@Override
public Page<T> findAll(@Nullable Specification<T> spec, Pageable pageable) {

    TypedQuery<T> query = getQuery(spec, pageable);
    return pageable.isUnpaged() ? new PageImpl<>(query.getResultList())
        : readPage(query, getDomainClass(), pageable, spec);
}

protected <S extends T> TypedQuery<S> getQuery(Specification<S> spec, Pageable pageable) {
    CriteriaBuilder builder = entityManager.getCriteriaBuilder();
    CriteriaQuery<S> query = builder.createQuery(S.class);
    Root<S> root = query.from(entityManager.getEntityClass());
    query.select(root);

    if (sort.isSorted()) {
        query.orderBy(toOrderCriteria(sort));
    }

    return applyRepository(spec, query, pageable);
}
```



```
private <S, U extends T> Root<U> applySpecificationToCriteria(@Nullable Specification<U> spec,
CriteriaQuery<S> query) {

    Assert.notNull(domainClass, message: "Domain class must not be null");
    Assert.notNull(query, message: "CriteriaQuery must not be null");

    Root<U> root = query.from(domainClass);

    if (spec == null) {
        return root;
    }

    CriteriaBuilder builder = entityManager.getCriteriaBuilder();
    Predicate predicate = spec.toPredicate(root, query, builder);

    if (predicate != null) {
        query.where(predicate);
    }

    return root;
}
```

```
public class UserSpecification {

    public static Specification<UserDetails> equalsPhone(Long phoneNo) {

        return (root, query, cb) -> {
            return cb.equal(root.get("phone"), phoneNo);
        };
    }

    public static Specification<UserDetails> likeName(String name) {

        return (root, query, cb) -> {
            return cb.like(root.get("name"), pattern: "%" + name + "%");
        };
    }

    public static Specification<UserDetails> joinAddress() {
        return (root, query, cb) -> {
            Join<UserDetails, UserAddress> address = root.join(attributeName: "userAddress", JoinType.INNER);
            return null;
        };
    }
}
```

```
@Repository
public class ... {
    ...
}
```

```
public ... {
    ...
}
```

```
public List<UserDetails> getUserDetailsByPhoneCriteriaAPI(Long phoneNo) {

    CriteriaBuilder cb = entityManager.getCriteriaBuilder();

    CriteriaQuery<UserDetails> crQuery = cb.createQuery(UserDetails.class); //what my each row would be

    Root<UserDetails> user = crQuery.from(UserDetails.class); // from clause
    Join<UserDetails, UserAddress> address = user.join( attributeName: "userAddress", JoinType.INNER)

    crQuery.select(user); //all columns of UserDetails table

    Predicate predicate1 = cb.equal(user.get("phone"), y: 123); // where clause
    Predicate predicate2 = cb.equal(user.get("name"), y: "% AA %"); // where clause
    crQuery.where(cb.and(predicate1, predicate2));

    TypedQuery<UserDetails> query = entityManager.createQuery(crQuery);
    return query.getResultList();
}
```