

# SAP JPA 1.0, EJB 3.0 and WebService -Modeling Your First JPA Entity in CE 7.1



## Applies to:

SAP NetWeaver Composition Environment 7.1 EHP1. For more information, visit the [Java homepage](#).

## Summary

This article explains the necessary steps involved in creating, configuring, invoking, and deploying a SAP JPA 1.0 entity using an example.

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## Introduction

This article explains the necessary steps involved in creating, configuring, invoking, and deploying a SAP JPA 1.0 entity using an example.

The sample application that we are going to create in this article is based on a simple employee data model and uses only one entity called "Employee". It allows you to create a new employee, find an existing one using its unique identifier, update an existing employee data, list all employees, and finally to remove an existing employee.

First, we will create an Employee JPA entity to persist the Employee data. Then we will create an EJB stateless session bean called EmployeeBean and invoke the Employee entity from it. Finally, we will expose the EmployeeBean session bean as a web service (EmployeeService) and deploy it.

This sample example will have the following components:

1. Employee : JPA Entity
2. EmployeeBean: EJB 3.0 Stateless session bean
3. EmployeeService: Web Service

This article is divided into following steps:

1. Creating the necessary development component projects
2. Creating the Employee JPA entity.
3. Implementing an EJB Stateless session bean called EmployeeBean and invoking the Employee JPA entity from it.
4. Exposing the EmployeeBean as a Web Service
5. Prepare, deploy and run the sample application

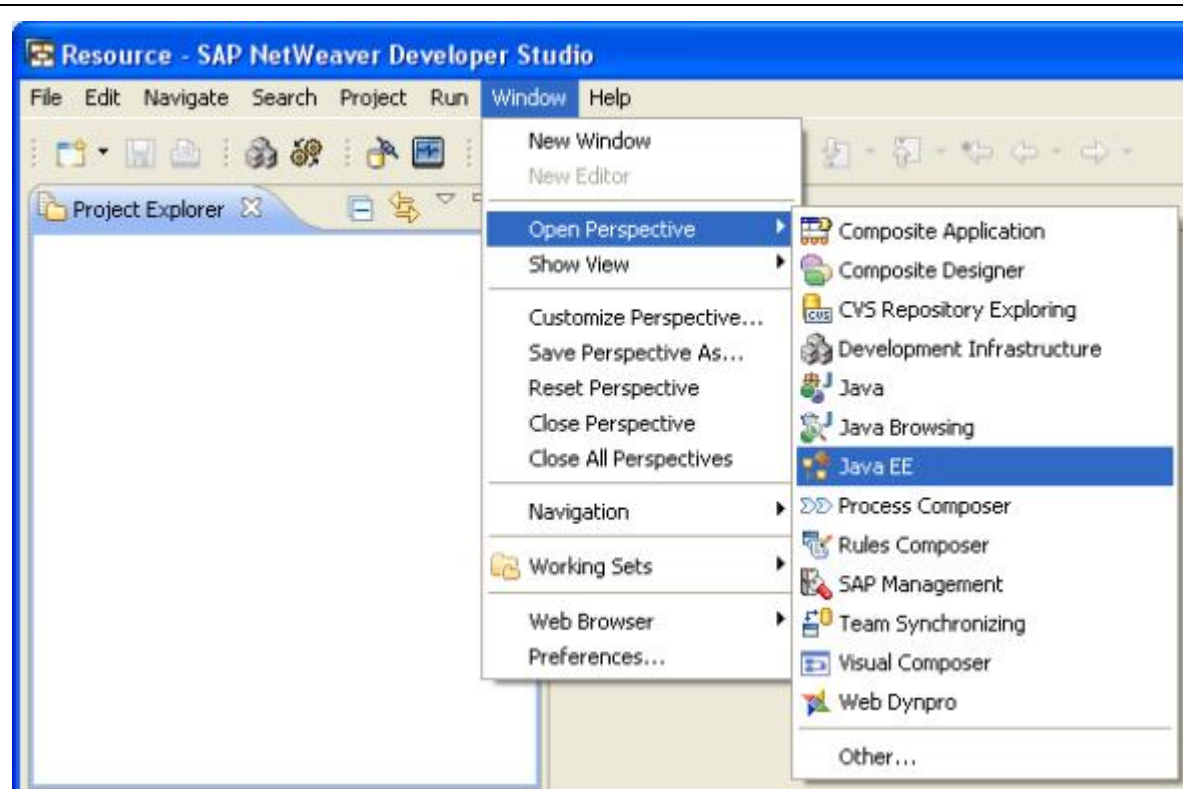
Now, let see these steps elaborately in the following sections.

## Creating the Development Component Projects

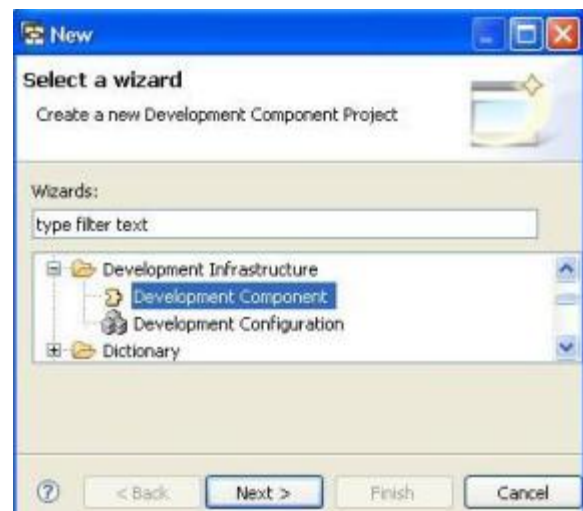
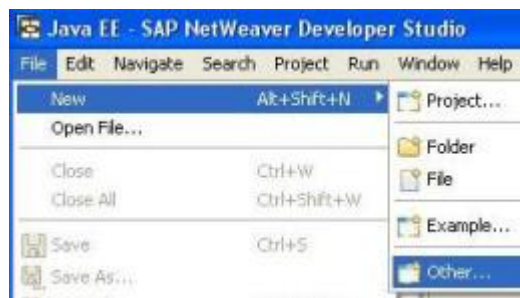
### Creating the Development Components

This section describes how to create the necessary development component projects for our sample application. Three development component projects are needed: EJB Module, Enterprise Application, and Dictionary. Let us create these three development components.

In your SAP NetWeaver Developer Studio, open the Java EE perspective.

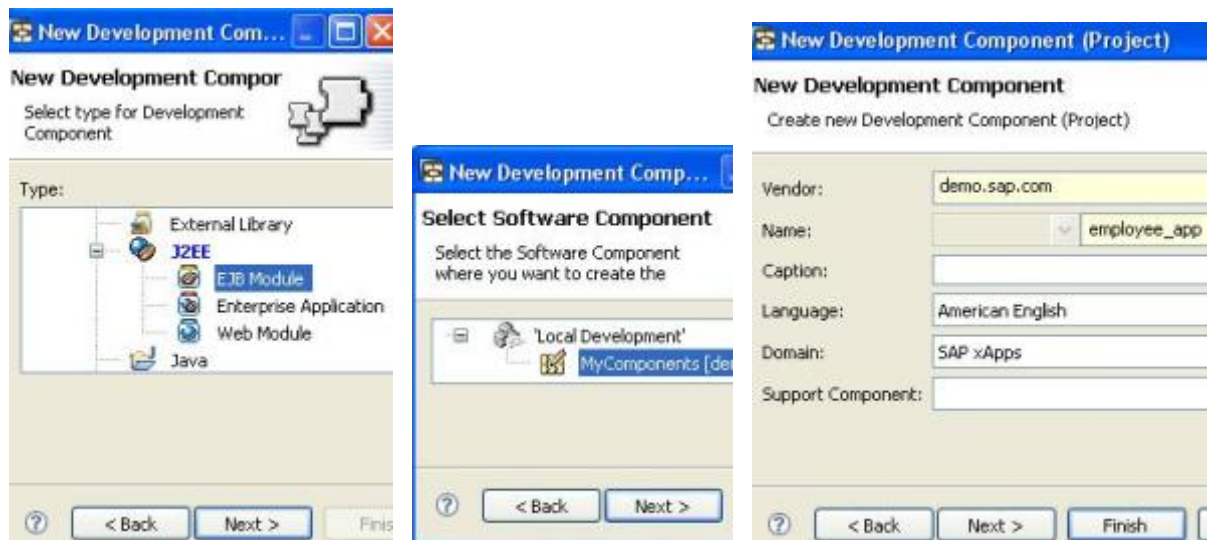


To create a new development component, choose *File → New → Other → Development infrastructure → Development Component → Next*

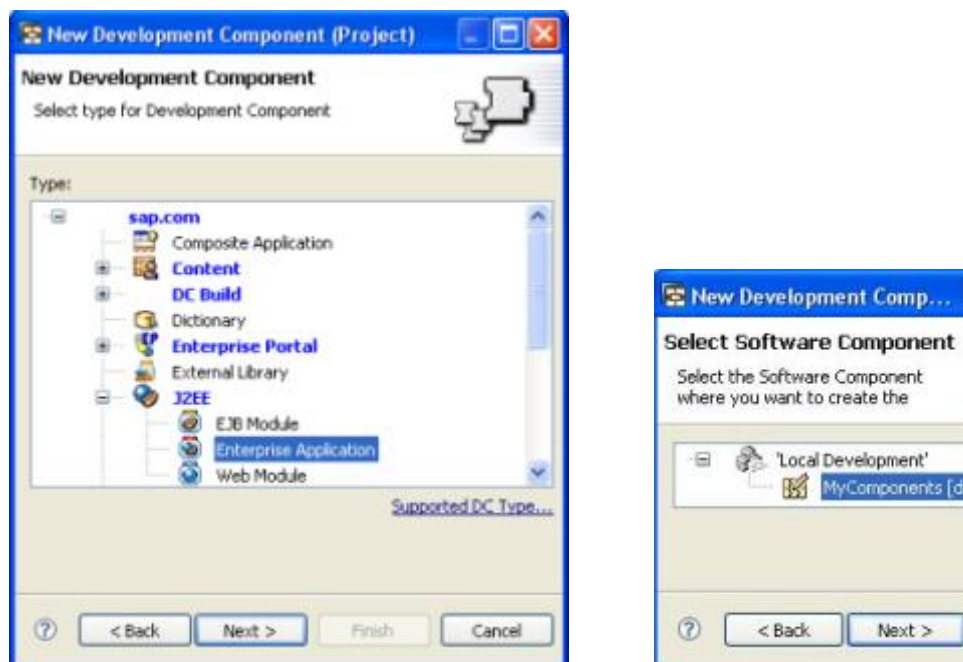


Specify the type and name of the development component for EJB module, Enterprise Application Project and Dictionary correspondingly as given below:

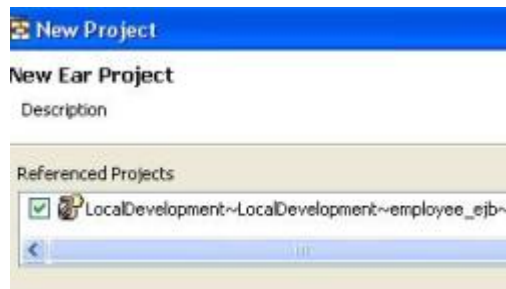
For EJB Module — choose *J2EE* → *EJB Module* → *Next* → *LocalDevelopment* → *MyComponents* → *Next*. Then enter the name **employee\_app** and choose *Finish*.



For Enterprise Application — choose *J2EE* → *Enterprise Application* → *Next* → *LocalDevelopment* → *MyComponents* → *Next*.



Then enter the **name employee\_ear** and choose *Next*, and then select the checkbox indicator for making it reference the above created EJB development component project (**employee\_ejb**) and choose *Finish*.



Now your Enterprise Application development component has valid references to EJB development component project.

For Dictionary — choose *Dictionary* → *Next* → *LocalDevelopment* → *MyComponents* → *Next*.



Then enter the name **employee\_dict** and choose *Next* then *Finish*.

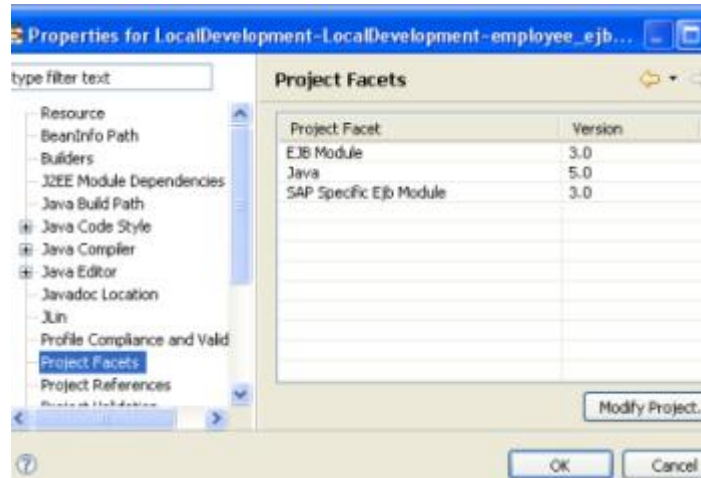




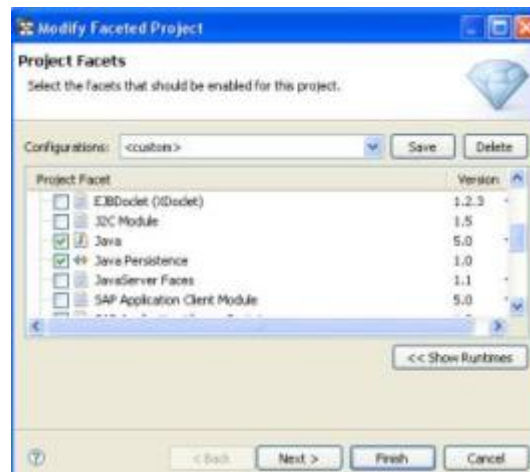
## Adding JPA Facet to the EJB Project

In this section, we will add JPA Facet to the employee\_ejb project and create a relationship (connection) between employee\_ejb project, containing the JPA entities, and employee\_dict project which is utilizing the forward mapping functionality of the toolset. This way you generate the database tables straight from the JPA entities.

From the context menu of the employee\_ejb (EJB project) choose *Properties* → *Project Facets* → *Modify Project*.



Select the *Java Persistence* checkbox indicator and choose *Next*.



From the Platform dropdown menu select *SAP implementation of JPA* and choose *Add connection*.

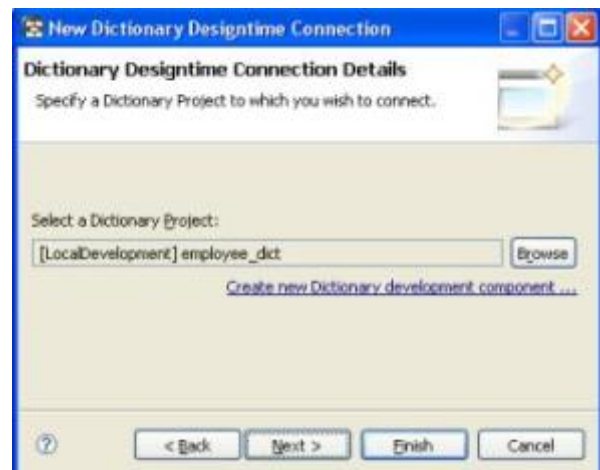


In the New Connection Profile window, choose *Java Dictionary* and then *Next*. Enter the connection name **employee\_conn** and select the *Auto-connect at startup* indicator .Finally choose *Next*.



Browse to the dictionary project (employee\_dict, the project which we created earlier) to which the connection is made.

Choose *Finish* and then *OK*.



Now, You can see the employee\_conn connection to employee\_dict project through the *Data Source Explorer* view.

To open the Data Source Explorer view, Choose *Window*→ *Show View* →*Other*→ *Connectivity*→ *Data Source Explorer*





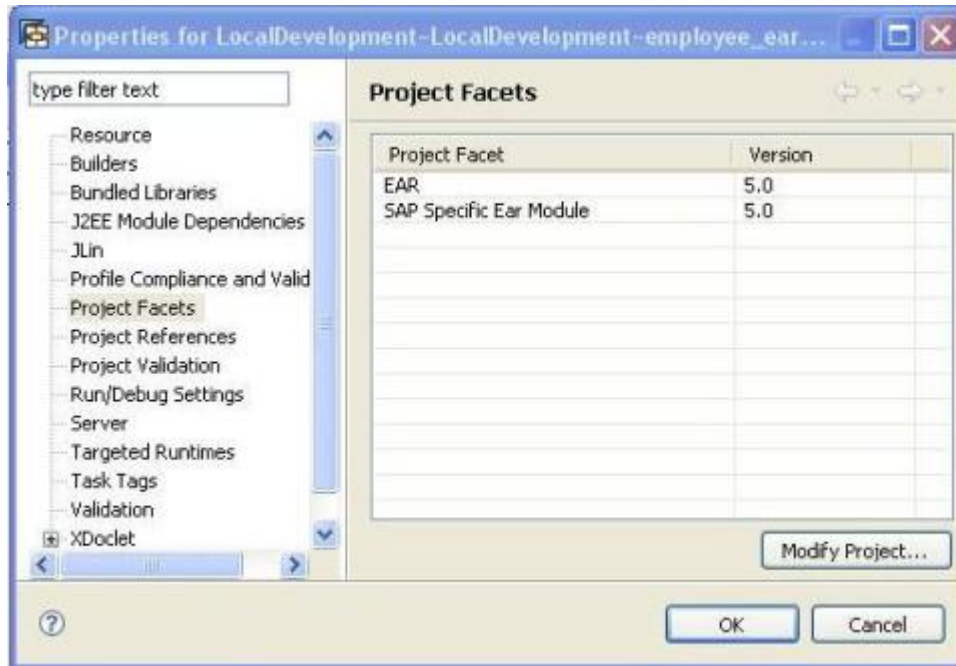
## Adding Data Source Alias Facets to Enterprise Application (EAR) Project

It is common practice not to refer to the physical name of a data source directly, but to work with a so-called data source alias, i.e. a logical name for a data source, that is declared once within an application and then used (inside the application) wherever needed.

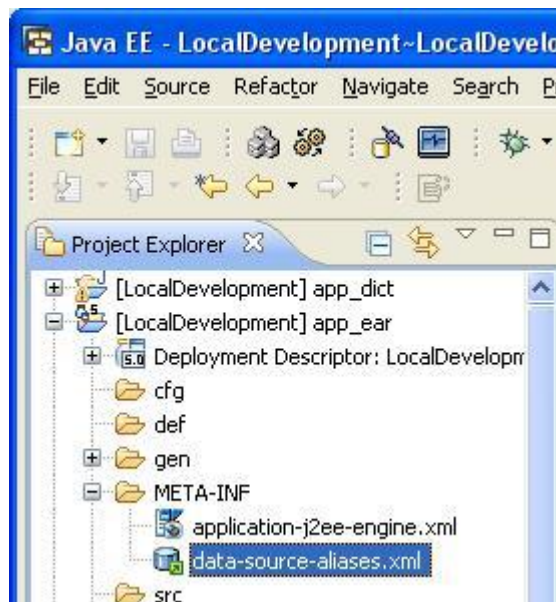
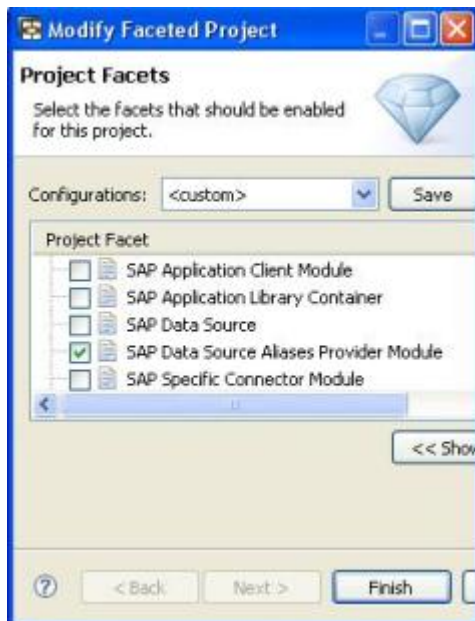
A Data Source alias is defined by a data-source-aliases.xml file. To deploy a data source alias with a JEE application, you need to add the *SAP Data Source Aliases Provider Module* facet to your EAR project (employee\_ear).

Once you add the *SAP Data Source Aliases Provider Module* facet to EAR project (employee\_ear) project, you can find the data-source-aliases.xml file under EAR project / META-INF.

From the context menu of the employee\_ear (EAR project) choose *Properties* → *Project Facets* → *Modify Facets* → *Modify Project*.



Select the *SAP Data Source Aliases Provider Module* checkbox indicator. Choose *Finish* and then *OK*.

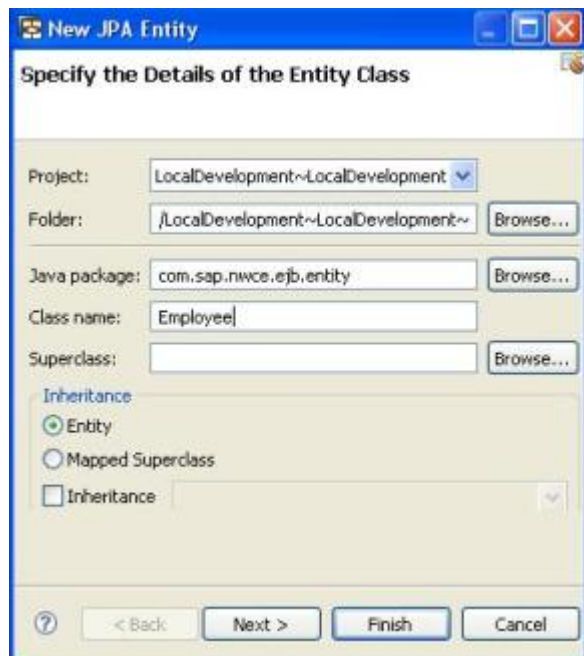
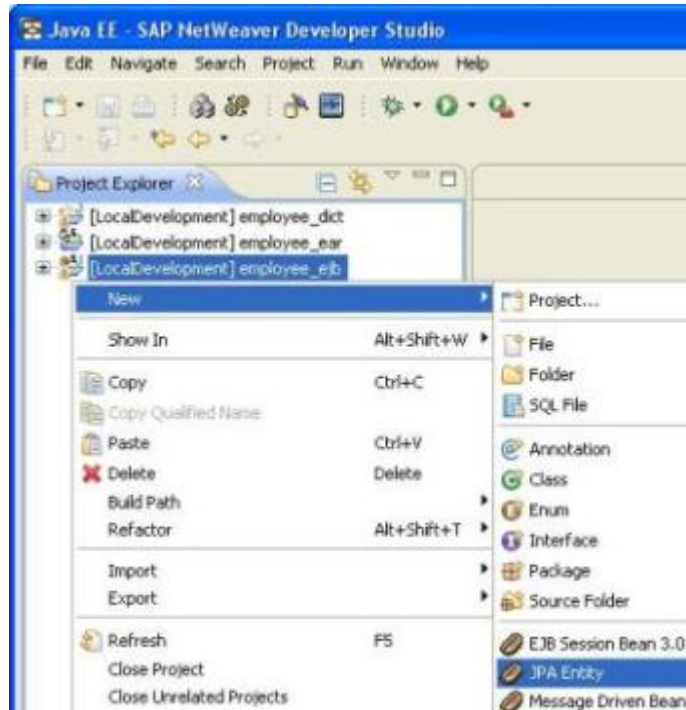


## Creating and Adjusting a JPA Entity

This section describes how to create and adjust the Employee entity, how to create a new data source alias, and how to generate the entities' database tables.

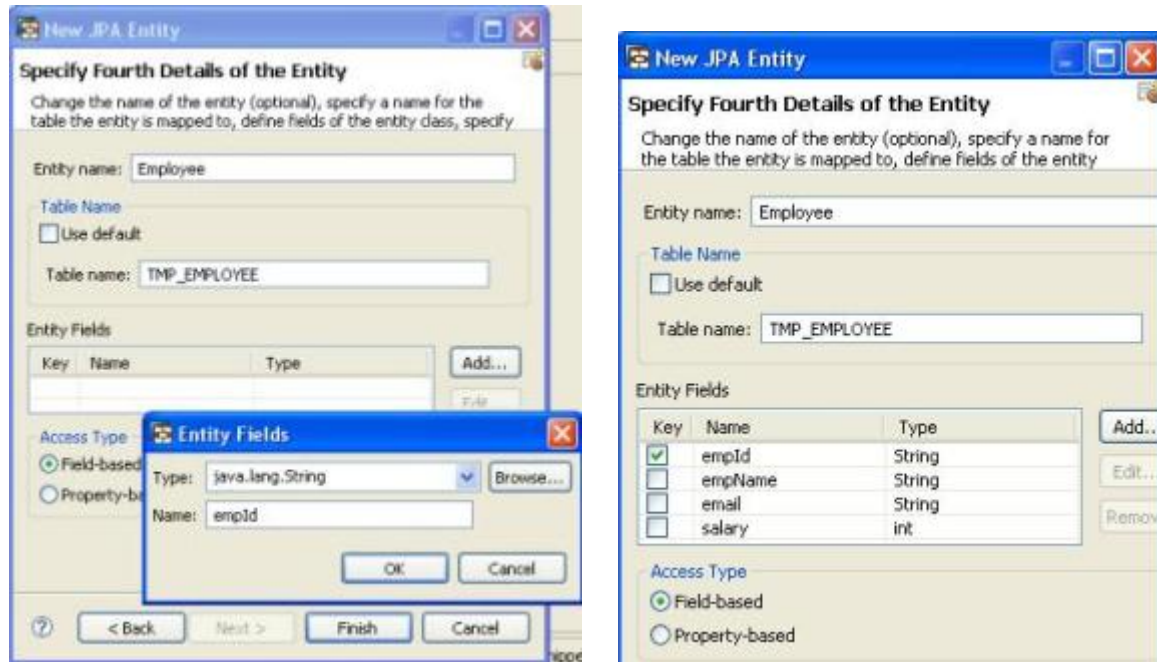
### Creating Employee Entity

From the context menu of employee\_ejb project, choose *New* → *JPA Entity*, enter class name **Employee** and Package name **com.sap.nwce.ejb.entity**. Then choose *Next*.



If you want, you can change the default Table name. Uncheck the “Use default” checkbox and enter **TMP\_EMPLOYEE** as table name. It will map the employee entity onto a table named TMP\_EMPLOYEE.

Add the entity fields (i.e. the entity database columns) **empId**, **empName**, **email** and **salary** by repeatedly choosing *Add*. Choose *empId* as the key of Employee entity. Choose *Finish* to complete the entity creation.

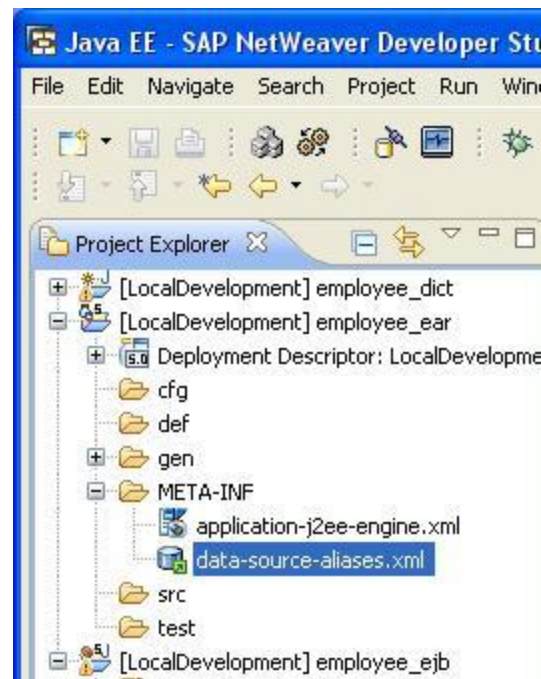


Open the Employee class, and from the secondary mouse button *select Source → Organize Imports*. Save the changes.

You will get an error saying “table TMP\_EMPLOYEE doesn’t exist”. Ignore this error. Once you create the table TMP\_EMPLOYEE, it will get removed.

## Entering a New Data Source Alias in the Data Source XML

To configure the data source, open the data-source-aliases.xml under EAR project / META-INF.



Leave the default data source name as it is, but enter **EMPLOYEE\_ALIAS** for the alias name. We have to use this alias name while defining the Persistence Unit in the Persistence XML file.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<data-source-aliases xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation="data-source-aliases.xsd">

  <application-
name>LocalDevelopment~LocalDevelopment~employee_ear~demo.sap.com</application-
name>

  <aliases>

    <data-source-name>${com.sap.datasource.default}</data-source-name>

    <alias>EMPLOYEE_ALIAS</alias>

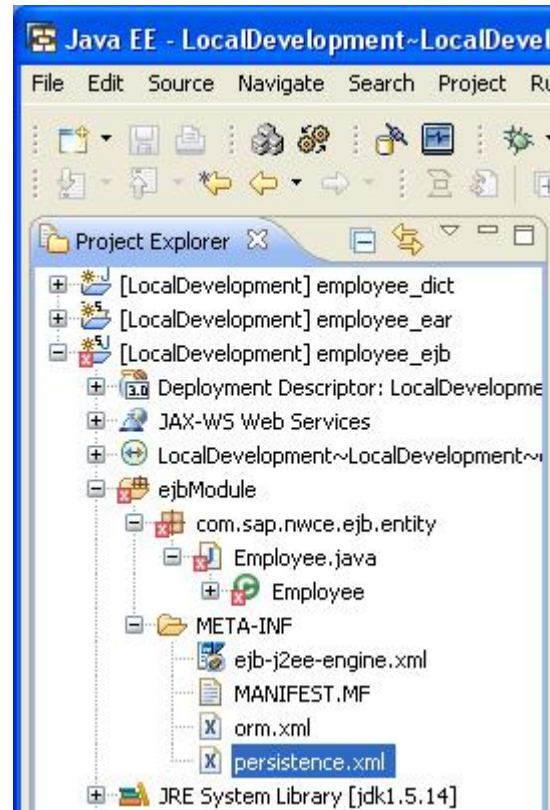
  </aliases>

</data-source-aliases>
```

## Defining the Persistence Unit in the Persistence XML

Entity classes are packaged and deployed as persistence units. A Persistence unit is a logical grouping of Entity classes, mapping metadata and database related configuration data. Within a JPA application, persistence unit is defined in a configuration file called persistence.xml.

To configure the persistence unit and its name, open the *persistence.xml* under *employee\_ejb/ejbModule/META-INF*.



Select the *Source* tab page and enter the following source code:

Persistence Unit Name: **EMPLOYEE\_PU**

Data Source: **EMPLOYEE\_ALIAS** (The data source alias which we have created in the above section)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<persistence version="1.0" xmlns="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/persistence"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:schemaLocation="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/persistence
http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/persistence/persistence_1_0.xsd">

    <persistence-unit name="EMPLOYEE_PU">

        <jta-data-source>EMPLOYEE_ALIAS</jta-data-source>

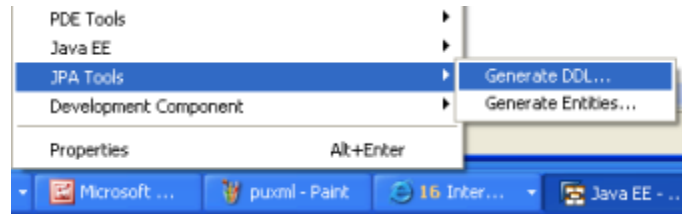
    </persistence-unit>

</persistence>
```

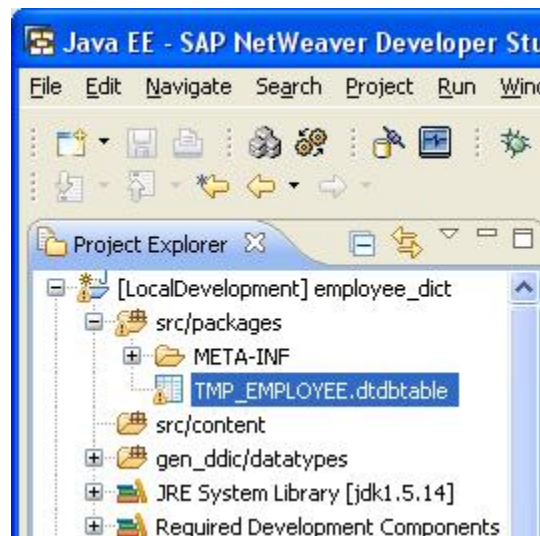


## Generating the Entities' Tables

Open the context menu of the *employee\_ejb* project. Select *JPA Tools* → *Generate DDL*.



Now you can see the generated table under the *employee\_dict*.





## Developing the Business Logic by Implementing an EJB Stateless session bean

The business logic of our sample application is defined in a stateless session bean named `EmployeeBean`. We will create a separate Java package (`com.sap.nwce.ejb.service`) that stores the session bean and then manually add the code to implement the CRUD and `readAllEmployees` operations for the `Employee` entity.

From the context menu of the `employee_ejb`, choose *New* → *EJB Session Bean 3.0*. Enter the package name **`com.sap.nwce.ejb.service`**. Enter **`EmployeeBean`** for the EJB class name and choose *Finish*.

**New EJB Session Bean 3.0**

Create EJB Session Bean 3.0  
page completed

EJB Class Name:

EJB Project:

Default EJBPackage:

Session Type:

Transaction Type:

Create Business Interface:

☐ Remote

☒ Local

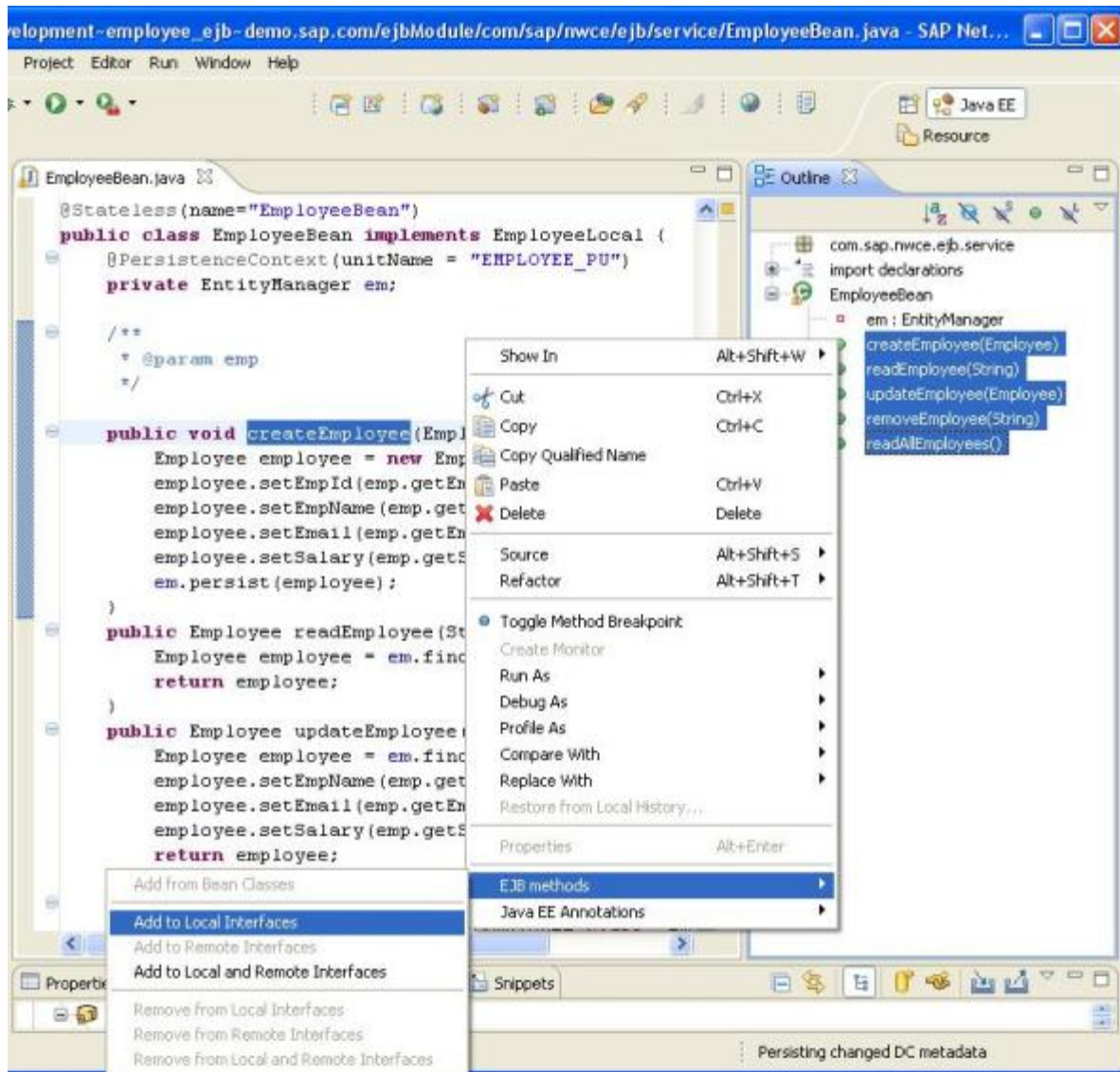
Open the EmployeeBean class and add the following code:

```
package com.sap.nwce.ejb.service;
import java.util.List;
import javax.ejb.Stateless;
import javax.persistence.EntityManager;
import javax.persistence.PersistenceContext;
import javax.persistence.Query;
import com.sap.nwce.ejb.entity.Employee;
@Stateless(name="EmployeeBean")
public class EmployeeBean implements EmployeeLocal {
    @PersistenceContext(unitName = "EMPLOYEE_PU")
    private EntityManager em;

    public void createEmployee(Employee emp) {
        Employee employee = new Employee();
        employee.setEmpId(emp.getEmpId());
        employee.setEmpName(emp.getEmpName());
        employee.setEmail(emp.getEmail());
        employee.setSalary(emp.getSalary());
        em.persist(employee);
    }
    public Employee readEmployee(String empId) {
        Employee employee = em.find(Employee.class, empId);
        return employee;
    }
    public Employee updateEmployee(Employee emp) {
        Employee employee = em.find(Employee.class, emp.getEmpId());
        employee.setEmpName(emp.getEmpName());
        employee.setEmail(emp.getEmail());
        employee.setSalary(emp.getSalary());
        return employee;
    }
    public void removeEmployee(String empId) {
        Employee employee = em.find(Employee.class, empId);
        if(employee!=null)
            em.remove(employee);
    }
    public List<Employee> readAllEmployees() {
        Query query = em.createQuery("Select e from Employee e");
        return query.getResultList();
    }
}
```

Via the secondary mouse button, select *Source* → *Organize Imports*  
→ *javax.persistence.Query* → *java.util.List*

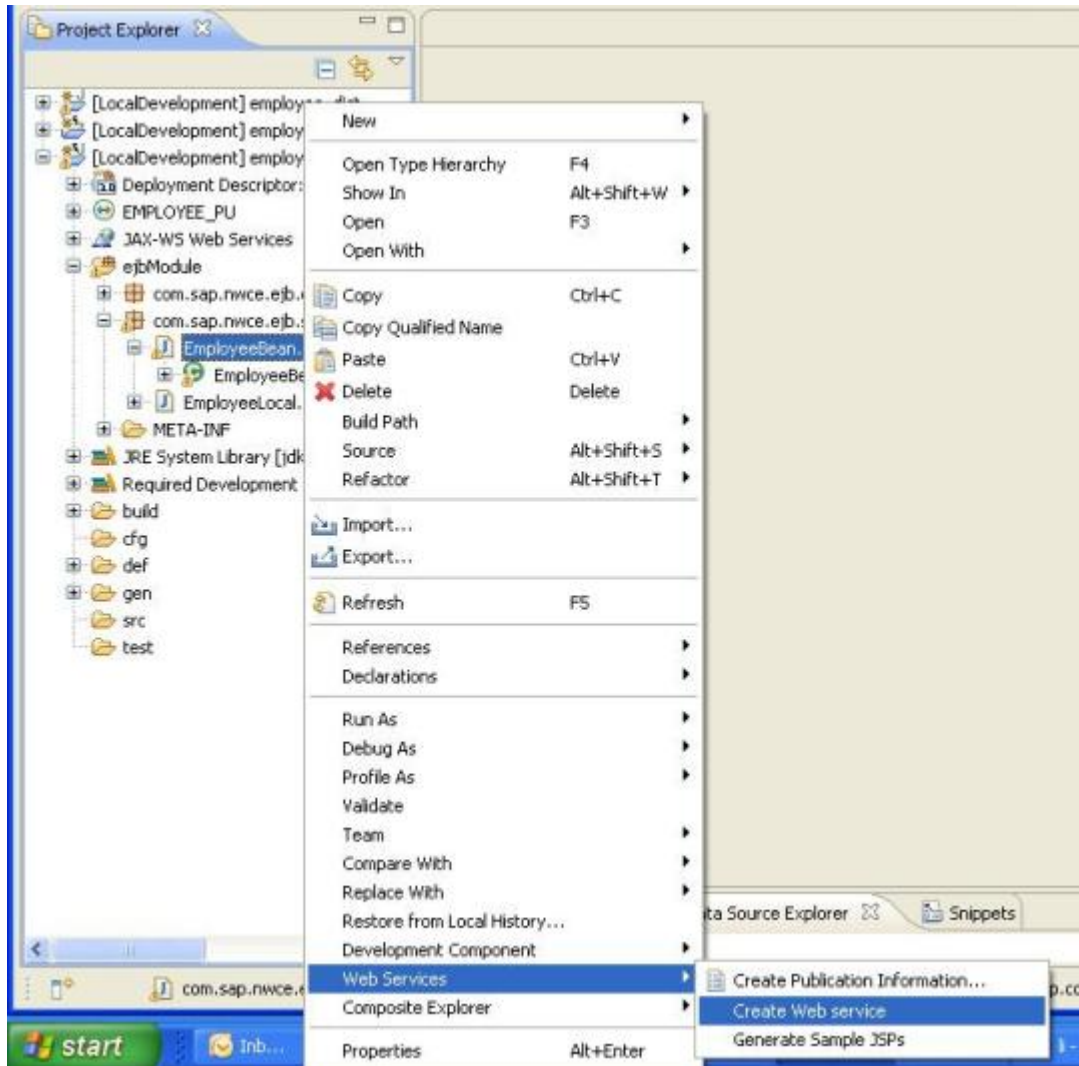
Add all the methods to local interface by choosing the corresponding method from *the Outline view* and then from its context menu *choose EJB methods*—> *Add to local Interfaces*.



## Exposing the EJB Session Bean as a Web Service

This section describes how to expose the EmployeeBean EJB session bean as a web service.

From the context menu of EmployeeBean EJB, choose *Web Services* → *Create Web Service*. The *Web Services* wizard opens.



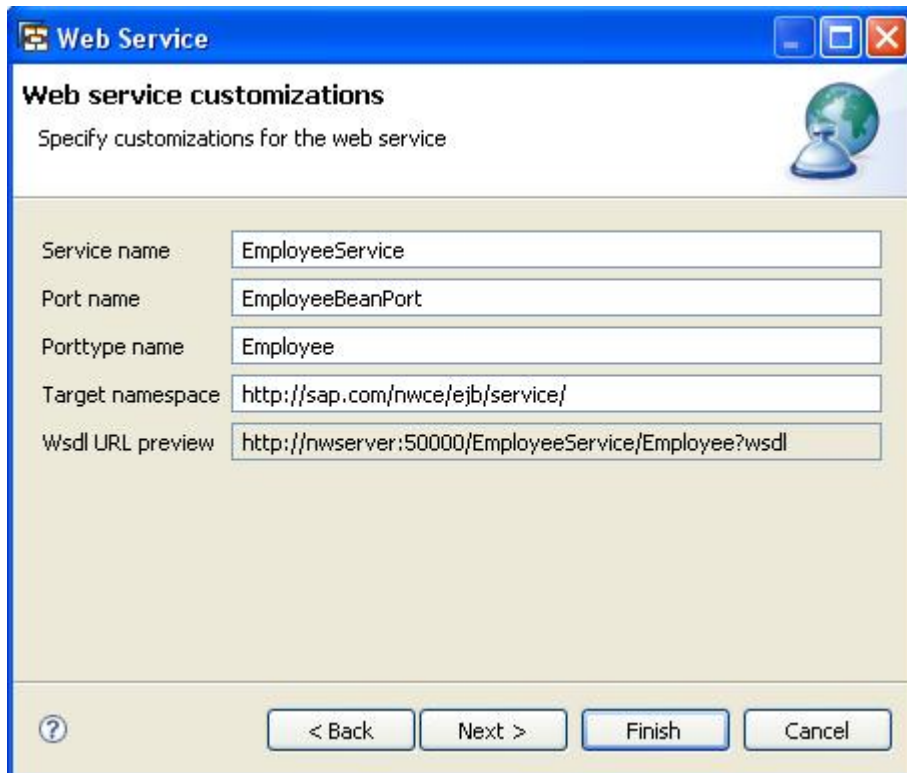
Move the slider to the *Develop* service position. From *Configuration*, select the *SAP* server and *SAP NetWeaver* Web service runtime. Make sure that the service project (employee\_ejb) and service EAR project (employee\_ear) are set correctly.



Choose *Next*. Depending on whether you want to use an SEI, you can choose any one of the three options as shown in following screen shot. For our application, we will use the first option.



Choose *Next*. Leave the default values and choose *Finish*. You can note down the web service URL for future reference. The Developer Studio adds Java EE 5 annotations for Web services to the implementation bean, as well as to the service endpoint interface, if applicable.



The image shows a 'Web Service' dialog box titled 'Web service customizations'. It contains a sub-header 'Specify customizations for the web service' and a globe icon. Below this are five text input fields: 'Service name' (EmployeeService), 'Port name' (EmployeeBeanPort), 'Porttype name' (Employee), 'Target namespace' (http://sap.com/nwce/ejb/service/), and 'WsdL URL preview' (http://nwserver:50000/EmployeeService/Employee?wsdl). At the bottom are buttons for '< Back', 'Next >', 'Finish', and 'Cancel', along with a help icon (?) on the left.

Service name	EmployeeService
Port name	EmployeeBeanPort
Porttype name	Employee
Target namespace	http://sap.com/nwce/ejb/service/
WsdL URL preview	http://nwserver:50000/EmployeeService/Employee?wsdl



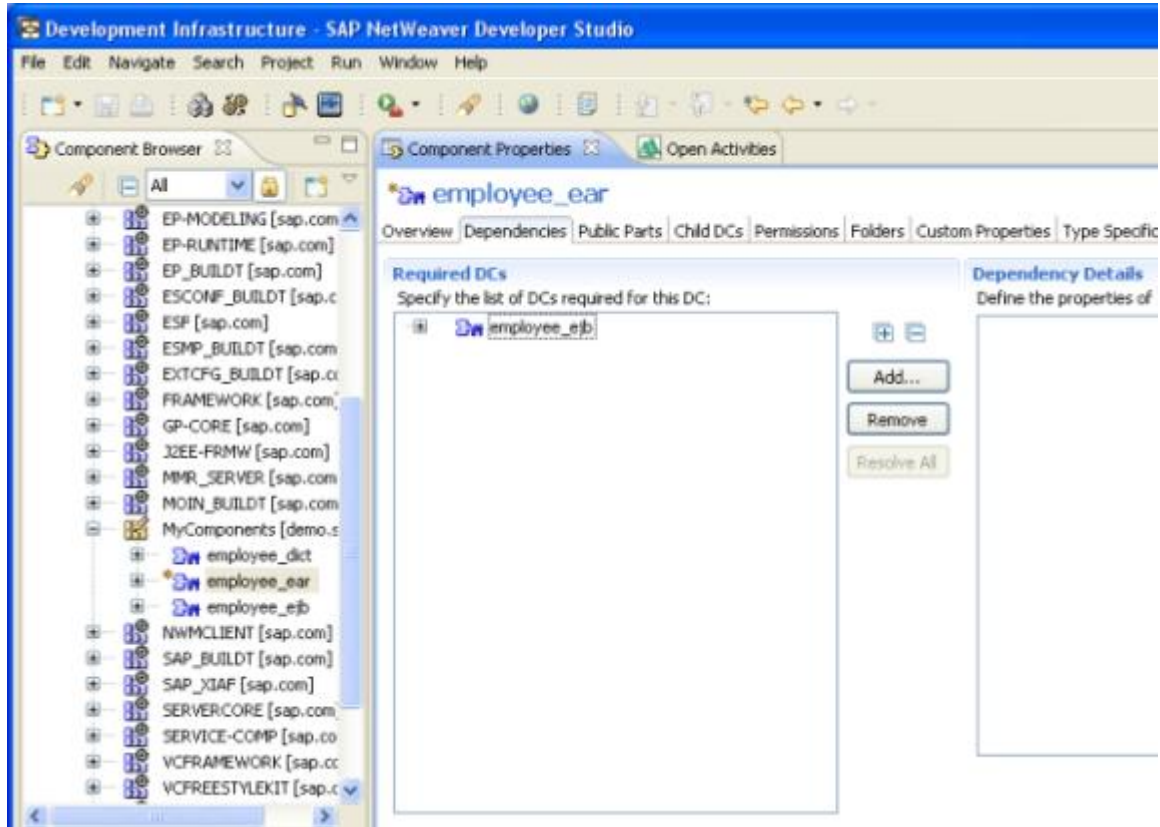
## Prepare, deploy and run the application

### Creating the dependency between the EAR and Dictionary development components

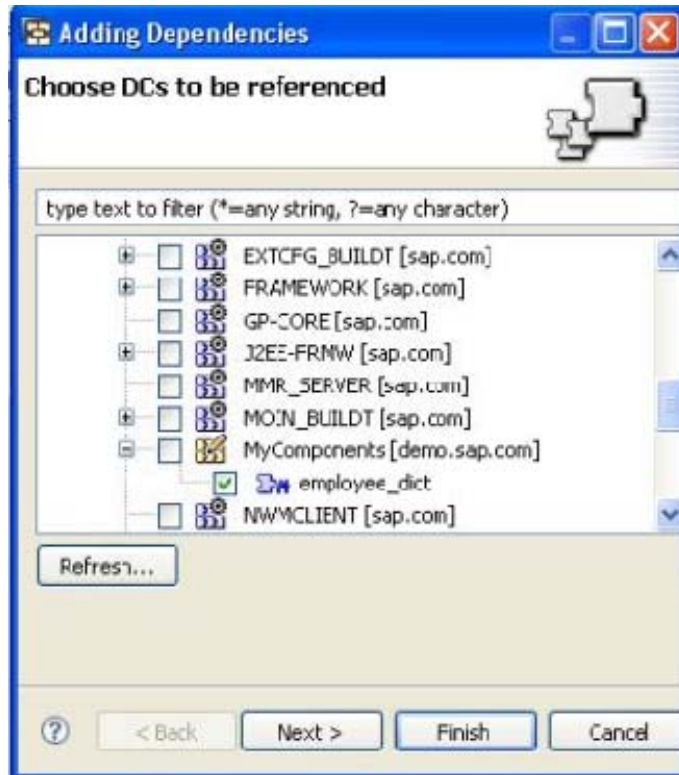
Open the Development Infrastructure perspective by choosing *Window → Open Perspective → Development Infrastructure*.

Under *Local Development/ My Components* select *employee\_ear*.

Under Component Properties select *Dependencies* and choose *Add*.



Under *Local Development/ My Components* select the *employee\_dict* indicator, then under *New required DCs* select *employee\_dict* again and choose *Next*, then select the *Runtime* and *Deploy Time* indicators and choose *Finish*.

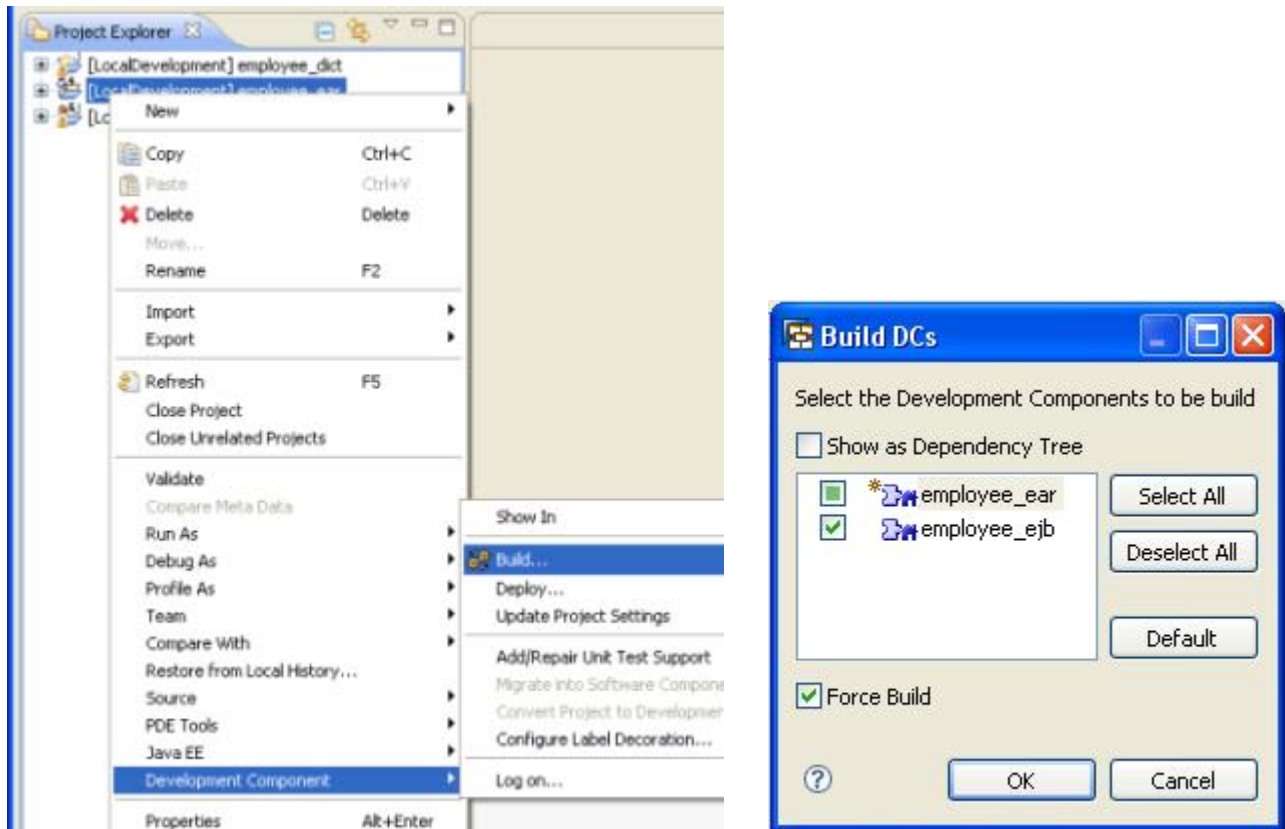


### Building and deploying the application

Before deploying your application, make sure you have configured a running SAP system (SAP AS Java) via *Window/Preferences* of your SAP NetWeaver Developer Studio.

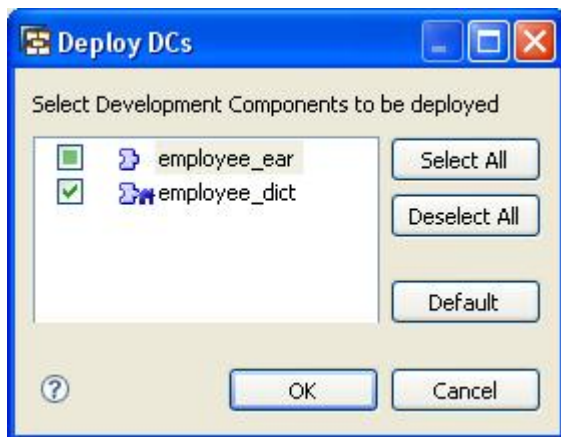
From the context menu of *employee\_ear* select *Development Component* → *Build*.

Select *employee\_ejb* (*employee\_ear* is selected by default) and choose *OK*.



From the context menu of *employee\_ear* select *Development Component* → *Deploy*.

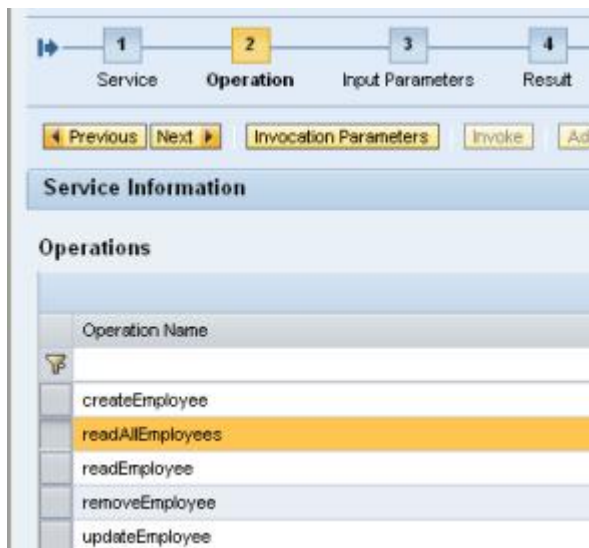
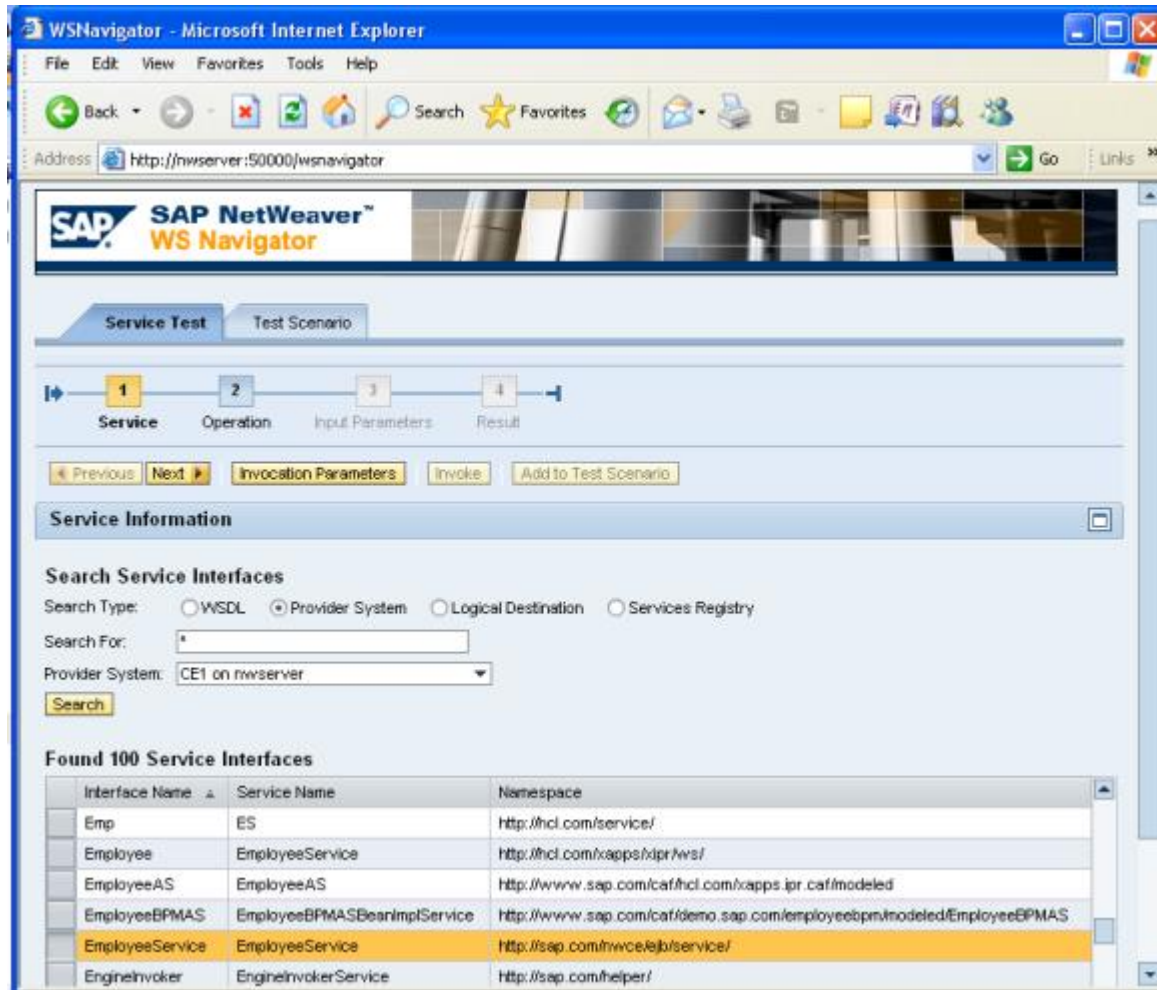
Select *employee\_dict* (*employee\_ear* is selected by default) and choose *OK*.



### Test the EmployeeService in WS Navigator

Open the WS Navigator by typing the URL <http://<server>:50000/wsnavigator>.

Search your service (EmployeeService) by Provider System or WSDL.



Now, you can execute the operations of EmployeeService.

**SAP NetWeaver™ WS Navigator**

✓ Operation "readAllEmployees" executed successfully

**Service Test**   **Test Scenario**

1 Service   2 Operation   3 Input Parameters   **4 Result**

Previous   Next   Invocation Parameters   Invoke   Add to Test Scenario

**Service Information**

**Input Parameters**

readAllEmployees:

**Result**

- readAllEmployeesResponse:
  - return []: ☐ Skip
    - return:
      - email: samrat@yahoo.co.in ☐ Skip
      - empId: 123456 ☐ Skip
      - empName: Samrat ☐ Skip
      - salary: 50,000
    - return:
      - email: samba@yahoo.com ☐ Skip
      - empId: 3456 ☐ Skip
      - empName: Samba ☐ Skip
      - salary: 34,278

## Related Content

[Getting Started with Java Persistence API and SAP JPA 1.0](#)

[Basics of the Java Persistence API – Understanding the Entity Manager](#)

[Basics of the Java Persistence API – Defining and Using Relationships](#)

[SAP NetWeaver Composition Environment 7.1](#)

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