

Introduction To ORM Frameworks

Procedural Vs. OO

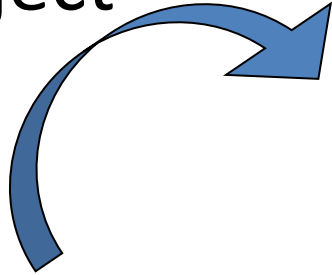


Procedural Vs. OO

- Procedures are core entities
- Data exist to feed procedures execution
- Workflow relation between procedures
- Objects are core entities
- Objects consist of function and data at the same level
- Rich OO relation:
 - Composition
 - Inheritance
 - Workflow
 - ...

Object Oriented Concepts

- Class & Object



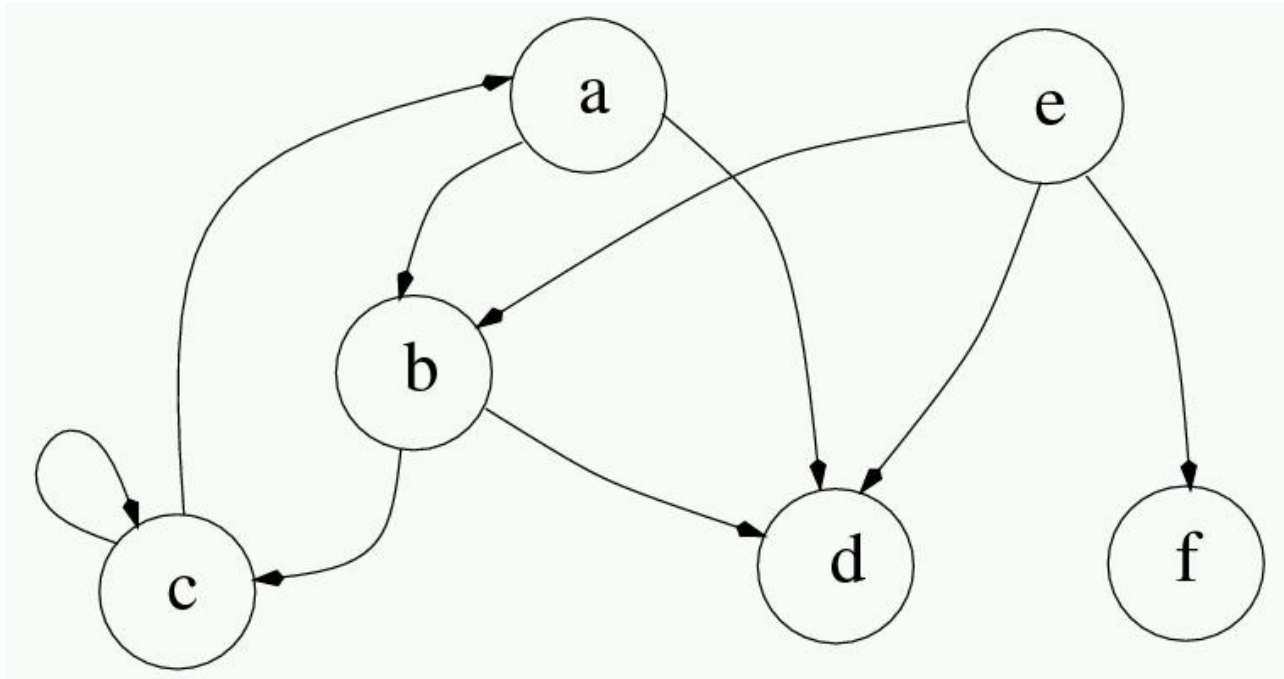
Object Oriented Concepts, Cont.

- Data (fields, properties, state, attributes)
- Function (methods, procedures)



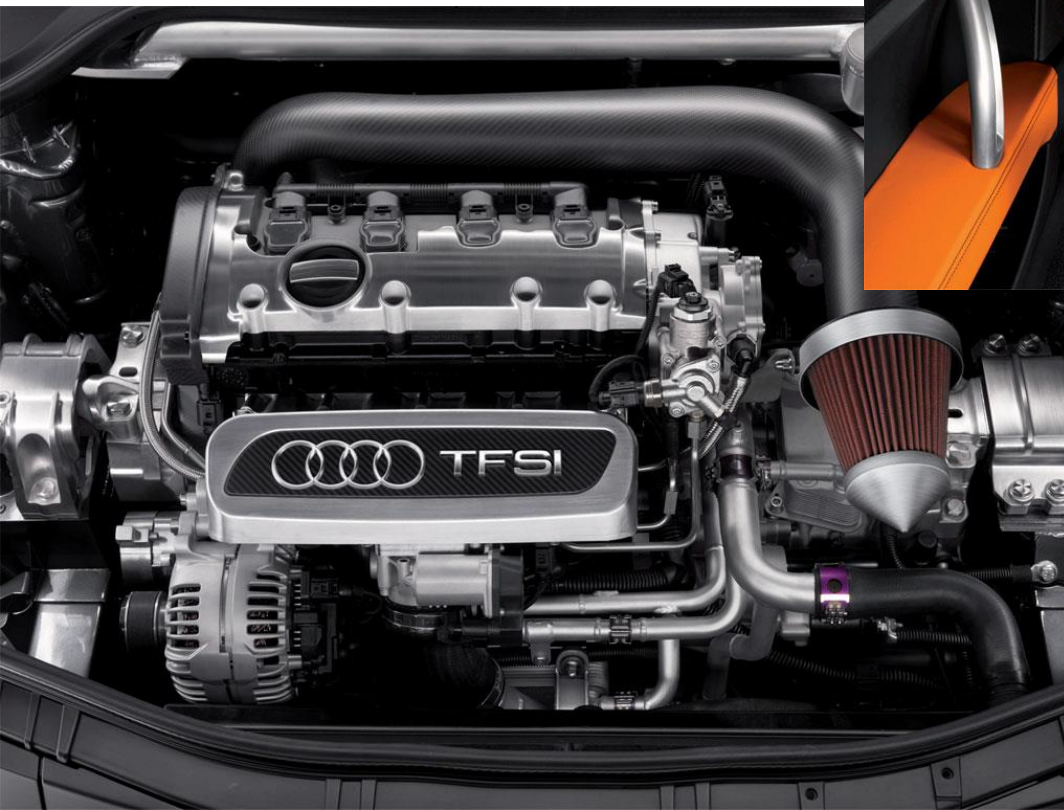
Object Oriented Concepts, Cont.

- Reference (pointer, link, complex objects graph)



Object Oriented Concepts, Cont.

- Encapsulation & Interfaces



Object Oriented Concepts, Cont.

- Inheritance & Specialization



Business Logic & Domain Model

- Business Logic: What should the software do?
- Domain Model: OO implementation of BL.

Relational Databases Concepts

- Table & Tuple
- Primary Key
- Foreign Key
- SQL Query
- Normalization
- Transaction

RDB Concepts, Cont.

```
mysql> select * from wiki;
```

id	name	rootNode_id
test-wiki	Test wiki	4

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> select * from node;
```

id	name	page_id	parent_id
1	node 11	1	4
2	node 12	2	4
3	node 13	3	4
4	node 1	4	NULL

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> select * from node_node;
```

Node_id	children_id	mapkey
4	1	child1
4	3	child3
4	2	child2

3 rows in set (0.01 sec)

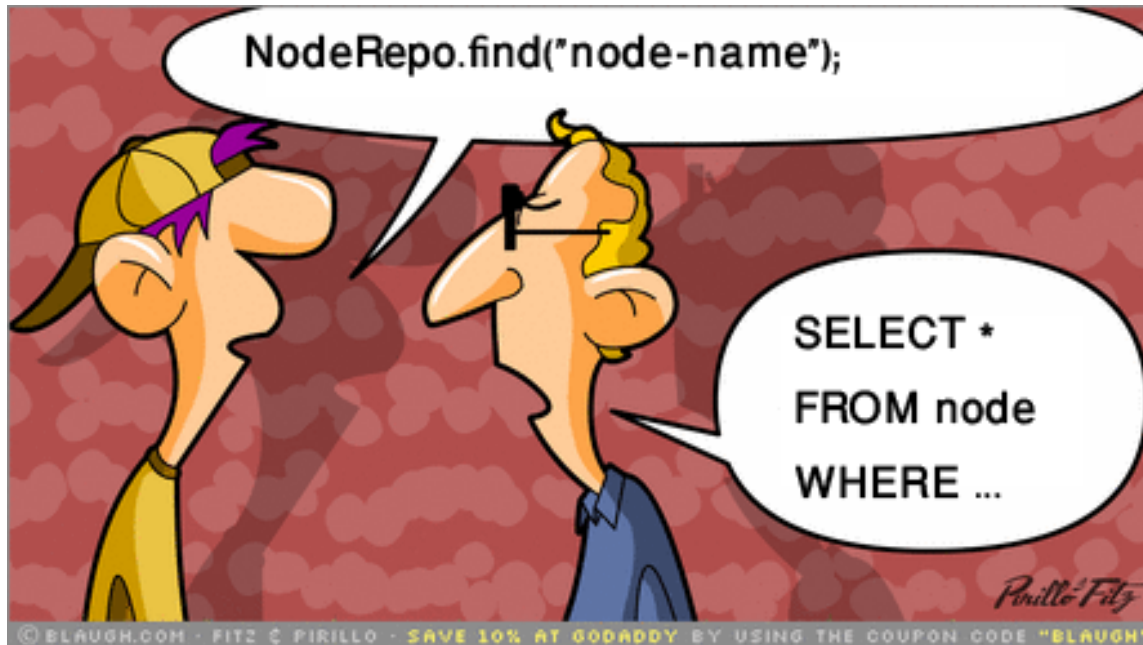
```
mysql> select * from page;
```

id	body	created	lastModified
1	page 11	2007-06-06 12:56:13	2007-06-06 12:56:13
2	page 12	2007-06-06 12:56:13	2007-06-06 12:56:13
3	page 13	2007-06-06 12:56:13	2007-06-06 12:56:13
4	page 1	2007-06-06 12:56:13	2007-06-06 12:56:13

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Object-Relational Impedance Mismatch

- OO does not talk SQL
 - Lots of SQL for lots of objects
 - RDBMs' dialect
 - Write/change/maintain nightmare



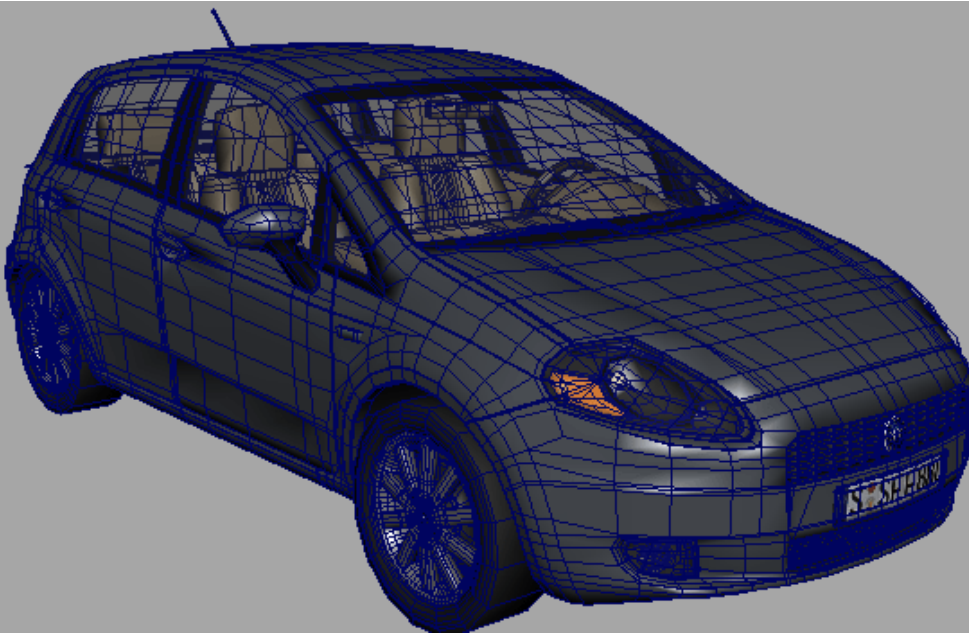
OR Impedance Mismatch, Cont.

- Moving objects between OO and RDB worlds
 - Load on demand
 - Trace and update
 - Identity



OR Impedance Mismatch, Cont.

- RDB does not support OO concepts immediately:
 - Inheritance
 - Complex, non-normalized composition
 - Encapsulation and Interface



OR Impedance Mismatch, Cont.

- Who
 - Outlive the other?
 - Is more expensive?
 - Is master/slave?



So Why Still RDB?

- High performance,
Powerful
- Available, Everywhere
- Proven
 - in *theory*
 - and in *practice*
- Known in every language
- Almost no dominate
replacement



Solution

- RDB+SQL:
 - JDBC (no solution!)
- RDB+ORM:
 - Hibernate (OSS, JBoss, supports EJB3)
 - JDO
 - EJB3

(JDBC/EJB3/JDO JCP Spec, supported by Sun, IBM, Oracle, JBoss and other Java friends.)

- RDB, SQL mapping:
 - iBATIS (IBM Prod.)
- OODB:
 - Db4o (OSS, Recent years tries hard to prove itself! Not dominate yet!)

ORM Features

- Mapping OO concepts to RDB concepts
- Relationship navigation
 - Eager/Lazy loading
- Trace & update changes
 - Lazy update
- Map identities
- Query language, CRUD API
- **Transparency**
- Transaction

ORM, Mapping OO Concepts to RDB Concepts

- Inheritance

- Table per Hierarchy

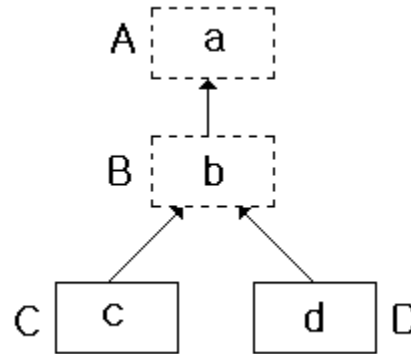
- Lost Memory
 - No Modularity

- Table per Class

- Join, lost time

- Table per Concrete Class

- Redundancy



a	b	c	d

Table Per Hierarchy

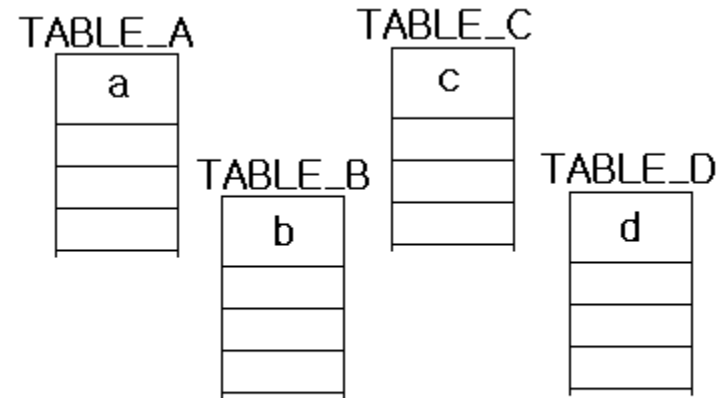


Table Per Class

a	b	c

a	b	d

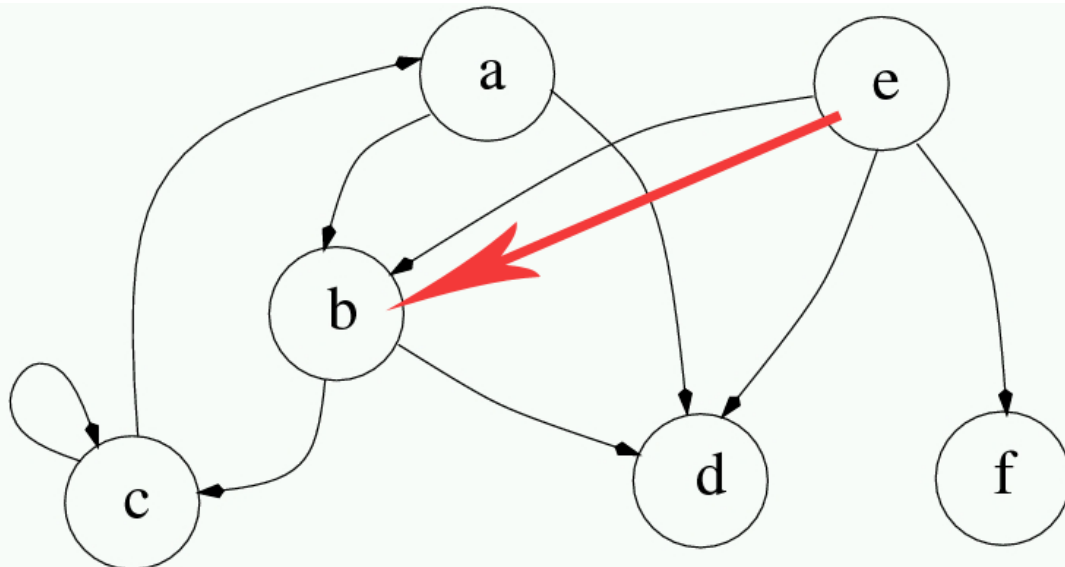
Table Per Concrete

ORM, Mapping OO Concepts to RDB Concepts, Cont.

- Composition
 - Collections (Indexed)
 - Value/Embedded Objects
- Bi-directional reference

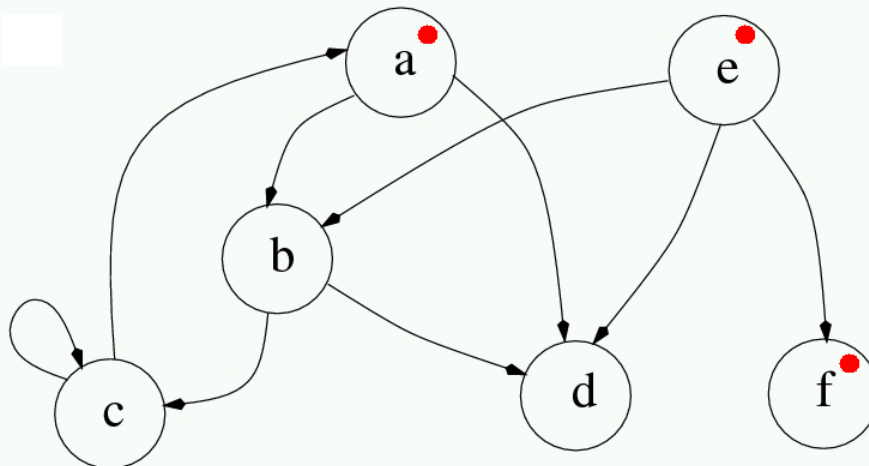
ORM, Relationship Navigation

- Lazy Loading
 - Delay loading 'e' if it's rare to load 'b' if 'e' is loaded
 - Avoid memory waste for unnecessary objects
- Eager Loading
 - Load 'b' with 'e' if it's common to load 'b' if 'e' is loaded
 - Avoid delays for loading objects



ORM, Trace, Update, Identities

- Trace loaded objects
- Preserve relation between objects and corresponding RDB data
 - Return same object for request for same data
 - Apply changes to object to same data in RDB
- Knows which object should be update



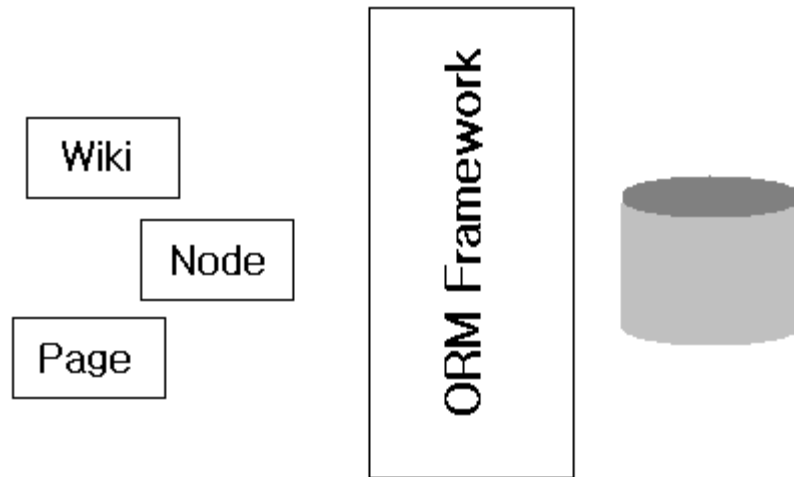
a	
b	
c	
d	
e	
f	

ORM, Query Language, CRUD API

- Create, Read, Update, Delete Objects in/from/to RDB
- Query lang for search for *objects* stored in RDB
- Support SQL, convert SQL result to objects

ORM, Transparency

- Domain model objects should act as if they are not persistence object
- Use Repository interfaces and implementation to talk to ORM framework



ORM, Transaction

- An API to do atomic jobs

```
startTransaction();
```

```
...
```

```
if( everythingIsOk){
```

```
    commit();
```

```
}else{
```

```
    rollback();
```

```
}
```

ORM, Caching

- Cache loaded objects even if they are not needed any more to benefit from request for them in near future

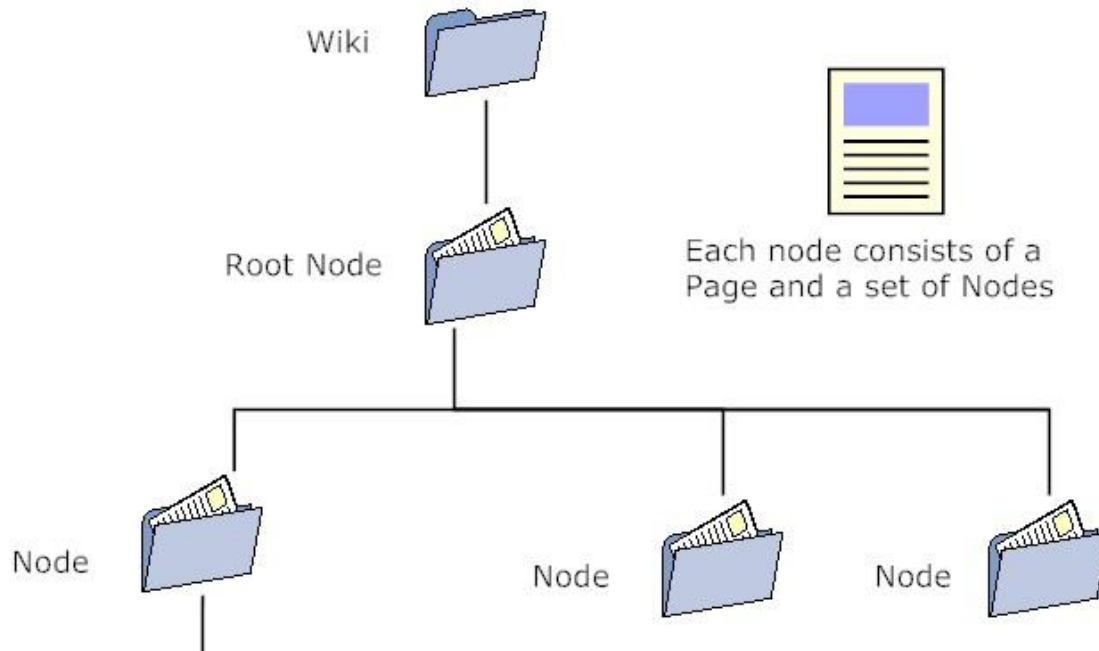
ORM Benefits

- Productivity
 - OOP
 - No SQL
- Performance
 - Cache Objects
 - Lazy/Eager Loading
 - Lazy Updating
- Portability
 - Different SQL dialects

When SQL?

- Performance
 - Handwritten SQLs
 - Special SQL queries
 - Special RDBMS features
- Limited SQL
 - Organization policy or DBA
 - Legacy RDBMSs or RDBs
- No OO, i.e. Procedural style
- Create an ORM framework

Case Study: Simple Wiki



Case Study: Simple Wiki, Cont.

```
@Entity
public class Wiki {
    @Id
    public String id;

    @Column
    public String name;

    @OneToOne
    public Node rootNode;
}
```

```
@Entity
public class Node {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.AUTO)
    long id;

    @Column
    public String name;

    @OneToOne
    public Page page;

    @OneToOne
    public Node parent;

    @org.hibernate.annotations.CollectionOfElements
    public Map<String, Node> children;
}
```

```
@Entity
public class Page {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.AUTO)
    long id;

    @OneToOne(mappedBy = "page")
    public Node node;

    @Column
    public String body;

    @Column
    public Date created;

    @Column
    public Date lastModified;
}
```

Case Study: Simple Wiki, Cont.

```
Transaction transaction = null;
Session session = MySessionFactory.getInstance().getCurrentSession();
try {
    transaction = session.beginTransaction();

    Page page1 = new Page("page 1", new Date(), new Date());
    Node node1 = new Node("node 1", page1);

    Page page11 = new Page("page 11", new Date(), new Date());
    Node node11 = new Node(node1, "node 11", page11);
    Page page12 = new Page("page 12", new Date(), new Date());
    Node node12 = new Node(node1, "node 12", page12);
    Page page13 = new Page("page 13", new Date(), new Date());
    Node node13 = new Node(node1, "node 13", page13);

    node1.children = new HashMap<String, Node>();
    node1.children.put("child1", node11);
    node1.children.put("child2", node12);
    node1.children.put("child3", node13);

    Wiki wiki = new Wiki(wikiId, "Test Wiki", node1);

    session.save(page11); session.save(node11);
    session.save(page12); session.save(node12);
    session.save(page13); session.save(node13);
    session.save(wiki); session.save(page1);
    session.save(node1);

    transaction.commit();
} catch (HibernateException e) {
    if (transaction != null && transaction.isActive())
        transaction.rollback();
}
```

Case Study: Simple Wiki, Cont.

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
id	varchar(255)	NO	PRI	NULL	
name	varchar(255)	YES		NULL	
rootNode_id	bigint(20)	YES	MUL	NULL	

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
id	bigint(20)	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
name	varchar(255)	YES		NULL	
parent_id	bigint(20)	YES	MUL	NULL	
page_id	bigint(20)	YES	MUL	NULL	

4 rows in set (0.01 sec)

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
Node_id	bigint(20)	NO	PRI	NULL	
children_id	bigint(20)	NO	UNI	NULL	
mapkey	varchar(255)	NO	PRI	NULL	

3 rows in set (0.01 sec)

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
id	bigint(20)	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
body	varchar(255)	YES		NULL	
created	datetime	YES		NULL	
lastModified	datetime	YES		NULL	

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Case Study: Simple Wiki. Cont.

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mysql> select * from wiki;
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