### **Exercise 3: Creating Repositories**

## **Understanding Spring Data Repositories**

Spring Data JPA provides a repository abstraction layer that significantly simplifies data access layer development. By extending the <code>JpaRepository</code> interface, you get a set of methods for basic CRUD operations out of the box. Additionally, Spring Data JPA can automatically generate query methods based on method names.

# **Creating Repositories**

### **Explanation of the Code**

- Inheritance: Both EmployeeRepository and DepartmentRepository extend JpaRepository.
- Generic Types: The first generic type is the entity class (Employee or Department), and the second is the type of the ID (Long in this case).

• **CRUD Operations:** By extending <code>JpaRepository</code>, you automatically get methods like <code>save</code>, <code>findById</code>, <code>findAll</code>, <code>deleteById</code>, etc.

## **Derived Query Methods**

Spring Data JPA supports creating custom query methods based on method names. For example:

```
public interface EmployeeRepository extends JpaRepository<Employee, Long>
{
    List<Employee> findByDepartmentName(String departmentName);
    List<Employee> findByNameStartingWith(String namePrefix);
}
```

- findByDepartmentName: This method will retrieve a list of employees whose department name matches the given departmentName.
- findByNameStartingWith: This method will retrieve a list of employees whose name starts with the given namePrefix.

Spring Data JPA will automatically generate the corresponding JPQL query based on the method name.

### **Key Points:**

- Spring Data JPA significantly reduces boilerplate code for data access.
- Derived query methods provide a convenient way to create custom queries.
- You can also use @Query annotation for more complex queries.