Hibernate:

* The SessionFactory is a factory of session and client of ConnectionProvider. It holds second level cache (optional) of data.
* The session object provides an interface between the application and data stored in the database.

Steps:

1. Create the java project
2. Add jar files for hibernate
3. Create the Persistent class:

* @Entity annotation marks this class as an entity.
* @Table annotation specifies the table name where data of this entity is to be persisted. If you don't use @Table annotation, hibernate will use the class name as the table name bydefault.
* @Id annotation marks the identifier for this entity.
* @Column annotation specifies the details of the column for this property or field. If @Column annotation is not specified, property name will be used as the column name by default.

1. Create the mapping file for Persistent class:

The mapping file name conventionally, should be class\_name.hbm.xml. There are many elements of the mapping file.

* hibernate-mapping is the root element in the mapping file.
* class It is the sub-element of the hibernate-mapping element. It specifies the Persistent class.
* id It is the subelement of class. It specifies the primary key attribute in the class.
* generator It is the subelement of id. It is used to generate the primary key. There are many generator classes such as assigned (It is used if id is specified by the user), increment, hilo, sequence, native etc. We will learn all the generator classes later.
* property It is the subelement of class that specifies the property name of the Persistent class.

1. Create the Configuration file:

The configuration file contains informations about the database and mapping file. Conventionally, its name should be hibernate.cfg.xml .

1. Create the class that retrieves or stores the persistent object
2. Run the application

* Logging enables the programmer to write the log details into a file permanently. Log4j and Logback frameworks can be used in hibernate framework to support logging.