PostgreSQL 11 Administration

# Chapter-0: Introduction. DAO Pattern

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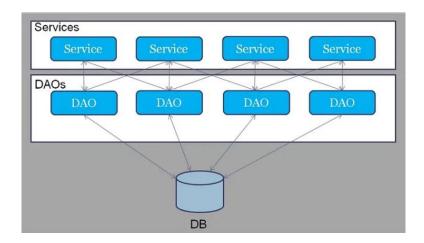
#### The DAO(Data Access Object) pattern(1/4)

- DAO (Data Access Object)
- In between the database and the business layer, there is a layer called the DAO layer.
- The DAO layer is mainly used to perform the
   Create-Retrieve-Update-Delete (CRUD) operation.

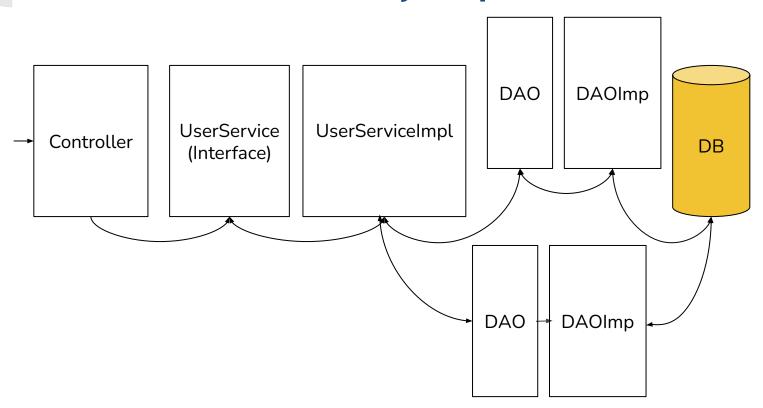


#### The DAO(Data Access Object) pattern(2/4)

- The DAO layer is responsible for creating, obtaining, updating, or deleting records in the database table.
- To perform this CRUD operation, DAO uses a low-level API, such as the JDBC API or the Hibernate API.



### The DAO(Data Access Object) pattern(3/4)



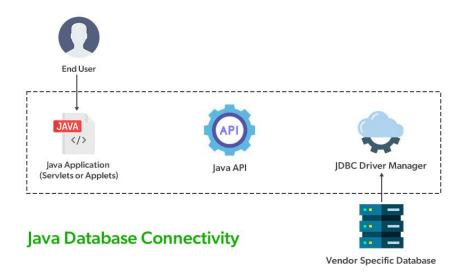
#### The DAO(Data Access Object) pattern (4/4)

#### The DAO pattern typically consists of the following components:

- **Entity:** Represents the data model or domain object that is persisted in the data storage system.
- DAO Interface: Defines the contract or interface that specifies the operations to be performed on the entity.
- **DAO Implementation:** Provides the actual implementation of the DAO interface, handling the low-level data access operations.
- Service Layer: Acts as an intermediary between the DAO layer and the business logic components, coordinating the interactions between them.

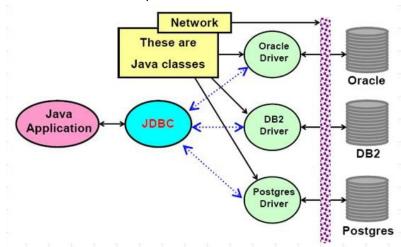
## JDBCTemplate(1/2)

- JdbcTemplate is a class provided by the Spring Framework that simplifies JDBC (Java Database Connectivity) operations in Java applications.
- Using JdbcTemplate in a Spring application allows you to interact with a relational database in a straightforward manner.



### JDBCTemplate(2/2)

- It handles resource creation and release, which helps avoid common mistakes such as forgetting to close a connection.
- It performs the basic tasks of the main JDBC workflow (such as creating and executing statements), leaving the application code to provide SQL and retrieve results. JdbcTemplate class:
- Executes SQL queries
- Updates statements and stored procedure calls



#### DAO with example(1/4)

#### **Department JPA Entity**

```
@Getter
@Setter
@AllArgsConstructor
@NoArqsConstructor
@Entity
@Table(name = "person")
public class User implements Serializable {
 0 I d
 @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
 private Long id;
 @Column(name = "username")
 private String username;
 @Column(name = "email")
 private String email;
```

```
public interface UserDAO
void save(User user);
List<User> findAll();
User findById (Long id);
void update(User user);
void delete(Long id);
Create DAO Interface
```

### DAO with example(2/4)

```
@Repository
public class UserDAOImpl implements UserDAO {
   @Resource
  private JdbcTemplate jdbcTemplate;
   @Override
  public void save(User user)
       String sql = "insert into \"person\" (username, email) VALUES (?, ?) ";
       jdbcTemplate.update(sql, user.getUsername(), user.getEmail());
   @Override
   public List<User> findAll() {
       String sql = "select * from user";
       return Collections.singletonList(jdbcTemplate.queryForObject(sql, new
Object[]{},
               new BeanPropertyRowMapper<>( User.class)));
```

#### DAO with example(3/4)

```
@Override
public User findById (Long id)
   String sql = "SELECT * FROM person WHERE id = ? ";
   return jdbcTemplate.queryForObject(sql,new Object[]{id},
           (resultSet, i) -> new User(resultSet.getLong("id"),
                   resultSet.getString("username"), resultSet.getString("email")));
@Override
public void update (User user)
   String sql = "update person set username=?, password=? where id=? ";
   idbcTemplate.update(sql,user.getUsername(), user.getEmail(), user.getId());
@Override
public void delete (Long id)
   String sql = "delete from person where id = ? ";
   jdbcTemplate.update(sql,id);
```

#### DAO with example(4/4)

```
public interface UserService
  void save(User user);
  void update(Long id);
  void delete(Long id);
  User getUserById(Long id);
}
```

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```
@Service
public class UserService implement UserService {
   @Autowired
   private UserDAO userDAO;
   public void save(User user) {
       userDAO.save(user);
   public User getUserById(Long id) {
       return userDAO.findById(id);
   public List<User> getAllUsers() {
       return userDAO.findAll();
   public void deleteUserById (Long id) {
      userDAO.delete(id);
```

## **REFERENCE**

- 1: Medium .org
- 2. Java Guides (DAO)

#### Thank you!

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