Desarrollo de aplicaciones

Repositorios de Información

Introducción

Vamos a adaptar el diseño de SL.TS.TDG_0

Arquitectura:

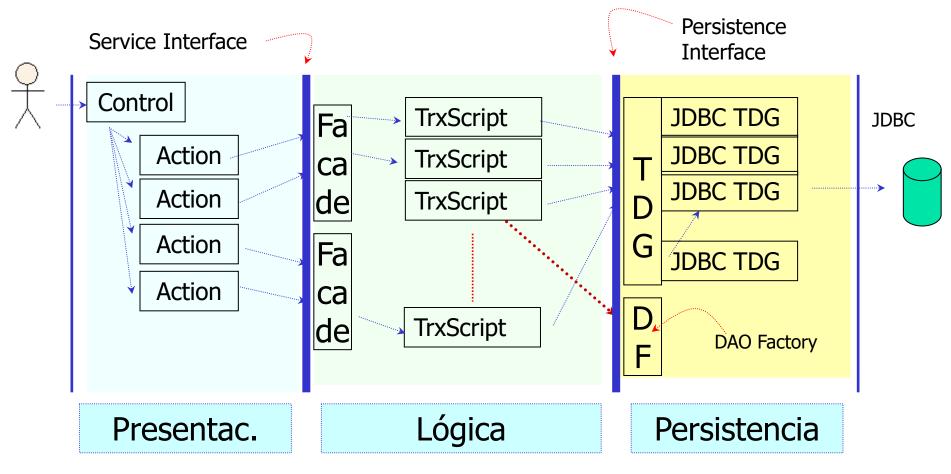
- Capas separadas
- Factorías entre capas
- SQL externalizado
- Transaction Script para la lógica
- TDG para la persistencia



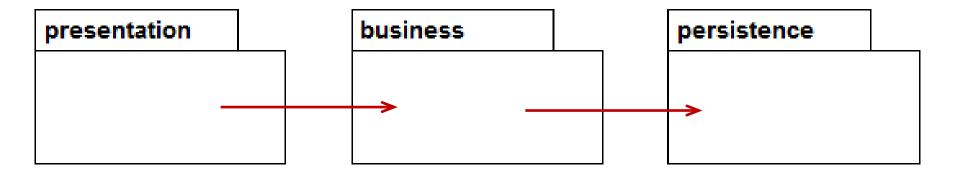
Transaction Script para la lógica



Solución en capas



Dependencias -----



Las dependencias deberían ir hacia los paquetes más importantes

¿persistencia?

La persistencia es un detalle...

Ahora tendremos...

Arquitectura Hexagonal

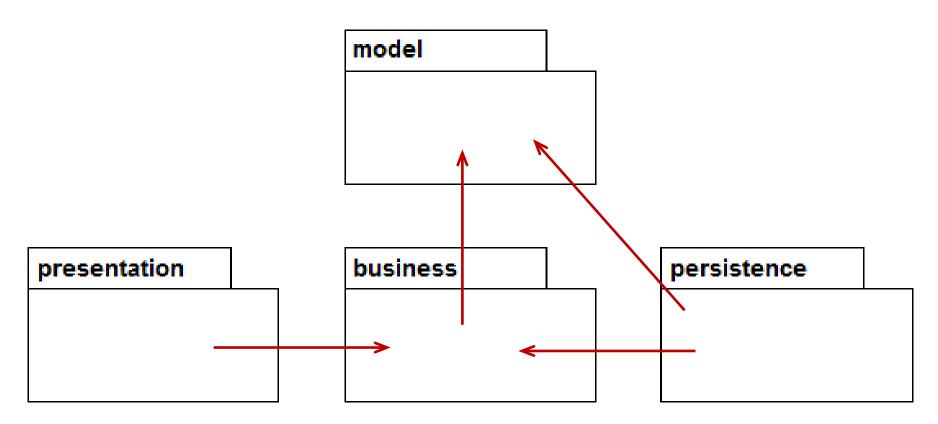
- Lógica en las clases de dominio
- No toda, pero sí la mayor parte y la fundamental
- Servicios en paquete application
 - Los transaction script aligeran, se transforman en comandos (patrón Command)

Ahora tendremos...

El mapeador hace persistencia

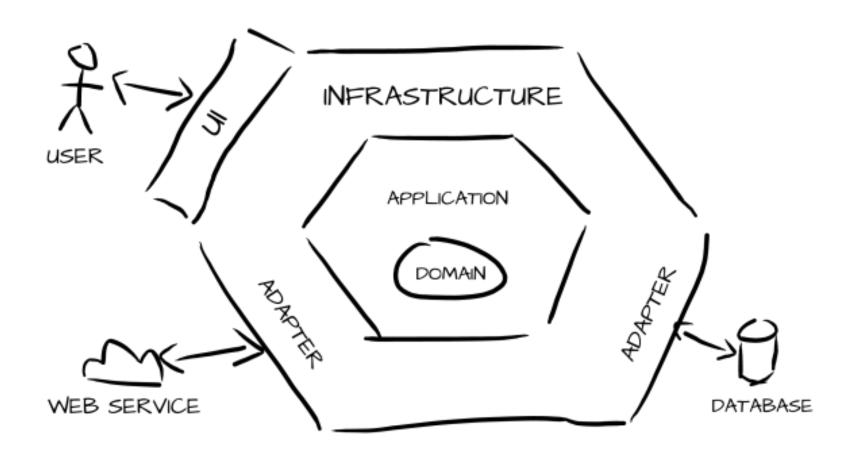
- La capa de persistencia casi desaparece
- Se reduce a métodos de consulta
- Consultas externalizadas en orm.xml

Dependencias -----



El modelo de dominio es el más importante

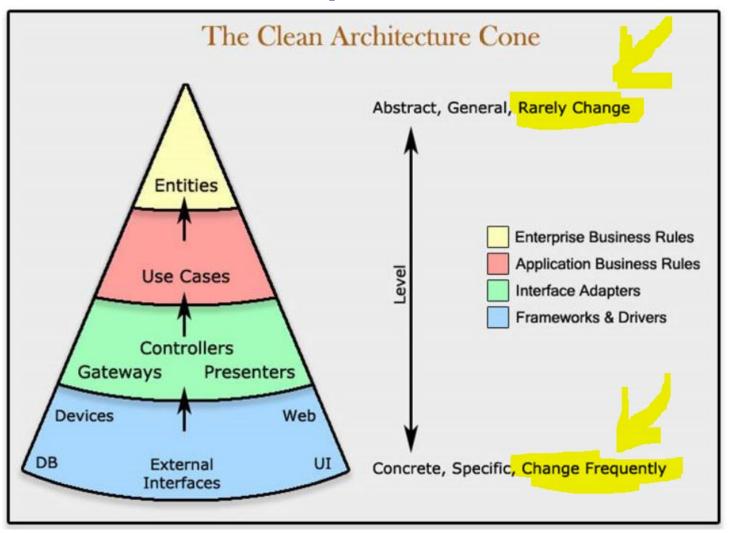
Hexagonal architecture



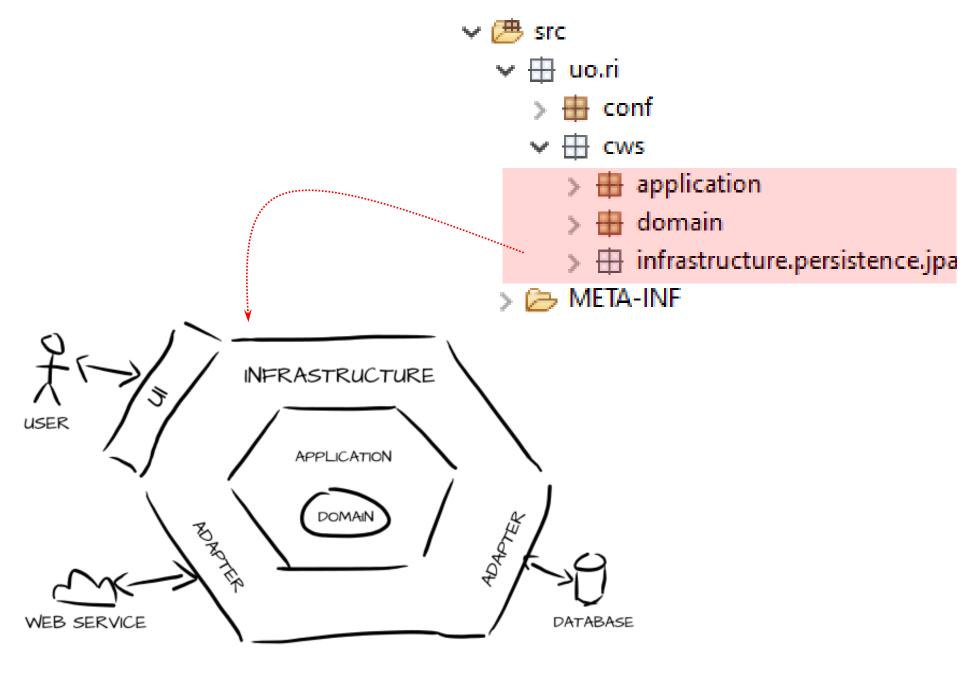
Produce sistemas que son

- Independientes de frameworks
- Testeables
- Independientes de interfaz de usuario
- Independientes de base de datos
- Independientes de agentes externos

Cono de dependencias



Source and credit: https://8thlight.com/blog/uncle-bob/2012/08/13/the-clean-architecture.html
https://www.codingblocks.net/podcast/clean-architecture-make-your-architecture-scream/



Cambios en el diseño

Paquete del dominio

- Paquete supremo
- Sin dependencias de ninguna otra capa

Paquete de aplicación

- Capa de servicios, solo depende de dominio
- Una interfaz por cada caso de uso
- Transaction Script refactorizados → comand
- Lanza BusinessException

Infraestructura, repositorios

- Interfaz de tipo colección
- y consultas

Paquete del dominio

```
JPA Content
                              > 🛋 JUnit 4
                              JRE System Library [JavaSE-1.8]

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                                  > 🖶 conf
                                  > 🏪 application
                                    > 🖶 domain
        Clases del modelo →
                                    infrastructure.persistence.jpa
Configuración del mapeador →
                            > 🍃 META-INF
                              > ) test
```

Application

- application
 - > 🖶 repository
 - v 🖶 service
 - > H client
 - > H invoice
 - - > H crud
- crud Interfaz y dto
 - MechanicCrudService.java
 - > / MechanicDto.java
- v 🆶 mechanic
 - - - > AddMechanic.java
 - > 🚺 DeleteMechanic.java
 - FindAllMechanics.java
 - FindMechanicByld.java
 - > I UpdateMechanic.java
 - ▶ MechanicCrudServiceImpl.java ← Fachada
 - > 🗗 MechanicCrudService.java
 - > 🚺 MechanicDto.java

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- > # conf
- ✓

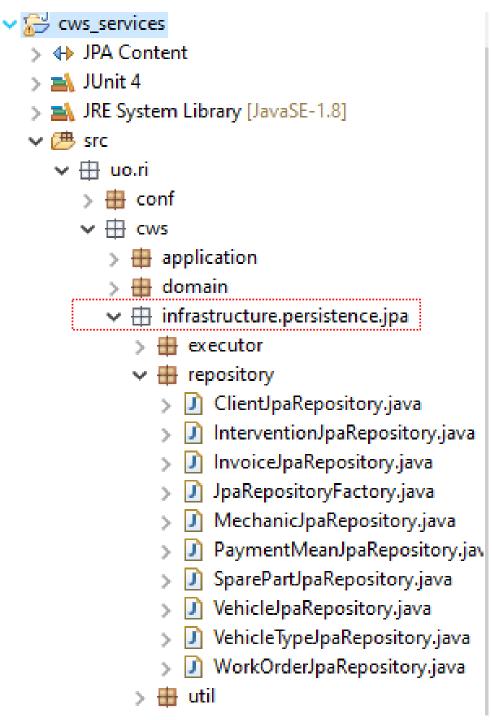
 ☐ cws
 - v 🖶 application
 - > # repository
 - - > 🖶 client
 - > H invoice
 - > 🆶 mechanic
 - > 🖶 sparepart
 - > H vehicle
 - > # vehicletype
 - > 🆶 workorder
 - BusinessException.java
 - BusinessFactory.java
 - -> 🏪 util
 - ServiceFactory.java
 - > 🔠 domain
 - infrastructure.persistence.jpa

Servicios →

← Commands

Paquete infraestructura

Implementación de repositorios para JPA



Interfaces de servicio

Una por cada caso de uso

- Comunicación por DTO
- Lanzan BusinessException
- Uso de Optional

```
MechanicDto addMechanic(MechanicDto mecanico) throws BusinessException;
void deleteMechanic(String idMecanico) throws BusinessException;
void updateMechanic(MechanicDto mechanic) throws BusinessException;
Optional<MechanicDto> findMechanicById(String id) throws BusinessException;
List<MechanicDto> findAllMechanics() throws BusinessException;
```

Patrón DTO Data Transfer Object

- Objetos simples → contenedor de datos
- Usados entre presentación y servicio
- Sólo datos, sin lógica

```
public class ClientDto {
   public String id;
   public Long version;

   public String dni;
   public String name;
   public String surname;
   public String addressStreet;
   public String addressCity;
   public String addressZipcode;
   public String phone;
   public String email;
}
```

```
public class MechanicDto {
   public String id;
   public Long version;

public String dni;
   public String name;
   public String surname;
}
```

TS se convierten en comandos

```
public AddMechanic(String nombre, String apellidos) {
    this.nombre = nombre;
    this.apellidos = apellidos;
}
                                                      En SL.TS.TDG 0
public void execute() {
    try {
        c = Jdbc.getConnection();
        MecanicosGateway db = PersistenceFactory.getMecanicoGateway();
        db.setConnection(c);
        db.save(nombre, apellidos);
    } catch (SQLException e) {
        throw new RuntimeException(e);
    finally {
        Jdbc.close(c);
```

TS se convierten en comandos

```
public AddMechanic(Mecanico mecanico) {
    this.mecanico = mecanico;
public Object execute() {
    EntityManagerFactory emf = Persistence.createEntityManagerFactory("caveatemptor");
    EntityManager em = emf.createEntityManager();
    EntityTransaction trx = em.getTransaction();
    em.persist( mecanico );
                                                        Con modelo de dominio
    trx.commit();
    em.close();
                                      public AddMechanic(MechanicDto mechanic) {
                                         this.dto = mechanic:
    return null:
                                     @Override
                                     public MechanicDto execute() throws BusinessException {
                                         checkValidData( dto );
                                         checkNotRepeatedDni( dto.dni );
                                         Mechanic m = new Mechanic(dto.dni, dto.name, dto.surname);
                                         repository.add( m );
                                         dto.id = m.getId();
                                         return dto:
```

```
---> |public class CreateInvoiceFor {
```

← En SL.TS.TDG_0

Ejemplo crear factura

Con modelo de dominio

```
public class CreateInvoiceFor implements Command<InvoiceDto> {
   private List<Long> idsAveria;
    private AveriaRepository avrRepo = Factory.repository.forAveria();
    private FacturaRepository fctrRepo = Factory.repository.forFactura();
    public CreateInvoiceFor(List<Long> idsAveria) {
        this.idsAveria = idsAveria;
   @Override
   public InvoiceDto execute() throws BusinessException {
        List<Averia> averias = avrRepo.findByIds( idsAveria );
        Long invoiceNumber = fctrRepo.getNextInvoiceNumber();
        Factura factura = new Factura( invoiceNumber, averias );
        fctrRepo.add( factura );
        return DtoAssembler.toDto( factura );
```

Repositorios

```
Almacén de objetos
Interfaz tipo colección: add, remove
iiiNo hay update!!!
```

```
public interface Repository<T> {
    void add(T t);
    void remove(T t);
    Optional<T> findById(String id);
}
```

```
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▼ 冊 application

repository.....
               ClientRepository.java
               InterventionRepository.java
               InvoiceRepository.java
              MechanicRepository.java
              PaymentMeanRepository.java
              Repository.java
               RepositoryFactory.java

> P SparePartRepository.java

              VehicleRepository.java
              VehicleTypeRepository.java
                WorkOrderRepository.java
           > H service
             ServiceFactory.java
              infrastructure.persistence.jpa
```

public interface MechanicRepository extends Repository<Mechanic> {

```
Optional<Mechanic> findByDni(String dni);
List<Mechanic> findAll();
```

Infraestructura: impl de repositorios

```
ClientJpaRepository.java
                                                              InterventionJpaRepository.java
                                                            InvoiceJpaRepository.java
                                                              JpaRepositoryFactory.java
                                                              MechanicJpaRepository.java
                                                              PaymentMeanJpaRepository.jav
   Las implementaciones de repositorios
                                                            SparePartJpaRepository.java
   resuelven métodos de consulta usando el
                                                            VehicleJpaRepository.java
   mapeador
                                                            VehicleTypeJpaRepository.java
                                                            WorkOrderJpaRepository.java
public class WorkOrderJpaRepository
        extends BaseJpaRepository<WorkOrder>
        implements WorkOrderRepository {
```

infrastructure.persistence.jpa

executor

repository

```
@Override
public List<WorkOrder> findByIds(List<Long> idsAveria) {
    return Jpa.getManager()
            .createNamedQuery("WorkOrder.findByIds", WorkOrder.class)
            .setParameter( 1, idsAveria )
            .getResultList();
    }
```

Un paso más allá...

Centralizar el control de transacciones

 Y si se necesita, el de acceso, el de auditoría, etc.

 Eliminar código repetitivo de los TS (Transaction Script)

Eliminar código repetitivo

```
public class UpdateMechanic {
   private Mecanico mecanico;
   public UpdateMechanic (Mecanico mecanico) {[]
   public Object execute() throws BusinessException {
        EntityManagerFactory emf = Persistence.createEntityManagerFactory("car
        EntityManager em = emf.createEntityManager();
        EntityTransaction trx = em.getTransaction();
        Mecanico m = em.merge( mecanico );
        trx.commit():
        em.close();
        return m:
```

Eliminar código repetitivo

```
public class AddMechanic {
   private Mecanico mecanico;
    public AddMechanic(Mecanico mecanico) {
    public Object execute() {
        EntityManagerFactory emf = Persistence.createEntityManagerFactory("car
        EntityManager em = emf.createEntityManager();
        EntityTransaction trx = em.getTransaction();
        em.persist( mecanico );
        trx.commit();
        em.close();
                               Compara con la anterior... ¿qué cambia?
        return null:
```

Eliminar código repetitivo

```
public class AddMechanic {
    private Mecanico mecanico;
    public AddMechanic (Mecanico mecanico) {
    public Object execute() {
        EntityManagerFactory emf = Persistence.createEntityManagerFa
        EntityManager em = emf.createEntityManager();
        EntityTransaction trx = em.getTransaction();
        em.persist( mecanico );
        trx.commit();
                               Ese código se repite una y otra vez...
        em.close();
                               Vamos a factorizarlo
        return null:
```

Centralizar transacciones

Pasos:

- Uniformizar los Transaction Script
 - Interfaz Command
- Extraer el control de trx a una única clase
 - Command Executor
- Modificar las implementaciones de las fachadas
 - MechanicCrudServiceImpl, etc.
- Clase de Utilidad para gestionar el EntityManager

Uniformizar los TS

```
public interface Command<T> {
           T execute() throws BusinessException;
                                                                                                          <<Java Class>>
      Todos los TS
                                                                                                        OpdateMechanic
                                                        <<Java Interface>>
                                                                                                        uo.ri.business.impl.admin
                                                          Command
      implementan
                                                         uo.ri.business.impl
                                                                                                      mecanico: Mecanico
                                                                                                      UpdateMechanic(Mecanico)
                                                        execute():Object
      Command
                                                                                                      execute():Object
public class AddMechanic implements Command<MechanicDto>
                                                                                                       <<Java Class>>
                                                                                                    ● FindMechanicByld
                                                                             <<Java Class>>
                                                                                                     uo.ri.business.impl.admin
                                                                          FindAllMechanics
                                                                                                    □ id: Long
          <<Java Class>>
                                   <<Java Class>>
                                                                           uo.ri.business.impl.admir
         AddMechanic
                                                                                                   FindMechanicByld(Long)
                                 DeleteMechanic
                                                                         FindAllMechanics()
        uo.ri.business.impl.admin
                                 uo.ri.business.impl.admin
                                                                                                   execute():Object
                                                                         execute():List<Mecanico>
      mecanico: Mecanico
                                idMecanico: Long
      AddMechanic(Mecanico)

    □ DeleteMechanic(Long)

                                                            <<Java Class>>
      execute():Object
                                execute():Object
                                                          CreateInvoiceFor
                                                          uo.ri,business.impl.cash
                                                       idsAveria: List<Long>
                                                       CreateInvoiceFor(List<Long>)
                                                       execute():Factura
                                                         Alberto MFA alb@uniovi.es
              oct-20
```

Extraer control a una única clase

```
public class JpaCommandExecutor implements CommandExecutor {
   @Override
   public <T> T execute(Command<T> cmd) throws BusinessException {
       EntityManager mapper = Jpa.createEntityManager();
       try {
           EntityTransaction trx = mapper.getTransaction();
           trx.begin();
           try {
               T res = cmd.execute();
               trx.commit();
               return res;
            } catch (BusinessException | RuntimeException ex) {
               if ( trx.isActive() ) {
                   trx.rollback();
                                        Gestión de excepciones y
               throw ex;
                                        transacción centralizado
       } finally {
           if ( mapper.isOpen() ) {
               mapper.close();
                              public interface CommandExecutor {
                                  <T> T execute(Command<T> cmd) throws BusinessException;
           oct-20
```

Modificar implement. de fachada

Gestión de excepciones y transacción centralizado

```
public class MechanicCrudServiceImpl implements MechanicCrudService {
    private CommandExecutor executor = Factory.executor.forExecutor();
    @Override
    public void addMechanic(MechanicDto mecanico) throws BusinessException {
        executor.execute( new AddMechanic( mecanico ) );
    }
   @Override
    public void updateMechanic(MechanicDto mecanico) throws BusinessException {
        executor.execute( new UpdateMechanic( mecanico ) );
   @Override
    public void deleteMechanic(Long idMecanico) throws BusinessException {
        executor.execute( new DeleteMechanic(idMecanico) );
```

Clase de utilidad para EM

```
public class Jpa {
    public static EntityManager getManager() {[]
    public static EntityManager createEntityManager() {[]
```

createEntityManager()

- Crea uno nuevo
- Solo invocado por el Command Executor

getManager()

- Invocado desde los repositorios
- Devuelve el contexto de persistencia actual

Clase de utilidad para EM

Usada desde

- Command executor
- Repositorios

```
public class JpaCommandExecutor implements CommandExecutor {
    @Override
    public <T> T execute(Command<T> cmd) throws BusinessException {
        EntityManager mapper = Jpa.createEntityManager();
        try {
            EntityTransaction trx = mapper.getTransaction();
            trx.begin();

        try {
            T res = cmd.execute();
            trx.commit();
            return res;
        }
        return res;
}
```

```
public class AddMechanic implements Command<MechanicDto> {
   private MechanicDto dto;
   private MechanicRepository repository = Factory.repository.forMechanic();
   public AddMechanic(MechanicDto mechanic) {
       this.dto = mechanic;
   @Override
   public MechanicDto execute() throws BusinessException {
                                                                      Código sin duplicidades ni
        checkValidData( dto );
        checkNotRepeatedDni( dto.dni );
                                                                      dependencias
       Mechanic m = new Mechanic(dto.dni, dto.name, dto.surname);
        repository.add( m );
                                   public class CreateInvoiceFor implements Command<InvoiceDto>{
        dto.id = m.getId();
       return dto;
                                       private List<String> workOrderIds;
                                       private WorkOrderRepository wrkrsRepo = Factory.repository.forWorkOrder();
                                       private InvoiceRepository invsRepo = Factory.repository.forInvoice();
                                       public CreateInvoiceFor(List<String> workOrderIds) {
                                           this.workOrderIds = workOrderIds:
                                       @Override
                                       public InvoiceDto execute() throws BusinessException {
                                           List<WorkOrder> avs = wrkrsRepo.findByIds( workOrderIds );
                                           BusinessCheck.isFalse( avs.isEmpty(), "There are no such work orders");
                                           BusinessCheck.isTrue( allFinished(avs), "Not all orders are finished");
                                           Long numero = invsRepo.getNextInvoiceNumber();
                                           Invoice f = new Invoice(numero, avs);
                                           invsRepo.add( f );
                                           return DtoAssembler.toDto( f );
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```

Factorías



Patrón Abstract Factory

Interfaces factoría y repositorio

Un repositorio por cada entidad

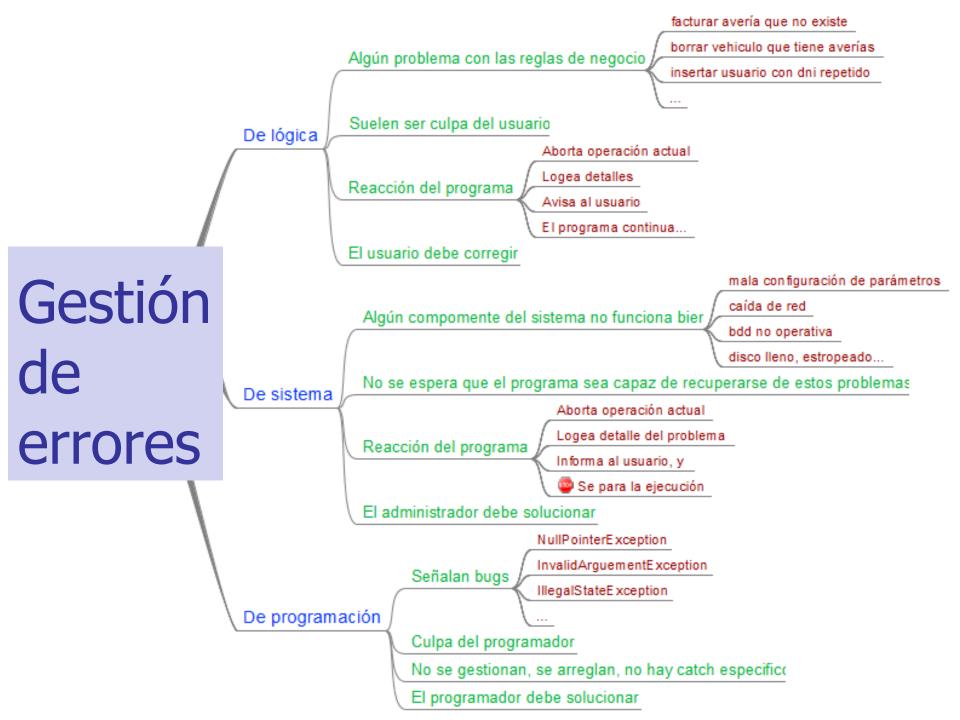
```
public interface ServiceFactory {
    // Manager use cases
    MechanicCrudService forMechanicCrudService();
    VehicleTypeCrudService forVehicleTypeCrudServi \
    SparePartCrudService forSparePartCrudService(),
    // Cash use cases
    CreateInvoiceService forCreateInvoiceService();
    SettleInvoiceService forSettleInvoiceService();
    // Foreman use cases
    VehicleCrudService forVehicleCrudService();
    ClientCrudService forClienteCrudService();
    ClientHistoryService forClientHistoryService();
    WorkOrderCrudService forWorkOrderCrudService();
    // Mechanic use cases
    CloseWorkOrderService forClosingBreakdown();
```

ViewAssignedWorkOrdersService forViewAssignedWorkOrdersService();

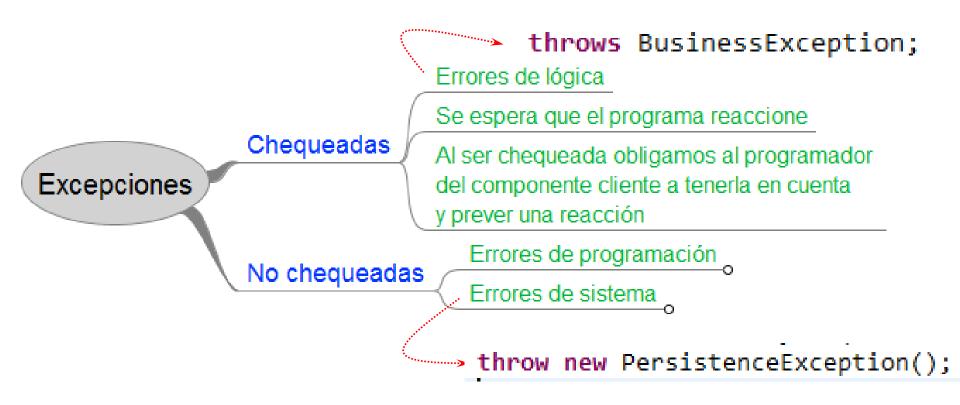
MechanicRepository forMechanic();
WorkOrderRepository forWorkOrder();
PaymentMeanRepository forPaymentMean();
InvoiceRepository forInvoice();
ClientRepository forClient();
SparePartRepository forSparePart();
InterventionRepository forIntervention();
VehicleRepository forVehicle();
VehicleTypeRepository forVehicleType();

public interface RepositoryFactory {

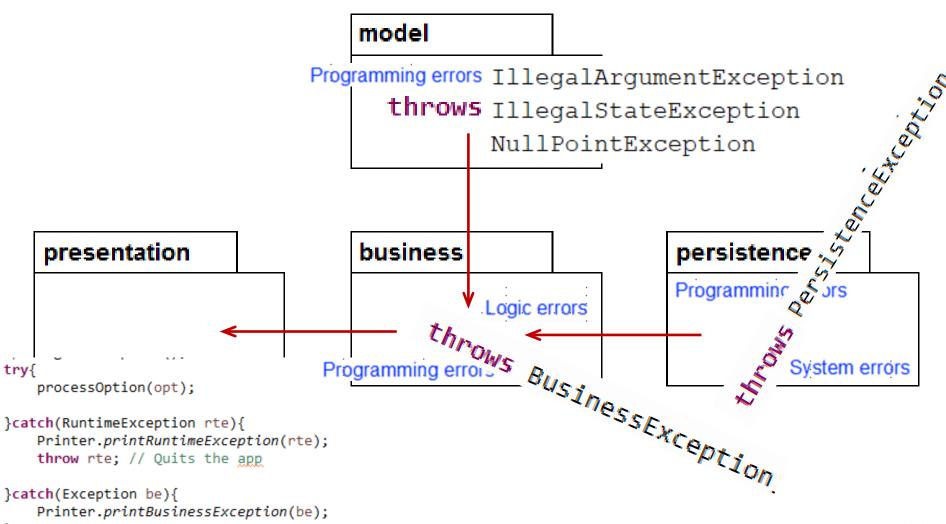
Una interfaz de servicio por cada caso de uso



Gestión de errores



Propagación de excepciones



39

```
public class AdminMain {
                                                          🗸 🖽 uo.ri
    public static void main(String[] args) {
                                                              business
        new AdminMain()

✓ 

☐ conf

            .configure()

√ Factory.java

            .run()
                                                              model 
            .close();
                                                              persistence
    private AdminMain configure() {
        Factory.service = new BusinessFactory();
        Factory.repository = new JpaRepositoryFactory();
        Factory.executor = new JpaExecutorFactory();
        return this:
                                              La misión de main() es
                                              configurar las dependencias y
                                              arrancar el programa
```

Main & Configuración

```
public class Factory {
    public static RepositoryFactory repository;
    public static ServiceFactory service;
    public static CommandExecutorFactory executor;
}
```