### **Java Interview Series #6**

# e Entity V/S a Data

UNDERSTAND HOW JPA MAPS YOUR CLASSES, AND HOW LOMBOK CUTS THE CLUTTER.











# @Entity — JPA Annotation

- Purpose: Marks the class as a JPA entity, meaning it will be mapped to a table in your database.
- When to use: When the class represents a table in your database and will be managed by Hibernate or another JPA provider

#### **Example:**

```
import jakarta.persistence.Entity;
import jakarta.persistence.Id;

@Entity
public class Movie {
     @Id
     private Long id;
     private String name;
}
```



## @Data — Lombok Annotation

Purpose: Automatically generates boilerplate code like:

- Getters & Setters
- toString()
- equals() and hashCode()
- Constructor for final fields

When to use: When you want to save time writing boilerplate code in your Java classes (like DTOs or Entities).

#### **Example:**

```
import lombok.Data;
import jakarta.persistence.Entity;
import jakarta.persistence.Id;

@Data
@Entity
public class Movie {
     @Id
     private Long id;
     private String name;
}
```



# When to Use Them Together

- Use *eEntity* to map your class to a DB table.
- Use *@Data* to avoid writing boilerplate (especially useful in entities and DTOs).
- **✓ Use Case:** Define a User entity for a database table with minimal boilerplate

#### Explanation

*eEntity*: Tells JPA that this class should be mapped to a database table.

@Data: From Lombok, auto-generates:

- Getters and setters
- toString()
- equals() and hashCode()
- RequiredArgsConstructor() if no other constructor is defined



# Letis Connect!

Thanks for joining me on this learning journey!

Ready to take your skills to the next level? 6

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Let's keep the conversation alive! **Repost** to help others join the learning journey!









