Java Interview Series #6

eEntity V/S eData

UNDERSTAND HOW JPA MAPS YOUR CLASSES, AND HOW LOMBOK CUTS THE CLUTTER.











@Entity — JPA Annotation

- Purpose: Marks the class as a JPA entity, meaning it will be mapped to a table in your database.
- When to use: When the class represents a table in your database and will be managed by Hibernate or another JPA provider

Example:

```
import jakarta.persistence.Entity;
import jakarta.persistence.Id;

@Entity
public class Movie {
     @Id
     private Long id;
     private String name;
}
```



@Data — Lombok Annotation

Purpose: Automatically generates boilerplate code like:

- Getters & Setters
- toString()
- equals() and hashCode()
- Constructor for final fields

When to use: When you want to save time writing boilerplate code in your Java classes (like DTOs or Entities).

Example:

```
import lombok.Data;
import jakarta.persistence.Entity;
import jakarta.persistence.Id;

@Data
@Entity
public class Movie {
      @Id
      private Long id;
      private String name;
}
```



When to Use Them Together

- Use *eEntity* to map your class to a DB table.
- Use *@Data* to avoid writing boilerplate (especially useful in entities and DTOs).
- **☑ Use Case:** Define a User entity for a database table with minimal boilerplate

Explanation

eEntity: Tells JPA that this class should be mapped to a database table.

@Data: From Lombok, auto-generates:

- Getters and setters
- toString()
- equals() and hashCode()
- RequiredArgsConstructor() if no other constructor is defined



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Thanks for joining me on this learning journey!

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