

MORULE 12 ENTITY BEANS



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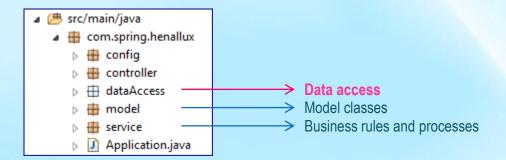
- Entity Bean
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- Server-side component representing persistent data maintained in a database
- The link between the application and the database
- Entity beans mirror the data model
 - Each entity bean (or entity class) is the mirror of one table
 - ⇒ Access these entities rather than directly accessing the DB

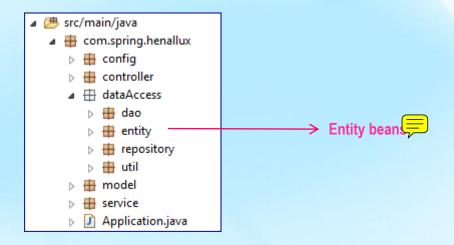


Structure of the application including data access



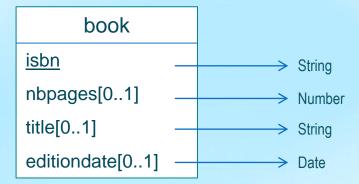


Create entity package in dataAccess package





▶ E.g, The MySQL *Book* table





100	Table Name:	book	Schema:	bookdb	*
	Collation:	utf8 - default collation	Engine:	InnoDB	~
	Comments:				^
Column Name isbn nbpages title editiondate		Datatype PK N VARCHAR(20) INT(6) VARCHAR(100) DATE		N UN ZF AI Default N UN ZF AI Default NULL NULL NULL	
		REATE TABLE 'book' ('isbn' varchar(20) NOT N 'nbpages' int(6) DEFAULT 'title' varchar(100) DEF	NULL, AULT NULI	-,	

PRIMARY KEY (`isbn`)

ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8;



- A Entity Bean (or Entity class) is a POJO with
 - @Entity annotation
 - No-argument default constructor
 - But may have other constructors
 - Private persistent properties
 - Accessed through public getters and setters
 - Neither the class nor its methods nor its persistent instance variables declared final
 - The class declared Serializable if entities are transferred
 - E.g. through remote call



Entity Bean Annotations

- Annotation on Entity class
 - **@Entity**
 - @Table: table in the database corresponding to the entity class
 - name attribute
- ▶ If no @Table
 - The table name will be the class name



Entity Bean Annotations

- Annotation on instance variable (property)
 - @Id: identifier
 - @Column : column of the table corresponding to the property
 - name attribute



Entity Bean Annotations

▶ E.g,

```
import javax.persistence.*;

@Entity
@Table(name="book")
public class BookEntity {

    @Id
    @Column(name="isbn")
    private String isbn;

    @Column(name="title")
    private String title;

    @Column(name="nbpages")
    private Integer nbPages;

    @Column(name="editiondate")
    private java.util.Date editionDate;
```

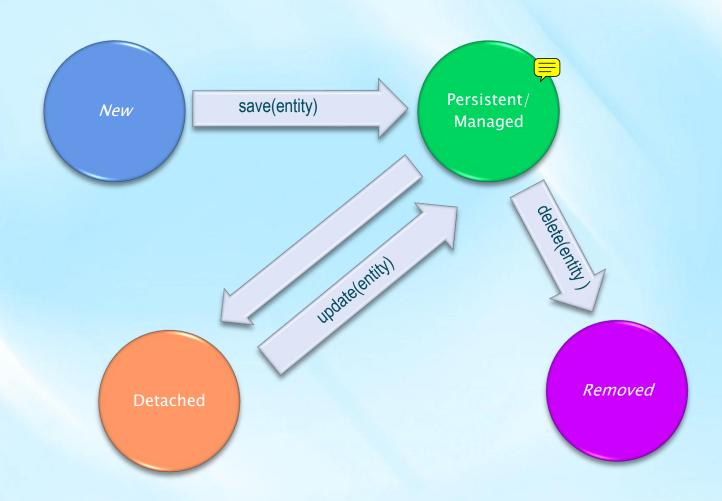


Entity Bean States

- Entity instances are managed by invoking operations on them
- Entity instances are in one of four states
 - New (transient)
 - Persistent (Managed)
 - Detached
 - Removed



Entity Bean States





Entity Bean States

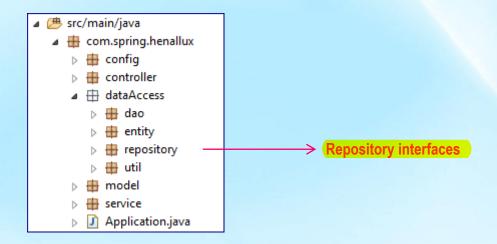
- New (transient)
 - New entity instances created (after call of the new operator)
 - New entity instance not mapped to any database table row
- Managed (persistent)
 - After call of the save method
 - Entity instance associated with database table row
- Detached
 - Entity instances manipulated by the client
 - Entity instances not currently mapped to any database table row
- Removed
 - After call of the delete method
 - Entity instance mapped to a database table row and scheduled for removal from the data store



- Spring Data repository abstraction
 - To significantly reduce the amount of boilerplate code required to implement data access layers for various persistence stores
- Interface created for each entity class containing access methods
 - CRUD
 - To create, locate, modify and delete entities in the database



Create repository package in dataAccess package





Interface générique

- Create an interface extending JpaRepository<7,ID>
 - org.springframework.data.jpa.repository.JpaRepository
- Arguments
 - T: The entity class to manage
 - ID :The id type of the entity class
- @Repository annotation

```
Les 2 arguments :
T => entity classe
ID => type de l'identifiant
```



▶ E.g,

```
import org.springframework.data.jpa.repository.JpaRepository;
import org.springframework.stereotype.Repository;
import com.spring.henallux.entity.BookEntity;

@Repository
public interface BookRepository extends JpaRepository
BookEntity, String>{
```

▶ N.B. No implementation to write for the repository interface!

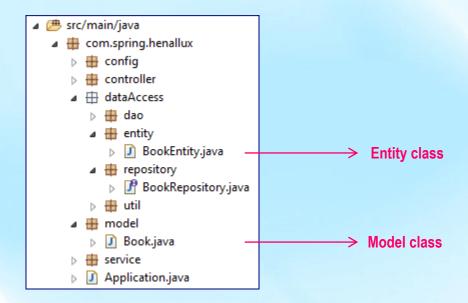


- Some of available methods (no need to implement!)
 - S extends T > S save(S entity) Soit un objet de bookEntity ou une sous classe
 - void delete(T entity)
 - T findOne(ID primaryKey)
 - List<T> findAll() retourne une arrayList
 - Long count() nbr ligne dans la table
 - boolean exists(ID primaryKey)



- In order to be reused in other applications and contexts, model classes should not be dependant of persistence choice
 - E.g, in another application, data could be persisted in xml files instead of relational databases
- ▶ Neither @Table nor @Column annotations on Model classes

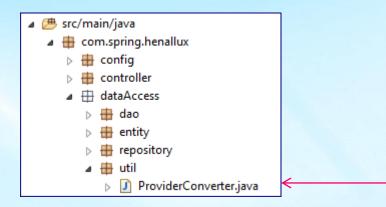






Model classes ≠ Entity classes

- ⇒ Create a *util* package in *dataAccess* package
- Containing Converter classes
 - To convert model objects to entity objects
 - To convert entity objects to model objects
 - Use @Component annotation





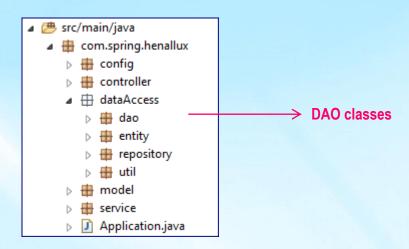
▶ E.g,

```
@Component
public class ProviderConverter {
   public BookEntity bookModeltoBookEntity(Book book) {
        BookEntity bookEntity = new BookEntity();
        bookEntity.setIsbn(book.getIsbn());
        bookEntity.setTitle(book.getTitle());
        bookEntity.setNbPages(book.getNbPages());
        bookEntity.setEditionDate(book.getEditionDate());
        return bookEntity;
   public Book bookEntityToBookModel (BookEntity bookEntity) {
        Book book = new Book();
        book.setIsbn(bookEntity.getIsbn());
        book.setTitle(bookEntity.getTitle());
        book.setNbPages(bookEntity.getNbPages());
        book.setEditionDate(bookEntity.getEditionDate());
        return book:
```



DAO Class

- Create a dao package in dataAccess package
- DAO classes contain methods to persist Model classes
 - Call of corresponding repository
 - Through bean injection
 - Use @Autowired





DAO Class

▶ E.g,

```
public class BookDAO {
   Récupération des référence de ce qui est auto généré par srip
   private BookRepository bookRepository;
   @Autowired
   private ProviderConverter providerConverter;
   public Book save (Book book) {
       BookEntity bookEntity = providerConverter.bookModeltoBookEntity(book)
       bookEntity = bookRepository.save(bookEntity);
       return providerConverter.bookEntityToBookModel(bookEntity);
   public ArrayList<Book> getAllBooks()
        List <BookEntity> bookEntities + bookRepository.findAll();
        ArrayList <Book> books = new ArrayList<>();
        for (BookEntity entity : bookEntities)
        {Book book= providerConverter.bookEntityToBookModel(entity);
        books.add(book);}
        return books:
```

interface



- Additional queries can be generated in repository interface
 - By combining logical keywords and attribute names

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)



Continue

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
REGEX	Regex, MatchesRegex, Matches
STARTING_WITH	StartingWith, IsStartingWith, StartsWith
TRUE	True, IsTrue
WITHIN	Within, IsWithin



▶ E.g,

		The state of the s
And	findByLastnameAndFirstname	where x.lastname = ?1 and x.firstname = ?2
Or	findByLastnameOrFirstname	where x.lastname = ?1 or x.firstname = ?2
Between	findByStartDateBetween	where x.startDate between 1? and ?2
LessThan	findByAgeLessThan	where x.age < ?1
GreaterThan	findByAgeGreaterThan	where x.age > ?1
After	findByStartDateAfter	where x.startDate > ?1
Before	findByStartDateBefore	where x.startDate < ?1
IsNull	findByAgeIsWull	where x.age is null
IsNotNull,NotNull	findByAge(Is)NotNull	where x.age not null
Like	findByFirstnameLike	where x.firstname like ?1
NotLike	findByFirstnameNotLike	where x.firstname not like ?1



► E.g (continue),

OrderBy	findByAgeOrderByLastnameDesc	where x.age = ?1 order by x.lastname desc
Not	findByLastnameNot	where x.lastname <> ?1
In	findByAgeIn(Collection <age> ages)</age>	where x.age in ?1
NotIn	<pre>findByAgeNotIn(Collection<age> age)</age></pre>	where x.age not in ?1
True	findByActiveTrue()	where x.active = true
False	findByActiveFalse()	where x.active = false



► E.g (continue),

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 %)