JPA 2.1 Within Java EE 7

Antonio Goncalves www.antoniogoncalves.org @agoncal





Module Outline

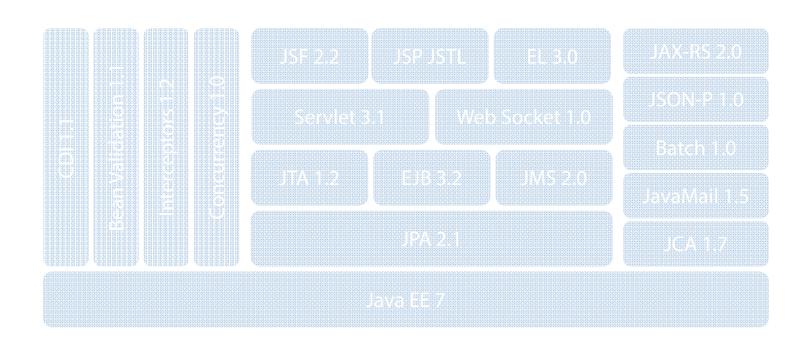
- Java Enterprise Edition 7
- Services given by the Java EE container
- Java Persistence API integration
 - Java EE and CDI
 - □ Bean Validation
 - Transactional components
 - External services (JAX-RS or JMS)
- Summary
- References

Quick Overview of Java EE 7

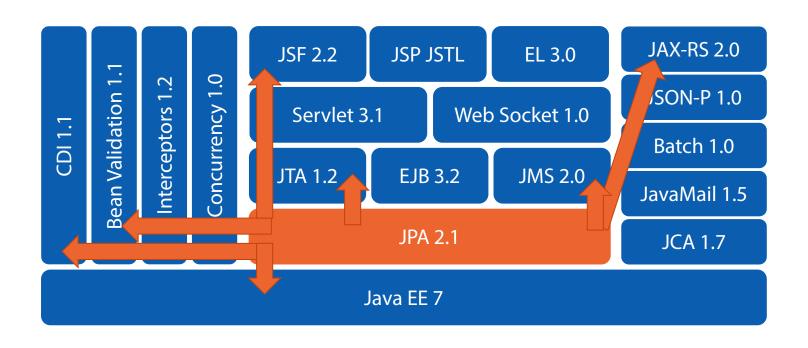
- Java Enterprise Edition
- Umbrella specification
 - □ JSR 342
 - Contains 32 specifications
 - Make them work together
- Java EE 7 is a managed environment
 - Container
 - Providers



Main Java EE 7 Specifications



JPA Interactions in Java EE 7



Demo

Integration With Java EE and CDI

- Java EE container controls life-cycle
- Bootstraps EntityManager
- Provides access to EntityManager
 - JNDI lookup
 - □ @PersistenceContext
 - □ @Inject
- Invokes EntityManager.close()

JPA in Java SE

```
public class BookService {
  public Book createBook(Book book) {
    EntityManagerFactory emf =
      Persistence.createEntityManagerFactory("myPU");
    EntityManager em = emf.createEntityManager();
    EntityTransaction tx = em.getTransaction();
    tx.begin();
    em.persist(book);
    tx.commit();
    em.close();
    emf.close();
    return book;
```

Injection of EntityManager in Java EE

```
public class BookService {
 @PersistenceContext(unitName = "myPU")
  private EntityManager em;
  public Book createBook(Book book) {
    EntityTransaction tx = em.getTransaction();
    tx.begin();
    em.persist(book);
    tx.commit();
    return book;
```

Injection of EntityManager in Java EE With CDI

```
public class BookService {
 @Inject
  private EntityManager em;
  public Book createBook(Book book) {
    EntityTransaction tx = em.getTransaction();
    tx.begin();
    em.persist(book);
    tx.commit();
    return book;
```

Injection of EntityManager in Java EE With CDI

```
public class BookService {
 @Inject
  private EntityManager em;
  public Book createBook(Book book) {
    EntityTransaction tx = em.getTransaction();
    tx.begin();
    em.persist(book);
    tx.commit();
    return book;
```

Integration With Transactional Components

- Consistent state
- Changes to the database succeed or fail atomically
- JPA EntityTransaction
 - Resource local transaction
 - Explicitly invoke commit or rollback
 - Not propagated
- JTA UserTransaction
 - Resource neutral
 - Propagated
- EntityManager cooperates with JTA transactions

JPA EntityTransaction

```
public class BookService {
 @Inject
  private EntityManager em;
  public Book createBook(Book book) {
    EntityTransaction tx = em.getTransaction();
   tx.begin();
    em.persist(book);
    tx.commit();
    return book;
```

JTA Transaction

```
@Transactional
public class BookService {
 @Inject
                                           Starts a transaction
  private EntityManager em;
  public Book createBook(Book book) {
    em.persist(book);
    return book;
                      Commit or rollback the transaction
```

@Transactional

- CDI interceptor binding
- Belongs to the JTA specification
 - Java Transaction API
 - □ JSR 907
- Class or method level
- Controls transaction boundaries
- On any Java EE managed bean
 - CDI Bean
 - REST endoint
 - JSF backing bean
 - Servlet
 - EJB

Transactional CDI Bean

```
@Transactional
public class BookService {
 @Inject
  private EntityManager em;
  public Book createBook(Book book) {
    em.persist(book);
    return book;
```

Transactional REST Endpoint

```
@Transactional
@Path("book")
public class BookService {
 @Inject
  private EntityManager em;
 @POST
 @Consumes(MediaType.APPLICATION_XML)
  public Book createBook(Book book) {
    em.persist(book);
    return book;
```

Transactional JSF Backing Bean

```
@Transactional
@Named
public class BookService {
 @Inject
  private EntityManager em;
  public Book createBook(Book book) {
    em.persist(book);
    return book;
```

Transactional Servlet

```
@Transactional
@WebServlet(urlPatterns={"/TxServlet"})
public class BookService extends HttpServlet {
 @Inject
  private EntityManager em;
  public Book createBook(Book book) {
    em.persist(book);
    return book;
```

Transactional EJB

```
@Stateless
public class BookService {
 @Inject
  private EntityManager em;
  public Book createBook(Book book) {
    em.persist(book);
    return book;
```

Demo

Bean Validation

- Process, store, retrieve data
- Constrain our model
 - □ Is the address valid?
 - □ Is the email well formed?
 - Is the customer's name null?
 - Is the birthday in the past?
- Ensure data is valid
- The service will behave correctly
- Give feedback to the users
- Using annotations

Bean Validation Constraints

```
public class Artist {
  private Long id;
 @NotNull @Size(min = 2, max = 50)
  private String firstName;
 @NotNull @Size(min = 4, max = 60)
  private String lastName;
 @Past
  private Date dateOfBirth;
```

Validating Constraints

```
public class ArtistService {
 @Inject
  private Validador validator;
  public void createArtist(Artist artist) {
    Set<ConstraintViolation<Artist>> violations;
    violations = validator.validate(artist);
    if (violations.size() > 0)
       throw new ConstraintViolationException(violations);
```

Integration With Bean Validation

- Entities with Bean Validation annotations
- Validation automatically made
 - □ @PrePersist
 - □ @PreUpdate
 - □ @PreRemove
- Disable it in persistence.xml

Entity With Bean Validation Constraints

```
@Entity
public class Artist {
 @Id @GeneratedValue
  private Long id;
 @Column(name = "first_name", length = 50)
 @NotNull @Size(min = 2, max = 50)
  private String firstName;
 @Column(name = "last_name", length = 50)
 @NotNull @Size(min = 4, max = 60)
  private String lastName;
 @Temporal(TemporalType.DATE)
 @Past
  private Date dateOfBirth;
```

Validating an Entity

```
@Transactional
public class ArtistService {
 @Inject
  private Validador validator;
 @PersistenceContext
  private EntityManager em;
  public void createArtist(Artist artist) {
    Set<ConstraintViolation<Artist>> violations;
    violations = validator.validate(artist);
    if (violations.size() > 0)
       throw new ConstraintViolationException(violations);
    em.persist(artist);
```

Demo

Integration With JAXB

- Java Architecture for XML Binding
- Binds Java to XML and vice versa
- Uses annotations
- @XMLRootElement
- @XmlElement,@XmlAttribute,@XmlTransient
- External services
 - SOAP Web Service
 - □ REST Web Service
 - JMS Messages
- Expose entities as XML

Entity With JAXB Annotations

```
@Entity
@XmlRootElement
public class Author {
 @Id @GeneratedValue
 @XmlAttribute
  private Long id;
  private String firstName;
 @Column(name = "last_name", length = 50)
 @XmlElement(name = "last-name")
  private String lastName;
 @Transient
 @XmlTransient
  private Integer age;
```

Exposing an Entity as XML in REST Endpoint

```
@Transactional
@Path("book")
public class BookEndpoint {
 @Inject
  private EntityManager em;
 @GET
 @Produces(MediaType.APPLICATION_XML)
  public Book findBook(
                                         Long id) {
    return em.find(Book.class, id);
```

Demo

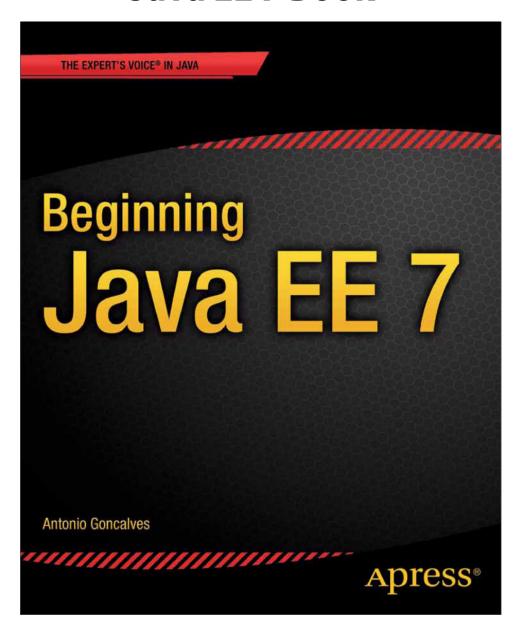
Summary

- Introduction
- Understanding Bean Validation
- Managing Elementary Entities with JPA
- Relationships and Inheritance
- Querying Entities
- Entity Lifecycle, Callbacks and Listeners
- Java Persistence API within Java EE

References

- JPA 2.1 specification
 - □ JSR 338
 - http://jcp.org/en/jsr/detail?id=338
- Java EE 7 specification
 - □ JSR 342
 - http://jcp.org/en/jsr/detail?id=342
- Pluralsight courses
 - Bean Validation

Java EE 7 Book



Java Persistence API 2.1

Map Java Objects to a Relational Database with JPA

Antonio Goncalves www.antoniogoncalves.org @agoncal



