

Language(java)  
Technology(JDBC)  
Framework ( ORMTTool-----> Hibernate)

ORM ==> Do operation only in objects

Hibernate(Object<----> ROW)

1.SRO(Single Row Operation)

- a. save()/persist()
- b. get()/load()
- c. update(),saveOrUpdate()
- d. delete()

2.Bulk operation(working with more than one Row)

- a. HQL/JPQL
- b. NativeQuery
- c. Criterion API(mostly used by java developers)

Property

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hibernate.hbm2ddl.auto

ddl=Data definition language(create /alter/drop in SQL)

it has four possible value.

Those are:-

- a. validate (default value)
- b. create
- c. update
- d. create-drop

A. validate:- In this case hibernate creates no tables programmer has to create or modify tables manually.

It is only default value.

B. create:- hibernate creates always new tables, if table exist then it will be drop.

C. update:- It creates new table if table not exists else uses same tables.

This attribute is commonly used.

D. create-drop:- This option is used for testing process not in development, it creates a new table and performs operation and at last table will be drop.

It is just for POC(proof of concept) or for learning purpose.

Hibernate Persistence operation

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Objects used in hibernate

- a. Configuration
- b. SessionFactory(heavy weight)
- c. Session
- d. Transaction

1.SRO(Single Row Operation)

- a. save()/persist()
- b. get()/load()
- c. update(),saveOrUpdate()
- d. delete()

a. save()/persist() => These methods are used to perform insert operation.

What is the difference between save() method and persist() method?

Ans:

In Hibernate applications, save() method can be used to insert a record into the

Database table and it will return  
Primary Key value of the inserted record.  
This method is from hibernate api.

```
public Serializable save(Object obj)throws
```

HibernateException

In Hibernate applications, persist() method can be used to insert a record into database table and it will not return any value.

This method is from JPA specification.

```
public void persist(Object obj)throws HibernateException
```

Note:

@DynamicInsert(value=true) and @DynamicUpdate(value=true)

=> It is used to generate the dynamic query, based on the fields used in the Entity Object

=> If we want our table name and column name to be same as entity name and field name then no need to use

```
@Table(name='') and @Column(name='',length='')
```

=> During the creation of SessionFactory object, by refereeing to mapping information hibernate will create

pregenerated sql queries for insert,update,delete,select by using all the fields of the entity class.

=> If we want to avoid that and if we want query to be generated based on the field injection we do on the entity class

then we need to use @DynamicInsert(value='true') or

@DynamicUpdate(value='true')

Performing select operation in hibernate

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b. get()/load()

What are the differences between get(-) method and load(-) method?

Ans:

1. get() method can be used to retrieve a record from database table if the record is existed.

If the required record is not existed then get() method will return null value.

```
public Object get(String class_Name, Serializable pk_Val)
```

```
public Object get(Class class_Type, Serializable pk_Val)
```

2. get() method is able to perform eager or early loading, that is, it will interact with database directly and it will retrieve data and return to Hibernate application in the form of Object on the method call.

1. load() method can be used to retrieve a record from database table if the record is existed.

If the required record is not existed then load() method will rise an Exception like HibernateException.

```
public Object load(String class_Name, Serializable pk_Val)
```

```
public Object load(Class class_Type, Serializable pk_val)
```

2. load() method will perform Lazy or late Loading , that is, when we access load() method then a duplicate object will be

created with the primary key value without interacting with database(proxy object).

When we use other properties of the Object then only it will fetch data from database table and return that data to

Java application.

update(), saveOrUpdate()

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updating a record can be done in 3 ways

a. update total object(not preferred)

remember the object exists with the id and update the

entire object.

if the id doesn't exists it would return

'OptimisticLockException'.

b. load the record and update(very useful for partial updation)

c. load and modify the record without using update()[Synrhonization  
would exist b/w row and object]

saveOrUpdate()

This method call would first perform

a. select operation

if record found then it performs update operation,

otherwise it performs insert operation

What is the difference between update() method and saveOrUpdate() method?

Ans:

Where update(-) method will perform updation on a record in database table if the  
specified record is existed otherwise  
it will rise an Exception.

public void update(Object obj)throws HibernateException

Where saveOrUpdate(-) method will insert the specified record in database table if  
the specified record is not existed .

If the specified record is existed in database table then it will update the  
record.

public void saveOrUpdate(Object obj)throws HibernateException

delete()

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It can be done in 2 ways

a. perform deletion by supplied id value directly

It generates sql select query, if the record exists it

would generate delete query, otherwise it won't

generate delete query and it won't throw any Exception.

b. load and delete the record[preferred]

