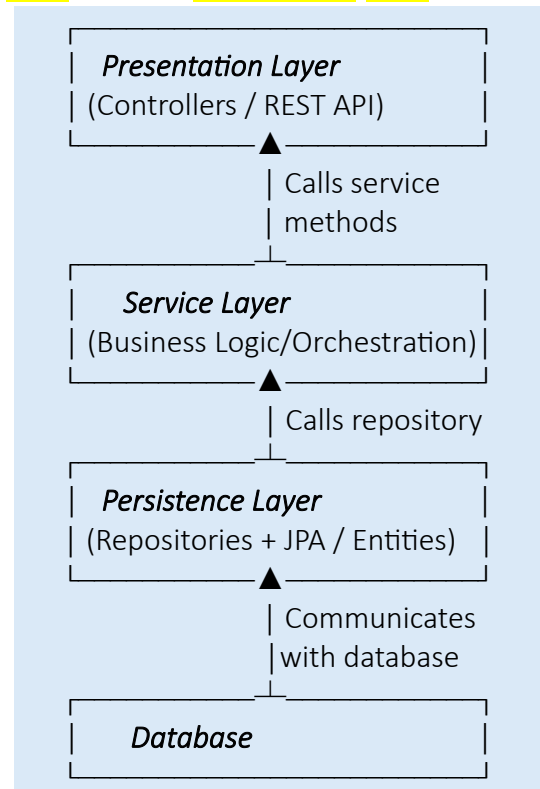


2.4 The Service Layer, Writing our Business Logic

Service Layer: The **service layer** acts as a *bridge* between the **persistence layer** and the **presentation layer**. It helps improve the *modularity*, *scalability*, and *testability* of our code.

Key roles of Service Layer:

- The *service layer* acts as a *bridge* between the *persistence layer* (responsible for data access) and the *presentation layer* (handling user interaction)
- It *encapsulates* the *business logic* of the application, *orchestrates interactions* between different *components*, and provides a *clean interface* for external clients to interact with the system.
- By *abstracting away* the complexities of *data access* and *business operations*, the service layer promotes *modularity*, *maintainability*, and *scalability*.



Service

@Service

```
public class EmployeeService {
    private final EmployeeRepository repository;
    @Autowired
    private ModelMapper mapper;
    public EmployeeService(EmployeeRepository repository) {
        this.repository = repository;
    }
    // methods
    public EmployeeDTO createNewEmployee(EmployeeDTO newEmployee) {
        EmployeeEntity employee = mapper.map(newEmployee, EmployeeEntity.class);
        EmployeeEntity createdEmployee = repository.save(employee);
        return mapper.map(createdEmployee, EmployeeDTO.class);
    }
    public List<EmployeeDTO> getAllEmployees() {
        List<EmployeeEntity> employees = repository.findAll();
        return employees
            .stream()
            .map(a -> mapper.map(a, EmployeeDTO.class))
            .collect(Collectors.toList());
    }
}
```

Controller

@RestController

@RequestMapping("/employee")

```
public class EmployeeController {
    private final EmployeeService employeeService;
    @Autowired
    private ModelMapper mapper;
    public EmployeeController(EmployeeService employeeService) {
        this.employeeService = employeeService;
    }
    @PostMapping
    public EmployeeDTO createNewEmployee(@RequestBody EmployeeDTO employee) {
        return employeeService.createNewEmployee(employee);
    }
    @GetMapping
    public List<EmployeeDTO> getAllEmployees() {
        return employeeService.getAllEmployees();
    }
}
```

In this implementation, only the *service layer interacts* directly with the *database*. The *controller* is not aware of the *entity* classes or the *repository*; it works exclusively with *DTOs*. The service layer serves as an *abstraction* between the *controller* and the *database*, ensuring a clear separation of concerns. This design improves *maintainability*, *scalability*, and *testability* by *decoupling* the *presentation* layer from the *persistence* layer.