

Controller

1. Session Attributes: Same as model attributes, but they keep data stored for a given session and can be easily accessed through different request methods. Model attributes have request scope, so we need to pass them through the request methods.
2. @InitBinder: Annotation which makes methods run before any request is invoked, it's basically used to pre-process the incoming request.
3. RedirectAttributes: Same as model attributes, makes data passing easier in redirect requests than model attributes.
4. @RequestParam: Annotation for accessing request parameters passed along with the url.

Service

1. Service layer is just an abstraction layer for hiding DAO functional things. It's also known as Service design pattern.

DAO (Data Access Object)

1. EntityManager is used for interacting with the database.

Entity

1. @JoinColumn(name="FK column name"): This annotation is defined on the owning side of the relation, i.e. the entity which has the foreign key.
2. @MappedBy(name): This is optional, it is used to make the association bidirectional. This is used on the inverse or referencing side for mapping to the owning side. Value of the mappedBy name is the name of the association-mapping attribute on the owning side.
3. Eager Loading: For example, a user can have many orders. In this case, when we make a query to users, at that time all associated orders will also get loaded into the memory.
4. Lazy Loading: Same example, associated orders will only be loaded into the memory, when some method requiring orders is invoked. This is loaded behind the scenes using proxy object and firing separate SQL queries.