laboratory Gerstner

ORM and JPA 2.0

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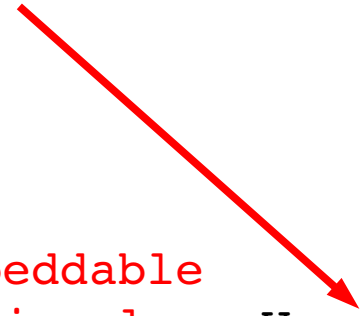
Collection Mapping

- Collection-valued relationship (above)
  - @OneToMany
  - @ManyToMany
- Element collections
  - @ElementCollection
  - Collections of Embeddable (new in JPA 2.0)
  - Collections of basic types (new in JPA 2.0)

- Specific types of Collections are supported
  - Set
  - List
  - Map

Collection Mapping

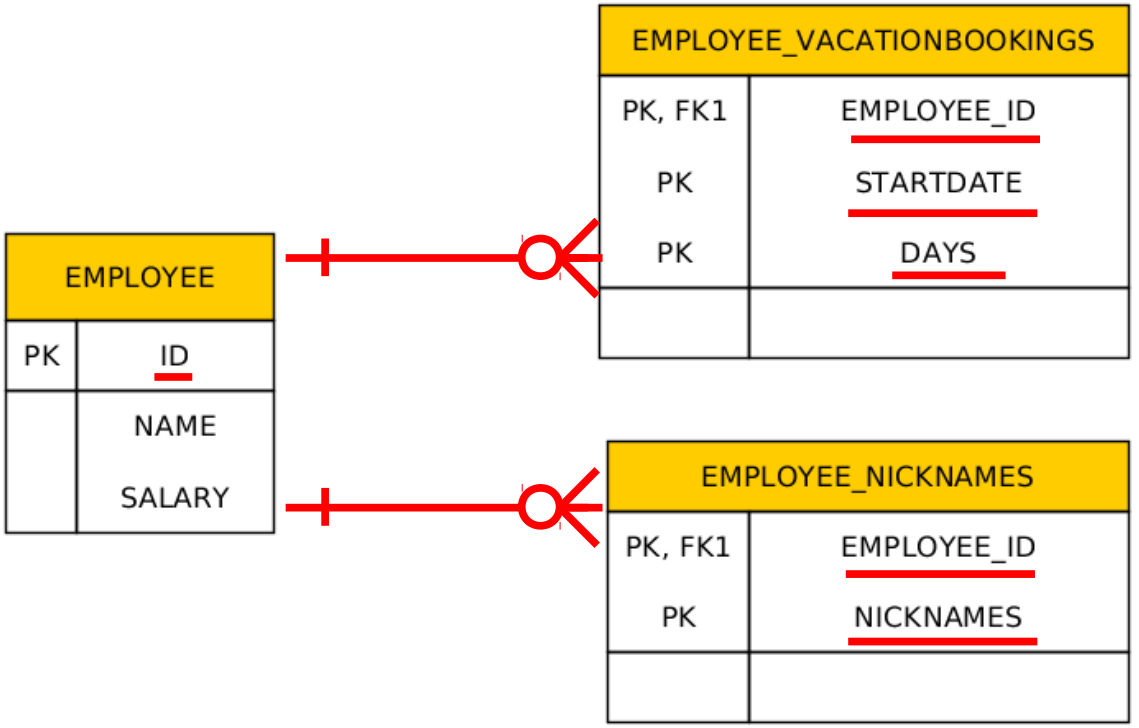
```
@Entity
public class Employee {
    @Id private int id;
    private String name;
    private long salary;
    // …
    @ElementCollection(targetClass=VacationEntry.class);
    private Collection vacationBookings;

    @ElementCollection
    private Set<String> nickNames;
    // …
}
```



```
@Embeddable
public class VacationEntry {
    @Temporal(TemporalType.DATE)
    private Calendar startDate;

    @Column(name="DAYS")
    private int daysTaken;
    // …
}
```

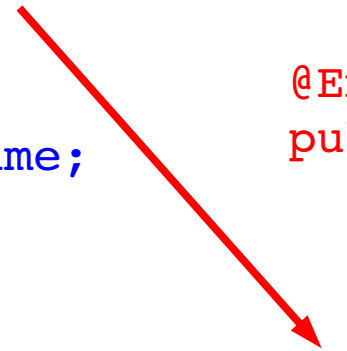
Collection Mapping

```
@Entity
public class Employee {
   @Id private int id;
   private String name;
   private long salary;
   // …
   @ElementCollection(targetClass=VacationEntry.class);
   private Collection vacationBookings;

   @ElementCollection
   private Set<String> nickNames;
   // …
}
```



Collection Mapping

```
@Entity
public class Employee {
    @Id private int id;
    private String name;
    private long salary;
    // …
    @ElementCollection(targetClass=VacationEntry.class);
    @CollectionTable(
       name="VACATION",
       joinColumn=@JoinColumns(name="EMP_ID");
    @AttributeOverride(name="daysTaken", column="DAYS_ABS"))
    private Collection vacationBookings;

    @ElementCollection
     @Column(name="NICKNAME")
    private Set<String> nickName;
    // …
}
```

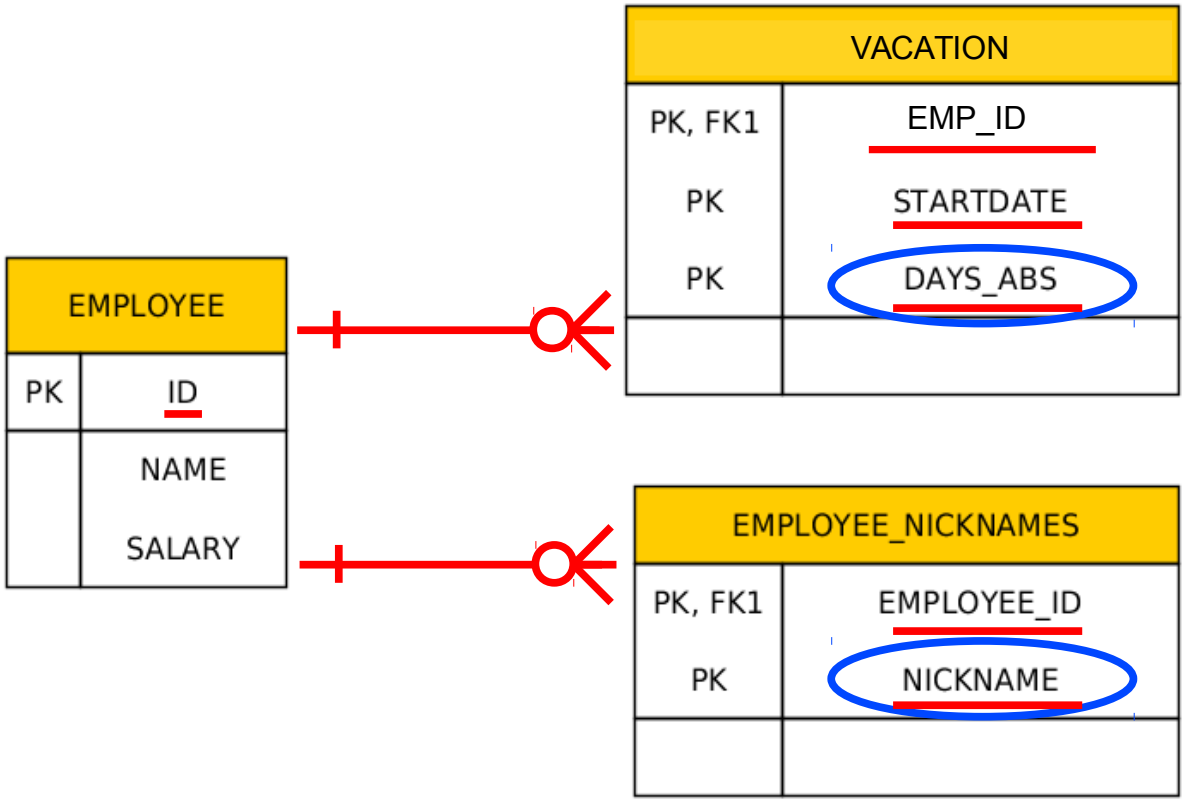


```
@Embeddable
public class VacationEntry {
    @Temporal(TemporalType.DATE)
    private Calendar startDate;

    @Column(name="DAYS")
    private int daysTaken;
    // …
}
```

Collection Mapping

```
@Entity
public class Employee {
   @Id private int id;
   private String name;
   private long salary;
   // …
   @ElementCollection(targetClass=VacationEntry.class);
   @CollectionTable(
      name="VACATION",
      joinColumn=@JoinColumns(name="EMP_ID");
   @AttributeOverride(name="daysTaken", column="DAYS_ABS"))
   private Collection vacationBookings;

   @ElementCollection
    @Column(name="NICKNAME")
    private Set<String> nickName;
   // …
}
```

```
@Embeddable
public class VacationEntry {
   @Temporal(TemporalType.DATE)
   private Calendar startDate;

   @Column(name="DAYS")
   private int daysTaken;
   // …
}
```



Collection Mapping

Interfaces:

- Collection
- Set
- List
- Map

may be used for mapping purposes.

An instance of an appropriate implementation class (HashSet, OrderedList, etc.) will be used to implement the respective property initially (the entity will be **unmanaged**).

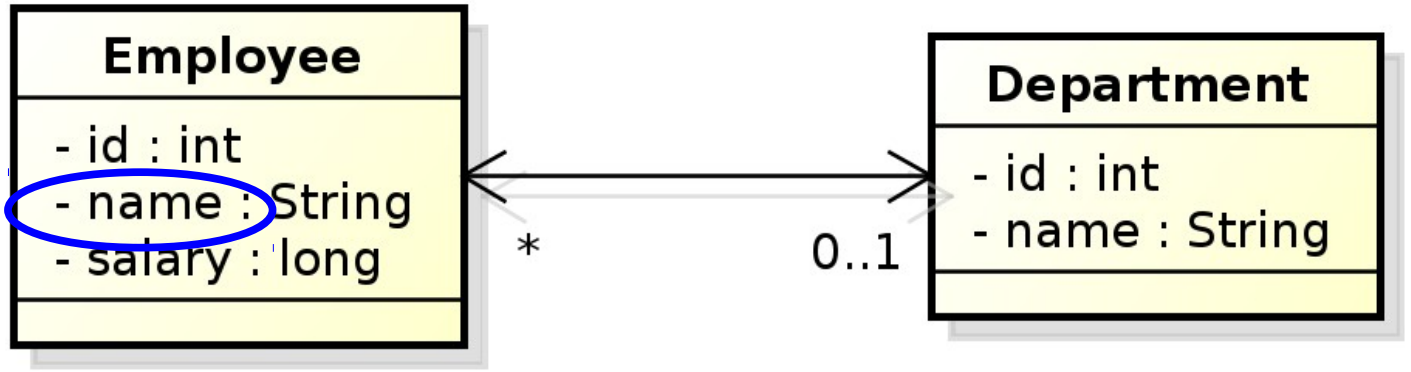
As soon as such an Entity becomes **managed** (by calling em.persist(...)), we can expect to get an instance of the respective interface, not an instance of that particular implementation class when we get it back (em.find(..)) to the persistence context. The reason is that the JPA provider may replace the initial concrete instance with an alternate instance of the respective interface (Collection, Set, List, Map).

Collection Mapping – ordered List

- Ordering by Entity or Element Attribute
  ordering according to the state that exists in each entity or element in the List

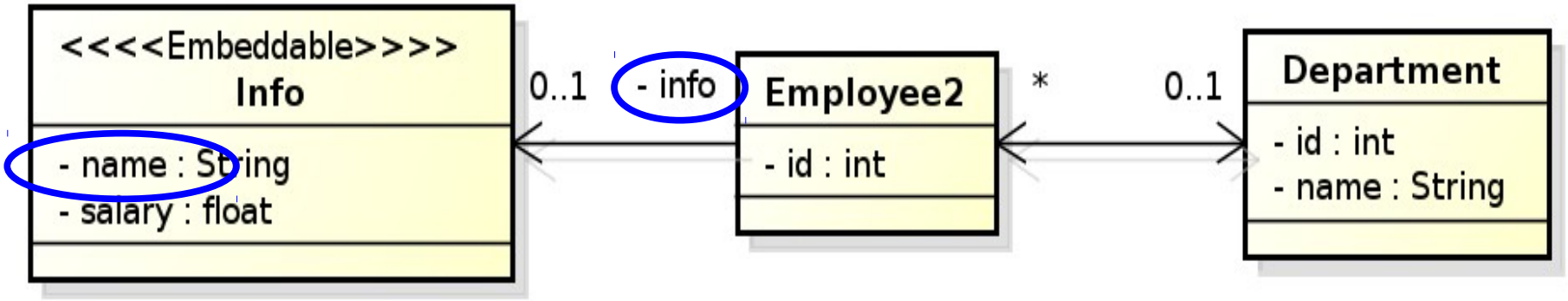
- Persistently ordered lists
  the ordering is persisted by means of an additional database column(s)
  typical example – ordering = the order in which the entities were persisted

Collection Mapping – ordered List
(Ordering by Entity or Element Attribute)




```
@Entity
public class Department {
    // …
    @OneToMany(mappedBy="department")
    @OrderBy("name ASC")
    private List<Employee> employees;
    // …
}
```

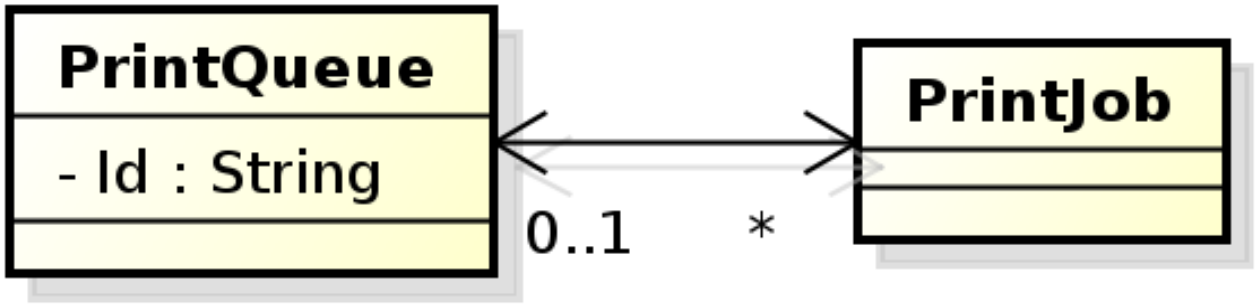
Collection Mapping – ordered List
(Ordering by Entity or Element Attribute)




```
@Entity
public class Department {
    // …
    @OneToMany(mappedBy="department")
    @OrderBy("info.name ASC")
    private List<Employee2> employees;
    // …
}
```

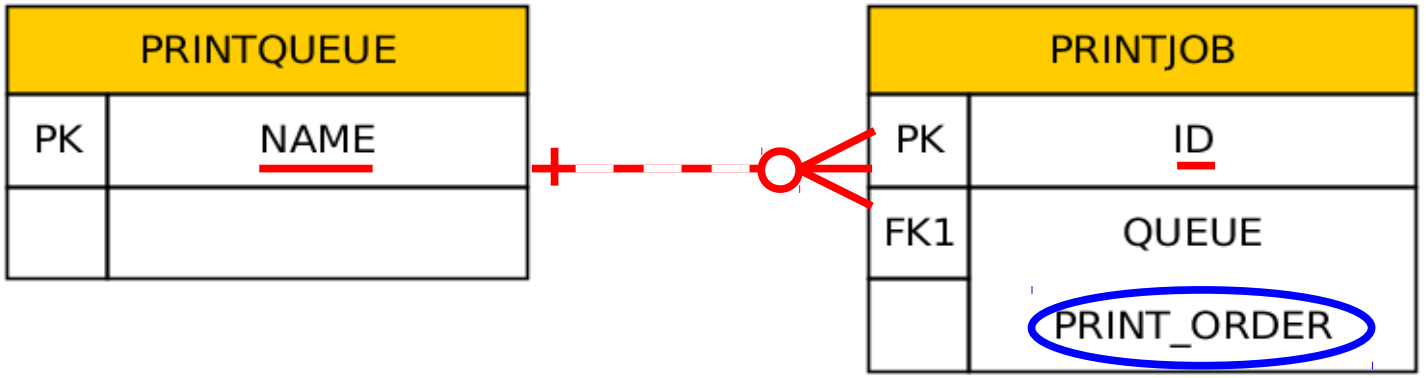
Collection Mapping – ordered List

(Persistently ordered lists)




```
@Entity
public class PrintQueue {
    @Id private String name;
    // …
    @OneToMany(mappedBy="queue")
    @OrderColumn(name="PRINT_ORDER")
    private List<PrintJob> jobs;
    // …
}
```

Collection Mapping – ordered List
(Persistently ordered lists)




```
@Entity
public class PrintQueue {
    @Id private String name;
    // …
    @OneToMany(mappedBy="queue")
    @OrderColumn(name="PRINT_ORDER")
    private List<PrintJob> jobs;
    // …
}
```

This annotation need not be necessarily on the owning side

Collection Mapping – Maps

Map is an object that maps keys to values.
A map cannot contain duplicate keys;
each key can map to at most one value.

Keys:

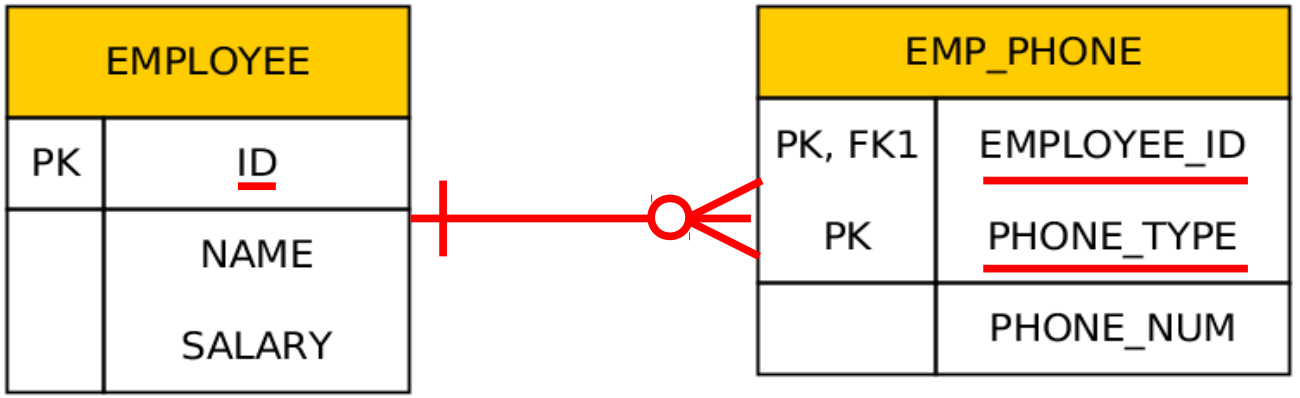
- Basic types (stored directly in the table being referred to)
  - Target entity table
  - Join table
  - Collection table
- Embeddable types (- " -)
- Entities (only foreign key is stored in the table)

Values:

- Values are entities => Map must be mapped as a one-to-many or many-to-many relationship
- Values are basic types or embeddable types => Map is mapped as an element collection

Collection Mapping – Maps
(keying by basic type – key is String)

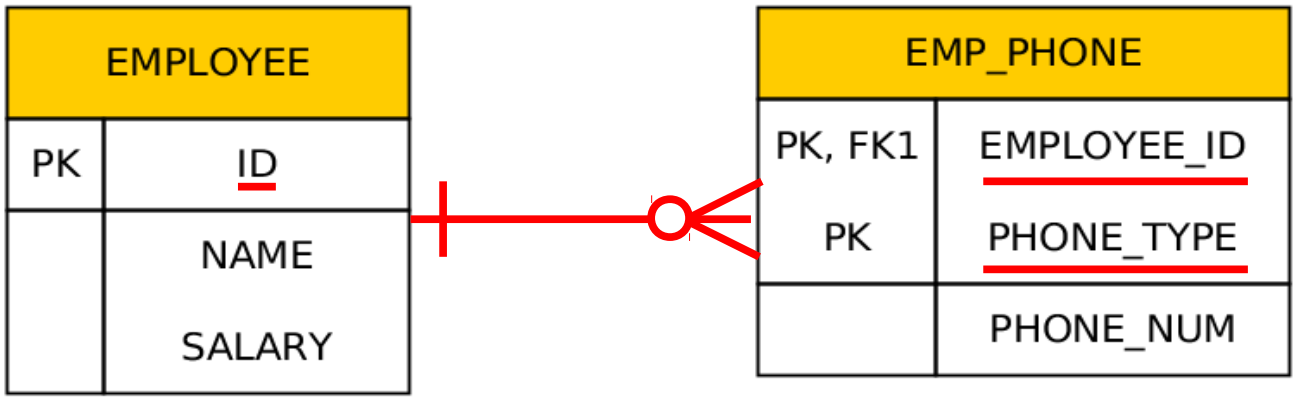
```
@Entity
public class Employee {
    @Id private int id;
    private String name;
    private long salary;

    @ElementCollection
    @CollectionTable(name="EMP_PHONE")
    @MapKeyColumn(name="PHONE_TYPE")
    @Column(name="PHONE_NUM")
    private Map<String, String> phoneNumbers;
    // …
}
```



Collection Mapping – Maps
(keying by basic type – key is an enumeration)

```
@Entity
public class Employee {
    @Id private int id;
    private String name;
    private long salary;

    @ElementCollection
    @CollectionTable(name="EMP_PHONE")
    @MapKeyEnumerated(EnumType.String)
    @MapKeyColumn(name="PHONE_TYPE")
    @Column(name="PHONE_NUM")
    private Map<PhoneType, String> phoneNumbers;
    // …
}
```

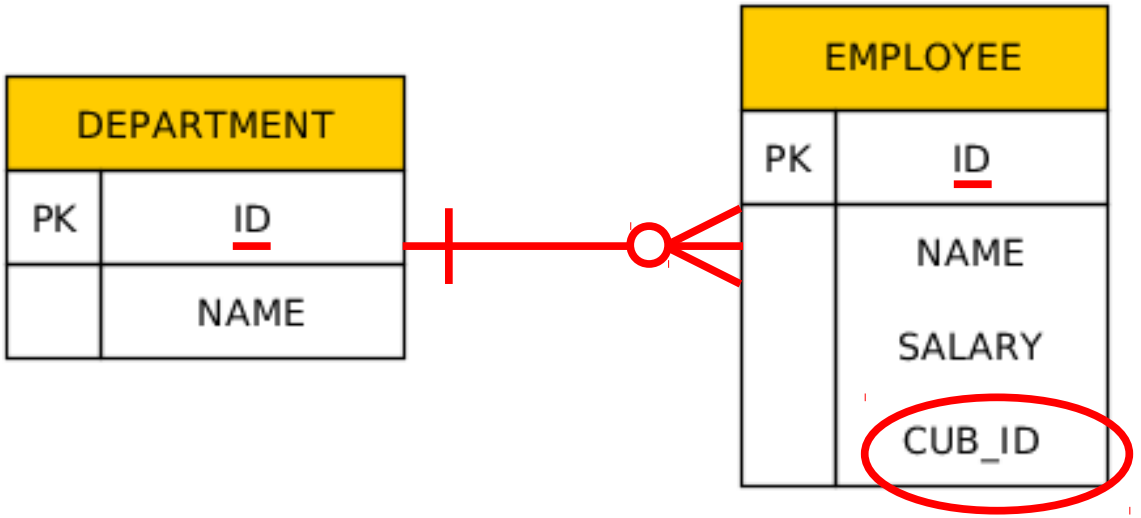
```
Public enum PhoneType {
        Home,
        Mobile,
        Work
}
```



Collection Mapping – Maps

(keying by basic type – 1:N relationship using a Map with String key)

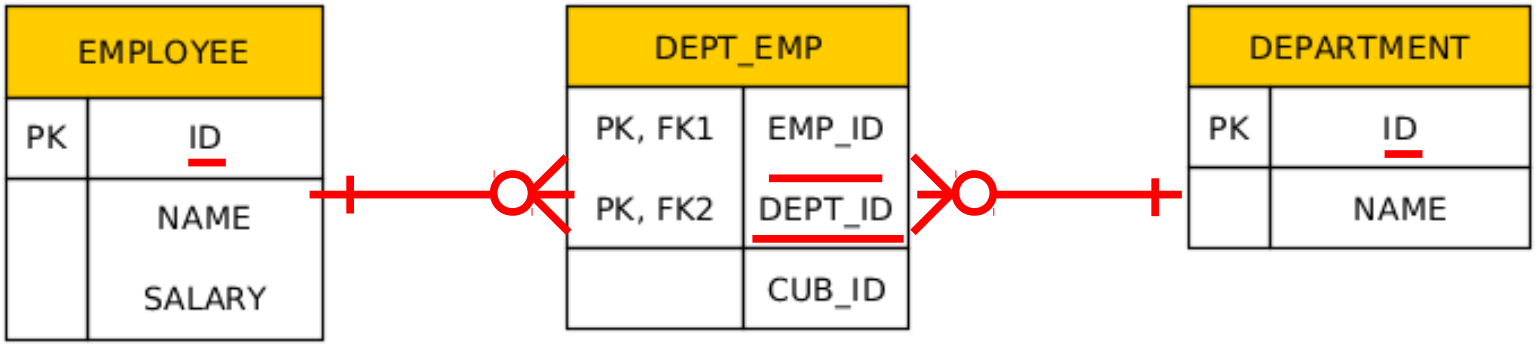
```
@Entity
public class Department {
    @Id private int id;
    private String name;

    @OneToMany(mappedBy="department")
    @MapKeyColumn(name="CUB_ID")
    private Map<String, Employee> employeesByCubicle;
    // …
}
```



Collection Mapping – Maps

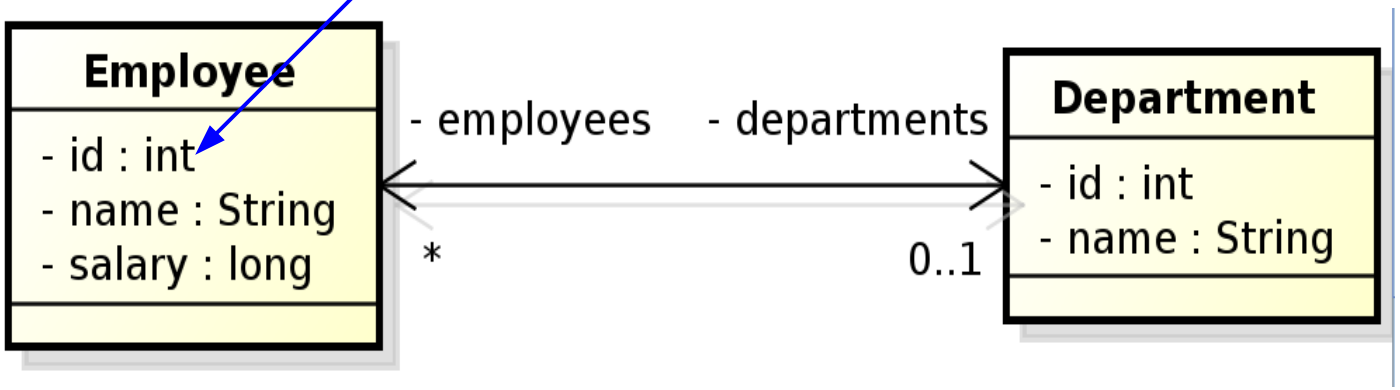
(keying by basic type – N:M relationship using a Map with String key)

```
@Entity
public class Department {
    @Id private int id;
    private String name;

    @ManyToMany
    @JoinTable(name="DEPT_EMP",
        joinColumns=@JoinColumn(name="DEPT_ID"),
        inverseJoinColumns=@JoinColumn(name="EMP_ID"))
    @MapKeyColumn(name="CUB_ID")
    private Map<String, Employee> employeesByCubicle;
    // …
}
```



Collection Mapping – Maps
(keying by entity attribute)

```
@Entity
public class Department {
    // ...
    @OneToMany(mappedBy="department")
    @MapKey(name="id")
    private Map<Integer, Employee> employees;
    // …
}
```



Read-only mappings

The constrains are checked on commit!
Hence, the constrained properties can be Modified in memory.

```
@Entity
public class Employee
    @Id
    @Column(insertable=false)
    private int id;

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

    @Column(insertable=false, updatable=false)
    private long salary;

    @ManyToOne
    @JoinColumn(name="DEPT_ID", insertable=false, updatable=false)
    private Department department;
    // ...
}
```