

Agenda.

→ Declared Queries.

→ Custom Queries.

↳ HQL

↳ SQL. (Native)

→ Representing Cardinalities.

↳ Mapped by

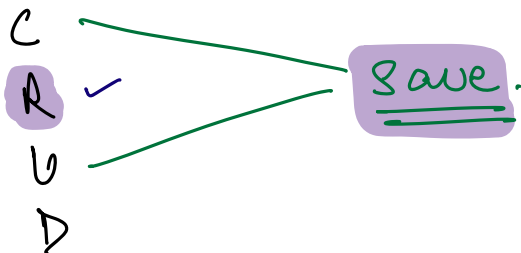
↳ Cascade.

→ Fetch Types.

↳ EAGER

↳ LAZY.

⇒



Product save(Product p) \Rightarrow Upsert.

Insert



If id is NOT
set in the
input product

object, we'll save the
product object into
the DB and return
the product with id

Update



If product object
has already id set.

```
if (p.getId() == null) {
```

```
    // insert;
```

```
    }
```

```
    else {
```

```
        // update
```

```
    }
```

Representing Cardinalities.

↓
Relation b/w 2 entities

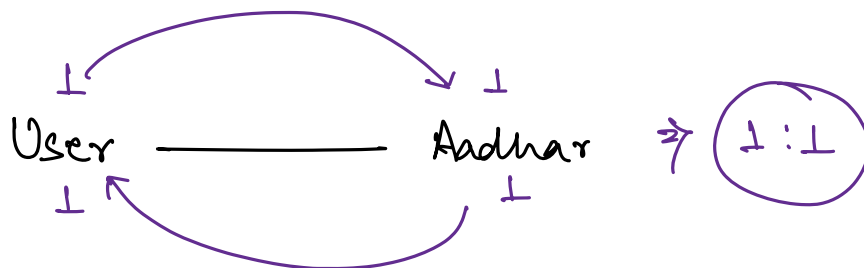
1:1

1:M

M:1

M:M

⇒



Users

userid	- - - -	Aadhar
—	— —	xyz

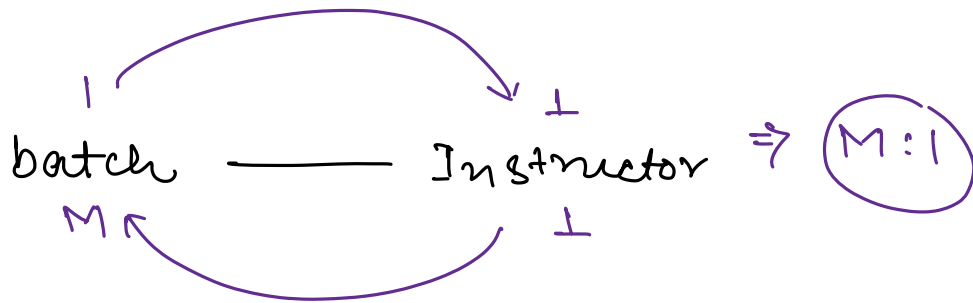
OR

aadhar

aadhar		userid

⇒ Id of one side on other side.

1:M / M:1



batches

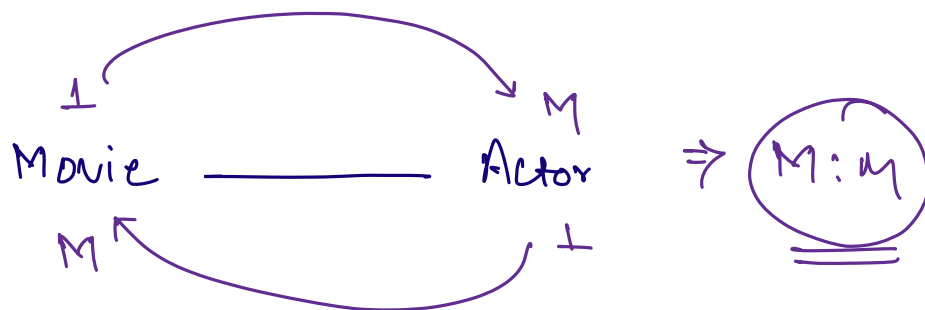
id	instructor_id
7	105

instructors

id	<u>List of batches.</u>
	< 7, 105 >

⇒ Id of 1 side on M side.

M:M



movies

	List of Actors
	< --- 7 >

actors

	List of Movies
	< --- >

⇒ Mapping Table.

movies_actors

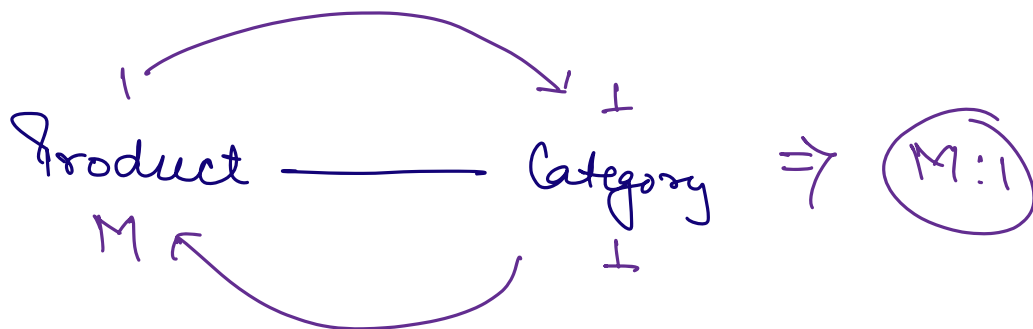
movie-id	actor-id
1	10
1	11
1	100

Product {
id
title
description
price
@ManyToOne
Category

Category {
id
name

3

3



Product {
id
title
description
price
@ManyToOne
Category

3

Category {
id
name
@OneToMany
list<Products> products;

3

⇒ Same relation shouldn't be stored in the DB
on both the sides.

Mapped By.