



Introduction to Hibernate and JPA

Architecture. Domain Model. Bootstrapping. Configuration. Mapping metadata

About me



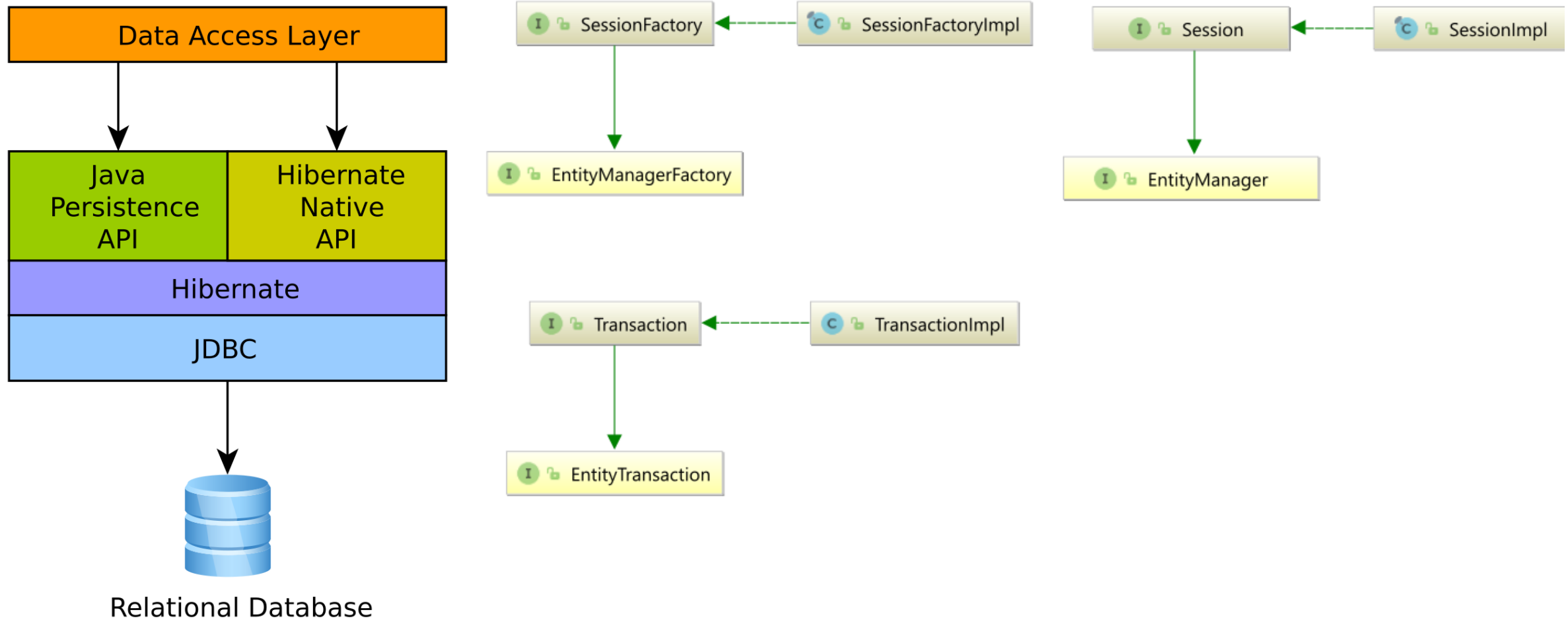
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Where to Find The Code and Materials?

<https://github.com/iproduct/course-hibernate>

Hibernate Architecture



Hibernate Architecture - II

- **SessionFactory (`org.hibernate.SessionFactory`)** - a thread-safe (and immutable) representation of the mapping of the application domain model to a database. Acts as a factory for `org.hibernate.Session` instances. The `EntityManagerFactory` is the JPA equivalent of a `SessionFactory` and basically, those two converge into the same `SessionFactory` implementation.
- Very **expensive to create**, so, for any given database, the application should have **only one associated SessionFactory**.
- The `SessionFactory` maintains **services** that Hibernate uses across all `Session(s)` such as **second level caches, connection pools, transaction system integrations**, etc.

Hibernate Architecture - III

- **Session (`org.hibernate.Session`)** - a single-threaded, short-lived object conceptually modeling a "Unit of Work" (PoEAA). In JPA nomenclature, the Session is represented by an EntityManager.
- Behind the scenes, the `Hibernate Session` wraps a `JDBC java.sql.Connection` and acts as a factory for `org.hibernate.Transaction` instances. It maintains a generally "repeatable read" persistence context (`first level cache`) of the application domain model.
- **Transaction (`org.hibernate.Transaction`)** - a single-threaded, short-lived object used by the application to demarcate individual physical transaction boundaries. `EntityTransaction` is the JPA equivalent and both act as an `abstraction API` to isolate the application from the underlying `transaction system` in use (`JDBC` or `JTA`).

Domain Model

- Historically applications using [Hibernate](#) would have used its proprietary [XML mapping file format](#) for this purpose. With the coming of [JPA](#), most of this information is now defined in a way that is [portable across ORM/JPA providers](#) using [annotations](#) (and/or [standardized XML format](#)).
- We usually prefer the [JPA mappings](#) where possible.
- For Hibernate mapping features not supported by JPA we will prefer [Hibernate extension annotations](#).

Mapping Types

- **Hibernate** understands both the **Java** and **JDBC** representations of application data.
- **Hibernate type** – provides the ability to read/write this data from/to the database. It is an implementation of the **org.hibernate.type.Type** interface. Also describes various **behavioral aspects** of the **Java type** such as **how to check for equality**, **how to clone values**, etc.
- **Hibernate type** is **neither a Java type nor a SQL data type**. It provides information about mapping a Java type to an SQL type as well as **how to persist and fetch a given Java type to and from a relational database**.
- When you encounter the term **type** in discussions of Hibernate, it may refer to the **Java type**, the **JDBC type**, or the **Hibernate type**, depending on the context.

Hibernate Native Bootstrapping

- There are two types of ServiceRegistry and they are hierarchical:
- **BootstrapServiceRegistry**, which has no parent and holds these three required services:
 - ClassLoaderService: allows Hibernate to interact with the ClassLoader of the various runtime environments
 - IntegratorService: controls the discovery and management of the Integrator service allowing third-party applications to integrate with Hibernate
 - StrategySelector: resolves implementations of various strategy contracts
- **StandardServiceRegistry**

Building BootstrapServiceRegistry

```
BootstrapServiceRegistry bootstrapServiceRegistry =  
    new BootstrapServiceRegistryBuilder()  
        .applyClassLoader()  
        .applyIntegrator()  
        .applyStrategySelector()  
        .build();
```

Building StandardServiceRegistry

```
BootstrapServiceRegistry bootstrapServiceRegistry =  
    new BootstrapServiceRegistryBuilder().build();  
  
StandardServiceRegistryBuilder standardServiceRegistryBuilder =  
    new StandardServiceRegistryBuilder(bootstrapServiceRegistry);  
  
StandardServiceRegistry standardServiceRegistry = standardServiceRegistryBuilder  
    .configure()  
    .build();
```

Building Metadata

```
MetadataSources metadataSources =  
    new MetadataSources(standardServiceRegistry);  
metadataSources.addPackage( ... );  
metadataSources.addAnnotatedClass( ... );  
metadataSources.addResource( ... )  
Metadata metadata = metadataSources.buildMetadata();
```

Building and Using SessionFactory and Session

// Get SessionFactory

```
SessionFactory sessionFactory = metadata.getSessionFactoryBuilder().build();
```

// Get Session

```
Session session = sessionFactory.openSession();
```

// Persist entity

```
Contact contact = new Contact(1,  
    new Name("Ivan", "Dimitrov", "Petrov"),  
    "From work", new URL("http://ivan.petrov.me/"), true);  
session.beginTransaction();  
session.persist(contact);  
session.getTransaction().commit();  
session.close();  
sessionFactory.close();
```

WEB-INF/applicationContext.xml -I

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
       xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
       xmlns:context="http://www.springframework.org/schema/context"
       xmlns:aop="http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop"
       xmlns:tx="http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx"
       xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
                           http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
                           http://www.springframework.org/schema/context
                           http://www.springframework.org/schema/context/spring-context.xsd
                           http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx
                           http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx/spring-tx.xsd
                           http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop
                           http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop/spring-aop.xsd">

    <context:property-placeholder location="classpath:jdbc.properties" />

    <context:component-scan base-package="org.iproduct.spring.webmvc.dao,
        org.iproduct.spring.webmvc.service"/>

    <context:annotation-config />
```

WEB-INF/applicationContext.xml -II

```
<bean id="dataSource" class="org.apache.commons.dbcp2.BasicDataSource"
      destroy-method="close">
  <property name="driverClassName" value="${jdbc.driverClassName}" />
  <property name="url" value="${jdbc.url}" />
  <property name="username" value="${jdbc.username}" />
  <property name="password" value="${jdbc.password}" />
</bean>

<bean id="sessionFactory"
      class="org.springframework.orm.hibernate5.LocalSessionFactoryBean">
  <property name="dataSource" ref="dataSource"/>
  <property name="mappingResources">
    <list><value>article.hbm.xml</value></list>
  </property>
  <property name="hibernateProperties">
    <value>
      hibernate.dialect=org.hibernate.dialect.HSQLDialect
      hibernate.hbm2ddl.auto=update
    </value>
  </property>
</bean>
```

WEB-INF/applicationContext.xml III

```
<bean id="transactionManager"
      class="org.springframework.orm.hibernate5.HibernateTransactionManager">
    <property name="sessionFactory" ref="sessionFactory"/>
</bean>

<tx:annotation-driven/>

</beans>
```


Hibernate Mapping: article.hbm.xml

```
<hibernate-mapping>
  <class name="org.iproduct.spring.webmvc.model.Article" table="ARTICLES">

    <meta attribute="class-description">
      This class contains the articles details.
    </meta>

    <id name="id" type="long" column="id">
      <generator class="identity"/>
    </id>

    <property name="title" column="title" type="string"/>
    <property name="content" column="content" type="string"/>
    <property name="createdDate" column="created_date" type="timestamp"/>
    <property name="pictureUrl" column="picture_url" type="string"/>

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

Java Persistence API (JPA)

- **JPA four main parts:**

- ☐ Java Persistence API
- ☐ JPA Query Language
- ☐ Java Persistence Criteria API
- ☐ Object to Relational Mapping (ORM) metadata

- **JPA Entity Classes**

- ☐ persistent fields
- ☐ persistent properties

- **@Entity** annotation

Object-Relational Mapping (ORM)

- Package: javax.persistence
- Simple keys - `@Id` annotation
- Composite keys
 - **Primary Key Class** – requirements and structure
 - Annotations – `@EmbeddedId`, `@IdClass`
- Relations between entity objects –
 - uni- and bi-directional,
 - 1:1, 1:many, many:1 many:many

Advantages of Spring ORM

- ❖ Easier testing
- ❖ Common data access exceptions
- ❖ General resource management
- ❖ Integrated transaction management

Persistent Units

- Persistent Unit description in **persistence.xml** file:
 - description
 - provider
 - jta-data-source
 - non-jta-data-source
 - mapping-file
 - jar-file
 - class
 - exclude-unlisted-classes
 - properties

Persistent Unit Example 1

```
<persistence xmlns="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/persistence"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" version="1.0"
xsi:schemaLocation="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/persistence
http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/persistence/persistence_1_0.xsd">
  <persistence-unit name="CustomerDBPU" transaction-type="JTA">
    <jta-data-source>jdbc/sample</jta-data-source>
    <class>customerdb.Customer</class>
    <class>customerdb.DiscountCode</class>
    <properties/>
  </persistence-unit>
</persistence>
```

Persistent Unit Example 2

```
<persistence version="1.0" xmlns="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/persistence"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:schemaLocation="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/persistence
http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/persistence/persistence_1_0.xsd">
  <persistence-unit name="invoicingPU" transaction-type="RESOURCE_LOCAL">
    <provider>oracle.toplink.essentials.PersistenceProvider</provider>
    <class>myinvoice.dbentities.Product</class>
    <class>myinvoice.dbentities.Invoice</class>
    <properties>
      <property name="javax.persistence.jdbc.user" value="root"/>
      <property name="javax.persistence.jdbc.password" value="root"/>
      <property name="javax.persistence.jdbc.url"
        value="jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/invoicing"/>
      <property name="javax.persistence.jdbc.driver" value="com.mysql.jdbc.Driver"/>
    </properties>
  </persistence-unit>
</persistence>
```

JPA Setup in Spring

```
<beans>
  <bean id="myEmf" class="org.springframework.orm.jpa.LocalEntityManagerFactoryBean">
    <property name="persistenceUnitName" value="myPersistenceUnit"/>
  </bean>
</beans>
```

```
<beans>
  <jee:jndi-lookup id="myEmf" jndi-name="persistence/myPersistenceUnit"/>
</beans>
```

```
<beans>
  <bean id="myEmf" class="org.springframework.orm.jpa.LocalContainerEntityManagerFactoryBean">
    <property name="dataSource" ref="someDataSource"/>
    <property name="loadTimeWeaver">
      <bean class="org.springframework.instrument.classloading.InstrumentationLoadTimeWeaver"/>
    </property>
  </bean>
</beans>
```


Mapping Example

@Entity(name = "Contact")

@Data

```
public class Contact {
```

@Id

```
private Integer id;
```

@Embedded

```
private Name name;
```

```
private String notes;
```

```
private URL website;
```

```
private boolean starred;
```

```
public Name getName() {
```

```
    return name;
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

@Embeddable

@Data

```
public class Name {
```

```
private String firstName;
```

```
private String middleName;
```

```
private String lastName;
```

```
}
```

Code First

create table Contact

(

id integer not null,

first varchar(255),

last varchar(255),

middle varchar(255),

notes varchar(255),

starred boolean not null,

website varchar(255),

primary key (id)

)

DB Schema First



Value and Entity Types

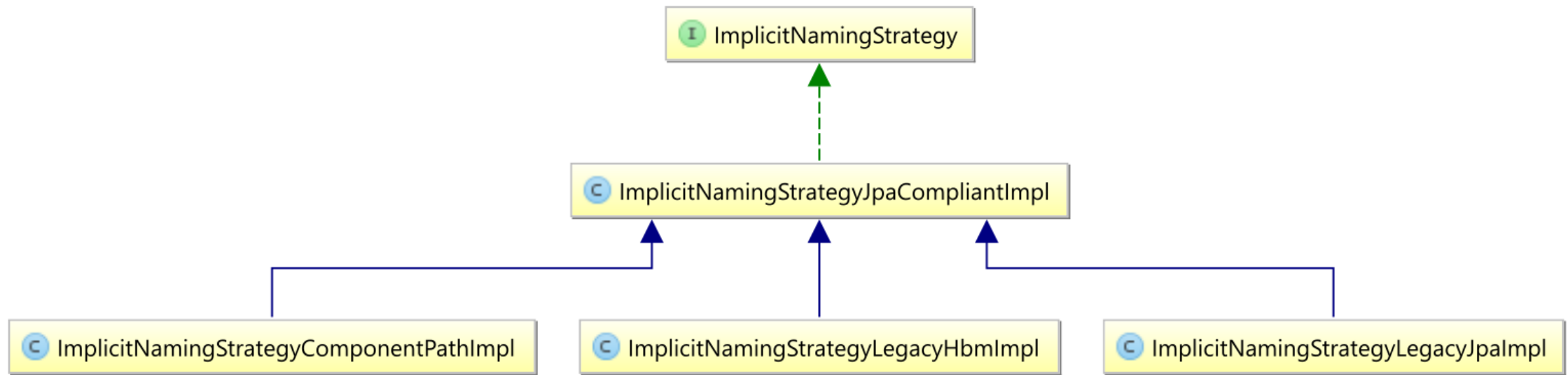
- **Value types** - a value type is a piece of data that does **not define its own lifecycle**. It is, in effect, owned by an entity, which defines its lifecycle -> **persistent attributes**.
 - Basic types – e.g. in mapping the Contact table, all attributes except for name would be basic types.
 - Embeddable types - the name attribute is an example of an embeddable type, which is discussed in details in Embeddable types
 - Collection types - although not featured in the aforementioned example, collection types are also a distinct category among value types. Collection types are
- **Entity types** - by nature of their **unique identifier**, entities exist independently and define their **own lifecycle**, whereas values do not. Entities are **domain model classes** which correlate to rows in a database table, using a unique identifier.

Naming Strategies

Part of the mapping of an object model to the relational database is mapping names from the object model to the corresponding database names. Hibernate looks at this as 2-stage process:

1. The first stage is determining a proper logical name from the domain model mapping. A logical name can be either explicitly specified by the user (e.g., using @Column or @Table) or it can be implicitly determined by Hibernate through an ImplicitNamingStrategy contract.
2. Second is the resolving of this logical name to a physical name which is defined by the PhysicalNamingStrategy contract.

Naming Strategies



Implicit Naming Strategies

- Hibernate defines multiple [ImplicitNamingStrategy](#) implementations out-of-the-box. Applications are also free to plug in custom implementations.
- Applications can specify the implementation using the [hibernate.implicit_naming_strategy](#) configuration setting which accepts:
 - **default** – for [org.hibernate.boot.model.naming.ImplicitNamingStrategyJpaCompliantImpl](#) - an alias for [jpa](#)
 - **jpa** - for [org.hibernate.boot.model.naming.ImplicitNamingStrategyJpaCompliantImpl](#) - the JPA 2.0 compliant naming strategy
 - **legacy-hbm** - for [org.hibernate.boot.model.naming.ImplicitNamingStrategyLegacyHbmImpl](#) - compliant with the original [Hibernate NamingStrategy](#)
 - **legacy-jpa** - for [org.hibernate.boot.model.naming.ImplicitNamingStrategyLegacyJpaImpl](#) - compliant with the legacy [NamingStrategy](#) developed for [JPA 1.0](#), which was unfortunately unclear in many respects regarding implicit naming rules
 - **component-path** – [org.hibernate.boot.model.naming.ImplicitNamingStrategyComponentPathImpl](#) - mostly follows [ImplicitNamingStrategyJpaCompliantImpl](#) rules, except that it uses the full composite paths, as opposed to just the ending property part – e.g.
- By calling [org.hibernate.boot.MetadataBuilder#applyImplicitNamingStrategy](#)

Physical Naming Strategies

- There are multiple ways to specify the `PhysicalNamingStrategy` to use. First, applications can specify the implementation using the `hibernate.physical_naming_strategy` configuration setting which accepts:
 - reference to a Class that implements the `org.hibernate.boot.model.naming.PhysicalNamingStrategy` contract
 - FQN of a class that implements the `org.hibernate.boot.model.naming.PhysicalNamingStrategy` contract
- Secondly, applications and integrations can leverage `org.hibernate.boot.MetadataBuilder#applyPhysicalNamingStrategy`

Basic Types

- Basic value types usually map a single database column, to a single, non-aggregated Java type
- Internally Hibernate uses a registry of basic types when it needs to resolve a specific `org.hibernate.type.Type`:

https://docs.jboss.org/hibernate/orm/5.6/userguide/html_single/Hibernate_User_Guide.html#basic-provided

- The `@Basic` annotation - defines 2 attributes:
 - `optional` - boolean (defaults to true) - whether this attribute allows nulls.
 - `fetch` - FetchType (defaults to EAGER) - whether should be fetched eagerly or lazily. Hibernate ignores this setting for basic types unless you are using bytecode enhancement.

Explicite Basic Types

```
@Entity(name = "Product")
public class Product {
    @Id
    private Integer id; private String sku;

    @org.hibernate.annotations.Type( type = "nstring" )
    private String name;

    @org.hibernate.annotations.Type( type = "materialized_nclob" )
    private String description;
}
```


Basic Types

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Embeddable Types

@Embeddable

```
public class Publisher {
```

```
    private String name;
```

@Embedded

```
    private Location location;
```

```
    public Publisher(String name, Location location) {  
        this.name = name;  
        this.location = location;  
    }
```

```
    private Publisher() {}
```

```
    //Getters and setters are omitted for brevity
```

```
}
```

@Embeddable

```
public class Location {
```

```
    private String country;
```

```
    private String city;
```

```
    public Location(String country, String city) {  
        this.country = country;  
        this.city = city;  
    }
```

```
    private Location() {}
```

```
    //Getters and setters are omitted for brevity
```

```
}
```

Embeddable Types - II

```
@Entity(name = "Book")
public class Book {

    @Id
    @GeneratedValue
    private Long id;

    private String title;

    private String author;

    @Embedded
    private Publisher2 publisher;

    public Publisher2 getPublisher() {
        return publisher;
    }
}
```

```
@Embeddable
@Data
class Publisher2 {

    @Column(name = "publisher_name")
    private String name;

    @Column(name = "publisher_country")
    private String country;
}
```

Embeddable Types – Attribute Overrides

```
@Entity(name = "Book")
@AttributeOverrides({
    @AttributeOverride(
        name = "ebookPublisher.name",
        column = @Column(name = "ebook_publisher_name")
    ),
    @AttributeOverride(
        name = "paperBackPublisher.name",
        column = @Column(name = "paper_back_publisher_name")
    )
})
@AssociationOverrides({
    @AssociationOverride(
        name = "ebookPublisher.country",
        joinColumns = @JoinColumn(name = "ebook_publisher_country_id")
    ),
    @AssociationOverride(
        name = "paperBackPublisher.country",
        joinColumns = @JoinColumn(name =
"paper_back_publisher_country_id")
    )
})
```

```
public class Book2 {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue
    private Long id;

    private String title;

    private String author;

    @Embedded
    private Publisher2 ebookPublisher;

    @Embedded
    private Publisher2 paperBackPublisher;

    public Publisher2 getPaperBackPublisher() {
        return paperBackPublisher;
    }

    public Publisher2 getEbookPublisher() {
        return ebookPublisher;
    }
}
```

Embeddable Types – Attribute Overrides

```
@Entity(name = "Book")
@AttributeOverrides({
    @AttributeOverride(
        name = "ebookPublisher.name",
        column = @Column(name = "ebook_publisher_name")
    ),
    @AttributeOverride(
        name = "paperBackPublisher.name",
        column = @Column(name = "paper_back_publisher_name")
    )
})
@AssociationOverrides({
    @AssociationOverride(
        name = "ebookPublisher.country",
        joinColumns = @JoinColumn(name = "ebook_publisher_country_id")
    ),
    @AssociationOverride(
        name = "paperBackPublisher.country",
        joinColumns = @JoinColumn(name =
"paper_back_publisher_country_id")
    )
})
```

```
public class Book2 {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue
    private Long id;

    private String title;

    private String author;

    @Embedded
    private Publisher2 ebookPublisher;

    @Embedded
    private Publisher2 paperBackPublisher;

    public Publisher2 getPaperBackPublisher() {
        return paperBackPublisher;
    }

    public Publisher2 getEbookPublisher() {
        return ebookPublisher;
    }
}
```

@Target Mapping

@Embeddable

```
class GPS implements Coordinates {  
    private double latitude;  
    private double longitude;  
  
    public GPS() {  
    }  
  
    public GPS(double latitude, double longitude) {  
        this.latitude = latitude;  
        this.longitude = longitude;  
    }  
    @Override  
    public double x() {  
        return latitude;  
    }  
    @Override  
    public double y() {  
        return longitude;  
    }  
}
```

```
interface Coordinates {  
    double x();  
    double y();  
}
```

@Entity(name = "City")

```
public class City {  
  
    @Id  
    @GeneratedValue  
    private Long id;  
  
    private String name;  
  
    @Embedded  
    @Target( GPS.class )  
    private Coordinates coordinates;  
}
```

ArticlesDaoHibernate Class - I

```
@Repository
@Transactional
public class ArticleDaoHibernate implements ArticleDao {

    private SessionFactory sessionFactory;

    @Autowired
    public void setSessionFactory(SessionFactory sessionFactory) {
        this.sessionFactory = sessionFactory;
    }

    @Override
    public Collection<Article> findAll() {
        return this.sessionFactory.getCurrentSession()
            .createQuery("select article from Article article",
Article.class)
            .list();
    }

    @Override
    public Article find(long id) {
        return this.sessionFactory.getCurrentSession()
            .byId(Article.class).load(id);
    }
}
```

ArticlesDaoHibernate Class - II

@Override

```
public Article create(Article article) {  
    this.sessionFactory.getCurrentSession()  
        .persist(article);  
    return article;  
}
```

@Override

```
public Article update(Article article) {  
    Article toBeDeleted = find(article.getId());  
    if (toBeDeleted == null) {  
        throw new EntityNotExistException("Article "+article.getId()+" not exist.");  
    }  
    return (Article) this.sessionFactory.getCurrentSession()  
        .merge(article);  
}
```

@Override

```
public Article remove(long articleId) {  
    Article toBeDeleted = find(articleId);  
    if (toBeDeleted == null) {  
        throw new EntityNotExistException("Article "+article.getId()+" not exist.");  
    }  
    this.sessionFactory.getCurrentSession()  
        .delete(toBeDeleted);  
    return toBeDeleted;  
}}
```


ORM Cascade Updates

- Entities that have a dependency relationship can be managed declaratively by JPA using **CascadeType**:
 - **ALL** – всички операции са каскадни
 - **DETACH** – каскадно отстраняване
 - **MERGE** – каскадно сливане
 - **PERSIST** – каскадно персистиране
 - **REFRESH** – каскадно обновяване
 - **REMOVE** – каскадно премахване
- **@OneToMany(cascade=REMOVE, mappedBy="customer")**
- **public Set<Order> getOrders() { return orders; }**

Entity Embeddables

- **@Embeddable** – annotates class that is a value type (not Entity), but can be embedded into one or more Entities
- **@Embedded** – embeds Embeddable class into Entity class
- Embedding can be hierarchical on multiple levels
- Annotations: **@AttributeOverride**, **@AttributeOverrides**, **@AssociationOverride**, **@AssociationOverrides**

Entity Inheritance

- Entity / Abstract entity
- Mapped superclass
- Non-entity superclass
- Entity -> DB tables mapping strategies
 - SingleTable per Class Hierarchy
 - TheTable per Concrete Class
 - The Joined Subclass Strategy

Collection Type Persistent Fields

- Field or properties should be of **Collection** or **Map** type (usually generic):
 - `java.util.Collection`
 - `java.util.Set`
 - `java.util.List`
 - `java.util.Map`
- **@ElementCollection**
- **@CollectionTable** – name of additional table
- **@Embeddable, @Column**
- **@AttributeOverride, @AttributeOverrides**

Main JPA Annotations

- @PersistenceUnit,
- @PersistenceContext
- @Entity
- @Id
- @OneToOne
- @OneToMany
- @ManyToMany
- @DiscriminatorColumn
- @Column
- @JoinTable
- @JoinColumn
- @Embeddable
- @Embedded

JPA Entity Annotations Example

- `@Entity`

```
public class Article {  
    @Id  
    @GeneratedValue  
    private Long id;  
  
    @Length(min=3, max=80)  
    private String title;  
  
    @Length(min=3, max=2048)  
    private String content;  
  
    @NotNull  
    @ManyToOne  
    @JoinColumn(name="AUTHOR_ID", nullable=false)  
    private User author;  
  
    @Length(min=3, max=256)  
    private String pictureUrl;  
  
    @Temporal(TemporalType.TIMESTAMP)  
    private Date created = new Date();  
  
    @Temporal(TemporalType.TIMESTAMP)  
    private Date updated = new Date();  
  
    ...  
}
```

- `@Entity`

```
public class User implements UserDetails {  
    @Id  
    @GeneratedValue  
    private long id;  
  
    @NotNull  
    @Length(min = 3, max = 30)  
    private String username;  
    ...  
  
    @NotNull  
    private String roles = "ROLE_USER";  
  
    @OneToMany(mappedBy = "author",  
                cascade = CascadeType.ALL,  
                orphanRemoval=true)  
    Collection<Article> articles =  
        new ArrayList<>();  
  
    @Temporal(TemporalType.TIMESTAMP)  
    private Date created = new Date();  
  
    @Temporal(TemporalType.TIMESTAMP)  
    private Date updated = new Date();  
  
    ...  
}
```

JPA Entities: @ManyToMany

```
@Entity
public class Book {
    @Id @GeneratedValue
    private int id;

    @NotNull
    private String title;

    @ManyToOne
    @JoinColumn(name = "PUBLISHER_ID",
                referencedColumnName = "id")
    private Publisher publisher;

    @Column(name = "PUBLISHED_DATE") @PastOrPresent
    @DateTimeFormat(iso = DateTimeFormat.ISO.DATE)
    private LocalDate publishedDate;

    @Pattern(regexp = "\\d{10}|\\d{13}")
    private String isbn;

    @NotNull @Min(0)
    private double price;

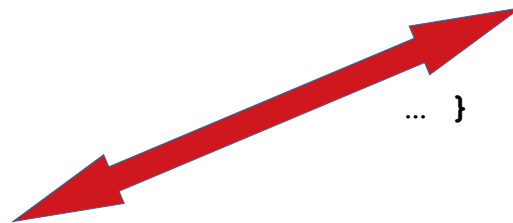
    @ManyToMany(fetch = FetchType.EAGER)
    @JoinTable(name="BOOK_AUTHOR", joinColumns=
        @JoinColumn(name="BOOK_ID",referencedColumnName="ID"),
              inverseJoinColumns=
        @JoinColumn(name="AUTHOR_ID",referencedColumnName="ID"))
    private List<Author> authors = new ArrayList<>();
}
```

```
@Entity
public class Author {
    @Id @GeneratedValue
    private int id;

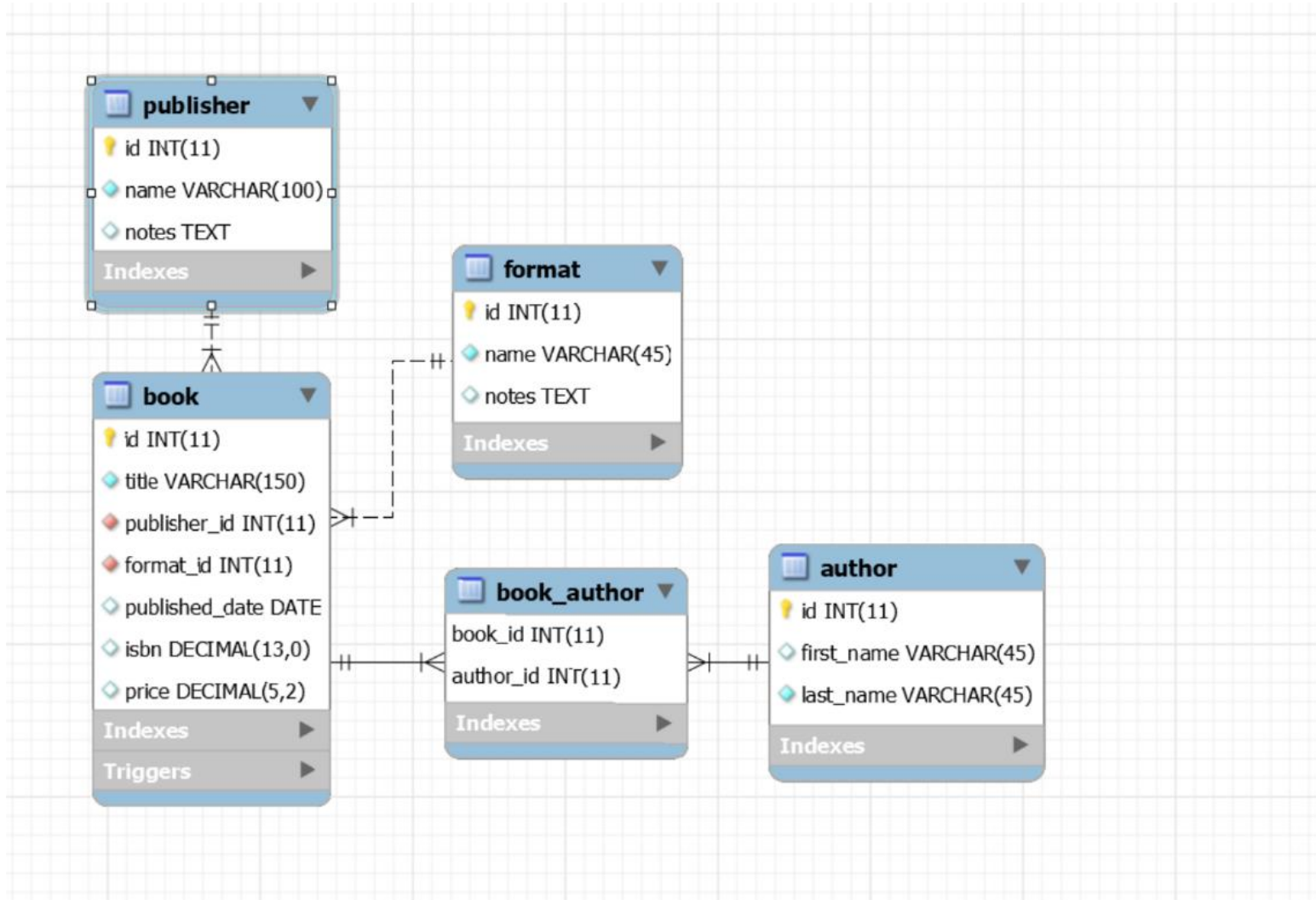
    @NotNull
    @Length(min=2, max=60)
    @Column(name = "first_name")
    private String firstName;

    @NotNull
    @Length(min=2, max=60)
    @Column(name = "last_name")
    private String lastName;

    @ManyToMany(mappedBy = "authors",
                fetch = FetchType.EAGER)
    List<Book> books = new ArrayList<>();
}
```



JPA Entities: ER Diagram



Java Persistence Query Language

- ❖ Object-oriented database queries
- ❖ Navigation
- ❖ Abstract schema
- ❖ Path expression
- ❖ State field
- ❖ Relationship field

Java Persistence Query Language

❖ SELECT

❖ FROM

❖ WHERE

❖ GROUP BY

❖ HAVING

❖ ORDER BY

❖ UPDATE

❖ DELETE

❖ AS, IN

❖ LIKE

❖ EXISTS, ANY, ALL

❖ NEW

References

- [PoEAA] Martin Fowler. [Patterns of Enterprise Application Architecture](#). Addison-Wesley Professional. 2002.
- [JPwH] Christian Bauer & Gavin King. [Java Persistence with Hibernate, Second Edition](#). Manning. 2015.

Thank's for Your Attention!



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