**EXERCISE 8**

**Book Entity Endpoints**

Create a BookController with endpoints for creating, reading, updating, and deleting books.

**Customer Entity Endpoints**

Create a CustomerController for CRUD operations on customers.

**Validating Input Data**

Use validation annotations like @NotNull, @Size, and @Min in your entity classes.

**Optimistic Locking Using JPA Versioning**

Optimistic locking can be implemented using JPA’s @Version annotation. This annotation marks a field in the entity class as a version field, which is used by JPA to handle concurrent updates.

**Explanation of @Version Field:**

* The @Version field (version in both Book and Customer entities) is automatically managed by JPA.
* Whenever an update is made, JPA increments the version number.
* If two transactions try to update the same entity simultaneously, the one with the stale version will fail, and an OptimisticLockException will be thrown.