



DTO

Живи быстро, гори ярко

Что такое DTO

An object that carries data between processes in order to reduce the number of method calls. When you're working with a remote interface, such as Remote Facade, each call to it is expensive. As a result, you need to reduce the number of calls... The solution is to create a Data Transfer Object that can hold all the data for the call.

© Martin Fowler

Что такое DTO

- Носитель данных
- Описание данных, которые нам нужны

```
NewUser:  
  required:  
    - email  
    - password  
    - username  
  type: object  
  properties:  
    username:  
      type: string  
    email:  
      type: string  
    password:  
      type: string  
      format: password
```

```
type Owner {  
  address: String  
  city: String  
  email: String  
  firstName: String  
  id: ID  
  lastName: String  
  telephone: String  
}
```

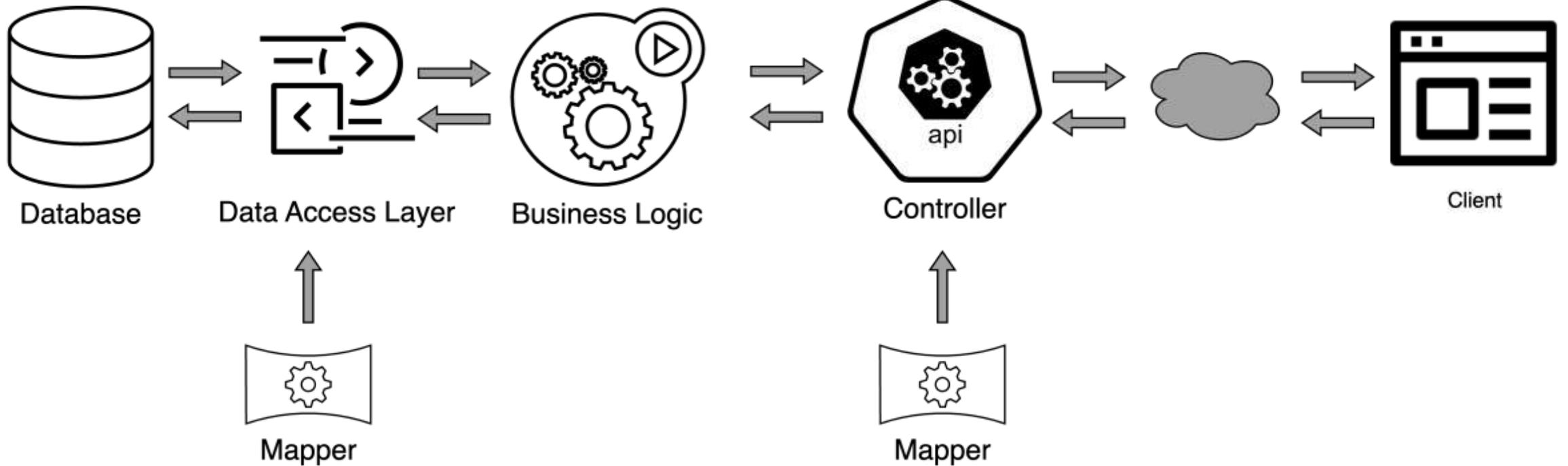
Этапы жизни DTO

- Создание
 - Наполнение данными
- Сериализация
- ...
- Десериализация

Как живут DTO

- Долго
- Это часть API
- Переживет приложение

Где используются DTO?



Adam Bien o DTO



1. Data Transfer Objects (DTOs) are introduced to decouple (JPA) entities from the UI
2. DTOs are also motivated by their typesafe nature
3. Lacking typesafety, JSON-P JsonObjects are not used as DTOs
4. Most DTOs are exposed as HTTP/JSON
5. Often 3rd party libraries are used to map a DTO into a JSON
6. Sometimes DTOs are called Value Objects
7. The vast majority of DTOs remains identical to entities over the entire lifecycle of a project
8. Copying data between DTOs and entities requires series of getter-setter invocations
9. DTOs are growing, the mapping logic is extracted into dedicated "mappers"
10. DTOs and mappers introduce a significant amount of untested code...
11. Getters and setters, constructor tests are written to increase the code coverage
12. Now: structural JPA entity code changes, affect DTOs, mappers and the corresponding unit test

https://www.adam-bien.com/roller/abien/entry/a_note_on_dtos

О чем поговорим

- **Виды DTO**
- **Этапы жизни DTO**
 - Создание
 - Сериализация
 - Десериализация
- **Потенциальные проблемы**

Пример: Petclinic



```
@Entity
public class Pet {
    @Id
    private Long id;

    private String name;

    private Integer age;

    @ManyToOne
    @JoinColumn(name = "pet_type_id")
    private PetType petType;

    @OneToMany
    @JoinColumn(name = "pet_id")
    private Set<Visit> visits;
}
```

```
@Entity
public class PetType {
    @Id
    private Long id;

    private String name;
}
```

```
@Entity
public class Visit {
    @Id
    private Long id;

    private LocalDateTime visitDate;

    private String diagnosis;

    @ManyToOne
    private Pet pet;
}
```

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DTO как носитель данных

Разной структуры

- Java Class
- Records
- Maps

Желательные свойства

- Type safety
- Immutable
- Serializable
- Без циклических ссылок

Java Class - Entity

```
@Entity
public class Pet {
    @Id
    private Long id;

    private String name;

    private Integer age;

    @ManyToOne
    @JoinColumn(name = "pet_type_id")
    private PetType petType;

    @OneToMany
    @JoinColumn(name = "pet_id")
    private Set<Visit> visits;
}
```

Не всегда работает

- Изменяющийся API
- Проблемы с версионированием API
- Проблемы с LAZY ассоциациями

Когда работает?

- Один клиент API

Java Class - POJO

```
@Data
public class PetDto {

    private Long id;

    private String name;

    private Integer age;

    private PetTypeDto petType;

    private Set<VisitDto> visits;

}
```

- Просто
- Понятно
 - Наследование/полиморфизм
- Mutable/Immutable
- Boilerplate code
 - Lombok!

Records

```
public record PetDto (  
    Long id,  
    String name,  
    Integer age,  
    PetTypeDto petType,  
    Set<VisitDto> visits)  
implements Serializable {  
}
```

- Immutable
- Меньше кода
- Не поддерживают наследование
- Java 14+

*A record class is a shallowly immutable, transparent carrier for a fixed set of values, called the *record components*.*

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/java/javase/17/docs/api/java.base/java/lang/Record.html>

Maps

```
Map<String, Object>
```

- Работает везде
- Гибкие
- Не несут в себе описания нужных данных
- Нет типобезопасности

Виды DTO

	Java 8	Immutable	Type Safe
POJO	+	+/-	+
Entity	+	-	+
Record	-	+	+
Map	+	+/-	-

Этапы жизни DTO

- Создание
 - Наполнение данными (маппинг)
- Сериализация
- ...
- Десериализация

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Пример: Petclinic

```
@Entity
public class Pet {
    @Id
    private Long id;

    private String name;

    private Integer age;

    @ManyToOne
    @JoinColumn(name = "pet_type_id")
    private PetType petType;

    @OneToMany
    @JoinColumn(name = "pet_id")
    private Set<Visit> visits;
}
```

```
@Entity
public class PetType {
    @Id
    private Long id;

    private String name;
}
```

```
@Entity
public class Visit {
    @Id
    private Long id;

    private LocalDateTime visitDate;

    private String diagnosis;

    @ManyToOne
    private Pet pet;
}
```

Petclinic: DTO

```
public record PetDto(Long id, String name, Integer age  
                    PetTypeDto petType, Set<VisitDto> visits) implements Serializable {  
}
```

```
public record PetTypeDto(Long id, String name) implements Serializable {  
}
```

```
public record VisitDto(Long id, String diagnosis  
                      LocalDateTime visitDate) implements Serializable {  
}
```

Малппинг DTO

- Одноименные свойства
- Разноименные свойства
- Вычисляемые свойства
- Мастер-детали
- Flattening

Как создаются DTO

- Вручную
- При помощи мапперов
- Встроенные средства фреймворков

Как рождаются DTO: вручную

- Понятно
- Явно
- Всегда есть занятие

Собственные фреймворки

- Эвристика
- Разметка аннотациями
- Файлы маппинга
- Нуждается в поддержке

Мапперы

Мапперы



- Annotation processor
- Маппер - интерфейс
- Кодогенерация
- Build-time
- Настройка аннотациями
 - И кодом



- Рефлексия
- Маппер - бин
- Манипуляция с байткодом
- Run-time
- Настройка кодом

Конфигурация “из коробки” - MapStruct



```
@Mapper(unmappedTargetPolicy = ReportingPolicy.IGNORE,
        componentModel = MappingConstants.ComponentModel.SPRING)
public interface PetMapper {

    Pet toEntity(PetDto petDto);

    PetDto toDto(Pet pet);
    ... }
```

```
public record PetDto(Long id, String name,
                    PetTypeDto petType, Set<VisitDto> visits) implements Serializable { }
```

```
public record PetTypeDto(Long id, String name) implements Serializable { }
```

```
public record VisitDto(Long id,
                      LocalDateTime visitDate) implements Serializable { }
```



Конфигурация “из коробки” - ModelMapper

```
@Configuration
public class ModelMapperConfiguration {

    @Bean
    ModelMapper modelMapper() {

        ModelMapper mapper = new ModelMapper();

        return mapper;
    }
}
```

The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for the repository `modelmapper/modelmapper`. At the top, it displays repository statistics: Watch (75), Fork (324), and Star (2.1k). Below this is a navigation bar with links for Code, Issues (223), Pull requests (12), Actions, Projects, Wiki, Security, and Insights. The main content area features an issue titled "Plans to support Java Records (Java-14)? #546" with a "New issue" button. Below the title, it indicates the issue is "Open", was opened by `namannigam-zz` on Jun 18, 2020, and has 12 comments.

Что есть “из коробки”

	MapStruct	ModelMapper
Одноименные свойства	+	+
Разноименные свойства	-	-
Вычисляемые свойства	-	-
Flattening	-	+
Мастер-детали	+	+

Вычисляемые свойства

```
@Entity
public class Pet {
    @Id
    private Long id;

    private String name;

    private Integer age;

    @ManyToOne
    @JoinColumn(name =
"pet_type_id")
    private PetType petType;

    @OneToMany
    @JoinColumn(name = "pet_id")
    private Set<Visit> visits;
}
```

```
@Entity
public class PetType {
    @Id
    private Long id;

    private String name;
}
```

```
public record PetFullAgeDto(Long id, String
nameAndAge)
    implements Serializable {
}
```

```
{
    "id": 1,
    "nameAndAge": "Tom cat 2"
}
```

Вычисляемые свойства - MapStruct



Встроенный язык для маппинга

```
@Mapping(target = "nameAndAge",  
    expression = "java(\"%s %s %d\".formatted(pet.getName(), pet.getPetType().getName(), pet.getAge()))")  
PetFullAgeDto toDto(Pet pet);
```

```
@Override  
public PetFullAgeDto toDto(Pet pet) {  
  
    Long id = pet.getId();  
  
    String nameAndAge = "%s %s %d".formatted(pet.getName(), pet.getPetType().getName(), pet.getAge());  
  
    PetFullAgeDto petFullAgeDto = new PetFullAgeDto( id, nameAndAge );  
  
    return petFullAgeDto;  
}
```

Вычисляемые свойства - MapStruct



@AfterMapping метод

```
@AfterMapping
default void setCalculatedField(Pet pet, @MappingTarget PetFullAgeDto petDto) {
    petDto.setNameAndAge("%s %s %d".formatted(pet.getName(), pet.getPetType().getName(), pet.getAge()));
}
```

```
@Override
public PetFullAgeDto toDto(Pet pet) {
    PetFullAgeDto petFullAgeDto = new PetFullAgeDto();

    petFullAgeDto.setId( pet.getId() );

    setCalculatedField( pet, petFullAgeDto );

    return petFullAgeDto;
}
```



Вычисляемые свойства - ModelMapper

Embedded Domain Specific Language (EDSL)

- Поддерживает только простые операции
- Для нашего случая не годится

Converter

```
Converter<Pet, String> petToInfoConverter = context -> {
    Pet pet = context.getSource();
    if (pet == null) return null;
    return "%s %s %d".formatted(pet.getName(), pet.getPetType().getName(), pet.getAge());
};

mapper.typeMap(Pet.class, PetFullAgeDto.class).addMappings(new PropertyMap<Pet, PetFullAgeDto>() {
    @Override
    protected void configure() {
        using(petToInfoConverter).map(source).setNameAndAge(null);
    }
});
```

Flattening

```
@Entity
public class Pet {
    @Id
    private Long id;

    private String name;

    private Integer age;

    @ManyToOne
    @JoinColumn(name =
"pet_type_id")
    private PetType petType;

    @OneToMany
    @JoinColumn(name = "pet_id")
    private Set<Visit> visits;
}
```

```
@Entity
public class PetType {
    @Id
    private Long id;

    private String name;
}
```

```
public record PetFlatDto(Long id, String name,
                        Long petTypeId,
                        String petTypeName)
    implements Serializable {
}
```



Flattening - MapStruct

```
@Mapper(unmappedTargetPolicy = ReportingPolicy.IGNORE,  
        componentModel = MappingConstants.ComponentModel.SPRING)  
public interface PetFlatMapper {  
  
    @Mapping(source = "petTypeName", target = "petType.name")  
    @Mapping(source = "petTypeId", target = "petType.id")  
    Pet toEntity(PetFlatDto petFlatDto);  
  
    @InheritInverseConfiguration(name = "toEntity")  
    PetFlatDto toDto(Pet pet);  
  
}
```



Flattening

```
@Entity
public class Pet {
    @Id
    private Long id;

    private String name;

    private Integer age;

    @ManyToOne
    @JoinColumn(name =
"pet_type_id")
    private PetType petType;

    @OneToMany
    @JoinColumn(name = "pet_id")
    private Set<Visit> visits;
}
```

```
@Entity
public class PetType {
    @Id
    private Long id;

    private String name;
}
```

```
public record PetFlatDto(Long id, String name,
                        Long petTypeId,
                        String petTypeName)
    implements Serializable {
}
```

POJO DTO + Lombok

Важно для MapStruct

```
<annotationProcessorPaths>
  <path>
    <groupId>org.projectlombok</groupId>
    <artifactId>lombok</artifactId>
    <version>1.18.24</version>
  </path>
  <path>
    <groupId>org.projectlombok</groupId>
    <artifactId>lombok-mapstruct-binding
    </artifactId>
    <version>0.2.0</version>
  </path>
  <path>
    <groupId>org.mapstruct</groupId>
    <artifactId>mapstruct-processor</artifactId>
    <version>1.5.3.Final</version>
  </path>
</annotationProcessorPaths>
```

Мапперы

	MapStruct	ModelMapper
Одноименные свойства	+	+
Разноименные свойства	+	+
Вычисляемые свойства	+	+
Flattening	+	+
Мастер-детали	+	+
Простота отладки	😊	🤔
Поддержка Records	+	-
Поддержка Lombok	🤔	😊
Производительность*	😊	😞

* <https://www.baeldung.com/java-performance-mapping-frameworks>

Проблема эффективности запросов

```
@Entity
public class Pet {
    @Id
    private Long id;

    private String name;

    private Integer age;

    @ManyToOne
    @JoinColumn(name = "pet_type_id")
    private PetType petType;

    @OneToMany
    @JoinColumn(name = "pet_id")
    private Set<Visit> visits;
}
```

```
public record PetBaseDto(Long id,
                          String name) {}
```

```
public record PetDto(Long id, String name,
                     PetTypeDto petType,
                     Set<VisitDto> visits) {}
```

JPA

- Нужны не все поля
- N+1 запрос
- Open in view

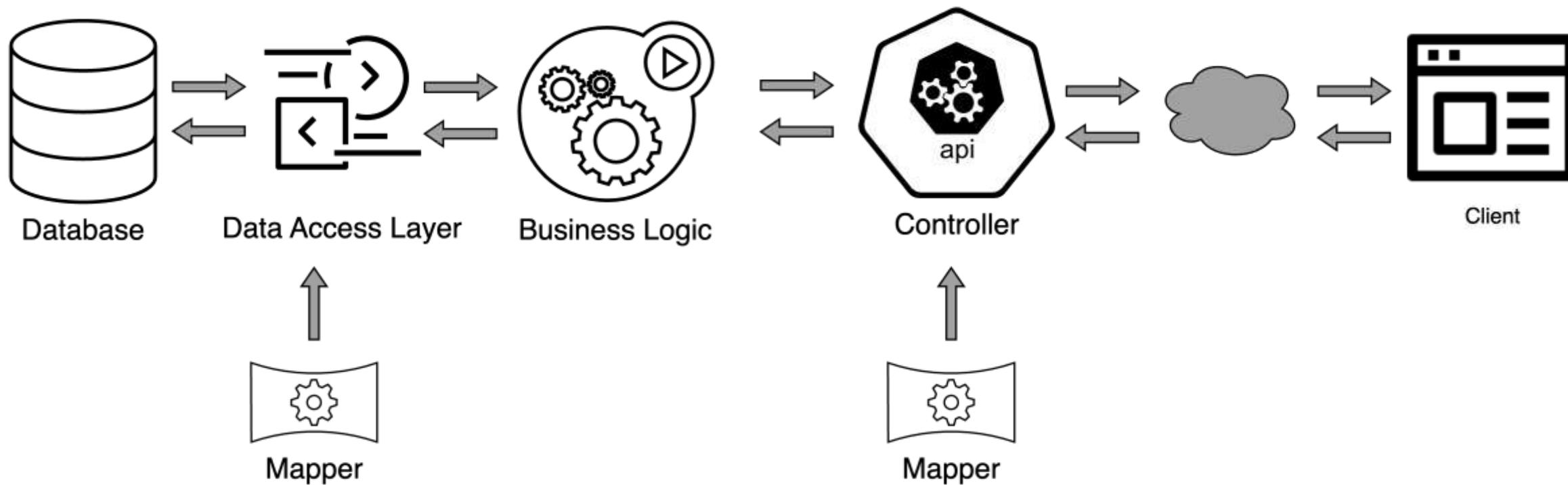
Не JPA

- Запрос на каждый DTO

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Где используются DTO?



Встроенные средства фреймворков

Напрямую из ORM

Hibernate

```
List<PetFlatDto> list =  
session.createQuery("""  
select new com.example.pet.dto.PetFlatDto  
(p.id, p.name, p.petType.id, p.petType.name)  
from Pet p  
""", PetFlatDto.class).list();
```

- ResultTransformer (H5)
- TupleTransformer (H6)

```
Query<Map<String, ? extends Serializable>> mapQuery =  
session.createQuery("""  
select  
p.id id, p.name name,  
p.petType.id petTypeId, p.petType.name petTypeName  
from Pet p  
""", Object[].class)  
    .setTupleTransformer(((tuple, aliases) ->  
        Map.of(aliases[0], (long) tuple[0],  
            aliases[1], (String) tuple[1],  
            aliases[2], (long) tuple[2],  
            aliases[3], (String) tuple[3])  
    ));
```

Напрямую из ORM

BlazeDS

```
@Entity
public class Pet {
    @Id
    private Long id;
    private String name;
    private Integer age;

    @ManyToOne
    @JoinColumn(name = "pet_type_id")
    private PetType petType;
}
```

```
@EntityView(Pet.class)
public interface PetView {

    @IdMapping
    Long getId();

    @Mapping("CONCAT(name, ' ', age)")
    String getNameAndAge();
}
```

```
CriteriaBuilder<PetView> cb =
criteriaBuilderFactory.create(entityManager, PetView.class);

CriteriaBuilder<PetView> petViewBuilder =
evm.applySetting(EntityViewSetting.create(PetView.class), cb);

List<PetView> petViews = petViewBuilder.getResultList();
```

Spring Data JPA Репозитории

Проекции

```
public interface PetInfo {
    Long getId();

    String getName();

    PetTypeInfo getPetType();

    Set<VisitInfo> getVisits();
}
```

```
public interface VisitInfo {
    Long getId();

    LocalDateTime getVisitDate();
}
```

```
public interface PetFullAgeInfo {
    Long getId();
    String getName();

    @Value("#{target.getName + ' ' + target.getPetType.getName + ' ' + target.getAge}")
    String getNameAndAgeSpel();
}
```

```
public interface PetFullAgeInfo {
    Long getId();
    String getName();
    Integer getAge();
    PetType getPetType();

    default String getNameAndAge() {
        return "%s %s %d".formatted(
            getName(), getPetType().getName(), getAge());
    }
}
```

Spring Data JPA Репозитории

Проекции

```
public interface PetInfo {  
    Long getId();  
  
    String getName();  
  
    PetTypeInfo getPetType();  
  
    Set<VisitInfo> getVisits();  
}
```

```
public interface VisitInfo {  
    Long getId();  
  
    LocalDateTime getVisitDate();  
}
```

Проблемы

- Выбираются все поля
- N+1 запрос

Как решать

- Entity Graph

Spring Data Репозитории

Проблема

- Проекции с разным набором атрибутов
- Один метод для извлечения данных

```
List<PetInfo> findByAgeGreaterThan(Integer age);  
  
List<PetFullAgeInfo> findPetsByAgeGreaterThan(Integer age);
```

Решение

- Динамические методы

```
<T> List<T> findByAgeGreaterThan(Integer age, Class<T> type);
```

```
petRepository.findAllPetsByAgeGreaterThan(age, PetFullAgeInfo.class)
```

Как рождаются DTO

DIY фреймворки

- Простые/уникальные маппинги
- Нужно поддерживать

Отдельные мапперы

- Стабильные решения
- Поддержка все равно требуется
- Неэффективная выборка данных

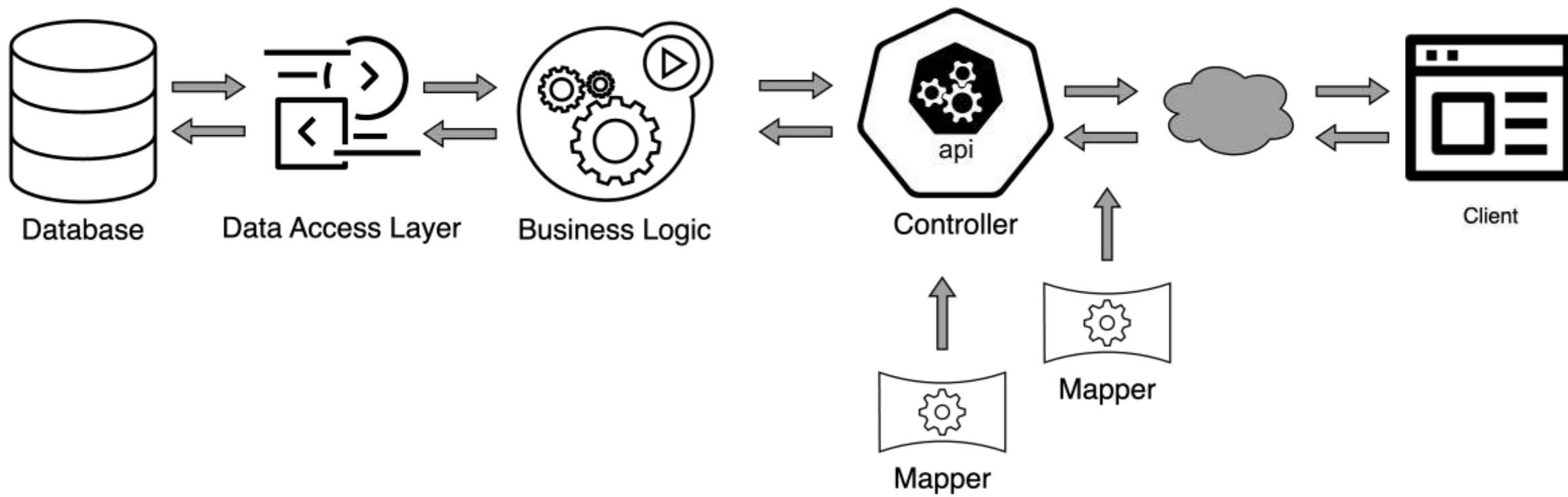
"Встроенные" мапперы

- Запросы эффективнее
- Код маппинга "размазан" по приложению
- Не всегда типобезопасно

Этапы жизни DTO

- Создание
 - Наполнение данными
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- ...
- Десериализация

Где используются DTO?



Во что сериализуем?

JSON

- Jackson
- Jersey
- Gson

XML

- Jackson
- JAXB

Соккрытие данных

Проблема:

- DTO
- Мапперы
- Это лишний код!

Решение – разметка классов

- @XmlTransient
- @JsonIgnoreProperties
- @JsonIgnore
- @JsonView

JsonView

```
@Entity
@Table(name = "pet")
public class Pet {
    @Id
    @Column(name = "id", nullable = false)
    @JsonView(Views.Public.class)
    private Long id;

    @Column(name = "name")
    @JsonView(Views.Public.class)
    private String name;

    @Column(name = "age")
    @JsonView(Views.Admin.class)
    private Integer age;

    @ManyToOne
    @JoinColumn(name = "pet_type_id")
    @JsonView(Views.Public.class)
    private PetType petType;

    @OneToMany(orphanRemoval = true)
    @JoinColumn(name = "pet_id")
    @JsonView(Views.Public.class)
    private Set<Visit> visits = new LinkedHashSet<>(); }
```

```
public class Views {
    public static class Public {}
    public static class Admin extends Public
    {}
}
```

```
@GetMapping("/jsonview")
@JsonView(Views.Public.class)
public List<Pet> findAllJsonView() {
    return petService.findAll();
}
```

JsonView – проблемы

JPA

- LazyInit
- N+1 запрос

Для всех

- Вытаскиваем все данные
- Версионирование API
- Комбинаторный взрыв

GraphQL

- DTO не нужны?
- Схема описывает возвращаемые типы
- Мы сами собираем себе DTO

```
type Owner {  
  address: String  
  city: String  
  email: String  
  firstName: String  
  id: ID  
  lastName: String  
  telephone: String  
}
```

```
{  
  Owner {  
    id,  
    firstName,  
    lastName,  
    email  
  }  
}
```

GraphQL - недоработки

```
type Owner {  
  address: String  
  city: String  
  email: String  
  firstName: String  
  id: ID  
  lastName: String  
  telephone: String  
}
```

Постраничная выборка

- Отдельный тип данных

Эффективность запросов

- Выбираются все поля
- N+1 запрос

Безопасность

- Сложнее скрывать поля

JSON Relational Duality View



Lukas Eder
@lukaseder

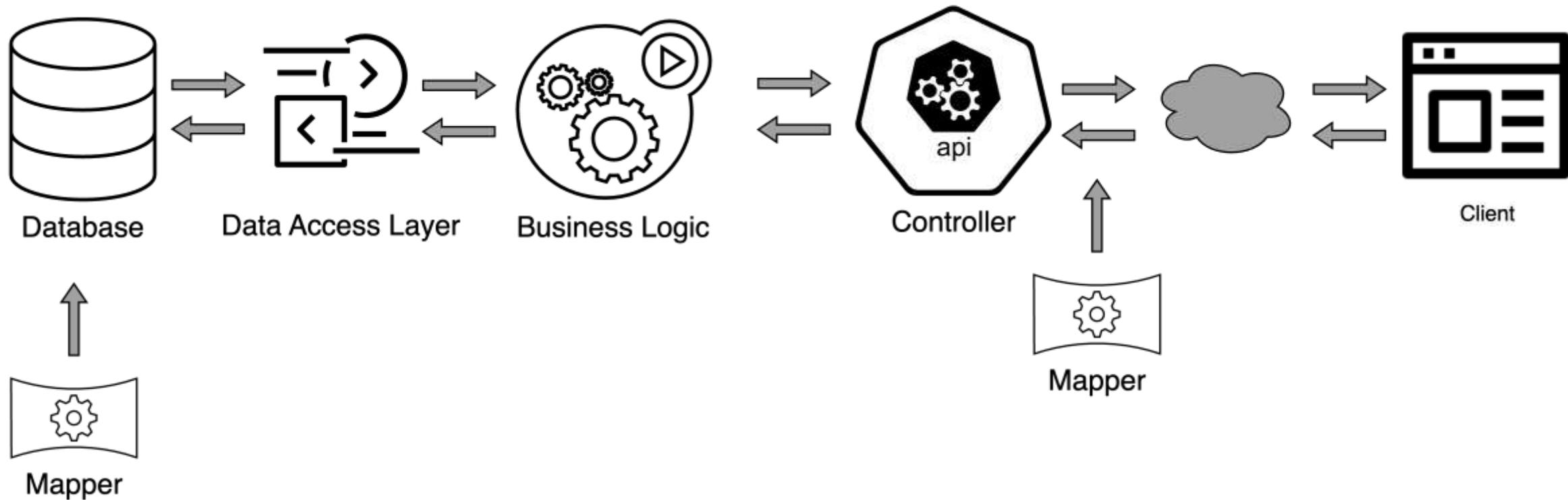


Well folks, I have only been playing with Oracle 23c JSON DUALITY views for a few minutes, but holy shit! 🤯

oracle-base.com/articles/23c/j...

That indeed is an ORM killer

Где используются DTO?



JSON Relational Duality View

```
create json relational duality view pets_dv as
select json {'petId'      : p.id,
            'petName'    : p.name,
            'petAge'     : p.age,
            'visits'     :
                [ select json {'visitId'      : v.id,
                              'visitDate'    : v.visitDate,
                              'diagnosis'    : v.diagnosis}
                  FROM visits v with insert update delete
                  WHERE v.petId = p.id ]}
from pets p with insert update delete;
```

```
select json_serialize(p.data pretty) from pets_dv p;
```

```
{
  "_metadata" :
    { "etag" :
      "E546E2220E8F9620E36C2A7F8858D6F7",
      "asof" : "00000000001FA9FA" },
  "petId": 1,
  "petName": "Tom",
  "petAge": 2,
  "visits": [
    {
      "visitId": 1,
      "visitDate": "2023-04-
09T23:00:29",
      "diagnosis": "Illness"
    }
  ]
}
```

JSON Relational Duality View

```
create json relational duality view pets_dv as
select json {'petId'      : p.id,
            'petName'    : p.name,
            'petAge'     : p.age,
            'visits'     :
                [ select json {'visitId'      : v.id,
                              'visitDate'    : v.visitDate,
                              'diagnosis'    : v.diagnosis
                            FROM visits v with insert update delete
                            WHERE v.petId = p.id ]}
from pets p with insert update delete;
```

```
insert into pets_dv p (data)
values ('
{
  "petId" : 12,
  "petName" : "Tommy",
  "petAge" : "4",
  "visits" : [
    {
      "visitId" : 15,
      "visitDate" : "2023-04-12T09:00:00",
      "diagnosis" : "Rabies"
    }
  ]
}');
```

JSON Relational Duality View

- Нужны ли теперь DTO?
- Нужен ли ORM?
- Пока непонятно
 - Привязка к структуре данных
 - Версионирование
 - Скорость выборки
 - Скорость вставки данных

Этапы жизни DTO

- Создание
 - Наполнение данными
- Сериализация
- ...
- Десериализация

Валидация

```
@Data
@NoArgsConstructor
public final class PetDto {
    private Long id;
    @Size(min = 4, max = 16)
    private String name;
    private PetTypeDto petType;
    private Set<VisitDto> visits;
}
```

- Response DTO
- Request DTO
- Синхронизация валидаторов
 - Первая версия API
 - Вторая?

Преобразование в сущности

Частичное обновление

```
@BeanMapping(nullValuePropertyMappingStrategy = NullValuePropertyMappingStrategy.IGNORE)
Pet partialUpdate(PetDto petDto, @MappingTarget Pet pet);
```

```
@Override
public Pet partialUpdate(PetDto petDto, Pet pet) {
    if ( petDto == null ) {
        return pet;
    }

    if ( petDto.id() != null ) {
        pet.setId( petDto.id() );
    }
    if ( petDto.name() != null ) {
        pet.setName( petDto.name() );
    }
    ...
}
```

Преобразование в сущности

Обратные ссылки

```
@Entity
public class Pet {
    @Id
    private Long id;

    private String name;

    @OneToMany(mappedBy = "pet", orphanRemoval = true)
    private Set<Visit> visits = new LinkedHashSet<>();}
```

```
@Mapper
public interface PetMapper {
    Pet toEntity(PetDto petDto);

    PetDto toDto(Pet pet);

    @AfterMapping
    default void linkVisits(@MappingTarget Pet pet) {
        pet.getVisits().forEach(visit -> visit.setPet(pet));}}
```

```
@Entity
public class Visit {
    @Id
    private Long id;

    private LocalDateTime visitDate;

    @ManyToOne
    @JoinColumn(name = "pet_id")
    private Pet pet;}
```

```
@Override
public Pet toEntity(PetDto petDto) {

    Pet pet = new Pet();
    pet.setId( petDto.getId() );
    pet.setVisits(
        visitDtoSetToVisitSet(petDto.getVisits()));
    linkVisits( pet );

    return pet;}
```

Итого

DTO – часть API

- Может пережить приложение
- Может быть нескольких версий

Задача DTO

- Быть сериализованным
- Decoupling

Маппинг – почти неизбежен

Проблема эффективности запросов

- N+1
- Проекция
- Отдельные запросы
- Планируйте заранее архитектуру доступа к данным

