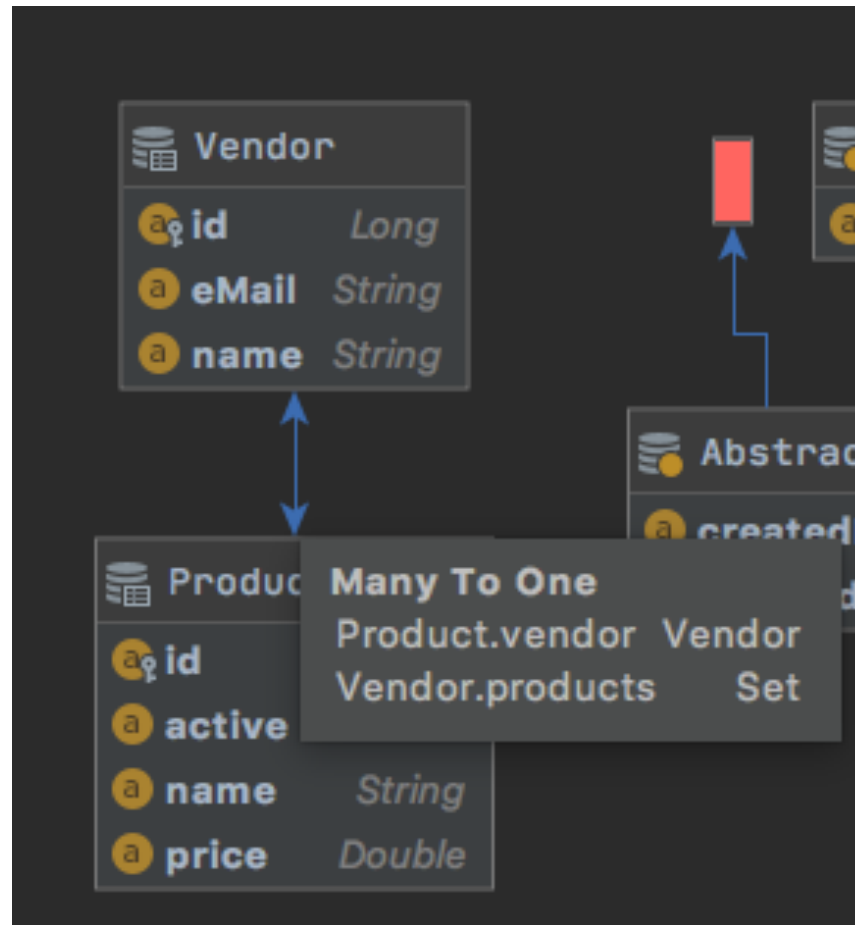


# Our goal: one-to-many relationship



software  
inside

# enable Spring Data JDBC in pom.xml



**HTL Villach**  
Future Inside

```
<dependencies>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-data-jpa</artifactId>
  </dependency>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-jdbc</artifactId>
  </dependency>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-web</artifactId>
  </dependency>
</dependencies>
```



# Adapt application.properties

```
#Spring datasource
#spring.datasource.type= com.zaxxer.hikari.HikariDataSource
spring.datasource.url= jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/db?createDatabaseIfNotExist=true&useSSL=false
spring.datasource.username= usr
spring.datasource.password= pwd

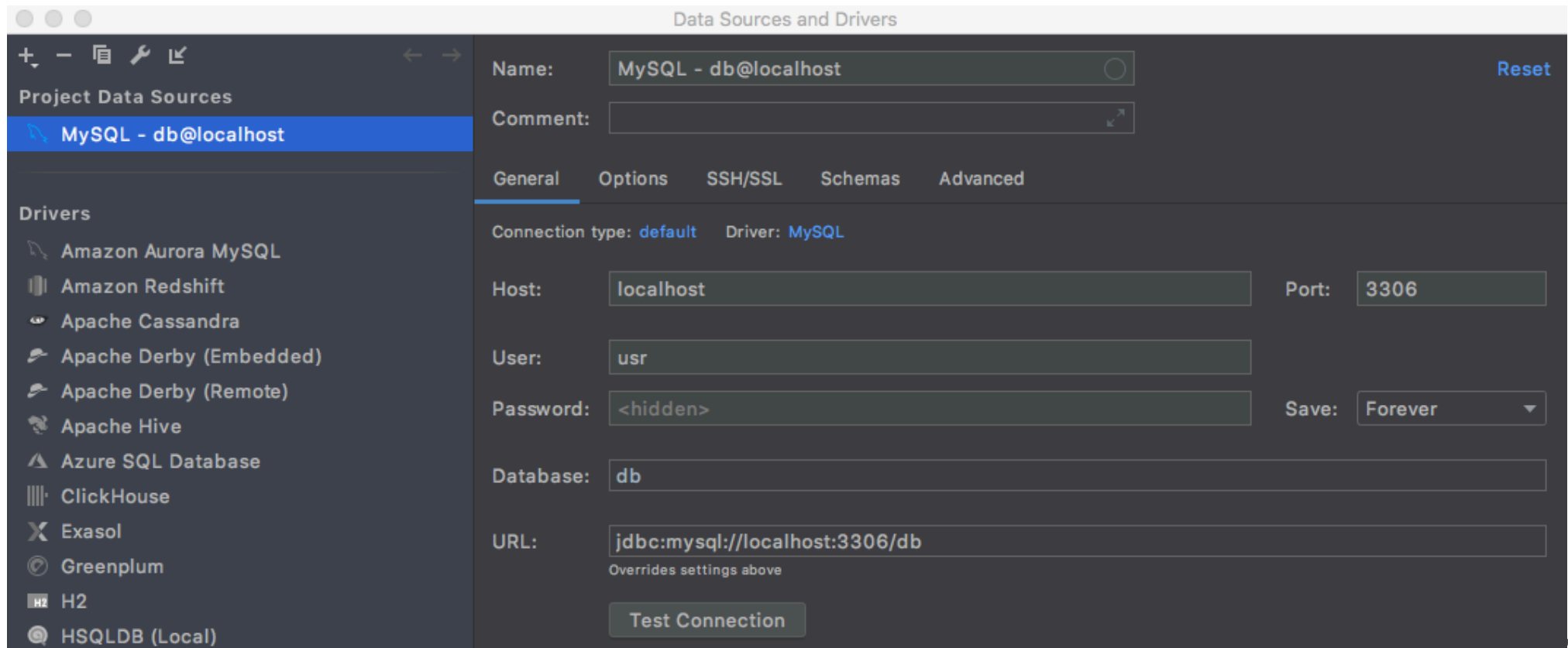
spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.dialect= org.hibernate.dialect.MySQL5InnoDBDialect

# log JPA queries for creational test purposes, comment in production
spring.jpa.show-sql=true

# Hibernate ddl auto (create, create-drop, validate, update)
#spring.jpa.hibernate.ddl-auto=update # production
spring.jpa.hibernate.ddl-auto=create

server.port=8080
```

# Add in View / Tool Windows / Database



Data Sources and Drivers

Project Data Sources

- MySQL - db@localhost

Drivers

- Amazon Aurora MySQL
- Amazon Redshift
- Apache Cassandra
- Apache Derby (Embedded)
- Apache Derby (Remote)
- Apache Hive
- Azure SQL Database
- ClickHouse
- Exasol
- Greenplum
- H2
- HSQldb (Local)

Name: MySQL - db@localhost [Reset](#)

Comment:

General Options SSH/SSL Schemas Advanced

Connection type: default Driver: MySQL

Host: localhost Port: 3306

User: usr

Password: <hidden> Save: Forever

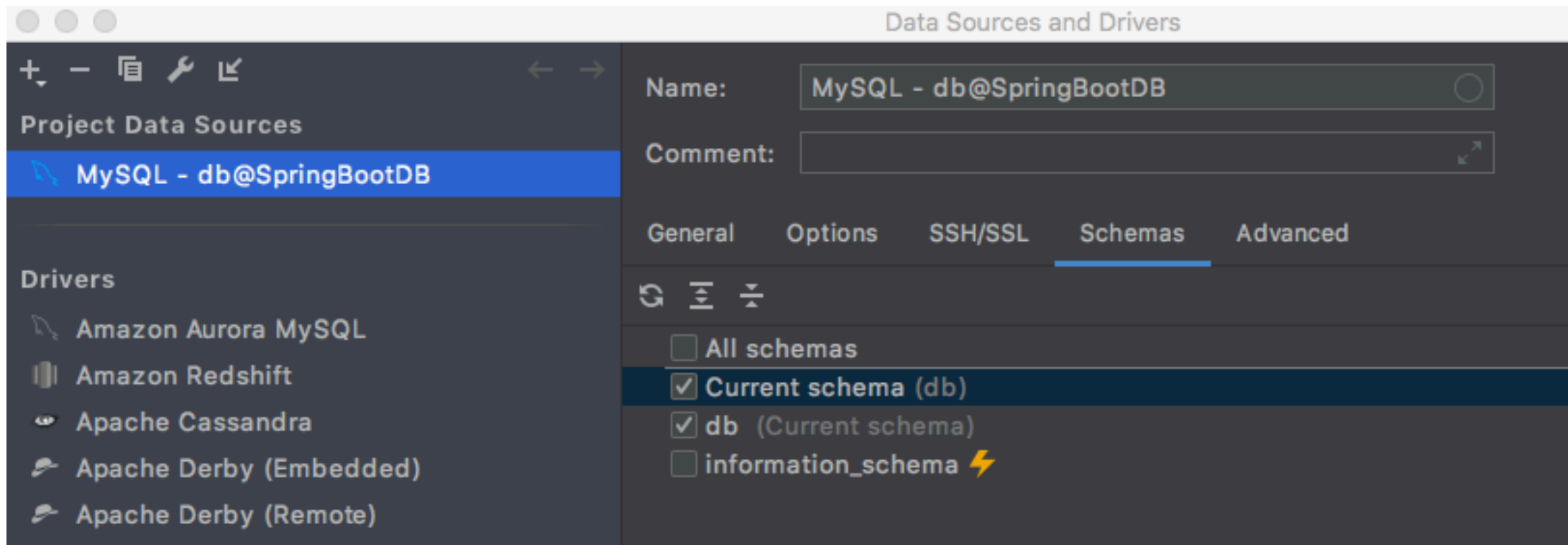
Database: db

URL: jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/db  
Overrides settings above

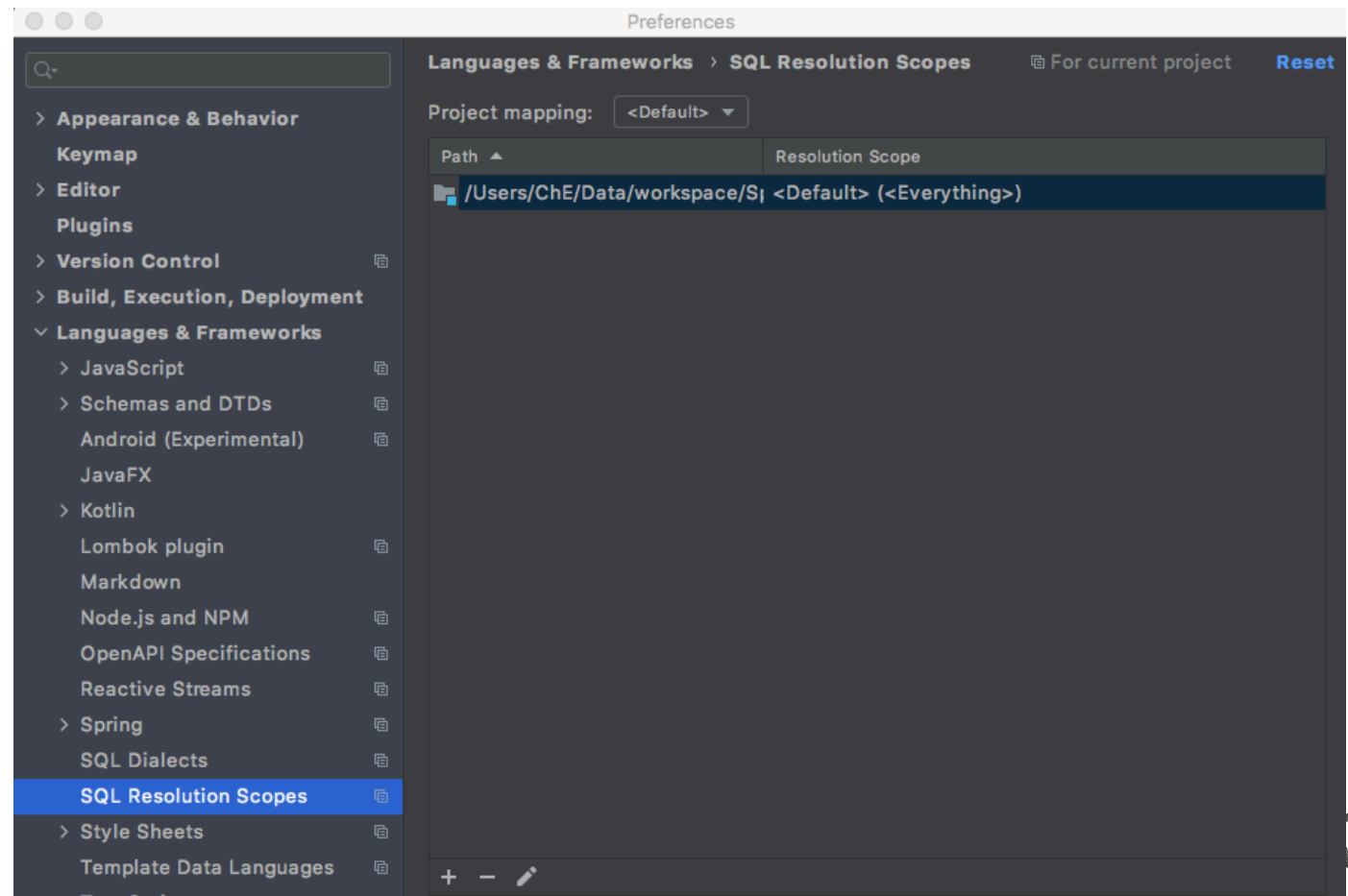
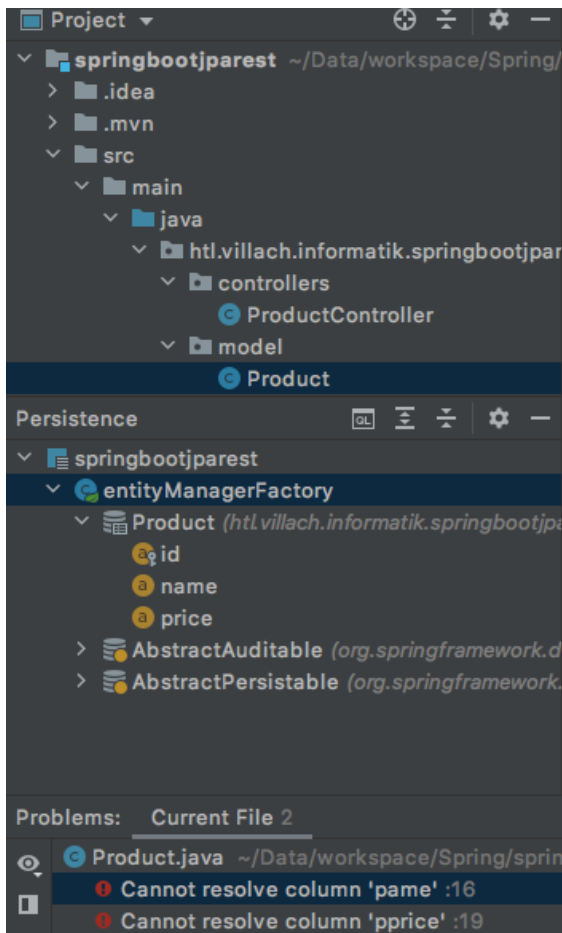
[Test Connection](#)



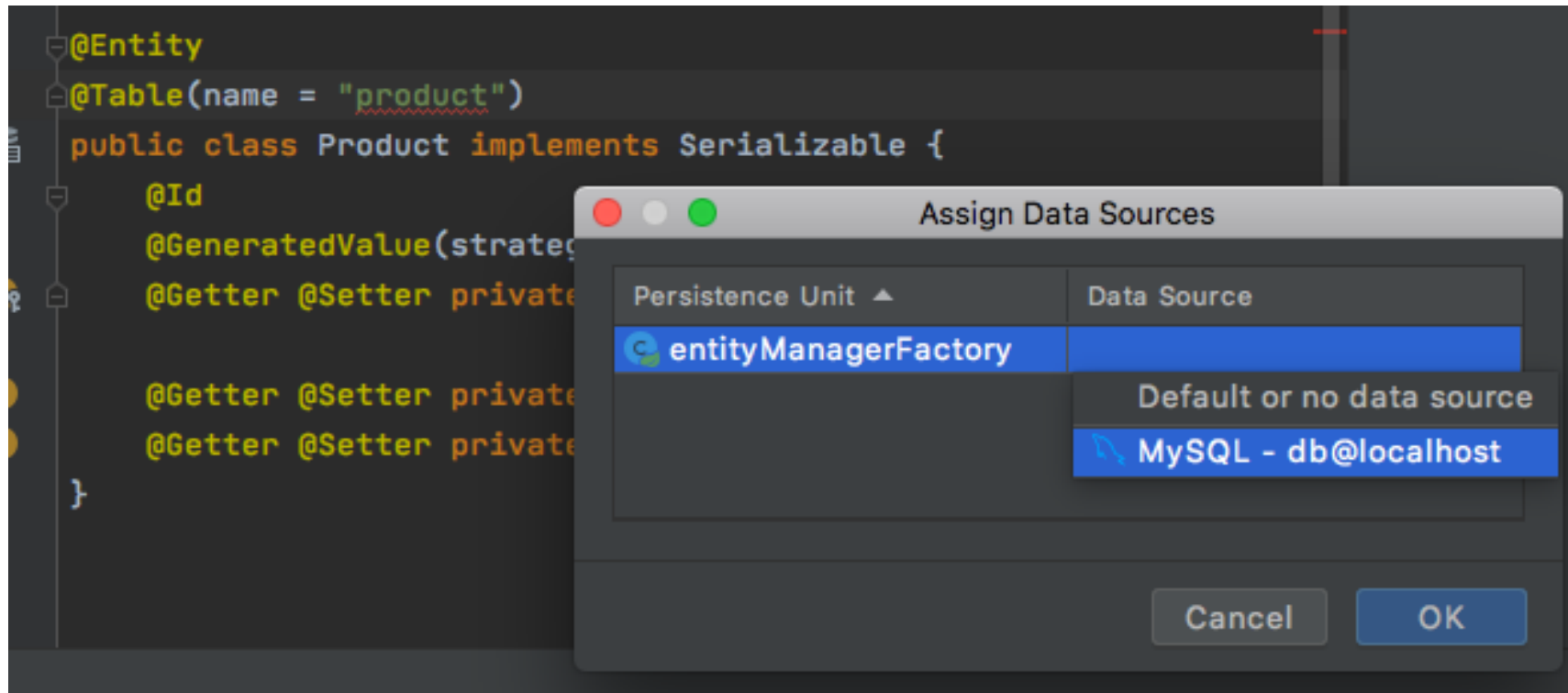
# consider data base schemas



# See in View / Tool Windows / Persistence

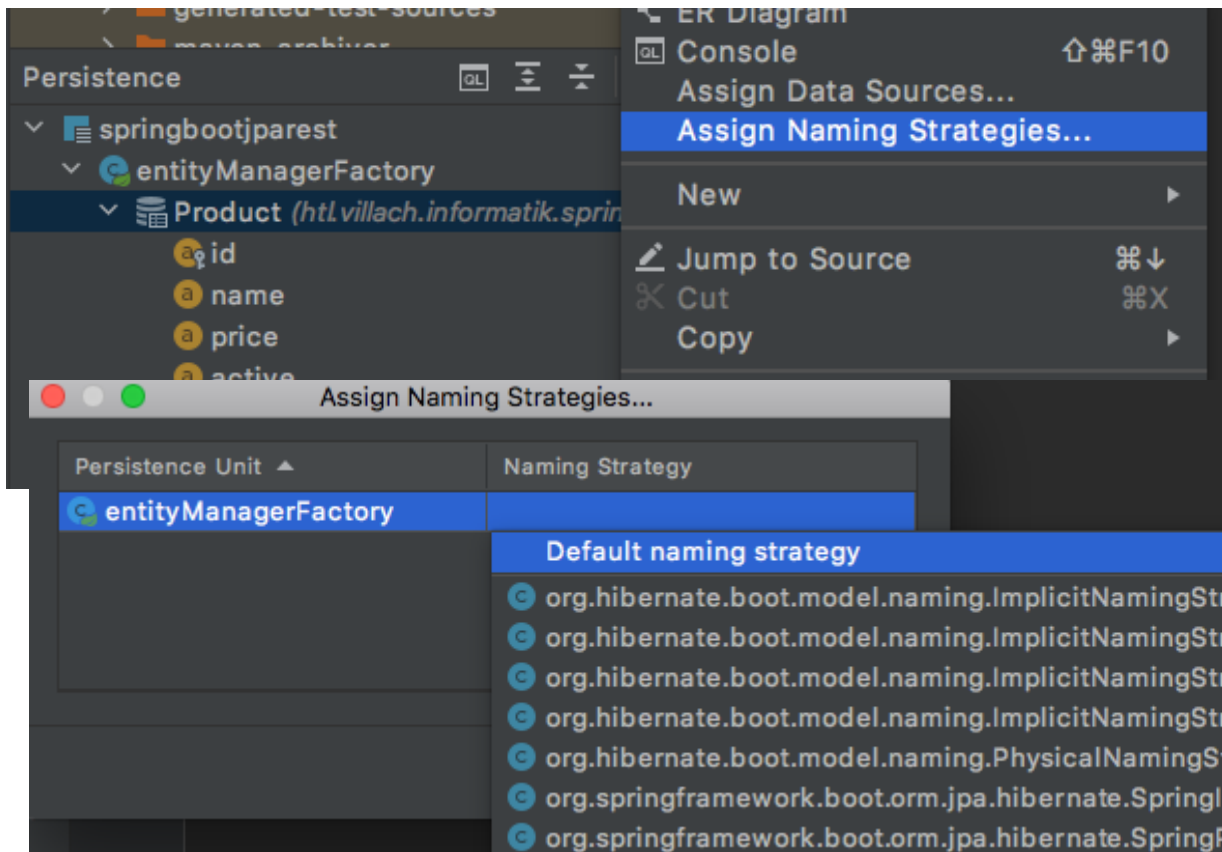


or assign data source to your models



# choose a naming strategy

Java uses camel case while SQL uses underscore per default



Assign Naming Strategies...

Persistence Unit	Naming Strategy
entityManagerFactory	Default naming strategy
	org.hibernate.boot.model.naming.ImplicitNamingStrategy
	org.hibernate.boot.model.naming.ImplicitNamingStrategy
	org.hibernate.boot.model.naming.ImplicitNamingStrategy
	org.hibernate.boot.model.naming.ImplicitNamingStrategy
	org.hibernate.boot.model.naming.PhysicalNamingStrategy
	org.springframework.boot.orm.jpa.hibernate.SpringImplicitNamingStrategy
	org.springframework.boot.orm.jpa.hibernate.SpringPhysicalNamingStrategy

```
CREATE TABLE HumanResources.EmployeePayHistory  
( BusinessEntityID int NOT NULL,  
  RateChangeDate datetime NOT NULL,  
  Rate money NOT NULL,  
  PayFrequency tinyint NOT NULL,  
  ModifiedDate datetime NOT NULL  
)
```

```
CREATE TABLE Human_Resources.Employee_Pay_History  
( Business_Entity_ID int NOT NULL,  
  Rate_Change_Date datetime NOT NULL,  
  Rate money NOT NULL,  
  Pay_Frequency tinyint NOT NULL,  
  Modified_Date datetime NOT NULL  
)
```





# One-To-Many Mapping,

different ways/places to consider null values

```
@Entity // Hibernate makes a table for this JPA entity class
@Table(name = "vendors")
@Data @NoArgsConstructor @AllArgsConstructor @Builder
public class Vendor implements Serializable {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    @Getter @Setter private Long id;

    @Column(name = "fullName", length = 32, nullable = false)
    // @NotBlank(message = "no blank name allowd") // validation fwk
    @Getter @Setter private String name;

    @Column(name = "mail", unique = true)
    @NotNull // by lombok in Java only
    // @NotNull // by validation framework
    @Getter @Setter private String eMail;

    @OneToMany(mappedBy = "vendor", fetch = FetchType.LAZY,
        cascade = CascadeType.ALL)
    @Getter @Setter private Set<Product> products;
}
```

```
@Entity // Hibernate makes a table for this JPA entity class
@Table(name = "products")
@Data @NoArgsConstructor @AllArgsConstructor @Builder
public class Product implements Serializable {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    @Getter @Setter private Long id;

    @Column(name = "prodName")
    @Getter @Setter private String name;

    @Column(name = "prodPrice")
    @Getter @Setter private Double price;

    @Column(name = "isActive")
    @Getter @Setter private Boolean active;

    @ManyToOne(fetch = FetchType.LAZY, optional = false)
    @JoinColumn(name = "vendor_id", nullable = false)
    @Getter @Setter private Vendor vendor;
}
```

# Spring Data Validation for @NotBlank



**HTL Villach**  
Future Inside

```
<dependency>  
  <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>  
  <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-validation</artifactId>  
</dependency>
```



# Create/Extend Repositories

```
package htl.villach.informatik.springbootjparest.repository;  
  
import ...  
  
@Repository  
public interface VendorRepository extends JpaRepository<Vendor, Long> {  
}
```

```
package htl.villach.informatik.springbootjparest.repository;  
  
import ...  
  
// This will be AUTO IMPLEMENTED by Spring into a Bean called userRepository  
// CRUD refers Create, Read, Update, Delete  
  
@Repository  
public interface ProductRepository extends JpaRepository<Product, Long> {  
    Set<Product> findByVendor(Vendor vendor, Sort sort);  
}
```

# Check for One-To-Many Mapping

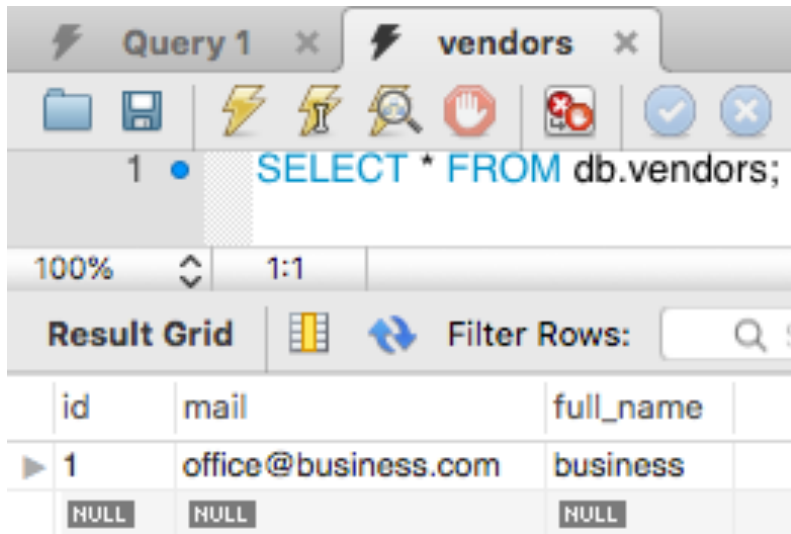
JUnit tests for Spring Data and RESTful API will follow soon

```
@SpringBootApplication // only one per project
@RestController
public class SpringBootJpArestApplication {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SpringApplication.run(SpringBootJpArestApplication.class, args);
    }
    @Bean
    public CommandLineRunner mappingDemo(ProductRepository pRepo, VendorRepository vRepo) {
        return args -> { // create a new vendor using the Lomboks builder pattern
            Vendor v = Vendor.builder().name("business").email("office@business.com").build();
            vRepo.save(v); // save/insert a new vendor and its products
            pRepo.save(Product.builder().name("table").price(12.3).active(true).vendor(v).build());
            pRepo.save(Product.builder().name("chair").price(9.9).active(true).vendor(v).build());
        };
    }
    @GetMapping("/api/v1/hello")
    public String hello(@RequestParam(value = "name", defaultValue = "World") String name) {
        return String.format("Hello %s!", name);
    }
}
```

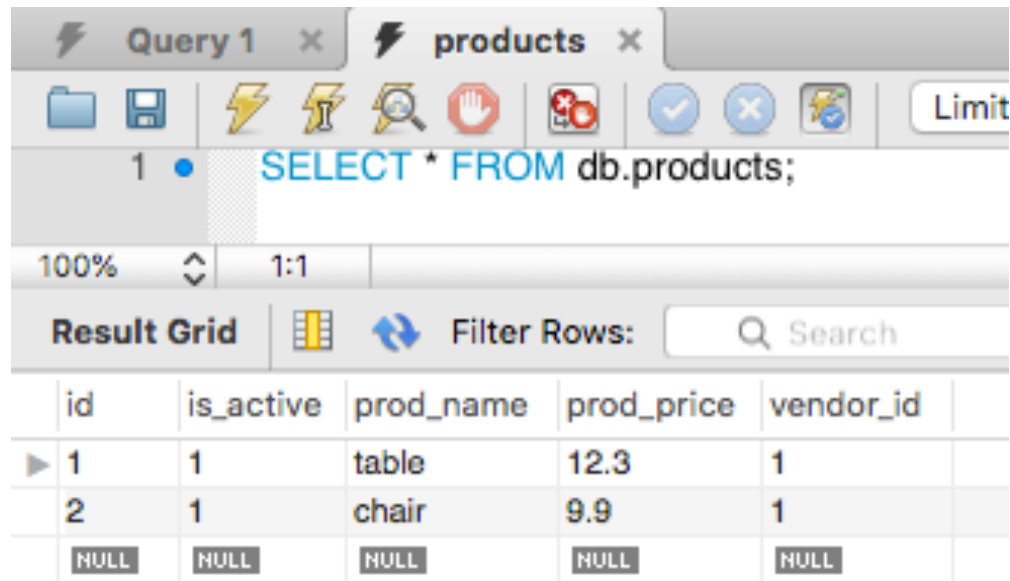


# Results of One-To-Many Mapping

```
Hibernate: alter table products drop foreign key FKs6kdu75k7ub4s95ydsr52p59s
Hibernate: drop table if exists products
Hibernate: drop table if exists vendors
Hibernate: create table products (id bigint not null auto_increment, is_active bit, prod_name varchar(255), prod_price double precision, vendor_id bigint not null, engine=InnoDB)
Hibernate: create table vendors (id bigint not null auto_increment, mail varchar(255), full_name varchar(32) not null, primary key (id)) engine=InnoDB
Hibernate: alter table vendors add constraint UK_phat2wkqnk6r3syohbobmr6ci unique (mail)
Hibernate: alter table products add constraint FKs6kdu75k7ub4s95ydsr52p59s foreign key (vendor_id) references vendors (id)
Hibernate: insert into vendors (mail, full_name) values (?, ?)
Hibernate: insert into products (is_active, prod_name, prod_price, vendor_id) values (?, ?, ?, ?)
Hibernate: insert into products (is_active, prod_name, prod_price, vendor_id) values (?, ?, ?, ?)
```

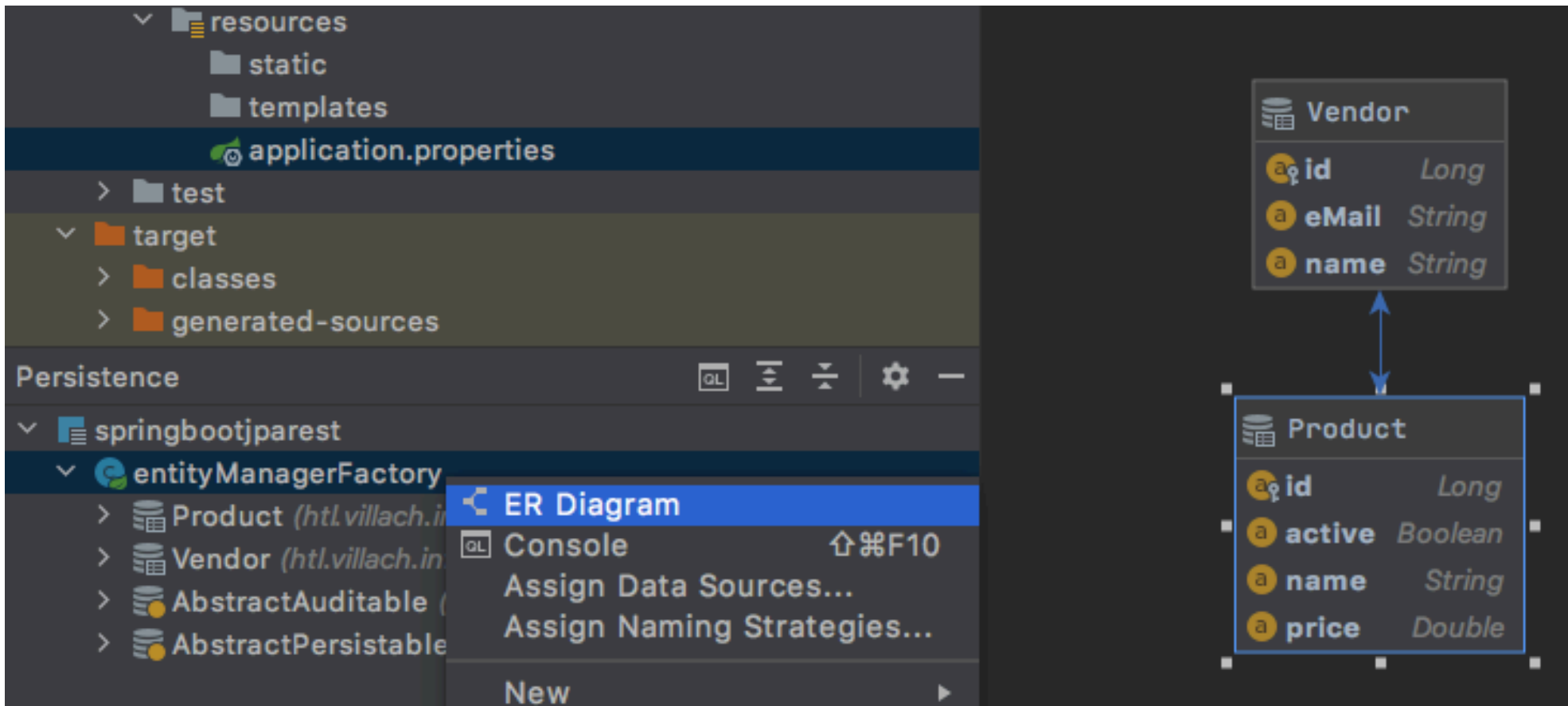


id	mail	full_name
1	office@business.com	business
NULL	NULL	NULL



id	is_active	prod_name	prod_price	vendor_id
1	1	table	12.3	1
2	1	chair	9.9	1
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

# graphical view on data base schema



The screenshot shows an IDE interface. On the left, a project structure tree is visible with folders like 'resources', 'static', 'templates', 'test', 'target', 'classes', and 'generated-sources'. Below this, a 'Persistence' section shows a package 'springbootjparest' containing an 'entityManagerFactory' package. A context menu is open over 'entityManagerFactory', with 'ER Diagram' selected. Other menu items include 'Console', 'Assign Data Sources...', 'Assign Naming Strategies...', and 'New'. On the right, an ER diagram is displayed showing two entities: 'Vendor' and 'Product'. 'Vendor' has attributes 'id' (Long), 'eMail' (String), and 'name' (String). 'Product' has attributes 'id' (Long), 'active' (Boolean), 'name' (String), and 'price' (Double). A double-headed blue arrow connects the 'id' attribute of 'Vendor' to the 'id' attribute of 'Product', indicating a bidirectional relationship.

```
graph TD
    Vendor[Vendor] <--> Product[Product]
```

**Vendor**

- id Long
- eMail String
- name String

**Product**

- id Long
- active Boolean
- name String
- price Double

software  
inside