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# Chapter 1. Advanced Usage

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## Simultaneous engines

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Sometimes applications will contain more than one *NoSQL* engine, for example some parts of your model will be expressed better as a graph ( Neo4J for example), but other parts will be more natural in a column way (for example using Cassandra ). **NoSQLUnit** supports this kind of scenarios by providing in integration tests a way to not load all datasets into one system, but choosing which datasets are stored in each backend.

For declaring more than one engine, you must give a name to each database *Rule* using `connectionIdentifier()` method in configuration instance.

### Example 1.1. Given a name database rule

```
@Rule
public MongoDbRule remoteMongoDbRule1 = new MongoDbRule(mongoDb()
    .databaseName("test").connectionIdentifier
```

And also you need to provide an identified dataset for each engine, by using `withSelectiveLocations` attribute of `@UsingDataSet` annotation. You must set up the pair "named connection" / datasets.

### Example 1.2. Selective dataset example

```
@UsingDataSet(withSelectiveLocations =
    { @Selective(identifier = "one", locations = "test3") },
    loadStrategy = LoadStrategyEnum.REFRESH)
```

In example we are refreshing database declared on previous example with data located at `test3` file.

Also works in expectations annotation:

### Example 1.3. Selective expectation example

```
@ShouldMatchDataSet(withSelectiveMatcher =
    { @SelectiveMatcher(identifier = "one", location = "test3")
    })
```

When you use more than one engine at a time you should take under consideration next rules:

- If location attribute is set, it will use it and will ignore `withSelectiveMatcher` attribute data. Location data is populated through all registered systems.
- If location is not set, then system tries to insert data defined in `withSelectiveMatcher` attribute to each backend.

- If `withSelectiveMatcher` attribute is not set, then default strategy (explained in section) is taken. Note that default strategy will replicate all datasets to defined engines.

You can also use the same approach for inserting data into same engine but in different databases. If you have one `MongoDb` instance with two databases, you can also write tests for both databases at one time. For example:

### Example 1.4. Multiple connections example

```
@Rule
public MongoDbRule remoteMongoDbRule1 = new MongoDbRule(mongoDb()
    .databaseName("test").connectionIdentifier("one").build(), this);

@Rule
public MongoDbRule remoteMongoDbRule2 = new MongoDbRule(mongoDb()
    .databaseName("test2").connectionIdentifier("two").build(), this);

@Test
@UsingDataSet(withSelectiveLocations = {
    @Selective(identifier = "one", locations = "json.test"),
    @Selective(identifier = "two", locations = "json3.test") },
    loadStrategy = LoadStrategyEnum.CLEAN_INSERT)
public void my_test() {...}
```

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## Support for JSR-330

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**NoSQLUnit** supports two annotations of JSR-330 aka Dependency Injection for Java. Concretely `@Inject` and `@Named` annotations.

During test execution you may need to access underlying class used to load and assert data to execute extra operations to backend. **NoSQLUnit** will inspect `@Inject` annotations of test fields, and try to set own driver to attribute. For example in case of `MongoDb`, `com.mongodb.Mongo` instance will be injected.

### Example 1.5. Injection example

```
@Rule
public MongoDbRule remoteMongoDbRule1 = new MongoDbRule(mongoDb()
    .databaseName("test").build(), this);

@Inject
private Mongo mongo;
```

### Warning

Note that in example we are setting `this` as second parameter to the Rule.

But if you are using more than one engine at same time (see chapter) you need a way to distinguish each connection. For fixing this problem, you must use `@Named` annotation by putting the identifier given in configuration instance. For example:

### Example 1.6. Named injection example

```
@Rule
public MongoDBRule remoteMongoDbRule1 = new MongoDBRule(mongoDb()
    .databaseName("test").connectionIdentifier("one").build() ,this);

@Rule
public MongoDBRule remoteMongoDbRule2 = new MongoDBRule(mongoDb()
    .databaseName("test2").connectionIdentifier("two").build() ,this);

@Named("one")
@Inject
private Mongo mongo1;

@Named("two")
@Inject
private Mongo mongo2;
```