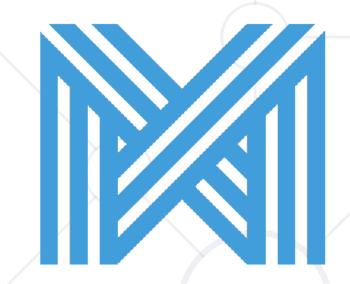
Auto Mapping Objects DTO

Auto Mapping – DTOs and Domain Objects,





SoftUni Team Technical Trainers







Software University

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Data Transfer Objects

Transmitting Aggregated Data from Entities

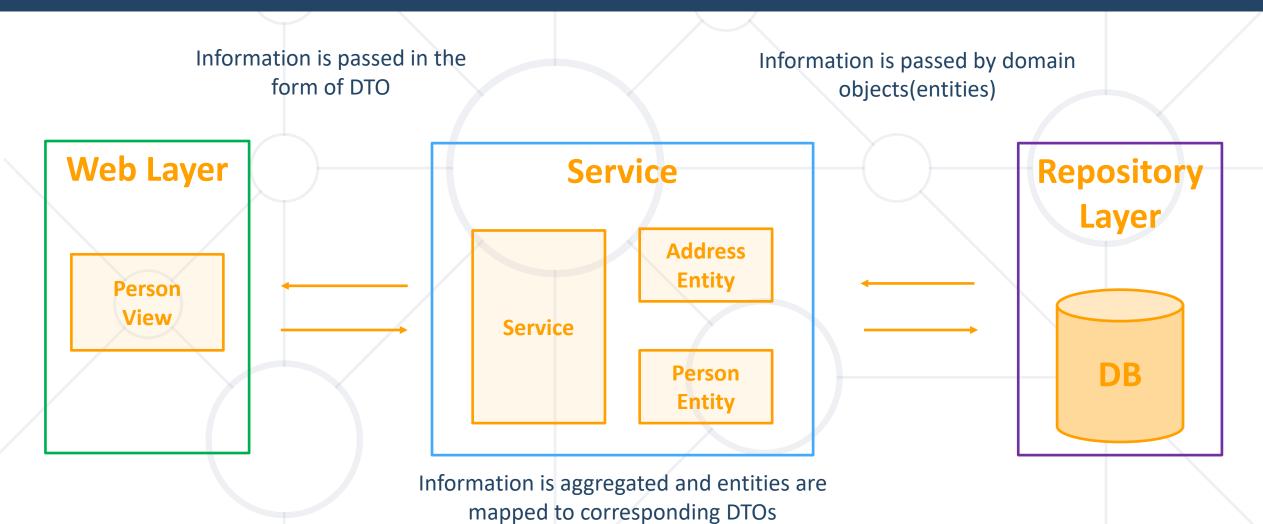
Data Transfer Object Concept



- Domain objects are mapped to view models –
 DTOs
 - A DTO is a container class
 - Exposes only properties, not methods
- In simple applications, domain objects can be used in the meaning of DTOs
 - Otherwise, we accomplish nothing but object replication

Entity Usage





DTO Usage



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

```
@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;
}
```



Model Mapping

Converting Entity Objects to DTOs

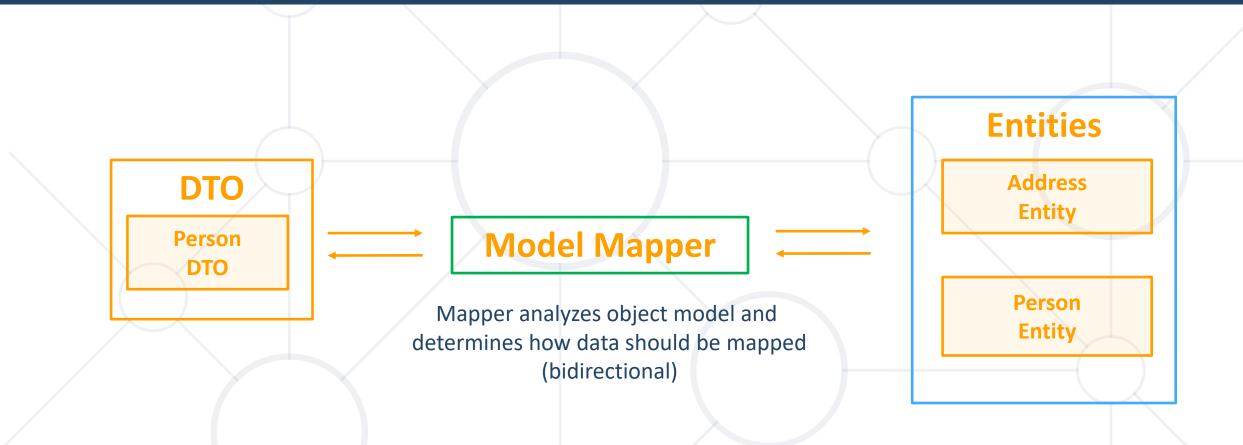
Model Mapping



- 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
- Uses conventions to determine how properties and values are mapped to each other

Model Mapper





Adding Model Mapper



Add as maven dependency:

```
pom.xml

<dependency>
     <groupId>org.modelmapper</groupId>
          <artifactId>modelmapper</artifactId>
          <version>2.4.2</version>
</dependency>
```

Create object:

```
ConsoleRunner.java

ModelMapper modelMapper = new ModelMapper();

EmployeeDto employeeDto = modelMapper.map(employee, EmployeeDto.class);
```

Simple Mapping Entity to DTO



```
public class EmployeeDto {
   private String firstName;
   private BigDecimal salary;
   private String addressCity;
}
```

```
Address.java

@Entity
@Table(name = "addresses")
public class Address {
    //...
    @Column
    private String city;
    //...
}
```

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 Adress address; //...}

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



Explicit Mapping DTO to Entity (1)



EmployeeDto.java

```
public class EmployeeDto {
    private String firstName;
    private BigDecimal salary;
    private String addressCity;
}
```

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 Adress address;
    //...}
```

Address.java

```
@Entity
@Table(name = "addresses")
public class Address {
    //...
    @Basic
    private City city;
    //...
}
```

City.java

```
@Entity
@Table(name = "cities")
public class Address {
    //...
    @Basic
    private String name;
    //...
}
```

Explicit Mapping DTO to Entity (2)



```
ConsoleRunner.java
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);
```

Explicit Mapping DTO to Entity – Java 8



ConsoleRunner.java

```
ModelMapper modelMapper = new ModelMapper();
TypeMap<EmployeeDto, Employee> typeMap = mapper.createTypeMap(
EmployeeDto.class, Employee.class);
typeMap.addMappings(m -> m.map(src -> src.getName(),
Employee::setFirtsName));
typeMap.map(employeeDto);
```

Validation



ConsoleRunner.java

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



```
ConsoleRunner.java
ModelMapper modelMapper = new ModelMapper();
PropertyMap<EmployeeDto, Employee> employeeMap = new PropertyMap<EmployeeDto, Employee>()
            @Override
            protected void configure() {
                skip().setSalary(null);
                          Skip Salary
modelMapper.addMappings(employeeMap).map(employeeDto,employee);
```

```
ConsoleRunner.java - Java 8

typeMap.addMappings(mapper -> mapper.skip(Employee::setSalary));
typeMap.map(employeeDto);
```

Converting Properties – Java 7



```
Terminal.java
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 Convertion
modelMapper.addMappings(employeeMap).map(employeeDto,employee);
```

Converting Properties – Java 8



ConsoleRunner.java

```
ModelMapper modelMapper = new ModelMapper();
Converter<String, String> toUppercase = ctx -> ctx.getSource() == null ? null : c
tx.getSource().toUpperCase();
TypeMap<EmployeeDto, Employee> typeMap = mapper.createTypeMap(EmployeeDto.class, Employee
.class).addMappings(mapper -> mapper.using(toUppercase).map(EmployeeDto::getName, Employe
e::setFirstName));
typeMap.map(employeeDto);
```

Summary



- We should not expose full data about our entities
 - Present only those which should be visible to the outside world
- Mapping is done with ModelMapper
 - Allows us to map all or single fields
 - Allows us to convert field values





Questions?

















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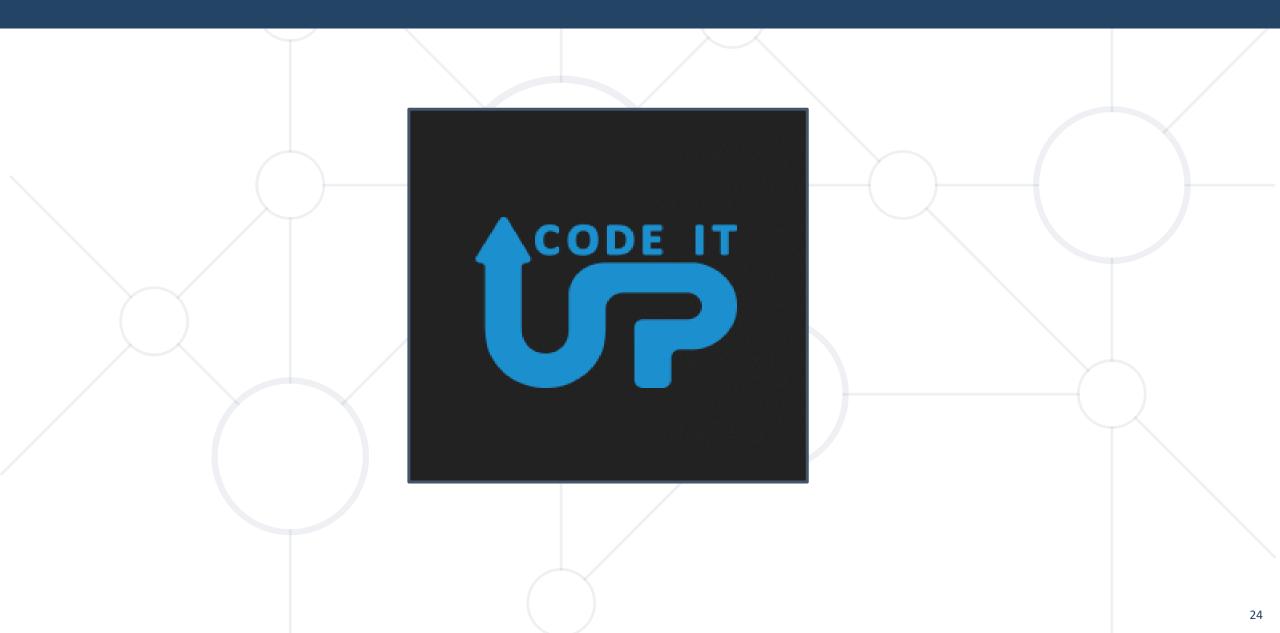






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