Adding a Transactional Repository



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Previous Module



Domain model

Book entity

Annotations

Deployment descriptor

- persistence.xml

Mapped to a table



Overview



Understanding repositories

Being transactional

Java Transaction API (JTA)

Basic CRUD operations

Using a query language

Java Persistence API (JPA)



What Is a Repository?

Between the domain and the data layer

Domain: Book entity

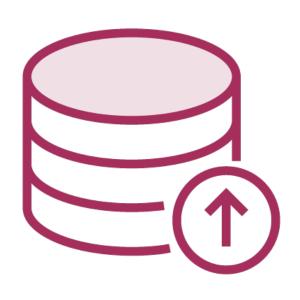
Data layer: Relational database Retrieve books objects from a relational database



Book Repository

```
public class BookRepository {
  public Book find(Long id) { // ... }
  public Book create(Book book) { // ... }
  public void delete(Long id) { // ... }
}
```

What Is the Entity Manager?



Performs database-related operations

Abstraction above JDBC

No SQL statements

CRUD operations through methods

- (C)reate
- (R)ead
- (U)pdate
- (D)elete



Book Repository with JPA

```
public class BookRepository {
 @PersistenceContext(unitName = "bookStorePU")
  private EntityManager em;
  public Book find(Long id)
    return em.find(Book.class, id);
  public Book create(Book book) {
    em.persist(book);
    return book;
  public void delete(Long id)
              em.getReference(Book.class, id));
```

Demo



Create a BookRepository

Implementing CRUD operations

- Find by ID
- Create
- Delete

Using the EntityManager



Querying the Book Entity



Find by identifier

Limiting

Retrieve by criteria

Inherent to relational databases

Structured Query Language (SQL)



What Is Java Persistence Query Language?



Searches against entities

Independent of the underlying database

Query language

Entity or a collection of entities

Syntax is object oriented

Transforms a JPQL query into SQL



JPQL Syntax

```
SELECT <select clause>
FROM <from clause>
[WHERE <where clause>]
[ORDER BY <order by clause>]
[GROUP BY <group by clause>]
[HAVING <having clause>]
<function> AVG, COUNT, MAX, MIN, SUM
<operators> =, >, >=, <, <=, <>, [NOT] BETWEEN, [NOT] IN, [NOT] LIKE
<num exp.> ABS, SQRT, MOD, SIZE, INDEX
<string exp.> CONCAT, SUBSTRING, TRIM, LOWER, UPPER, LENGTH, LOCATE
<date exp.> CURRENT_DATE, CURRENT_TIME, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
```

Book Repository with JPQL

```
public class BookRepository {
 @PersistenceContext(unitName = "bookStorePU")
  private EntityManager em;
 public List<Book> findAll() {
    TypedQuery<Book> query - om createQuery(
                                                            Book.class);
    return query.getResultList();
  public Long countAll() {
    TypedQuery<long> query - cm.createOuery(
           "SELECT COUNT(b) FROM Book b" Long.class);
    return query.getSingleResult(),
```

Demo



Implement JPQL queries

BookRepository

Select all the books ordered by title

Counting the number of books



What Is a Transaction?

Data is crucial

Data is kept in a consistent state

Logical group of operations

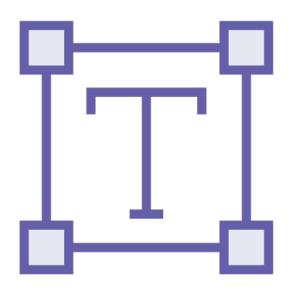
Performed as a single unit of work

Succeed or failed atomically

Java Transaction API



What Is Java Transaction API?



Start, commit and rollback transactions

Resource neutral

Transaction demarcation

Using annotations

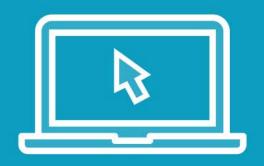
Transaction propagation



Book Repository with JTA

```
@Transactional(SUPPORTS)
public class BookRepository {
 @Transactional(SUPPORTS)
  public Book find(Long id) { ... }
  public List<Book> findAll() { ... }
  public Long countAll() { ... }
 @Transactional
  public Book create(Book book) { ... }
 @Transactional(REQUIRED)
  public void delete(Long id) { ... }
```

Demo



BookRepository

Implement transaction demarcation

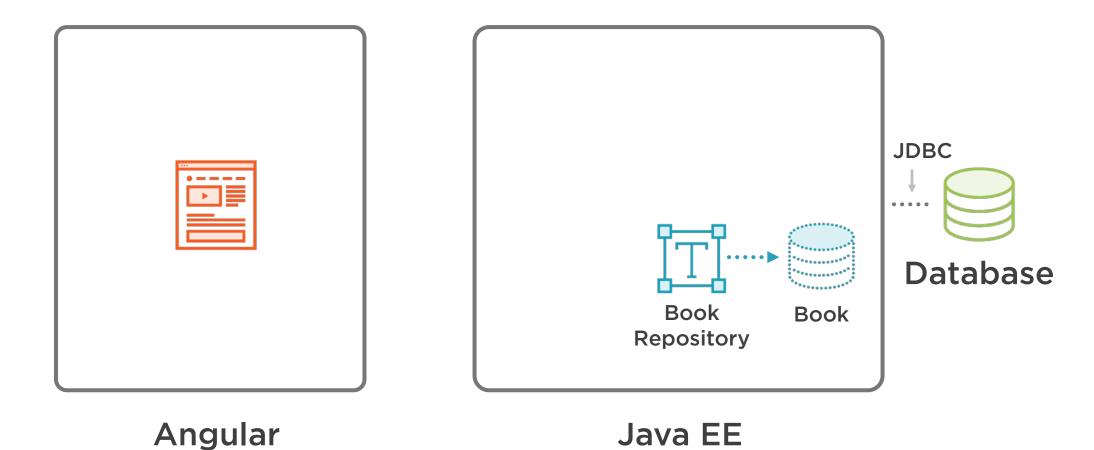
@Transactional

REQUIRED always starts a new transaction

SUPPORTS inherit from caller transaction



Anatomy of the BookStore Application



Summary



EntityManager

CRUD operations

In a single line of code

Java Persistence Query Language

Java Transaction API

Transaction demarcation



Next Module



Test our code

Unit tests

Integration tests

Testing CRUD operations

Testing queries

