Hibernate

1. Steps to create hibernate application…?

1**1. Create the persistence POJO class.**

**2. Create Hibernate mapping file.(Student.hbm.xml)**

**3. Create configuration files.(hibernate.cfg.xml)**

**4. Create class that retrieve and store the persistence object.**

**5. Load the jar.**

**6. Run the Hibernate Application.**

Composite key in Hibernate :

1. **Create a class and define two or more field in it and extend that class with serializable and override equals method and hash code method, and @classId(EmployeeId.class) and add two Id annotation for both fields. (First Approach).**
2. **Create a class and define two or more field in it and extend that class with serializable and override equals method and hash code method, and add @Embeddable anotation in this new class and define this class in main Employee class.(Second Approach)**

Foreign Key In Hibernate :

1. **Consider a class forming one to many mapping, primary class is customer and contains product list(Product Class).**

* Class Customer{
* @Id
* @Generated Value
* Filed…………
* @OneToMany(targetEntity = Product.class, cascade= CascadeType.ALL)
* @joinColumn(name=”product\_foreginKey”, referenceColumnName =”id”)// This foreign key column
* }

4. Difference between openSession and getCurrentSession…?

1**1. getCurrentSession method returns the session bound to context. Since this object belongs to context of the hibernate, it is ok if we don’t close it. Once the sessionFactory closed, this session object gets closed. It is created new session object if not exists else use same session object which is current hibernate context.**

**2. openSession() method helps in opening new session. You should close this session object once you are done with all database operation. Ans also, you should open a new session object for each request in a multi-threaded environment. It is always create new session.**

5. Difference between get() and load() method…?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| get() | load() |
| **1. It is early loading, performance is slow.** | **1. It is lazy loading, and hence performance is faster.** |
| **2. if object not found for the given identifier then it will return null object.** | **2. if object not found then it will throw objectNotFoundException.** |
| **3. After creating object it will direct interact with database.** | **3. It will not interact with database after creating object, it will create proxy object and after calling getName() and other fields then it will interact with database** |
| **4. It should be used if you are not sure that the data exists in the database or not.** | **4. It should be used if you are sure that the data exists in the database.** |

6. What is Hibernate Cache and It’s Type…????

**1. First level cache.**

**2. Second level cache.**