



Von JDO zu JPA – Entwicklung einer Migrationsstrategie



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JDO und JPA

- Spezifikationen zur Umsetzung von Persistenz mit Java
- JDO 1.0 standardisiert im Jahr 2001 und die aktuellste Version ist 3.0.1 (11.2011)
 - Provider: Kodo, Data Nucleus
 - Configuration over Convention
- JPA 1.0 standardisiert 2006, 2.0 2009 und aktuell 2.1 (05.2013)
 - Provider: Hibernate, EclipseLink, Open JPA
 - Convention over Configuration


Motivation

- Kodo:
 - Lizenzen
 - Support
 - Wartung
 - Java 7
- Allgemein:
 - Mehr Entwicklung
 - Java EE
 - Convention over Configuration
 - JPA ist der Standard

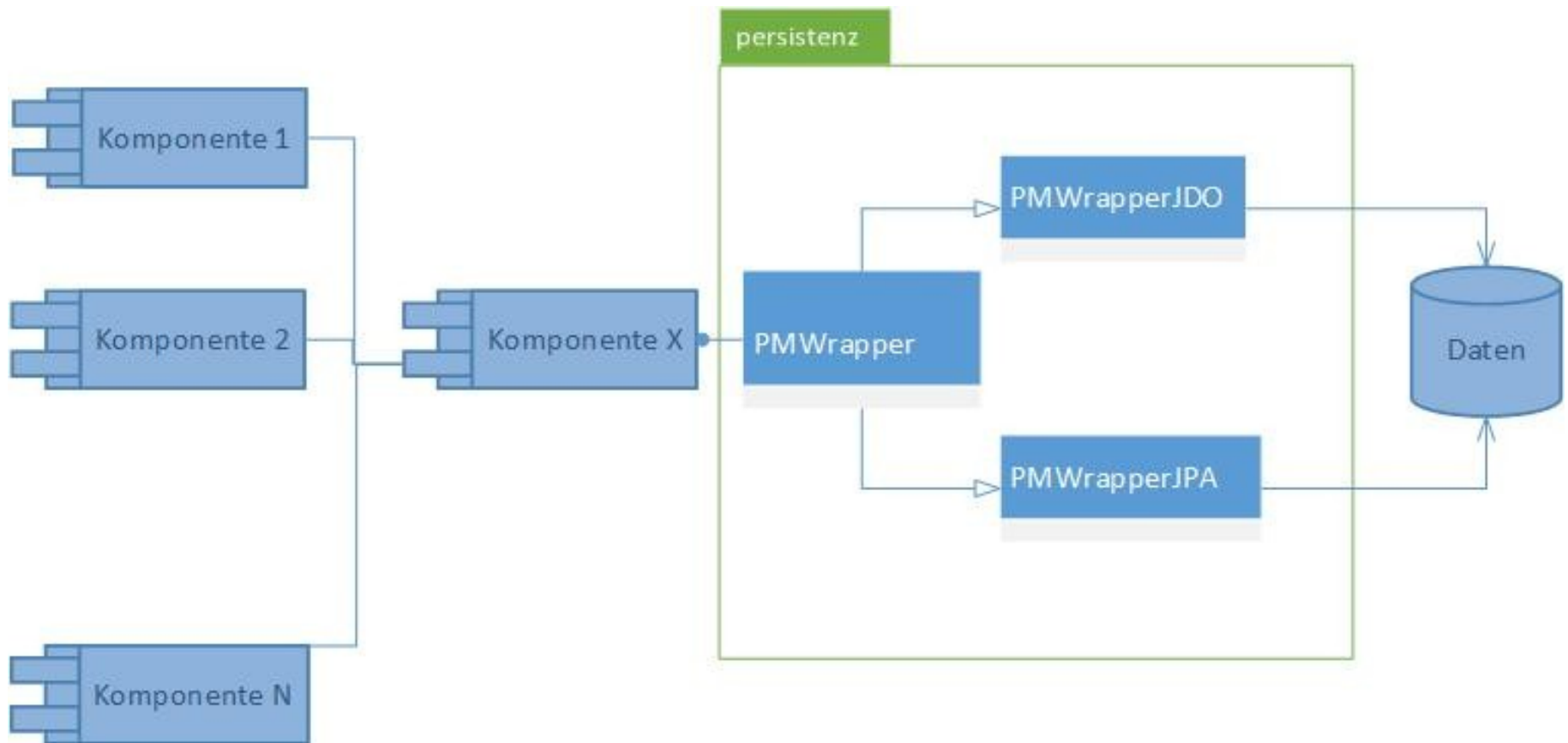
Was muss migriert werden?

- Konfiguration
 - Properties → XML
- Metadaten
 - XML → Annotations
- Mapping
 - XML → Annotations
- Query
 - JDOQL → JPQL

Strategien

- Komplett
 - Vorteile:
 - Wartungsaufwand bleibt gleich
 - Keine komplexere Architektur
 - Nachteile:
 - Kein Fallback
 - Alles muss migriert werden
- Hybrid 
 - Vorteile:
 - Fallback
 - Teilweise Migration möglich
 - Nachteile
 - erhöhter Wartungsaufwand
 - Architektur wird komplexer

Zielarchitektur - Hybrid



Beispiel

```
public class Person{  
    private String name;  
    private int age;  
    private Address address;  
  
    ...  
}
```

```
public class Address{  
    private String city;  
    private int postalCode;  
    private String street;  
    private int housenumber;  
  
    ...  
}
```


Beispiel - Konfiguration

##Datenbank

```
javax.jdo.option.ConnectionDriverName: org.hsqldb.jdbcDriver  
javax.jdo.option.ConnectionPassword:  
javax.jdo.option.ConnectionURL: jdbc:hsqldb:mem:tmp  
javax.jdo.option.ConnectionUserName: sa
```

##ID Generator

```
kodo.jdbc.SequenceFactory: db-class
```

##Liste der persistenten Klassen

```
kodo.PersistentClasses: package.Person, package.Address
```

Migration - Konfiguration

```

<persistence>
  <persistence-unit name="migration">
    <class>package.Person</class>
    <class>package.Address</class>
    <properties>
      <property name="javax.persistence.jdbc.driver"
        value="org.hsqldb.jdbcDriver" />
      <property name="javax.persistence.jdbc.url"
        value="jdbc:hsqldb:mem:tmp"/>
      <property name="javax.persistence.jdbc.user" value="sa"/>
      <property name="javax.persistence.jdbc.password" value=""/>
    </properties>
  </persistence-unit>
</persistence>

```

Beispiel - Metadaten

```

<jdo>
  <package name="package">
    <class name="Person" >
      <extension vendor-name="kodo" key="jdbc-class-ind-name" value="metadata-value"/>
      <extension vendor-name="kodo" key="jdbc-class-ind-value" value="442"/>
    </class>
    <class name="Address">
      <extension vendor-name="kodo" key="jdbc-class-ind-name" value="metadata-value"/>
      <extension vendor-name="kodo" key="jdbc-class-ind-value" value="441"/>
    </class>
  </package>
</jdo>

```

Migration - Metadaten

@Entity

@DiscriminatorValue(value=„442“)

```
public class Person{  
private String name;  
private int age;  
private Address address;  
...  
}
```

@Entity

@DiscriminatorValue(value=„441“)

```
public class Address{  
private String city;  
private int postalCode;  
private String street;  
private int housenumber;  
...  
}
```

Beispiel - Mapping

```

<mapping>
  <package name="package">
    <class name="Person">
      <jdbc-class-map type="base" pk-column="JDOID" table="PERSON"/>
      <jdbc-version-ind type="version-number" column="JDOVERSION"/>
      <jdbc-class-ind type="metadata-value" column="JDOCLASS"/>
      <field name="name">
        <jdbc-field-map type="value" column="NAME"/>
      </field>
      <field name="age">
        <jdbc-field-map type="value" column="AGE"/>
      </field>
      <field name="address">
        <jdbc-field-map type="one-one" column.JDOID="ADDRESS_JDOID"/>
      </field>
    </class>
    ...
  </package>
</mapping>

```

Migration Mapping

```
<jdbc-class-map type="base" pk-column="JDROID" table="PERSON"/>
```

```
@Entity
```

```
@DiscriminatorValue(value="442")
```

```
@Table(name="PERSON")
```

```
public class Person{
```

```
@GeneratedValue(generator="PersonGenerator" strategy = GenerationType.TABLE)
```

```
@TableGenerator(initialValue = 1000, name = "PersonGenerator", pkColumnName = "ID",
```

```
table = "JDO_SEQUENCE", pkColumnValue = "package.Person",
```

```
valueColumnName = "SEQUENCE_VALUE")
```

```
@Column(name="JDROID")
```

```
@Id
```

```
private long jpald;
```

```
private String name;
```

```
private int age;
```

```
private Address address;
```

```
...
```

Migration - Mapping

```
<jdbc-version-ind type="version-number" column="JDOVERSION"/>
```

```
<jdbc-class-ind type="metadata-value" column="JDOCLASS"/>
```

```
@Entity
```

```
@DiscriminatorValue(value=„4400002“)
```

```
@DiscriminatorColumn(name=“JDOCLASS“)
```

```
@Table(name=“PERSON“)
```

```
public class Person{
```

```
...
```

```
@Column(name=“JDOVERSION“)
```

```
@Version
```

```
private int version;
```

```
private String name;
```

```
private int age;
```

```
private Address address;
```

```
...
```

```
}
```

Migration - Mapping

```
<field name="name"><jdbc-field-map type="value" column="NAME"/> </field>
<field name="age"><jdbc-field-map type="value" column="AGE"/> </field>
<field name="address"><jdbc-field-map type="one-one" column.JDOID="ADDRESS_JDOID"/>
  </field>
```

...

```
@Column(name="NAME")
```

```
private String name;
```

```
@Column(name="AGE")
```

```
private int age;
```

```
@JoinColumn(name = "ADDRESS_JDOID")
```

```
@OneToOne
```

```
private Address address;
```

...

```
}
```


Migration – Query

- Warum?
 - Unterschiede in Operatoren
 - == zu =
 - != zu <>
 - && zu AND
 - || zu OR
 - ! zu NOT
 - Anwendung Aggregierung Funktionen
 - `query.setResult("count(this)");`
 - `em.createQuery("SELECT COUNT(b). . .")`
 - Typsicherheit ->Criteria API

Beispiel

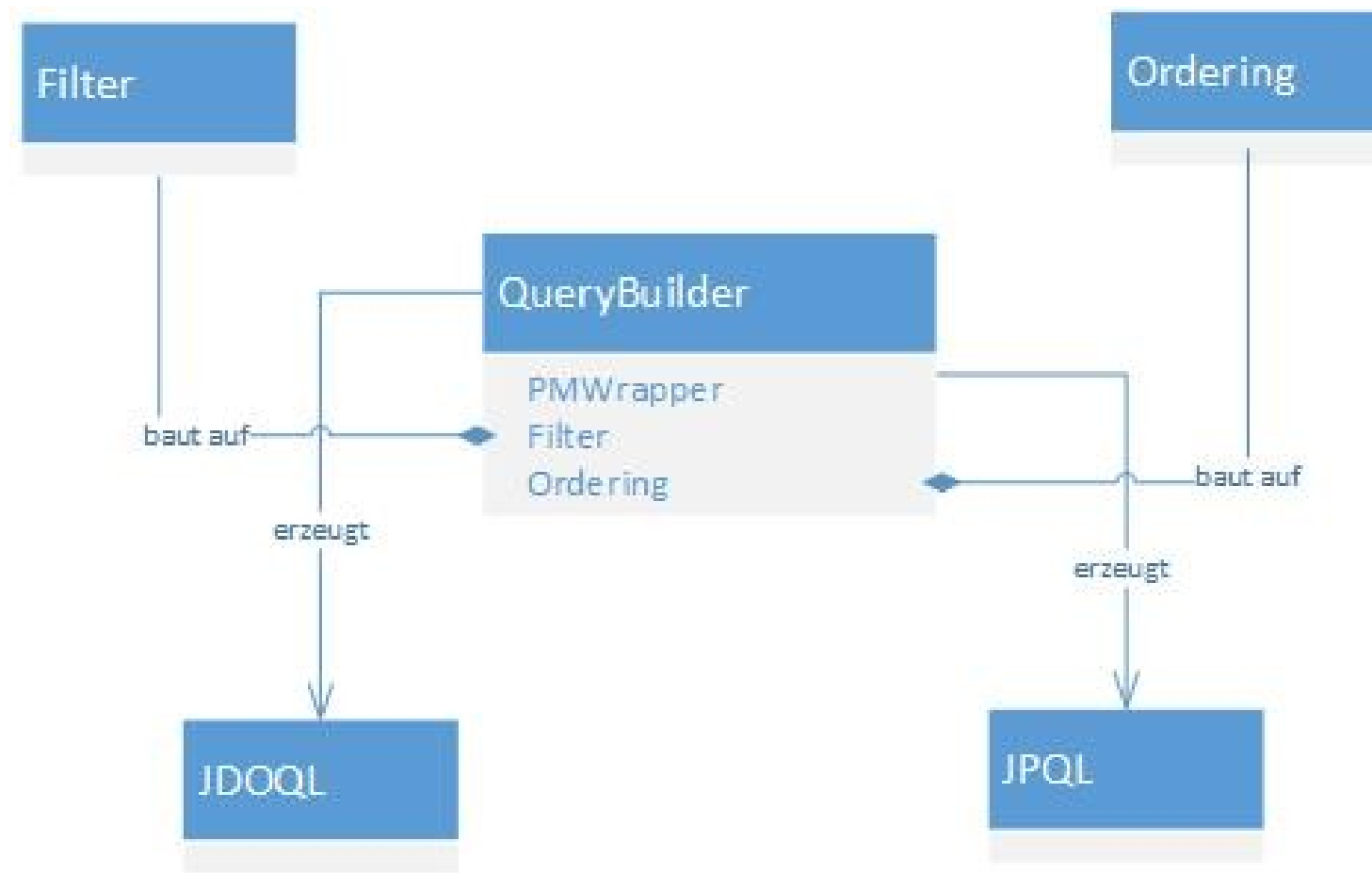
JDOQL

```
Query query = pm.newQuery (Bank.class);
query.setFilter ("customers >
numberOfCustomers");
query.declareParameters("Integer
numberOfCustomers");
List results = (List) query.execute (new
Integer(1000));
```

Criteria API (JPQL)

```
CriteriaBuilder cb = em.getCriteriaBuilder();
CriteriaQuery<Object> query = cb.createQuery(Bank.class);
Root<Bank> root = query.from(Bank.class);
//Filter bauen
ParameterExpression<Integer> customers =
cb.parameter(Integer.class, „customers“);
Path<List<Customer>> numberOfCustomers =
root.get("customers");
Predicate condition = cb.gt(cb.size (numberOfCustomers),
customers)
query.select (root);
query.where(condition);
TypedQuery<Bank> typedquery = em.createQuery(query);
typedQuery.setParameter(„customers“, Integer.valueOf(1000));
List<Bank> resultList = createQuery.getResultList();
```

Migration - Query

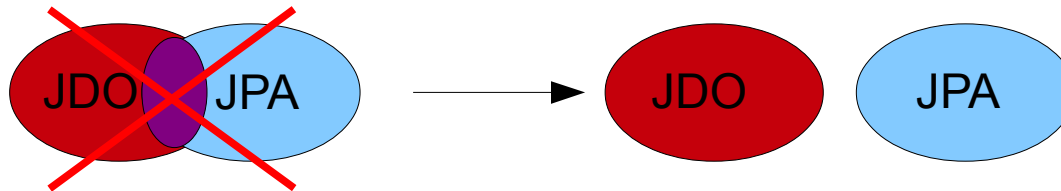


Automatisierung

- Migration von Metadaten und Mapping ist zeitaufwändig
- Aber: Wiederkehrende Muster → gut automatisierbar



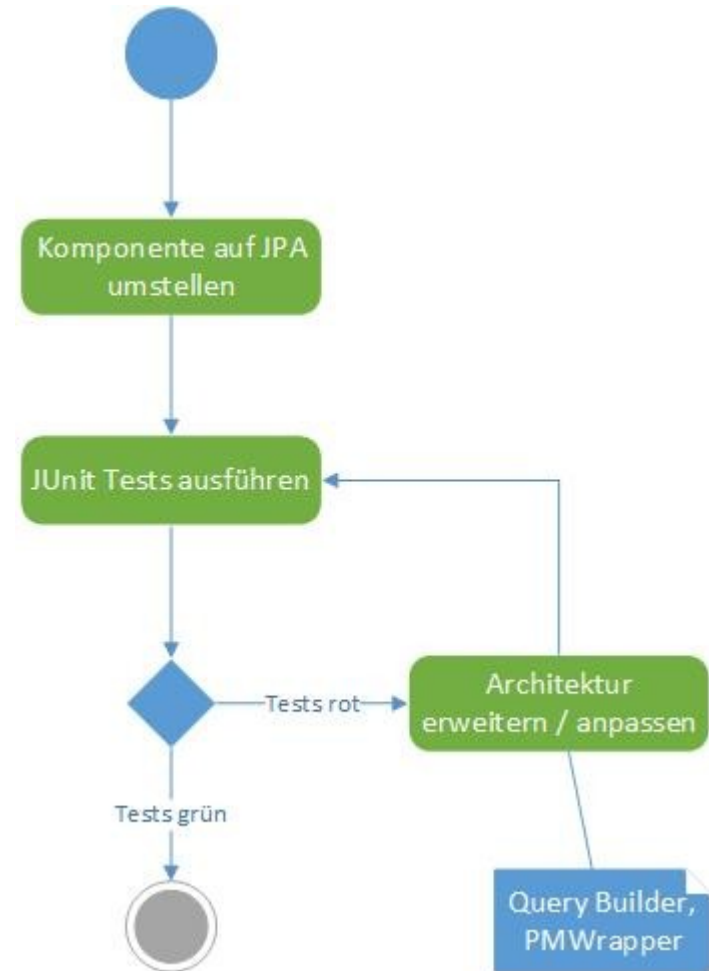
Probleme



- Vererbung zwischen JPA und JDO nicht möglich
- Attribute untereinander nicht möglich
 - Beeinflusst Migrationsstrategie
- Enhance von JDO
- Id und version von jpa

Tests

- Bestandteil der Migration
 - Wiesen auf Fehler hin
 - Architektur (PMWrapper, QueryBuilder)
 - Konfiguration (doppelte Entity, Relationen)
 - Test Driven Migration



Fazit

- Migration ist möglich
- verschiedene Strategien und Provider
- JDO und JPA schwer mischbar
- Vorhandener Tests sind sehr hilfreich

**Vielen Dank für ihre Aufmerksamkeit -
Wünsche, Anregungen, Kritik ?**

Quellen

Prof. Dr. Bernd Müller, Harald W.: *JAVA PERSISTENCEAPI 2*. Hanser Fachbuchverlag, 2012

***SolarMetric Kodo™ JDO 3.4.1 Developers Guide*. 2003**

<http://jcp.org/aboutJava/communityprocess/mrel/jsr243/index3.html>

<http://jcp.org/en/jsr/detail?id=338>