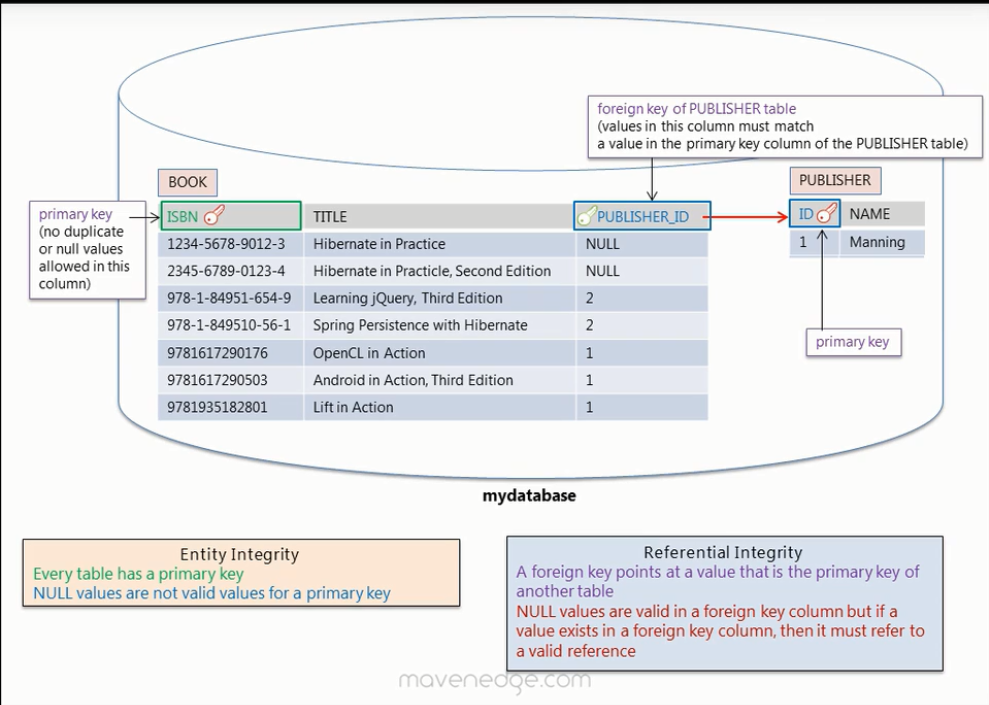
**Hibernate 101**

**Object/relational Persistence**

1. In a Database we have 2 main property that must be followed
   1. **Entity Integrity**: every table has a primary key and NULL values are not allowed for primary key.
   2. **Referential Integrity**: A foreign key points at a value that is the primary key of another table. NULL value is valid in foreign key column but if a value exits in a foreign column, then it must refer to a valid reference.



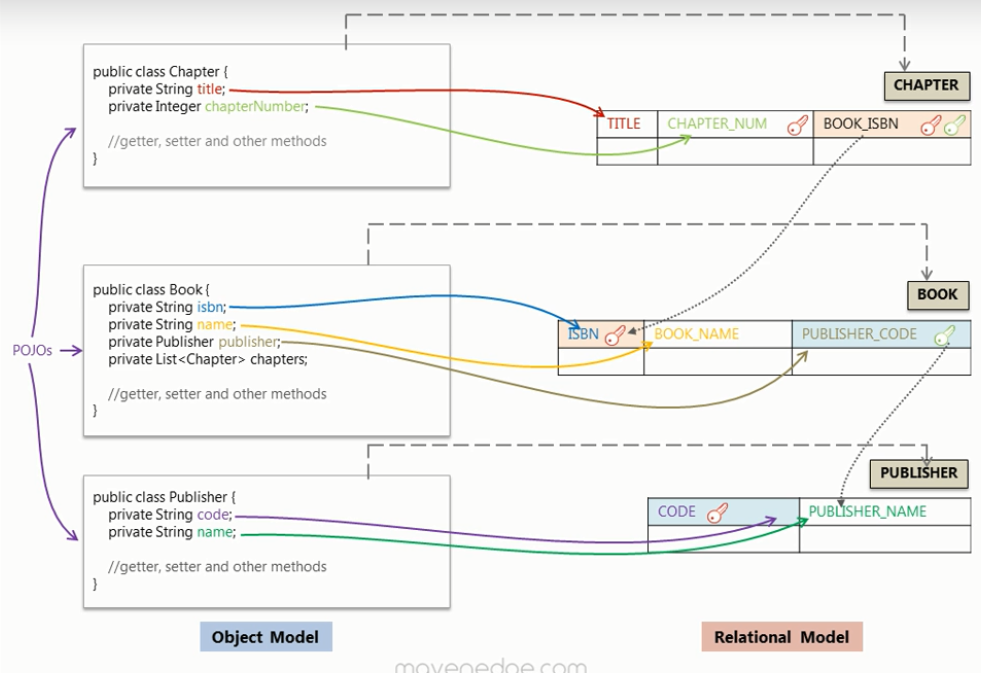
1. Object Model: Graphs of object

Relational Model: Table like format

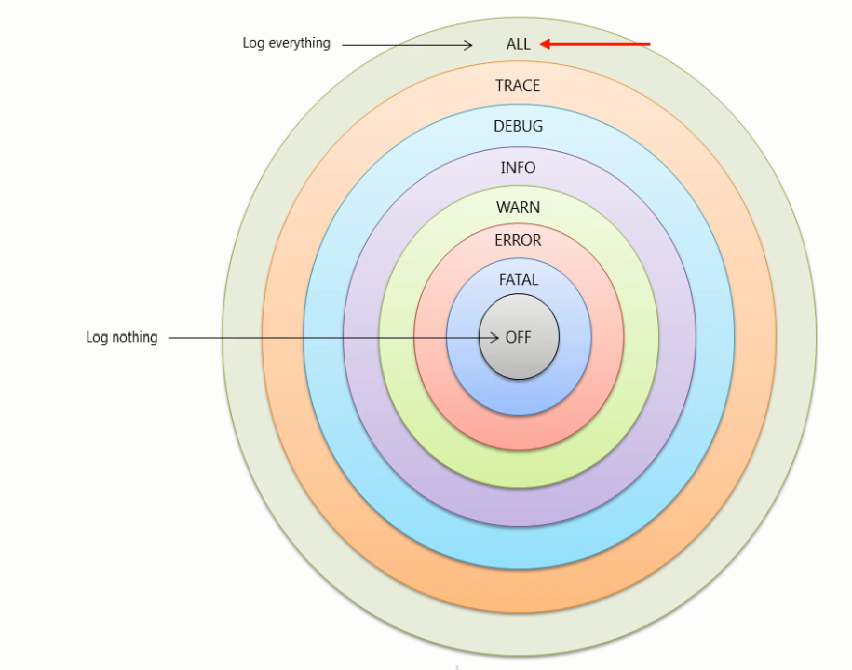
1. Object Model is more granular, supports inheritance, and Identity is based on object equality while in relational model the identity equality is via primary key.

**Hibernate and JPA Annotations**

1. Example of Object Relational mappings:



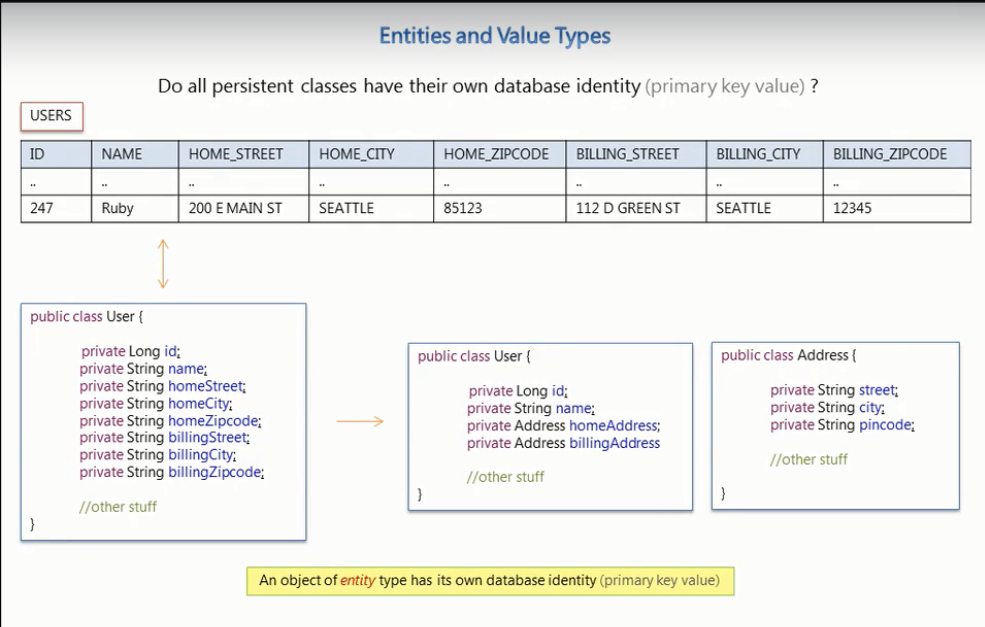
1. We make 1 session factory for 1 data source as it is resource intensive.
2. Make use for log4j for logging purpose:



1. Transactions in Hibernate? These are a group of operations that run as a single unit of work. When ever we modify the state of an object inside a transaction(Update operation) , then it performs **Dirty Checking** and updates that object in data base. Only when the transactions is committed then only we see the entry/update or deletion from database.
2. We must have a default constructor so that hibernate can instantiate objects using reflection.

**Mapping Concepts**

1. Aggregation indicates a relationship between a whole and its parts unlike Composition which is a strong form of aggregation and when whole is destroyed its parts also destroy with it.
2. Observe this: right side 2 class approach is better design. Why we gave ‘id’ to user class? Cause we cared about that only to uniquely identify.



1. A object of **entity type** has its own datatype identity (primary key value).
2. A **value type** objects are identified through the owning entity.
3. v