**API End Points and Communication**

**Day 5: 4 March 28**

**ORM**: Object Relation Mapping

**ORM** is a toll which help connect the Database like Jdbc or JdbcTemplate

Jdbc Limitation

1. Using JDBC we can’t store as well as object in database directly. In DAO layer we need to convert object to sql query and vice-versa.
2. JDBC throw checked exception. All exception hierarchy are database dependent.
3. JDBC use SQL language and SQL is database dependent.
4. JDBC doesn’t support is a (inheritance) as well has a (creating object of another class).

Object table (relation)

class Employee { Employee

id,name,salary id,name,salary

}

Mapping

Employee(classname)🡨🡪Employee(Table)

Id 🡨🡪ID PK

Name🡨🡪NAME

Salary 🡨--->SALARY

ORM tool

1. JPA (Java Persistence API)
2. Hibernate
3. JDO
4. iBaties

JPA is a Java technology. Part of JEE. JPA is a type of EJB. JPA support ORM features.

In JPA we write all database details ie driver name , url, username and password in persistence.xml file.

In ORM normal Java Bean class is known as entity class. the class which link with table is known as entity class.

Whenever we do any DML Operation through ORM tool by default those record will not get effect to DM.

JDBC by default auto commit. ORM by default auto commit option not enable.