## Desarrollo de micro servicios cloud-native con Quarkus

# Persistencia de Datos con Panache

### Configurando persistencia

```
<dependencies>
    <!-- Hibernate ORM dependency -->
    <dependency>
        <groupId>io.quarkus</groupId>
              <artifactId>quarkus-hibernate-orm</artifactId>
              </dependency>
</dependencies>
```

### Agregando el driver

#### Configurando la base de datos

```
# datasource configuration
quarkus.datasource.username = myusername 1
quarkus.datasource.password = mypassword 2
quarkus.datasource.jdbc.url = jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/mydatabase 3
# Optional configuration
quarkus.hibernate-orm.sql-load-script = META-INF/import-dev.sql 4
quarkus.hibernate-orm.database.generation = drop-and-create 5
```

#### Usando profiles: dev y prod

```
# production datasource configuration
%prod.quarkus.datasource.username = myusername
%prod.quarkus.datasource.password = mypassword
%prod.quarkus.datasource.jdbc.url = jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/mydatabase
%prod.quarkus.hibernate-orm.sql-load-script = no-file 💵
# development datasource configuration
%dev.quarkus.hibernate-orm.sql-load-script = META-INF/import-dev.sql
%dev.quarkus.hibernate-orm.database.generation = drop-and-create
%dev.quarkus.datasource.devservices.image-name = quay.io/example/postgres:14.1 😉
```

#### Persistencia con Hibernate ORM

```
@ApplicationScoped
public class EmployeeService {
   @Inject
   EntityManager em; 🕕
                                                    REQUIRES_NEW
   @Transactional 2
   public void createEmployee( String name ) {
                                                    MANDATORY
       Employee employee = new Employee();
       employee.setName( name );
       em.persist( employee ); 😉
```

#### Persistencia con Hibernate ORM

```
@Transactional( TxType.REQUIRES_NEW )
public void createEmployee( String name ) {
    Employee employee = new Employee();
    employee.setName( name );
    em.persist( employee );
}
```

## Simplificando la persistencia con Panache Patrón Repository

```
@Entity
public class Expense {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue
    private Long id;
    private String name;
    private BigDecimal amount;
    private String description;
    private LocalDateTime creationDate;

// Getters and Setters
}
```

```
@ApplicationScoped
public class ExpenseRepository implements PanacheRepository<Expense> {
}
```

```
@Inject
ExpenseRepository expenseRepository;

Expense expense = new Expense();
expense.setName( "Hotel stay" );
expense.setAmount( 100 );
expense.setDescriptio( "Conference travel" );
expense.setCreationDate( LocalDateTime.now() );

expenseRepository.persist( expense );
```

#### Simplificando la persistencia con Panache

#### **Active Record Pattern**

```
@Entity
public class Expense extends PanacheEntity {
   public String name;
   public BigDecimal amount;
   public String description;
   public LocalDateTime creationDate;
}
```

```
Expense expense = new Expense();
expense.name = "Hotel stay";
expense.amount = 100;
expense.description "Conference travel";
expense.creationDate = LocalDateTime.now();
expense.persist();
```

```
@Entity
public class Expense extends PanacheEntity {
    public String name;
    public BigDecimal amount;
    public String description;
    public LocalDateTime creationDate;

    public static List<Expense> findCurrent(){
        return list( "creationDate", LocalDatetime.now() );
    }
}
```

### Métodos provistos por Panache

```
// Persist the entity
instance.persist();
// check if the entity is persistent
instance.isPersistent()
// get a list of all entities
List<Entity> allEntitys = Entity.listAll();
// find a specific entity by ID
instance = Entity.findById( entityId );
// find a specific instance by ID via an Optional
Optional<Entity> optional = Entity.findByIdOptional( entityId );
// find all alive entities
List<Entity> aliveInstances = Entity.list( "alive", true );
// count all entities
long countAll = Entity.count();
// count all alive entities
long countAlive = Entity.count( "alive", true );
// delete all alive entities
Entity.delete( "alive", true );
// delete all entities
Entity.deleteAll();
// delete by id
boolean deleted = Entity.deleteById( entityId );
// set all alive entities as not alive
Entity.update( "alive = false where alive = ?1", true );
```

### Paging y Sorting Query Results

#### Panache Paging Functions

Function	Usage
page()	Returns the current page.
page( Page page )	Sets and returns the specified page.
<pre>page( int pageIndex, int pageSize )</pre>	Shorthand for the previous method.
pageCount()	Returns the number of pages for the current page size.
range( int startIndex, int lastIndex )	Retrieves the results between startIndex and lastIndex.

```
@GET
public List<Example> list() {
    PanacheQuery<Example> exampleQuery = Example.findAll();
    return exampleQuery.page(Page.of(0, 10)).list();
}
```

### Paging y Sorting Query Results

#### Panache Sorting Functions

Function	Usage
by( String column )	Sorts by the given column in ascending order.

	order.
Function	Usage
by( String column, Direction direction)	Sorts by the column using the specified direction (Ascending or Descending).
by( String columns )	Sorts by the given columns in the given order.
and( String column )	Adds an additional sorting column in ascending order.
and( String column, Direction direction )	Adds an additional sorting column with the given direction.
empty()	Returns an empty sorting instance.
ascending()	Sets the ascending order for the current sort columns.
ascending( String columns )	Sets the columns to sort in ascending order.
descending()	Sets the descending order for the current sort columns.
descending( String columns )	Sets the columns to sort in descending order.

```
@GET
public List<Example> list() {
   return Example.findAll( Sort.by("sample") ).list();
}
```

## Demo