



Berner
Fachhochschule

CAS Java Microservice Development

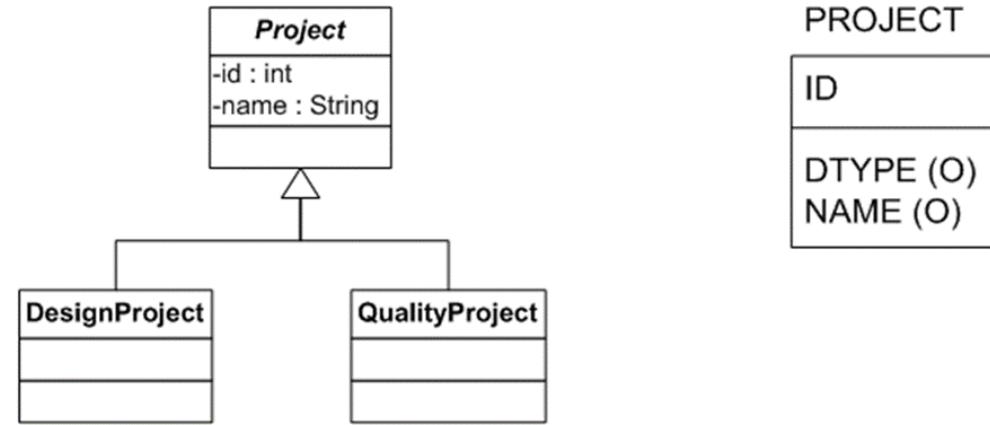
Java Persistence API - Inheritance

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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)

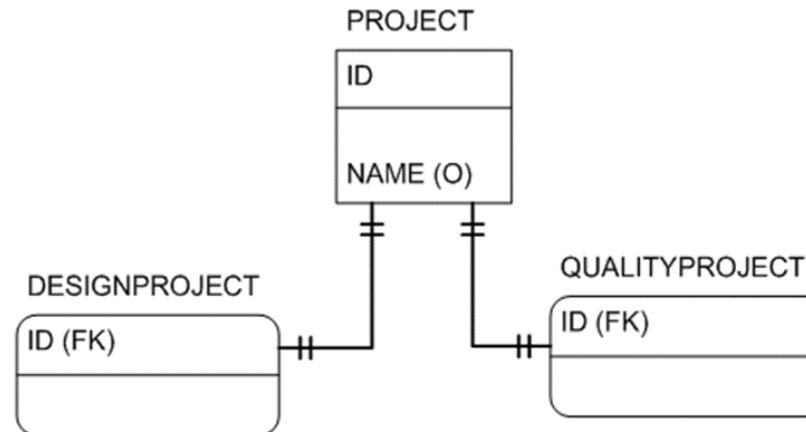
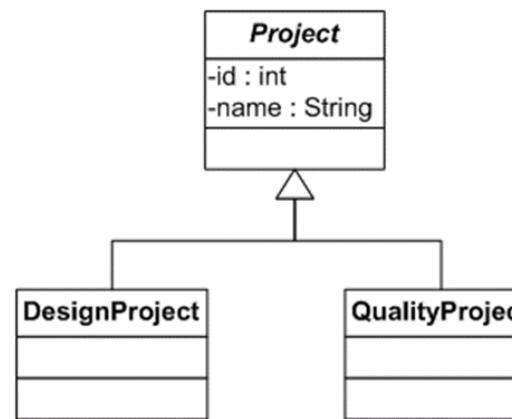


```
@Entity @Inheritance  
public abstract class Project
```

```
@Entity  
public class DesignProject extends Project
```

```
@Entity  
public class QualityProject extends Project
```

JOINED

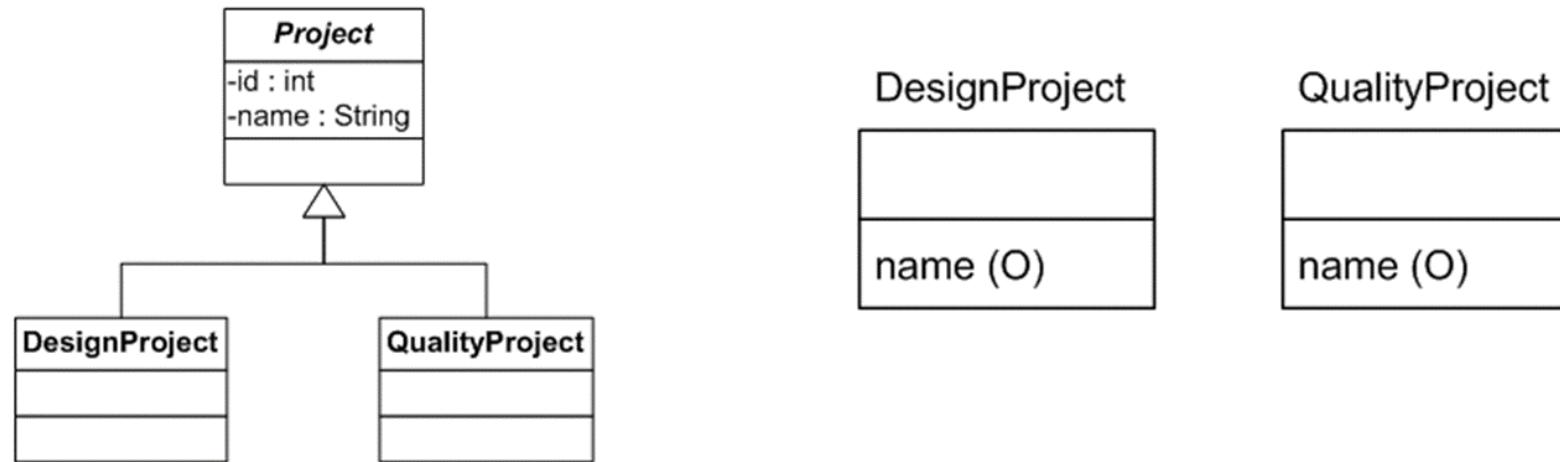


```
@Entity @Inheritance(strategy = InheritanceType.JOINED)
public abstract class Project
```

```
@Entity
public class DesignProject extends Project
```

```
@Entity
public class QualityProject extends Project
```

TABLE_PER_CLASS (Optional)



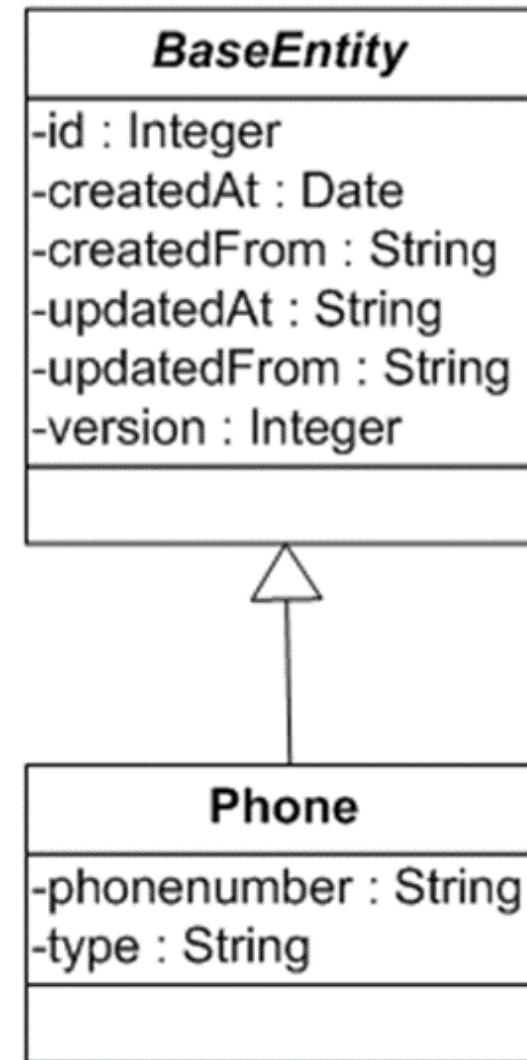
```
@Entity @Inheritance(strategy = InheritanceType.TABLE_PER_CLASS)
public abstract class Project
```

```
@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

