2)

**Session** - The session is used to get a physical connection to a database. The Session object is lightweight and designed to be instantiated each time an interaction is needed with the database. The main function of the Session is to offer create, read and delete operations for instances of mapped entity classes.

**Hibernate session object has three states:**

**Transient:** When we create the object of session class and has no representation in the database. Then that object is in a transient state.

**Persistent:** Once the transient instance is associate with Session, it moved to the persistent state. A persistent instance has a representation in the database, an identifier value and is associated with a Session.

**Detached:** Once we close the Hibernate Session, the persistent instance will become a detached instance.

**Spring Transaction Management:**

Spring support two type of transaction management

**Programmatic transaction management:**

* It allows to manage the transaction with help of programming in your source code.
* The programmatic transaction gives precise control on the boundaries of the transaction.
* We can introduce transaction whenever needed in a program.
* We use a programmatic transaction when we have a small number of transactions.

**Declarative transaction management**:

* Declarative transaction is less intrusive and are defined in a configuration file.
* Developed based on the AOP concept. This gives an advantage like transactions out of our DAO layer code.
* We use a Declarative transaction when we have a large number of transactions.