

Inheritance: Mapped Superclass

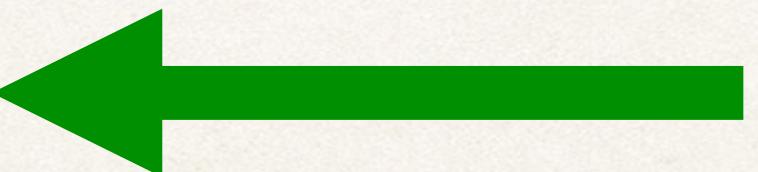


Inheritance Mapping Strategies

- Single table
- Table per class
- Joined table
- **Mapped superclass**

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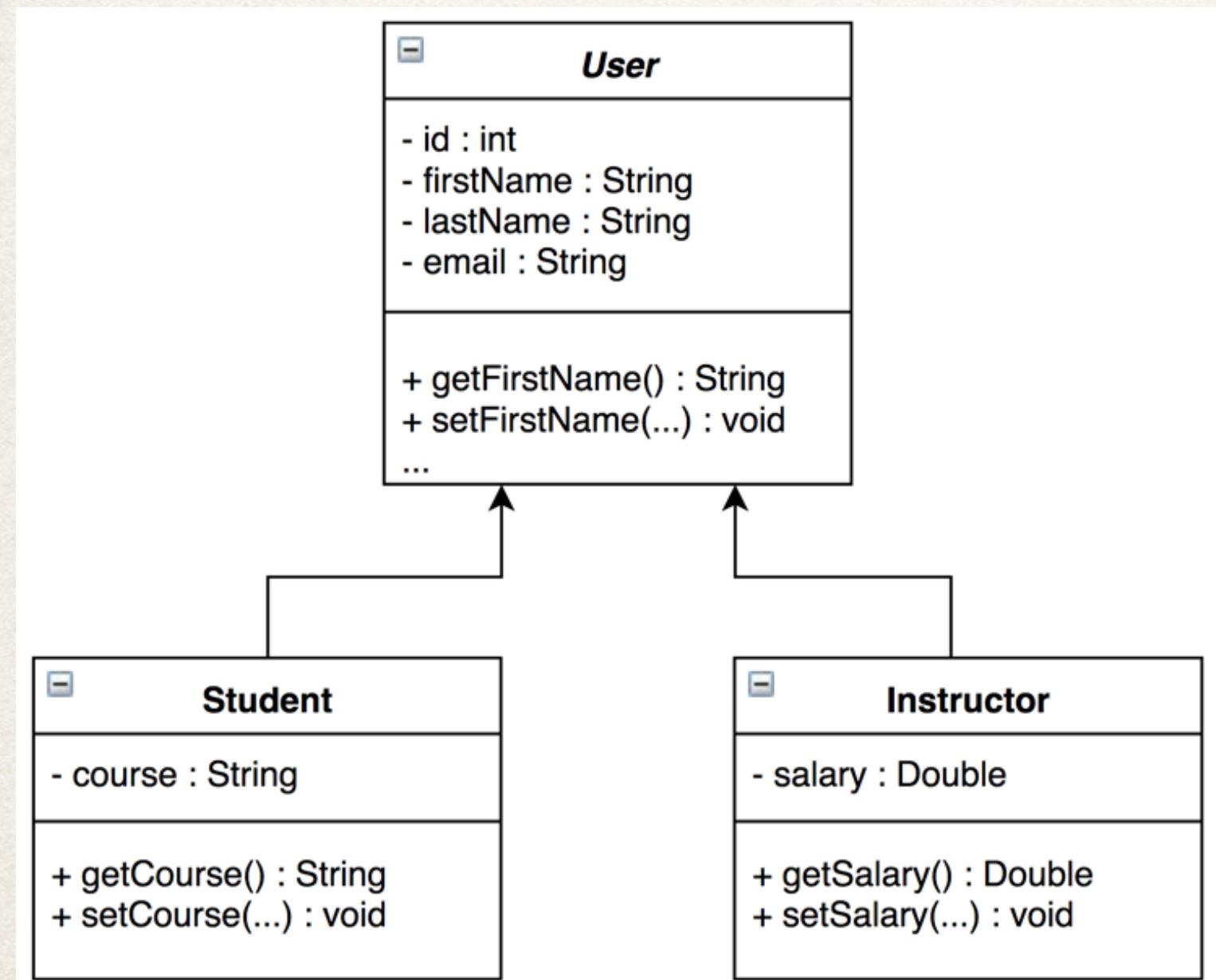
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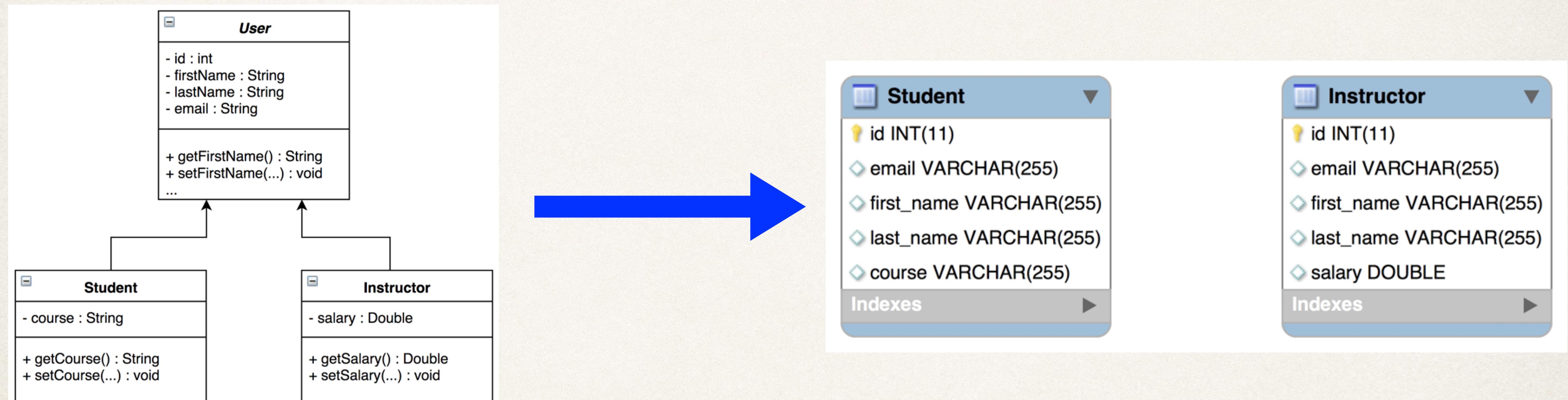
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- Only the subclasses will have tables in the database

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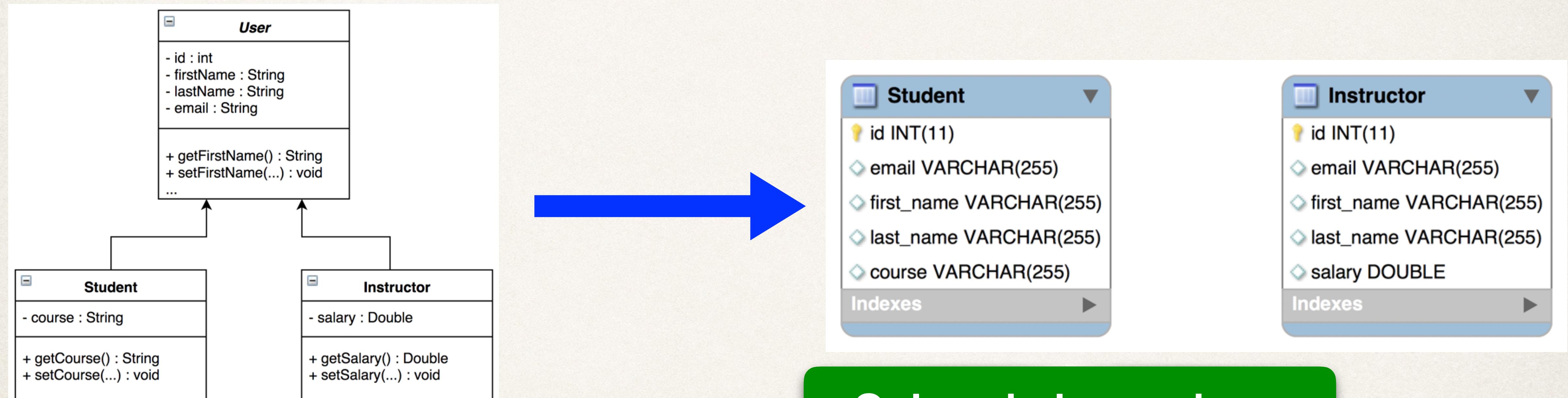
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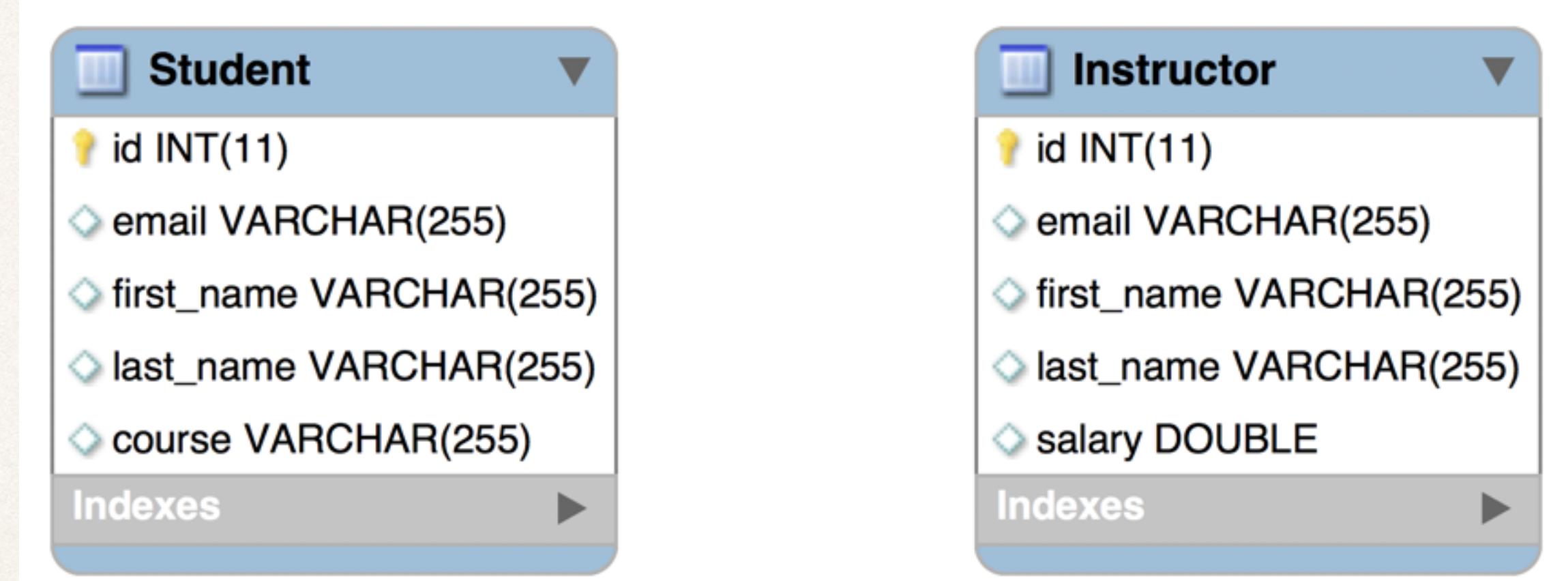
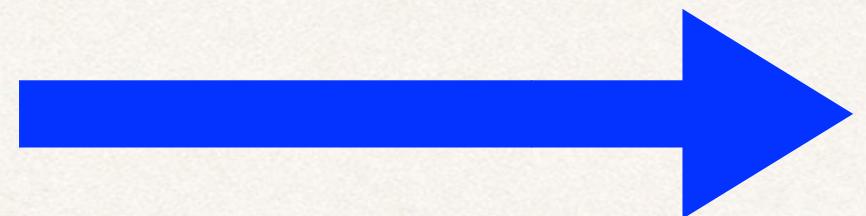
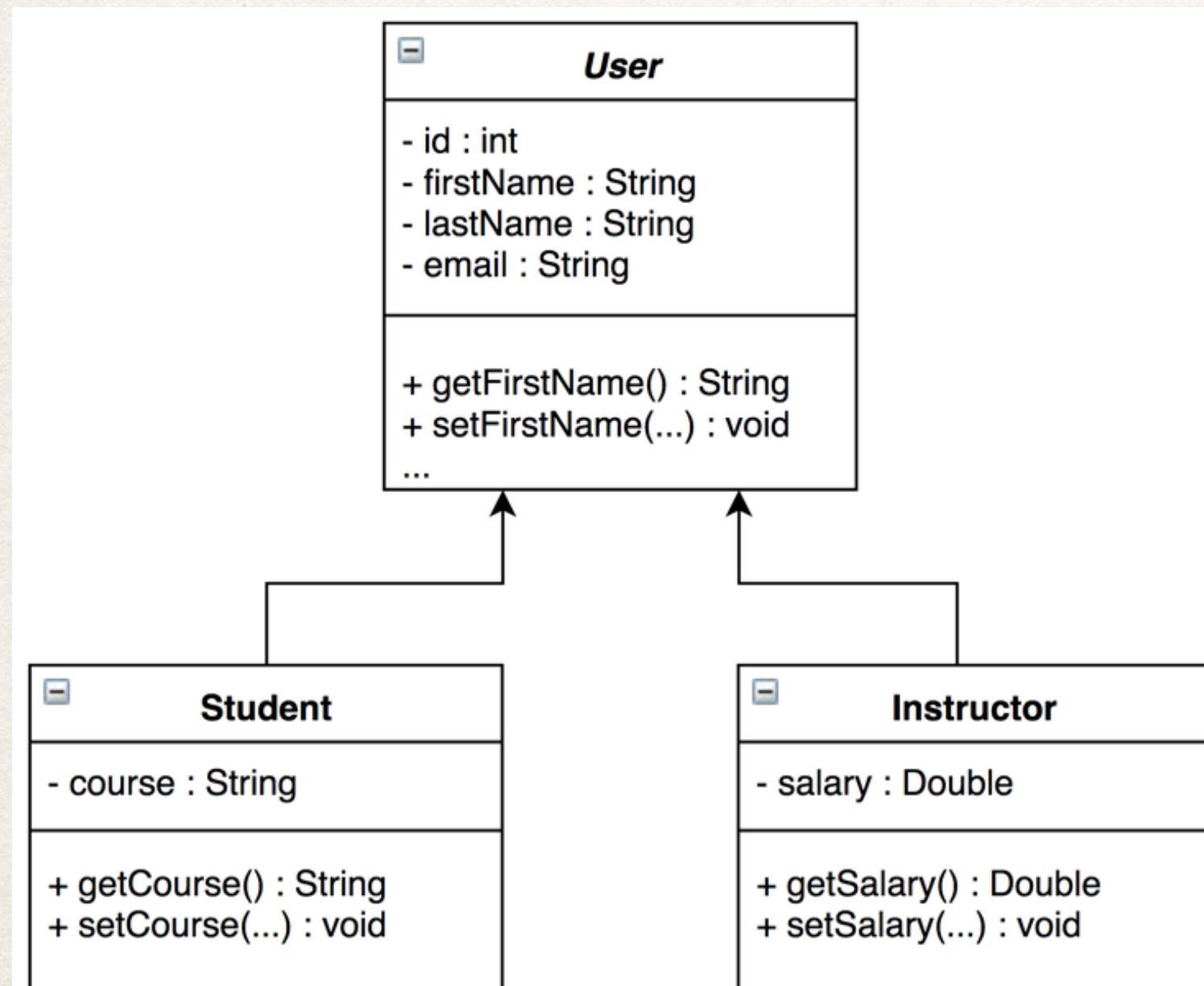
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Only subclasses have
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Note: No table for superclass

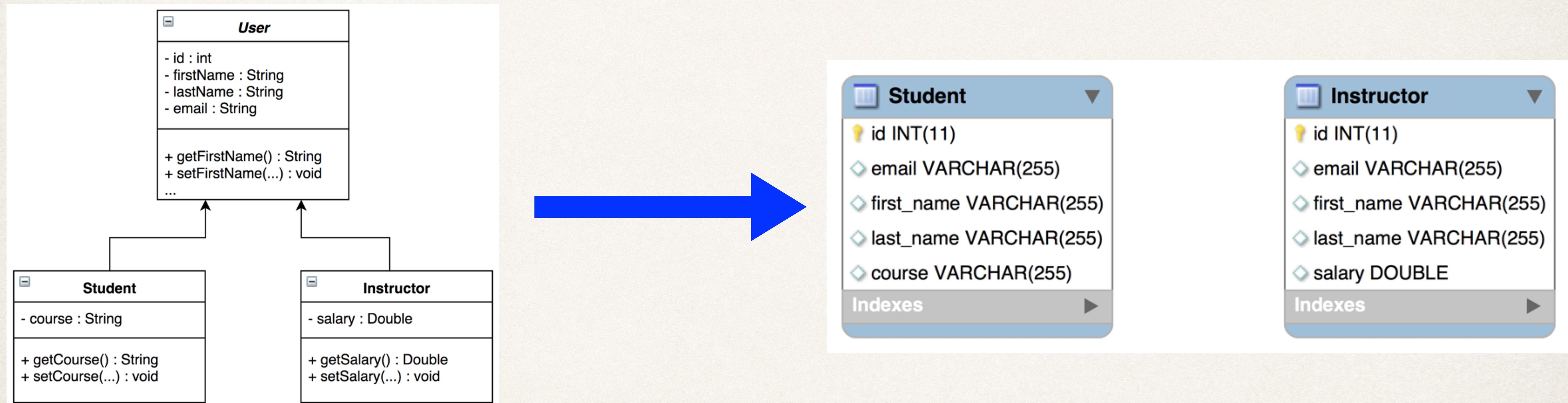


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Mapped Superclass

Superclass defines common fields

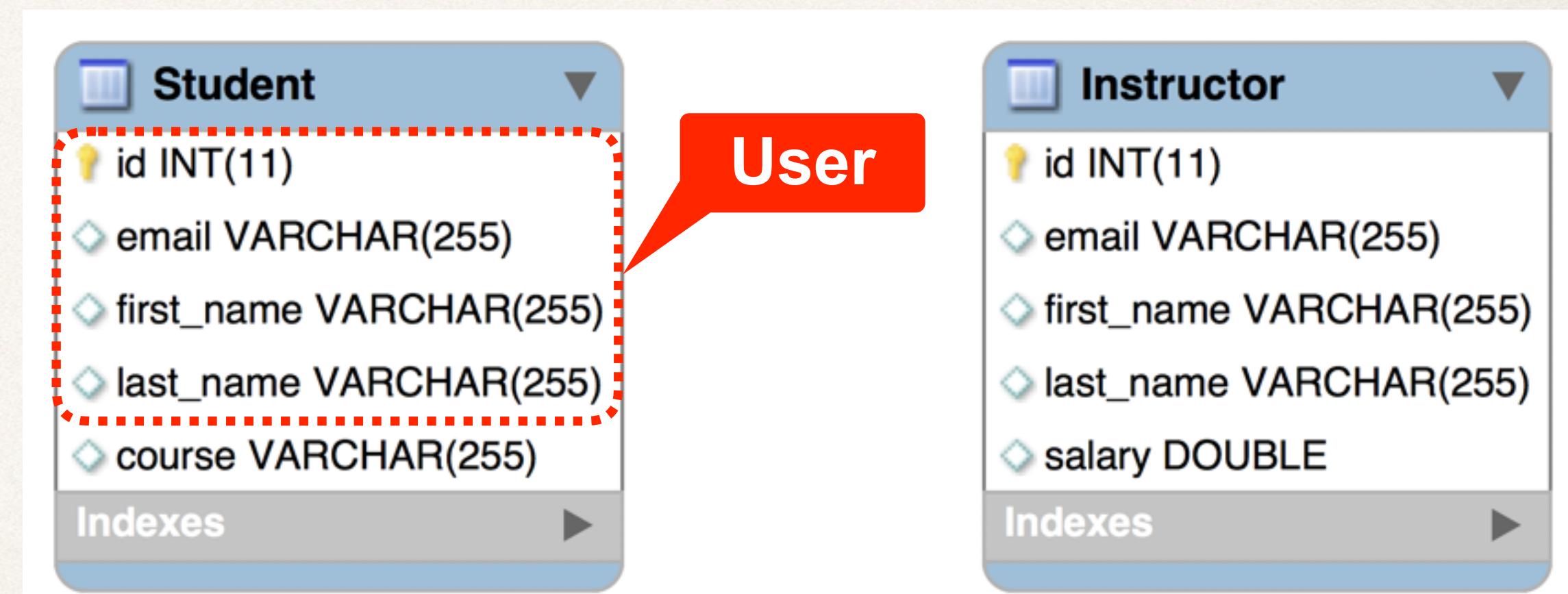
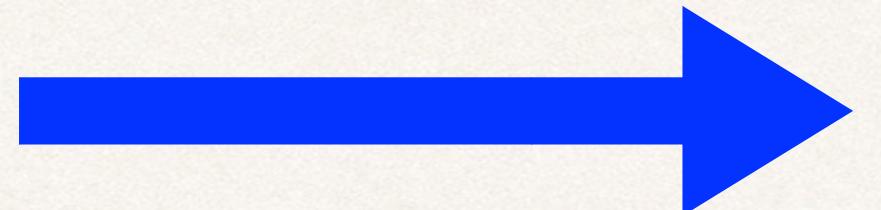
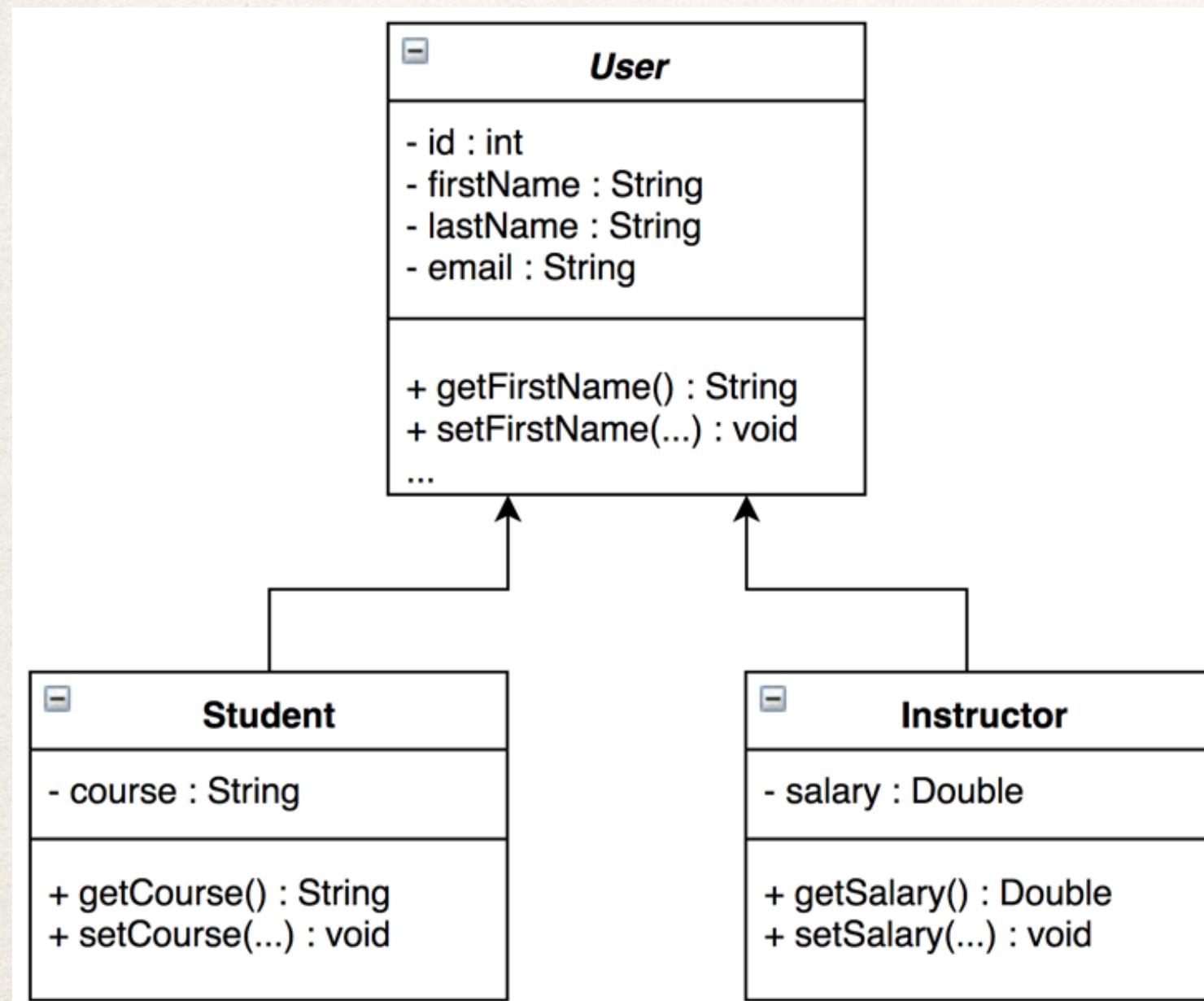
Subclass table contains
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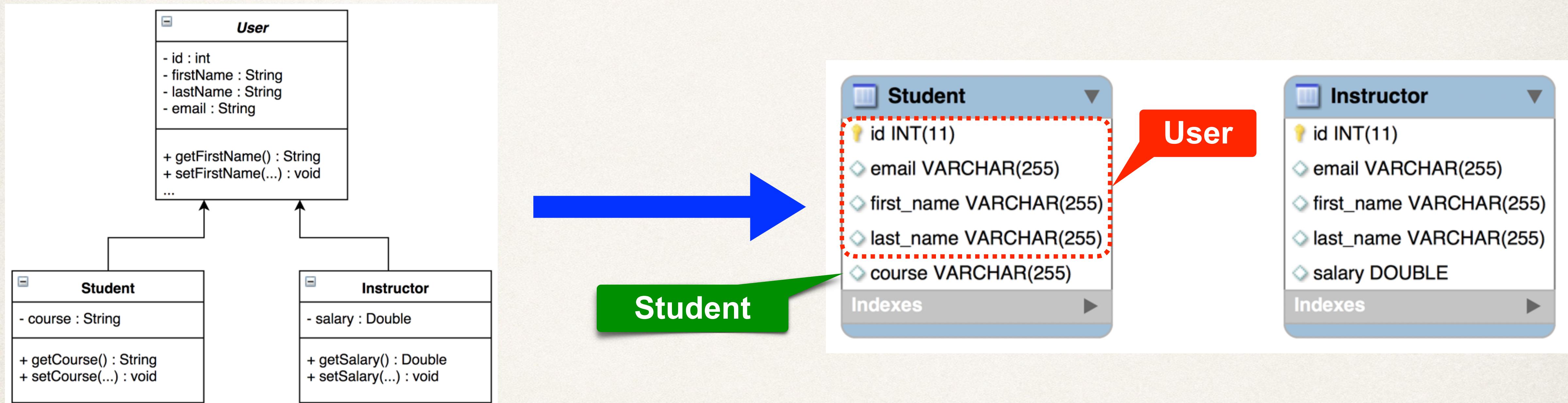
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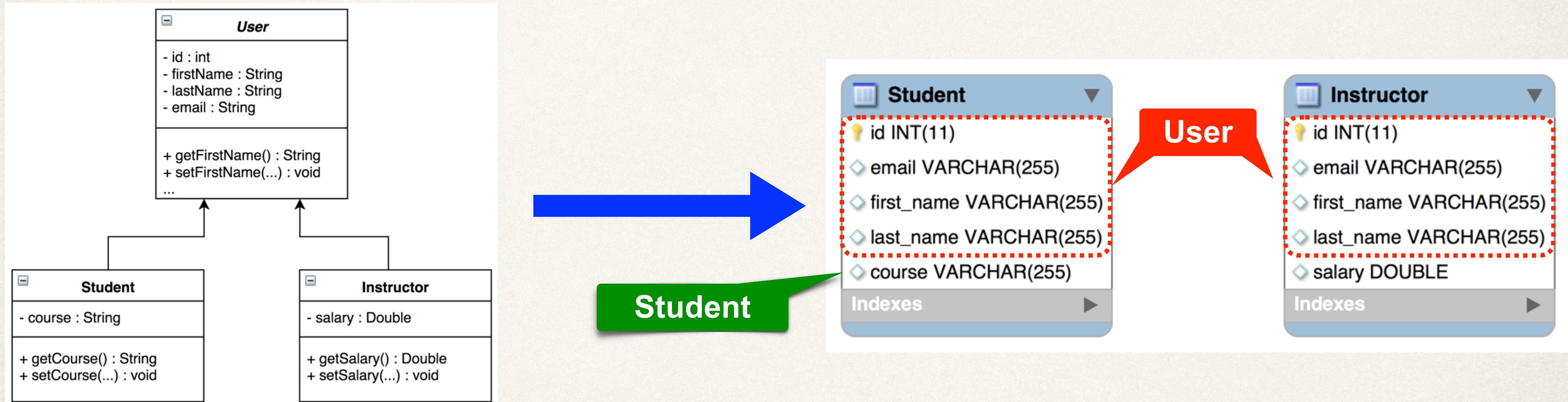
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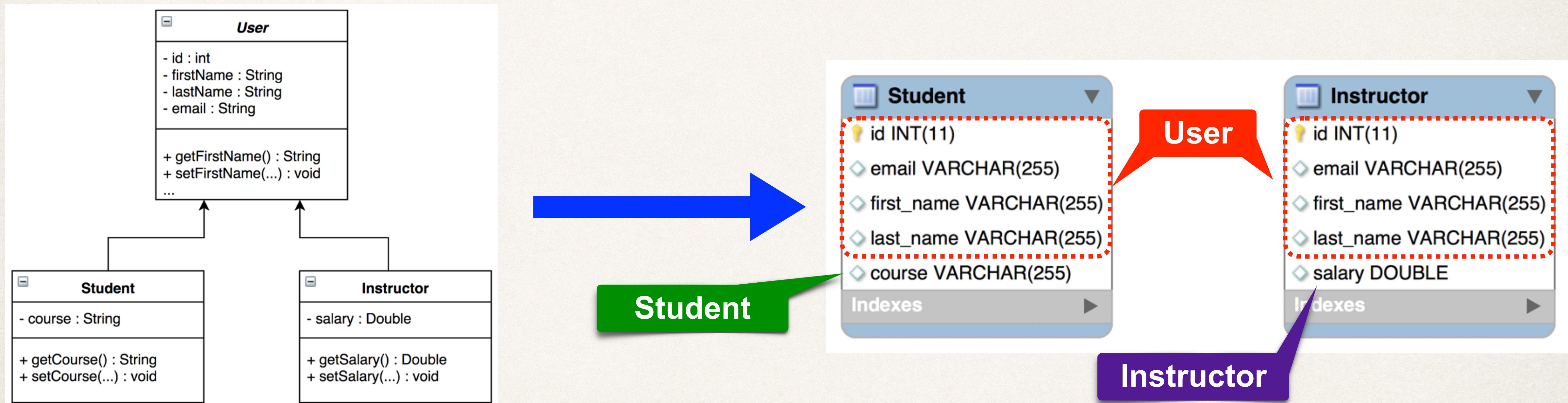
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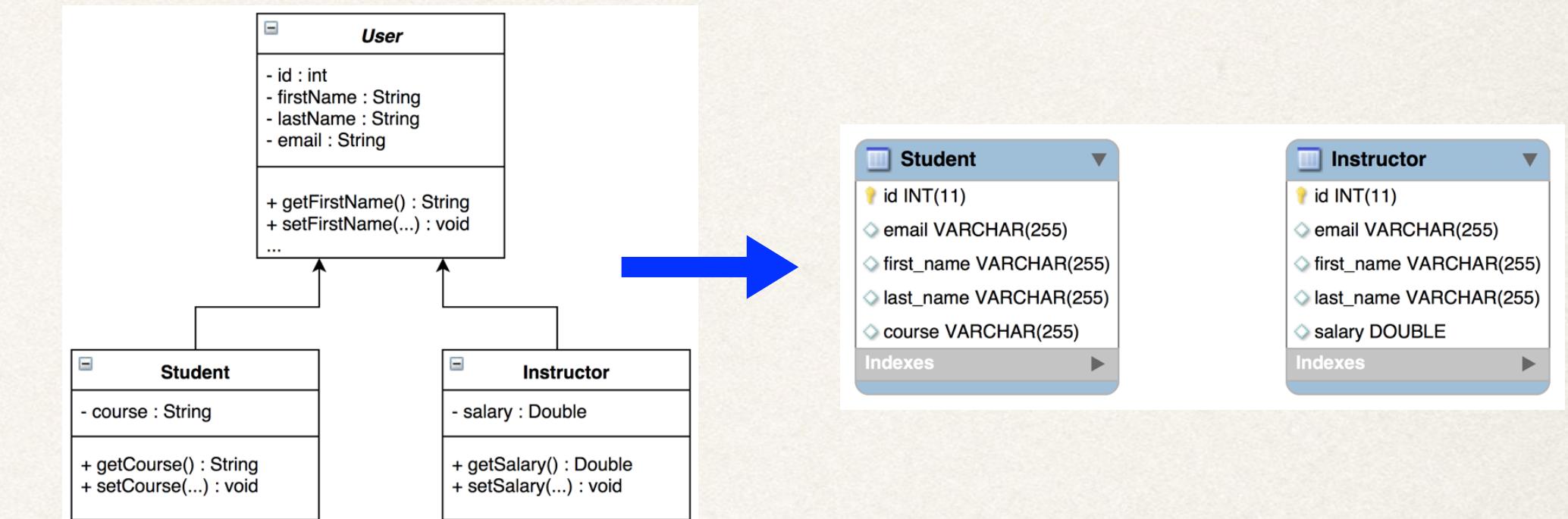
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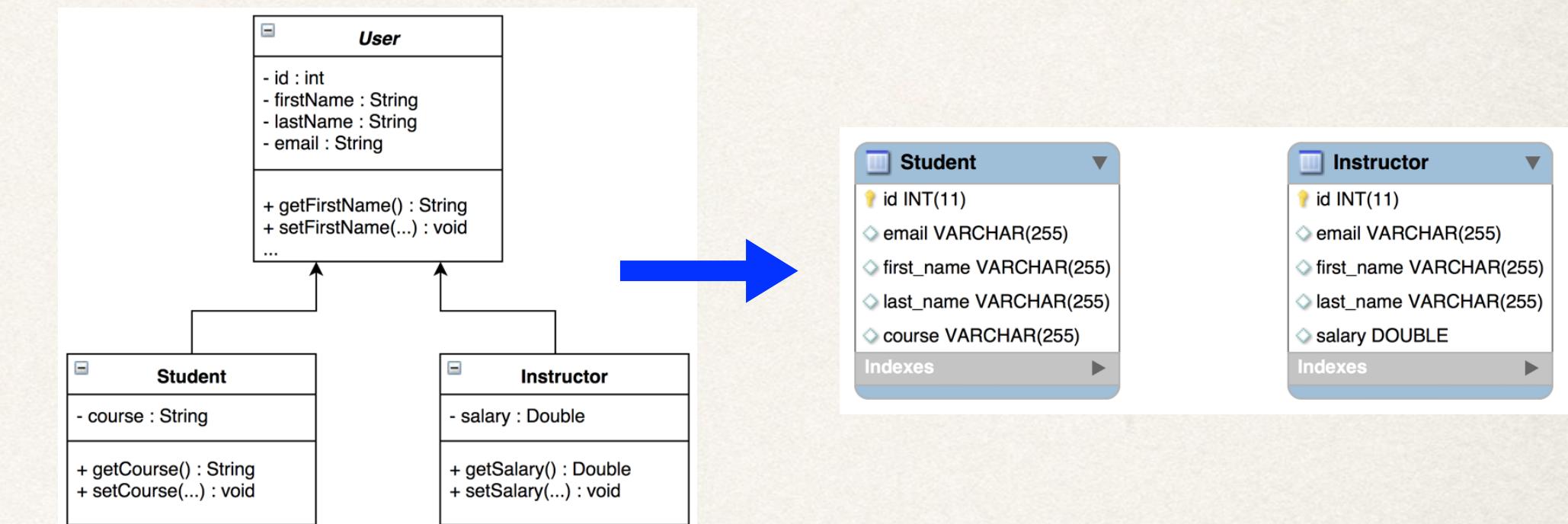
Mapped Superclass ... looks familiar ...

- Similar to **Table per Class** strategy but ...
- **Mapped Superclass**
 - No table for superclass



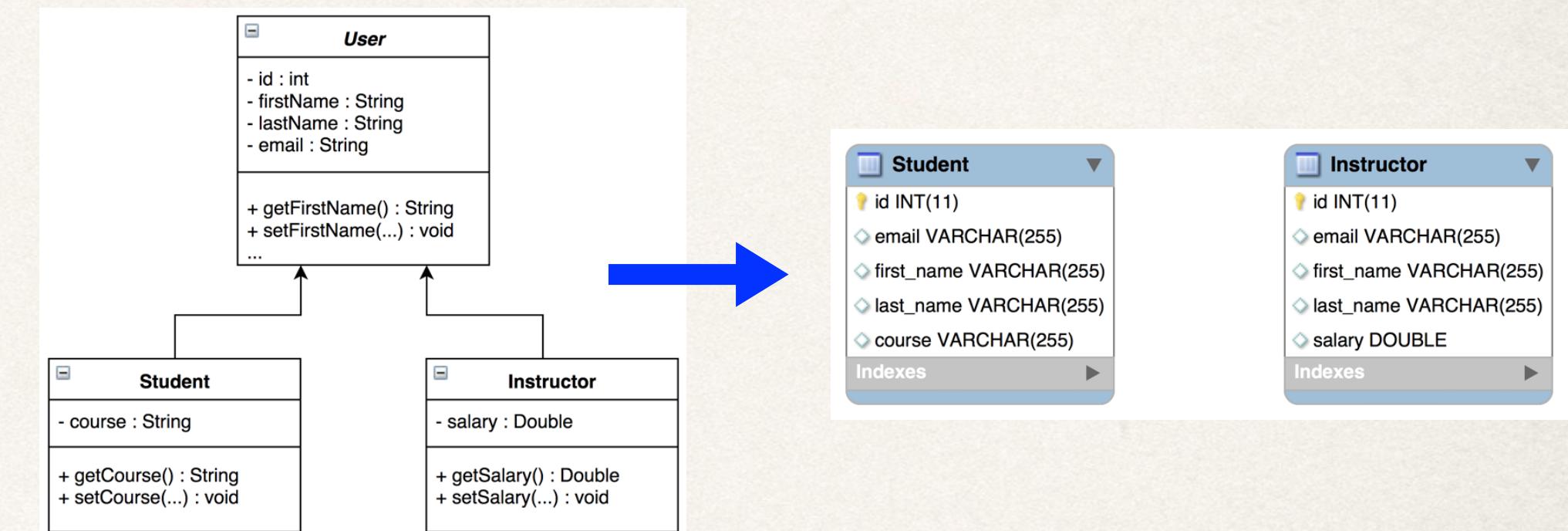
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- **Mapped Superclass**
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- Similar to **Table per Class** strategy but ...
- **Mapped Superclass**
 - No table for superclass
 - No table joins or inheritance exists in the database schema
 - Inheritance only exists in the Java object model



Development Process

Step-By-Step

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1. In superclass, annotate superclass with **@MappedSuperclass**

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1. In superclass, annotate superclass with **@MappedSuperclass**
2. In superclass, remove the annotations:
 1. **@Entity**
 2. **@Table**
 3. **@Inheritance**
3. In subclasses, use normal Hibernate annotation: **@Entity**

Annotation for Inheritance

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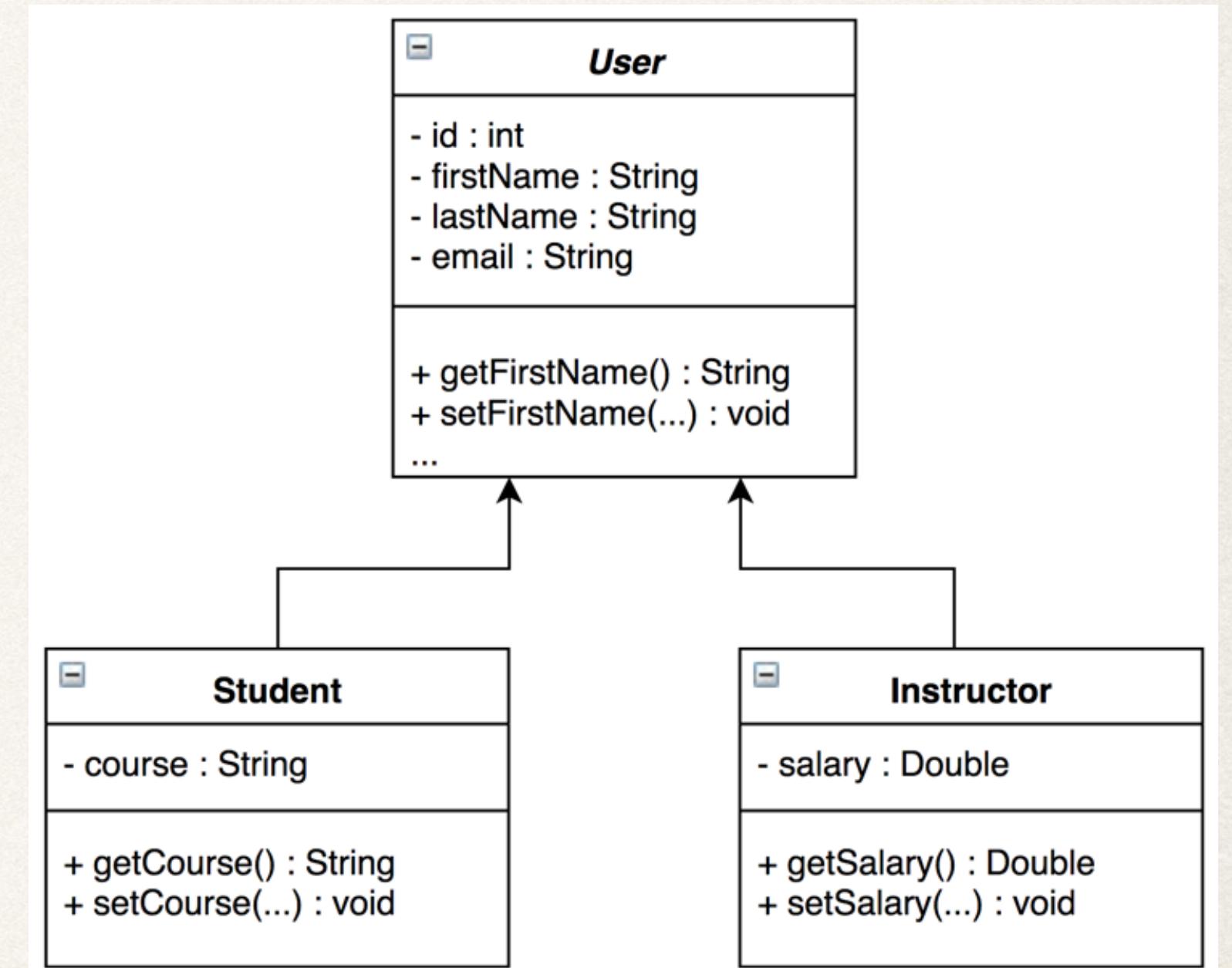
Annotation	Description

Annotation for Inheritance

Annotation	Description
@MappedSuperclass	<p>Designates a class whose mapping is applied to entities that inherit from it.</p> <p>A mapped superclass has no separate table defined for it.</p>

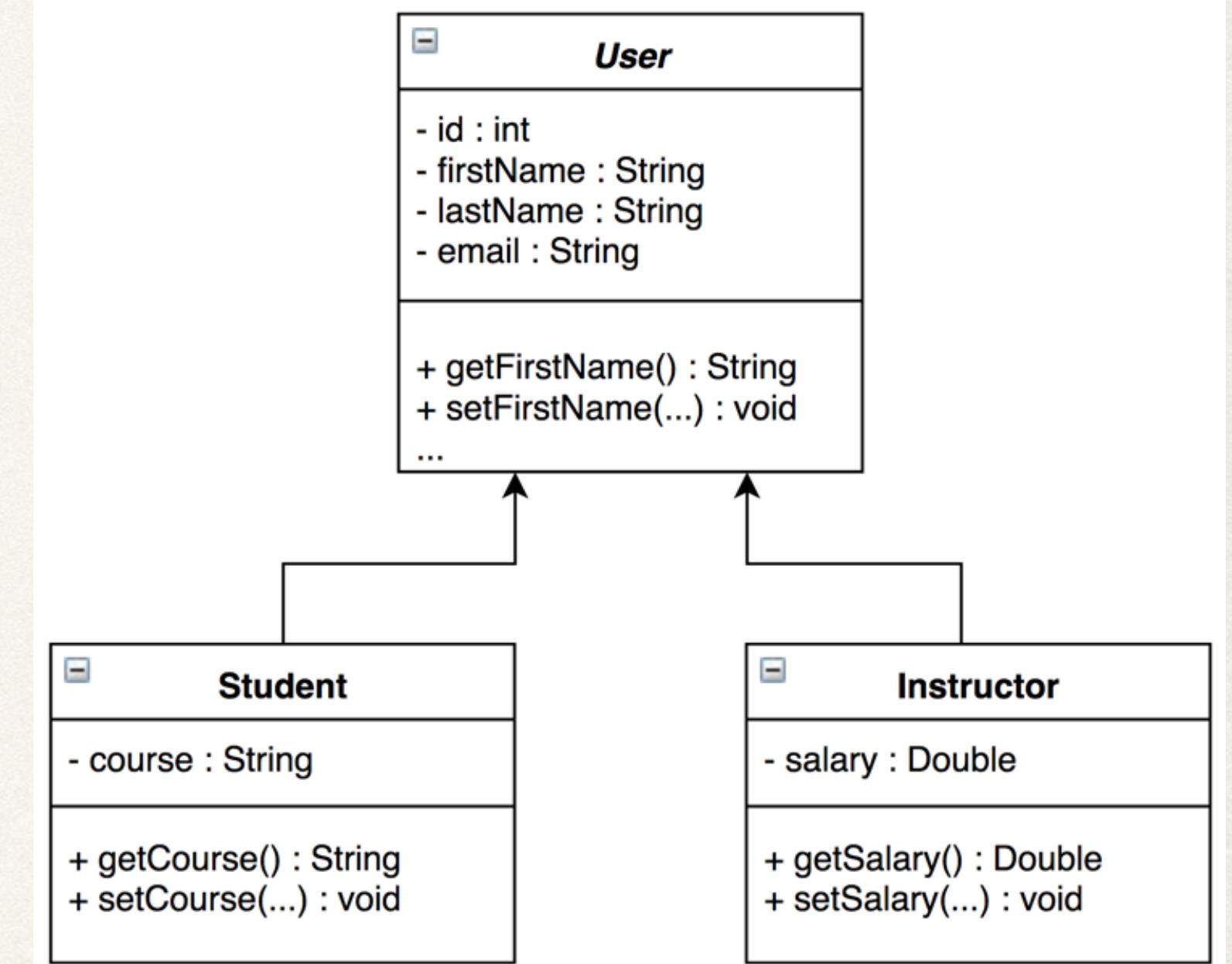
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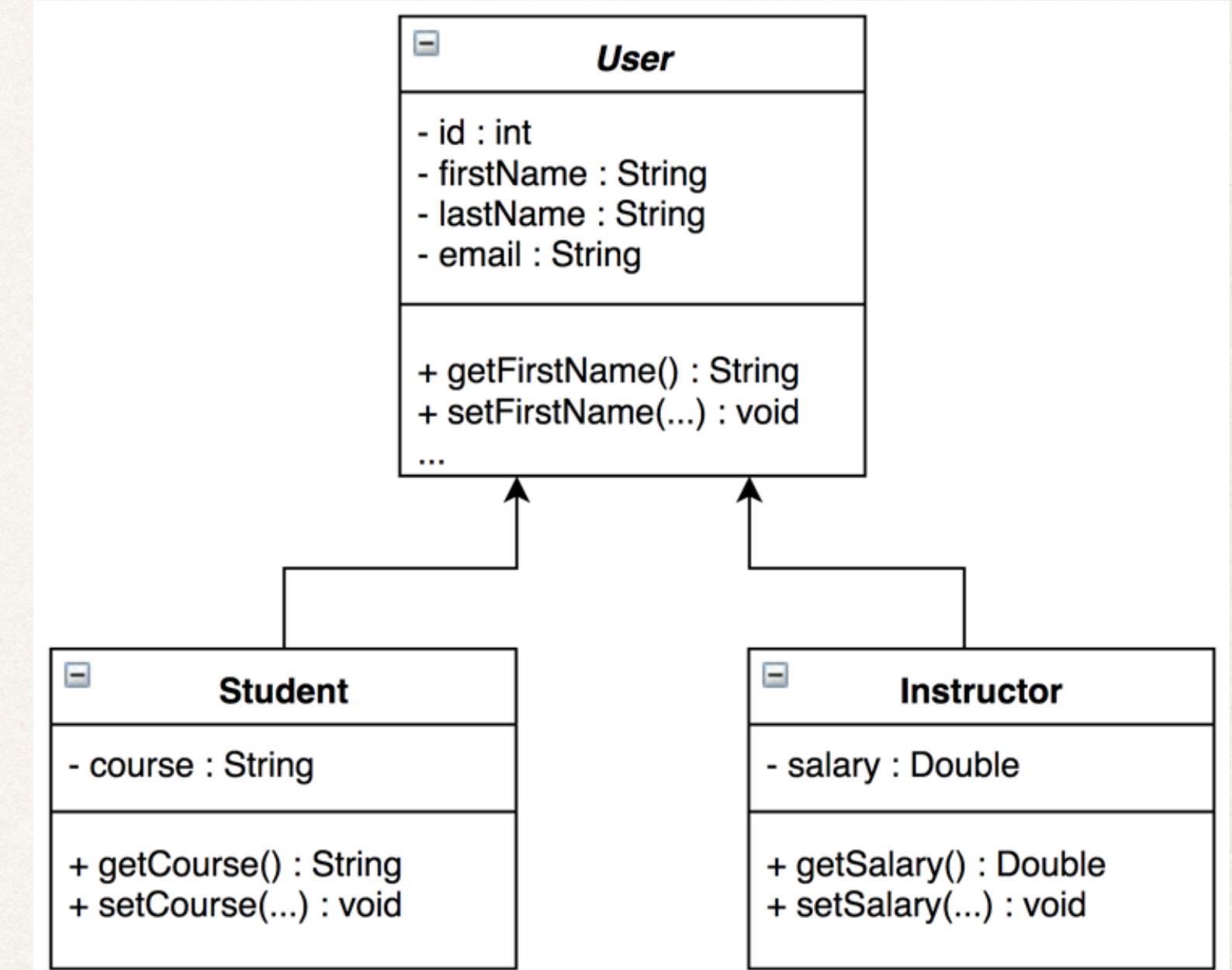
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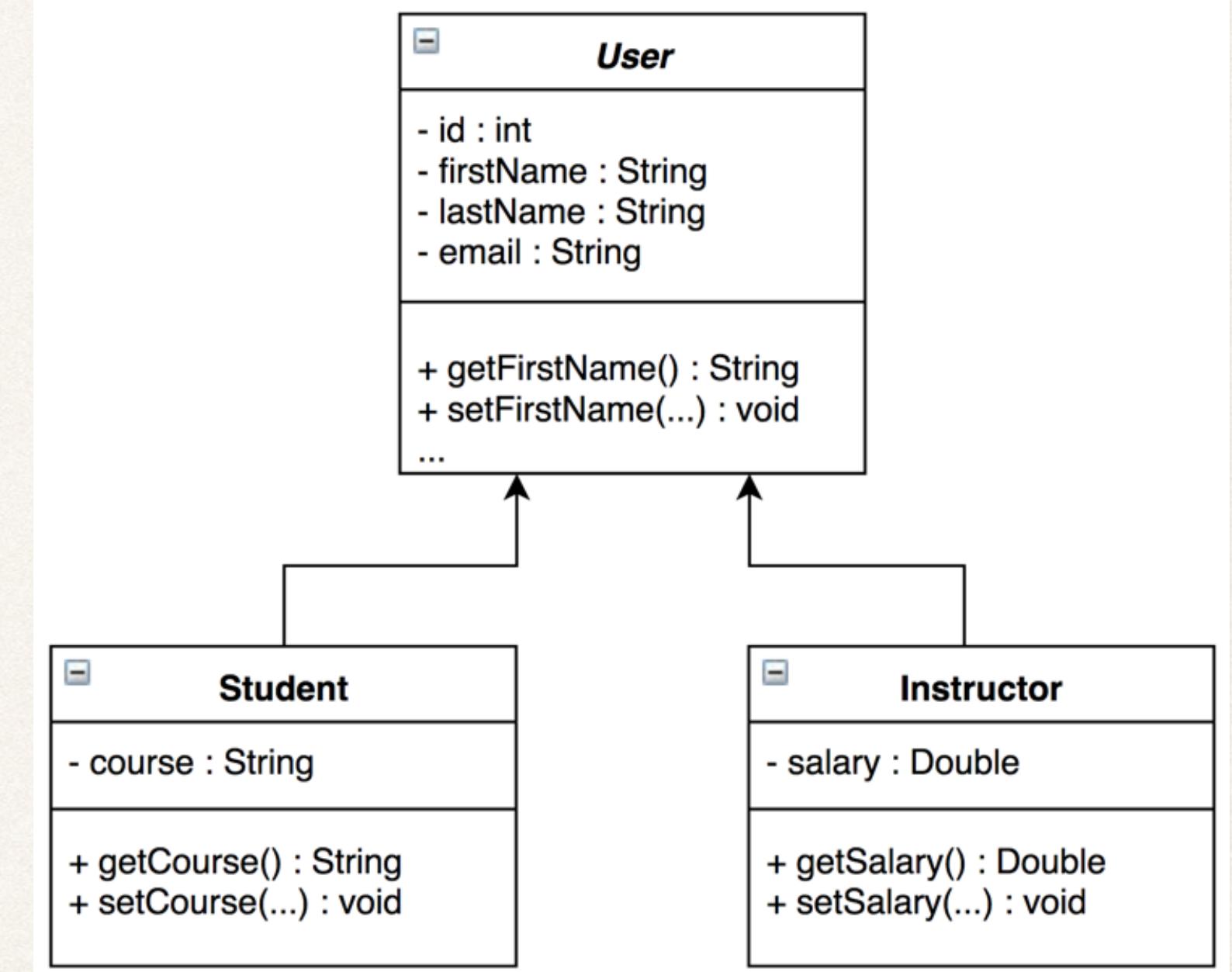


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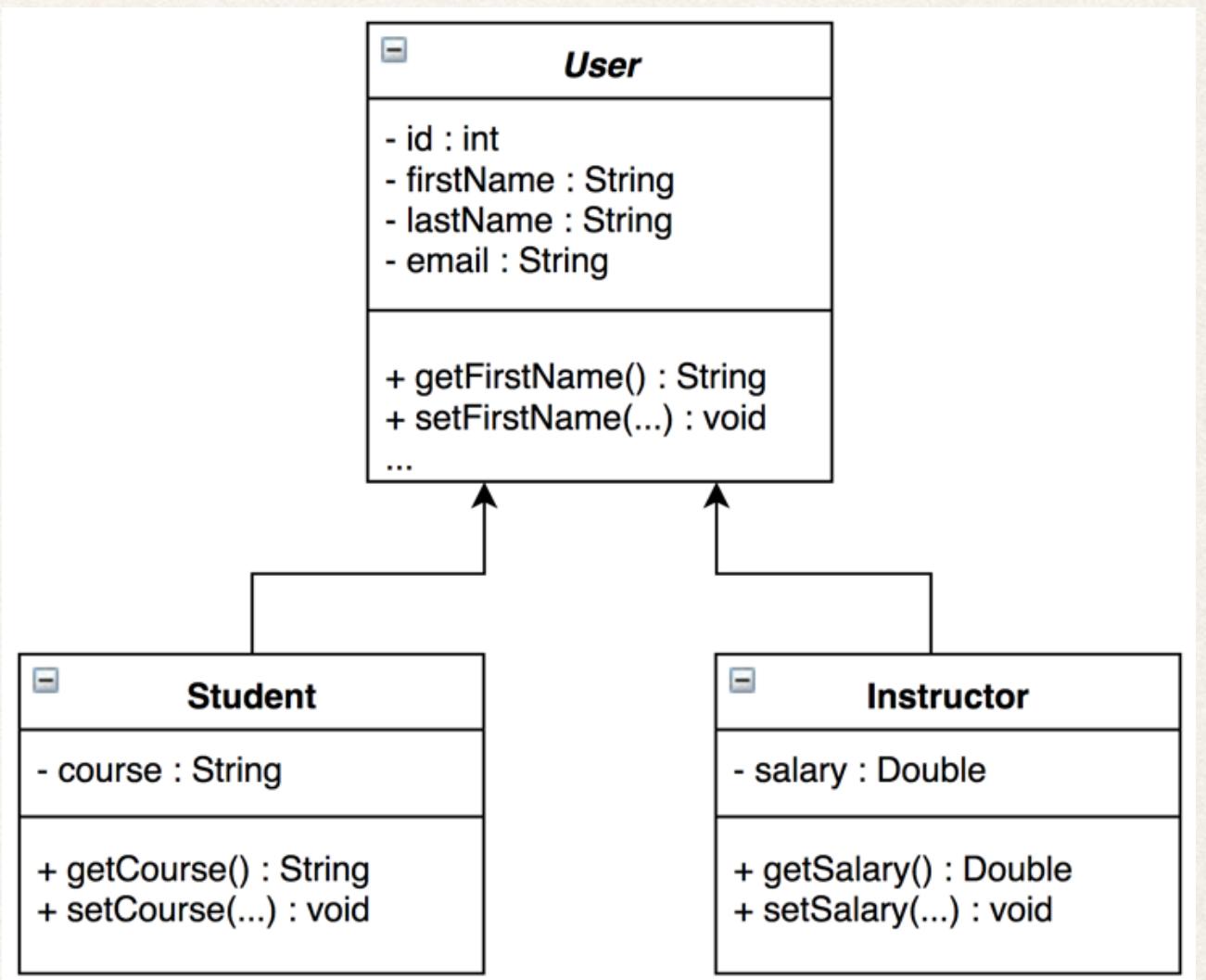


**Step 2: Remove annotations
@Entity, @Table and @Inheritance**



Step 3: Normal Hibernate Annotation: @Entity

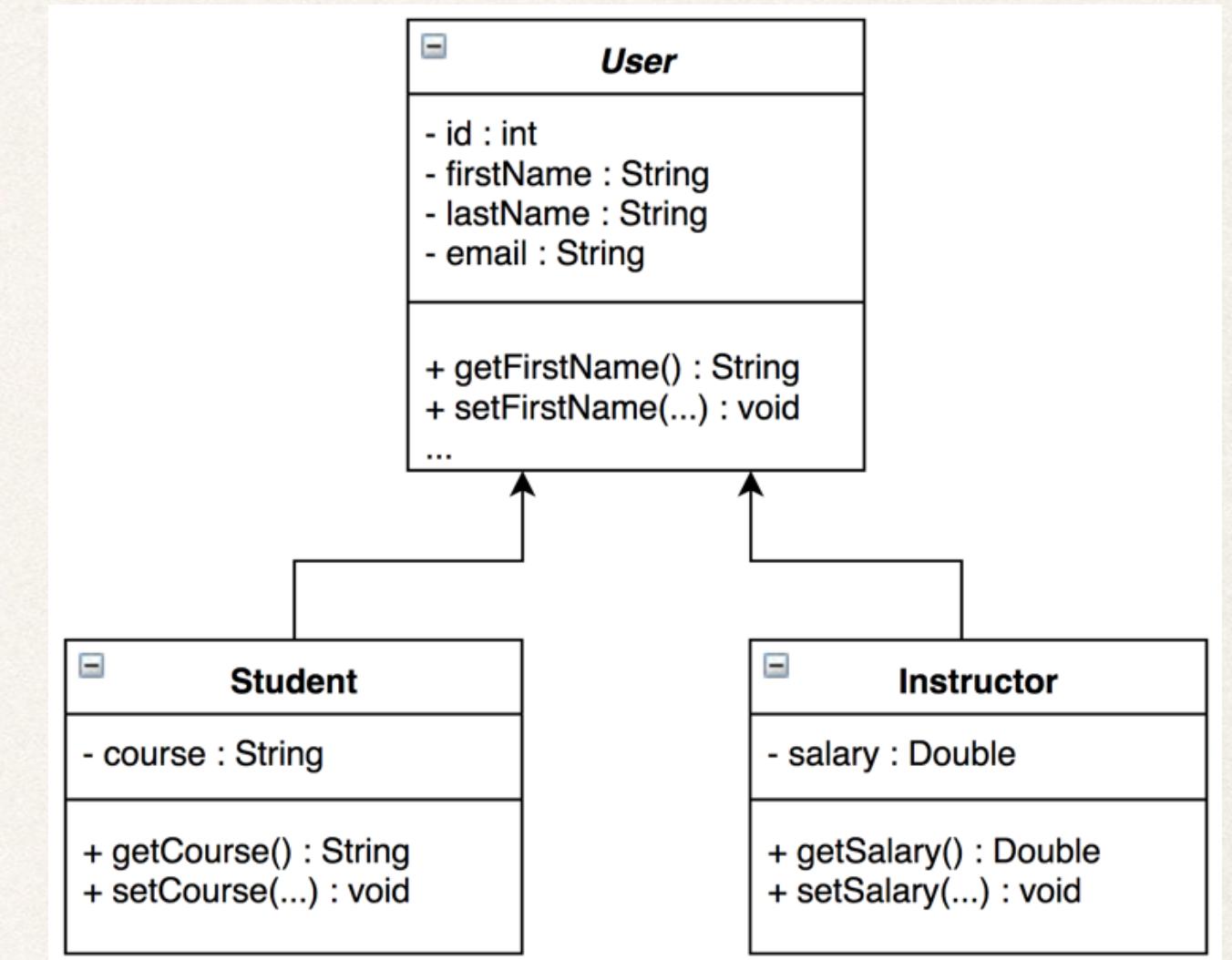
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```
@Entity  
public class Student extends User {  
    ...  
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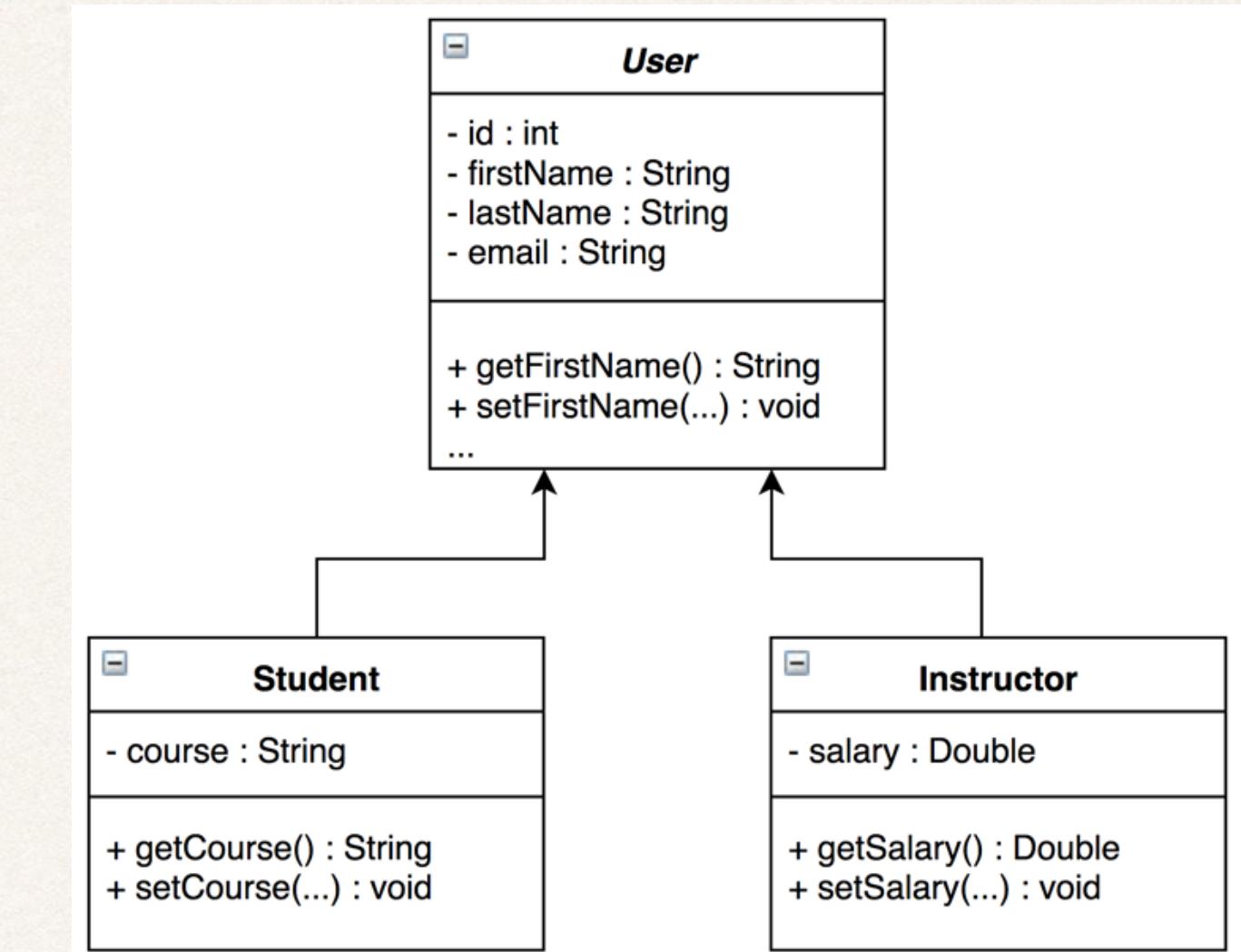
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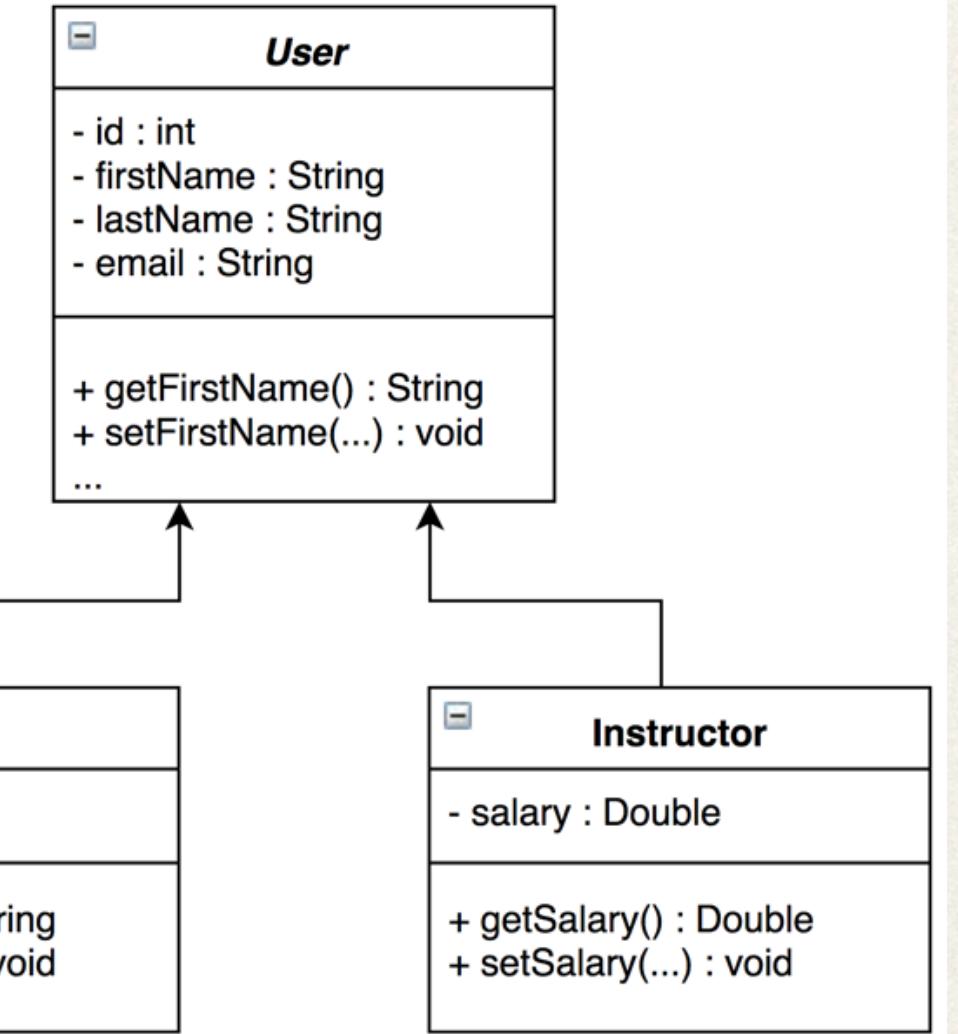
```
@Entity  
public class Instructor extends User {  
    ...  
}
```



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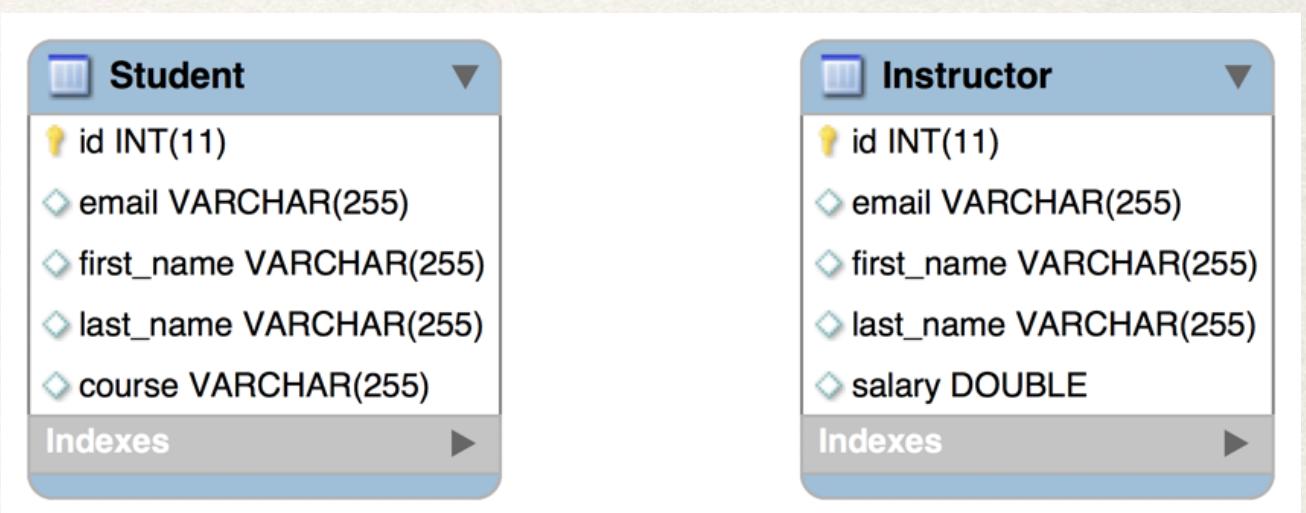
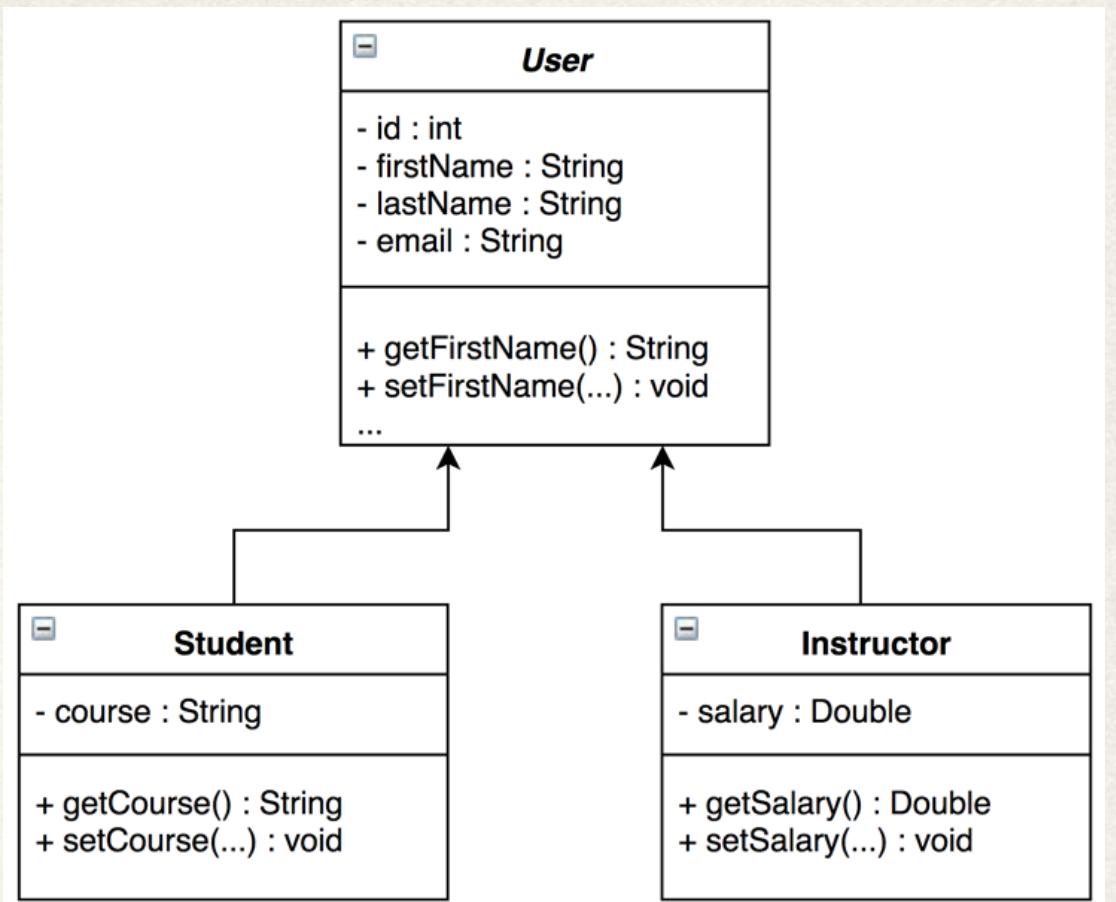
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public class Instructor extends User {  
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Can also customize with
@Table, @Column etc...

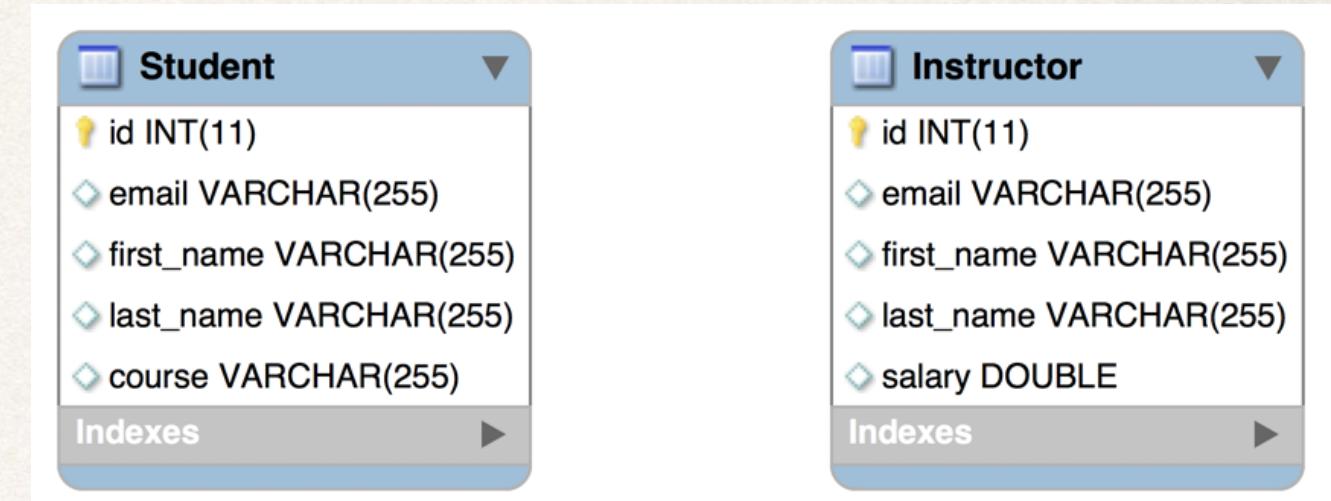
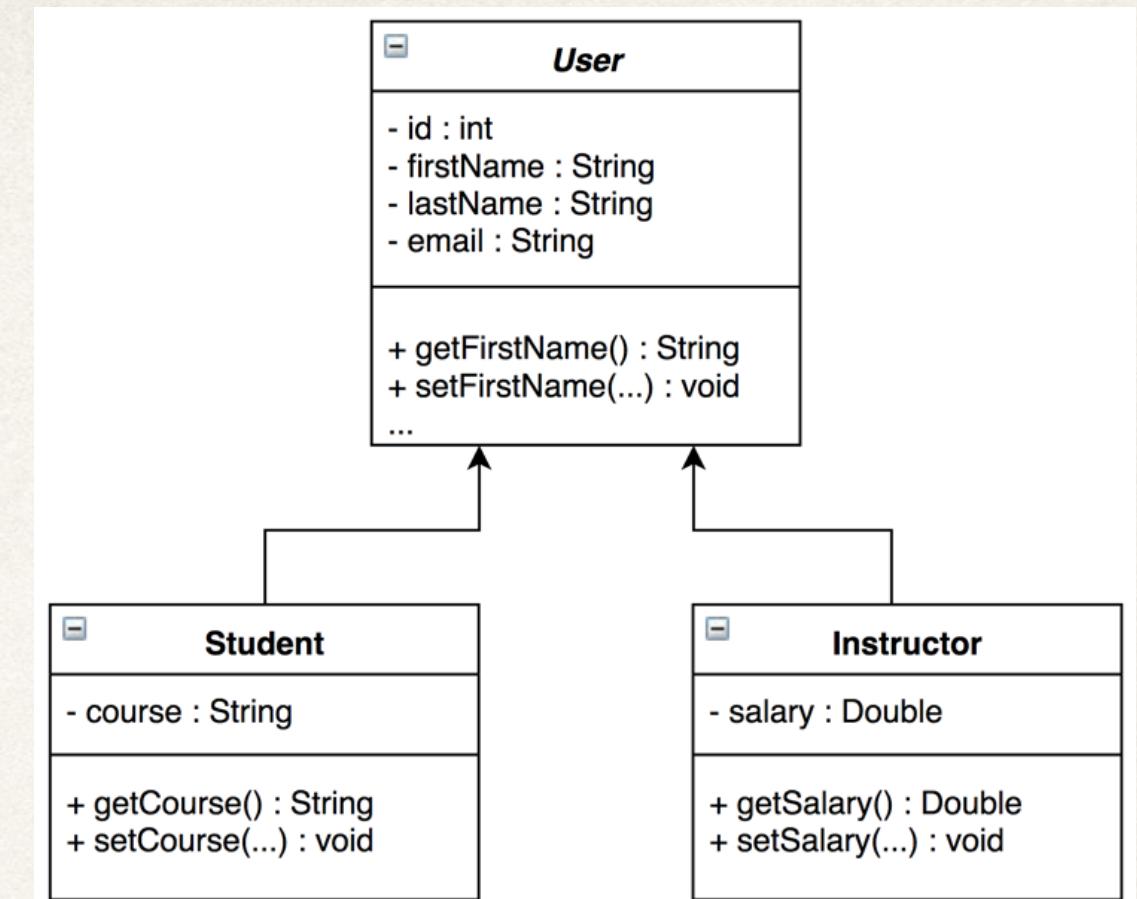
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Console output

```
Hibernate: insert into Student (email, first_name, last_name, course) values (?, ?, ?, ?)
Hibernate: insert into Instructor (email, first_name, last_name, salary) values (?, ?, ?, ?)
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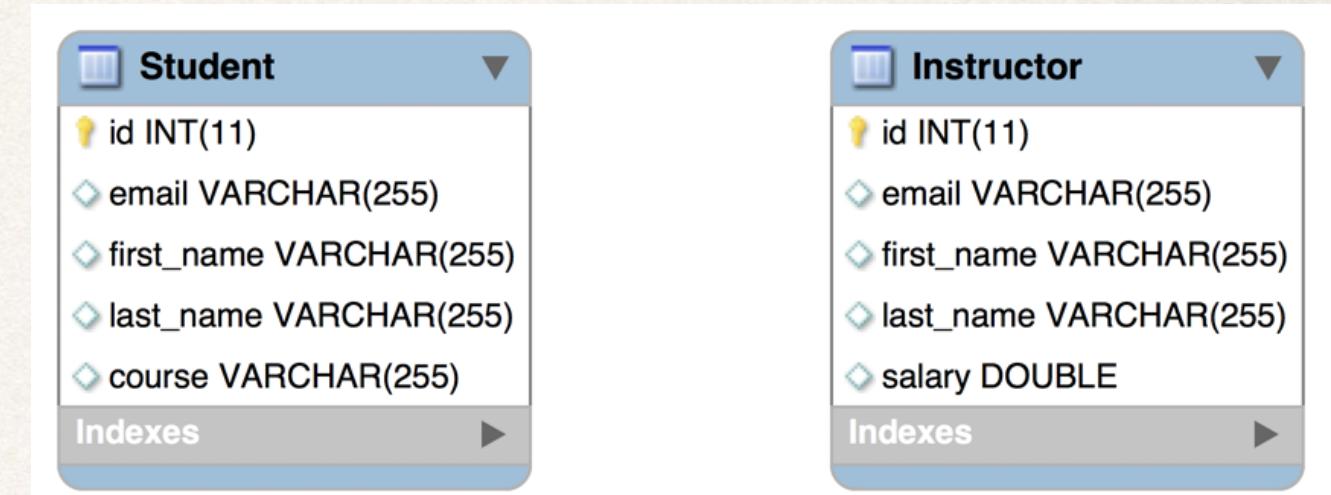
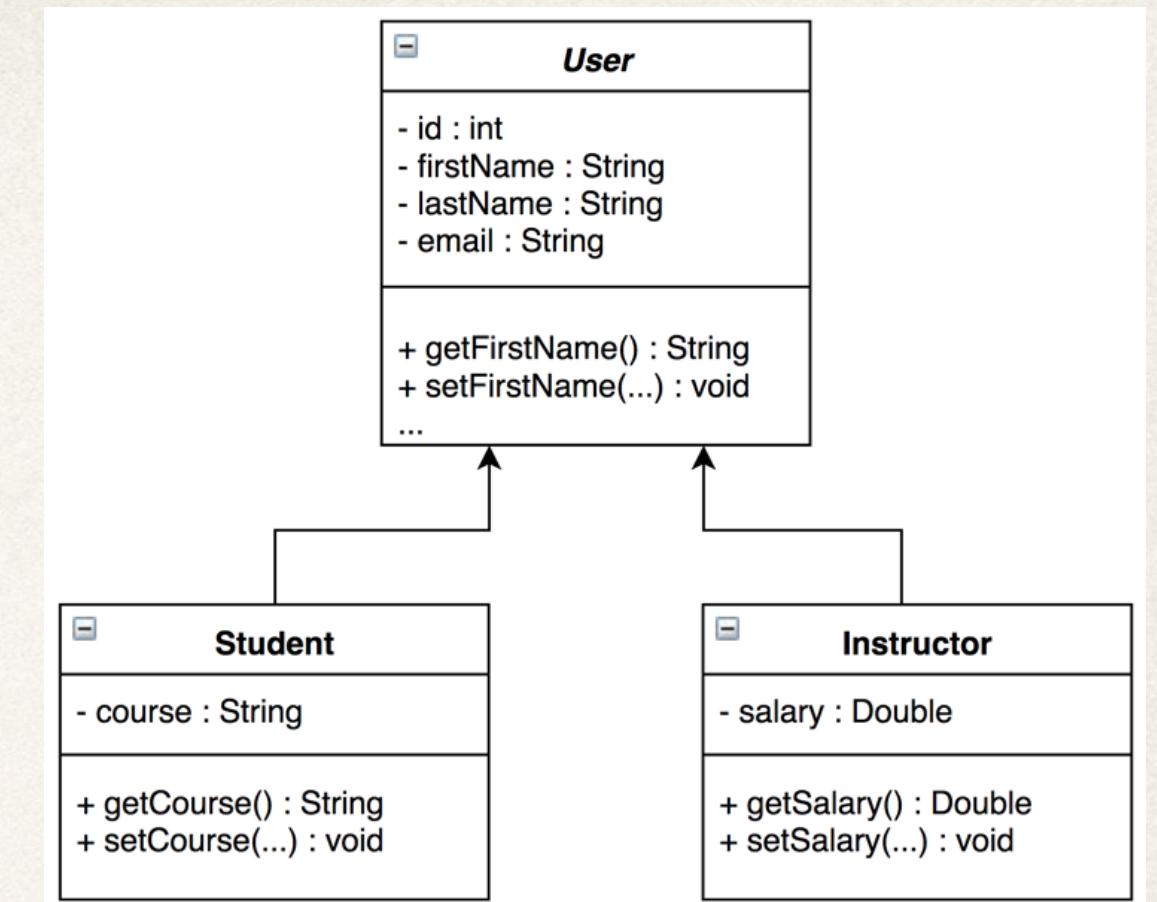
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Table: Student

	id	email	first_name	last_name	course
▶	1	mary@luv2code.com	Mary	Public	Hibernate



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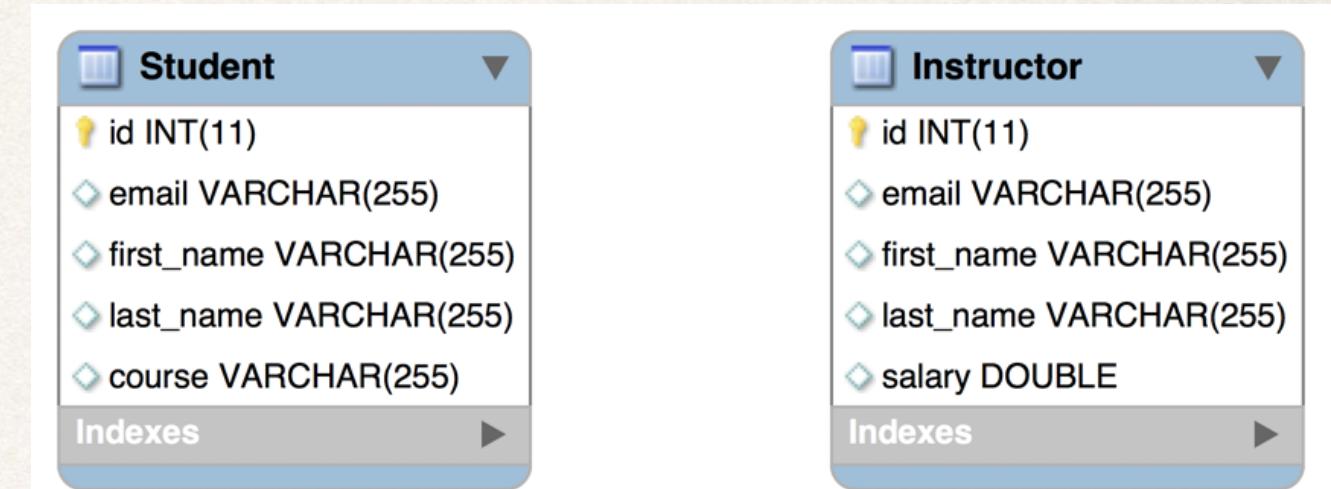
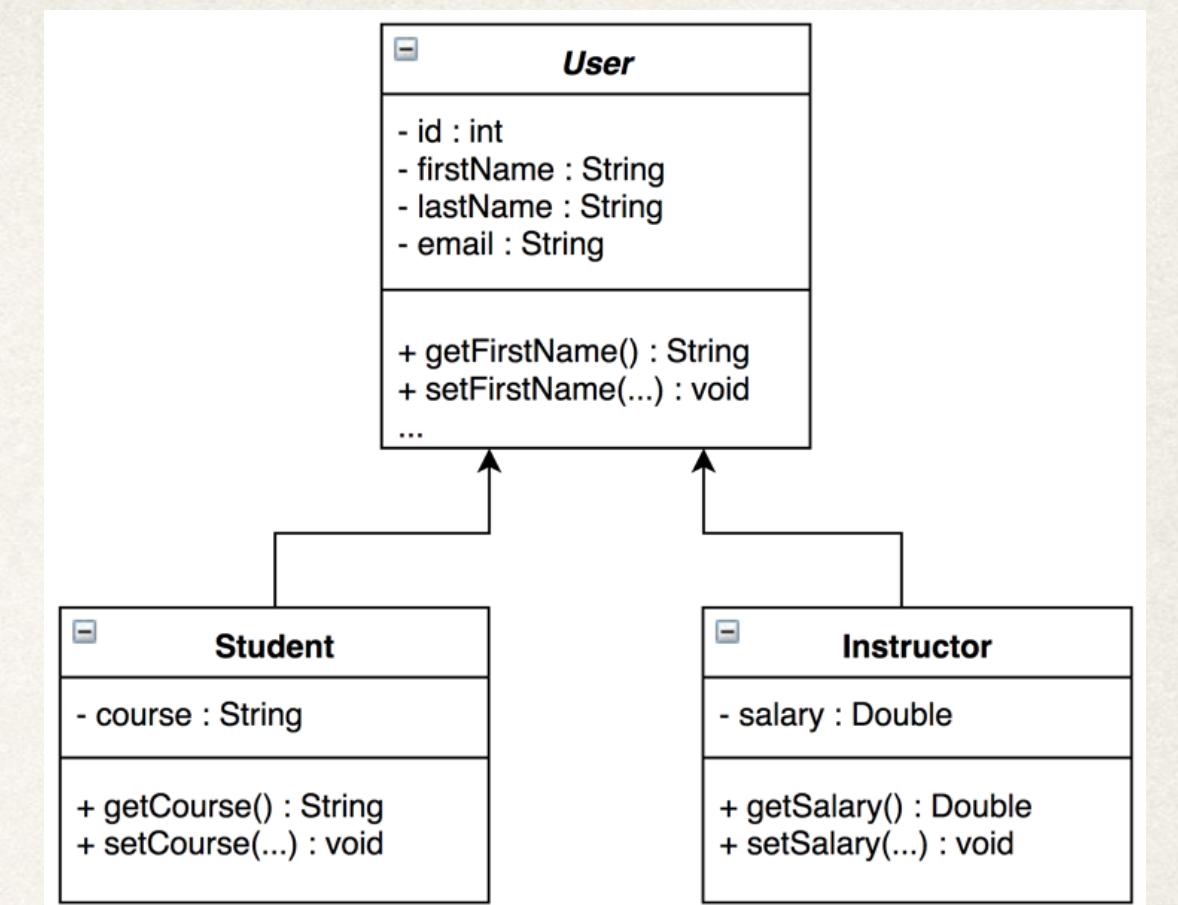
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▶	1	mary@luv2code.com	Mary	Public	Hibernate

Table: Instructor

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▶	1	john@luv2code.com	John	Doe	20000



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- Disadvantages
 - For polymorphic queries, need to manually code HQL joins
 - For example, to query for all **Users**, need to join across **Student**, **Instructor** etc ...
 - Requires manual HQL coding
 - May result in slower performance (results in many joins)