Exercise 1: Spring Data JPA - Quick Example

pom.xml

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<project xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"

xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0 https://maven.apache.org/xsd/maven-4.0.0.xsd">

<modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>

<parent>

<groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>

<artifactId>spring-boot-starter-parent</artifactId>

<version>3.5.3</version>

<relativePath/> <!-- lookup parent from repository -->

</parent>

<groupId>com.cognizant</groupId>

<artifactId>orm-learn</artifactId>

<version>0.0.1-SNAPSHOT</version>

<name>orm-learn</name>

<description>Demo project for Spring Data JPA and Hibernate</description>

<url/>

<licenses>

<license/>

</licenses>

<developers>

<developer/>

</developers>

<scm>

<connection/>

<developerConnection/>

<tag/>

<url/>

</scm>

<properties>

<java.version>21</java.version>

</properties>

<dependencies>

<dependency>

<groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>

<artifactId>spring-boot-starter-data-jpa</artifactId>

</dependency>

<dependency>

<groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>

<artifactId>spring-boot-devtools</artifactId>

<scope>runtime</scope>

<optional>true</optional>

</dependency>

<dependency>

<groupId>com.mysql</groupId>

<artifactId>mysql-connector-j</artifactId>

<scope>runtime</scope>

</dependency>

<dependency>

<groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>

<artifactId>spring-boot-starter-test</artifactId>

<scope>test</scope>

</dependency>

</dependencies>

<build>

<plugins>

<plugin>

<groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>

<artifactId>spring-boot-maven-plugin</artifactId>

</plugin>

</plugins>

</build>

</project>

application.properties

# Logging

logging.level.org.springframework=info

logging.level.com.cognizant=debug

logging.level.org.hibernate.SQL=trace

logging.level.org.hibernate.type.descriptor.sql=trace

logging.pattern.console=%d{dd-MM-yy} %d{HH:mm:ss.SSS} %-20.20thread %5p %-25.25logger**{25}** %25M %4L %m%n

# DB Connection

spring.datasource.driver-class-name=com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver

spring.datasource.url=jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/ormlearn

spring.datasource.username=root

spring.datasource.password=

# Hibernate

spring.jpa.hibernate.ddl-auto=validate

spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.dialect=org.hibernate.dialect.MySQLDialect

Country.java

package com.cognizant.ormlearn.model;

import jakarta.persistence.\*;

*@Entity*

*@Table*(name = "country")

public class Country {

*@Id*

*@Column*(name = "code")

private String code;

*@Column*(name = "name")

private String name;

// Getters and setters

*@Override*

public String toString() {

return "Country [code=" + code + ", name=" + name + "]";

}

}

CountryRepository.java

package com.cognizant.ormlearn.repository;

import org.springframework.data.jpa.repository.JpaRepository;

import org.springframework.stereotype.Repository;

import com.cognizant.ormlearn.model.Country;

*@Repository*

public interface CountryRepository extends JpaRepository<Country, String> {

}

CountryService.java

package com.cognizant.ormlearn.service;

import java.util.List;

import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;

import org.springframework.stereotype.Service;

import com.cognizant.ormlearn.model.Country;

import com.cognizant.ormlearn.repository.CountryRepository;

import jakarta.transaction.Transactional;

*@Service*

public class CountryService {

*@Autowired*

private CountryRepository countryRepository;

*@Transactional*

public List<Country> getAllCountries() {

return countryRepository.findAll();

}

}

OrmLearnApplication.Java

package com.cognizant.ormlearn;

import java.util.List;

import org.slf4j.Logger;

import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;

import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;

import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;

import org.springframework.context.ApplicationContext;

import com.cognizant.ormlearn.model.Country;

import com.cognizant.ormlearn.service.CountryService;

*@SpringBootApplication*

public class OrmLearnApplication {

private static final Logger ***LOGGER*** = LoggerFactory.*getLogger*(OrmLearnApplication.class);

private static CountryService *countryService*;

public static void main(String[] args) {

ApplicationContext context = SpringApplication.*run*(OrmLearnApplication.class, args);

*countryService* = context.getBean(CountryService.class);

***LOGGER***.info("Inside main");

*testGetAllCountries*();

}

private static void testGetAllCountries() {

***LOGGER***.info("Start");

List<Country> countries = *countryService*.getAllCountries();

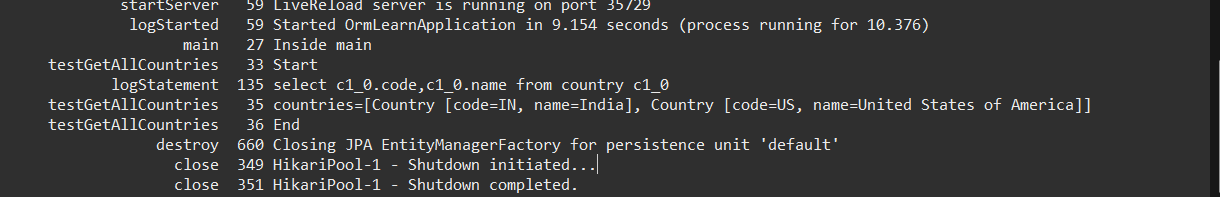
***LOGGER***.debug("countries={}", countries);

***LOGGER***.info("End");

}

}

Output :



Exercise 4 : Difference Between JPA, Hibernate, and Spring Data JPA

What is JPA?

Java Persistence API (JPA) is a specification (not an implementation).

#### **Key Points:**

1. Standard API to manage **relational data in Java applications**.
2. Defined in **JSR 338**.
3. Provides annotations like @Entity, @Table, @Id, etc.
4. Doesn't perform any operations by itself — **needs an implementation** like Hibernate.

What is Hibernate?

Hibernate is an ORM (Object-Relational Mapping) tool that provides a concrete implementation of JPA.

**Key Points:**

1. Maps Java classes to database tables.
2. Implements JPA under the hood.
3. You write **Session**, **Transaction**, etc., manually to persist data.

**Code:**

public Integer addEmployee(Employee employee){

Session session = factory.openSession();

Transaction tx = null;

Integer employeeID = null;

try {

tx = session.beginTransaction();

employeeID = (Integer) session.save(employee);

tx.commit();

} catch (HibernateException e) {

if (tx != null) tx.rollback();

e.printStackTrace();

} finally {

session.close();

}

return employeeID;

}

What is Spring Data JPA?

Spring Data JPA is an abstraction layer over JPA (like Hibernate) that reduces boilerplate code and integrates easily with Spring Boot.

**Key Points:**

1. Not an implementation like Hibernate.
2. Relies on Hibernate (or another JPA provider) underneath.
3. Provides **Repository interfaces** (JpaRepository, CrudRepository) to handle DB operations easily.
4. Spring manages transactions automatically.
5. No need to manage sessions or transactions manually.

**Code:**

//Repository interface (no implementation needed)

public interface EmployeeRepository extends JpaRepository<Employee, Integer> {

}

//Service class

*@*Service

public class EmployeeService {

*@*Autowired

private EmployeeRepository employeeRepository;

*@*Transactional

public void addEmployee(Employee employee) {

employeeRepository.save(employee);

}

}