Hibernate - Piotr Witek

Zadanie 2 - ManyToOne

```
package com.company;
import javax.persistence.*;

@Entity
public class Product {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue (strategy = GenerationType.AUTO)
    private int ProductID;
    private String ProductName;

    private Integer UnitsOnStock;

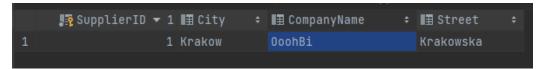
@ManyToOne
    @JoinColumn(name="SupplierID",nullable = false)
    private Supplier supplier;

public Product(String productName, Integer unitsOnStock) {
        ProductName = productName;
        UnitsOnStock = unitsOnStock;
    }
}
```

```
public static void main(final String[] args) throws Exception {

    try (Session session = getSession()) {
        Product product = new Product("Table",10);
        Supplier supplier = new Supplier("OcohBi", "Krakowska", "Krakow");
        Transaction tx = session.beginTransaction();
        session.save(supplier);
        session.save(product);
        tx.commit();
    }
}
```

1 1 Table 10 1 2 2 Chair 15 1 3 3 Drawer 23 1		🌇 ProductID	‡	II ProductName	÷	■ UnitsOnStock ÷	, ≣ SupplierID	÷
	1		1	Table		10		1
3 3 Drawer 23 1	2		2	Chair		15		1
	3			Drawer		23		1



```
try (Session session = getSession()) {
    Product product = new Product("Table",10);
    Supplier supplier = new Supplier("QoohBi","Krakowska","Krakow");
    Transaction tx = session.beginTransaction();
    session.save(supplier);
    session.save(product);
    Query query = session.createQuery( = "From Product");
    List results = query.getResultList();
    for (Object result : results) {
        System.out.println(result);
    }
}
```

Testowanie select'ów i połączenia ManyToOne

Zadanie 3 - OneToMany Bez tabeli łącznikowej

```
@Entity
public class Supplier {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.AUTO)
    private int SupplierID;
    private String CompanyName;
    private String Street;
    private String City;

    @OneToMany
    private Set<Product> products;

public Set<Product> getProducts() { return products; }

public Supplier() {
    }

public Supplier(String companyName, String street, String city) {
        CompanyName = companyName;
        Street = street;
        City = city;
}
```

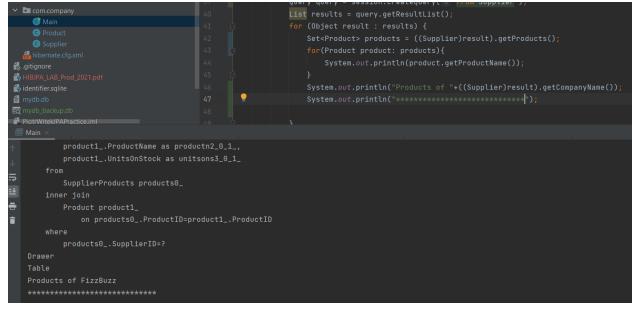
```
try (Session session = getSession()) {

Product product = new Product("Table",10);
Supplier supplier = new Supplier("OoohBi", "Krakowska", "Krakow");
Transaction tx = session.beginTransaction();
session.save(supplier);
session.save(product);
Query query = session.createQuery(s: "From Supplier");
List results = query.getResultList();
for (Object result : results) {
Set<Product> productSet = ((Supplier)result).getProducts();
for(Product product:productSet){
System.out.println(product.getProductName());
}

where
products0_.SupplierID=?
Drawer
Chair
Table

Process finished with exit code 0
```

Z tabelą łącznikow



	📭 ProductID		Ⅲ ProductName	I⊞ UnitsOnStock ≎
1		4	Table	10
2		5	Drawer	10
3		6	Chair	23

	🌇 SupplierID 🤄	‡	II City €	‡	I CompanyName	■ Street	
1		7	Krakow		AGH	Kawiory	
2		8	Krakow		FizzBuzz	Krakowska	

	驔 SupplierID	‡	驔 ProductID	\$
1		8		5
2		8		4
3		7		6

Zadanie 4 ManyToOne & OneToMany

```
@ManyToOne
@JoinColumn(name="SupplierID", nullable = false)
private Supplier supplier;

@OneToMany(mappedBy="supplier")
private Set<Product> products;
```

Testuję, czy istnieje połączenie z obu stron wykorzystując właściwości Set'u - jeśli spróbujemy dodać te same wartości po raz kolejny metoda Set.add(object) zwróci false

Zadanie 5

Dodaj klase Category z property int CategoryID, String Name oraz listą produktow List Products

```
@Entity
public class Category {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.AUTO)
    private int CategoryID;
    private String Name;

    @OneToMany
    private List<Product> Products;

public Category(String name) {
        Name = name;
    }

public Category() {
    }
}
```

```
try (Session session = getSession()) {
    Category category = new Category( name: "AGD");
    Transaction tx = session.beginTransaction();
    session.save(category);
    tx.commit();
}
```

```
      Image: CategoryID + Image: Purniture

      1
      4 Furniture

      2
      5 RTV

      3
      6 AGD
```

```
Query query1 = session.createQuery( s: "From Product where ProductID = 3");
Product product = (Product) query1.getResultList().get(0);
Query query = session.createQuery( s: "From Category where CategoryID = 5");
Category category = (Category)query.getResultList().get(0);
category.getProducts().add(category.getProducts().size(),product);
System.out.println(category);
Transaction tx = session.beginTransaction();
session.save(category);
tx.commit();
```

	🖪 Category_CategoryID	‡	.⊞ Products_ProductID	\$
1		4		1
2		5		2
3		5		3

```
Query query = session.createQuery( s: "From Category where CategoryID = 5");
List categories = query.getResultList();
for(Object category: categories){
    System.out.println(((Category)category).getName());
    for(Product product: ((Category) category).getProducts()){
        System.out.println(product.getProductName());
    }
}
```

```
where

products0_.Category_CategoryID=?

Chair

Drawer
```

Zadanie 6 ManyToMany

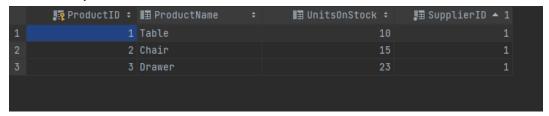
```
@ManyToMany
private Set<Product> products;

public Set<Product> getProducts() {
    return products;
}

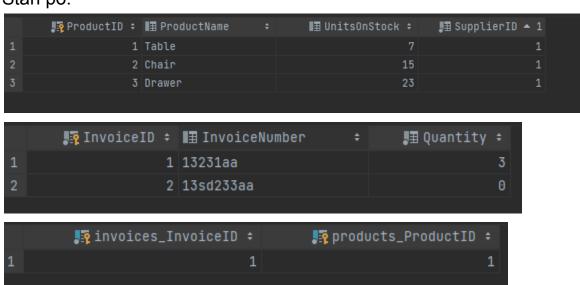
public void setProducts(Set<Product> products) {
    this.products = products;
}
```

```
@Entity
public class Invoice {
 @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.AUTO)
    private String InvoiceNumber;
    @ManyToMany
    private Set<Product> products;
    public Set<Product> getProducts() {
    public void setProducts(Set<Product> products) {
         this.products = products;
    public Invoice(String invoiceNumber, int quantity) {
        InvoiceNumber = invoiceNumber;
        Quantity = quantity;
    public Invoice() {
 ✓ I tables 8
   > III Category
   > III Category_Product
   > III Invoice
   > III Invoice_Product
   > III Product
   > I sqlite_master
   > III Supplier
```

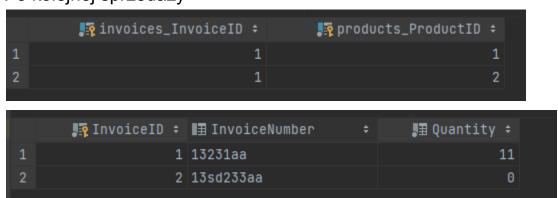
Spróbuje sprzedać produkty i dodać je do faktury Oto stan przed :



Stan po:



Po kolejnej sprzedaży



	₽ ProductID ≎	■ ProductName ÷	I≣ UnitsOnStock ÷	ৣ≣ SupplierID ▲ 1
1	1	Table		1
2	2	Chair		1
3		Drawer	23	1

Pobieranie wszystkich produktów należących do invoice'u:

Wynik:

Pobieranie wszystkich invoice'ów dla produktu:

Wynik:

```
where
       invoices0_.products_ProductID=?
13231aa
Chair
******
Hibernate:
   select
       invoices0_.products_ProductID as products2_3_0_,
       invoices0_.invoices_InvoiceID as invoices1_3_0_,
       invoice1_.InvoiceID as invoicei1_2_1_,
       invoice1_.InvoiceNumber as invoicen2_2_1_,
       invoice1_.Quantity as quantity3_2_1_
       Invoice_Product invoices0_
   inner join
       Invoice invoice1_
           on invoices0_.invoices_InvoiceID=invoice1_.InvoiceID
   where
       invoices0_.products_ProductID=?
13sd233aa
Drawer
******
Process finished with exit code 0
```

Początek JPA:

Zadanie 7

Zadanie 8

Tworzenie nowego produktu przy nowej fakturze.

```
@ManyToMany(cascade = CascadeType.PERSIST)
private Set<Product> products = new HashSet<>();
```

```
INFO: HHH000115: Hibernate connection pool size: 20 (min=1)
maj 04, 2022 10:20:02 AM org.hibernate.engine.transaction.jta.platform.internal.JtaPlatform.internal.MoltaPlatform.internal.MoltaPlatform.jta.platform.internal.MoltaPlatform.
INFO: HHH000490: Using JtaPlatform implementation: [org.hibernate.engine.transaction.jta.platform.internal.MoltaPlatform.]
Hibernate: select supplier0_.Supplier10 as supplier1_5_, supplier0_.City as city2_5_, supplier0_.CompanyName as companyn3_5_, supplier0_.Street as street4_5_ from Supplier Hibernate: select next_val as id_val from hibernate.sequence
Hibernate: update hibernate_sequence set next_val=? where next_val=?
Hibernate: update hibernate_sequence set next_val=? where next_val=?
Hibernate: insert into Invoice (InvoiceNumber, Quantity, InvoiceID) values (?, ?, ?)
Hibernate: insert into Troduct (ProductName, UnitsOnStock, SupplierID, ProductID) values (?, ?, ?)
Hibernate: insert into Invoice_Product (invoices_InvoiceID, products_ProductID) values (?, ?)
Process finished with exit code 0
```

	📭 ProductID		III ProductName ≎	Ⅲ UnitsOnStock		題 SupplierID	‡
1		1	Table		1		1
2		2	Chair		7		1
5		3	Drawer		13		1
4		7	testProduct		9		1

Tworzenie nowej faktury przy nowym produkcie.

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(final String[] args) {
        EntityManagerFactory emf = Persistence.createEntityManagerFactory( persistenceUnitName: "myDatabaseConfig");
        EntityTransaction etx = em.getTransaction();
        EntityTransaction etx = em.getTransaction();
        Invoice invoice = new Invoice(invoiceNumber: "test3", | quantity: 0);
        Product product = (Product) em.createQuery("FROM Product WHERE ProductID=1").getResultList().get(0);
        Product product = new Product( productName: "testProduct3", unitsOnStock: 10);
        product.setSupplier((Supplier) em.createQuery( s" "FROM Supplier WHERE SupplierID=1").getResultList().get(0));
        product.getUnvoices().add(invoice);
        product.getInvoices().add(invoice);
        product.getInvoices().iderator().next().setQuantity(1);
        invoice.getProducts().add(product);
        invoice.setQuantity(1);
        em.persist(invoice);
        em.persist(invoice);
        em.persist(product);
        etx.begin();
        etx.commit();
        em.close();
```

```
INFO: HHH000115: Hibernate connection pool size: 20 (min=1)
maj 04, 2022 10:53:03 AM org.hibernate.engine.transaction.jta.platform.internal.JtaPlatform.internal.NoJtaPlatform]
Hibernate: select supplier0_.SupplierID as supplier1_5_, supplier0_.City as city2_5_, supplier0_.CompanyName as companyn3_5_, supplier0_.Street as street4_5_ from Supplier Hibernate: select next_val as id_val from hibernate.sequence
Hibernate: update hibernate.sequence set next_val=? where next_val=?
Hibernate: update hibernate.sequence set next_val=? where next_val=?
Hibernate: update hibernate.sequence set next_val=? where next_val=?
Hibernate: insert into Product (ProductName, UnitsOnStock, SupplierID, ProductID) values (?, ?, ?, ?)
Hibernate: insert into Invoice (InvoiceNumber, Quantity, InvoiceID) values (?, ?, ?)
Process finished with exit code 0
```

```
@ManyToMany(mappedBy = "products",cascade = CascadeType.PERSIST)
private Set<Invoice> invoices = new HashSet<>();
```

Zadanie 9

Przeniesienie adresów do embeded klasy

```
@Embeddable
public class Address {
    private String Street;
    private String City;

    @Id

// @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.AUTO)

c// private int AddressID;

public Address(String street, String city) {
    Street = street;
    City = city;
}

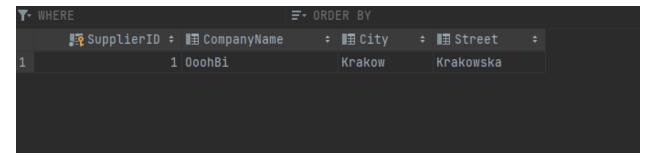
public String getStreet() {
    return Street;
}

public void setStreet(String street) {
    Street = street;
}

public String getCity() {
    return City;
}

public void setCity(String city) {
    City = city;
}
```

```
@Entity
public class Supplier {
     @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.AUT0)
     private String CompanyName;
     private Address address;
     @OneToMany(mappedBy="supplier", cascade = CascadeType.PERSIST)
     private Set<Product> products = new HashSet<>();
     public Set<Product> getProducts() { return products; }
     public void setProducts(Set<Product> products) { this.products = products; }
     public Supplier() {
     public Supplier(String companyName, String street, String city) {
          CompanyName = companyName;
          this.address = new Address(street,city);
 💡 public Address getAddress() 🧜
     public void setAddress(Address address) {
          this.address = address;
     public int getSupplierID() { return SupplierID; }
     public void setSupplierID(int supplierID) { SupplierID = supplierID; }
maj 04, 2022 11:17:52 AM org.hibernate.engine.transaction.jta.platform.internal.JtaPlatformInitiator initiateService
INFO: HHH000490: Using JtaPlatform implementation: [org.hibernate.engine.transaction.jta.platform.internal.NoJtaPlatform]
Process finished with exit code 0
```



Przeniesienie adresów do osobnej tabeli Stworzyła się taka tabela:

```
Process finished with exit code 0
 public class Main {
    public static void main(final String[] args) {
         EntityManagerFactory emf = Persistence.createEntityManagerFactory( persistenceUnitName: "myDatabaseConfig");
        EntityManager em = emf.createEntityManager();
         em.persist(supplier);
```

```
Category
Invoice
Invoi
```

Dygresja:

Dopiero teraz doleciałem do slajdów o TypedQuery, a szkoda bo nie musiałbym tyle mapowania robić :(

Zadanie 10

Klasy dostawcy i klienta

```
gEntity
public class Supplier extends Company{
    private String bankAccountNumber;

    @OneToMany(mappedBy="supplier",cascade = CascadeType.PERSIST)
    private Set<Product> products = new HashSet<>();

public Set<Product> getProducts() { return products; }

public void setProducts(Set<Product> products) { this.products = products; }

public Supplier() {
    }

public Supplier(String companyName, String street, String city, String zipCode, String bankAccountNumber) {
        super(companyName, street, city, zipCode);
        this.bankAccountNumber = bankAccountNumber;
    }

public String getBankAccountNumber() { return bankAccountNumber; }

public void setBankAccountNumber(String bankAccountNumber) { this.bankAccountNumber = bankAccountNumber; }
}
```

```
@Entity
public class Customer extends Company{
    private String discount;

public Customer(String companyName, String street, String city, String zipCode, String discount) {
        super(companyName, street, city, zipCode);
        this.discount = discount;
}

public Customer() {
}

public String getDiscount() {
    return discount;
}

public void setDiscount(String discount) {
    this.discount = discount;
}
}
```

Single_table

```
@Entity
@SecondaryTable(name="Address")
@Enheritance(strategy = InheritanceType.SINGLE_TABLE)
public abstract class Company {
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.AUTO)
    private int CompanyID;
    private String CompanyName;

    @Column(table = "Address")
    private String Street;
    @Column(table = "Address")
    private String city;
    @Column(table = "Address")
    private String zipCode;

public Company(String companyName, String street, String city, String zipCode) {
        CompanyName = companyName;
        Street = street;
        City = city;
        ZipCode = zipCode;
}

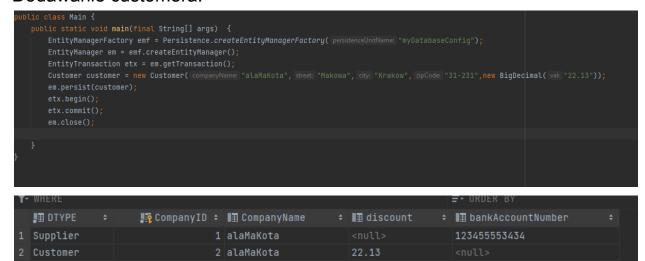
public Company() {
    }

public int getCompanyID() {
        return CompanyID() {
        return Compa
```

Dodawanie suppliera:

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(final String[] args) {
        EntityManagerFactory emf = Persistence.createEntityManagerFactory( persistenceUnitName: "myDatabaseConfig");
        EntityManager em = emf.createEntityManager();
        EntityTransaction etx = em.getTransaction();
        Supplier supplier = new Supplier( companyName: "alaMaKota", street: "Makowa", city: "Krakow", zipCode: "31-231", bankAccountNumber: "123455553434");
        em.persist(supplier);
        etx.begin();
        etx.commit();
        em.close();
}
```

Dodawanie customera:



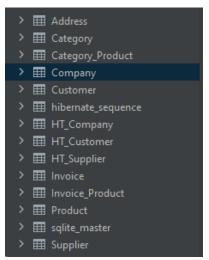
Joined

Jedyna zmiana w modelach to zamiana w Company.java

@Inheritance(strategy = InheritanceType.JOINED)

```
Hibernate: select next_val as id_val from hibernate_sequence
Hibernate: update hibernate_sequence set next_val=? where next_val=?
Hibernate: select next_val as id_val from hibernate_sequence
Hibernate: update hibernate_sequence set next_val=? where next_val=?
Hibernate: insert into Company (CompanyName, CompanyID) values (?, ?)
Hibernate: insert into Customer (discount, CompanyID) values (?, ?)
Hibernate: insert into Address (City, Street, ZipCode, CompanyID) values (?, ?, ?, ?)
Hibernate: insert into Company (CompanyName, CompanyID) values (?, ?)
Hibernate: insert into Supplier (bankAccountNumber, CompanyID) values (?, ?)
Hibernate: insert into Address (City, Street, ZipCode, CompanyID) values (?, ?, ?, ?)

Process finished with exit code 0
```





Table_per_class

Ponownie jedyna zmiana to

```
@Inheritance(strategy = InheritanceType.TABLE_PER_CLASS)
```

Wystąpiły problemy, które moim zdaniem są z winy SQLite'a, gdyż na podstawie:

5. Table per Class

The Table per Class strategy maps each entity to its table, which contains all the properties of the entity, including the ones inherited.

The resulting schema is similar to the one using @MappedSuperclass. But Table per Class will indeed define entities for parent classes, allowing associations and polymorphic queries as a result.

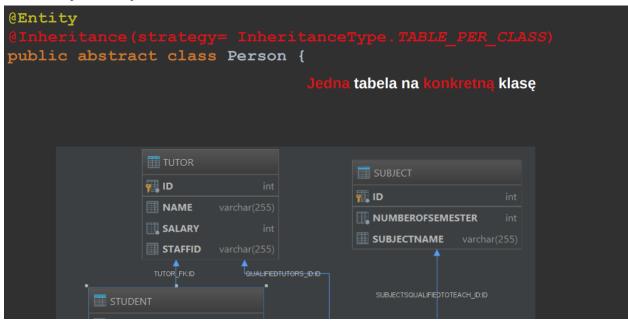
To use this strategy, we only need to add the @Inheritance annotation to the base class:

```
@Entity
@Inheritance(strategy = InheritanceType.TABLE_PER_CLASS)
public class Vehicle {
    @Id
    private long vehicleId;
    private String manufacturer;
    // standard constructor, getters, setters
}
```

Then we can create the subclasses in the standard way.



Oraz slajdu z wykładu



Zmieniłem tylko i wyłącznie ten fragment

@Inheritance(strategy = InheritanceType.TABLE_PER_CLASS)

W stosunku do poprzednich rodzajów dziedziczenia.

Otrzymałem poprawnie stworzony model:

```
Therenate: organize of exists depolate mission studies desired (Coly warcher(CSS), Street varchar(CSS), Discose varchar(CSS), CompanyID integer not noll, primary key (ConganyID) integer not noll, see varchar(CSS), primary key (ConganyID) integer not noll) see varchar(CSS), primary key (ConganyID) integer document of the varchar(CSS) see varchar(CSS), primary key (ConganyID) integer document of the varchar(CSS), primary key (Invited D) integer document of the varchar(CSS), primary key (Invited D) integer document of the varchar(CSS), primary key (Invited D) integer document of the varchar(CSS), primary key (Invited D) integer document of the varchar(CSS), primary key (Invited D) integer document of the varchar(CSS), primary key (Invited D) integer document of the varchar(CSS), primary key (Invited D) integer document of the varchar(CSS), primary key (Invited D) integer key (Invited D) integer document of the varchar(CSS), primary key (Invited D) integer key
```

Ale przy insertowaniu modeli wychodzi zepsute mapowanie klas:

Przeszukiwanie sieci nie rozwiązało problemu. Bardzo zależy mi na tym, żeby się dowiedzieć dlaczego to nie działa.

W załączniku obok przezyłam zzipowany kod projektu.