

Team members

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Sample data

User	Product	Review
100	1,000	1,000 for each product

Performance of getting all products

Fetch mode	Fetch	No of SQL query	Execution time (s)	Memory usage
SELECT	EAGER	1001	16	1.37 GB
SELECT	LAZY	1001	6.16	1.01 GB
JOIN	EAGER	1	28	2.63 GB
SUBSELECT	EAGER	2	15.31	1.35 GB
SUBSELECT	LAZY	2	13.40	1.16 GB
BATCH (Size = 100)	EAGER	11	16.34	1.35 GB
BATCH (Size = 100)	LAZY	11	16.06	1.35 GB

1. How we Implementation:

We created the services class for each domain like user, product and review in each Entity of domain

In this test, we apply this test with relationship between product and review.

in the "Product" entity:

```
@Entity
public class Product {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    private Long id;
    private String name;
    private double price;

    @OneToMany(mappedBy = "product", fetch = FetchType.EAGER)
    @Fetch(value = FetchMode.JOIN)
    private List<Review> reviews;
}
```

For instance, with JOIN: `@Fetch(value = FetchType.JOIN)`

```
// fetch strategy: LAZY and Subselect
@OneToMany(mappedBy = "product", fetch = FetchType.LAZY)
@JsonManagedReference
@Fetch(FetchMode.SUBSELECT)
private List<Review> reviews;
```

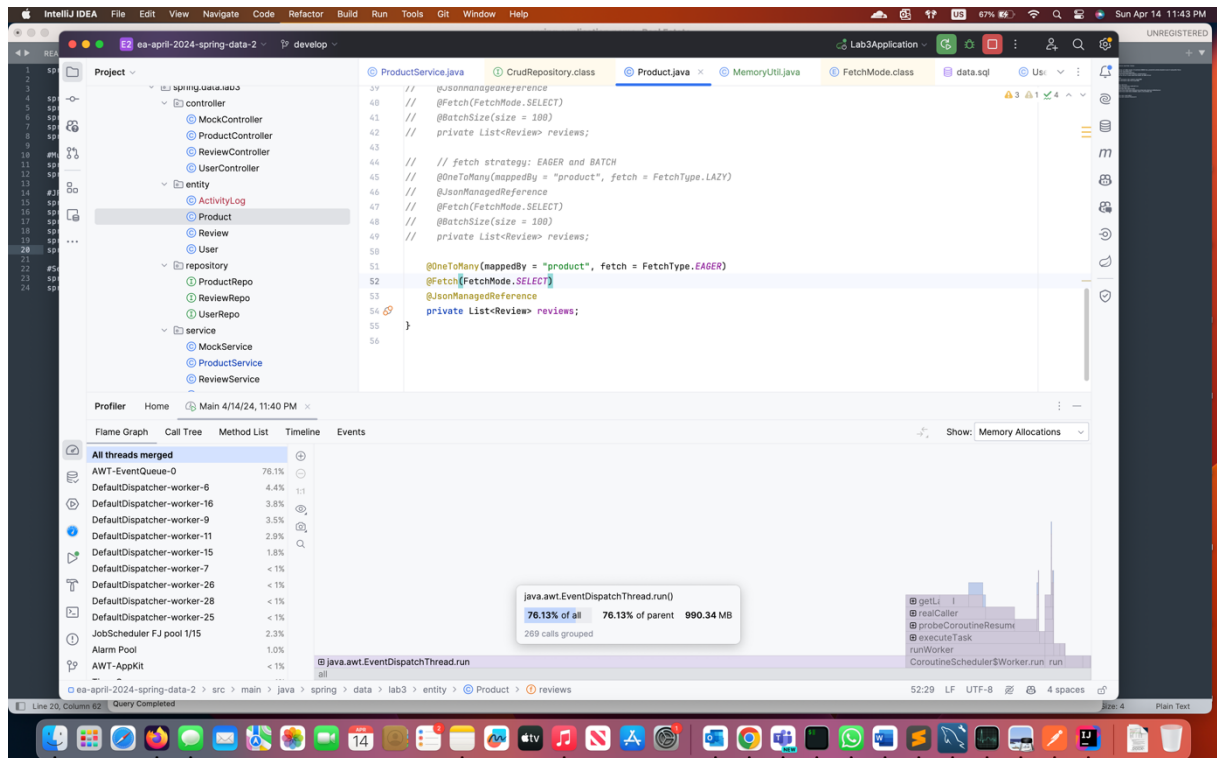
For instance, with BATCH: @Fetch(value = FetchType.BATCH)

```
@OneToMany(mappedBy = "product", fetch = FetchType.EAGER)
@JsonManagedReference
@Fetch(FetchMode.SELECT)
@BatchSize(size = 100)
private List<Review> reviews;
```

2. overview of the implemented fetching strategies.

FetchType SUBSELECT

EAGER:



LAZY:

The screenshot shows the IntelliJ IDEA Profiler tool. The 'All threads merged' view is selected. The 'Memory Allocations' column shows high memory usage for 'java.security.AccessController.executePrivileged' and 'java.security.AccessController.doPrivileged'. The 'Back Traces' column shows the call stack for these methods.

Thread	Method	Allocation s...	Own Allocatio...
AWT-EventQueue-0	java.security.AccessController.executePrivileged(Pri...	1.01 GB	0 B
DefaultDispatcher-worker-6	java.security.AccessController.doPrivileged(Pri...	1.01 GB	0 B
DefaultDispatcher-worker-16	java.awt.EventQueue.run()	990.34 MB	0 B
DefaultDispatcher-worker-9	java.awt.EventQueue.run()	990.34 MB	0 B
DefaultDispatcher-worker-11	java.awt.EventQueue.run()	990.34 MB	0 B
DefaultDispatcher-worker-15	java.awt.EventQueue.run()	990.34 MB	0 B
DefaultDispatcher-worker-7	java.awt.EventQueue.run()	990.34 MB	0 B
DefaultDispatcher-worker-26	java.awt.EventQueue.run()	990.34 MB	0 B
DefaultDispatcher-worker-28	java.awt.EventQueue.run()	990.34 MB	0 B
DefaultDispatcher-worker-25	java.awt.EventQueue.run()	990.34 MB	0 B
JobScheduler FJ pool 1/15	java.awt.EventQueue.run()	990.34 MB	0 B
Alarm Pool	java.awt.EventQueue.run()	990.34 MB	0 B
AWT-AppKit	java.awt.EventQueue.run()	990.34 MB	0 B

#FetchMode JOIN:

The screenshot shows the IntelliJ IDEA editor with the `ProductRepo.java` file. The code defines a `ProductRepo` interface that extends `JpaRepository`. The `findAllWithJoin` method is implemented using a JPQL query with `FetchMode JOIN`.

```

package spring.data.lab3.repository;

import ...

@Query("select distinct p from Product p join fetch p.reviews")
List<Product> findAllWithJoin();

```

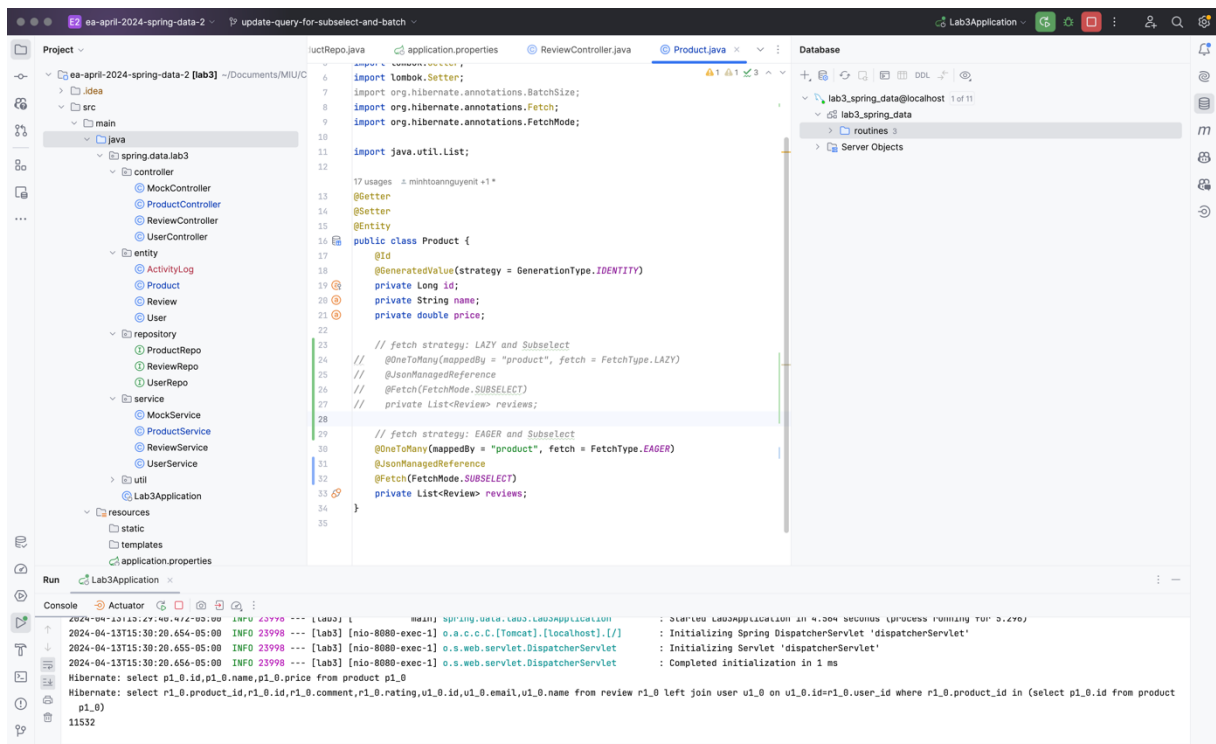
The console output shows the application running successfully. The output includes the following lines:

```

using 'hibernate.dialect' (remove the property setting and it will be selected by default)
2024-04-14T23:49:02.313-05:00 INFO 40278 --- [lab3] [main] o.h.e.t.j.p.i.JtaPlatformInitiator : HH000489: No JTA platform available (set 'hibernate.transaction
.jta.platform' to enable JTA platform integration)
2024-04-14T23:49:02.371-05:00 INFO 40278 --- [lab3] [main] j.LocalContainerEntityManagerFactoryBean : Initialized JPA EntityManagerFactory for persistence unit 'default'
2024-04-14T23:49:02.551-05:00 INFO 40278 --- [lab3] [main] o.s.d.j.r.query.QueryEnhancerFactory : Hibernate is in classpath; If applicable, HQL parser will be used.
2024-04-14T23:49:02.898-05:00 WARN 40278 --- [lab3] [main] JpaBaseConfiguration$JpaWebConfiguration : spring.jpa.open-in-view is enabled by default. Therefore, database
queries may be performed during view rendering. Explicitly configure spring.jpa.open-in-view to disable this warning
2024-04-14T23:49:03.165-05:00 INFO 40278 --- [lab3] [main] o.s.b.w.embedded.tomcat.TomcatWebServer : Tomcat started on port 8080 (http) with context path ''
2024-04-14T23:49:03.172-05:00 INFO 40278 --- [lab3] [main] spring.data.lab3.Lab3Application : Started Lab3Application in 3.569 seconds (process running for 4.364)
2024-04-14T23:49:20.353-05:00 INFO 40278 --- [lab3] [nio-8080-exec-1] o.s.c.c.C.[Tomcat].[localhost].[/] : Initializing Spring DispatcherServlet 'dispatcherServlet'
2024-04-14T23:49:20.354-05:00 INFO 40278 --- [lab3] [nio-8080-exec-1] o.s.web.servlet.DispatcherServlet : Initializing Servlet 'dispatcherServlet'
2024-04-14T23:49:20.355-05:00 INFO 40278 --- [lab3] [nio-8080-exec-1] o.s.web.servlet.DispatcherServlet : Completed initialization in 1 ms
Hibernate: select distinct p1_0.id,p1_0.name,p1_0.price,r1_0.product_id,r1_0.id,r1_0.comment,r1_0.rating,r1_0.user_id from product p1_0 join review r1_0 on p1_0.id=r1_0.product_id
Hibernate: select u1_0.id,u1_0.email,u1_0.name from user u1_0 where u1_0.id=?
Time execution: 28s

```

#FetchMode SUBSELECT EAGER:



Lab3- Spring data II / **get Products by SubsSelect (EAGER)**

GET `{{base_url}}/products/get-products-by-subselect` **Send**

Params Authorization Headers (6) Body Pre-request Script Tests Settings Cookies

Query Params

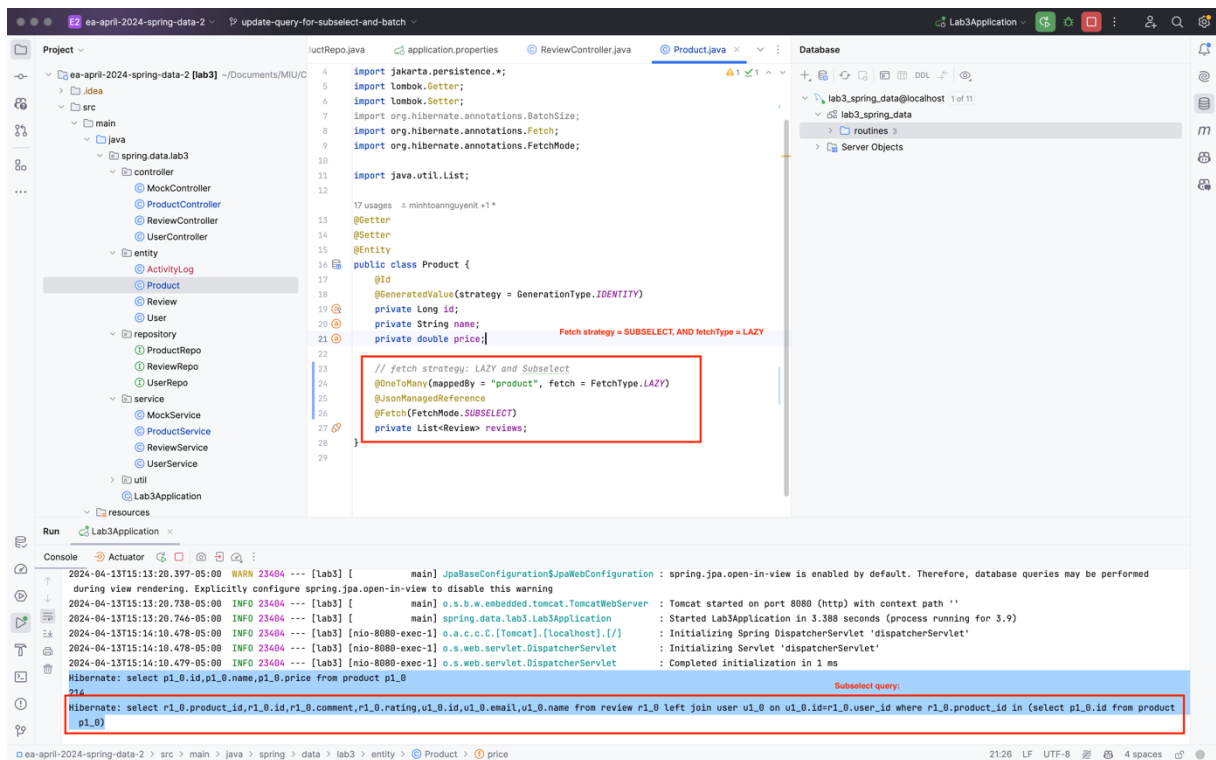
Key	Value	Description	Bulk Edit
Key	Value	Description	

Body Cookies Headers (5) Test Results 200 OK 12.49 s 42.82 MB Save as example

Pretty Raw Preview Visualize JSON Formatting...

```
1 [{"id":1,"name":"User1","price":0.22,"reviews":[{"id":1,"comment":"comment","rating":5},{id:1000,"comment"
```

LAZY:



GET

{{base_url}}/products/get-products-by-subselect

Send

Params

Authorization

Headers (7)

Body

Pre-request Script

Tests

Settings

Cookies

Query Params

Key	Value	Description	Bulk Edit
Key	Value	Description	

Body

Cookies (1)

Headers (5)

Test Results

200 OK 15.01 s 42.82 MB

Save as example

Pretty

Raw

Preview

Visualize

JSON

Formatting...

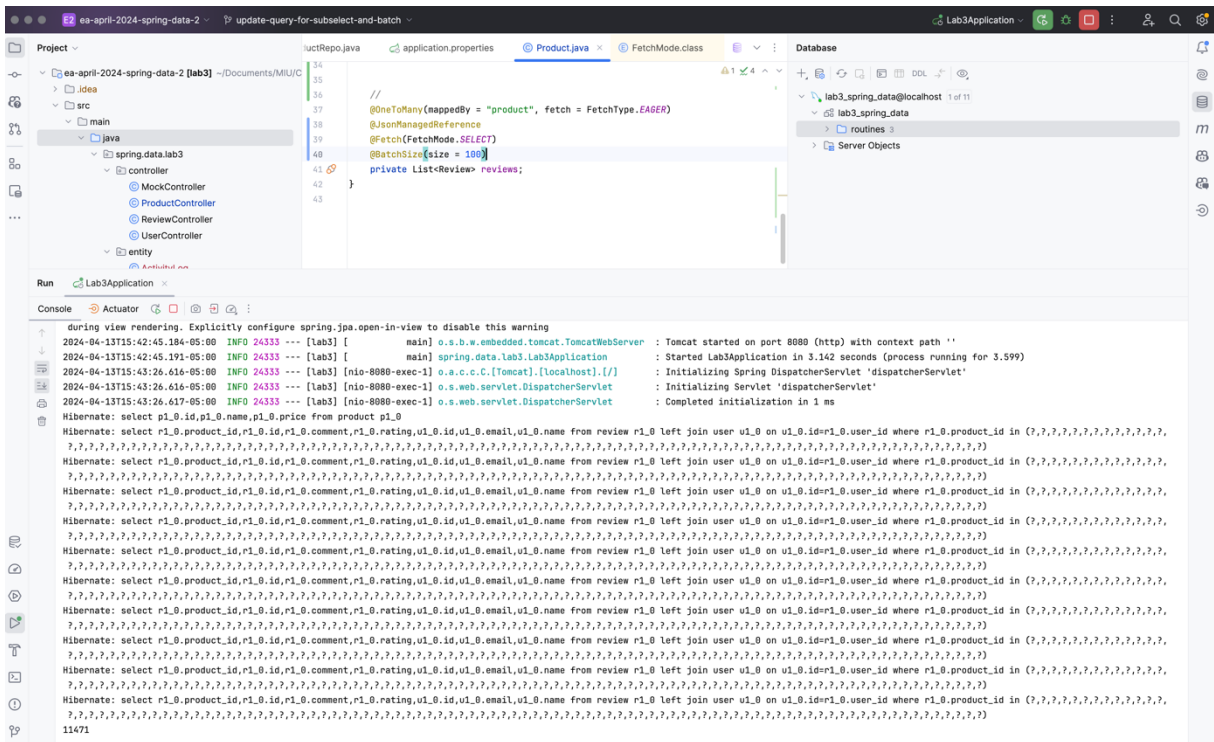
```

1 [{"id":1,"name":"User1","price":0.22,"reviews":[{"id":1,"comment":"comment","rating":5},{id":1000,"comment"

```

#FetchMode: BATCH

EAGER:



[HTTP](#) Lab3- Spring data II / **get Products by BATCH (EAGER)**

Save

GET

{{base_url}}/products/get-products-by-subselect

Send

ParamsAuthorizationHeaders (6)BodyPre-request ScriptTestsSettingsCookies</>

Query Params

	Key	Value	Description	...	Bulk Edit
	Key	Value	Description		

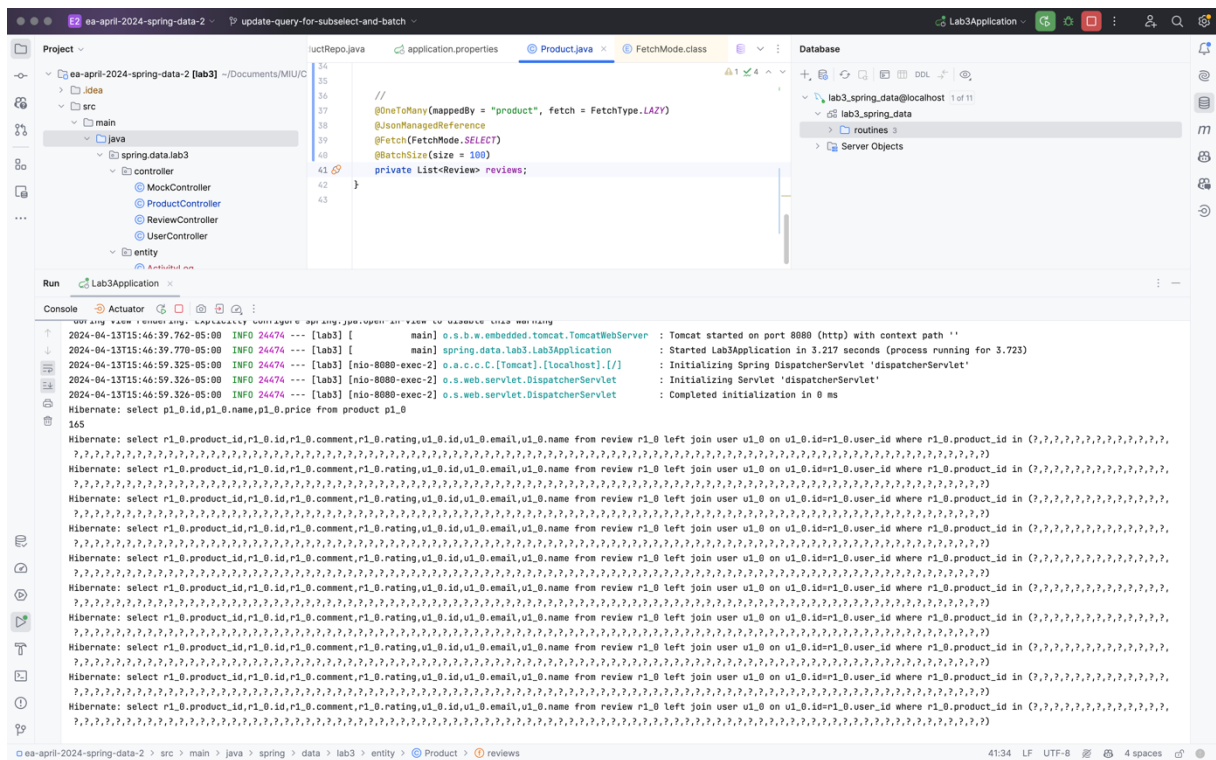
BodyCookiesHeaders (5)Test Results

200 OK12.34 s42.82 MBSave as example

PrettyRawPreviewVisualizeJSONFormatting...

```
1 [{"id":1,"name":"User1","price":0.22,"reviews":[{"id":1,"comment":"comment","rating":5},{id":1000,"comment"
```

LAZY:



[HTTP](#) Lab3- Spring data II / [get Products by BATCH \(LAZY\)](#)

Save

GET `{{base_url}}/products/get-products-by-subselect`

Send

Params Authorization Headers (6) Body Pre-request Script Tests Settings Cookies

Query Params

Key	Value	Description	...	Bulk Edit
Key	Value	Description		

Body Cookies Headers (5) Test Results 200 OK 12.72 s 42.82 MB Save as example

Pretty Raw Preview Visualize JSON Formatting...

```
1 [{"id":1,"name":"User1","price":0.22,"reviews":[{"id":1,"comment":"comment","rating":5},{id":1000,"comment"
```

Compare the fetching strategies:

- Select Fetching Strategy: Retrieves associated entities in both eager and lazy, with lazy then retrieves when they are accessed. Generates separate SQL queries for each association, leading to N+1 query problem and can result in performance issues.
- Join Fetching Strategy: Uses SQL JOINS to retrieve associated entities in a query,

- Subselect Fetching Strategy: Retrieves data in both eager and lazy, executes a separate SQL query to retrieve associated entities. But requires an additional SQL query for each association, which can make performance issues and more complex SQL queries compared to join fetching.
- Batch Fetching Strategy: Reduces the number of SQL queries by batching multiple entity fetches into a single SQL query, the number of queries depend on the size of each batch. And may lead to increased memory usage if the batch size is too large but if batch size is too small, then cause a lot of SQL query.

In conclusion, the choice of fetch strategy depends on factors such as the size of the data, performance requirements, the number of associations to be fetch, and be careful of encountering N+1 query problems. It is essential to carefully analyze these factors and choose the most appropriate fetch strategy for each use case to achieve optimal performance and avoid common issues.