



# What you will learn in Topic 3

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## Topic 3: Introduction to Hibernate

- Introduction to Hibernate
- Setting Up Hibernate Development Environment
- Hibernate Configuration with Annotations
- Hibernate CRUD Features Create, Read, Update and Delete
- Hibernate Advanced Mappings
- Hibernate Advanced Mappings - @OneToOne
- Hibernate Advanced Mappings - @OneToMany
- Hibernate Advanced Mappings - Eager vs Lazy Loading
- Hibernate Advanced Mappings - @OneToOne - Unidirectional
- Hibernate Advanced Mappings - @ManyToMany



# Topic 3, Introduction to Hibernate

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## Introduction to Hibernate



# Topic 3, [Introduction to Hibernate](#)

## Hibernate Overview

### Topics

1. What is Hibernate?
2. Benefits of Hibernate
3. Code Snippets



# Topic 3, Introduction to Hibernate

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## Hibernate Overview

### What is Hibernate?

1. A framework for persisting / saving Java objects in a database
2. [www.hibernate.org](http://www.hibernate.org)





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## Hibernate Overview

### Benefits of Hibernate

1. Hibernate handles all of the low-level SQL
2. Minimizes the amount of JDBC code you have to develop
3. Hibernate provides the Object-to-Relational Mapping (ORM)





# Topic 3, Introduction to Hibernate

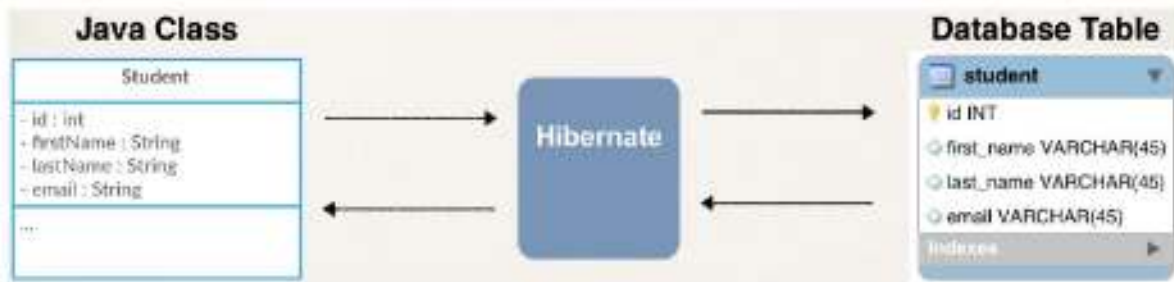
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## Hibernate Overview

### Benefits of Hibernate

### Object-To-Relational Mapping (ORM)

The developer defines mapping between Java class and database table





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## Hibernate Overview

### Saving a Java Object with Hibernate

```
// create Java object
Student theStudent = new Student("Xu", "Ming", "xu@javaweb.edu");

// save it to database
int theId = (Integer) session.save(theStudent);
```



# Topic 3, Introduction to Hibernate

## Hibernate Overview

### Retrieving a Java Object with Hibernate

```
// create Java object
Student theStudent = new Student("Xu", "Ming", "rigat@javaweb.edu");

// save it to database
int theId = (Integer) session.save(theStudent);

// now retrieve from database using the primary key
Student myStudent = session.get(Student.class, theId);
```





# Topic 3, Introduction to Hibernate

## Hibernate Overview

### Querying for Java Objects

```
Query query = session.createQuery("from Student");  
List<Student> students= query.list();
```



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## Hibernate Overview

### Hibernate CRUD Apps

- Create objects
- Read objects
- Update objects
- Delete objects





# Topic 3, [Introduction to Hibernate](#)

## Hibernate is actually more than ORM!

Hibernate. Everything data.

Hibernate Search 5.8.0.Alpha2 introduces Elasticsearch integration

[More news](#)

### Hibernate ORM



Domain model persistence for relational databases

[More](#)

### Hibernate Search



Full-text search for your domain model

[More](#)

### Hibernate Validator



Annotation based constraints for your domain model

[More](#)

### Hibernate OGM



Domain model persistence for NoSQL databases

[More](#)

### Hibernate Tools



Command line tools and IDE plugins for your Hibernate usages

[More](#)

### Others



We like the symmetry, everything else is here

[Even more](#)



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## Hibernate and JDBC

**How does Hibernate relate to JDBC?**

Hibernate uses JDBC for all database communications





# Topic 3, Setting Up Hibernate Development Environment

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**Setting Up Hibernate Development Environment**



## Topic 3, [Setting Up Hibernate Development Environment](#)

### Required Software

**To Build Hibernate Applications, you need the following:**

1. Java Integrated Development Environment (IDE)
2. Database Server
3. Hibernate JAR files and JDBC Driver



# Topic 3, Setting Up Hibernate Development Environment

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## Install MySQL on MS Windows

1. Download MySQL
2. Install MySQL
3. Verify Installation



## Topic 3, Setting Up Hibernate Development Environment

### Install MySQL on MS Windows

1. Download MySQL

<https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/installer/>

Check [demo-1-Hibernate-sql-scripts-and-starter](#)





# Topic 3, Setting Up Hibernate Development Environment

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## Setup Database scripts

Folder: sql-scripts

1. create-user.sql

2. student-tracker.sql



# Topic 3, Setting Up Hibernate Development Environment

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## Setup Database scripts

### About:01-create-user.sql

1. Create a new MySQL user for our application
  1. user id: **hbstudent**
  2. password: **hbstudent**



# Topic 3, Setting Up Hibernate Development Environment

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## Setup Database scripts

### About: 02-student-tracker.sql

1. Create a new database table: **student**

```
select * from hb_student_tracker.student;
```

student	
💡	id INT(11)
💎	first_name VARCHAR(45)
💎	last_name VARCHAR(45)
💎	email VARCHAR(45)
Indexes ▶	



# Topic 3, [Setting Up Hibernate Development Environment](#)

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## Setup Hibernate in Eclipse

### To Do List

1. Create Eclipse Project
2. Download Hibernate Files
3. Download MySQL JDBC Driver
4. Add JAR files to Eclipse Project ... Build Path



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## Hibernate Configuration with Annotations



# Topic 3, Hibernate Configuration with Annotations

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## Test JDBC Connection - Hibernate Dev Process

### To Do List

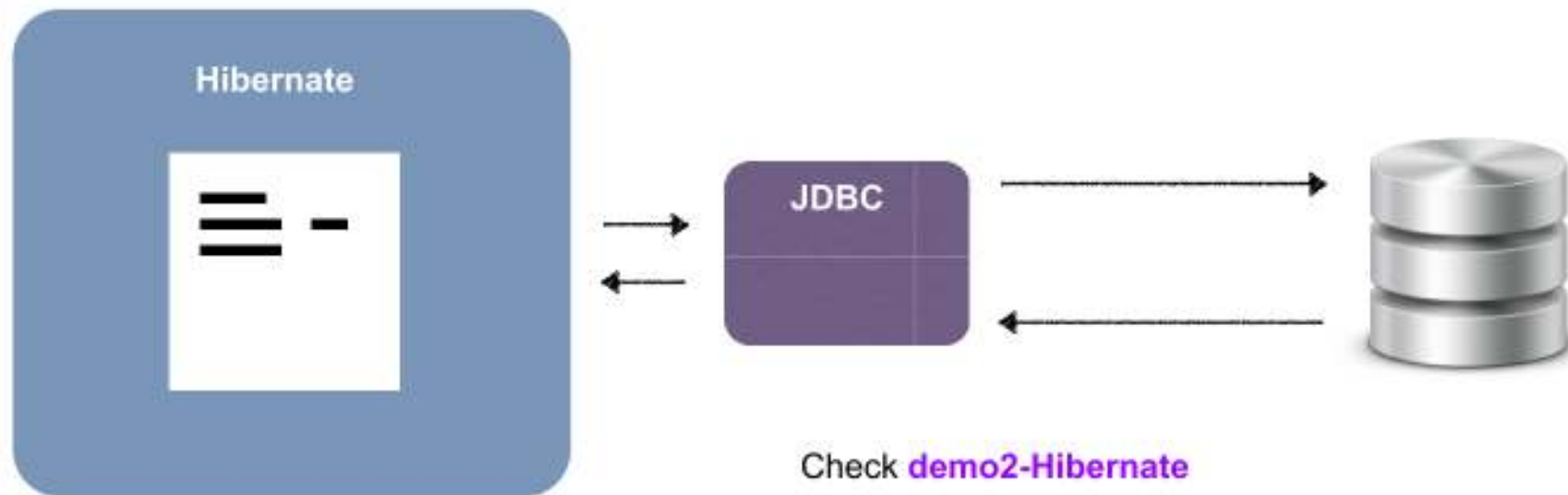
1. Add Hibernate Configuration file
2. Annotate Java Class
3. Develop Java Code to perform database operations



# Topic 3, Hibernate Configuration with Annotations

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## Configuration File





# Topic 3, Hibernate Configuration with Annotations

## Annotate Java Class

### To Do List

1. Add Hibernate Configuration file
2. Annotate Java Class
3. Develop Java Code to perform database operations

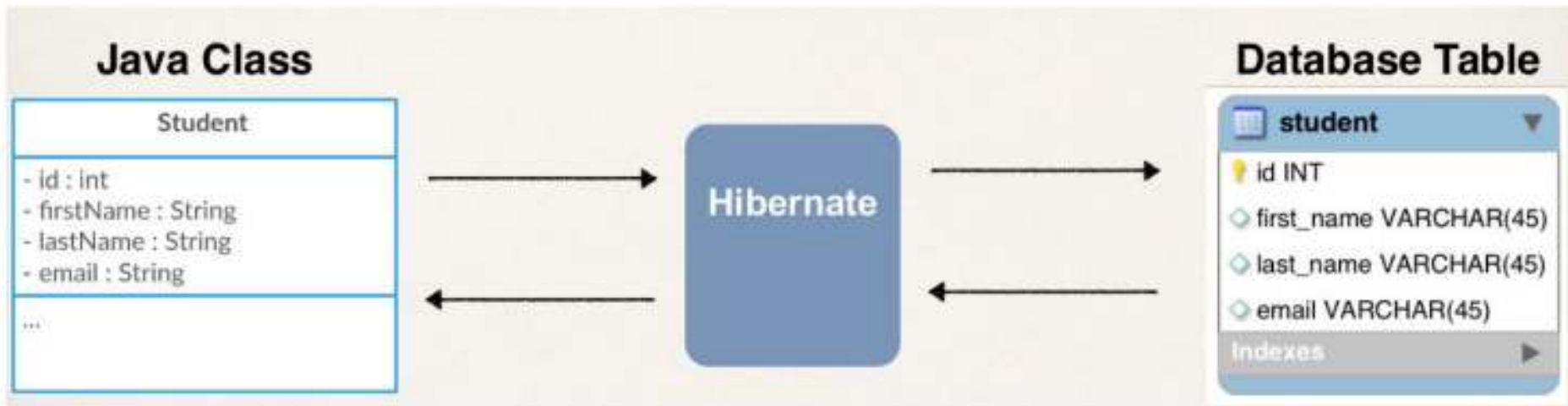




# Topic 3, Hibernate Configuration with Annotations

**Entity Class** Java class that is mapped to a database table

**Object-to-Relational Mapping (ORM)**





# Topic 3, Hibernate Configuration with Annotations

## Annotate Java Class

### Two Options for Mapping

1. Option 1: XML config file (legacy)
2. Option 2: Java Annotations (modern, preferred)



# Topic 3, Hibernate Configuration with Annotations

## Annotate Java Class

### Java Annotations

1. Step 1: Map class to database table
2. Step 2: Map fields to database columns



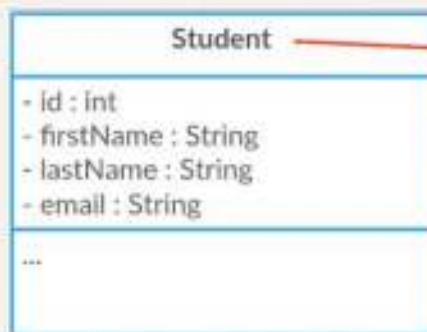
# Topic 3, Hibernate Configuration with Annotations

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## Step 1: Map class to database table

```
@Entity
@Table (name="student")
public class Student {
    ...
}
```

### Java Class



### Database Table





# Topic 3, Hibernate Configuration with Annotations

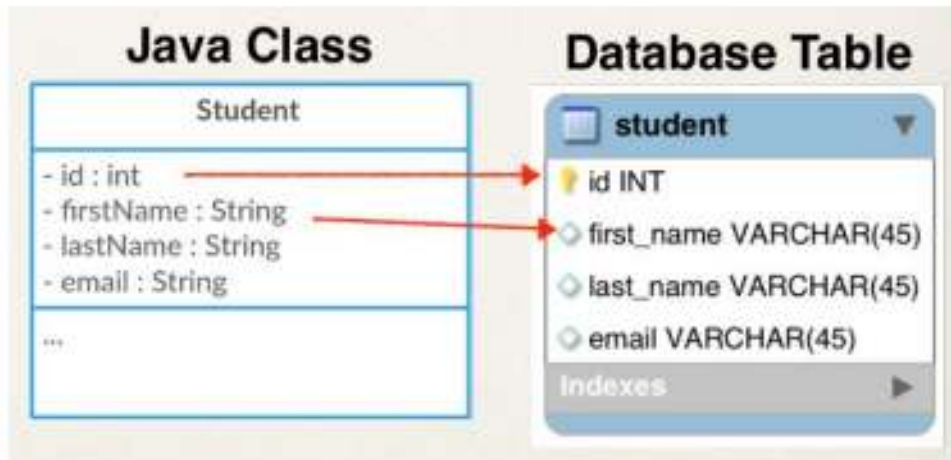
## Step 2: Map fields to database columns

```
@Entity
@Table(name="student")
public class Student {

    @Id
    @Column(name="id")
    private int id;

    @Column(name="first_name")
    private String firstName;

    ...
}
```





# Topic 3,

Hibernate CRUD Features Create, Read, Update and Delete

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**Hibernate CRUD Features Create, Read, Update and Delete**



# Topic 3, Hibernate CRUD Features Create, Read, Update and Delete

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## Hibernate Dev Process - To Do List

1. Add Hibernate Configuration file
2. Annotate Java Class
3. Develop Java Code to perform database operations



## Topic 3, Hibernate CRUD Features Create, Read, Update and Delete

### Two Key Players

Class	Description
SessionFactory	Reads the hibernate config file Creates Session objects Heavy-weight object Only create once in your app
Session	Wraps a JDBC connection Main object used to save/retrieve objects Short-lived object Retrieved from SessionFactory





## Topic 3, Hibernate CRUD Features Create, Read, Update and Delete

### Java Code Setup

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    SessionFactory factory = new Configuration()  
        .configure("hibernate.cfg.xml")  
        .addAnnotatedClass(Student.class)  
        .buildSessionFactory();  
  
    Session session = factory.getCurrentSession();  
  
    try {  
        // now use the session object to save/retrieve Java objects  
    } finally {  
        factory.close();  
    }  
}
```



## Topic 3, Hibernate CRUD Features Create, Read, Update and Delete

### Save a Java Object

```
try {  
    // create a student object  
    Student tempStudent = new Student("Paul", "Wall", "paul@luv2code.com");  
  
    // start transaction  
    session.beginTransaction();  
  
    // save the student  
    session.save(tempStudent);  
  
    // commit the transaction  
    session.getTransaction().commit();  
} finally {  
    factory.close();  
}
```

Check [demo4-Hibernate-CreateStudent](#)



## Topic 3, Hibernate CRUD Features Create, Read, Update and Delete

### Hibernate and Primary Key

#### Primary Key

1. Uniquely identifies each row in a table
2. Must be a unique value
3. Cannot contain NULL values



# Topic 3, Hibernate CRUD Features Create, Read, Update and Delete

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## MySQL - Auto Increment

```
CREATE TABLE student (  
  
id int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,  
first_name varchar(45) DEFAULT NULL, last_name varchar(45) DEFAULT NULL, email varchar(45) DEFAULT  
NULL, PRIMARY KEY (id)  
  
)
```



## Topic 3, Hibernate CRUD Features Create, Read, Update and Delete

### Hibernate Identity - Primary Key

```
@Entity @Table(name="student")  
public class Student {  
  
    @Id @Column(name="id")  
    private int id;  
  
    ...  
}
```



## Topic 3, Hibernate CRUD Features Create, Read, Update and Delete

### Hibernate Identity - Primary Key

```
@Entity @Table(name="student")
public class Student {

    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy=GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    @Column(name="id")
    private int id;

    ...
}
```

Check [demo5-Hibernate-AddMoreStudents](#)



## Topic 3, Hibernate CRUD Features Create, Read, Update and Delete

### ID Generation Strategies

Name	Description
GenerationType.AUTO	Pick an appropriate strategy for the particular database
GenerationType.IDENTITY	Assign primary keys using database identity column
GenerationType.SEQUENCE	Assign primary keys using a database sequence
GenerationType.TABLE	Assign primary keys using an underlying database table to ensure uniqueness



## Topic 3, Hibernate CRUD Features Create, Read, Update and Delete

### Change the start point of your table index

```
alter table hb_student_tracker.student AUTO_INCREMENT=3000;
```

### Delete all rows and set the index to 1

```
truncate hb_student_tracker.student;
```





## Topic 3, Hibernate CRUD Features Create, Read, Update and Delete

### Tricks

- You can define your own CUSTOM generation strategy :-)
  - Create implementation of **org.hibernate.id.IdentifierGenerator**
  - Override the method: **public Serializable generate(...)**
- Always generate unique value
  - Work in high-volume, multi-volume, multi-threaded environment
  - If using server clusters, always generate unique value.



## Topic 3, Hibernate CRUD Features Create, Read, Update and Delete

### Retrieving a Java Object with Hibernate

```
// create Java object
Student theStudent = new Student("Mary", "Public", "mary@javaweb.com");

// save it to database
session.save(theStudent);

.....

//now retrieve/read from database usign the primary key
Student = myStudent = session.get(Student.class, theStudent.getId());
```

Check [demo6-Hibernate-read](#)



# Topic 3, Hibernate CRUD Features Create, Read, Update and Delete

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## Querying Objects

- Query language for retrieving objects
- Similar in nature to SQL
- **where, like, order by, join, in, etc...**

```
List<Student> theStudents = session.createQuery("from Student").getResultList();
```



## Topic 3, Hibernate CRUD Features Create, Read, Update and Delete

### Querying Objects

```
List<Student> theStudents = session
    .createQuery("from Student s where s.lastName='Doe'")
    .getResultList();
```

```
List<Student> theStudents = session
    .createQuery("from Student s where s.lastName='Doe'
+ " OR s.firstName='Daffy'")
    .getResultList();
```

```
List<Student> theStudents = session
    .createQuery("from Student s where"
+ " s.email LIKE '%javaweb.edu'")
    .getResultList();
```

Check [demo7-Hibernate-query](#)



## Topic 3, Hibernate CRUD Features Create, Read, Update and Delete

### Updating Object(s)

```
int studentId = 1;

Student myStudent = session.get(Student.class, studentId);

// update first name to "Scooby"
myStudent.setFirstName("Scooby");

// commit the transaction
session.getTransaction().commit();

session.createQuery("update Student set email='foo@gmail.com'")
    .executeUpdate();
```

Check [demo8-Hibernate-update](#)



## Topic 3, Hibernate CRUD Features Create, Read, Update and Delete

### Delete Object(s)

```
int studentId =1 ;
student myStudent = session.get(Studetn.class, studentId);

// delete the student
session.delete(myStudent)

// commit the transaction
session.getTransaction().commit();

session.createQuery("delete from Student where id=2")
    .executeUpdate();
```

Check [demo9-Hibernate-delete](#)



# Topic 3, Hibernate Advanced Mappings

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## Hibernate Advanced Mappings



# Topic 3, Hibernate Advanced Mappings

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## Basic Mapping

### Java Class

Student
- id : Int - firstName : String - lastName : String - email : String ...

Hibernate

### Database Table

student
id INT first_name VARCHAR(45) last_name VARCHAR(45) email VARCHAR(45) Indexes