<http://www.cnblogs.com/-lpf/p/4106829.html>

使用hibernate连接mysql数据库

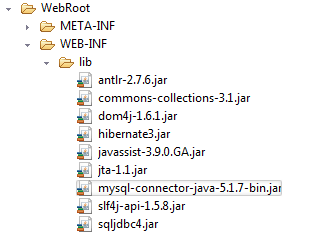
1:项目搭建好之后,在lib包中添加必要的jar包,和mysql数据库驱动jar包:

jar包可以在hibernate的下载包(hibernate3.3.2.GA)中找到,这里所需要的jar包是:

hibernate3.jar,lib/required目录下的所有jar包;

连接数据库所需要的jar包:mysql-connector-java-5.1.7-bin.jar;

如图:



2:jar包引入后编写实体类及映射文件:

实体类是xx.java文件;映射文件为xx.hbm.xml文件,文件名称需要相同;

.java文件内容此处省略,

.hbm.xml文件测试代码:

<?xml version="1.0"?>  
<!DOCTYPE hibernate-mapping PUBLIC  
"-//Hibernate/Hibernate Mapping DTD 3.0//EN"  
"http://hibernate.sourceforge.net/hibernate-mapping-3.0.dtd">

<hibernate-mapping package="com.yim.entity">

<class name="user" table="user">  
<id name="userId" column="USERID">  
<generator class="uuid" />  
</id>  
<property name="userName" type="java.lang.String" column="USERNAME"  
length="20" />

</class>

</hibernate-mapping>

3:添加hibernate.cfg.xml及hibernate配置文件

该文件在hibernate的下载包中可以找到模板:

配置文件模板：hibernate3.3.2.GA\project\tutorials\web\src\main\resources\hibernate.cfg.xml

将该文件内容做调整即可;

此处为配置文件代码:

<?xml version='1.0' encoding='utf-8'?>  
<!DOCTYPE hibernate-configuration PUBLIC  
"-//Hibernate/Hibernate Configuration DTD 3.0//EN"  
"http://hibernate.sourceforge.net/hibernate-configuration-3.0.dtd">

<hibernate-configuration>

<session-factory>

<!-- Database connection settings -->  
<property name="connection.driver\_class">com.mysql.jdbc.Driver</property>  
<property name="connection.url">jdbc:mysql://localhost/yim</property>  
<property name="connection.username">root</property>  
<property name="connection.password">mysql</property>

<!-- JDBC connection pool (use the built-in) -->  
<property name="connection.pool\_size">2</property>

<!-- SQL dialect -->  
<property name="dialect">org.hibernate.dialect.MySQLDialect</property>

<!-- Enable Hibernate's current session context -->  
<property name="current\_session\_context\_class">org.hibernate.context.ManagedSessionContext</property>

<!-- Disable the second-level cache -->  
<property name="cache.provider\_class">org.hibernate.cache.NoCacheProvider</property>

<!-- Echo all executed SQL to stdout -->  
<property name="show\_sql">true</property>

<!-- Drop and re-create the database schema on startup -->  
<property name="hbm2ddl.auto">create</property>  
  
<!-- 映射文件声明 -->  
<mapping resource="com/yim/entity/user.hbm.xml" />

</session-factory>

</hibernate-configuration>

4:上面的步骤都配置后.可以进行数据库连接测试:

测试类代码:

package com.yim.dao;

import org.hibernate.Session;  
import org.hibernate.SessionFactory;  
import org.hibernate.Transaction;  
import org.hibernate.cfg.Configuration;

import com.yim.entity.user;

/\*\*  
\* 测试mysql数据库连接  
\*   
\* @author Administrator  
\*   
\*/  
public class loginDao {

private Session session = null;  
private Transaction tran = null;

public loginDao() {  
Configuration configure = new Configuration().configure();  
SessionFactory factory = configure.buildSessionFactory();  
this.session = factory.openSession();  
}

public void save(user user) {

try {

tran = this.session.beginTransaction();  
this.session.save(user);  
tran.commit();  
System.out.println("信息保存");  
} catch (Exception e) {  
// TODO: handle exception  
} finally {  
this.session.close();  
}

}

public static void main(String[] args) {  
user user = new user();  
user.setUserName("用户名称");  
new loginDao().save(user);  
}  
}

Run as -->java  application执行测试类就可以了;

当控制台输出所执行的sql语句:

Hibernate: insert into user (USERNAME, USERID) values (?, ?)  
信息保存

表示数据库连接成功!