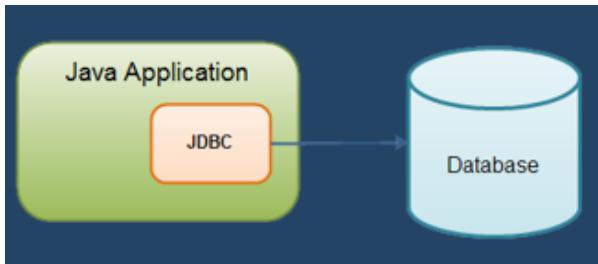


1. Database Access with JDBC (Java DataBase Connection)

JDBC дава възможност да се свързваме към всяка към вид бази

1.1. Accessing Data Via Client Application



ORM (Object relational mapping) Frameworks Overview

- In development, programmers use **object relational mapping** frameworks.
 - Mapping Java classes and data types to **DB tables** and **SQL data types**
 - Generate SQL calls and **relieves** the developer from the **manual handling**
 - E.g. (pseudo-code)

`User user = new User("Peter", 25);
dbManager.saveToDB(user);`

SQL Encapsulated in method

- ORM frameworks **do not** drop the need to write SQL!
 - At some point you might need some **manual query optimization**
- ORM Frameworks **examples**:
 - Java – **Hibernate**, EclipseLink, TopLink, OpenJP...
 - .NET – Entity Framework, NHibernate...
 - PHP – Doctrine, Laravel(Eloquent)...

Java bin концепция/конвенция

Кое пропърти от класа на кое място в базата данни да отива

Клас към таблица

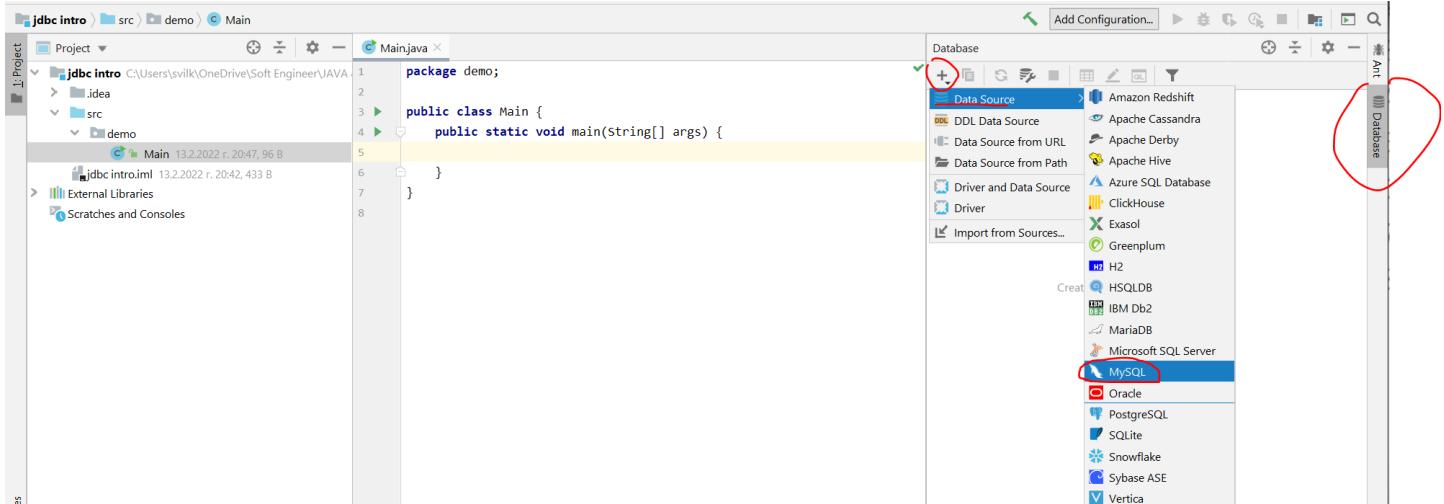
1.2. Demos – how to connect to a database

JDBC connection string components

Jdbc : <driver protocol> : <connection details>

Connection to DB Via Java App Demo – part 1

Import-ваме базата данни чрез Plug-in -а Database отдясно отстрани



Data Sources and Drivers

Project Data Sources

- @localhost

Drivers

- Amazon Redshift
- Apache Cassandra
- Apache Derby (Embedded)
- Apache Derby (Remote)
- Apache Hive
- Azure SQL Database
- ClickHouse
- Exasol
- Greenplum
- H2
- HSQldb (Local)
- HSQldb (Remote)
- IBM Db2
- IBM Db2 (JTOpen)
- MariaDB

Name: @localhost

Comment:

General Options SSH/SSL Schemas Advanced

Connection type: default Driver: MySQL

Host: localhost Port: 3306

User: root

Password: <hidden>

Save: Forever

Database:

URL: jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306
Overrides settings above

Test Connection

DBMS: MySQL (ver. 8.0.28)
Case sensitivity: plain=lower, delimited=lower
Driver: MySQL Connector/J (ver. mysql-connector-java-8.0.21 (Revision: 33f65445a1bcc544eb0120491926484da168f199), JDBC4.2)
Ping: 34 ms

Избираме диалекта – MySQL / Maria DB match best

Изпълнение на sql скрипт/заявка в IntelliJ

Ctrl + A – select all text

MySQL -> console

Connection to DB Via Java App Demo – part 2

Първо обясненията, след това целият код написан на Java

- You are given a simple application that:
 - Establishes connection with the "soft_uni" DB
 - Executes simple MySQL statement to retrieve the employees names by given salary criteria
- Let's analyze the program:

Connection to DB is established by asking the user to give credentials:

- Using an external library (**MySQL Connector/J**) we make a connection via a **DriverManager** and a **Connection** class.

Новият и старият driver:

- за MySQL 8 е "**com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver**"
- за MySQL 5.0 и надолу е другия. То само си ги разпознава.

Or

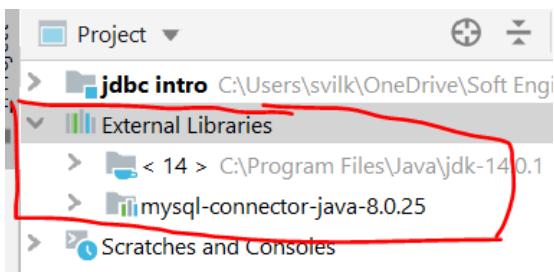
```
java.lang.ClassNotFoundException: com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
```



Or

```
java.lang.ClassNotFoundException: com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver
```

Plain Инсталиране/слагане на JAVA driver-a в IntelliJ за MySQL Connector/J
File -> Project structure



//2. Connect to DB - Пищем конекцията във формата даден в презентацията

Connection connection =

```
    DriverManager.getConnection( url: "jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/soft_uni?useSSL=false", props);
```

System.out.println(m getConnection(String url, Properties info) Connection
m getConnection(String url) Connection
m getConnection(String url, String user, String password) Connection

Pressing Ctrl+Space twice without a class qualifier would show all accessible static methods Next Tip

- We retrieve the result with the **ResultSet** and the **PreparedStatement** classes.

Всяка въпросителна е пореден параметър.

За база данни, номер на позицията винаги започва от 1, а не от 0.

In the following example of setting a parameter, connection represents an active connection:

public interface PreparedStatement extends Statement;

```
PreparedStatement pstmt = connection.prepareStatement("UPDATE EMPLOYEES SET SALARY = ? WHERE ID = ?");  

pstmt.setBigDecimal(1, 153833.00);  

pstmt.setInt(2, 110592);
```

The whole Demo itself

```
package demo;  
  
import java.sql.*;  
  
import java.util.Properties;  
import java.util.Scanner;  
  
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) throws SQLException {  
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);  
        System.out.print("Enter username default (root): ");  
        String user = sc.nextLine().trim();  
        user = user.equals("") ? "root" : user;
```

```

System.out.print("Enter password default (empty):");
String password = sc.nextLine().trim();

Properties props = new Properties();
props.setProperty("user", user);
props.setProperty("password", password);

//1. Load jdbc driver - optional
try {
    Class<?> aClass = Class.forName("com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver");

    External Libraries
    > < 14 > C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-14.0.1
    > mysql-connector-java-8.0.25
        > mysql-connector-java-8.0.25.jar library root
            > com
                > mysql
                    > cj
                        > admin
                        > callback
                        > conf
                        > configurations
                        > exceptions
                        > interceptors
                        > jdbc
    } catch (ClassNotFoundException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        System.exit(0);
}
System.out.println("Driver loaded successfully");

//2. Connect to DB - Пишем конекцията във формата даден в презентацията
Connection connection =
    DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/soft_uni?useSSL=false",
props);

//Вариант без props - username root, след това двоеточие, след това парола, след това @
Connection connection =
    DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://root:@localhost:3306/soft_uni?useSSL=false");

System.out.println("Connected successfully");

//3.PreparedStatement - класът, който отговаря НО САМО за една SQL заявка
PreparedStatement stmt = connection.prepareStatement("SELECT * FROM employees WHERE
salary > ?"); //SQL Query
System.out.print("Enter minimal salary (default 20 000): ");
String salaryStr = sc.nextLine().trim();
double salary = salaryStr.equals("") ? 20000 : Double.parseDouble(salaryStr);
stmt.setDouble(1, salary); //сзваме на първата въпросителна дадена стойност
ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(); //Runs the SQL statement and returns retrieved result

rs.getMetaData(); //взема неща за самата таблица, като имена на колони (но ние можем да си
ги видим и от plugin-а на IntelliJ Database, както и от друг клиент на базата данни). И все
пак:

```

@313ac989[dbName=diablo,tableName=users,originalTableName=users,columnName=user_name,originalColumnName=
@4562e04d[dbName=diablo,tableName=users,originalTableName=users,columnName=first_name,originalColumnName=
@2a65fe7c[dbName=diablo,tableName=users,originalTableName=users,columnName=last_name,originalColumnName=
@MORE VIDEOS[ne=null,tableName=null,originalTableName=null,columnName=COUNT(users_gan

//Iterating over the result – one way forward only and not updatable – не наподобва така наименва:

```
if(rs.next())
    while (rs.next()) {
        System.out.printf(" | %-15.15s | %-15.15s | %10.2f\n",
            rs.getString("first_name"), //column label – може и по позиция на колона
            rs.getString("last_name"), //column label
            rs.getDouble("salary")); //get by column label
    }

    connection.close();
}
}
```

Изходът от конзолата

```
Enter minimal salary (default 20 000):
| Roberto | Tamburello | 43300,00
| Rob     | Walters   | 29800,00
| T.       | D'Urso    | 25000,00
```

The whole DEMO with try with resources (try-with-resources)

```
package demo;

import java.sql.*;
import java.util.Properties;
import java.util.Scanner;

public class Main1 {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws SQLException {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.print("Enter username default (root): ");
        String user = sc.nextLine().trim();
        user = user.equals("") ? "root" : user;
        System.out.print("Enter password default (empty):");
        String password = sc.nextLine().trim();

        Properties props = new Properties();
        props.setProperty("user", user);
        props.setProperty("password", password);

        //1. Load jdbc driver - optional
        try {
            Class<?> aClass = Class.forName("com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver");
        } catch (ClassNotFoundException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.exit(0);
        }
        System.out.println("Driver loaded successfully");

        //Using try with resources
        //2. Connect to DB and 3. PreparedStatement in try with resources
        //Interface-a Connection e AutoCloseable
        try (Connection connection = DriverManager
            .getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/soft_uni?useSSL=false", props);
```

```

PreparedStatement stmt =
        connection.prepareStatement("SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary > ?")) {
System.out.println("Connected successfully");

System.out.print("Enter minimal salary (default 20 000): ");
String salaryStr = sc.nextLine().trim();
double salary = salaryStr.equals("") ? 20000 : Double.parseDouble(salaryStr);
stmt.setDouble(1, salary);
ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(); //Runs the SQL statement and returns retrieved
result
while (rs.next()) {
    System.out.printf("| %-15.15s | %-15.15s | %10.2f\n",
        rs.getString("first_name"), //column Label
        rs.getString("last_name"), //column Label
        rs.getDouble("salary")); //get by column Label
}
}
}
}

```

The whole DEMO with external file

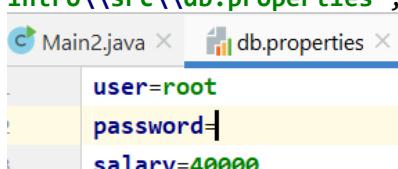
```

import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.sql.*;
import java.util.Properties;

public class Main2 {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws SQLException, IOException {
        Properties props = new Properties();
        //търси го в out/production когато програмата е заредила/компилирала
        String appConfigPath = Main2.class.getClassLoader()
            .getResource("db.properties").getPath();

        String appConfigPath = "C:\\\\Users\\\\svilk\\\\OneDrive\\\\Soft Engineer\\\\JAVA & JS
path\\\\2_DATABASES\\\\Spring Data\\\\real - February 2022\\\\03 - DB Apps Introduction - LAB\\\\jdbc
intro\\\\src\\\\db.properties";

```



```

props.load(new FileInputStream(appConfigPath));
//        props.LoadFromXML(new FileInputStream(appConfigPath));

        //1. Load jdbc driver - optional
        try {
            Class<?> aClass = Class.forName("com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver");
        } catch (ClassNotFoundException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.exit(0);
        }
        System.out.println("Driver loaded successfully");

        //Using try with resources
        //2. Connect to DB and 3. PreparedStatement in try with resources

```

```

//Interface-a Connection e AutoCloseable
try (Connection connection = DriverManager
        .getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/soft_uni?useSSL=false", props);
    PreparedStatement stmt =
        connection.prepareStatement("SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary > ?")) {
    System.out.println("Connected successfully");

    System.out.print("Enter minimal salary (default 20 000): ");
    String salaryStr = props.getProperty("salary", "20000");
    double salary = Double.parseDouble(salaryStr);
    stmt.setDouble(1, salary);
    ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(); //Runs the SQL statement and returns retrieved
result
    while (rs.next()) {
        System.out.printf("| %-15.15s | %-15.15s | %10.2f\n",
            rs.getString("first_name"), //column label
            rs.getString("last_name"), //column label
            rs.getDouble("salary")); //get by column label
    }
}
}
}

```

Demo Conclusion

- We can access databases on a programmer level.
 - No manual actions needed
- In a bigger applications we can:
 - Encapsulate custom SQL logic in methods
 - Achieve database abstraction

SSL – Security Socket Layer – двойка mapping key

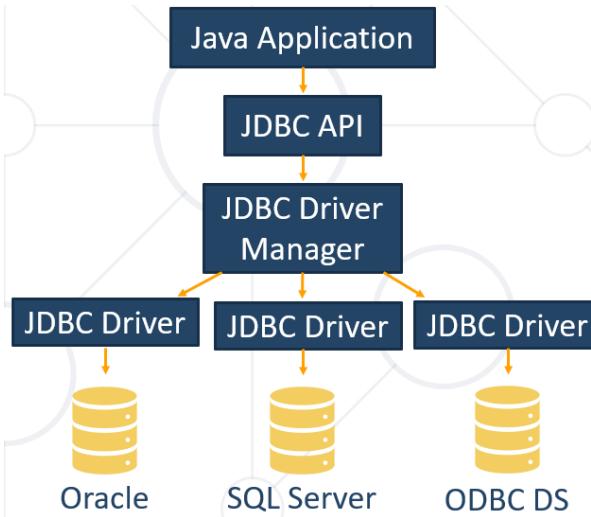
TLS - Transport Layer Security

1.3. Client Access to a Database

Java Database Connectivity (JDBC)

- JDBC is a standard Java API for database-independent connectivity
- Includes APIs for:
 - Making a connection to a database
 - Creating and executing **SQL** queries in the database
 - Viewing & Modifying the resulting records

JDBC Architecture



Write once, runs it anywhere – sun microsystems Java

- **JDBC API** – provides the connection between the application and the driver manager
- **JDBC Driver Manager** – establishes the connection with the correct driver
 - Supports multiple drivers connected to different types of databases
- **JDBC Driver** - handles the communications with the database

JDBC API

- JDBC API provides several interfaces and classes:
 - **DriverManager** – matches requests from the application with the proper DB driver
 - **Driver** – handles the communication with the DB server
 - **Connection** – all methods for contacting a database
 - **Statement and PreparedStatement** – methods and properties that enable you to send SQL
 - **ResultSet** – retrieved data (set of table rows)
 - **SQLException**

JDBC API – ResultSet Class

- ResultSet maintains a **cursor** pointing to its **current row of data**
 - Not updatable
 - Iterable only once and only from the first row to the last row
- Provides getter methods for retrieving column values from the current row
- E.g. from previous demo:

```
//Iterating over the result - one way forward and only - не напомняв тази паметка:
while (rs.next()) {
    System.out.printf(" | %-15.15s | %-15.15s | %10.2f\n",
        rs.getString("first_name"), //column Label - може и по позиция на колона
        rs.getString("last_name"), //column Label
        rs.getDouble("salary")); //get by column Label
}
```

- Retrieved information is reached by getter methods:
 - E.g.:

- `getString("column_name")`
- `getDouble("column_name")`
- `getBoolean("column_name")` etc.
- The driver converts the underlying data to the Java type

Java.sql* and MySQL Driver

- The `java.sql` package provides all previously mentioned JDBC classes
- In order to work with JDBC we need to download a MySQL Driver – Connector/J
 - It can be found on the following webpage:

<https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/connector/j/>

MySQL Driver Connection

- Connection with the database is established via **connection string**
 - `jdbc:<driver protocol>:<connection details>`
 - E.g. connection from previous demo:

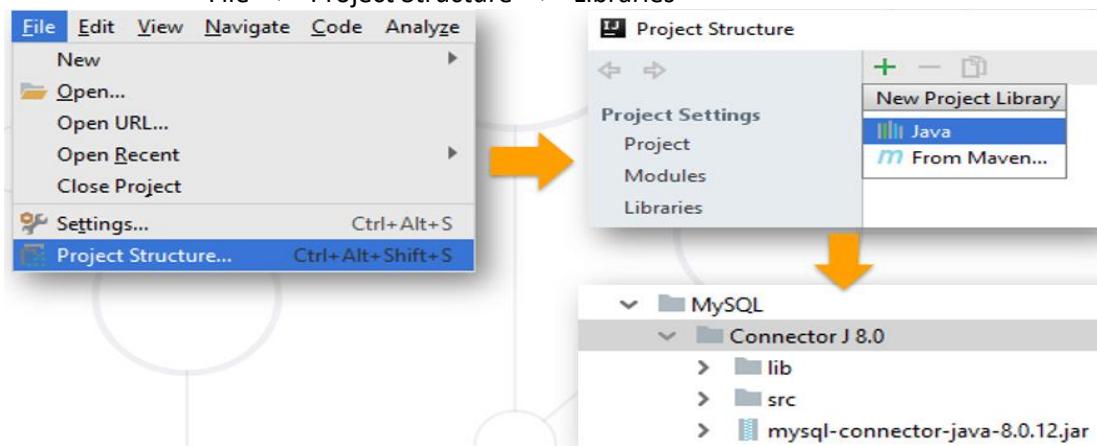
```
Connection c = DriverManager.getConnection(
    "jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/soft_uni", props);
```

Database name

Credentials

Setting Up the Driver in IntelliJ IDEA

- Add the driver as an external library:
 - "File" -> "Project Structure" -> "Libraries"



1.4. Statement, PreparedStatement, CallableStatement

Statements

- The JDBC **Statement interface** defines the methods and properties that enable you to send SQL commands to the database.

Interfaces	Recommended use
Statement	For general-purpose access to your database and static SQL statements at runtime. Cannot accept parameters.
PreparedStatement	For SQL statements used many times. Accepts parameters.
CallableStatement	Used for stored procedures. Accepts parameters.

Example(PreparedStatement) from previous demo:



```
//3.PreparedStatement - класът, който отговаря НО САМО за една SQL заявка  
PreparedStatement stmt = connection.prepareStatement(  
    "SELECT v.name, COUNT(DISTINCT mv.minion_id) AS `count_of_minions`\n" +  
    "FROM minions_db.villains AS v\n" +  
    "LEFT JOIN minions_db.minions_villains AS mv\n" +  
    "ON v.id = mv.villain_id\n" +  
    "GROUP BY mv.villain_id\n" +  
    "HAVING `count_of_minions` >15\n" +  
    "ORDER BY `count_of_minions` DESC;");  
  
ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery();  
  
while (rs.next()) {  
    System.out.printf("%-15.15s %d\n",  
        rs.getString("name"),  
        rs.getInt("count_of_minions")); //по приятен начин за get-ване като сме използвали в  
заявката AS `count_of_minions`
```

1.5. How to Prevent It? – SQL Injection

What is SQL Injection?

- Placement of **malicious** code in SQL Statements
 - Usually done via user input
- To protect our data, we can place parameters in our statements
 - We can do it by using **PreparedStatement**

SQL Injection Example: Login Form Input by User

- Ask the user to input username and password in fields
 - If we don't secure our statements, we risk SQL Queries to be written as an input
 - E.g. :
 - username: "example_user "
 - password: "12345"
 - The following query will be built and executed to the data source:

```
SELECT id FROM users  
WHERE username = 'example_user' AND password = '12345';
```

-
- In result the **id of the user** will be returned.
 - User will be authenticated to do actions in the application
 - Without validating and securing our statements information might get exposed:
 - Value for password: "1' OR username = 'admin';'
 - The following query will be executed:

```
SELECT id FROM users  
WHERE username = 'pesho'  
AND password = '1' OR username = 'admin';
```

-
- In result the id **an admin** will be returned
 - Will permit actions to the user that can harm our application and database
 - We can validate the input by setting rules
 - Length, special characters, digits etc.
 - Set up validation in our code in different layers (front-end, back-end etc.)

1.6. Transactions and DAO Pattern

JDBC Transaction Pattern

- Every JDBC Connection is set to **auto-commit** by default
 - SQL statements are committed on completion
- In bigger applications we want greater control
 - If and when changes are applied to the database
- Turn off auto-commit:

```

connection.setAutoCommit(false);

▪ Example (pseudo code):
try {
    connection.setAutoCommit(false);
    Statement stmt = conn.createStatement();
    String sql = "...";
    stmt.executeUpdate(sql);
    // If there is no error
    connection.commit();
} catch(SQLException se){
    // If there is any error
    conn.rollback();
}

```

1.7. Queries in JDBC

executeQuery()	executeUpdate()	execute()
This method is used to execute the SQL statements which retrieve some data from the database.	This method is used to execute the SQL statements which update or modify the database.	This method can be used for any kind of SQL statements.
This method returns a ResultSet object which contains the results returned by the query.	This method returns an int value which represents the number of rows affected by the query. This value will be the 0 for the statements which return nothing.	This method returns a boolean value. TRUE indicates that query returned a ResultSet object and FALSE indicates that query returned an int value or returned nothing.
This method is used to execute only select queries.	This method is used to execute only non-select queries.	This method can be used for both select and non-select queries.
Ex: SELECT	Ex: DML → INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE DDL → CREATE, ALTER	This method can be used for any type of SQL statements.

1.8. Insert заявка

```

private static int getOrInsertTown(Connection connection, String minionTown) throws SQLException {
    PreparedStatement selectTownStatement = connection.prepareStatement(
        "SELECT id FROM towns WHERE name=?");
    selectTownStatement.setString(1, minionTown);

    ResultSet townSet = selectTownStatement.executeQuery();

    int townId = 0;
    //Ако няма такъв град
    if (!townSet.next()) {
        PreparedStatement insertTownStatement = connection.prepareStatement(""
            +
            "INSERT INTO towns (name) VALUES (?)");
        insertTownStatement.setString(1, minionTown);
        insertTownStatement.executeUpdate();
    }
}

```

```

        "INSERT INTO towns(name) VALUES(?)");
insertTownStatement.setString(1, minionTown);
insertTownStatement.executeUpdate(); //в случая с тази заявка добавяме град Insert

ResultSet newTownSet = selectTownStatement.executeQuery(); // Select
newTownSet.next(); //премести показателя на последния добавен град
townId = newTownSet.getInt("id");
System.out.println(String.format("Town %s was added to the database.", minionTown));
} else {
    townId = townSet.getInt("id");
}
}

return townId;
}

```

1.9. Update заявка

```

PreparedStatement updateTownNames = connection.prepareStatement("UPDATE towns\n" +
    "SET name = UPPER(name)\n" +
    "WHERE country = ?;");
updateTownNames.setString(1, countryName);

int updatedCount = updateTownNames.executeUpdate(); //връща броя на update-ваните записи или 0
//ако не се Update-ва нищо
System.out.println(updatedCount);

if (updatedCount == 0) {
    System.out.println("No town names were affected.");
    return;
}

System.out.println(updatedCount + " town names were affected.");

```

1.10. Delete заявка + Транзакция в Java

Първо трием мапинг таблицата, след това едната таблица с foreign key, след това и втората таблица с foreign key!!!

```

Connection connection =
    DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://root:@localhost:3306/minions_db?useSSL=false");

connection.setAutoCommit(false);

try {
    PreparedStatement deleteMinionsVillains = connection.prepareStatement(
        "DELETE FROM minions_villains WHERE villain_id=?");
    deleteMinionsVillains.setInt(1, villainId);
    int countReleasedMinions = deleteMinionsVillains.executeUpdate();

    PreparedStatement deleteVillain = connection.prepareStatement(
        "DELETE FROM villains WHERE id=?");
    deleteVillain.setInt(1, villainId);
    deleteVillain.executeUpdate();

    connection.commit();
    System.out.println(villainName + " was deleted");
}

```

```

        System.out.println(countReleasedMinions + " minions released");
    } catch (SQLException e){
        connection.rollback();
    }
}

```

1.11. Create procedure and CallableStatement

```

import java.sql.*;
import java.util.Scanner;

public class _09_IncreaseAgeStoredProcedure {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws SQLException {
        Connection connection =
            DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://root:@localhost:3306/minions_db?useSSL=false");

        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        int idMinionToUpdate = Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine());

        //Създаване на процедура
        String createProcedure =
            "CREATE PROCEDURE usp_get_older(minion_id INT) \n" +
            "BEGIN\n" +
            "\tUPDATE minions\n" +
            "\tSET age=age+1 \n" +
            "\tWHERE id=minion_id;\n" +
            "END";
        Statement stmt = connection.createStatement();
        stmt.executeUpdate(createProcedure);

        //prepare and execute CallableStatement
        CallableStatement callableStatement = connection.prepareCall("{CALL usp_get_older(?)}");
        callableStatement.setInt(1, idMinionToUpdate);
        callableStatement.executeQuery(); или
        callableStatement.execute();

        //output the result
        PreparedStatement selectOutputUpdatedMinion = connection.prepareStatement(
            "SELECT name, age FROM minions WHERE id=?");
        selectOutputUpdatedMinion.setInt(1, idMinionToUpdate);
        ResultSet resultSet = selectOutputUpdatedMinion.executeQuery();
        resultSet.next();
        System.out.println(resultSet.getString("name") + " " + resultSet.getString("age"));

        //dropping the procedure
        String queryDrop = "DROP PROCEDURE IF EXISTS usp_get_older";
        Statement stmtDrop = connection.createStatement();
        System.out.println("Calling DROP PROCEDURE");
        stmtDrop.execute(queryDrop);

    }
}

```

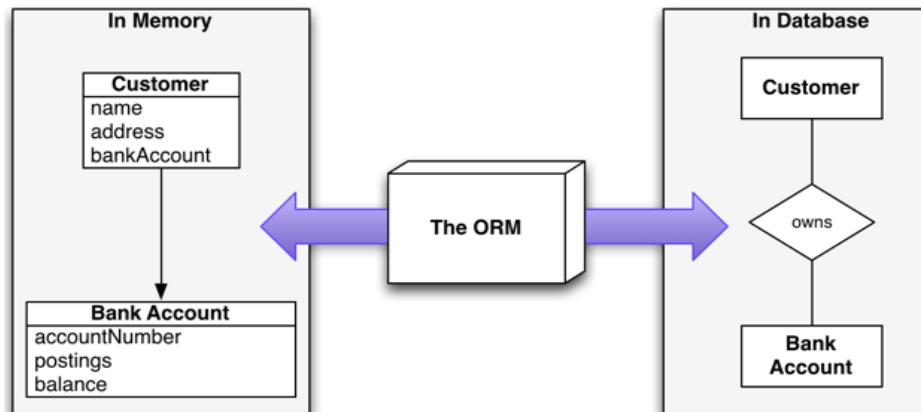
1.12. С подготвяне на query заявка и String.format

```
String query = String.format("UPDATE minions\n SET age=age+1, name=LOWER(SUBSTRING(name, 1))\n WHERE id IN %s;",  
    minionsIDsUpdate);
```

```
PreparedStatement updateSpcifiedMinions = connection.prepareStatement(query);  
updateSpcifiedMinions.executeUpdate();
```

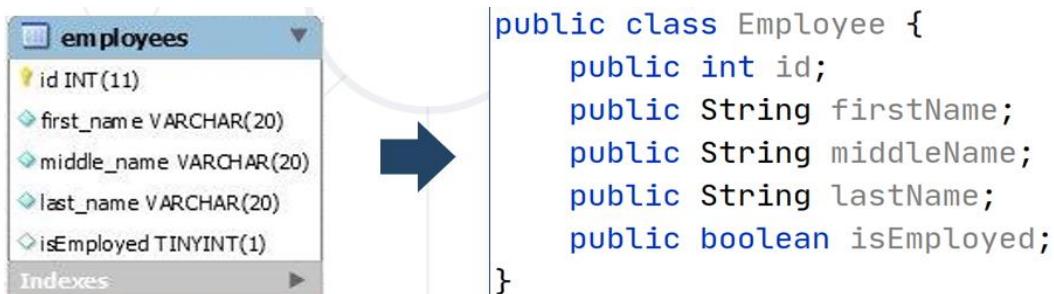
2. ORM Fundamentals

2.1. ORM Introduction - Object-Relational Mapping



What is ORM?

- Technique for **converting data** between incompatible type systems using **object-oriented programming** languages
- **Object-Relational Mapping (ORM)** allows manipulating databases **using common classes and objects**
 - Java/C#/etc. classes → Database Tables
 - Database Tables → Java/C#/etc. classes



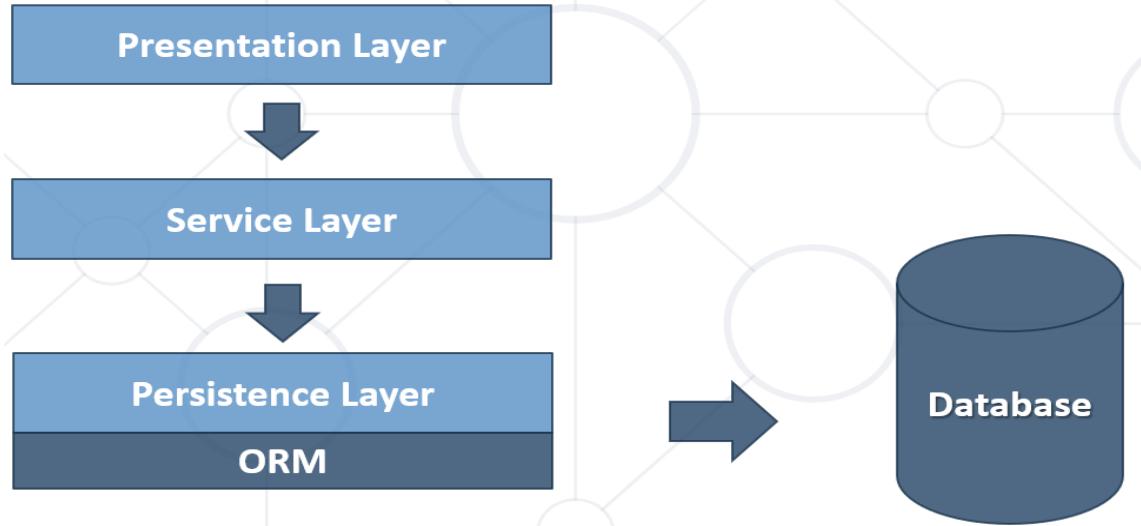
Why do we need ORM?

- In OOP, data-management tasks act on **objects** that are almost always **non-scalar** values
- Many **database** can only store and manipulate **scalar** values, organized within **tables** – **scalar са обикновените данни, а non-scalar са релационни данни примерно**
- We must **manually** convert values into groups of simpler values to store in DB and convert them back when we retrieve data

JDBC and ORM

- The main difference, between JDBC and ORM, is **complexity**
- **JDBC/SQL**
 - If the application is simple as to present data directly from the database
- **ORM**
 - If the application is domain driven and the relations among objects is complex

Application Architecture



ORM Frameworks: Features

- **ORM frameworks** typically **provide** the following functionality:
 - **Automatically generate SQL** to perform data operations as:
 - persist, update, delete, merge, createQuery and so on.
 - **Object model from database schema (**DB First model**)**
 - **Database schema from object model (**Code First model**)**

Perform data operations with ORM

- **Automatically generate SQL** to perform data operations

▪ Save entity to DB

```
Student student = new  
Student('George', 'Brown');  
session.save(student);
```

```
INSERT INTO students  
(firstName, lastName)  
VALUES  
( 'George', 'Brown' )
```

▪ Retrieve data from DB

```
Student student = (Student)  
session.get(Student.class, 1);
```

```
SELECT * FROM students  
WHERE id=1;
```

- We can use a specific ORM Query Language as **HQL** or **SQL**

Hybernate QueryLanguage = HQL

▪ Using HQL

```
List<Student> studentList =
session.createQuery("FROM Student").toList();
```

▪ Using SQL

```
String sql = "SELECT * FROM Employee";
SQLQuery query = session.createSQLQuery(sql);
query.addEntity(Employee.class);
List<Employee> results = query.list();
```

Как става в mapping-a - POJO + XML

- A bit old-fashioned, but very powerful
- Implemented in the "classical" ORM

Преди време, xml са свързвали информацията на класа към базата данни.

```
...
<description>Mapping file</description>
<entity class="Employee">
    <table name="EMPLOYEEETABLE"/>
    <attributes>
        <id name="id">
            <generated-value strategy="TABLE"/>
        </id>
        <basic name="name">
            <column name="EMP_NAME" length="100"/>
        </basic>
        <basic name="salary">
        </basic>
    </attributes>
</entity>
...
```

POJO Mapped to DB Tables – using Annotations/Decorators

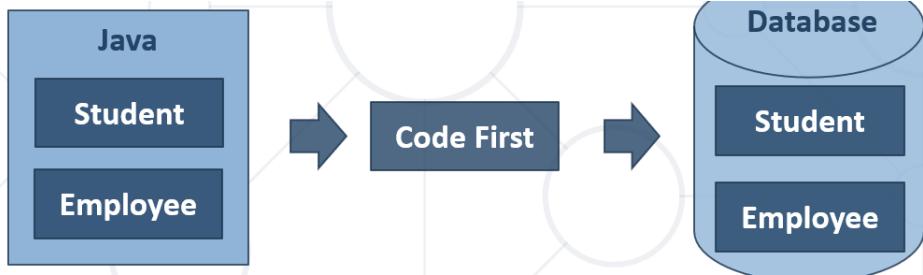
- Based on Java annotations and XML
- Easier to implement and maintain

```
@Entity
@Table(name = "employees")
public class Employee {
    @Id
    private int id;
    @Column(name = "name")
    private String name;
    @Column(name = "position")
```

```
    private String position;  
}
```

Code First Model

- **Models** the database after the entity classes – класове в java, които да бъдат съхранявани след това в база данни. Логиката да е същата.



2.2. ORM Advantages and Disadvantages

ORM Advantages

- **Productivity**
 - Eliminates repetitive code
 - Generates database automatically
- **Maintainability**
 - Fewer lines of code
 - Easier to manage object model changes
- **Performance**
 - Lazy loading – докате не извикаме next(), не дърпаме информация от базата/сървъра
 - Caching
- **Database vendor independence – спират да пиша SQL код без значение на SQL езика!!!**
 - The database is abstracted
 - Can be configured outside the application

ORM Disadvantages

- **Reduced performance**
 - Due to overhead or auto generated SQL
- **Reduces flexibility**
 - Some operations are hard to implement
- **Lose understanding**
 - What the code is actually doing - the developer is more in control using SQL

2.3. custom-orm with Maven(мениджър на нашите библиотеки)

Имената на елементите на анотациите са имената на променливите в базата данни!!!

Следната задача не е рефактурирана с цел – че няма да мога да се ориентирам ако изнесем в много методи

pom.xml файла

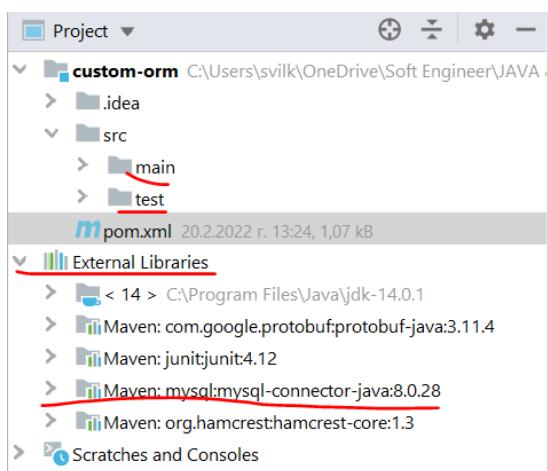
```
<project xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0"
    xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
    xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0 http://maven.apache.org/xsd/maven-
4.0.0.xsd">
    <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>

    <groupId>org-example</groupId>
    <artifactId>custom-orm</artifactId>
    <version>1.0-SNAPSHOT</version>

    <properties>
        <maven.compiler.source> 14 </maven.compiler.source>
        <maven.compiler.target> 14 </maven.compiler.target>
    </properties>

    <dependencies>
        <dependency>
            <groupId>junit</groupId>
            <artifactId>junit</artifactId>
            <version>4.12</version>
            <scope>test</scope>
        </dependency>

        //това ни добавя driver за mysql конектора
        <dependency>
            <groupId>mysql</groupId>
            <artifactId>mysql-connector-java</artifactId>
            <version>8.0.25</version>
        </dependency>
    </dependencies>
</project>
```



Можем да заредим dependency и чрез сайта mvnrepository.com/
<https://mvnrepository.com/artifact/mysql/mysql-connector-java>

mvnrepository.com/artifact/mysql/mysql-connector-java/8.0.28

Dict Online platforms SoftUni LCW other SOFT Academ... Polezno Java DB - January 2... The HackerRank Int... Discord Reading list

MySQL Connector/J > 8.0.28
JDBC Type 4 driver for MySQL

License	GPL 2.0
Categories	MySQL Drivers
Organization	Oracle Corporation
HomePage	http://dev.mysql.com/doc/connector-j/en/
Date	(Jan 17, 2022)
Files	pom (2 KB) jar (2.4 MB) View All
Repositories	Central
Used By	5,859 artifacts
Vulnerabilities	Vulnerabilities from dependencies: CVE-2021-22569

Maven Gradle Gradle (Short) Gradle (Kotlin) SBT Ivy Grape Leiningen Buildr

```
<!-- https://mvnrepository.com/artifact/mysql/mysql-connector-java -->
<dependency>
    <groupId>mysql</groupId>
    <artifactId>mysql-connector-java</artifactId>
    <version>8.0.28</version>
</dependency>
```



Quick-fixes, refactorings, completion: try all this in SQL



[Download >](#)

Create Database Connection

```
package orm;

import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.DriverManager;
import java.sql.SQLException;
import java.util.Properties;

public class MyConnector {
    private static Connection connection;
    private static final String jdbcString = "jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/";

    //Прилагане на Singleton
    //Всеки път ще работим с комплекта, който сме създали
    private MyConnector() {} // конструкторът по подразборане да не може да се инициализира

    public static void createConnection(String user, String password, String dbName) throws SQLException {
        Properties properties = new Properties();
        properties.setProperty("user", user);
        properties.setProperty("password", password);

        connection = DriverManager.getConnection(jdbcString + dbName, properties);
    }

    public static Connection getConnection() {
        //Прилагане на Singleton
        if (connection == null){
            new MyConnector.createConnection(); //ала бала
        }
    }
}
```

```
        return connection;
    }
}
```

Create Database Context

```
package orm;

public interface DBContext<E> {
    boolean persist(E entity);

    Iterable<E> find(Class<E> table);

    Iterable<E> find(Class<E> table, String where);

    E findFirst(Class<E> table);

    E findFirst(Class<E> table, String where);
}
```

Create annotation interfaces

```
@Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
@Target(ElementType.FIELD)
public @interface Column {
    String name();
}

@Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
public @interface Entity {
    String name();
}

@Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
@Target(ElementType.FIELD)
public @interface Id {
}
```

Create class User and class Address and annotate on with the annotations interfaces

```
import annotations.Column;
import annotations.Entity;
import annotations.Id;

import java.time.LocalDate;

@Entity(name = "users") // базата данни таблица users – грешно, винаги да използваме и @Table
public class User {
    @Id
    @Column(name = "id")
    private long id;

    @Column(name = "username") // базата данни колона username – грешно, винаги да използваме и
    @Table
}
```

```

private String username;

@Column(name = "age") //в базата данни колона age
private int age;

@Column(name = "registration_date") //в базата данни колона registration_date
private LocalDate registrationDate;

//Add new field when adding column to the database - we change only in the User class
@Column(name = "last_logged_in")
private LocalDate lastLoggedIn;

public User(String username, int age, LocalDate registrationDate) {
    this.username = username;
    this.age = age;
    this.registrationDate = registrationDate;
    this.lastLoggedIn = LocalDate.now();
}

getters and setters here

}

@Entity(name = "addresses") //в базата данни таблица addresses - грешно, винаги да използваме
u @Table

public class Address {
    @Id
    @Column(name = "id")
    private int id;

    @Column(name = "street") //в базата данни колона street
    private String street;

    @Column(name = "street_number") //в базата данни колона street_number
    private int streetNumber;

    @Column(name = "city") //в базата данни колона city
    private String city;

    @Column(name = "postal_code") //в базата данни колона postal_code
    private String postalCode;

    public Address() {
    }
}

```

CREATE ENTITY MANAGER

```

package orm;

import annotations.Column;
import annotations.Entity;
import annotations.Id;

import java.lang.reflect.Field;
import java.lang.reflect.InvocationTargetException;
import java.sql.Connection;

```

```

import java.sql.PreparedStatement;
import java.sql.ResultSet;
import java.sql.SQLException;
import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.util.*;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

public class EntityManager<E> implements DBContext<E> {
    private Connection connection;

    public EntityManager(Connection connection) {
        this.connection = connection;
    }

    //Part 1
    @Override
    //Persist Object in the Database - insert a new row or update an existing row
    public boolean persist(E entity) throws IllegalAccessException, SQLException {
        // ensureTable(); - може да си го разпишем
        Field pk_idColumn = getIdColumn(entity.getClass());
        pk_idColumn.setAccessible(true);
        Object idValue = pk_idColumn.get(entity); //Вземи стойността на полето id

        if (idValue == null || (long) idValue <= 0) {
            return doInsert(entity);
        }

        return doUpdate(entity, (long) idValue); //cast-ни го на Long
    }

    //Insert a new row in the database
    private boolean doInsert(E entity) throws SQLException, IllegalAccessException {
        String tableName = getTableName(entity.getClass());
        List<String> tableFields = getColumnsWithoutId(entity.getClass()); //username, age,
registration_date
        List<String> tableValues = getColumnsValuesWithoutId(entity);

        String insertQuery = String.format("INSERT INTO %s (%s) VALUES (%s)", tableName,
            String.join(", ", tableFields),
            String.join(", ", tableValues));

        return connection.prepareStatement(insertQuery).execute();
    }

    //Update a specific row in the database
    private boolean doUpdate(E entity, long idValue) throws IllegalAccessException, SQLException
{
        String tableName = getTableName(entity.getClass());
        List<String> tableFields = getColumnsWithoutId(entity.getClass()); //username, age,
registration_date
        List<String> tableValues = getColumnsValuesWithoutId(entity);

        List<String> setStatements = new ArrayList<>();
        for (int i = 0; i < tableFields.size() - 1; i++) {
            setStatements.add(tableFields.get(i) + "=" + tableValues.get(i));
        }
    }
}

```

```

}

String updateQuery = String.format("UPDATE %s SET %s WHERE id=%d",
    tableName,
    String.join(", ", setStatements),
    idValue);

return connection.prepareStatement(updateQuery).execute();
}

private List<String> getColumnsWithoutId(Class<?> aClass) {
    List<String> collect = Arrays.stream(aClass.getDeclaredFields())
        .filter(f -> !f.isAnnotationPresent(Id.class))
        .filter(f -> f.isAnnotationPresent(Column.class)) //само ги филтрирај - тези
    полета, които са анотирани с Column анотация
        .map(f -> f.getAnnotationsByType(Column.class)) //след като са налични полетата,
    ги вземи
        .map(a -> a[0].name()) //Вземи името на полето - само веднъж имаме върху класа
    User анотация с Entity анотация, или анотация Entity се използва само на един клас за момента
        .collect(Collectors.toList());

    return collect;
}

private List<String> getColumnsValuesWithoitId(E entity) throws IllegalAccessException {
    Class<?> aClass = entity.getClass();
    List<Field> fields = Arrays.stream(aClass.getDeclaredFields())
        .filter(f -> !f.isAnnotationPresent(Id.class))
        .filter(f -> f.isAnnotationPresent(Column.class))
        .collect(Collectors.toList());

    List<String> values = new ArrayList<>();
    for (Field field : fields) {
        field.setAccessible(true);
        Object o = field.get(entity);

        if (o instanceof String || o instanceof LocalDate) {
            values.add("'" + o + "'");
        } else {
            values.add(o.toString());
        }
    }

    return values;
}

private Field getIdColumn(Class<?> clazz) {
    Field[] declaredFields = clazz.getDeclaredFields();
    for (Field declaredField : declaredFields) {
        boolean annotationPresent = declaredField.isAnnotationPresent(Id.class);
        if (annotationPresent) {
            return declaredField;
        }
    }
    throw new UnsupportedOperationException("Entity does not have primary key");
}

```

```

private String getTableName(Class<?> aClass) {
    Entity[] annotationsByType = aClass.getAnnotationsByType(Entity.class);
    if (annotationsByType.length == 0) {
        throw new UnsupportedOperationException("Class must be Entity");
    }

    return annotationsByType[0].name();
}

//Fetching Results – findFirst and Find
@Override
public Iterable<E> find(Class<E> table) throws InvocationTargetException, SQLException,
InstantiationException, IllegalAccessException, NoSuchMethodException {
    return find(table, null);
}

@Override
public Iterable<E> find(Class<E> table, String where) throws SQLException, NoSuchMethodException,
IllegalAccessException, InvocationTargetException, InstantiationException {
    return find(table, where, null);
}

@Override
public Iterable<E> find(Class<E> table, String where, String... colsToDisplay) throws
SQLException, NoSuchMethodException, IllegalAccessException, InvocationTargetException,
InstantiationException {
    String tableName = getTableName(table);

    String selectedCols;
    if (colsToDisplay == null) {
        selectedCols = "*";
    } else {
        selectedCols = Arrays.stream(colsToDisplay).collect(Collectors.joining(","));
    }

    String selectQuery = String.format("SELECT %s FROM %s %s",
        selectedCols,
        tableName,
        where != null ? "WHERE " + where : "");
}

PreparedStatement statement = connection.prepareStatement(selectQuery);
ResultSet resultSet = statement.executeQuery();

List<E> output = new ArrayList<>();
while (resultSet.next()) {
    //resultEntity - како го променим в метода fillEntity, той ќе се промени и тук в метода
    //findFirst
    E resultEntity = table.getDeclaredConstructor().newInstance(); //new instance of class
    //the object/instance of which is table
    fillEntity(table, resultSet, resultEntity);
    output.add(resultEntity);
}

return output;
}

```

```

@Override
public E findFirst(Class<E> table) throws InvocationTargetException, SQLException,
InstantiationException, IllegalAccessException, NoSuchMethodException {
    return findFirst(table, null);
}

@Override
public E findFirst(Class<E> table, String where) throws SQLException, NoSuchMethodException,
IllegalAccessException, InvocationTargetException, InstantiationException {
    String tableName = getTableName(table);

    String selectQuery = String.format("SELECT * FROM %s %s LIMIT 1", tableName,
        where != null ? "WHERE " + where : "");

    PreparedStatement statement = connection.prepareStatement(selectQuery);
    ResultSet resultSet = statement.executeQuery();

    resultSet.next();

    //resultEntity - като го променим в метода fillEntity, той ще се промени и тук в метода
findFirst
    E resultEntity = table.getDeclaredConstructor().newInstance(); //new instance of class
the object-instance of which is table
    fillEntity(table, resultSet, resultEntity);

    return resultEntity;
}

private void fillEntity(Class<E> table, ResultSet resultSet, E resultEntity) throws
SQLException, IllegalAccessException {
    Field[] declaredFields = table.getDeclaredFields();

//използване на getMetaData за селекция на колони за дисплейване
ResultSetMetaData metaData = resultSet.getMetaData();
    int columnCount = metaData.getColumnCount();
    List<String> sqlSelectColumns = new ArrayList<>();
    for (int i = 1; i <= columnCount ; i++) {
        String columnName = metaData.getColumnName(i);
        sqlSelectColumns.add(columnName);
    }

    for (Field declaredField : declaredFields) {
        String fieldNameClass = declaredField.getAnnotationsByType(Column.class)[0].name();
        if (sqlSelectColumns.contains(fieldNameClass)) {
            declaredField.setAccessible(true);
            fillField(declaredField, resultSet, resultEntity);
        }
    }
}

//from SQL type we convert to JAVA data type - for each field - обратното на getSQLType
метода
private void fillField(Field declaredField, ResultSet resultSet, E resultEntity) throws
SQLException,
    IllegalAccessException {
    Class<?> fieldType = declaredField.getType();
    //String fieldName = declaredField.getName(); //връща името на полета на изкуствената

```

инстанция, която е взела имена на полетата от SQL базата/таблицата

```

String fieldName = declaredField.getAnnotationsByType(Column.class)[0].name(); //чрез
използване на анотация връща името на полето от изкуствената инстанция на класа

if (fieldType == Integer.class || fieldType == int.class) {
    int value = resultSet.getInt(fieldName); //a java.sql command

    //resultEntity е инстанция на table
    //declared field е едно от полетата на table
    //fieldName е името на полето
    //value е резултат от SQL заявка (java.sql)
    declaredField.set(resultEntity, value);
} else if (fieldType == long.class) {
    long value = resultSet.getLong(fieldName); //a java.sql command
    declaredField.set(resultEntity, value);
} else if (fieldType == LocalDate.class) {
    LocalDate value = LocalDate.parse(resultSet.getString(fieldName));
    declaredField.set(resultEntity, value);
} else {
    String value = resultSet.getString(fieldName);
    declaredField.set(resultEntity, value);
}
}

//Part 2
//Create Table
public void doCreate(Class<E> entityClass) throws SQLException {
    String tableName = getTableName(entityClass);
    String fieldsWithTypes = getSQLFieldsWithTypes(entityClass);

    StringcreateQuery = String.format("CREATE TABLE %s (" +
        "id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT, %s)", tableName, fieldsWithTypes);

    PreparedStatement statement = connection.prepareStatement(createQuery);
    statement.execute();
}

private String getSQLFieldsWithTypes(Class<E> entityClass) {
    return Arrays.stream(entityClass.getDeclaredFields())
        .filter(f -> !f.isAnnotationPresent(Id.class)) //без id-то на класа
        .filter(f -> f.isAnnotationPresent(Column.class))
        .map(field -> {
            String fieldName = field.getAnnotationsByType(Column.class)[0].name(); //тези
полета на класа User, които са анотирани с Column анотация

            //Определяме SQL типа на база JAVA тип
            String sqlType = getSQLType(field.getType());

            return fieldName + " " + sqlType;
        })
        .collect(Collectors.joining(","));
}

//Определяме SQL тип на база JAVA тип - от Java към SQL тип
private String getSQLType(Class<?> type) {
    String sqlType = "";

```

```

    if (type == Integer.class || type == int.class) {
        sqlType = "INT";
    } else if (type == String.class) {
        sqlType = "VARCHAR(200)";
    } else if (type == LocalDate.class) {
        sqlType = "DATE";
    }
    return sqlType;
}

//Alter Table – add new columns
public void doAlter(Class<E> entityClass) throws SQLException {
    String tableName = getTableName(entityClass);
    String addColumnStatements = getAddColumnStatementsForNewFields(entityClass);

    String alterQuery = String.format("ALTER TABLE %s %s", tableName, addColumnStatements);

    PreparedStatement statement = connection.prepareStatement(alterQuery);
    statement.execute();
}

private String getAddColumnStatementsForNewFields(Class<E> entityClass) throws SQLException {
    Set<String> sqlColumns = getSQLColumnNames(entityClass);

    List<Field> fields = Arrays.stream(entityClass.getDeclaredFields())
        .filter(f -> !f.isAnnotationPresent(Id.class)) //без id-то на класа
        .filter(f -> f.isAnnotationPresent(Column.class))
        .collect(Collectors.toList());

    List<String> allAddStatements = new ArrayList<>();
    for (Field field : fields) {
        String fieldName = field.getAnnotationsByType(Column.class)[0].name(); //тези полета
        на класа User, които са анотирани с Column анотация

        if (sqlColumns.contains(fieldName)) {
            continue;
        }

        //Определяме SQL мана на база JAVA мана - от Java към SQL ман
        String sqlType = getSQLType(field.getType());

        String addStatement = String.format("ADD COLUMN %s %s", fieldName, sqlType);
        allAddStatements.add(addStatement);
    }

    return allAddStatements.stream().collect(Collectors.joining(","));
}

private Set<String> getSQLColumnNames(Class<E> entityClass) throws SQLException {
    String tableName = getTableName(entityClass);

    //Вземи всички имена на колони без id-то - SQL заявка
    String schemaQuery = String.format("SELECT `COLUMN_NAME` FROM
`information_schema`.`columns`\n" +
    "WHERE `TABLE_SCHEMA` = 'custom-form' AND `COLUMN_NAME` != 'id'\n" +
    "AND `TABLE_NAME` = %s;", tableName);
}

```

```

/*String schemaQuery = "SELECT `COLUMN_NAME` FROM `information_schema`.`columns`\n" +
    "WHERE `TABLE_SCHEMA` = 'custom-orm' AND `COLUMN_NAME` != 'id'\n" +
    "AND `TABLE_NAME` = 'users';"; */
}

PreparedStatement statement = connection.prepareStatement(schemaQuery);

ResultSet resultSet = statement.executeQuery();

Set<String> result = new HashSet<>();
while (resultSet.next()) {
    String columnName = resultSet.getString("COLUMN_NAME");
    result.add(columnName);
}

return result;
}

//Delete row
@Override
public boolean delete(E userToDelete) throws SQLException {
    String tableName = getTableName(userToDelete.getClass());
    Field idColumn = getIdColumn(userToDelete.getClass());

    String idColumnName = idColumn.getAnnotationsByType(Column.class)[0].name(); //чрез
използване на анотация връща името на полето от изкуствената инстанция на класа
    idColumn.setAccessible(true);
    Object idColumnValue = idColumn.get(userToDelete);

    String queryDelete = String.format("DELETE FROM %s WHERE %s = %s",
        tableName,
        idColumnName,
        idColumnValue);

    return connection.prepareStatement(queryDelete).execute();
}
}

Test Insert a row
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws SQLException, IllegalAccessException {
        MyConnector.createConnection("root", "", "custom-orm");
        Connection connection = MyConnector.getConnection();

        EntityManager<User> userEntityManager = new EntityManager<>(connection);

        User user = new User("pesho", 25, LocalDate.now());
        userEntityManager.persist(user);

        connection.close();
    }
}

```

Test Update a row

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) throws SQLException, IllegalAccessException {  
        MyConnector.createConnection("root", "", "custom-orm");  
        Connection connection = MyConnector.getConnection();  
  
        EntityManager<User> userEntityManager = new EntityManager<>(connection);  
  
        User user = new User("pesho", 25, LocalDate.now());  
        user.setId(2); //user с id 2 my променяме  
        user.setUsername("pesho_new_new"); //променяме името my  
        userEntityManager.persist(user);  
  
        connection.close();  
    }  
}
```

Test Create new table

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) throws SQLException, IllegalAccessException {  
        MyConnector.createConnection("root", "", "custom-orm");  
        Connection connection = MyConnector.getConnection();  
  
        EntityManager<User> userEntityManager = new EntityManager<>(connection);  
  
        User user = new User("pesho", 25, LocalDate.now());  
        userEntityManager.doCreate(User.class);  
        userEntityManager.persist(user);  
  
        connection.close();  
    }  
}
```

Test Alter existing table – add new columns

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) throws SQLException, IllegalAccessException {  
        MyConnector.createConnection("root", "", "custom-orm");  
        Connection connection = MyConnector.getConnection();  
  
        EntityManager<User> userEntityManager = new EntityManager<>(connection);  
  
        User user = new User("pesho", 25, LocalDate.now());  
        userEntityManager.doAlter(User.class);  
        userEntityManager.persist(user); //изпълнява се задължително  
  
        connection.close();  
    }  
}  
  
//Add new field when adding column to the database - we change only in the User class  
@Column(name = "last_logged_in")  
private LocalDate lastLoggedIn;
```

Test Find First

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws SQLException, IllegalAccessException,
NoSuchMethodException, InstantiationException, InvocationTargetException {
        MyConnector.createConnection("root", "", "custom-orm");
        Connection connection = MyConnector.getConnection();

        EntityManager<User> userEntityManager = new EntityManager<>(connection);

        User user = new User("pesho", 25, LocalDate.now());
        User first = userEntityManager.findFirst(User.class, "id = 2");
        System.out.println(first);

        connection.close();
    }
}
```

Test Find

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws SQLException, IllegalAccessException,
NoSuchMethodException, InstantiationException, InvocationTargetException {
        MyConnector.createConnection("root", "", "custom-orm");
        Connection connection = MyConnector.getConnection();

        EntityManager<User> userEntityManager = new EntityManager<>(connection);

        User user = new User("Svilen", 36, LocalDate.now());

        Iterable<User> first = userEntityManager.find(User.class, "id<5");
        Iterable<User> first = userEntityManager.find(User.class, "id<5", );
        System.out.println(first);

        Iterable<User> testDisplayingSpecificColumns = userEntityManager.find(User.class,
"age>27",
            "age", "registration_date");
        System.out.println(testDisplayingSpecificColumns);
[User{id=0, username='null', age=28, registrationDate=2022-02-28, lastLoggedIn=null}, User{id=0,
username='null', age=36, registrationDate=2022-02-23, lastLoggedIn=null}]

        connection.close();
    }
}
```

Test Delete – a specific row from the table

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws SQLException, IllegalAccessException,
NoSuchMethodException, InstantiationException, InvocationTargetException {
        MyConnector.createConnection("root", "", "custom-orm");
        Connection connection = MyConnector.getConnection();

        EntityManager<User> userEntityManager = new EntityManager<>(connection);

        User user = new User("Ala bala", 36, LocalDate.now());

        User userToDelete = userEntityManager.findFirst(User.class, "id=6");
```

```

        System.out.println(userToDelete);
        userEntityManager.delete(userToDelete);

        connection.close();
    }
}

```

3. Hibernate Introduction

3.0. Особености

И при HQL и при JPQL, работим с имената на класовете и с имената на полета на тези класове, вместо с името на таблицата от базата данни и имената на колоните от таблиците от базата данни.

Java типовете стоят в QL заявката!!!

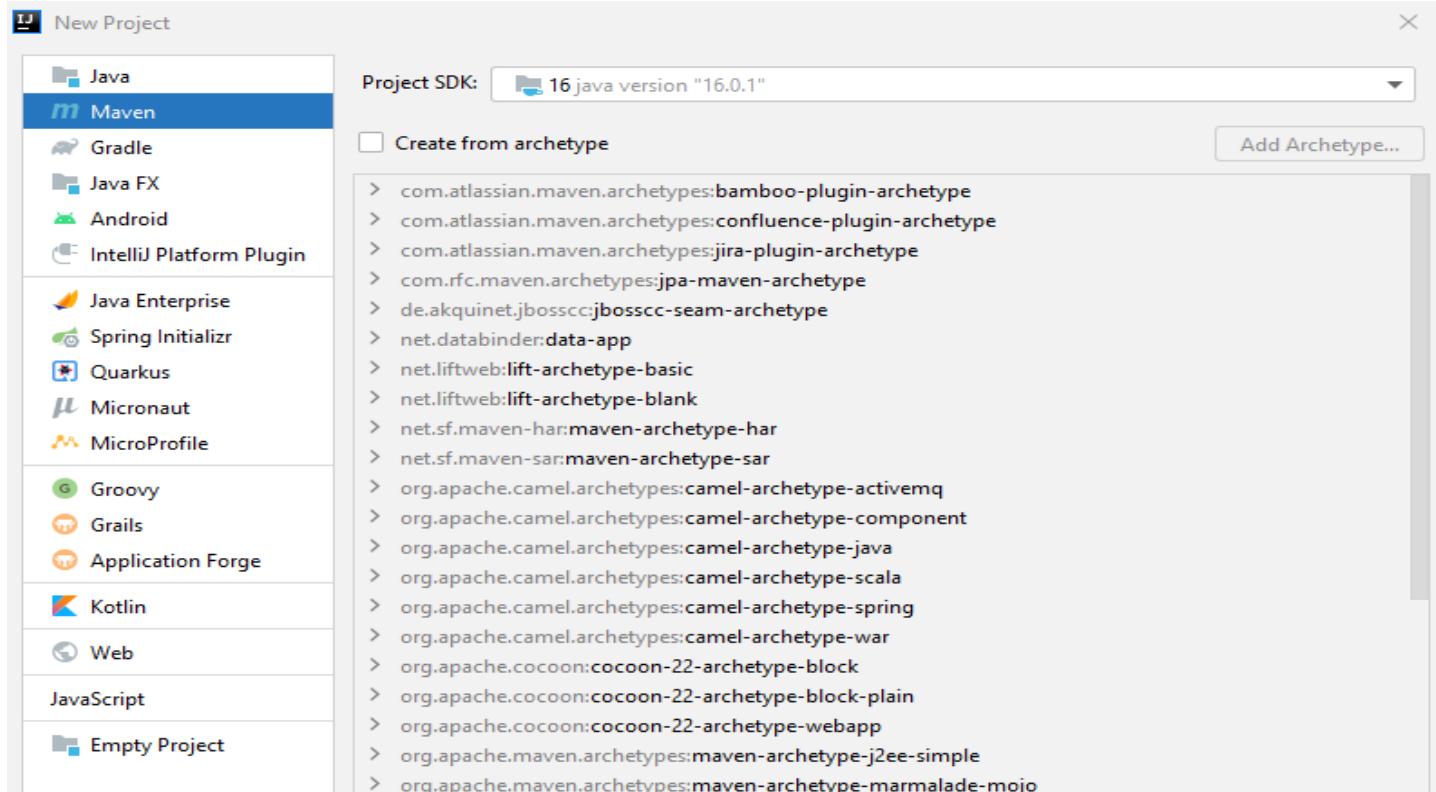
3.1. Maven - Project Management and Comprehension

Maven Overview

- Maven is a built automation tool.
 - Describes how software is built and its dependencies
 - Uses XML files
- Dynamically downloads **Java libraries** and **Maven plug-ins**
 - Projects are configured using a **Project Object Model**, which is stored in a **pom.xml** file

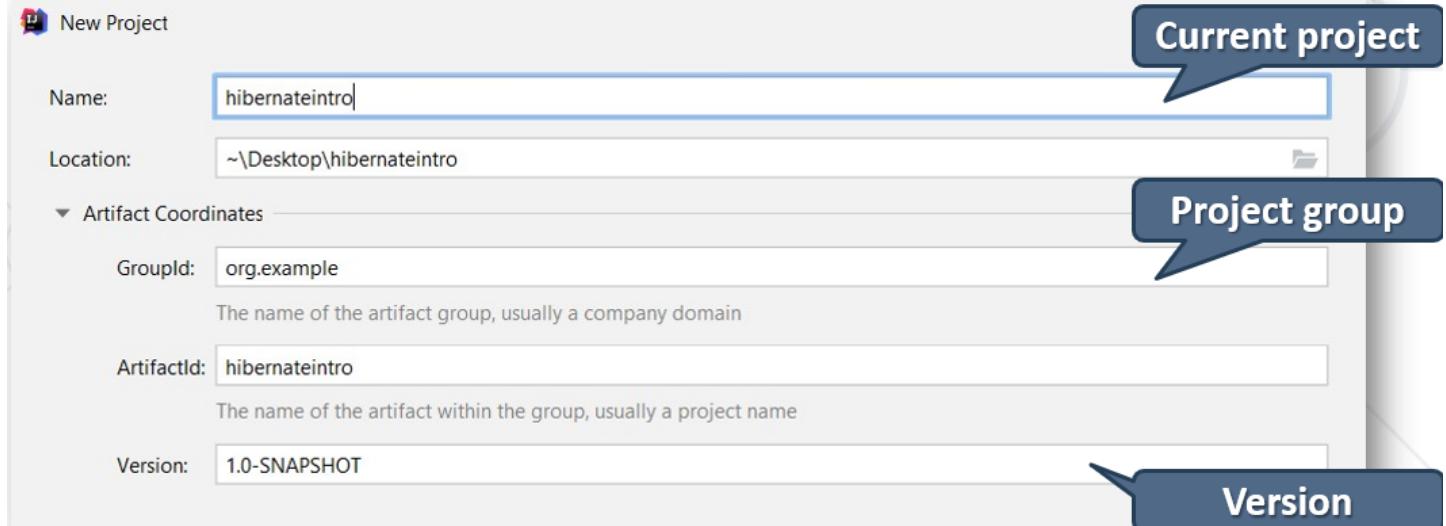
Setup – Creating a Maven Project

- Select "Maven" project from the new project panel:



GroupId – името на организацията, в която ранотим

ArtifactId – ако имаме различни проекти в нашата организация, то името на конкретния проект/библиотека



Maven Configurations

- A **Project Object Model(POM)** is the fundamental unit of work in Maven
- **Configurations** are held in the **pom.xml** file
- When executing a task or goal, Maven looks for the POM file in the current directory

pom.xml файла с екстри

```
<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 http://maven.apache.org/xsd/maven-
4.0.0.xsd">
    <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>

    <groupId>org-example</groupId>
    <artifactId>custom-orm</artifactId>
    <version>1.0-SNAPSHOT</version>
    <packaging>jar</packaging> //ако искаме да deploy-ваме
```

Properties обобщават долуизброените, и ако се наложи да се променя на много места, то можем да направим грешка. А тук само на едно място променяме версията

```
<properties>
    <maven.compiler.source> 14 </maven.compiler.source>
    <maven.compiler.target> 14 </maven.compiler.target>
    <hibernate.version>5.4.30.Final</hibernate.version>
    <mysql.version>8.0.25</mysql.version>
    <jaxb.version>2.2.11</jaxb.version> //три dependencies или повече могат да използват това
</properties>
```

```
<build>
    <plugins>
```

```

<plugin>
    <groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins</groupId>
    <artifactId>maven-compiler-plugin</artifactId>
    <version>3.6.1</version> //слагаме и version number
    <configuration>
        <source>14</source>
        <target>14</target>
        <annotationProcessorPaths> //използване на lombok
            <path>
                <groupId>org.projectlombok</groupId>
                <artifactId>lombok</artifactId>
                <version>1.18.20</version>
            </path>
        </annotationProcessorPaths>
    </configuration>
</plugin>
</plugins>
</build>

```

```

<dependencies>
//това ни добавя hibernate-core
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.hibernate</groupId>
    <artifactId>hibernate-core</artifactId>
    <version>${hibernate.version}</version>
</dependency>

//това ни добавя driver за mysql конектора
<dependency>
    <groupId>mysql</groupId>
    <artifactId>mysql-connector-java</artifactId>
    <version>${msql.version}</version>
</dependency>

```

Как реферираме version от Properties

```

<dependency>
    <groupId>com.sun.xml.bind</groupId>
    <artifactId>jaxb-api</artifactId>
    <version>${jaxb.version}</version>
</dependency>

<dependency>
    <groupId>com.sun.xml.bind</groupId>
    <artifactId>jaxb-core</artifactId>
    <version>${jaxb.version}</version>
</dependency>

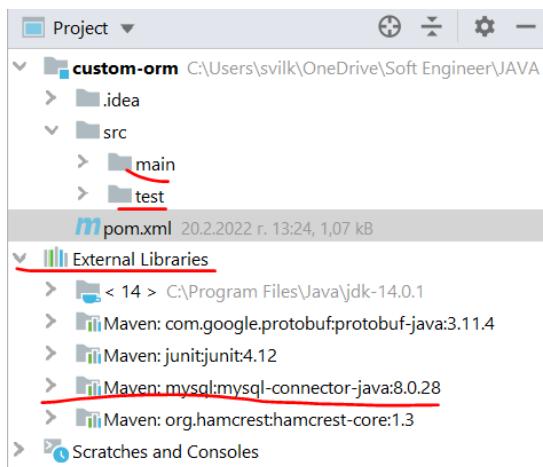
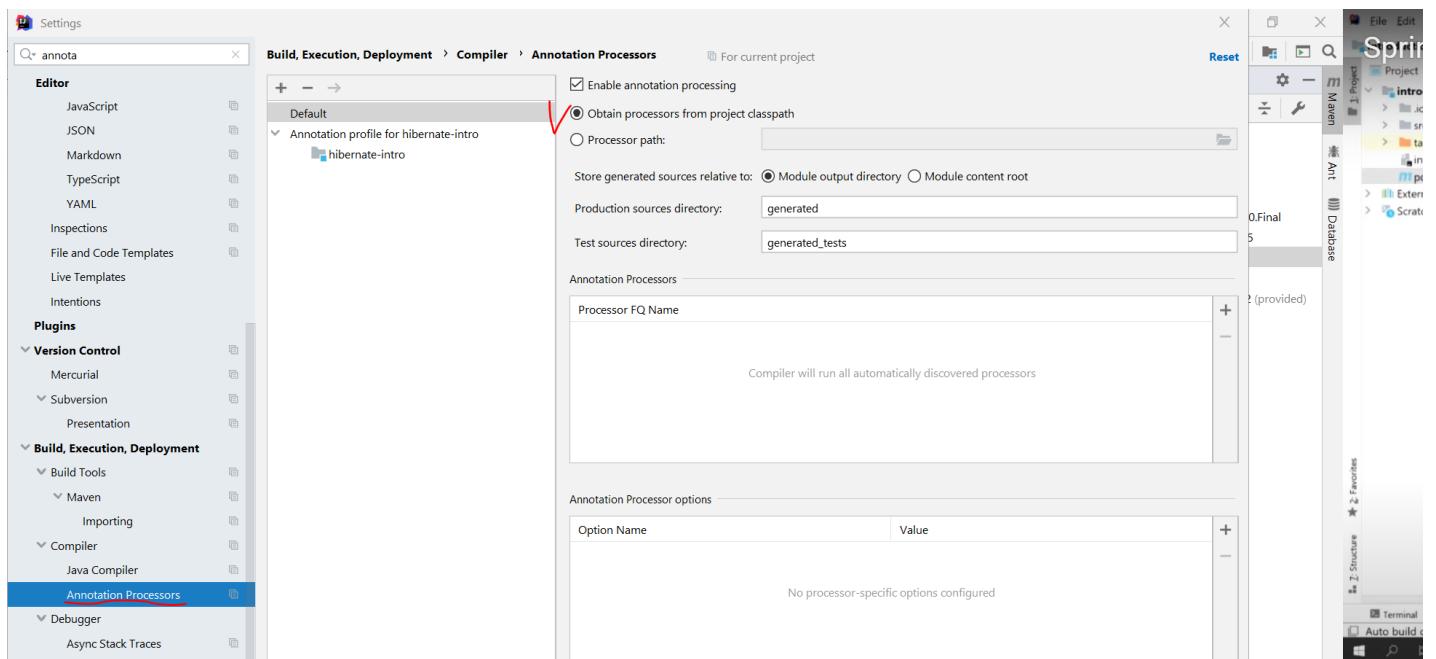
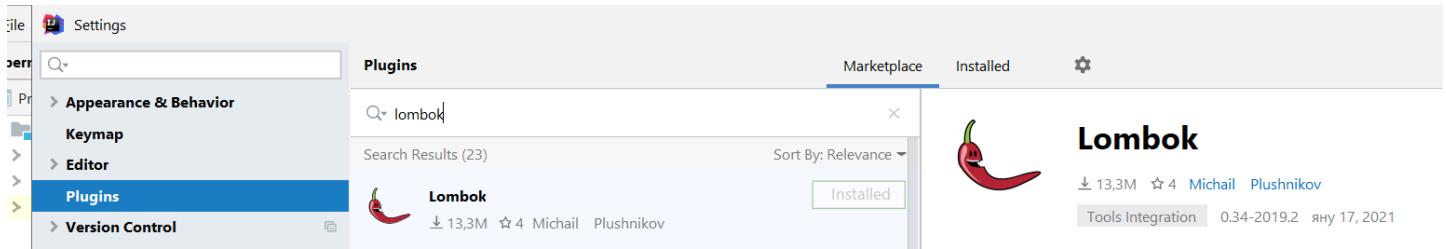
<dependency>
    <groupId>com.sun.xml.bind</groupId>
    <artifactId>jaxb-impl</artifactId>
    <version>${jaxb.version}</version>
</dependency>

```

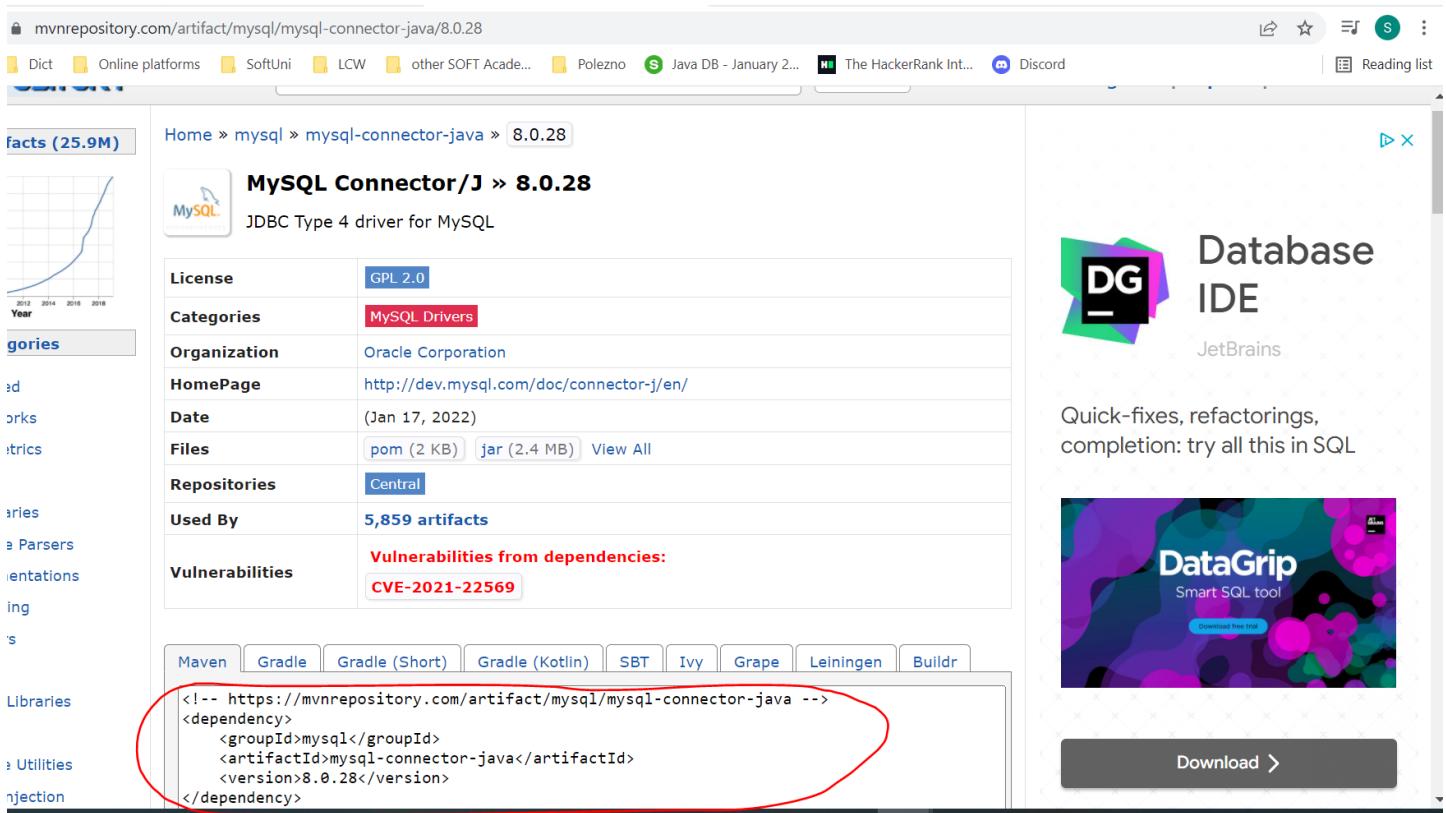
//Използване на lombok

//генерира необходимите getters, setters, hashCode и т.н.

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.projectlombok</groupId>
    <artifactId>lombok</artifactId>
    <version>1.18.12</version>
    <scope>provided</scope>      //няма смисъл да отива в jar файла. Служи само за компилация
</dependency>
```



Можем да заредим dependency и чрез сайта mvnrepository.com/
<https://mvnrepository.com/artifact/mysql/mysql-connector-java>



The screenshot shows the mvnrepository.com website with the URL https://mvnrepository.com/artifact/mysql/mysql-connector-java/8.0.28. The page displays various details about the MySQL Connector/J JDBC Type 4 driver for MySQL, version 8.0.28. It includes sections for License (GPL 2.0), Categories (MySQL Drivers), Organization (Oracle Corporation), HomePage (http://dev.mysql.com/doc/connector-j/en/), Date (Jan 17, 2022), Files (pom (2 KB), jar (2.4 MB), View All), Repositories (Central), Used By (5,859 artifacts), and Vulnerabilities (Vulnerabilities from dependencies: CVE-2021-22569). Below these details, there is a section for Maven dependencies with the following XML code:

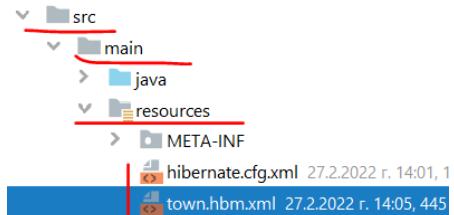
```
<!-- https://mvnrepository.com/artifact/mysql/mysql-connector-java -->
<dependency>
    <groupId>mysql</groupId>
    <artifactId>mysql-connector-java</artifactId>
    <version>8.0.28</version>
</dependency>
```

3.2. Java ORM Approaches

- Different approaches to **Java ORM**:
 - **1) POJO (Plain Old Java Objects Without annotations) + XML mappings**
 - A bit old-fashioned, but very powerful
 - Implemented in the "classical" Hibernate without JPA
 - **2) Annotated Java classes (POJO) mapped to DB tables – имаме кое какво мапва на едно място, пример с класа User от custom-orm**
 - Based on Java annotations and XML
 - Easier to implement and maintain
 - Implemented in **both** Hibernate classical and Hibernate with JPA frameworks
 - Code generation - tools

1) Classical Hibernate XML mappings using POJO (Plain Old Java Objects Without annotations)

student.hbm.xml – create it in src/main/resources



```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE hibernate-mapping PUBLIC //Mapping file
  "-//Hibernate/Hibernate Mapping DTD//EN"
  "http://www.hibernate.org/dtd/hibernate-mapping-3.0.dtd">

//тук мапваме различните класове към базата данни
<hibernate-mapping>
  <class name="entities.Student" table="students"> //Class mapping – име на клас, след това
име на таблица от базата
    <meta attribute="class-description">
      This class contains the student details
    </meta>

    <id name="id" column="id"> //Field mapping – име на поле от класа, след
това име на колона на таблицата от базата

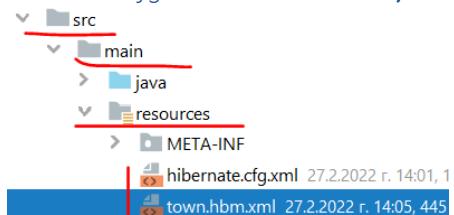
      //показва, че е auto-generator/auto-generated
      <generator class="identity"></generator> //когато няма body в тага, то можем да
използваме съкратен запис както следва:
      <generator class="identity" />
    </id>

    <property name="name" column="first_name" /> //Field mapping – име на поле от класа,
след това име на колона на таблицата от базата

    <property name="registrationDate" column="registration_date" type="timestamp"/> //Field
mapping – име на поле от класа, след това име на колона на таблицата от базата, след това мапинг
типов мапващ от Java към SQL

  </class>
</hibernate-mapping>
```

hibernate.cfg.xml – create it in src/main/resources



```
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='utf-8'?>
<!DOCTYPE hibernate-configuration //Configuration
  PUBLIC "-//Hibernate/Hibernate Configuration DTD//EN"

```

```

"http://www.hibernate.org/dtd/hibernate-configuration-3.0.dtd">

<hibernate-configuration>
    <session-factory>
        <property name="hibernate.dialect">
            org.hibernate.dialect.MySQL8Dialect           //SQL dialect
        </property>

        <property name="hibernate.connection.driver_class">
            com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver                      //driver
        </property>

        <!-- Connection Settings -->
        <property name="hibernate.connection.url">
            jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/school?createDatabaseIfNotExist=true      //connection string
        </property>

        <property name="hibernate.connection.username">
            root                                         //user
        </property>

        <property name="hibernate.connection.password">
            ""                                           //pass
        </property>

        <property name="hbm2ddl.auto">
            update                                       //auto-strategy
        </property>

        <property name="show_sql">true</property>   //за показване на конзолата самата заявка
        <property name="format_sql">true</property>
        <property name="use_sql_comments">true</property>

        <!-- List of XML mapping files -->
        <mapping resource="student.hbm.xml"/>          //mapping files
    </session-factory>
</hibernate-configuration>

```

pom.xml

Native Hibernate e hibernate-core

```

<build>.....
<dependencies>
    <dependency>
        <groupId>org.hibernate</groupId>
        <artifactId>hibernate-core</artifactId>
        <version>5.4.22.Final</version>
    </dependency>

    <dependency>
        <groupId>mysql</groupId>
        <artifactId>mysql-connector-java</artifactId>
        <version>8.0.25</version>
    </dependency>

```

```

</dependencies>

</project>

NativeHibernateMain
import org.hibernate.Session;
import org.hibernate.SessionFactory;
import org.hibernate.cfg.Configuration;

public class NativeHibernateMain {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Configuration cfg = new Configuration();
        cfg.configure();      //в скобите можем да сложим от кой файл искаме да го заредим

        SessionFactory sessionFactory = cfg.buildSessionFactory();

        Session session = sessionFactory.openSession();
        session.beginTransaction();

        Town town = session.get(Town.class, 1);

        System.out.println(town);

        session.getTransaction().commit();
        session.close();
    }
}

```

2) Annotated Java classes (annotated POJO) mapped to DB tables

Entity Class: Student

```

@Entity
@Table(name = "students") //set the class with name Student to be in the database as table
students, подобно на xml mapping файла
public class Student {
    @Id //primary key
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY) //identity
    @Column(name = "id") //column name
    private long id;

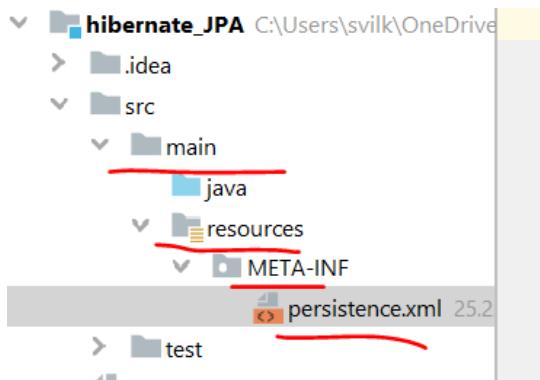
    @Column(name = "name", length = 50) //column name and length
    private String name;

    // Getters and setters //тук си създаваме конструктори/getters/setters ръчно
}

```

persistence.xml – create it in src/main/resources/META-INF

META-INF е стандартно име на папка в Java, в която папка биха стояли конфигурации



```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<persistence xmlns="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/persistence" version="2.0">
    <persistence-unit name="school"> //persistence unit name
        <properties>
            <property name="hibernate.connection.url"
                value="jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/school?createDatabaseIfNotExist=true"/>
            <property name="hibernate.connection.driver_class" value="com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver"/>
            <property name="hibernate.connection.username" value="root"/>
            <property name="hibernate.connection.password" value="" />
            <property name="hibernate.dialect" value="org.hibernate.dialect.MySQL8Dialect"/>

            <property name="hibernate.hbm2ddl.auto" value="update"/>
            <property name="hibernate.hbm2ddl.auto" value="create-drop"/> //изтрий таблицата и я
пресъздай наново с новите/верните/променените колони
            <property name="hibernate.hbm2ddl.auto" value="validate"/> //за валидиране на
миграции на данни

            <property name="hibernate.show_sql" value="true"/>
        </properties>
    </persistence-unit>
</persistence>

```

pom.xml

JPA e javax.persistence-api
<build>.....

```

<dependencies>
    <dependency>
        <groupId>javax.persistence</groupId>
        <artifactId>javax.persistence-api</artifactId>
        <version>2.2</version>
    </dependency>

    <dependency>
        <groupId>mysql</groupId>
        <artifactId>mysql-connector-java</artifactId>
        <version>8.0.25</version>
    </dependency>
</dependencies>
</project>

```

```

JpaHibernateMain
import javax.persistence.EntityManager;
import javax.persistence.EntityManagerFactory;
import javax.persistence.Persistence;

public class JpaHibernateMain {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        EntityManagerFactory emf = Persistence.createEntityManagerFactory("soft_uni");
        EntityManager entityManager = emf.createEntityManager();

        entityManager.getTransaction().begin();
        Town town = entityManager.find(Town.class, 1);

        System.out.println(town);

        entityManager.getTransaction().commit();
        entityManager.close();
    }
}

```

3.3. Hibernate Classical Framework (before JPA) - Classical Hibernate XML mappings using POJO Hibernate Framework

- Hibernate is a Java ORM framework
 - Mapping an object-oriented model to a relational database
 - It is implemented by the configuration of an **XML file** or by using **Java Annotations**
 - Maintain the database schema

Използване на Lombok

```

package demos.hibernate.model;

import lombok.Data;
import java.util.Date;

7 @Data
8 @ Data (lombok)

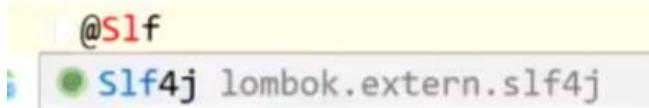
@Data //пишем/избираме @Data анотация и не се налага да пишем след това
getters, setters, etc за всеки елемент/поле/метод на класа – яко 😊
Но самите полета на класа не са анотирани в смисъл анотирани към базата данни, както е в
следващата точка 3.4.
@NoArgsConstructor //празен конструктор да има
@RequiredArgsConstructor
@AllArgsConstructor
public class Student {
    private int id;

    @NonNull //нправи полето name като required argument на конструктора
    private String name;

    private Date registrationDate = new Date();
}

```

logger на Lombok - @Slf4j



```
@Override  
public void run(String... args) throws Exception {  
    SAMPLE_USERS.forEach(user -> this.userService.addUser(user));  
    log.info("Created users: {}", userService.getUsers());  
}
```

Exclude - If present, do not include this field in the generated toString.

```
@OneToMany(mappedBy = "author")  
@ToString.Exclude  
private Collection<Post> author = new ArrayList<Post>();
```

Hibernate Configuration

pom.xml

//това ни добавя hibernate-core

```
<dependency>  
    <groupId>org.hibernate</groupId>  
    <artifactId>hibernate-core</artifactId>  
    <version>5.4.30.Final</version>  
</dependency>
```

//това ни добавя driver за mysql конектора

```
<dependency>  
    <groupId>mysql</groupId>  
    <artifactId>mysql-connector-java</artifactId>  
    <version>8.0.25</version>  
</dependency>
```

hibernate.cfg.xml – create it in src/main/resources

```
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='utf-8'?>  
<!DOCTYPE hibernate-configuration //Configuration  
    PUBLIC "-//Hibernate/Hibernate Configuration DTD//EN"  
    "http://www.hibernate.org/dtd/hibernate-configuration-3.0.dtd">  
  
<hibernate-configuration>  
    <session-factory>  
        <property name="hibernate.dialect">  
            org.hibernate.dialect.MySQL8Dialect //SQL dialect  
        </property>
```

```

<property name="hibernate.connection.driver_class">
    com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver //driver
</property>

<!-- Connection Settings -->
<property name="hibernate.connection.url">
    jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/school?createDatabaseIfNotExist=true //connection string
</property>

<property name="hibernate.connection.username">
    root //user
</property>

<property name="hibernate.connection.password">
    "" //pass
</property>

<property name="hbm2ddl.auto">
    update //auto-strategy
</property>

<property name="show_sql">true</property> //за показване на конзолата самата заявка
<property name="format_sql">true</property>
<property name="use_sql_comments">true</property>

<!-- List of XML mapping files -->
<mapping resource="student.hbm.xml"/> //mapping files
</session-factory>
</hibernate-configuration>

```

student.hbm.xml – create it in src/main/resources

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE hibernate-mapping PUBLIC //Mapping file
    "-//Hibernate/Hibernate Mapping DTD//EN"
    "http://www.hibernate.org/dtd/hibernate-mapping-3.0.dtd">

//тук мапваме различните класове към базата данни
<hibernate-mapping>
    <class name="entities.Student" table="students"> //Class mapping – име на клас, след това
име на таблица от базата
        <meta attribute="class-description">
            This class contains the student details
        </meta>

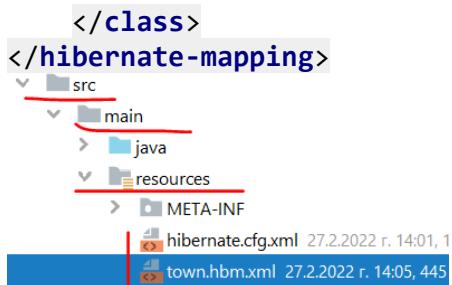
        <id name="id" column="id"> //Field mapping – име на поле от класа, след
това име на колона на таблицата от базата

            //показва, че е auto-generator/auto-generated
            <generator class="identity"></generator> //когато няма body в тага, то можем да
исползваме съкратен запис както следва:
            <generator class="identity" />
        </id>

```

```
<property name="name" column="first_name" /> //Field mapping – име на поле от класа,  
след това име на колона на таблицата от базата
```

```
<property name="registrationDate" column="registration_date" type="timestamp"/> //Field  
mapping – име на поле от класа, след това име на колона на таблицата от базата
```



Hibernate Sessions

```
import org.hibernate.Session;  
import org.hibernate.SessionFactory;  
import org.hibernate.cfg.Configuration;  
  
public class HibernateDemoWithXMLNoAnnotationsMain {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Configuration cfg = new Configuration(); //Service registry  
        cfg.configure(); //В скобите можем да сложим от кой файл искаме да го заредим  
  
        SessionFactory sessionFactory = cfg.buildSessionFactory();  
  
        Session session = sessionFactory.openSession(); //session  
        session.beginTransaction();  
  
        // Your Code Here  
        session.getTransaction().commit(); //transaction commit  
        session.close();  
    }  
}
```

Hibernate Save Data

Има няколко начина – чрез `persist` или `merge` (част от JPA),
или чрез строго специфичните за Hibernate неизискуеми от JPA методи `save` и `update` и `saveOrUpdate`

Пример 1:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    //...  
    session.beginTransaction();  
  
    Student example = new Student();  
    session.save(example); //Save object  
  
    session.getTransaction().commit();
```

```
        session.close();
    }
```

Пример 2

```
import org.hibernate.FlushMode;
import org.hibernate.Session;
import org.hibernate.SessionFactory;
import org.hibernate.cfg.Configuration;

public class HibernateDemoWithXMLNoAnnotationsMain {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Configuration config = new Configuration(); //Service registry
//        config.configure("src/java/hibernate.cfg.xml"); //В скобите можем да сложим от кой
файл искаме да го заредим
        config.configure(); //В скобите можем да сложим от кой файл искаме да го заредим

        //try with resources / try-with-resources
        try (SessionFactory sessionFactory = config.buildSessionFactory();
             Session session = sessionFactory.openSession()) {

            Student student = new Student("Ivan Petrov");
            try {
                session.save(student);
//                session.persist(student);
//                session.detach(student);
            } catch (Exception e) {
                if (session.getTransaction() != null) {
                    session.getTransaction().rollback();
                }
                throw e;
            }

            session.beginTransaction();
            session.setHibernateFlushMode(FlushMode.MANUAL);
            session.getTransaction().commit(); //transaction commit
            session.close();
        }
    }
}
```

Hibernate Retrieve Data by Get

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
...
    Student student = session.get(Student.class, 1L); //Get object
    session.close();
}
```

Hibernate Retrieve Data by Query

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    // ...
    session.beginTransaction();

    List<Student> studentList =
        session.createQuery("FROM Student ", Student.class).list();

    for (Student student : studentList) {
        System.out.println(student.getId());
    }

    session.getTransaction().commit();
    session.close();
}
```

Hibernate Querying Language – HQL

Използваме имената на класовете и на техните полета вместо таблицата в базата данни с нейните имена колони

SELECT

"**FROM Student**"

SELECT + WHERE

"**FROM Student WHERE name = 'John'**"

SELECT + JOIN

"**FROM Student AS s**
JOIN s.major AS major"

Hibernate Retrieve Data by Criteria

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    //...
    session.beginTransaction();
    CriteriaBuilder builder = session.getCriteriaBuilder(); //by CriteriaBuilder it is type-safe
    CriteriaQuery criteria = builder.createQuery();
    Root<Student> r = criteria.from(Student.class);
    criteria.select(r).where(builder.like(r.get("name"), "P%"));

    List<Student> studentList = session.createQuery(criteria).getResultList(); //Get list of
    objects by criteria

    for (Student student : studentList) {
        System.out.println(student.getName());
    }

    session.getTransaction().commit();
    session.close();
}
```

3.4. JPA framework – Annotated Java classes (annotated POJO) mapped to DB tables

About JPA – все едно огромно количество interface да се поддържат

- What is **Java Persistence API (JPA)**? – спецификация в Java казваща какво трябва да има един ORM, за да се класифицира като Java ORM
 - Database persistence technology for Java (**official standard**) – specific requirements/interfaces must be implemented so that we call it ORM engine acc. to Java official standard
 - Object-relational mapping (ORM) technology
 - Operates with POJO entities with annotations or XML mappings
 - Implemented by many **ORM engines**: Hibernate, EclipseLink, etc.
- JPA maps Java classes to database tables
 - Maps relationships between tables as associations between classes
- Provides **CRUD** functionality and queries
 - Create, read, update, delete + queries

Entities in JPA

- A JPA entity is just a POJO class
 - Abstract or concrete **top level** Java class
 - Non-final fields/properties, **no-arguments constructor** (задължително да има празен конструктор)
 - No required interfaces
 - Direct field or property-based access
- Getter/setter can contain logic (e.g., validation)

Entity Class: Student

```
@Entity
@Table(name = "students") //set the class with name Student to be in the database as table
students, подобно на xml mapping файла
public class Student {
    @Id //primary key
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY) //identity
    @Column(name = "id") //column name
    private long id;

    @Column(name = "name", length = 50) //column name and length
    private String name;

    // Getters and setters //тук си създаваме конструектори/getters/setters ръчно
}
```

Entity Class: Employee

```
import javax.persistence.*;
import java.math.BigDecimal;
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
```

```
import java.util.Set;

//прави впечатление, че няма анотация на private полетата, и само на getters има, а на setters
//няма, и пак работи
@Entity
@Table(name = "employees")
public class Employee {
    private Integer id;
    private String firstName;
    private String lastName;
    private String middleName;
    private String jobTitle;
    private Department department;
    private Employee manager;
    private LocalDateTime hireDate;
    private BigDecimal salary;
    private Address address;
    private Set<Project> projects;

    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    @Column(name = "employee_id")
    public Integer getId() {
        return id;
    }

    public void setId(Integer id) {
        this.id = id;
    }

    @Column(name = "first_name")
    public String getFirstName() {
        return firstName;
    }

    public void setFirstName(String firstName) {
        this.firstName = firstName;
    }

    @Column(name = "last_name")
    public String getLastName() {
        return lastName;
    }

    public void setLastName(String lastName) {
        this.lastName = lastName;
    }

    @Column(name = "middle_name")
    public String getMiddleName() {
        return middleName;
    }

    public void setMiddleName(String middleName) {
        this.middleName = middleName;
    }
}
```

```

@Column(name = "job_title")
public String getJobTitle() {
    return jobTitle;
}

public void setJobTitle(String jobTitle) {
    this.jobTitle = jobTitle;
}

```

Entity Class: Student – вариант с lombok

```

package demos.hibernate.model;

import lombok.Data;

import java.util.Date;

7     @Data
8 @Data (lombok)
@Data           //пишем/избираме @Data анотация и не се налага да пишем след това
getters, setters, etc за всеки елемент/поле/метод на класа – яко ☺
Но самите полета на класа не са анотирани в смисъл анотирани към базата данни, както е в
следващата точка 3.4.
@NoArgsConstructor           //празен конструктор да има
@RequiredArgsConstructor
@AllArgsConstructor

@Entity
@Table(name = "students")
public class Student {
    @Id //primary key
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY) //identity
    @Column(name = "id") //column name
    private int id;

    @Column(name = "name", length = 50) //column name and length
    private String name;

    @Column(name = "birth_date")
    @Temporal(TemporalType.TIMESTAMP)
    private Date birthDate = new Date();

//тук благодарение на Lombok, са ни генериирани конструектори/getters/setters автоматично
}

```

Annotations

- **@Entity** - Declares the class as an entity or a table
- **@Table** - Declares table name
- **@Basic** - Specifies non-constraint fields explicitly
- **@Transient** - Specifies the property that is not persistent, i.e., the value is never stored in the database – **да не се добавя в базата данни**

За Id полето

- **@Id** - Specifies the property, use for identity (primary key of a table) of the class
 - **@GeneratedValue** - specifies how the identity attribute can be initialized
 - Automatic, manual, or value taken from a sequence table
- **@Column** - Specifies the column attribute for the persistence property – **ако няма да го достъпваме/оказваме, то можем да пропуснем @Column анотацията. Но за да е видимо в базата данни, му слагаме все пак тази анотация**

JPA Configuration in Maven, in the pom.xml файла

```
jaxb:persistence-api  
<dependency>  
    <groupId>javax.persistence</groupId>  
    <artifactId>javax.persistence-api</artifactId>  
    <version>2.2</version>  
</dependency>
```

hibernate-core

 **Hibernate Core Relocation » 5.6.5.Final**
Hibernate's core ORM functionality

License	LGPL 2.1
Categories	Object/Relational Mapping
Organization	Hibernate.org
HomePage	https://hibernate.org/orm
Date	(Jan 25, 2022)
Files	pom (5 KB) jar (7.1 MB) View All
Repositories	Central OneBusAway Pub
Used By	3,625 artifacts

Note: There is a new version for this artifact

New Version	6.0.0.CR1
-------------	---------------------------

Maven Gradle Gradle (Short) Gradle (Kotlin) SBT Ivy Grape Leiningen Buildr

```
<!-- https://mvnrepository.com/artifact/org.hibernate/hibernate-core -->  
<dependency>  
    <groupId>org.hibernate</groupId>  
    <artifactId>hibernate-core</artifactId>  
    <version>5.6.5.Final</version>  
</dependency>  
  
<dependency>  
    <groupId>org.hibernate</groupId>  
    <artifactId>hibernate-core</artifactId>  
    <version>5.4.30.Final</version>  
</dependency>
```

MVNREPOSITORY

Indexed Artifacts (25.9M)

Popular Categories

- Aspect Oriented
- Actor Frameworks
- Application Metrics
- Build Tools
- Bytecode Libraries
- Command Line Parsers
- Cache Implementations
- Cloud Computing
- Code Analyzers
- Kyc Spring Data - φe

MySQL Connector/J

JDBC Type 4 driver for MySQL

License	GPL 2.0
Categories	MySQL Drivers
Tags	mysql database connector driver
Used By	5,866 artifacts

Central (87)	Jahia (1)	Redhat GA (5)	Redhat EA (2)	ICM (9)	EBIPublic (8)
Version	Vulnerabilities	Repository	Usages	Date	
8.0.28		Central	90	Jan, 2022	
8.0.27		Central	186	Oct, 2021	
8.0.26		Central	179	Jul, 2021	

Java DB - January 2022 | Discord | maven - Google Search

mvnrepository.com/artifact/mysql/mysql-connector-java/8.0.25

MVNREPOSITORY

Indexed Artifacts (25.9M)

Popular Categories

- Aspect Oriented
- Actor Frameworks
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- Cloud Computing
- Code Analyzers
- Collections
- Configuration Libraries
- Core Utilities
- Date and Time Utilities
- Dependency Injection
- Embedded SQL Databases
- HTML Parsers
- HTTP Clients
- I/O Utilities

MySQL Connector/J > 8.0.25

JDBC Type 4 driver for MySQL

License	GPL 2.0
Categories	MySQL Drivers
Organization	Oracle Corporation
HomePage	http://dev.mysql.com/doc/connector-j/en/
Date	(May 10, 2021)
Files	jar (2.3 MB) View All
Repositories	Central
Used By	5,866 artifacts
Vulnerabilities	Vulnerabilities from dependencies: CVE-2021-22569

Note: There is a new version for this artifact

New Version	8.0.28
-------------	--------

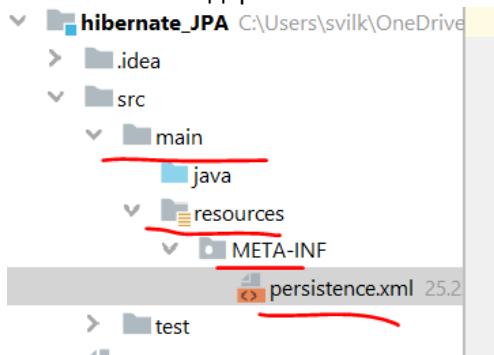
Maven Gradle Gradle (Short) Gradle (Kotlin) SBT Ivy Gape Leiningen B

```
<!-- https://mvnrepository.com/artifact/mysql/mysql-connector-java -->
<dependency>
    <groupId>mysql</groupId>
    <artifactId>mysql-connector-java</artifactId>
    <version>8.0.25</version>
</dependency>
```

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>mysql</groupId>
    <artifactId>mysql-connector-java</artifactId>
    <version>8.0.25</version>
</dependency>
```

persistence.xml – create it in src/main/resources/META-INF

META-INF е стандартно име на папка в Java, в която папка биха стояли конфигурации



```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<persistence xmlns="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/persistence" version="2.0">
    <persistence-unit name="school"> //persistence unit name
        <properties>
            <property name="hibernate.connection.url"
                value="jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/school?createDatabaseIfNotExist=true"/>
            <property name="hibernate.connection.driver_class" value="com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver"/>
            <property name="hibernate.connection.username" value="root"/>
            <property name="hibernate.connection.password" value="" />
            <property name="hibernate.dialect" value="org.hibernate.dialect.MySQL8Dialect"/>

            <property name="hibernate.hbm2ddl.auto" value="update"/>
            <property name="hibernate.hbm2ddl.auto" value="create-drop"/> //изтрив табличата и я
пресъздай наново с новите/верните/променените колони
            <property name="hibernate.hbm2ddl.auto" value="validate"/> //за валидиране на
миграции на данни

            <property name="hibernate.show_sql" value="true"/>
        </properties>
    </persistence-unit>
</persistence>
```

JPA Save Objects

```
import entities.Student;
import javax.persistence.EntityManager;
import javax.persistence.EntityManagerFactory;
import javax.persistence.Persistence;

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        EntityManagerFactory emf = Persistence.createEntityManagerFactory("school");
        //persistence unit name e school

        EntityManager em = emf.createEntityManager();
        em.getTransaction().begin();

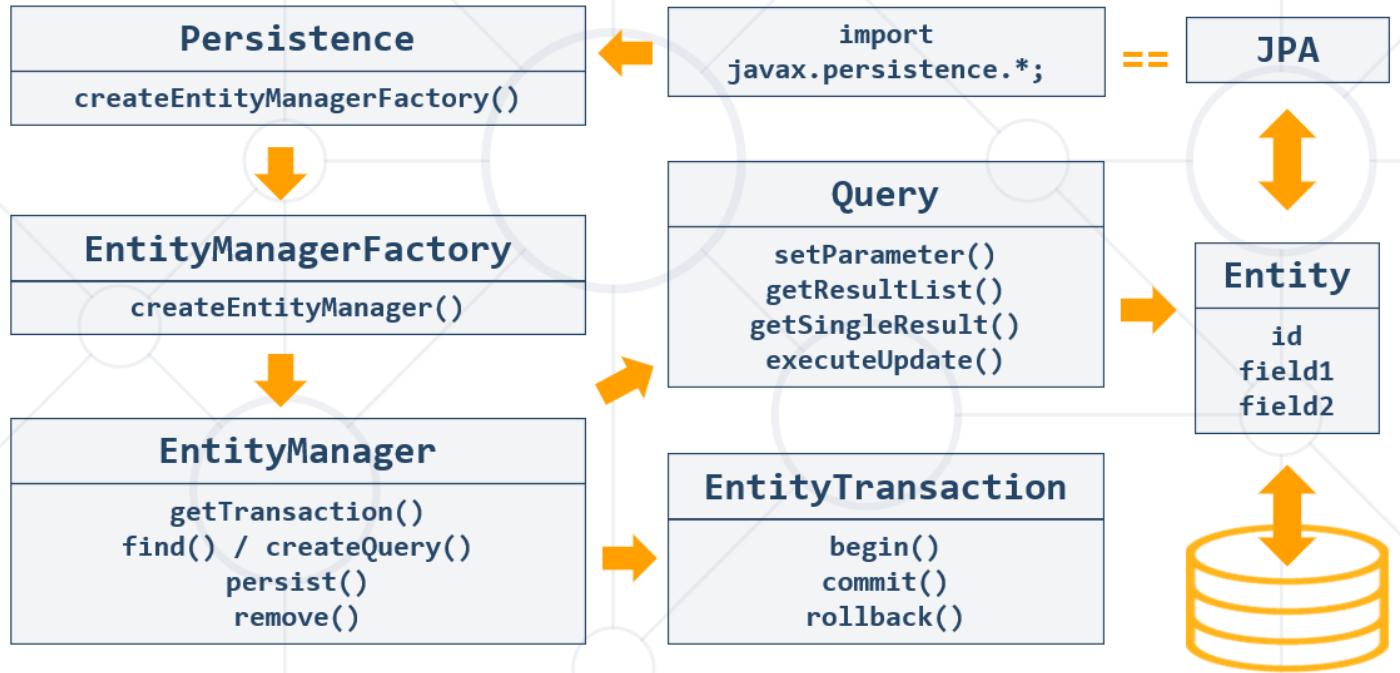
        Student student = new Student("Teo");
        em.persist(student);
```

```

        em.getTransaction().commit();
        em.close();
    }
}

```

JPA schema – Java Persistence API



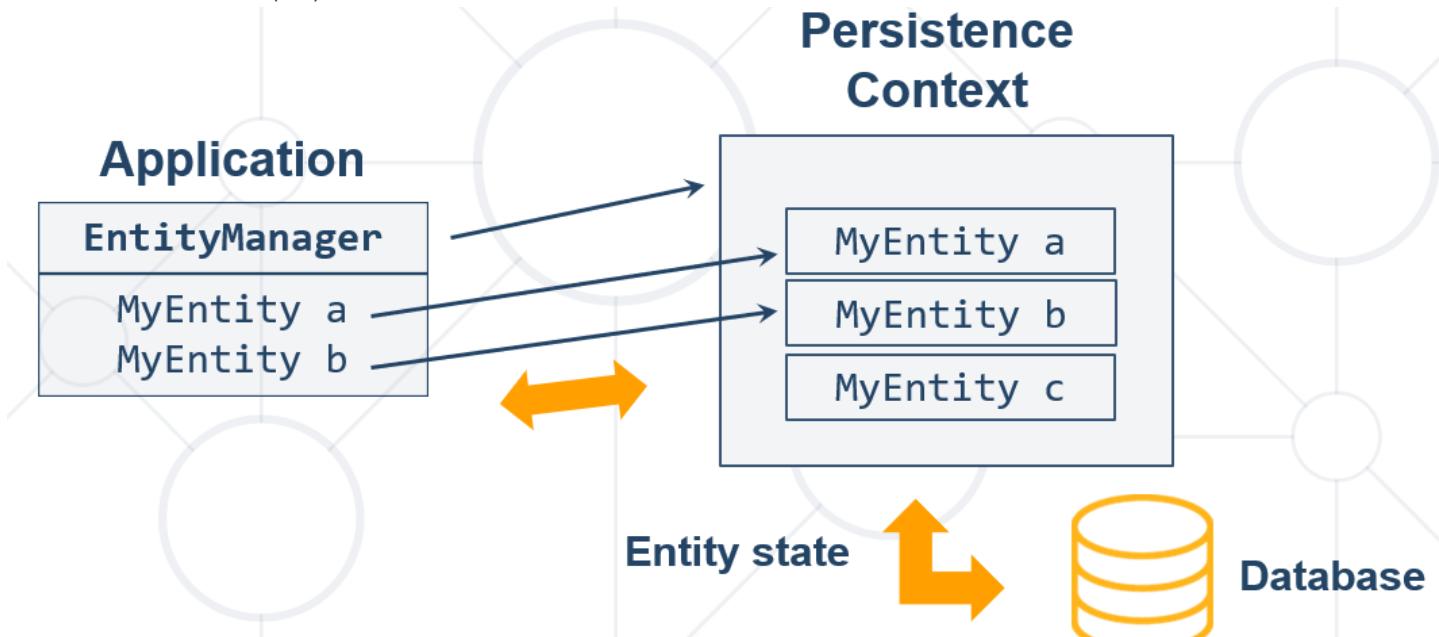
Java Persistence Query Language = JPQL

```

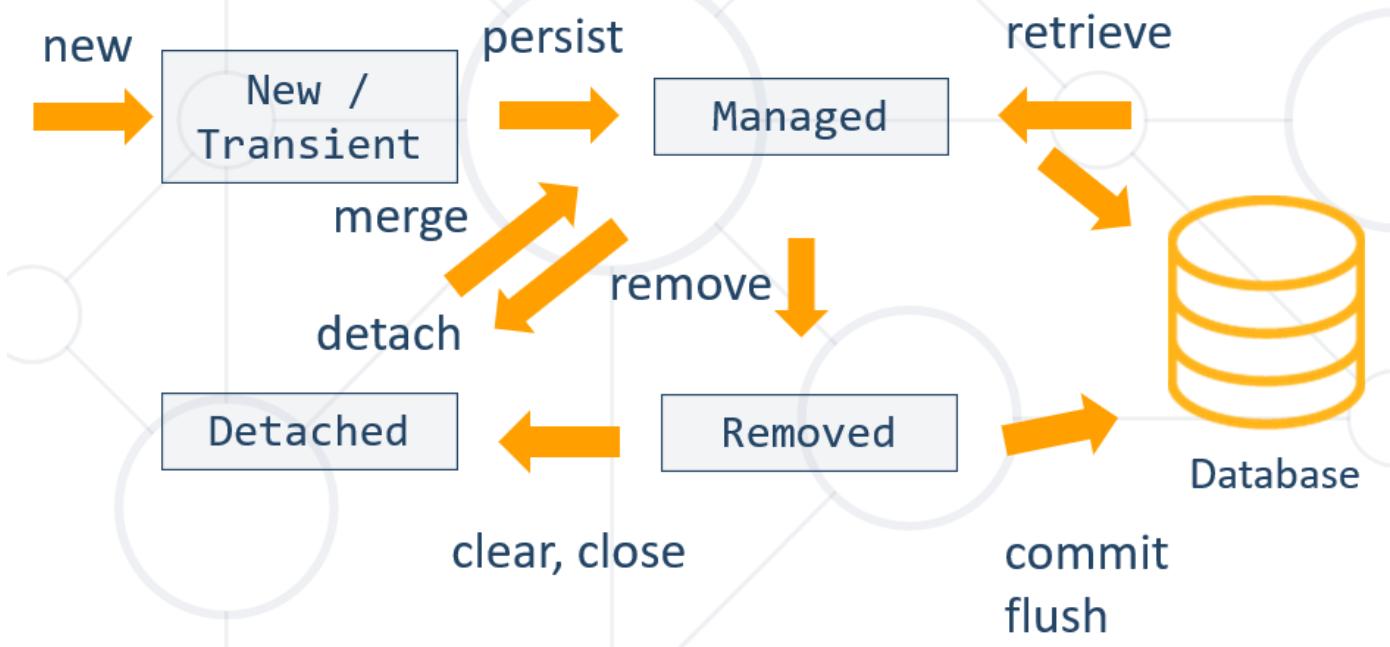
Query query1 = entitymanager.createQuery("Select MAX(e.salary) from Employee e");
Query query = entitymanager.createQuery( "Select e " + "from Employee e " + "where e.salary " +
"Between 30000 and 40000" );

```

Persistence Context (PC) and Entities



Entity Object Life Cycle



JPA Write Data Methods

Имената на елементите на анотациите са имената на променливите в базата данни!!!

- **persist()** – persists given entity object into the DB (SQL INSERT)
- **remove()** – deletes given entity into the DB (SQL DELETE by primary key)
- **refresh()** – reloads given entity from the DB (SQL SELECT by primary key)
- **detach()** – removes the object from the persistence context(PC)
- **merge()** – synchronize the state of detached entity with the PC

- **contains()** - determine if given entity is managed by the PC
- **flush()** – writes the changes from PC (Persistence context) in the database

JPA Read Data Methods

- **find()** - execute a simple Select query by primary key – one item result only

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    EntityManagerFactory emf = Persistence.createEntityManagerFactory("school");

    EntityManager em = emf.createEntityManager();
    em.getTransaction().begin();
    em.find(Student.class, 1) //Get object
    em.getTransaction().commit();
}
```

JPA Delete Objects

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    EntityManagerFactory emf = Persistence.createEntityManagerFactory("school");
    EntityManager em = emf.createEntityManager();
    em.getTransaction().begin();

    Student student = em.find(Student.class, 1);
    em.remove(student); //remove object
    em.getTransaction().commit();
    em.close();
}
```

JPA Merge Objects

- Merges the state of **detached** entity into a **managed copy** of the detached entity. – ако сме изтрили(не изтири, а детачнали !!!) дадено entity (инстанция на клас Student примерно), то изтритият обект стои в паметта и можем да го върнем в използване с команда **merge**
 - Returned entity has a different Java identity than the detached one
- May invoke SQL SELECT

```
public Student storeUpdatedStudent(Student student) {
    return entityManager.merge(student);
}
```

JPA Retrieve Data by Criteria – more than one result

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    EntityManagerFactory emf = Persistence.createEntityManagerFactory("school");
    EntityManager em = emf.createEntityManager();
    em.getTransaction().begin();

    CriteriaBuilder builder = em.getCriteriaBuilder(); //by CriteriaBuilder it is type-safe
    CriteriaQuery criteria = builder.createQuery();
    Root<Student> r = criteria.from(Student.class);
    criteria.select(r).where(builder.like(r.get("name"), "P%"));
```

```

List<Student> studentList = em.createQuery(criteria).getResultList();      //Get list of
objects by criteria

for (Student student : studentList) {
    System.out.println(student.getName());
}

session.getTransaction().commit();
session.close();
}

```

Без да е type-safe вариантът

Навсякъде използваме име на клас, а не име на таблица

```
Query from_town = entityManager.createQuery("SELECT t FROM Town t", Town.class);
```

```
List<Town> resultList = from_town.getResultList();
```

```

for (Town town : resultList) {
    System.out.println(town);
}

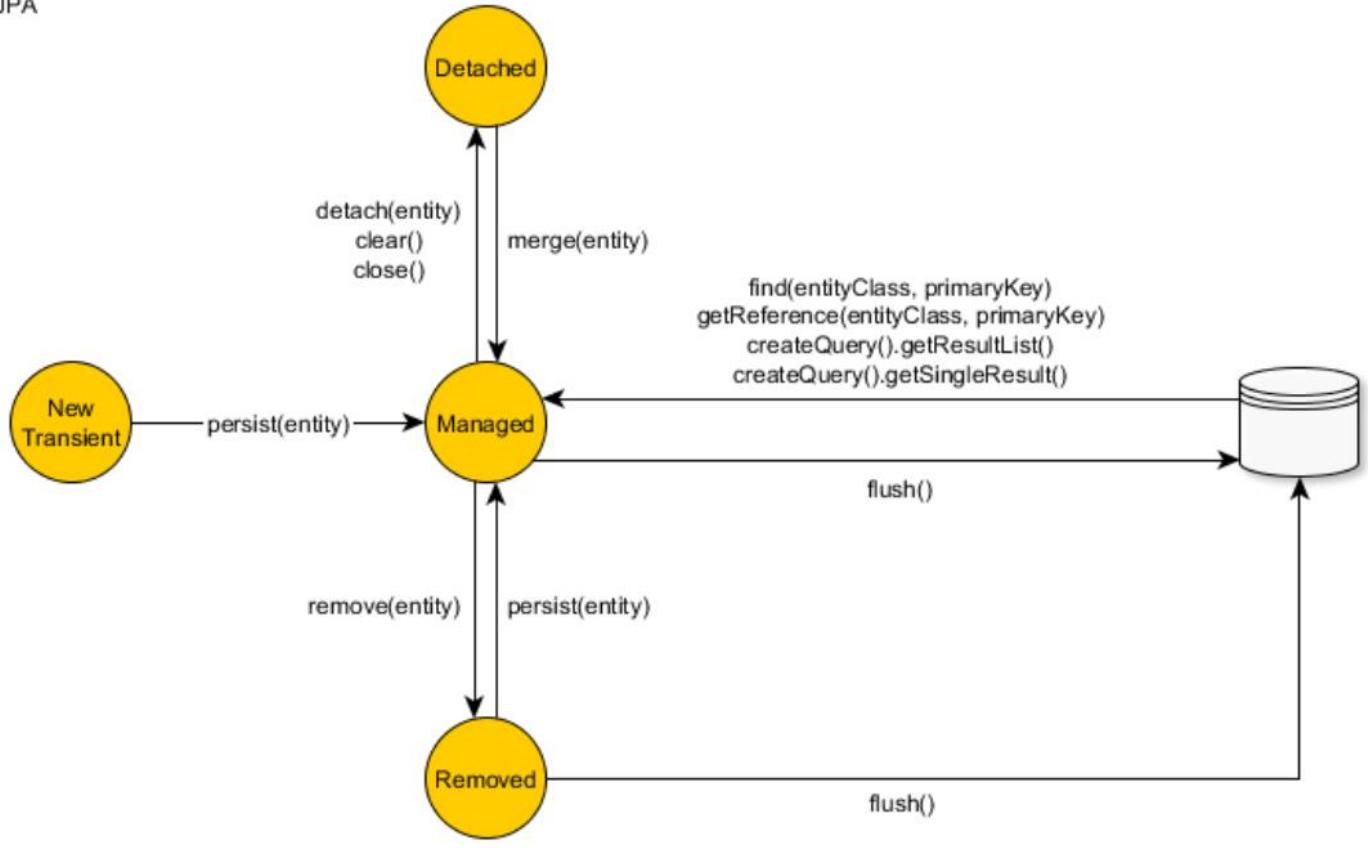
```

3.5. Transaction Log and BackUp

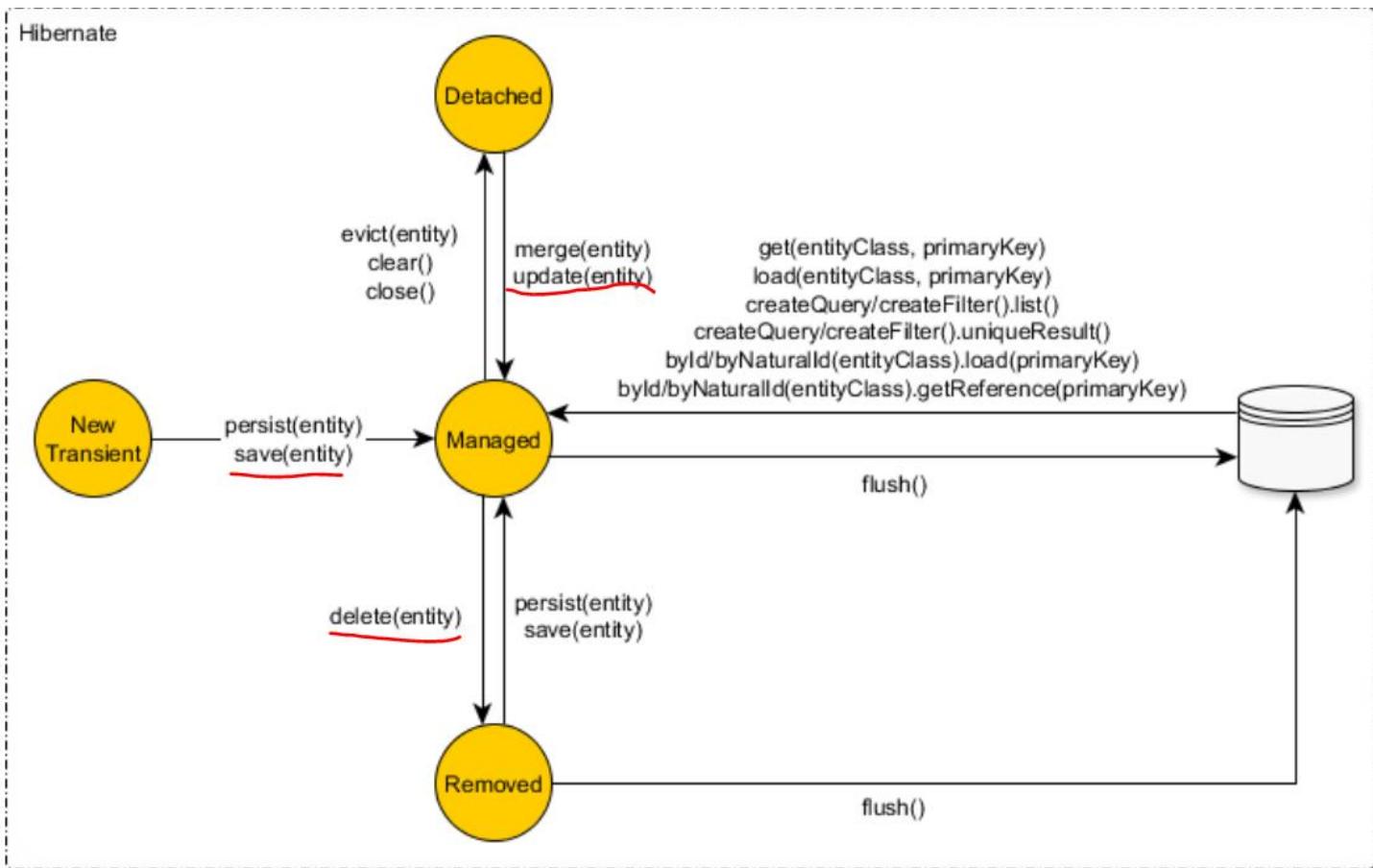
<https://liquibase.org/>

3.6. Differences between Hibernate without JPA (Hibernate existed before JPA) and only JPA

<https://vladmirhalcea.com/jpa-persist-merge-hibernate-save-update-saveorupdate/>



The Hibernate Session implements all the JPA EntityManager methods and provides some additional entity state transition methods like save, saveOrUpdate and update.



JPA предоставя interfaces, а Hibernate предоставя implementation.

Interface Session (hibernate) extends interface EntityManager(от JPA)

interface Session **extends** EntityManager

Каквото има в JPA, може да се ползва и от hibernate. Но за да използваме вида mapping (xml или annotations), то трябва да използваме само единият от двата варианта.

За повече универсалност, (да може да се ползва и от други системи), то е добре да използваме Hibernate винаги с JPA методите / само с JPA методите, без собствените методи на Hibernate.

Можем ако сме на Hibernate with JPA да го извадим/преобръзваме само на Hibernate и да си ползваме оригиналните методи на Hibernate, които не са част от JPA изискуемата спецификация.

<https://www.netsurfingzone.com/hibernate/get-session-from-entitymanager-in-spring-boot/>

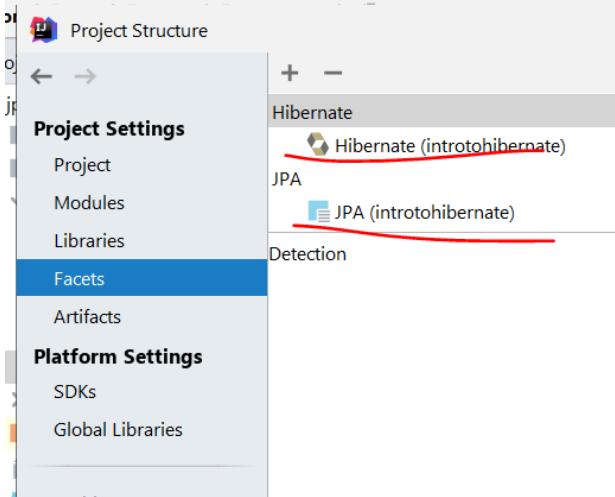
Consider a scenario, we have Spring Boot Application and we need session object to perform some specific operation. In order to access Hibernate APIs(for example Session methods) from JPA, we need a session object from EntityManager. In this post, we will see How To get Hibernate Session From EntityManager in Spring Boot with Example.

```

public static void main(String[] args) {
    EntityManagerFactory emf = Persistence.createEntityManagerFactory("school");
    EntityManager em = emf.createEntityManager();
    Session unwrap = em.unwrap(Session.class);
  
```

```
Session session = (Session) em.getDelegate();
```

Когато в един проект сме имплементирали и Hibernate и JPA Hibernate

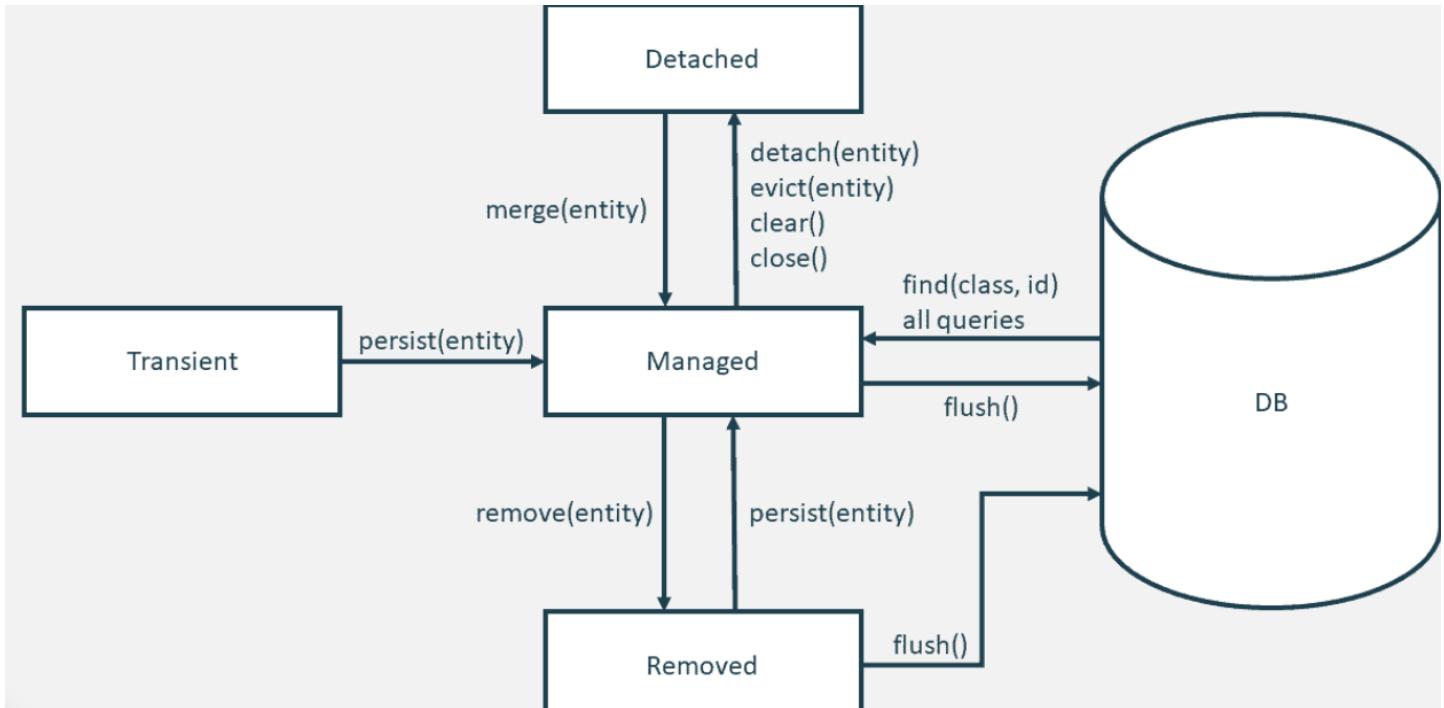


3.7. JPA's 4 Lifecycle States

https://thorben-janssen.com/entity-lifecycle-model/?fbclid=IwAR3s6VaYrscygTxriYJwhA13Mw_4HFQvh20M7zKWhXSsnM9VK9NQklqCbgw

The lifecycle model consists of the 4 states –

transient,
managed,
removed,
and detached.



Transient

The lifecycle state of a newly instantiated entity object is called transient. The entity hasn't been persisted yet, so it doesn't represent any database record.

Your persistence context doesn't know about your newly instantiate object. Because of that, it doesn't automatically perform an SQL INSERT statement or tracks any changes. As long as your entity object is in the lifecycle state transient, you can think of it as a basic Java object without any connection to the database and any JPA-specific functionality.

```
1 | Author author = new Author();
2 | author.setFirstName("Thorben");
3 | author.setLastName("Janssen");
```

That changes when you provide it to the EntityManager.find method. The entity object then changes its lifecycle state to managed and gets attached to the current persistence context.

Managed

All entity objects attached to the current persistence context are in the lifecycle state managed. That means that your persistence provider, e.g. Hibernate, will detect any changes on the objects and generate the required SQL INSERT or UPDATE statements when it flushes the persistence context.

There are different ways to get an entity to the lifecycle state managed:

1. You can call the EntityManager.persist method with a new entity object.

```
1 | Author author = new Author();
2 | author.setFirstName("Thorben");
3 | author.setLastName("Janssen");
4 | em.persist(author);
```

2. You can load an entity object from the database using the EntityManager.find method, a JPQL query, a CriteriaQuery, or a native SQL query.

```
1 | Author author = em.find(Author.class, 1L);
```

3. You can merge a detached entity by calling the EntityManager.merge method or update it by calling the update method on your Hibernate Session.

```
1 | em.merge(author);
```

Detached

An entity that was previously managed but is no longer attached to the current persistence context is in the lifecycle state detached.

An entity gets detached when you close the persistence context(not by removing it 😊). That typically happens after a request got processed. Then the database transaction gets committed, the persistence context gets closed, and the entity object gets returned to the caller. The caller then retrieves an entity object in the lifecycle state detached.

You can also programmatically detach an entity by calling the detach method on the EntityManager.

```
1 | em.detach(author);
```

There are only very few performance tuning reasons to detach a managed entity. If you decide to detach an entity, you should first flush the persistence context to avoid losing any pending changes.

Reattaching an entity

You can reattach an entity by calling the update method on your Hibernate Session or the merge method on the EntityManager. There are a few subtle differences between these operations that I explain in great detail in What's the difference between persist, save, merge and update? Which one should you use?

In both cases, the entity changes its lifecycle state from detached to managed.

Removed

When you call the remove method on your EntityManager, the mapped database record doesn't get removed immediately. The entity object only changes its lifecycle state to removed.

During the next flush operation, Hibernate will generate an SQL DELETE statement to remove the record from the database table.

```
1 | em.remove(author);
```

Conclusion

All entity operations are based on JPA's lifecycle model. It consists of 4 states, which define how your persistence provider handles the entity object.

New entities that are not attached to the current persistence context are in the transient state.

If you call the persist method on the EntityManager with a new entity object or read an existing record from the database, the entity object is in the managed state. It's connected to the current persistence context. Your persistence context will generate the required SQL INSERT and UPDATE statement to persist the current state of the object.

Entities in the state removed are scheduled for removal. The persistence provider will generate and execute the required SQL DELETE statement during the next flush operation.

If a previously managed entity is no longer associated with an active persistence context, it has the lifecycle state detached. Changes to such an entity object will not be persisted in the database.

3.7. Подход при изпълняване на JPQL заявки

Подход с CriteriaBuilder – it is type-safety

Пример за LIKE употреба

```
CriteriaBuilder builder = entityManager.getCriteriaBuilder(); //by CriteriaBuilder it is type-safe
CriteriaQuery criteria = builder.createQuery();
Root<Employee> r = criteria.from(Employee.class);
CriteriaQuery criteriaQuery = criteria.select(r).where(builder.like(r.get("firstName"),
    String.format("%s", pattern) + "%"));
```

```

//We put the criteria query here
List<Employee> resultList = entityManager.createQuery(criteriaQuery)
    .getResultList();

for (Employee e : resultList) {
    String toPrint = String.format("%s %s - %s - (%.2f)", e.getFirstName(), e.getLastName(),
        e.getJobTitle(), e.getSalary());
    System.out.println(toPrint);
}

```

Подход с директна Update JPQL заявка в базата данни

```

//      entityManager.createQuery("UPDATE Town t SET t.name=Lower(t.name) WHERE
length(t.name) >=5").executeUpdate();

```

Подход взимаме нещата от базата, правим нещо с данните, и записваме/update-ваме само, което ни трябва

```

Query from_town = entityManager.createQuery("SELECT t FROM Town t", Town.class);
List<Town> resultList = from_town.getResultList();

for (Town town : resultList) {
    String name = town.getName();
    if (name.length() <= 5) {
        String toUpper = name.toUpperCase();
        town.setName(toUpper);

        entityManager.persist(town);
    }
}

```

3.8. Специфики при използване на JPA JPQL заявки

Класът Employee

```

@Entity
@Table(name = "employees")
public class Employee {
    private Integer id;
    private String firstName;
    private String lastName;
    private String middleName;
    private String jobTitle;
    private Department department;
    private Employee manager;
    private LocalDateTime hireDate;
    private BigDecimal salary;
    private Address address;
    private Set<Project> projects;
}

```

Set-ване на полета – вместо ? въпросче, то използваме :Име на параметър в JPA вместо ? въпросче,
то използваме две точки: Име на параметър и след това set-ваме параметъра

Както казахме още в съвсем началото Hibernate и JPA използва заявки имената на класовете и имената полетата на класовете!!!

```
Long employeeCount = entityManager.createQuery("SELECT COUNT(e) FROM Employee e" +
    " WHERE e.firstName = :first_name" +
    " AND e.lastName = :last_name",
    Long.class) //типа на връщания резултат, който сиискаме да ни върне
    .setParameter("first_name", searchFor[0])
    .setParameter("last_name", searchFor[1])
    .getSingleResult(); //върни един резултат

if (employeeCount > 0L) {
    System.out.println("Yes");
} else {
    System.out.println("No");
}
```

getSingleResult и getResultList in JPA

```
List<String> resultList = entityManager.createQuery("SELECT e.firstName FROM Employee e" +
    " WHERE e.salary > 50000",
    String.class) //върни getSingleResult да е от тип String
    .getResultList(); //върни колкото резултати String има под формата на List<String>
```

getResultStream и заобикаляне на JOIN

```
String department = "Research and Development";

entityManager.createQuery("SELECT e FROM Employee e" +
    " WHERE e.department.name = :departmentName" + //без да използваме join ☺
    " ORDER BY e.salary ASC, e.id ASC",
    Employee.class)
    .setParameter("departmentName", department)
    .getResultStream()
    .forEach(e -> {
        String format = String.format("%s %s from %s - %.2f",
            e.getFirstName(), e.getLastName(), department, e.getSalary());

        System.out.println(format);
    });
});
```

getResultStream и SET на полета на обекти, които се оказва се записват и в базата данни

```
List<String> updateCriteria = Arrays.asList("Engineering", "Tool Design", "Marketing",
    "Information Services");
```

```
entityManager.createQuery("SELECT e FROM Employee e" +
    " WHERE e.department.name IN (:params)",
    Employee.class)
    .setParameter("params", updateCriteria)
    .getResultStream()
    .forEach(e -> e.setSalary(e.getSalary().multiply(BigDecimal.valueOf(1.12)))); // set на
    // полета на обекти, които се оказва се записват и в базата данни
```

executeUpdate и параметър като цял обект

```

String addressText = "Vitoshka 15";
Address address = new Address(); //цял обект
address.setText(addressText);

entityManager.persist(address);

//без да type-cast-ваме - няма опция да му кажем какъв обект връща createQuery
entityManager.createQuery("UPDATE Employee e" +
    " SET e.address = :addr" +
    " WHERE e.lastName = :employeeName")
.setParameter("employeeName", lastName)
.setParameter("addr", address)
.executeUpdate();

```

Заобикаляне на COUNT и LIMIT

```

entityManager.createQuery("FROM Address a" +
    " ORDER BY a.employees.size DESC", //Deprecated, новия JPQL синтаксис е SIZE(a.employees),
COUNT(a.employees) става също
Address.class)
.setMaxResults(10) //вместо LIMIT 10 в заявката
.getResultStream()
.limit(10) //тук вече сме преточили цялата база данни и от stream-а лимитираме 10
.forEach(System.out::println);

```

IN в JPQL

```

List<String> updateCriteria = Arrays.asList("Engineering", "Tool Design", "Marketing",
"Information Services");

```

```

List<Employee> resultList = entityManager.createQuery("SELECT e FROM Employee e" +
    " WHERE e.department.name IN (:params)", //може и без скоби след IN
Employee.class)
.setParameter("params", updateCriteria)
.getResultList();

resultList.stream()
.forEach(e -> System.out.println(String.format("%s %s ($%.2f)",
e.getFirstName(), e.getLastName(), e.getSalary())));

```

TypedQuery

```

public class CustomEmployee {
    public Department department;
    public BigDecimal salary;

    public CustomEmployee() {
    }

    String query = "FROM Employee e" +
        " GROUP BY e.department" +

```

```

    " HAVING MAX(e.salary) NOT BETWEEN :min AND :max";
TypedQuery<CustomEmployee> typQuery = entityManager.createQuery(query, CustomEmployee.class);

typQuery.setParameter("min", 30000);
typQuery.setParameter("max", 70000);
List<CustomEmployee> resultList1 = typQuery.getResultList();

for (CustomEmployee customEmployee : resultList1) {
    System.out.println(String.format("%s %.2f", customEmployee.department.getName(),
customEmployee.salary));
}

```

Върни List<Object[]> от SELECT параметрите

Правилният вариант не е да го конкатенираме или пък да използваме Object[].

Правилният вариент е да се направи с ръчно генериране на интерфейс или клас със съответните необходими полета, и този клас да го цитираме в JPQL заявката!!! В SpringData преподавателят така каза, че е правилния вариант / добрия вариант!!! Но не сме го имплементирали все още правилно!!!

```

List<Object[]> resultList = entityManager.createQuery("SELECT e.department.name, MAX(e.salary)
FROM Employee e" +
    " GROUP BY e.department.id" +
    " HAVING MAX(e.salary) NOT BETWEEN 30000 AND 70000",
Object[].class)
.getResultList();

for (Object[] o : resultList) {
    String departName = (String) o[0];
    BigDecimal salary = (BigDecimal) o[1];
    System.out.printf("%s %.2f%n", departName, salary);
}

```

Подход дали да използваме заявка със Select или директно да връщаме класа започвайки с FROM entityManager.createQuery("SELECT e FROM Employee e")

И двата варианта са възможни.

Заобикаляне на JOIN, плюс CONCAT и return String.class

```

List<String> resultList = entityManager.createQuery("SELECT CONCAT(d.name, ' ', MAX(e.salary))
FROM Employee AS e" +
    " JOIN e.department AS d" +
    " GROUP BY d.id" +
    " HAVING MAX(e.salary) NOT BETWEEN 30000 AND 70000",
String.class)
.getResultList();

for (String s : resultList) {
    System.out.printf("%s%n", s);
}

```

4. Hibernate (JPA) Code First Entity Relations - Advanced Mapping

По спецификация винаги трябва да имаме празен конструктор. Операцията persist не го изиска. Но съгласно custom-orm, при търсене примерно find създаваме getDeclaredConstructor().newInstance(); и тук търси празен конструктор, който ние трябва да сме декларирали ръчно също.

4.0. Когато слагаме много полета в клас, то по-добре е самите полета да не са анотирани, а да анотираме само getters – по четимо е така

```
@Entity
@Table(name = "employees")
public class Employee {
    private Integer id;
    private String firstName;
    private String lastName;
    private String middleName;
    private String jobTitle;
    private Department department;
    private Employee manager;
    private LocalDateTime hireDate;
    private BigDecimal salary;
    private Address address;
    private Set<Project> projects;

    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    @Column(name = "employee_id")
    public Integer getId() {
        return id;
    }

    public void setId(Integer id) {
        this.id = id;
    }

    @Column(name = "first_name")
    public String getFirstName() {
        return firstName;
    }

    public void setFirstName(String firstName) {
        this.firstName = firstName;
    }
}
```

4.1. Java Persistence API Inheritance

Fundamental Inheritance Concepts

Inheritance

- Inheritance is a fundamental concept in most programming languages
 - SQL does not support this kind of relationships
- Implemented by any JPA framework by **inheriting** and **mapping Entities**

JPA Inheritance Strategies

- Implemented by the **javax.persistence.Inheritance** annotation
- The following mapping strategies are used to map the entity data to the underlying database:
 - MappedSuperclass
 - A single **table per class** hierarchy – една таблица за клас
 - A table per **concrete entity class**
 - "Join" strategy – mapping common fields in a single table

0. **@MappedSuperClass** Strategy

`@MappedSuperclass` and provides the shared attributes with their mapping annotations. As you can see, `Publication` has no `@Entity` annotation and will not be managed by the persistence provider.

```
@MappedSuperclass
public abstract class Publication {

    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.AUTO)
    @Column(name = "id", updatable = false, nullable = false)
    protected Long id;

    @Column
    protected String title;

    @Version
    @Column(name = "version")
    private int version;

    @Column
    @Temporal(TemporalType.DATE)
    private Date publishingDate;

    ...
}
```

1. **TABLE_PER_CLASS** Strategy

The table per class strategy is similar to the mapped superclass strategy. The main difference is that the superclass is now also an entity.

This mapping allows you to use polymorphic queries and to define relationships to the superclass. But the table structure adds a lot of complexity to polymorphic queries, and you should, therefore, avoid them!

- **Table creation for each entity**
 - A table defined for each concrete class in the inheritance
 - Allows inheritance to be used in the object model, when it does not exist in the data model
- Querying root or branch classes can be very difficult and **inefficient**

Sample:

```
import javax.persistence.*;  
  
@Entity  
@Table(name = "vehicles")  
@Inheritance(strategy = InheritanceType.TABLE_PER_CLASS)  
public abstract class Vehicle {  
    @Id // auto_increment  
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.TABLE) //пазим уникални ключове измежду много  
    таблици  
  
    private int id;  
  
    @Basic  
    private String type;  
}  
  
  
import javax.persistence.Entity;  
import javax.persistence.Table;  
  
@Entity  
@Table(name = "bikes")  
public class Bike extends Vehicle {  
    private static final String BIKE_TYPE = "Bike";  
  
    private int gearCount;  
  
    public Bike(int gearCount) {  
        super(BIKE_TYPE);  
        this.gearCount = gearCount;  
    }  
}  
  
  
import javax.persistence.Entity;  
import javax.persistence.Table;  
  
@Entity  
@Table(name = "cars")  
public class Car extends Vehicle {  
    private static final String CAR_TYPE = "Car";  
  
    private int doors;  
  
    public Car(int doors) {  
        super(CAR_TYPE);  
        this.doors = doors;  
    }  
  
  
EntityManagerFactory emf = Persistence.createEntityManagerFactory("soft_uni");  
EntityManager entityManager = emf.createEntityManager();  
  
entityManager.getTransaction().begin();  
Bike bike = new Bike(21);  
Car car = new Car(5);
```

```

entityManager.persist(bike);
entityManager.persist(car);

entityManager.getTransaction().commit();
entityManager.close();

```

- **Result:**

bikes		cars	
id	type	id	type
1	"BIKE"	2	"CAR"

За няколко класа от общия abstract-ен клас Vehicle пази таблица `hibernate_sequences` в базата данни, която следи за поредното id на абстрактния клас Vehicle.

sequence_name	next_val
default	4
*	NULL

Table Per Class Strategy: Conclusion

- **Disadvantages:**

- Repeating information in each table
- Changes in super class involves changes in all subclass tables – промяна в една таблица, промяна във таблиците навързани по йерархията
- No foreign keys involved (unrelated tables)

- **Advantages:**

- No NULL values – no unneeded fields
- Simple style to implement inheritance mapping

2. **JOINED** Strategy

- **Table is defined for each class in the inheritance hierarchy**

- Storing of that class **only the local attributes**
- Each table must store object's **primary key**

Example:

```

@Entity
@Table(name = "vehicles")
@Inheritance(strategy = InheritanceType.JOINED)
public abstract class Vehicle {
    @Id // auto_increment
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.TABLE) //пазим уникални ключове измежду много
    таблици

    private int id;

    @Basic

```

```

private String type;
private double price;

@MappedSuperclass //нешо междуинно го анотира, няма таблица за SQL от този клас да има
public abstract class TransportationVehicle extends Vehicle{
    private int loadCapacity;

    public TransportationVehicle() {
    }

    public TransportationVehicle(String type, double price, int loadCapacity) {
        super(type, price);
        this.loadCapacity = loadCapacity;
    }

@Entity
@Table(name = "trucks")
public class Truck extends TransportationVehicle {
    private static final String TRUCK_TYPE = "Truck";

    public Truck(double price, int loadCapacity) {
        super(TRUCK_TYPE, price, loadCapacity);
    }
}

main
Bike bike = new Bike(21);
Car car = new Car(5);
Truck truck = new Truck(25000, 40000);

entityManager.persist(bike);
entityManager.persist(car);
entityManager.persist(truck);

```

Results – Joined Strategy

- **Disadvantages:**
 - Multiple JOINS - for deep hierarchies it may give poor performance
- **Advantages:**
 - No NULL values
 - No repeating information
 - Foreign keys involved
 - Reduced changes in schema on superclass changes – **ако има промяна в truck, промяната се отразява само в trucks таблицата в базата данни**

The joined table approach maps each class of the inheritance hierarchy to its own database table. This sounds similar to the table per class strategy. But this time, also the abstract superclass `Publication` gets mapped to a database table. This table contains columns for all shared entity attributes. The tables of the subclasses are much smaller than in the table per class strategy. They hold only the columns specific for the mapped

entity class and a primary key with the same value as the record in the table of the superclass.

3. **SINGLE_TABLE** Strategy – най-използваната/предпочитаната

The single table strategy maps all entities of the inheritance structure to the same database table. This approach makes polymorphic queries very efficient and provides the best performance.

- **Simplest** and typically the best performing and best solution
 - A single table is used to store all the instances of the **entire inheritance hierarchy**
 - A column for every attribute of every class
 - A **discriminator column** is used to determine to which class the particular row belongs to

Когато типа е колело, то от началото до края типа е колело в рамките на SQL базата данни!

When you persist all entities in the same table, Hibernate needs a way to determine the entity class each record represents. This information is stored in a discriminator column which is not an entity attribute. You can either define the column name with a `@DiscriminatorColumn` annotation on the superclass or Hibernate will use `DTYPE` as its default name.

Example

```
@Entity
@Table(name = "vehicles")
@Inheritance(strategy = InheritanceType.SINGLE_TABLE)
@DiscriminatorColumn(name = "type") //указваме коя колона от базата данни следи за типовете
public abstract class Vehicle {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.TABLE) //може в случая и .IDENTITY, за да не пазим
    //уникални ключове измежду много таблици

    private int id;

    @Basic
    @Column(insertable = false, updatable = false)
    private String type;

    private double price;

    public Vehicle() {
    }

    public Vehicle(String type, double price) {
        this.type = type;
        this.price = price;
    }
}
```

```

@MappedSuperclass //нещо междуинно го анотира, няма таблица за SQL от този клас да има
public abstract class TransportationVehicle extends Vehicle{
    private int loadCapacity;

    public TransportationVehicle() {
    }

    public TransportationVehicle(String type, double price, int loadCapacity) {
        super(type, price);
        this.loadCapacity = loadCapacity;
    }
}

```

You should also provide a @DiscriminatorValue annotation. It specifies the discriminator value for this specific entity class so that your persistence provider can map each database record to a concrete entity class.

As I explained at the beginning of this section, the single table strategy allows easy and efficient data access. All attributes of each entity are stored in one table, and the query doesn't require any join statements. The only thing that Hibernate needs to add to the SQL query to fetch a particular entity class is a comparison of the discriminator value.

```

@Entity
@Table(name = "trucks")
@DiscriminatorValue("truck") //какво да пише в дискриминационната колона type
public class Truck extends TransportationVehicle {
    private static final String TRUCK_TYPE = "Truck";

    public Truck(double price, int loadCapacity) {
        super(TRUCK_TYPE, price, loadCapacity);
    }
}

```

```

@Entity
@Table(name = "bikes")
@DiscriminatorValue("bike") //какво да пише в дискриминационната колона type
public class Bike extends Vehicle {
    private static final String BIKE_TYPE = "Bike";

    private int gearCount;

    public Bike(int gearCount) {
        super(BIKE_TYPE, 250);
        this.gearCount = gearCount;
    }
}

```

```

@Entity
@Table(name = "cars")
@DiscriminatorValue("car") //какво да пише в дискриминационната колона type
public class Car extends Vehicle {
    private static final String CAR_TYPE = "Car";

    private int doors;

    public Car(int doors) {
        super(CAR_TYPE, 2500);
    }
}

```

```

    this.doors = doors;
}

main
Bike bike = new Bike(21);
Car car = new Car(5);
Truck truck = new Truck(25000, 40000);

entityManager.persist(bike);
entityManager.persist(car);
entityManager.persist(truck);

```

Results – Single Table Strategy

Създава само една таблица **vehicles**, и hibernate_sequences както обикновено

The screenshot shows a database interface. In the top navigation bar, there is a dropdown arrow next to 'Tables'. Under 'Tables', there are two entries: 'hibernate_sequences' and 'vehicles'. Below this, there is a 'Result Grid' window. The grid has a header row with columns: type, id, price, gearCount, doors, and loadCapacity. There are three data rows corresponding to the entities defined in the code:

	type	id	price	gearCount	doors	loadCapacity
▶	bike	1	250	21	NULL	NULL
▶	car	2	2500	NULL	5	NULL
▶	truck	3	25000	NULL	NULL	40000
*						

Polymorphic queries no drama here. All entities of the inheritance hierarchy are mapped to the same table and can be selected with a simple query

Hibernate не е прост, той ще задейства за даден тип само определените колони!

4. Choosing strategy

- If you require the best performance and need to use polymorphic queries and relationships, you should choose **the single table strategy**. But be aware, that you can't use not null constraints on subclass attributes which increase the risk of data inconsistencies.
- If data consistency is more important than performance and you need polymorphic queries and relationships, **the joined strategy** is probably your best option.
- If you don't need polymorphic queries or relationships, **the table per class strategy** is most likely the best fit. It allows you to use constraints to ensure data consistency and provides an option of polymorphic queries. But keep in mind, that

polymorphic queries are very complex for this table structure and that you should avoid them.

4.2. Table Relations - връзки

В който entity клас създадем допълнително поле, на което задаваме релация, това допълнително поле се добавя в базата данни.(т.н. foreign key).

Как разбираме ЛЕСНО кога да използваме mappedBy и кога не – пишем @OneToMany() и кликаме Alt+Enter и то ни излиза какво можем да добавим.

Ако не използваме mappedBy, то вариантът е да използваме в допълнение @JoinColumn

Винаги има вариант да използваме само и единствено една анотация за релация(@ManyToMany или другите) и то без параметри, и persistence се справя!

С mappedBy казваме, че връзката ни е Bidirectional

Реално имаме mappedBy само от едната страна на връзката.

Но за двупосочна връзка си пишем съответните анотации и от двете страни, и Hibernate си знае за връзката като сме задали от едната страна mappedBy.

Когато създадем унидиректионал еднопосочна връзка, то е добре да я направим bidirectional и в двете посоки. Не е ок да получаваме две отделни връзки за едно и също нещо....?

Database Relationships

<https://thorben-janssen.com/complete-guide-inheritance-strategies-jpa-hibernate/?fbclid=IwAR0IDIMrbasNhci4oKen4GjxFpU0bpDoboEwdP1wGeAEcVdxpMSHMEenc>

There are several types of database relationships:

- **One to One Relationships**
- **One to Many and Many to One Relationships**
- **Many to Many Relationships**
- **Self Referencing Relationships**

По спецификация винаги трябва да имаме празен конструктор. Операцията persist не го изисква. Но съгласно custom-orm, при търсене примерно find създаваме getDeclaredConstructor().newInstance(); и тук търси празен конструктор, който ние трябва да сме декларирали ръчно също.

Правило – да ги държим връзките еднопосочни по възможност!

Която таблица е по-важна, там държим връзката. В случая, шампоанът логично е по значим от съставките и от production batch-a.

One-To-One – Unidirectional - Еднопосочно

Шампоана знае към кой етикет се отнася, но и етикетът НЕ знае към кой шампоан е



```

@Entity
@Table(name = "shampoos")
public class BasicShampoo {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    private int id;

    private String name;

    @OneToOne(optional = false) //Runtime evaluation false няма право(NOT NULL в SQL)
    @JoinColumn(name = "label_id", referencedColumnName = "id") //name е при нашата таблица,
    referencedColumnName е отсъщната таблица //Column name in table shampoos, referencedColumnName
    in table labels
    private BasicLabel label;
}

main
BasicLabel label = new BasicLabel("blue");
BasicShampoo shampoo = new BasicShampoo("shower", label);

entityManager.persist(label); //първо създаваме label
entityManager.persist(shampoo); //след това създаваме shampoo
  
```

The screenshot shows the JBoss Tools Data perspective with two tables:

- labels** table:

	id	color
1	1	blue
*	NULL	NULL
- shampoos** table:

	id	name	label_id
1	1	shower	1

One-To-One – Bidirectional – двупосочна

Шампоанът знае към кой етикет се отнася, но и етикетът знае към кой шампоан е



```

@Entity
@Table(name = "shampoos")
public class BasicShampoo {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    private int id;

    private String name;

    @OneToOne(optional = false) false няма право(NOT NULL в SQL)
    @JoinColumn(name = "label_id", referencedColumnName = "id") //name е при нашата таблица,
    referencedColumnName е отсрецната таблица
    private BasicLabel label;
}
  
```

```

@Entity
@Table(name = "labels")
public class BasicLabel {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    private int id;
    private String color;
}
  
```

С mappedBy казваме, че връзката ни е Bidirectional

```

@OneToOne(mappedBy = "label", //Field in entity BasicShampoo (не е колона от базата данни)
          targetEntity = BasicShampoo.class) // Entity for the mapping
private BasicShampoo shampoo;
  
```

```

main
BasicLabel label = new BasicLabel("blue");
BasicShampoo shampoo = new BasicShampoo("shower", label);

entityManager.persist(label); //първо създаваме label
entityManager.persist(shampoo); //след това създаваме shampoo
  
```

Създава се същите таблици, но вече имаме двустранна връзка

Many-To-One – Unidirectional

Много шампоани като всеки от тях има production batch.

Полето ForeignKey е от Many страната на релацията.



```
@Entity  
@Table(name = "batches")  
public class ProductionBatch {  
    @Id  
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)  
    private int id;  
  
    @Column(name = "created_at")  
    private LocalDate createdAt;
```

```
@Entity  
@Table(name = "shampoos")  
public class BasicShampoo {  
    @Id  
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)  
    private int id;  
  
    private String name;  
  
    @OneToOne(optional = false) //имам ли право да имам NULL стойност в базата, false няма  
право(NOT NULL в SQL)  
    @JoinColumn(name = "label_id", referencedColumnName = "id") //name е при нашата таблица,  
referencedColumnName е отсрецната таблица  
    private BasicLabel label;
```

```
//Все едно външен ключ foreign key създава  
//много шамponи да принадлежат на една партида  
@ManyToOne(optional = false) //имам ли право да имам NULL стойност в базата, false  
няма право (NOT NULL в SQL)  
    @JoinColumn(name = "batch_id", referencedColumnName = "id") // Column name in  
table shampoos, Column name in table batches  
    private ProductionBatch batch;
```

```
main  
ProductionBatch batch = new ProductionBatch(LocalDate.now());  
BasicLabel label = new BasicLabel("blue");  
BasicShampoo shampoo = new BasicShampoo("shower", label, batch);  
  
entityManager.persist(batch);  
entityManager.persist(label);  
entityManager.persist(shampoo);
```

One-To-Many – Bidirectional

Полето **ForeignKey** е от Many страната на релацията.



```
@Entity
@Table(name = "batches")
public class ProductionBatch {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    private int id;

    @Column(name = "created_at")
    private LocalDate createdAt;
```

С **mappedBy** казваме, че връзката ни е Bidirectional

```
//един batch да знае, че има много шампоани
@OneToMany (mappedBy = "batch", targetEntity = BasicShampoo.class, //поле на класа и кой е
класс
        fetch = FetchType.LAZY,           //не ги вземай/зареждай всички шампоани всеки път
//FetchType.EAGER е обратното
        cascade = CascadeType.ALL)      //ако изтриеш batch да изтрие/прави със свързаните
еща/записи
{CascadeType.REFRESH, CascadeType.PERSIST} //можем да изброяваме няколко каскадни типа наведнъж
private Set<BasicShampoo> shampoos;
```

main

```
ProductionBatch batch = new ProductionBatch(LocalDate.now());
BasicLabel label = new BasicLabel("blue");
BasicShampoo shampoo = new BasicShampoo("shower", label, batch);

entityManager.persist(batch);
entityManager.persist(label);
entityManager.persist(shampoo);

ProductionBatch productionBatch = entityManager.find(ProductionBatch.class, 1);
Set<BasicShampoo> shampoos = productionBatch.getShampoos();

System.out.println(shampoos);
```

Many-To-Many – Unidirectional

Прави трета mapping таблица с primary composite key от primary keys на първоначалните две таблици.

```

@Entity
@Table(name = "ingredients")
public class BasicIngredient {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    private int id;

    private double quantity;

    @Column(name = "chemical_name", nullable = false) //NOT NULL, трябва да има стойност
    private String chemicalName;

    public BasicIngredient() {
    }

    public BasicIngredient(double quantity, String chemicalName) {
        this.quantity = quantity;
        this.chemicalName = chemicalName;
    }
}

@Entity
@Table(name = "shampoos")
public class BasicShampoo {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    private int id;

    private String name;

    @OneToOne(optional = false)
    @JoinColumn(name = "label_id", referencedColumnName = "id")
    //name е при нашата таблица, referencedColumnName е отсрецната таблица
    private BasicLabel label;

    //много шамponи да принадлеждат на една партида
    @ManyToOne(optional = false)
    @JoinColumn(name = "batch_id", referencedColumnName = "id")
    private ProductionBatch batch;

    @ManyToMany
    @JoinTable(name = "shampoos_ingredients",
               joinColumns = @JoinColumn(name = "shampoo_id", referencedColumnName = "id"),
               //текущия клас - //работи с SQL колоните от базата, id реално не е анотирано с Column и с
               //различно име в базата
               inverseJoinColumns = @JoinColumn(name = "ingredient_id", referencedColumnName =
"id")) //класът, който реферираме, а именно BasicIngredient
    private Set<BasicIngredient> ingredients;

    public BasicShampoo() {
    }

    public BasicShampoo(String name, BasicLabel label, ProductionBatch batch) {
        this.name = name;
        this.label = label;
        this.batch = batch;
        this.ingredients = new HashSet<>();
    }
}

```

```

public void addIngredient(BasicIngredient basicIngredient){
    this.ingredients.add(basicIngredient);
}

public Set<BasicIngredient> getIngredients() {
    return Collections.unmodifiableSet(this.ingredients); //да не можем да го модифицираме
}

main
ProductionBatch batch = new ProductionBatch(LocalDate.now());
BasicLabel label = new BasicLabel("blue");
BasicShampoo shampoo = new BasicShampoo("shower", label, batch);

BasicIngredient ingredient = new BasicIngredient(100, "B12");
BasicIngredient ingredient2 = new BasicIngredient(2, "Violet");

shampoo.addIngredient(ingredient);
shampoo.addIngredient(ingredient2);
entityManager.persist(ingredient);
entityManager.persist(ingredient2);

entityManager.persist(batch);
entityManager.persist(label);
entityManager.persist(shampoo);

```

Mapping таблицата

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with the 'shampoos_ingredients' table selected in the top navigation bar. Below the table name, there are several icons for managing the schema. A red box highlights the table name 'shampoos_ingredients'. The SQL query pane below the toolbar shows the command: `1 • SELECT * FROM jpa.shampoos_ingredients;`. The result grid at the bottom displays the following data:

shampoo_id	ingredient_id
1	1
1	2
HULL	HULL

Many-To-Many – Bidirectional

Прави трета mapping таблица с primary composite key от primary keys на първоначалните две таблици.

Ако искаме да знаем със съставка лавандула в колко вида шампоана е използвана, може да направим и обратна връзка.

```

@Entity
@Table(name = "ingredients")
public class BasicIngredient {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    private int id;

    private double quantity;

    @Column(name = "chemical_name", nullable = false) //NOT NULL, трябва да има стойност
    private String chemicalName;

    С mappedBy казваме, че връзката ни е Bidirectional
    //Обратната връзка
    @ManyToMany(mappedBy = "ingredients", targetEntity = BasicShampoo.class) //поле на класа и
    //кой е класа
    private Set<BasicShampoo> shampoos;

    @Entity
    @Table(name = "shampoos")
    public class BasicShampoo {
        @Id
        @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
        private int id;

        private String name;

        @OneToOne(optional = false)
        @JoinColumn(name = "label_id", referencedColumnName = "id") //работи с SQL колоните от
        //базата, id реално не е анотирано с Column и с различно име в базата
        //name е при нашата таблица, referencedColumnName е отсрещната таблица
        private BasicLabel label;

        //много шамponи да принадлеждат на една партида
        @ManyToOne(optional = false)
        @JoinColumn(name = "batch_id", referencedColumnName = "id")
        private ProductionBatch batch;

        @ManyToMany
        @JoinTable(name = "shampoos_ingredients",
            joinColumns = @JoinColumn(name = "shampoo_id", referencedColumnName = "id"), //от
        текущия клас
            inverseJoinColumns = @JoinColumn(name = "ingredient_id", referencedColumnName =
        "id")) //от класа BasicIngredient
        private Set<BasicIngredient> ingredients;
    }
}

```

Self-Reference

```

@Entity
@Table(name = "employees")
public class Employee {
    private Integer id;
    private String firstName;
    private String lastName;
}

```

```

private Employee manager;

@Id
@GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
@Column(name = "employee_id")
public Integer getId() {
    return id;
}

public void setId(Integer id) {
    this.id = id;
}

@Column(name = "first_name")
public String getFirstName() {
    return firstName;
}

public void setFirstName(String firstName) {
    this.firstName = firstName;
}

@Column(name = "last_name")
public String getLastName() {
    return lastName;
}

public void setLastName(String lastName) {
    this.lastName = lastName;
}

@ManyToOne
@JoinColumn(name = "manager_id", referencedColumnName = "employee_id") //работи с SQL
колоните от базата, id реално тук Е анотирано с Column анотация и с различно име в базата
("employee_id") спрямо полето на текущия клас
public Employee getManager() {
    return manager;
}

```

Използване на @ElementCollection

```

@Entity
@Table(name = "shampoos")
public class BasicShampoo {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    private int id;

    private String name;

```

//Ако ни трябват група от елементи, които нямат отсърещна таблица

```

@ElementCollection
private List<String> someNames;
```

```

public void setSomeNames(List<String> someNames) {
```

```

        this.someNames = someNames;
    }

main
ProductionBatch batch = new ProductionBatch(LocalDate.now());
BasicLabel label = new BasicLabel("blue");
BasicShampoo shampoo = new BasicShampoo("shower", label, batch);

BasicIngredient ingredient = new BasicIngredient(100, "B12");
BasicIngredient ingredient2 = new BasicIngredient(2, "Violet");

shampoo.addIngredient(ingredient);
shampoo.addIngredient(ingredient2);
entityManager.persist(ingredient);
entityManager.persist(ingredient2);

entityManager.persist(batch);
entityManager.persist(label);
entityManager.persist(shampoo);

ProductionBatch productionBatch = entityManager.find(ProductionBatch.class, 1);
Set<BasicShampoo> shampoos = productionBatch.getShampoos();

List<String> names = Arrays.asList("Pesho", "Gosho", "Kiro");
shampoo.setSomeNames(names);

```

Result Grid		Filter Rows:
	BasicShampoo_id	someNames
▶	1	Pesho
	1	Gosho
	1	Kiro

Lazy Loading – Fetch Types

- Fetching – retrieve objects from the database
 - Fetched entities are stored in the **Persistence Context** as cache
- Retrieval of an entity object might cause automatic retrieval of **additional** entity objects

Fetching Strategies

- Fetching Strategies
 - EAGER – retrieves all entity objects reachable through fetched entity
 - Can cause **slowdown** when used with a big data source

`@ManyToOne e default fetch type EAGER`

- **LAZY** – retrieves all reachable entity objects **only when fetched entity's getter method is called**
(използва се при `@OneToMany`)

`@OneToMany e default fetch type LAZY`
`@ManyToMany`

```

University university = em.find((long) 1); // collection students = null
// The collection holding the students is populated when the getter is called
university.getStudents();

```

Когато почнем да принтираме например, чак тогава ги вика всичките!!!

Cascading

- JPA translates **entity state transitions** to database **DML** statements
 - This behavior is configured through the **CascadeType** mappings
- **CCascadeType.PERSIST:** means that save() or persist() operations cascade to related entities – **когато се опитваме да save-нем обект, който в себе си има друг обект, то с CascadeType.PERSIST ще се запишат в базата както глобалния обект, така и вложените обекти ако не съществува**
- **CCascadeType.MERGE:** means that related entities are merged into managed state when the owning entity is merged
- **CCascadeType.REFRESH:** does the same thing for the refresh() operation
- **CCascadeType.REMOVE:** removes all related entities association with this setting when the owning entity is deleted – като изтривам обект, първи изтрива вложените обекти, и след това обекта, който изтривам
- **CCascadeType.DETACH:** detaches all related entities if a "manual detach" occurs
- **CCascadeType.ALL:** is shorthand for all of the above cascade operations – да не се налага да се записвам първо запис в едната таблица(обект да persist-нем в Java), след това определен друг запис(persist) в друга таблица, и т.н. – **с CascadeType.ALL всичко върви без значение кое след кое записваме или изтриваме при вложени обекти.**

4.3. @Column анотация

```

@Entity
@Table(name = "_01_wizards_deposits")
public class WizzardDeposits {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    private int id;

    @Column(name = "first_name", length = 50)
    private String firstName;

    /*
     * @Lob
     * @Column(name = "last_name", Length = 60, nullable = false, columnDefinition = "BLOB NOT NULL")
     * @Column(columnDefinition = "TEXT")

    //    @Column(columnDefinition = "LONGTEXT")
    @Lob //работи и като Longtext

```

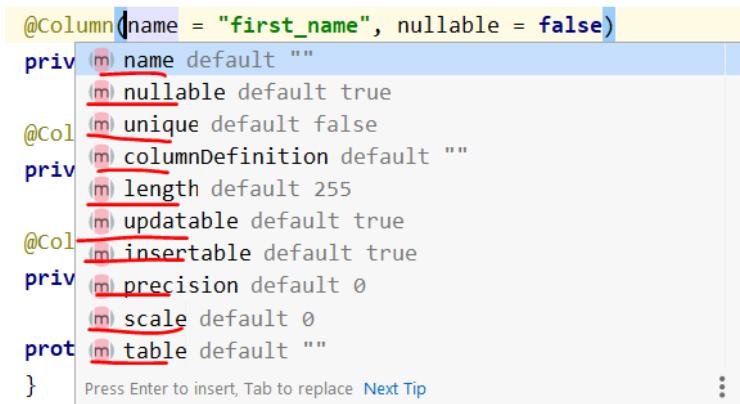
```

private String lastName;/*
@Column(name = "last_name", length = 60, nullable = false)
private String lastName;

@Column(length = 1000)
private String notes;

private int age; //равносилно на NOT NULL. Ако използваме Integer, тогавам можем да имаме
NULL, т.е. това му е Optional един вид на башния Integer от Java към SQL-а.

```



4.3. Пример с Inheritance и с Relations strategies

Пример 1:

```

@Entity
@Table(name = "ingredients")
@Inheritance(strategy = InheritanceType.SINGLE_TABLE)
@DiscriminatorColumn(name = "type", discriminatorType = DiscriminatorType.STRING)
public abstract class BasicIngredient implements Ingredient {
//...

    @ManyToMany(mappedBy = "ingredients", targetEntity = BasicShampoo.class)
    private Set<BasicShampoo> shampoos;
//...
}

```

Пример 2 - Bills Payment System:

```

public class _05Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        EntityManagerFactory emf = Persistence.createEntityManagerFactory("jpa_relations_exc");
        EntityManager entityManager = emf.createEntityManager();

        entityManager.getTransaction().begin();

        User user1 = new User("Bash", "Maistora", "mymail@abv.bg", "mypassword");
        User user2 = new User("Svilen", "Velikov", "svill@abv.bg", "mypasswordYee");

        //user 1
        BillingDetail billingDetail1 = new CreditCard("987654321", user1, "MASTERCARD",

```

```

        "08", "24");

    BillingDetail billingDetail2 = new BankAccount("111222333", user1, "OBB",
        "UBBS12D4");
    user1.addBillingDetail(billingDetail1);
    user1.addBillingDetail(billingDetail2);

    //user 2
    BillingDetail billingDetail3 = new CreditCard("12345678", user2, "VISA",
        "10", "23");
    BillingDetail billingDetail4 = new BankAccount("333222111", user2, "Bulbank",
        "BBBU12Z4");
    BillingDetail billingDetail5 = new BankAccount("999888777", user2, "Bulbank",
        "BBBU12Z4");
    user2.addBillingDetail(billingDetail3);
    user2.addBillingDetail(billingDetail4);
    user2.addBillingDetail(billingDetail5);

    entityManager.persist(user1);
    entityManager.persist(user2);

    entityManager.persist(billingDetail1);
    entityManager.persist(billingDetail2);
    entityManager.persist(billingDetail3);
    entityManager.persist(billingDetail4);
    entityManager.persist(billingDetail5);

    entityManager.getTransaction().commit();
    entityManager.close();
}
}

@Entity
@Table(name = "_05_users")
public class User {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    private int id;

    @Column(name = "first_name", nullable = false)
    private String firstName;

    @Column(name = "last_name", nullable = false)
    private String lastName;

    @Column(nullable = false)
    private String email;

    @Column(nullable = false)
    private String password;

    @OneToMany //OneToMany нак може да има свързваща mapping таблица
    private Set<BillingDetail> billingDetailsSet = new HashSet<>();

    public Set<BillingDetail> getBillingDetailsSet() {
        return Collections.unmodifiableSet(billingDetailsSet);
    }

    public void addBillingDetail(BillingDetail bl) {

```

```
        this.billingDetailsSet.add(bl);
    }

    public User() {
    }

    public User(String firstName, String lastName, String email, String password) {
        this.firstName = firstName;
        this.lastName = lastName;
        this.email = email;
        this.password = password;
    }

    public int getId() {
        return id;
    }

    public void setId(int id) {
        this.id = id;
    }

    public String getFirstName() {
        return firstName;
    }

    public void setFirstName(String firstName) {
        this.firstName = firstName;
    }

    public String getLastName() {
        return lastName;
    }

    public void setLastName(String lastName) {
        this.lastName = lastName;
    }

    public String getEmail() {
        return email;
    }

    public void setEmail(String email) {
        this.email = email;
    }

    public String getPassword() {
        return password;
    }

    public void setPassword(String password) {
        this.password = password;
    }
}

//@MappedSuperclass //нешо междуинно го анотира, няма таблица за SQL от този клас да има, will not be
managed by the persistence provider
@Entity
@Table(name = "_05_billing_details")
@Inheritance(strategy = InheritanceType.JOINED)
```

```
public abstract class BillingDetail {  
    @Id  
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)  
    private int id;  
  
    @Column(nullable = false, unique = true)  
    private String number;  
  
    @ManyToOne  
    private User owner;  
  
    protected BillingDetail() {  
    }  
  
    protected BillingDetail(String number, User owner) {  
        this.number = number;  
        this.owner = owner;  
    }  
  
    public int getId() {  
        return id;  
    }  
  
    public void setId(int id) {  
        this.id = id;  
    }  
  
    public String getNumber() {  
        return number;  
    }  
  
    public void setNumber(String number) {  
        this.number = number;  
    }  
  
    public User getOwner() {  
        return owner;  
    }  
  
    public void setOwner(User owner) {  
        this.owner = owner;  
    }  
}  
  
@Entity  
@Table(name = "_05_bank_accounts")  
public class BankAccount extends BillingDetail {  
    @Column(name = "bank_name", nullable = false)  
    private String bankName;  
  
    @Column(name = "swift_code", nullable = false)  
    private String swiftCode;  
  
    public BankAccount() {  
        super();  
    }  
  
    public BankAccount(String number, User owner, String bankName, String swiftCode) {  
        super(number, owner);  
    }
```

```

        this.bankName = bankName;
        this.swiftCode = swiftCode;
    }

    public String getBankName() {
        return bankName;
    }

    public void setBankName(String bankName) {
        this.bankName = bankName;
    }

    public String getSwiftCode() {
        return swiftCode;
    }

    public void setSwiftCode(String swiftCode) {
        this.swiftCode = swiftCode;
    }
}

@Entity
@Table(name = "_05_credit_cards")
public class CreditCard extends BillingDetail {
    @Column(name = "card_type", nullable = false)
    private String cardType;

    @Column(name = "expiration_month", nullable = false, length = 2)
    private String expirationMonth;

    @Column(name = "expiration_year", nullable = false, length = 2)
    private String expirationYear;

    public CreditCard() {
        super();
    }

    public CreditCard(String number, User owner, String cardType, String expirationMonth, String expirationYear) {
        super(number, owner);
        this.cardType = cardType;
        this.expirationMonth = expirationMonth;
        this.expirationYear = expirationYear;
    }

    public String getCardType() {
        return cardType;
    }

    public void setCardType(String cardType) {
        this.cardType = cardType;
    }

    public String getExpirationMonth() {
        return expirationMonth;
    }

    public void setExpirationMonth(String expirationMonth) {

```

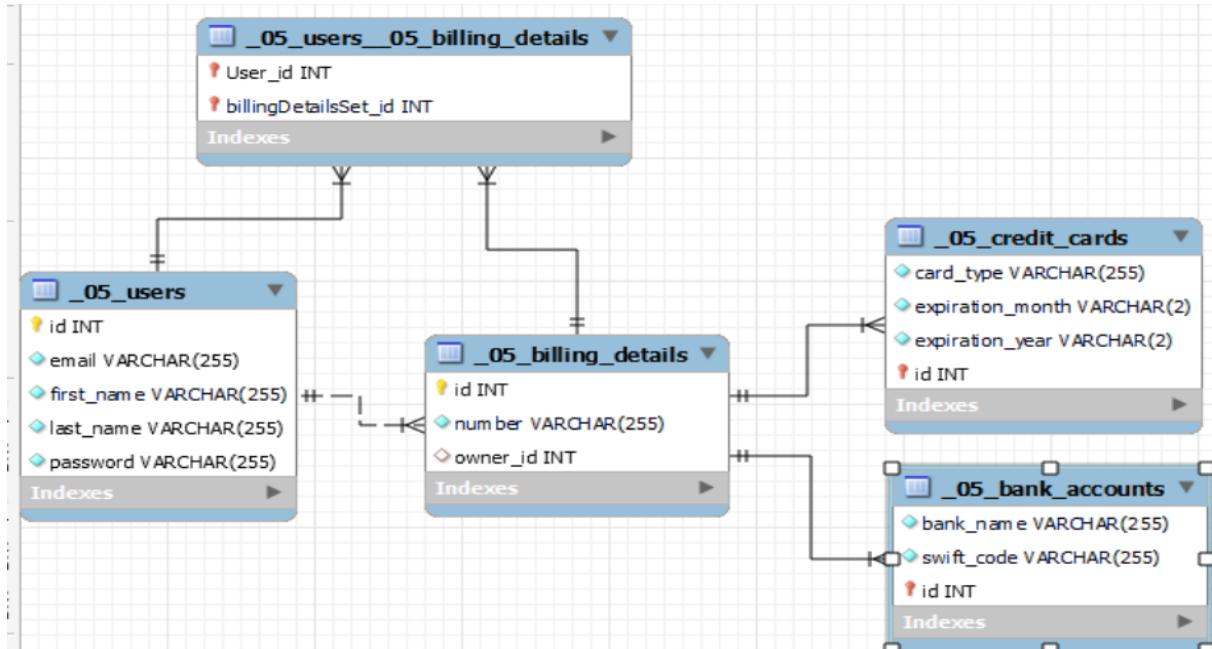
```

        this.expirationMonth = expirationMonth;
    }

    public String getExpirationYear() {
        return expirationYear;
    }

    public void setExpirationYear(String expirationYear) {
        this.expirationYear = expirationYear;
    }
}

```



Пример 3 – отново Bills Payment System:

```

@MappedSuperclass //нещо междуенно го анотира, няма таблица за SQL от този клас да има
public abstract class BaseEntity {
    private Long id;

    public BaseEntity() {
    }

    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    public Long getId() {
        return id;
    }

    public void setId(Long id) {
        this.id = id;
    }
}

@Entity
@Table(name = "billing_details")

```

```

@Inheritance(strategy = InheritanceType.JOINED)
public abstract class BillingDetails extends BaseEntity {

    private String number;
    private BankUser owner;

    public BillingDetails() {
    }

    @Column(name = "number", length = 50, nullable = false, unique = true)
    public String getNumber() {
        return number;
    }

    public void setNumber(String number) {
        this.number = number;
    }

    @ManyToOne
    public BankUser getOwner() {
        return owner;
    }

    public void setOwner(BankUser owner) {
        this.owner = owner;
    }
}

```

```

@Entity
@Table(name = "credit_card")
public class CreditCard extends BillingDetails {
    private String cardType;
    private Integer expirationMonth;
    private Integer expirationYear;

    public CreditCard() {
        super();
    }

    @Column(name = "card_type", length = 60)
    public String getCardType() {
        return cardType;
    }

    public void setCardType(String cardType) {
        this.cardType = cardType;
    }

    @Column(name = "expiration_month")
    public Integer getExpirationMonth() {
        return expirationMonth;
    }

    public void setExpirationMonth(Integer expirationMonth) {
        this.expirationMonth = expirationMonth;
    }
}

```

```
@Column(name = "expiration_year")
public Integer getExpirationYear() {
    return expirationYear;
}

public void setExpirationYear(Integer expirationYear) {
    this.expirationYear = expirationYear;
}
}

@Entity
@Table(name = "bank_account")
public class BankAccount extends BillingDetails{
    private String bankName;
    private String swiftCode;

    public BankAccount() {
        super();
    }

    @Column(name = "bank_name", length = 60, nullable = false)
    public String getBankName() {
        return bankName;
    }

    public void setBankName(String bankName) {
        this.bankName = bankName;
    }

    @Column(name = "swift_code", length = 50, nullable = false)
    public String getSwiftCode() {
        return swiftCode;
    }

    public void setSwiftCode(String swiftCode) {
        this.swiftCode = swiftCode;
    }
}

@Entity
@Table(name = "bank_users")
public class BankUser extends BaseEntity {

    private String firstName;
    private String lastName;
    private String email;
    private String password;

    public BankUser() {
    }

    @Column(name = "first_name", length = 50, nullable = false)
    public String getFirstName() {
        return firstName;
    }

    public void setFirstName(String firstName) {
```

```

        this.firstName = firstName;
    }

@Column(name = "last_name", length = 60, nullable = false)
public String getLastName() {
    return lastName;
}

public void setLastName(String lastName) {
    this.lastName = lastName;
}

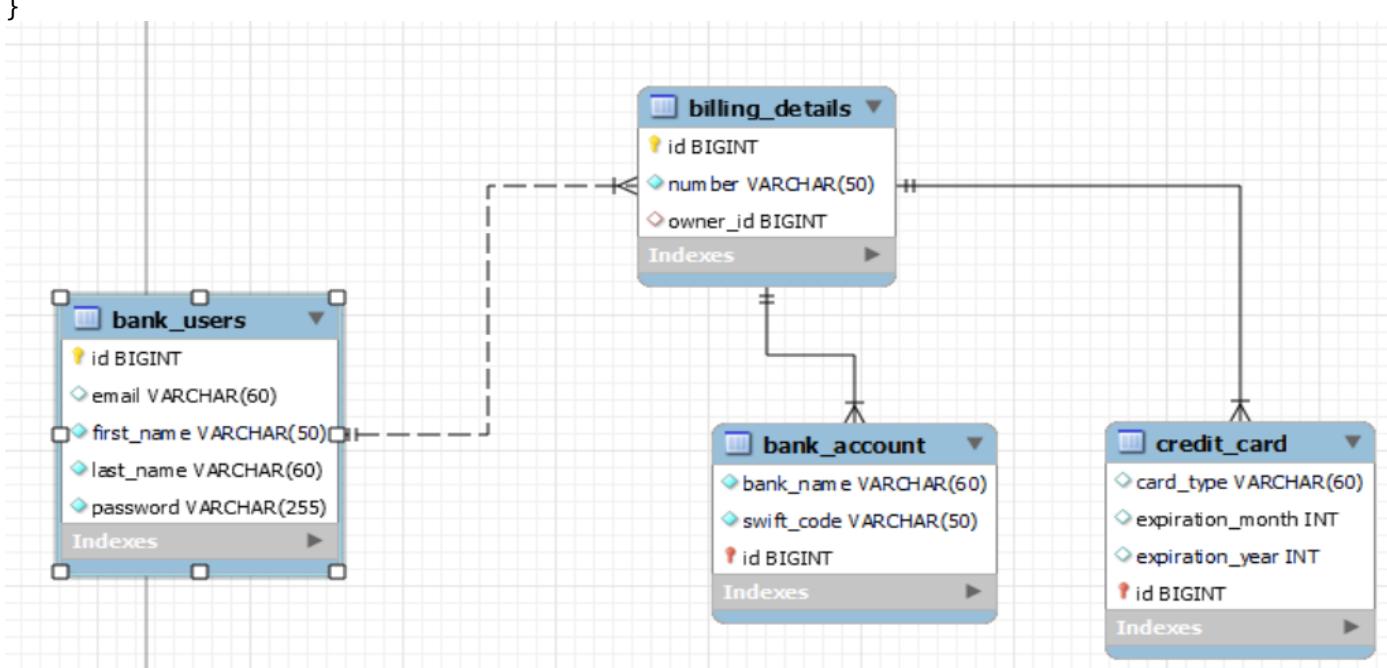
@Column(name = "email", length = 60)
public String getEmail() {
    return email;
}

public void setEmail(String email) {
    this.email = email;
}

@Column(name = "password", nullable = false)
public String getPassword() {
    return password;
}

public void setPassword(String password) {
    this.password = password;
}
}

```



4.4. Използване на Enumerations

```
package _00_EnumDemo;

public enum AccountType {
    //ако тук разместим подредбата, да не ги взема по index, а по value!
    FREE("FREE"),
    SILVER("SILVER"),
    GOLD("GOLD"),
    TRIAL("TRIAL");

    private String value;

    AccountType(String value) {
        this.value = value;
    }

    public String getValue() {
        return this.value;
    }
}

@Entity(name = "demos")
public class User {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    private int id;

    private String username;

    //    @Enumerated(EnumType.ORDINAL) //no индекс
    //    @Enumerated(EnumType.STRING) //no стойност value
    private AccountType type;

    public User() {
    }

    public User(String username, AccountType type) {
        this.username = username;
        this.type = type;
    }

    public AccountType getType() {
        return type;
    }
}

main
User user = new User("Marina", AccountType.GOLD);
entityManager.persist(user);

User found = entityManager.find(User.class, 1);
System.out.println(found.getType().toString());
```

4.5. Default value

На wrapper класовете е null. – затова им задаваме тук nullable = **false**
На примитивния int е 0. – затова int никога не може да бъде NULL

5. Spring Data Introduction

5.0. Inversion of Control принципа

Inversion of Control принципът се реализира по няколко начина в Spring без да пишеме source кода/компонентите.
В контейнера има само interface-и на различните компоненти/:

Dependency Injection е първия подход

Annotation Driven

`@Autowired //Look up??? Не е - прилагане на Inversion of control principle`

With external XML file (Annotation Driven) Dependency Injection

Programming (configuration class or with builder шаблон) Dependency Injection

Look up е втория подход

С никакво минимално API да намираме необходимите Beans по техния интерфейс.

5.1. Framework

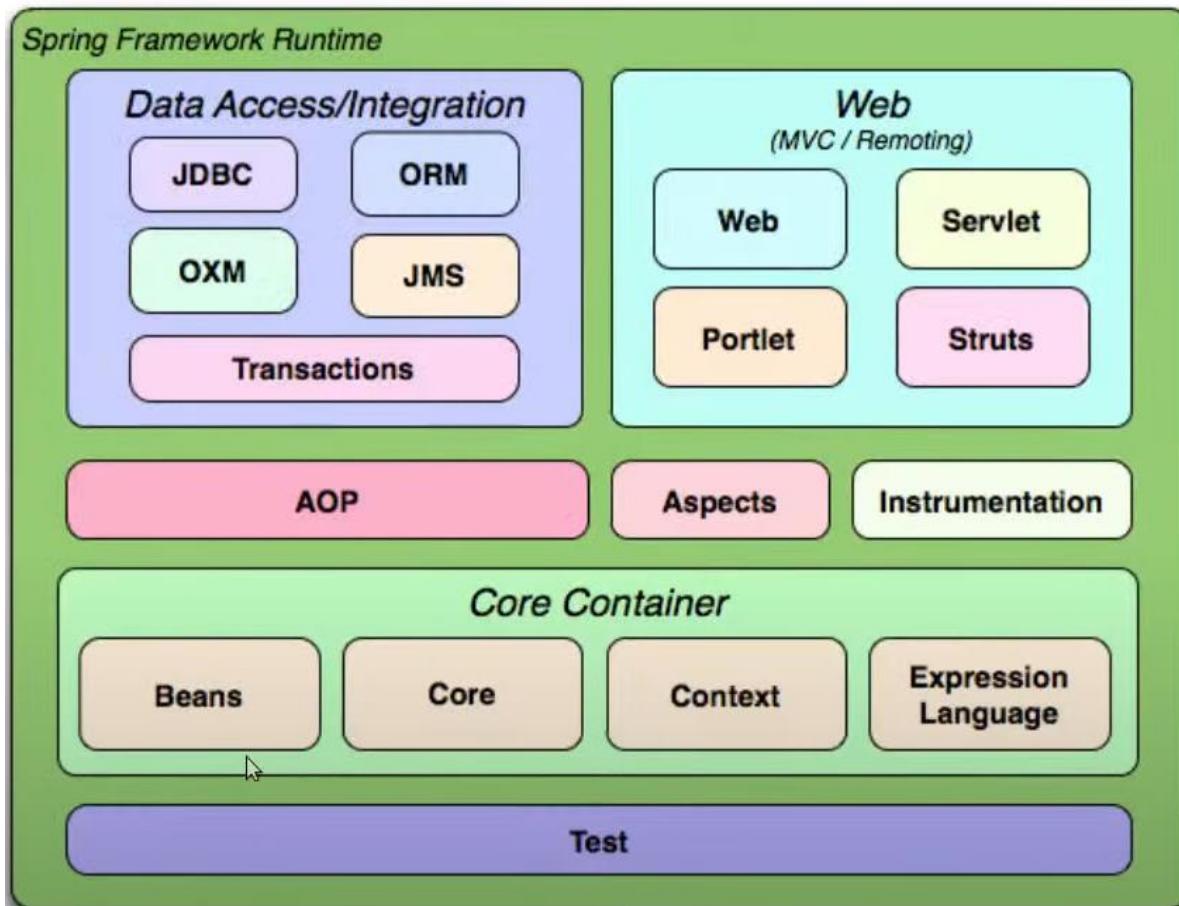
Framework

- Platform for **developing software applications**
- Provides a **foundation** on which **software developers** can **build programs** for a **specific platform**
- Similar **to an API**
 - A Framework **includes an API**
- May include **code libraries**, a **compiler**, and other programs **used in the software development process**

5.2. Spring Platform

Spring Platform

- **Spring makes programming Java quicker, easier, and safer(ще ни предпази от грешки) for everybody**
- Spring's **focus is on speed, simplicity, and productivity** built by multiple Spring Projects
 - Spring **Boot**
 - Spring **Framework**
 - Spring **Data**



Spring Module

- **Spring Core Container**
 - The base module of Spring and provides Spring containers
- **Aspect-Oriented Programming**
 - Enables implementing cross-cutting concerns
- **Authentication and Authorization**
- **Data Access**
 - Working with RDBMS using JDBC and ORM tools
- **IoC Container(*Inversion of control Containers*)**
 - Configuration of application components and lifecycle management of Java objects, done mainly via **dependency injection**
- **Testing**
 - Support classes for writing **unit tests and integration tests**

5.3. Spring Projects

Spring Projects

Spring Boot

- Makes it easy to **create stand-alone, production-grade Spring based Applications**
- Бял лист с нарисувано първата картичка. Докато още се уча – ползвам книжката за оцветяване

Spring Framework

- Provides a **comprehensive programming and configuration model** for modern Java-based enterprise applications - on any kind of deployment platform
- Абсолютно бял лист

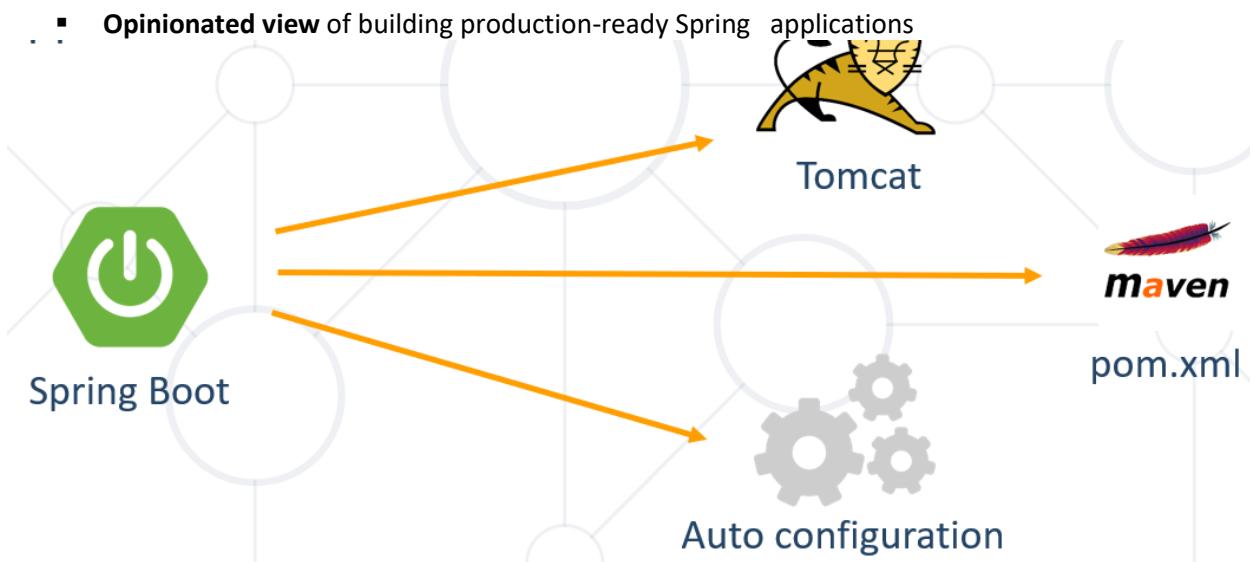
Spring Data

- Spring Data's mission is to **provide a familiar and consistent**, Spring-based **programming model for data access** while still retaining the special traits of the underlying data store

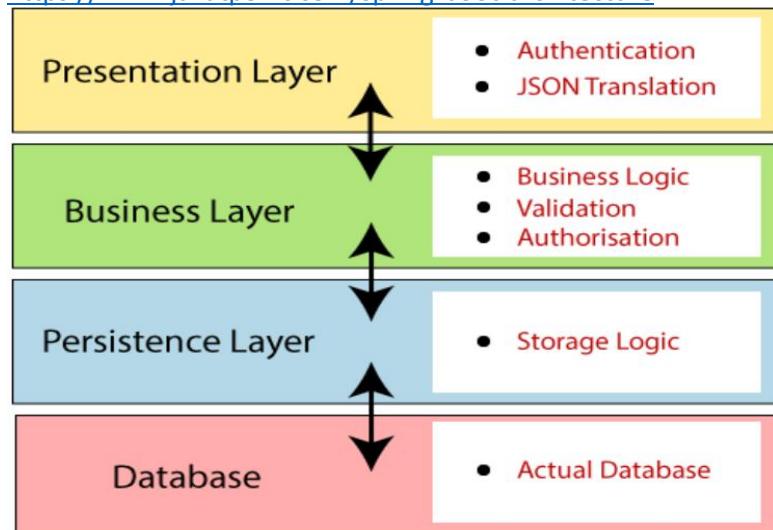
Spring Cloud

- Spring Cloud **provides tools for developers to quickly build** some of the **common patterns in distributed systems**

5.4. Spring Boot Architecture



<https://www.javatpoint.com/spring-boot-architecture>

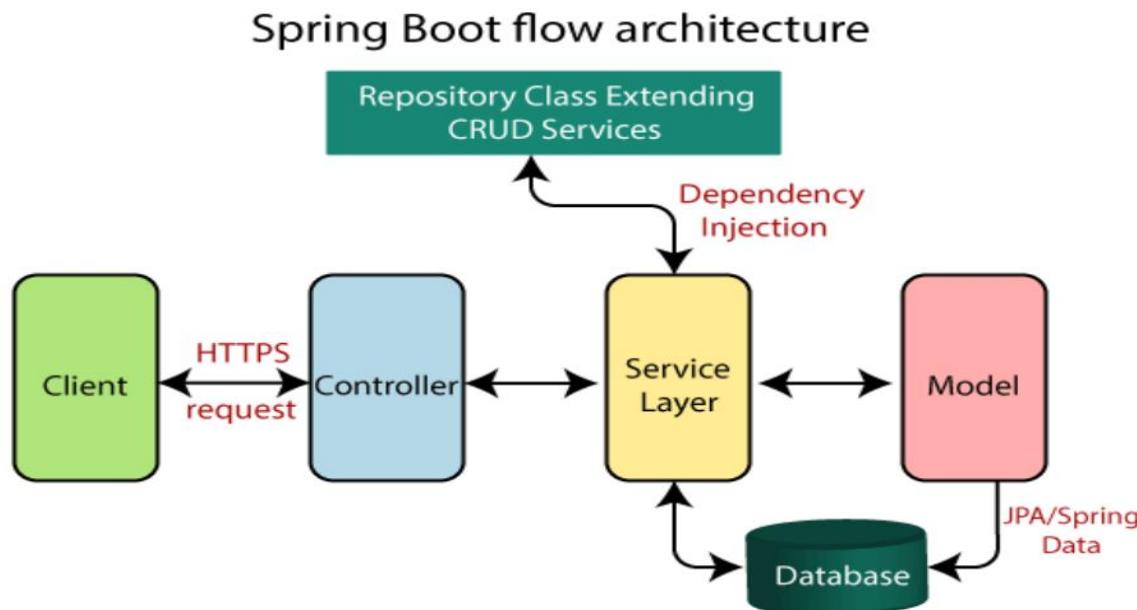


Presentation Layer: The presentation layer handles the HTTP requests, translates the JSON parameter to object, and authenticates the request and transfer it to the business layer. In short, it consists of **views** i.e., frontend part.

Business Layer: The business layer handles all the **business logic**. It consists of service classes and uses services provided by data access layers. It also performs **authorization** and **validation**.

Persistence Layer: The persistence layer contains all the **storage logic** and translates business objects from and to database rows.

Database Layer: In the database layer, **CRUD** (create, retrieve, update, delete) operations are performed.



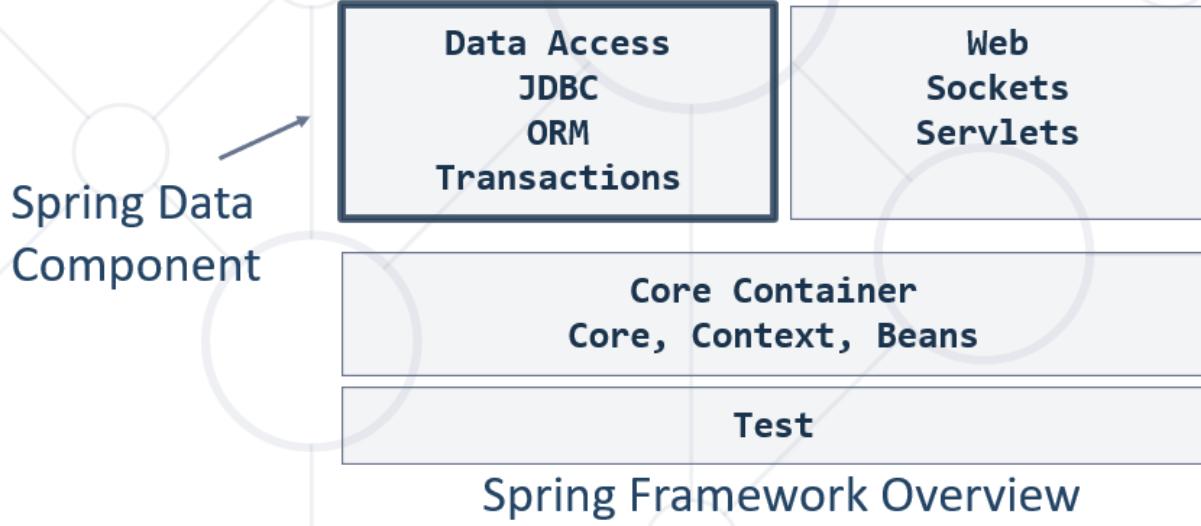
5.5. Spring Framework

- Open-Source Application framework and inversion of control container for the Java platform
- Core features can be used by any Java application extensions for building web applications on top of the Java EE specification
- Spring е имплементация на Java EE specification

5.6. Spring Data Framework

What is Spring Framework

- Application framework for the Java Platform
 - Technology stack - includes several modules that provide a range of services



Spring Framework Overview

Beans and Context

Обикновени JAVA обекти/елементи, които са анотирани, за да могат да бъдат менъджирани от framework-а в техния жизнен цикъл.

Чрез scope анотация, можем да дефинираме типа на Bean-а или неговия context!

Singleton контекст на Bean-а – само по една инстанция, по default са Singleton обикновено

Prototype контекст на Bean-а – всеки път да се вика нова инстанция

В Web частта има още

Request контекст

Сами по себе си REST заявките са state-less

Session контекст – примера с пазаруването от сайта

Най-често чрез cookies

и

Application context

Web контекст – специфични за различни технологии

Servlet – класическата JAVA web архитектура е базирана върху тези Servlet технологии

GET, POST, PUT, DELETE, options, заявки

Sockets – bi-directional real time servlets

Asynchronous architecture with React Api (with Flux functional programming for example)

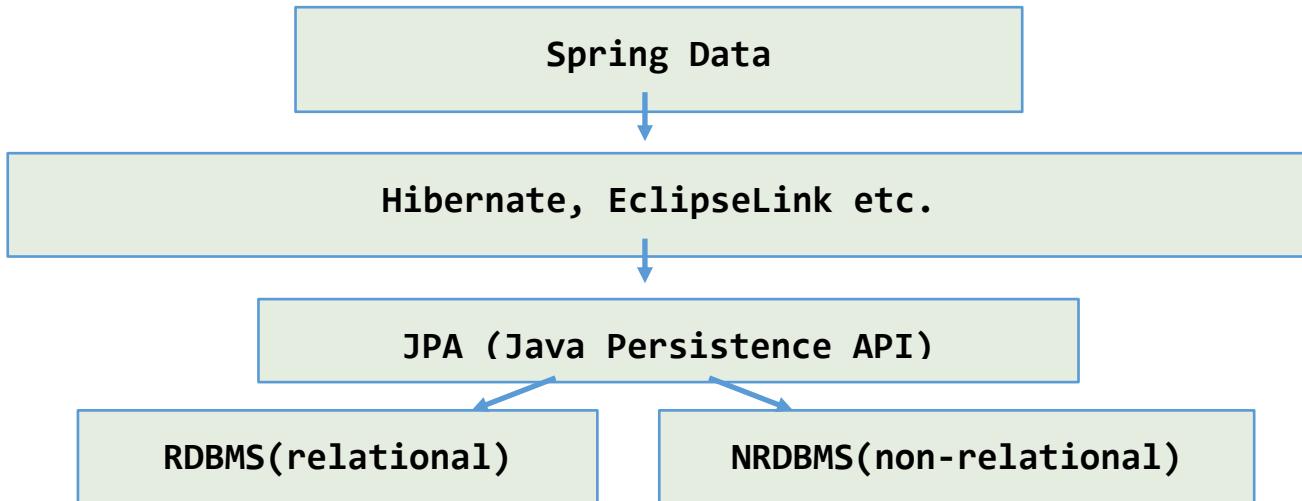
What is Spring Data

- Library that adds an **extra layer of abstraction** on the top of our **JPA**(Java Persistence API(Application Programming Interface)) provider

- Provides:
 - Dynamic query derivation from repository method names
 - Possibility to integrate custom repositories and many more
- What Spring Data is not:
 - **Spring Data JPA is not a JPA provider**

Spring Data Role

Extra layer of abstraction over the used ORM



Spring Boot – **Advantage of Convention Over Configuration** – предимство на конвенция пред конфигурация

- Creates stand-alone Spring applications
 - Provide opinionated 'starter' POMs to simplify your Maven configuration
- Automatically configure Spring whenever possible
- Absolutely no code generation and no requirement for XML configuration

Dependencies in Maven

pom.xml

```

<build>
  <plugins>
    <plugin>
      <groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins</groupId>
      <artifactId>maven-compiler-plugin</artifactId>
      <version>3.6.1</version>
      <configuration>
        <source>14</source>
        <target>14</target>
      </configuration>
    </plugin>
  </plugins>
</build>
  
```

<parent> //служи за вземане на базови настройки на базов pom.xml файл. На базовия има по-базов, и там има persistence

```

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

```

<version> 2.3.8.RELEASE</version>
<artifactId>spring-boot-starter-parent</artifactId>
</parent>

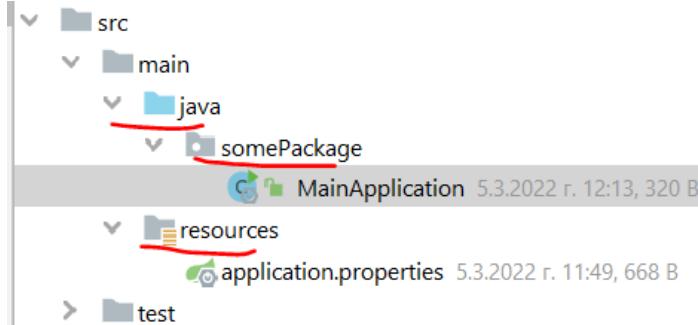
<dependencies>
    <dependency>
        <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
        <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-data-jpa</artifactId> //тук са ни оставили опция какво да
ползваме, може да не е ORM data-jpa, а JDBC примерно, или пък non-relational db
        <version>2.6.3</version>
    </dependency>

    <dependency>
        <groupId>mysql</groupId>
        <artifactId>mysql-connector-java</artifactId>
        <version>8.0.28</version>
        <scope>runtime</scope>
    </dependency>
</dependencies>

```

Configuration

- Spring boot configurations are held in an **application.properties** file



```

application.properties
#Data Source Properties
spring.datasource.driverClassName = com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver

spring.datasource.url = jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/school?useSSL=false
Или
spring.datasource.url =
jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/bookshop?createDatabaseIfNotExist=true&useSSL=false

spring.datasource.username = root
spring.datasource.password =
spring.datasource.password = 12345

```

Изпълняване на SQL заявки при стартиране (execute SQL / run SQL automatically)

```

#spring.datasource.initialization-mode = always
#spring.sql.init.mode = always

#spring.datasource.data=classpath:insert-data.sql
#spring.sql.init.data-locations=classpath:insert-data.sql

```

```
#JPA Properties
spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.dialect = org.hibernate.dialect.MySQL8Dialect
spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.show_sql = TRUE
spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.format_sql = TRUE
spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.use_sql_comments = TRUE

spring.jpa.hibernate.ddl-auto = create-drop

####Logging Levels
# Disable the default loggers - двете долу ако са активирани, скриват доста от default логовете
logging.level.org = WARN //контролираме логовете
logging.level.blog = WARN //контролираме логовете

#Show SQL executed with parameter bindings
logging.level.org.hibernate.SQL = DEBUG
logging.level.org.hibernate.type.descriptor = TRACE

# Spring actuator settings - service monitoring metrics
#management.endpoints.web.base-path=/
management.endpoints.web.exposure.include=info, health, httptrace, metrics, threaddump, heapdump,
shutdown, beans
management.trace.http.enabled=true
management.endpoint.health.show-details=always
info.app.name=Article repository application
info.app.description=This sample application allows to manage articles and users
info.app.version=1.0.0

#Change server port
#server.port=8000
```

<http://localhost:8080/actuator>

```

{
  "_links": {
    "self": {
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/actuator",
      "templated": false
    },
    "beans": {
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/actuator/beans",
      "templated": false
    },
    "health": {
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/actuator/health",
      "templated": false
    },
    "health-path": {
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/actuator/health/{*path}",
      "templated": true
    }
  },
  "info": {
    "version": "2.0.0"
  }
}

```

main – задължително си правим някаква папка/пакет и в него хакаме MainApplication

package somePackage;

```

import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;

@SpringBootApplication
public class MainApplication {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SpringApplication.run(MainApplication.class, args);
    }
}

```

5.7. Spring Data Repositories

Spring Repository – вдигане на абстракцията още

Repository-то ни дава всичко, което работи с базата

- Abstraction to significantly reduce the amount of boilerplate code required to implement data access layers
 - **Perform CRUD Operations**
 - **Automatically generates JPQL/SQL code**
 - Highly customizable

Built-in CRUD Operations

Едно такова repository ще отговаря за един клас

JPA REPOSITORY

```
- <S extends T> S save(S var1);
- <S extends T> Iterable<S>
  save(Iterable<S> var1);
- T findOne(ID var1);
- boolean exists(ID var1);
- Iterable<T> findAll();
- long count();
- void delete(ID var1);
void deleteAll();
...
```



5.8. Spring Data Query Creation

Query Creation

- Queries are created via a query builder mechanism built into Spring Data
 - Strips the prefixes like **find...By**, **read...By**, **query...By** and starts parsing the rest of it
- Spring Data JPA will do a property check and traverse nested properties
- Спирате да пишете SQL/JPQL заявки

Custom CRUD Operations

```
//Custom method
@Repository
public interface StudentRepository extends CrudRepository<Student, Long> {
    List<Student> findByMajor(Major major);
}
```

```
@Repository
public interface StudentRepository extends JpaRepository<Student, Long> {
    List<Student> findByMajor(Major major);
}
```

SQL
SELECT s.* FROM students AS s INNER JOIN majors AS m ON s.major_id = m.id WHERE m.id = ?



Query Lookup Strategies

<https://docs.spring.io/spring-data/jpa/docs/current/reference/html/#jpa.query-methods.query-creation>

Keyword	Sample	JPQL
And	findByLastnameAndFirstname	... where x.lastname = ?1 and x.firstname = ?2
Or	findByLastnameOrFirstname	... where x.lastname = ?1 or x.firstname = ?2
Between	findByStartDateBetween	... where x.startDate between ?1 and ?2
LessThan	findByAgeLessThan	... where x.age < ?1
Containing	findByFirstnameContaining	... where x.firstname like ?1 (parameter bound wrapped in %)
In	findByAgeIn(Collection<Age> ages)	... where x.age in ?1

5.9. Spring Data Services - Encapsulating Business Logic

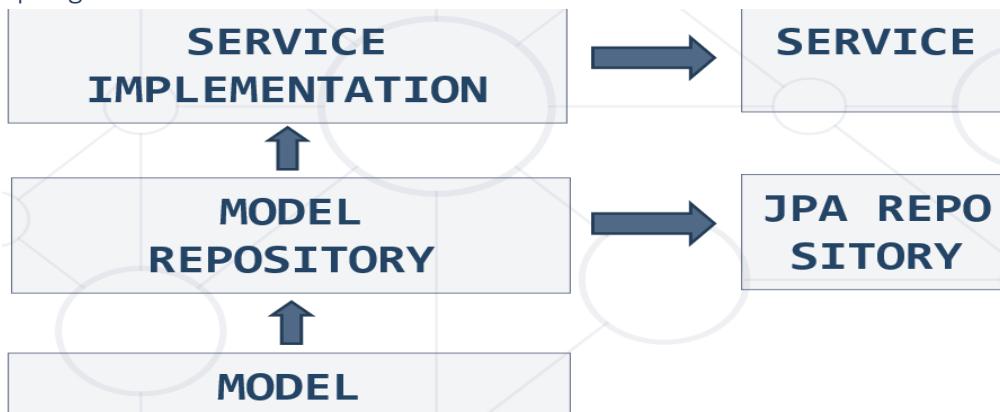
Service-а ни дава всичко, което е бизнес логика след като сме взели данните от базата данни.

Service-а използва Repository-та, които от своя страна си говорят с базата данни.

Service Pattern

- Service Layer is a design pattern of organizing business logic into layers
 - Service classes are categorized into a particular layer and share functionality
- Main concept is **not exposing details** of internal processes on entities
 - Services interact closely with Repositories

Spring Data Architecture



Services

```
public interface AccountService {
    void withdrawMoney(BigDecimal amount, Long id);
```

```

    void depositMoney(BigDecimal amount, Long id);
}

import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.stereotype.Service;
import softuni.repositories.AccountRepository;
@Service("AccountServ") //можем да му зададем име на service-а в Spring-а да бъде bean, но
реално не го използваме
/**
 * The value may indicate a suggestion for a logical component name,
 * to be turned into a Spring bean in case of an autodetected component.
 * @return the suggested component name, if any (or empty String otherwise)
 */
@AliasFor(annotation = Component.class)
String value() default "";

public class AccountServiceImpl implements AccountService {
    private final AccountRepository accountRepository;

    @Autowired - през конструктора
    public AccountServiceImpl(AccountRepository accountRepository) {
        this.accountRepository = accountRepository;
    }

    @Override
    public void withdrawMoney(BigDecimal amount, Long id) {    }

    @Override
    public void depositMoney(BigDecimal amount, Long id) {    }
}

```

Освен с **@Autowired**, можем да ползваме **@Inject** и **@Resource**, но при **@Autowired** можем да ползваме **Optional**.
Optional<String> name = ...
String str = name.get(); //взема резултата ако го има

Entry Point

main – задължително си правим някаква папка/пакет и в него хакаме MainApplication

```

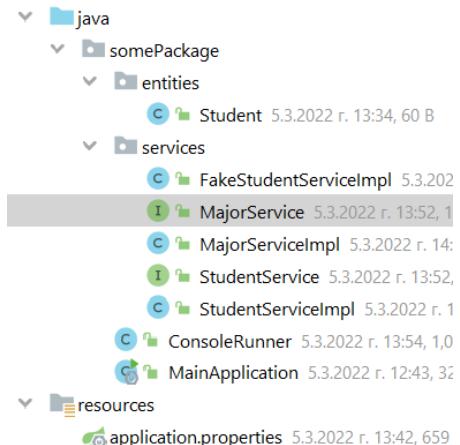
package somePackage;

import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;

@SpringBootApplication
public class MainApplication {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SpringApplication.run(MainApplication.class, args);
    }
}

```

Command Line Runner



```
public interface StudentService {
    void register();
}

public interface MajorService {
    void register();
}

import org.springframework.stereotype.Service;

@Service
public class StudentServiceImpl implements StudentService {
    @Override
    public void register() {
//        studentRepository.register(); //благодарение на Спринг, пропускаме този ред да го пишем
    }
}

import org.springframework.stereotype.Service;

@Service
public class MajorServiceImpl implements MajorService {
    @Override
    public void register() {
//    studentRepository.register(); //благодарение на Спринг, пропускаме този ред да го пишем
    }
}

import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.boot.CommandLineRunner;
import org.springframework.stereotype.Component;
import somePackage.services.MajorService;
import somePackage.services.StudentService;

@Component
public class ConsoleRunner implements CommandLineRunner {
//    @Autowired
    private StudentService studentService;

//    @Autowired
    private MajorService majorService;
```

```

@.Autowired //може и през конструктора да го auto-wire-нем
public ConsoleRunner(StudentService studentService, MajorService majorService) {
    this.studentService = studentService;
    this.majorService = majorService;
}

@Override
public void run(String... strings) throws Exception {
    System.out.println("ha ha ha");
    this.studentService.register();
    this.majorService.register();
    Major major = new Major("Java DB Fundamentals");
    Student student = new Student("John",new Date(), major);
    majorService.create(major);
    studentService.register(student);
}
}

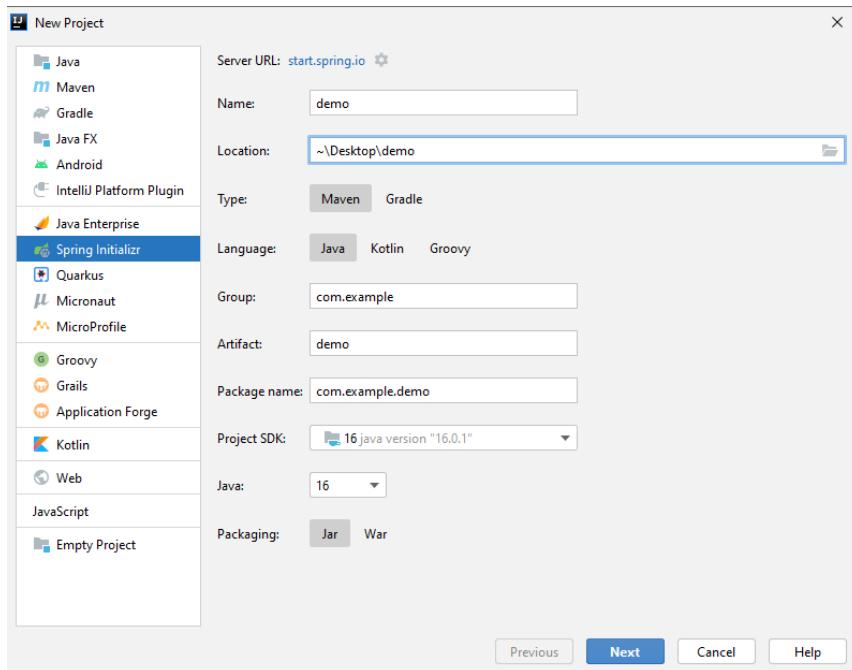
```

5.10.0. Creating project via start.spring.io

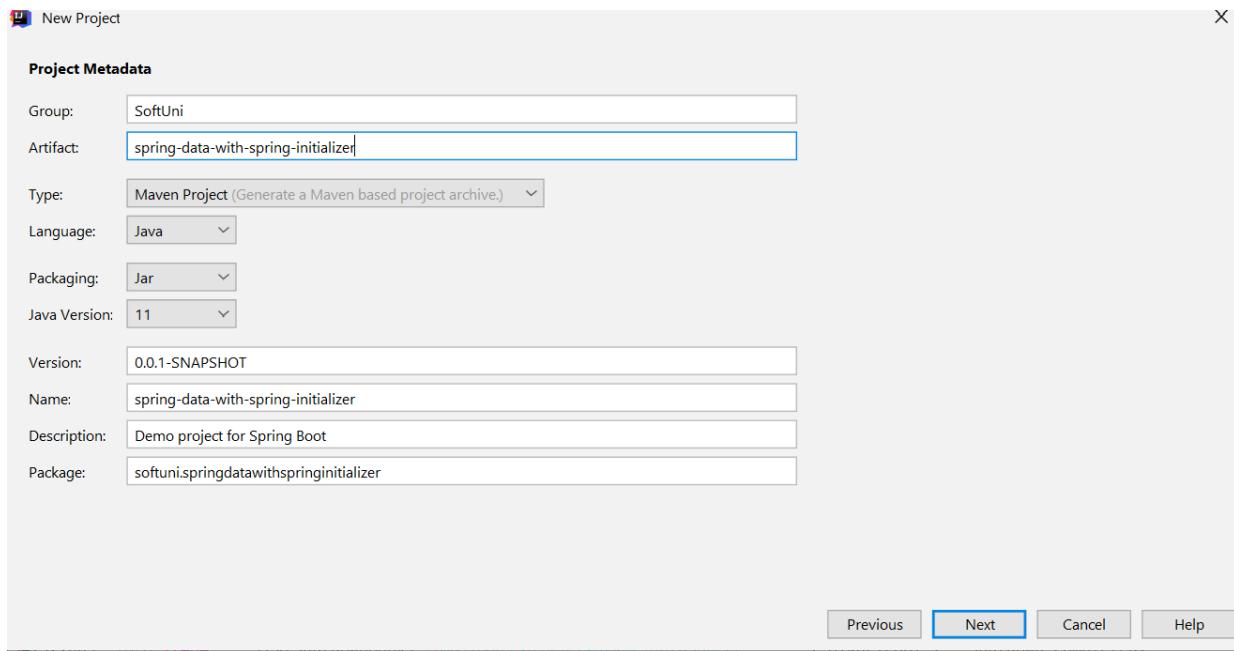
start.spring.io

Избираме си от сайта какво искаме – горе долу същите неща като през IntelliJ

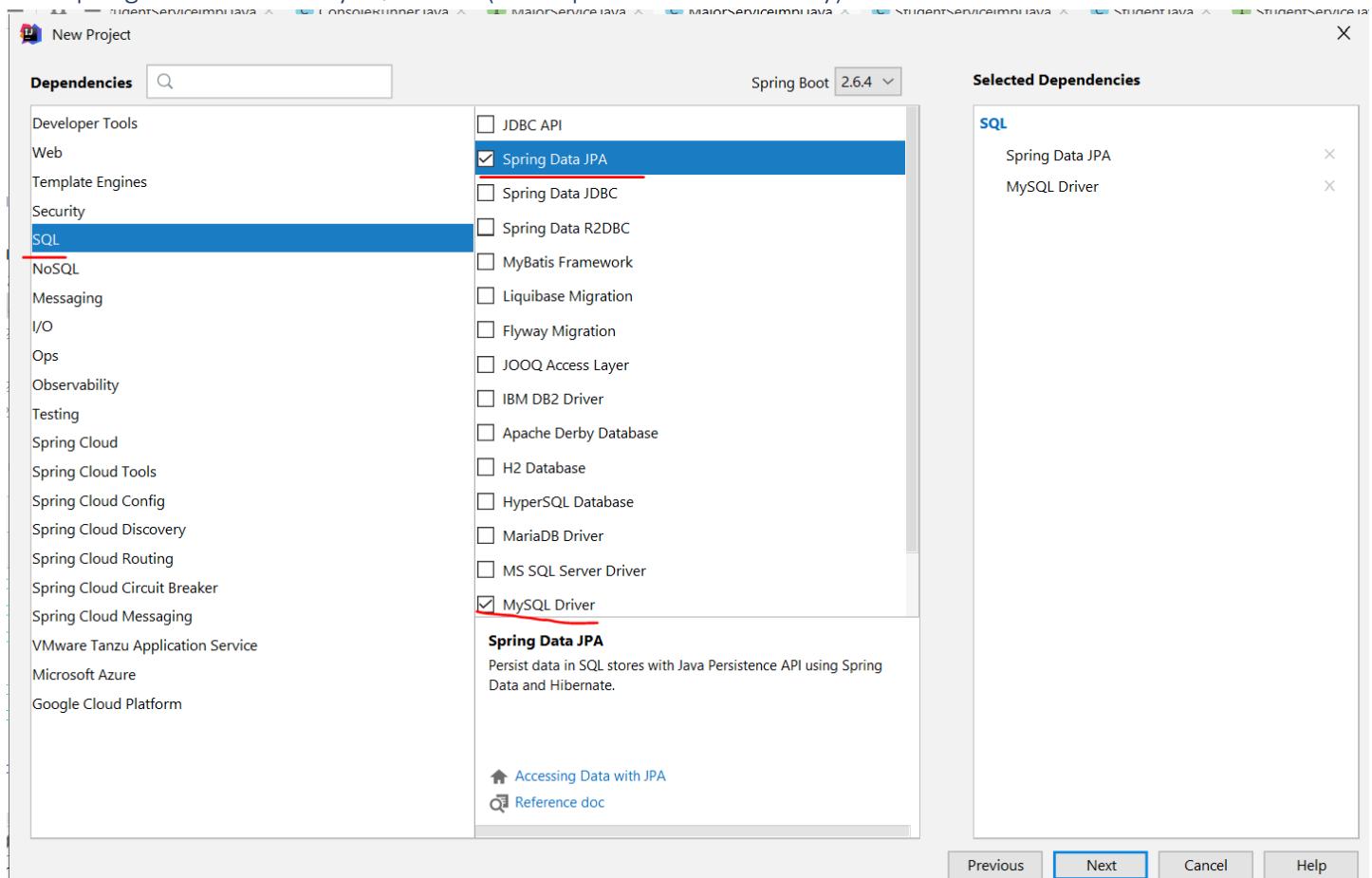
5.10. Creating project via Spring initializer (in IntelliJ Ultimate or a plug-in should be installed) (not Maven, but it is like Maven again)



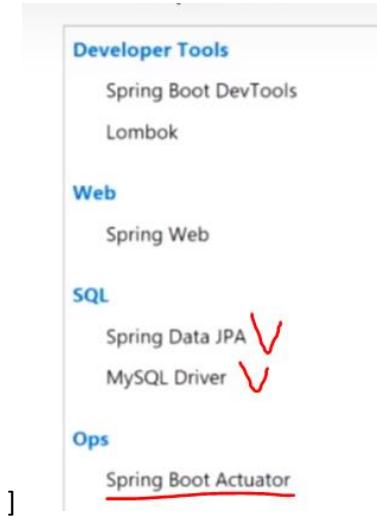
Add name and version:



Add Spring Data JPA and MySQL Driver (in the pom.xml file in reality):



Actuator ни служи за опресняване на данните и следи здравето на нашето приложение, да не се налага да даваме refresh прекалено често



applications.properties

In the resources folder, add new **applications.properties** file, which will hold the Spring configuration of the project:

```

#Data Source Properties
spring.datasource.driverClassName = com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver
spring.datasource.url =
jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/bookshop?createDatabaseIfNotExist=true&useSSL=false
spring.datasource.username = root
spring.datasource.password =

#JPA Properties
spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.dialect = org.hibernate.dialect.MySQL8Dialect
spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.show_sql = TRUE
spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.format_sql = TRUE
spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.use_sql_comments = TRUE

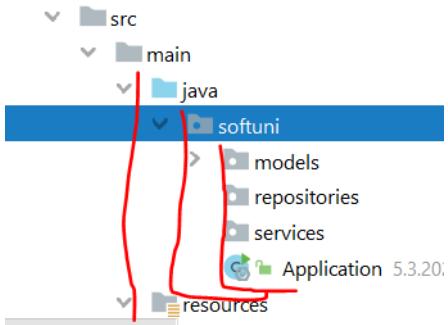
spring.jpa.hibernate.ddl-auto = create-drop
spring.jpa.hibernate.ddl-auto = create      //реално drop и след това create
spring.jpa.hibernate.ddl-auto = update

###Logging Levels
# Disable the default loggers – ёвете долу ако са активирани, скриват доста от default логовете
logging.level.org = WARN //контролираме логовете
logging.level.blog = WARN //контролираме логовете

#Show SQL executed with parameter bindings
logging.level.org.hibernate.SQL = DEBUG
logging.level.org.hibernate.type.descriptor = TRACE

# Spring actuator settings - service monitoring metrics
#management.endpoints.web.base-path=/
management.endpoints.web.exposure.include=info, health, httptrace, metrics, threaddump, heapdump,
shutdown, beans
management.trace.http.enabled=true
management.endpoint.health.show-details=always
info.app.name=Article repository application
info.app.description=This sample application allows to manage articles and users
info.app.version=1.0.0

```

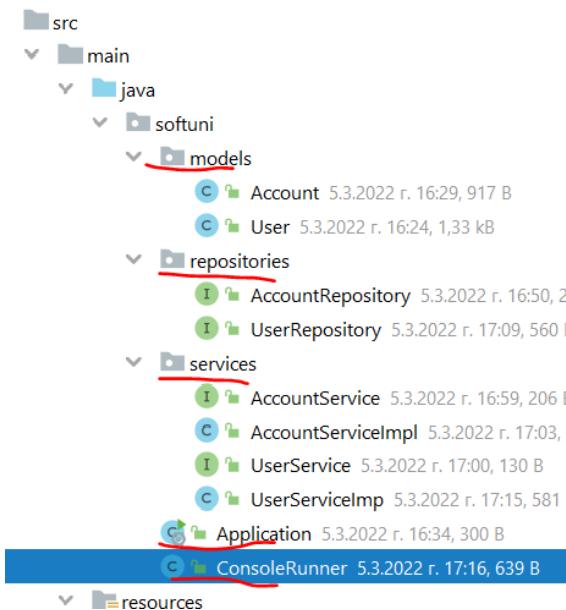


persistence(javax.persistence) за Релациите

```
public class User {
    @Id
    @Id (javax.persistence)
    @Id (org.springframework.data.annotation)
```

5.11. Demo Lab

Една анотация на един Interface ни дава тонове информация наготово



models

```
import javax.persistence.*;
import java.math.BigDecimal;
@Entity(name = "accounts")
public class Account {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
```

```

private int id;

@Column(nullable = false)
private BigDecimal balance;

@ManyToOne
private User user;

public Account() {
}

@Entity(name = "users")
public class User {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    private int id;

    @Column(unique = true, nullable = false)
    private String username;

    private int age;

    @OneToMany(targetEntity = Account.class, mappedBy = "user")
    private Set<Account> accounts;

    public User() {
        this.accounts = new HashSet<>();
    }
}

```

Repositories, customs repositories(Custom CRUD Operations)

```

/* @param <T> the domain type the repository manages
 * @param <ID> the type of the id of the entity the repository manages */

```

```

@Repository //наготово получаваме всички (CRUD) create, read, update, delete операции наготово
public interface UserRepository extends JpaRepository<User, Integer> {
    User findByUsername(String username);
}

import org.springframework.data.jpa.repository.JpaRepository;
import org.springframework.stereotype.Repository;
import softuni.models.Account;
@Repository
public interface AccountRepository extends JpaRepository<Account, Integer> {
}

```

The **JpaRepository** interface contains methods like:

- **save(E entity)**
- **findOne(Id primaryKey)**
- **findAll()**
- **count()**

- **delete(Entity)**
- **exists(Id primaryKey)**
- You can define a **custom repository**, which extends the **JpaRepository** and defines several methods for operating with data besides those exposed by the greater interface. The query builder mechanism of Spring Data requires following several rules when you define custom methods. Query creation is done by parsing method names by prefixes like **find...By**, **read...By**, **query...By**, **count...By**, and **get...By**. You can add more criteria by concatenating **And** and **Or** or apply ordering with **OrderBy** with sorting direction **Asc** or **Desc**.

<https://docs.spring.io/spring-data/jpa/docs/current/reference/html/#jpa.query-methods.query-creation>

Keyword	Sample	JPQL
And	findByLastnameAndFirstname	... where x.lastname = ?1 and x.firstname = ?2
Or	findByLastnameOrFirstname	... where x.lastname = ?1 or x.firstname = ?2
Between	findByStartDateBetween	... where x.startDate between ?1 and ?2
LessThan	findByAgeLessThan	... where x.age < ?1
Containing	findByFirstnameContaining	... where x.firstname like ?1 (parameter bound wrapped in %)
In	findByAgeIn(Collection<Age> ages)	... where x.age in ?1

services

In bigger applications mixing business logic and crud operations to the database is not wanted. Having a repository objects is implementing the **Domain Driven Design**. Repositories are classes responsible **only for write/transactional operations** towards the data source. Any business logic like validation, calculations and so on is implemented by a **Service Layer**. One of the most important concepts to keep in mind is that a **service** should **never expose details of the internal processes**, or the business entities used within the application.

Implement those services with classes **AccountServiceImpl** and **UserServiceImpl**. Those classes will do the business logic of the application. To do that, they should have certain type of **Repository** available – **AccountRepository** or **UserRepository** according to the service type.

The implementation of the methods is up to you. Here are some several tips:

- **AccountServiceImpl**
 - Money withdrawal – should only happen if account **is present** in the database, **belongs to user** and **has enough balance**
 - Money transfer – should only happen if **account belongs to user** and transfer value **is not negative**
- **UserServiceImpl**
 - User registration – should only happen if user does not exist in the database

```
public interface AccountService {
    void withdrawMoney(BigDecimal amount, Long id);

    void depositMoney(BigDecimal amount, Long id);
}

import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.stereotype.Service;
import softuni.repositories.AccountRepository;
@Service
public class AccountServiceImpl implements AccountService {
    private final AccountRepository accountRepository;

    @Autowired - през конструктора
    public AccountServiceImpl(AccountRepository accountRepository) {
        this.accountRepository = accountRepository;
    }

    @Override
    public void withdrawMoney(BigDecimal amount, Long id) {    }

    @Override
    public void depositMoney(BigDecimal amount, Long id) {    }
}

public interface UserService {
    void registerUser(User user);
}

import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.stereotype.Service;
import softuni.models.User;
import softuni.repositories.UserRepository;
@Service
public class UserServiceImpl implements UserService {

    @Autowired
    private UserRepository userRepository;

    @Override
    public void registerUser(User user) {
//checking if user exists in the database
        User found = this.userRepository.findByUsername(user.getUsername());

        if (found == null) {
            this.userRepository.save(user);
        }
    }
}
```

ConsoleRunner

In Spring Data Framework, the usage of **@Service**, **@Repository** or **@Component** annotations is needed to separate different “layers” in the application. They are mainly used for programmers to know a class’s role and which logical layer it belongs to.

The **@Autowired** annotation is required when **injecting a resource**, e.g., **Repository to Service** or **Service to Component**.

```
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.boot.CommandLineRunner;
import org.springframework.stereotype.Component;
import softuni.models.User;
import softuni.services.UserService;

@Component
public class ConsoleRunner implements CommandLineRunner {
    @Autowired
    private UserService userService;

    @Override
    public void run(String... args) throws Exception {
        User first = new User("Qna", 22);
        userService.registerUser(first);

        User second = new User("Qna", 22);
        userService.registerUser(second);
    }
}
```

main – задължително си правим някаква папка/пакет и в него хакаме MainApplication

```
package somePackage;

import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;

@SpringBootApplication
public class MainApplication {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SpringApplication.run(MainApplication.class, args);
    }
}
```

5.12. Откъде четем не absolut path

Започвайки от папка src

```
private static final String RESOURCE_PATH = "src/main/resources/files";
private static final String AUTHORS_FILE_PATH = RESOURCE_PATH + "/authors.txt";
```

5.13. Примери за customs repositories(Custom CRUD Operations)

Освен специалните думички като **find**, **get**, **OrderBy**, **And**, то използваме както имената на полетата, така и типовете на тези полета.

Като аргумент очаква типа на полето, което сме цитирали в името на метода.

ShampooRepository.java

```
@Repository  
public interface ShampooRepository extends JpaRepository<Shampoo,  
Long> {  
    List<Shampoo> findByBrandAndSize(String brand, Size size);  
}
```

SQL

```
SELECT *  
FROM shampoos AS s  
WHERE s.brand = ?  
AND s.size = ?
```

0. Подсказки – Automated JPA queries - Query look up

```
List<Shampoo> findByBrand(String brand);
```

Query Prefix Field

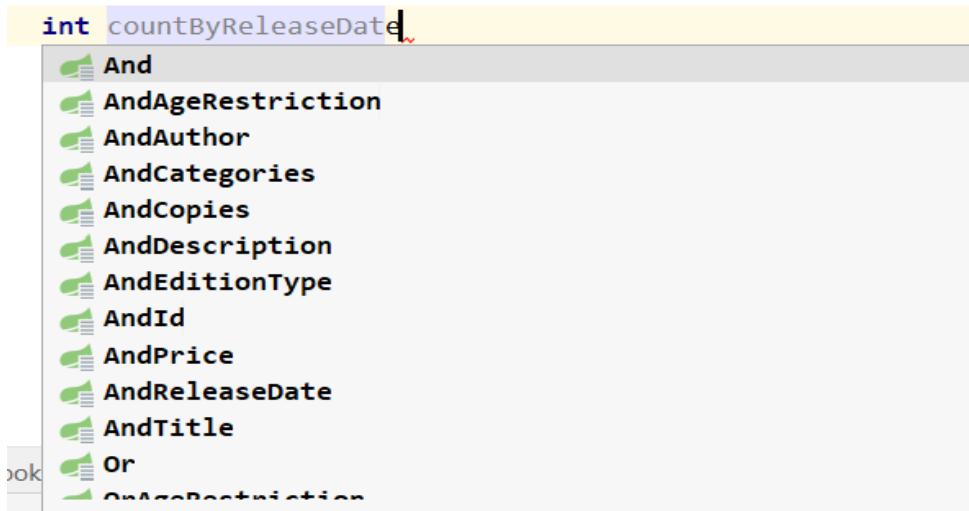
Return Type

```
List<Shampoo> findByBrandAndSize  
(String brand, Size size);
```

Query Prefix Field Field

Predicate Keyword

Реално ми излизат подсказки за имената на custom методите!! - яко



Долната черта показва, че влизаме в полето на класа:

```
List<ProductEntity> findAllByCategory__Name(CategoryName categoryName);
```

```
@Entity
@Table(name = "products")
public class ProductEntity {
    @ManyToOne
    private CategoryEntity category;

@Entity
@Table(name = "categories")
public class CategoryEntity {
    @Column(unique = true, nullable = false)
    @Enumerated(EnumType.STRING)
    private CategoryName name;
```

1. countByReleaseDateAfter

Get all books after the year 2000. Print only their titles.

```
@Repository
public interface BookRepository extends JpaRepository<Book, Integer> {
    List<Book> findByReleaseDateAfter(LocalDate releaseDate);

    int countByReleaseDateAfter(LocalDate releaseDate);
}

@Component
public class ConsoleRunner implements CommandLineRunner {
    private final SeedService seedService;
    private final BookRepository bookRepository;

    @Autowired
    public ConsoleRunner(SeedService seedService, BookRepository bookRepository) {
```

```

        this.seedService = seedService;
        this.bookRepository = bookRepository;
    }

    private void _01_booksAfter2000() {
        LocalDate yearAfter = LocalDate.of(2000, 1, 1);
        List<Book> books = bookRepository.findByReleaseDateAfter(yearAfter);

        books.forEach(b -> System.out.println(b.getReleaseDate() + " " + b.getTitle()));

        System.out.println("Total count result: " + bookRepository.countByReleaseDateAfter(yearAfter));
    }

    @Override
    public void run(String... args) throws Exception {
        System.out.println("Starting");
        // this.seedService.seedAuthors();
        // this.seedService.seedCategories();
        // this.seedService.seedAll();

        this._01_booksAfter2000();
    }
}

```

2. findDistinctByBooksReleaseDateBefore

Get all authors with at least one book with release date before 1990. Print their first name and last name.

```

@Component
public class ConsoleRunner implements CommandLineRunner {
    private final SeedService seedService;
    private final BookRepository bookRepository;
    private final AuthorRepository authorRepository;

    @Autowired
    public ConsoleRunner(SeedService seedService, BookRepository bookRepository, AuthorRepository
authorRepository) {
        this.seedService = seedService;
        this.bookRepository = bookRepository;
        this.authorRepository = authorRepository;
    }

    @Override
    public void run(String... args) throws Exception {
        // this._01_booksAfter2000();
        this._02_allAuthorsWithBookBefore1990();
    }

    private void _02_allAuthorsWithBookBefore1990() {
        LocalDate year1990 = LocalDate.of(1990, 1, 1);
        List<Author> authors =
this.authorRepository.findDistinctByBooksReleaseDateBefore(year1990);

        authors.forEach(a -> System.out.println(a.getFirstName() + " " + a.getLastName()));
    }
}

```

```

@Repository
public interface AuthorRepository extends JpaRepository<Author, Integer> {
    List<Author> findDistinctByBooksReleaseDateBefore(LocalDate releaseDate);
}

```

3. find... – метод на JpaRepository – връща lazy

3.1. Ако искаме да ни върши работа, заявяваме го EAGER

```

@Entity(name = "authors")
public class Author {
    @OneToMany(targetEntity = Book.class, mappedBy = "author", fetch = FetchType.EAGER)
    private Set<Book> books;

    import demo.entities.Author;
    import demo.entities.Book;
    import demo.repositories.AuthorRepository;
    import demo.repositories.BookRepository;
    import demo.services.SeedService;
    import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
    import org.springframework.boot.CommandLineRunner;
    import org.springframework.stereotype.Component;

    import java.time.LocalDate;
    import java.util.List;

    @Component
    public class ConsoleRunner implements CommandLineRunner {
        private final SeedService seedService;
        private final BookRepository bookRepository;
        private final AuthorRepository authorRepository;

        @Autowired
        public ConsoleRunner(SeedService seedService, BookRepository bookRepository, AuthorRepository
        authorRepository) {
            this.seedService = seedService;
            this.bookRepository = bookRepository;
            this.authorRepository = authorRepository;
        }

        @Override
        public void run(String... args) throws Exception {
            System.out.println("Starting");
            this._03_allAuthorsOrderedByBookCount();
        }

        private void _03_allAuthorsOrderedByBookCount() {
            List<Author> authors = this.authorRepository.findAll(); //тук не взема всички автори ако
e lazy
            authors.stream()
                .sorted((f, s) -> Integer.compare(s.getBooks().size(), f.getBooks().size()))
                .forEach(a -> System.out.printf("%s %s -> %d%n", a.getFirstName(),
                    a.getLastName(), a.getBooks().size()));
        }
    }
}

```

3.2. Втори вариант е да използваме Transactional анотация

Тогаваме няма нужда да използваме EAGER

```
@Entity(name = "authors")
public class Author {
    @OneToMany(targetEntity = Book.class, mappedBy = "author")
    private Set<Book> books;

import demo.entities.Author;
import demo.entities.Book;
import demo.repositories.AuthorRepository;
import demo.repositories.BookRepository;
import demo.services.SeedService;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.boot.CommandLineRunner;
import org.springframework.stereotype.Component;

import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.util.List;

@Component
public class ConsoleRunner implements CommandLineRunner {
    private final SeedService seedService;
    private final BookRepository bookRepository;
    private final AuthorRepository authorRepository;

    @Autowired
    public ConsoleRunner(SeedService seedService, BookRepository bookRepository, AuthorRepository
authorRepository) {
        this.seedService = seedService;
        this.bookRepository = bookRepository;
        this.authorRepository = authorRepository;
    }

//и двата transactional бачкат
@Override
@Transactional - import javax.transaction.Transactional;
@Transactional - import org.springframework.transaction.annotation.Transactional;
public void run(String... args) throws Exception {
    System.out.println("Starting");
    this._03_allAuthorsOrderedByBookCount();
}

private void _03_allAuthorsOrderedByBookCount() {
    List<Author> authors = this.authorRepository.findAll(); //тук не взема всички автори ако
е lazy, но с използването на Transactional в run метода минава
    authors.stream()
        .sorted((f, s) -> Integer.compare(s.getBooks().size(), f.getBooks().size()))
        .forEach(a -> System.out.printf("%s %s -> %d%n", a.getFirstName(),
            a.getLastName(), a.getBooks().size()));
}
}
```

3.3. findByFirstNameAndLastName

```
private void _04_GetAllBooksByAuthorname() {
    String[] nameOfAuthor = "George Powell".split("\\s+");
    Author author = this.authorRepository.findByFirstNameAndLastName(nameOfAuthor[0],
nameOfAuthor[1]);
```

```

List<Book> allBooksByAuthor = this.bookRepository.findAllByAuthorId(author.getId());
allBooksByAuthor.stream()
    .sorted((f, s) -> {
        int i = s.getReleaseDate().compareTo(f.getReleaseDate());
        if (i == 0) {
            i = f.getTitle().compareTo(s.getTitle());
        }
        return i;
    })
    .forEach(book -> System.out.printf("Book: %s, Release Date: %s%n", book.getTitle(),
book.getReleaseDate()));
}

```

4. OrderBy... - метод на JpaRepository

```

@Override
public List<String> getAllBooksFromAuthorOrderedByReleaseDateDescAndBookTitleAscending
    (String firstName, String lastName) {

    List<String> bookInfo = new ArrayList<>();
    bookRepository
        .findAllByAuthorOrderByReleaseDateDescTitle(authorService.getAuthor(firstName,
lastName))
        .forEach(book -> {
            bookInfo.add(String.format("%s %s %d"
                , book.getTitle()
                , book.getReleaseDate()
                , book.getCopies()
            ));
        });
}

return bookInfo;
}

```

5. LessThanOrGreaterThan

```
List<Book> findByPriceLessThanOrPriceGreaterThanOr(BigDecimal lowerBound, BigDecimal upperBound);
```

6. Between

7. EndingWith/StartingWith

```
List<Author> findByFirstNameEndingWith(String endsWith);
```

```
List<Book> findByAuthorLastNameStartingWith(String search);
```

8. Containing – работи case-insensitive

```
List<Book> findByTitleContaining(String search);
```

5.14. Transactions

Има изпълнение в две насоки:

- На база едно и също proxy
- На база една и съща инстанция

Ако използваме @Transactional от друг клас(класа ConsoleRunner и метода run) както в горния пример, то няма да се бърка.

Много е вероятно ако викаме на един service клас на различните му методи една и съща анотация @Transactional, то транзакциите да не се изпълнят правилно.

AccountServiceImpl.java

```
@Transactional
@Override
public void transferMoney(long fromId, long toId, BigDecimal amount) {
    depositMoney(toId, amount);
    withdrawMoney(fromId, amount);
}
```

5.15. Използване на ApplicationRunner вместо на CommandLineRunner interface

```
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.boot.ApplicationArguments;
import org.springframework.boot.ApplicationRunner;
import org.springframework.stereotype.Component;

@Component
public class AppRunner implements ApplicationRunner {
    private final SeedService seedService;
    private final BookRepository bookRepository;
    private final AuthorRepository authorRepository;

    @Autowired
    public AppRunner(SeedService seedService, BookRepository bookRepository, AuthorRepository
authorRepository) {
        this.seedService = seedService;
```

```

        this.bookRepository = bookRepository;
        this.authorRepository = authorRepository;
    }

@Override
public void run(ApplicationArguments args) throws Exception {
    System.out.println("Starting");
    //      this.seedService.seedAuthors();
    //      this.seedService.seedCategories();
    //      this.seedService.seedAll();

    //      this._01_booksAfter2000();
    //      this._02_allAuthorsWithBookBefore1990();
    //      this._03_allAuthorsOrderedByBookCount();
    this._04_GetAllBooksByAuthorname();
}

```

6. Spring Data Advanced Querying

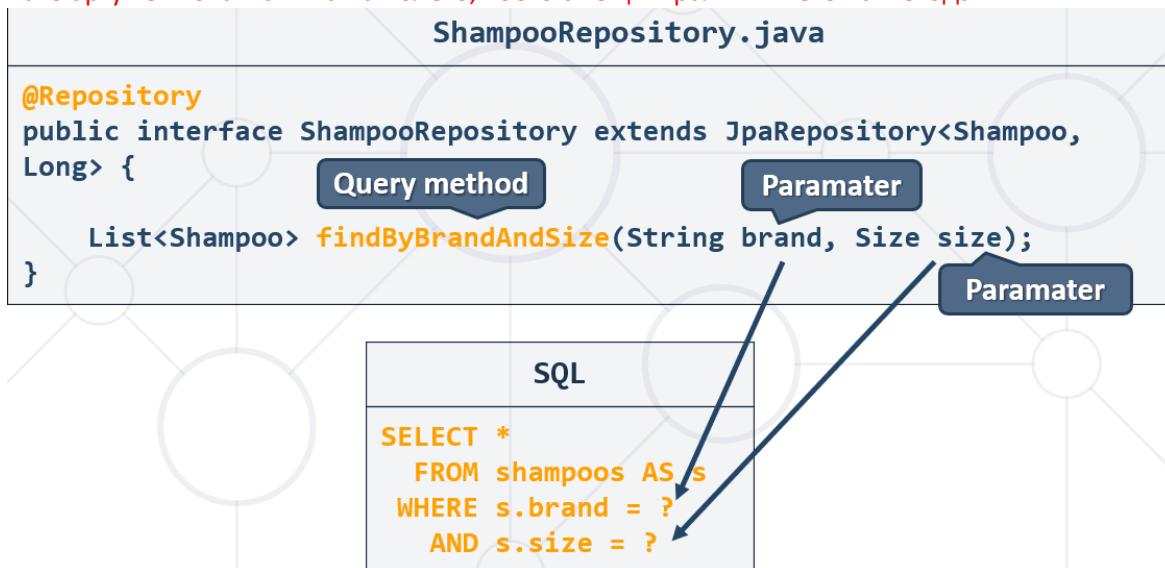
Стратегия – пишем от по-общото (от run() метода) към по частното, за да може IntelliJ да ни създаде лесно в съответните методи на различните layers методите!

6.1. Custom DSL Automated Queries

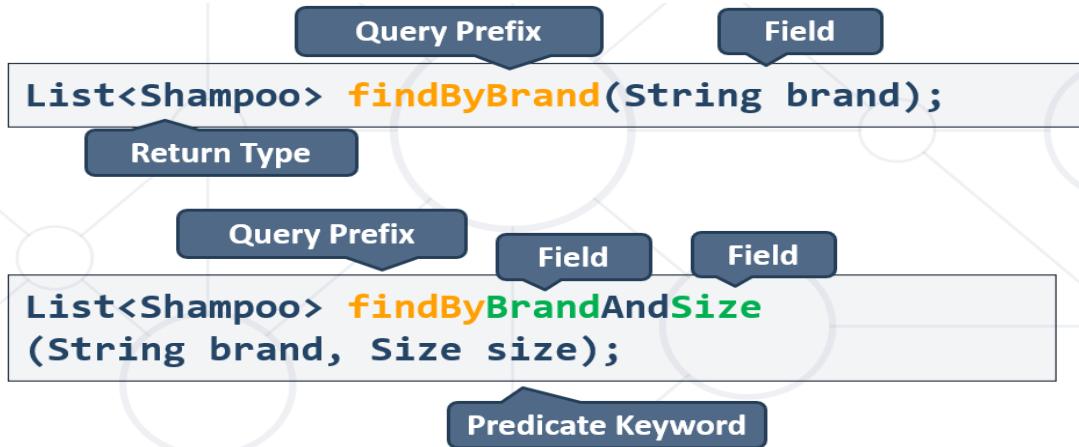
Domain Specific language (DSL) – такъв език за специфична система, който като напишем нещо с findBy, OrderBy и т.н. системата го разбира.

Освен специалните думички като find, get, OrderBy, And, то използваме както имената на полетата, така и типовете на тези полета.

Като аргумент очаква типа на полето, което сме цитирали в името на метода.



Query look up



6.2. Custom Manual JPQL query

@Query анотацията се изпълнява без значение дали името съвпада с custom automated query на Spring

Пример 1:

```

@Component
public class Runner implements CommandLineRunner {
    private final ShampooRepository shampooRepository;

    @Autowired
    public Runner(ShampooRepository shampooRepository) {
        this.shampooRepository = shampooRepository;
    }

    @Override
    public void run(String... args) throws Exception {
        _0007_SelectShampoosbyIngredients();
    }

    private void _0007_SelectShampoosbyIngredients() {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        String first = sc.nextLine();
        String second = sc.nextLine();

        Set<String> names = Set.of(first, second);
        Set<String> collect = this.shampooService._07_selectByIngredientsNames(names)
            .stream()
            .map(s -> s.getBrand())
            .collect(Collectors.toSet());

        collect.forEach(System.out::println);
    }
}

@Repository
public interface ShampooRepository extends JpaRepository<Shampoo, Long> {

    @Query("SELECT s FROM Shampoo s" +
        " JOIN s.ingredients AS i" +

```

```

    " WHERE i.name IN :ingredientNames") //ако някоя от съставките за даден шампоан е
    в списъка с търсени съставки
List<Shampoo> findByIngredientsNames(
    @Param(value = "ingredientNames") Set<String> ingredientNames); //може и без value

    @Query("SELECT s FROM Shampoo s" +
        " WHERE s.ingredients.size < :count") //deprecated syntax for size
    или      " WHERE size(s.ingredients) < :count")
List<Shampoo> findByIngredientCountLessThan(@Param(value = "count")int count); //може и без
value
}

```

Пример 2:

```

@Repository
public interface IngredientRepository extends JpaRepository<Ingredient, Long>{

    @Query(value = "select s from Shampoo s " +
        "join s.ingredients i where i in :ingredients")
List<Shampoo> findByIngredientsIn(@Param(value = "ingredients")
                                         Set<Ingredient> ingredients);
}

```

6.3. Java Persistence Query Language - JPQL

JPQL

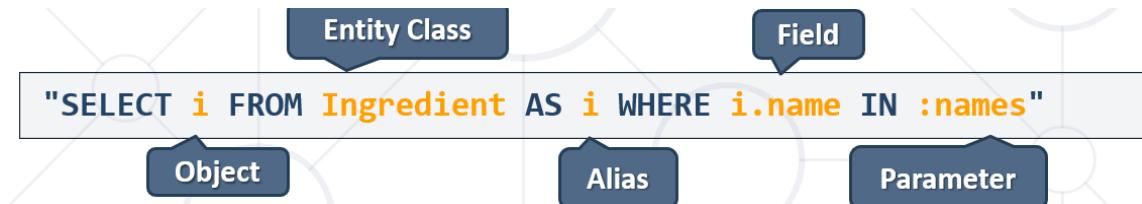
- **Object-oriented** query language – не оперираме с таблицата от базата данни, а с класа/обекта
 - Part of the Java Persistence API
 - Used to make queries against entities stored in a relational database
 - SQL syntax **operating with entities**, not tables in the data source

6.4. JPQL Custom queries - functionalities

Insert

Insert е persist реално

Select



Оказва се, че в Spring Data JPQL лесно работи освен с цял обект на клас, то и с определени полета от класа! В Hibernate JPA беше по-трудно!!!

В следната заявка, JPQL връща java.lang.String, и ние сме го писали List<String> което си съответства.

```
@Repository
public interface BookRepository extends JpaRepository<Book, Long> {

    @Query("SELECT b.title FROM Book b WHERE b.ageRestriction = :ageRestriction")
    List<String> findTitleByAgeRestriction(@Param(value = "ageRestriction") AgeRestriction restriction); //може и без value
```

Update

```
"UPDATE Ingredient AS b
    SET b.price = b.price*1.10
    WHERE b.name IN :names"
```

Parameter

```
@Component
public class Runner implements CommandLineRunner {
    private final ShampooService shampooService;
    private final IngredientService ingredientService;

    @Autowired
    public Runner(ShampooService shampooService, IngredientService ingredientService) {
        this.shampooService = shampooService;
        this.ingredientService = ingredientService;
    }

    @Override
    public void run(String... args) throws Exception {
        _10_UpdateIngredientsbyPrice();
    }

    private void _10_UpdateIngredientsbyPrice() {
        this.ingredientService.increasePriceByPercentage(0.1);
    }
}
```

```
public interface IngredientService {
    void increasePriceByPercentage(double v);
}
```

```
@Service
public class IngredientServiceImpl implements IngredientService {
    @Autowired
    private IngredientRepository ingredientRepository;

    public IngredientServiceImpl(IngredientRepository ingredientRepository) {
        this.ingredientRepository = ingredientRepository;
    }

    @Override
```

```

@Transactional //Ако има повече операции в сервиса, го слагаме тук
public void increasePriceByPercentage(double percent) {
    BigDecimal actualPercent = BigDecimal.valueOf(1 + percent); //преобразуване на данни в
    //сервиса
    this.ingredientRepository.increasePriceByPercent(actualPercent);
}
}

@Repository
public interface IngredientRepository extends JpaRepository<Ingredient, Long> {

    @Modifying
    @Transactional //Ако е единична операция, го слагаме тук. Т.е. се стараем да
    слагаме transactional максимално навътре/надолу в долните layers
    @Query("UPDATE Ingredient i SET i.price = i.price * :multiplier") //тук си го умножава
    BigDecimal без проблем. Типовете се валидират в Java, но @Query се изпълнява на ниво база данни.
    void increasePriceByPercent(@Param(value = "multiplier") BigDecimal percent);

    @Modifying //върви заедно само с @Query
    @Query("UPDATE Ingredient i SET i.price = i.price * :multiplier WHERE i.name IN :listIngr")
    void increasePriceByPercentByAGivenList(@Param(value = "multiplier") BigDecimal percent,
                                              @Param(value = "listIngr") Set<String> ingredients);
    //може и без value
}

```

Delete

```

"DELETE FROM Ingredient AS b
WHERE b.name = :name"

```

```

@Repository
public interface BookRepository extends JpaRepository<Book, Long> {

    @Transactional //в случая тук няма нужда от @Modifying, защото нямаме @Query
    int deleteByCopiesLessThan(int amountCopies);
}

```

Join



```
@Repository
public interface ShampooRepository extends JpaRepository<Shampoo, Long> {

    @Query("SELECT s FROM Shampoo s" +
        " JOIN s.ingredients AS i" +
        " WHERE i.name IN :ingredientNames") //ако някоя от съставките за даден шампоан е
    в списъка с търсени съставки
    List<Shampoo> findByIngredientsNames(
        @Param(value = "ingredientNames") Set<String> ingredientNames); //може и без value

    @Query("SELECT s FROM Shampoo s" +
        " WHERE s.ingredients.size < :count") //deprecated syntax for size
    или      " WHERE size(s.ingredients) < :count")
    List<Shampoo> findByIngredientCountLessThan(@Param(value = "count") int count); //може и
    без value
}
```

:параметри и ?1 ?2 позиционни параметри

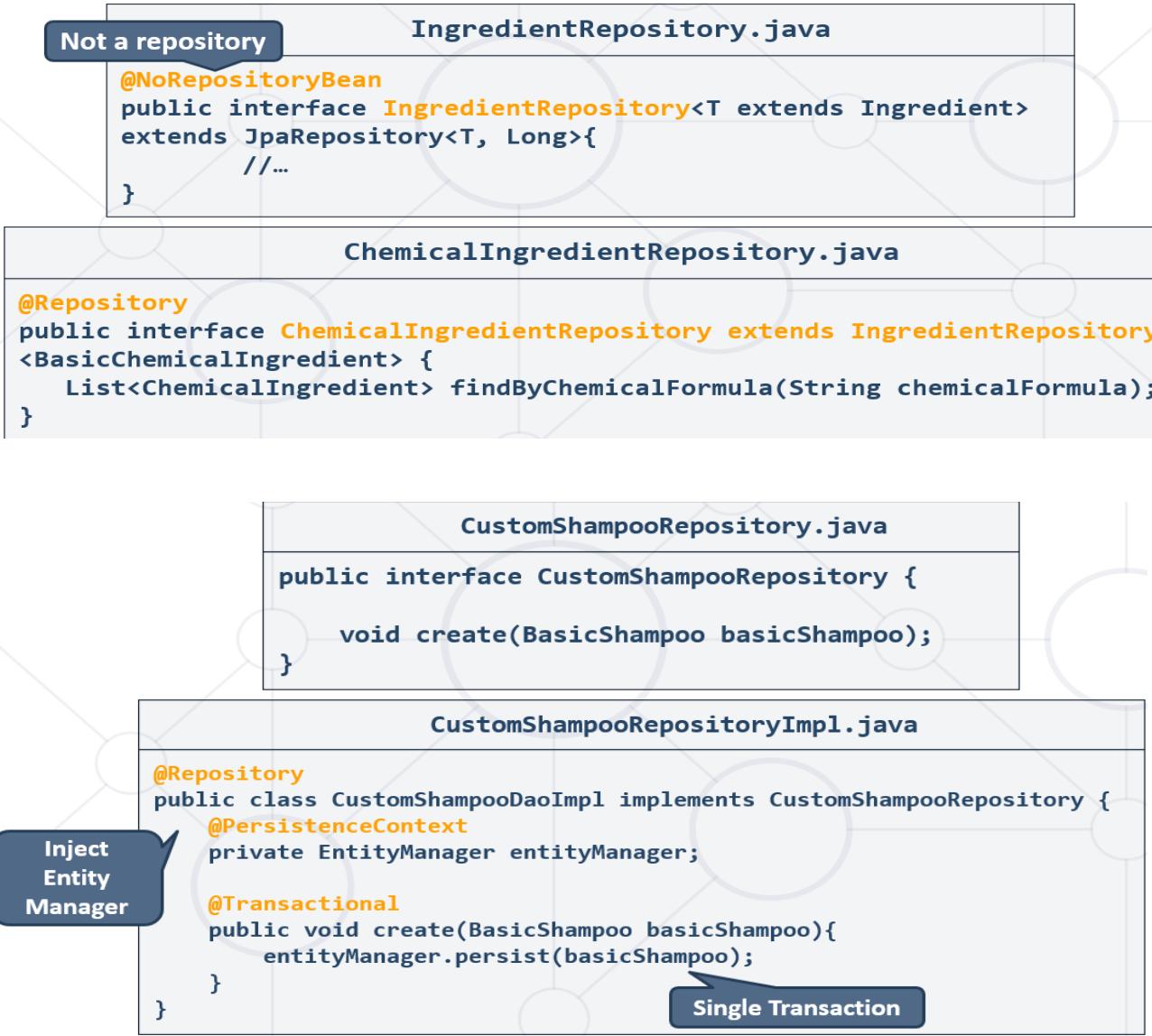
```
@Query("UPDATE Ingredient i SET i.price = i.price * ?1 WHERE i.name IN ?2")
void increasePriceByPercentByAGivenList(@Param(value = "multiplier") BigDecimal percent,
                                         @Param(value = "listIngr") Set<String> ingredients);
```

6.5. Repository Inheritance

Repository Inheritance

- In bigger applications, we have **similar entities**, extending an **abstract class**
- Their base attributes and actions, towards them, are the same regardless of their differences
- We can set up a **base repository** to reduce query and code duplication
- It can be **inherited** to clear up specifics - можем последващ клас да имплементира както JpaRepository, CRUDRepository, така и нашия CustomRepository

Example:



6.5. Spring Custom Configuration

Application Properties configuration

- So far, we've configured our project with a spring properties file:

```

application.properties
#Data Source Properties
spring.datasource.driverClassName=com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver
spring.datasource.url=jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/shampoo_company?useSSL=false&createDatabaseIfNotExist=true
spring.datasource.username=root
spring.datasource.password=

#JPA Properties
spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.dialect = org.hibernate.dialect.MySQL8Dialect
spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.format_sql = TRUE
spring.jpa.hibernate.ddl-auto = update
spring.jpa.open-in-view=false

```

```

####Logging Levels
# Disable the default loggers - двете долу ако са активирани, скриват достъп от default логовете
logging.level.org = WARN
logging.level.blog = WARN

#Show SQL executed with parameter bindings
logging.level.org.hibernate.SQL = DEBUG
logging.level.org.hibernate.type.descriptor = TRACE

#Change server port
#server.port=8000

```

Java-Based Configuration

При започнал вечен проект обикновено се използва

```

JavaConfig.java
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Configuration;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.PropertySource;
import org.springframework.core.env.Environment;
import org.springframework.data.jpa.repository.config.EnableJpaRepositories;
import org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DriverManagerDataSource;
import org.springframework.orm.jpa.JpaTransactionManager;
import org.springframework.orm.jpa.LocalContainerEntityManagerFactoryBean;
import org.springframework.orm.jpa.vendor.Database;
import org.springframework.orm.jpa.vendor.HibernateJpaVendorAdapter;
import org.springframework.transaction.PlatformTransactionManager;
import org.springframework.transaction.annotation.EnableTransactionManagement;

import javax.persistence.EntityManagerFactory;
import javax.sql.DataSource;
import java.util.Properties;

@Configuration //Configuration class
@EnableJpaRepositories(basePackages = "advquerying.repositories") //repositories directory
@EnableTransactionManagement
@PropertySource(value = "application.properties")
public class JavaConfig {
    //Add configuration
    @Autowired //Look up прилагане на Inversion of control principle
    private Environment environment;

    //Data Source Connection
    @Bean
    public DataSource dataSource() {
        DriverManagerDataSource driverManagerDataSource = new DriverManagerDataSource();

        driverManagerDataSource.setDriverClassName(environment.getProperty("spring.datasource.driverClassName"));
        driverManagerDataSource.setUrl(environment.getProperty("spring.datasource.url"));

        driverManagerDataSource.setUsername(environment.getProperty("spring.datasource.username"));
    }
}

```

```

driverManagerDataSource.setPassword(environment.getProperty("spring.datasource.password"));

    return driverManagerDataSource;
}

//JPA Configuration
@Bean
public EntityManagerFactory entityManagerFactory() {
    HibernateJpaVendorAdapter vendorAdapter = new HibernateJpaVendorAdapter();
    vendorAdapter.setDatabase(Database.MYSQL);
    vendorAdapter.setGenerateDdl(true);
    vendorAdapter.setShowSql(true);

    LocalContainerEntityManagerFactoryBean factory = new
LocalContainerEntityManagerFactoryBean();
    factory.setJpaVendorAdapter(vendorAdapter);
    factory.setPackagesToScan("advquerying");
    factory.setDataSource(dataSource());

    Properties jpaProperties = new Properties();
    jpaProperties.setProperty("hibernate.hbm2ddl.auto", "validate");
    jpaProperties.setProperty("hibernate.format_sql", "true");

    factory.setJpaProperties(jpaProperties);
    factory.afterPropertiesSet();

    return factory.getObject();
}

//Transaction Manager Configuration
@Bean
public PlatformTransactionManager transactionManager() {
    JpaTransactionManager txManager = new JpaTransactionManager();
    txManager.setEntityManagerFactory(entityManagerFactory());
    return txManager;
}
}

```

6.6. Правилен подход при custom JPQL queries

Важи както за SpringData JPQL, така и за Hybernate JPA JPQL, така и за Hybernate HQL, така и за JDBC API SQL.

Вариант 3 и вариант 4 са правилните!!!

Вариант 1 – CONCAT и java.lang.String class

```

@Query("SELECT CONCAT(a.firstName, ' ', a.lastName, ' ', SUM(b.copies)), SUM(b.copies) AS
totalCopies" +
        " FROM Author a" +
        " JOIN a.books AS b" +
        " GROUP BY b.author" +
        " ORDER BY totalCopies DESC")
List<String> getWithTotalCopies();

```

Вариант 2 – Object[]

Виж търси по Object[] в този, за да го намериш лесно

Вариант 3 – Closed Projection с използване на interface – не сработва с GSON

```
public interface AuthorNamesWithTotalCopies {  
    String getFirstName();  
    String getLastName();  
    long getTotalCopies();  
}
```

```
@Repository  
public interface AuthorRepository extends JpaRepository<Author, Long> {  
  
    @Query("SELECT a FROM Author a ORDER BY a.books.size DESC") //Deprecated, новия JPQL синтаксис е  
    SIZE(a.books), но става и чрез COUNT(a.books)  
    @Query("SELECT a FROM Author a ORDER BY size(a.books) DESC")  
    List<Author> findAllByBooksSizeDESC();  
  
    List<Author> findByFirstNameEndingWith(String endsWith);  
  
    //Използваме Alias тук спрямо интерфейс имената на getters  
    @Query("SELECT a.firstName AS firstName, a.lastName AS lastName, SUM(b.copies) AS  
    totalCopies" +  
        " FROM Author a" +  
        " JOIN a.books AS b" +  
        " GROUP BY b.author" +  
        " ORDER BY totalCopies DESC")  
    List<AuthorNamesWithTotalCopies> getWithTotalCopies();  
}  
  
public interface AuthorService {  
    List<AuthorNamesWithTotalCopies> _10_getWithTotalCopies();  
}  
  
@Service  
public class AuthorServiceImpl implements AuthorService {  
    private final AuthorRepository authorRepository;  
  
    @Autowired  
    public AuthorServiceImpl(AuthorRepository authorRepository) {  
        this.authorRepository = authorRepository;  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    public List<AuthorNamesWithTotalCopies> _10_getWithTotalCopies() {  
        return this.authorRepository.getWithTotalCopies();  
    }  
}  
  
@Component  
public class CommandLineRunnerImpl implements CommandLineRunner {
```

```

private final CategoryService categoryService;
private final AuthorService authorService;
private final BookService bookService;

@Autowired
public CommandLineRunnerImpl(CategoryService categoryService, AuthorService authorService,
BookService bookService) {
    this.categoryService = categoryService;
    this.authorService = authorService;
    this.bookService = bookService;
}

@Override
public void run(String... args) throws Exception {
    this.authorService._10_getWithTotalCopies()
        .forEach(a -> System.out.println(a.getFirstName() + " "
            + a.getLastName() + " - "
            + a.getTotalCopies()));
}
}

```

Вариант 4 – Open Projection – отново с използване на interface - не сработва с GSON

```

public interface ProductWithoutBuyerDTO {
    String getName();

    BigDecimal getPrice();

    //Open projection
    @Value("#{target.seller.firstName + ' ' + target.seller.lastName}")
    String getSeller();
}

```

```

@Override
public void run(String... args) throws Exception {
//    this.seedService.seedAll();
    List<ProductWithoutBuyerDTO> productsForSell =
this.productService.getProductsInPriceRangeForSell(500.0f, 1000.0f);
    productsForSell
        .forEach(p -> System.out.println(String.format("Product name: %s --- Product price: %.2f
--- Seller full name: %s",
            p.getName(), p.getPrice(), p.getSeller())));
    Gson не го харесва при този сценарий с Open Projection !!!
}

}

```

```

@Override
public List<ProductWithoutBuyerDTO> getProductsInPriceRangeForSell(float from, float to) {
    BigDecimal rangeStart = BigDecimal.valueOf(from);
    BigDecimal rangeEnd = BigDecimal.valueOf(to);

    return this.productRepository.findAllByPriceBetweenAndBuyerIsNullOrderByPriceAsc(rangeStart,
rangeEnd);
}

```

```

@Repository
public interface ProductRepository extends JpaRepository<Product, Integer> {
    List<ProductWithoutBuyerDTO> findAllByPriceBetweenAndBuyerIsNullOrderByPriceAsc
        (BigDecimal rangeStart, BigDecimal rangeEnd);
}

```

Вариант 5 – с използване на class

Class based projections do not work with native queries. As a workaround you may use named queries with `ResultSetMapping` or the Hibernate specific `ResultTransformer`

Извикваме new конструктор с **целия път** все едно – работело така, ама не е ok като цяло

```

... @Query("SELECT new com.example.springintro.model.entity.BookSummaryImpl(b.title, b.editionType, " +
        " b.ageRestriction, b.price) " +
        " FROM Book b" +
        " WHERE b.copies > :copies")
List<BookSummaryImpl> findAllByCopiesGreaterThan(int copies);

```

Пример:

```

public class ProductWithoutBuyerDTO {
    private String name;
    private BigDecimal price;
    private String seller;

    public ProductWithoutBuyerDTO(String name, BigDecimal price, String firstName, String
lastName) {
        this.name = name;
        this.price = price;

        if (firstName == null) {
            this.seller = lastName;
        } else {
            this.seller = firstName + " " + lastName;
        }
    }

    public String getName() {
        return name;
    }

    public BigDecimal getPrice() {
        return price;
    }

    public String getSeller() {
        return seller;
    }
}

```

```

@Repository
public interface ProductRepository extends JpaRepository<Product, Integer> {

    //цитираме целият път на класа, понеже @Query заявката не го намира иначе
    @Query("SELECT new
com.example.json_ex.productsshop.entities.products.ProductWithoutBuyerDTO(" +
        " p.name, p.price, p.seller.firstName, p.seller.lastName)" +
        " FROM Product AS p" +
        " WHERE p.price >= :rangeStart AND p.price <= :rangeEnd AND p.buyer IS NULL" +
        " ORDER BY p.price ASC")
List<ProductWithoutBuyerDTO> findAllByPriceBetweenAndBuyerIsNullOrderByPriceAsc
        (BigDecimal rangeStart, BigDecimal rangeEnd);
}

```

```

@Entity
@Table(name = "products") //за да върви горната заявка, то иска @Table
public class Product {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    private int id;

    @Column(nullable = false)
    private String name;

    @Column(nullable = false)
    private BigDecimal price;

    @ManyToOne
    //    @JoinColumn(name = "seller_id")
    private User seller;

    @ManyToOne
    //    @JoinColumn(name = "buyer_id")
    private User buyer;

    @ManyToMany
    private Set<Category> categories;

    public Product() {
        this.categories = new HashSet<>();
    }

    public Product(String name, BigDecimal price) {
        this();

        this.name = name;
        this.price = price;
    }
}

```

Вариант 6 – следващата тема за DTO(Data Transfer Object) в комбинация с ModelMapper и Converter

- We can map entity objects to DTOs using ModelMapper – вземаме обекта/листа от обекти от repository-то , и го мапваме към специфично DTO

Да използваме method reference пише в документацията за вътрешната команда.map

```

@Service
public class ProductServiceImpl implements ProductService {
    private final ProductRepository productRepository;
    private final ModelMapper mapper;
    private final TypeMap<Product, ProductWithAttributesDTO> productToDtoMapping;

    @Autowired
    public ProductServiceImpl(ProductRepository productRepository) {
        this.productRepository = productRepository;
        this.mapper = new ModelMapper();

        //seller -> firstName + LastName
        //от User на Странг
        Converter<User, String> userToFullNameConverter = context ->
            context.getSource() == null ? null : context.getSource().getFullName();
    //getSource() реально извиква инстанцията на User класа

        TypeMap<Product, ProductWithAttributesDTO> typeMap =
        this.mapper.createTypeMap(Product.class, ProductWithAttributesDTO.class);

        this.productToDtoMapping = typeMap.addMappings(m -> m
            .using(userToFullNameConverter)
            .map(Product::getSeller, ProductWithAttributesDTO::setSeller));
    }
}

```

ИЛИ

```

// <V> void map(SourceGetter<S> sourceGetter, DestinationSetter<D, V> destinationSetter);
this.productToDtoMapping = typeMap.addMappings(m -> m
    .when(Objects::nonNull)
    .using(userToFullNameConverter)
    .map(Product::getSeller, ProductWithAttributesDTO::setSeller));
    .map(Product::getSeller, ((destination, value) -> destination.setSeller((String) value))));

    this.mapper.addConverter(userToFullNameConverter);
}

@Override
public ExportProductsInRangeDTO getInRange(float from, float to) {
    BigDecimal rangeFrom = BigDecimal.valueOf(from);
    BigDecimal rangeTo = BigDecimal.valueOf(to);

    List<Product> products =
this.productRepository.findAllByPriceBetweenAndBuyerIsNullOrderbyPriceDesc(rangeFrom, rangeTo);
    List<ProductWithAttributesDTO> dtos = products
        .stream()
        .map(p -> this.productToDtoMapping.map(p))
        .collect(Collectors.toList());

    return new ExportProductsInRangeDTO(dtos);
}
}

```

```

@Entity
@Table(name = "users")
public class User {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    private int id;

    @Column(name = "first_name", length = 255)
    private String firstName;

    @Column(name = "last_name", nullable = false, length = 255)
    private String lastName;

    private Integer age;

    @OneToMany(targetEntity = Product.class, mappedBy = "seller")
    private List<Product> sellingItems;

    @OneToMany(targetEntity = Product.class, mappedBy = "buyer")
    private List<Product> itemsBought;

    @ManyToMany
    private Set<User> friends;

    public User() {
        this.sellingItems = new ArrayList<>();
        this.itemsBought = new ArrayList<>();
        this.friends = new HashSet<>();
    }

    public User(String firstName, String lastName, Integer age) {
        this();

        this.firstName = firstName;
        this.lastName = lastName;
        this.age = age;
    }

    public String getFullName() {
        if (this.firstName == null) {
            return this.lastName;
        } else {
            return this.firstName + " " + this.lastName;
        }
    }
}

```

Вариант 7 – следващата тема за DTO(Data Transfer Object) и чрез извикване на конструктора на DTO-то

```

public class EmployeeSpringDto {
    private String name;
    private String lastName;

    public EmployeeSpringDto(Employee employee) {
        this.name = employee.getFirstName() + " " + employee.getLastName();
    }
}

```

Пълен пример е следния:

```
@Controller
public class ExportController {
    private final EmployeeService employeeService;
    private final Gson gson;

    @Autowired
    public ExportController(ProjectService projectService, EmployeeService employeeService, Gson
gson) {
        this.projectService = projectService;
        this.employeeService = employeeService;
        this.gson = gson;
    }

    @GetMapping("/export/employees-above")
    public ModelAndView showEmployeesAbove25(){
        ModelAndView modelAndView = new ModelAndView("export/export-employees-with-age");

        List<ExportEmployeeDTO> employeesAbove25 = this.employeeService.getEmployeesAbove25();

        StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
        this.gson.toJson(employeesAbove25, sb);

        modelAndView.addObject("employeesAbove", sb.toString());

        return modelAndView;
    }
}

public class ExportEmployeeDTO {
    private String fullName;
    private int age;
    private String projectName;

    public ExportEmployeeDTO(Employee employee){
        this.fullName = employee.getFirstName() + " " + employee.getLastName();
        this.age = employee.getAge();
        this.projectName = employee.getProject().getName();
    }
}

@Service
public class EmployeeService {
    private final Path xmlPath = Path.of("src/main/resources/files/xmls/employees.xml");
    private final EmployeeRepository employeeRepository;

    @Autowired
    public EmployeeService(EmployeeRepository employeeRepository) {
        this.employeeRepository = employeeRepository;
    }

    public List<ExportEmployeeDTO> getEmployeesAbove25() {
        List<Employee> employees =
this.employeeRepository.findByAgeGreaterThanOrEqual(25);
```

```

        return employees.stream()
            .map(e -> new ExportEmployeeDTO(e))
            .collect(Collectors.toList());
    }
}

@Repository
public interface EmployeeRepository extends JpaRepository<Employee, Long> {
    List<Employee> findByAgeGreaterThanOrEqualTo(int i);
}

```

6.7. Stored procedures in Spring data JPA repositories

Some method to our repository that call stored procedure

1. Map a Stored Procedure Name Directly

- We can define a stored procedure method using the @Procedure annotation, and map the stored procedure name directly.

```
@Procedure
int GET_TOTAL_CARS_BY_MODEL(String model);
```

- If we want to define a different method name, we can put the stored procedure name as the element of the @Procedure annotation:

```
@Procedure("GET_TOTAL_CARS_BY_MODEL")
int getTotalCarsByModel(String model);
```

- We can also use the procedureName attribute to map the stored procedure name:

```
@Procedure(procedureName = "GET_TOTAL_CARS_BY_MODEL")
int getTotalCarsByModelProcedureName(String model);
```

- Finally, we can use the value attribute to map the stored procedure name:

```
@Procedure(value = "GET_TOTAL_CARS_BY_MODEL")
int getTotalCarsByModelValue(String model);
```

2. Reference a Stored Procedure Defined in Entity

We can also use the @NamedStoredProcedureQuery annotation to define a stored procedure in the entity class:

```
@Entity
@NamedStoredProcedureQuery(name = "Car.getTotalCardsbyModelEntity",
    procedureName = "GET_TOTAL_CARS_BY_MODEL", parameters = {
        @StoredProcedureParameter(mode = ParameterMode.IN, name = "model_in", type =
String.class),
        @StoredProcedureParameter(mode = ParameterMode.OUT, name = "count_out", type =
Integer.class)})
public class Car { // class definition }
```

Then we can reference this definition in the repository:

```
@Procedure(name = "Car.getTotalCardsbyModelEntity")
int getTotalCarsByModelEntiy(@Param("model_in") String model);

@Procedure(name="udp_get_books_count_by_author")
int getBooksCountByAuthor(@Param("first_name") String firstName, @Param("last_name") String lastName);
```

We use the name attribute to reference the stored procedure defined in the entity class. For the repository method, we use @Param to match the input parameter of the stored procedure. We also match the output parameter of the stored procedure to the return value of the repository method.

3. Reference a Stored Procedure With the @Query Annotation

In SQL database, we create the stored procedure

```
DELIMITER $$

CREATE PROCEDURE totalAmountOfBooksByAuthor(authorNames VARCHAR(45))
BEGIN
    SELECT count(*) FROM books AS b
    JOIN authors AS a
    ON a.id = b.author_id
    WHERE CONCAT(a.first_name, ' ', a.last_name) = authorNames;
END $$

CALL totalAmountOfBooksByAuthor('Amanda Rice');
```

We can also call a stored procedure directly with the @Query annotation:

In this method, we use a native query to call the stored procedure. We store the query in the value attribute of the annotation.

Similarly, we use @Param to match the input parameter of the stored procedure. We also map the stored procedure output to the int.

```
@Query(value = "CALL totalAmountOfBooksByAuthor(:authorNames)", nativeQuery = true)
int findCountBooksAnAuthorWrote(String authorNames);
```

6.8. Special parameter handling – Pagable, Slice and Sort

<https://docs.spring.io/spring-data/jpa/docs/current/reference/html/#repositories.special-parameters>

Using Pageable, Slice, and Sort in query methods

```
Page<User> findByLastname(String lastname, Pageable pageable);

Slice<User> findByLastname(String lastname, Pageable pageable);

List<User> findByLastname(String lastname, Sort sort);

List<User> findByLastname(String lastname, Pageable pageable);
```

Разписване за Pageable

```
@Override
public void _12PrintInPages5() {
    Page<Shampoo> page = shampooRepository.findAll(PageRequest.of(0, 5));

    System.out.printf("Page %d of %d:%n-----%n",
                      page.getNumber()+1, page.getTotalPages() //брои ги от 0, затова добавям + 1
    );

    page.forEach(s -> System.out.printf("%s %s %s %.2f %s%n",
                                         s.getBrand(), s.getSize(), s.getLabel().getTitle(), s.getPrice(),
                                         s.getIngredients().stream().map(Ingredient::getName).collect(Collectors.toList())));

    while (page.hasNext()) {
        page = shampooRepository.findAll(page.nextPageable());
        System.out.printf("Page %d of %d:%n-----%n",
                          page.getNumber()+1, page.getTotalPages() //брои ги от 0, затова добавям + 1
        );

        page.forEach(s -> System.out.printf("%s %s %s %.2f %s%n",
                                             s.getBrand(), s.getSize(), s.getLabel().getTitle(), s.getPrice(),
                                             s.getIngredients().stream().map(Ingredient::getName).collect(Collectors.toList())));
    }
}
```

7. Auto Mapping Objects DTO (Data Transfer Object)

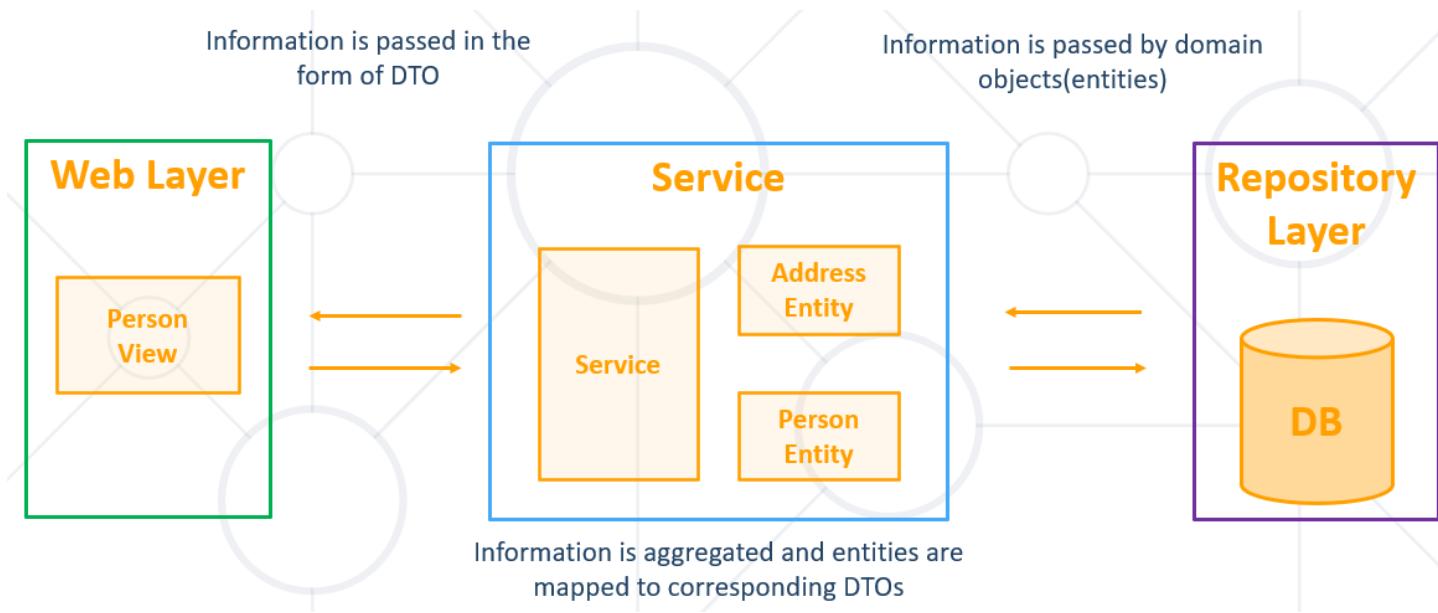
7.1. Data Transfer Objects

Transmitting Aggregated Data from Entities

Data Transfer Object Concept

- Domain objects are mapped to view models – **DTOs**
 - A DTO is a **container class** – **но само с исканите полета от потребителя**
 - Exposes only properties, **not methods** – **няма методи, които да вършат нещо**
- In **simple** applications, domain objects can be used in the meaning of DTOs
 - Otherwise, we accomplish nothing but **object replication**

Entity Usage



DTO Usage

Част от полета на различни наши класове, които потребителят иска да вземе като информация от web страницата примерно:

```
Employee.java
```

```
@Entity
@Table(name = "employees")
public class Employee {
    ...
    @Column(name = "first_name")
    private String firstName;
    @Column(name = "salary")
    private BigDecimal salary;
    @ManyToOne
    @JoinColumn(name = "address_id")
    private Address address;
    ...
}
```

```
Address.java
```

```
@Entity
@Table(name = "addresses")
public class Address {
    ...
    @Column
    private String city;
    ...
}
```



```
EmployeeDTO.java
```

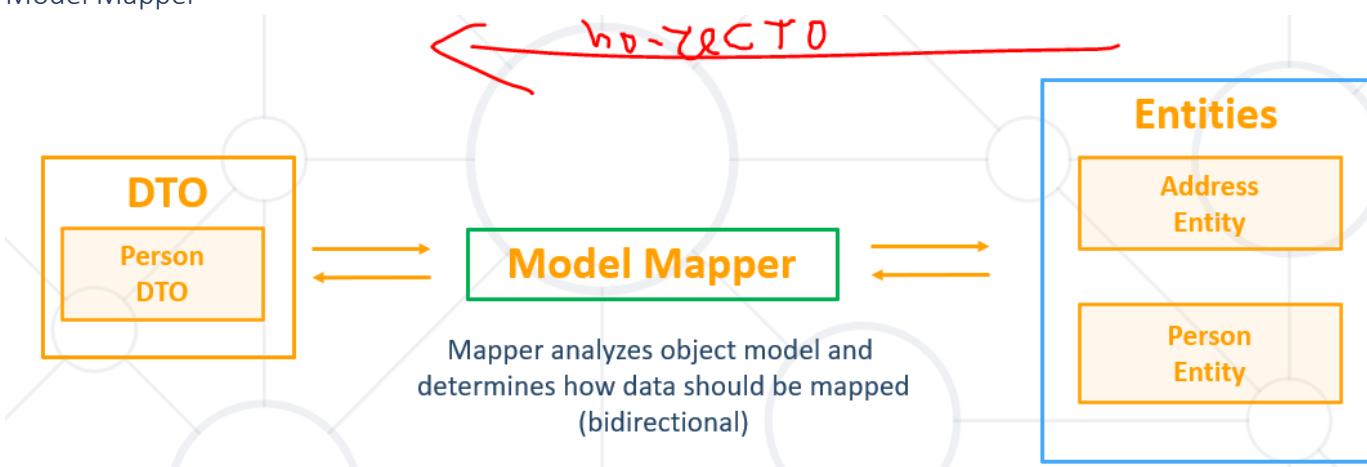
```
public class EmployeeDto {
    private String firstName;
    private BigDecimal salary;
    private String addressCity;
}
```

7.2. Model Mapping - Converting Entity Objects to DTOs

Model Mapping

- We often want to map data between **objects with similar structure**
- Model mapping is an easy way to **convert one model to another**
- Separate **models must remain segregated**
- We can **map entity objects to DTOs** using ModelMapper – вземаме обекта/листа от обекти от базата от repository-то , и го мапваме към специфично DTO
- Uses **conventions** to determine how properties and values are mapped to each other

Model Mapper



<http://modelmapper.org/getting-started/>

И в двете посоки можем да го използваме.

1. Ако вземаме данни от базата, то от Entity към EntityDTO.
2. Ако записваме в базата данни, то от EntityDTO към Entity. (RegisterDTO -> Register) (LoginDTO -> Login).
3. Ако вземаме данни от JSON (файл), то от JSON към EntityDTO.

```
@Override  
public void seedCategories() throws FileNotFoundException {  
    FileReader fileReader = new FileReader(CATEGORIES_JSON_PATH);  
    CategoryImportDTO[] categoriesImportDTOS = this.gson.fromJson(fileReader,  
CategoryImportDTO[].class); //вземи данни от JSON и ги съхрани в масив от DTO-та.  
  
//масива от DTO-та го преобразувай на лист от Обекти, които са с формат тези на базата(в случая  
класа Category)  
    List<Category> categories = Arrays.stream(categoriesImportDTOS)  
        .map(importDTO -> this.modelMapper.map(importDTO, Category.class))  
        .collect(Collectors.toList());  
  
    this.categoryRepository.saveAll(categories);  
}
```

Adding Model Mapper

Add as maven dependency - pom.xml

```
<dependency>  
    <groupId>org.modelmapper</groupId>  
    <artifactId>modelmapper</artifactId>  
    <version>3.0.0</version>  
</dependency>
```

Create object:

```
import org.modelmapper.ModelMapper;
```

```

ModelMapper mapper = new ModelMapper();

Address address = new Address("boris 3", 3, "Sofia", "Bulgaria");
Employee source = new Employee("first", "last",
    BigDecimal.TEN, LocalDate.now(), address);

EmployeeDTO dto = mapper.map(source, EmployeeDTO.class);
}

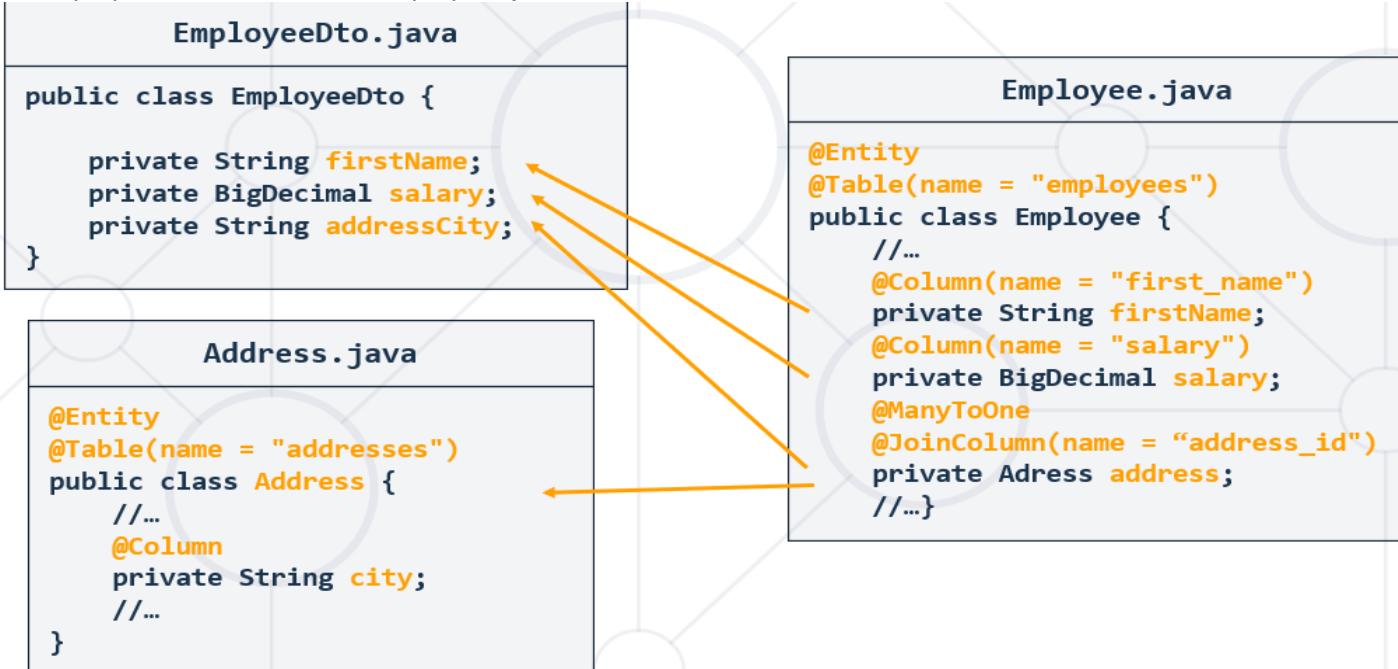
```



Simple Mapping Entity to DTO

ВАЖНО – да използваме същите имена и в двата класа и то camelCase - за да ги разпознава Spring и modelMapper-а.

От Employee го мапни на DTO EmployDto.java



```

import org.modelmapper.ModelMapper;

public class MapperMain {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        ModelMapper mapper = new ModelMapper();

        Address address = new Address("boris 3", 3, "Sofia", "Bulgaria");
        Employee source = new Employee("first", "last",
            BigDecimal.TEN, LocalDate.now(), address);
    }
}

```

```

EmployeeDTO dto = mapper.map(source, EmployeeDTO.class);

System.out.println(dto);
//EmployeeDTO{firstName='first', lastName='last', salary=10, city='Sofia'}
}

public class Employee {
    private int id;
    private String firstName;
    private String lastName;
    private BigDecimal salary;
    private LocalDate birthday;
    private Address address;
    ...
}

public class Address {
    private int id;
    private String street;
    private int streetNumber;
    private String city;
    private String country;
    ...
}

public class EmployeeDTO {
    private String firstName;
    private String lastName;
    private BigDecimal salary;
    private String addressCity; //тук го задаваме нарочно address и City слято
    .....
}

getters (and setters sometimes) obligatory - сетъри слагаме особено за ModelMapper-а
empty constructor forbidden!!! - за .xml и за .json обаче задължително
Normal constructor - maybe no - в единия случай не го хареса, че има конструктор
Class-based Projections (DTOs)7
Another way of defining projections is by using value type DTOs (Data Transfer Objects) that hold properties for the fields that are supposed to be retrieved. These DTO types can be used in exactly the same way projection interfaces are used, except that no proxying happens and no nested projections can be applied.

```

If the store optimizes the query execution by limiting the fields to be loaded, the fields to be loaded are determined from the parameter names of the constructor that is exposed.

.....
}

Manual(Explicit) Model Mapping

- ModelMapper uses **conventions** to map objects
 - Sometimes fields differ and mapping **won't be done properly**
 - In this case some manual mapping is needed

Java 6/7

```
ModelMapper modelMapper = new ModelMapper();
PropertyMap<EmployeeDto, Employee> employeeMap = new PropertyMap<EmployeeDto, Employee>() {
    @Override
    protected void configure() {
        map().setFirstName(source.getName());
        // Add mappings for other fields
        map().setAddressCity(source.getAddress().getCity().getName());
    }
};

modelMapper.addMappings(employeeMap).map(employeeDto, employee);
```

Java 8 and later

Пример 1:

```
ModelMapper modelMapper = new ModelMapper();
TypeMap<Employee, EmployeeDto> typeMap = mapper.createTypeMap(Employee.class,
EmployeeDto.class);
typeMap.addMappings(m -> m.map(src -> src.getName(), Employee::setFirstName));
същото като ((destination, value) -> destination.setFirstName(value)));
typeMap.map(employeeDto);
```

Пример 2:

```
ModelMapper mapper = new ModelMapper();
TypeMap<Employee, EmployeeSpringDto> typeMap = //source - target
mapper.createTypeMap(Employee.class, EmployeeSpringDto.class);

typeMap.addMappings(m -> m.map(
    source -> source.getManager().getLastName().length(),
    ((destination, value) -> destination.setManagerLastNameLength(value))));
същото като (EmployeeSpringDto::setManagerLastNameLength));
```

Минаваме и през Converter, за да не ни кара value да бъде от тип Object
//от Employee към Integer

```
Converter<Employee, Integer> getLastNameLength =
    ctx -> ctx.getSource() == null ? null : ctx.getSource().getLastName().length();

employeeToCustom.addMappings(mapping ->
    mapping.when(Objects::nonNull)
        .using(getLastNameLength)
        .map(Employee::getManager,
            EmployeeSpringDto::setManagerLastNameLength)
);

all
    .stream()
    .map(e -> employeeToCustom.map(e))
    .forEach(System.out::println);
```

Validation

```
ModelMapper modelMapper = new ModelMapper();
modelMapper.createTypeMap(EmployeeDto.class, Employee.class); //source - target
modelMapper.validate();
```

ConsoleRunner.java

```
ModelMapper modelMapper = new ModelMapper();
modelMapper.createTypeMap(EmployeeDto.class, Employee.class);
modelMapper.validate();
```

Source

Destination

Exception

1) Unmapped destination properties found in TypeMap[EmployeeDto -> Employee]:

```
com.persons.domain.entities.Employee setAddress()
com.persons.domain.entities.Employee setId()
com.persons.domain.entities.Employee setBirthday()
```

Skipping Properties

Java 6/7

```
ModelMapper modelMapper = new ModelMapper();
PropertyMap<EmployeeDto, Employee> employeeMap = new PropertyMap<EmployeeDto, Employee>() {
    @Override
    protected void configure() {
        skip().setSalary(null); //skipping salary
    }
};

modelMapper.addMappings(employeeMap).map(employeeDto, employee);
```

Java 8 and later

```
typeMap.addMappings(mapper -> mapper.skip(Employee::setSalary));
typeMap.map(employeeDto);
```

Converting Properties

Java 6/7

Пример 1:

```
ModelMapper modelMapper = new ModelMapper();
Converter<String, String> stringConverter = new AbstractConverter<String, String>() {
    @Override
    protected String convert(String s) {
        return s == null ? null : s.toUpperCase(); //Convert Strings to Upper Case
    }
};
```

```
PropertyMap<EmployeeDto, Employee> employeeMap = new PropertyMap<EmployeeDto, Employee>() {
    @Override
```

```

protected void configure() {
    using(stringConverter).map().setFirstName(source.getName()); //Use Conversion
}
};

modelMapper.addMappings(employeeMap).map(employeeDto, employee);

```

Пример 2:

```

//от User на Стинг
Converter<User, String> userToFullNameConverter = new Converter<User, String>() {
    @Override
    public String convert(HandlerContext<User, String> context) {
        return context.getSource() == null ? null : context.getSource().getFullName();
    }
};

```

Java 8 and later

Пример 1:

```

ModelMapper modelMapper = new ModelMapper();

//от String в String
Converter<String, String> toUppercase = ctx -> ctx.getSource() == null ? null :
ctx.getSource().toUpperCase();

TypeMap<EmployeeDto, Employee> typeMap = mapper.createTypeMap(EmployeeDto.class, Employee.class)
    .addMappings(mapper -> mapper.using(toUppercase).map(EmployeeDto::getName, Employee::setFirstName));

typeMap.map(employeeDto);

```

Пример 2:

```

//от User на Стинг
Converter<User, String> userToFullNameConverter = context ->
    context.getSource() == null ? null :
context.getSource()           //getSource() реално извиква инстанцията на User класа
    .getFullName();

```

Дървен ръчен вариант за mapping – чрез конструкторор на DTO класа

```

public class EmployeeSpringDto {
    private String firstName;
    private String lastName;

    public EmployeeSpringDto(Employee employee) {
        this.firstName = employee.getFirstName();
        this.lastName = employee.getLastName();
    }
}

```

CustomModelMapper, TypeMap, Converter, addMappings using the converter

Да използваме method reference пише в документацията за вътрешната команда.тап

@Service

```
public class ProductServiceImpl implements ProductService {
    private final ProductRepository productRepository;
    private final ModelMapper mapper;
    private final TypeMap<Product, ProductWithAttributesDTO> productToDtoMapping;

    @Autowired
    public ProductServiceImpl(ProductRepository productRepository) {
        this.productRepository = productRepository;
        this.mapper = new ModelMapper();

        //seller -> firstName + lastName
        //от User на Стринг
        Converter<User, String> userToFullNameConverter = context ->
            context.getSource() == null ? null : context.getSource().getFullName();
        //getSource() really calls the User class instance

        TypeMap<Product, ProductWithAttributesDTO> typeMap =
        this.mapper.createTypeMap(Product.class, ProductWithAttributesDTO.class);

        this.productToDtoMapping = typeMap.addMappings(m -> m
            .using(userToFullNameConverter)
            .map(Product::getSeller, ProductWithAttributesDTO::setSeller));
    }
}
```

ИЛИ

```
// <V> void map(SourceGetter<S> sourceGetter, DestinationSetter<D, V> destinationSetter);
this.productToDtoMapping = typeMap.addMappings(m -> m
    .when(Objects::nonNull)
    .using(userToFullNameConverter)
    .map(Product::getSeller, ProductWithAttributesDTO::setSeller));
    .map(Product::getSeller, (destination, value) -> destination.setSeller((String) value))));

    this.mapper.addConverter(userToFullNameConverter);
}

@Override
public ExportProductsInRangeDTO getInRange(float from, float to) {
    BigDecimal rangeFrom = BigDecimal.valueOf(from);
    BigDecimal rangeTo = BigDecimal.valueOf(to);

    List<Product> products =
this.productRepository.findAllByPriceBetweenAndBuyerIsNullOrderByPriceDesc(rangeFrom, rangeTo);
    List<ProductWithAttributesDTO> dtos = products
        .stream()
        .map(p -> this.productToDtoMapping.map(p))
        .collect(Collectors.toList());

    return new ExportProductsInRangeDTO(dtos);
}
}
```

```

@Entity
@Table(name = "users")
public class User {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    private int id;

    @Column(name = "first_name", length = 255)
    private String firstName;

    @Column(name = "last_name", nullable = false, length = 255)
    private String lastName;

    private Integer age;

    @OneToMany(targetEntity = Product.class, mappedBy = "seller")
    private List<Product> sellingItems;

    @OneToMany(targetEntity = Product.class, mappedBy = "buyer")
    private List<Product> itemsBought;

    @ManyToMany
    private Set<User> friends;

    public User() {
        this.sellingItems = new ArrayList<>();
        this.itemsBought = new ArrayList<>();
        this.friends = new HashSet<>();
    }

    public User(String firstName, String lastName, Integer age) {
        this();

        this.firstName = firstName;
        this.lastName = lastName;
        this.age = age;
    }

    public String getFullName() {
        if (this.firstName == null) {
            return this.lastName;
        } else {
            return this.firstName + " " + this.lastName;
        }
    }
}

```

ModelMapper and addConverter on it – from String to Date

Добавяне на един или повече converter-и на нашия modelMapper – като срещне поле от единния клас от String в другия клас Date, и да си се оправя/конвъртва.

Java 8 and later

```
private final ModelMapper modelMapper;
```

```

//this works :
>this.modelMapper.addConverter((Converter<String, LocalDate>
    ctx -> LocalDate.parse(ctx.getSource(), DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("dd/MM/yyyy")),
    String.class, LocalDate.class);

//this also works :
>this.modelMapper.addConverter(ctx -> LocalDate.parse(ctx.getSource(),
DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("dd/MM/yyyy")),
    String.class, LocalDate.class);

```

Java 6-7

```

//this one also works
@Bean //@Component също върши работа ако е главен клас
public ModelMapper modelMapper() {
    ModelMapper modelMapper = new ModelMapper();

    modelMapper.addConverter(new Converter<String, LocalDate>() {
        @Override
        public LocalDate convert(ExecutionContext<String, LocalDate> mappingContext) {
            return LocalDate.parse(mappingContext.getSource(),
DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("dd/MM/yyyy"));
        }
    });

    modelMapper.addConverter(new Converter<String, LocalDateTime>() {
        @Override
        public LocalDateTime convert(ExecutionContext<String, LocalDateTime> mappingContext) {
            return LocalDateTime.parse(mappingContext.getSource(),
DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss"));
        }
    });
}

return modelMapper;
}

```

8. JSON

Exporting and Importing Data from JSON Format

<https://www.json.org/json-en.html>

8.1. JSON

Transmitting Data Objects Via Attribute-value Pairs

JSON служи най-вече предаване на данни. Например в браузъра.

Но е възможно да служи и като настройка файл за дадена програма, или за извличане от SQL бази данни или за съхранение на данни в браузъра (в случаите когато данни не се предават по мрежата, а се генерират в бразуъра от интеракцията с потребителя).

Можем да пазим и log файлове с JSON формат.

JSON не поддържа хипервръзки. Използва се по-скоро за дърворидна структура

JSON

- **JavaScript Object Notation**
 - Human-readable format to transmit **data objects** consisting of **attribute–value pairs** and **arrays**
 - Subset of **JavaScript** syntax
- Supports several data types:
 - Number, String, Boolean, Array, Object, null

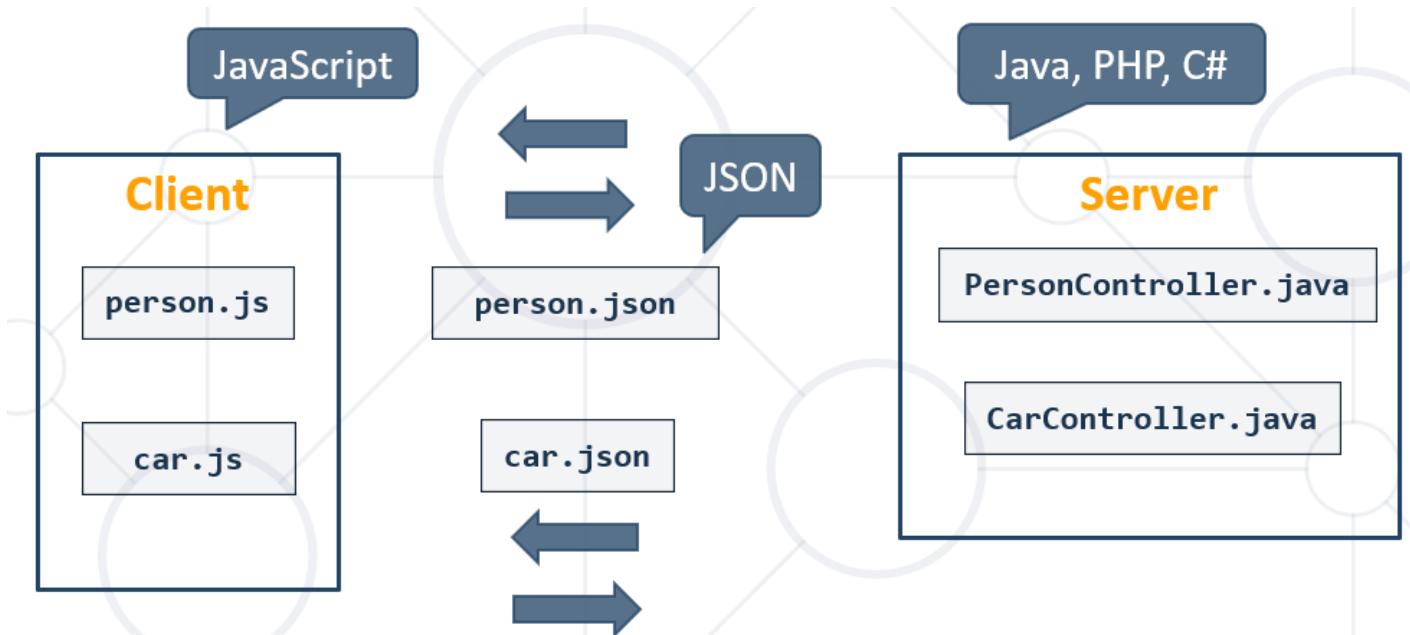
Key-Value

```
{  
  "firstName": "Daniel",  
  "lastName": "Sempre",  
  "age": 24,  
  "isMarried": true  
}
```

With Array type value:

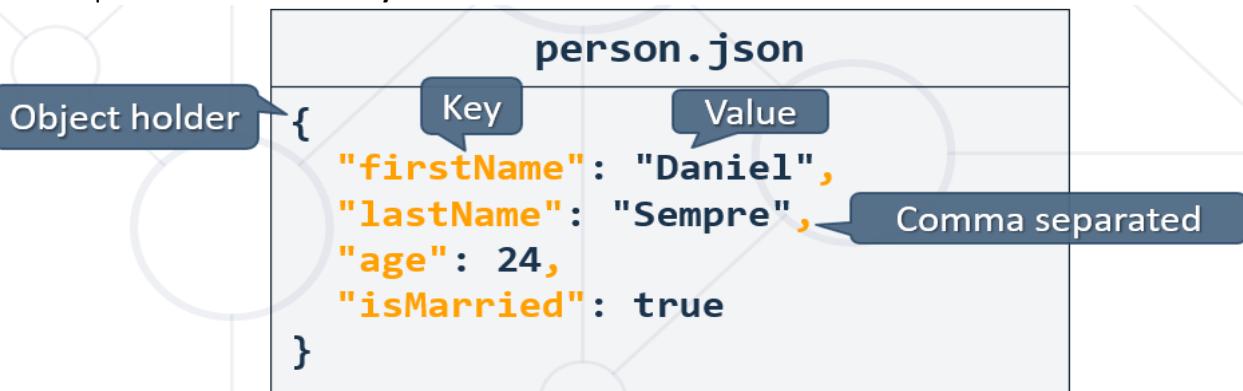
```
{  
  "firstName": "Daniel",  
  "lastName": "Sempre",  
  "age": 24,  
  "courses": [  
    {  
      "name": "Java DB"           no comma here  
    },  
    {  
      "name": "HTML"            no comma here  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

JSON Function



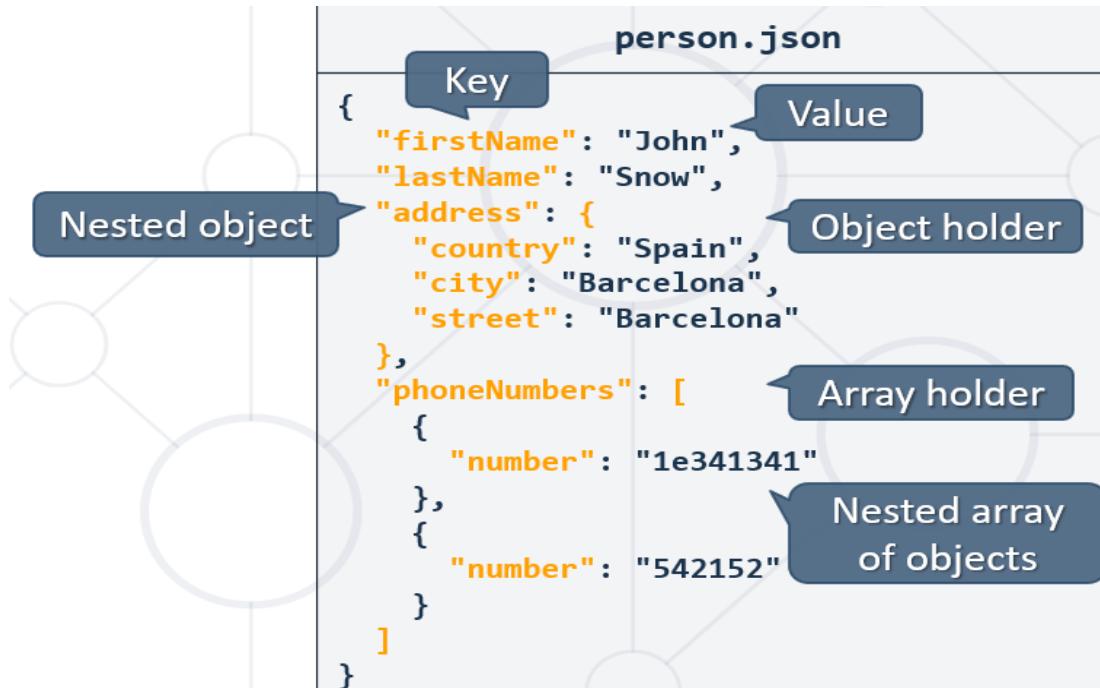
JSON Structure

- Data is represented in **name/value** pairs
- Curly braces hold objects
- Square brackets hold **arrays**



```
{
  "firstName": "John",
  "lastName": "Snow",
  "address": {
    "country": "Spain",
    "city": "Barcelona",
    "street": "Barcelona"
  },
  "phoneNumbers": [
    {
      "number": "1e341341"
    },
    {
      "number": "542152"
    }
  ]
}
```

```
]  
}
```



8.2. Gson parser

Serialize and De-serialize objects with Java

Gson parser intro

- Java library to operate with JSON files
- Provides easy to use mechanisms to convert **Java to JSON** and vice-versa
 - Originally developed by Google
- Generates compact and readability JSON output

`pom.xml`

```
<dependencies>
  <!-- https://mvnrepository.com/artifact/com.google.code.gson/gson -->
  <dependency>
    <groupId>com.google.code.gson</groupId>
    <artifactId>gson</artifactId>
    <version>2.9.0</version>
  </dependency>
</dependencies>
```

Gson Initialization

- Gson objects are responsible for the JSON manipulations
 - GsonBuilder creates an instance of GSON
 - **excludeFieldsWithoutExposeAnnotation()** – excludes fields without `@Expose` annotation
 - **setPrettyPrinting()** – aligns and justifies the created JSON format

- `create()` – creates an instance of Gson

```

import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.google.gson.GsonBuilder;

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Gson gson = new GsonBuilder()
            .excludeFieldsWithoutExposeAnnotation()
            .setPrettyPrinting()
            .create();
    }
}

```

Serializartion and Deserialization

Сериализираме от обекта към JSON string пренос формата на данни

Десериализираме от JSON string към съответния искан формат на обекта

Expose варианти:

```

@Expose(serialize = false, deserialize = true) //от обекта към JSON стринг не го вземай това поле
@NonNull //от lombok
@NotNull           //jakarta validation javax.validation.constraints на Java класа полето да не
e null, Accepts any type, including Enum
@NotBlank - //jakarta validation javax.validation.constraints The annotated element must not be
null and must contain at least one non-whitespace character. Accepts any type, including Enum

@Length(min = 4, max = 30) //полето в JAVA средата да е с тези ограничения; @Length не включва
notNULL, org.hibernate.validator.constraints.Length; - in pom.xml file added
@Column(unique = true, nullable = false) //за базата SQL ограничение при създаването
private String password;

```

Export Single Object to JSON (Serializartion)

```

import com.google.gson.annotations.Expose;

import java.io.Serializable;

public class AddressJsonDto implements Serializable {
    @Expose //The field will be imported/exported
    private String country;
    @Expose //The field will be imported/exported
    private String city;
    @Expose //The field will be imported/exported
    private String street;
}

import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.google.gson.GsonBuilder;

public class Main {

```

```

public static void main(String[] args) {
    Gson gson = new GsonBuilder()
        .excludeFieldsWithoutExposeAnnotation()
        .setPrettyPrinting()
        .create();

    AddressJsonDto addressJsonDto = new AddressJsonDto();
    addressJsonDto.setCountry("Bulgaria");
    addressJsonDto.setCity("Sofia");
    addressJsonDto.setStreet("Mladost 4");
    String content = gson.toJson(addressJsonDto);

    System.out.println(content);
}
}

```

Отпечатва се:

```

{
    "country": "Bulgaria",
    "city": "Sofia",
    "street": "Mladost 4"
}

```

Export Multiple Object to JSON (Serializartion)

```

import com.google.gson.annotations.Expose;

import java.io.Serializable;

public class AddressJsonDto implements Serializable {
    @Expose //The field will be imported/exported
    private String country;
    @Expose //The field will be imported/exported
    private String city;
    @Expose //The field will be imported/exported
    private String street;
}

```

```

import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.google.gson.GsonBuilder;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Gson gson = new GsonBuilder()
            .excludeFieldsWithoutExposeAnnotation() //ако използваме expose на полетата на
класа
            .setPrettyPrinting()
            .create();

        AddressJsonDto addressJsonDtoBulgaria = new AddressJsonDto();
        addressJsonDtoBulgaria.setCountry("Bulgaria");

```

```

addressJsonDtoBulgaria.setCity("Sofia");
addressJsonDtoBulgaria.setStreet("Mladost 4");

AddressJsonDto addressJsonDtoSpain = new AddressJsonDto();
addressJsonDtoSpain.setCountry("Spain");
addressJsonDtoSpain.setCity("Barcelona");
addressJsonDtoSpain.setStreet("Las Ramblas");

List<AddressJsonDto> addressJsonDtos = new ArrayList<>();
addressJsonDtos.add(addressJsonDtoBulgaria);
addressJsonDtos.add(addressJsonDtoSpain);
String content = gson.toJson(addressJsonDtos);

System.out.println(content);
}
}

```

Отпечатва се:

```
[
{
  "country": "Bulgaria",
  "city": "Sofia",
  "street": "Mladost 4"
},
{
  "country": "Spain",
  "city": "Barcelona",
  "street": "Las Ramblas"
}
]
```

Export Nested Multiple Object to JSON (Serializartion)

```

public class CustomerOutputToJSONDto {
    private String firstName;
    private String lastName;
    private String email;
    private TownJsonDto town;

    public CustomerOutputToJSONDto() {
    }
}

public class TownJsonDto {
    private String name;

    public TownJsonDto() {
    }
}

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        Gson gson = new GsonBuilder()
//            .excludeFieldsWithoutExposeAnnotation() //ако използваме expose на полетата на
        класа
    }
}

```

```

.setPrettyPrinting()
.create();

CustomerOutputToJSONDto entry1 = new CustomerOutputToJSONDto();
entry1.setFirstName("Ivan");
entry1.setLastName("Petkov");
entry1.setEmail("ivan@abv.bg");
TownJsonDto tn1 = new TownJsonDto();
tn1.setName("Pazardjik");
entry1.setTown(tn1);

CustomerOutputToJSONDto entry2 = new CustomerOutputToJSONDto();
entry2.setFirstName("Svilen");
entry2.setLastName("Velikov");
entry2.setEmail("svilen@abv.bg");
TownJsonDto tn2 = new TownJsonDto();
tn2.setName("Shumen");
entry2.setTown(tn2);

List<CustomerOutputToJSONDto> toJSONDtos = new ArrayList<>();
toJSONDtos.add(entry1);
toJSONDtos.add(entry2);

String content = gson.toJson(toJSONDtos);

Path path = Path.of("src/main/resources/output/outputToJson.json");

FileWriter fileWriter = new FileWriter(String.valueOf(path));
fileWriter.write(content);
fileWriter.close();
}
}

```

Изхода е следния:

```
[
{
  "firstName": "Ivan",
  "lastName": "Petkov",
  "email": "ivan@abv.bg",
  "town": {
    "name": "Pazardjik"
  }
},
{
  "firstName": "Svilen",
  "lastName": "Velikov",
  "email": "svilen@abv.bg",
  "town": {
    "name": "Shumen"
  }
}]
```

Export via appendable one or more Objects or nested objects

```
@GetMapping("/export/employees-above")
public ModelAndView showEmployeesAbove25(){
```

```

ModelAndView modelAndView = new ModelAndView("export/export-employees-with-age");

List<ExportEmployeeDTO> employeesAbove25 = this.employeeService.getEmployeesAbove25();

StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
this.gson.toJson(employeesAbove25, sb); //това е void!!!!

modelAndView.addObject("employeesAbove", sb.toString());

return modelAndView;
}

```

Import Single Object from JSON (Deserializartion)

```

import com.google.gson.annotations.Expose;

import java.io.Serializable;

public class AddressJsonDto implements Serializable {
    @Expose //The field will be imported/exported
    private String country;
    @Expose //The field will be imported/exported
    private String city;
    @Expose //The field will be imported/exported
    private String street;
}

import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.google.gson.GsonBuilder;

public class Main {
    private static final String jsonText = """" //text block from Java 15
    {
        "country": "Bulgaria",
        "city": "Sofia",
        "street": "Mladost 4"
    }""";
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    Gson gson = new GsonBuilder()
        .excludeFieldsWithoutExposeAnnotation()
        .setPrettyPrinting()
        .create();

    AddressJsonDto addressJsonDto =
        gson.fromJson(jsonText, AddressJsonDto.class);
}
}

```

Import Multiple Object from JSON (Deserializartion)

```

import com.google.gson.annotations.Expose;

import java.io.Serializable;

public class AddressJsonDto implements Serializable {
    @Expose //The field will be imported/exported
    private String country;
    @Expose //The field will be imported/exported
    private String city;
    @Expose //The field will be imported/exported
    private String street;
}

import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.google.gson.GsonBuilder;

public class Main {
    private static final String jsonText = """
        [
            {
                "country": "Bulgaria",
                "city": "Sofia",
                "street": "Mladost 4"
            },
            {
                "country": "Spain",
                "city": "Barcelona",
                "street": "Las Ramblas"
            }
        ]""";
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    Gson gson = new GsonBuilder()
        .excludeFieldsWithoutExposeAnnotation()
        .setPrettyPrinting()
        .create();

    // Object Array
    AddressJsonDto[] addressJsonDtos =
        gson.fromJson(jsonText, AddressJsonDto[].class);
}
}

```

Import Nested Multiple Object from JSON (Deserializartion)

```

[
    {
        "firstName": "A",
        "lastName": "Duell",
        "email": "aduell0@nifty.com",
        "registeredOn": "26/07/2020",
        "town": {
            "name": "Rome"
        }
    }
]

```

```

},
{
  "firstName": "Lorne",
  "lastName": "C",
  "email": "lcurtayne1@nbcnews.com",
  "registeredOn": "27/06/2020",
  "town": {
    "name": "Kyiv"
  }
}
]

public class CustomerSeedFromJSONDto {
  @Size(min = 2)
  private String firstName;

  @Size(min = 2)
  private String lastName;

  @Email
  private String email;

  private String registeredOn;

  private TownJsonDto town;

  public CustomerSeedFromJSONDto() {
  }
}

public class TownJsonDto {
  private String name;

  public TownJsonDto() {
  }
}

@Service
public class CustomerServiceImpl implements CustomerService {
  private static final String CUSTOMERS_FILE_PATH =
"src/main/resources/files/json/customers.json";
  private final CustomerRepository customerRepository;
  private final TownService townService;

  private final Gson gson;
  private final ModelMapper modelMapper;
  private final ValidationUtil validationUtil;

  @Autowired
  public CustomerServiceImpl(CustomerRepository customerRepository, TownService townService,
Gson gson, ModelMapper modelMapper, ValidationUtil validationUtil) {
    this.customerRepository = customerRepository;
    this.townService = townService;
    this.gson = gson;
    this.modelMapper = modelMapper;
    this.validationUtil = validationUtil;
  }
}

```

```

@Override
public boolean areImported() {
    return this.customerRepository.count() > 0;
}

@Override
public String readCustomersFileContent() throws IOException {
    return Files.readString(Path.of(CUSTOMERS_FILE_PATH));
}

@Override
public String importCustomers() throws IOException {
    CustomerSeedFromJSONDto[] customersSeedDtos =
gson.fromJson(this.readCustomersFileContent(), CustomerSeedFromJSONDto[].class);

    return Arrays.stream(customersSeedDtos)
        .map(this::importOneCustomer)
        .collect(Collectors.joining("\n"));
}

private String importOneCustomer(CustomerSeedFromJSONDto dto) {
    boolean isValid = this.validationUtil.isValid(dto);
    if (!isValid) {
        return "Invalid customer";
    }

    Optional<Customer> optCustomer = this.customerRepository.findByEmail(dto.getEmail());
    if (optCustomer.isPresent()) {
        return "Invalid customer"; //customer already exists
    }

    Optional<Town> optTown = this.townService.findTownByName(dto.getTown().getName());

    Customer customer = this.modelMapper.map(dto, Customer.class);
    customer.setTown(optTown.get());
    this.customerRepository.save(customer);

    return "Successfully imported Customer " +
        dto.getFirstName() + " " + dto.getLastName() + " - " + dto.getEmail();
}
}

```

```

@Configuration
//Indicates that a class declares one or more @Bean methods and may be processed by the Spring
container to generate bean definitions and service requests for those beans at runtime, for
example:
public class ApplicationBeanConfiguration {
    @Bean //Indicates that a method produces a bean to be managed by the Spring container
    public Gson gson() {
        return new GsonBuilder()
            .excludeFieldsWithoutExposeAnnotation()
            .setPrettyPrinting()
            .create();
    }
}

@Bean //Indicates that a method produces a bean to be managed by the Spring container

```

```

public ModelMapper modelMapper() {
    ModelMapper modelMapper = new ModelMapper();

    modelMapper.addConverter(new Converter<String, LocalDate>() {
        @Override
        public LocalDate convert(DataContext<String, LocalDate> mappingContext) {
            return LocalDate.parse(mappingContext.getSource(),
DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("dd/MM/yyyy"));
        }
    });

    modelMapper.addConverter(new Converter<String, LocalDateTime>() {
        @Override
        public LocalDateTime convert(DataContext<String, LocalDateTime> mappingContext) {
            return LocalDateTime.parse(mappingContext.getSource(),
DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss"));
        }
    });

    modelMapper.addConverter(new Converter<String, LocalTime>() {
        @Override
        public LocalTime convert(DataContext<String, LocalTime> mappingContext) {
            return LocalTime.parse(mappingContext.getSource(),
DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("HH:mm:ss"));
        }
    });

    return modelMapper;
}
}

```

JSON and Projection

JSON does not work with interface type projections!!!!

TypeToken class helping JSON when serialize/deserialize collection of generic type object

8.3. Примерен проект – две свързани DTO-та

Задача: Get all users who have **at least 1 item sold** with a **buyer**. Order them by **last name**, then by **first name**. Select the person's **first** and **last name**. For each of the **products sold** (products with buyers), select the product's **name**, **price** and the buyer's **first** and **last name**.

```

public class SoldProductDTO {
    private String name;
    private BigDecimal price;
    private String buyerFirstName;
    private String buyerLastName;
}

```

```

public class UserWithSoldProductsDTO {
    private String firstName;
    private String lastName;
    private List<SoldProductDTO> itemsBought;
}

@Repository
public interface UserRepository extends JpaRepository<User, Integer> {
    @Query("SELECT u FROM User u" +
        " JOIN u.sellingItems AS pr" +
        " WHERE pr.buyer IS NOT NULL")
    List<User> findAllWithSoldProducts();
}

public interface UserService {
    List<UserWithSoldProductsDTO> getUsersWithSoldProducts();
}

@Service
public class UserServiceImpl implements UserService {
    private final UserRepository userRepository;
    private final ModelMapper modelMapper;

    @Autowired
    public UserServiceImpl(UserRepository userRepository) {
        this.userRepository = userRepository;
        modelMapper = new ModelMapper();
    }

    @Override
    @Transactional
    public List<UserWithSoldProductsDTO> getUsersWithSoldProducts() {
        List<User> allWithSoldProducts = this.userRepository.findAllWithSoldProducts();

        List<UserWithSoldProductsDTO> allMappedToDTO = allWithSoldProducts.stream()
            .map(u -> this.modelMapper.map(u, UserWithSoldProductsDTO.class))
            .collect(Collectors.toList());

        return allMappedToDTO;
    }
}

@Component
public class ProductShopRunner implements CommandLineRunner {
    private final SeedService seedService;
    private final ProductService productService;
    private final UserService userService;

    private final Gson gson;

    @Autowired

```

```

public ProductShopRunner(SeedService seedService, ProductService productService, UserService
userService) {
    this.seedService = seedService;
    this.productService = productService;
    this.userService = userService;
    gson = new GsonBuilder()
        .setPrettyPrinting()
        .create();
}

@Override
public void run(String... args) throws Exception {
//    this.seedService.seedAll();
//    _01_Query_ProductsInRange();
//    _02_Query_SuccessfullySoldProducts();
//    _03_Query_CategoriesByProductsCount();
//    _04_Query_UsersAndProducts();
}

private void _02_Query_SuccessfullySoldProducts() {
    List<UserWithSoldProductsDTO> usersWithSoldProducts =
this.userService.getUsersWithSoldProducts();
    String jsonContent = this.gson.toJson(usersWithSoldProducts);
    System.out.println(jsonContent);
}
}

```

Вариант с изход във файл:

```

@Component
public class CommandLineRunnerImpl implements CommandLineRunner {

    private final CategoryService categoryService;
    private final UserService userService;
    private final ProductService productService;
    private final BufferedReader bufferedReader;
    private final Gson gson;
    private static final String JSON_OUT_PATH = "src/main/resources/files/out/";
    private static final String SOLD_PRODUCTS_FILE_NAME = "sold-products.json";

    public CommandLineRunnerImpl(CategoryService categoryService, UserService userService,
ProductService productService, Gson gson) {
        this.categoryService = categoryService;
        this.userService = userService;
        this.productService = productService;
        this.gson = gson;
        this.bufferedReader = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
    }

    @Override
    public void run(String... args) throws Exception {
        seedData();
        System.out.println("Enter query number (1-4)");
        String input = bufferedReader.readLine();
        switch (input) {
            case "1" -> productsInRange();
            case "2" -> soldProducts();
            case "3" -> categoriesCount();
        }
    }
}

```

```

        case "4" -> userWithSoldProducts();
    }

}

private void soldProducts() throws IOException {
    List<UserSellerDto> userSellerDtos = userService.getAllUsersWithAtLeastOneProductSold();
    String infoOut = gson.toJson(userSellerDtos);
    Files.writeString(Path.of(JSON_OUT_PATH + SOLD_PRODUCTS_FILE_NAME), infoOut);
}
}

```

8.4. Annotation Type SerializedName

<https://www.javadoc.io/doc/com.google.code.gson/gson/2.6.2/com/google/gson/annotations/SerializedName.html>

An annotation that indicates this member should be serialized to JSON with the provided name value as its field name.

Here is an example of how this annotation is meant to be used:

```

public class MyClass {
    @SerializedName("name") String a;
    @SerializedName(value="name1", alternate={"name2", "name3"}) String b;
    String c;

    public MyClass(String a, String b, String c) {
        this.a = a;
        this.b = b;
        this.c = c;
    }
}

```

The following shows the output that is generated when serializing an instance of the above example class:

```

MyClass target = new MyClass("v1", "v2", "v3");
Gson gson = new Gson();
String json = gson.toJson(target);
System.out.println(json);

===== OUTPUT =====
{"name":"v1","name1":"v2","c":"v3"}

```

NOTE: The value you specify in this annotation must be a valid JSON field name.

While deserializing, all values specified in the annotation will be deserialized into the field. For example:

```

MyClass target = gson.fromJson("{ 'name1':'v1'}", MyClass.class);
assertEquals("v1", target.b);
target = gson.fromJson("{ 'name2':'v2'}", MyClass.class);
assertEquals("v2", target.b);
target = gson.fromJson("{ 'name3':'v3'}", MyClass.class);
assertEquals("v3", target.b);

```

Note that MyClass.b is now deserialized from either name1, name2 or name3.

8.5. JACKSON parser intro – part of MVC Spring

```
Dependencies
<dependency>
    <groupId>com.fasterxml.jackson.core</groupId>
    <artifactId>jackson-databind</artifactId>
    <version>2.13.0</version>
</dependency>
```

<https://www.baeldung.com/jackson-object-mapper-tutorial>

```
import com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonIgnore;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonProperty;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonView;
import com.google.gson.annotations.Expose;
import lombok.*;
import org.hibernate.validator.constraints.Length;
import org.hibernate.validator.constraints.URL;

import javax.persistence.*;
import javax.validation.constraints.NotNull;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Collection;
import java.util.Date;

import static javax.persistence.GenerationType.IDENTITY;

@Entity
@Data
@NoArgsConstructor
@RequiredArgsConstructor
@AllArgsConstructor
@EqualsAndHashCode(onlyExplicitlyIncluded = true)
public class User {
    public static final String ROLE_USER = "ROLE_USER";
    public static final String ROLE_ADMIN = "ROLE_ADMIN";

    // @JsonView(Views.Post.class)
    @Expose
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = IDENTITY)
    @EqualsAndHashCode.Include
    private Long id;

    // @JsonView(Views.Post.class)
    @Expose
    @NotNull
    @Length(min = 2, max = 60)
    private String firstName;

    // @JsonView(Views.Post.class)
    @Expose
```

```

@NonNull
@Length(min = 2, max = 60)
private String lastName;

@Expose
@NonNull
@Length(min = 3, max = 60)
@Column(unique = true, nullable = false)
@NotNull
@EqualsAndHashCode.Include
private String username;

@Expose(serialize = false)
@NonNull
@Length(min = 4, max = 80)
@Column(nullable = false)
@NotNull
@JsonProperty(access = JsonProperty.Access.WRITE_ONLY) //Jackson
private String password;

@Expose
@NonNull
@NotNull
private String roles;

//  @JsonView(Views.Post.class)
@Expose
@NonNull
@Length(min=8, max=512)
@URL
private String imageUrl;

private boolean active = true;

@OneToMany(mappedBy = "author")
@ToString.Exclude
@JsonIgnore //Jackson way com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation;
@Expose(serialize = false, deserialize = false)
private Collection<Post> posts = new ArrayList<Post>();

@Expose
private Date created = new Date();
@Expose
private Date modified = new Date();
}

import com.example.restdemo.model.Post;
import com.example.restdemo.service.PostService;
import com.example.restdemo.service.UserService;
import lombok.extern.slf4j.Slf4j;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.http.ResponseEntity;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.*;
import org.springframework.web.servlet.method.annotation.MvcUriComponentsBuilder;

import java.net.URI;
import java.util.Collection;

```

```

//The Jackson way
@RestController      //ce сериализира като Response body
@RequestMapping("api/posts")    //http://localhost:8080/api/posts
@CrossOrigin("http://localhost:3000") //match other port
@Slf4j
public class PostController {
    @Autowired
    private PostService postService;

    @Autowired
    private UserService userService;

    @GetMapping
    public Collection<Post> getPosts() {
        return postService.getPosts();
    }

    @PostMapping
    public ResponseEntity<Post> addPost(@RequestBody Post post){
        Post created = postService.createPost(post);
        URI location = MvcUriComponentsBuilder.fromMethodName(PostController.class, "addPost",
post)
            .pathSegment("{id}").buildAndExpand(created.getId()).toUri();

        log.info("New Post created: {}", created);
        return ResponseEntity.created(location).body(created);
    }
}

import com.example.restdemo.gson.PostGsonDeserializer;
import com.example.restdemo.gson.PostGsonSerializer;
import com.example.restdemo.model.Post;
import com.example.restdemo.service.PostService;
import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.google.gson.GsonBuilder;
import lombok.extern.slf4j.Slf4j;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.http.MediaType;
import org.springframework.http.ResponseEntity;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.*;
import org.springframework.web.servlet.mvc.method.annotation.MvcUriComponentsBuilder;
import org.springframework.web.servlet.support.ServletUriComponentsBuilder;

import javax.annotation.PostConstruct;
import java.net.URI;

//The Gson way
@CrossOrigin(origins = "http://localhost:4000", maxAge = 3600)
@RestController      //org.springframework.web.bind.annotation
@RequestMapping("/api/simple")    //org.springframework.web.bind.annotation
//http://localhost:8080/api/simple
@Slf4j
public class SimplePostController {
    @Autowired
    private PostService postService;

    private Gson gson;

```

```

@PostConstruct //javax.annotation - one such method only in a class can be annotated with
this annotation
private void init() {
    gson = new GsonBuilder()
        .excludeFieldsWithoutExposeAnnotation()
        .setPrettyPrinting()
        .registerTypeAdapter(Post.class, new PostGsonSerializer())
        .registerTypeAdapter(Post.class, new PostGsonDeserializer())
        .create();
}

//org.springframework.web.bind.annotation
//org.springframework.http
@GetMapping(produces = MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON_VALUE)
public String getPosts() {
    return gson.toJson(postService.getPosts());
}

//org.springframework.web.bind.annotation
//org.springframework.http
@PostMapping(produces = MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON_VALUE)
public ResponseEntity<String> addPost(@RequestBody String body) {
    Log.info("Body received: {}", body);
    Post post = gson.fromJson(body, Post.class);
    Log.info("Post deserialized: {}", post);
    Post created = postService.createPost(post);
    URI uri = ServletUriComponentsBuilder
        .fromCurrentRequest()
        .pathSegment("{id}").buildAndExpand(created.getId()).toUri();
    return ResponseEntity.created(uri).body(gson.toJson(created)); //response 201
}
}

```

8.6. The DAO Pattern in Java

The Data Access Object (DAO) pattern is a structural pattern that allows us **to isolate the application/business layer from the persistence layer (usually a relational database but could be any other persistence mechanism) using an abstract API.**

Let's define a basic DAO layer so we can see how it can keep the domain model completely decoupled from the persistence layer.

```

public interface Dao<T> {

    Optional<T> get(long id);

    List<T> getAll();

    void save(T t);

    void update(T t, String[] params);

    void delete(T t);
}

```

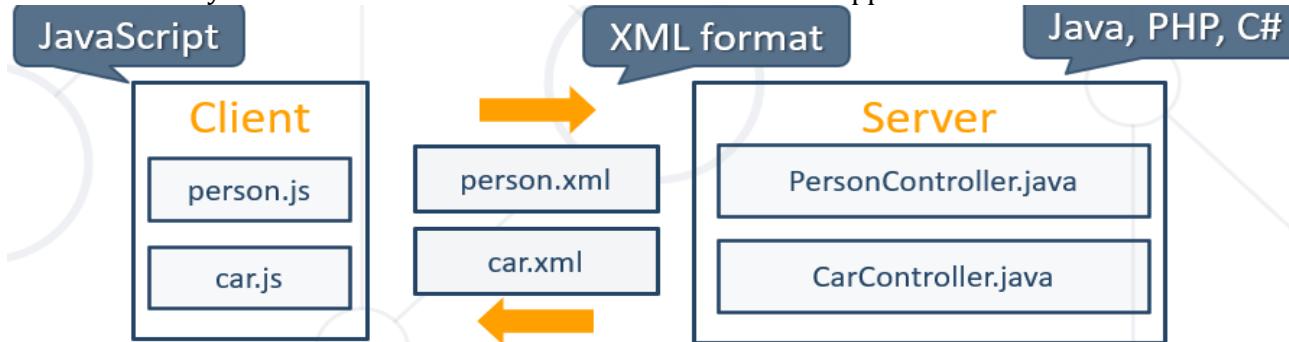
9. XML Processing

Exporting and Importing Data from XML Format

9.1. XML Processing

XML Specifics

- EXtensible Mark-up Language
 - Lightweight format that is used for **data interchanging**
 - XML is language independent
- Primarily used to transmit data between a server and web application



XML е базовия език, който слага едни базови правила, а HTML-а е подвид на XML-а с допълнени правила.
XML е по-рано залегнал(по-стар е) в сравнение с JSON.

Но JSON се е наложил в web страниците заради лекотата си.

XML Markup and Content

- An XML document consists of strings that:
 - Constitute **markup** – usually begin with < and end with >
 - Are **content** – placed between markup(**tags**)

XML Structure

- XML documents are formed as **element trees**
- An XML tree starts at a **root element** and branches from the root to **sub elements**
 - All elements can have child elements:

An XML element

is everything from (including) the element's start tag to (including) the element's end tag.

An element can contain:

- text
- attributes
- other elements
- or a mix of the above

```

<bookstore>
  <book category="children">
    <title>Harry Potter</title>
    <author>J. K. Rowling</author>
    <year>2005</year>
    <price>29.99</price>
  </book>
  <book category="web">
    <title>Learning XML</title>
    <author>Erik T. Ray</author>
    <year>2003</year>
    <price>39.95</price>
  </book>
</bookstore>

```

XML elements must follow these naming rules:

- Element names are case-sensitive
- Element names must start with a letter or underscore
- Element names cannot start with the letters xml (or XML, or Xml, etc)
- Element names can contain letters, digits, hyphens, underscores, and periods
- Element names cannot contain spaces

Any name can be used, no words are reserved (except xml).

XML elements can be extended to carry more information.

Look at the following XML example:

```

<note>
  <to>Tove</to>
  <from>Jani</from>
  <body>Don't forget me this weekend!</body>
</note>

```

Imagine that the author of the XML document added some extra information to it:

```

<note>
  <date>2008-01-10</date>
  <to>Tove</to>
  <from>Jani</from>
  <heading>Reminder</heading>
  <body>Don't forget me this weekend!</body>
</note>

```

Should the application break or crash?

No. The application should still be able to find the `<to>`, `<from>`, and `<body>` elements in the XML document and produce the same output.

This is one of the beauties of XML. It can be extended without breaking applications.

https://www.w3schools.com/xml/xml_elements.asp

Security Assertion Markup Language is an open standard for exchanging authentication and authorization data between parties, in particular, between an identity provider and a service provider. SAML is an XML-based markup language for security assertions.

9.2. JAXB parser intro

JAXB

- Processes the schema of the XML **document** into a set of Java classes that represent it
- Generates compact and readable XML output

pom.xml

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>javax.xml.bind</groupId>
    <artifactId>jaxb-api</artifactId>
    <version>2.3.1</version>
</dependency>

<dependency>
    <groupId>javax.activation</groupId>
    <artifactId>activation</artifactId>
    <version>1.1</version>
</dependency>

<dependency>
    <groupId>org.glassfish.jaxb</groupId>
    <artifactId>jaxb-runtime</artifactId>
    <version>2.3.6</version>
</dependency>
```

JAXB Basics

- **Marshalling** - converting a Java Object to XML
- **Unmarshalling** - converting XML to Java Object
- We need to annotate the Java Object to provide instructions for XML reading or creation:

JAXB Annotations

- **@XmlRootElement**
 - Defines XML root object
- **@XmlAccessorType**
 - XmlAccessType.FIELD
 - XmlAccessType.PROPERTY
 - XmlAccessType.PUBLIC_MEMBER
- **@XmlAttribute**
 - Marks the field as an attribute to the object
- **@XmlElement**
 - Marks the field as an element
- **@XmlElementWrapper(name = "...")**
 - Wraps the array of objects – използва се за масив от обекти
- **@XmlTransient**
 - The field won't be exported/imported

```

XmlAccessType
public enum XmlAccessType {
    /**
     * Every getter/setter pair in a JAXB-bound class will be automatically
     * bound to XML, unless annotated by {@link XmlTransient}.
     *
     * Fields are bound to XML only when they are explicitly annotated
     * by some of the JAXB annotations.
     */
    PROPERTY,
    /**
     * Every non static, non transient field in a JAXB-bound class will be automatically
     * bound to XML, unless annotated by {@link XmlTransient}.
     *
     * Getter/setter pairs are bound to XML only when they are explicitly annotated
     * by some of the JAXB annotations.
     */
    FIELD,
    /**
     * Every public getter/setter pair and every public field will be
     * automatically bound to XML, unless annotated by {@link XmlTransient}.
     *
     * Fields or getter/setter pairs that are private, protected, or
     * defaulted to package-only access are bound to XML only when they are
     * explicitly annotated by the appropriate JAXB annotations.
     */
    PUBLIC_MEMBER,
    /**
     * None of the fields or properties is bound to XML unless they
     * are specifically annotated with some of the JAXB annotations.
     */
    NONE
}

```

JAXB Initialization

- **JAXBContext** objects are responsible for the XML manipulations
- **JAXBContext.newInstance(object.getClass())** - creates an **instance** of **JAXBContext**
- **object.getClass** is the class that we will export/import
 - E.g. User, Address, Employee...

```
this.jaxbContext = JAXBContext.newInstance(object.getClass());
```

Export Single Object to XML (Marshalling = Serialization)

```

import javax.xml.bind.annotation.XmlAccessType;
import javax.xml.bind.annotation.XmlAccessorType;
import javax.xml.bind.annotation.XmlElement;
import javax.xml.bind.annotation.XmlRootElement;
import java.math.BigDecimal;

@XmlRootElement(name = "category")

```

```

@XmlAccessorType(value = XmlAccessType.FIELD)
public class XMLCategoryStatsDTO {
    @XmlElement(name = "name")          //ако е зададено XmlAccessType.FIELD, то няма нужда от
    //анотация XmlElement. В случая искаме да променим името
    private String category;

    private long productsCount;

    private double averagePrice;

    private BigDecimal totalRevenue;

    public XMLCategoryStatsDTO() {      //задължително празен конструктор иска!
    }

    public XMLCategoryStatsDTO(CategoryStatsDTO other) {
        this.category = other.getCategory();
        this.productsCount = other.getProductsCount();
        this.averagePrice = other.getAveragePrice();
        this.totalRevenue = other.getTotalRevenue();
    }
}

public class CategoryStatsDTO { //DTO за вземане от базата данни
    private String category;
    private long productsCount;
    private double averagePrice;
    private BigDecimal totalRevenue;
}

// List<CategoryStatsDTO> result = productService.getCategoryStatistics()
// String json = this.gson.toJson(result);
// System.out.println(json);

XMLCategoryStatsDTO first = new XMLCategoryStatsDTO(result.get(0));

JAXBContext context = JAXBContext.newInstance(XMLCategoryStatsDTO.class);
Marshaller marshaller = context.createMarshaller();
marshaller.setProperty(Marshaller.JAXB_FORMATTED_OUTPUT, true); //format output
marshaller.marshal(first, System.out);

```

результатът

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes"?>
<category>
    <name>Drugs</name>
    <productsCount>79</productsCount>
    <averagePrice>862.052911</averagePrice>
    <totalRevenue>68102.18</totalRevenue>
</category>

*
{
    "category": "Drugs",
    "productsCount": 79,
    "averagePrice": 862.052911,
    "totalRevenue": 68102.18
}

```

```

*
*   <categories-stats>
*     <category>
*       <name>Drugs</name>
*       <productsCount>79</productsCount>
*       <averagePrice>836</averagePrice>
*       <totalRevenue>56912.80</totalRevenue>
*     </category>
*   </categories-stats>
*/

```

Export Multiple Objects to XML (Marshalling = Serializartion)

Нужда от създаване на допълнителен клас DTO за колекцията

```

import javax.xml.bind.annotation.XmlAccessType;
import javax.xml.bind.annotation.XmlAccessorType;
import javax.xml.bind.annotation.XmlElementWrapper;
import javax.xml.bind.annotation.XmlRootElement;
import java.util.List;

@XmlRootElement(name = "categories-stats")
@XmlAccessorType(value = XmlAccessType.FIELD)
public class XMLCategoryStatsList {
    /**
     * Usage
     * The @XmlElementWrapper annotation can be used with the following program elements:
     * JavaBean property
     * non static, non transient field
     * The usage is subject to the following constraints:
     * The property must be a collection property
     * This annotation can be used with the following annotations: XmlElement, XmlElements,
     XmlElementRef, XmlElementRefs, XmlJavaTypeAdapter.
    */
    @XmlElementWrapper(name = "categories")

    private List<XMLCategoryStatsDTO> stats;

    public XMLCategoryStatsList() { //задължително празен конструктор иска!
    }

    public XMLCategoryStatsList(List<XMLCategoryStatsDTO> stats) {
        this.stats = stats;
    }
}

import javax.xml.bind.annotation.XmlAccessType;
import javax.xml.bind.annotation.XmlAccessorType;
import javax.xml.bind.annotation.XmlElement;
import javax.xml.bind.annotation.XmlRootElement;
import java.math.BigDecimal;

@XmlRootElement(name = "category")
@XmlAccessorType(value = XmlAccessType.FIELD)
public class XMLCategoryStatsDTO {
    @XmlElement(name = "name") //ако е зададено XmlAccessType.FIELD, то няма нужда от
    //анотация XmlElement. В случая искаме да променим името
}

```

```

private String category;
private long productsCount;
private double averagePrice;
private BigDecimal totalRevenue;

public XMLCategoryStatsDTO() { //задължително празен конструктор иска!
}

public XMLCategoryStatsDTO(CategoryStatsDTO other) {
    this.category = other.getCategory();
    this.productsCount = other.getProductsCount();
    this.averagePrice = other.getAveragePrice();
    this.totalRevenue = other.getTotalRevenue();
}
}

public class CategoryStatsDTO { //DTO за вземане от базата данни
    private String category;
    private long productsCount;
    private double averagePrice;
    private BigDecimal totalRevenue;
}

List<CategoryStatsDTO> result = this.productService.getCategoryStatistics();
//        String json = this.gson.toJson(result);
//        System.out.println(json);

List<XMLCategoryStatsDTO> xmlResult = result
    .stream()
    .map(XMLCategoryStatsDTO::new)
    .collect(Collectors.toList());

XMLCategoryStatsList xmlCategoryStatsList = new XMLCategoryStatsList(xmlResult);

JAXBContext context = JAXBContext.newInstance(XMLCategoryStatsList.class);
Marshaller marshaller = context.createMarshaller();
marshaller.setProperty(Marshaller.JAXB_FORMATTED_OUTPUT, true);
marshaller.marshal(xmlCategoryStatsList, System.out);

```

Export Nested Multiple Objects to XML (Marshalling = Serializartion)

```

@XmlRootElement(name = "shops")
@XmlAccessorType(XmlAccessType.FIELD)
public class ShopsRootExportToXMLDto {
    @XmlElement(name = "shop")
    private List<ShopOneExportToXMLDto> shops;

    public ShopsRootExportToXMLDto() {
    }

    public List<ShopOneExportToXMLDto> getShops() {
        return shops;
    }

    public ShopsRootExportToXMLDto(List<ShopOneExportToXMLDto> shops) {

```

```

        this.shops = shops;
    }

@XmlRootElement(name = "shop") //за извеждането на xml файл задължително ни трябва тази анотация
в случая
@XmlAccessorType(XmlAccessType.FIELD)
public class ShopOneExportToXMLDto {
    @XmlElement
    private String name;

    @XmlElement
    private String address;

    @XmlElement(name = "employee-count")
    private int employeeCount;

    @XmlElement(name = "shop-area")
    private int shopArea;

    @XmlElement(name = "town")
    private TownToXmlDto town;

    public ShopOneExportToXMLDto() {
    }
}

@XmlRootElement(name = "town")
@XmlAccessorType(XmlAccessType.FIELD)
public class TownToXmlDto {
    @XmlElement
    private String name;

    public TownToXmlDto() {
    }
}

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException, JAXBException {
        ShopOneExportToXMLDto entry1 = new ShopOneExportToXMLDto();
        entry1.setName("Bai Kirovata krychma");
        entry1.setAddress("u nas si");
        entry1.setEmployeeCount(8);
        entry1.setShopArea(200);
        TownToXmlDto tn1 = new TownToXmlDto();
        tn1.setName("Sofia");
        entry1.setTown(tn1);

        ShopOneExportToXMLDto entry2 = new ShopOneExportToXMLDto();
        entry2.setName("Emi's shop");
        entry2.setAddress("Prava polqna 18");
        entry2.setEmployeeCount(14);
        entry2.setShopArea(150);
        TownToXmlDto tn2 = new TownToXmlDto();
        tn2.setName("Plovdiv");
        entry2.setTown(tn2);

        List<ShopOneExportToXMLDto> outputList = new ArrayList<>();
        outputList.add(entry1);
    }
}

```

```

        outputList.add(entry2);

        ShopsRootExportToXMLDto allShops = new ShopsRootExportToXMLDto(outputList);

        JAXBContext context = JAXBContext.newInstance(ShopsRootExportToXMLDto.class);
        Marshaller marshaller = context.createMarshaller();
        marshaller.setProperty(Marshaller.JAXB_FORMATTED_OUTPUT, true);

        Path path = Path.of("src/main/resources/output/outputToXML.xml");
        FileWriter fileWriter = new FileWriter(path.toString());

        marshaller.marshal(allShops, fileWriter);

        fileWriter.close();
    }
}

```

Изхода е:

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes"?>
<shops>
    <shop>
        <name>Bai Kirovata krychma</name>
        <address>u nas si</address>
        <employee-count>8</employee-count>
        <shop-area>200</shop-area>
        <town>
            <name>Sofia</name>
        </town>
    </shop>
    <shop>
        <name>Emi's shop</name>
        <address>Prava polqna 18</address>
        <employee-count>14</employee-count>
        <shop-area>150</shop-area>
        <town>
            <name>Plovdiv</name>
        </town>
    </shop>
</shops>

```

Import Single Object from XML (Unmarshalling = Deserializartion)

```

private void xmlDemo() throws JAXBException {
    Проверяваме дали правилно сме изписали файла xml
    String xml = "<?xml version=\"1.0\" encoding=\"UTF-8\"?>\n" +
        "    <category>\n" +
        "        <name>Drugs</name>\n" +
        "        <productsCount>79</productsCount>\n" +
        "        <averagePrice>836</averagePrice>\n" +
        "        <totalRevenue>56912.80</totalRevenue>\n" +
        "    </category>";

```

```

JAXBContext context = JAXBContext.newInstance(XMLCategoryStatsDTO.class);
Unmarshaller unmarshaller = context.createUnmarshaller();

```

```

//      InputStream inputStream = getClass().getResourceAsStream("src/main..../files/input/xml/
address.xml");
//      BufferedReader bfr = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(inputStream));

ByteArrayInputStream inputStream = new ByteArrayInputStream(xml.getBytes());
XMLCategoryStatsDTO result = (XMLCategoryStatsDTO) unmarshaller.unmarshal(inputStream);

System.out.println(result);
}

@XmlRootElement(name = "category")
@XmlAccessorType(XmlAccessType.FIELD)
public class XMLCategoryStatsDTO {
    @XmlElement(name = "name")
    private String category;

    private long productsCount;

    private double averagePrice;

    private BigDecimal totalRevenue;

    public XMLCategoryStatsDTO() {
    }

    public XMLCategoryStatsDTO(CategoryStatsDTO other) {
        this.category = other.getCategory();
        this.productsCount = other.getProductsCount();
        this.averagePrice = other.getAveragePrice();
        this.totalRevenue = other.getTotalRevenue();
    }

    @Override
    public String toString() {
        return "XMLCategoryStatsDTO{" +
            "category='" + category + '\'' +
            ", productsCount=" + productsCount +
            ", averagePrice=" + averagePrice +
            ", totalRevenue=" + totalRevenue +
            '}';
    }
}

```

Изхода:

XMLCategoryStatsDTO{category='Drugs', productsCount=79, averagePrice=836.0, totalRevenue=56912.80}

Import Multiple Objects from XML (Unmarshalling = Deserializartion)

Пример 0:

```

JAXBContext jaxbContext = JAXBContext.newInstance(AddressesDto.class);
InputStream inputStream =
getClass().getResourceAsStream("src/main/files/input/xml/addresses.xml");

```

```

BufferedReader bfr = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(inputStream));
или
private static final Path USERS_XML_PATH =
    Path.of("src", "main", "resources", "productsshopInit", "users.xml");
BufferedReader xmlReader = Files.newBufferedReader(USERS_XML_PATH);
или

Unmarshaller unmarshaller = jaxbContext.createUnmarshaller();
AddressesModule addressesDto = (AddressesModule) unmarshaller.unmarshal(bfr);

@Component
public class XmlParserImpl implements XmlParser {

    @Override
    @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
    public <T> T fromFile(String filePath, Class<T> tClass) throws JAXBException,
FileNotFoundException {
        JAXBContext jaxbContext = JAXBContext.newInstance(tClass);
        Unmarshaller unmarshaller = jaxbContext.createUnmarshaller();

        return (T) unmarshaller.unmarshal(new FileReader(filePath));

    ImportEmployeesRootDTO) unmarshaller.unmarshal(new File(xmlPath.toString())));
}

}

```

Пример 1 - //вариант без ModelMapper, а чрез извикване на конструktor:

```

<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?>
<categories>
    <category>
        <name>Drugs</name>
    </category>
    <category>
        <name>Adult</name>
    </category>
    <category>
        <name>Other</name>
    </category>
</categories>

import static javax.xml.bind.annotation.XmlAccessType.*;
@XmlRootElement(name = "categories") //един главен root елемент categories
@XmlAccessorType(FIELD)
public class CategoriesImportDTO {

    @XmlElement(name = "category")      //поделемент category
    private List<CategoryNameDTO> categories;

    public CategoriesImportDTO() {

```

```

}

public List<CategoryNameDTO> getCategories() {
    return categories;
}
}

import javax.xml.bind.annotation.*;

import static javax.xml.bind.annotation.XmlAccessType.FIELD;
@XmlElement(name = "category") //един главен root элемент category
@XmlAccessorType(FIELD)
public class CategoryNameDTO {
    @XmlElement //поделемент name
    private String name;

    public CategoryNameDTO() {
    }

    public String getName() {
        return name;
    }
}

@Override
public void seedCategories() throws FileNotFoundException, JAXBException {
    JAXBContext context = JAXBContext.newInstance(CategoriesImportDTO.class);
    Unmarshaller unmarshaller = context.createUnmarshaller();

    FileReader xmlReader = new FileReader(CATEGORIES_XML_PATH.toAbsolutePath().toString());
    CategoriesImportDTO importDTO = (CategoriesImportDTO) unmarshaller.unmarshal(xmlReader);

    //вариант без ModelMapper, а чрез извикване на конструктор
    List<Category> entities = importDTO
        .getCategories()
        .stream()
        .map(catName -> new Category(catName.getName()))
        .collect(Collectors.toList());

    this.categoryRepository.saveAll(entities);
}

```

Пример 2 - //вариант с modelMapper:

```

<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?>
<users>
    <user first-name="Eugene" last-name="Stewart" age="65"/>
    <user first-name="Fred" last-name="Allen" age="57"/>
    <user first-name="Clarence" last-name="Fowler" age="50"/>
</users>

```

```

import javax.xml.bind.annotation.*;

```

```

@XmlRootElement(name = "users")           //един главен root елемент всички users
@XmlAccessorType(XmlAccessType.FIELD)
public class UsersImportDTO {

    @XmlElement(name = "user")           //поделемент колекция от един user
    private List<OneUserImportDTO> users;

    public UsersImportDTO() {
    }

    public List<OneUserImportDTO> getUsers() {
        return users;
    }
}

import javax.xml.bind.annotation.*;

@XmlRootElement(name = "user")           //всеки единичен user
@XmlAccessorType(XmlAccessType.FIELD)
public class OneUserImportDTO {
    @XmlAttribute(name = "first-name")    //името на атрибута на тага
    private String firstName;

    @XmlAttribute(name = "last-name")      //името на атрибута на тага
    private String lastName;

    @XmlAttribute                      //името на атрибута на тага е същия като името на полето на класа
    private int age;

    public OneUserImportDTO() {
    }
}

@Override
public void seedUsers() throws IOException, JAXBException {
    JAXBContext context = JAXBContext.newInstance(UsersImportDTO.class);
    Unmarshaller unmarshaller = context.createUnmarshaller();

    BufferedReader xmlReader = Files.newBufferedReader(USER_XML_PATH);
    UsersImportDTO usersDTO = (UsersImportDTO) unmarshaller.unmarshal(xmlReader);

    //вариант с modelMapper
    List<User> entities = usersDTO.getUsers()
        .stream()
        .map(dto -> this.modelMapper.map(dto, User.class))
        .collect(Collectors.toList());

    this.userRepository.saveAll(entities);
}

```

Import Nested Multiple Objects from XML (Unmarshalling = Deserializartion)

```

<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?>
<shops>
    <shop>
        <address>04 Pond Junction</address>

```

```

<employee-count>47</employee-count>
<income>625273</income>
<name>Er</name>
<shop-area>278</shop-area>
<town>
    <name>Hamburg</name>
</town>
</shop>
<shop>
    <address>779 Parkside Park</address>
    <employee-count>48</employee-count>
    <income>10</income>
    <name>Raynor</name>
    <shop-area>108</shop-area>
    <town>
        <name>Birmingham</name>
    </town>
</shop>
</shops>

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes"?>
<projects>
    <project>
        <name>HealthCare</name>
        <description>Pharmacy web app</description>
        <start-date>2017-07-12</start-date>
        <is-finished>true</is-finished>
        <payment>10000.00</payment>
        <company name="Phoenix"/>
    </project>
    <project>
        <name>MMA</name>
        <description>Mixed martial arts club web site</description>
        <start-date>2018-09-21</start-date>
        <is-finished>true</is-finished>
        <payment>7000.00</payment>
        <company name="Vallor"/>      //тук пак използваме вложен DTO, атрибута не е проста
единична стойност
    </project>
</projects>
```

```

@XmlElement(name = "shops")
@XmlAccessorType(XmlAccessType.FIELD)
public class ShopsRootImportFromXMLDto {
    @XmlElement(name = "shop")
    private List<ShopOneImportFromXMLDto> shops;

    public ShopsRootImportFromXMLDto() {
    }

    public List<ShopOneImportFromXMLDto> getShops() {
        return shops;
    }
}
```

```

@XmlElement(name = "shop")
@XmlAccessorType(XmlAccessType.FIELD)
public class ShopOneImportFromXMLDto {
    @XmlElement
    @Size(min = 4)
    private String address;

    @XmlElement(name = "employee-count")
    @Min(value = 1)
    @Max(50)
    private int employeeCount;

    @XmlElement
    @Min(value = 20000)
    private BigDecimal income;

    @XmlElement
    @Size(min = 4)
    private String name;

    @XmlElement(name = "shop-area")
    @Min(150)
    private int shopArea;

    @XmlElement(name = "town")
    private TownDto town;

    public ShopOneImportFromXMLDto() {
    }
}

@XmlRootElement(name = "town")
@XmlAccessorType(XmlAccessType.FIELD)
public class TownDto {

    @XmlElement
    private String name;

    public TownDto() {
    }
}

@Service
public class ShopServiceImpl implements ShopService {
    private final String SHOPS_PATHSTRING_XML = "src/main/resources/files/xml/shops.xml";

    private final ShopRepository shopRepository;
    private final TownService townService;
    private final ModelMapper modelMapper;
    private final ValidationUtil validationUtil;
    private final XmlParser xmlParser;

    @Autowired
    public ShopServiceImpl(ShopRepository shopRepository, TownService townService, ModelMapper
modelMapper,
                           ValidationUtil validationUtil, XmlParser xmlParser) {
        this.shopRepository = shopRepository;
        this.townService = townService;
    }
}

```

```

        this.modelMapper = modelMapper;
        this.validationUtil = validationUtil;
        this.xmlParser = xmlParser;
    }

    @Override
    public boolean areImported() {
        return this.shopRepository.count() > 0;
    }

    @Override
    public String readShopsFileContent() throws IOException {
        return Files.readString(Path.of(SHOPS_PATHSTRING_XML));
    }

    @Override
    public String importShops() throws JAXBException, FileNotFoundException {
        ShopsRootImportFromXMLDto shops = xmlParser.fromFile(SHOPS_PATHSTRING_XML,
            ShopsRootImportFromXMLDto.class);

        return shops.getShops()
            .stream()
            .map(this::importShop)
            .collect(Collectors.joining("\n"));
    }

    private String importShop(ShopOneImportFromXMLDto dto) {
        boolean isValid = this.validationUtil.isValid(dto);
        if (!isValid) {
            return "Invalid shop";
        }

        Optional<Shop> optShop = this.shopRepository.findByName(dto.getName());
        if (optShop.isPresent()) {
            return "Invalid shop";
        }

        Optional<Town> optTown = this.townService.findTownByName(dto.getTown().getName());

        Shop shop = this.modelMapper.map(dto, Shop.class);
        shop.setTown(optTown.get());
        this.shopRepository.save(shop);

        return "Successfully imported Shop " + shop.getName() + " - " + shop.getIncome();
    }
}

```

@Configuration
//Indicates that a class declares one or more @Bean methods and may be processed by the Spring container to generate bean definitions and service requests for those beans at runtime, for example:

```

public class ApplicationBeanConfiguration {
    @Bean //Indicates that a method produces a bean to be managed by the Spring container
    public Gson gson() {
        return new GsonBuilder()
            .excludeFieldsWithoutExposeAnnotation()
            .setPrettyPrinting()
            .create();
    }
}

```

```

}

@Bean //Indicates that a method produces a bean to be managed by the Spring container
public ModelMapper modelMapper() {
    ModelMapper modelMapper = new ModelMapper();

    modelMapper.addConverter(new Converter<String, LocalDate>() {
        @Override
        public LocalDate convert(HandlerContext<String, LocalDate> mappingContext) {
            return LocalDate.parse(mappingContext.getSource(),
DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("dd/MM/yyyy"));
        }
    });

    modelMapper.addConverter(new Converter<String, LocalDateTime>() {
        @Override
        public LocalDateTime convert(HandlerContext<String, LocalDateTime> mappingContext) {
            return LocalDateTime.parse(mappingContext.getSource(),
DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss"));
        }
    });

    modelMapper.addConverter(new Converter<String, LocalTime>() {
        @Override
        public LocalTime convert(HandlerContext<String, LocalTime> mappingContext) {
            return LocalTime.parse(mappingContext.getSource(),
DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("HH:mm:ss"));
        }
    });
}

    return modelMapper;
}
}

@Component
public class XmlParserImpl implements XmlParser {
    @Override
    @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
    public <T> T fromFile(String filePath, Class<T> tClass) throws JAXBException,
FileNotFoundException {
        JAXBContext jaxbContext = JAXBContext.newInstance(tClass);
        Unmarshaller unmarshaller = jaxbContext.createUnmarshaller();

        return (T) unmarshaller.unmarshal(new FileReader(filePath));
    }
}

```

XmlJavaTypeAdapter example

```

public class CarSeedFromJSONDto {
    @Expose
    private String make;

    @Expose
    private String model;
}

```

```

@Expose
private Integer kilometers;

//  @Expose
//  private String registeredOn;

@Expose
@XmlJavaTypeAdapter(LocalDateAdapter.class)
private LocalDate registeredOn;
}

package softuni.exam.adapters;

import javax.xml.bind.annotation.adapters.XmlAdapter;
import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;

public class LocalDateAdapter extends XmlAdapter<String, LocalDate> {

    @Override
    public LocalDate unmarshal(String src) throws Exception {
        return LocalDate.parse(src, DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("dd/MM/yyyy"));
    }

    @Override
    public String marshal(LocalDate date) throws Exception {
        return date.toString();
    }
}

```

JPA Buddy in minimalistic mode:

Alt + Enter – Show JPA inspector – слага анотации на полета и на класове, edit relations, edit columns
 Alt + Ins – generate все едно – JPA Pallete – getters, setters, new Class Entity, New Relation for a new field и т.н.

<https://www.jpa-buddy.com/documentation/minimalistic-mode/>

HashCode and equals

ВАЖНО: В света на Java и без използване на други framework-ци, имаме ли Set, то трябва задължително да си имплементираме всеки път equals() и hashCode() методите – от Alt + Insert за по-лесно! Иначе, примерно ако създаваме random обекти, два различни обекта може да се окаже че има еднакъв hashCode.

Обаче ако използваме Hibernate, то ние четем вече записан обект от базата, който пристига като managed entity, също така не даваме new в java-та. И т.е. нямаме нужда от hashCode и equals. Единственото дублиране, което изобщо е възможно е ако имаме detached entity, което се опитваме да импортираме/запишем в базата наново.

```

import javax.persistence.*;
import java.util.Objects;

@Entity(name = "categories")
public class Category {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    private int id;

```

```

@Column(nullable = false, length = 15)
private String name;

public Category() {
}

public Category(String name) {
    this.name = name;
}

@Override
public boolean equals(Object o) {
    if (this == o) return true;
    if (o == null || getClass() != o.getClass()) return false;
    Category category = (Category) o;
    return id == category.id; //сравняваме по уникалност само ключово поле id, защото само
то е уникално в SQL базата
    //дори да променим името на категорията, то тя все още е една и съща категория за базата
данни
}

@Override
public int hashCode() {
    return Objects.hash(id);
}
}

private Product sendRandomCategories(Product product) {
    Random random = new Random();
    long categoriesDbCount = this.categoryRepository.count();

    int count = random.nextInt((int) categoriesDbCount) + 1;

    Set<Category> categories = new HashSet<>();
    for (int i = 0; i < count; i++) {
        int randomId = random.nextInt((int) categoriesDbCount) + 1;

        Optional<Category> randomCategory = this.categoryRepository.findById(randomId);
        categories.add(randomCategory.get()); //при добавянето се бърка защото за Java си има
различен hashCode, но за базата hashCode трябва да го построим само по Id, а не по id и name.
        .get() връща от Optional<Category> само Category
    }

    product.setCategories(categories);
    return product;
}

List<Product> products = Arrays.stream(productsImportDTOS)
    .map(importDTO -> this.modelMapper.map(importDTO, Product.class))
    .map(this::setRandomSeller)
    .map(this::setRandomBuyer)
    .map(this::sendRandomCategories)
    .collect(Collectors.toList());
this.productRepository.saveAll(products);

```

Annotation Type Embeddable

```
@Documented  
  @Target(value=TYPE)  
  @Retention(value=RUNTIME)  
public @interface Embeddable
```

Specifies a class whose instances are stored as an intrinsic part of an owning entity and share the identity of the entity. Each of the persistent properties or fields of the embedded object is mapped to the database table for the entity.

Note that the `Transient` annotation may be used to designate the non-persistent state of an embeddable class.

Example 1:

```
@Embeddable public class EmploymentPeriod {  
    @Temporal(DATE) java.util.Date startDate;  
    @Temporal(DATE) java.util.Date endDate;  
    ...  
}
```

Example 2:

```
@Embeddable public class PhoneNumber {  
    protected String areaCode;  
    protected String localNumber;  
    @ManyToOne PhoneServiceProvider provider;  
    ...  
}  
  
@Entity public class PhoneServiceProvider {  
    @Id protected String name;  
    ...  
}
```

Example 3:

```
@Embeddable public class Address {  
    protected String street;  
    protected String city;  
    protected String state;  
    @Embedded protected Zipcode zipcode;  
}  
  
@Embeddable public class Zipcode {  
    protected String zip;  
    protected String plusFour;  
}
```

Since:

Java Persistence 1.0

`@Size, @Length, @Column(length = 50)`

<https://www.baeldung.com/jpa-size-length-column-differences>

Simply put, all of these annotations are meant to **communicate the size of a field**.

`@Size` and `@Length` are similar. We can use either **to validate the size of a JAVA class field**. The first is a [Java-standard annotation \(javax.validation\)](#)

and the second is [specific to Hibernate](#).

`@Column`, though, is a [JPA annotation](#) that we use to control DDL statements.

We'll use `@Column` to **indicate specific characteristics of the physical database column**. Note that we'll use `@Column` only to specify table column properties **as it doesn't provide validations**.

```
@Entity  
public class User {  
  
    @Column(length = 3)  
    private String firstName;  
  
    // ...  
}
```

Consequently, the resulting column would be generated as a `VARCHAR(3)` and trying to insert a longer string would result in an SQL error.

Note that we'll use `@Column` only to specify table column properties **as it doesn't provide validations**.

Of course, **we can use `@Column` together with `@Size`** to specify database column property with bean validation.

```
@Entity  
public class User {  
  
    // ...  
  
    @Column(length = 5)    //custom-изира SQL базата  
    @Size(min = 3, max = 5) import javax.validation.constraints.Size;    via Maven library  
    @Length(min = 3, max = 15)      import org.hibernate.validator.constraints.Length; - in pom.xml  
    file added  
    private String city;  
  
    // ...  
}
```

```

<!-- https://mvnrepository.com/artifact/org.hibernate/hibernate-validator -->
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.hibernate</groupId>
    <artifactId>hibernate-validator</artifactId>
    <version>6.2.3.Final</version>
</dependency>

```

```

@NotNull - това е от Lombok, който не било хубаво да го ползвам
@Length(min = 3, max = 60) // @Length на Java класа полето не включва notNull
@Column(unique = true, nullable = false) // за базата ограничение при създаването
@NotNull // jakarta validation javax.validation.constraints на Java класа полето да не
e null
private String username;

```

Javax.validation - <http://hibernate.org/validator/>

```

import javax.validation.Validation;
import javax.validation.Validator;

```

```

<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-validation</artifactId>
</dependency>

<dependency>
    <groupId>org.hibernate.validator</groupId>
    <artifactId>hibernate-validator</artifactId>
    <version>6.2.3.Final</version>
    <scope>compile</scope>
</dependency>

```

```

@Service
public class TownServiceImpl implements TownService {
    private final TownRepository townRepository;
    private final Gson gson;
    private final Validator validator;
    private final ModelMapper modelMapper;

    @Autowired
    public TownServiceImpl(TownRepository townRepository) {
        this.townRepository = townRepository;
        this.gson = new GsonBuilder().create();

        this.validator = Validation
            .buildDefaultValidatorFactory()
            .getValidator();

        this.modelMapper = new ModelMapper();
    }
}

```

```

@Override
public boolean areImported() {
    return this.townRepository.count() > 0;
}

@Override
public String readTownsFileContent() throws IOException {
    Path path = Path.of("src", "main", "resources", "files", "json", "towns.json");

    return String.join("\n", Files.readAllLines(path));
}

@Override
public String readCarsFileContent() throws IOException {
    return Files.readString(Path.of(CARS_FILE_PATH));
}

@Override
public String importTowns() throws IOException {
    String json = this.readTownsFileContent();
    ImportTownDTO[] importTownDTOS = this.gson.fromJson(json, ImportTownDTO[].class);

    List<String> result = new ArrayList<>();
    for (ImportTownDTO iTDTO : importTownDTOS) {
        //Ако използваме javax.validation анотации в ImportTownDTO, то използваме следното за
        да видим дали има грешка
        Set<ConstraintViolation<ImportTownDTO>> validationErrors
= this.validator.validate(iTDTO);

        if (validationErrors.isEmpty()) {
            //valid
            Optional<Town> optTown = this.townRepository.findByName(iTDTO.getName());

            if (optTown.isEmpty()) {
                Town town = this.modelMapper.map(iTDTO, Town.class);
                this.townRepository.save(town);
                result.add(String.format("Successfully imported Town %s - %d",
                    town.getName(), town.getPopulation()));
            } else {
                result.add("Invalid town");
            }
        } else {
            result.add("Invalid town");
        }
    }

    return String.join("\n", result);
}
}

import javax.validation.constraints.Min;
import javax.validation.constraints.Positive;
import javax.validation.constraints.Size;

```

```

public class ImportTownDTO {
    @Size(min = 2) //дължина на стринга
    private String name;

    @Positive
    @Min(value = 10000)
    private int population;

    @Size(min = 10, max = 19)
    private String travelGuide;

    public ImportTownDTO() {
    }

    public String getName() {
        return name;
    }

    public int getPopulation() {
        return population;
    }

    public String getTravelGuide() {
        return travelGuide;
    }
}

@NotNull           //jakarta validation javax.validation.constraints на Java класа полето да не
e null, Accepts any type, including Enum
@NotBlank - //jakarta validation javax.validation.constraints The annotated element must not be
null and must contain at least one non-whitespace character. Accepts any type, including Enum

[
{
    "macAddress": "B5-42-0A-AC-F0-19",
    "cpuSpeed": 1.46,
    "ram": 128,
    "storage": 128,
    "description": "Aenean lectus. Pellentesque eget nunc.",
    "price": 4081.54,
    "warrantyType": "PREMIUM",
    "shop": {
        "name": "Jacobi and Bayer"
    }
},
{
    "macAddress": "B5-42-0A-AC-F0-19",
    "cpuSpeed": 1.46,
    "ram": 128,
    "storage": 128,
    "description": "Aenean lectus. Pellentesque eget nunc.",
    "price": 4081.54,
    "warrantyType": "PREMIUM",
    "shop": {
        "name": "Jacobi and Bayer"
    }
}
]

```

```

    }
]

public enum WarrantyType {    BASIC, PREMIUM, LIFETIME    }

@Entity
@Table(name = "laptops")
public class Laptop {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    private long id;

    @Column(name = "mac_address", nullable = false, unique = true)
    private String macAddress;

    @Column(name = "cpu_speed", nullable = false)
    private double cpuSpeed;

    @Column
    private int ram;

    @Column
    private int storage;

    @Column(columnDefinition = "TEXT")
    private String description;

    @Column(nullable = false)
    private BigDecimal price;

    @Column(name = "warranty_type")
    @Enumerated(EnumType.ORDINAL) // в базата записваме или ORDINAL или STRING според задачата
    private WarrantyType warrantyType;
}



| laptops |                                 |
|---------|---------------------------------|
|         | <b>id</b> bigint                |
|         | <b>cpu_speed</b> double         |
|         | <b>description</b> text         |
|         | <b>mac_address</b> varchar(255) |
|         | <b>price</b> decimal(19,2)      |
|         | <b>ram</b> int                  |
|         | <b>storage</b> int              |
|         | <b>warranty_type</b> int        |
|         | <b>shop_id</b> bigint           |


}

```

Проверките на javax.validation го правим в Dto-класа

```

public class LaptopSeedFromJSONDto {
    @Size(min = 9)
    private String macAddress;

    @Positive
    private double cpuSpeed;

    @Min(8)
}

```

```

    @Max(128)
    private int ram;

    @Min(128)
    @Max(1024)
        @Range(min = 1, max = 120)
    private int storage;

    @Size(min = 10)
    private String description;

    @Positive(message = "Price must be positive")
    @DecimalMin(value = "0", message = "Price must be positive")
    private BigDecimal price;

    @NotNull //ако .ORDINAL или .STRING не е това което четем, то хвърля null, и ние тук
    проверяваме ако е null, да я хванем грешката и да не записваме в базата
    private WarrantyType warrantyType; //String value, not ordinal!!!

```

```

@XmlElement
@email //проверява за е-мейл
@Pattern() //проверява по Regex
@Pattern(regexp = "", message = "INVALID_EMAIL_ADDRESS_MESSAGE")
private String email;

```

Custom Validation - Spring MVC

Вариант 1 – с полета на анотацията

```

@Retention(value = RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
@Target(ElementType.FIELD)
@Constraint(validatedBy = {PasswordValidator.class})
public @interface Password {
    String message() default "Default message for @Password annotation";

    Class<?>[] groups() default {};

    Class<? extends Payload>[] payload() default {};

    int minLength() default 8;

    int maxLength() default 150;

    boolean shouldContainDigit() default false;

    boolean shouldContainLowercase() default false;

    boolean shouldContainUppercase() default false;

    boolean shouldContainSpecialSymbol() default false;
}

```

```

public class PasswordValidator implements ConstraintValidator<Password, String> {
    private Password password;
    private ConstraintValidatorContext context;
    private String value;
    private int violationsCount = 0;

    private static final List<Character> specialSymbols = Arrays.asList('!', '@', '#', '$', '%',
        '^', '&', '*', '(', ')', '_', '+', '<', '>', '?');

    private static final String PASSWORD_TOO_SHORT = "Password should be at least %d characters";
    private static final String PASSWORD_MIN_MAX_LENGTH_MISMATCH = "Password min length cannot be
greater than max length";
    private static final String PASSWORD_TOO_LONG = "Password should be no longer than %d
characters";
    private static final String PASSWORD_NO_DIGIT = "Password should contain at least 1 digit";
    private static final String PASSWORD_NO_LOWERCASE = "Password should contain at least 1
lowercase letter";
    private static final String PASSWORD_NO_UPPERCASE = "Password should contain at least 1
uppercase letter";
    private static final String PASSWORD_NO_SPECIAL_SYMBOL = "Password should contain at least 1
special symbol (" +
        specialSymbols.stream().map(e -> e + "").collect(Collectors.joining(", "))) + ")";

    @Override
    public void initialize(Password constraintAnnotation) {
        ConstraintValidator.super.initialize(constraintAnnotation);
        this.password = constraintAnnotation;
    }

    @Override
    public boolean isValid(String value, ConstraintValidatorContext context) {
        this.value = value;
        this.context = context;
        context.disableDefaultConstraintViolation();

        if (this.password.minLength() > this.password.maxLength()) {
            setMessage(PASSWORD_MIN_MAX_LENGTH_MISMATCH);
            violationsCount++;
        }

        if (this.value.length() < this.password.minLength()) {
            setMessage(String.format(PASSWORD_TOO_SHORT, this.password.minLength()));
            violationsCount++;
        }

        if (this.value.length() > this.password.maxLength()) {
            setMessage(String.format(PASSWORD_TOO_LONG, this.password.maxLength()));
            violationsCount++;
        }

        if (!doesContainDigit()) {
            violationsCount++;
            setMessage(PASSWORD_NO_DIGIT);
        }

        if (!doesContainLowercase()) {
            violationsCount++;
            setMessage(PASSWORD_NO_LOWERCASE);
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }

    if (!doesContainUppercase()) {
        violationsCount++;
        setMessage(PASSWORD_NO_UPPERCASE);
    }

    if (!doesContainSpecialSymbol()) {
        violationsCount++;
        setMessage(PASSWORD_NO_SPECIAL_SYMBOL);
    }

    if (violationsCount == 0) {
        return true;
    } else {
        violationsCount = 0;
        return false;
    }
}

private void setMessage(String message) {
    this.context.buildConstraintViolationWithTemplate(message).addConstraintViolation();
}
}

```

```

@Entity
@Table(name = "users")
public class User {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    private int id;

    @Column(nullable = false, unique = true)
    @Size(min = 4, max = 30)
    private String username;

    @Password(minLength = 16,
              shouldContainSpecialSymbol = true,
              shouldContainLowercase = true,
              shouldContainUppercase = true,
              shouldContainDigit = true)
    @Column(nullable = false)
    private String password;

    @Email
    @Column(nullable = false)
    private String email;

    @Column(name = "registered_on", nullable = false)
    private LocalDateTime registeredOn;

    @Column(name = "last_login_time", nullable = false)
    private LocalDateTime lastLoginTime;

    @Range(min = 1, max = 120)
    @Column(nullable = false)
    private int age;
}

```

```

private boolean deleted = false;

@Column(name = "first_name")
private String firstName;

@Column(name = "last_name")
private String lastName;

public User() {
}

public User(String username, String password, String email, int age) {
    this();
    this.username = username;
    this.password = password;
    this.email = email;
    this.age = age;
    this.registeredOn = LocalDateTime.now();
    this.lastLoginTime = this.registeredOn;
}
}

@Component
public class Application implements CommandLineRunner {
    private final UserRepository userRepository;

    @Override
    public void run(String... args) throws Exception {
        List<User> users = new ArrayList<>() {{
            add(new User("IvanBegachkata", "password", "ivan@abv.bg", 15));
            add(new User("dragan", "password", "dragan@abv.bg", 20));
            add(new User("perkan", "password", "perkan@abv.bg", 6));
        }};
        try {
            userRepository.saveAll(users);
        }
        catch (ConstraintViolationException e) {
            e.getConstraintViolations().forEach(System.out::println);
        }
    }
}

@SpringBootApplication
public class UserSystem {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SpringApplication.run(UserSystem.class, args);
    }
}

```

ConstraintViolationImpl{interpolatedMessage='Password should be at least 16 characters', propertyPath=password, rootBeanClass=class com.entities.user.User, messageTemplate='Password should be at least 16 characters'}
 ConstraintViolationImpl{interpolatedMessage='Password should contain at least 1 special symbol (!, @, #, \$, %, ^, &, *, -, +, <, >, ?,)', propertyPath=password, rootBeanClass=class com.entities.user.User, messageTemplate='Password should contain at least 1 special symbol (!, @, #, \$, %, ^, &, *, -, +, <, >, ?,)'}
 ConstraintViolationImpl{interpolatedMessage='Password should contain at least 1 uppercase letter', propertyPath=password, rootBeanClass=class com.entities.user.User, messageTemplate='Password should contain at least 1 uppercase letter'}
 ConstraintViolationImpl{interpolatedMessage='Password should contain at least 1 digit', propertyPath=password, rootBeanClass=class com.entities.user.User, messageTemplate='Password should contain at least 1 digit'}

Вариант 2 – само с анотация @Password без полета на анотации

```
@Password
@Column(nullable = false)
private String password;

@Retention(value = RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
@Target(ElementType.FIELD)
@Constraint(validatedBy = {PasswordValidator.class})
public @interface Password {
    String message() default "Default message for @Password annotation";
    Class<?>[] groups() default {};
    Class<? extends Payload>[] payload() default {};
}

public class PasswordValidator implements ConstraintValidator<Password, String> {
    private Password password;
    private ConstraintValidatorContext context;
    private String value;
    private int violationsCount = 0;

    private static final List<Character> specialSymbols = Arrays.asList('!', '@', '#', '$', '%',
        '^', '&', '*', '(', ')', '_', '+', '<', '>', '?');

    private static final String PASSWORD_TOO_SHORT = "Password should be at least %d characters";
    private static final String PASSWORD_MIN_MAX_LENGTH_MISMATCH = "Password min length cannot be
greater than max length";
    private static final String PASSWORD_TOO_LONG = "Password should be no longer than %d
characters";
    private static final String PASSWORD_NO_DIGIT = "Password should contain at least 1 digit";
    private static final String PASSWORD_NO_LOWERCASE = "Password should contain at least 1
lowercase letter";
    private static final String PASSWORD_NO_UPPERCASE = "Password should contain at least 1
uppercase letter";
    private static final String PASSWORD_NO_SPECIAL_SYMBOL = "Password should contain at least 1
special symbol (" +
        specialSymbols.stream().map(e -> e + "").collect(Collectors.joining(", "))) + ")";

    private static final int MINLENGTH = 16;
    private static final int MAXLENGTH = 30;
    private static final boolean CONTAINSNUMBER = true;
    private static final boolean CONTAINSLOWERCASE = true;
    private static final boolean CONTAINSUPPERCASE = true;
    private static final boolean CONTAINSSPECIALSYMBOL = true;

    @Override
    public void initialize(Password constraintAnnotation) {
        ConstraintValidator.super.initialize(constraintAnnotation);
        this.password = constraintAnnotation;
    }

    @Override
    public boolean isValid(String value, ConstraintValidatorContext context) {
        this.value = value;
        this.context = context;
        context.disableDefaultConstraintViolation();
```

```

if (this.value.length() < MINLENGTH) {
    setMessage(String.format(PASSWORD_TOO_SHORT, MINLENGTH));
    violationsCount++;
}

if (this.value.length() > MAXLENGTH) {
    setMessage(String.format(PASSWORD_TOO_LONG, MAXLENGTH));
    violationsCount++;
}

if (!doesContainDigit()) {
    violationsCount++;
    setMessage(PASSWORD_NO_DIGIT);
}

if (!doesContainLowercase()) {
    violationsCount++;
    setMessage(PASSWORD_NO_LOWERCASE);
}

if (!doesContainUppercase()) {
    violationsCount++;
    setMessage(PASSWORD_NO_UPPERCASE);
}

if (!doesContainSpecialSymbol()) {
    violationsCount++;
    setMessage(PASSWORD_NO_SPECIAL_SYMBOL);
}

    if (violationsCount == 0) {
        return true;
    } else {
        violationsCount = 0;
        return false;
    }
}

private void setMessage(String message) {
    this.context.buildConstraintViolationWithTemplate(message).addConstraintViolation();
}

```

```

ConstraintViolationImpl{interpolatedMessage='Password should be at least 10 characters', propertyPath=password, rootBeanClass=class com.entities.user.User, messageTemplate='Password should be at least 10 characters'}
ConstraintViolationImpl{interpolatedMessage='Password should contain at least 1 special symbol (!, @, #, $, %, ^, &, *, (, ), ., +, <, >, ?)', propertyPath=password, rootBeanClass=class com.entities.user.User, messageTemplate='Password should contain at least 1 special symbol (!, @, #, $, %, ^, &, *, (, ), ., +, <, >, ?)'}
ConstraintViolationImpl{interpolatedMessage='Password should contain at least 1 uppercase letter', propertyPath=password, rootBeanClass=class com.entities.user.User, messageTemplate='Password should contain at least 1 uppercase letter'}
ConstraintViolationImpl{interpolatedMessage='Password should contain at least 1 digit', propertyPath=password, rootBeanClass=class com.entities.user.User, messageTemplate='Password should contain at least 1 digit'}

```

Вариант 3 – валидация с аннотацией `@Valid` в Web частта

<https://www.baeldung.com/spring-mvc-custom-validator>

```

@PostMapping(value = "/users/register")
public String doRegister(@Valid RegistrationDTO dto, BindingResult validationResult) {
    RegistrationDTO dto = new RegistrationDTO("user", "pass", "pass", "mail@abv.bg");
    if (validationResult.hasErrors()) {
        return "user/register";
    }
}

```

```

        userService.register(dto);

        return "user/login";
    }
}

```

Creating @Beans = annotating as @Component - example

```

import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Configuration;

@Configuration //Indicates that a class declares one or more @Bean methods and may be processed by the Spring container to generate bean definitions and service requests for those beans at runtime, for example:
public class ApplicationBeanConfiguration {
    @Bean //Indicates that a method produces a bean to be managed by the Spring container
    public Gson gson() {
        return new GsonBuilder()
            .excludeFieldsWithoutExposeAnnotation()
            .setPrettyPrinting()
            .create();
    }

    @Bean //Indicates that a method produces a bean to be managed by the Spring container
    public ModelMapper modelMapper() {
        ModelMapper modelMapper = new ModelMapper();

        modelMapper.addConverter(new Converter<String, LocalDate>() {
            @Override
            public LocalDate convert(FormattingContext<String, LocalDate> mappingContext) {
                return LocalDate.parse(mappingContext.getSource(),
DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("dd/MM/yyyy"));
            }
        });

        modelMapper.addConverter(new Converter<String, LocalDateTime>() {
            @Override
            public LocalDateTime convert(FormattingContext<String, LocalDateTime> mappingContext) {
                return LocalDateTime.parse(mappingContext.getSource(),
DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss"));
            }
        });

        modelMapper.addConverter(new Converter<String, LocalTime>() {
            @Override
            public LocalTime convert(FormattingContext<String, LocalTime> mappingContext) {
                return LocalTime.parse(mappingContext.getSource(),
DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("HH:mm:ss"));
            }
        });
    }

    return modelMapper;
}
}

```

```

@Component
public class ValidationUtilImpl implements ValidationUtil {
    private Validator validator;

    public ValidationUtilImpl() {
        this.validator = Validation.buildDefaultValidatorFactory().getValidator();
    }

    @Override
    public <E> boolean isValid(E dto) {
        Set<ConstraintViolation<E>> validationErrors = this.validator.validate(dto);

        if (validationErrors.isEmpty()) {
            return true; //no errors, we can input this object (no such dto in the database)
        } else {
            return false; //errors present, cannot input this object into the db (there is such a
//dto already in the database)
        }
    }
}

@Component
public class XmlParserImpl implements XmlParser {

    @Override
    @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
    public <T> T fromFile(String filePath, Class<T> tClass) throws JAXBException,
FileNotFoundException {
        JAXBContext jaxbContext = JAXBContext.newInstance(tClass);
        Unmarshaller unmarshaller = jaxbContext.createUnmarshaller();

        return (T) unmarshaller.unmarshal(new FileReader(filePath));
    }
}

```

Можем и така за валидатора – без Component:

```

public class MyValidator {
    private final Validator validator;

    public MyValidator() {
        this.validator = Validation.buildDefaultValidatorFactory().getValidator();
    }

    public <E> boolean isValid(E dto) {
        Set<ConstraintViolation<E>> validationErrors = this.validator.validate(dto);

        if (validationErrors.isEmpty()) {
            return true; //no such dto in the database
        } else {
            return false; //there is such a dto already in the database
        }
    }
}

@Configuration
public class BeanConfiguration {
    @Bean

```

```
public MyValidator getValidator(){
    return new MyValidator();
}

}
```

Два modelMappers

Когато не искаме всеки път modelMapper-а да има едни и същи екстра converter-и – за много обекти може да не се налага всеки път по един и същи начин да се convert-в и това е начина да разграничим.

```
@Configuration
public class BeanConfiguration {
    @Bean(name = "default")
    @Primary //ако не сме оказали Qualifier, то винаги ползвай тази инстанция

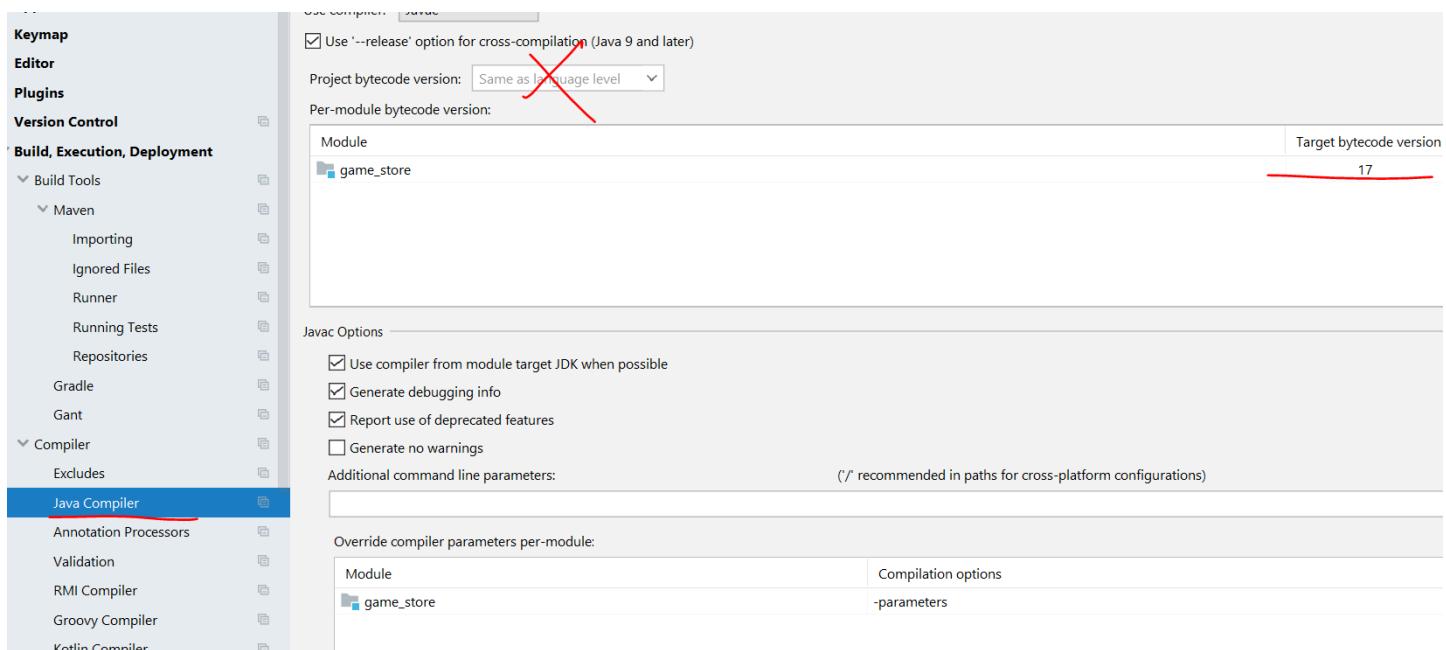
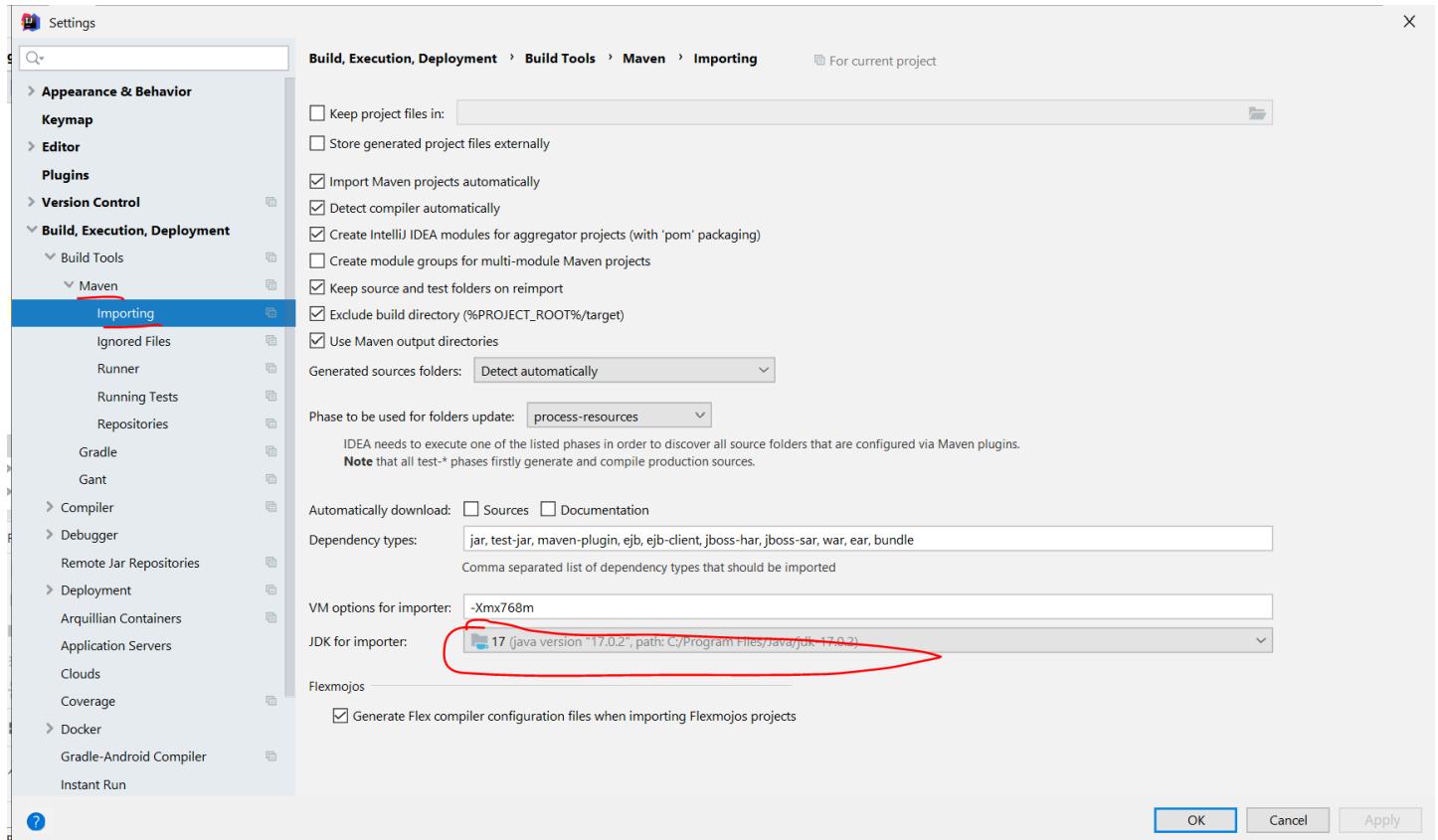
    public ModelMapper getModelMapper(){
        return new ModelMapper();
    }

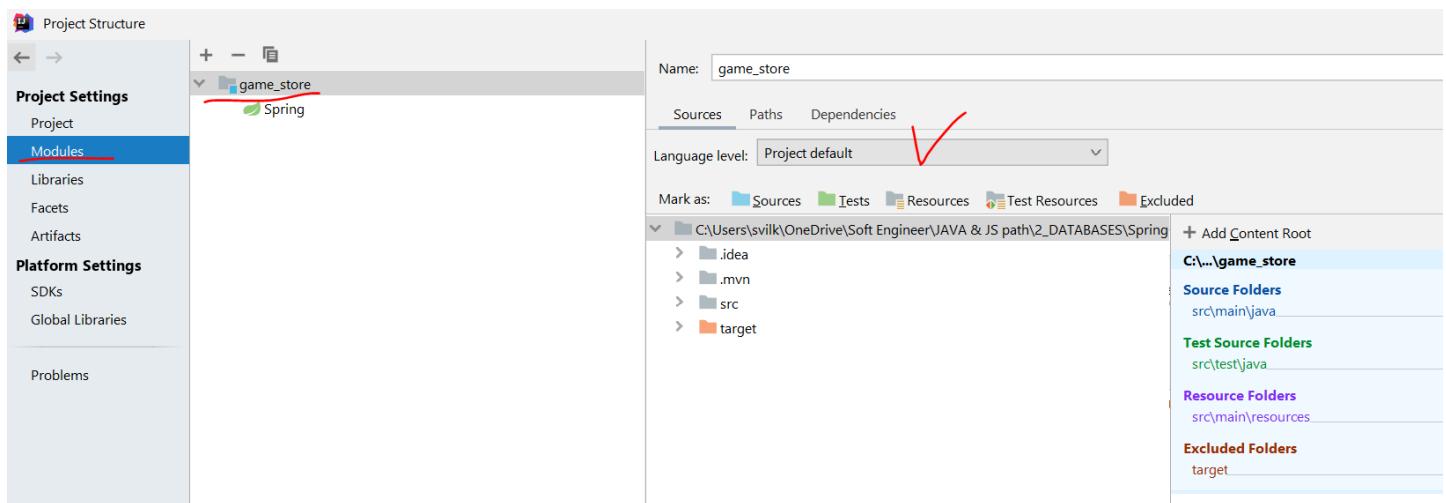
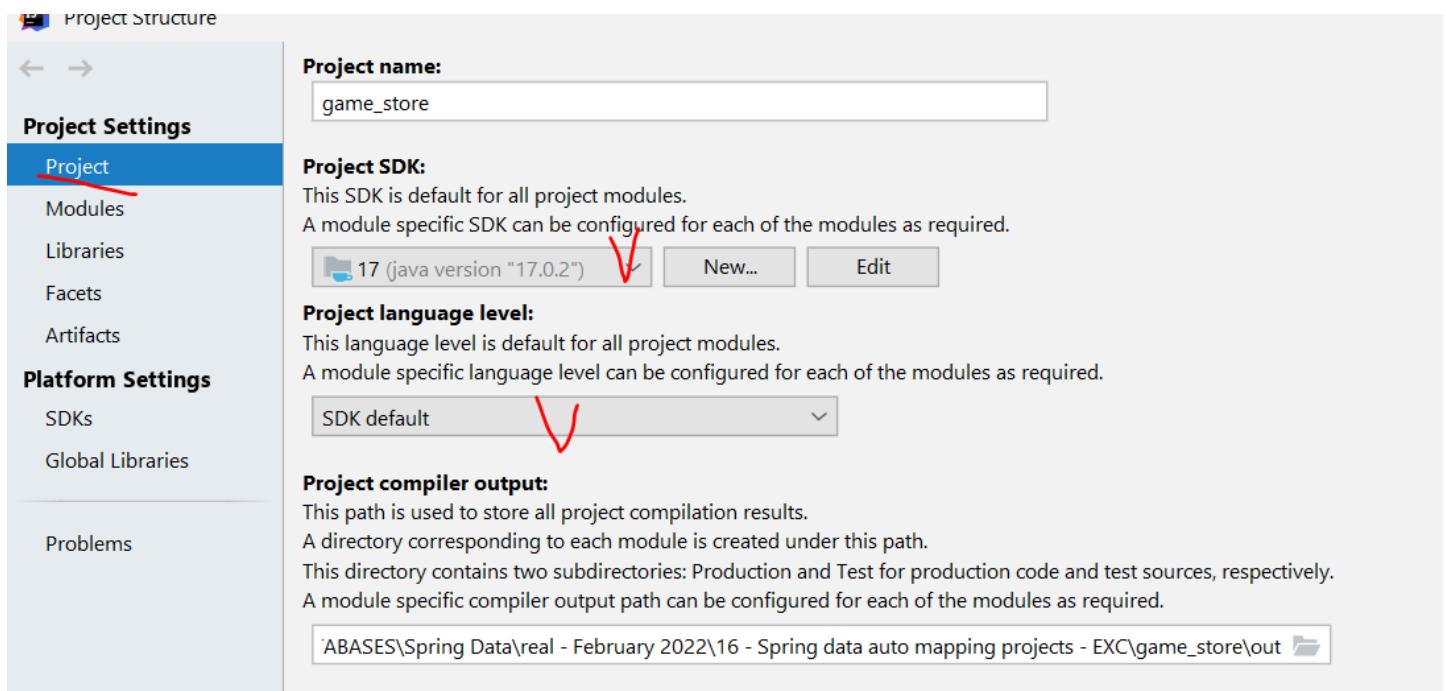
    @Bean(name = "alternative")
    public ModelMapper getAlternativeModelMapper(){
        return new ModelMapper();
    }
}

@Service
public class UserService {
    private ModelMapper modelMapper;
    private UserRepository userrepository;

    @Autowired
    public UserService(@Qualifier(value = "alternative") ModelMapper modelMapper, UserRepository userrepository) {
        this.modelMapper = modelMapper;
        this.userrepository = userrepository;
    }
}
```

Java 17 да се подкара със Switch expression:





Pom.xml

```

<parent>
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-parent</artifactId>
    <version>2.6.4</version>
    <relativePath/> <!-- Lookup parent from repository --&gt;
&lt;/parent&gt;
&lt;groupId&gt;com.example&lt;/groupId&gt;
&lt;artifactId&gt;demo&lt;/artifactId&gt;
&lt;version&gt;0.0.1-SNAPSHOT&lt;/version&gt;
&lt;name&gt;demo&lt;/name&gt;
&lt;description&gt;Demo project for Spring Boot&lt;/description&gt;

&lt;properties&gt;
    &lt;java.version&gt;17&lt;/java.version&gt;
&lt;/properties&gt;

&lt;dependencies&gt;
</pre>

```

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-data-jpa</artifactId>
</dependency>

<dependency>
    <groupId>mysql</groupId>
    <artifactId>mysql-connector-java</artifactId>
    <scope>runtime</scope>
</dependency>

<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-test</artifactId>
    <scope>test</scope>
</dependency>

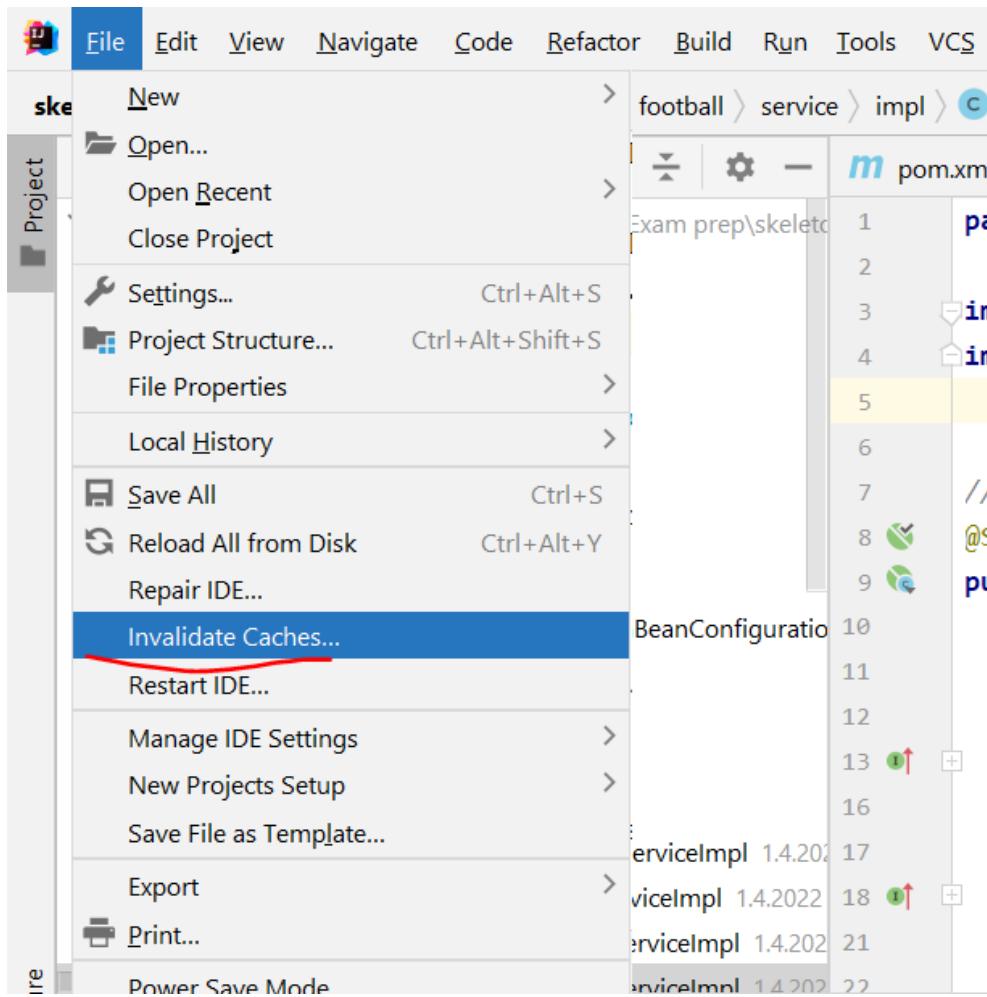
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.modelmapper</groupId>
    <artifactId>modelmapper</artifactId>
    <version>3.0.0</version>
</dependency>

</dependencies>

<build>
    <plugins>
        <plugin>
            <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
            <artifactId>spring-boot-maven-plugin</artifactId>
        </plugin>
    </plugins>
</build>

</project>
```

Invalidate caches



LAZY и EAGER

.lazy = on demand – използва се когато имаме връзка 1 към 1 000 000 примерно. Когато detach-нем обект, тези 1 000 000 записи се губят като достъп.

.eager – когато detach-нем обекта, тези 1 000 000 записи са взети вече и стоят в хеша.

```
@OneToMany e default fetch type LAZY  
@ManyToOne
```

```
@ManyToOne e default fetch type EAGER
```

Избягвай EAGER loading-a. Ако ти трябва в някой случай, в който извличаш ентитито, и негова колекция, по-добре напиши @Query в репозиторито, което прави JOIN FETCH. Например:

```
@Query("SELECT u FROM User u JOIN FETCH u.roles r WHERE u.username = :username");  
User getByUsername(String username);
```

UUID

UUID – A universally unique identifier (UUID) is a 128-bit label used for information in computer systems. The term globally unique identifier (GUID) is also used. When generated according to the standard methods, UUIDs are, for practical purposes, unique.

```
@Id  
@GeneratedValue(generator = "uuid-string")  
@GenericGenerator(name = "uuid-string",  
    strategy = "org.hibernate.id.UUIDGenerator")  
public String getId() { return id; }  
  
public void setId(String id) { this.id = id; }
```

Не е добра идея да слагаме UUID като primary key – прекалено бавно стават insert-е поради проблем с A-B дърво алгоритми.

Other

Zero-days vulnerabilities – не се знае от колко време е бил пробивът и колко хора са имали достъп/изтривали нещо/добавяли нещо

В Spring класове анотирани с @Configuration заместват .xml конфигурациите

csv – comma separated value file (при адресни книги го има)

Не трябва да се разминават схемите между Java И базата!!!

Интеграционни тестове – тестове за повече от един unit/метод

DTO vs DAO – нямат нищо общо

Data Transfer Object – обикновено свързано със заявка на потребител

Data Access Object (DAO) – сходно на Repository – отново отговарят да комуникират с базата

Embeddable JPA Javadoc – вместо вградени класове
javax.persistence

Composite primary key in JPA

Option 1 – with two @Id and implements Serializable

```
public class UserPK implements Serializable {  
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)  
    private long id;
```

```

    @Column(nullable = false, unique = true)
    private String username;
}

```

```

@Entity
@Table(name = "users")
@IdClass(UserPK.class)
public class User implements Serializable {
    @Id //визуално да са тук
    private long id;

    @Id
    private String username;

```

Option 2 – using `@Embeddable`

```

import javax.persistence.Embeddable;
import java.io.Serializable;

@Embeddable
public class UserPK implements Serializable {
    private long id;
    private String username;
}

```

```

@Entity
@Table(name = "users")
public class User implements Serializable {
    @EmbeddedId
    private UserPK primaryKey;

    @AttributeOverride()
    private String username;

```

```

@Entity
@Table(name = "routes")
public class Route {
    @ManyToOne
    @MapsId("id")
    private User author;

```

WARN: Щом ще имаме композитен ключ в MySQL, то добре е да имплементираме в рамките на Java `hashCode()` и `equals()`.

```

2022-06-09 19:35:12.668  WARN 18312 --- [ restartedMain] org.hibernate.mapping.RootClass      : HHH000038: Composite-id class does not override equals(): bg.softuni
.pathfinder.model.UserPK
2022-06-09 19:35:12.668  WARN 18312 --- [ restartedMain] org.hibernate.mapping.RootClass      : HHH000039: Composite-id class does not override hashCode(): bg.softuni
.pathfinder.model.UserPK
2022-06-09 19:35:13.080  WARN 18312 --- [ restartedMain] o.h.t.s.i.ExceptionHandlerLoggedImpl   : GenerationTarget encountered exception accepting command : Error
executing DDL "

```

Composite unique key, but not primary

We may use this more often:

```
@Entity  
@Table(name = "users",  
uniqueConstraints = @UniqueConstraint(columnNames = {"username", "email"}))  
public class User implements Serializable {  
    @Id  
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)  
    private long id;  
  
    @Column(nullable = false, unique = true)  
    private String username;  
  
    @Column(nullable = false)  
    private String password;  
  
    @Column(unique = true)  
    private String email;
```

Schema DB in IntelliJ - JDBC connecting with our DB

Със синичко е unique

С долна точка е задължително not null

