

Inheritance: Joined Table

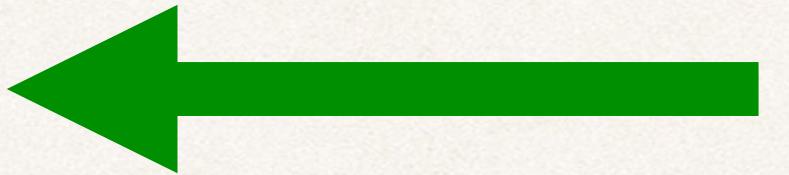


Inheritance Mapping Strategies

- Single table
- Table per class
- **Joined table**
- Mapped superclass

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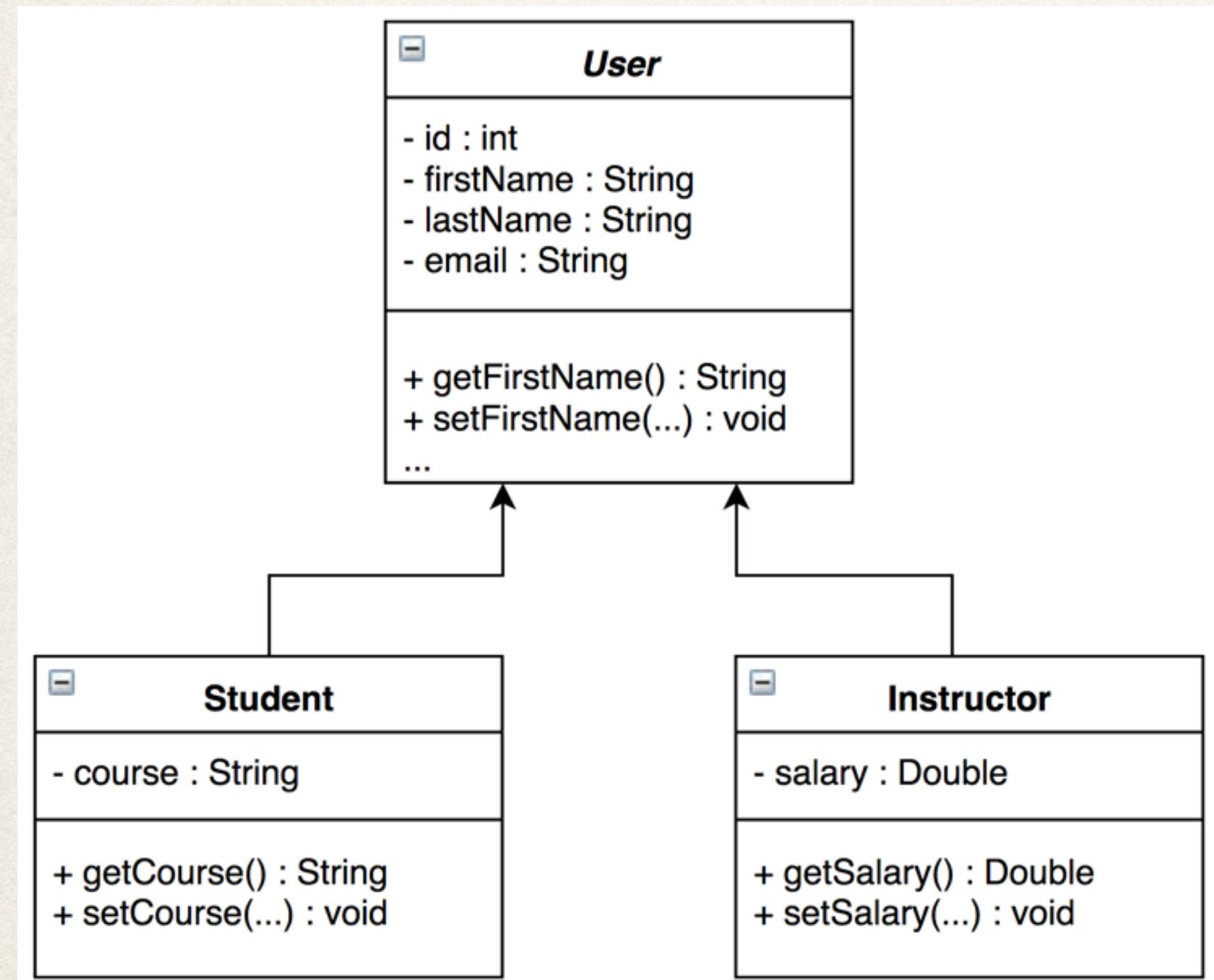
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Joined Tables

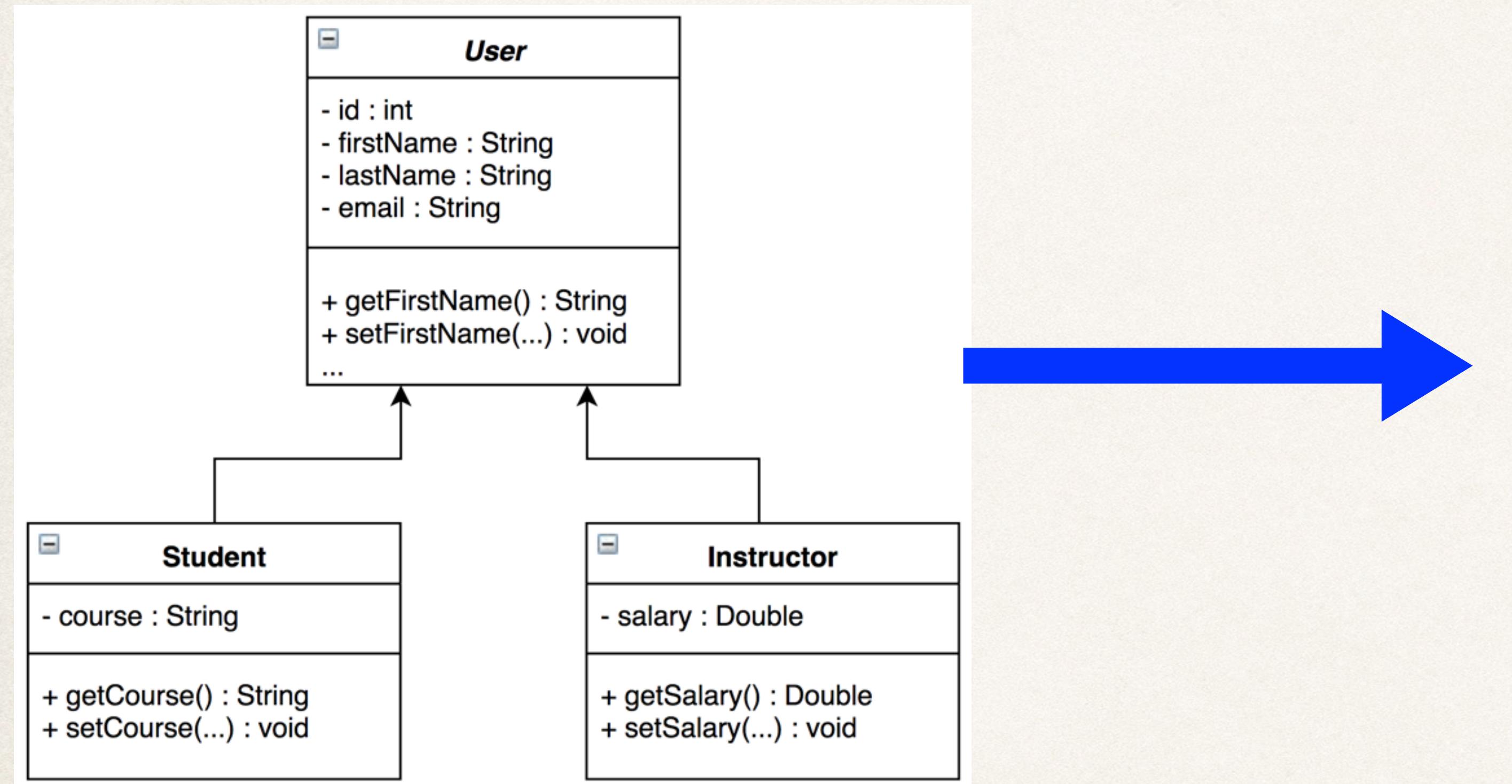
- For the inheritance tree, all classes are mapped to a table
- Superclass table contains fields common to all subclasses
- Subclass tables contain only fields specific to the subclass
- Inheritance is modeled with a foreign key
- Hibernate will join the data based on primary key and foreign key

Joined Tables

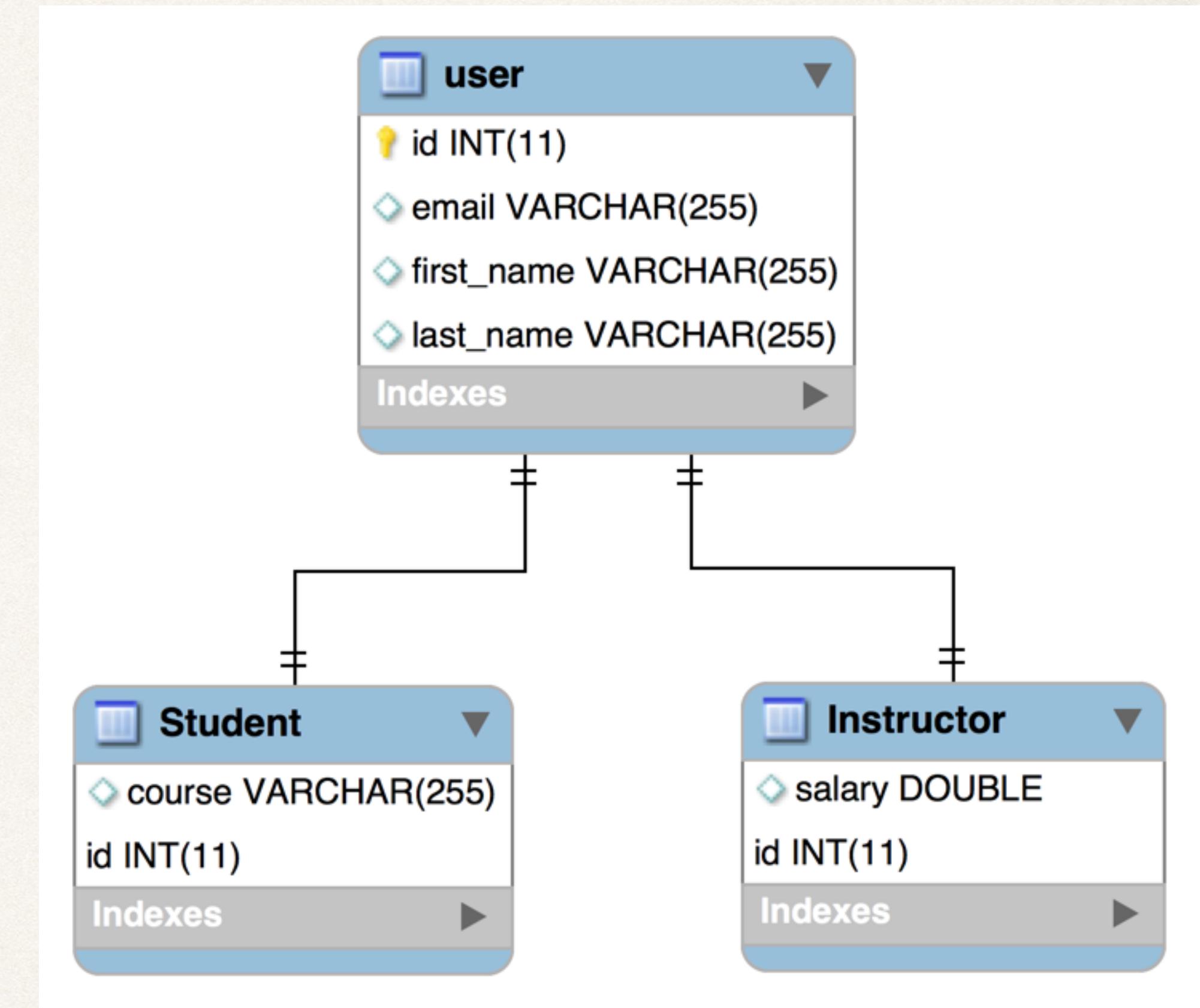
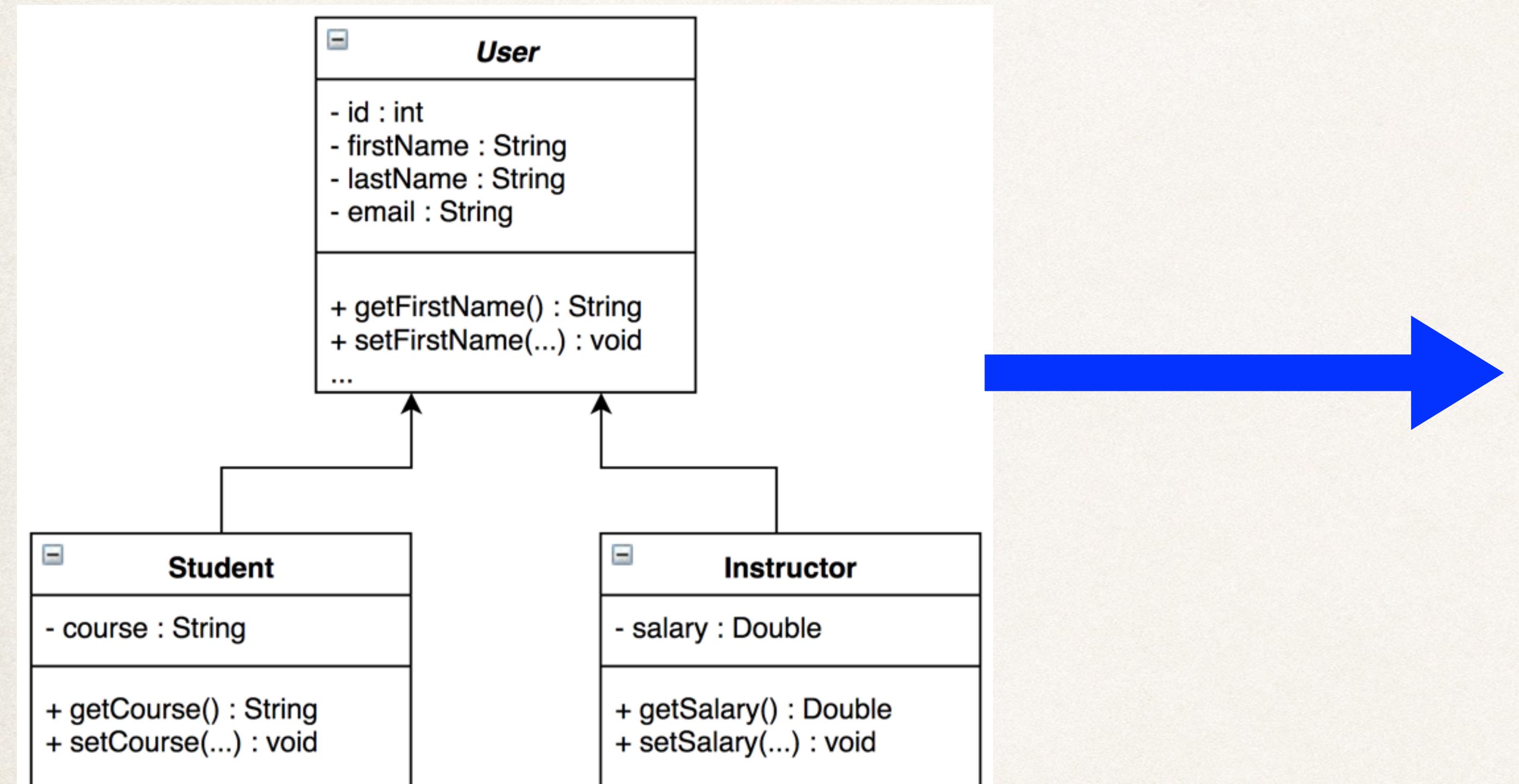
Joined Tables



Joined Tables

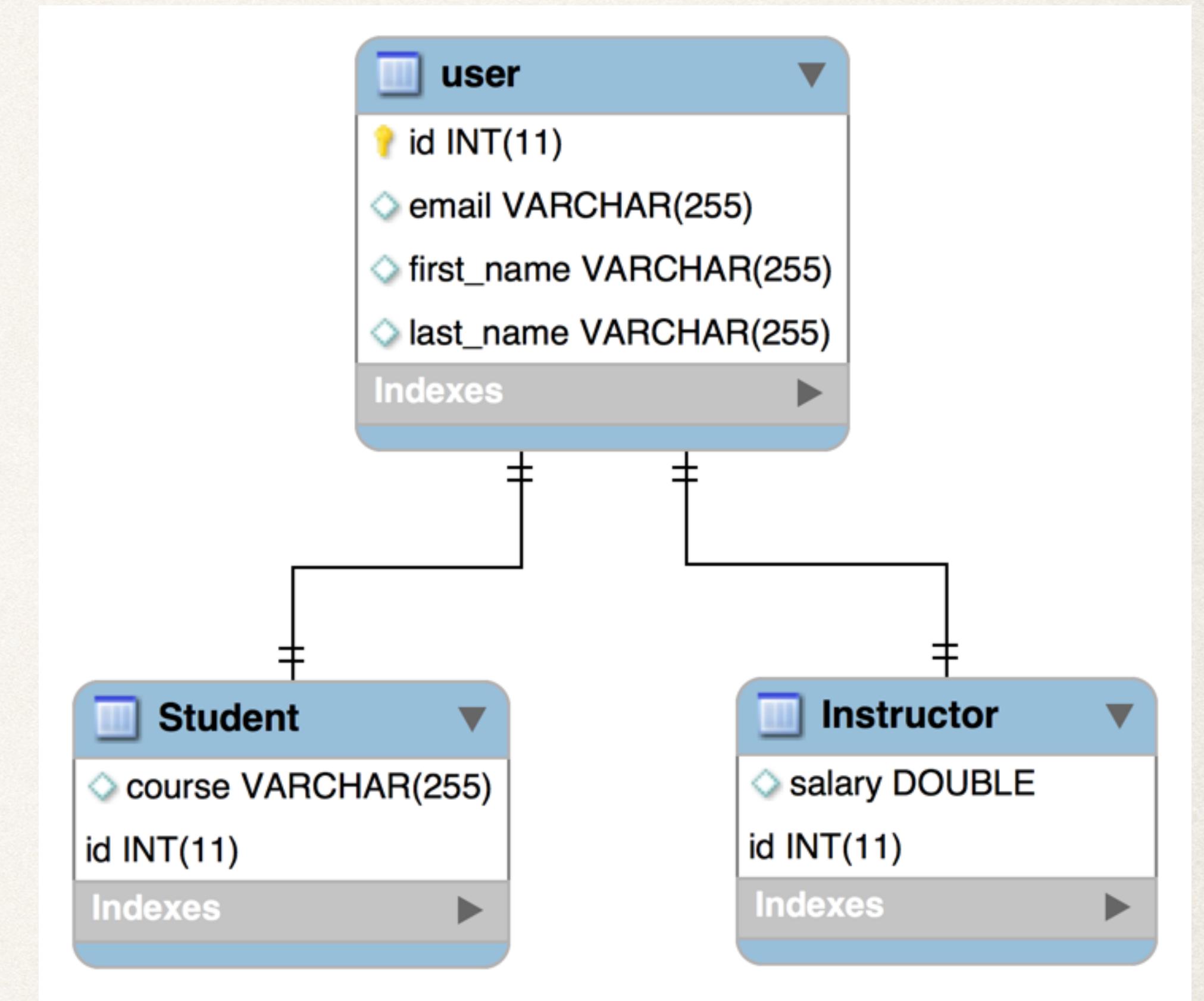
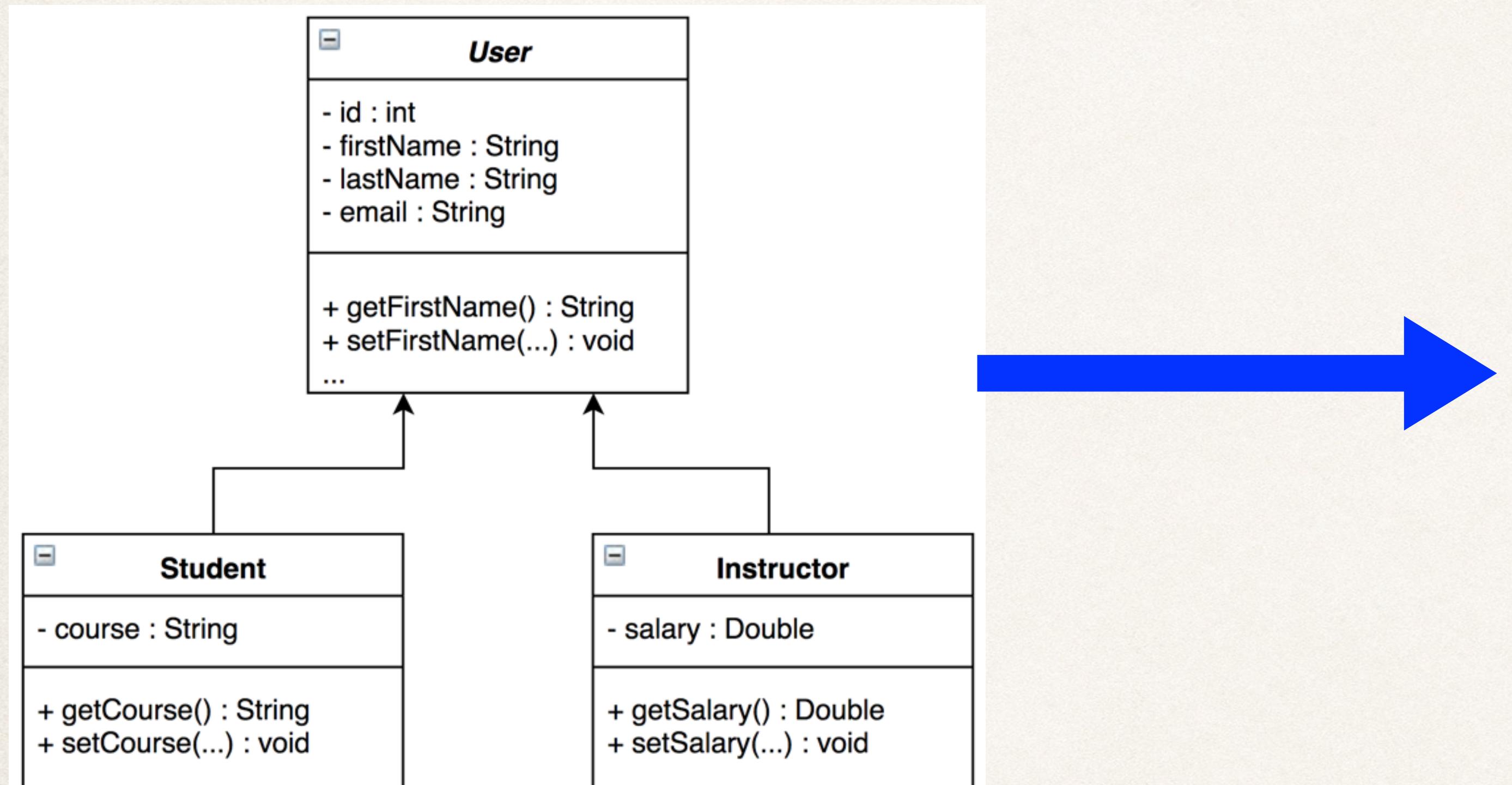


Joined Tables



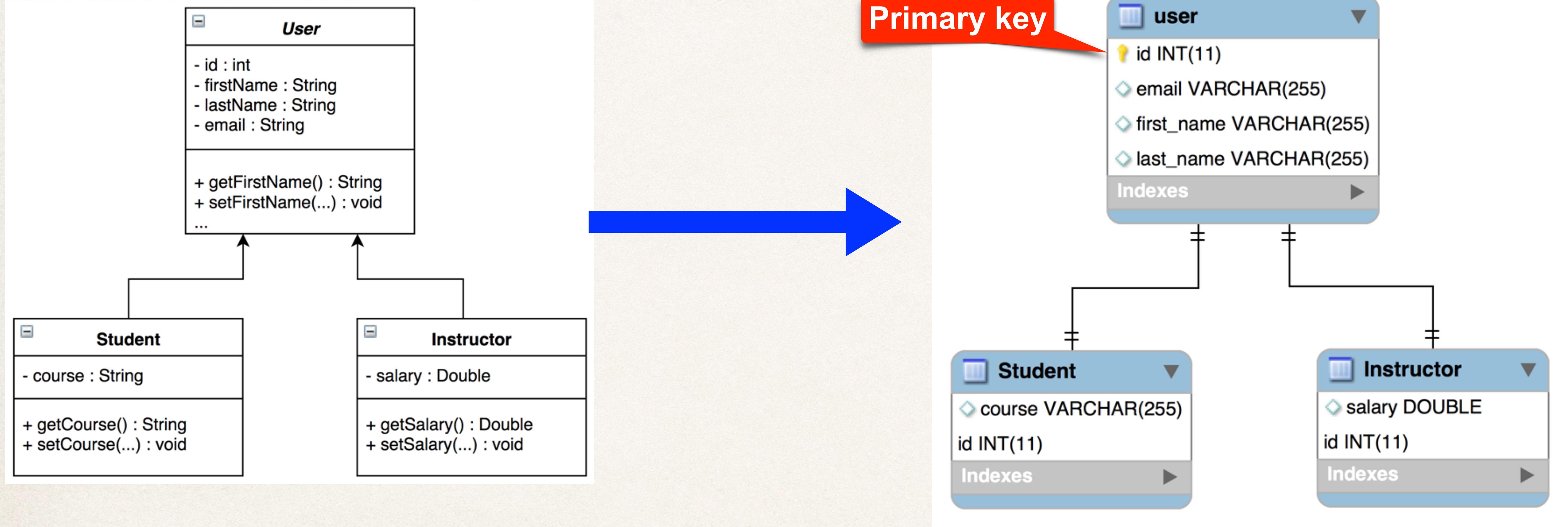
Joined Tables

Inheritance is modeled by joining on primary and foreign keys



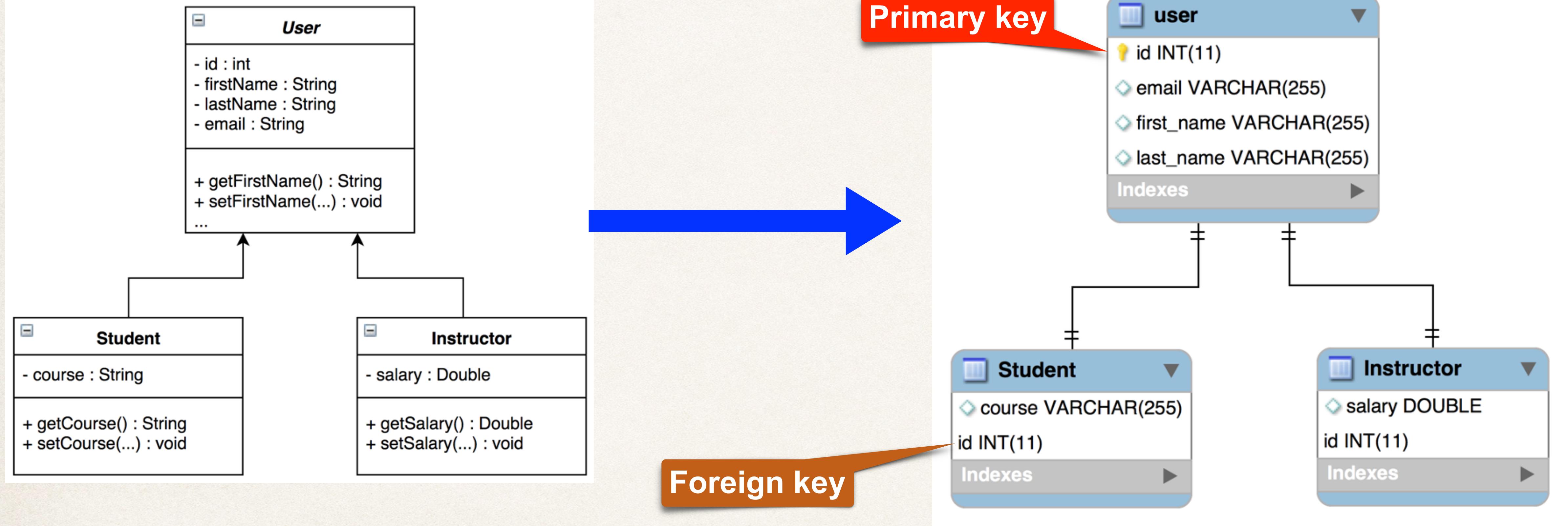
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Inheritance is modeled by joining on primary and foreign keys



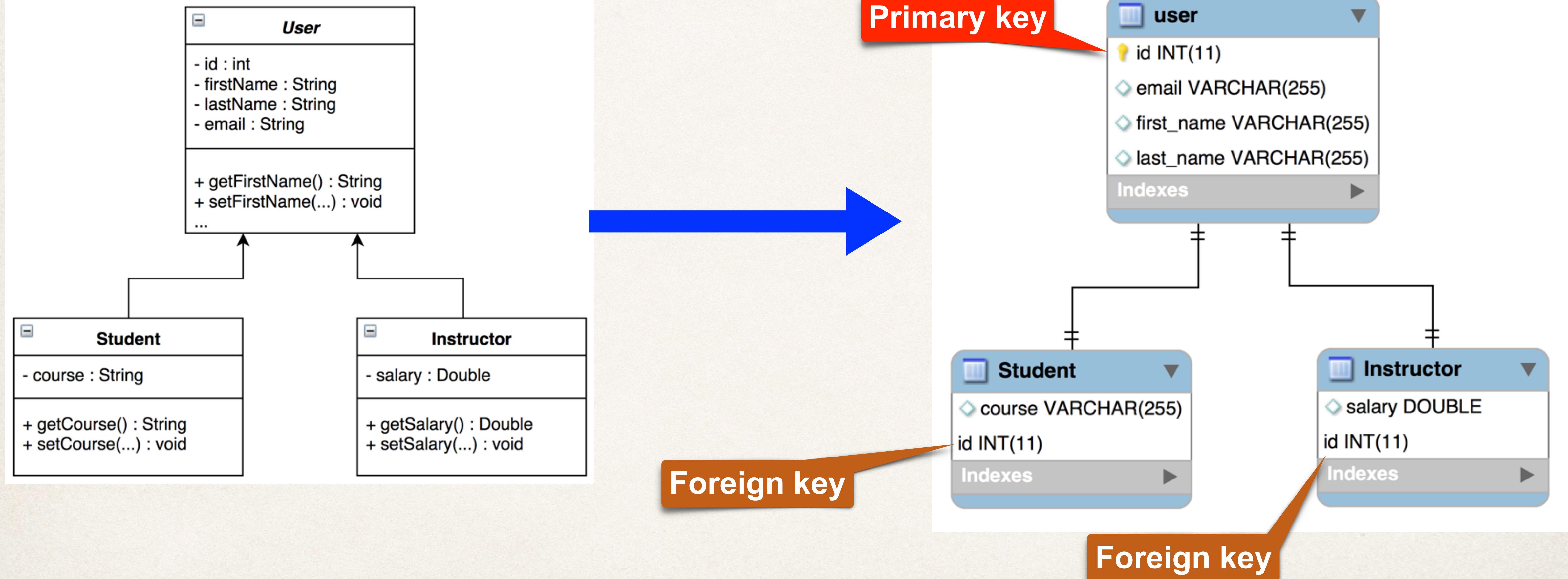
Joined Tables

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Joined Tables

Inheritance is modeled by joining on primary and foreign keys



Development Process

Step-By-Step

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Step-By-Step

1. In superclass, specify inheritance strategy: JOINED

Development Process

Step-By-Step

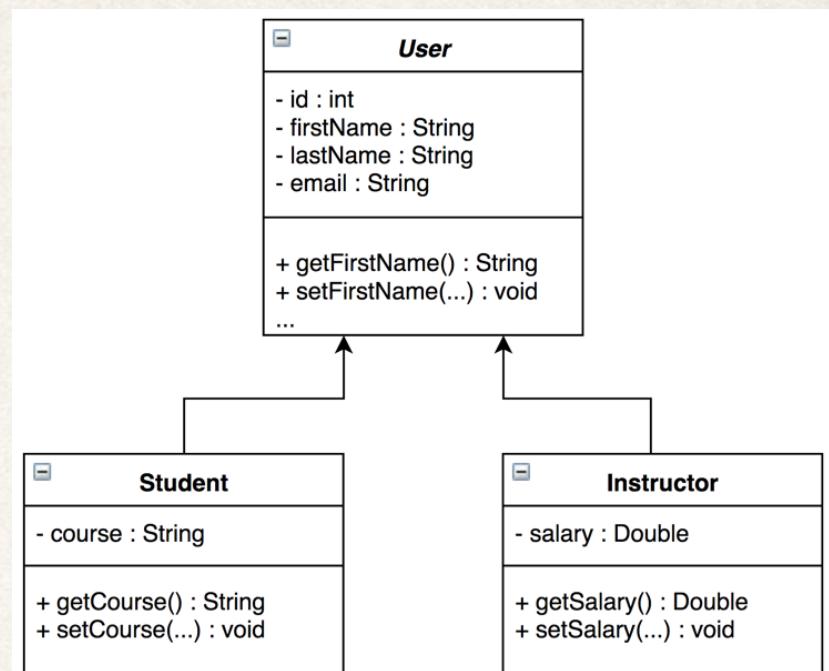
1. In superclass, specify inheritance strategy: **JOINED**
2. In superclass, update the ID generation strategy to **IDENTITY**

Development Process

Step-By-Step

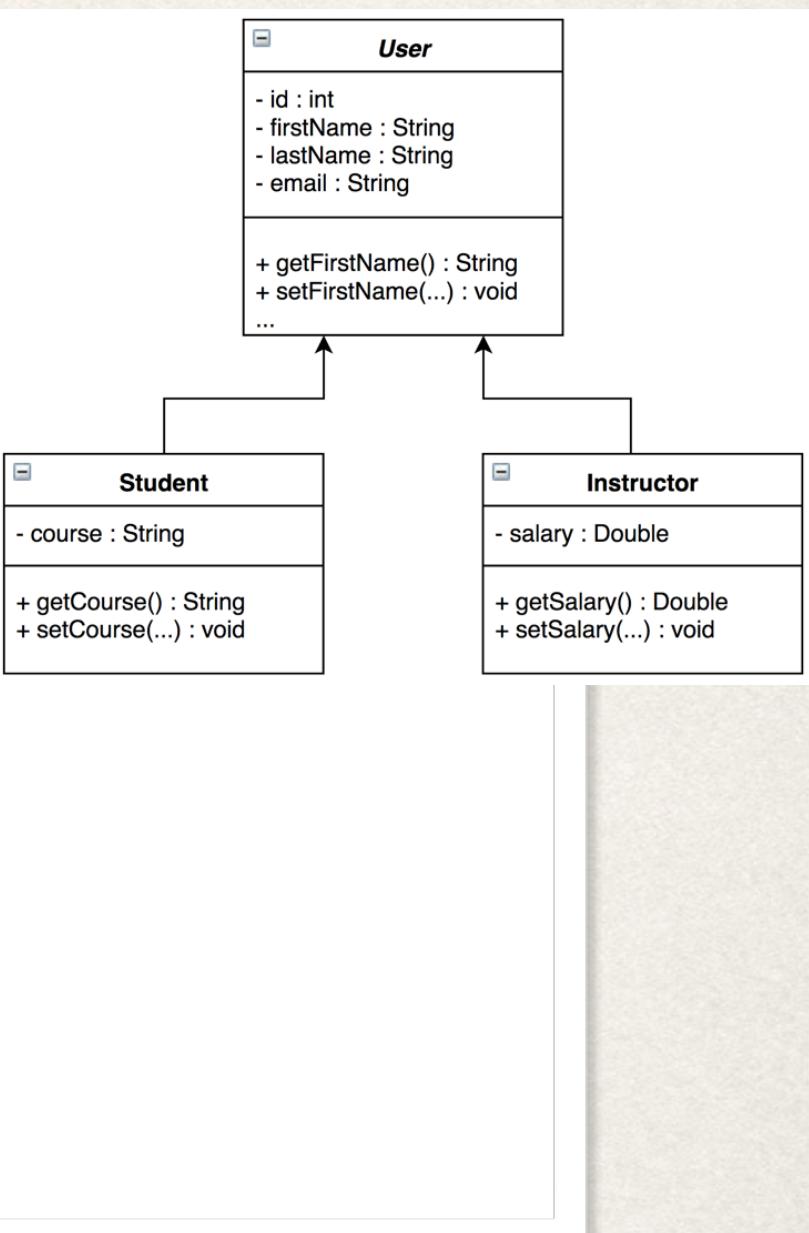
1. In superclass, specify inheritance strategy: JOINED
2. In superclass, update the ID generation strategy to IDENTITY
3. Develop main application

Step 1: Superclass - Inheritance strategy



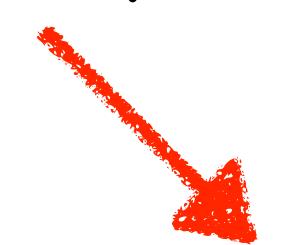
Step 1: Superclass - Inheritance strategy

```
@Entity  
@Table(name="user")  
@Inheritance(strategy = InheritanceType.JOINED)  
public abstract class User {  
  
...  
}
```



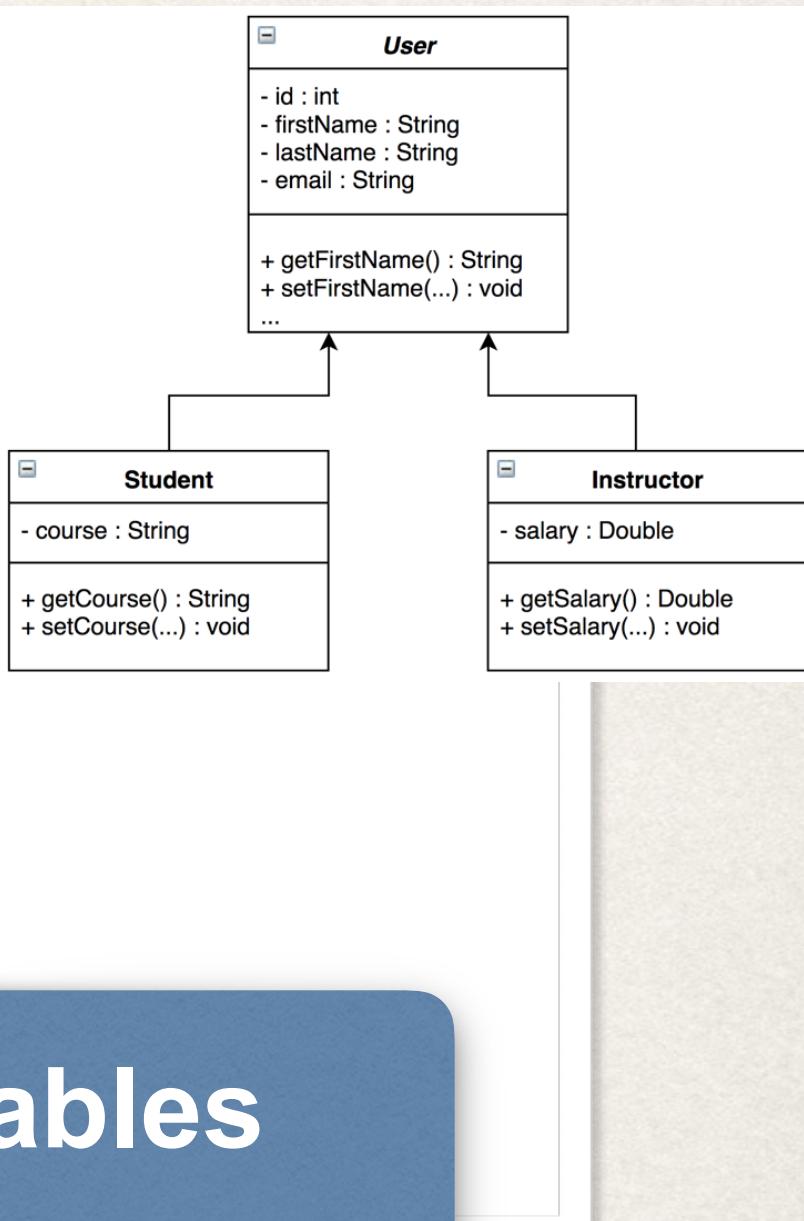
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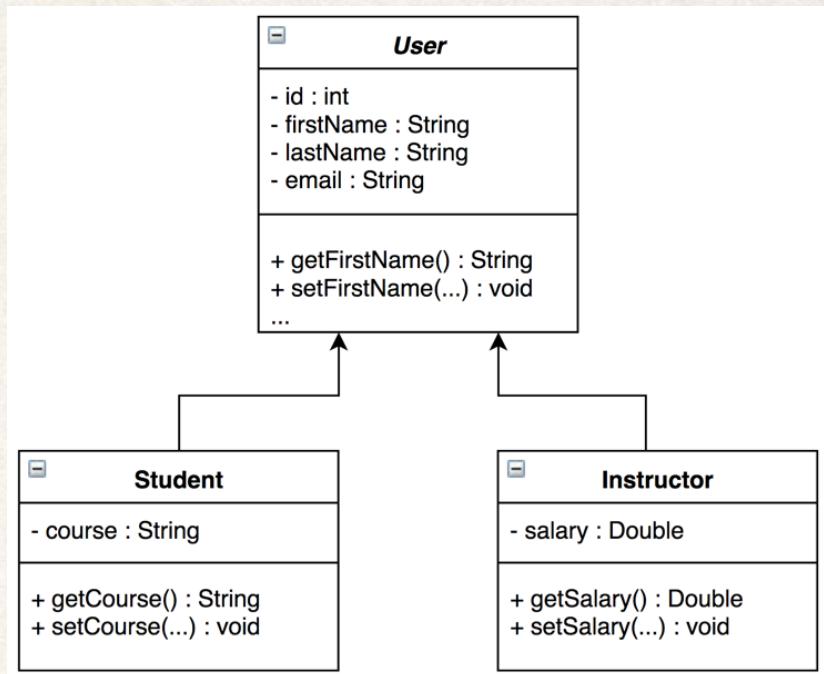


All classes are mapped to tables

Inheritance represented with
joins on primary and foreign key

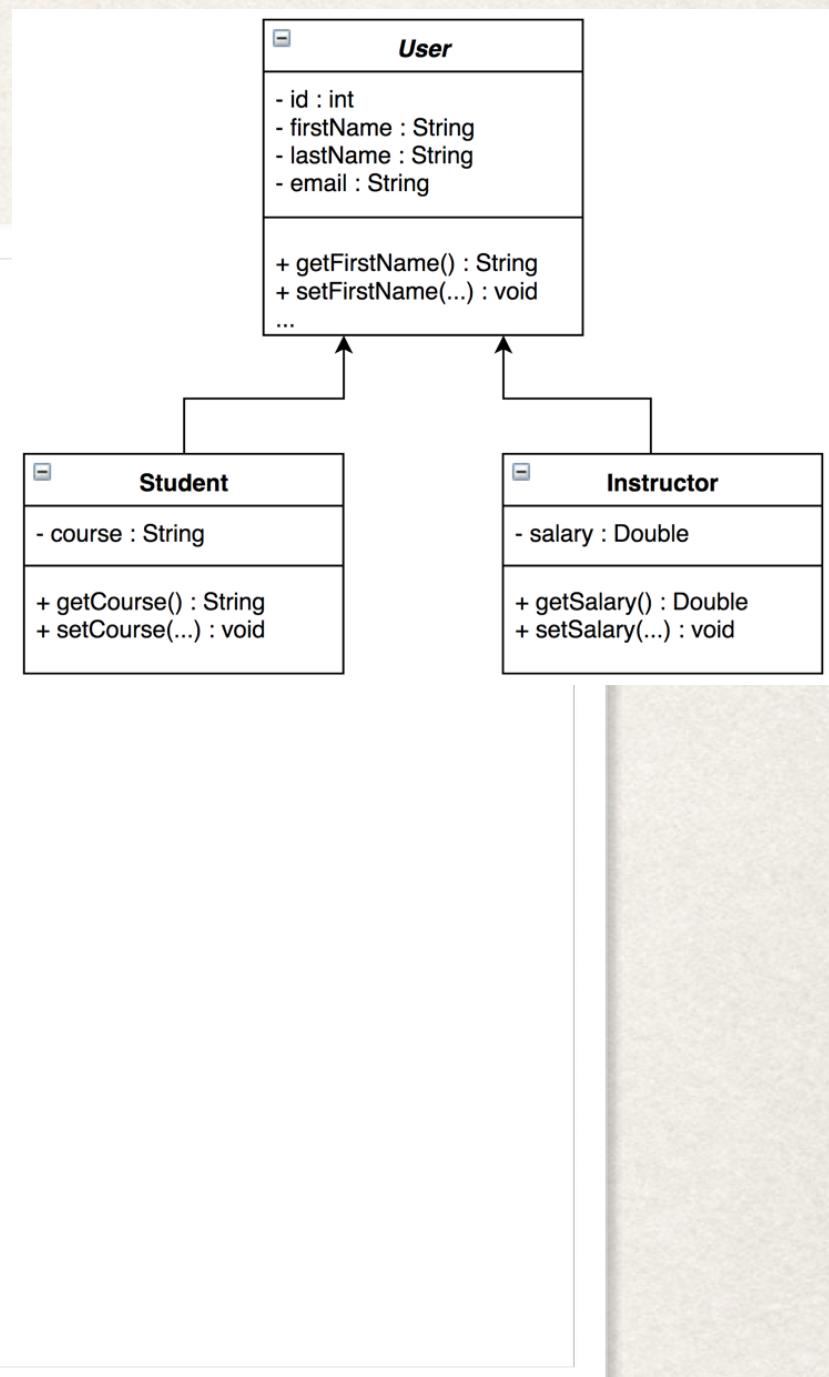


Step 2: Update ID generation strategy



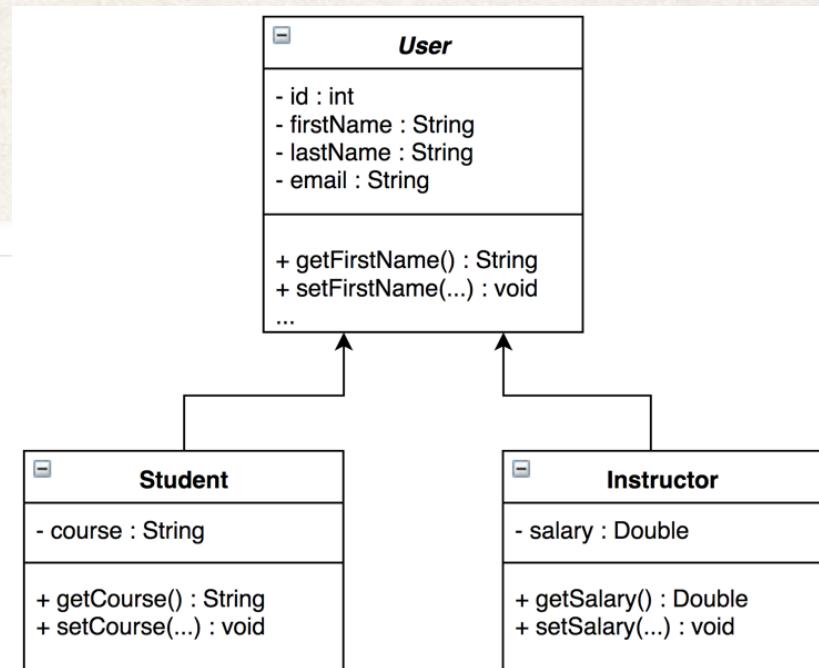
Step 2: Update ID generation strategy

```
@Entity  
@Table(name="user")  
@Inheritance(strategy = InheritanceType.JOINED)  
public abstract class User {  
  
    @Id  
    @GeneratedValue(strategy=GenerationType.IDENTITY)  
    @Column(name="id")  
    private int id;  
  
}
```



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Leverage "auto-increment" feature
of the database

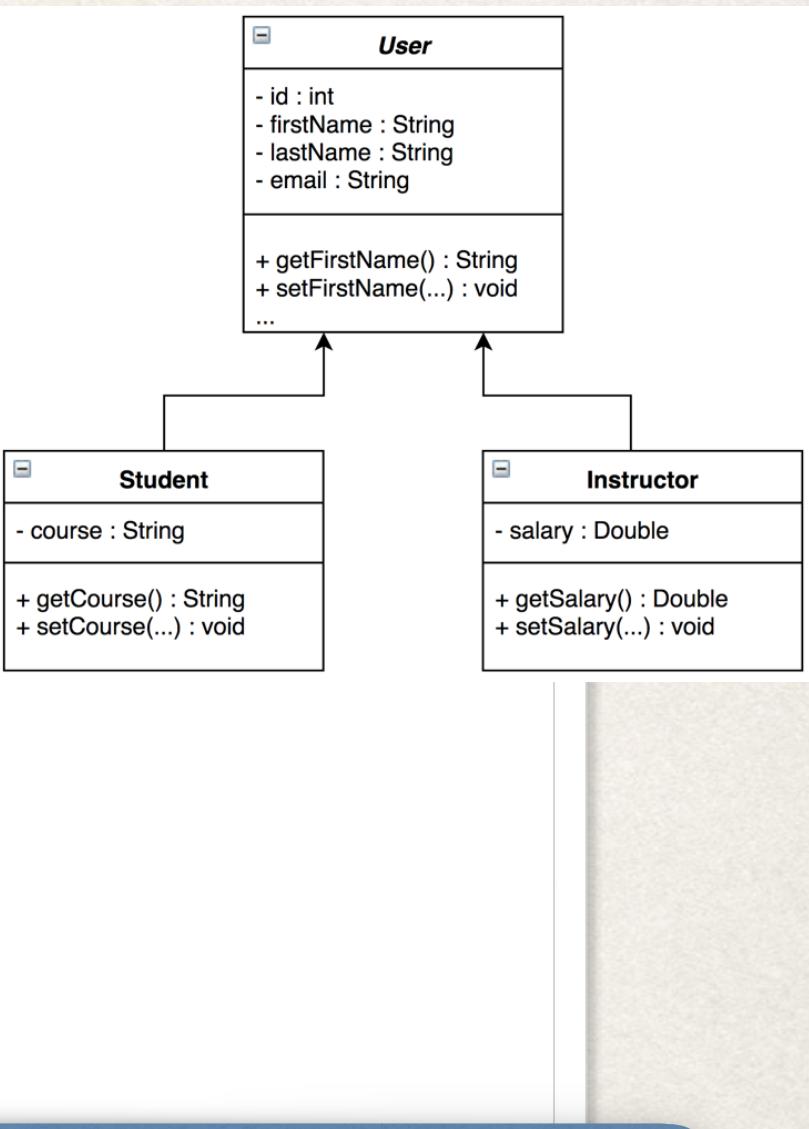
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public abstract class User {
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    @Id  
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```

Superclass has the id field defined

ID primary key is only in one table
(no need for sequence table)



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Step 3: Develop the main application

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Student's course

```
// create the objects
Student tempStudent = new Student("Mary", "Public", "mary@luv2code.com", "Hibernate");
Instructor tempInstructor = new Instructor("John", "Doe", "john@luv2code.com", 20000.00);

// start a transaction
session.beginTransaction();

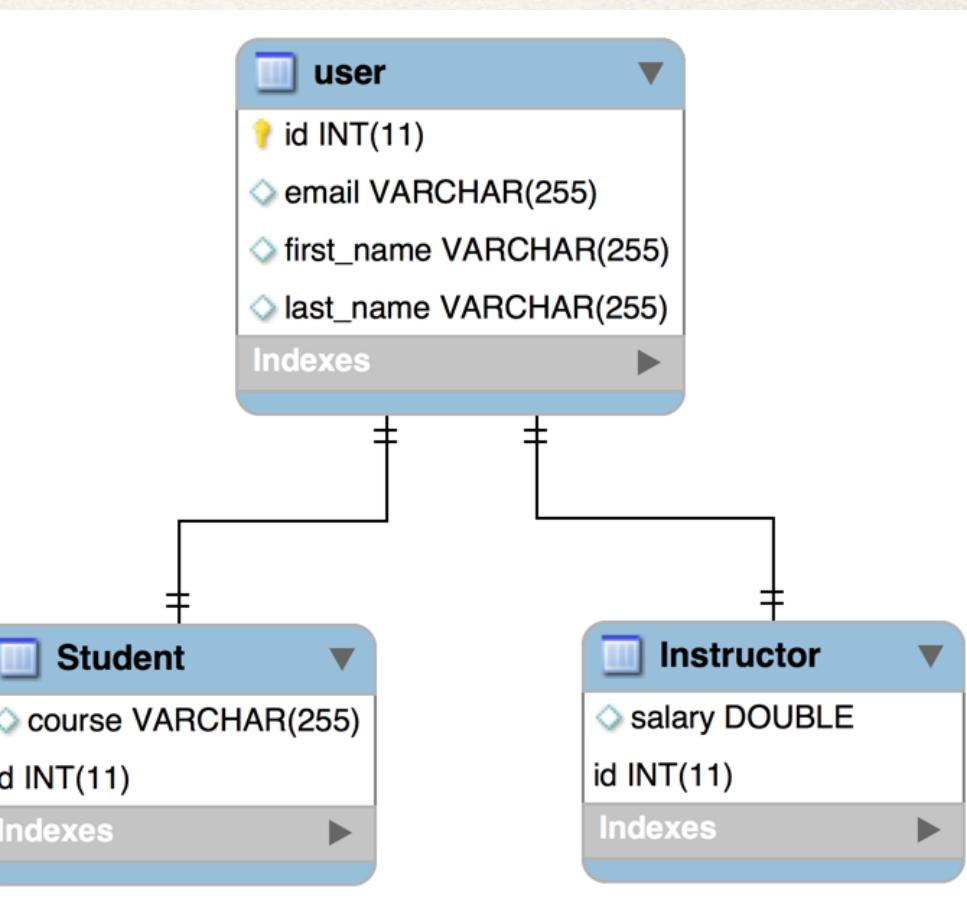
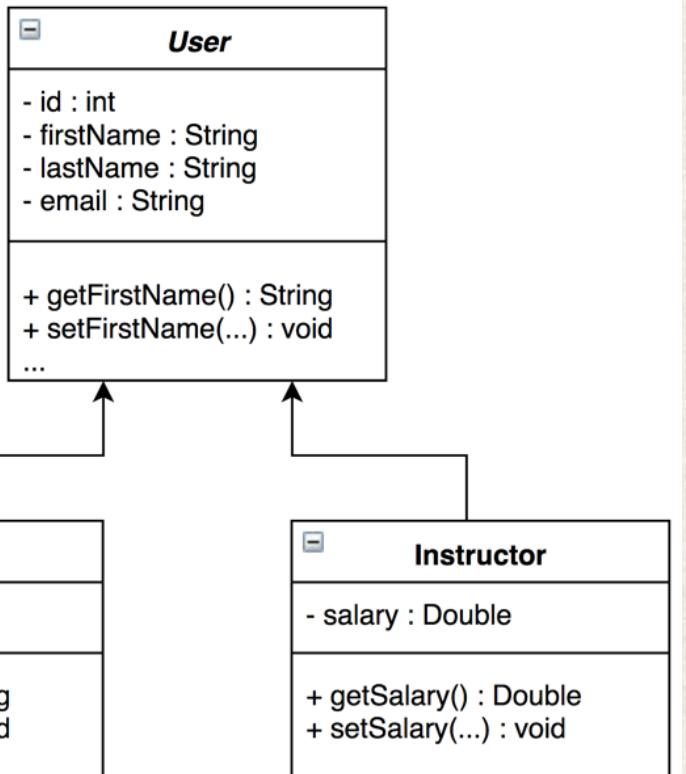
// save the objects
System.out.println("Saving the student and instructor...");
session.save(tempStudent);
session.save(tempInstructor);

// commit the transaction
session.getTransaction().commit();
```

Instructor's salary

All of this code is the same

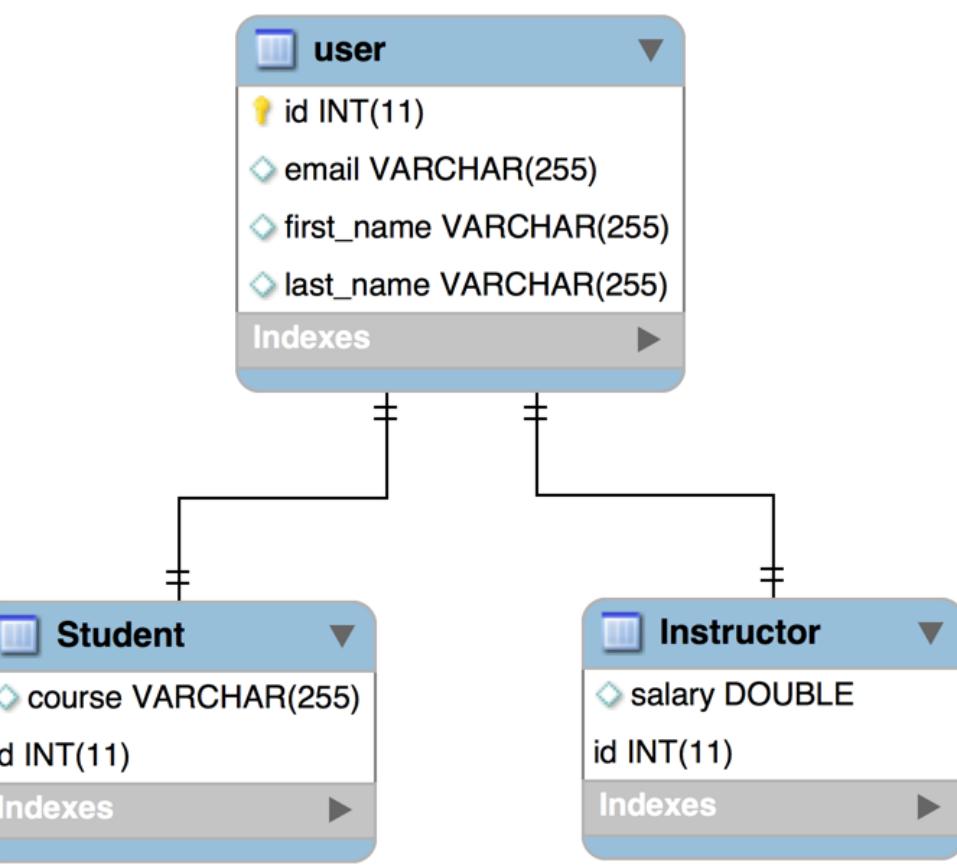
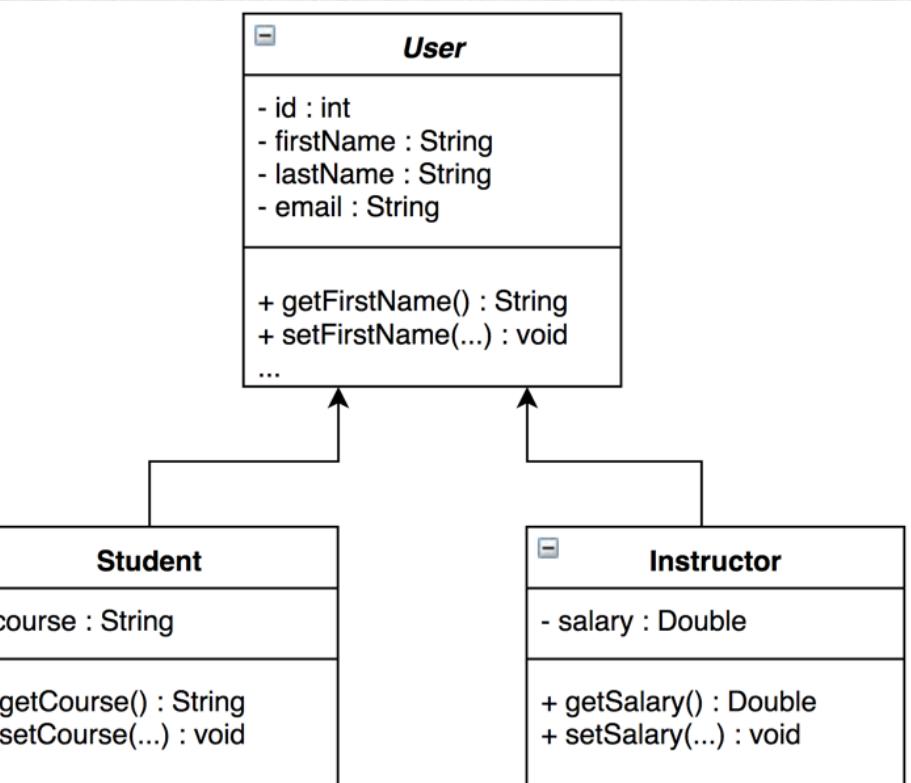
Run the App



Run the App

Console output

```
Hibernate: insert into user (email, first_name, last_name) values (?, ?, ?)
Hibernate: insert into Student (course, id) values (?, ?)
```



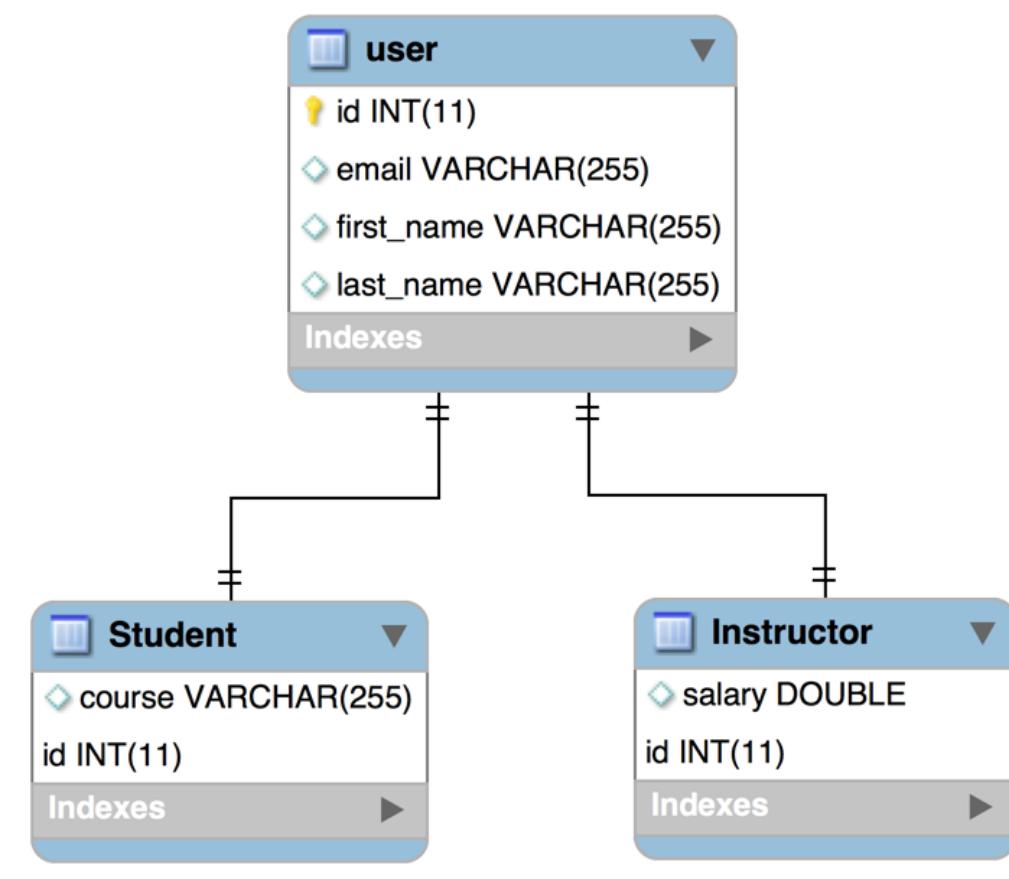
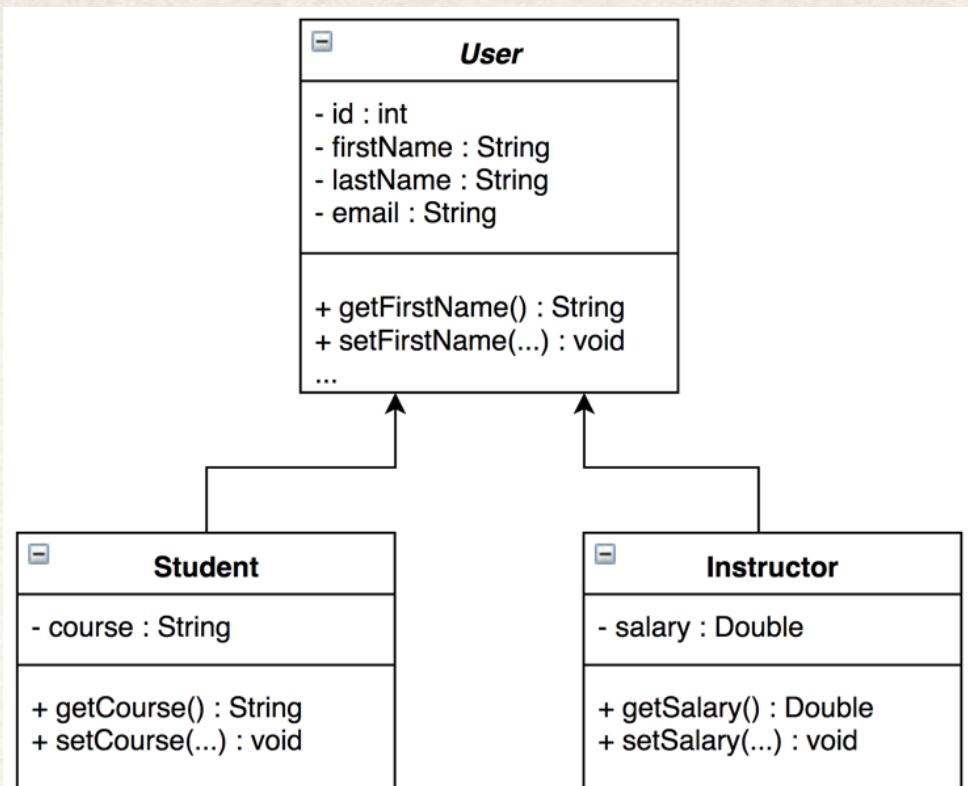
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Table: user

	id	email	first_name	last_name
▶	1	mary@luv2code.com	Mary	Public



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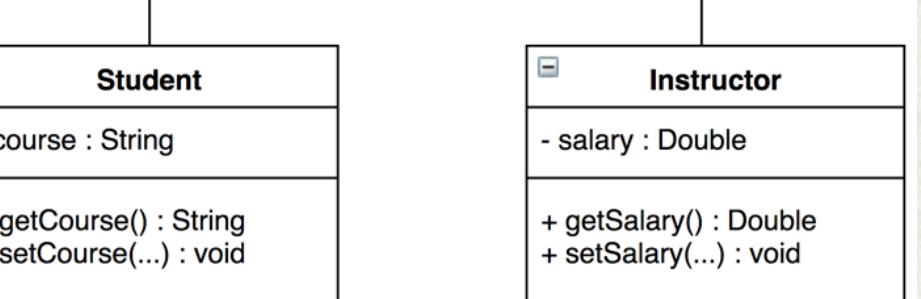
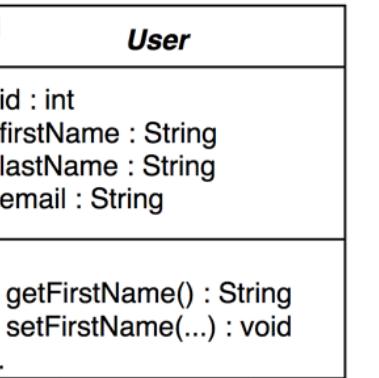
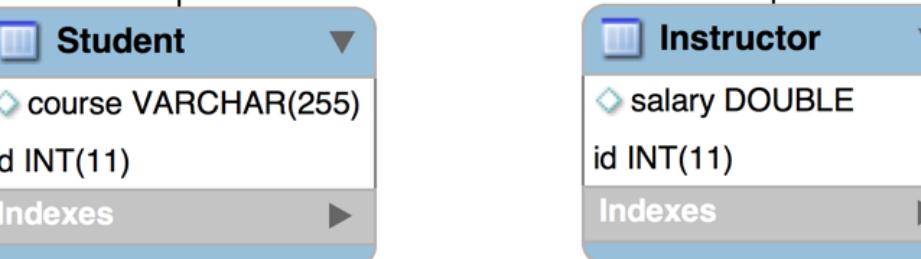
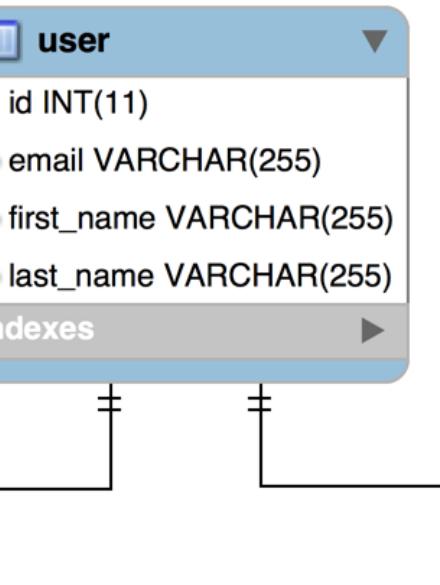


Table: user

Primary key

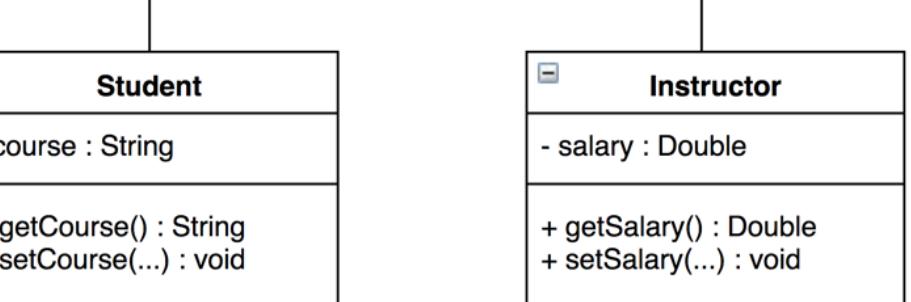
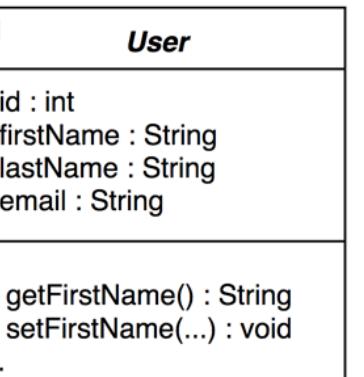
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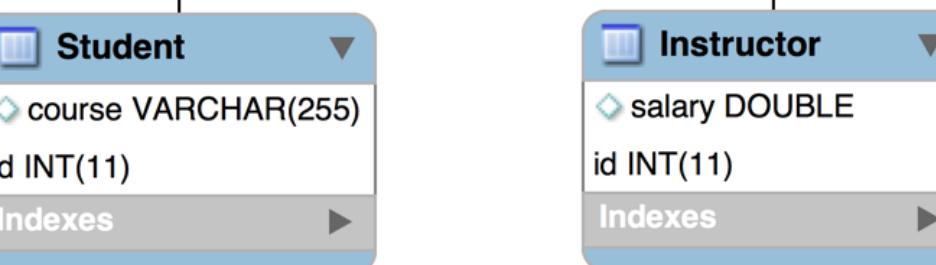
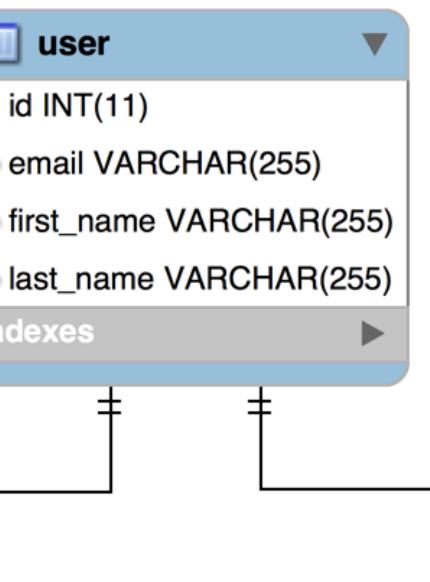
Primary key

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Table: Student

	course	id
	Hibernate	1



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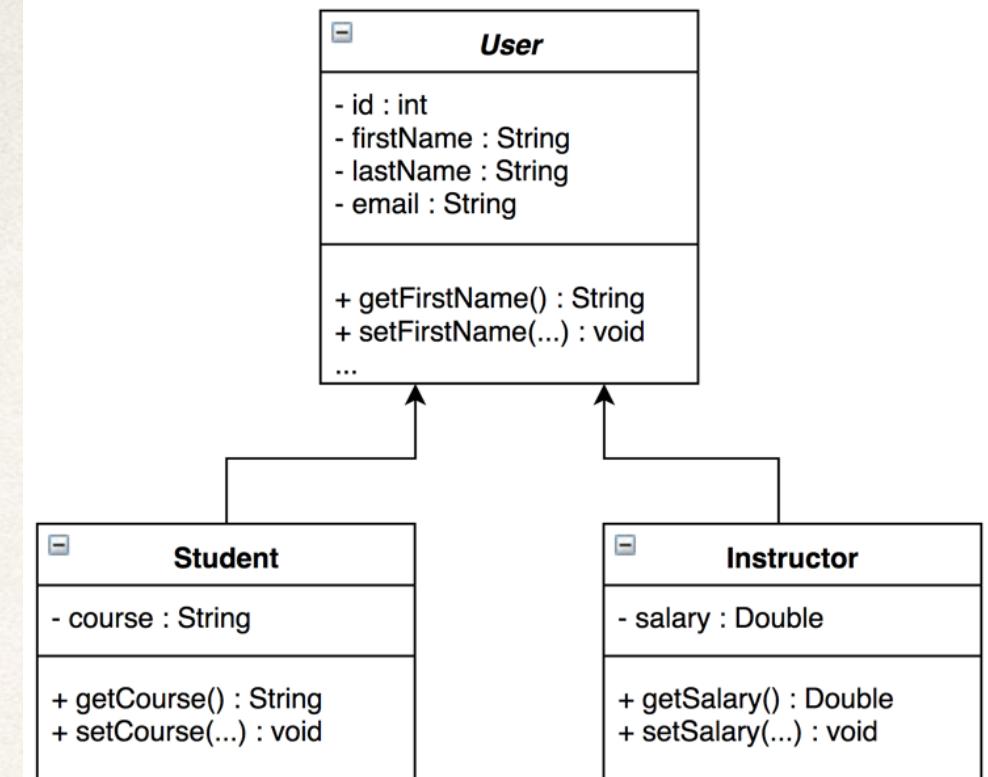


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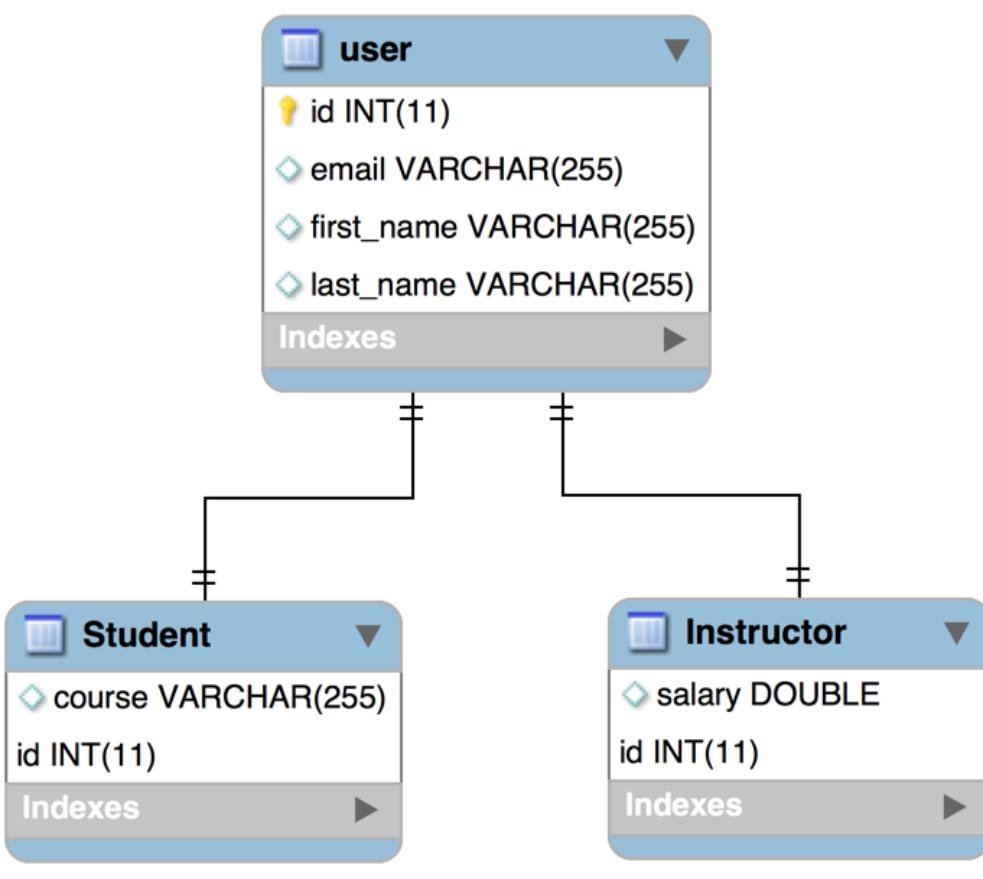
Primary key

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Table: Student

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Foreign key



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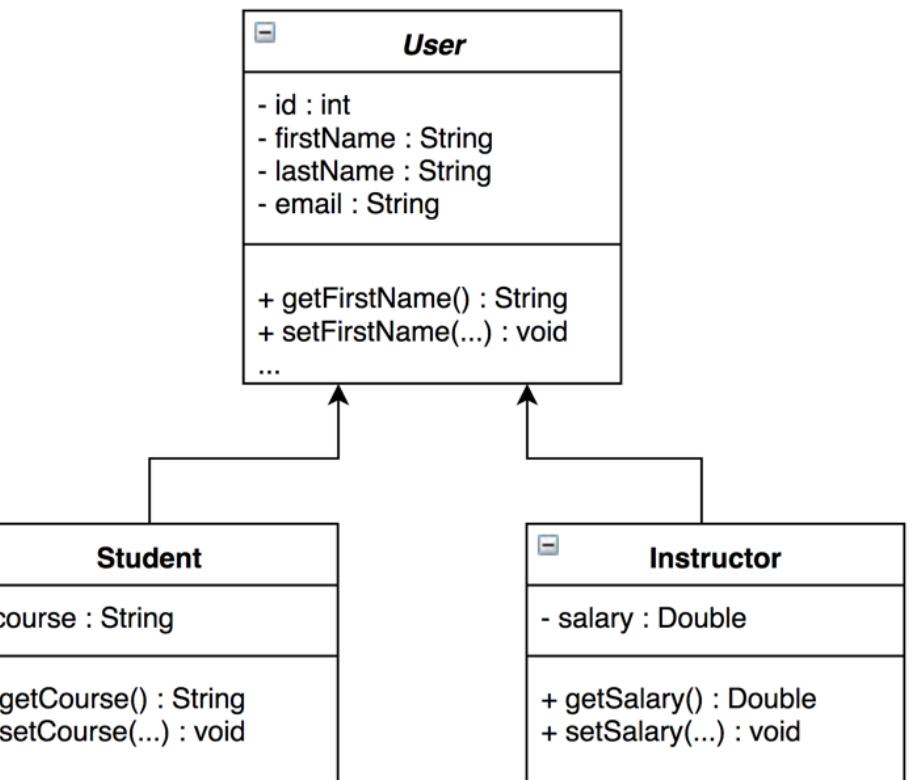


Table: user

Primary key

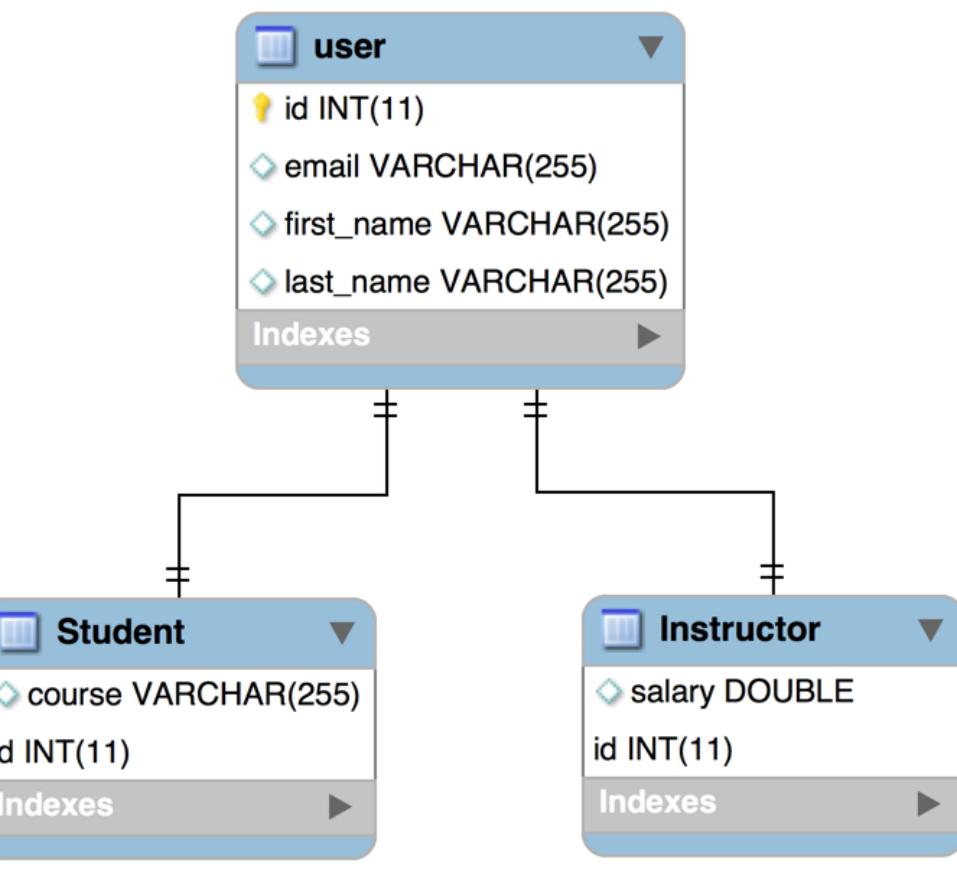
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Join on primary key and foreign key

Table: Student

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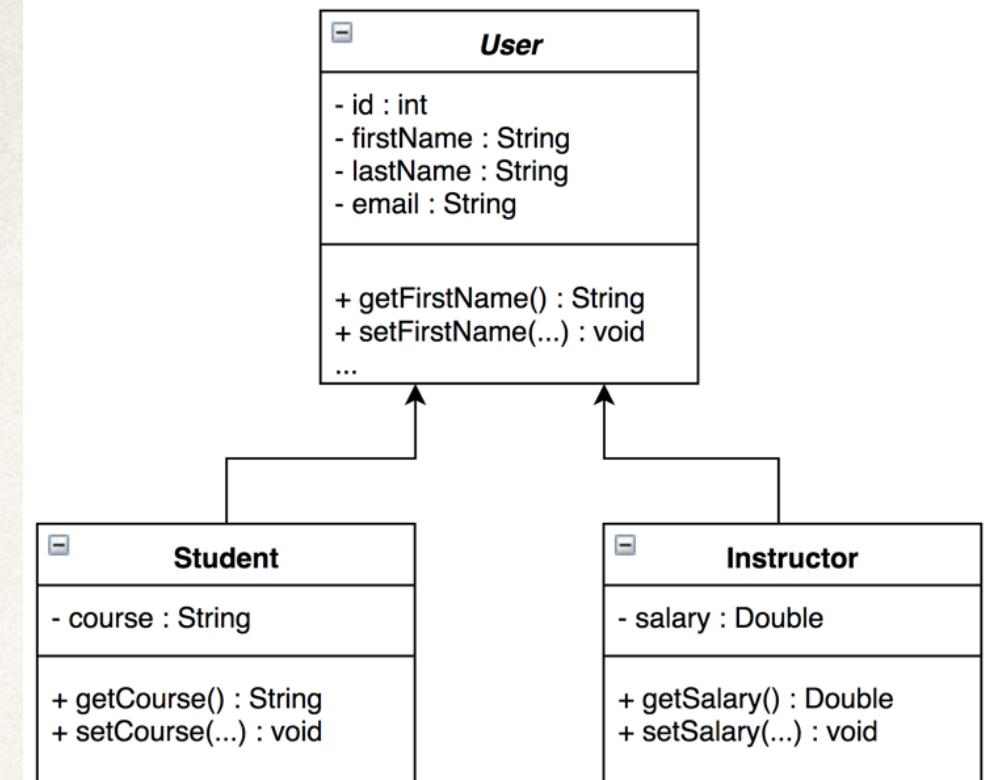


Table: user

Primary key

	id	email	first_name	last_name
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Table: Student

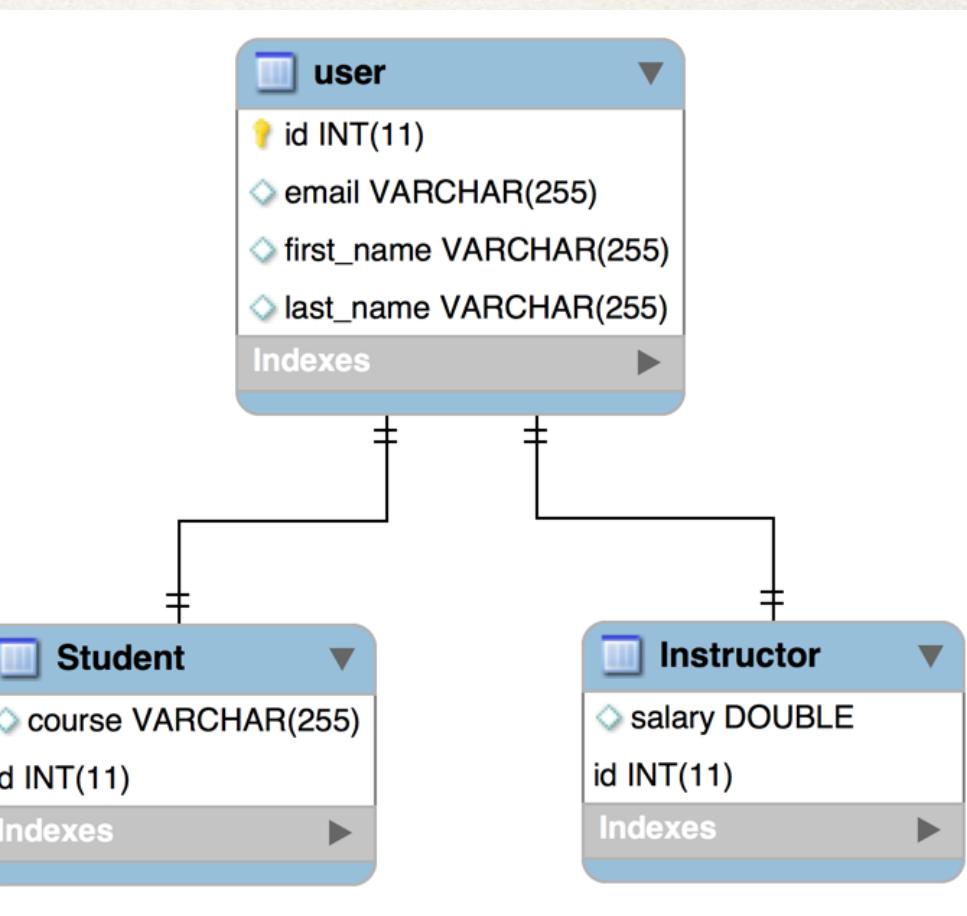
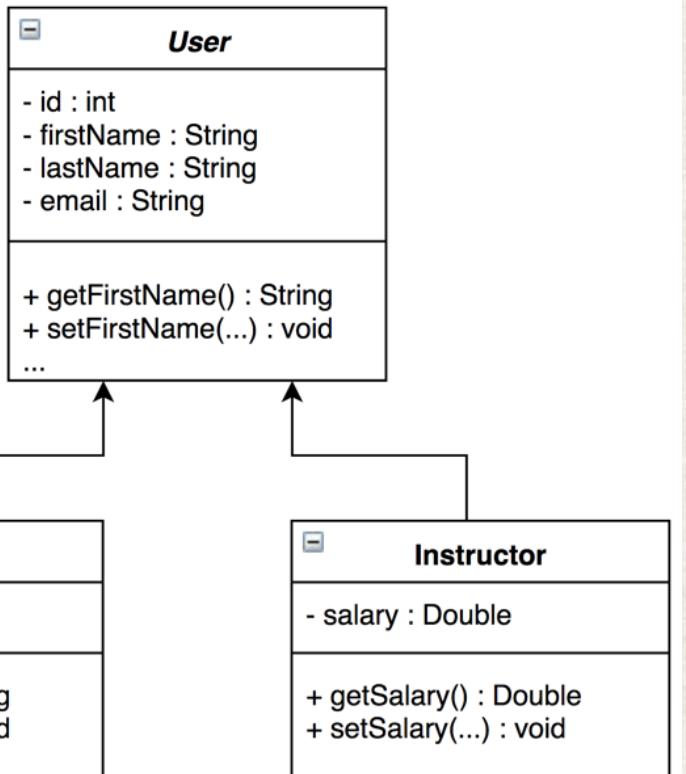
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Join on primary key and foreign key

Foreign key

Behind the scenes,
Hibernate handles this for you

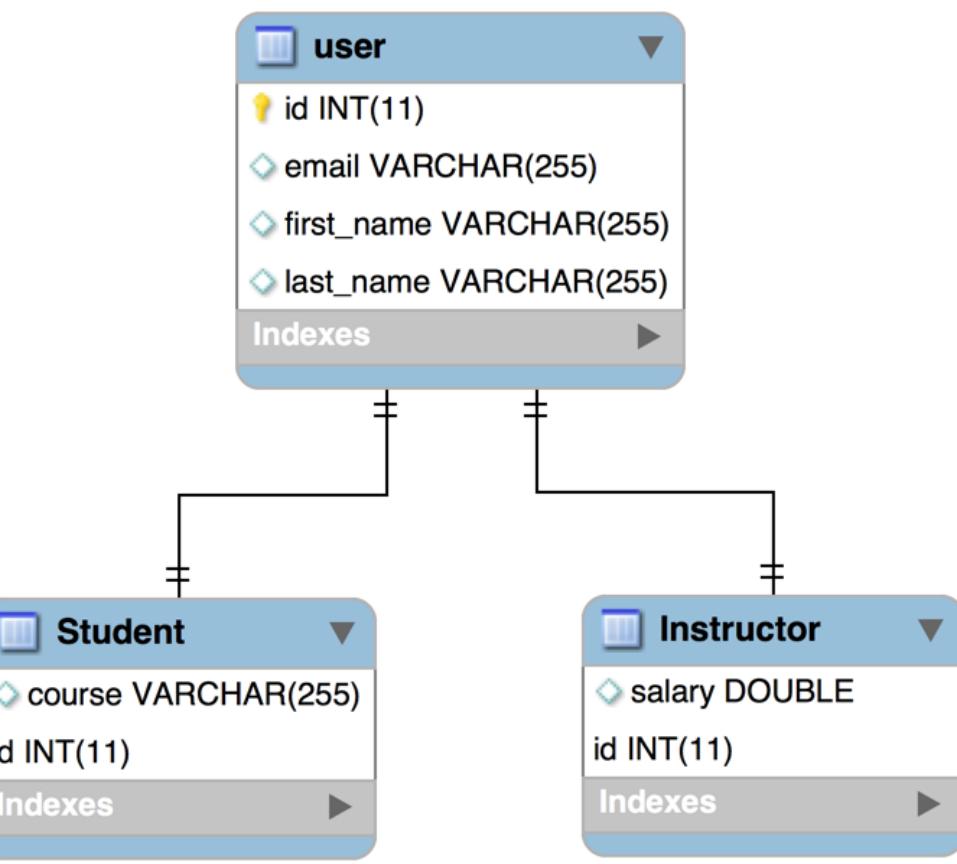
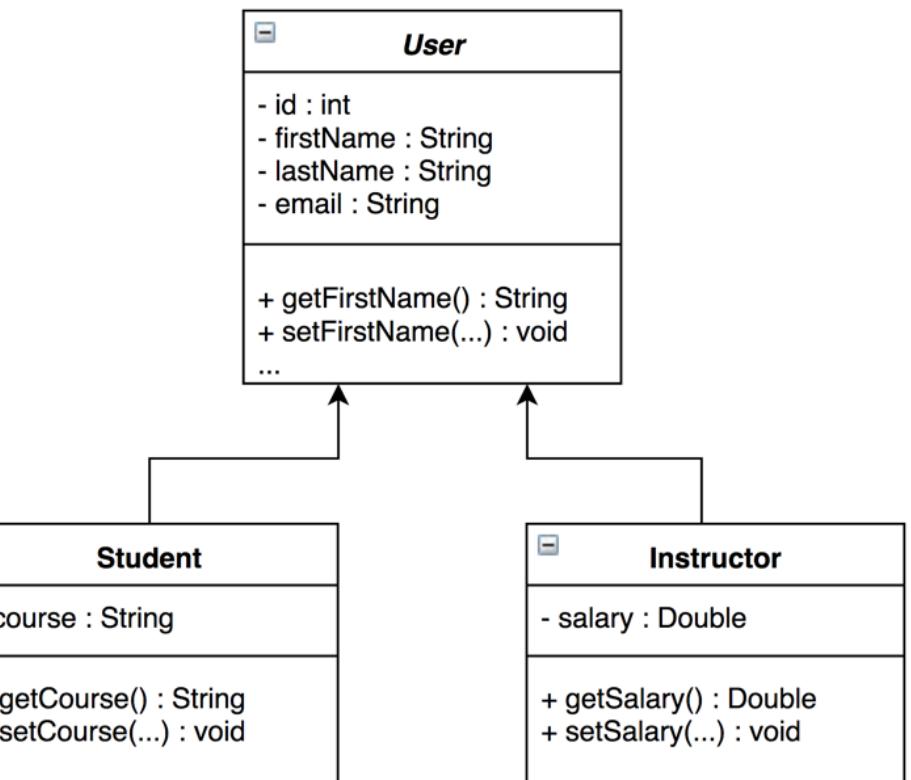
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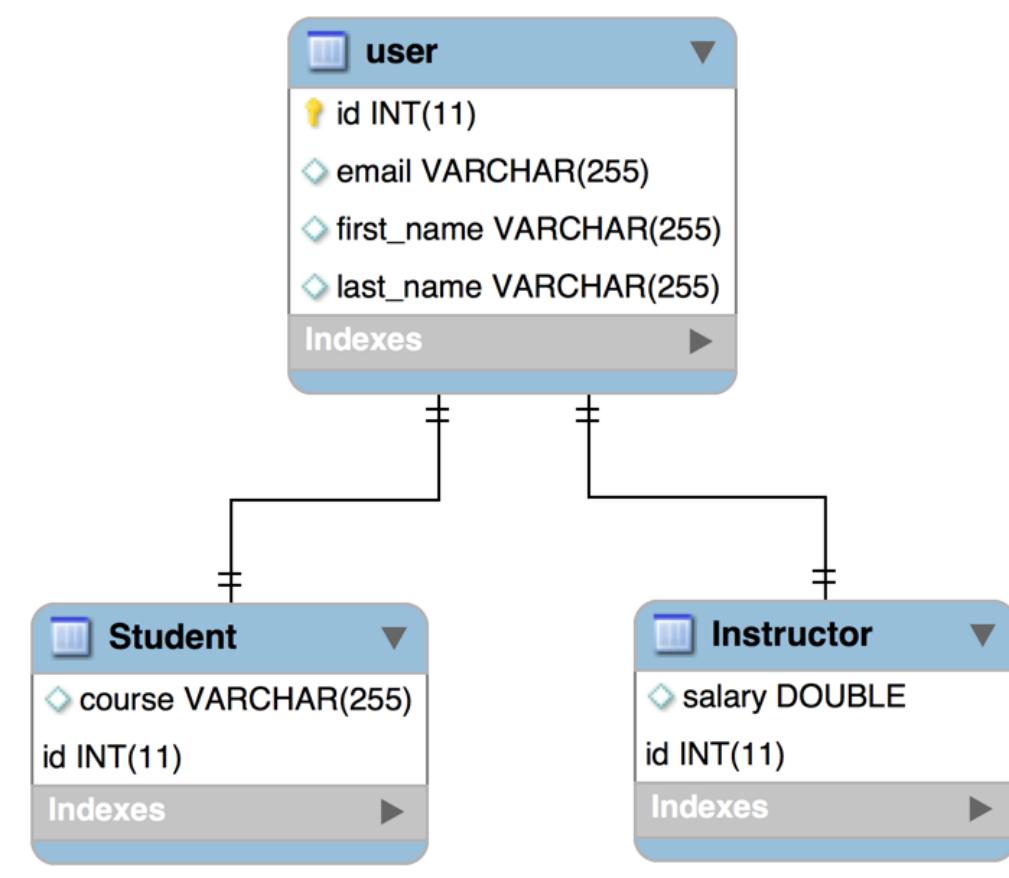
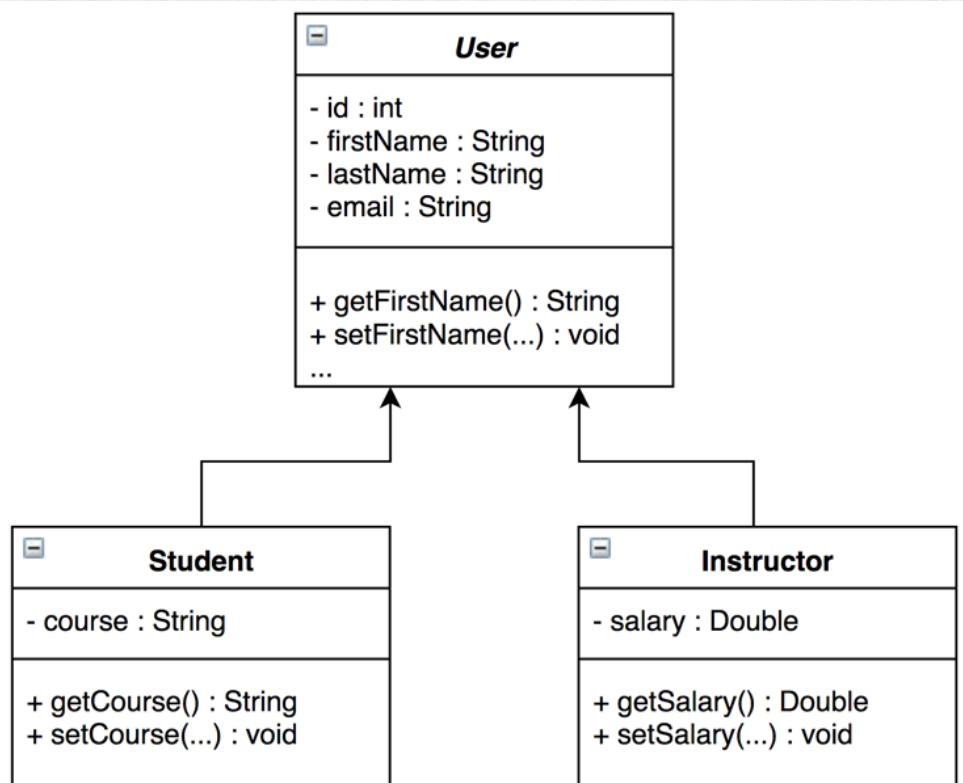
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	id	email	first_name	last_name
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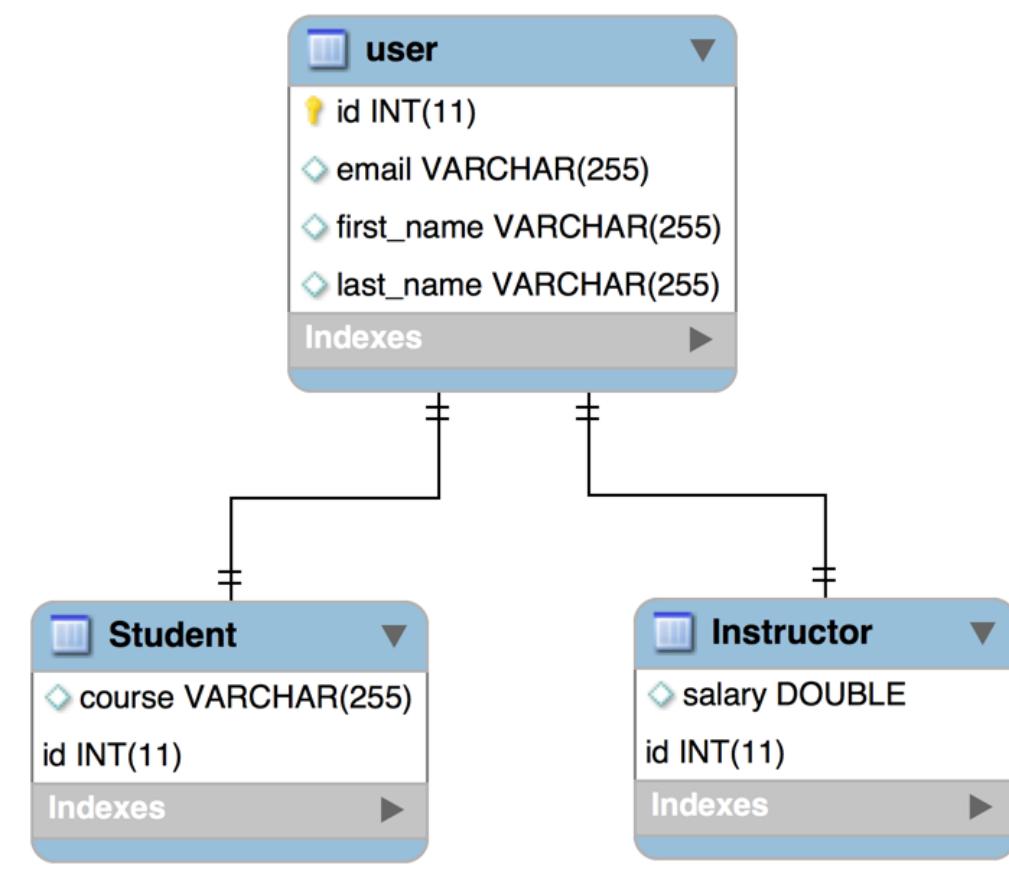
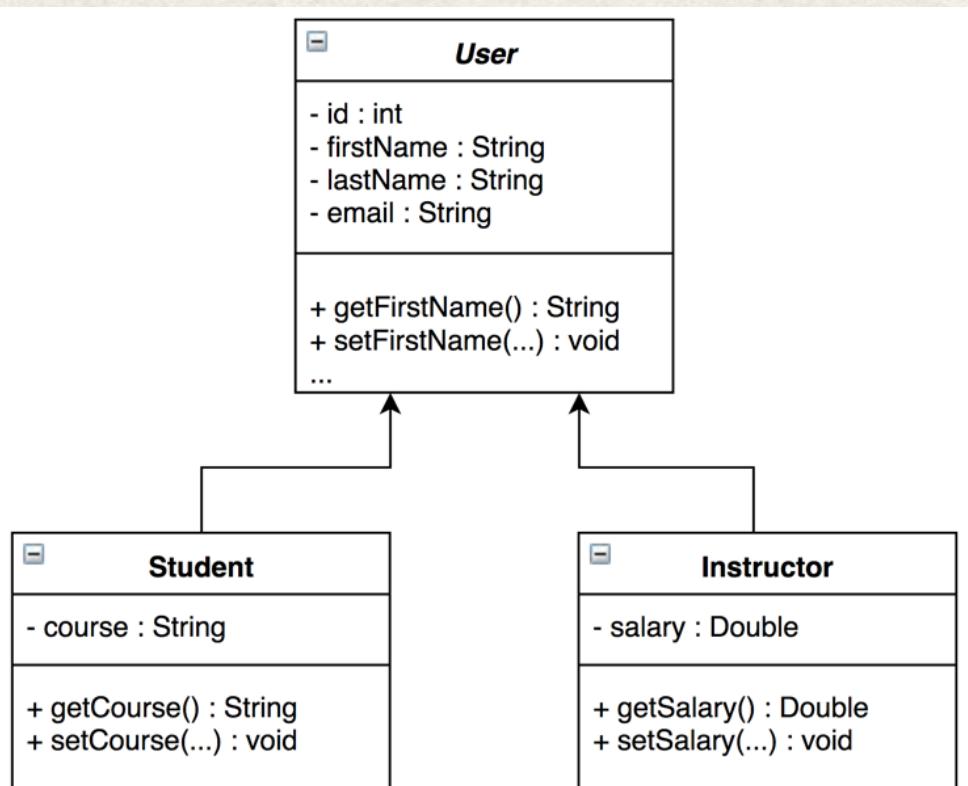
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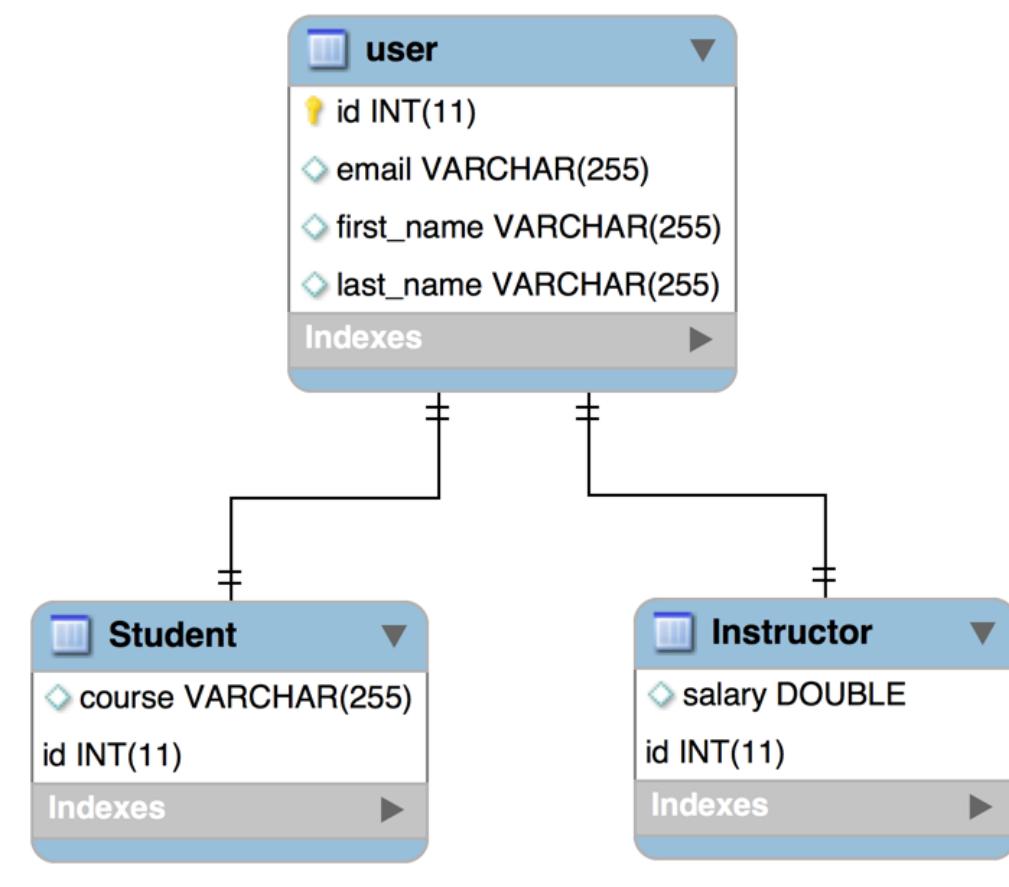
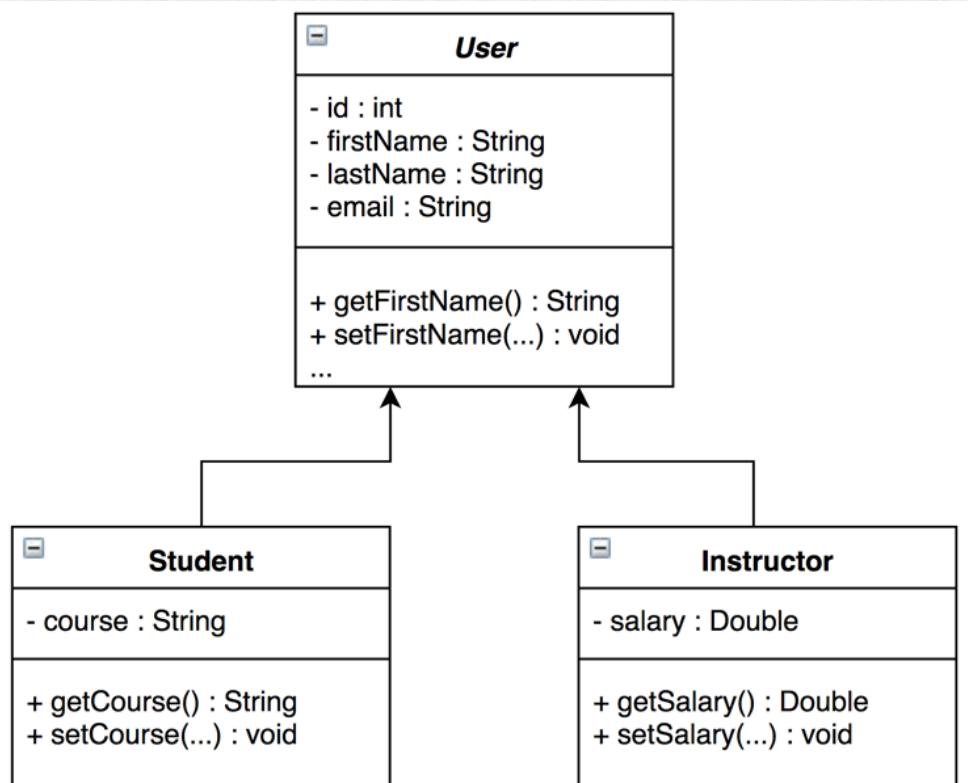
Primary key

Table: user

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Table: Instructor

	salary	id
	20000	2



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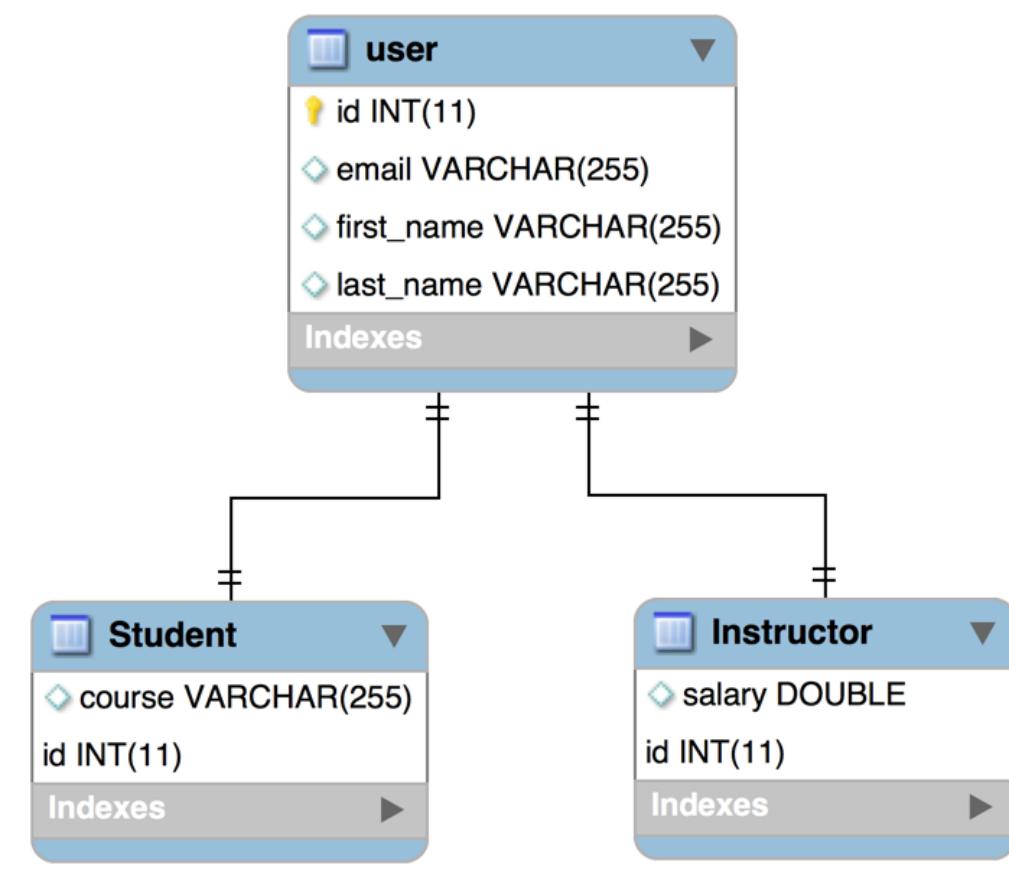
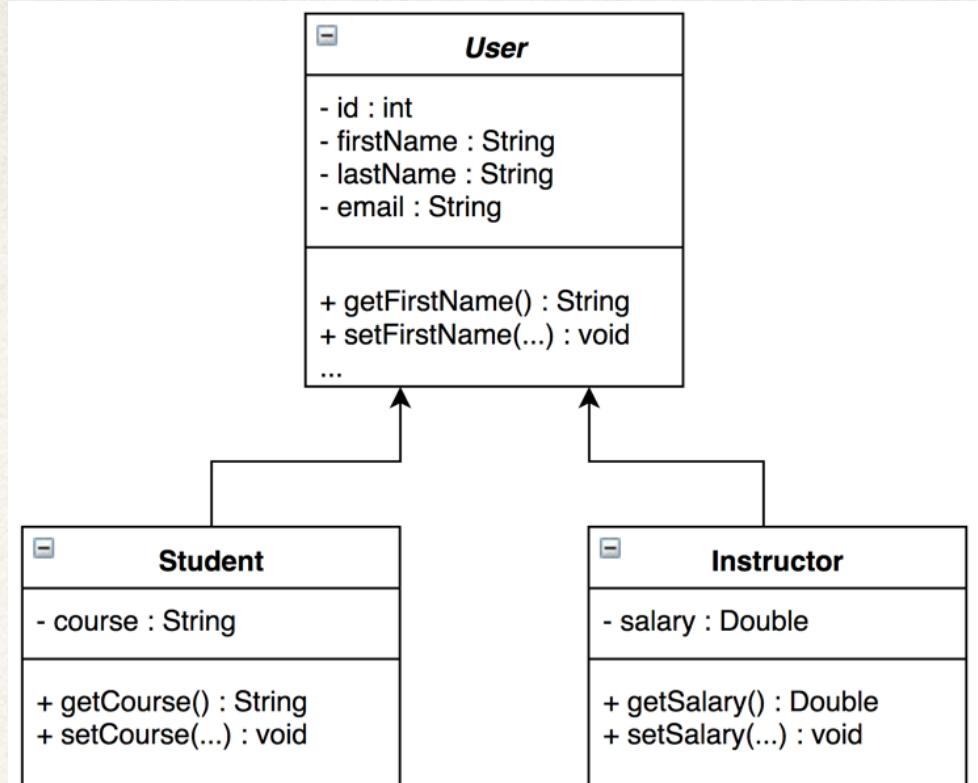
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Table: Instructor

salary	id
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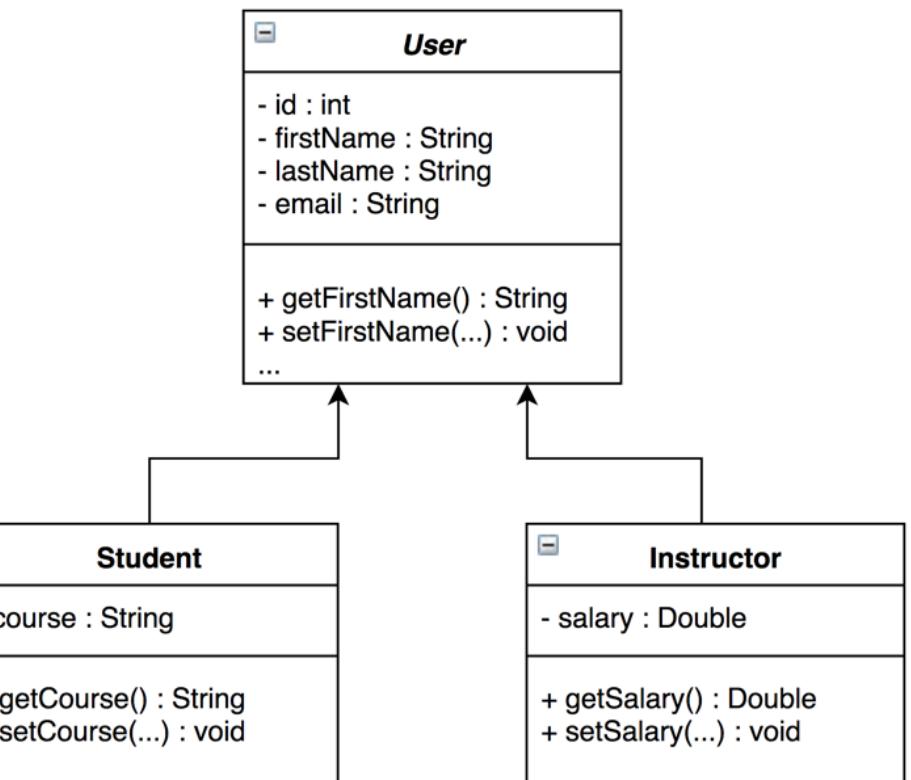


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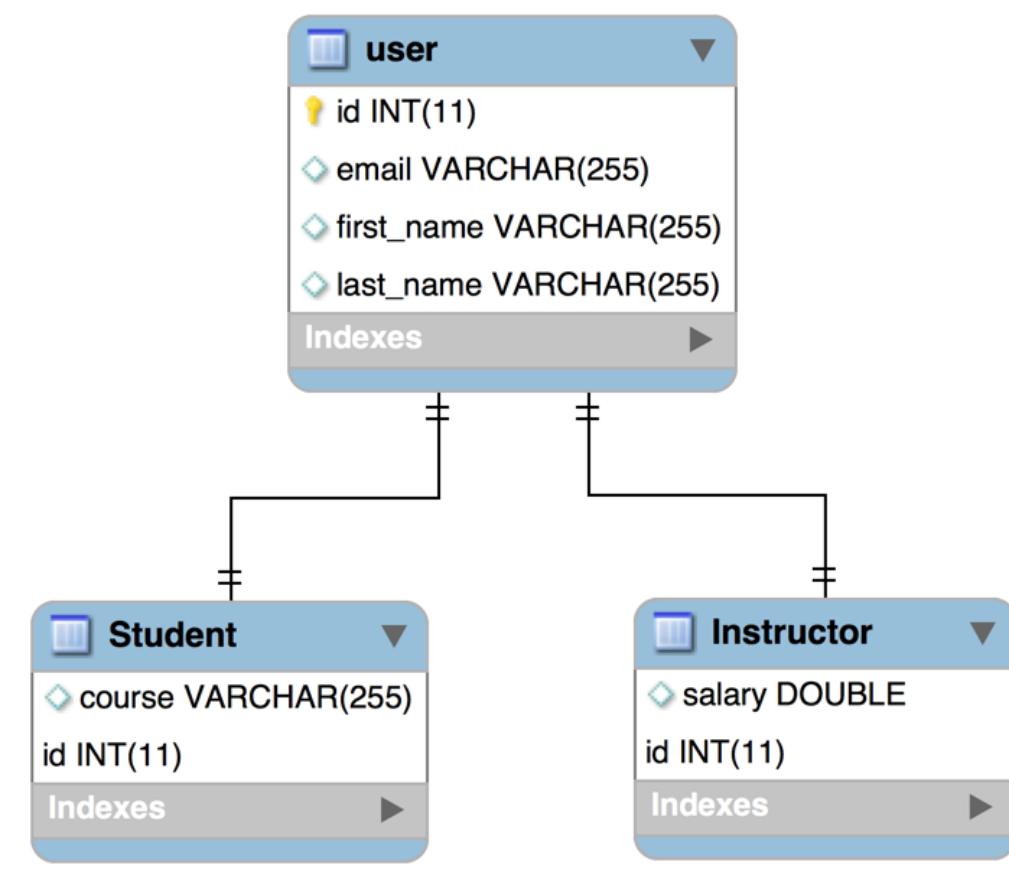
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Join on primary key and foreign key

Table: Instructor

salary	id
20000	2

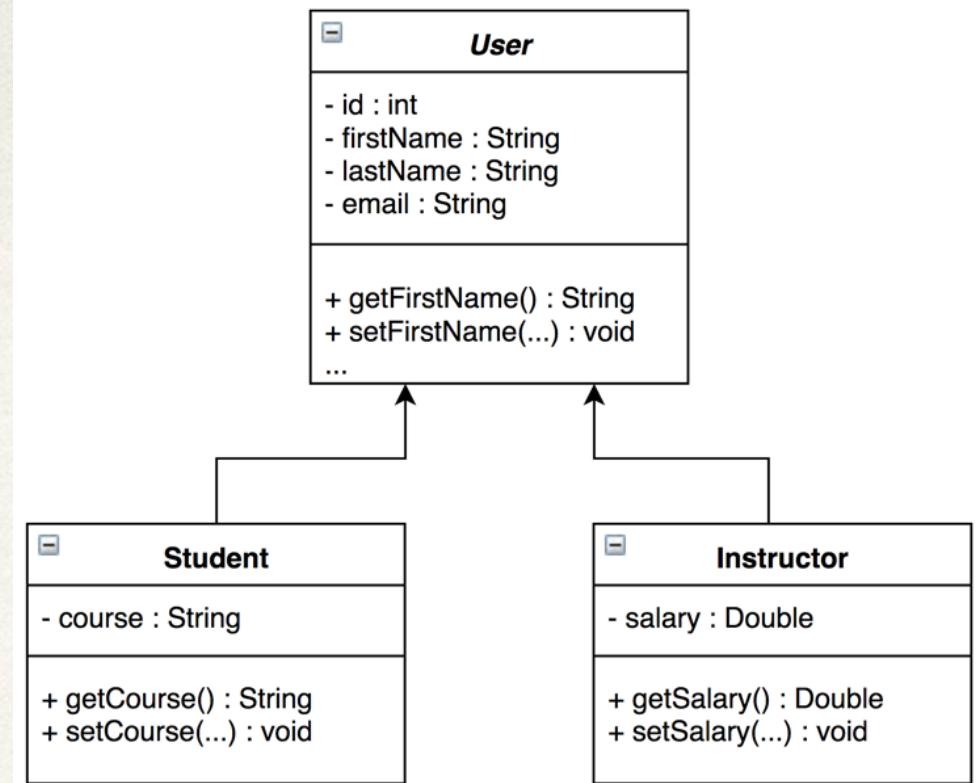
Foreign key



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Join on primary key and foreign key

Table: Instructor

salary	id
20000	2

Foreign key

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- Disadvantages
 - Slow performance for queries on subclasses (results in many joins)
 - Query performance slows down for very deep inheritance trees