



TerraMeta Software, Inc.

Plasma Quick Start MySql (POJO)

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1 Introduction

This step-by-step guide uses only annotated Java (POJO) objects as the source of schema or metadata. It shows how to build a Maven project which generates a simple MySQL data model with 2 tables which inserts, queries and prints test data from MySQL. It requires basic knowledge of the Java programming language, Apache Maven, MySQL Server administration and assumes the following software install prerequisites.

- Java JDK 1.7 or Above
- Maven 3.x or Above
- MySQL Server 5.5 or Above

See <https://github.com/plasma-framework/plasma-examples-quickstart> for working examples which accompany this guide.

2 Plasma Quick Start MySQL (POJO)

2.1 Add Plasma Dependencies

Add the following dependency to your Maven project to get started.

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.terrameta</groupId>
  <artifactId>plasma-core</artifactId>
  <version>2.0.0</version>
</dependency>
```

2.2 Create Entity POJOs

Next create a classic "Person-Org" data model using just Java POJO's. Create 4 Java enumeration classes annotated as below in a Java package called **examples.quickstart.mysql.pojo**. (Note: Enumerations rather than Java classes are annotated to facilitate reuse across multiple code generation and metadata integration contexts. Your metadata is too valuable to relegate to a single context)

The annotations capture typical structural metadata elements.

- Types and Aliases providing logical / physical name isolation. See [Type](#), [Alias](#).
- Data Types. See [DataProperty](#), [ReferenceProperty](#).
- Cardinalities, Nullability and Visibility. See [DataProperty](#), [ReferenceProperty](#).
- Constraints. See [ValueConstraint](#), [EnumerationConstraint](#).
- Inheritance relationships (multiple inheritance is supported). See [Type](#).
- Associations between entities. See [ReferenceProperty](#).
- Enumerations as Domain Value Lists. See [Enumeration](#).

Enumeration 1 – OrgCat.java

```
import org.plasma.sdo.annotation.Alias;
import org.plasma.sdo.annotation.Enumeration;

@Enumeration(name = "OrgCat")
public enum OrgCat {
  @Alias(physicalName = "N")
  nonprofit,
  @Alias(physicalName = "G")
  government,
  @Alias(physicalName = "R")
  retail,
```

```

    @Alias(physicalName = "W")
    wholesale
}

```

Entity 1 – Party.java

```

@Type(name = "Party", isAbstract = true)
public enum Party {
    @Alias(physicalName = "CRTD_DT")
    @DataProperty(dataType = DataType.Date, isNullable = false)
    createdDate
}

```

Entity 2 – Person.java

```

@Alias(physicalName = "PERSON")
@Type(superTypes = { Party.class })
public enum Person {
    @Key(type = KeyType.primary)
    @ValueConstraint(maxLength = "36")
    @Alias(physicalName = "FN")
    @DataProperty(dataType = DataType.String, isNullable = false)
    firstName,
    @Key(type = KeyType.primary)
    @ValueConstraint(maxLength = "36")
    @Alias(physicalName = "LN")
    @DataProperty(dataType = DataType.String, isNullable = false)
    lastName,
    @ValueConstraint(totalDigits = "3")
    @Alias(physicalName = "AGE")
    @DataProperty(dataType = DataType.Int)
    age,
    @Alias(physicalName = "DOB")
    @DataProperty(dataType = DataType.Date)
    dateOfBirth,
    @Alias(physicalName = "EMP")
    @ReferenceProperty(targetClass = Organization.class, targetProperty =
"employee")
    employer;
}

```

Entity 3 – Organization.java

```

@Alias(physicalName = "ORG")
@Type(superTypes = { Party.class })
public enum Organization {
    @Key(type = KeyType.primary)
    @ValueConstraint(maxLength = "36")
    @Alias(physicalName = "NAME")
    @DataProperty(dataType = DataType.String, isNullable = false)
    name,
    @EnumConstraint(targetEnum = OrgCat.class)
    @Alias(physicalName = "ORG_CAT")
    @DataProperty(dataType = DataType.String, isNullable = false)
    category,
    @Alias(physicalName = "PARENT")
    @ReferenceProperty(isNullable = true, isMany = false, targetClass =
Organization.class, targetProperty = "child")
    parent,
    @Alias(physicalName = "CHILD")
}

```

```

    @ReferenceProperty(isNullable = true, isMany = true, targetClass =
Organization.class, targetProperty = "parent")
    child,
    @Alias(physicalName = "EMPLOYEE")
    @ReferenceProperty(isNullable = true, isMany = true, targetClass =
Person.class, targetProperty = "employer")
    employee;
}

```

2.3 Create Namespace POJO

In the same package as the above POJOs, create a file called `package_info.java` with the below annotations. These annotations associate the entities we created previously with a common namespace and data access context. For more information on applying annotations to `package_info.java` see <https://www.intertech.com/Blog/whats-package-info-java-for>

```

@Alias(physicalName = "HR")
@Namespace(uri = "http://plasma-quickstart-pojo/humanresources")
@NamespaceProvisioning(rootPackageName = "quickstart.pojo.model")
@NamespaceService(storeType = DataStoreType.RDBMS,
providerName = DataAccessProviderName.JDBC,
properties = {
    "org.plasma.sdo.access.provider.jdbc.ConnectionURL=jdbc:mysql://localhost:
3306/hr?autoReconnect=true",
    "org.plasma.sdo.access.provider.jdbc.ConnectionUserName=root",
    "org.plasma.sdo.access.provider.jdbc.ConnectionPassword=yourpassword",
    "org.plasma.sdo.access.provider.jdbc.ConnectionDriverName=com.mysql.jdbc.D
river",
    "org.plasma.sdo.access.provider.jdbc.ConnectionProviderName=examples.quick
start.DBCPConnectionPoolProvider",
    "org.plasma.sdo.access.provider.jdbc.ConnectionPoolMinSize=1",
    "org.plasma.sdo.access.provider.jdbc.ConnectionPoolMaxSize=10",
    "org.apache.commons.dbcp.validationQuery=SELECT COUNT(*) FROM person",
    "org.apache.commons.dbcp.testOnBorrow=false",
    "org.apache.commons.dbcp.testOnReturn=false",
    "org.apache.commons.dbcp.maxWait=30000",
    "org.apache.commons.dbcp.testWhileIdle=false",
    "org.apache.commons.dbcp.timeBetweenEvictionRunsMillis=30000",
    "org.apache.commons.dbcp.minEvictableIdleTimeMillis=40000"
})
package examples.quickstart.pojo;
import org.plasma.runtime.annotation.NamespaceService;
import org.plasma.runtime.annotation.NamespaceProvisioning;
import org.plasma.sdo.annotation.Namespace;
import org.plasma.sdo.annotation.Alias;
import org.plasma.runtime.DataAccessProviderName;
import org.plasma.runtime.DataStoreType;

```

Namespace 1 – package_info.java

2.4 Add Plasma Maven Plugin

Add the Plasma Maven Plugin with 3 executions which generate data access and query (DSL) classes as well as a schema for MySQL. See below [Plasma Maven Plugin Configuration](#) for complete listing.

See <https://github.com/plasma-framework/plasma-examples-quickstart> for working examples which accompany this guide.

2.5 Generate Source and DDL

After adding the plugin and 3 executions type:

```
maven generate-sources
```

The generated data access source code should appear under `target/generated-sources/quickstart.pojo.model` which is the package we specified in `@NamespaceProvisioning` on the namespace. Look in `target/ddl/mysql-create.sql`. Notice the `OrgCat` enumeration was used to generate a MySql check constraint in the `HR.ORG` table. Plasma supports full round-trip engineering of enumerations across all metadata contexts.

```
CREATE SCHEMA HR;
CREATE TABLE HR.PERSON ( CRTD_DT DATE NOT NULL, AGE INT, EMP VARCHAR(255), DOB
DATE, FN VARCHAR(36) NOT NULL, LN VARCHAR(36) NOT NULL, PRIMARY KEY (FN, LN ) );
CREATE TABLE HR.ORG ( CRTD_DT DATE NOT NULL, PARENT VARCHAR(255), NAME
VARCHAR(36) NOT NULL, ORG_CAT ENUM('N', 'G', 'R', 'W') NOT NULL, PRIMARY KEY
(NAME ) );
ALTER TABLE HR.PERSON ADD CONSTRAINT FK_PERSON1 FOREIGN KEY ( EMP ) REFERENCES
HR.ORG ( NAME );
ALTER TABLE HR.ORG ADD CONSTRAINT FK_ORG1 FOREIGN KEY ( PARENT ) REFERENCES
HR.ORG ( NAME );
CREATE INDEX I_PERSON1 ON HR.PERSON ( EMP );
CREATE INDEX I_ORG1 ON HR.ORG ( PARENT );
```

Figure 1 – Generated DDL

Now before we can insert or query data, we need to populate MySql with a schema. Using the above schema, or the one generated at `target/ddl/mysql-create.sql` paste or load the schema into MySql.

Figure 2 – Populate MySql with Schema

```
Command Prompt - mysql -u root -p

mysql>
mysql> CREATE SCHEMA HR;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> CREATE TABLE HR.PERSON ( CRTD_DT DATE NOT NULL, AGE INT, EMP VARCHAR(255), DOB DATE, FN VARCHAR(36) NOT
KEY (FN, LN ) );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.13 sec)

mysql> CREATE TABLE HR.ORG ( CRTD_DT DATE NOT NULL, PARENT VARCHAR(255), NAME VARCHAR(36) NOT NULL, ORG_CAT EN
KEY (NAME ) );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.08 sec)

mysql> ALTER TABLE HR.PERSON ADD CONSTRAINT FK_PERSON1 FOREIGN KEY ( EMP ) REFERENCES HR.ORG ( NAME );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.20 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> ALTER TABLE HR.ORG ADD CONSTRAINT FK_ORG1 FOREIGN KEY ( PARENT ) REFERENCES HR.ORG ( NAME );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.16 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> CREATE INDEX I_PERSON1 ON HR.PERSON ( EMP );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.19 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> CREATE INDEX I_ORG1 ON HR.ORG ( PARENT );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.25 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> _
```

2.6 Add Run Time Dependencies

Next, add the following additional dependencies to your Maven project, including an RDBMS data access service provider (CloudGraph RDB), the MySQL client and a connection pooling library, DBCP.

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.cloudgraph</groupId>
  <artifactId>cloudgraph-rdb</artifactId>
  <version>1.0.7</version>
  <exclusions>
    <exclusion>
      <artifactId>cloudgraph-mapreduce</artifactId>
      <groupId>org.cloudgraph</groupId>
    </exclusion>
  </exclusions>
</dependency>
<dependency>
  <groupId>mysql</groupId>
  <artifactId>mysql-connector-java</artifactId>
  <version>5.1.23</version>
</dependency>
<dependency>
  <groupId>commons-dbcp</groupId>
  <artifactId>commons-dbcp</artifactId>
  <version>1.4</version>
</dependency>
```

2.7 Insert and Query MySql Data

And finally create a class as below which inserts 2 organizations (parent and child) with a single employee under the child. The example then queries for the “graph” traversing the foreign key references from the person (as a root) back to the employer organization and then the parent organization. Then finally the example prints the serialized result graph as formatted XML for easy visualization and debugging. The final output should look like the below XML example. See <https://github.com/plasma-framework/plasma-examples-quickstart> for working examples which accompany this guide.

Figure 3 – Result Graph, Serialized as XML

```
<ns1:Person xmlns:ns1="http://plasma-quickstart-pojo/humanresources"
xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  firstName="Mark" lastName="Hamburg (097161)" age="55" createdAt="2017-10-
06T07:00:00">
  <employer name="Best Buy Sales (097161)">
    <parent name="Best Buy Corporation Inc. (097161)" category="R"></parent>
  </employer>
</ns1:Person>
```

Figure 4 – Inset/Query MySQL Data

```
package examples.quickstart;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.Date;
import org.plasma.runtime.*;
import org.plasma.sdo.*;
import org.plasma.sdo.access.client.*;
import org.plasma.sdo.helper.*;
import quickstart.pojo.model.*;
import quickstart.pojo.model.query.QPerson;
import commonj.sdo.*;

public class ExampleRunner {

    public static PlasmaDataGraph runExample() throws IOException {
        SDODataAccessClient client = new SDODataAccessClient(new
        PojoDataAccessClient(
            DataAccessProviderName.JDBC));

        DataGraph dataGraph = PlasmaDataFactory.INSTANCE.createDataGraph();
        dataGraph.getChangeSummary().beginLogging();
        Type rootType = PlasmaTypeHelper.INSTANCE.getType(Organization.class);
        String randomSuffix = String.valueOf(System.nanoTime()).substring(10);

        Organization org = (Organization) dataGraph.createRootObject(rootType);
        org.setName("Best Buy Corporation Inc. (" + randomSuffix + ")");
        org.setCategory(OrgCat.RETAIL.getInstanceName());
        org.setCreatedDate(new Date());

        Organization child = org.createChild();
        child.setName("Best Buy Sales (" + randomSuffix + ")");
        child.setCategory(OrgCat.RETAIL.getInstanceName());
        child.setCreatedDate(new Date());

        Person pers = child.createEmployee();
        pers.setFirstName("Mark");
        pers.setLastName("Hamburg (" + randomSuffix + ")");
        pers.setAge(55);
        pers.setCreatedDate(new Date());

        client.commit(dataGraph, ExampleRunner.class.getSimpleName());

        QPerson query = QPerson.newQuery();
        query.select(query.wildcard())
            .select(query.employer().name())
            .select(query.employer().parent().name())
    }
}
```

```

        .select(query.employer().parent().category());

query.where(query.firstName().eq("Mark").and(query.lastName().like("Ham*")));

DataGraph[] results = client.find(query);
return (PlasmaDataGraph) results[0];
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    try {
        PlasmaDataGraph graph = runExample();
        System.out.println(graph.asXml());
    } catch (IOException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
}
}

```

See <https://github.com/plasma-framework/plasma-examples-quickstart> for working examples which accompany this guide.

3 Plasma Maven Plugin Configuration

Below is the Maven plugin listing referenced about which is needed for generation of data access source code and DDL. See <https://github.com/plasma-framework/plasma-examples-quickstart> for working examples which accompany this guide.

```

<plugin>
  <groupId>org.terrameta</groupId>
  <artifactId>plasma-maven-plugin</artifactId>
  <version>2.0.0</version>
  <dependencies>
    <dependency>
      <groupId>org.terrameta</groupId>
      <artifactId>plasma-core</artifactId>
      <version>2.0.0</version>
    </dependency>
    <dependency>
      <groupId>org.cloudgraph</groupId>
      <artifactId>cloudgraph-rdb</artifactId>
      <version>1.0.7</version>
    </dependency>
  </dependencies>
  <executions>
    <execution>
      <id>sdo-create</id>
      <configuration>
        <action>create</action>
        <dialect>java</dialect>
        <additionalClasspathElements>
          <param>${basedir}/target/classes</param>
        </additionalClasspathElements>
        <outputDirectory>${basedir}/target/generated-
sources/java</outputDirectory>
      </configuration>
    </execution>
  </executions>
</plugin>

```



```

        <goal>sdo</goal>
      </goals>
    </execution>
  </executions>
  <id>dsl-create</id>
  <configuration>
    <action>create</action>
    <dialect>java</dialect>
    <additionalClasspathElements>
      <param>${basedir}/target/classes</param>
    </additionalClasspathElements>
    <outputDirectory>${basedir}/target/generated-
sources/java</outputDirectory>
  </configuration>
  <goals>
    <goal>dsl</goal>
  </goals>
</execution>
<execution>
  <id>ddl-create-mysql</id>
  <configuration>
    <action>create</action>
    <dialect>mysql</dialect>
    <additionalClasspathElements>
      <param>${basedir}/target/classes</param>
    </additionalClasspathElements>
    <outputDirectory>${basedir}/target/ddl</outputDirectory>
    <outputFile>mysql-create.sql</outputFile>
  </configuration>
  <goals>
    <goal>rdb</goal>
  </goals>
</execution>
</executions>
</plugin>

```

4 Maven Compiler Plugin Configuration

We use 2 executions in the compiler plugin because the annotation discovery for your annotated Java requires COMPILED classes. The compiled annotated classes are first used at generate-sources phase, then for several later Maven phases. An alternative to this "trick" is to isolated your annotated classes in a separate compiled Maven module, then perform the code generation in a second module which depends on the first.

```

<plugin>
  <groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins</groupId>
  <artifactId>maven-compiler-plugin</artifactId>
  <version>2.3.2</version>
  <configuration>
    <source>1.7</source>
    <target>1.7</target>
    <encoding>UTF-8</encoding>
  </configuration>
  <executions>
    <execution>
      <id>default-compile</id>
      <phase>generate-sources</phase>
    </execution>
  </executions>
</plugin>

```

```
        <configuration>
            <excludes>
                <exclude>**/generated-sources/*</exclude>
                <exclude>**/examples/quickstart/*</exclude>
            </excludes>
        </configuration>
    </execution>
    <execution>
        <id>compile-generated</id>
        <phase>compile</phase>
        <goals>
            <goal>compile</goal>
        </goals>
        <configuration>
        </configuration>
    </execution>
</executions>
</plugin>
```