

1대1 양방향, 주테이블에 외래키 실습

STS -> Spring Starter Project, name : onetoone-2

SQL : JPA, MySQL 선택

http://ojc.asia/bbs/board.php?bo_table=LecSpring&wr_id=524

(마리아 DB 설치하는 위 URL에서 참조)

application.properties

```
spring.datasource.platform=mysql
spring.datasource.url=jdbc:mysql://localhost/onetoone_2?createDatabaseIfNotExist=true
spring.datasource.username=root
spring.datasource.password=1111
spring.datasource.driver-class-name=com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
spring.datasource.sql-script-encoding=UTF-8
spring.jpa.hibernate.ddl-auto=create
spring.jpa.show-sql=true
```

demo.model.Emp.java

```
@Entity
public class Emp {
    @Id @GeneratedValue
    private Long empno;
    private String ename;

    @OneToOne(cascade = CascadeType.ALL)
    @JoinColumn(name = "addr_id")
    private Addr addr;

    public Emp(String ename, Addr addr) {
        this.ename = ename;    this.addr = addr;
    }
    public Long getEmpno() {
        return empno;
    }
}
```

```

public void setEmpno(Long empno) {
    this.empno = empno;
}
public String getEname() {
    return ename;
}
public void setEname(String ename) {
    this.ename = ename;
}
public Addr getAddr() {
    return addr;
}
public void setAddr(Addr addr) {
    this.addr = addr;
}
public String toString() {
    return String.format(
        "Emp[empno=%d, ename='%s', address='%s']",
        empno, ename, addr.getAddress());
}
}

```

demo.model.Addr.java

```

@Entity //양방향인경우 CascadeType.ALL
public class Addr {
    @Id @GeneratedValue
    private Long id;      private String address;
    @OneToOne(cascade=CascadeType.ALL, mappedBy="addr")
    private Emp emp;
    public Addr(String address, Emp emp) {
        this.address = address;      this.emp = emp;
    }
    public Emp getEmp() {return emp;      }
    public void setEmp(Emp emp) {
        this.emp = emp; }
    public Addr(String address) {
        this.address = address; }
}

```

```

    public Long getId() {return id; }
    public void setId(Long id) {    this.id = id;}
    public String getAddress() { return address;}
    public void setAddress(String address) {        this.address = address; }
    public String toString() {
        return String.format(
            "Addr[id=%d, address='%s', ename='%s']",
            id, address, emp.getEname());
    }
}

```

demo.repository.EmpRepository.java

```

package demo.repository;
import org.springframework.data.jpa.repository.JpaRepository;
import demo.model.Emp;
public interface EmpRepository extends JpaRepository<Emp, Long> { }

```

demo.repository.AddrRepository.java

```

package demo.repository;
import org.springframework.data.jpa.repository.JpaRepository;
import demo.model.Addr;
public interface AddrRepository extends JpaRepository<Addr, Long>{ }

```

demo.Onetoone2Application.java

```

@SpringBootApplication
public class Onetoone2Application implements CommandLineRunner {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SpringApplication.run(Onetoone2Application.class, args);
    }
    @Autowired    EmpRepository empRepository;
    @Autowired    AddrRepository addrRepository;
    @Transactional
    @Override
    public void run(String...args) {
        List<Emp> emps = new ArrayList();
    }
}

```

```
emps.add(new Emp("김길동", new Addr("서울")));
emps.add(new Emp("나길동", new Addr("제주")));
emps.add(new Emp("다길동", new Addr("뉴욕")));
```

```
//Emp가 Owner이고 addr 필드값이 설정되므로
//Emp 테이블에서 외래키 필드에 값이 채워진다.
empRepository.save(emps);
```

```
//ALL Emp Display
for(Emp e : empRepository.findAll()) {
    System.out.println(e.toString());
}
```

```
Addr addr1 = new Addr("대전");
Emp e1 = new Emp("대전길동");
```

```
//Emp쪽이 Owning Side(주인), 외래키가 있다.
//아래코드가 빠지면 대전길동의 addr_id는 NULL이된다.
e1.setAddr(addr1);
```

```
//양방향 관계이므로 아래 코드가 빠지면 데이터는 한 건도 저장되지 않는다.
//insert into addr(address) values (?),insert into emp(addr_id, ename) values
```

(?, ?)

```
addr1.setEmp(e1);
empRepository.save(e1);
```

```
Addr addr2 = new Addr("하와이");
Emp e2 = new Emp("하와이길동");
```

```
//아래코드는 연관관계 때문에 두 테이블에 데이터가 저장되지만
//Emp쪽의 외래키인 addr이 설정되지 않아
//즉 e2.setAddr(addr2) 코드가 없어 "하와이길동"의 addr_id는 NULL이 된다.
//insert into addr (address)values (?),insert into emp (addr_id, ename)values
```

(?, ?)

```
addr1.setEmp(e2);
addrRepository.save(addr2);
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

데이터 확인하기

The image displays two screenshots of the HeidiSQL 9.3.0.4984 interface, showing the 'onetoone_2' database.

Top Screenshot: The 'emp' table is selected. The table structure shows columns: empno, ename, and addr_id. The data is as follows:

empno	ename	addr_id
1	김길동	1
2	나길동	2

The SQL command bar shows: `456 SHOW CREATE TABLE `onetoone_2`.`emp`;`

Bottom Screenshot: The 'addr' table is selected. The table structure shows columns: id and address. The data is as follows:

id	address
1	서울
2	제주

The SQL command bar shows: `459 SHOW CREATE TABLE `onetoone_2`.`addr`;`

[실행 결과]

Hibernate: alter table emp drop foreign key FK_b1bolhhce7t698wamy15o3j47

Hibernate: drop table if exists addr

Hibernate: drop table if exists emp

Hibernate: create table addr (id bigint not null auto_increment, address varchar(255), primary key (id))

Hibernate: create table emp (empno bigint not null auto_increment, ename varchar(255), addr_id bigint, primary key (empno))

Hibernate: alter table emp add constraint FK_b1bolhhce7t698wamy15o3j47 foreign key (addr_id) references addr (id)

Hibernate: insert into addr (address) values (?)

Hibernate: insert into emp (addr_id, ename) values (?, ?)

Hibernate: insert into addr (address) values (?)

Hibernate: insert into emp (addr_id, ename) values (?, ?)

Hibernate: insert into addr (address) values (?)

Hibernate: insert into emp (addr_id, ename) values (?, ?)

Hibernate: select emp0_.empno as empno1_1_, emp0_.addr_id as addr_id3_1_, emp0_.ename as ename2_1_ from emp emp0_

//메인 출력

Emp[empno=1, ename='김길동', address='서울']

Emp[empno=2, ename='나길동', address='제주']

Emp[empno=3, ename='다길동', address='뉴욕']

Hibernate: insert into addr (address) values (?)

Hibernate: insert into emp (addr_id, ename) values (?, ?)

Hibernate: insert into addr (address) values (?)

Hibernate: insert into emp (addr_id, ename) values (?, ?)