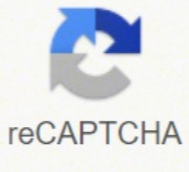




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After we defined the URL for the database, we need the login information for that database: `spring.datasource.username=username spring.datasource.password=password spring.h2.console.enabled=true` # Rest of the configuration is omitted We define the username and password for the database. The end product of splitting is that we have the `GetBookService.java` class. Example Code This article is accompanied by a working code example on GitHub. The imported `spring-boot-starter-web` contains everything that we need for the controller. If we start the application locally we can access the endpoint on the . Let us look into the application diagram to see which parts Spring Data JPA supports: With Spring Data JPA, we can use the `@Entity` annotation to create database entities. After we split the layer by entities, we split them by use case. Let us see how to define the file-based H2 database: `spring.datasource.url=jdbc:h2:file:/Users/mateostjepanovic/Documents/git/code-examples/spring-boot/beginners-guide/src/main/resources/data/demo:AUTO_SERVER=true spring.jpa.database-platform=org.hibernate.dialect.H2Dialect spring.datasource.driver-class-name=org.h2.Driver` # Rest of the configuration is omitted After defining the `jdbc` and the `h2` keywords, we note that we want to use a file-based H2 database with the `file` keyword. We can create custom configurations only where we need them. Each user can borrow only three books at one point in time. We will get the next screen: After defining the project on this screen, we can move forward to the next screen: We choose the same dependencies as above and click the finish button to create the project and start developing. With this `POST` method, we will cover the requirement "The admin user can add new book into the bookstore". This dependency offers us the ability to define the H2 database shown in the image above. If you want to dive deeper into the responsibilities of a web controller and how to write tests for them, have a look at the article on testing MVC web controllers. Methods inside the service layers contain all business logic. TABLE Generation Strategy The `GenerationType.TABLE` strategy uses a separate table to keep track of which primary key can be next: `@Entity(name = "book") public class Book { @Id @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.TABLE, generator = "book generator") @TableGenerator(name = "book generator", table = "book_id_table") private long id; }` We need to define the `@TableGenerator` annotation with the name and table attributes. Spring's `ApplicationContext` contains all the objects that make up our application. The excellent thing about provided configurations is that they are non-invasive, and we can change only those things that we need. You can browse the source code of the Spring Boot application on GitHub. Most databases prefer to use the `SEQUENCE` strategy for their primary key definition. The `id` is our primary key, and the database will autogenerate it. Besides `CRUD` methods, we can fetch results in pages from the database and sort them with simple interface methods. Spring Data JPA also provides the repository interfaces: `CrudRepository PagingAndSortingRepository JpaRepository` Repositories are interfaces that hide the logic required for accessing the database. Implementing the `Book Entity` After we have defined the database, we can start implementing entity classes. Field-based Injection Let us look at how to use the field-based injection: `@Service public class GetBookService { @Autowired private final BookRepository bookRepository; // Rest of the code is omitted } Spring recognizes the @Autowired annotation and makes sure that the BookRepository is provided. One of requirements was that the current frontend will continue working throughout our refactoring. Creating the Project with Spring Initializr On the Spring Initializr page, we can create a new Spring Boot project: On this page, we provide the metadata about the application. The last part of the URL is the absolute path to the folder where we want to save our database. JPA Queries If we don't want to be bound to the syntax of the underlying database (maybe because we want to support multiple databases), we can use JPA (Java Persistence Query Language) syntax: public interface BookRepository extends JpaRepository { @Query(value = "SELECT b FROM book b where b.numberOfInstances > 5") List findWithMoreInstancesThanFive(POL); } // Rest of the code is omitted } We define the query with the @Query annotation, and the native query is, by default, set to false. Defining a Primary Key When defining a class as an entity, we need to provide an id column using the @Id annotation. Let us look into the high-level architecture again and determine what does Spring Web provides: The Spring Web dependency provides core Spring features (Inversion of Control, Spring MVC, server container for local running, etc.). The Spring Data JPA Dependency Building the data access layer can be cumbersome, and Spring Data JPA data gives us everything we need to start communicating with the database. The H2 database can be an in-memory or persistent file-based database, and let us look at how to set them up. Previous code always returned the 200 code but the body would differ if some error occurred. Learn about why you should usually choose constructor injection over the other types in this article. Let us look into the codebase: @RestController @RequestMapping("/books") public class BooksRestController { private final GetBookService getBookService; @Autowired public BooksRestController(GetBookService getBookService) { this.getBookService = getBookService; } @GetMapping List fetchAllBooks() { return getBookService.getAllBooks(); } // Rest of the code } To make our class the controller bean we need to annotate it with @RestController or with @Controller. @Entity(name = "book") public class Book { @Id @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.AUTO) private long id; //The rest of the class omitted } We need to decide how will the id column be generated. Named Method Queries Spring framework provides one more feature regarding queries. Entity classes represent columns, relationships between different tables, and constraints. 1: Preludes & Nocturnes", "author": "Neil Gaiman", "publishedOn": "19/10/2010", "currentlyAvailableNumber": 4 }, { "title": "The Lord Of The Rings Illustrated Edition", "author": "J.R.R. Tolkien", "publishedOn": "16/11/2021", "currentlyAvailableNumber": 1 }] Conclusion After deciding which dependencies we needed and generating the project, we looked at how to create a functional application that can store and retrieve data from a database via a REST API. We define the foreign and the inverse foreign key with the @JoinColumn annotation. We will look at two ways of creating a new Spring Boot project: Both ways use the Spring Initializr project underneath and you can choose whichever way works best for you. By reading the name of the class, we can conclude that the code for fetching books will be inside this class. With this endpoint we are allowing the admin user to update information about a book: @RestController @RequestMapping("/admin/books") public class AdminBooksRestController { private final CreateBookService createBookService; private final UpdateBookService updateBookService; private final DeleteBookService deleteBookService; @Autowired public AdminBooksRestController(CreateBookService createBookService, UpdateBookService updateBookService, DeleteBookService deleteBookService) { this.createBookService = createBookService; this.updateBookService = updateBookService; this.deleteBookService = deleteBookService; } @PutMapping("/{id}") BookResponse update(@PathVariable("id") long id, @RequestBody BookRequest request) { return updateBookService.updateBook(id, request); } // Rest of the code omitted } In the @PutMapping annotation, we define the path that continues on the one defined with @RequestMapping at the top of the class. spring.datasource.url=jdbc:h2:mem:localdb spring.jpa.database-platform=org.hibernate.dialect.H2Dialect spring.datasource.driver-class-name=org.h2.Driver # Rest of the configuration is omitted After defining the keywords jdbc and h2 to note that we are using the H2 database, we are defining that we are using the in-memory database with the mem keyword. The borrowed_books table represents the many-to-many relationship between user and book. Each dependency has its pom.xml. Before the starter dependency, the user had to provide all dependencies manually. The business layer is where we should write the business logic. Setting the name is not mandatory, but if we do not set it, Spring will assume that the table name is the same as the class name. Inside the Spring Boot Application box, we can see layers we will implement through this article. Let us imagine we are rewriting some legacy backend code of the Spring Boot project. We declare the name for Hibernate, the sequence name, and the initial value. Creating the Book Repository public interface BookRepository extends JpaRepository { // Rest of the code is omitted } Extending JpaRepository turns our interface into the repository bean that is added to Spring's ApplicationContext. Dependency injection is explained in the previous chapter. The dependency is the package that contains a piece of code that our project needs to run successfully. While creating database entities, we have to think about requirements from the beginning of the article: The user has to provide their name, last name, email, and password. Since we didn't define an additional path on the @GetMapping annotation we are using the path from the @RequestMapping definitions. We can see that the path is the same as in the PUT endpoint but the HTTP method is different. The many-to-many relationship means that one user can borrow several books and that one book can be borrowed by several users at the same time (given there are enough copies of the book). After sketching which data tables we need, we will create those objects in the Java code. When going to the production environment, move to something more persistent and production-ready like Oracle, PostgreSQL, etc. The identity strategy is excellent for fast iteration and the early stages. With the Spring Web dependency, we can create controller classes from the image above. One of those files is the pom.xml. Defining the Database Entities Let's take a look at the database diagram for our application: We have three tables in the database: The user table contains the columns id, name, lastname, email, and password. Hibernate is an ORM (Object/Relational Mapping) solution. For later development and production, we should use something more stable and production-ready (e.g. Oracle, PostgreSQL, MySQL, etc.) Project Files The initialization process creates several files and folders. The difference between these two is that @RestController automatically wraps the return object from the methods annotated with @GetMapping, @PostMapping, etc. Before allowing the user to borrow the book, we need to make sure that there is an instance of the book available. The in-memory database is good for fast iterations and prototyping, but we need something more persistent when we go into full development. We decided that it will be the User side: @Entity(name = "user") public class User { // Rest of the code omitted @ManyToMany @JoinTable(name = "borrowed_books", joinColumns = @JoinColumn(name = "user_id"), inverseJoinColumns = @JoinColumn(name = "book_id")) private List borrowedBooks; // Rest of the code omitted } After setting the @ManyToMany annotation, we need to define the table that will connect the user and book tables. Since we don't have any frontend we can use command-line tools or a graphical tool like Postman. The repository interface hides all implementation details of connecting to the database, maintaining the connection, transactions, etc. This check should be done in the business layer. The H2 Database Dependency The in-memory H2 database is excellent for fast iteration when we don't care that the data is lost when we shut down the application. Let us look into the pom.xml that Spring Boot generated for us:`

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