

# **Spring Data JPA - Reference Documentation**

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# Preface

# Chapter 1. Project metadata

- Version control - <http://github.com/spring-projects/spring-data-jpa>
- Bugtracker - <https://jira.spring.io/browse/DATAJPA>
- Release repository - <https://repo.spring.io/libs-release>
- Milestone repository - <https://repo.spring.io/libs-milestone>
- Snapshot repository - <https://repo.spring.io/libs-snapshot>

# Chapter 2. Dependencies

Due to different inception dates of individual Spring Data modules, most of them carry different major and minor version numbers. The easiest way to find compatible ones is by relying on the Spring Data Release Train BOM we ship with the compatible versions defined. In a Maven project you'd declare this dependency in the `<dependencyManagement />` section of your POM:

*Example 1. Using the Spring Data release train BOM*

```
<dependencyManagement>
  <dependencies>
    <dependency>
      <groupId>org.springframework.data</groupId>
      <artifactId>spring-data-releasetrain</artifactId>
      <version>${release-train}</version>
      <scope>import</scope>
      <type>pom</type>
    </dependency>
  </dependencies>
</dependencyManagement>
```

The current release train version is Gosling-BUILD-SNAPSHOT. The train names are ascending alphabetically and currently available ones are listed [here](#). The version name follows the following pattern: `${name}-${release}` where release can be one of the following:

- **BUILD-SNAPSHOT** - current snapshots
- **M1**, **M2** etc. - milestones
- **RC1**, **RC2** etc. - release candidates
- **RELEASE** - GA release
- **SR1**, **SR2** etc. - service releases

A working example of using the BOMs can be found in our [Spring Data examples repository](#).

If that's in place declare the Spring Data modules you'd like to use without a version in the `<dependencies />` block.

*Example 2. Declaring a dependency to a Spring Data module*

```
<dependencies>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.data</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-data-jpa</artifactId>
  </dependency>
</dependencies>
```

## 2.1. Dependency management with Spring Boot

Spring Boot already selects a very recent version of Spring Data modules for you. In case you want to upgrade to a newer version nonetheless, simply configure the property `spring-data-releasetrain.version` to the train name and iteration you'd like to use.

## 2.2. Spring Framework

The current version of Spring Data modules require Spring Framework in version 4.1.6.RELEASE or better. The modules might also work with an older bugfix version of that minor version. However, using the most recent version within that generation is highly recommended.

# Chapter 3. Working with Spring Data Repositories

The goal of Spring Data repository abstraction is to significantly reduce the amount of boilerplate code required to implement data access layers for various persistence stores.

*Spring Data repository documentation and your module*

## IMPORTANT

This chapter explains the core concepts and interfaces of Spring Data repositories. The information in this chapter is pulled from the Spring Data Commons module. It uses the configuration and code samples for the Java Persistence API (JPA) module. Adapt the XML namespace declaration and the types to be extended to the equivalents of the particular module that you are using. [Namespace reference](#) covers XML configuration which is supported across all Spring Data modules supporting the repository API, [Repository query keywords](#) covers the query method keywords supported by the repository abstraction in general. For detailed information on the specific features of your module, consult the chapter on that module of this document.

## 3.1. Core concepts

The central interface in Spring Data repository abstraction is `Repository` (probably not that much of a surprise). It takes the domain class to manage as well as the id type of the domain class as type arguments. This interface acts primarily as a marker interface to capture the types to work with and to help you to discover interfaces that extend this one. The `CrudRepository` provides sophisticated CRUD functionality for the entity class that is being managed.



### Example 3. CrudRepository interface

```
public interface CrudRepository<T, ID extends Serializable>
    extends Repository<T, ID> {

    <S extends T> S save(S entity); <1>

    T findOne(ID primaryKey);      <2>

    Iterable<T> findAll();         <3>

    Long count();                 <4>

    void delete(T entity);        <5>

    boolean exists(ID primaryKey); <6>

    // more functionality omitted.
}
```

- ① Saves the given entity.
- ② Returns the entity identified by the given id.
- ③ Returns all entities.
- ④ Returns the number of entities.
- ⑤ Deletes the given entity.
- ⑥ Indicates whether an entity with the given id exists.

#### NOTE

We also provide persistence technology-specific abstractions like e.g. `JpaRepository` or `MongoRepository`. Those interfaces extend `CrudRepository` and expose the capabilities of the underlying persistence technology in addition to the rather generic persistence technology-agnostic interfaces like e.g. `CrudRepository`.

On top of the `CrudRepository` there is a `PagingAndSortingRepository` abstraction that adds additional methods to ease paginated access to entities:

#### Example 4. PagingAndSortingRepository

```
public interface PagingAndSortingRepository<T, ID extends Serializable>
    extends CrudRepository<T, ID> {

    Iterable<T> findAll(Sort sort);

    Page<T> findAll(Pageable pageable);
}
```

Accessing the second page of `User` by a page size of 20 you could simply do something like this:

```
PagingAndSortingRepository<User, Long> repository = // get access to a bean
Page<User> users = repository.findAll(new PageRequest(1, 20));
```

In addition to query methods, query derivation for both count and delete queries, is available.

#### Example 5. Derived Count Query

```
public interface UserRepository extends CrudRepository<User, Long> {

    Long countByLastname(String lastname);
}
```

#### Example 6. Derived Delete Query

```
public interface UserRepository extends CrudRepository<User, Long> {

    Long deleteByLastname(String lastname);

    List<User> removeByLastname(String lastname);
}
```

## 3.2. Query methods

Standard CRUD functionality repositories usually have queries on the underlying datastore. With Spring Data, declaring those queries becomes a four-step process:

1. Declare an interface extending Repository or one of its subinterfaces and type it to the domain class and ID type that it will handle.

```
interface PersonRepository extends Repository<User, Long> { }
```

2. Declare query methods on the interface.

```
interface PersonRepository extends Repository<User, Long> {  
    List<Person> findByLastname(String lastname);  
}
```

3. Set up Spring to create proxy instances for those interfaces. Either via [JavaConfig](#):

```
import org.springframework.data.jpa.repository.config.EnableJpaRepositories;  
  
@EnableJpaRepositories  
class Config {}
```

or via [XML configuration](#):

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>  
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"  
    xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"  
    xmlns:jpa="http://www.springframework.org/schema/data/jpa"  
    xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans  
        http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd  
        http://www.springframework.org/schema/data/jpa  
        http://www.springframework.org/schema/data/jpa/spring-jpa.xsd">  
  
    <jpa:repositories base-package="com.acme.repositories"/>  
  
</beans>
```

The JPA namespace is used in this example. If you are using the repository abstraction for any other store, you need to change this to the appropriate namespace declaration of your store module which should be exchanging `jpa` in favor of, for example, `mongodb`.

Also, note that the JavaConfig variant doesn't configure a package explicitly as the package of the annotated class is used by default. To customize the package to scan use one of the `basePackage` attribute of the data-store specific repository `@Enable` -annotation.

1. Get the repository instance injected and use it.

```
public class SomeClient {

    @Autowired
    private PersonRepository repository;

    public void doSomething() {
        List<Person> persons = repository.findByLastname("Matthews");
    }
}
```

The sections that follow explain each step in detail.

## 3.3. Defining repository interfaces

As a first step you define a domain class-specific repository interface. The interface must extend `Repository` and be typed to the domain class and an ID type. If you want to expose CRUD methods for that domain type, extend `CrudRepository` instead of `Repository`.

### 3.3.1. Fine-tuning repository definition

Typically, your repository interface will extend `Repository`, `CrudRepository` or `PagingAndSortingRepository`. Alternatively, if you do not want to extend Spring Data interfaces, you can also annotate your repository interface with `@RepositoryDefinition`. Extending `CrudRepository` exposes a complete set of methods to manipulate your entities. If you prefer to be selective about the methods being exposed, simply copy the ones you want to expose from `CrudRepository` into your domain repository.

**NOTE** This allows you to define your own abstractions on top of the provided Spring Data Repositories functionality.

*Example 7. Selectively exposing CRUD methods*

```
@NoRepositoryBean
interface MyBaseRepository<T, ID extends Serializable> extends Repository<T, ID> {

    T findOne(ID id);

    T save(T entity);
}

interface UserRepository extends MyBaseRepository<User, Long> {
    User findByEmailAddress(EmailAddress emailAddress);
}
```

In this first step you defined a common base interface for all your domain repositories and exposed `findOne()` as well as `save()`. These methods will be routed into the base repository implementation of the store of your choice provided by Spring Data, e.g. in the case of JPA `SimpleJpaRepository`, because they are matching the method signatures in `CrudRepository`. So the `UserRepository` will now be able to save users, and find single ones by id, as well as triggering a query to find `Users` by their email address.

**NOTE** Note, that the intermediate repository interface is annotated with `@NoRepositoryBean`. Make sure you add that annotation to all repository interfaces that Spring Data should not create instances for at runtime.

## 3.4. Defining query methods

The repository proxy has two ways to derive a store-specific query from the method name. It can derive the query from the method name directly, or by using a manually defined query. Available options depend on the actual store. However, there's got to be a strategy that decides what actual query is created. Let's have a look at the available options.

### 3.4.1. Query lookup strategies

The following strategies are available for the repository infrastructure to resolve the query. You can configure the strategy at the namespace through the `query-lookup-strategy` attribute in case of XML configuration or via the `queryLookupStrategy` attribute of the `EnableRepositories` annotation in case of Java config. Some strategies may not be supported for particular datastores.

- `CREATE` attempts to construct a store-specific query from the query method name. The general approach is to remove a given set of well-known prefixes from the method name and parse the rest of the method. Read more about query construction in [Query creation](#).
- `USE_DECLARED_QUERY` tries to find a declared query and will throw an exception in case it can't find one. The query can be defined by an annotation somewhere or declared by other means. Consult the documentation of the specific store to find available options for that store. If the repository infrastructure does not find a declared query for the method at bootstrap time, it fails.
- `CREATE_IF_NOT_FOUND` (default) combines `CREATE` and `USE_DECLARED_QUERY`. It looks up a declared query first, and if no declared query is found, it creates a custom method name-based query. This is the default lookup strategy and thus will be used if you do not configure anything explicitly. It allows quick query definition by method names but also custom-tuning of these queries by introducing declared queries as needed.

### 3.4.2. Query creation

The query builder mechanism built into Spring Data repository infrastructure is useful for building constraining queries over entities of the repository. The mechanism strips the prefixes `find By`, `read By`, `query By`, `count By`, and `get By` from the method and starts parsing the rest of it. The introducing clause can contain further expressions such as a `Distinct` to set a distinct flag on the query

to be created. However, the first **By** acts as delimiter to indicate the start of the actual criteria. At a very basic level you can define conditions on entity properties and concatenate them with **And** and **Or**.

*Example 8. Query creation from method names*

```
public interface PersonRepository extends Repository<User, Long> {

    List<Person> findByEmailAddressAndLastname(EmailAddress emailAddress, String
lastname);

    // Enables the distinct flag for the query
    List<Person> findDistinctPeopleByLastnameOrFirstname(String lastname, String
firstname);
    List<Person> findPeopleDistinctByLastnameOrFirstname(String lastname, String
firstname);

    // Enabling ignoring case for an individual property
    List<Person> findByLastnameIgnoreCase(String lastname);
    // Enabling ignoring case for all suitable properties
    List<Person> findByLastnameAndFirstnameAllIgnoreCase(String lastname, String
firstname);

    // Enabling static ORDER BY for a query
    List<Person> findByLastnameOrderByFirstnameAsc(String lastname);
    List<Person> findByLastnameOrderByFirstnameDesc(String lastname);
}
```

The actual result of parsing the method depends on the persistence store for which you create the query. However, there are some general things to notice.

- The expressions are usually property traversals combined with operators that can be concatenated. You can combine property expressions with **AND** and **OR**. You also get support for operators such as **Between**, **LessThan**, **GreaterThan**, **Like** for the property expressions. The supported operators can vary by datastore, so consult the appropriate part of your reference documentation.
- The method parser supports setting an **IgnoreCase** flag for individual properties (for example, **findByLastnameIgnoreCase( )**) or for all properties of a type that support ignoring case (usually **String** instances, for example, **findByLastnameAndFirstnameAllIgnoreCase( )**). Whether ignoring cases is supported may vary by store, so consult the relevant sections in the reference documentation for the store-specific query method.
- You can apply static ordering by appending an **OrderBy** clause to the query method that references a property and by providing a sorting direction (**Asc** or **Desc**). To create a query method that supports dynamic sorting, see [Special parameter handling](#).

### 3.4.3. Property expressions

Property expressions can refer only to a direct property of the managed entity, as shown in the preceding example. At query creation time you already make sure that the parsed property is a property of the managed domain class. However, you can also define constraints by traversing nested properties. Assume a **Person** has an **Address** with a **ZipCode**. In that case a method name of

```
List<Person> findByAddressZipCode(ZipCode zipCode);
```

creates the property traversal **x.address.zipCode**. The resolution algorithm starts with interpreting the entire part (**AddressZipCode**) as the property and checks the domain class for a property with that name (uncapitalized). If the algorithm succeeds it uses that property. If not, the algorithm splits up the source at the camel case parts from the right side into a head and a tail and tries to find the corresponding property, in our example, **AddressZip** and **Code**. If the algorithm finds a property with that head it takes the tail and continue building the tree down from there, splitting the tail up in the way just described. If the first split does not match, the algorithm move the split point to the left (**Address**, **ZipCode**) and continues.

Although this should work for most cases, it is possible for the algorithm to select the wrong property. Suppose the **Person** class has an **addressZip** property as well. The algorithm would match in the first split round already and essentially choose the wrong property and finally fail (as the type of **addressZip** probably has no **code** property).

To resolve this ambiguity you can use **\_** inside your method name to manually define traversal points. So our method name would end up like so:

```
List<Person> findByAddress_ZipCode(ZipCode zipCode);
```

If your property names contain underscores (e.g. **first\_name**) you can escape the underscore in the method name with a second underscore. For a **first\_name** property the query method would have to be named **findByFirst\_\_name( )**.

### 3.4.4. Special parameter handling

To handle parameters in your query you simply define method parameters as already seen in the examples above. Besides that the infrastructure will recognize certain specific types like **Pageable** and **Sort** to apply pagination and sorting to your queries dynamically.

### Example 9. Using Pageable, Slice and Sort in query methods

```
Page<User> findByLastname(String lastname, Pageable pageable);

Slice<User> findByLastname(String lastname, Pageable pageable);

List<User> findByLastname(String lastname, Sort sort);

List<User> findByLastname(String lastname, Pageable pageable);
```

The first method allows you to pass an `org.springframework.data.domain.Pageable` instance to the query method to dynamically add paging to your statically defined query. A `Page` knows about the total number of elements and pages available. It does so by the infrastructure triggering a count query to calculate the overall number. As this might be expensive depending on the store used, `Slice` can be used as return instead. A `Slice` only knows about whether there's a next `Slice` available which might be just sufficient when walking through a larger result set.

Sorting options are handled through the `Pageable` instance too. If you only need sorting, simply add an `org.springframework.data.domain.Sort` parameter to your method. As you also can see, simply returning a `List` is possible as well. In this case the additional metadata required to build the actual `Page` instance will not be created (which in turn means that the additional count query that would have been necessary not being issued) but rather simply restricts the query to look up only the given range of entities.

#### NOTE

To find out how many pages you get for a query entirely you have to trigger an additional count query. By default this query will be derived from the query you actually trigger.

### 3.4.5. Limiting query results

The results of query methods can be limited via the keywords `first` or `top`, which can be used interchangeably. An optional numeric value can be appended to `top/first` to specify the maximum result size to be returned. If the number is left out, a result size of 1 is assumed.



*Example 10. Limiting the result size of a query with **Top** and **First***

```
User findFirstByOrderByLastNameAsc();

User findTopByOrderByAgeDesc();

Page<User> queryFirst10ByLastName(String lastname, Pageable pageable);

Slice<User> findTop3ByLastName(String lastname, Pageable pageable);

List<User> findFirst10ByLastName(String lastname, Sort sort);

List<User> findTop10ByLastName(String lastname, Pageable pageable);
```

The limiting expressions also support the **Distinct** keyword. Also, for the queries limiting the result set to one instance, wrapping the result into an **Optional** is supported.

If pagination or slicing is applied to a limiting query pagination (and the calculation of the number of pages available) then it is applied within the limited result.

**NOTE**

Note that limiting the results in combination with dynamic sorting via a **Sort** parameter allows to express query methods for the 'K' smallest as well as for the 'K' biggest elements.

### 3.4.6. Streaming query results

The results of query methods can be processed incrementally by using a Java 8 **Stream<T>** as return type. Instead of simply wrapping the query results in a **Stream** data store specific methods are used to perform the streaming.

*Example 11. Stream the result of a query with Java 8 **Stream<T>***

```
@Query("select u from User u")
Stream<User> findAllByCustomQueryAndStream();

Stream<User> readAllByFirstnameNotNull();

@Query("select u from User u")
Stream<User> streamAllPaged(Pageable pageable);
```

**NOTE**

A **Stream** potentially wraps underlying data store specific resources and must therefore be closed after usage. You can either manually close the **Stream** using the **close()** method or by using a Java 7 try-with-resources block.

*Example 12. Working with a `Stream<T>` result in a try-with-resources block*

```
try (Stream<User> stream = repository.findAllByCustomQueryAndStream()) {
    stream.forEach( );
}
```

**NOTE** | Not all Spring Data modules currently support `Stream<T>` as a return type.

## 3.5. Creating repository instances

In this section you create instances and bean definitions for the repository interfaces defined. One way to do so is using the Spring namespace that is shipped with each Spring Data module that supports the repository mechanism although we generally recommend to use the Java-Config style configuration.

### 3.5.1. XML configuration

Each Spring Data module includes a `repositories` element that allows you to simply define a base package that Spring scans for you.

*Example 13. Enabling Spring Data repositories via XML*

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans:beans xmlns:beans="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
    xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
    xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/data/jpa"
    xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
        http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
        http://www.springframework.org/schema/data/jpa
        http://www.springframework.org/schema/data/jpa/spring-jpa.xsd">

    <repositories base-package="com.acme.repositories" />

</beans:beans>
```

In the preceding example, Spring is instructed to scan `com.acme.repositories` and all its sub-packages for interfaces extending `Repository` or one of its sub-interfaces. For each interface found, the infrastructure registers the persistence technology-specific `FactoryBean` to create the appropriate proxies that handle invocations of the query methods. Each bean is registered under a bean name that is derived from the interface name, so an interface of `UserRepository` would be registered under `userRepository`. The `base-package` attribute allows wildcards, so that you can define a pattern of scanned packages.

## Using filters

By default the infrastructure picks up every interface extending the persistence technology-specific `Repository` sub-interface located under the configured base package and creates a bean instance for it. However, you might want more fine-grained control over which interfaces bean instances get created for. To do this you use `<include-filter />` and `<exclude-filter />` elements inside `<repositories />`. The semantics are exactly equivalent to the elements in Spring's context namespace. For details, see [Spring reference documentation](#) on these elements.

For example, to exclude certain interfaces from instantiation as repository, you could use the following configuration:

*Example 14. Using exclude-filter element*

```
<repositories base-package="com.acme.repositories">
  <context:exclude-filter type="regex" expression=".*SomeRepository" />
</repositories>
```

This example excludes all interfaces ending in `SomeRepository` from being instantiated.

### 3.5.2. JavaConfig

The repository infrastructure can also be triggered using a store-specific `@Enable${store}Repositories` annotation on a JavaConfig class. For an introduction into Java-based configuration of the Spring container, see the reference documentation. [[JavaConfig in the Spring reference documentation](#)]

A sample configuration to enable Spring Data repositories looks something like this.

*Example 15. Sample annotation based repository configuration*

```
@Configuration
@EnableJpaRepositories("com.acme.repositories")
class ApplicationConfiguration {

    @Bean
    public EntityManagerFactory entityManagerFactory() {
        //
    }
}
```

**NOTE**

The sample uses the JPA-specific annotation, which you would change according to the store module you actually use. The same applies to the definition of the `EntityManagerFactory` bean. Consult the sections covering the store-specific configuration.

### 3.5.3. Standalone usage

You can also use the repository infrastructure outside of a Spring container, e.g. in CDI environments. You still need some Spring libraries in your classpath, but generally you can set up repositories programmatically as well. The Spring Data modules that provide repository support ship a persistence technology-specific `RepositoryFactory` that you can use as follows.

*Example 16. Standalone usage of repository factory*

```
RepositoryFactorySupport factory = // Instantiate factory here
UserRepository repository = factory.getRepository(UserRepository.class);
```

## 3.6. Custom implementations for Spring Data repositories

Often it is necessary to provide a custom implementation for a few repository methods. Spring Data repositories easily allow you to provide custom repository code and integrate it with generic CRUD abstraction and query method functionality.

### 3.6.1. Adding custom behavior to single repositories

To enrich a repository with custom functionality you first define an interface and an implementation for the custom functionality. Use the repository interface you provided to extend the custom interface.

*Example 17. Interface for custom repository functionality*

```
interface UserRepositoryCustom {
    public void someCustomMethod(User user);
}
```

### Example 18. Implementation of custom repository functionality

```
class UserRepositoryImpl implements UserRepositoryCustom {  
  
    public void someCustomMethod(User user) {  
        // Your custom implementation  
    }  
}
```

#### NOTE

The most important bit for the class to be found is the **Impl** postfix of the name on it compared to the core repository interface (see below).

The implementation itself does not depend on Spring Data and can be a regular Spring bean. So you can use standard dependency injection behavior to inject references to other beans like a JdbcTemplate, take part in aspects, and so on.

### Example 19. Changes to the your basic repository interface

```
interface UserRepository extends CrudRepository<User, Long>, UserRepositoryCustom {  
  
    // Declare query methods here  
}
```

Let your standard repository interface extend the custom one. Doing so combines the CRUD and custom functionality and makes it available to clients.

## Configuration

If you use namespace configuration, the repository infrastructure tries to autodetect custom implementations by scanning for classes below the package we found a repository in. These classes need to follow the naming convention of appending the namespace element's attribute **repository-impl-postfix** to the found repository interface name. This postfix defaults to **Impl**.

### Example 20. Configuration example

```
<repositories base-package="com.acme.repository" />  
  
<repositories base-package="com.acme.repository" repository-impl-postfix="FooBar" />
```

The first configuration example will try to look up a class **com.acme.repository.UserRepositoryImpl** to act as custom repository implementation, whereas the second example will try to lookup

`com.acme.repository.UserRepositoryFooBar.`

### Manual wiring

The approach just shown works well if your custom implementation uses annotation-based configuration and autowiring only, as it will be treated as any other Spring bean. If your custom implementation bean needs special wiring, you simply declare the bean and name it after the conventions just described. The infrastructure will then refer to the manually defined bean definition by name instead of creating one itself.

*Example 21. Manual wiring of custom implementations*

```
<repositories base-package="com.acme.repository" />

<beans:bean id="userRepositoryImpl" class=" " >
  <!-- further configuration -->
</beans:bean>
```

### 3.6.2. Adding custom behavior to all repositories

The preceding approach is not feasible when you want to add a single method to all your repository interfaces. To add custom behavior to all repositories, you first add an intermediate interface to declare the shared behavior.

*Example 22. An interface declaring custom shared behavior*

```
@NoRepositoryBean
public interface MyRepository<T, ID extends Serializable>
    extends PagingAndSortingRepository<T, ID> {

    void sharedCustomMethod(ID id);
}
```

Now your individual repository interfaces will extend this intermediate interface instead of the `Repository` interface to include the functionality declared. Next, create an implementation of the intermediate interface that extends the persistence technology-specific repository base class. This class will then act as a custom base class for the repository proxies.

### Example 23. Custom repository base class

```
public class MyRepositoryImpl<T, ID extends Serializable>
    extends SimpleJpaRepository<T, ID> implements MyRepository<T, ID> {

    private final EntityManager entityManager;

    public MyRepositoryImpl(Class<T> domainClass, EntityManager entityManager) {
        super(domainClass, entityManager);

        // Keep the EntityManager around to used from the newly introduced methods.
        this.entityManager = entityManager;
    }

    public void sharedCustomMethod(ID id) {
        // implementation goes here
    }
}
```

The default behavior of the Spring `<repositories />` namespace is to provide an implementation for all interfaces that fall under the `base-package`. This means that if left in its current state, an implementation instance of `MyRepository` will be created by Spring. This is of course not desired as it is just supposed to act as an intermediary between `Repository` and the actual repository interfaces you want to define for each entity. To exclude an interface that extends `Repository` from being instantiated as a repository instance, you can either annotate it with `@NoRepositoryBean` (as seen above) or move it outside of the configured `base-package`.

The final step is to make the Spring Data infrastructure aware of the customized repository base class. In JavaConfig this is achieved by using the `repositoryBaseClass` attribute of the `@Enable Repositories` annotation:

### Example 24. Configuring a custom repository base class using JavaConfig

```
@Configuration
@EnableJpaRepositories(repositoryBaseClass = MyRepositoryImpl.class)
class ApplicationConfiguration { }
```

A corresponding attribute is available in the XML namespace.

*Example 25. Configuring a custom repository base class using XML*

```
<repositories base-package="com.acme.repository"
  repository-base-class="  .MyRepositoryImpl" />
```

## 3.7. Spring Data extensions

This section documents a set of Spring Data extensions that enable Spring Data usage in a variety of contexts. Currently most of the integration is targeted towards Spring MVC.

### 3.7.1. Web support

#### NOTE

This section contains the documentation for the Spring Data web support as it is implemented as of Spring Data Commons in the 1.6 range. As it the newly introduced support changes quite a lot of things we kept the documentation of the former behavior in [Legacy web support](#).

Spring Data modules ships with a variety of web support if the module supports the repository programming model. The web related stuff requires Spring MVC JARs on the classpath, some of them even provide integration with Spring HATEOAS [Spring HATEOAS - <https://github.com/SpringSource/spring-hateoas>]. In general, the integration support is enabled by using the `@EnableSpringDataWebSupport` annotation in your JavaConfig configuration class.

*Example 26. Enabling Spring Data web support*

```
@Configuration
@EnableWebMvc
@EnableSpringDataWebSupport
class WebConfiguration { }
```

The `@EnableSpringDataWebSupport` annotation registers a few components we will discuss in a bit. It will also detect Spring HATEOAS on the classpath and register integration components for it as well if present.

Alternatively, if you are using XML configuration, register either `SpringDataWebSupport` or `HateoasAwareSpringDataWebSupport` as Spring beans:



### Example 27. Enabling Spring Data web support in XML

```
<bean class="org.springframework.data.web.config.SpringDataWebConfiguration" />

<!-- If you're using Spring HATEOAS as well register this one *instead* of the former
-->
<bean class=
"org.springframework.data.web.config.HateoasAwareSpringDataWebConfiguration" />
```

## Basic web support

The configuration setup shown above will register a few basic components:

- A `DomainClassConverter` to enable Spring MVC to resolve instances of repository managed domain classes from request parameters or path variables.
- `HandlerMethodArgumentResolver` implementations to let Spring MVC resolve `Pageable` and `Sort` instances from request parameters.

### DomainClassConverter

The `DomainClassConverter` allows you to use domain types in your Spring MVC controller method signatures directly, so that you don't have to manually lookup the instances via the repository:

### Example 28. A Spring MVC controller using domain types in method signatures

```
@Controller
@RequestMapping("/users")
public class UserController {

    @RequestMapping("/{id}")
    public String showUserForm(@PathVariable("id") User user, Model model) {

        model.addAttribute("user", user);
        return "userForm";
    }
}
```

As you can see the method receives a `User` instance directly and no further lookup is necessary. The instance can be resolved by letting Spring MVC convert the path variable into the `id` type of the domain class first and eventually access the instance through calling `findOne( )` on the repository instance registered for the domain type.

## NOTE

Currently the repository has to implement `CrudRepository` to be eligible to be discovered for conversion.

### HandlerMethodArgumentResolvers for Pageable and Sort

The configuration snippet above also registers a `PageableHandlerMethodArgumentResolver` as well as an instance of `SortHandlerMethodArgumentResolver`. The registration enables `Pageable` and `Sort` being valid controller method arguments

*Example 29. Using Pageable as controller method argument*

```
@Controller
@RequestMapping("/users")
public class UserController {

    @Autowired UserRepository repository;

    @RequestMapping
    public String showUsers(Model model, Pageable pageable) {

        model.addAttribute("users", repository.findAll(pageable));
        return "users";
    }
}
```

This method signature will cause Spring MVC try to derive a `Pageable` instance from the request parameters using the following default configuration:

*Table 1. Request parameters evaluated for Pageable instances*

page	Page you want to retrieve, 0 indexed and defaults to 0.
size	Size of the page you want to retrieve, defaults to 20.
sort	Properties that should be sorted by in the format <code>property,property(,ASC DESC)</code> . Default sort direction is ascending. Use multiple <code>sort</code> parameters if you want to switch directions, e.g. <code>?sort=firstname&amp;sort=lastname,asc</code> .

To customize this behavior extend either `SpringDataWebConfiguration` or the HATEOAS-enabled equivalent and override the `pageableResolver()` or `sortResolver()` methods and import your customized configuration file instead of using the `@Enable`-annotation.

In case you need multiple `Pageable` or `Sort` instances to be resolved from the request (for multiple

tables, for example) you can use Spring's `@Qualifier` annotation to distinguish one from another. The request parameters then have to be prefixed with `${qualifier}_`. So for a method signature like this:

```
public String showUsers(Model model,
    @Qualifier("foo") Pageable first,
    @Qualifier("bar") Pageable second) { }
```

you have to populate `foo_page` and `bar_page` etc.

The default `Pageable` handed into the method is equivalent to a `new PageRequest(0, 20)` but can be customized using the `@PageableDefaults` annotation on the `Pageable` parameter.

## Hypermedia support for Pageables

Spring HATEOAS ships with a representation model class `PagedResources` that allows enriching the content of a `Page` instance with the necessary `Page` metadata as well as links to let the clients easily navigate the pages. The conversion of a `Page` to a `PagedResources` is done by an implementation of the Spring HATEOAS `ResourceAssembler` interface, the `PagedResourcesAssembler`.

*Example 30. Using a `PagedResourcesAssembler` as controller method argument*

```
@Controller
class PersonController {

    @Autowired PersonRepository repository;

    @RequestMapping(value = "/persons", method = RequestMethod.GET)
    ResponseEntity<PagedResources<Person>> persons(Pageable pageable,
        PagedResourcesAssembler assembler) {

        Page<Person> persons = repository.findAll(pageable);
        return new ResponseEntity<>(assembler.toResources(persons), HttpStatus.OK);
    }
}
```

Enabling the configuration as shown above allows the `PagedResourcesAssembler` to be used as controller method argument. Calling `toResources( )` on it will cause the following:

- The content of the `Page` will become the content of the `PagedResources` instance.
- The `PagedResources` will get a `PageMetadata` instance attached populated with information from the `Page` and the underlying `PageRequest`.
- The `PagedResources` gets `prev` and `next` links attached depending on the page's state. The links will

point to the URI the method invoked is mapped to. The pagination parameters added to the method will match the setup of the `PageableHandlerMethodArgumentResolver` to make sure the links can be resolved later on.

Assume we have 30 `Person` instances in the database. You can now trigger a request `GET http://localhost:8080/persons` and you'll see something similar to this:

```
{ "links" : [ { "rel" : "next",
               "href" : "http://localhost:8080/persons?page=1&size=20" }
],
  "content" : [
    // 20 Person instances rendered here
  ],
  "pageMetadata" : {
    "size" : 20,
    "totalElements" : 30,
    "totalPages" : 2,
    "number" : 0
  }
}
```

You see that the assembler produced the correct URI and also picks up the default configuration present to resolve the parameters into a `Pageable` for an upcoming request. This means, if you change that configuration, the links will automatically adhere to the change. By default the assembler points to the controller method it was invoked in but that can be customized by handing in a custom `Link` to be used as base to build the pagination links to overloads of the `PagedResourcesAssembler.toResource()` method.

### 3.7.2. Repository populators

If you work with the Spring JDBC module, you probably are familiar with the support to populate a `DataSource` using SQL scripts. A similar abstraction is available on the repositories level, although it does not use SQL as the data definition language because it must be store-independent. Thus the populators support XML (through Spring's OXM abstraction) and JSON (through Jackson) to define data with which to populate the repositories.

Assume you have a file `data.json` with the following content:

### Example 31. Data defined in JSON

```
[ { "_class" : "com.acme.Person",  
  "firstname" : "Dave",  
  "lastname" : "Matthews" },  
  { "_class" : "com.acme.Person",  
    "firstname" : "Carter",  
    "lastname" : "Beauford" } ]
```

You can easily populate your repositories by using the populator elements of the repository namespace provided in Spring Data Commons. To populate the preceding data to your `PersonRepository`, do the following:

### Example 32. Declaring a Jackson repository populator

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>  
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"  
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"  
  xmlns:repository="http://www.springframework.org/schema/data/repository"  
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans  
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd  
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/data/repository  
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/data/repository/spring-repository.xsd">  
  
  <repository:jackson-populator locations="classpath:data.json" />  
  
</beans>
```

This declaration causes the `data.json` file to be read and deserialized via a Jackson `ObjectMapper`.

The type to which the JSON object will be unmarshalled to will be determined by inspecting the `_class` attribute of the JSON document. The infrastructure will eventually select the appropriate repository to handle the object just deserialized.

To rather use XML to define the data the repositories shall be populated with, you can use the `unmarshaller-populator` element. You configure it to use one of the XML marshaller options Spring OXM provides you with. See the [Spring reference documentation](#) for details.

*Example 33. Declaring an unmarshalling repository populator (using JAXB)*

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xmlns:repository="http://www.springframework.org/schema/data/repository"
  xmlns:oxm="http://www.springframework.org/schema/oxm"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/data/repository
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/data/repository/spring-repository.xsd
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/oxm
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/oxm/spring-oxm.xsd">

  <repository:unmarshaller-populator locations="classpath:data.json"
    unmarshaller-ref="unmarshaller" />

  <oxm:jaxb2-marshaller contextPath="com.acme" />

</beans>
```

### 3.7.3. Legacy web support

#### Domain class web binding for Spring MVC

Given you are developing a Spring MVC web application you typically have to resolve domain class ids from URLs. By default your task is to transform that request parameter or URL part into the domain class to hand it to layers below then or execute business logic on the entities directly. This would look something like this:

```

@Controller
@RequestMapping("/users")
public class UserController {

    private final UserRepository userRepository;

    @Autowired
    public UserController(UserRepository userRepository) {
        Assert.notNull(repository, "Repository must not be null!");
        this.userRepository = userRepository;
    }

    @RequestMapping("/{id}")
    public String showUserForm(@PathVariable("id") Long id, Model model) {

        // Do null check for id
        User user = userRepository.findOne(id);
        // Do null check for user

        model.addAttribute("user", user);
        return "user";
    }
}

```

First you declare a repository dependency for each controller to look up the entity managed by the controller or repository respectively. Looking up the entity is boilerplate as well, as it's always a `findOne( )` call. Fortunately Spring provides means to register custom components that allow conversion between a `String` value to an arbitrary type.

### PropertyEditors

For Spring versions before 3.0 simple Java `PropertyEditors` had to be used. To integrate with that, Spring Data offers a `DomainClassPropertyEditorRegistrar`, which looks up all Spring Data repositories registered in the `ApplicationContext` and registers a custom `PropertyEditor` for the managed domain class.

```

<bean class="org.springframework.web.servlet.mvc.annotation.AnnotationMethodHandlerAdapter">
  <property name="webBindingInitializer">
    <bean class="org.springframework.web.bind.support.ConfigurableWebBindingInitializer">
      <property name="propertyEditorRegistrars">
        <bean class="
"org.springframework.data.repository.support.DomainClassPropertyEditorRegistrar" />
      </property>
    </bean>
  </property>
</bean>

```

If you have configured Spring MVC as in the preceding example, you can configure your controller as follows, which reduces a lot of the clutter and boilerplate.

```

@Controller
@RequestMapping("/users")
public class UserController {

    @RequestMapping("/{id}")
    public String showUserForm(@PathVariable("id") User user, Model model) {

        model.addAttribute("user", user);
        return "userForm";
    }
}

```

## Reference Documentation



# Chapter 4. JPA Repositories

This chapter will point out the specialties for repository support for JPA. This builds on the core repository support explained in [Working with Spring Data Repositories](#). So make sure you've got a sound understanding of the basic concepts explained there.

## 4.1. Introduction

### 4.1.1. Spring namespace

The JPA module of Spring Data contains a custom namespace that allows defining repository beans. It also contains certain features and element attributes that are special to JPA. Generally the JPA repositories can be set up using the `repositories` element:

*Example 34. Setting up JPA repositories using the namespace*

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xmlns:jpa="http://www.springframework.org/schema/data/jpa"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/data/jpa
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/data/jpa/spring-jpa.xsd">

  <jpa:repositories base-package="com.acme.repositories" />

</beans>
```

Using this element looks up Spring Data repositories as described in [Creating repository instances](#). Beyond that it activates persistence exception translation for all beans annotated with `@Repository` to let exceptions being thrown by the JPA persistence providers be converted into Spring's `DataAccessException` hierarchy.

#### Custom namespace attributes

Beyond the default attributes of the `repositories` element the JPA namespace offers additional attributes to gain more detailed control over the setup of the repositories:

*Table 2. Custom JPA-specific attributes of the repositories element*

entity-manager-factory-ref	Explicitly wire the <code>EntityManagerFactory</code> to be used with the repositories being detected by the <code>repositories</code> element. Usually used if multiple <code>EntityManagerFactory</code> beans are used within the application. If not configured we will automatically lookup the <code>EntityManagerFactory</code> bean with the name <code>entityManagerFactory</code> in the <code>ApplicationContext</code> .
transaction-manager-ref	Explicitly wire the <code>PlatformTransactionManager</code> to be used with the repositories being detected by the <code>repositories</code> element. Usually only necessary if multiple transaction managers and/or <code>EntityManagerFactory</code> beans have been configured. Default to a single defined <code>PlatformTransactionManager</code> inside the current <code>ApplicationContext</code> .

Note that we require a `PlatformTransactionManager` bean named `transactionManager` to be present if no explicit `transaction-manager-ref` is defined.

#### 4.1.2. Annotation based configuration

The Spring Data JPA repositories support cannot only be activated through an XML namespace but also using an annotation through `JavaConfig`.

*Example 35. Spring Data JPA repositories using JavaConfig*

```
@Configuration
@EnableJpaRepositories
@EnableTransactionManagement
class ApplicationConfig {

    @Bean
    public DataSource dataSource() {

        EmbeddedDatabaseBuilder builder = new EmbeddedDatabaseBuilder();
        return builder.setType(EmbeddedDatabaseType.HSQL).build();
    }

    @Bean
    public EntityManagerFactory entityManagerFactory() {

        HibernateJpaVendorAdapter vendorAdapter = new HibernateJpaVendorAdapter();
        vendorAdapter.setGenerateDdl(true);

        LocalContainerEntityManagerFactoryBean factory = new
LocalContainerEntityManagerFactoryBean();
        factory.setJpaVendorAdapter(vendorAdapter);
        factory.setPackagesToScan("com.acme.domain");
        factory.setDataSource(dataSource());
        factory.afterPropertiesSet();

        return factory.getObject();
    }

    @Bean
    public PlatformTransactionManager transactionManager() {

        JpaTransactionManager txManager = new JpaTransactionManager();
        txManager.setEntityManagerFactory(entityManagerFactory());
        return txManager;
    }
}
```

The just shown configuration class sets up an embedded HSQL database using the `EmbeddedDatabaseBuilder` API of spring-jdbc. We then set up a `EntityManagerFactory` and use Hibernate as sample persistence provider. The last infrastructure component declared here is the `JpaTransactionManager`. We finally activate Spring Data JPA repositories using the `@EnableJpaRepositories` annotation which essentially carries the same attributes as the XML namespace does. If no base package is configured it will use the one the configuration class resides in.

## 4.2. Persisting entities

### 4.2.1. Saving entities

Saving an entity can be performed via the `CrudRepository.save()`-Method. It will persist or merge the given entity using the underlying JPA `EntityManager`. If the entity has not been persisted yet Spring Data JPA will save the entity via a call to the `entityManager.persist()` method, otherwise the `entityManager.merge()` method will be called.

#### Entity state detection strategies

Spring Data JPA offers the following strategies to detect whether an entity is new or not:

Table 3. Options for detection whether an entity is new in Spring Data JPA

Id-Property inspection ( <b>default</b> )	By default Spring Data JPA inspects the identifier property of the given entity. If the identifier property is <code>null</code> , then the entity will be assumed as new, otherwise as not new.
Implementing <code>Persistable</code>	If an entity implements <code>Persistable</code> , Spring Data JPA will delegate the new detection to the <code>isNew()</code> method of the entity. See the <a href="#">JavaDoc</a> for details.
Implementing <code>EntityInformation</code>	You can customize the <code>EntityInformation</code> abstraction used in the <code>SimpleJpaRepository</code> implementation by creating a subclass of <code>JpaRepositoryFactory</code> and overriding the <code>getEntityInformation()</code> method accordingly. You then have to register the custom implementation of <code>JpaRepositoryFactory</code> as a Spring bean. Note that this should be rarely necessary. See the <a href="#">JavaDoc</a> for details.

## 4.3. Query methods

### 4.3.1. Query lookup strategies

The JPA module supports defining a query manually as String or have it being derived from the method name.

#### Declared queries

Although getting a query derived from the method name is quite convenient, one might face the situation in which either the method name parser does not support the keyword one wants to use or the method name would get unnecessarily ugly. So you can either use JPA named queries through a

naming convention (see [Using JPA NamedQueries](#) for more information) or rather annotate your query method with `@Query` (see [Using @Query](#) for details).

### 4.3.2. Query creation

Generally the query creation mechanism for JPA works as described in [Query methods](#). Here's a short example of what a JPA query method translates into:

*Example 36. Query creation from method names*

```
public interface UserRepository extends Repository<User, Long> {  
  
    List<User> findByEmailAddressAndLastname(String emailAddress, String lastname);  
}
```

We will create a query using the JPA criteria API from this but essentially this translates into the following query: `select u from User u where u.emailAddress = ?1 and u.lastname = ?2`. Spring Data JPA will do a property check and traverse nested properties as described in [Property expressions](#). Here's an overview of the keywords supported for JPA and what a method containing that keyword essentially translates to.

*Table 4. Supported keywords inside method names*

Keyword	Sample	JPQL snippet
And	<code>findByLastnameAndFirstname</code>	<code>where x.lastname = ?1 and x.firstname = ?2</code>
Or	<code>findByLastnameOrFirstname</code>	<code>where x.lastname = ?1 or x.firstname = ?2</code>
Is, Equals	<code>findByFirstname</code> , <code>findByFirstnameIs</code> , <code>findByFirstnameEquals</code>	<code>where x.firstname = 1?</code>
Between	<code>findByStartDateBetween</code>	<code>where x.startDate between 1? and ?2</code>
LessThan	<code>findByAgeLessThan</code>	<code>where x.age &lt; ?1</code>
LessThanEqual	<code>findByAgeLessThanEqual</code>	<code>where x.age &lt;= ?1</code>
GreaterThan	<code>findByAgeGreaterThan</code>	<code>where x.age &gt; ?1</code>
GreaterThanEqual	<code>findByAgeGreaterThanEqual</code>	<code>where x.age &gt;= ?1</code>
After	<code>findByStartDateAfter</code>	<code>where x.startDate &gt; ?1</code>
Before	<code>findByStartDateBefore</code>	<code>where x.startDate &lt; ?1</code>
IsNull	<code>findByAgeIsNull</code>	<code>where x.age is null</code>
NotNull, NotNull	<code>findByAge(Is)NotNull</code>	<code>where x.age not null</code>
Like	<code>findByFirstnameLike</code>	<code>where x.firstname like ?1</code>

Keyword	Sample	JPQL snippet
NotLike	findByFirstnameNotLike	where x.firstname not like ?1
StartingWith	findByFirstnameStartingWith	where x.firstname like ?1 (parameter bound with appended %)
EndingWith	findByFirstnameEndingWith	where x.firstname like ?1 (parameter bound with prepended %)
Containing	findByFirstnameContaining	where x.firstname like ?1 (parameter bound wrapped in %)
OrderBy	findByAgeOrderByLastnameDesc	where x.age = ?1 order by x.lastname desc
Not	findByLastnameNot	where x.lastname <> ?1
In	findByAgeIn(Collection<Age> ages)	where x.age in ?1
NotIn	findByAgeNotIn(Collection<Age> age)	where x.age not in ?1
True	findByActiveTrue()	where x.active = true
False	findByActiveFalse()	where x.active = false
IgnoreCase	findByFirstnameIgnoreCase	where UPPER(x.firstname) = UPPER(?1)

#### NOTE

**In** and **NotIn** also take any subclass of `Collection` as parameter as well as arrays or varargs. For other syntactical versions of the very same logical operator check [Repository query keywords](#).

### 4.3.3. Using JPA NamedQueries

#### NOTE

The examples use simple `<named-query />` element and `@NamedQuery` annotation. The queries for these configuration elements have to be defined in JPA query language. Of course you can use `<named-native-query />` or `@NamedNativeQuery` too. These elements allow you to define the query in native SQL by losing the database platform independence.

#### XML named query definition

To use XML configuration simply add the necessary `<named-query />` element to the `orm.xml` JPA configuration file located in **META-INF** folder of your classpath. Automatic invocation of named queries is enabled by using some defined naming convention. For more details see below.

### Example 37. XML named query configuration

```
<named-query name="User.findByLastname">
  <query>select u from User u where u.lastname = ?1</query>
</named-query>
```

As you can see the query has a special name which will be used to resolve it at runtime.

### Annotation configuration

Annotation configuration has the advantage of not needing another configuration file to be edited, probably lowering maintenance costs. You pay for that benefit by the need to recompile your domain class for every new query declaration.

### Example 38. Annotation based named query configuration

```
@Entity
@NamedQuery(name = "User.findByEmailAddress",
    query = "select u from User u where u.emailAddress = ?1")
public class User {

}
```

### Declaring interfaces

To allow execution of these named queries all you need to do is to specify the `UserRepository` as follows:

### Example 39. Query method declaration in UserRepository

```
public interface UserRepository extends JpaRepository<User, Long> {

    List<User> findByLastname(String lastname);

    User findByEmailAddress(String emailAddress);
}
```

Spring Data will try to resolve a call to these methods to a named query, starting with the simple name of the configured domain class, followed by the method name separated by a dot. So the example here would use the named queries defined above instead of trying to create a query from the method name.

### 4.3.4. Using @Query

Using named queries to declare queries for entities is a valid approach and works fine for a small number of queries. As the queries themselves are tied to the Java method that executes them you actually can bind them directly using the Spring Data JPA `@Query` annotation rather than annotating them to the domain class. This will free the domain class from persistence specific information and co-locate the query to the repository interface.

Queries annotated to the query method will take precedence over queries defined using `@NamedQuery` or named queries declared in `orm.xml`.

*Example 40. Declare query at the query method using @Query*

```
public interface UserRepository extends JpaRepository<User, Long> {  
  
    @Query("select u from User u where u.emailAddress = ?1")  
    User findByEmailAddress(String emailAddress);  
}
```

Using advanced `LIKE` expressionsThe query execution mechanism for manually defined queries using `@Query` allow the definition of advanced `LIKE` expressions inside the query definition.

*Example 41. Advanced like-expressions in @Query*

```
public interface UserRepository extends JpaRepository<User, Long> {  
  
    @Query("select u from User u where u.firstname like %?1")  
    List<User> findByFirstnameEndsWith(String firstname);  
}
```

In the just shown sample `LIKE` delimiter character `%` is recognized and the query transformed into a valid JPQL query (removing the `%`). Upon query execution the parameter handed into the method call gets augmented with the previously recognized `LIKE` pattern.

Native queriesThe `@Query` annotation allows to execute native queries by setting the `nativeQuery` flag to true. Note, that we currently don't support execution of pagination or dynamic sorting for native queries as we'd have to manipulate the actual query declared and we cannot do this reliably for native SQL.



*Example 42. Declare a native query at the query method using @Query*

```
public interface UserRepository extends JpaRepository<User, Long> {

    @Query(value = "SELECT * FROM USERS WHERE EMAIL_ADDRESS = ?0", nativeQuery = true)
    User findByEmailAddress(String emailAddress);
}
```

### 4.3.5. Using named parameters

By default Spring Data JPA will use position based parameter binding as described in all the samples above. This makes query methods a little error prone to refactoring regarding the parameter position. To solve this issue you can use `@Param` annotation to give a method parameter a concrete name and bind the name in the query.

*Example 43. Using named parameters*

```
public interface UserRepository extends JpaRepository<User, Long> {

    @Query("select u from User u where u.firstname = :firstname or u.lastname = :lastname")
    User findByLastnameOrFirstname(@Param("lastname") String lastname,
                                   @Param("firstname") String firstname);
}
```

Note that the method parameters are switched according to the occurrence in the query defined.

### 4.3.6. Using SpEL expressions

As of Spring Data JPA release 1.4 we support the usage of restricted SpEL template expressions in manually defined queries via `@Query`. Upon query execution these expressions are evaluated against a predefined set of variables. We support the following list of variables to be used in a manual query.

*Table 5. Supported variables inside SpEL based query templates*

Variable	Usage	Description
entityName	select x from #{entityName} x	Inserts the entityName of the domain type associated with the given Repository. The entityName is resolved as follows: If the domain type has set the name property on the @Entity annotation then it will be used. Otherwise the simple class-name of the domain type will be used.

The following example demonstrates one use case for the `#{entityName}` expression in a query string where you want to define a repository interface with a query method with a manually defined query. In order not to have to state the actual entity name in the query string of a `@Query` annotation one can use the `#{entityName}` Variable.

**NOTE** The `entityName` can be customized via the `@Entity` annotation. Customizations via `orm.xml` are not supported for the SpEL expressions.

*Example 44. Using SpEL expressions in repository query methods - entityName*

```
@Entity
public class User {

    @Id
    @GeneratedValue
    Long id;

    String lastname;
}

public interface UserRepository extends JpaRepository<User,Long> {

    @Query("select u from #{entityName} u where u.lastname = ?1")
    List<User> findByLastname(String lastname);
}
```

Of course you could have just used `User` in the query declaration directly but that would require you to change the query as well. The reference to `#{entityName}` will pick up potential future remappings of the `User` class to a different entity name (e.g. by using `@Entity(name = "MyUser")`).

Another use case for the `#{entityName}` expression in a query string is if you want to define a generic repository interface with specialized repository interfaces for a concrete domain type. In order not to have to repeat the definition of custom query methods on the concrete interfaces you can use the

entity name expression in the query string of the `@Query` annotation in the generic repository interface.

*Example 45. Using SpEL expressions in repository query methods - entityName with inheritance*

```
@MappedSuperclass
public abstract class AbstractMappedType {

    String attribute
}

@Entity
public class ConcreteType extends AbstractMappedType {    }

@NoRepositoryBean
public interface MappedTypeRepository<T extends AbstractMappedType>
    extends Repository<T, Long> {

    @Query("select t from #{#entityName} t where t.attribute = ?1")
    List<T> findAllByAttribute(String attribute);
}

public interface ConcreteRepository
    extends MappedTypeRepository<ConcreteType> {    }
```

In the example the interface `MappedTypeRepository` is the common parent interface for a few domain types extending `AbstractMappedType`. It also defines the generic method `findAllByAttribute( )` which can be used on instances of the specialized repository interfaces. If you now invoke `findAllByAttribute( )` on `ConcreteRepository` the query being executed will be `select t from ConcreteType t where t.attribute = ?1`.

### 4.3.7. Modifying queries

All the sections above describe how to declare queries to access a given entity or collection of entities. Of course you can add custom modifying behaviour by using facilities described in [Custom implementations for Spring Data repositories](#). As this approach is feasible for comprehensive custom functionality, you can achieve the execution of modifying queries that actually only need parameter binding by annotating the query method with `@Modifying`:

*Example 46. Declaring manipulating queries*

```
@Modifying
@Query("update User u set u.firstname = ?1 where u.lastname = ?2")
int setFixedFirstnameFor(String firstname, String lastname);
```

This will trigger the query annotated to the method as updating query instead of a selecting one. As the `EntityManager` might contain outdated entities after the execution of the modifying query, we do not automatically clear it (see JavaDoc of `EntityManager.clear()` for details) since this will effectively drop all non-flushed changes still pending in the `EntityManager`. If you wish the `EntityManager` to be cleared automatically you can set `@Modifying` annotation's `clearAutomatically` attribute to `true`.

#### 4.3.8. Applying query hints

To apply JPA query hints to the queries declared in your repository interface you can use the `@QueryHints` annotation. It takes an array of JPA `@QueryHint` annotations plus a boolean flag to potentially disable the hints applied to the additional count query triggered when applying pagination.

*Example 47. Using QueryHints with a repository method*

```
public interface UserRepository extends Repository<User, Long> {  
  
    @QueryHints(value = { @QueryHint(name = "name", value = "value")},  
                  forCounting = false)  
    Page<User> findByLastname(String lastname, Pageable pageable);  
}
```

The just shown declaration would apply the configured `@QueryHint` for that actually query but omit applying it to the count query triggered to calculate the total number of pages.

#### 4.3.9. Configuring Fetch- and LoadGraphs

The JPA 2.1 specification introduced support for specifying Fetch- and LoadGraphs that we also support via the `@EntityGraph` annotation which allows to reference a `@NamedEntityGraph` definition, that can be annotated on an entity, to be used to configure the fetch plan of the resulting query. The type (Fetch / Load) of the fetching can be configured via the `type` attribute on the `@EntityGraph` annotation. Please have a look at the JPA 2.1 Spec 3.7.4 for further reference.

*Example 48. Defining a named entity graph on an entity.*

```
@Entity
@NamedEntityGraph(name = "GroupInfo.detail",
    attributeNodes = @NamedAttributeNode("members"))
public class GroupInfo {

    // default fetch mode is lazy.
    @ManyToMany
    List<GroupMember> members = new ArrayList<GroupMember>();

}
```

*Example 49. Referencing a named entity graph definition on an repository query method.*

```
@Repository
public interface GroupRepository extends CrudRepository<GroupInfo, String> {

    @EntityGraph(value = "GroupInfo.detail", type = EntityGraphType.LOAD)
    GroupInfo getByName(String name);

}
```

## 4.4. Stored procedures

The JPA 2.1 specification introduced support for calling stored procedures via the JPA criteria query API. We introduced the `@Procedure` annotation for declaring stored procedure metadata on a repository method.

*Example 50. The definition of the `pus1inout` procedure in HSQL DB.*

```
;/
DROP procedure IF EXISTS pus1inout
;/
CREATE procedure pus1inout (IN arg int, OUT res int)
BEGIN ATOMIC
    set res = arg `
```

Metadata for stored procedures can be configured via the `NamedStoredProcedureQuery` annotation on an

entity type.

*Example 51. StoredProcedure metadata definitions on an entity.*

```
@Entity
@NamedStoredProcedureQuery(name = "User.plus1", procedureName = "plus1inout",
parameters = {
    @StoredProcedureParameter(mode = ParameterMode.IN, name = "arg", type = Integer
.class),
    @StoredProcedureParameter(mode = ParameterMode.OUT, name = "res", type = Integer
.class) })
public class User {}
```

Stored procedures can be referenced from a repository method in multiple ways. The stored procedure to be called can either be defined directly via the `value` or `procedureName` attribute of the `@Procedure` annotation or indirectly via the `name` attribute. If no name is configured the name of the repository method is used as a fallback.

*Example 52. Referencing explicitly mapped procedure with name "plus1inout" in database.*

```
@Procedure("plus1inout")
Integer explicitlyNamedPlus1inout(Integer arg);
```

*Example 53. Referencing implicitly mapped procedure with name "plus1inout" in database via `procedureName` alias.*

```
@Procedure(procedureName = "plus1inout")
Integer plus1inout(Integer arg);
```

*Example 54. Referencing explicitly mapped named stored procedure "User.plus1IO" in EntityManager.*

```
@Procedure(name = "User.plus1IO")
Integer entityAnnotatedCustomNamedProcedurePlus1IO(@Param("arg") Integer arg);
```

*Example 55. Referencing implicitly mapped named stored procedure "User.plus1" in EntityManager via method-name.*

```
@Procedure
Integer plus1(@Param("arg") Integer arg);
```

## 4.5. Specifications

JPA 2 introduces a criteria API that can be used to build queries programmatically. Writing a **criteria** you actually define the where-clause of a query for a domain class. Taking another step back these criteria can be regarded as predicate over the entity that is described by the JPA criteria API constraints.

Spring Data JPA takes the concept of a specification from Eric Evans' book "Domain Driven Design", following the same semantics and providing an API to define such specifications using the JPA criteria API. To support specifications you can extend your repository interface with the **JpaSpecificationExecutor** interface:

```
public interface CustomerRepository extends CrudRepository<Customer, Long>,
    JpaSpecificationExecutor {

}
```

The additional interface carries methods that allow you to execute specifications in a variety of ways. For example, the **findAll** method will return all entities that match the specification:

```
List<T> findAll(Specification<T> spec);
```

The **Specification** interface is defined as follows:

```
public interface Specification<T> {
    Predicate toPredicate(Root<T> root, CriteriaQuery<?> query,
        CriteriaBuilder builder);
}
```

Okay, so what is the typical use case? Specifications can easily be used to build an extensible set of predicates on top of an entity that then can be combined and used with **JpaRepository** without the need to declare a query (method) for every needed combination. Here's an example:

### Example 56. Specifications for a Customer

```
public class CustomerSpecs {

    public static Specification<Customer> isLongTermCustomer() {
        return new Specification<Customer>() {
            public Predicate toPredicate(Root<Customer> root, CriteriaQuery<?> query,
                CriteriaBuilder builder) {

                LocalDate date = new LocalDate().minusYears(2);
                return builder.lessThan(root.get(_Customer.createdAt), date);
            }
        };
    }

    public static Specification<Customer> hasSalesOfMoreThan(MontaryAmount value) {
        return new Specification<Customer>() {
            public Predicate toPredicate(Root<T> root, CriteriaQuery<?> query,
                CriteriaBuilder builder) {

                // build query here
            }
        };
    }
}
```

Admittedly the amount of boilerplate leaves room for improvement (that will hopefully be reduced by Java 8 closures) but the client side becomes much nicer as you will see below. The `_Customer` type is a metamodel type generated using the JPA Metamodel generator (see the [Hibernate implementation's documentation for example](#)). So the expression `_Customer.createdAt` is assuming the `Customer` having a `createdAt` attribute of type `Date`. Besides that we have expressed some criteria on a business requirement abstraction level and created executable `Specifications`. So a client might use a `Specification` as follows:

### Example 57. Using a simple Specification

```
List<Customer> customers = customerRepository.findAll(isLongTermCustomer());
```

Okay, why not simply create a query for this kind of data access? You're right. Using a single `Specification` does not gain a lot of benefit over a plain query declaration. The power of specifications really shines when you combine them to create new `Specification` objects. You can achieve this through the `Specifications` helper class we provide to build expressions like this:



### Example 58. Combined Specifications

```
MonetaryAmount amount = new MonetaryAmount(200.0, Currencies.DOLLAR);
List<Customer> customers = customerRepository.findAll(
    where(isLongTermCustomer()).or(hasSalesOfMoreThan(amount)));
```

As you can see, `Specifications` offers some glue-code methods to chain and combine `Specification` instances. Thus extending your data access layer is just a matter of creating new `Specification` implementations and combining them with ones already existing.

## 4.6. Transactionality

CRUD methods on repository instances are transactional by default. For reading operations the transaction configuration `readOnly` flag is set to true, all others are configured with a plain `@Transactional` so that default transaction configuration applies. For details see JavaDoc of `CrudRepository`. If you need to tweak transaction configuration for one of the methods declared in a repository simply redeclare the method in your repository interface as follows:

### Example 59. Custom transaction configuration for CRUD

```
public interface UserRepository extends CrudRepository<User, Long> {

    @Override
    @Transactional(timeout = 10)
    public List<User> findAll();

    // Further query method declarations
}
```

This will cause the `findAll()` method to be executed with a timeout of 10 seconds and without the `readOnly` flag.

Another possibility to alter transactional behaviour is using a facade or service implementation that typically covers more than one repository. Its purpose is to define transactional boundaries for non-CRUD operations:

Example 60. Using a facade to define transactions for multiple repository calls

```
@Service
class UserManagementImpl implements UserManagement {

    private final UserRepository userRepository;
    private final RoleRepository roleRepository;

    @Autowired
    public UserManagementImpl(UserRepository userRepository,
        RoleRepository roleRepository) {
        this.userRepository = userRepository;
        this.roleRepository = roleRepository;
    }

    @Transactional
    public void addRoleToAllUsers(String roleName) {

        Role role = roleRepository.findByName(roleName);

        for (User user : userRepository.findAll()) {
            user.addRole(role);
            userRepository.save(user);
        }
    }
}
```

This will cause call to `addRoleToAllUsers( )` to run inside a transaction (participating in an existing one or create a new one if none already running). The transaction configuration at the repositories will be neglected then as the outer transaction configuration determines the actual one used. Note that you will have to activate `<tx:annotation-driven />` or use `@EnableTransactionManagement` explicitly to get annotation based configuration at facades working. The example above assumes you are using component scanning.

#### 4.6.1. Transactional query methods

To allow your query methods to be transactional simply use `@Transactional` at the repository interface you define.

### Example 61. Using @Transactional at query methods

```
@Transactional(readOnly = true)
public interface UserRepository extends JpaRepository<User, Long> {

    List<User> findByLastname(String lastname);

    @Modifying
    @Transactional
    @Query("delete from User u where u.active = false")
    void deleteInactiveUsers();
}
```

Typically you will want the `readOnly` flag set to `true` as most of the query methods will only read data. In contrast to that `deleteInactiveUsers()` makes use of the `@Modifying` annotation and overrides the transaction configuration. Thus the method will be executed with `readOnly` flag set to `false`.

#### NOTE

It's definitely reasonable to use transactions for read only queries and we can mark them as such by setting the `readOnly` flag. This will not, however, act as check that you do not trigger a manipulating query (although some databases reject `INSERT` and `UPDATE` statements inside a read only transaction). The `readOnly` flag instead is propagated as hint to the underlying JDBC driver for performance optimizations. Furthermore, Spring will perform some optimizations on the underlying JPA provider. E.g. when used with Hibernate the flush mode is set to `NEVER` when you configure a transaction as `readOnly` which causes Hibernate to skip dirty checks (a noticeable improvement on large object trees).

## 4.7. Locking

To specify the lock mode to be used the `@Lock` annotation can be used on query methods:

### Example 62. Defining lock metadata on query methods

```
interface UserRepository extends Repository<User, Long> {

    // Plain query method
    @Lock(LockModeType.READ)
    List<User> findByLastname(String lastname);
}
```

This method declaration will cause the query being triggered to be equipped with the `LockModeType`

**READ**. You can also define locking for CRUD methods by redeclaring them in your repository interface and adding the `@Lock` annotation:

*Example 63. Defining lock metadata on CRUD methods*

```
interface UserRepository extends Repository<User, Long> {  
  
    // Redeclaration of a CRUD method  
    @Lock(LockModeType.READ);  
    List<User> findAll();  
}
```

## 4.8. Auditing

### 4.8.1. Basics

Spring Data provides sophisticated support to transparently keep track of who created or changed an entity and the point in time this happened. To benefit from that functionality you have to equip your entity classes with auditing metadata that can be defined either using annotations or by implementing an interface.

#### Annotation based auditing metadata

We provide `@CreatedBy`, `@LastModifiedBy` to capture the user who created or modified the entity as well as `@CreatedDate` and `@LastModifiedDate` to capture the point in time this happened.

*Example 64. An audited entity*

```
class Customer {  
  
    @CreatedBy  
    private User user;  
  
    @CreatedDate  
    private DateTime createdDate;  
  
    //    further properties omitted  
}
```

As you can see, the annotations can be applied selectively, depending on which information you'd like to capture. For the annotations capturing the points in time can be used on properties of type JodaTimes `DateTime`, legacy Java `Date` and `Calendar`, JDK8 date/time types as well as `Long/Long`.

## Interface-based auditing metadata

In case you don't want to use annotations to define auditing metadata you can let your domain class implement the `Auditable` interface. It exposes setter methods for all of the auditing properties.

There's also a convenience base class `AbstractAuditable` which you can extend to avoid the need to manually implement the interface methods. Be aware that this increases the coupling of your domain classes to Spring Data which might be something you want to avoid. Usually the annotation based way of defining auditing metadata is preferred as it is less invasive and more flexible.

## AuditorAware

In case you use either `@CreatedBy` or `@LastModifiedBy`, the auditing infrastructure somehow needs to become aware of the current principal. To do so, we provide an `AuditorAware<T>` SPI interface that you have to implement to tell the infrastructure who the current user or system interacting with the application is. The generic type `T` defines of what type the properties annotated with `@CreatedBy` or `@LastModifiedBy` have to be.

Here's an example implementation of the interface using Spring Security's `Authentication` object:

*Example 65. Implementation of AuditorAware based on Spring Security*

```
class SpringSecurityAuditorAware implements AuditorAware<User> {

    public User getCurrentAuditor() {

        Authentication authentication = SecurityContextHolder.getContext()
            .getAuthentication();

        if (authentication == null || !authentication.isAuthenticated()) {
            return null;
        }

        return ((MyUserDetails) authentication.getPrincipal()).getUser();
    }
}
```

The implementation is accessing the `Authentication` object provided by Spring Security and looks up the custom `UserDetails` instance from it that you have created in your `UserDetailsService` implementation. We're assuming here that you are exposing the domain user through that `UserDetails` implementation but you could also look it up from anywhere based on the `Authentication` found.

## 4.9. JPA Auditing

### 4.9.1. General auditing configuration

Spring Data JPA ships with an entity listener that can be used to trigger capturing auditing information. So first you have to register the `AuditingEntityListener` inside your `orm.xml` to be used for all entities in your persistence contexts:

Note that the auditing feature requires `spring-aspects.jar` to be on the classpath.

*Example 66. Auditing configuration orm.xml*

```
<persistence-unit-metadata>
  <persistence-unit-defaults>
    <entity-listeners>
      <entity-listener class="org.springframework.data.jpa.domain.support.AuditingEntityListener" />
    </entity-listeners>
  </persistence-unit-defaults>
</persistence-unit-metadata>
```

Now activating auditing functionality is just a matter of adding the Spring Data JPA `auditing` namespace element to your configuration:

*Example 67. Activating auditing using XML configuration*

```
<jpa:auditing auditor-aware-ref="yourAuditorAwareBean" />
```

As of Spring Data JPA 1.5, auditing can be enabled by annotating a configuration class with the `@EnableJpaAuditing` annotation.

*Example 68. Activating auditing via Java configuration*

```
@Configuration
@EnableJpaAuditing
class Config {

    @Bean
    public AuditorAware<AuditableUser> auditorProvider() {
        return new AuditorAwareImpl();
    }
}
```

If you expose a bean of type `AuditorAware` to the `ApplicationContext`, the auditing infrastructure will

pick it up automatically and use it to determine the current user to be set on domain types. If you have multiple implementations registered in the `ApplicationContext`, you can select the one to be used by explicitly setting the `auditorAwareRef` attribute of `@EnableJpaAuditing`.

# Chapter 5. Miscellaneous

## 5.1. Merging persistence units

Spring supports having multiple persistence units out of the box. Sometimes, however, you might want to modularize your application but still make sure that all these modules run inside a single persistence unit at runtime. To do so Spring Data JPA offers a `PersistenceUnitManager` implementation that automatically merges persistence units based on their name.

*Example 69. Using `MergingPersistenceUnitManager`*

```
<bean class="org.springframework.data.jpa.support.LocalContainerEntityManagerFactoryBean">
  <property name="persistenceUnitManager">
    <bean class="org.springframework.data.jpa.support.MergingPersistenceUnitManager" />
  </property>
</bean>
```

### 5.1.1. Classpath scanning for @Entity classes and JPA mapping files

A plain JPA setup requires all annotation mapped entity classes listed in `orm.xml`. Same applies to XML mapping files. Spring Data JPA provides a `ClasspathScanningPersistenceUnitPostProcessor` that gets a base package configured and optionally takes a mapping filename pattern. It will then scan the given package for classes annotated with `@Entity` or `@MappedSuperclass` and also loads the configuration files matching the filename pattern and hands them to the JPA configuration. The `PostProcessor` has to be configured like this:

*Example 70. Using `ClasspathScanningPersistenceUnitPostProcessor`*

```
<bean class="org.springframework.data.jpa.support.LocalContainerEntityManagerFactoryBean">
  <property name="persistenceUnitPostProcessors">
    <list>
      <bean class="org.springframework.data.jpa.support.ClasspathScanningPersistenceUnitPostProcessor">
        <constructor-arg value="com.acme.domain" />
        <property name="mappingFileNamePattern" value="**/*Mapping.xml" />
      </bean>
    </list>
  </property>
</bean>
```



**NOTE**

As of Spring 3.1 a package to scan can be configured on the `LocalContainerEntityManagerFactoryBean` directly to enable classpath scanning for entity classes. See the [JavaDoc](#) for details.

## 5.2. CDI integration

Instances of the repository interfaces are usually created by a container, which Spring is the most natural choice when working with Spring Data. There's sophisticated support to easily set up Spring to create bean instances documented in [Creating repository instances](#). As of version 1.1.0 Spring Data JPA ships with a custom CDI extension that allows using the repository abstraction in CDI environments. The extension is part of the JAR so all you need to do to activate it is dropping the Spring Data JPA JAR into your classpath.

You can now set up the infrastructure by implementing a CDI Producer for the `EntityManagerFactory` and `EntityManager`:

```
class EntityManagerFactoryProducer {

    @Produces
    @ApplicationScoped
    public EntityManagerFactory createEntityManagerFactory() {
        return Persistence.createEntityManagerFactory("my-persistence-unit");
    }

    public void close(@Disposes EntityManagerFactory entityManagerFactory) {
        entityManagerFactory.close();
    }

    @Produces
    @RequestScoped
    public EntityManager createEntityManager(EntityManagerFactory entityManagerFactory) {
        return entityManagerFactory.createEntityManager();
    }

    public void close(@Disposes EntityManager entityManager) {
        entityManager.close();
    }
}
```

The necessary setup can vary depending on the JavaEE environment you run in. It might also just be enough to redeclare a `EntityManager` as CDI bean as follows:

```
class CdiConfig {  
  
    @Produces  
    @RequestScoped  
    @PersistenceContext  
    public EntityManager entityManager;  
}
```

In this example, the container has to be capable of creating JPA `EntityManagers` itself. All the configuration does is re-exporting the JPA `EntityManager` as CDI bean.

The Spring Data JPA CDI extension will pick up all `EntityManagers` availables as CDI beans and create a proxy for a Spring Data repository whenever an bean of a repository type is requested by the container. Thus obtaining an instance of a Spring Data repository is a matter of declaring an `@Injected` property:

```
class RepositoryClient {  
  
    @Inject  
    PersonRepository repository;  
  
    public void businessMethod() {  
        List<Person> people = repository.findAll();  
    }  
}
```

## Appendix

# Appendix A: Namespace reference

## The <repositories /> element

The <repositories /> element triggers the setup of the Spring Data repository infrastructure. The most important attribute is `base-package` which defines the package to scan for Spring Data repository interfaces. [see [XML configuration](#)]

Table 6. Attributes

Name	Description
<code>base-package</code>	Defines the package to be used to be scanned for repository interfaces extending <code>*Repository</code> (actual interface is determined by specific Spring Data module) in auto detection mode. All packages below the configured package will be scanned, too. Wildcards are allowed.
<code>repository-impl-postfix</code>	Defines the postfix to autodetect custom repository implementations. Classes whose names end with the configured postfix will be considered as candidates. Defaults to <code>Impl</code> .
<code>query-lookup-strategy</code>	Determines the strategy to be used to create finder queries. See <a href="#">Query lookup strategies</a> for details. Defaults to <code>create-if-not-found</code> .
<code>named-queries-location</code>	Defines the location to look for a Properties file containing externally defined queries.
<code>consider-nested-repositories</code>	Controls whether nested repository interface definitions should be considered. Defaults to <code>false</code> .

# Appendix B: Populators namespace reference

## The <populator /> element

The `<populator />` element allows to populate the a data store via the Spring Data repository infrastructure. [see [XML configuration](#)]

*Table 7. Attributes*

Name	Description
<code>locations</code>	Where to find the files to read the objects from the repository shall be populated with.

# Appendix C: Repository query keywords

## Supported query keywords

The following table lists the keywords generally supported by the Spring Data repository query derivation mechanism. However, consult the store-specific documentation for the exact list of supported keywords, because some listed here might not be supported in a particular store.

Table 8. Query keywords

Logical keyword	Keyword expressions
AND	And
OR	Or
AFTER	After, IsAfter
BEFORE	Before, IsBefore
CONTAINING	Containing, IsContaining, Contains
BETWEEN	Between, IsBetween
ENDING_WITH	EndingWith, IsEndingWith, EndsWith
EXISTS	Exists
FALSE	False, IsFalse
GREATER_THAN	GreaterThan, IsGreaterThan
GREATER_THAN_EQUALS	GreaterThanEqual, IsGreaterThanEqual
IN	In, IsIn
IS	Is, Equals, (or no keyword)
IS_NOT_NULL	NotNull, IsNotNull
IS_NULL	Null, IsNull
LESS_THAN	LessThan, IsLessThan
LESS_THAN_EQUAL	LessThanEqual, IsLessThanEqual
LIKE	Like, IsLike
NEAR	Near, IsNear
NOT	Not, IsNot
NOT_IN	NotIn, IsNotIn
NOT_LIKE	NotLike, IsNotLike

Logical keyword	Keyword expressions
REGEX	Regex, MatchesRegex, Matches
STARTING_WITH	StartingWith, IsStartingWith, StartsWith
TRUE	True, IsTrue
WITHIN	Within, IsWithin

# Appendix D: Repository query return types

## Supported query return types

The following table lists the return types generally supported by Spring Data repositories. However, consult the store-specific documentation for the exact list of supported return types, because some listed here might not be supported in a particular store.

**NOTE**      Geospatial types like (`GeoResult`, `GeoResults`, `GeoPage`) are only available for data stores that support geospatial queries.

Table 9. Query return types

Return type	Description
<code>void</code>	Denotes no return value.
Primitives	Java primitives.
Wrapper types	Java wrapper types.
<code>T</code>	An unique entity. Expects the query method to return one result at most. In case no result is found <code>null</code> is returned. More than one result will trigger an <code>IncorrectResultSizeDataAccessException</code> .
<code>Iterator&lt;T&gt;</code>	An <code>Iterator</code> .
<code>Collection&lt;T&gt;</code>	A <code>Collection</code> .
<code>List&lt;T&gt;</code>	A <code>List</code> .
<code>Optional&lt;T&gt;</code>	A Java 8 or Guava <code>Optional</code> . Expects the query method to return one result at most. In case no result is found <code>Optional.empty()/Optional.absent()</code> is returned. More than one result will trigger an <code>IncorrectResultSizeDataAccessException</code> .
<code>Stream&lt;T&gt;</code>	A Java 8 <code>Stream</code> .
<code>Slice</code>	A sized chunk of data with information whether there is more data available. Requires a <code>Pageable</code> method parameter.
<code>Page&lt;T&gt;</code>	A <code>Slice</code> with additional information, e.g. the total number of results. Requires a <code>Pageable</code> method parameter.
<code>GeoResult&lt;T&gt;</code>	A result entry with additional information, e.g. distance to a reference location.
<code>GeoResults&lt;T&gt;</code>	A list of <code>GeoResult&lt;T&gt;</code> with additional information, e.g. average distance to a reference location.
<code>GeoPage&lt;T&gt;</code>	A <code>Page</code> with <code>GeoResult&lt;T&gt;</code> , e.g. average distance to a reference location.

# Appendix E: Frequently asked questions

## Common

*I'd like to get more detailed logging information on what methods are called inside `JpaRepository`, e.g. How can I gain them?*

You can make use of `CustomizableTraceInterceptor` provided by Spring:

```
<bean id="customizableTraceInterceptor" class="
    org.springframework.aop.interceptor.CustomizableTraceInterceptor">
    <property name="enterMessage" value="Entering ${methodName}(${arguments})"/>
    <property name="exitMessage" value="Leaving ${methodName}(): ${returnValue}"/>
</bean>

<aop:config>
    <aop:advisor advice-ref="customizableTraceInterceptor"
        pointcut="execution(public *
org.springframework.data.jpa.repository.JpaRepository+.*(..))"/>
</aop:config>
```

## Infrastructure

*Currently I have implemented a repository layer based on `HibernateDaoSupport`. I create a `SessionFactory` by using Spring's `AnnotationSessionFactoryBean`. How do I get Spring Data repositories working in this environment?*

You have to replace `AnnotationSessionFactoryBean` with the `HibernateJpaSessionFactoryBean` as follows:

*Example 71. Looking up a `SessionFactory` from a `HibernateEntityManagerFactory`*

```
<bean id="sessionFactory" class=
    "org.springframework.orm.jpa.vendor.HibernateJpaSessionFactoryBean">
    <property name="entityManagerFactory" ref="entityManagerFactory"/>
</bean>
```

## Auditing

*I want to use Spring Data JPA auditing capabilities but have my database already set up to set modification and creation date on entities. How to prevent Spring Data from setting the date programmatically.*



Just use the `set-dates` attribute of the `auditing` namespace element to false.

# Appendix F: Glossary

## *AOP*

Aspect oriented programming

## *Commons DBCP*

Commons DataBase Connection Pools - Library of the Apache foundation offering pooling implementations of the DataSource interface.

## *CRUD*

Create, Read, Update, Delete - Basic persistence operations

## *DAO*

Data Access Object - Pattern to separate persisting logic from the object to be persisted

## *Dependency Injection*

Pattern to hand a component's dependency to the component from outside, freeing the component to lookup the dependant itself. For more information see [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dependency\\_Injection](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dependency_Injection).

## *EclipseLink*

Object relational mapper implementing JPA - <http://www.eclipselink.org>

## *Hibernate*

Object relational mapper implementing JPA - <http://www.hibernate.org>

## *JPA*

Java Persistence API

## *Spring*

Java application framework - <http://projects.spring.io/spring-framework>