

TerraMeta Software, Inc.

Plasma Quick Start MySql (POJO)

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# **Introduction**

This step-by-step guide uses only annotated Java (POJO) objects as the source of schema or metadata. It shows how to build a Maven project which generates a simple MySql data model with 2 tables which inserts, queries and prints test data from MySql. It requires basic knowledge of the Java programing language, Apache Maven, MySql Server administration and assumes the following software install prerequisites.

* Java JDK 1.7 or Above
* Maven 3.x or Above
* MySql Server 5.5 or Above

See <https://github.com/cloudgraph/cloudgraph-examples-quickstart> for working examples which accomplany this guide.

# **Plasma Quick Start MySql (POJO)**

## **Add Plasma Dependencies**

Add the following dependency to your Maven project to get started.

<dependency>

<groupId>org.terrameta</groupId>

<artifactId>plasma-core</artifactId>

<version>2.0.1</version>

</dependency>

## **Create Entity POJOs**

Next create a classic “Person-Org” data model using just Java POJO’s. Create 4 Java enumeration classes annotated as below in a Java package called **examples.quickstart.mysql.pojo***. (Note: Enumerations rather than Java classes are annotated to facilitate reuse across multiple code generation and metadata integration contexts. Your metadata is too valuable to relegate to a single context)*

The annotations capture typical structural metadata elements.

* Types and Aliases profiding logical / physical name isolation. See [Type](http://plasma-framework.github.io/plasma/apidocs/org/plasma/sdo/annotation/Type.html), [Alias](http://plasma-framework.github.io/plasma/apidocs/org/plasma/sdo/annotation/Alias.html).
* Data Types. See [DataProperty](http://plasma-framework.github.io/plasma/apidocs/org/plasma/sdo/annotation/DataProperty.html), [ReferenceProperty](http://plasma-framework.github.io/plasma/apidocs/org/plasma/sdo/annotation/ReferenceProperty.html).
* Cardinalities, Nullability and Visibility. See [DataProperty](http://plasma-framework.github.io/plasma/apidocs/org/plasma/sdo/annotation/DataProperty.html), [ReferenceProperty](http://plasma-framework.github.io/plasma/apidocs/org/plasma/sdo/annotation/ReferenceProperty.html).
* Constraints. See [ValueConstraint](http://plasma-framework.github.io/plasma/apidocs/org/plasma/sdo/annotation/ValueConstraint.html), [EnumerationConstraint](http://plasma-framework.github.io/plasma/apidocs/org/plasma/sdo/annotation/EnumerationConstraint.html).
* Inheritance relationships (multiple inheritance is supported). See [Type](http://plasma-framework.github.io/plasma/apidocs/org/plasma/sdo/annotation/Type.html).
* Associations between entities. See [ReferenceProperty](http://plasma-framework.github.io/plasma/apidocs/org/plasma/sdo/annotation/ReferenceProperty.html).
* Enumerations as Domain Value Lists. See [Enumeration](http://plasma-framework.github.io/plasma/apidocs/org/plasma/sdo/annotation/Enumeration.html).

Enumeration 1 – OrgCat.java

**import** org.plasma.sdo.annotation.Alias;

**import** org.plasma.sdo.annotation.Enumeration;

@Enumeration(name = "OrgCat")

**public** **enum** OrgCat {

@Alias(physicalName = "N")

***nonprofit***,

@Alias(physicalName = "G")

***government***,

@Alias(physicalName = "R")

***retail***,

@Alias(physicalName = "W")

***wholesale***

}

Entity 1 – Party.java

@Type(name = "Party", isAbstract = **true**)

**public** **enum** Party {

@Alias(physicalName = "CRTD\_DT")

@DataProperty(dataType = DataType.***Date***, isNullable = **false**)

***createdDate***

}

Entity 2 – Person.java

@Alias(physicalName = "PERSON")

@Type(superTypes = { Party.**class** })

**public** **enum** Person {

@Key(type = KeyType.***primary***)

@ValueConstraint(maxLength = "36")

@Alias(physicalName = "FN")

@DataProperty(dataType = DataType.***String***, isNullable = **false**)

***firstName***,

@Key(type = KeyType.***primary***)

@ValueConstraint(maxLength = "36")

@Alias(physicalName = "LN")

@DataProperty(dataType = DataType.***String***, isNullable = **false**)

***lastName***,

@ValueConstraint(totalDigits = "3")

@Alias(physicalName = "AGE")

@DataProperty(dataType = DataType.***Int***)

***age***,

@Alias(physicalName = "DOB")

@DataProperty(dataType = DataType.***Date***)

***dateOfBirth***,

@Alias(physicalName = "EMP")

@ReferenceProperty(targetClass = Organization.**class**, targetProperty = "employee")

***employer***;

}

Entity 3 – Organization.java

@Alias(physicalName = "ORG")

@Type(superTypes = { Party.**class** })

**public** **enum** Organization {

@Key(type = KeyType.***primary***)

@ValueConstraint(maxLength = "36")

@Alias(physicalName = "NAME")

@DataProperty(dataType = DataType.***String***, isNullable = **false**)

***name***,

@EnumConstraint(targetEnum = OrgCat.**class**)

@Alias(physicalName = "ORG\_CAT")

@DataProperty(dataType = DataType.***String***, isNullable = **false**)

***category***,

@Alias(physicalName = "PARENT")

@ReferenceProperty(isNullable = **true**, isMany = **false**, targetClass = Organization.**class**, targetProperty = "child")

***parent***,

@Alias(physicalName = "CHILD")

@ReferenceProperty(isNullable = **true**, isMany = **true**, targetClass = Organization.**class**, targetProperty = "parent")

***child***,

@Alias(physicalName = "EMPLOYEE")

@ReferenceProperty(isNullable = **true**, isMany = **true**, targetClass = Person.**class**, targetProperty = "employer")

***employee***;

}

## **Create Namespace POJO**

In the same package as the above POJOs, create a file called package\_info.java with the below annotates. These annotations associate the entities we created previously with a common namespace and data access context. For more information on applying annotations to package\_into.java see <https://www.intertech.com/Blog/whats-package-info-java-for>

@Alias(physicalName = "HR")

@Namespace(uri = "http://cloudgraph-quickstart-pojo/humanresources")

@NamespaceProvisioning(rootPackageName = "quickstart.pojo.model")

@NamespaceService(storeType = DataStoreType.RDBMS,

providerName = DataAccessProviderName.JDBC,

properties = {

"org.plasma.sdo.access.provider.jdbc.ConnectionURL=jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/hr?autoReconnect=true",

"org.plasma.sdo.access.provider.jdbc.ConnectionUserName=root",

"org.plasma.sdo.access.provider.jdbc.ConnectionPassword=yourpassword",

"org.plasma.sdo.access.provider.jdbc.ConnectionDriverName=com.mysql.jdbc.Driver",

"org.plasma.sdo.access.provider.jdbc.ConnectionProviderName=examples.quickstart.DBCPConnectionPoolProvider",

"org.plasma.sdo.access.provider.jdbc.ConnectionPoolMinSize=1",

"org.plasma.sdo.access.provider.jdbc.ConnectionPoolMaxSize=10",

"org.apache.commons.dbcp.validationQuery=SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM person",

"org.apache.commons.dbcp.testOnBorrow=false",

"org.apache.commons.dbcp.testOnReturn=false",

"org.apache.commons.dbcp.maxWait=30000",

"org.apache.commons.dbcp.testWhileIdle=false",

"org.apache.commons.dbcp.timeBetweenEvictionRunsMillis=30000",

"org.apache.commons.dbcp.minEvictableIdleTimeMillis=40000"

})

**package** examples.quickstart.pojo;

**import** org.plasma.runtime.annotation.NamespaceService;

**import** org.plasma.runtime.annotation.NamespaceProvisioning;

**import** org.plasma.sdo.annotation.Namespace;

**import** org.plasma.sdo.annotation.Alias;

**import** org.plasma.runtime.DataAccessProviderName;

**import** org.plasma.runtime.DataStoreType;

Namespace 1 – package\_info.java

## **Add Plasma Maven Plugin**

Add the Plasma Maven Plugin with 3 executions which generate data access and query (DSL) classes as well as a schema for MySql. See below Plasma Maven Plugin Configuration for complete listing.

See <https://github.com/cloudgraph/cloudgraph-examples-quickstart> for working examples which accomplany this guide.

## **Generate Source and DDL**

After adding the plugin and 3 executions type:

maven generate-sources

The generated data access source code should appear under target/generated-sources/quickstart.pojo.model which is the package we specified in @NamespaceProvisioning on the namespace. Look in target/ddl/mysql-create.sql. Notice the OrgCat enumeration was used to generate a MySql check constraint in the HR.ORG table. Plasma supports full round-trip engineering of enumerations across all metadata contexts.

CREATE SCHEMA HR;

CREATE TABLE HR.PERSON ( CRTD\_DT DATE NOT NULL, AGE INT, EMP VARCHAR(255), DOB DATE, FN VARCHAR(36) NOT NULL, LN VARCHAR(36) NOT NULL, PRIMARY KEY (FN, LN ) );

CREATE TABLE HR.ORG ( CRTD\_DT DATE NOT NULL, PARENT VARCHAR(255), NAME VARCHAR(36) NOT NULL, ORG\_CAT ENUM('N', 'G', 'R', 'W') NOT NULL, PRIMARY KEY (NAME ) );

ALTER TABLE HR.PERSON ADD CONSTRAINT FK\_PERSON1 FOREIGN KEY ( EMP ) REFERENCES HR.ORG ( NAME );

ALTER TABLE HR.ORG ADD CONSTRAINT FK\_ORG1 FOREIGN KEY ( PARENT ) REFERENCES HR.ORG ( NAME );

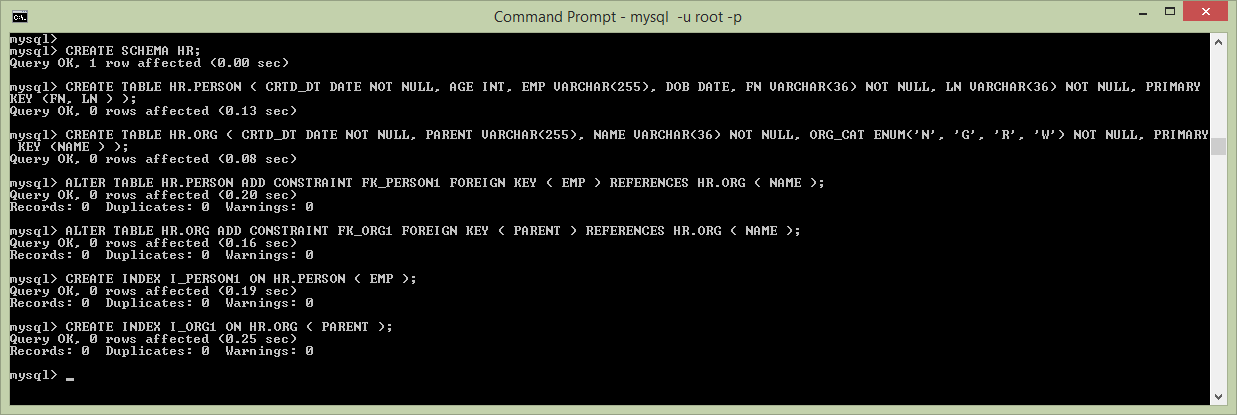
CREATE INDEX I\_PERSON1 ON HR.PERSON ( EMP );

CREATE INDEX I\_ORG1 ON HR.ORG ( PARENT );

Figure 1 – Generated DDL

Now before we can insert or query data, we need to populate MySql with a schema. Using the above schema, or the one generated at target/ddl/mysql-create.sql paste or load the schema into MySql.

Figure 2 – Populate MySql with Schema



## **Add Run Time Dependencies**

Next, add the following additional dependencies to your Maven project, including an RDBMS data access service provider (CloudGraph RDB), the MySql client and a connection pooling library, DBCP.

<dependency>

<groupId>org.cloudgraph</groupId>

<artifactId>cloudgraph-rdb</artifactId>

<version>1.0.8</version>

<exclusions>

<exclusion>

<artifactId>cloudgraph-mapreduce</artifactId>

<groupId>org.cloudgraph</groupId>

</exclusion>

</exclusions

</dependency>

<dependency>

<groupId>mysql</groupId>

<artifactId>mysql-connector-java</artifactId>

<version>5.1.23</version>

</dependency>

<dependency>

<groupId>commons-dbcp</groupId>

<artifactId>commons-dbcp</artifactId>

<version>1.4</version>

</dependency>

## **Insert and Query MySql Data**

And finally create a class as below which inserts 2 organizations (parent and child) with a single employee under the child. The example then queries for the “graph” traversing the foreign key refrences from the person (as a root) back to the employer organization and then the parent organization. Then final y the example prints the serialized result graph as formatted XML for easy visualization and debugging. The final output should look like the below XML example. See <https://github.com/cloudgraph/cloudgraph-examples-quickstart> for working examples which accomplany this guide.

Figure 3 – Result Graph, Serialized as XML

<ns1:Person xmlns:ns1=*"http://cloudgraph-quickstart-pojo/humanresources"* xmlns:xs=*"http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"*

firstName=*"Mark"* lastName=*"Hamburg (097161)"* age=*"55"* createdDate=*"2017-10-06T07:00:00"*>

<employer name=*"Best Buy Sales (097161)"*>

<parent name=*"Best Buy Corporation Inc. (097161)"* category=*"R"*></parent>

</employer>

</ns1:Person>

Figure 4 – Inser/Query MySql Data

**package** examples.quickstart;

**import** java.io.IOException;

**import** java.util.Date;

**import** org.plasma.runtime.\*;

**import** org.plasma.sdo.\*;

**import** org.plasma.sdo.access.client.\*;

**import** org.plasma.sdo.helper.\*;

**import** quickstart.pojo.model.\*;

**import** quickstart.pojo.model.query.QPerson;

**import** commonj.sdo.\*;

**public** **class** ExampleRunner {

**public** **static** PlasmaDataGraph runExample() **throws** IOException {

SDODataAccessClient client = **new** SDODataAccessClient(**new** PojoDataAccessClient(

DataAccessProviderName.***JDBC***));

DataGraph dataGraph = PlasmaDataFactory.*INSTANCE*.createDataGraph();

dataGraph.getChangeSummary().beginLogging();

Type rootType = PlasmaTypeHelper.*INSTANCE*.getType(Organization.**class**);

String randomSuffix = String.*valueOf*(System.*nanoTime*()).substring(10);

Organization org = (Organization) dataGraph.createRootObject(rootType);

org.setName("Best Buy Corporation Inc. (" + randomSuffix + ")");

org.setCategory(OrgCat.***RETAIL***.getInstanceName());

org.setCreatedDate(**new** Date());

Organization child = org.createChild();

child.setName("Best Buy Sales (" + randomSuffix + ")");

child.setCategory(OrgCat.***RETAIL***.getInstanceName());

child.setCreatedDate(**new** Date());

Person pers = child.createEmployee();

pers.setFirstName("Mark");

pers.setLastName("Hamburg (" + randomSuffix + ")");

pers.setAge(55);

pers.setCreatedDate(**new** Date());

client.commit(dataGraph, ExampleRunner.**class**.getSimpleName());

QPerson query = QPerson.*newQuery*();

query.select(query.wildcard())

.select(query.employer().name())

.select(query.employer().parent().name())

.select(query.employer().parent().category());

query.where(query.firstName().eq("Mark").and(query.lastName().like("Ham\*")));

DataGraph[] results = client.find(query);

**return** (PlasmaDataGraph) results[0];

}

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

**try** {

PlasmaDataGraph graph = *runExample*();

System.***out***.println(graph.asXml());

} **catch** (IOException e) {

e.printStackTrace();

}

}

See <https://github.com/cloudgraph/cloudgraph-examples-quickstart> for working examples which accomplany this guide.

# Plasma Maven Plugin Configuration

Below is the Maven plugin listing referenced about which is needed for generation of data access source code and DDL. See <https://github.com/cloudgraph/cloudgraph-examples-quickstart> for working examples which accomplany this guide.

<plugin>

<groupId>org.terrameta</groupId>

<artifactId>plasma-maven-plugin</artifactId>

<version>2.0.0</version>

<dependencies>

<dependency>

<groupId>org.terrameta</groupId>

<artifactId>plasma-core</artifactId>

<version>2.0.1</version>

</dependency>

<dependency>

<groupId>org.cloudgraph</groupId>

<artifactId>cloudgraph-rdb</artifactId>

<version>1.0.8</version>

</dependency>

</dependencies>

<executions>

<execution>

<id>sdo-create</id>

<configuration>

<action>create</action>

<dialect>java</dialect>

<additionalClasspathElements>

<param>${basedir}/target/classes</param>

</additionalClasspathElements>

<outputDirectory>${basedir}/target/generated-sources/java</outputDirectory>

</configuration>

<goals>

<goal>sdo</goal>

</goals>

</execution>

<execution>

<id>dsl-create</id>

<configuration>

<action>create</action>

<dialect>java</dialect>

<additionalClasspathElements>

<param>${basedir}/target/classes</param>

</additionalClasspathElements>

<outputDirectory>${basedir}/target/generated-sources/java</outputDirectory>

</configuration>

<goals>

<goal>dsl</goal>

</goals>

</execution>

<execution>

<id>ddl-create-mysql</id>

<configuration>

<action>create</action>

<dialect>mysql</dialect>

<additionalClasspathElements>

<param>${basedir}/target/classes</param>

</additionalClasspathElements>

<outputDirectory>${basedir}/target/ddl</outputDirectory>

<outputFile>mysql-create.sql</outputFile>

</configuration>

<goals>

<goal>rdb</goal>

</goals>

</execution>

</executions>

</plugin>

.

# Maven Compiler Plugin Configuration

We use 2 executions in the compiler plugin because the annotation discovery for your annotated Java requires COMPILED classes. The compiled annotated classes are first used at generate-sources phase, then for several later Maven phases. An alternative to this "trick" is to isolated your annotated classes in a separate compiled Maven module, then perform the code generation in a second module which depends on the first. See <https://github.com/cloudgraph/cloudgraph-examples-quickstart> for working examples which accomplany this guide.

<plugin>

<groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins</groupId>

<artifactId>maven-compiler-plugin</artifactId>

<version>2.3.2</version>

<configuration>

<source>1.7</source>

<target>1.7</target>

<encoding>UTF-8</encoding>

</configuration>

<executions>

<execution>

<id>default-compile</id>

<phase>generate-sources</phase>

<configuration>

<excludes>

<exclude>\*\*/generated-sources/\*</exclude>

<exclude>\*\*/examples/quickstart/\*</exclude>

</excludes>

</configuration>

</execution>

<execution>

<id>compile-generated</id>

<phase>compile</phase>

<goals>

<goal>compile</goal>

</goals>

<configuration>

</configuration>

</execution>

</executions>

</plugin>