



Berner
Fachhochschule

CAS Java Microservice Development

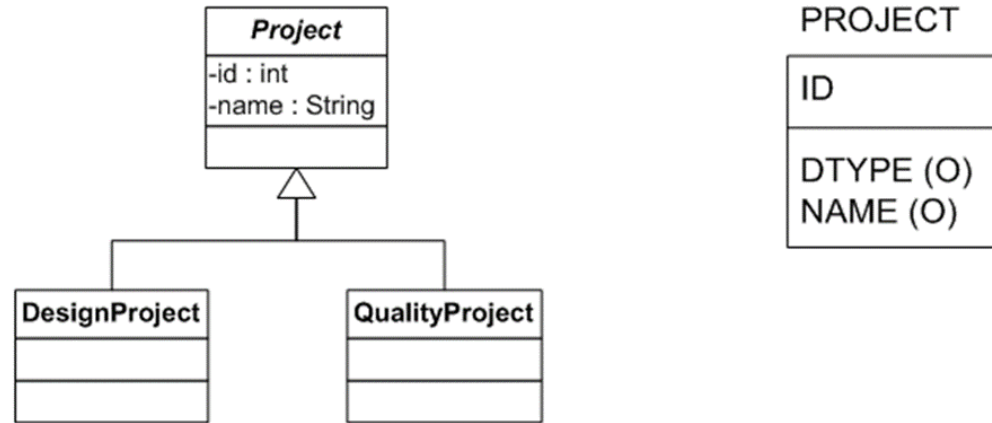
Java Persistence API - Inheritance

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Inheritance

- Inheritance hierarchies can be mapped
- Classes can also be abstract
- All classes in the inheritance hierarchy must inherit the primary key of the base class
- There are four mapping strategies
 - A single table for the entire inheritance hierarchy
 - A table for each non abstract class
 - A table for each class
 - Mapped superclass

SINGLE_TABLE (Default)

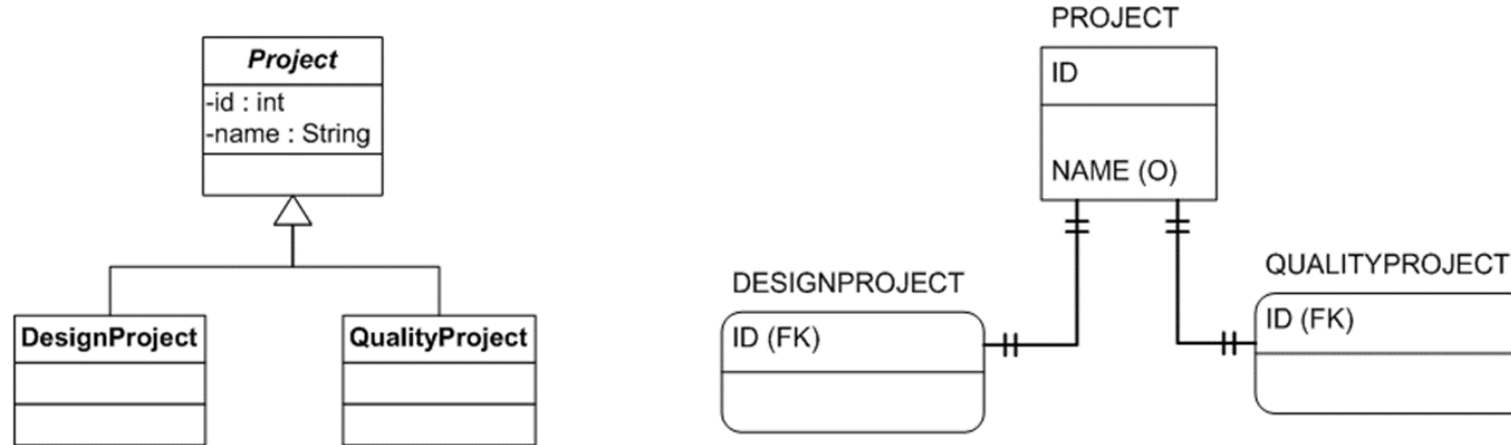


```
@Entity @Inheritance
public abstract class Project

@Entity
public class DesignProject extends Project

@Entity
public class QualityProject extends Project
```

JOINED



```
@Entity @Inheritance(strategy = InheritanceType.JOINED)
```

```
public abstract class Project
```

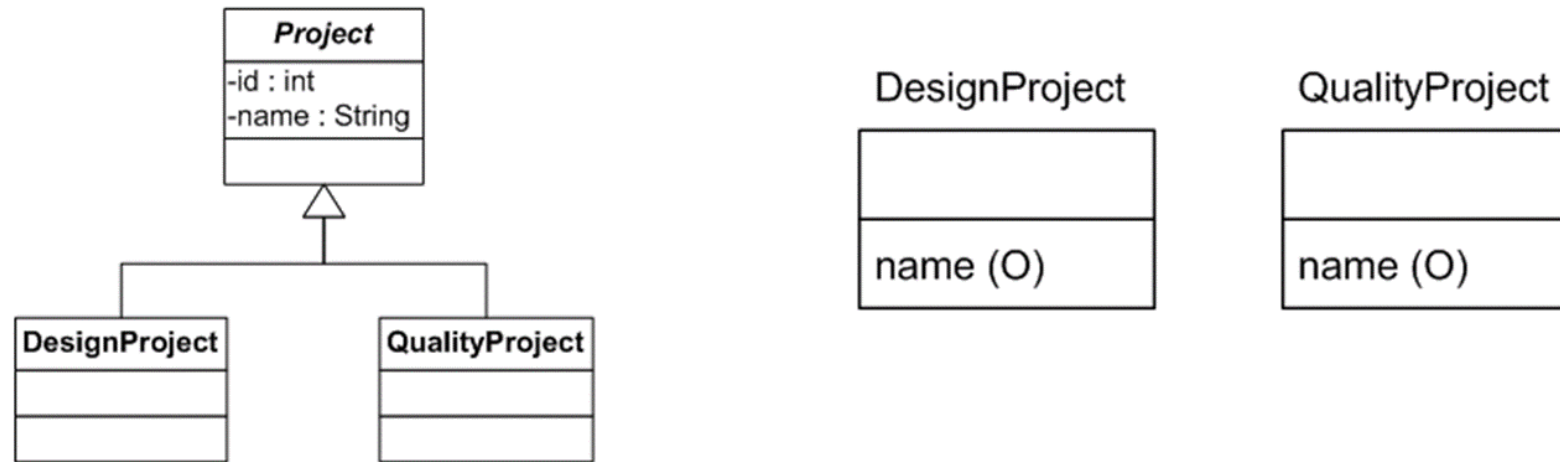
```
@Entity
```

```
public class DesignProject extends Project
```

```
@Entity
```

```
public class QualityProject extends Project
```

TABLE_PER_CLASS (Optional)



```
@Entity @Inheritance(strategy = InheritanceType.TABLE_PER_CLASS)
```

```
public abstract class Project
```

```
@Entity
```

```
public class DesignProject extends Project
```

```
@Entity
```

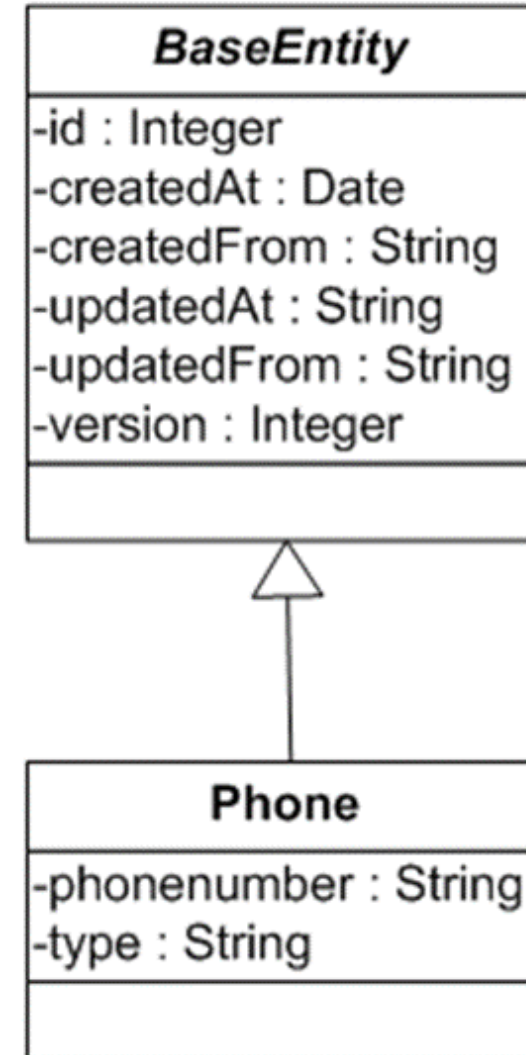
```
public class QualityProject extends Project
```

MappedSuperclass

```
@MappedSuperclass
public abstract class BaseEntity {

    @Id
    @GeneratedValue
    protected Integer id;
    protected Integer version;
    protected LocalDateTime createdAt;
    protected String createdBy;
    protected LocalDateTime updatedAt;
    protected String updatedBy;
}

@Entity
public class Phone extends BaseEntity {
}
```



Exercise: Advanced ORM

1. Try out the different inheritance mappings in the project.

Hint: Delete the generated tables when changing

2. Create a BaseEntity class for all entities and use `@MappedSuperclass` for these

Exercise: Class Model

