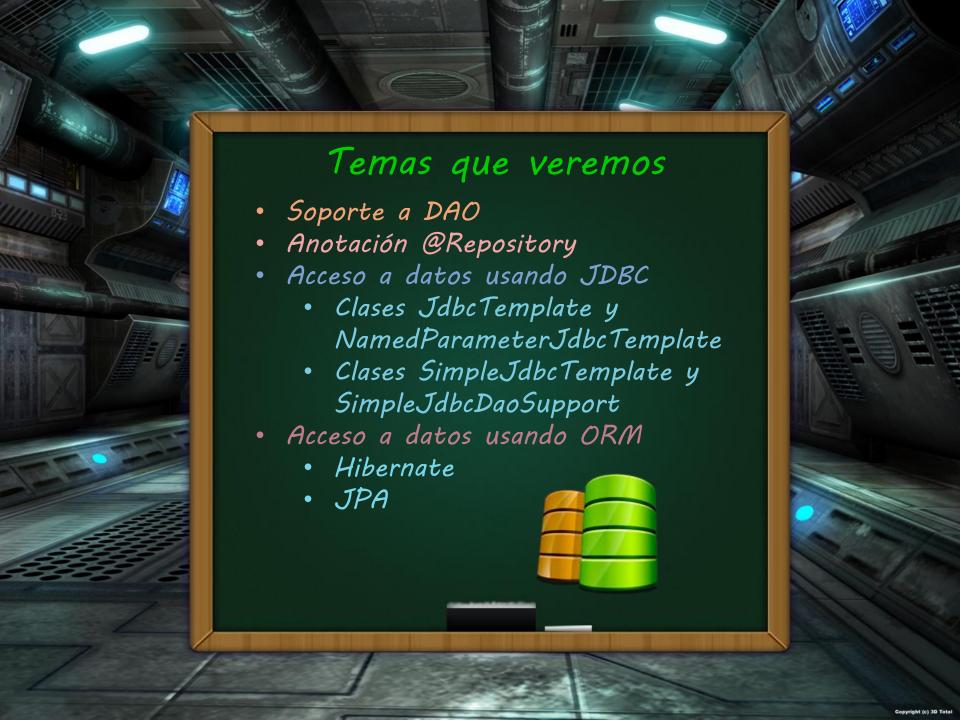




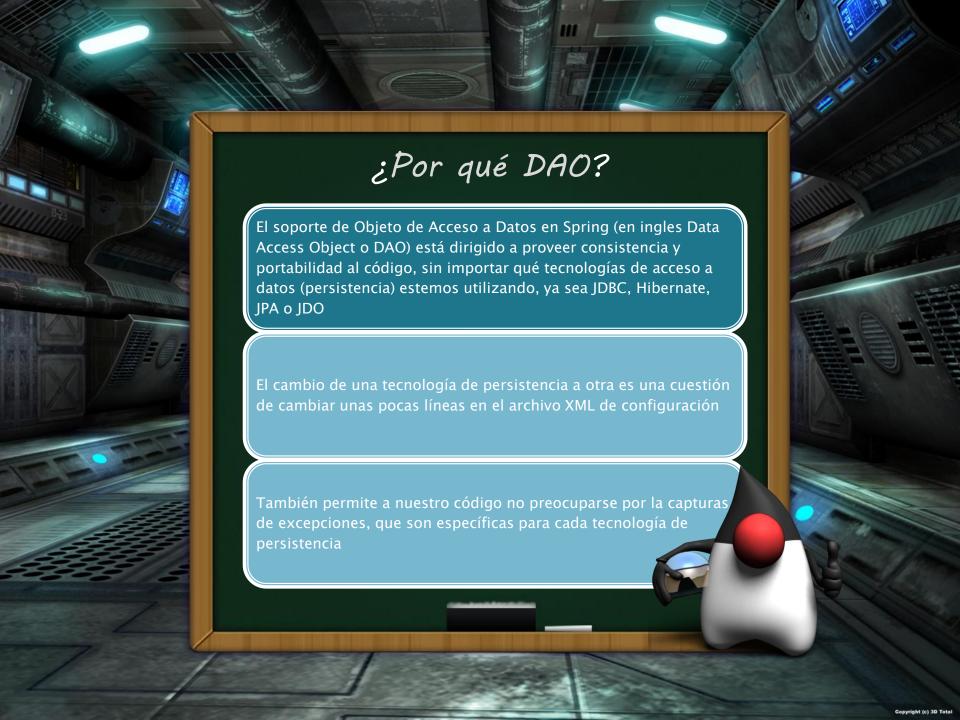
Curso Spring Framework

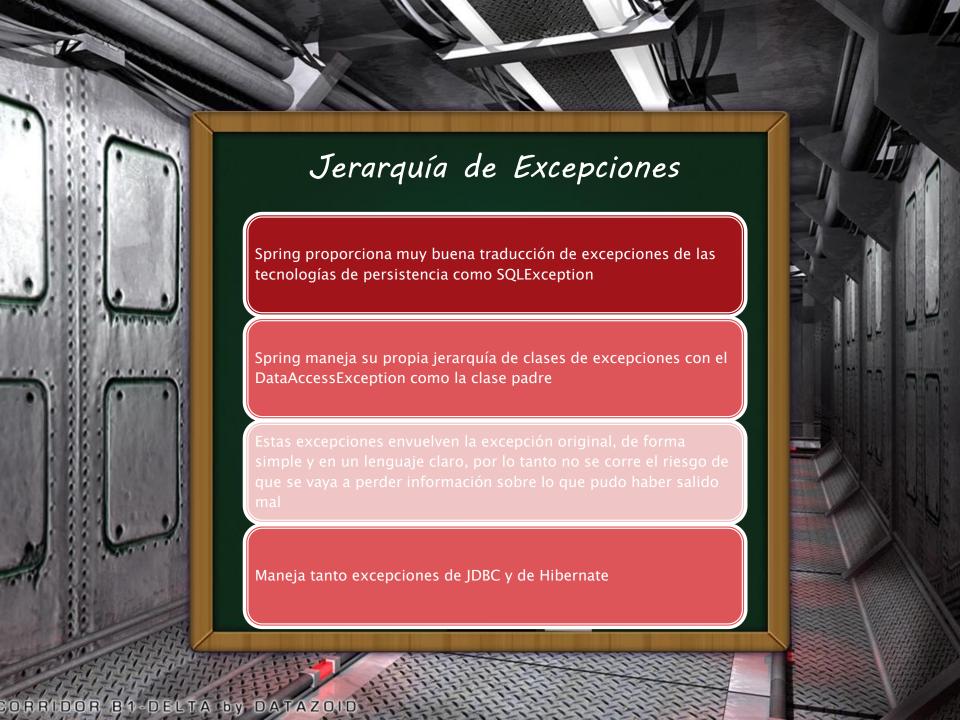
Módulo 6 Acceso a Base de Datos (Persistencia)

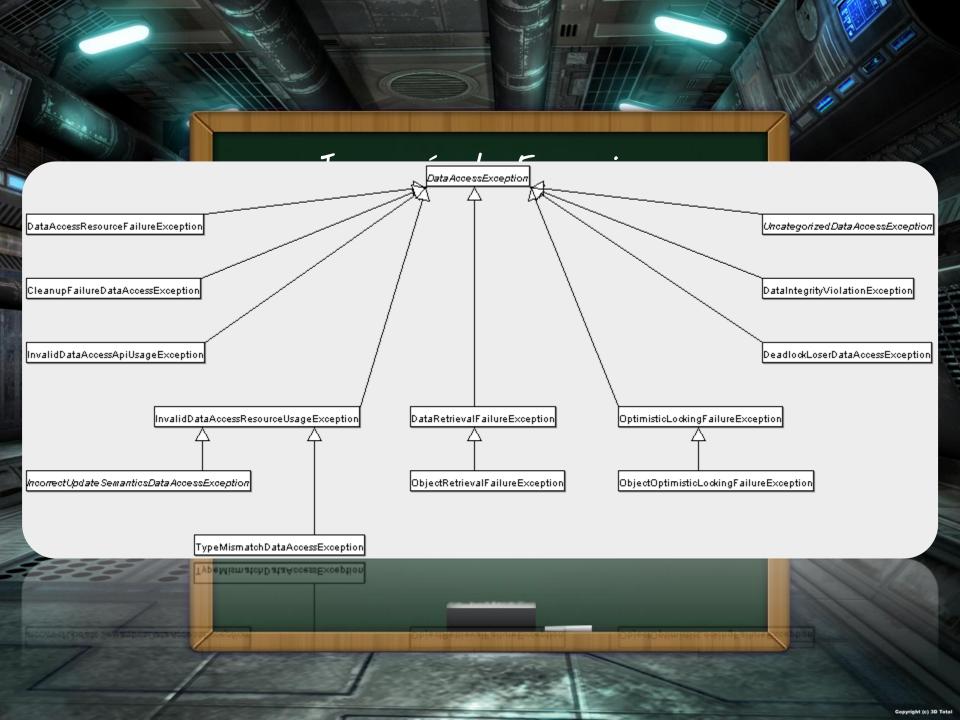








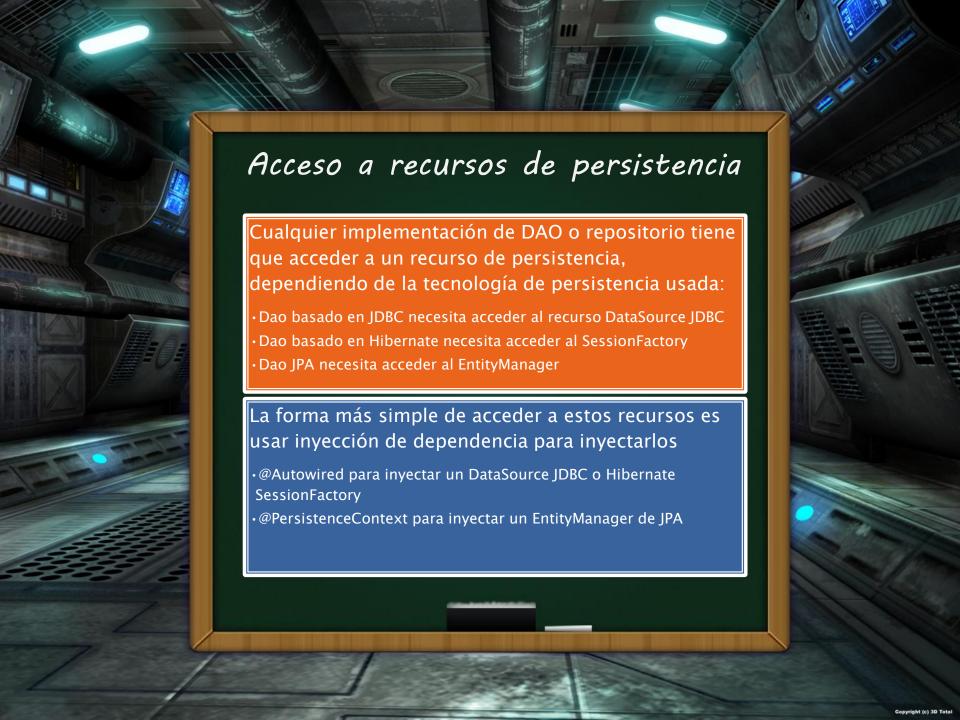




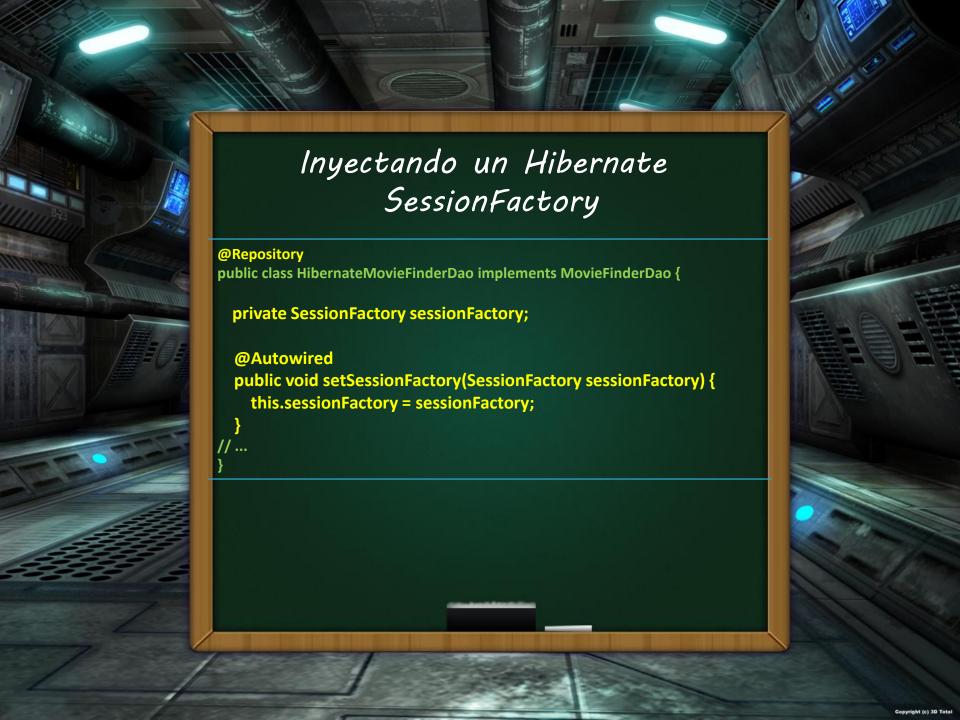






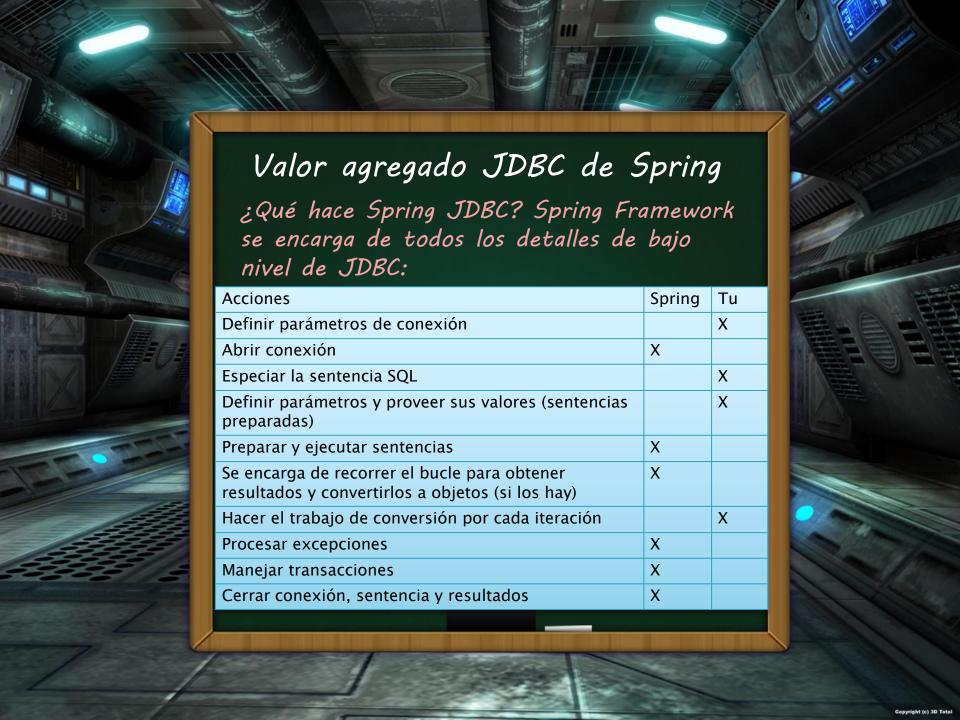


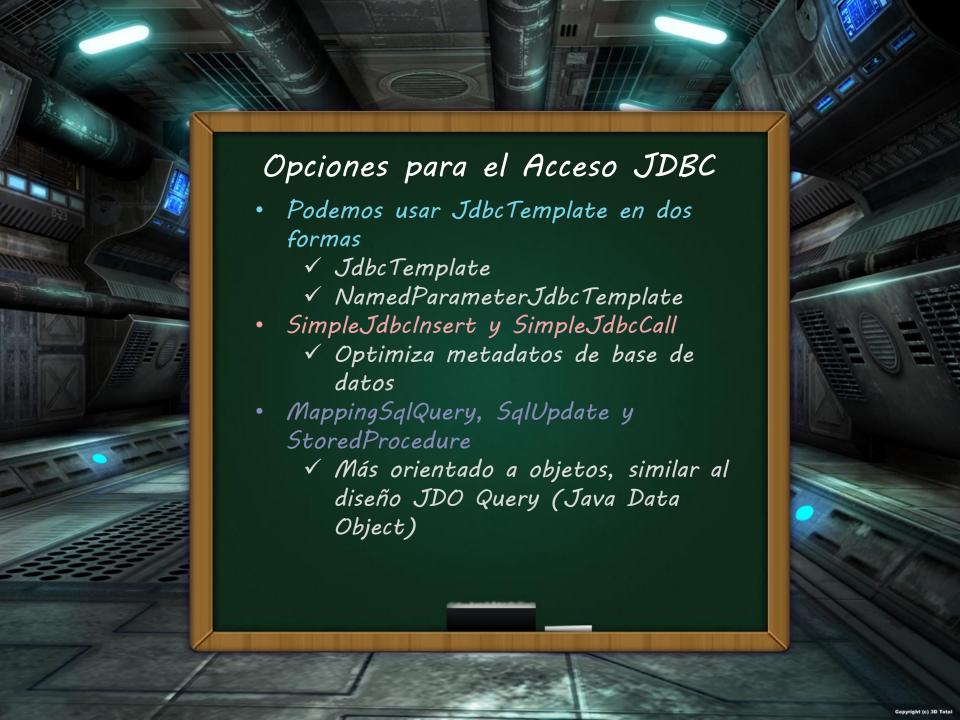




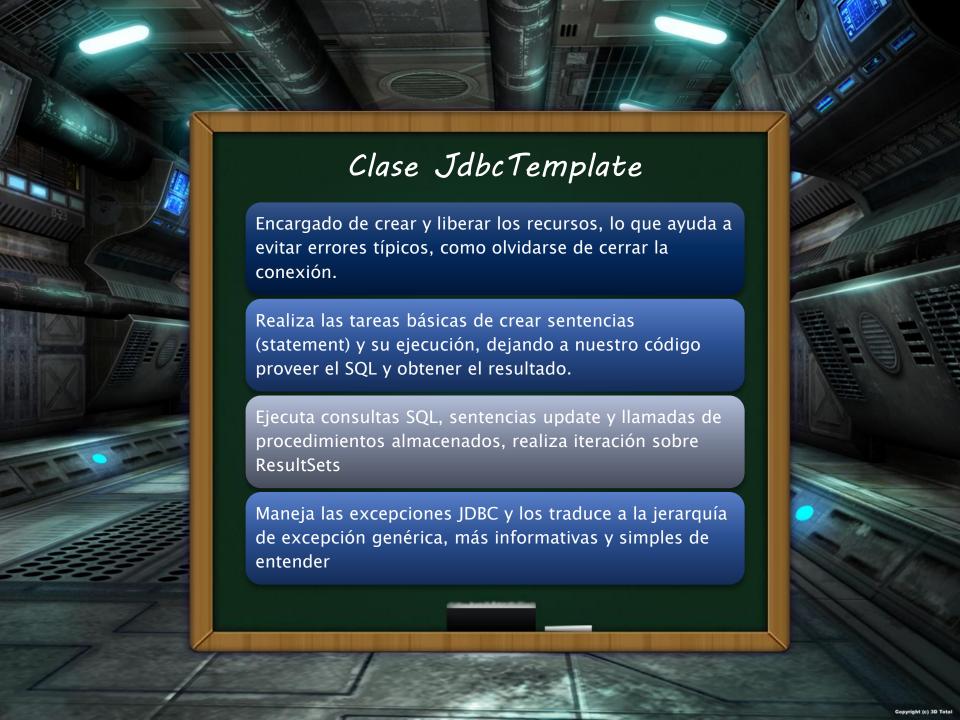


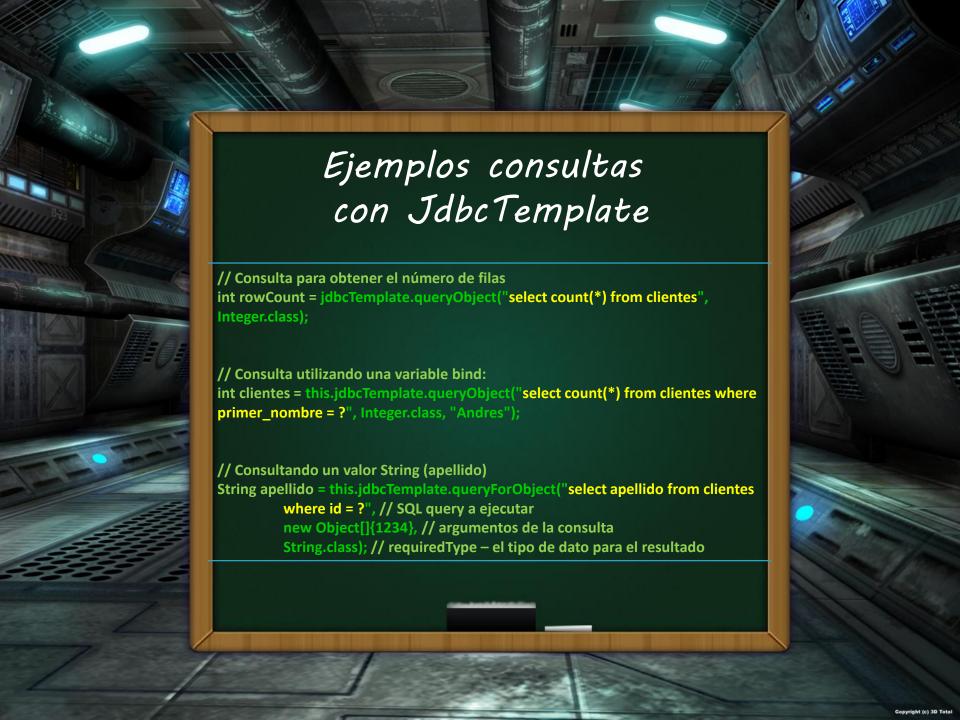


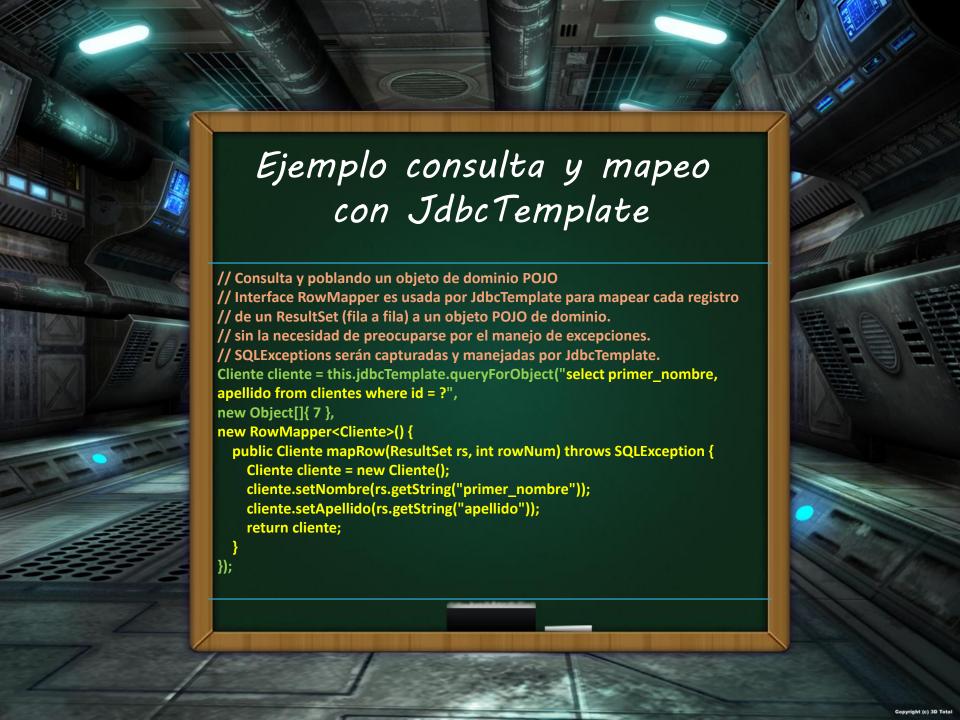


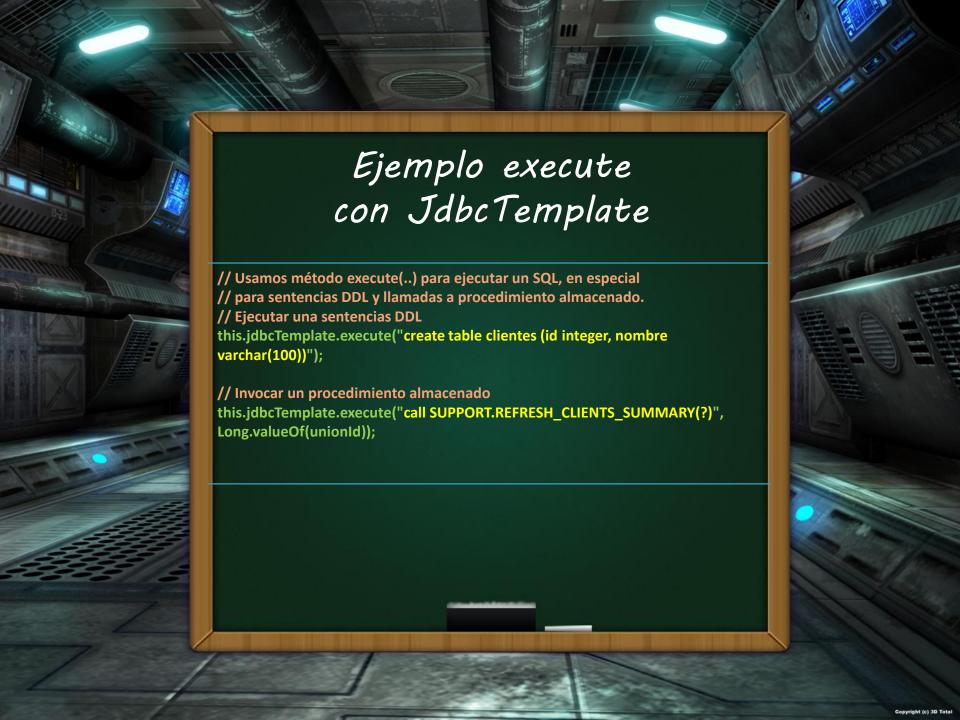


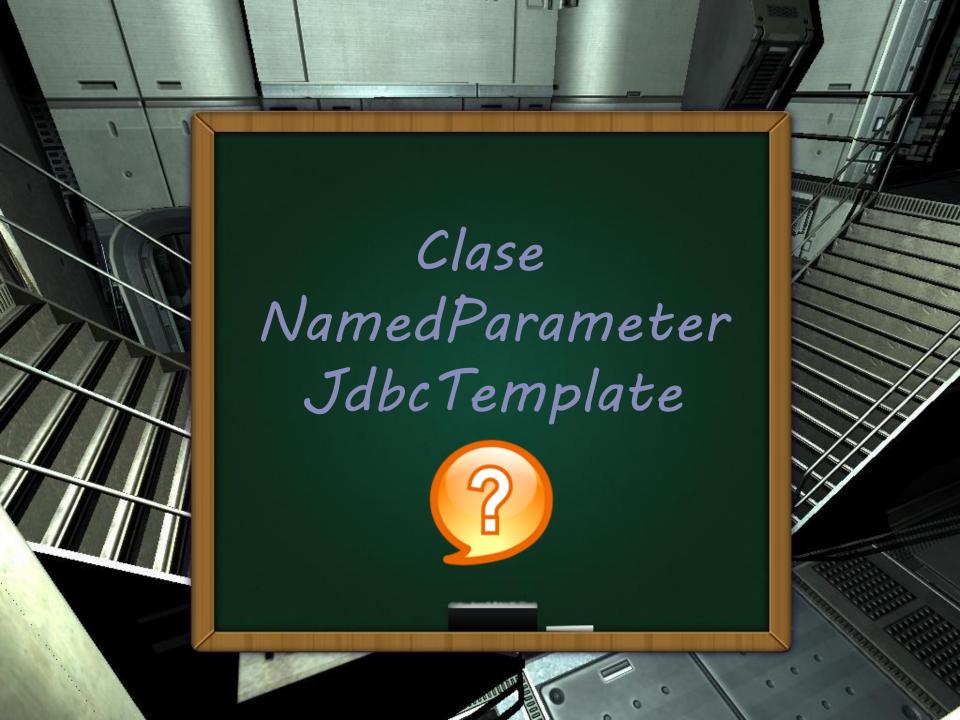


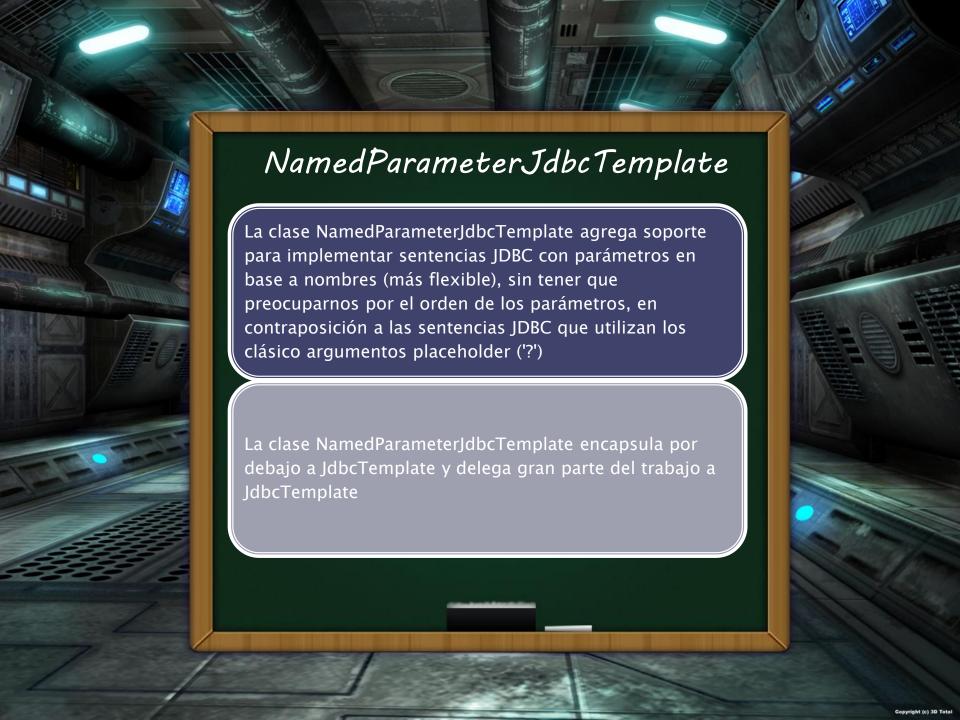




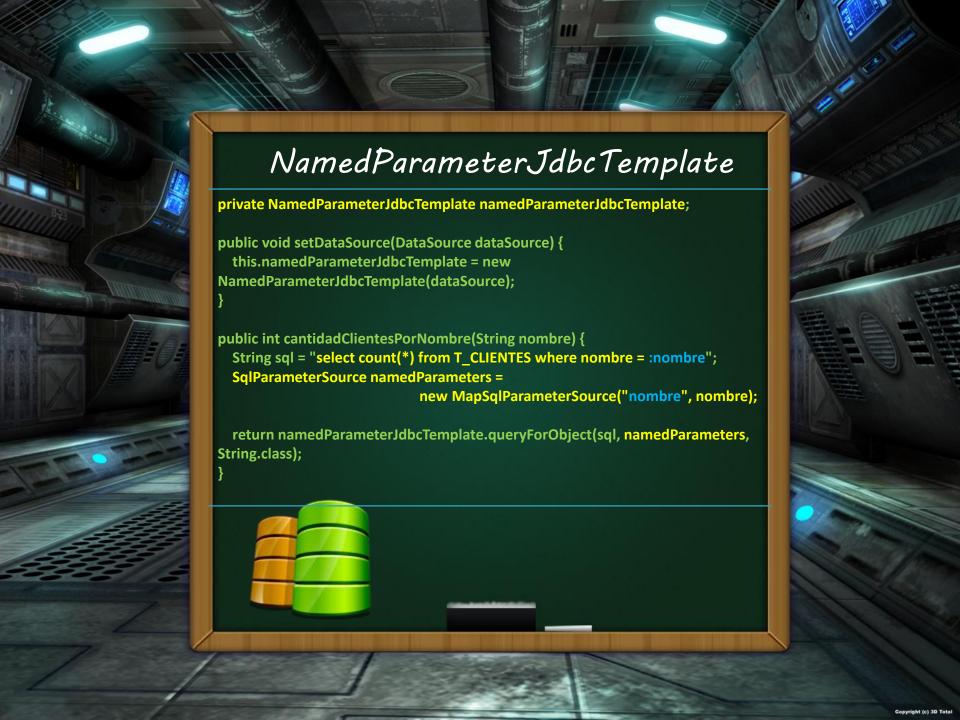








Interface SqlParameterSource Contiene las asignaciones de valores de los parámetros npmbrados de la sentencia NamedParameterJdbcTemplate **Implementaciones** MapSqlParameterSource • BeanPropertySqlParameterSource: envuelve a un JavaBean, utilizando los atributos del objeto como la fuente para los valores de los parámetro nombrados





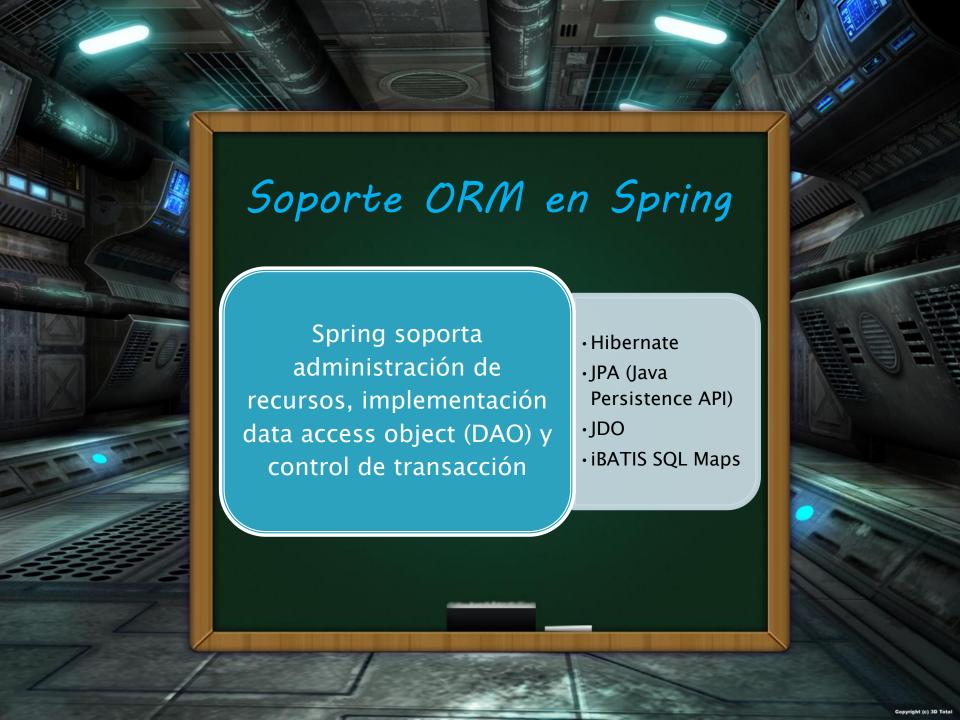
Estilo clásico JdbcTemplate // Estilo Clasico JdbcTemplate... // Aguí se muestra como una comparación con el SimpleJdbcTemplate private JdbcTemplate jdbcTemplate; public void setDataSource(DataSource dataSource) { this.jdbcTemplate = new JdbcTemplate(dataSource); public Cliente findCliente(String especialidad, int edad) { String sql = "select id, primer nombre, apellido from clientes" + " where especialidad = ? and edad = ?"; RowMapper<Cliente> mapper = new RowMapper<Cliente>() { public Cliente mapRow(ResultSet rs, int rowNum) throws SQLException { Cliente cliente = new Cliente(); cliente.setId(rs.getLong("id")); cliente.setNombre(rs.getString("primer nombre")); cliente.setApellido(rs.getString("apellido")); return cliente; **}}**; // note que envolvemos los valores en un arreglo return this.jdbcTemplate.gueryForObject(sql, new Object[]{especialidad, edad}, mapper);







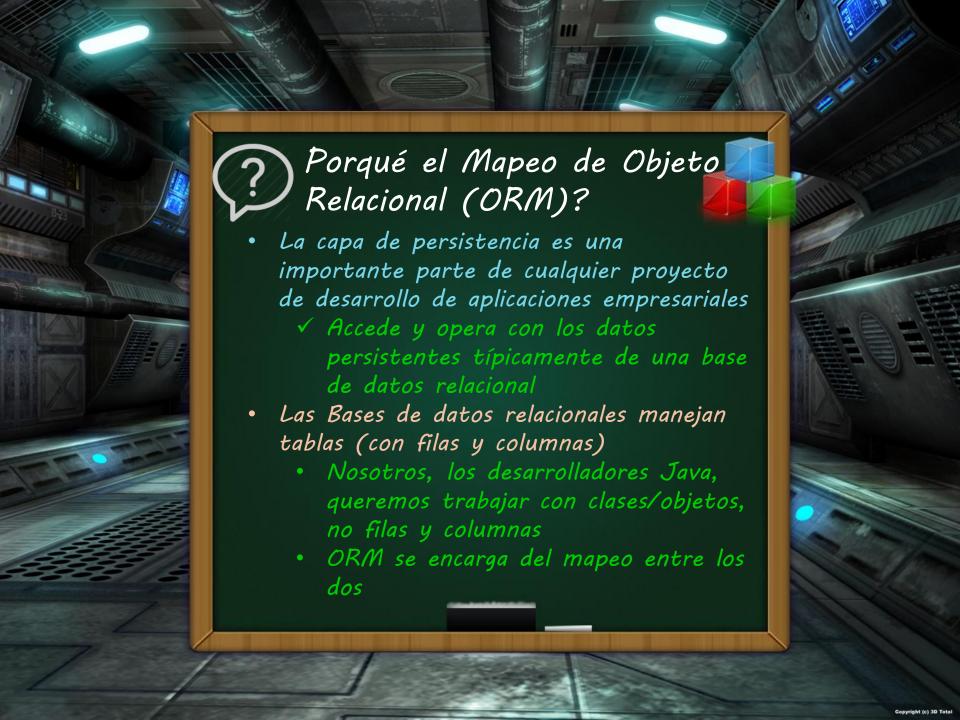


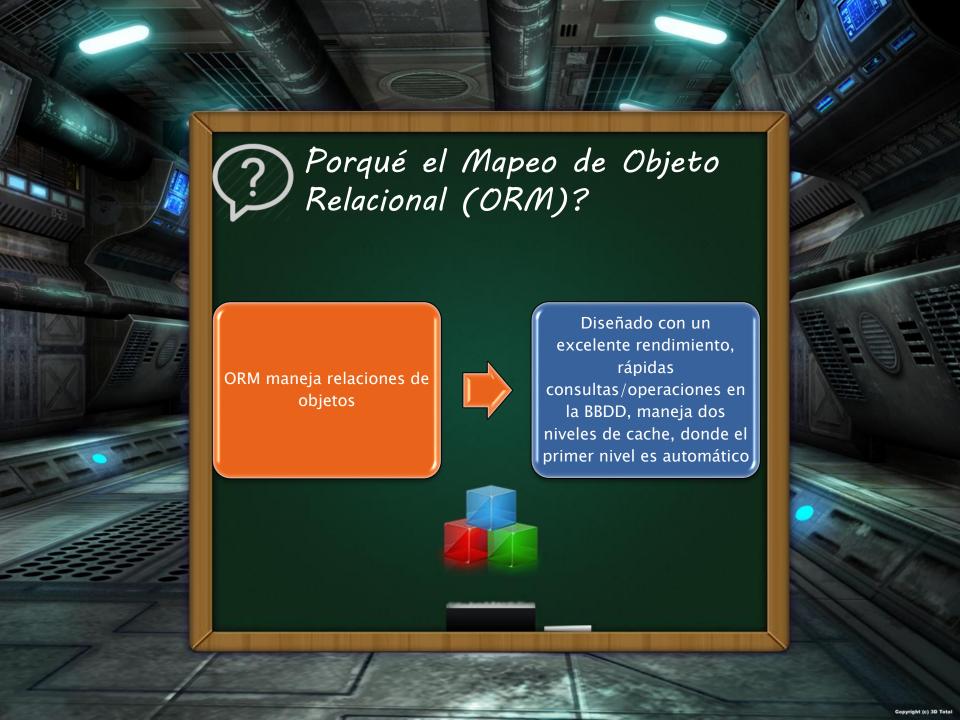




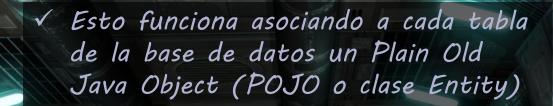










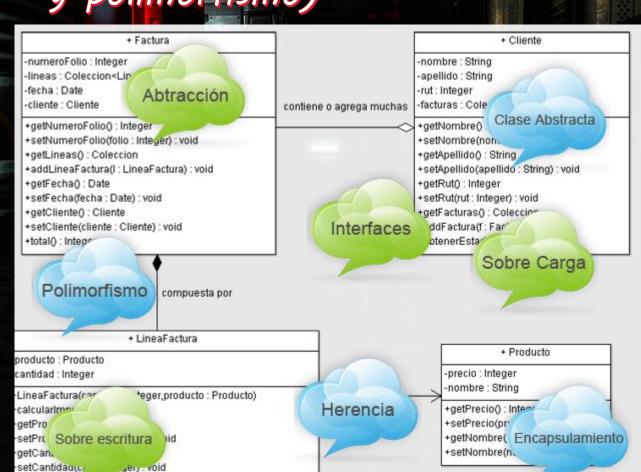


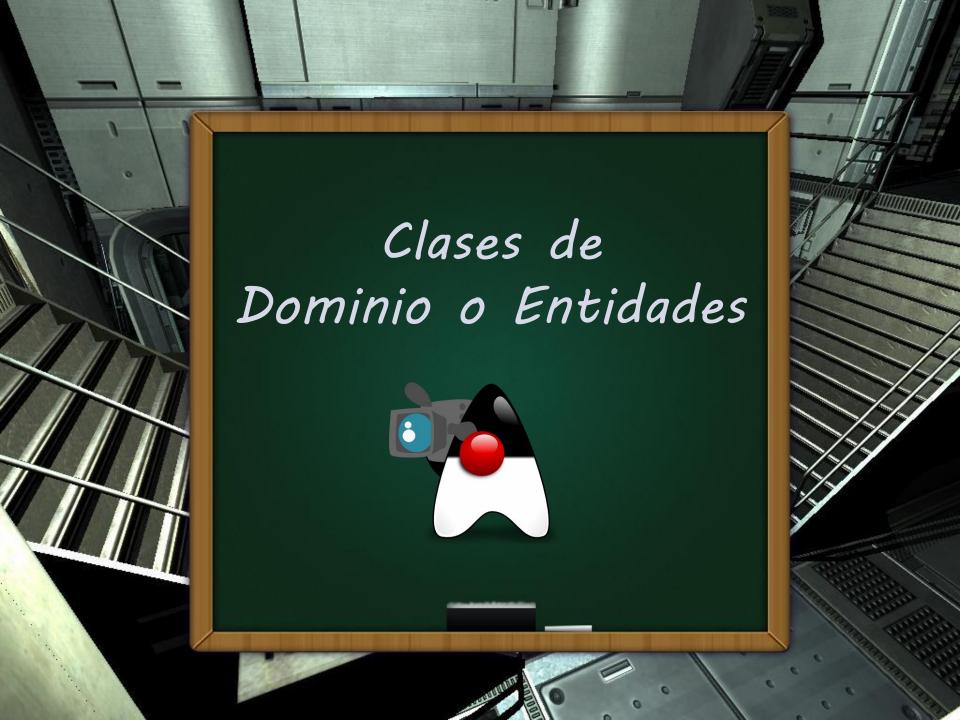
- ✓ Cada atributo de la clase Entity es mapeado o asignado a las columnas de la tabla de la base de datos
- ✓ Un Entity es similar a una Java Bean, con propiedades accesibles mediante métodos setter y getter

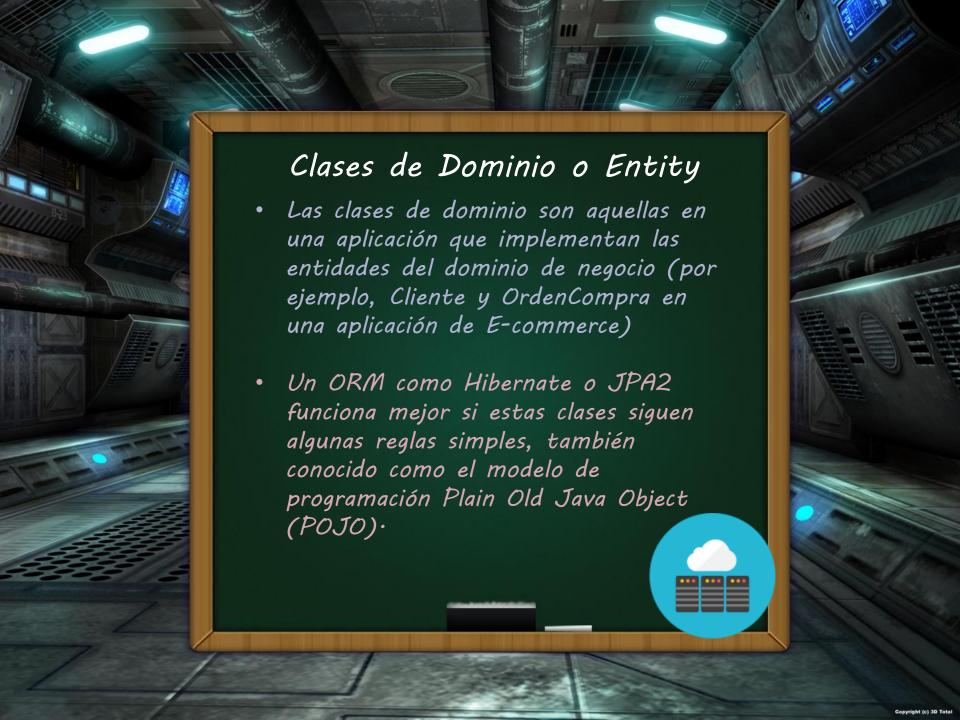
id	cliente_id	solicitud_id	status_id	created_at	updated_at	numero_operacion	plazo_entrega	total	descripcion
1	6	1	4	2014-02-16 20:38:32	2014-02-16 20:38:55	VE10001	2014-02-16 20:38:55	8889	alguna nota

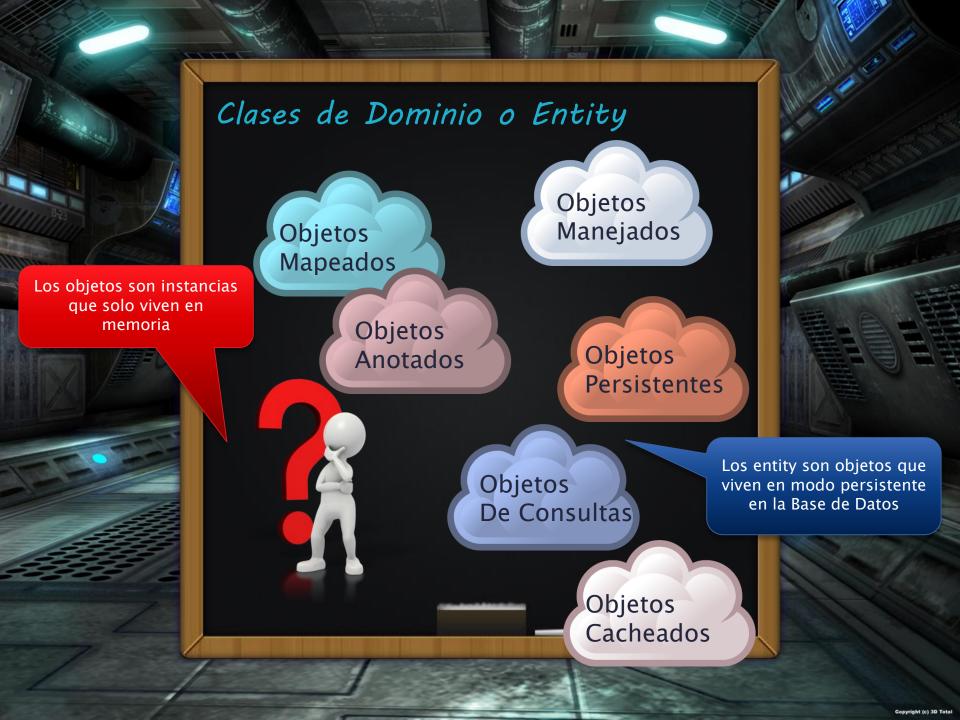


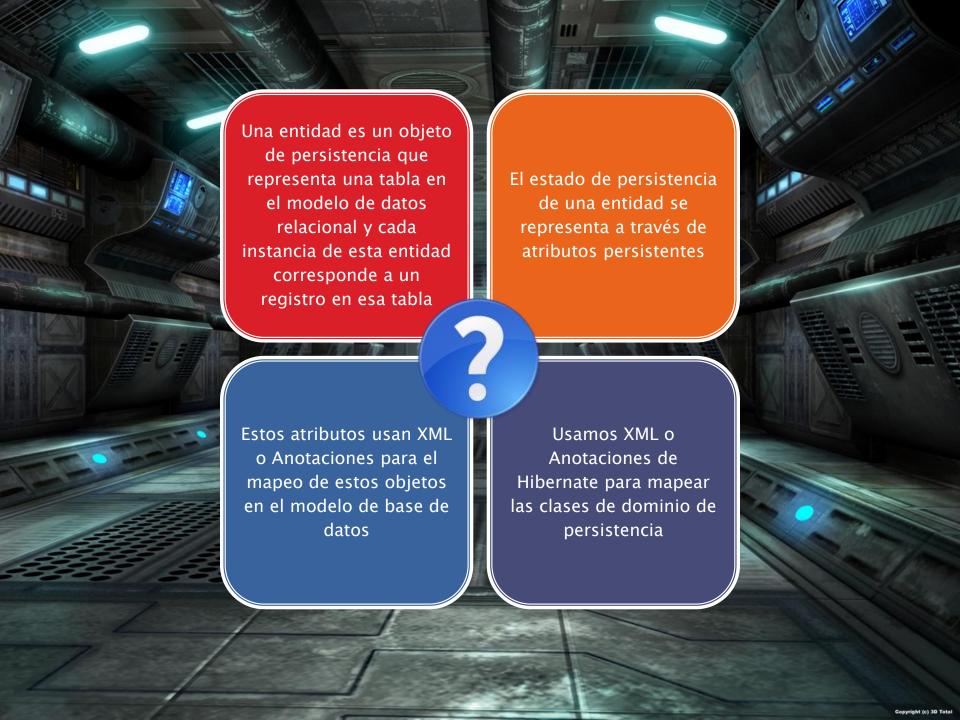
Esto permite el uso de las características propias de la programación orientada a objetos (relaciones, herencia y polimorfismo)

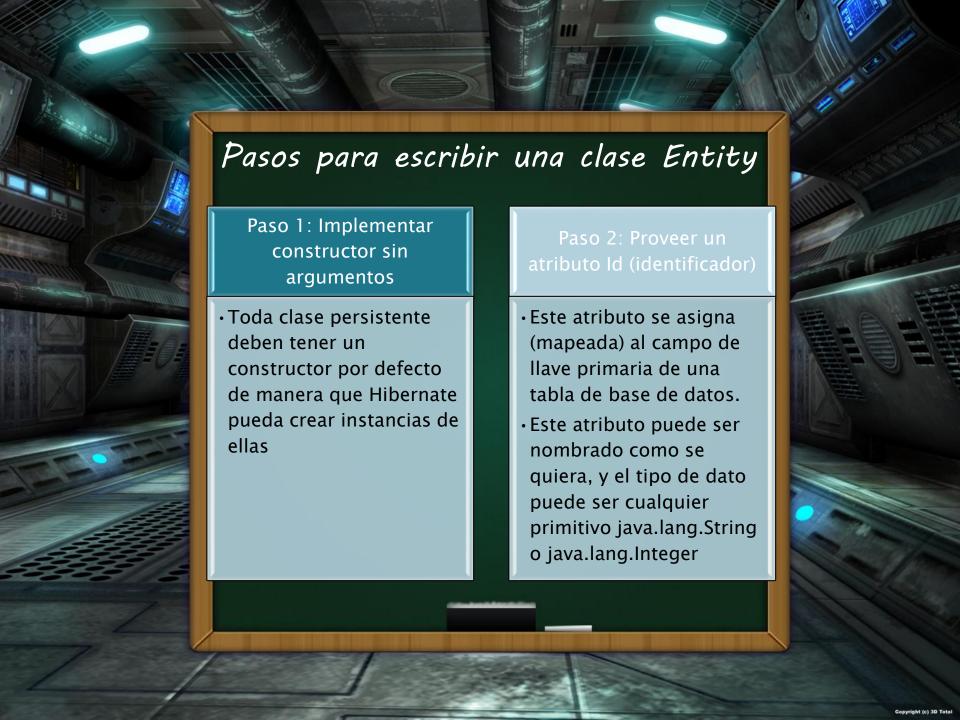


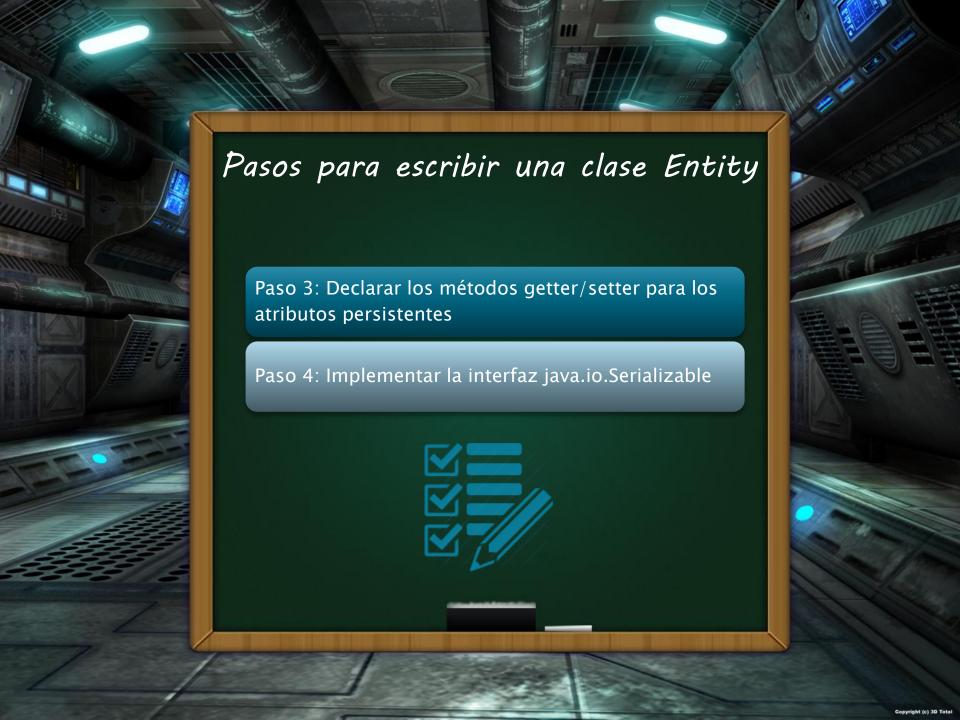


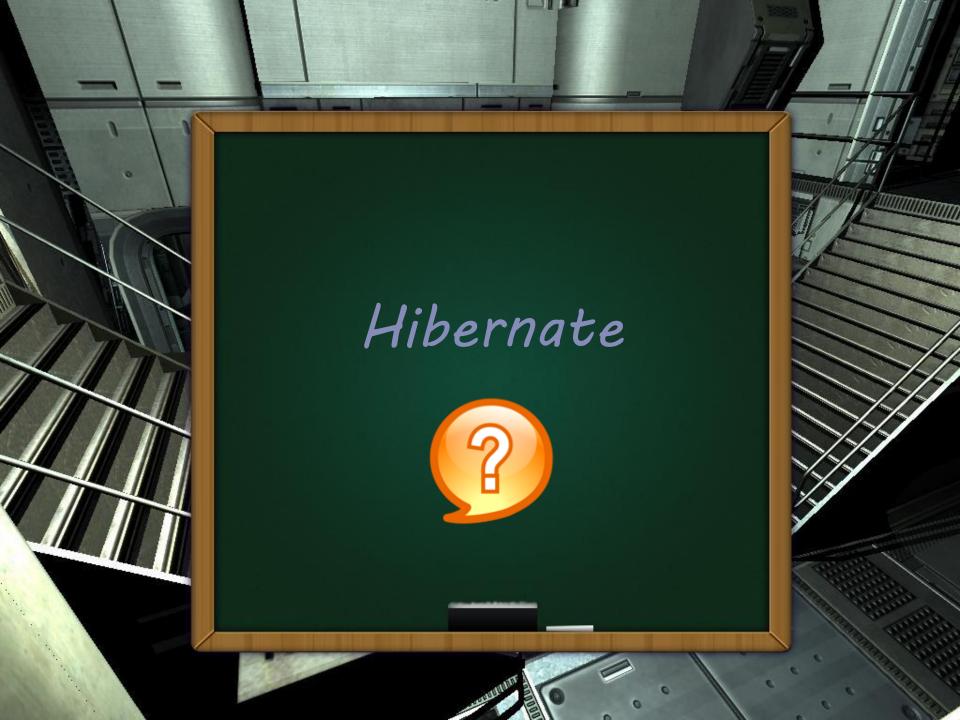


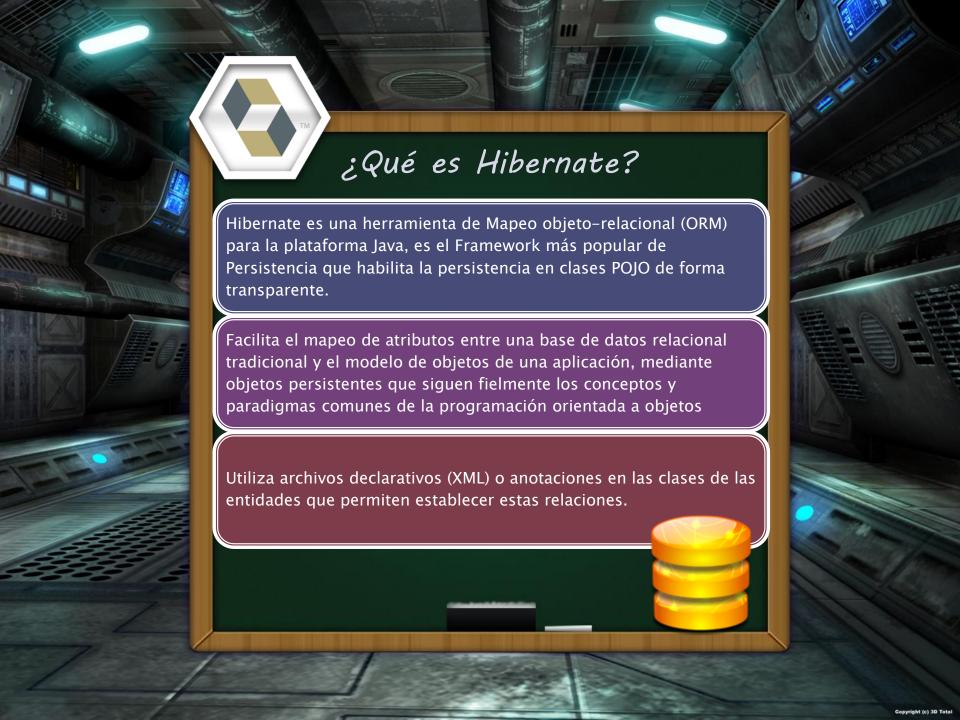


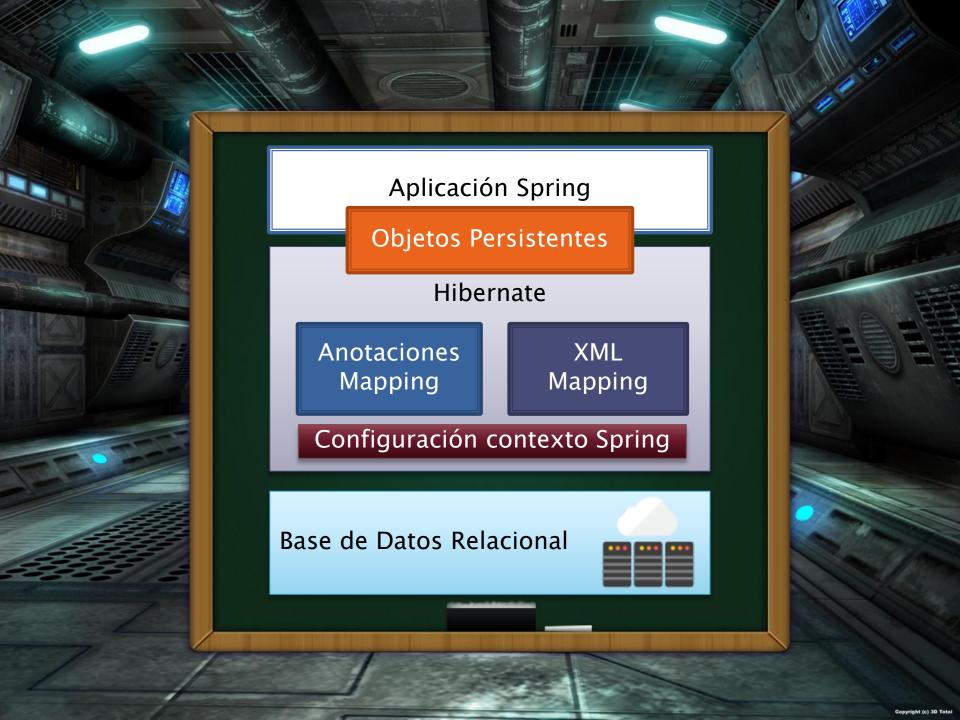


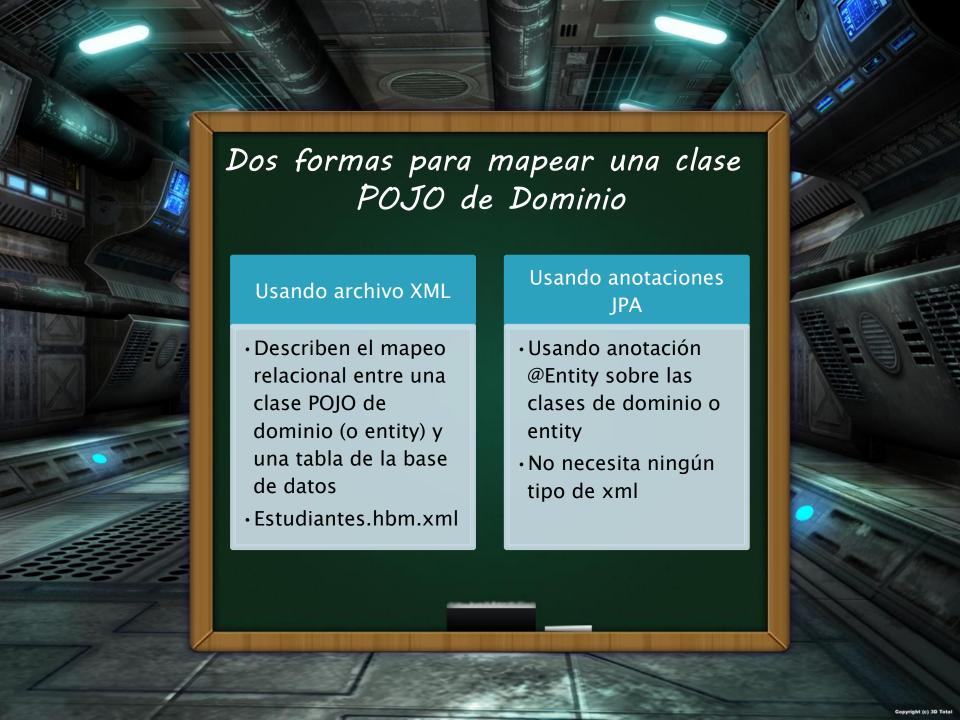






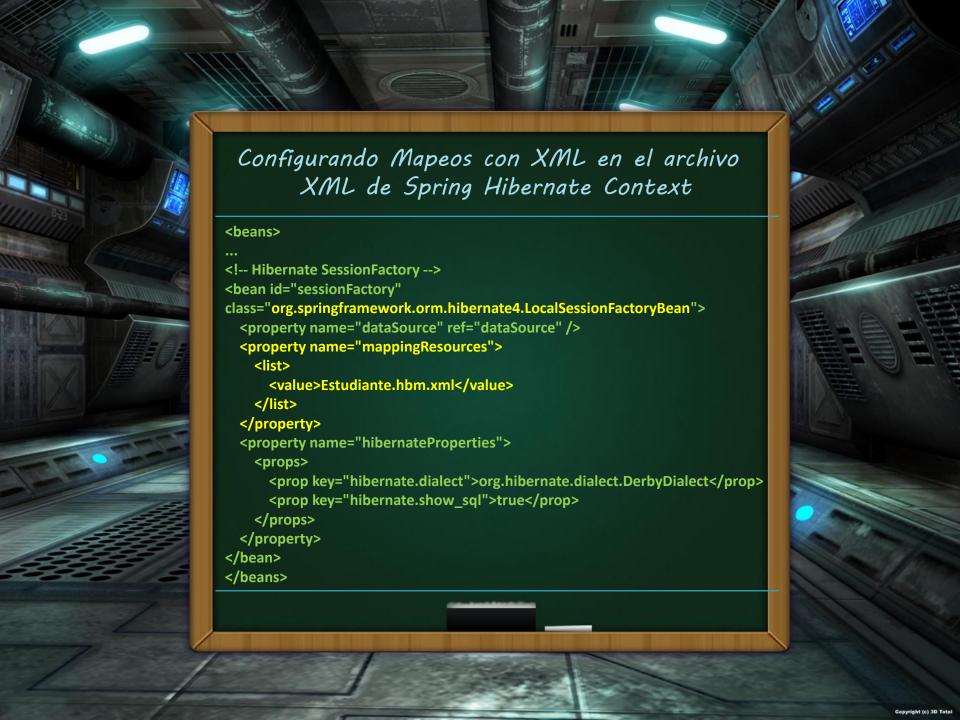


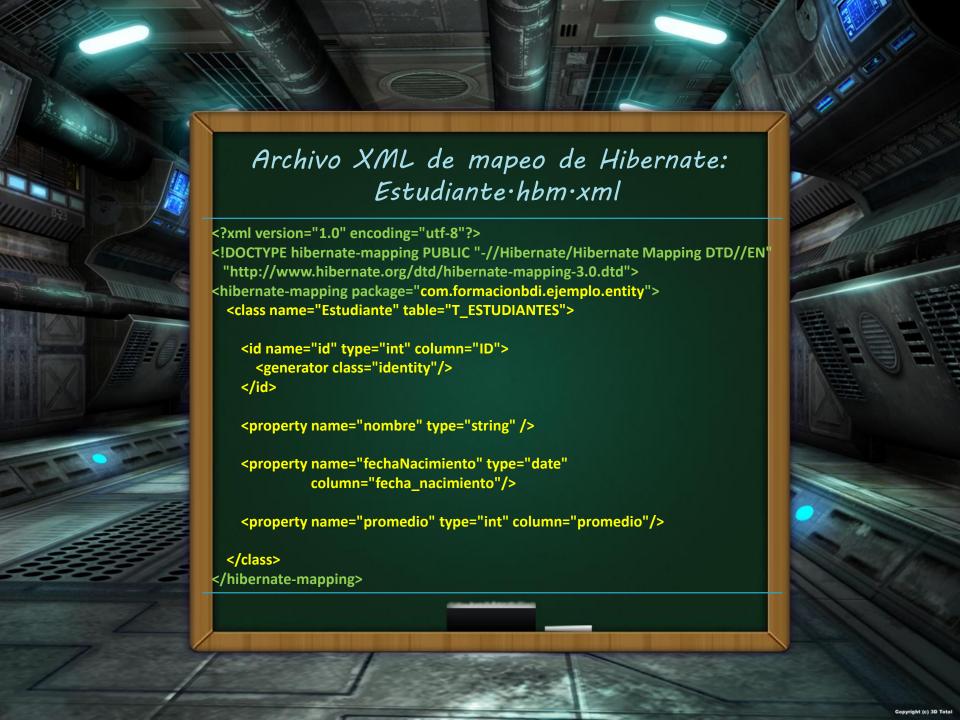


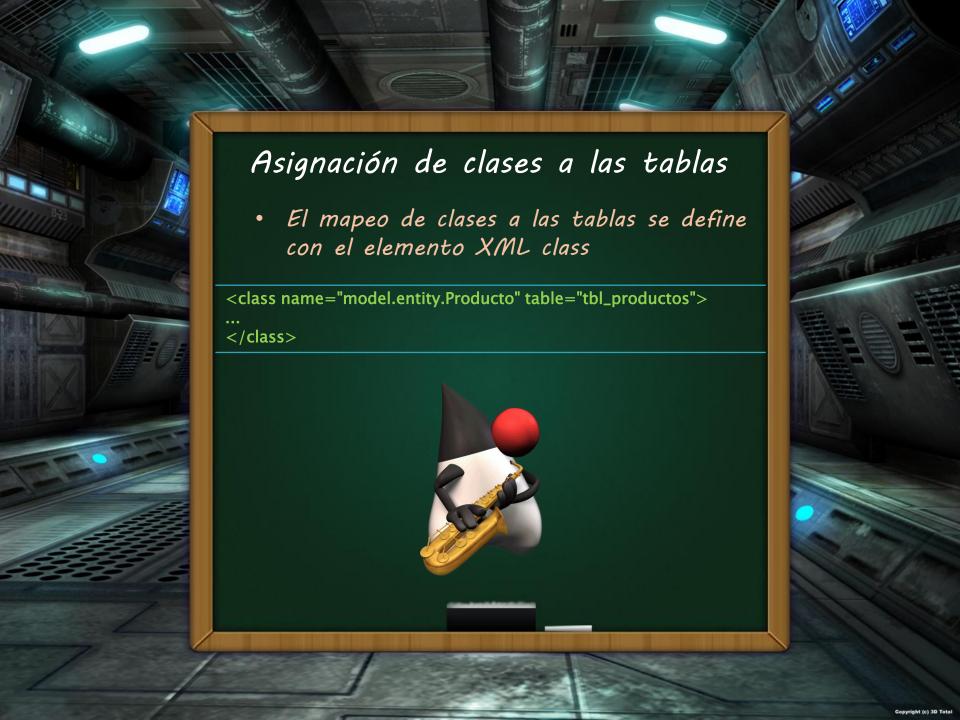


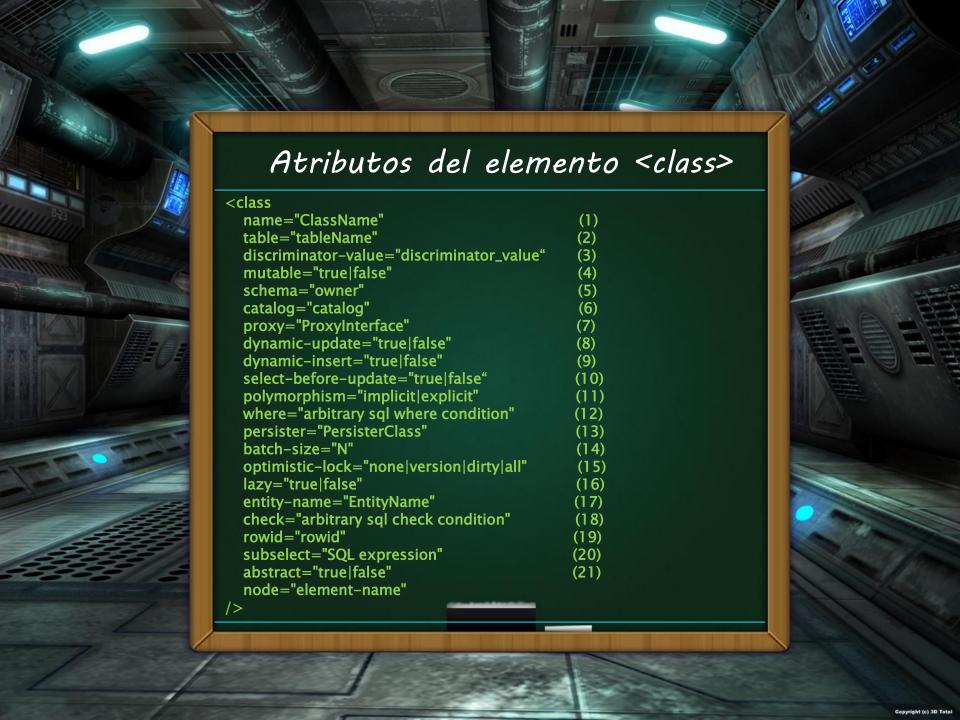


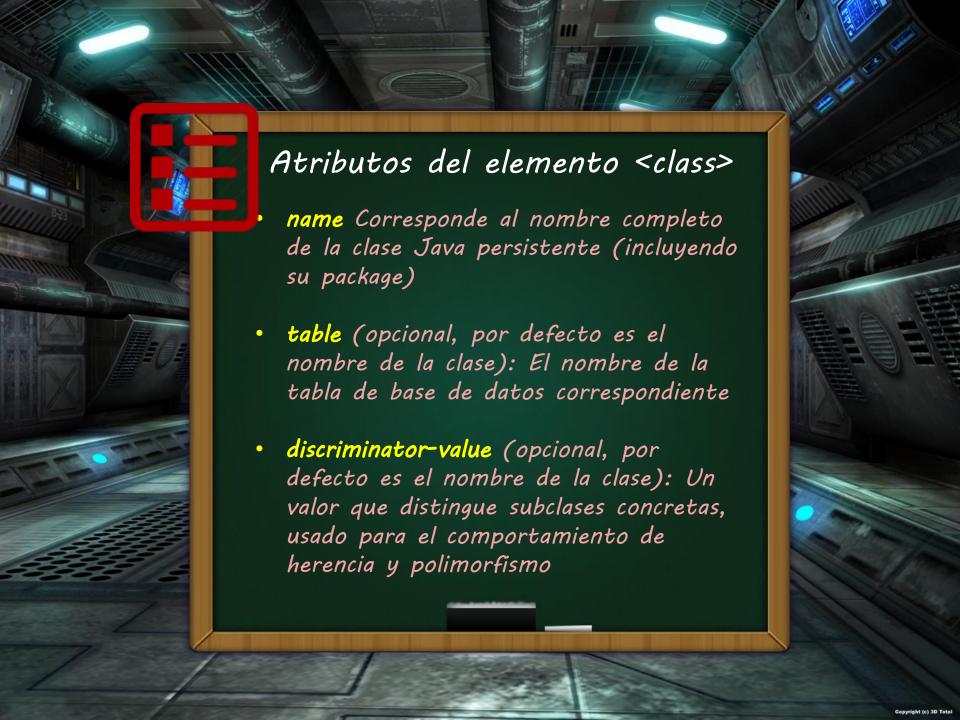


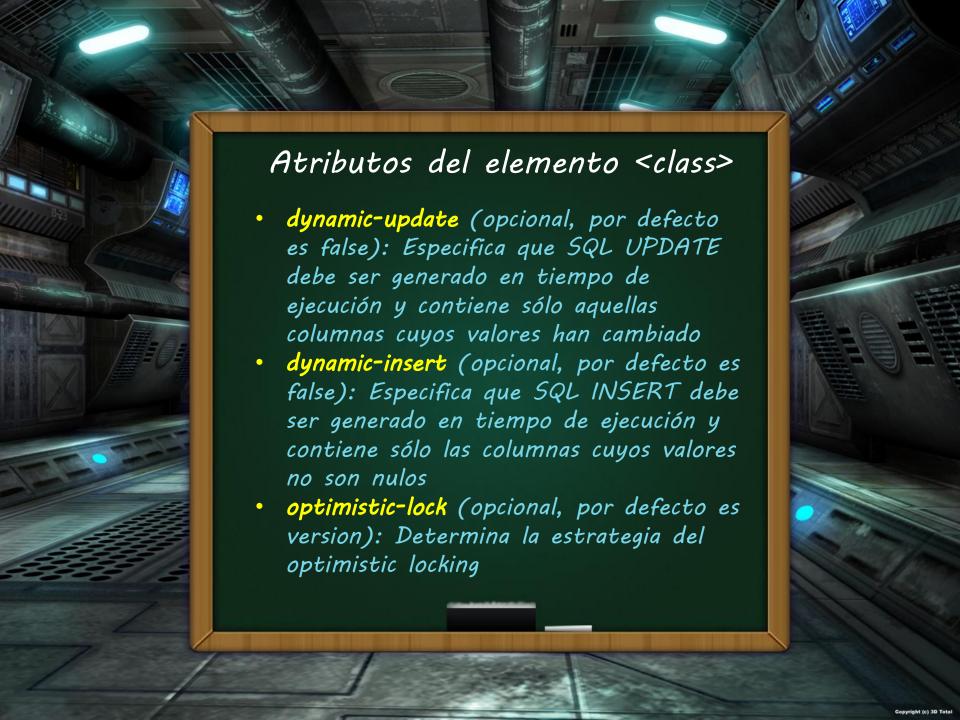


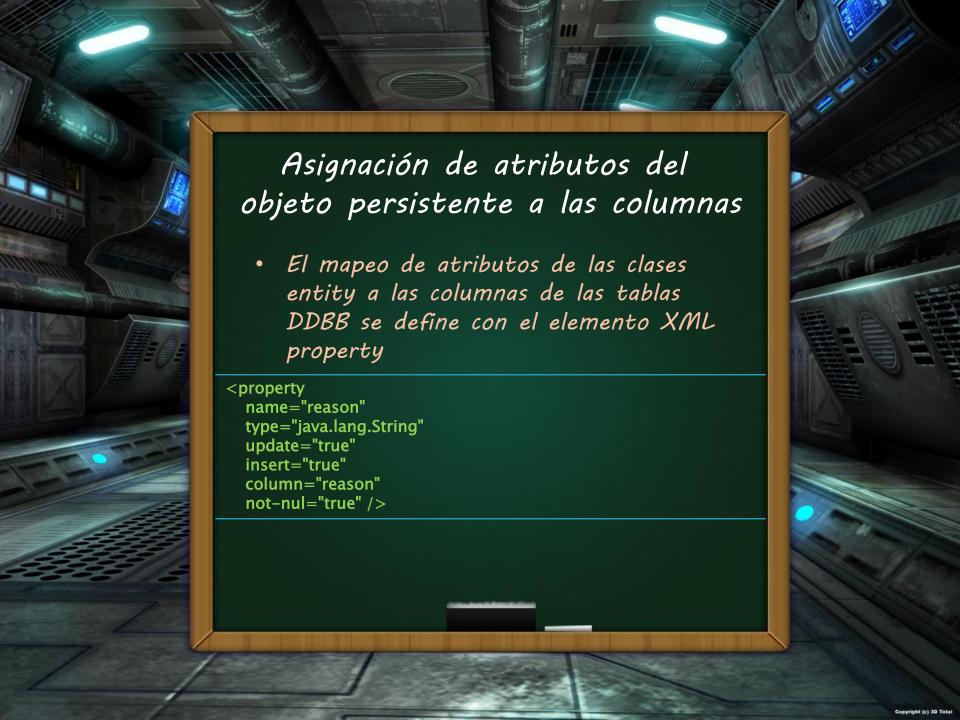


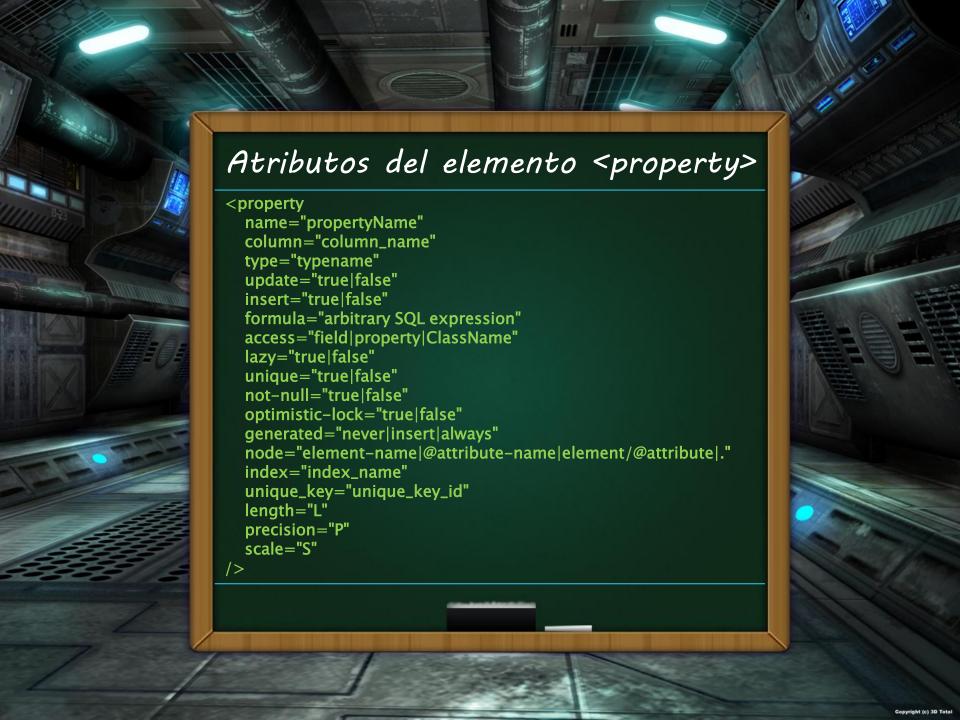


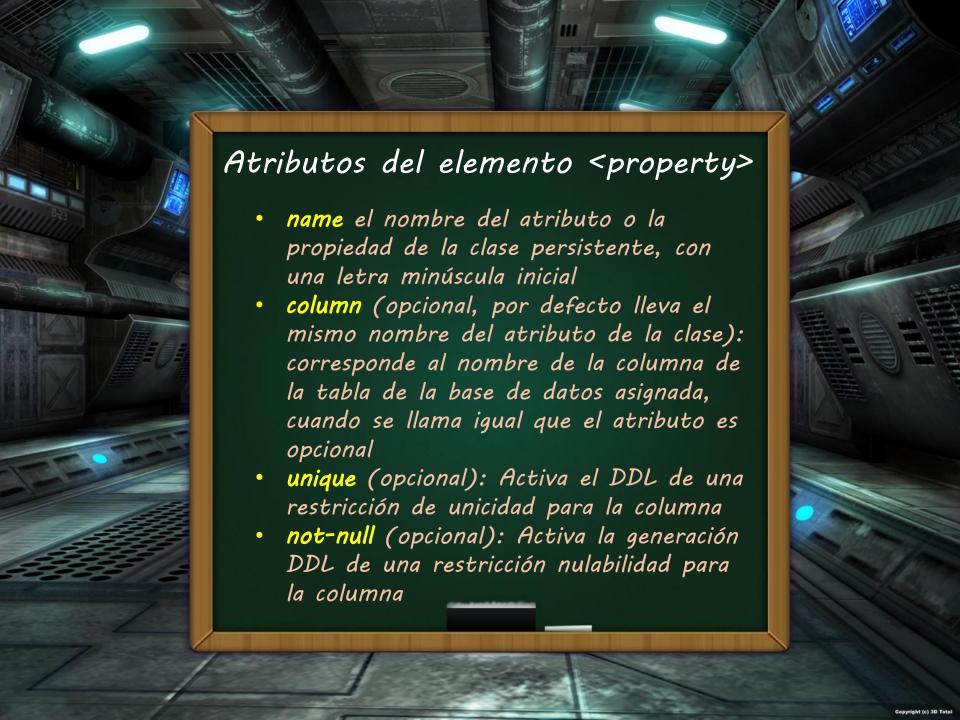


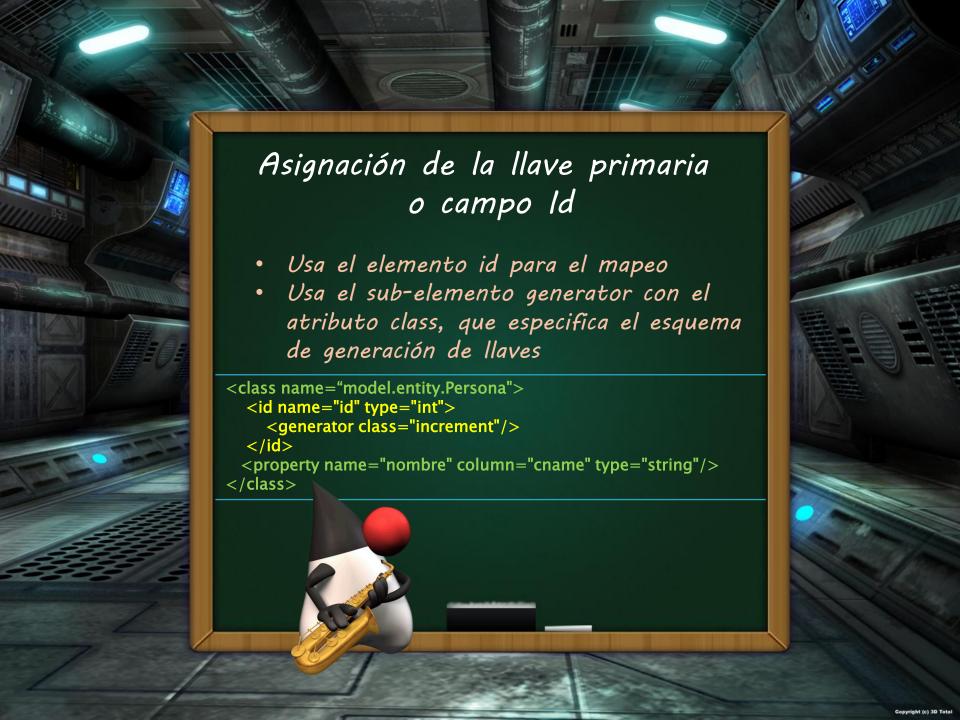


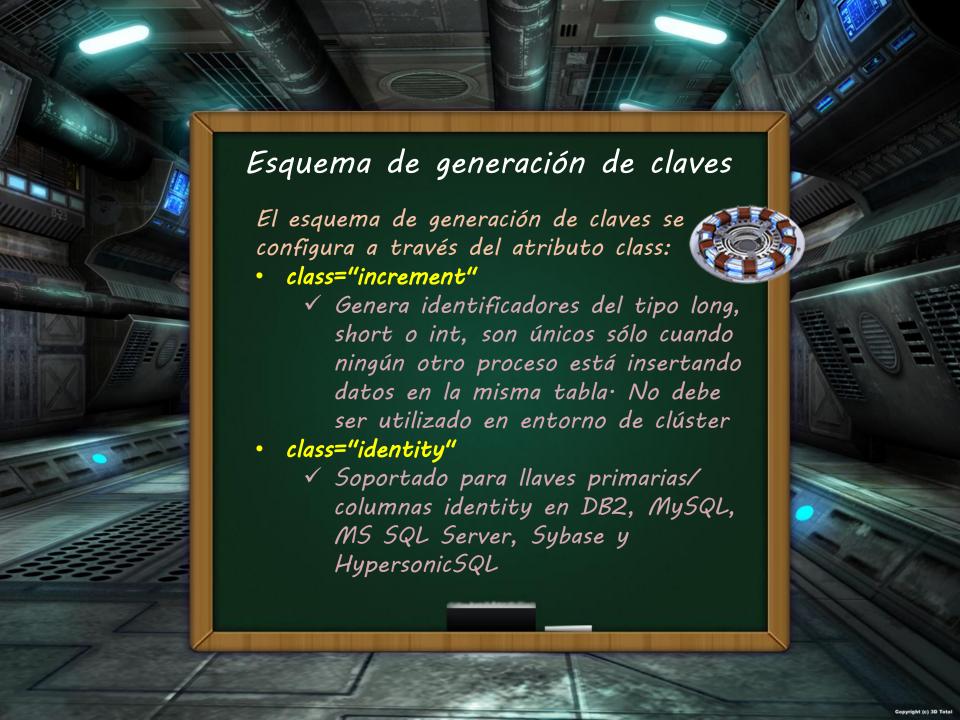


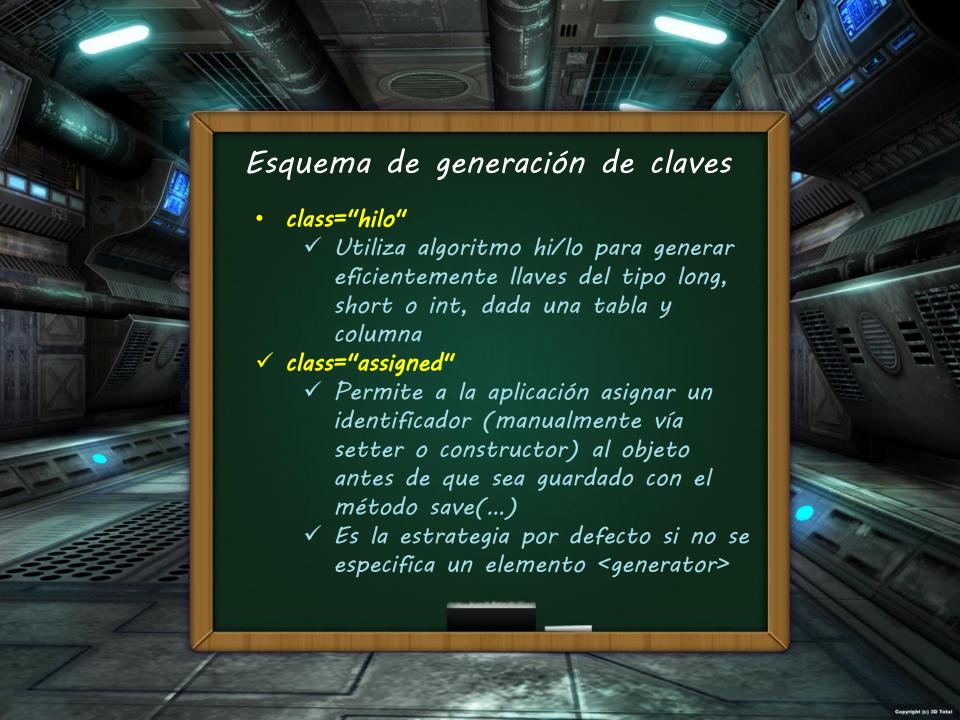


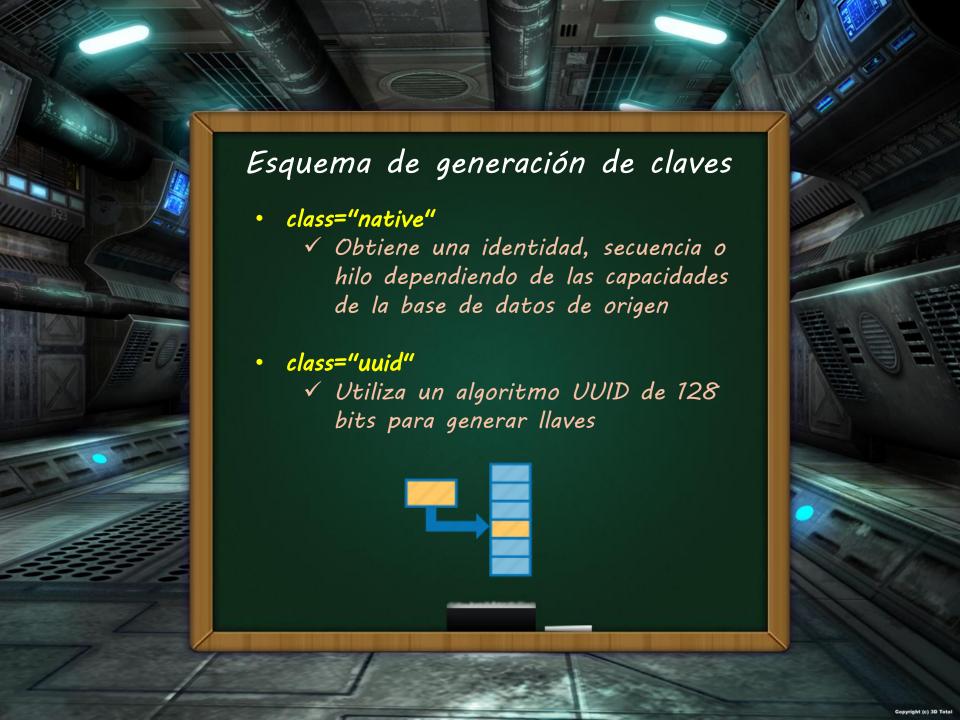


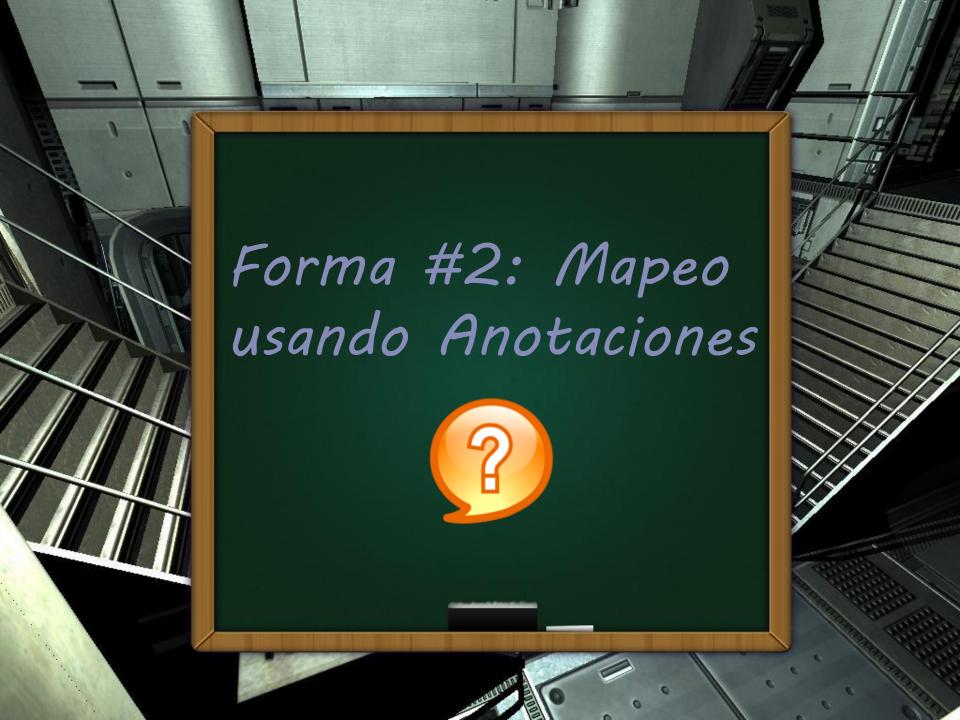


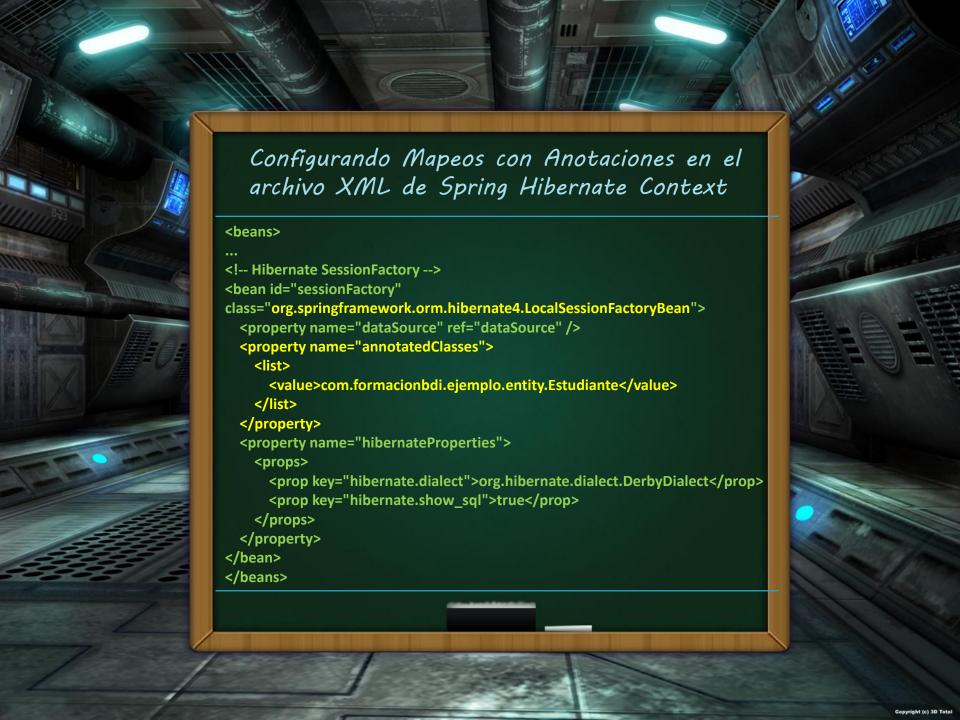




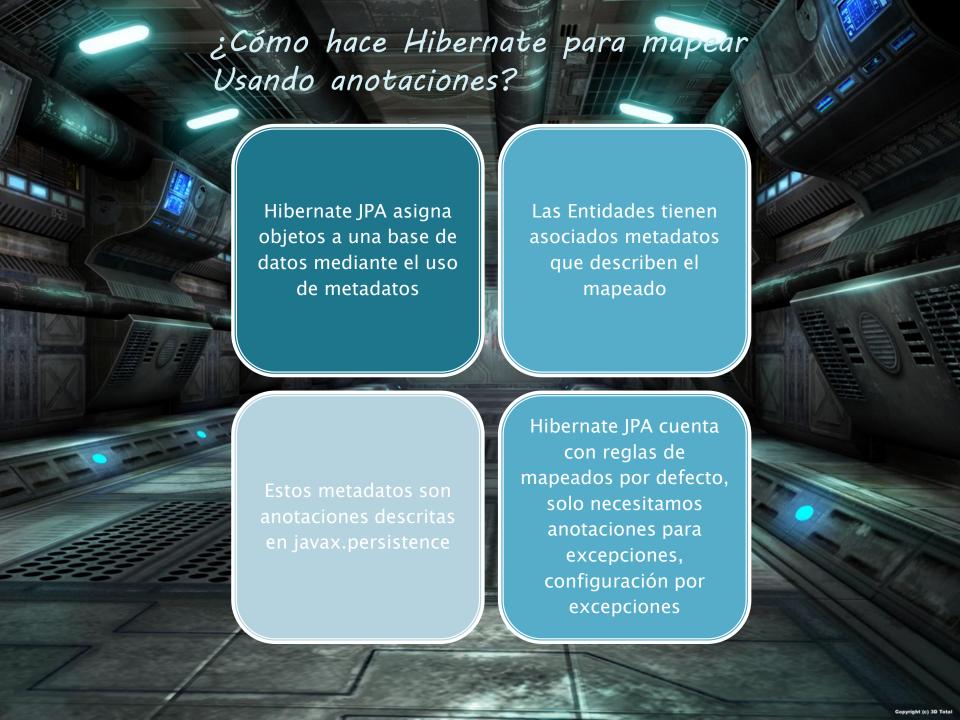








Usando la anotación @Entity sobre la clase de dominio o entity @Entity @Table(name = "T_ESTUDIANTES") public class Estudiante implements Serializable { @Id @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY) @Column(name = "id") private Integer id; @Column(name = "nombre", length = 20, nullable = false) private String nombre; @Column(name = "fecha nacimiento") private Date fechaNacimiento; @Column(name = "promedio") private int promedio; public Estudiante() {} public Student(String nombre, Date fechaNacimiento, int promedio) { this.nombre = nombre; this.fechaNacimiento = fechaNacimiento; this.promedio = promedio;



Mapeo de una clase Entidad Para ser reconocida como una @Entity Entidad la clase debe aparecer @Table(name = "estudiantes") con la anotación @Entity public class Estudiante { @ld @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY) @Column(name = "id") La anotación @Id denota la Icave private Integer id; primaria, su valor es generado @Column(length = 50, nullable = false) por @GeneratedValue private String nombre; @Column(name = "fecha_nacimiento") private Date fechaNacimiento; @Column usado en atributos private int nota; para sobrescribir el mapeado de columnas por defecto public Estudiante() { public Estudiante(String nombre, Date fechaNacimiento, int nota){

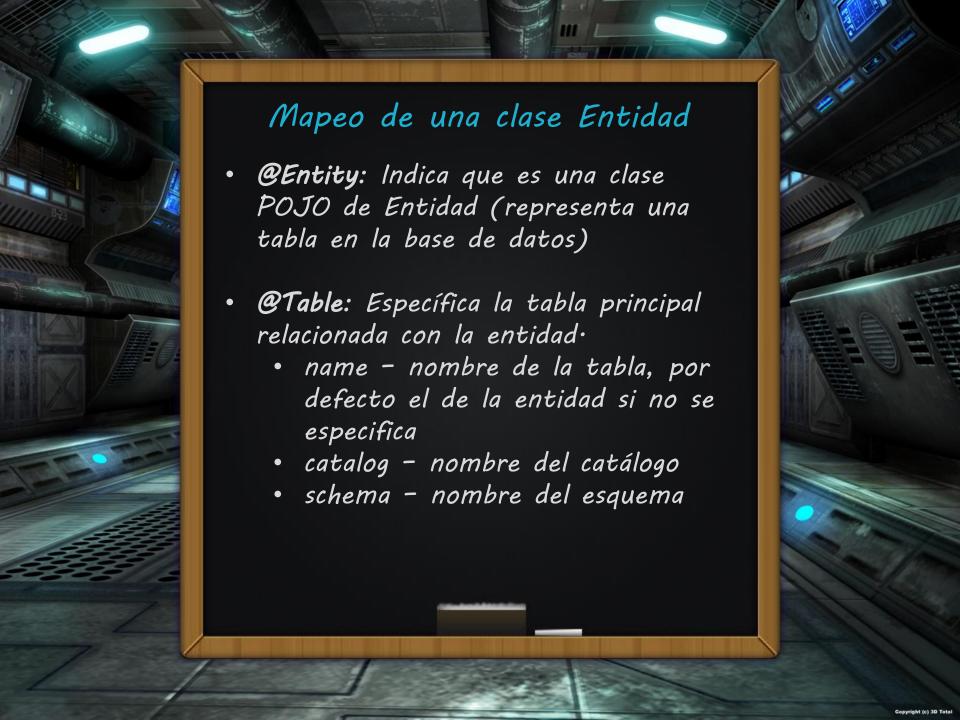
...etc... Getters y setters

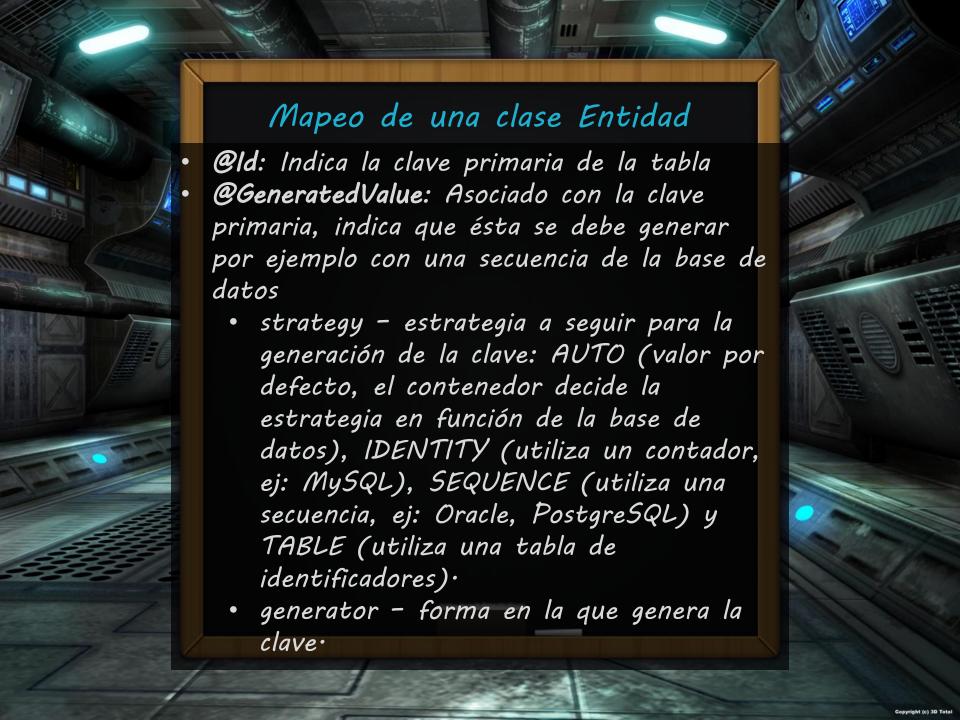
this.nombre = nombre; this.fechaNacimiento = fechaNacimiento; this.nota = nota;

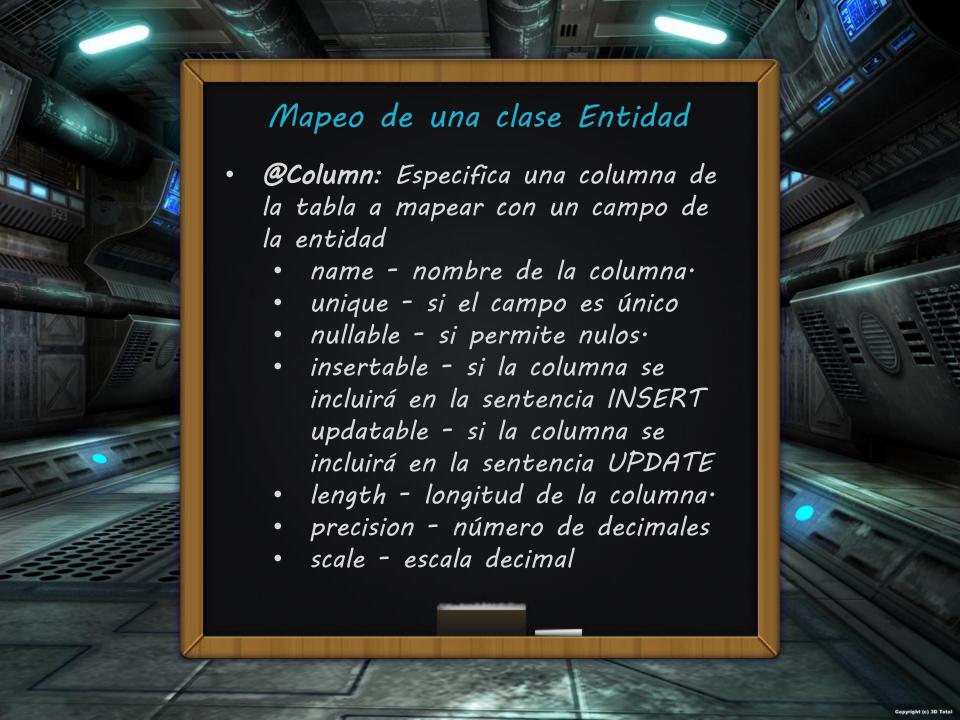
Asigna Entity Estudiante a la tabla estudiantes

Genera una clave primaria incremental

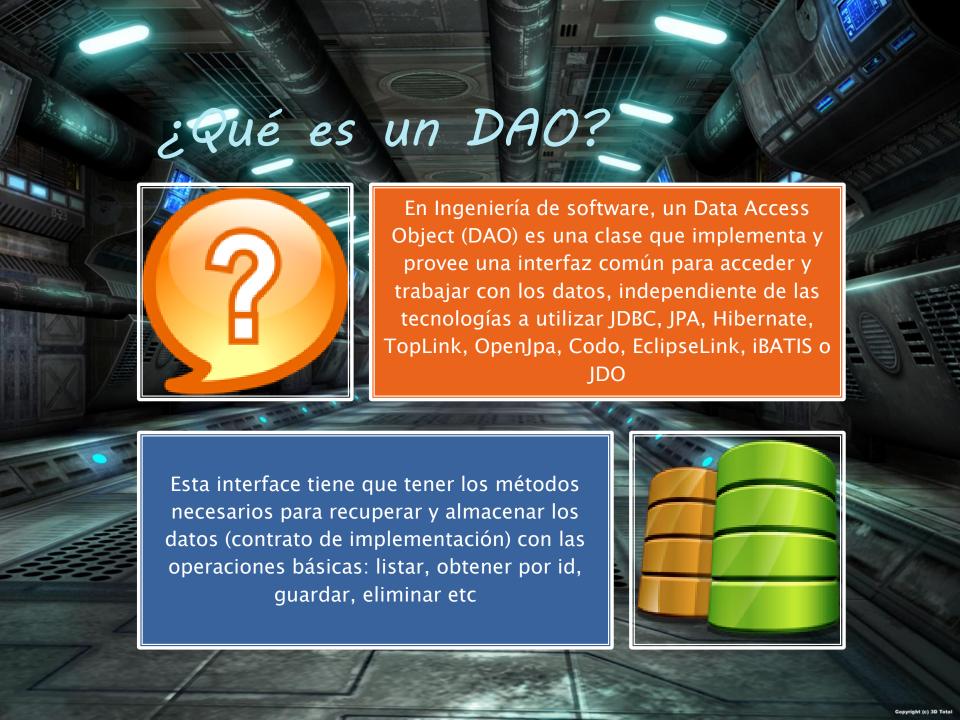
Sincroniza valores de atributos en columnas de la BD

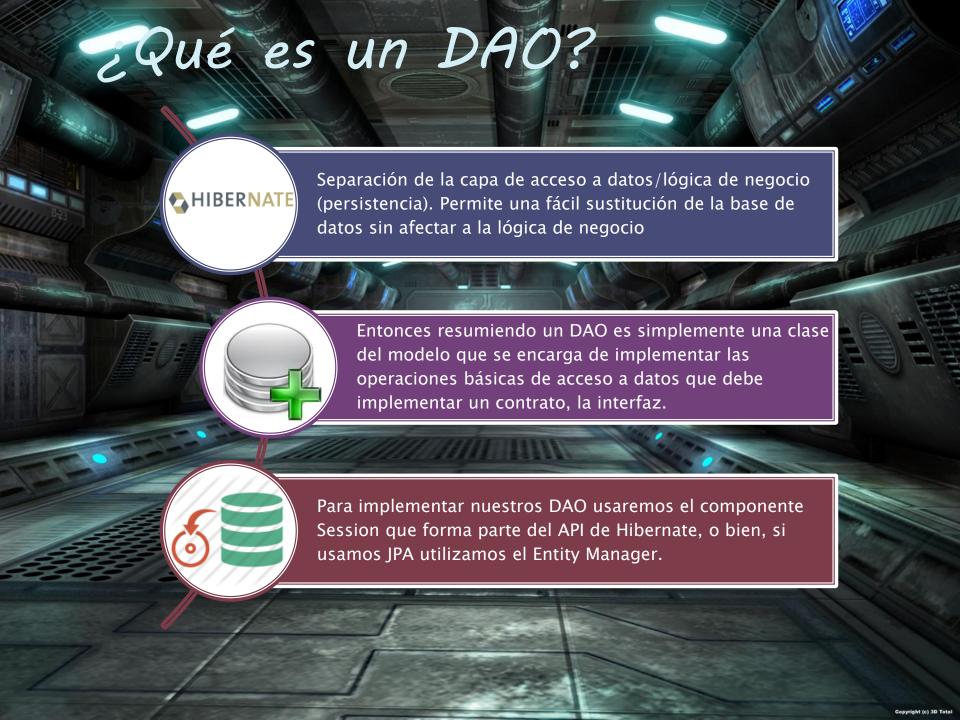


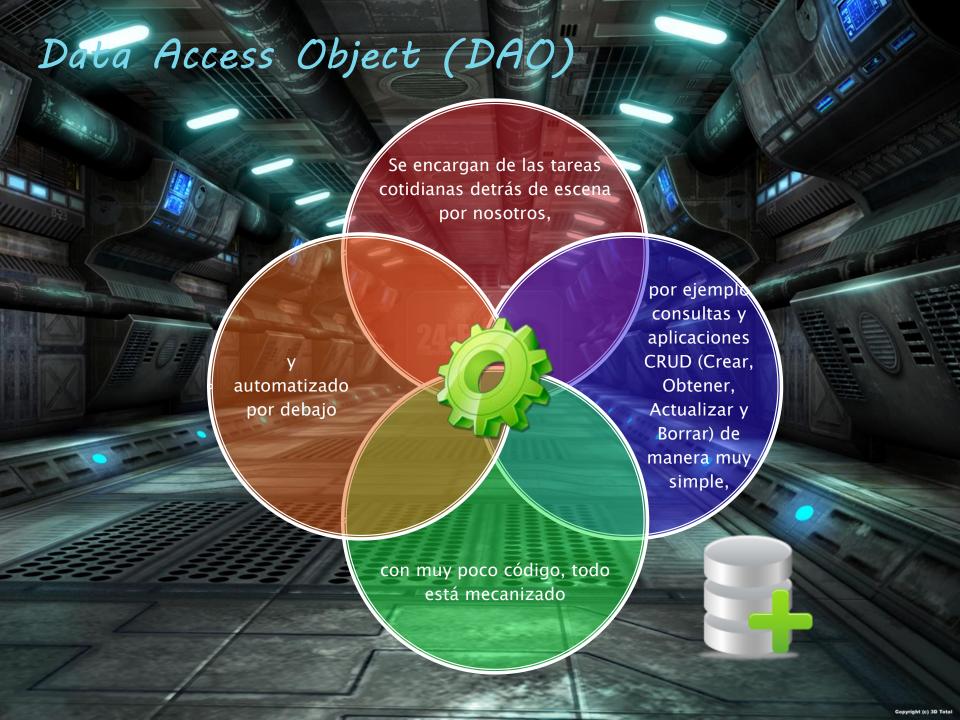


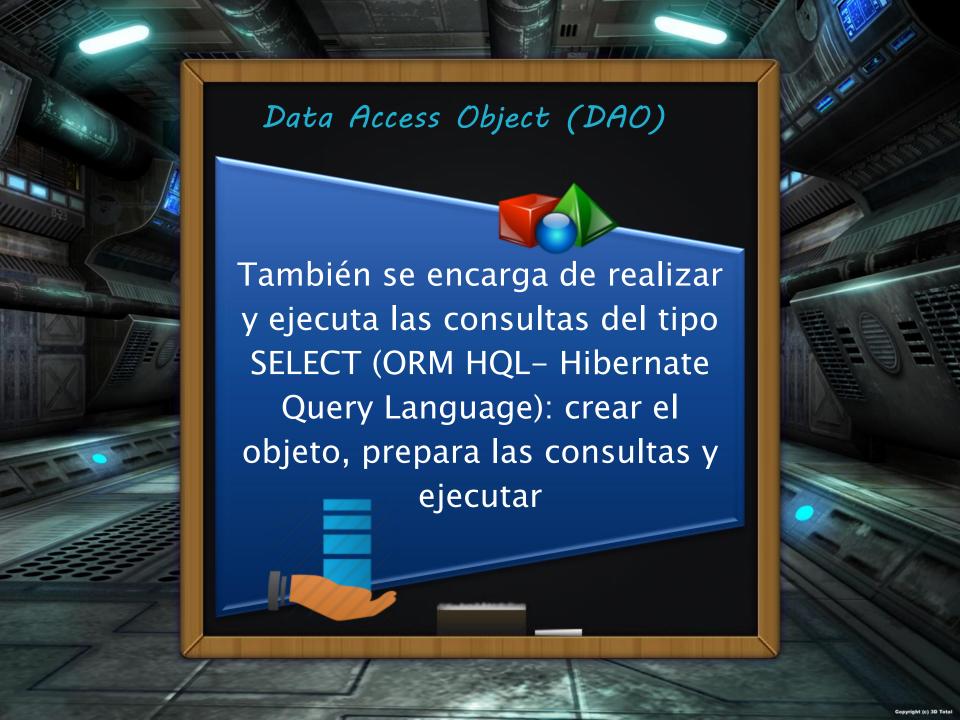




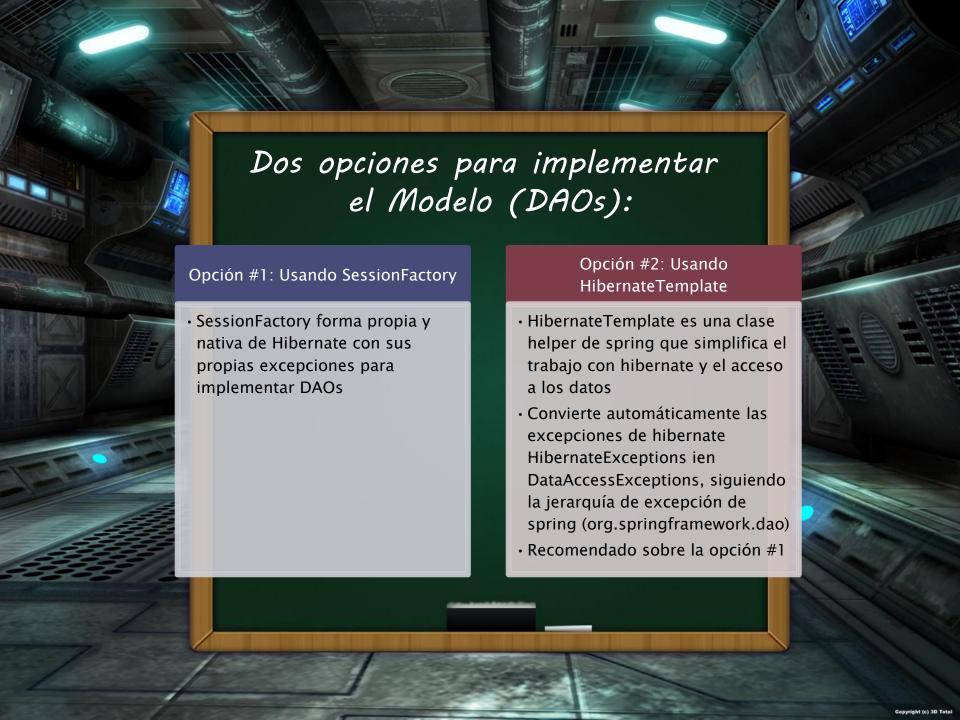






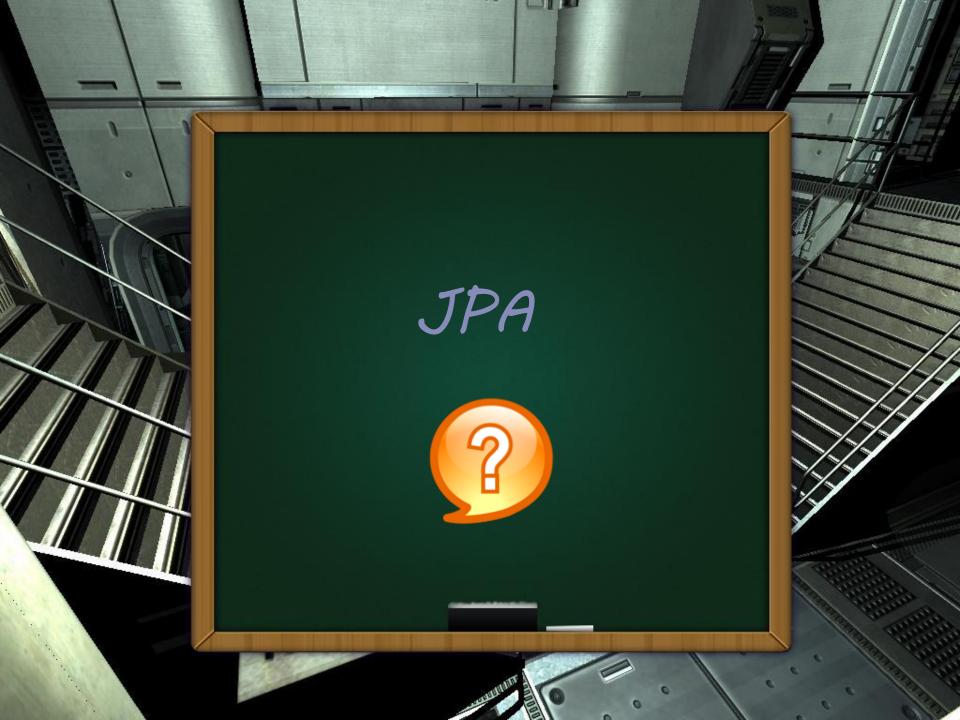


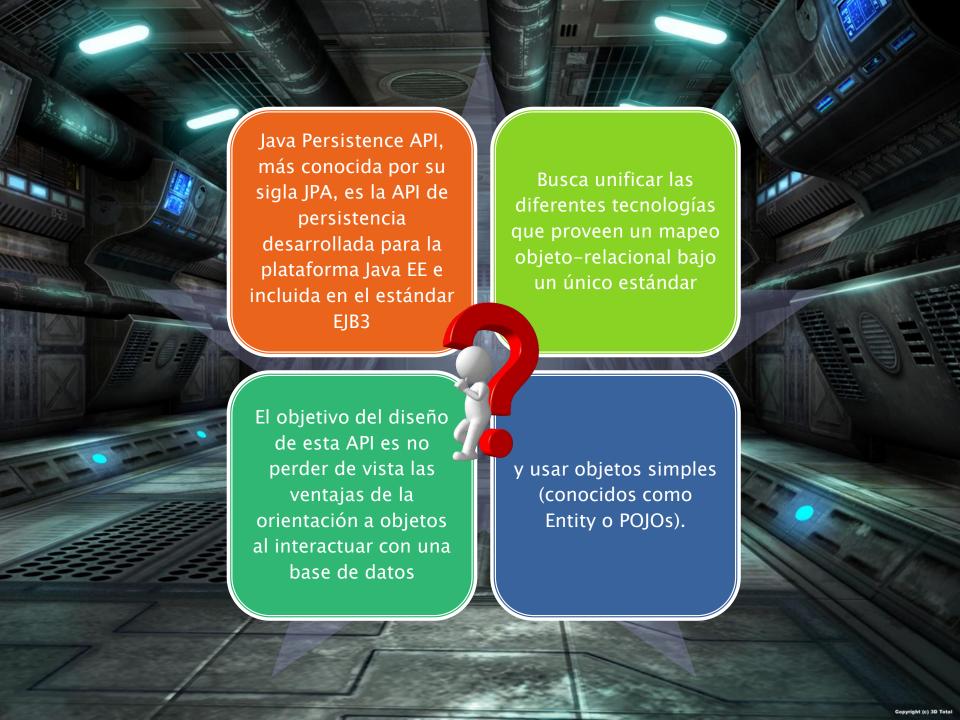




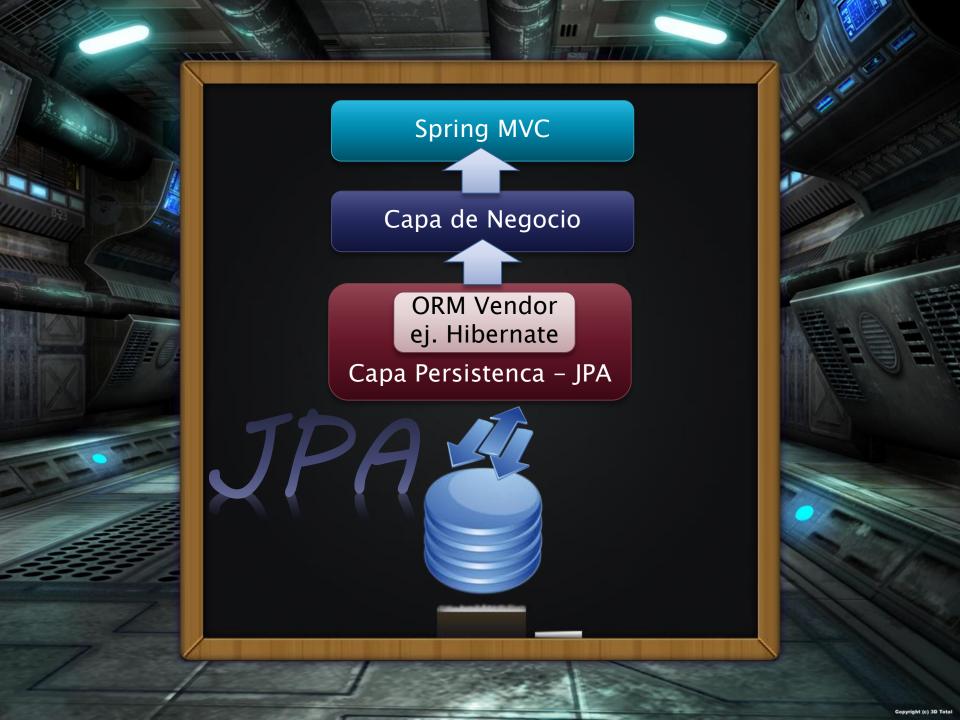
Opción #1: Usando SessionFactory @Repository("estudianteDao") public class HibernateEstudianteDao implements EstudianteDao { @Autowired private SessionFactory sessionFactory; public void setSessionFactory(SessionFactory sessionFactory) { this.sessionFactory = sessionFactory; @Transactional public void save(Estudiante estudiante) { sessionFactory.getCurrentSession().saveOrUpdate(estudiante); @Transactional public void delete(Integer estudianteld) { Estudiante estudiante = (Estudiante) sessionFactory.getCurrentSession(). get(Estudiante.class, estudianteld); sessionFactory.getCurrentSession().delete(estudiante); @Transactional(readOnly = true) public Estudiante findByld(Integer estudianteld) { return (Estudiante) sessionFactory.getCurrentSession(). get(Estudiante.class, estudianteld);

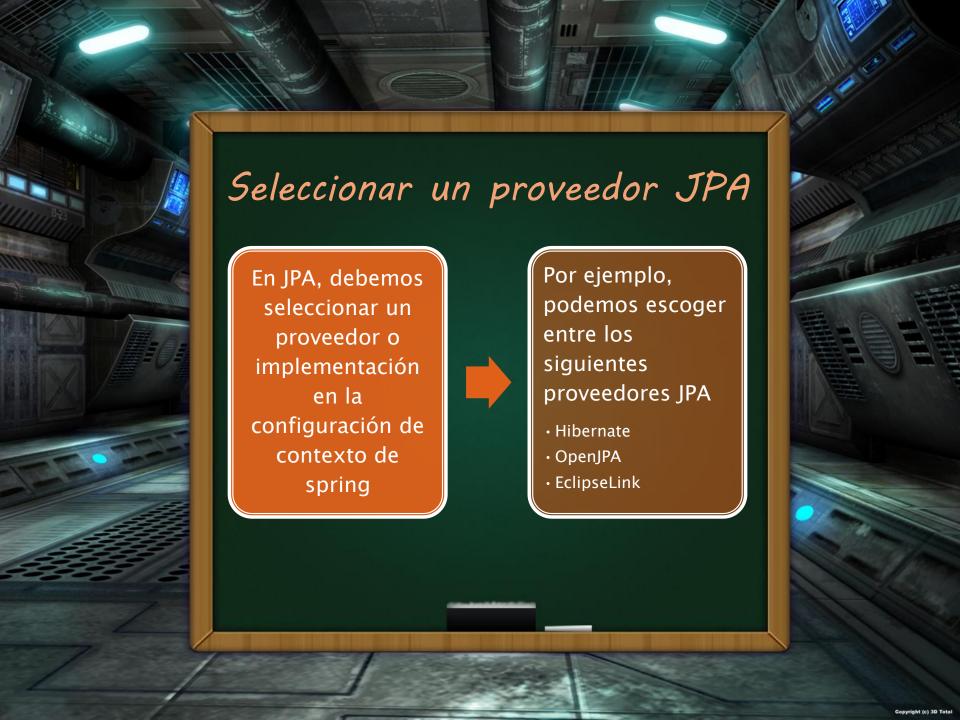
Opción #2: Usando HibernateTemplate @Repository("estudianteDao") public class HibernateEstudianteDao implements EstudianteDao { @Autowired private HibernateTemplate hibernateTemplate; public void setHibernateTemplate(HibernateTemplate hibernateTemplate) { this.hibernateTemplate = hibernateTemplate; @Transactional public void save(Estudiante estudiante) { hibernateTemplate.saveOrUpdate(estudiante); @Transactional public void delete(Integer estudianteld) { Estudiante estudiante = (Estudiante) hibernateTemplate .get(Estudiante.class, estudianteld); hibernateTemplate.delete(estudiante); @Transactional(readOnly = true) public Estudiante findById(Integer estudianteId) { return (Estudiante) hibernateTemplate.get(Estudiante.class, estudianteld);



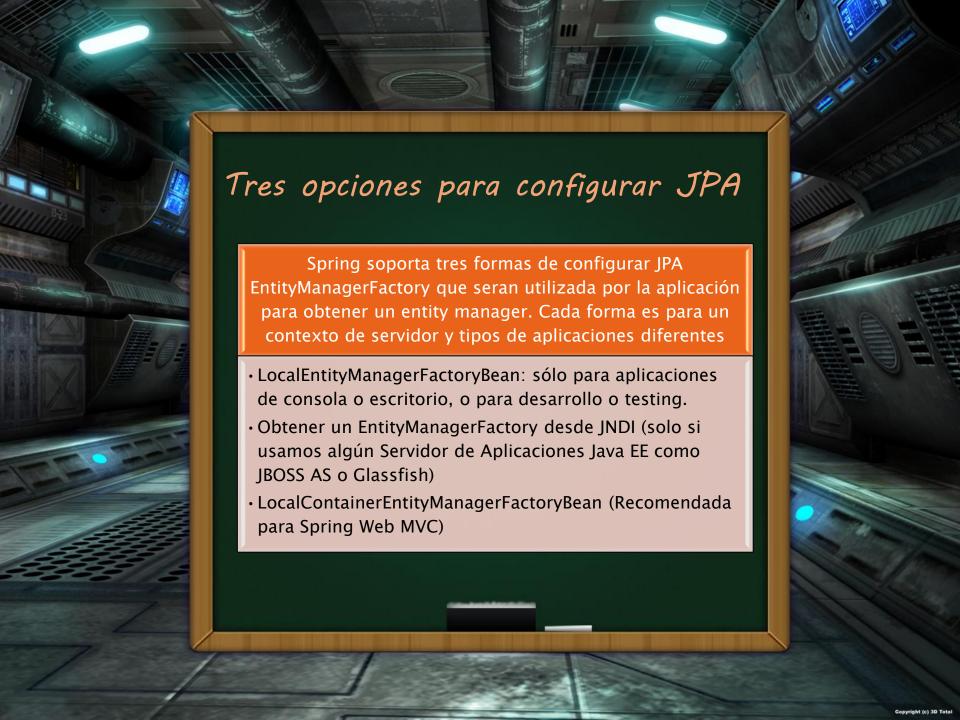


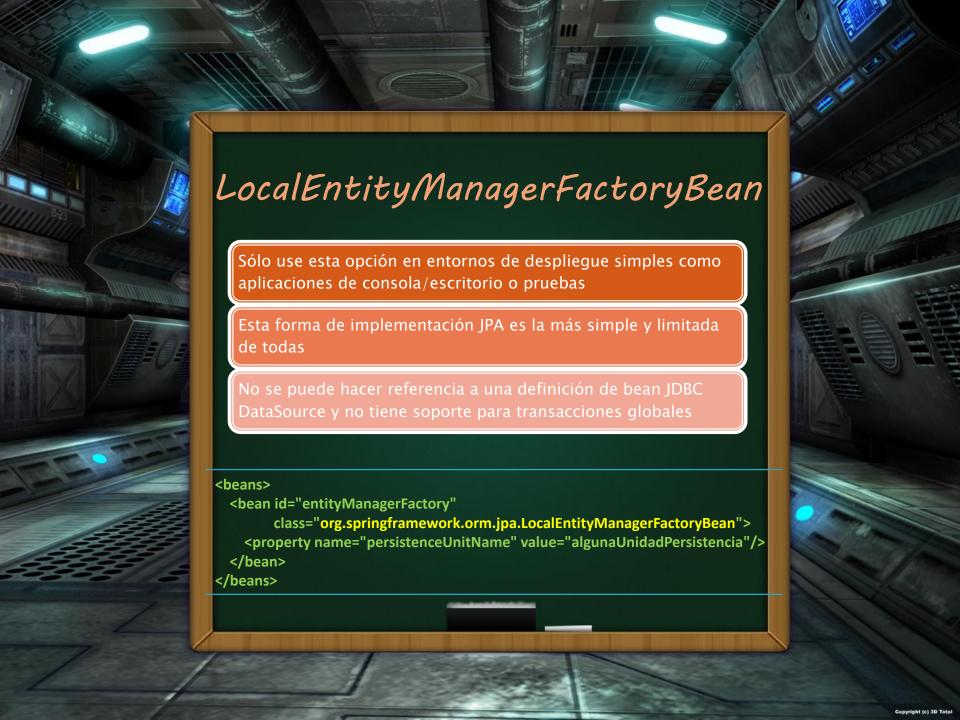


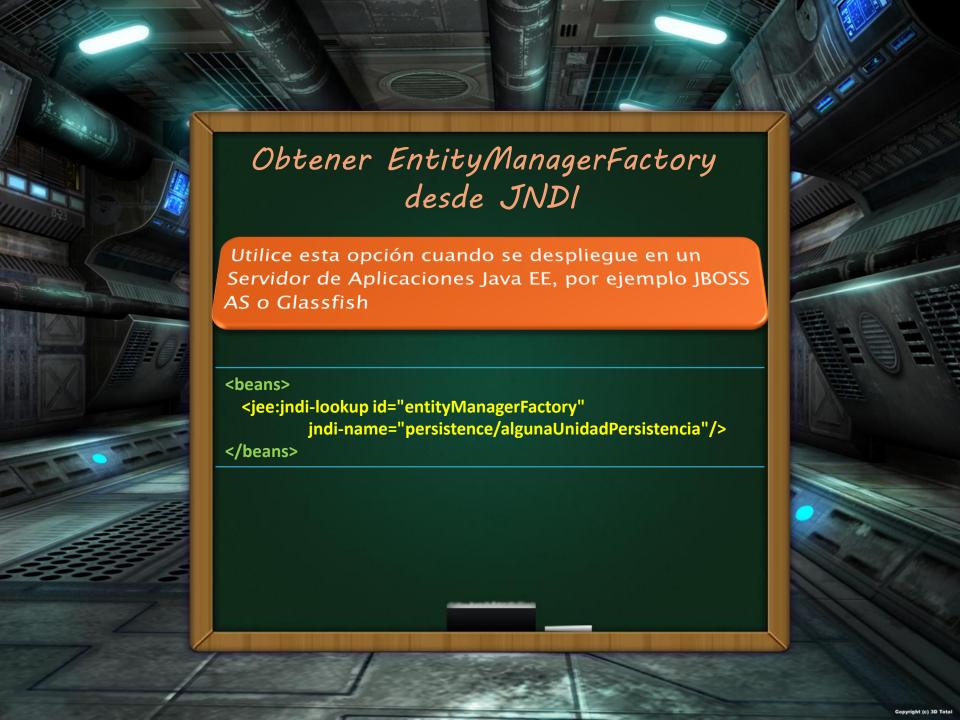


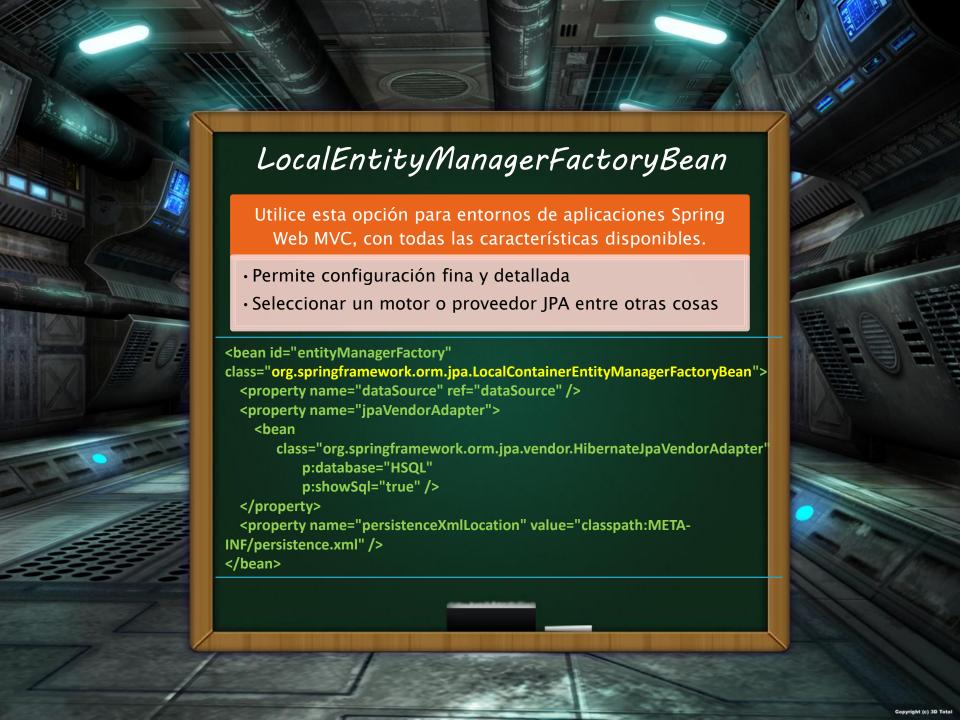


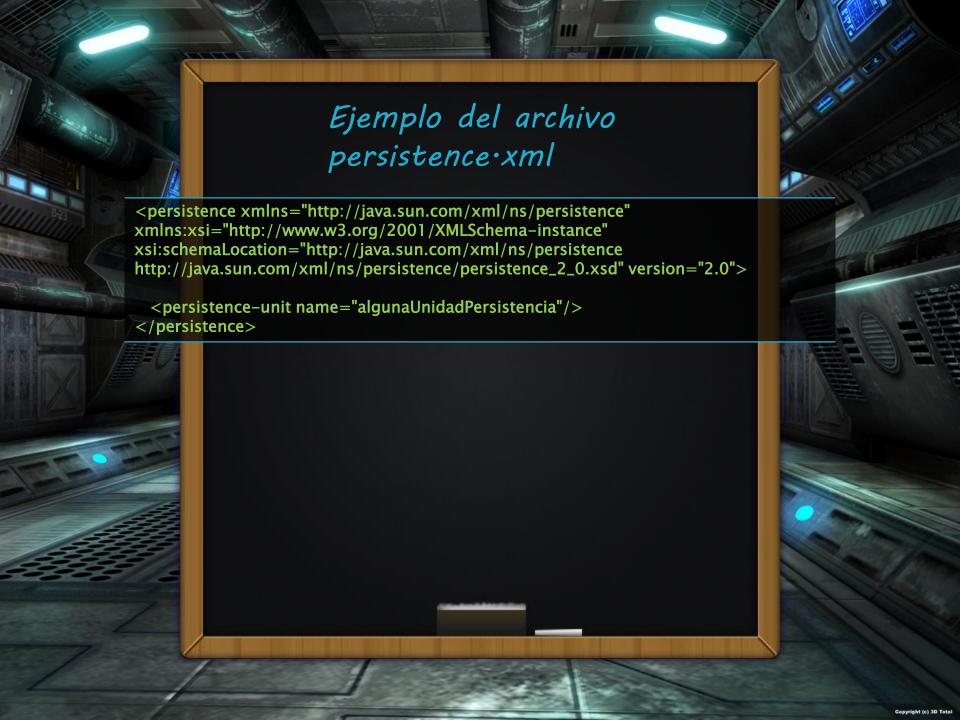
```
Configurando JPA y seleccionando un proveedor
<!-- JPA EntityManagerFactory -->
<bean id="entityManagerFactory" class="org.springframework.orm.jpa.LocalContainerEntityManagerFactoryBean">
 cproperty name="dataSource" ref="dataSource" />
 property name="jpaVendorAdapter">
   <!-- Usando Hibernate como proveedor JPA -->
   <bean class="org.springframework.orm.jpa.vendor.HibernateJpaVendorAdapter"</pre>
         p:database="HSQL"
         p:showSql="true" />
   <!-- Usando OpenJPA como proveedor JPA, comentado para usar Hibernate -->
   <!-- <bean class="org.springframework.orm.jpa.vendor.OpenJpaVendorAdapter"
             p:database="HSQL"
             p:showSql="true"/> -->
 </property>
 cproperty name="persistenceXmlLocation" value="classpath:META-INF/persistence.xml" />
</bean>
```



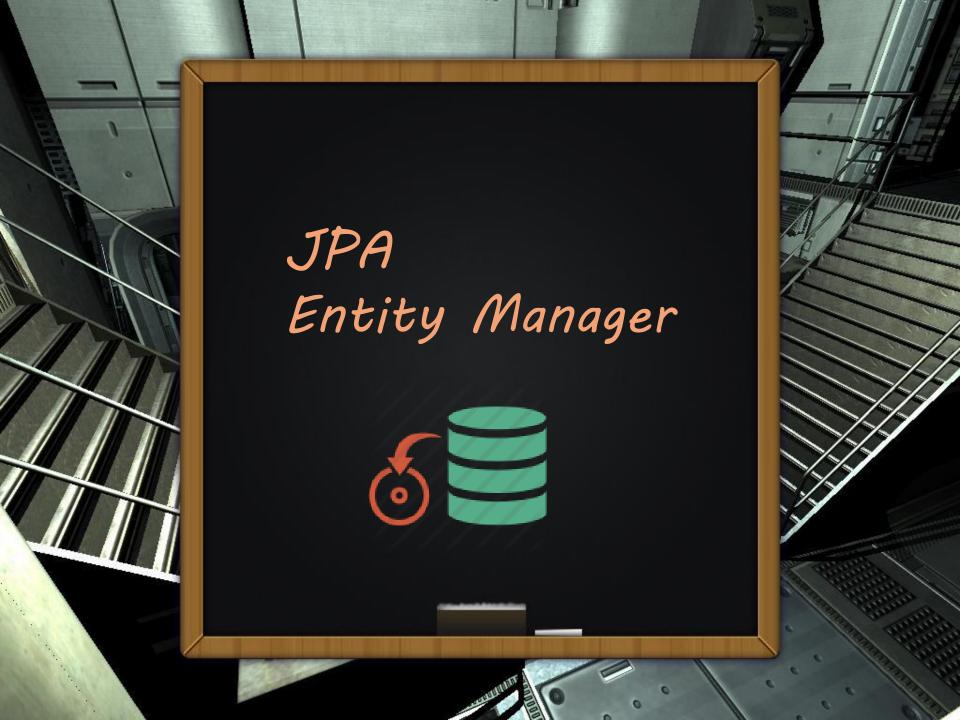




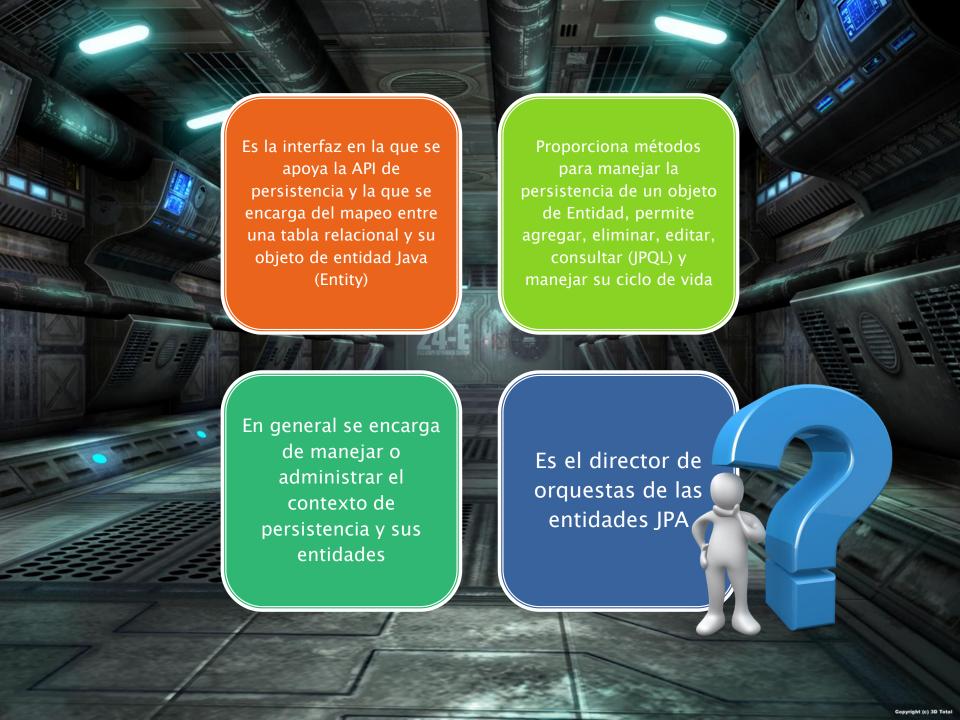


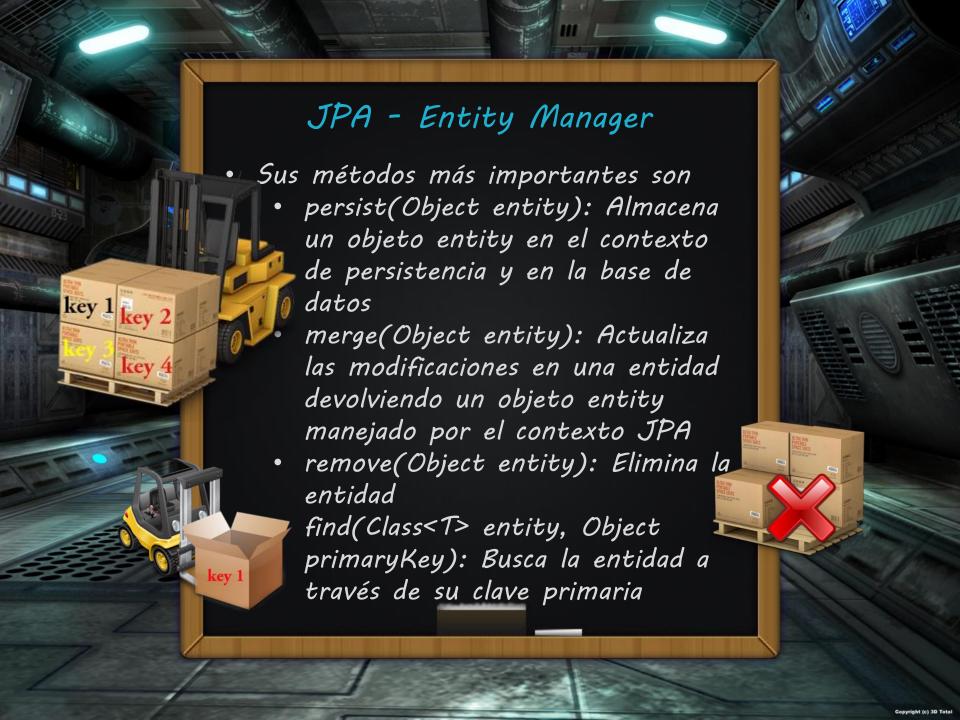


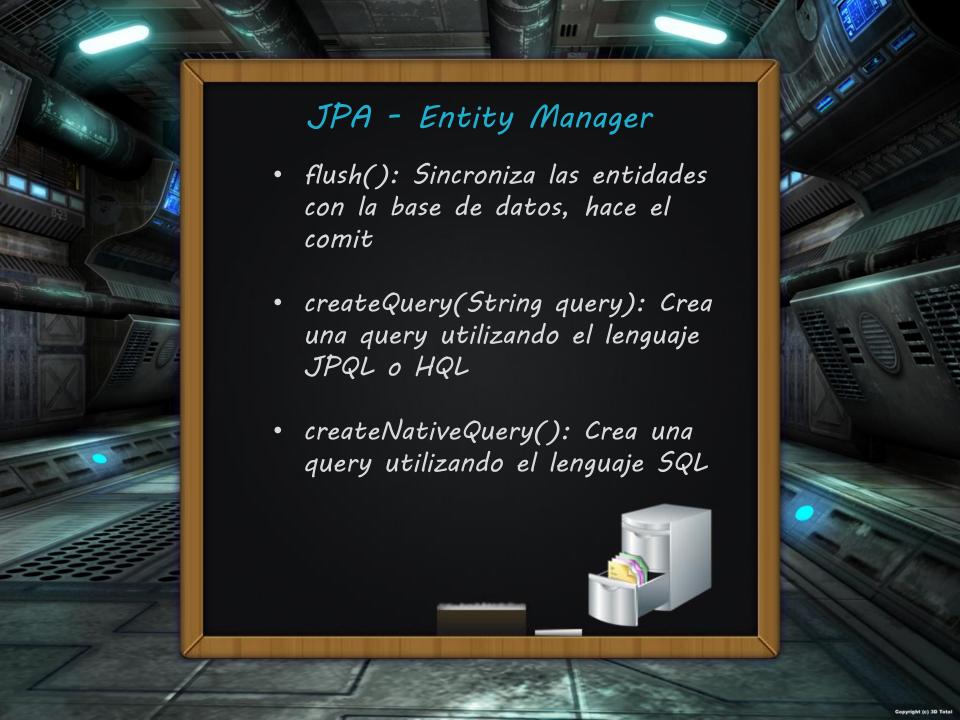


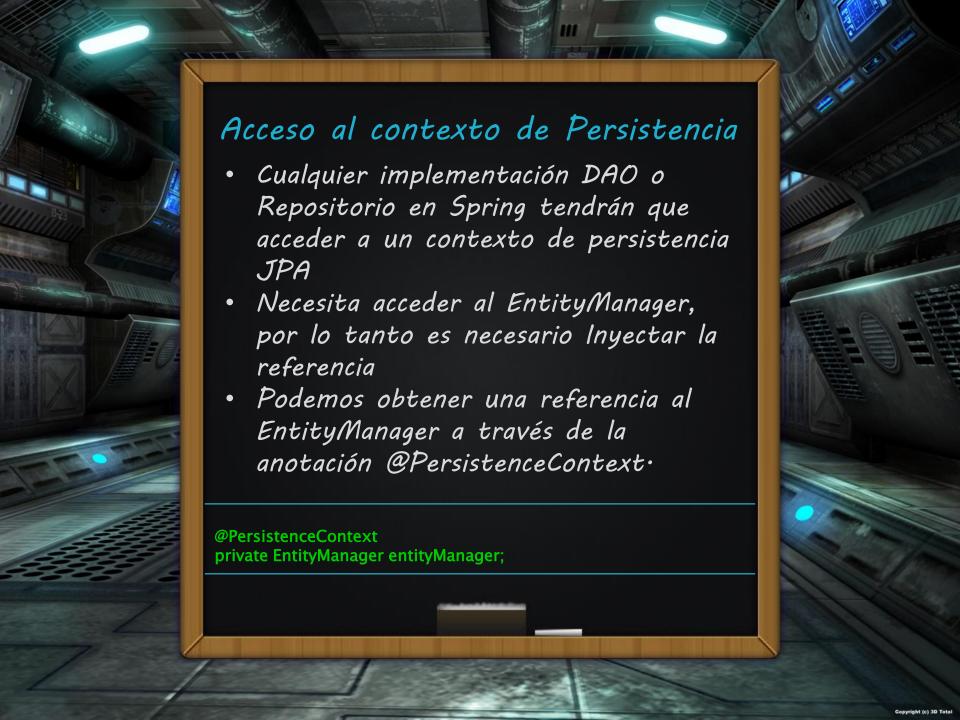














Implementación DAO usando JPA @Repository("estudianteDao") public class JpaEstudianteDao implements EstudianteDao { @PersistenceContext private EntityManager entityManager; @Transactional public void save(Estudiante estudiante) { entityManager.merge(estudiante); @Transactional public void delete(Integer estudianteld) { Estudiante estudiante = entityManager.find(Estudiante.class, estudianteId); entityManager.remove(estudiante); @Transactional(readOnly = true) public Estudiante findById(Integer estudianteId) { return entityManager.find(Estudiante.class, estudianteld); @Transactional(readOnly = true) public List<Estudiante> findAll() { Query query = entityManager.createQuery("from Estudiante"); return query.getResultList();

