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| What Hibernate can do?? |  |
| 3 steps for to save an object in DB |  |
| Hibernate.cfg.xml |  |
| Entity class  Student\_Info.java  @Entity  @Table  @Id |  |
| Store Student Object n DB |  |
| Hbm2ddl.auto | Create: it will recreate table every time you run the application  Update: Update value..  Validate:  Create-drop  Do not use in Prod environment… |
| @Column |  |
| @Transient | Hibernate will ignore the column |
| @Temporal, for date |  |
| Primary key Auto - Generation in Hibernate  Identity:  Sequence: Oracle |  |
| One to One Mapping  Student  StudentDetail |  |
| Place both mapping file in Hibernate.cfg.xml |  |
| For one-to-One mapping these changes are required in Student\_info table.  What ever the value generated for Student table , same value should b inserted for STUDENTDETAIL table. |  |
| We are having only StudentDetails object in DB , which ll insert two rows in both the table. |  |
|  | While inserting the child object Hibernate will insert the record in parent table first , then use the primary key for the record insertion in child table |
| If you do any modification to the persistent object after save function and before session.close() it will automatically sink in DB by calling update method. |  |
| In detached state no update made to DB |  |
| Transient state: | 1. Not associated with any session. 2. No corresponding record in DB |
| Session.save(student)  Session.close() | Till session.close  object in persistent state.  Associated with Hibernate session |
| After Session.close() | Object in detached state , no hibernate session associated with it , but record exist. |
| Detached state to persistent state.  Just create a new session and update it. |  |
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