

# Plant Nursery 4.0

An architectural comparison for different strategies of persistence  
(relational vs NoSQL) in JakartaEE-based Web Applications

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# Introduction

# Introduction - Project Goals

## Objectives

Comparing the design and development methodologies of two Jakarta EE web applications

1. Application with an SQL database and JPA
2. Application with a NoSQL database and Jakarta NoSQL

## Case of Study - Plant Nursery 4.0

Using IoT and Industry 4.0 principles to innovate a plant nursery company





# Introduction - Jakarta EE

**Jakarta EE** is a set of API specifications extending JSE with features suitable for web applications

## Main APIs

- **JAX-RS**: provides specifications for the development of RESTful applications
- **CDI**: manage the dependency injection in a Java application
- **JPA**: a set of specifications for the Object Relational Mapping (ORM) with relational databases



# Introduction - JPA for NoSQL?

- JPA has simplified the development process of applications interfacing with relational databases
- The increasing popularity of NoSQL databases has required an ORM-like tool for them
  - No standard specifications have been developed
  - Some independent solutions were provided (e.g. **Hibernate OGM**) but they did not perform well
- Recently, the Eclipse Foundation started the **Jakarta NoSQL** project
  - Java API standard for the integration of NoSQL technologies into a Jakarta EE application



# Introduction - Questions to Answer

1. Is using Jakarta NoSQL more complex than JPA?
  - Does it depend on the type of NoSQL DBMS chosen?
2. Is it possible to switch from a JPA-based solution to a Jakarta NoSQL one?
  - Which components have to be redesigned and rewritten?
  - What about transactions and data consistency?
3. How much does it cost to change the NoSQL database type in a Jakarta NoSQL application?
  - What about moving from a database to another of the same type (e.g. from an open source to a commercial solution)?



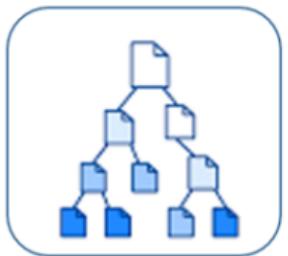
# NoSQL Technologies

# NoSQL - Not only SQL

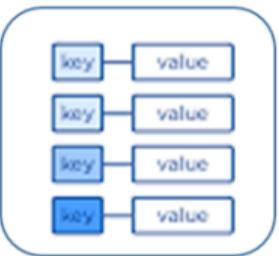
- They gained popularity in late 2000s with the rise of **Big Data** applications
- Many different types exist, but they share some **common features**:
  - Leave the schema normalization in favour of data replication
  - Flexible schemas
  - Distributed and scaling-out architectures
- ACID properties of relational databases are relaxed
  - No concept of transaction
  - Consistency of data is not automatically ensured

# NoSQL - Types

There exists **4 main types** of NoSQL databases:



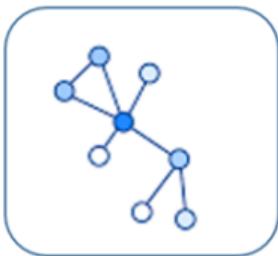
Document  
Store



Key-Value  
Store



Wide-Column  
Store



Graph  
Store



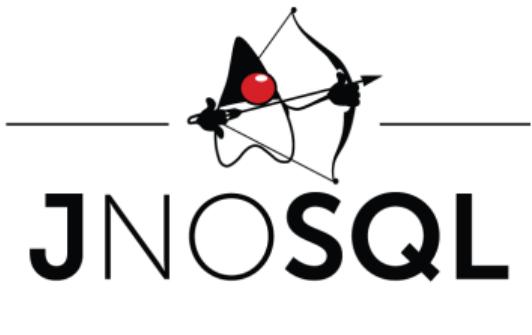
# Jakarta NoSQL



# Jakarta NoSQL

From the official documentation:

*Jakarta NoSQL is a Java framework that streamlines the integration of Java applications with NoSQL databases. It defines a set of APIs and provides a standard implementation for most NoSQL databases. This clearly helps to achieve very low application coupling with the underlying NoSQL technologies used in applications.*



# Jakarta NoSQL - Premises



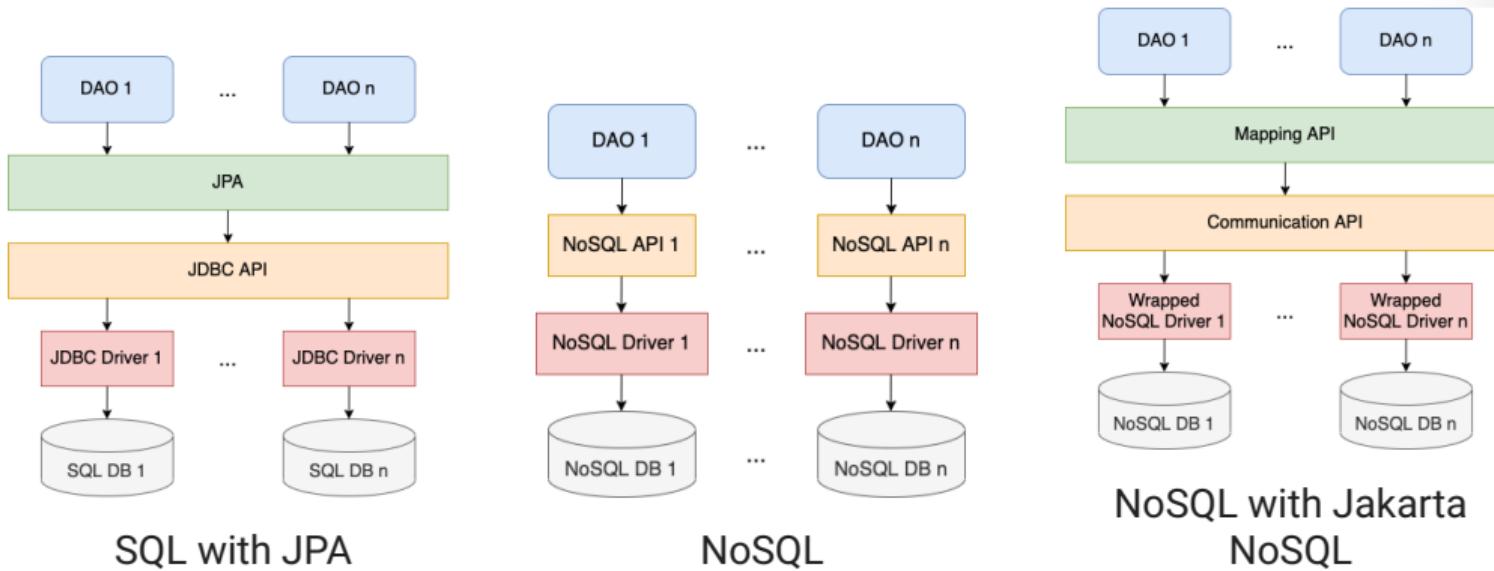
- **JPA and JDBC** allow a Jakarta EE application to access a relational DB
  - The application code is not aware of the specific database used
  - Changing database (e.g. from MySQL to PostgreSQL) is a matter of changing the JDBC driver
- Until recently, **no similar APIs existed for NoSQL databases**
  - The application code was bounded to the database-specific APIs
  - Changing the NoSQL database required lot of effort
- Some solutions have been proposed without much success (e.g. **Hibernate OGM**)
  - They tried to **reuse JPA over NoSQL databases**, with poor performance
  - They ignored the peculiarities of NoSQL (JPA was devised for relational DBMS)



# Jakarta NoSQL - Architecture

- Jakarta NoSQL was born to fill up this lack of abstraction
- Inspired by JPA but devised for the NoSQL world
- Composed of **two layers**:
  - **Communication API**: lower-level layer, analogous to JDBC
  - **Mapping API**: higher-level layer, analogous to JPA
- Each API has four specialization, one for each database type
- **We focused on the Mapping API**

# Jakarta EE Applications Comparison





# Mapping API - Annotations

The Mapping API provides annotations similar to the JPA ones:

- **@Entity**: maps the class into a database entity
- **@Column**: specifies which class attributes must be persisted
- **@Id**: specifies which fields belong to the key. It replaces @Column
- **@MappedSuperclass**: models inheritance relationships
- **@Embeddable**: models composition relationships



# Mapping API - Annotations

## Class BaseEntity

```
@MappedSuperclass  
public class BaseEntity {  
    @Id("id")  
    private Long id;  
}
```

## Class Person

```
@Entity  
public class Person extends  
    BaseEntity {  
    @Column("name")  
    private String completeName;  
    @Column  
    private Address address;  
}
```

## Class Address

```
@Entity  
public class Address {  
    @Column  
    private String street;  
    @Column  
    private String city;  
}
```

```
{  
    "id":10,  
    "name":"Jason Ravagli",  
    "address":{  
        "city":"Pistoia",  
        "street":"via Lunga 7"  
    }  
}
```



# Mapping API - Querying the Database

- The Mapping API has **two equivalent ways** of querying the database:  
**Template classes** and the **Repository interface**
- **We chose the Template classes**
  - Using them to access a NoSQL database is similar to access a relational one through JPA
- **Template classes are 4**, depending on the type of database used:
  - DocumentTemplate
  - ColumnTemplate
  - KeyValueTemplate
  - GraphTemplate

# Template Classes



- They provide **convenient methods to store, delete and retrieve data**
  - insert
  - update
  - delete
  - singleResult
  - select
- The methods use **3 components to dialogue with the Communication API** and access the database
  - EntityManager
  - Converter
  - Workflow
- To better understand how Template classes are used let us consider an **example with a MongoDB database** (a document database)



# Template Classes - Instantiation - 1

We have to define a bean producer class that connects to the database and create an EntityManager object:

```
@ApplicationScoped
public class DocumentCollectionManagerProducer {

    private static final String COLLECTION = "developers";

    private DocumentConfiguration configuration;
    private DocumentCollectionManagerFactory managerFactory;

    @PostConstruct
    public void init() {
        configuration = new MongoDBDocumentConfiguration();
        Map<String, Object> settings = Collections.singletonMap("mongodb-server-host-1",
            "localhost:27017");
        managerFactory = configuration.get(Settings.of(settings));
    }

    ...
}
```



# Template Classes - Instantiation - 2

```
...
@Produces
public DocumentCollectionManager getManager() {
    return managerFactory.get(COLLECTION);
}
}
```

Then we can instantiate a Template object using the CDI injection:

```
@Inject
private DocumentTemplate template;
```



# Template Classes - Insert and Update

The **insert** and **update** methods allow to create and edit entities on the database:

```
Person person = new Person();
// Set fields

Person personInserted = template.insert(person);

// Update person fields

template.update(person);
```



# Template Classes - Retrieve and Delete

- The ***singleResult*** and ***select*** methods allow to retrieve the data
- They take a **DocumentQuery** object

```
DocumentQuery query1 = DocumentQuery.select()
    .from("Person")
    .where("id").eq(3)
    .build();
Optional<Person> person = template.singleResult(query1);

DocumentQuery query2 = DocumentQuery.select()
    .from("Person")
    .where("name").eq("Iacopo Erpichini")
    .build();
Stream<Person> people = template.select(query2);
```

- Delete queries are similar, but they use the ***delete*** method and **DocumentDeleteQuery**



# Case of Study

# Case of Study - Plant Nursery Industry

- Multiple steps of the productive cycle
- **Large variety of species** are grown, each with **different growth conditions**
- Multiple types of **growth environments**
- **Extensive lands** spread across a wide area



# Case of Study - Vannucci Piante

- Owns lands extended for 545 hectares and cultivates over 3000 species of plants
  - Hard to manage without computer technologies
- Uses sensors to measure cultivation parameters



# Case of Study - Plant Nursery 4.0

## Our Idea

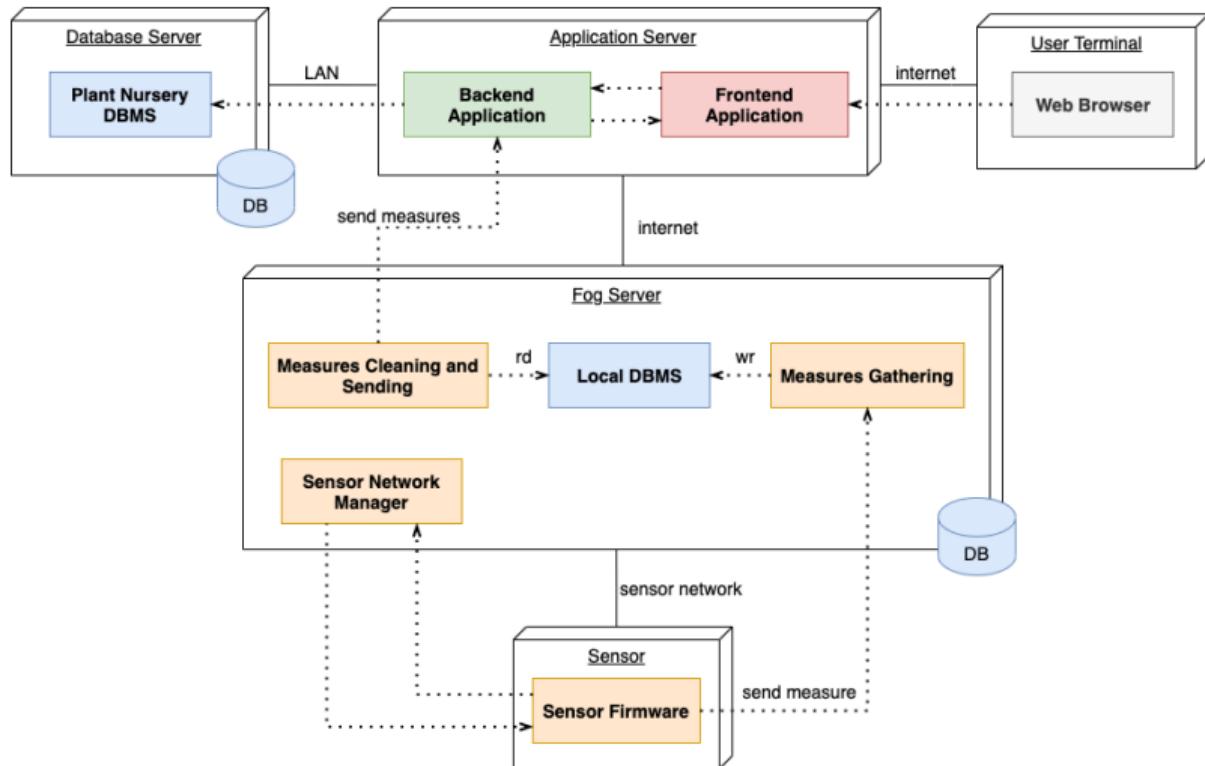
A management system for plant production inspired by industry 4.0

- Reduces the required staff
- Increases the control over the plant quality and life cycle
- Reduces waste

## Our Hypothetical Nursery

- Owns lands in a wide geographical area
- Has 4 different growth environments
- Uses **sensors** to monitor environmental parameters

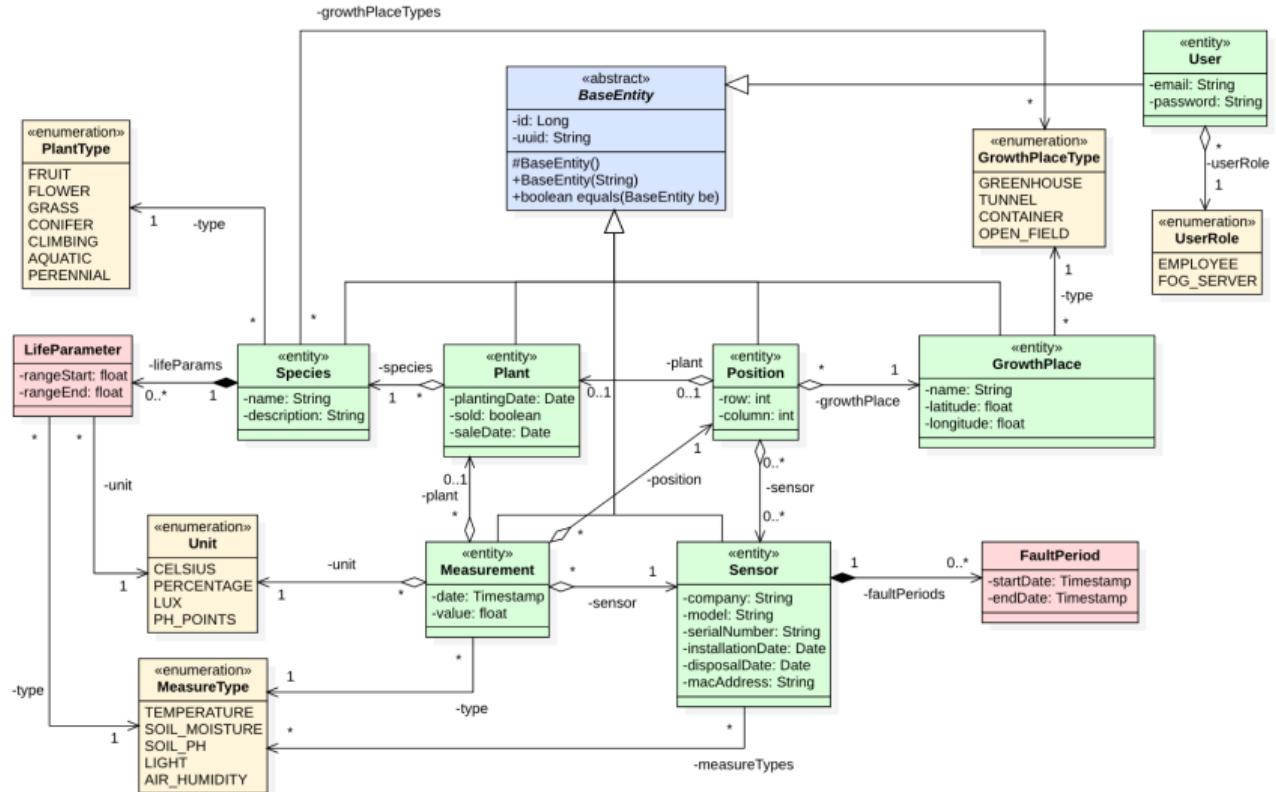
# Deployment Diagram





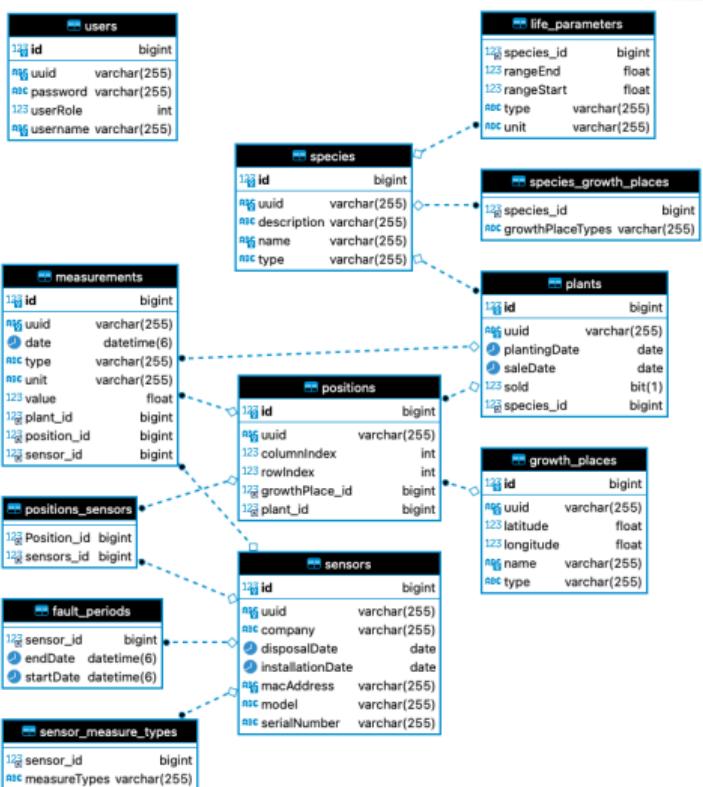
# **Solution with SQL Database**

# Domain model

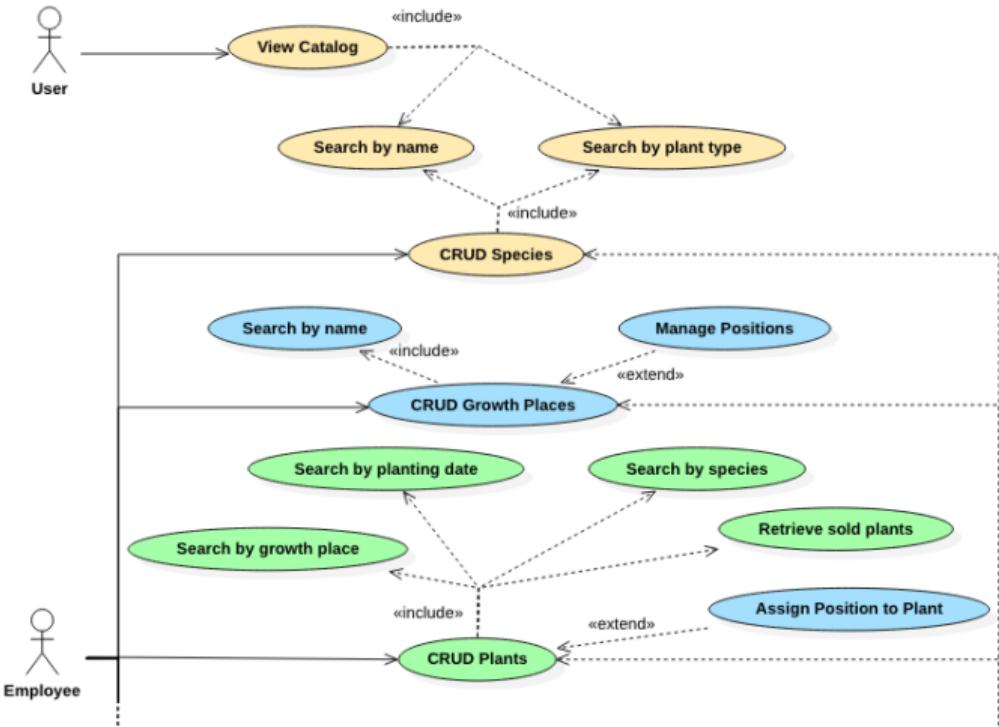


# Entity Relationship Diagram

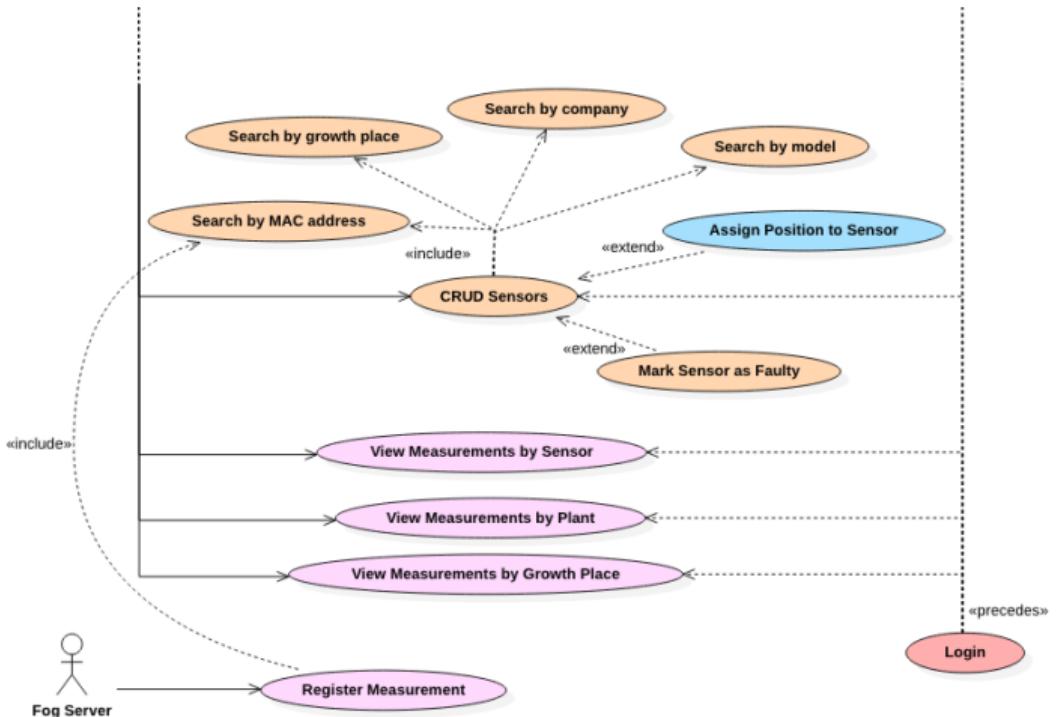
- Green classes are annotated with `@Entity`
- Red classes are annotated with `@Embeddable`, becoming `@Embedded` fields
- `BaseEntity` is a `@MappedSuperclass` entity



# Use Cases - 1



# Use Cases - 2





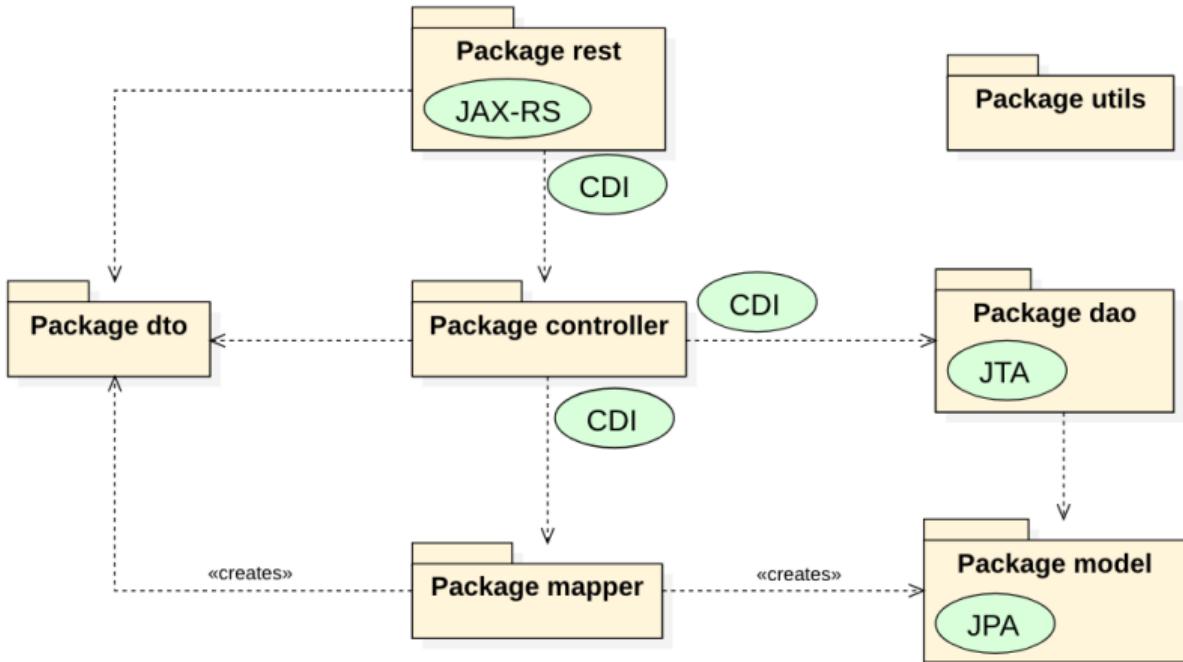
# Implementation

The application is **fully functional** and covers all the use cases presented

## Development Tools

- **Hibernate** is used as the JPA provider
- **WildFly 24.0** as the application server
- **MySQL 8.0** as the database, virtualized inside a **Docker container**
- **Postman** was used to test the endpoints

# Implementation - Package diagram





# **Solution with NoSQL Database**



# Choosing a NoSQL Database

- IoT applications must handle huge streams of input data
- Considering the Vannucci Piante example:
  - Tens of thousands of cultivated plants
  - It is reasonable to acquire one measure for each plant every 10 minutes
  - **Tens of thousands of write operations per minute**
- We chose **Cassandra**

# Cassandra



- **Wide Column Store:** data are stored in column families
  - 2D layout with rows and columns (similar to SQL tables)
  - Flexible schema: each row can have a different number of columns
  - The number of columns can be very high
  - Rows are identified by a key
- Optimized to handle frequent write operations
- Distributed: it can scale-out easily
- **Keys** are composed of **two parts**:
  - **Partition key**
  - **Clustering key**



# Cassandra - Query-Driven Design



- Domain-Driven Design is suitable for relational databases, but it is not the best choice for some NoSQL DBs
- **Query-Driven Design** focuses on the use cases
  - Each column family is designed to satisfy one use case
- The design process is based on the **main characteristics of Cassandra**
  - Write operations are cheap
  - Disk space is cheap
  - Network communications involving multiple nodes are expensive
  - Performance highly depend on the design of the schema



# Cassandra - Query-Driven Design

The design process must **avoid the non-goals** and **follow the goals**

## Non-Goals

- Minimize the number of writes
- Minimize the data duplication

## Goals

- Spread data evenly around the cluster
- Minimize the number of partition reads



# Cassandra - Schema

<code>growth_places_by_id</code>	<code>plants_by_gp</code>	<code>plants_by_filter</code>	<code>species_by_id</code>	<code>positions_by_sensor</code>	<code>sensors_by_gp</code>	<code>sensors_by_id</code>
<code>id P</code> timeuuid <code>col_positions</code> int <code>latitude</code> float <code>longitude</code> float <code>name</code> text <code>row_positions</code> int <code>type</code> text	<code>id P</code> timeuuid <code>id_growth_place</code> timeuuid <code>planting_date C</code> date <code>latitude</code> float <code>longitude</code> float <code>name</code> text <code>row_index</code> int	<code>id P</code> timeuuid <code>id C</code> timeuuid <code>sold</code> boolean <code>species_id</code> timeuuid <code>species_name</code> text	<code>id P</code> timeuuid <code>description</code> text <code>id C</code> timeuuid <code>free</code> boolean <code>growth_place_id</code> timeuuid <code>growth_place_types</code> set <code>life_params</code> set <code>name</code> text <code>type</code> text	<code>id_sensor P</code> timeuuid <code>id C</code> timeuuid <code>col_index</code> int <code>free</code> boolean <code>growth_place_id</code> timeuuid <code>growth_place_name</code> text <code>list_sensors</code> set <code>row_index</code> int	<code>id P</code> timeuuid <code>company C</code> text <code>model C</code> timeuuid <code>disposal_date</code> date <code>fault_periods</code> set <code>installation_date</code> date <code>mac_address</code> text <code>measure_types</code> set <code>serial_number</code> text	<code>id P</code> timeuuid <code>company</code> text <code>disposal_date</code> date <code>fault_periods</code> set <code>id_growth_place</code> timeuuid <code>installation_date</code> date <code>mac_address</code> text <code>measure_types</code> set <code>model</code> text <code>serial_number</code> text
<code>plants_by_id</code>	<code>plants_by_sold</code>	<code>plants_by_species</code>	<code>species_by_filter</code>	<code>sensors_by_company</code>	<code>sensors_by_mac_address</code>	<code>sensors_by_model</code>
<code>id P</code> timeuuid <code>id_growth_place</code> timeuuid <code>planting_date</code> date <code>sale_date</code> date <code>sold</code> boolean <code>species_id</code> timeuuid <code>species_name</code> text	<code>id P</code> timeuuid <code>sold P</code> boolean <code>planting_date C</code> date <code>id C</code> timeuuid <code>id_growth_place</code> timeuuid <code>sale_date</code> date <code>species_id</code> timeuuid <code>species_name</code> text	<code>id P</code> timeuuid <code>species_id P</code> timeuuid <code>planting_date C</code> date <code>id C</code> timeuuid <code>id_growth_place</code> timeuuid <code>sale_date</code> date <code>sold</code> boolean <code>species_id</code> timeuuid <code>species_name</code> text	<code>type P</code> text <code>id C</code> timeuuid <code>name</code> text	<code>company P</code> text <code>model C</code> text <code>id C</code> timeuuid <code>disposal_date</code> date <code>fault_periods</code> set <code>id_growth_place</code> timeuuid <code>installation_date</code> date <code>mac_address</code> text <code>measure_types</code> set <code>serial_number</code> text	<code>mac_address P</code> text <code>model P</code> text <code>id C</code> timeuuid <code>company</code> text <code>disposal_date</code> date <code>fault_periods</code> set <code>id_growth_place</code> timeuuid <code>installation_date</code> date <code>mac_address</code> text <code>measure_types</code> set <code>serial_number</code> text	<code>model P</code> text <code>id C</code> timeuuid <code>company</code> text <code>disposal_date</code> date <code>fault_periods</code> set <code>id_growth_place</code> timeuuid <code>installation_date</code> date <code>mac_address</code> text <code>measure_types</code> set <code>serial_number</code> text
<code>positions_by_gp</code>	<code>positions_by_id</code>	<code>positions_by_plant</code>	<code>measurements_by_sensor</code>	<code>measurements_by_plant</code>	<code>measurements_by_gp</code>	
<code>growth_place_id P</code> timeuuid <code>free C</code> boolean <code>id C</code> timeuuid <code>col_index</code> int <code>growth_place_name</code> text <code>id_plant</code> timeuuid <code>list_sensors</code> set <code>row_index</code> int	<code>id P</code> timeuuid <code>col_index</code> int <code>id C</code> timeuuid <code>free</code> boolean <code>growth_place_id</code> timeuuid <code>growth_place_name</code> text <code>id_plant</code> timeuuid <code>list_sensors</code> set <code>row_index</code> int	<code>id P</code> timeuuid <code>id C</code> timeuuid <code>free</code> boolean <code>growth_place_id</code> timeuuid <code>growth_place_name</code> text <code>id_plant</code> timeuuid <code>list_sensors</code> set <code>row_index</code> int	<code>sensor P</code> timeuuid <code>id C</code> timeuuid <code>meas_date C</code> timestamp <code>id C</code> timeuuid <code>id_growth_place</code> timeuuid <code>id_plant</code> timeuuid <code>id_position</code> timeuuid <code>unit</code> text <code>value</code> float	<code>sensor P</code> timeuuid <code>id C</code> timeuuid <code>meas_date C</code> timestamp <code>id C</code> timeuuid <code>id_growth_place</code> timeuuid <code>id_plant</code> timeuuid <code>id_position</code> timeuuid <code>id_sensor</code> timeuuid <code>type</code> text <code>unit</code> text <code>value</code> float	<code>growth_place P</code> timeuuid <code>id C</code> timeuuid <code>meas_date C</code> timestamp <code>id C</code> timeuuid <code>id_growth_place</code> timeuuid <code>id_plant</code> timeuuid <code>id_position</code> timeuuid <code>id_sensor</code> timeuuid <code>type</code> text <code>unit</code> text <code>value</code> float	

So many tables: let us focus on the Sensors ones...

# Cassandra - Sensors Tables

sensors_by_gp	sensors_by_id	
<b>P</b> <code>id_growth_place</code> timeuuid <b>RBC</b> <code>company</code> <b>C</b> text <b>RBC</b> <code>model</code> <b>C</b> text <b>P</b> <code>id</code> <b>C</b> timeuuid  <b>C</b> <code>disposal_date</code> date <b>C</b> <code>fault_periods</code> set <b>C</b> <code>installation_date</code> date <b>RBC</b> <code>mac_address</code> text <b>C</b> <code>measure_types</code> set <b>RBC</b> <code>serial_number</code> text	<b>P</b> <code>id</code> timeuuid <b>RBC</b> <code>company</code> text <b>C</b> <code>disposal_date</code> date <b>C</b> <code>fault_periods</code> set <b>P</b> <code>id_growth_place</code> timeuuid <b>C</b> <code>installation_date</code> date <b>RBC</b> <code>mac_address</code> text <b>C</b> <code>measure_types</code> set <b>RBC</b> <code>model</code> text <b>RBC</b> <code>serial_number</code> text	
sensors_by_company	sensors_by_mac_address	sensors_by_model
<b>P</b> <code>company</code> <b>C</b> text <b>RBC</b> <code>model</code> <b>C</b> text <b>P</b> <code>id</code> <b>C</b> timeuuid  <b>C</b> <code>disposal_date</code> date <b>C</b> <code>fault_periods</code> set <b>P</b> <code>id_growth_place</code> timeuuid <b>C</b> <code>installation_date</code> date <b>RBC</b> <code>mac_address</code> text <b>C</b> <code>measure_types</code> set <b>RBC</b> <code>serial_number</code> text	<b>P</b> <code>mac_address</code> <b>C</b> text <b>P</b> <code>id</code> <b>C</b> timeuuid  <b>RBC</b> <code>company</code> text <b>C</b> <code>disposal_date</code> date <b>C</b> <code>fault_periods</code> set <b>P</b> <code>id_growth_place</code> timeuuid <b>C</b> <code>installation_date</code> date <b>RBC</b> <code>mac_address</code> text <b>C</b> <code>measure_types</code> set <b>RBC</b> <code>serial_number</code> text	<b>P</b> <code>model</code> <b>C</b> text <b>P</b> <code>id</code> <b>C</b> timeuuid  <b>RBC</b> <code>company</code> text <b>C</b> <code>disposal_date</code> date <b>C</b> <code>fault_periods</code> set <b>P</b> <code>id_growth_place</code> timeuuid <b>C</b> <code>installation_date</code> date <b>RBC</b> <code>mac_address</code> text <b>C</b> <code>measure_types</code> set <b>RBC</b> <code>serial_number</code> text

**P:** Partition key - **C:** Clustering key



# Implementation

- We realized a second application with the same functionalities of the relational one
- Organized using the same modular schema for the packages
- Need to determine which classes could be kept and which should be rewritten

## Packages Reused

- REST Endpoints
- DTOs

## Packages Reimplemented

- Model
- DAOs
- Mapper
- Controller



# Implementation - Faced Issues

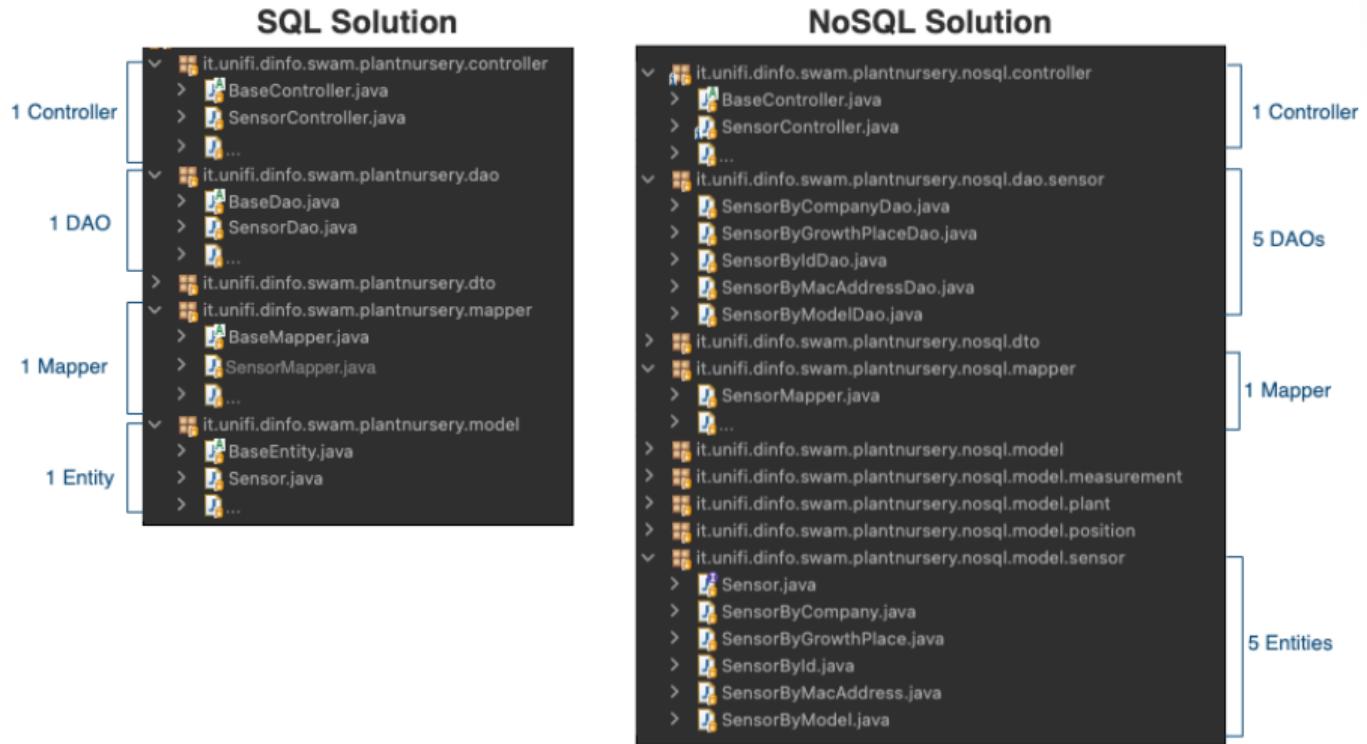
- Jakarta NoSQL does not auto-generate the database schema from the annotated Java classes
- The Java classes must be bounded to an existing database schema through annotations
- We required a class entity for each column family
- We required a Mapper and a DAO for each entity
- **A lot of duplicated code** to write



# Implementation - Faced Issues

- Collections of Enum and collections of @Embeddable throw errors
  - We had to use **only collections of strings** in entity classes
  - Mappers had to convert Enum and @Embeddable to/from string
- Mapping API allows textual queries but they must comply the API syntax
  - **Database-specific operators are not allowed** (e.g. ALLOW FILTERING)
  - It increased the data duplication in the database schema
- Next slides present all this issues considering the class related to the **sensor entity**

# Sensor - Packages Comparison



# Sensor - Entities

## SQL

```
@Entity
@Table(name = "sensors")
public class Sensor extends BaseEntity {

    @Column(unique = true)
    private String macAddress;
    private String company;
    private String model;
    private String serialNumber;
    private LocalDate installationDate;
    private LocalDate disposalDate;

    @ElementCollection
    @CollectionTable(name = "sensor_measure_types",
        joinColumns = @JoinColumn(name = "sensor_id"))
    @Enumerated(EnumType.STRING)
    private Set<MeasureType> measureTypes;

    @ElementCollection
    @CollectionTable(name = "fault_periods", joinColumns =
        @JoinColumn(name = "sensor_id"))
    private Set<FaultPeriod> faultPeriods;

    // getters and setters
}
```

## NoSQL

```
@Entity("sensors_by_gp")
public class SensorByGrowthPlace extends BaseEntity
    implements Sensor {

    @Column("mac_address")
    private String macAddress;
    @Id("company")
    private String company;
    @Id("model")
    private String model;
    @Column("serial_number")
    private String serialNumber;
    @Column("installation_date")
    private LocalDate installationDate;
    @Column("disposal_date")
    private LocalDate disposalDate;
    @Column("measure_types")
    private Set<String> measureTypes;
    @Column("fault_periods")
    private Set<String> faultPeriods;
    @Id("id_growth_place")
    private UUID idGrowthPlace;

    // getters and setters
}
```



# Sensor - Mapper - NoSQL

SensorMapper exploits the Sensor interface to map all the sensor entities with a single method:

```
@Dependent
public class SensorMapper {

    public <T extends Sensor> T toEntity(UUID id, SensorDto dto, Class<T> type) throws InstantiationException,
        IllegalAccessException {
        Sensor entity = type.newInstance();
        entity.setId(id);
        entity.setCompany(dto.getCompany());
        // set simple attributes

        Set <String> measureTypes = dto.getMeasureTypes().stream().map(t -> t.toString()).collect(Collectors.toSet());
        entity.setMeasureTypes(measureTypes);

        Set <String> faultPeriods = dto.getFaultPeriods().stream().map(fp -> fp.toString()).collect(Collectors.toSet());
        entity.setFaultPeriods(faultPeriods);

        return type.cast(entity);
    }

    public SensorDto toDto(Sensor entity) {...}
}
```

# Sensor - DAOs - SQL

Only one DAO with one method to retrieve Sensor entities:

```
public List<Sensor> getFilteredSensors(GrowthPlace growthPlace, String company, String model, String macAddress,
    Boolean active) {
    TypedQuery<Sensor> query;
    String queryString = "";

    if (growthPlace != null) {
        queryString = "SELECT DISTINCT s FROM Position p JOIN p.sensors s LEFT JOIN FETCH s.faultPeriods "
            + "JOIN FETCH s.measureTypes WHERE p.growthPlace = :growthPlace AND "
            + "(:company is null OR company = :company) AND (:model is null OR model = :model) AND (:macAddress is null OR
                macAddress = :macAddress)";
    } else {
        queryString = "SELECT DISTINCT s FROM Sensor s LEFT JOIN FETCH s.faultPeriods JOIN FETCH s.measureTypes "
            + "WHERE (:company is null OR company = :company) AND "
            + "(:model is null OR model = :model) AND (:macAddress is null OR macAddress = :macAddress)";
    }

    if (active != null) {
        queryString += active ? " AND disposalDate IS NULL" : " AND disposalDate IS NOT NULL";
    }
    // set parameters

    return query.getResultList();
}
```

# Sensor - DAOs - NoSQL

5 DAOs with multiple query methods (one for each parameters combination):

```
@Dependent
public class SensorByGrowthPlaceDao extends BaseDao<SensorByGrowthPlace> {
    private static String TABLE_NAME = "sensors_by_gp";

    public void delete(UUID idGrowthPlace, String company, String model, UUID idSensor) {
        ColumnDeleteQuery deleteQuery = ColumnDeleteQuery.delete().from(TABLE_NAME).where("id_growth_place").eq(idGrowthPlace)
            .and("id").eq(idSensor).and("company").eq(company).and("model").eq(model).build();
        columnTemplate.delete(deleteQuery);
    }

    public void update(Sensor oldSensor, SensorByGrowthPlace updatedSensor) {
        delete(oldSensor.getIdGrowthPlace(), oldSensor.getCompany(), oldSensor.getModel(), oldSensor.getId());
        save(updatedSensor);
    }

    public List<SensorByGrowthPlace> getSensorsByGp(UUID idGrowthPlace) {
        ColumnQuery query = ColumnQuery.select().from(TABLE_NAME).where("id_growth_place").eq(idGrowthPlace).build();
        Stream<SensorByGrowthPlace> sensors = columnTemplate.select(query);
        return sensors.collect(Collectors.toList());
    }

    public List<SensorByGrowthPlace> getSensorsByGpAndCompany(UUID idGrowthPlace, String company) {...}

    public List<SensorByGrowthPlace> getSensorsByGpAndCompanyAndModel(UUID idGrowthPlace, String company, String model) {...}
}
```



# Conclusions

# Conclusions

## Question 1

Is using Jakarta NoSQL more complex than JPA?

- Does it depend on the type of NoSQL DBMS chosen?
- It is **simple to learn** how to use the **Mapping API of Jakarta NoSQL**
  - Annotations and querying using Template classes are similar to JPA
- Using the Mapping API is almost **independent of the type of NoSQL database**
  - Although we have to use the right API specialization, all of them provide the same methods and functionalities

# Conclusions

## Question 2

Is it possible to switch from a JPA-based solution to a Jakarta NoSQL one?

- Which components have to be redesigned and rewritten?
- What about transactions and data consistency?
- **The migration from a SQL to a NoSQL database is not painless** using Jakarta NoSQL
  - Different technologies and design processes lead to incompatible architectures
  - **Model, Mappers, DAOs and Controllers must be redesigned** and rewritten
- Mapping API does not contemplate transactions



# Conclusions

## Question 3

How much does it cost to change the NoSQL database type in a Jakarta NoSQL application?

- What about moving from a database to another of the same type (e.g. from an open source to a commercial solution)?
- **The migration from a NoSQL database to another presents problems**
  - NoSQL databases are really different from each other
  - Jakarta NoSQL does not autogenerate the schema
  - **Entity classes** (as well as Mappers and DAOs) must be **rewritten to guarantee good performance**
- Changing to another database of the same type does not require any modification



# Conclusions

Jakarta NoSQL is a promising project but it is still at an embryonal stage

- Does not provide a real abstraction API for NoSQL Java applications
- Does not offer too many advantages over database-specific drivers

## Future Works

- Compare the performance of our Jakarta NoSQL implementation with another that uses Cassandra drivers
  - To test the overhead introduced by the framework
- Plant Nursery 4.0 can be a good starting point for a real world application
  - Could be interesting to see the whole system implemented

# Thank you for your attention



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