

# JPA with Hibernate 3.0

## Lesson 3-Java Persistence API



# Lesson Objectives

After completing this lesson, participants will be able to understand:

- Java Persistence API
- Working with JPA
- Managing entities using EntityManager





## JPA Overview

Entity Classes

EntityManager

- Persistence Context

EntityManagerFactory

EntityTransaction

Persistence Unit

- persistence.xml

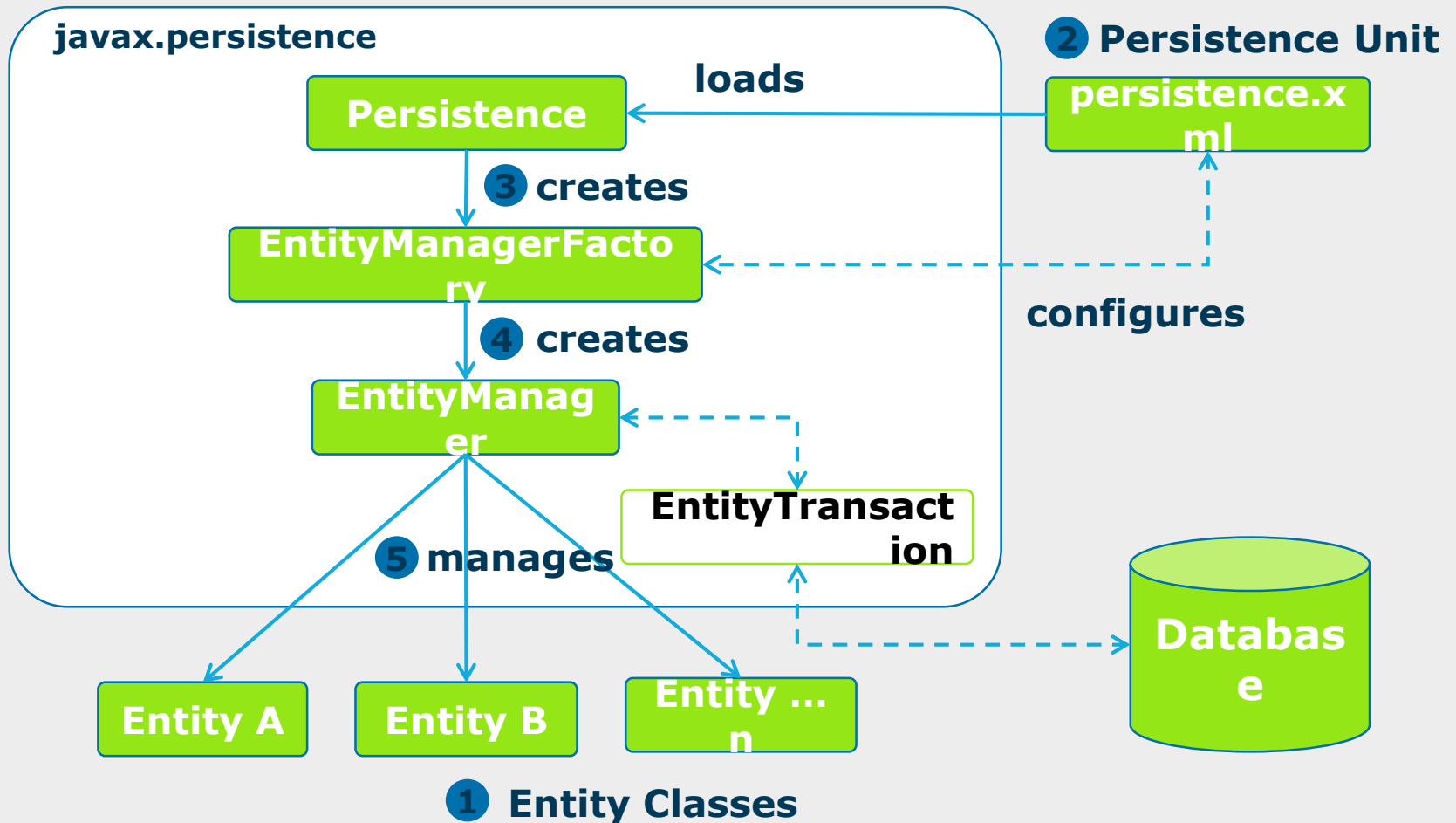
Java Persistence Query Language (JPQL)

- Query



### 3.2: Working with JPA

## Working with JPA





## Creating Entity Classes

Java POJO classes can be made entity via either one of the following way:

- XML configuration (orm.xml)
- Annotations

A single xml file i.e. orm.xml is required to map entire set of entity classes within an application.

In case of Annotations, it should be marked in individual classes.

### **@Entity**

```
public class Student implements Serializable {
```

### **@Id**

```
    private int studentId;
```

```
    private String name;
```

```
    //getters and setters
```

```
}
```



## Entity Annotations

### Mandatory Annotations

- @Entity
- @Id

### Few more Annotations

- @GeneratedValue
- @Table
- @Column
- @Transient

#### **@Entity**

**@Table**(name="student\_masters")

public class Student implements Serializable {

**@Id**

**@GeneratedValue**(strategy=GenerationType.  
    AUTO)

**@Column**(name = "stud\_id")

    private int studentId;

    private String name;



## Persistence Configuration

JPA persistence configuration is done with an XML file called “persistence.xml” which contains information about how to connect to the underlying database.

```
<persistence xmlns="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/persistence"
    xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
    xsi:schemaLocation="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/persistence
http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/persistence/persistence\_2\_0.xsd
    version="2.0">
    <persistence-unit name="unit-name ">
        <provider> <!-- JPA provider name like hibernate-->
    </provider>
        <properties> <!-- Database properties --> </properties>
    </persistence-unit>
</persistence>
```



## Obtaining Entity Manager

An EntityManager is responsible for managing entities. Below are the steps to create instance of EntityManager.

- Create EntityManagerFactory by using the Persistence class
- Call createEntityManager() on an EntityManagerFactory.

```
EntityManagerFactory emf =  
Persistence.createEntityManagerFactory(name);  
EntityManager em = emf.createEntityManager();
```





## Working with Entity Manager

The EntityManager interface is providing the API for interacting with the Entity.

- Creates and removes persistent entity instances
- Finds entities by their primary key
- Allows for data querying
- Interacts with the persistence context

Following are some of the methods of EntityManager

Task	EntityManager method
Save new/detached entity	<code>persist(entity-instance)</code>
Update state of entity	<code>merge(entity-instance)</code>
Remove entity	<code>remove(entity-instance)</code>
Search for entity	<code>find(class,idvalue)</code>



## Persisting entity with Entity Manager

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    EntityManagerFactory factory =  
        Persistence.createEntityManagerFactory("JPA-PU");  
    EntityManager em = factory.createEntityManager();  
    em.getTransaction().begin();  
    Student student = new Student();  
    student.setName("John");  
    em.persist(student);  
    em.getTransaction().commit();  
    em.close();  
    factory.close();  
}
```

### @Entity

```
public class Student implements  
    Serializable {  
    @Id  
    private int studentId;  
    private String name;  
}
```



## 3.2: Working with JPA Demo

### JPAS Starter Demo





## Entity CRUD with Entity Manager

```
public Student getStudentById(int id) {  
    Student student = entityManager.find(Student.class, id);  
    return student;  
}  
  
public void addStudent(Student student) {  
    entityManager.persist(student);  
}  
  
public void removeStudent(Student student) {  
    entityManager.remove(student);  
}  
  
public void updateStudent(Student student) {  
    entityManager.merge(student);  
}
```

### @Entity

```
public class Student impl....  
{  
      
    @Id  
    private int studentId;  
    private String name;  
}
```

## 3.2: Working with JPA Demo



### JPACrudOperations Demo



# Lab



## Lab 1



# Summary



In this lesson, you have learned about:

- Setting up JPA in an application
- Configuring database with JPA
- Entity operations using EntityManager





## Review Question

Question 1: Which of the following method/s is/are used to complete the transaction?

- Option 1: `EntityManager.commit()`
- Option 2: `EntityManager.getTransaction().commit()`
- Option 3: `EntityManager.getTransaction().rollback()`
- Option 4: All of above

Question 2: Persistence configuration file "persistence.xml" must be saved under META-INF folder.

- True/False

