

# Jakarta NoSQL

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# Jakarta NoSQL

# Chapter 1. One Mapping API, multiples databases

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.

The project has two layers that define communication with NOSQL databases through API's. There are:

1. Communication Layer: Contains four modules, one for each NoSQL database type: Key-Value, Column Family, Document and Graph. Compared with traditional the RDBMS world, they are like the JDBC API.
2. Mapping Layer: This layer is annotation-driven and uses technologies like CDI and Bean Validation, making it simple for developers to use. In the traditional RDBMS world, this layer can be compared to the Java Persistence API or object-relational mapping frameworks such as Hibernate.

Jakarta NoSQL has one API for each NoSQL database type. However, it uses the same annotations to map Java objects. Therefore, with just these annotations that look like JPA, there is support for more than twenty NoSQL databases.

```
@Entity
public class Deity {

    @Id
    private String id;
    @Column
    private String name;
    @Column
    private String power;
    //...
}
```

Vendor lock-in is one of the things any Java project needs to consider when choosing NoSQL databases. If there's a need for a switch, other considerations include: time spent on the change, the learning curve of a new API to use with this database, the code that will be lost, the persistence layer that needs to be replaced, etc. Jakarta NoSQL avoids most of these issues through the Communication APIs. It also has template classes that apply the design pattern 'template method' to databases operations. And the Repository interface allows Java developers to create and extend interfaces, with implementation automatically provided by a Jakarta NoSQL implementation: support method queries built by developers will automatically be implemented for them.

```

public interface DeityRepository extends Repository<Deity, String> {

    Optional<Deity> findByName(String name);

}

DeityRepository repository = ...;
Deity di ana = Deity.builder().withId("di ana").withName("Di ana").withPower("hunt")
    .builder();
repository.save(di ana);
Optional<Deity> idResult = repository.findById("di ana");
Optional<Deity> nameResult = repository.findByName("Di ana");

```

## 1.1. Beyond JPA

JPA is a good API for object-relationship mapping and it's already a standard in the Java world defined in JSRs. It would be great to use the same API for both SQL and NoSQL, but there are behaviors in NoSQL that SQL does not cover, such as time to live and asynchronous operations. JPA was simply not made to handle those features.

```

ColumnTemplate template = ...;
Deity di ana = Deity.builder().withId("di ana").withName("Di ana")
    .withPower("hunt").builder();
Duration ttl = Duration.ofSeconds(1);
template.insert(di ana, Duration.ofSeconds(1));

```

## 1.2. A Fluent API

Jakarta NoSQL is a fluent API that makes it easier for Java developers create queries that either retrieve or delete information in a Document type, for example.

```

DocumentTemplate template = ...; //a template to document nosql operations
Deity di ana = Deity.builder().withId("di ana").withName("Di ana")
    .withPower("hunt").builder();
template.insert(di ana); //insert an entity
DocumentQuery query = select().from(Deity.class).where("name")
    .eq("Di ana").build(); //select Deity where name equals "Di ana"
List<Deity> deities = template.select(query); //execute query
DocumentDeleteQuery delete = delete().from("deity").where("name")
    .eq("Di ana").build(); //delete query
template.delete(delete);

```

## 1.3. Let's not reinvent the wheel: Graph

The Communication Layer defines three new APIs: Key-Value, Document and Column Family. It



does not have new Graph API, because a very good one already exists. Apache TinkerPop is a graph computing framework for both graph databases (OLTP) and graph analytic systems (OLAP). Using Apache TinkerPop as Communication API for Graph databases, the Mapping API has a tight integration with it.

## 1.4. Particular behavior matters in NoSQL database

Particular behavior matters. Even within the same type, each NoSQL database has a unique feature that is a considerable factor when choosing a database over another. This "feature" might make it easier to develop, make it more scalable or consistent from a configuration standpoint, have the desired consistency level or search engine, etc. Some examples are Cassandra and its Cassandra Query Language and consistency level, OrientDB with live queries, ArangoDB and its Arango Query Language, Couchbase with N1QL - the list goes on. Each NoSQL has a specific behavior and this behavior matters, so Jakarta NoSQL is extensible enough to capture this substantiality different feature elements.

```
public interface PersonRepository extends CouchbaseRepository {  
    @N1QL("select * from Person")  
    List<Person> findAll();  
  
    @N1QL("select * from Person where name = $name")  
    List<Person> findByName(@Param("name") String name);  
}  
  
Person person = ...  
CassandraTemplate template = ...  
ConsistencyLevel level = ConsistencyLevel.THREE;  
template.save(person, level);
```

## 1.5. Key features

- ¥ Simple APIs supporting all well-known NoSQL storage types - Column Family, Key-Value Pair, Graph and Document databases.
- ¥ Use of Convention Over Configuration
- ¥ Easy-to-implement API Specification and Test Compatibility Kit (TCK) for NoSQL Vendors
- ¥ The API's focus is on simplicity and ease of use. Developers should only have to know a minimal set of artifacts to work with Jakarta NoSQL. The API is built on Java 8 features like Lambdas and Streams, and therefore fits perfectly with the functional features of Java 8+.

# Chapter 2. Let's talk about standard to NoSQL database in Java

NoSQL DB are databases that provide mechanisms for storage and retrieval of unstructured data (non-relational), in stark contrast of the tabular relations used in relational databases. NoSQL databases, comparing to relational databases, have better performance and high scalability. They are becoming more popular in several industry verticals, such as finance and streaming. As a result of this increased usage, the number of users and database vendors are increasing too.

A NoSQL database is defined basically by a model of storage. There are four types:

## 2.1. Key-value

*Figure 1. Key-value structure*

This database has a structure that looks like a `java.util.Map` API, values are mapped to keys.

Examples:

¥ Amazon DynamoDB

¥ Redis

¥ Scalaris

¥ Voldemort

*Table 1. Key-Value vs Relational structure*

Relational structure	Key-value structure
Table	Bucket
Row	Key/value pair
Column	----
Relationship	----

## 2.2. Document collection

*Figure 2. Document structure*

This model can store documents without a predefined structure. This document may be composed of numerous fields with many different kinds of data, including a document inside another document. This model works either with XML or JSON file.

Examples:

¥ Amazon SimpleDB

¥ Apache CouchDB

¥ MongoDB

*Table 2. Document vs Relational structure*

Relational structure	Document Collection structure
Table	Collection
Row	Document
Column	Key/value pair
Relationship	Link

## 2.3. Column Family

*Figure 3. Column Family structure*

This model became popular with the Bigtable paper by Google, with the goal of being a distributed storage system for structured data, projected to have either high scalability or volume.

Examples:

- ¥ HBase
- ¥ Cassandra
- ¥ Scylla
- ¥ Cloud Data
- ¥ SimpleDB

*Table 3. Column Family vs Relational structure*

Relational structure	Column Family structure
Table	Column Family
Row	Column
Column	Key/value pair
Relationship	----

## 2.4. Graph

*Figure 4. Graph structure*

A graph database uses graph structures for semantic queries with nodes, edges and properties to represent and store data.

- ¥ Vertex: A node in the graph, it stores data like the table in SQL or a Document in a Document database;
- ¥ Edge: The element that establishes the relationship between vertices;
- ¥ Property: A key-value pair that can be at

*Figure 5. Graph with vertex, edge and properties*

The graph direction is an important concept in a graph structure. For example, you can know a person despite this person not knowing you. This is stored in the relationship (edge) direction of the graph.

Examples:

- ¥ Neo4j
- ¥ InfoGrid
- ¥ Sones
- ¥ HyperGraphDB

*Table 4. Graph vs Relational structure*

Relational Structure	Graph structure
Table	Vertex and Edge
Row	Vertex
Column	Vertex and Edge property
Relationship	Edge

## 2.5. Multi-model database

Some databases have support for more than one kind of model storage. This is the multi-model database.

Examples:

- ¥ OrientDB
- ¥ Couchbase

## 2.6. Scalability vs Complexity

Every database type has specific persistence structures to solve particular problems. There is a balance regarding model complexity; more complicated models are less scalable. E.g., a key-value NoSQL database is more scalable and there is a simple complexity because all queries and operations are key-based.

*Figure 6. Scalability vs Complexity*

## 2.7. BASE vs ACID

*Figure 7. BASE vs ACID*

Relational persistence technologies have as key characteristics: Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability (ACID):

- ¥ Atomicity: Either all transaction operations complete, or none will.
- ¥ Consistency: The database is in a consistent state when a transaction begins and ends.
- ¥ Isolation: A transaction will behave as if it is the only operation being performed upon the database.
- ¥ Durability: Upon completion of a transaction, a operation will not be reversed.

In the NoSQL world, the key characteristics are Basic Availability, Soft-state and Eventual consistency (BASE):

- ¥ Basic Availability: The database appears to work most of the time.
- ¥ Soft-state: Stores don't have to be write-consistent, nor do different replicas have to be mutually consistent all the time.
- ¥ Eventual consistency: Stores exhibit consistency at some later point (e.g., lazily at read time).

## 2.8. CAP Theorem

*Figure 8. CAP Theorem*

The CAP theorem is applied to distributed systems that store state. Eric Brewer, at the 2000 Symposium on Principles of Distributed Computing (PODC), conjectured that in any networked shared-data system, there is a fundamental trade-off between Consistency, Availability, and Partition Tolerance. In 2002, Seth Gilbert and Nancy Lynch of MIT published a formal proof of Brewer's conjecture. The theorem states that networked shared-data systems can only guarantee/strongly support two of the following three properties at the same time:

- ¥ Consistency: A guarantee that every node in a distributed cluster returns the same, most recent, successful write. Consistency refers to every client having the same view of the data. There are various types of consistency models. Consistency in CAP (used to prove the theorem) refers to linearizability or sequential consistency - a very strong form of consistency.
- ¥ Availability: Every non-failing node returns a response for all read and write requests in a reasonable amount of time. The key word here is "every". To be available, every node (on either side of a network partition) must be able to respond in a reasonable amount of time.
- ¥ Partition Tolerance: The system continues to function and uphold its consistency guarantees in spite of network partitions. Network partitions are a fact of life. Distributed systems guaranteeing partition tolerance can gracefully recover from partitions once the partition heals.

## 2.9. The diversity in NoSQL

There are around two hundred and twenty-five NoSQL databases (at time of writing). These databases usually support one or more types of structures. They also have specific behavior. Particular features make developer's life more comfortable in different ways, such as Cassandra Query language in Cassandra databases, a search engine in Elasticsearch, live query in OrientDB, N1QL in Couchbase, and so on. Such aspects matter when the topic is NoSQL databases.

## 2.10. Standard in SQL

Java applications that use relational databases have as good practice a layer between business logic and data. This is known as DAO - Data Access Object. There are also APIs, such as JPA and JDBC providing advantages to developers:

- ¥ Avoid vendor lock-in. Using a standard (such as JDBC), a database has less impact and is easier to implement - because we just need to change a simple driver.
- ¥ There is no need to learn a new API to work with a new database - that's implemented into the driver.
- ¥ There is less code change when changing to a new vendor. There may be some code changes, but not all code that talks to the database is lost.

Currently, there are no NoSQL standards for Java. This causes a Java developer to:

- ¥ Be locked-in to a vendor
- ¥ Learn a new API every time it needs to use a new database. Every database vendor change has a high impact, because a rewrite of the communication layer is needed. This happens even when changing to a new database that is the same kind of NoSQL database.

There are initiatives to create NoSQL APIs, such as Spring Data, Hibernate ORM, and TopLink. JPA is a popular API in the Java world, which is why all these initiatives try to use it. However, this API is created for SQL and not for NoSQL and, as such, doesn't support all behaviors in NoSQL databases. Many NoSQL databases have no transaction concept, and many NoSQL database don't support to asynchronous insertion either.

The solution, in this case, is the creation of a specification that covers the four kinds of NoSQL database; as described, each kind has specific structures that must be recognized. This new API should resemble JPA because of its popularity amongst Java developers. It should also be extensible, to support cases when a database has more than one particular behavior.



# Chapter 3. The main idea behind the API

The divide-and-conquer strategy decreases the complexity of systems within modules or structures. These structure levels split responsibility and make maintenance and replaceability more clear. The new Jakarta NoSQL API proposal is going to be a bridge between the logic tier and the data tier. To do this, we need to create two APIs: one to communicate to a database and another one to be a high abstraction to the Java application.

In software, there are structures: tiers, physical structures, and layers. The multi-tier application has three levels:

- ¥ Presentation tier: Has a primary duty to translate results so the user can understand.
- ¥ Logic tier: Has all business rules, processes, conditions, saved information, etc. This level moves and processes information between other levels.
- ¥ Data tier: Retrieves and stores information in either a database or a system file.

Talking more precisely about the physical layer and the logic to separate responsibilities, there are other layers.

The logic tier, where the application and the business rules stay, has additional layers:

- ¥ Application layer: The bridge between the view tier and logic tier, e.g. convert an object into either JSON or HTML.
- ¥ Service layer: The service layer; this can be either a Controller or a Resource.
- ¥ Business Layer: This is the part of the program that encodes the real-world business or domain

rules that determine how data will be created, stored, and changed.

¥ Persistence Layer: This is a layer that provides simplified access to data stored in persistent storage of some kind.

Within a persistence layer, it has its layers: A Data Access Object, DAO. This structure connects business layer and persistence layer. Inside it has an API that does database. Currently, there is a difference between SQL and NoSQL database:

In the relational database, there are two mechanisms under DAO, JDBC, and JPA:

¥ JDBC: a deep layer with a database that has communications, underlying transactions, and is basically a driver to a particular database.

¥ JPA: A high layer that has communication with either JDBC or JPA. This layer has a high mapping to Java; this place has annotations and an EntityManager. In general, a JPA has integrations with other specifications, such as CDI and Bean Validation.

A considerable advantage of this strategy is that one change, either JDBC or JPA, can happen quickly. When you change a database, you need to supersede to a respective driver by a database, and then you're done! The code is ready for a new database change.

*Figure 9. A usual Java application with JPA layer architecture*

In a NoSQL database, there isn't a strategy to save code, and there is little impact for change. All APIs are different and don't follow any one standard, so one change to a new database can result in a lot of work.

- ¥ The database vendor needs to be worried about the high-level mapping to Java world, and the solution provider needs to be concerned about the low level of communication with a particular database.
- ¥ The database vendor needs to 'copy' these communication solutions to all Java vendors.
- ¥ To a Java developer, there are two lock-in types: If a developer uses an API directly for a change, it loses code. If a developer uses high-level mapping, they lock-in a Java solution because if this high level doesn't have the support to a particular NoSQL database, the developer needs to change to either a Java solution or use a NoSQL API directly.

*Figure 10. A NoSQL Java application that has lock-in to each NoSQL provider*

A wise recommendation might be to use the JPA because once the developer already knows this standard SQL API, they can use the same API for a relational database and apply it to a NoSQL database. Using an API with SQL concepts in NoSQL is the same as using a knife as a spoon; the result is a disaster! Furthermore, the NoSQL world has diversity with several data structures and particular behavior to each provider, and both matter in a software solution. Indeed, the merge strategy to use just one API is still a discussion nowadays.

A good point about using NoSQL as a consequence polyglot persistence is that data storage is about choice. When a database offers gains, it sacrifices other aspects; it is the CAP theorem slamming the door. Hence, an API generic enough to encapsulate all kinds of databases might be useless.

The history between Java and NoSQL has several solutions that can be split by two:

1. NoSQL Drivers

2. Mapper

- ! Mapper Agnostic

- ! Mapper Specific

The first one is the driver API; this API has a low communication level, such as JDBC to NoSQL. It guarantees full power over the NoSQL database, a semantic closer to a database. However, it requires more code to move it forward to the entity domain the portability is pretty down; therefore, the learning curve.

The Object Mapper lets the developer work in terms of domains, thus it can help a developer follow ethical practices. A mapper may be specific, which means that a mapper is made for a particular database, so the mapper will support all the database features but with the price of a lock-in API. On the other hand, there is the agnostic mapper that uses a generic API to encapsulate the database API, which allows a developer with an API to connect several databases; however, it tends to either not cover numerous features in a database or many databases.

The rapid adoption of NoSQL combined with the vast assortment of implementations has driven a desire to create a set of standardized APIs. In the Java world, this was initially proposed in an effort by Oracle to define a NoSQL API for Java EE 9. The justification for the definition of a new API, separate from JDBC and JPA, was the following:

- ¥ JPA was not designed with NoSQL in mind

- ¥ A single set of APIs or annotations isn't adequate for all database types

- ¥ JPA over NoSQL implies the inconsistent use of annotations

- ¥ The diversity in the NoSQL world matters

Unfortunately, what Oracle proposed for Java EE 9 was not completed when Java EE was donated to the Eclipse Foundation.

To bring innovation under the Jakarta EE umbrella, Jakarta NoSQL was born. The goal of this specification is to ease integration between Java applications and NoSQL databases, with a standard API to work with different types and vendors of NoSQL databases. To achieve this, the spec has two APIs that work like layers, and each layer has a specific goal that can integrate between each and

use in isolation:

- ¥ Communication API: Exactly what JDBC is to SQL. This API has four specializations, one for each type of database (column, document, key-value and graph). The specialties are independent of each other, optional from the point of the database vendor and have their specific TCKs.
- ¥ Mapping API: This layer is based on Annotations, analogous to JPA and CDI, and preserves integration with other Jakarta EE technologies like Bean Validation and so on.

Jakarta EE NoSQL is the first specification in the Java enterprise. As any Java specification, it analyzes solutions that already exist, checks the history with both success and failure cases, and then goes in a direction that has a lesser number of trade-offs in an API architecture. The divide and conquer method fits well in the layer, communication, mapping, and NoSQL types. Thus, it will provide a straightforward specification, light maintenance; it will define the scope of each API; and it will work better in extensibility once the particular features matter to a NoSQL database. CDI events is how easy it creates and add new functionalities without changing the core code that is easy to use bean validation just to listen to an event.

Jakarta EE has a bright future with a significant integration with the community and open source. More transparency, after all, is the most meaningful power of Jakarta. It's not the technology itself, but the heart of the community, therefore, the success is in the hand of each developer.

# Chapter 4. Communication API Introduction

With the strategy to divide and conquer on Jakarta NoSQL, the communication API was born. It has the goal to make the communication layer easy and extensible. The extensibility is more than important, that is entirely necessary once the API must support specific feature in each database. Nonetheless, the advantage of a common API in a change to another database provider has lesser than using the specific API.

To cover the three kinds of database, this API has three packages, one for each database.

```
¥ jakarta.nosql.column
¥ jakarta.nosql.document
¥ jakarta.nosql.keyvalue
```



The package name might change on the Jakarta EE process.

There isn't a communication API because of the Graph API already does exist, that is [Apache TinkerPop](#).

So, if a database is multi-model, has support to more than one database, it will implement an API to each database which it supports. Also, each API has the TCK to prove if the database is compatible with the API. Even from different NoSQL types, it tries to use the same nomenclature:

```
¥ Configuration
¥ Factory
¥ Manager
¥ Entity
¥ Value
```

## 4.1. The API structure

The communication has four projects:

- ¥ The communication-core: The Jakarta NoSQL API communication common to all types.
- ¥ The communication-key-value: The Jakarta NoSQL communication API layer to key-value database.
- ¥ The communication-column: The Jakarta NoSQL communication API layer to column database.
- ¥ The communication-document: The Jakarta NoSQL communication API layer to document database.

Each module works separately; thereby, a NoSQL vendor just needs to implement the specific type, e.g., a key-value provider will apply a key-value API. If a NoSQL already has a driver, this API can work as an adapter with the current one. To multi-model NoSQL, providers will implement the API which they need.



To the Graph communication API, there is the [Apache TinkerPop](#) that won't be covered in this documentation.

## 4.2. Value

This interface represents the value that will store, that is a wrapper to be a bridge between the database and the application. E.g. If a database does not support a Java type, it may do the conversion with ease.

```
Value value = Value.of(12);
```

The Value interface has the methods:

- ¥ `Object get()`; Returns the value as Object
- ¥ `<T> T get(Class<T> clazz)`; Does the conversion process to the required type that is the safer way to do it. If the type required doesn't have support, it will throw an exception, although the API allows to create custom converters.
- ¥ `<T> T get(TypeSupplier<T> typeSupplier)`; Similar to the previous method, it does the conversion process but using a structure that uses generics such as List, Map, Stream and Set.

```
Value value = Value.of(12);
String string = value.get(String.class);
List<Integer> list = value.get(new TypeReference<List<Integer>>() {});
Set<Long> set = value.get(new TypeReference<Set<Long>>() {});
Stream<Integer> stream = value.get(new TypeReference<Stream<Integer>>() {});
Object integer = value.get();
```

### 4.2.1. Make custom Writer and Reader

As mentioned before, the `Value` interface is to store the cost information into a database. The API already has support to the Java type such as primitive types, wrappers types, new Java 8 date time. Furthermore, the developer can create a custom converter easily and quickly. It has two interfaces:

- ¥ `ValueWriter`: This interface represents a `Value` instance to write in a database.
- ¥ `ValueReader`: This interface represents how the `Value` will convert to Java application. This interface will use the `<T> T get(Class<T> clazz)` and `<T> T get(TypeSupplier<T> typeSupplier)`.

Both class implementations load from Java SE ServiceLoader resource. So, to Communication API learn a new type, just register on ServiceLoader, e.g., Given a Money type:

```
import java.math.BigDecimal;
import java.util.Currency;
import java.util.Objects;

public class Money {
```

```

    private final Currency currency;

    private final BigDecimal value;

    private Money(Currency currency, BigDecimal value) {
        this.currency = currency;
        this.value = value;
    }

    public Currency getCurrency() {
        return currency;
    }

    public BigDecimal getValue() {
        return value;
    }

    @Override
    public boolean equals(Object o) {
        if (this == o) {
            return true;
        }
        if (o == null || getClass() != o.getClass()) {
            return false;
        }
        Money money = (Money) o;
        return Objects.equals(currency, money.currency) &&
            Objects.equals(value, money.value);
    }

    @Override
    public int hashCode() {
        return Objects.hash(currency, value);
    }

    @Override
    public String toString() {
        return currency.getCurrencyCode() + ' ' + value;
    }

    public static Money of(Currency currency, BigDecimal value) {
        return new Money(currency, value);
    }

    public static Money parse(String text) {
        String[] texts = text.split(" ");
        return new Money(Currency.getInstance(texts[0]),
            BigDecimal.valueOf(Double.valueOf(texts[1])));
    }
}

```



Just to be more didactic, the book creates a simple money representation. As everyone knows, that is not a good practice reinventing the wheel, so in production, the Java Developer must use mature Money APIs such as [Moneta](#) that is the reference implementation of [JSR 354](#).

The first step is to create the converter to a custom type database, the `ValueWriter`. It has two methods:

- ¥ `boolean isCompatible(Class clazz)`: Check if the given class has support for this implementation.
- ¥ `S write(T object)`: Once the implementation supports the type, the next step converts a `T` instance to `S` type.

```
import jakarta.nosql.ValueWriter;

public class MoneyValueWriter implements ValueWriter<Money, String> {

    @Override
    public boolean isCompatible(Class clazz) {
        return Money.class.equals(clazz);
    }

    @Override
    public String write(Money money) {
        return money.toString();
    }
}
```

With the `MoneyValueWriter` created and the `Money` type will save as `String`, then the next step is read information to Java application. As can be seen, a `ValueReader` implementation. This interface has two methods:

- ¥ `boolean isCompatible(Class clazz)`; Check if the given class has support for this implementation.
- ¥ `<T> T read(Class<T> clazz, Object value)`; Converts to the `T` type from `Object` instance.

```
import jakarta.nosql.ValueReader;

public class MoneyValueReader implements ValueReader {

    @Override
    public boolean isCompatible(Class clazz) {
        return Money.class.equals(clazz);
    }

    @Override
    public <T> T read(Class<T> clazz, Object value) {
        return (T) Money.parse(value.toString());
    }
}
```

After both implementations are done, the last step is to register them into two files:

```
¥ META-INF/services/jakarta.nosql.ValueReader
```

```
¥ META-INF/services/jakarta.nosql.ValueWriter
```

Each file will have the qualifier of this respective implementation:

The file `jakarta.nosql.ValueReader` will have:

```
my.company.MoneyValueReader
```

The file `jakarta.nosql.ValueWriter` will have:

```
my.company.MoneyValueWriter
```

```
Value value = Value.of("BRL 10.0");
Money money = value.get(Money.class);
List<Money> list = value.get(new TypeReference<List<Money>>() {});
Set<Money> set = value.get(new TypeReference<Set<Money>>() {});;
```

## 4.3. Element Entity

The Element entity is a small piece of a body, except a key-value structure type, once this structure is simple. E.g. The column family structure, the entity has columns, element entity with column has a tuple where the key is the name, and the value is the information as a `Value` implementation.

```
¥ Document
```

```
¥ Column
```

### 4.3.1. Document

The `Document` is a small piece of a Document entity. Each document has a tuple where the key is the document name, and the value is the information itself as `Value`.

```
Document document = Document.of("name", "value");
Value value = document.getValue();
String name = document.getName();
```

The document might have another document inside; the subdocument concept.

```
Document subDocument = Document.of("subDocument", document);
```

The way to store information in subdocuments will also depend on each driver's implementation.

To access the information from `Document`, it has an alias method to `Value`; in other words, it does a conversion directly from `Document` *interface*.

```
Document age = Document.of("age", 29);
String ageString = age.get(String.class);
List<Integer> ages = age.get(new TypeReference<List<Integer>>() {});
Object ageObject = age.get();
```

### 4.3.2. Column

The `Column` is a small piece of the column family entity. Each column has a tuple where the name represents a key and the value itself as a `Value` implementation.

```
Column document = Column.of("name", "value");
Value value = document.getValue();
String name = document.getName();
```

With this interface, we may have a column inside a column.

```
Column subColumn = Column.of("subColumn", column);
```

The way to store a subcolumn will also depend on each driver's implementation as well as the information.

To access the information from `Column`, it has an alias method to `Value`; thus, you can do a conversion directly from `Column` *interface*.

```
Column age = Column.of("age", 29);
String ageString = age.get(String.class);
List<Integer> ages = age.get(new TypeReference<List<Integer>>() {});
Object ageObject = age.get();
```

## 4.4. Entity

The `Entity` is the body of the information that goes to the database; each database has an `Entity`:

- ¥ `ColumnEntity`
- ¥ `DocumentEntity`
- ¥ `KeyValueEntity`

### 4.4.1. ColumnFamilyEntity

The `ColumnFamilyEntity` is an entity to column family database type. It is composed of one or more columns. As a result, the `Column` is a tuple of name and value.

```

ColumnEntity entity = ColumnEntity.of("columnFamily");
entity.add(Column.of("id", Value.of(10L)));
entity.add(Column.of("version", 0.001));
entity.add(Column.of("name", "Diana"));
entity.add(Column.of("options", Arrays.asList(1, 2, 3)));

List<Column> columns = entity.getColumns();
Optional<Column> id = entity.find("id");

```

#### 4.4.2. DocumentEntity

The **DocumentEntity** is an entity to document collection database type. It is composed of one or more documents. As a result, the Document is a tuple of name and value.

```

DocumentEntity entity = DocumentEntity.of("documentFamily");
String name = entity.getName();
entity.add(Document.of("id", Value.of(10L)));
entity.add(Document.of("version", 0.001));
entity.add(Document.of("name", "Diana"));
entity.add(Document.of("options", Arrays.asList(1, 2, 3)));

List<Document> documents = entity.getDocuments();
Optional<Document> id = entity.find("id");
entity.remove("options");

```

#### 4.4.3. KeyValueEntity

The **KeyValueEntity** is the simplest structure; it has a tuple and a key-value structure. As the previous entity, it has direct access to information using alias method to **Value**.

```

KeyValueEntity<String> entity = KeyValueEntity.of("key", Value.of(123));
KeyValueEntity<Integer> entity2 = KeyValueEntity.of(12, "Text");
String key = entity.getKey();
Value value = entity.getValue();
Integer integer = entity.get(Integer.class);

```

### 4.5. Manager

The Manager is the class that pushes information to a database and retrieves it.

¥ DocumentCollectionManager

¥ ColumnConfiguration

¥ BucketManager

### 4.5.1. Document Manager

¥ DocumentCollectionManager: To do synchronous operations.

#### DocumentCollectionManager

The `DocumentCollectionManager` is the class that manages the persistence on the synchronous way to document collection.

```
DocumentEntity entity = DocumentEntity.of("collection");
Document diana = Document.of("name", "Di ana");
entity.add(diana);

List<DocumentEntity> entities = Collections.singletonList(entity);
DocumentCollectionManager manager = //instance;
//insert operations
manager.insert(entity);
manager.insert(entity, Duration.ofHours(2L)); //inserts with 2 hours of TTL
manager.insert(entities, Duration.ofHours(2L)); //inserts with 2 hours of TTL
//updates operations
manager.update(entity);
manager.update(entities);
```

#### Search information on a document collection

The Document Communication API has support to retrieve information from the `DocumentQuery` class. The `DocumentQuery` has information such as sort type, document, and also the condition to retrieve information.

The condition on `DocumentQuery` is given from `DocumentCondition`, which has the status and the document. E.g. The condition behind is to find a name equal "Ada".

```
DocumentCondition nameEqualsAda = DocumentCondition.eq(Document.of("name", "Ada"));
```

Also, the developer can use the aggregators such as AND, OR, and NOT.

```
DocumentCondition nameEqualsAda = DocumentCondition.eq(Document.of("name", "Ada"));
DocumentCondition youngerThan2Years = DocumentCondition.lt(Document.of("age", 2));
DocumentCondition condition = nameEqualsAda.and(youngerThan2Years);
DocumentCondition nameNotEqualsAda = nameEqualsAda.negate();
```

If there isn't a condition in the query, that means the query will try to retrieve all information from the database, similar to a `select * from database` in a relational database, just remembering that the return depends on the driver. It is important to say that not all NoSQL databases have support for this resource. `DocumentQuery` also has pagination feature to define where the data starts, and its limits.

```
DocumentCollectionManager manager = //instance;
DocumentQuery query = DocumentQueryBuilder.select().from("collection").where("age").
    lt(10).and("name").eq("Ada").orderBy("name").asc().limit(10).skip(2).build();
Stream<DocumentEntity> entities = manager.select(query);
Optional<DocumentEntity> entity = manager.singleResult(query);
```

## Removing information from Document Collection

Such as `DocumentQuery`, there is a class to remove information from the document database type: A `DocumentDeleteQuery` type.

It is smoother than `DocumentQuery` because there isn't pagination and sort feature, once this information is unnecessary to remove information from database.

```
DocumentCollectionManager manager = //instance;
DocumentDeleteQuery query = DocumentQueryBuilder.delete().from("collection")
    .where("age").gt(10).build();
manager.delete(query);
```

### 4.5.2. Column Manager

¥ `ColumnFamilyManager`: To do synchronous operations.

#### ColumnFamilyManager

The `ColumnFamilyManager` is the class that manages the persistence on the synchronous way to column family.

```
ColumnEntity entity = ColumnEntity.of("columnFamily");
Column di ana = Column.of("name", "Di ana");
entity.add(di ana);

List<ColumnEntity> entities = Collections.singletonList(entity);
ColumnFamilyManager manager = //instance;

//inserts operations
manager.insert(entity);
manager.insert(entity, Duration.ofHours(2L)); //inserts with 2 hours of TTL
manager.insert(entities, Duration.ofHours(2L)); //inserts with 2 hours of TTL
//updates operations
manager.update(entity);
manager.update(entities);
```

#### Search information on a column family

The Column communication API has support to retrieve information from the `ColumnQuery` class. The `ColumnQuery` has information such as sort type, document and also the condition to retrieve

information.

The condition on `ColumnQuery` is given from `ColumnCondition`, which has the status and the column. E.g. The condition behind is to find a name equal "Ada".

```
ColumnCondition nameEqualsAda = ColumnCondition.eq(Column.of("name", 0Ada0));
```

Also, the developer can use the aggregators such as AND, OR, and NOT.

```
ColumnCondition nameEqualsAda = ColumnCondition.eq(Column.of("name", "Ada"));  
ColumnCondition youngerThan2Years = ColumnCondition.lt(Column.of("age", 2));  
ColumnCondition condition = nameEqualsAda.and(youngerThan2Years);  
ColumnCondition nameNotEqualsAda = nameEqualsAda.negate();
```

If there isn't condition at the query, that means the query will try to retrieve all information from the database, look like a `select * from database` in a relational database, just to remember the return depends on from driver. It is important to say that not all NoSQL databases have support for this resource.

`ColumnQuery` also has pagination feature to define where the data starts, and its limits.

```
ColumnFamilyManager manager = //instance;  
ColumnQuery query = ColumnQueryBuilder.select().from("collection")  
.where("age").lt(10).and("name").eq("Ada").orderBy("name").asc().limit(10).skip(2).build();  
  
Stream<ColumnEntity> entities = manager.select(query);  
Optional<ColumnEntity> entity = manager.singleResult(query);
```

### Removing information from Column Family

Such as `ColumnQuery`, there is a class to remove information from the column database type: A `ColumnDeleteQuery` type.

It is smoother than `ColumnQuery` because there isn't pagination and sort feature, once this information is unnecessary to remove information from database.

```
ColumnFamilyManager manager = //instance;  
ColumnDeleteQuery query = ColumnQueryBuilder.delete()  
.from("collection").where("age").gt(10).build();  
manager.delete(query);
```

### 4.5.3. BucketManager

The `BucketManager` is the class which saves the `KeyValueEntity` on a synchronous way in key-value database.

```

BucketManager bucketManager= null;
KeyValueEntity<String> entity = KeyValueEntity.of("key", 1201);
Set<KeyValueEntity<String>> entities = Collections.singleton(entity);
bucketManager.put("key", "value");
bucketManager.put(entity);
bucketManager.put(entities);
bucketManager.put(entities, Duration.ofHours(2)); //two hours TTL
bucketManager.put(entity, Duration.ofHours(2)); //two hours TTL

```

Removing and retrieve information from a key-value database

With a simple structure, the bucket needs a key to both retrieve and delete information from the database.

```

Optional<Value> value = bucketManager.get("key");
Iterable<Value> values = bucketManager.get(Collections.singletonList("key"));
bucketManager.remove("key");
bucketManager.remove(Collections.singletonList("key"));

```

#### 4.5.4. Querying by text with the Communication API

The Communication API allows queries to be text. These queries are converted to an operation that already exists in the Manager interface from the `query` method. An `UnsupportedOperationException` is thrown if a NoSQL database doesn't have support for that procedure.

Queries follow these rules:

- ¥ All instructions end with a like break `\n`
- ¥ It is case-sensitive
- ¥ All keywords must be in lowercase
- ¥ The goal is to look like SQL, however simpler
- ¥ Even if a query has valid syntax a specific implementation may not support an operation. For example, a Column family database may not support queries in a different field that is not the ID field.

Key-Value databases

Key-Value databases support three operations: `get`, `del` and `put`.

`get`

Use the `get` statement to retrieve data related to a key



```
get_statement ::= get ID (',' ID)*

//examples
get "Apollo" //to return an element where the id is 'Apollo'
get "Diana" "Artemis" //to return a list of values from the keys
```

del

Use the **del** statement to delete one or more entities

```
del_statement ::= del ID (',' ID)*

//examples
del "Apollo"
del "Diana" "Artemis"
```

put

Use the **put** statement to either insert or override values

```
put_statement ::= put {KEY, VALUE [, TTL]}

//examples
put {"Diana" , "The goddess of hunt"} //adds key 'diana' and value 'The goddess of hunt'
put {"Diana" , "The goddess of hunt", 10 second} //also defines a TTL of 10 seconds
```

## Column and Document databases

The queries have syntax similar to SQL queries. But keep in mind that it has a limitation: joins are not supported.

They have four operations: **insert**, **update**, **delete**, and **select**.

**insert**

Use the **insert** statement to store data for an entity

```
insert_statement ::= insert ENTITY_NAME (NAME = VALUE, (`,` NAME = VALUE) *) || JSON
[ TTL ]

//examples
insert Deity (name = "Diana", age = 10)
insert Deity (name = "Diana", age = 10, powers = {"sun", "moon"})
insert Deity (name = "Diana", age = 10, powers = {"sun", "moon"}) 1 day
insert Deity {"name": "Diana", "age": 10, "powers": ["hunt", "moon"]}
insert Deity {"name": "Diana", "age": 10, "powers": ["hunt", "moon"]} 1 day
```

## update

Use the **update** statement to update the values of an entity

```
update_statement ::= update ENTITY_NAME (NAME = VALUE, (`,` NAME = VALUE) *) || JSON
```

//examples

```
update Deity (name = "Diana", age = 10)
```

```
update Deity (name = "Diana", age = 10, power = {"hunt", "moon"})
```

```
update Deity {"name": "Diana", "age": 10, "power": ["hunt", "moon"]}
```

## delete

Use the **delete** statement to remove fields or entities

```
delete_statement ::= delete [ simple_selection (`,` simple_selection) ]
```

```
from ENTITY_NAME
```

```
[ where WHERE_CLAUSE ]
```

//examples

```
delete from Deity
```

```
delete power, age from Deity where name = "Diana"
```

## select

The **select** statement reads one or more fields for one or more entities. It returns a result-set of the entities matching the request, where each entity contains the fields corresponding to the query.

```
select_statement ::= select ( SELECT_CLAUSE | '*' )
```

```
from ENTITY_NAME
```

```
[ where WHERE_CLAUSE ]
```

```
[ skip (INTEGER) ]
```

```
[ limit (INTEGER) ]
```

```
[ order by ORDERING_CLAUSE ]
```

//examples

```
select * from Deity
```

```
select name, age, adress.age from Deity order by name desc age desc
```

```
select * from Deity where birthday between "01-09-1988" and "01-09-1988" and salary = 12
```

```
select name, age, adress.age from Deity skip 20 limit 10 order by name desc age desc
```

## where

The **where** keyword specifies a filter (**WHERE\_CLAUSE**) to the query. A filter is composed of boolean statements called **conditions** that are combined using **and** or **or** operators.

```
WHERE_CLAUSE ::= CONDITION ([and | or] CONDITION)*
```

## Conditions

Conditions are boolean statements that operate on data being queried. They are composed of three elements:

1. Name: the data source, or target, to apply the operator
2. Operator, defines comparing process between the name and the value.
3. Value, that data that receives the operation.

## Operators

The Operators are:

*Table 5. Operators in a query*

Operator	Description
=	Equal to
>	Greater than
<	Less than
>=	Greater than or equal to
!	Less than or equal to
BETWEEN	TRUE if the operand is within the range of comparisons
NOT	Displays a record if the condition(s) is NOT TRUE
AND	TRUE if all the conditions separated by AND is TRUE
OR	TRUE if any of the conditions separated by OR is TRUE
LIKE	TRUE if the operand matches a pattern
IN	TRUE if the operand is equal to one of a list of expressions

## The value

The value is the last element in a condition, and it defines what'll go to be used, with an operator, in a field target.

There are six types:

- ¥ Number is a mathematical object used to count, measure and also label, where if it is a decimal, will become double, otherwise, long. E.g.: `age = 20, salary = 12.12`
- ¥ String: one or more characters among either two double quotes, `"`, or single quotes, `'`. E.g.: `name = "Ada Lovelace", name = 'Ada Lovelace'`
- ¥ Convert: convert is a function where given the first value parameter as number or string, it will convert to the class type of the second one. E.g.: `birthday = convert("03-01-1988", java.time.LocalDate)`

- ¥ Parameter: the parameter is a dynamic value, which means it does not define the query; it'll replace in the execution time. The parameter is at @ followed by a name. E.g.: `age = @age`
- ¥ Array: A sequence of elements that can be either number or string that is between braces { }. E.g.: `power = {"Sun", "hunt"}`
- ¥ JSON: JavaScript Object Notation is a lightweight data-interchange format. E.g.: `siblings = {"apollo": "brother", "zeus": "father"}`

## skip

The `skip` option in a `select` statement defines where the query results should start.

## limit

The `limit` option in a `select` statement limits the number of rows returned by a query.

## order by

The `order by` option allows defining the order of the returned results. It takes as argument (ORDERING\_CLAUSE) a list of column names along with the ordering for the column (`asc` for ascendant, which is the default, and `desc` for the descendant).

```
ORDERING_CLAUSE ::= NAME [asc | desc] ( NAME [asc | desc] )*
```

## TTL

Both the `INSERT` and `PUT` commands support setting a time for data in an entity to expire. It defines the time to live of an object that is composed of the integer value and then the unit that might be `day`, `hour`, `minute`, `second`, `millisecond`, `nanosecond`. E.g.: `ttl 10 second`

## PreparedStatement and PreparedStatementAsync

To run a query dynamically, use the `prepare` method in the manager for instance. It will return a `PreparedStatement` interface. To define a parameter to key-value, document, and column query, use the "@" in front of the name.

```
PreparedStatement preparedStatement = docuementManager.prepare("select * from Person
where name = @name");
preparedStatement.bind("name", "Ada");
Stream<DocumentEntity> adas = preparedStatement.getResult();
```

```
PreparedStatementAsync preparedStatement = docuementManagerAsync.prepare("select * from
Person where name = @name");
preparedStatement.bind("name", "Ada");
Consumer<Stream<DocumentEntity>> callback = ...;
preparedStatement.getResult(callback);
```

## 4.6. Factory

The factory class creates the Managers.

```
¥ ColumnFamilyManagerFactory
¥ BucketManagerFactory
¥ DocumentCollectionManagerFactory
```

### 4.6.1. Column Family Manager Factory

The factory classes have the duty to create the column family manager.

```
¥ ColumnFamilyManagerFactory
```

```
ColumnFamilyManagerFactory factory = //instance
ColumnFamilyManager manager = factory.get("database");
```

### 4.6.2. Document Collection Factory

The factory classes have the duty to create the document collection manager.

```
¥ DocumentCollectionManagerFactory
```

```
DocumentCollectionManagerFactory factory = //instance
DocumentCollectionManager manager = factory.get("database");
```

### 4.6.3. Bucket Manager Factory

The factory classes have the duty to create the bucket manager.

```
BucketManagerFactory bucketManager= //instance
BucketManager bucket = bucketManager.getBucketManager("bucket");
```

Beyond the BucketManager, some databases have support for particular structures represented in the Java world such as [List](#), [Set](#), [Queue](#) e [Map](#).

```
List<String> list = bucketManager.getList("list", String.class);
Set<String> set = bucketManager.getSet("set", String.class);
Queue<String> queue = bucketManager.getQueue("queue", String.class);
Map<String, String> map = bucketManager.getMap("map", String.class, String.class);
```

These methods may return a [java.lang.UnsupportedOperationException](#) if the database does not

support any of the structures.

## 4.7. Configuration

The configuration classes create a Manager Factory. This class has all the configuration to build the database connection.

Once there are a large diversity configuration flavors on such as P2P, master/slave, thrift communication, HTTP, etc. The implementation may be different, however, they have a method to return a Manager Factory. It is recommended that all database driver providers have a properties file to read this startup information.

### 4.7.1. Settings

The Settings interface represents the settings used in a configuration. It extends `Map<String, Object>`; for this reason, gives a key that can set any value as configuration.

```
Settings settings = Settings.builder().put("key", "value").build();
Map<String, Object> map = ...;
Settings settings = Settings.of(map);
```

Each property unit has a tuple where the key is the name, and the value is the property configuration. Each NoSQL has its configuration properties. Also, some standard configurations might be used to the NoSQL databases:

¥ `jakarta.nosql.user`: to set a user in a NoSQL database

¥ `jakarta.nosql.password`: to set a password in a database

¥ `jakarta.nosql.host`: the host configuration that might have more than one with a number as a suffix, such as `jakarta.nosql.host-1=localhost`, `jakarta.nosql.host-2=host2`



To read the property information, it will follow the same principal and priority from Eclipse MicroProfile Configuration and Configuration Spec JSR 382. Therefore, it will read from the {@link `System#getProperties()`}, `System#getenv()` and `Settings`.

### 4.7.2. Document Configuration

On the document collection configuration, `DocumentConfiguration` configures and creates `DocumentCollectionManagerFactory`

```
DocumentConfiguration configuration = //instance
DocumentCollectionManagerFactory managerFactory = configuration.get();
```

### 4.7.3. Column Configuration

On the column family configuration, `ColumnConfiguration` creates and configures

```
ColumnConfiguration configuration = //instance  
ColumnFamilyManagerFactory managerFactory = configuration.get();
```

### 4.7.4. Key Value Configuration

On the key-value configuration, there is KeyValueCollection to BucketManagerFactory.

```
KeyValueConfiguration configuration = //instance  
BucketManagerFactory managerFactory = configuration.get();
```

# Chapter 5. Mapping API Introduction

The mapping level, to put it differently, has the same goals as either the JPA or ORM. In NoSQL world, the OxM then converts the entity object to a communication model.

This level is in charge to do integration among technologies such as Bean Validation. The Mapping API has annotations that make the Java developer's life easier. As a communication project, it must be extensible and configurable to keep the diversity of NoSQL database.

To go straight and cover the four NoSQL types, this API has four domains:

- ¥ `jakarta.nosql.mapping.column`
- ¥ `jakarta.nosql.mapping.document`
- ¥ `jakarta.nosql.mapping.graph`
- ¥ `jakarta.nosql.mapping.keyvalue`



The package name might change on the Jakarta EE process.

## 5.1. The Mapping structure

The mapping API has five parts:

- ¥ The persistence-core: The mapping common project.
- ¥ The persistence-column: The mapping to column NoSQL database.
- ¥ The persistence-document: The mapping to document NoSQL database.
- ¥ The persistence-key-value: The mapping to key-value NoSQL database.
- ¥ The persistence-graph: The mapping to Graph NoSQL database.



Each module works separately as a Communication API.



Like communication API, there is a support for database diversity. This project has extensions for each database types on the database mapping level.

## 5.2. Models Annotation

As mentioned previously, the Mapping API has annotations that make the Java developer's life easier; these annotations have two categories:

- ¥ Annotation Models
- ¥ Qualifier annotation

### 5.2.1. Annotation Models

The annotation model converts the entity model into the entity on communication, the communication entity:



- ¥ Entity
- ¥ Column
- ¥ MappedSuperclass
- ¥ Id
- ¥ Embeddable
- ¥ Convert

Jakarta NoSQL Mapping does not require getter and setter methods to fields. However, the Entity class must have a non-private constructor with no parameters.

### @Entity

This annotation maps the class to Jakarta NoSQL. There is a single value attribute. This attribute specifies the column family name, or the document collection name, etc. The default value is the simple name of the class. For example, given the `org.jakarta.nosql.demo.Person` class, the default name will be `Person`.

```
@Entity
public class Person {
}
```

```
@Entity("ThePerson")
public class Person {
}
```

An entity that is a field will be incorporated as a sub-entity. For example, in a Document, the entity field will be converted to a subdocument.

```

@Entity
public class Person {

    @Id
    private Long id;

    @Column
    private String name;

    @Column
    private Address address;

}

```

```

@Entity
public class Address {

    @Column
    private String street;

    @Column
    private String ci ty;

}

```

```

{
    "_id": 10,
    "name": "Ada Lovel ave",
    "address": {
        "ci ty": "S<o Paulo",
        "street": "Av Nove de Jul ho"
    }
}

```

## @Column

This annotation defines which fields that belong an Entity will be persisted. There is a single attribute that specifies that name in Database. It is default value that is the field name as declared in the class. This annotation is mandatory for non-Key-Value database types. In Key-Value types, only the Key needs to be identified with **@Key** - all other fields are stored as a single blob.

```

@Entity
public class Person {
    @Column
    private String nickname;

    @Column("personName")
    private String name;

    @Column
    private List<String> phones;

    //ignored
    private String address;
}

```

### @MappedSuperclass

The class with the MapperSuperclass annotation will have all attributes considered as an extension of his subclass with Entity annotation. In this case, all attributes are going to be stored, even the attributes inside the Super Class.

This means, that This annotation causes fields annotated with `@Column` in a parent class to be persisted together with the child class' fields.

```

@Entity
public class Dog extends Animal {

    @Column
    private String name;

}

MappedSuperclass
public class Animal {

    @Column
    private String race;

    @Column
    private Integer age;

}

```

On the example above, when saving a Dog instance, Animal class' fields are saved too: `name`, `race`, and `age` are saved in a single instance.

## @Id

Defines which attribute is the entity's id, or the Key in Key-Value databases. In such case, the Value is the remaining information. It has a single attribute (like `@Column`) to define the native name. Unlike `@Column`, the default value is `_id`.

```
@Entity
public class User implements Serializable {

    @Id
    private String userName;

    @Column
    private String name;

    @Column
    private List<String> phones;
}
```

## @Embeddable

Defines a class whose instances are stored as an intrinsic part of an owning entity and share the identity of that object. The behaviour is similar to `@MappedSuperclass`, but this is used on composition instead of inheritance.

```
@Entity
public class Book {

    @Column
    private String title;

    @Column
    private Author author;
}

@Embeddable
public class Author {

    @Column
    private String author;

    @Column
    private Integer age;
}
```

In this example, there is a single instance in the database with columns ``title``, ``author`` and ``age``.

## @Convert

This annotation allows value conversions when mapping the value that came from the Communication API. This is useful for cases such as to cipher a field (String to String conversion), or to convert to a custom type. The Converter annotation has a single, mandatory parameter: a Class that inherits from AttributeConverter that will be used to perform the conversion. The example below shows how to create a converter to a custom Money class.

```
@Entity
public class Employee {

    @Column
    private String name;

    @Column
    private Job job;

    @Column("money")
    @Convert(MoneyConverter.class)
    private MonetaryAmmount salary;
}

public class MoneyConverter implements AttributeConverter<MonetaryAmmount, String> {

    @Override
    public String convertToDatabaseColumn(MonetaryAmmount appValue) {
        return appValue.toString();
    }

    @Override
    public MonetaryAmmount convertToEntityAttribute(String dbValue) {
        return MonetaryAmmount.parse(dbValue);
    }
}

public class MonetaryAmmount {
    private final String currency;

    private final BigDecimal value;

    public String toString() {
        //specific implementation
    }

    public static MonetaryAmmount parse(String string) {
        //specific implementation
    }
}
```

## Collections

The Mapping layer supports `java.util.Collection` (and subclasses, as defined below) mapping to simple elements such as `String` and `Integer` (that will be sent to the communication API as-is), and mapping to `Entity` or `Embedded` entities.

The following collections are supported:

- ✖ `java.util.Deque`
- ✖ `java.util.Queue`
- ✖ `java.util.List`
- ✖ `java.util.Iterable`
- ✖ `java.util.NavigableSet`
- ✖ `java.util.SortedSet`
- ✖ `java.util.Collection`

```
@Entity
public class Person {

    @Id
    private Long id;

    @Column
    private String name;

    @Column
    private List<String> phones;

    @Column
    private List<Address> addresses;
}

@Embeddable
public class Address {

    @Column
    private String street;

    @Column
    private String city;

}
```

The above classes are mapped to:

```
{
  "_id": 10,
  "addresses": [
    {
      "city": "São Paulo",
      "street": "Av Nove de Julho"
    },
    {
      "city": "Salvador",
      "street": "Rua Engenheiro Jose Anasoh"
    }
  ],
  "name": "Name",
  "phones": [
    "234",
    "432"
  ]
}
```

### 5.2.2. @Database

This annotation allows programmers to specialize `@Inject` annotations to choose which specific resource should be injected.

For example, when working with multiple `DocumentRepositories`, the following is ambiguous:

```
@Inject
private DocumentRepository repositoryA;

@Inject
private DocumentRepository repositoryB;
```

`@Database` has two attributes to help specify what resource should be injected:

- ¥ `DatabaseType`: The database type (key-value, document, column, graph);
- ¥ `provider`: The provider's database name

Applying the annotation to the example above, the result is:

```
@Inject
@Database(value = DatabaseType.DOCUMENT, provider = "databaseA")
private DocumentRepository repositoryA;

@Inject
@Database(value = DatabaseType.DOCUMENT, provider = "databaseB")
private DocumentRepository repositoryB;
```

A producer method annotated with the same `@Database` values must exist as well.

## 5.3. Template classes

The template offers convenient operations to create, update, delete, query, and provides a mapping between your domain objects and communication API. The templates classes have the goal to persist an Entity Model through a communication API. It has three components:

- ¥ Converter: That converts the Entity to a communication level API.
- ¥ EntityManager: The EntityManager for communication.
- ¥ Workflow: That defines the workflow when either you save or update an entity. These events are useful when you, e.g., want to validate data before being saved. See the following picture:

The default workflow has six events:

1. `firePreEntity`: The Object received from mapping.
2. `firePreEntityDataBaseType`: Just like the previous event, however, to a specific database; in other words, each database has a particular event.
3. `firePreAPI`: The object converted to a communication layer.
4. `firePostAPI`: The entity connection as a response from the database.
5. `firePostEntity`: The entity model from the API low level from the `firePostAPI`.
6. `firePostEntityDataBaseType`: Just like the previous event, however, to a specific database. In other words, each database has a particular event.

### 5.3.1. DocumentTemplate

This template has the duty to be a bridge between the entity model and communication API to document collection. It has two classes; `DocumentTemplate` and `DocumentTemplateAsync` - one for the synchronous and the other for the asynchronous work.

The `DocumentTemplate` is the document template for the synchronous tasks. It has three components:

- ¥ `DocumentEntityConverter`: That converts an entity to communication API, e.g., The Person to `DocumentEntity`.
- ¥ `DocumentCollectionManager`: The document collection entity manager.
- ¥ `DocumentWorkflow`: The workflow to update and insert methods.



```

DocumentTemplate template = //instance

Person person = new Person();
person.setAddress("Olympus");
person.setName("Artemis Good");
person.setPhones(Arrays.asList("55 11 94320121", "55 11 94320121"));
person.setNickname("artemis");

List<Person> people = Collections.singletonList(person);

Person personUpdated = template.insert(person);
template.insert(people);
template.insert(person, Duration.ofHours(1L));

template.update(person);
template.update(people);

```

To both remove and retrieve information from document collection, there are DocumentQuery and DocumentDeleteQuery.

```

DocumentQuery query = select().from("Person").where("address").eq("Olympus").build();

Stream<Person> peopleWhoLiveOnOlympus = template.find(query);
Optional<Person> artemis = template.singleResult(select().from("Person")
    .where("nickname").eq("artemis").build());

DocumentDeleteQuery deleteQuery = delete().from("Person").where("address").eq("Olympus").build();
template.delete(deleteQuery);

```

Both DocumentQuery and DocumentDeleteQuery query won't convert the Object to native fields. However, there is DocumentQueryMapperBuilder that creates both queries types reading the Class then switching to the native fields through annotations.

```

@Entity
public class Person {

    @Id("native_id")
    private long id;

    @Column
    private String name;

    @Column
    private int age;
}

```

```

@Inject
private DocumentQueryMapperBuilder mapperBuilder;

public void mapper() {
    Ê DocumentQuery query = mapperBuilder.selectFrom(Person.class).where("id").gte(10)
    .build();
    Ê //translating: select().from("Person").where("native_id").gte(10L).build();
    Ê DocumentDeleteQuery deleteQuery = mapperBuilder.deleteFrom(Person.class).where("id"
    ).eq("20").build();
    Ê //translating: delete().from("Person").where("native_id").gte(10L).build();
}

```

To use a document template, just follow the CDI style and put an `@Inject` on the field.

```

@Inject
private DocumentTemplate template;

```

The next step is to produce a `DocumentCollectionManager`:

```

@Produces
public DocumentCollectionManager getManager() {
    Ê DocumentCollectionManager manager = //instance
    Ê return manager;
}

```

To work with more than one Document Template, there are two approaches:

1) Using qualifiers:

```

@Inject
@Database(value = DatabaseType.DOCUMENT, provider = "databaseA")
private DocumentTemplate templateA;

@Inject
@Database(value = DatabaseType.DOCUMENT, provider = "databaseB")
private DocumentTemplate templateB;

//producers methods
@Produces
@Database(value = DatabaseType.DOCUMENT, provider = "databaseA")
public DocumentCollectionManager getManagerA() {
    DocumentCollectionManager manager = //instance
    return manager;
}

@Produces
@Database(value = DatabaseType.DOCUMENT, provider = "databaseB")
public DocumentCollectionManager getManagerB() {
    DocumentCollectionManager manager = //instance
    return manager;
}

```

2) Using the DocumentTemplateProducer class:

```

@Inject
private DocumentTemplateProducer producer;

public void sample() {
    DocumentCollectionManager managerA = //instance;
    DocumentCollectionManager managerB = //instance
    DocumentTemplate templateA = producer.get(managerA);
    DocumentTemplate templateB = producer.get(managerB);
}

```

### 5.3.2. DocumentTemplateAsync

The `DocumentTemplateAsync` is the document template for the asynchronous tasks. It has two components:

- ¥ `DocumentEntityConverter`: That converts an entity to communication API, e.g., The Person to `DocumentEntity`.
- ¥ `DocumentCollectionManagerAsync`: The asynchronous document collection entity manager.

```

DocumentTemplateAsync templateAsync = //instance

Person person = new Person();
person.setAddress("Olympus");
person.setName("Artemis Good");
person.setPhones(Arrays.asList("55 11 94320121", "55 11 94320121"));
person.setNickname("artemis");

List<Person> people = Collections.singletonList(person);

Consumer<Person> callback = p -> {};
templateAsync.insert(person);
templateAsync.insert(person, Duration.ofHours(1L));
templateAsync.insert(person, callback);
templateAsync.insert(people);

templateAsync.update(person);
templateAsync.update(person, callback);
templateAsync.update(people);

```

For information removal and retrieval, there are `DocumentQuery` and `DocumentDeleteQuery` respectively; also, the callback method can be used.

```

Consumer<Stream<Person>> callbackPeople = p -> {};
Consumer<Void> voidCallback = v -> {};
templateAsync.find(query, callbackPeople);
templateAsync.delete(deleteQuery);
templateAsync.delete(deleteQuery, voidCallback);

```

To use a document template, just follow the CDI style and put an `@Inject` on the field.

```

@Inject
private DocumentTemplateAsync template;

```

The next step is to produce a `DocumentCollectionManagerAsync`:

```

@Produces
public DocumentCollectionManagerAsync getManager() {
    DocumentCollectionManagerAsync managerAsync = //instance
    return manager;
}

```

To work with more than one Document Template, there are two approaches:

1) Using qualifiers:

```

@Inject
@Database(value = DatabaseType.DOCUMENT, provider = "databaseA")
private DocumentTemplateAsync templateA;

@Inject
@Database(value = DatabaseType.DOCUMENT, provider = "databaseB")
private DocumentTemplateAsync templateB;

//producers methods
@Produces
@Database(value = DatabaseType.DOCUMENT, provider = "databaseA")
public DocumentCollectionManagerAsync getManagerA() {
    DocumentCollectionManager manager = //instance
    return manager;
}

@Produces
@Database(value = DatabaseType.DOCUMENT, provider = "databaseB")
public DocumentCollectionManagerAsync getManagerB() {
    DocumentCollectionManager manager = //instance
    return manager;
}

```

## 2) Using the DocumentTemplateAsyncProducer:

```

@Inject
private DocumentTemplateAsyncProducer producer;

public void sample() {
    DocumentCollectionManagerAsync managerA = //instance;
    DocumentCollectionManagerAsync managerB = //instance
    DocumentTemplateAsync templateA = producer.get(managerA);
    DocumentTemplateAsync templateB = producer.get(managerB);
}

```

### 5.3.3. ColumnTemplate

This template has the duty to be a bridge between the entity model and the communication to a column family.

The **ColumnTemplate** is the column template for the synchronous tasks. It has three components:

- ¥ **ColumnEntityConverter**: That converts an entity to communication API, e.g., The Person to ColumnFamilyEntity.
- ¥ **ColumnCollectionManager**: The communication column family entity manager.
- ¥ **ColumnWorkflow**: The workflow to update and insert methods.

```

ColumnTemplate template = //instance

Person person = new Person();
person.setAddress("Olympus");
person.setName("Artemis Good");
person.setPhones(Arrays.asList("55 11 94320121", "55 11 94320121"));
person.setNickname("artemis");

List<Person> people = Collections.singletonList(person);

Person personUpdated = template.insert(person);
template.insert(people);
template.insert(person, Duration.ofHours(1L));

template.update(person);
template.update(people);

```

For information removal and retrieval, there are `ColumnQuery` and `ColumnDeleteQuery` respectively; also, the callback method can be used.

```

ColumnQuery query = select().from("Person").where("address").eq("Olympus").build();

Stream<Person> peopleWhoLiveOnOlympus = template.select(query);
Optional<Person> artemis = template.singleResult(select().from("Person").where(
    "nickname").eq("artemis").build());

ColumnDeleteQuery deleteQuery = delete().from("Person").where("address").eq("Olympus")
    ).build();
template.delete(deleteQuery);

```

Both `ColumnQuery` and `ColumnDeleteQuery` won't convert the Object to native fields. However, there is `ColumnQueryMapperBuilder` that creates both query types, reading the Class then switching to the native fields through annotations.

```

@Entity
public class Person {

    @Id("native_id")
    private long id;

    @Column
    private String name;

    @Column
    private int age;
}

```

```

@Inject
private ColumnQueryMapperBuilder mapperBuilder;

public void mapper() {
    Ê ColumnQuery query = mapperBuilder.selectFrom(Person.class).where("id").gte(10).
    build();
    Ê //translating: select().from("Person").where("native_id").gte(10L).build();
    Ê ColumnDeleteQuery deleteQuery = mapperBuilder.deleteFrom(Person.class).where("id")
    .eq("20").build();
    Ê //translating: delete().from("Person").where("native_id").gte(10L).build();
}

```

To use a column template, just follow the CDI style and put an `@Inject` on the field.

```

@Inject
private ColumnTemplate template;

```

The next step is to produce a `ColumnFamilyManager`:

```

@Produces
public ColumnFamilyManager getManager() {
    Ê ColumnFamilyManager manager = //instance
    Ê return manager;
}

```

To work with more than one Column Template, there are two approaches:

1) Using qualifiers:

```

@Inject
@Database(value = DatabaseType.COLUMN, provider = "databaseA")
private ColumnTemplate templateA;

@Inject
@Database(value = DatabaseType.COLUMN, provider = "databaseB")
private ColumnTemplate templateB;

//producers methods
@Produces
@Database(value = DatabaseType.COLUMN, provider = "databaseA")
public ColumnFamilyManager getManagerA() {
    ColumnFamilyManager manager = //instance
    return manager;
}

@Produces
@Database(value = DatabaseType.COLUMN, provider = "databaseB")
public ColumnFamilyManager getManagerB() {
    ColumnFamilyManager manager = //instance
    return manager;
}

```

2) Using the ColumnTemplateProducer class:

```

@Inject
private ColumnTemplateProducer producer;

public void sample() {
    ColumnFamilyManager managerA = //instance;
    ColumnFamilyManager managerB = //instance
    ColumnTemplate templateA = producer.get(managerA);
    ColumnTemplate templateB = producer.get(managerB);
}

```

### 5.3.4. Key-Value template

The **KeyValueTemplate** is the template for synchronous tasks. It has three components: The **KeyValueTemplate** is responsible for the persistence of an entity in a key-value database. It is composed basically of three components.

- ¥ **KeyValueEntityConverter**: That converts an entity to communication API, e.g., The Person to **KeyValueEntity**.
- ¥ **BucketManager**: The key-value entity manager.
- ¥ **KeyValueWorkflow**: The workflow to put method.



```

KeyValueTemplate template = null;
User user = new User();
user.setNickname("ada");
user.setAge(10);
user.setName("Ada Lovelace");
List<User> users = Collections.singletonList(user);

template.put(user);
template.put(users);

Optional<Person> ada = template.get("ada", Person.class);
Iterable<Person> usersFound = template.get(Collections.singletonList("ada"), Person.class);

```

■

To key-value templates, both Entity and @Id, are required. The @Id identifies the key, and the whole entity will be the value. The API won't cover how this value persists this entity at NoSQL database.

To use a key-value template, just follow the CDI style and put an @Inject on the field.

```

@Inject
private KeyValueTemplate template;

```

The next step is to produce a BucketManager:

```

@Produces
public BucketManager getManager() {
    BucketManager manager = //instance
    return manager;
}

```

To work with more than one key-value Template, there are two approaches: 1) Using qualifiers:

```

@Inject
@Database(value = DatabaseType.KEY_VALUE, provider = "databaseA")
private KeyValueTemplate templateA;

@Inject
@Database(value = DatabaseType.KEY_VALUE, provider = "databaseB")
private KeyValueTemplate templateB;

//producers methods
@Produces
@Database(value = DatabaseType.KEY_VALUE, provider = "databaseA")
public BucketManager getManagerA() {
    Ê DocumentCollectionManager manager = //instance
    Ê return manager;
}

@Produces
@Database(value = DatabaseType.KEY_VALUE, provider = "databaseB")
public DocumentCollectionManager getManagerB() {
    Ê BucketManager manager = //instance
    Ê return manager;
}

```

2) Using the KeyValueTemplateProducer class:

```

@Inject
private KeyValueTemplateProducer producer;

public void sample() {
    Ê BucketManager managerA = //instance;
    Ê BucketManager managerB = //instance
    Ê KeyValueTemplate templateA = producer.get(managerA);
    Ê KeyValueTemplate templateB = producer.get(managerB);
}

```

### 5.3.5. Graph template

The **GraphTemplate** is the column template for synchronous tasks. It has three components: The **GraphTemplate** is responsible for the persistence of an entity in a Graph database using **Apache Tinkerpop**. It is composed basically of three components.

- ¥ **GraphConverter**: That converts an entity to communication API, e.g., The Person to Vertex.
- ¥ **Graph**: A Graph is a container object for a collection of Vertex, Edge, VertexProperty, and Property objects.
- ¥ **GraphWorkflow**: The workflow to update and insert methods.

```

GraphTemplate template = //instance

Person person = new Person();
person.setAddress("Olympus");
person.setName("Artemis Good");
person.setPhones(Arrays.asList("55 11 94320121", "55 11 94320121"));
person.setNickname("artemis");

List<Person> people = Collections.singletonList(person);

Person personUpdated = template.insert(person);
template.insert(people);
template.insert(person, Duration.ofHours(1L));

template.update(person);
template.update(people);

```

## Create the Relationship Between Them (EdgeEntity)

```

Person poliana = ...//instance;
Book shack = ...//instance;
EdgeEntity edge = graphTemplate.edge(poliana, "reads", shack);
reads.add("where", "Brazil");
Person out = edge.getOutgoing();
Book in = edge.getIncoming();

```

## Querying with traversal

Traversals in Gremlin are spawned from a TraversalSource. The GraphTraversalSource is the typical "graph-oriented" DSL used throughout the documentation and will most likely be the most used DSL in a TinkerPop application.

To run a query in Graph with Gremlin, there are traversal interfaces. These interfaces are lazy; in other words, they just run after any finalizing method.

E.g.:

In the scenario, there is a marketing campaign, and the target is:

- ¥ An engineer
- ¥ The salary is higher than \$3,000
- ¥ The age is between 20 and 25 years old

```
List<Person> developers = graph.getTraversalVertex()
    .has("salary", gte(3_000D))
    .has("age", between(20, 25))
    .has("occupation", "Developer")
    .<Person>stream().collect(toList());
```

The next step is to return the engineer's friends.

```
List<Person> developers = graph.getTraversalVertex()
    .has("salary", gte(3_000D))
    .has("age", between(20, 25))
    .has("occupation", "Developer")
    .<Person>stream().out("knows").collect(toList());
```

To use a graph template, just follow the CDI style and put an `@Inject` on the field.

```
@Inject
private GraphTemplate template;
```

The next step: make a Graph instance eligible to CDI, applying the producers method:

```
@Produces
public Graph getManager() {
    Graph graph = //instance
    return graph;
}
```

To work with more than one Graph Template, there are two approaches:

1) Using qualifiers:

```

@Inject
@Database(value = DatabaseType.GRAPH, provider = "databaseA")
private GraphTemplate templateA;

@Inject
@Database(value = DatabaseType.GRAPH, provider = "databaseB")
private GraphTemplate templateB;

//producers methods
@Produces
@Database(value = DatabaseType.GRAPH, provider = "databaseA")
public Graph getManagerA() {
    Ê Graph manager = //instance
    Ê return graph;
}

@Produces
@Database(value = DatabaseType.GRAPH, provider = "databaseB")
public Graph getManagerB() {
    Ê Graph graph = //instance
    Ê return graph;
}

```

2) Using the GraphTemplateProducer class:

```

@Inject
private GraphTemplateProducer producer;

public void sample() {
    Ê Graph graphA = //instance;
    Ê Graph graphB = //instance
    Ê GraphTemplate templateA = producer.get(graphA);
    Ê GraphTemplate templateB = producer.get(graphB);
}

```

### 5.3.6. Querying by text at Mapping API

As in communication layer, the Mapping has a query by text. Both communication and Mapping have the **query** and **prepare** methods, however, at the Mapping API, it will convert the fields and entities to native names from the Entity and Column annotations.

#### Key-Value

In the Key-value database, there is a **KeyValueTemplate** in this NoSQL storage technology. Usually, all the operations are defined by the ID. Therefore, it has a smooth query.

```
KeyValueTemplate template = ...;
Stream<User> users = template.query("get \"Di ana\"");
template.query("remove \"Di ana\"");
```

## Column-Family

The column family has a little more complex structure; however, the search from the key is still recommended. E.g.: Both Cassandra and HBase have a secondary index, yet, neither have a guarantee about performance, and they usually recommend having a second table whose rowkey is your "secondary index" and is only being used to find the rowkey needed for the actual table. Given Person as an entity, then we would like to operate from the field ID, which is the entity from the Entity.

```
ColumnTemplate template = ...;
Stream<Person> result = template.query("select * from Person where id = 1");
```

#

The main difference to run using a template instead of in a manager instance is the template will do a mapper as ColumnQueryMapperBuilder does.

## Document Collection

The document types allow more complex queries, so with more complex entities with a document type, a developer can find from different fields more easily and naturally. Also, there are NoSQL document types that support aggregations query, however, Jakarta NoSQL does not support this yet. At the Jakarta NoSQL API perspective, the document and column type is pretty similar, but with the document, a Java developer might do a query from a field that isn't a key and neither returns an unsupported operation exception or adds a secondary index for this. So, given the same Person entity with document NoSQL type, a developer can do more with queries, such as "person" between "age".

```
DocumentTemplate template = ...;
Stream<Person> result = template.query("select * from Person where age > 10");
```

#

The main difference to run using a template instead of in a manager instance is the template will do a mapper as DocumentQueryMapperBuilder does.

## Graph

If an application needs a recommendation engine or a full detail about the relationship between two entities in your system, it requires a graph database. A graph database has the vertex and the edge. The edge is an object that holds the relationship information about the edges and has direction and properties that make it perfect for maps or human relationship. To the Graph API, Jakarta NoSQL uses the Apache Tinkerpop. Likewise, the GraphTemplate is a wrapper to convert a Java entity to Vertex in TinkerPop.

```
GraphTemplate template = ...;
Stream<City> cities = template.query("g.V().hasLabel('City')");
```

```
PreparedStatement preparedStatement = documentTemplate.prepare("select * from Person
where name = @name");
preparedStatement.bind("name", "Ada");
Stream<Person> adas = preparedStatement.getResult();
//to graph just keep using gremlin
PreparedStatement prepare = graphTemplate().prepare("g.V().hasLabel(param)");
prepare.bind("param", "Person");
Stream<Person> people = preparedStatement.getResult();
```

## 5.4. Repository

In addition to a template class, the Mapping API has the Repository. This interface helps the Entity repository to save, update, delete and retrieve information. To use Repository, you just need to create a new interface that extends the Repository.

```
interface PersonRepository extends Repository<Person, String> {

}
```

The qualifier is mandatory to define the database type that will be used at the injection point moment.

```
@Inject
@Database(DatabaseType.DOCUMENT)
private PersonRepository documentRepository;
@Inject
@Database(DatabaseType.COLUMN)
private PersonRepository columnRepository;
@Inject
@Database(DatabaseType.KEY_VALUE)
private PersonRepository keyValueRepository;
@Inject
@Database(DatabaseType.GRAPH)
private PersonRepository graphRepository;
```

And then, make any manager class (ColumnFamilyManager, DocumentCollectionManager, BucketManager, and Graph) eligible to CDI defining a method with Produces annotation.

```

@Produces
public DocumentCollectionManager getManager() {
    Ê DocumentCollectionManager manager = //instance
    Ê return manager;
}

```

```

@Produces
public ColumnFamilyManager getManager() {
    Ê ColumnFamilyManager manager = //instance
    Ê return manager;
}

```

```

@Produces
public BucketManager getManager() {
    Ê BucketManager manager = //instance
    Ê return manager;
}

```

```

@Produces
public Graph getGraph() {
    Ê Graph graph = //instance
    Ê return graph;
}

```

To work with multiple databases, you can use qualifiers:

```

@Inject
@Database(value = DatabaseType.DOCUMENT , provider = "databaseA")
private PersonRepository documentRepositoryA;

```

```

@Inject
@Database(value = DatabaseType.DOCUMENT , provider = "databaseB")
private PersonRepository documentRepositoryB;

```

```

@Inject
@Database(value = DatabaseType.COLUMN, provider = "databaseA")
private PersonRepository columnRepositoryA;

```

```

@Inject
@Database(value = DatabaseType.COLUMN, provider = "databaseB")
private PersonRepository columnRepositoryB;

```

```

@Inject
@Database(value = DatabaseType.KEY_VALUE, provider = "databaseA")
private UserRepository userRepositoryA;
@Inject
@Database(value = DatabaseType.KEY_VALUE, provider = "databaseB")
private UserRepository userRepositoryB;

```



```

@Inject
@Database(value = DatabaseType.GRAPH, provider = "databaseA")
private PersonRepository graphRepositoryA;

@Inject
@Database(value = DatabaseType.GRAPH, provider = "databaseB")
private PersonRepository graphRepositoryB;

//producers methods
@Produces
@Database(value = DatabaseType.COLUMN, provider = "databaseA")
public ColumnFamilyManager getColumnFamilyManagerA() {
    Ê ColumnFamilyManager manager = //instance
    Ê return manager;
}

@Produces
@Database(value = DatabaseType.COLUMN, provider = "databaseB")
public ColumnFamilyManager getColumnFamilyManagerB() {
    Ê ColumnFamilyManager manager = //instance
    Ê return manager;
}

@Produces
@Database(value = DatabaseType.DOCUMENT, provider = "databaseA")
public DocumentCollectionManager getDocumentCollectionManagerA() {
    Ê DocumentCollectionManager manager = //instance
    Ê return manager;
}

@Produces
@Database(value = DatabaseType.DOCUMENT, provider = "databaseB")
public DocumentCollectionManager DocumentCollectionManagerB() {
    Ê DocumentCollectionManager manager = //instance
    Ê return manager;
}

@Produces
@Database(value = DatabaseType.KEY_VALUE, provider = "databaseA")
public BucketManager getBucketA() {
    Ê BucketManager manager = //instance
    Ê return manager;
}

@Produces
@Database(value = DatabaseType.KEY_VALUE, provider = "databaseB")
public BucketManager getBucketB() {
    Ê BucketManager manager = //instance
    Ê return manager;
}

@Produces

```

```

@Database(value = DatabaseType.GRAPH, provider = "databaseA")
public Graph getGraph() {
    Graph graph = //instance
    return graph;
}
@Produces
@Database(value = DatabaseType.GRAPH, provider = "databaseB")
public Graph getGraphB() {
    Graph graph = //instance
    return graph;
}

```

So, Jakarta NoSQL will inject automatically.

```

PersonRepository repository = //instance

Person person = new Person();
person.setNickname("diana");
person.setName("Diana Goodness");

List<Person> people = Collections.singletonList(person);

repository.save(person);
repository.save(people);

```

#### 5.4.1. Query by method

The Repository also has a method query from the method name. These are the keywords:

- ¥ findBy: The prefix to find some information.
- ¥ deleteBy: The prefix to delete some information.

Also, the operators:

- ¥ And
- ¥ Or
- ¥ Between
- ¥ LessThan
- ¥ GreaterThan
- ¥ LessThanEqual
- ¥ GreaterThanEqual
- ¥ Like
- ¥ In
- ¥ OrderBy

¥ OrderBy\_\\\_\\\_Desc

¥ OrderBy\_\\\_\\\_ASC

```
interface PersonRepository extends Repository<Person, Long> {  
    Ê List<Person> findByAddress(String address);  
    Ê Stream<Person> findByName(String name);  
    Ê Stream<Person> findByNameOrderByNameAsc(String name);  
    Ê Optional<Person> findByNickname(String nickname);  
    Ê void deleteByNickname(String nickname);  
}
```

Using these keywords, Mapping will create the queries.

### Special Parameters

In addition to the use of the query method, the repository has support to a special instance at the parameters in a method:

¥ **Pagination**: This parameter enables the resource of pagination at a repository.

¥ **Sort**: It appends sort in the query dynamically if the query method has the **OrderBy** keyword. This parameter will add the sort after the sort information from the method.

¥ **Sorts**: It is a group of a sort, therefore, it appends one or more sort dynamically.

```
Ê interface PersonRepository extends Repository<Person, Long> {  
    Ê List<Person> findAll(Pagination pagination);  
    Ê List<Person> findByName(String name, Sort sort);  
    Ê List<Person> findByAgeGreaterThan(Integer age, Sorts sorts);  
    Ê }
```

This resource allows pagination and a dynamical sort in a smooth way.

```

PersonRepository personRepository = ...;
Sort sort = Sort.asc("name");
Sorts sorts = Sorts.sorts().asc("name").desc("age");
Pagination pagination = Pagination.page(1).size(10);

List<Person> all = personRepository.findAll(pagination); //findAll by pagination
List<Person> byName = personRepository.findByName("Ada", sort); //find by name order by
name asc
List<Person> byAgeGreaterThan = personRepository.findByAgeGreaterThan(22, sorts)
; //find age greater than 22 sort name asc then age desc

```



All these special instances must be at the end, thus after the parameters that will be used at a query.

### 5.4.2. Using Query annotation

The Repository interface contains all the trivial methods shared among the NoSQL implementations that a developer does not need to care. Also, there is a query method that does query based on the method name. Equally important, there are two new annotations: The Query and param, that defines the statement and set the values in the query respectively.

```

public interface PersonRepository extends Repository<Person, Long> {
    @Query("select * from Person")
    Optional<Person> findByQuery();

    @Query("select * from Person where id = @id")
    Optional<Person> findByQuery(@Param("id") String id);
}

```



Remember, when a developer defines who that repository will be implemented from the CDI qualifier, the query will be executed to that defined type, given that, gremlin to Graph, Jakarta NoSQL key to key-value and so on.

### 5.4.3. How to Create Repository implementation programmatically

The Mapping API has support to create Repository programmatically to each NoSQL type, so there are `ColumnRepositoryProducer`, `DocumentRepositoryProducer`, `KeyValueRepositoryProducer`, `GraphRepositoryProducer` to `column`, `document`, `key-value`, `graph` repository implementation respectively. Each producer needs both the repository class and the manager instance to return a repository instance.

### *Graph repository producer*

```
@Inject
private GraphRepositoryProducer producer;

public void anyMethod() {
    Ê Graph graph = ...; //instance
    Ê PersonRepository personRepository = producer.get(PersonRepository.class, graph);
}
```

### *Key-value repository producer*

```
@Inject
private KeyValueRepositoryProducer producer;

public void anyMethod() {
    Ê BucketManager manager = ...; //instance
    Ê PersonRepository personRepository = producer.get(PersonRepository.class, manager);
}
```

### *Column repository producer*

```
@Inject
private ColumnRepositoryProducer producer;

public void anyMethod() {
    Ê DocumentCollectionManager manager = ...; //instance
    Ê PersonRepository personRepository = producer.get(PersonRepository.class, graph);
}
```

### *Document repository producer*

```
@Inject
private DocumentRepositoryProducer producer;

public void anyMethod() {
    Ê DocumentCollectionManager manager = ...; //instance
    Ê PersonRepository personRepository = producer.get(PersonRepository.class, graph);
}
```

```
@Inject
private ColumnRepositoryProducer producer;

public void anyMethod() {
    Ê ColumnFamilyManager manager = ...; //instance
    Ê PersonRepository personRepository = producer.get(PersonRepository.class, manager);
}
```

```
@Inject
private DocumentRepositoryProducer producer;

public void anyMethod() {
    DocumentCollectionManager manager = ...; //instance
    PersonRepository personRepository = producer.get(PersonRepository.class, manager);
}
```

## 5.5. Pagination

Pagination is the process of separating the contents into discrete pages. Each page has a list of entities from the database. The pagination allows retrieving a considerable number of elements from datastore into small blocks, e.g., returns ten pages with one hundred elements instead of return one thousand in a big shot at the storage engine.

At this project, there an interface that represents the pagination there is the **Pagination** interface.

*Figure 11. The pagination, instead of query a bunch of elements. The pagination process allows retrieving a small fixed block of entities in a database.*

```
Pagination pagination = Pagination.page(1).size(2);
//it creates a pagination instance where it is the first page and each page has the
size of two each one.
long pageNumber = pagination.getPageNumber();
Pagination next = pagination.next();
```

#

The Column-Family, Document and Graph API has method such as skip and limit to jump values into a query and to define a maximum size of elements to return in a query respectively.

### 5.5.1. Column

A `ColumnQueryPagination` is a specialization of `ColumnQuery` that allows the pagination resource at the query. Thus it overwrites the skip and limit and use the values from a `Pagination` instance.

```
Pagination pagination = ...;
ColumnQuery query = ...;

ColumnQueryPagination queryPagination = ColumnQueryPagination.of(query, pagination);

ColumnQueryPagination nextQueryPagination =
    queryPagination.next();
```

#### Template

Through the `Template` there are two ways to use the pagination resource. The first one is to define the value as `ColumnQuery`. Thus it will return a query as a list; however, it will break the results into pages.

```
ColumnTemplate template = ...;
Pagination pagination = Pagination.page(1).size(1);
ColumnQuery query = ColumnQueryPagination.of(select().from("person").build(),
    pagination);
Stream<Person> people = template.select(query);
```

The second one is representing the page with the `Page` instance. A page is a fixed-length contiguous block of entities from the database, it has the feature to generate the next page.

```
ColumnTemplate template = ...;
Pagination pagination = Pagination.page(1).size(1);
ColumnQueryPagination query = ColumnQueryPagination.of(select().from("person").build(
    ), pagination);
Page<Person> firstPage = template.select(query);
Stream<Person> firstPageContents = firstPage.getContent();
Page<Person> secondPage = firstPage.next();
```

## Query Mapper

From a mapper query is possible either creates a query that executes using the pagination or creates a **Page** instance.

```
ColumnQueryMapperBuilder mapperBuilder = ...;

Pagination pagination = Pagination.page(2).size(2);
ColumnQuery query = mapperBuilder.selectFrom(Person.class).build(pagination);
Page<Person> page = mapperBuilder.selectFrom(Person.class).page(template, pagination);
Stream<Person> people = mapperBuilder.selectFrom(Person.class).getResult(template,
pagination);
```

## Repository

A Repository interface also allows using the pagination feature at these interfaces. To enable it creates a **Pagination** parameter as the last parameter.

```
interface PersonRepository extends Repository<Person, Long> {

    List<Person> findAll(Pagination pagination);

    Set<Person> findByName(String name, Pagination pagination);

    Page<Person> findByAge(Integer age, Pagination pagination);
}
```

### 5.5.2. Document

A **DocumentQueryPagination** is a specialization of **DocumentQuery** that allows the pagination resource at the query. Thus it overwrites the skip and limit and use the values from a **Pagination** instance.

```
Pagination pagination = ...;
DocumentQuery query = ...;

DocumentQueryPagination queryPagination = DocumentQueryPagination.of(query,
pagination);

DocumentQueryPagination nextQueryPagination =
    queryPagination.next();
```

## Template

Through the **Template** there are two ways to use the pagination resource. The first one is to define the value as **DocumentQuery**. Thus it will return a query as a list; however, it will break the results into pages.



```

DocumentTemplate template = ...;
Pagination pagination = Pagination.page(1).size(1);
DocumentQuery query = DocumentQueryPagination.of(select().from("person").build(),
pagination);
Stream<Person> people = template.select(query);

```

The second one is representing the page with the **Page** instance. A page is a fixed-length contiguous block of entities from the database, it has the feature to generate the next page.

```

DocumentTemplate template = ...;
Pagination pagination = Pagination.page(1).size(1);
DocumentQueryPagination query = DocumentQueryPagination.of(select().from("person")
.build(), pagination);
Page<Person> firstPage = template.select(query);
Stream<Person> firstPageContents = page.getContent();
Page<Person> secondPage = firstPage.next();

```

## Query Mapper

From a mapper query is possible either creates a query that executes using the pagination or creates a **Page** instance.

```

DocumentQueryMapperBuilder mapperBuilder = ...;

Pagination pagination = Pagination.page(2).size(2);
DocumentQuery query = mapperBuilder.selectFrom(Person.class).build(pagination);
Page<Person> page = mapperBuilder.selectFrom(Person.class).page(template, pagination);
Stream<Person> people = mapperBuilder.selectFrom(Person.class).getResult(template,
pagination);

```

## Repository

A Repository interface also allows using the pagination feature at these interfaces. To enable it creates a **Page** parameter as the last parameter.

```

interface PersonRepository extends Repository<Person, Long> {

    List<Person> findAll(Pagination pagination);

    Set<Person> findByName(String name, Pagination pagination);

    Page<Person> findByAge(Integer age, Pagination pagination);
}

```

### 5.5.3. Graph

At the Graph database, the **Pagination** implementation works within a **GraphTraversal**. A **GraphTraversal** is a DSL that is oriented towards the semantics of the raw graph.

```
Pagination pagination = Pagination.page(1).size(1);
Page<Person> page = template.getTraversalVertex()
    .orderBy("name")
    .desc()
    .page(pagination);
```

### Repository

A Repository interface also allows using the pagination feature at these interfaces. To enable it creates a **Pagination** parameter as the last parameter.

```
interface PersonRepository extends Repository<Person, Long> {

    List<Person> findAll(Pagination pagination);

    Set<Person> findByName(String name, Pagination pagination);

}
```



Graph repository implementation does not support the **Page** conversion.

## 5.6. Bean Validation

Mapping API supports **Bean Validation**. This is implemented as a plugin that listens to preEntity events and performs bean validation on the entity.

```

@Entity
public class Person {

    @Key
    @NotNull
    @Column
    private String name;

    @Min(21)
    @NotNull
    @Column
    private Integer age;

    @DecimalMax("100")
    @NotNull
    @Column
    private BigDecimal salary;

    @Size(min = 1, max = 3)
    @NotNull
    @Column
    private List<String> phones;
}

```

In case of validation failure, a `ConstraintViolationException` will be thrown.

```

Person person = Person.builder()
    .withAge(10) //this is lower than @Min(21) defines
    .withName("Ada")
    .withSalary(BigDecimal.ONE)
    .withPhones(singletonList("123131231"))
    .build();

repository.save(person); //throws a ConstraintViolationException

```

# Chapter 6. References

## 6.1. Frameworks

Spring Data

<http://projects.spring.io/spring-data/>

Hibernate OGM

<http://hibernate.org/ogm/>

Eclipselink

<http://www.eclipse.org/eclipselink/>

Jdbc-json

<https://github.com/jdbc-json/jdbc-cb>

Simba

<http://www.simba.com/drivers/>

Apache Tinkerpop

<http://tinkerpop.apache.org/>

Apache Gora

<http://gora.apache.org/about.html>

Spring Data

<http://projects.spring.io/spring-data/>

## 6.2. Databases

ArangoDB

<https://www.arangodb.com/>

Blazegraph

<https://www.blazegraph.com/>

Cassandra

<http://cassandra.apache.org/>

CosmosDB

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/introduction>

Couchbase

<https://www.couchbase.com/>

Elastic Search

<https://www.elastic.co/>

Grakn

<https://grakn.ai/>

Hazelcast

<https://hazelcast.com/>

Hbase

<https://hbase.apache.org/>

Infinispan

<http://infinispan.org/>

JanusGraph IBM

<https://www.ibm.com/cloud/compose/janusgraph>

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Linkurio

<https://linkurio.us/>

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<https://cambridge-intelligence.com/keylines/>

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OriendDB

<https://orientdb.com/why-orientdb/>

RavenDB

<https://ravendb.net/>

Redis

<https://redis.io/>

Riak

<http://basho.com/>

Scylladb

<https://www.scylladb.com/>

Stardog

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TitanDB

<http://titan.thinkaurelius.com/>

Memcached

<https://memcached.org/>

## 6.3. Articles

Graph Databases for Beginners: ACID vs. BASE Explained

<https://neo4j.com/blog/acid-vs-base-consistency-models-explained/>

Base: An Acid Alternative

<https://queue.acm.org/detail.cfm?id=1394128>

Understanding the CAP Theorem

<https://dzone.com/articles/understanding-the-cap-theorem>

Wikipedia CAP theorem

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CAP\\_theorem](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CAP_theorem)

List of NoSQL databases

<http://nosql-database.org/>

Data access object Wiki

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data\\_access\\_object](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_access_object)

CAP Theorem and Distributed Database Management Systems

<https://towardsdatascience.com/cap-theorem-and-distributed-database-management-systems-5c2be977950e>

Oracle Java EE 9 NoSQL view

<https://javaee.github.io/javaee-spec/download/JavaEE9.pdf>