

Enterprise Programming 1

Lesson 03: JPA

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About these slides

- These slides are just high level overviews of the topics covered in class
- The details are directly in the code comments on the Git repository

Locks

- Example: you read a counter variable from the DB, increment it by 1, and then save it back to the DB
- What if someone (ie, thread/process) modifies the counter *after* you read it, but *before* you write the increment back?
- Need mechanism to have atomic operations
- JPA provides *Optimistic* and *Pessimistic* Locks

Optimistic Locks

- Entity will have a numeric value tagged *@Version*
- Every operation on the entity, version increases
- When writing back a value, check if version has been increased
 - If so, it means someone else did a modification in parallel
- If version mismatches, throw exception, and can try to do operation again
- Optimistic: cheap to do, good for cases in which clashes are rare

Pessimistic Locks

- Handled directly by the DB
- More expensive, as other threads will put on hold until the locks are released when an atomic operation is completed
- Pessimistic: best when it is very likely that there are going to be many concurrent accesses

Threads

- We will go in more details later in the course, but we start using them already in this class
- When code is executed, it will run in a *thread*
- *Threads* are allocated by the OS
- A process can have 1 or more threads
- Each *thread* in a process has its own *method-call-stack*, but share the same *heap*
- Different *threads* can run in parallel on different CPUs, or sequentially on a single one (giving illusion of parallelism)

Thread Handling

- In Java, you can run/stop threads with **java.lang.Thread**
- In general, and especially in JEE/Spring, you will not handle **Thread** directly
 - we do it here just for testing and educational purposes
- A web server will have a *pool* of threads
 - at each incoming HTTP message, one available thread will handle it
 - creating/destroying threads is very expensive (as OS resources), so best to re-use existing ones from a pool

Validation

- How to say that a String in the DB should not be too long?
- How to say that a String should represent a valid email?
- How to say that an Integer should be constrained in a specify range?
- Can have special validation tags on the *@Entity* fields
- Can also have custom constrains

Validation Annotations

- *@NotNull*
- *@Size(min=?, max=?)*
- *@Pattern*
- *@NotBlank*
- *@Email*
- etc.

Reasons for using constraints

1. If something goes wrong, you want a failure as soon as possible, with a clear reason, ie *fail fast* principle
2. Good for non-ambiguous documentation
3. Security, eg, prevent DOS of username fields filled with 10GB long usernames...

JPA Implementations

- *Hibernate* is the most used JPA implementation
- *EclipseLink* is another one
- One role of ORMs is to translate your *EntityManager* and JPQL operations into efficient SQL commands
- That's good for many cases, but you can end up with *inefficient SQL* or *straight up nonsense...*
- Remember: libraries can have bugs, or very “peculiar”, unexpected behaviors...

Git Repository Modules

- *NOTE: most of the explanations will be directly in the code as comments, and not here in the slides*
- **intro/jee/jpa/lock**
- **intro/jee/jpa/validation**
- **intro/jee/jpa/outerjoin**
- Exercises for Lesson 03 (see documentation)