

Hibernate之SchemaExport+配置文件生成表结构

今天说点基础的东西，说说如何通过SchemaExport跟Hibernate的配置文件生成表结构。其实方法非常简单，只需要两个配置文件，两个Java类就可以完成。

首先要生成表，得先有实体类，以Person.java为例：

```
/**
 *
 * @author Administrator
 * @hibernate.class table="T_Person"
 */
```

```
public class Person {
```

```
    /**
```

```
        * @hibernate.id
```

```
        * generator-class="native"
```

```
    */
```

```
    private int id;
```

```
    /**
```

```
        * @hibernate.property
```

```
    */
```

```
    private String name;
```

```
    /**
```

```
        * @hibernate.property
```

```
    */
```

```
    private String sex;
```

```
    /**
```

```
        * @hibernate.property
```

```
    */
```

```
    private String address;
```

```
    /**
```

```
        * @hibernate.property
```

```
    */
```

```
    private String duty;
```

```
    /**
```

```
    * @hibernate.property
```

```
    */
```

```
    private String phone;
```

```
    /**
```

```
    * @hibernate.property
```

```
    */
```

```
    private String description;
```

```
    /**
```

```
    * @hibernate.many-to-one
```

```
    */
```

```
    private Orgnization org;
```

```
    public String getAddress() {
```

```
        return address;
```

```
    }
```

```
    public void setAddress(String address) {
```

```
        this.address = address;
```

```
    }
```

```
    public String getDescription() {
```

```
        return description;
```

```
    }
```

```
    public void setDescription(String description) {
```

```
        this.description = description;
```

```
    }
```

```
    public String getDuty() {
```

```
        return duty;
```

```
    }
```

```
    public void setDuty(String duty) {
```

```
        this.duty = duty;
```

```
    }
```

```
    public int getId() {
```

```
        return id;
```

```
    }
```

```
    public void setId(int id) {
```

```
        this.id = id;
```

```
    }
```

```
    public String getName() {
```

```

        return name;
    }

    public void setName(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }

    public String getPhone() {
        return phone;
    }

    public void setPhone(String phone) {
        this.phone = phone;
    }

    public String getSex() {
        return sex;
    }

    public void setSex(String sex) {
        this.sex = sex;
    }

    public Organization getOrg() {
        return org;
    }

    public void setOrg(Organization org) {
        this.org = org;
    }
}

```

接下来就是Person类对应的配置文件Person.hbm.xml，配置如下：

```

<hibernate-mapping>
    <class table="T_Person" name="com.tgb.model.Person">
        <id name="id">
            <generator class="native"/>
        </id>
        <property name="name"/>
        <property name="sex"/>
        <property name="address"/>
        <property name="duty"/>
        <property name="phone"/>
        <property name="description"/>
        <many-to-one name="org"></many-to-one>
    </class>
</hibernate-mapping>

```

```
</class>
</hibernate-mapping>
```

还有包含Person.hbm.xml相关信息的Hibernate默认配置文件，hibernate.cfg.xml：

```
<hibernate-configuration>
  <session-factory>
    <property
name="hibernate.connection.driver_class">com.mysql.jdbc.Driver</property>
    <property
name="hibernate.connection.url">jdbc:mysql://127.0.0.1/test</property>
    <property name="hibernate.connection.username">root</property>
    <property name="hibernate.connection.password">123456</property>
    <property
name="hibernate.dialect">org.hibernate.dialect.MySQLDialect</property>
    <property name="hibernate.show_sql">true</property>
    <property name="hibernate.hbm2ddl.auto">update</property>
    <property
name="hibernate.current_session_context_class">thread</property>
    <mapping resource="com/tgb/model/Person.hbm.xml"/>
  </session-factory>
</hibernate-configuration>
```

万事俱备只欠东风，最后我们还需要一个根据上述内容生成数据表的小工具，即ExportDB.Java：

```
import org.hibernate.cfg.Configuration;
import org.hibernate.tool.hbm2ddl.SchemaExport;

public class ExportDB {

  /**
   * @param args
   */
  public static void main(String[] args) {

    // 默认读取hibernate.cfg.xml文件
    Configuration cfg = new Configuration().configure();
```

```
// 生成并输出sql到文件（当前目录）和数据库
```

```
SchemaExport export = new SchemaExport();
```

```
// 创建表结构，第一个true 表示在控制台打印sql语句，第二个true 表示导入sql  
语句到数据库
```

```
export.create(true, true);
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

完成以上步骤以后，只需要执行ExportDB类即可，当然前提是已经在mysql中创建了对应的数据库，我们这里创建了一个名为test的测试数据库。执行成功之后我们就可以看到数据库里已经有了我们的t_person表了，如下图所示：

```
mysql> describe t_person;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
id	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
name	varchar(255)	YES		NULL	
sex	varchar(255)	YES		NULL	
address	varchar(255)	YES		NULL	
duty	varchar(255)	YES		NULL	
phone	varchar(255)	YES		NULL	
description	varchar(255)	YES		NULL	
org	int(11)	YES	MUL	NULL	

OK，你会了吗，就是这么简单，如果之前没弄过，就来试试吧！