IDEx

Theory Tutorial 10

Hibernate

ORM Tool

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Theory Tutorial

What is JDBC

JDBC stands for Java Database Connectivity and provides a set of Java API for accessing the relational databases from Java program. These Java APIs enables Java programs to execute SQL statements and interact with any SQL compliant database.

JDBC provides a flexible architecture to write a database independent application that can run on different platforms and interact with different DBMS without any modification.

Pros and Cons of JDBC

Pros of JDBC	Cons of JDBC
Clean and simple SQL processing	Complex if it is used in large projects
Good performance with large data	Large programming overhead
Very good for small applications	No encapsulation
Simple syntax so easy to learn	Hard to implement MVC concept
	Query is DBMS specific

Why Object Relational Mapping?

When we work with an object-oriented systems, there's a mismatch between the object model and the relational database. RDBMSs represent data in a tabular format whereas object-oriented languages, such as Java or C# represent it as an interconnected graph of objects. Consider the following Java Class with proper constructors and associated public function:

```
public class Employee {
   private int id;
   private String first_name;
   private String last_name;
   private int salary;

   public Employee() {}
   public Employee(String fname, String lname, int salary) {
      this.first_name = fname;
      this.last_name = lname;
      this.salary = salary;
   }
   public int getId() {
      return id;
   }
   public String getFirstName() {
      return first_name;
   }
   public String getLastName() {
      return last_name;
   }
   public int getSalary() {
      return salary;
   }
}
```

Consider above objects need to be stored and retrieved into the following RDBMS table:

```
create table EMPLOYEE (
   id INT NOT NULL auto_increment,
   first_name VARCHAR(20) default NULL,
   last_name  VARCHAR(20) default NULL,
   salary     INT  default NULL,
   PRIMARY KEY (id)
);
```

First problem, what if we need to modify the design of our database after having developed few pages or our application? Second, Loading and storing objects in a relational database exposes us to the following five mismatch problems.

Mismatch	Description
Granularity	Sometimes you will have an object model which has more classes than the number of corresponding tables in the database.
Inheritance	RDBMSs do not define anything similar to Inheritance

	which is a natural paradigm in object-oriented programming languages.
Identity	A RDBMS defines exactly one notion of 'sameness': the primary key. Java, however, defines both object identity (a==b) and object equality (a.equals(b)).
Associations	Object-oriented languages represent associations using object references where as am RDBMS represents an association as a foreign key column.
Navigation	The ways you access objects in Java and in a RDBMS are fundamentally different.

The **O**bject-**R**elational **M**apping (ORM) is the solution to handle all the above impedance mismatches.

What is ORM

ORM stands for **O**bject-**R**elational **M**apping (ORM) is a programming technique for converting data between relational databases and object oriented programming languages such as Java, C# etc. An ORM system has following advantages over plain JDBC

S.N.	Advantages
1	Lets business code access objects rather than DB tables.
2	Hides details of SQL queries from OO logic.
3	Based on JDBC 'under the hood'
4	No need to deal with the database implementation.
5	Entities based on business concepts rather than database structure.
6	Transaction management and automatic key generation.
7	Fast development of application.

An ORM solution consists of the following four entities:

S.N.	Solutions
1	An API to perform basic CRUD operations on objects of persistent classes.
2	A language or API to specify queries that refer to classes and properties of classes.
3	A configurable facility for specifying mapping metadata.
4	A technique to interact with transactional objects to perform dirty checking, lazy association fetching, and other optimization functions.

Java ORM Frameworks

There are several persistent frameworks and ORM options in Java. A persistent framework is an ORM service that stores and retrieves objects into a relational database.

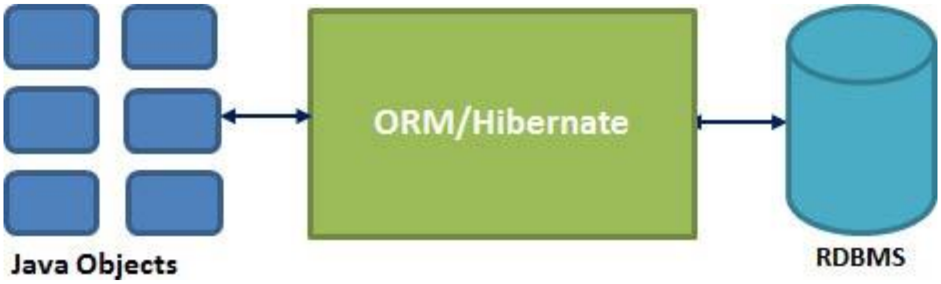
- Enterprise JavaBeans Entity Beans
- Java Data Objects
- Castor
- TopLink
- Spring DAO
- Hibernate
- And many more

Hibernate

Hibernate is an Object-Relational Mapping(ORM) solution for JAVA and it raised as an open source persistent framework created by Gavin King in 2001. It is a powerful, high performance Object-Relational Persistence and Query service for any Java Application.

Hibernate maps Java classes to database tables and from Java data types to SQL data types and relieve the developer from 95% of common data persistence related programming tasks.

Hibernate sits between traditional Java objects and database server to handle all the work in persisting those objects based on the appropriate O/R mechanisms and patterns.



Hibernate Advantages

- Hibernate takes care of mapping Java classes to database tables using XML files and without writing any line of code.
- Provides simple APIs for storing and retrieving Java objects directly to and from the database.
- If there is change in Database or in any table then the only need to change XML file properties.
- Abstract away the unfamiliar SQL types and provide us to work around familiar Java Objects.
- Hibernate does not require an application server to operate.
- Manipulates Complex associations of objects of your database.
- Minimize database access with smart fetching strategies.
- Provides simple querying of data.

Supported Databases

Hibernate supports almost all the major RDBMS. Following is list of few of the database engines supported by Hibernate.

- HSQL Database Engine
- DB2/NT
- MySQL
- PostgreSQL
- FrontBase
- Oracle
- Microsoft SQL Server Database
- Sybase SQL Server
- Informix Dynamic Server

Supported Technologies

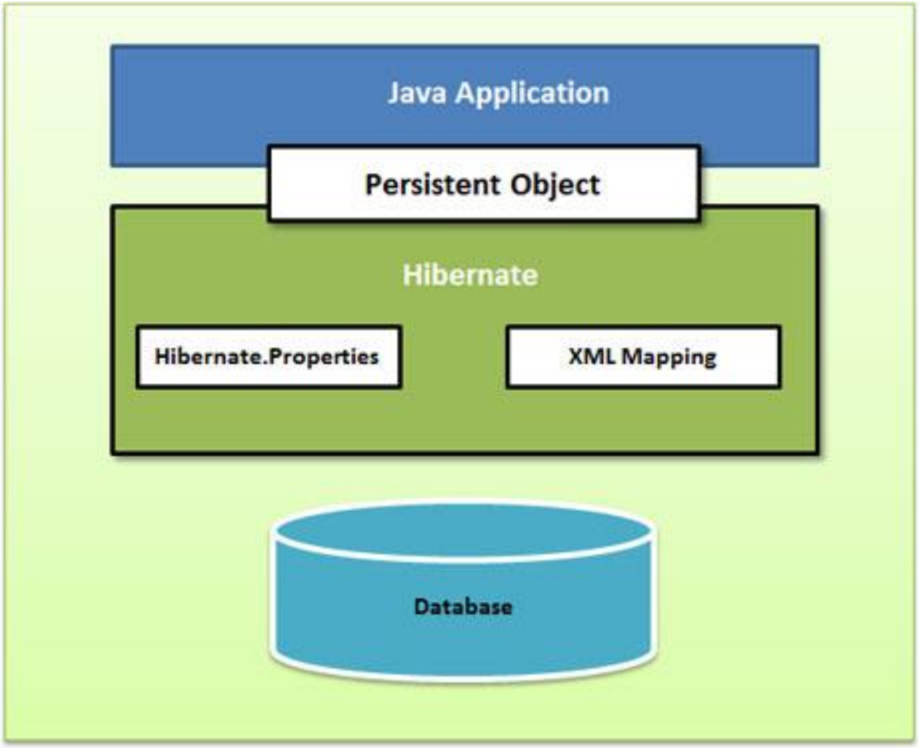
Hibernate supports a variety of other technologies, including the following:

- XDoclet Spring
- J2EE
- Eclipse plug-ins
- Maven

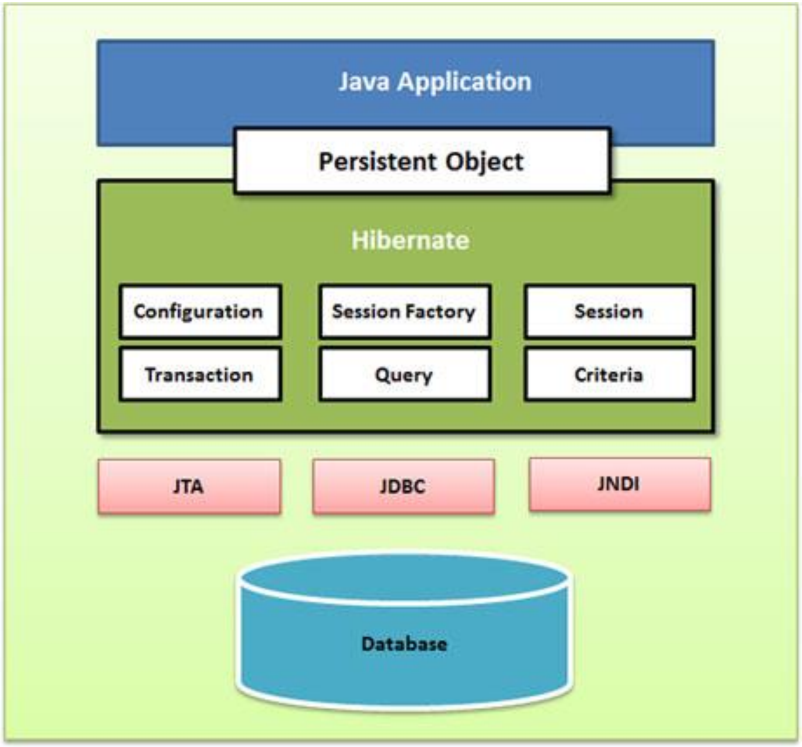
Hibernate Architecture

The Hibernate architecture is layered to keep you isolated from having to know the underlying APIs. Hibernate makes use of the database and configuration data to provide persistence services (and persistent objects) to the application.

Following is a very high level view of the Hibernate Application Architecture.



Following is a detailed view of the Hibernate Application Architecture with few important core classes.



Hibernate uses various existing Java APIs, like JDBC, Java Transaction API(JTA), and Java Naming and Directory Interface (JNDI). JDBC provides a rudimentary level of abstraction of functionality common to relational databases, allowing almost any database with a JDBC driver to be supported by Hibernate. JNDI and JTA allow Hibernate to be integrated with J2EE application servers.

Configuration Object

The Configuration object is the first Hibernate object you create in any Hibernate application and usually created only once during application initialization. It represents a configuration or properties file required by the Hibernate. The Configuration object provides two keys components:

- Database Connection: This is handled through one or more configuration files supported by Hibernate. These files are hibernate.properties and hibernate.cfg.xml.
- Class Mapping Setup:
  This component creates the connection between the Java classes and database tables...

Session Factory Object

Configuration object is used to create a SessionFactory object which inturn configures Hibernate for the application using the supplied configuration file and allows for a Session object to be instantiated. The SessionFactory is a thread safe object and used by all the threads of an application.

The SessionFactory is heavyweight object so usually it is created during application start up and kept for later use. You would need one SessionFactory object per database using a separate configuration file. So if you are using multiple databases then you would have to create multiple SessionFactory objects.

Session Object

A Session is used to get a physical connection with a database. The Session object is lightweight and designed to be instantiated each time an interaction is needed with the database. Persistent objects are saved and retrieved through a Session object.

The session objects should not be kept open for a long time because they are not usually thread safe and they should be created and destroyed them as needed.

Transaction Object

A Transaction represents a unit of work with the database and most of the RDBMS supports transaction functionality. Transactions in Hibernate are handled by an underlying transaction manager and transaction (from JDBC or JTA).

This is an optional object and Hibernate applications may choose not to use this interface, instead managing transactions in their own application code.

Query Object

Query objects use SQL or Hibernate Query Language (HQL) string to retrieve data from the database and create objects. A Query instance is used to bind query parameters, limit the number of results returned by the query, and finally to execute the query.

Criteria Object

Criteria object are used to create and execute object oriented criteria queries to retrieve objects.

Hibernate Environment

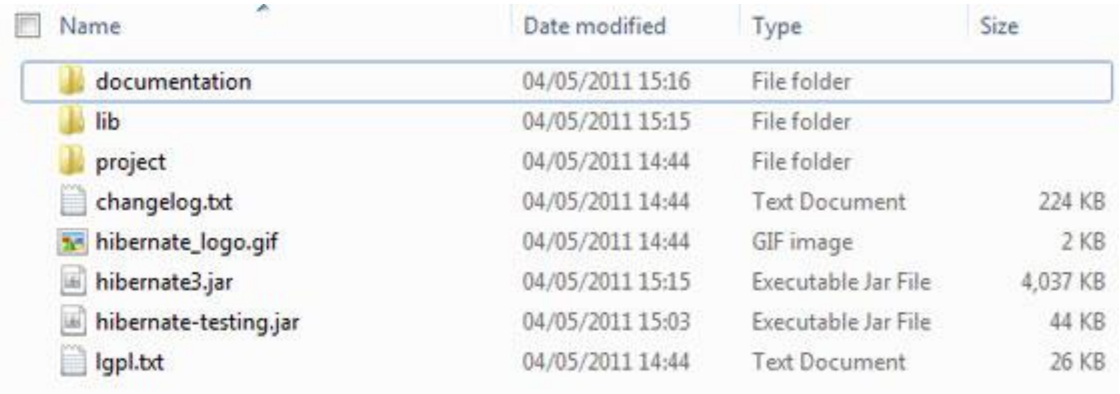
Downloading Hibernate

It is assumed that you already have latest version of Java is installed on your machine. Following are the simple steps to download and install Hibernate on your machine.

- Make a choice whether you want to install Hibernate on Windows, or Unix and then proceed to the next step to download .zip file for windows and .tz file for Unix.

- Download the latest version of Hibernate from http://www.hibernate.org/downloads.

- At the time of writing this tutorial I downloaded hibernate-distribution-3.6.4.Final and when you unzip the downloaded file it will give you directory structure as follows.



□ Name	Date modified	Type	Size
documentation	04/05/2011 15:16	File folder	
lib	04/05/2011 15:15	File folder	
project	04/05/2011 14:44	File folder	
changelog.txt	04/05/2011 14:44	Text Document	224 KB
hibernate_logo.gif	04/05/2011 14:44	GIF image	2 KB
hibernate3.jar	04/05/2011 15:15	Executable Jar File	4,037 KB
hibernate-testing.jar	04/05/2011 15:03	Executable Jar File	44 KB
lgpl.txt	04/05/2011 14:44	Text Document	26 KB

Installing Hibernate

Once you downloaded and unzipped the latest version of the Hibernate Installation file, you need to perform following two simple steps. Make sure you are setting your CLASSPATH variable properly otherwise you will face problem while compiling your application.

- Now copy all the library files from /lib into your CLASSPATH, and change your classpath variable to include all the JARs:
- Finally copy hibernate3.jar file into your CLASSPATH. This file lies in the root directory of the installation and is the primary JAR that Hibernate needs to do its work.

Hibernate Prerequisites

Following is the list of the packages/libraries required by Hibernate and you should install them before starting with Hibernate. To install these packages you would have to copy library files from /lib into your CLASSPATH, and change your CLASSPATH variable accordingly.

S.N.	Packages/Libraries
1	**dom4j** - XML parsing www.dom4j.org/
2	**Xalan** - XSLT Processor http://xml.apache.org/xalan-j/
3	**Xerces** - The Xerces Java Parser http://xml.apache.org/xerces-j/
4	**cglib** - Appropriate changes to Java classes at runtime http://cglib.sourceforge.net/
5	**log4j** - Logging Faremwork http://logging.apache.org/log4j
6	**Commons** - Logging, Email etc. http://jakarta.apache.org/commons
7	**SLF4J** - Logging Facade for Java http://www.slf4j.org

Hibernate Configuration

Hibernate requires to know in advance where to find the mapping information that defines how your Java classes relate to the database tables. Hibernate also requires a set of configuration settings related to database and other related parameters. All such information is usually supplied as a standard Java properties file called **hibernate.properties**, or as an XML file named **hibernate.cfg.xml**.

I will consider XML formatted file **hibernate.cfg.xml** to specify required Hibernate properties in my examples. Most of the properties take their default values and it is not required to specify them in the property file unless it is really required. This file is kept in the root directory of your application's classpath.

Hibernate Properties

Following is the list of important properties you would require to configure for a databases in a standalone situation:

S.N.	Properties and Description
1	hibernate.dialect This property makes Hibernate generate the appropriate SQL for the chosen database.
2	hibernate.connection.driver_class The JDBC driver class.
3	hibernate.connection.url The JDBC URL to the database instance.
4	hibernate.connection.username The database username.
5	hibernate.connection.password The database password.
6	hibernate.connection.pool_size Limits the number of connections waiting in the Hibernate database connection pool.
7	hibernate.connection.autocommit Allows autocommit mode to be used for the JDBC connection.

If you are using a database along with an application server and JNDI then you would have to configure the following properties:

S.N.	Properties and Description
1	hibernate.connection.datasource The JNDI name defined in the application server context you are using for the application.
2	hibernate.jndi.class The InitialContext class for JNDI.
3	hibernate.jndi.<JNDIpropertyname> Passes any JNDI property you like to the JNDI *InitialContext*.

4	**hibernate.jndi.url** Provides the URL for JNDI.
5	**hibernate.connection.username** The database username.
6	**hibernate.connection.password** The database password.

Hibernate with MySQL Database

MySQL is one of the most popular open-source database systems available today. Let us create hibernate.cfg.xml configuration file and place it in the root of your application's classpath. You would have to make sure that you have testdb database available in your MySQL database and you have a user test available to access the database.

The XML configuration file must conform to the Hibernate 3 Configuration DTD, which is available from http://www.hibernate.org/dtd/hibernate-configuration-3.0.dtd.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE hibernate-configuration SYSTEM
"http://www.hibernate.org/dtd/hibernate-configuration-3.0.dtd">

<hibernate-configuration>
   <session-factory>
   <property name="hibernate.dialect">
      org.hibernate.dialect.MySQLDialect
   </property>
   <property name="hibernate.connection.driver_class">
      com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
   </property>

   <!-- Assume test is the database name -->
   <property name="hibernate.connection.url">
      jdbc:mysql://localhost/test
   </property>
   <property name="hibernate.connection.username">
      root
   </property>
   <property name="hibernate.connection.password">
      root123
```

```
    </property>

    <!-- List of XML mapping files -->
    <mapping resource="Employee.hbm.xml"/>

</session-factory>
</hibernate-configuration>
```

The above configuration file includes **<mapping>** tags which are related to hibernate-mapping file and we will see in next chapter what exactly is a hibernate mapping file and how and why do we use it. Following is the list of various important databases dialect property type:

Database	**Dialect Property**
DB2	org.hibernate.dialect.DB2Dialect
HSQLDB	org.hibernate.dialect.HSQLDialect
HypersonicSQL	org.hibernate.dialect.HSQLDialect
Informix	org.hibernate.dialect.InformixDialect
Ingres	org.hibernate.dialect.IngresDialect
Interbase	org.hibernate.dialect.InterbaseDialect
Microsoft SQL Server 2000	org.hibernate.dialect.SQLServerDialect
Microsoft SQL Server 2005	org.hibernate.dialect.SQLServer2005Dialect
Microsoft SQL Server 2008	org.hibernate.dialect.SQLServer2008Dialect
MySQL	org.hibernate.dialect.MySQLDialect
Oracle (any version)	org.hibernate.dialect.OracleDialect
Oracle 11g	org.hibernate.dialect.Oracle10gDialect
Oracle 10g	org.hibernate.dialect.Oracle10gDialect
Oracle 9i	org.hibernate.dialect.Oracle9iDialect
PostgreSQL	org.hibernate.dialect.PostgreSQLDialect

Progress	org.hibernate.dialect.ProgressDialect
SAP DB	org.hibernate.dialect.SAPDBDialect
Sybase	org.hibernate.dialect.SybaseDialect
Sybase Anywhere	org.hibernate.dialect.SybaseAnywhereDialect

Hibernate Sessions

A Session is used to get a physical connection with a database. The Session object is lightweight and designed to be instantiated each time an interaction is needed with the database. Persistent objects are saved and retrieved through a Session object.

The session objects should not be kept open for a long time because they are not usually thread safe and they should be created and destroyed them as needed. The main function of the Session is to offer create, read and delete operations for instances of mapped entity classes. Instances may exist in one of the following three states at a given point in time:

- transient: A new instance of a a persistent class which is not associated with a Session and has no representation in the database and no identifier value is considered transient by Hibernate.
- persistent: You can make a transient instance persistent by associating it with a Session. 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.

A Session instance is serializable if its persistent classes are serializable. A typical transaction should use the following idiom:

```
Session session = factory.openSession();
Transaction tx = null;
try {
   tx = session.beginTransaction();
   // do some work
   ...
   tx.commit();
}
catch (Exception e) {
   if (tx!=null) tx.rollback();
   e.printStackTrace();
}finally {
   session.close();
}
```

If the Session throws an exception, the transaction must be rolled back and the session must be discarded.

Session Interface Methods

There are number of methods provided by the Session interface but I'm going to list down few important methods only, which we will use in this tutorial. You can check Hibernate documentation for a complete list of methods associated with Session and SessionFactory.

S.N.	Session Methods and Description
1	Transaction beginTransaction() Begin a unit of work and return the associated Transaction object.
2	void cancelQuery() Cancel the execution of the current query.
3	void clear() Completely clear the session.
4	Connection close() End the session by releasing the JDBC connection and cleaning up.
5	Criteria createCriteria(Class persistentClass) Create a new Criteria instance, for the given entity class, or a superclass of an entity class.
6	Criteria createCriteria(String entityName) Create a new Criteria instance, for the given entity name.
7	Serializable getIdentifier(Object object)

	Return the identifier value of the given entity as associated with this session.
8	Query createFilter(Object collection, String queryString) Create a new instance of Query for the given collection and filter string.
9	Query createQuery(String queryString) Create a new instance of Query for the given HQL query string.
10	SQLQuery createSQLQuery(String queryString) Create a new instance of SQLQuery for the given SQL query string.
11	void delete(Object object) Remove a persistent instance from the datastore.
12	void delete(String entityName, Object object) Remove a persistent instance from the datastore.
13	Session get(String entityName, Serializable id) Return the persistent instance of the given named entity with the given identifier, or null if there is no such persistent instance.
14	SessionFactory getSessionFactory() Get the session factory which created this session.
15	void refresh(Object object) Re-read the state of the given instance from the underlying database.
16	Transaction getTransaction() Get the Transaction instance associated with this session.
17	boolean isConnected() Check if the session is currently connected.
18	boolean isDirty() Does this session contain any changes which must be synchronized with the database?
19	boolean isOpen() Check if the session is still open.

20	**Serializable save(Object object)** Persist the given transient instance, first assigning a generated identifier.
21	**void saveOrUpdate(Object object)** Either save(Object) or update(Object) the given instance.
22	**void update(Object object)** Update the persistent instance with the identifier of the given detached instance.
23	**void update(String entityName, Object object)** Update the persistent instance with the identifier of the given detached instance.

Hibernate Persistent Class

The entire concept of Hibernate is to take the values from Java class attributes and persist them to a database table. A mapping document helps Hibernate in determining how to pull the values from the classes and map them with table and associated fields.

Java classes whose objects or instances will be stored in database tables are called persistent classes in Hibernate. Hibernate works best if these classes follow some simple rules, also known as the Plain Old Java Object (POJO) programming model. There are following main rules of persistent classes, however, none of these rules are hard requirements.

- All Java classes that will be persisted need a default constructor.
- All classes should contain an ID in order to allow easy identification of your objects within Hibernate and the database. This property maps to the primary key column of a database table.
- All attributes that will be persisted should be declared private and have getXXX and setXXX methods defined in the JavaBean style.

- A central feature of Hibernate, proxies, depends upon the persistent class being either non-final, or the implementation of an interface that declares all public methods.
- All classes that do not extend or implement some specialized classes and interfaces required by the EJB framework.

The POJO name is used to emphasize that a given object is an ordinary Java Object, not a special object, and in particular not an Enterprise JavaBean.

A Simple POJO Example

Based on the few rules mentioned above we can define a POJO class as follows:

```
public class Employee {
   private int id;
   private String firstName;
   private String lastName;
   private int salary;

   public Employee() {}
   public Employee(String fname, String lname, int salary) {
      this.firstName = fname;
      this.lastName = lname;
      this.salary = salary;
   }
   public int getId() {
      return id;
   }
   public void setId( int id ) {
      this.id = id;
   }
   public String getFirstName() {
      return firstName;
   }
   public void setFirstName( String first_name ) {
      this.firstName = first_name;
   }
   public String getLastName() {
      return lastName;
   }
   public void setLastName( String last_name ) {
      this.lastName = last_name;
   }
   public int getSalary() {
      return salary;
   }
   public void setSalary( int salary ) {
      this.salary = salary;
   }
}
```

Hibernate Mapping Files

An Object/relational mappings are usually defined in an XML document. This mapping file instructs Hibernate how to map the defined class or classes to the database tables.

Though many Hibernate users choose to write the XML by hand, a number of tools exist to generate the mapping document. These include XDoclet, Middlegen and AndroMDA for advanced Hibernate users

```
public class Employee {
   private int id;
   private String firstName;
   private String lastName;
   private int salary;

   public Employee() {}
   public Employee(String fname, String lname, int salary) {
      this.firstName = fname;
      this.lastName = lname;
      this.salary = salary;
   }
   public int getId() {
      return id;
   }
   public void setId( int id ) {
      this.id = id;
   }
   public String getFirstName() {
      return firstName;
   }
   public void setFirstName( String first_name ) {
      this.firstName = first_name;
   }
   public String getLastName() {
      return lastName;
   }
   public void setLastName( String last_name ) {
      this.lastName = last_name;
   }
   public int getSalary() {
      return salary;
   }
   public void setSalary( int salary ) {
      this.salary = salary;
   }
}
```

There would be one table corresponding to each object you are willing to provide persistence. Consider above objects need to be stored and retrieved into the following RDBMS table:

```
create table EMPLOYEE (
   id INT NOT NULL auto_increment,
   first_name VARCHAR(20) default NULL,
   last_name  VARCHAR(20) default NULL,
   salary     INT  default NULL,
   PRIMARY KEY (id)
);
```

Based on the two above entities we can define following mapping file which instructs Hibernate how to map the defined class or classes to the database tables.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE hibernate-mapping PUBLIC
 "-//Hibernate/Hibernate Mapping DTD//EN"
 "http://www.hibernate.org/dtd/hibernate-mapping-3.0.dtd">

<hibernate-mapping>
   <class name="Employee" table="EMPLOYEE">
      <meta attribute="class-description">
         This class contains the employee detail.
      </meta>
      <id name="id" type="int" column="id">
         <generator class="native"/>
      </id>
      <property name="firstName" column="first_name" type="string"/>
      <property name="lastName" column="last_name" type="string"/>
      <property name="salary" column="salary" type="int"/>
   </class>
</hibernate-mapping>
```

You should save the mapping document in a file with the format <classname>.hbm.xml. We saved our mapping document in the file Employee.hbm.xml. Let us see little detail about the mapping elements used in the mapping file:

- The mapping document is an XML document having <hibernate-mapping> as the root element which contains all the <class> elements.
- The <class> elements are used to define specific mappings from a Java classes to the database tables. The Java class name is specified using the name attribute of the class element and the database table name is specified using the **table** attribute.
- The <meta> element is optional element and can be used to create the class description.
- The <id> element maps the unique ID attribute in class to the primary key of the database table. The name attribute of the id element refers to the property in the class and the column attribute refers to the column in the database table. The type attribute holds the hibernate mapping type, this mapping types will convert from Java to SQL data type.
- The <generator> element within the id element is used to automatically generate the primary key values. Set the class attribute of the generator element is set to native to let hibernate pick up either identity, **sequence** or hilo algorithm to create primary key depending upon the capabilities of the underlying database.
- The <property> element is used to map a Java class property to a column in the database table. The name attribute of the element refers to the property in the class and the column attribute refers to the column in the database table. The type attribute holds the hibernate mapping type, this mapping types will convert from Java to SQL data type.

Hibernate Mapping Types

When you prepare a Hibernate mapping document, we have seen that you map Java data types into RDBMS data types. The **types** declared and used in the mapping files are not Java data types; they are not SQL database types either. These types are called Hibernate mapping types, which can translate from Java to SQL data types and vice versa.

Primitive Types

Mapping type	Java type	ANSI SQL Type
integer	int or java.lang.Integer	INTEGER
long	long or java.lang.Long	BIGINT
short	short or java.lang.Short	SMALLINT
float	float or java.lang.Float	FLOAT
double	double or java.lang.Double	DOUBLE
big_decimal	java.math.BigDecimal	NUMERIC
character	java.lang.String	CHAR(1)
string	java.lang.String	VARCHAR
byte	byte or java.lang.Byte	TINYINT
boolean	boolean or java.lang.Boolean	BIT
yes/no	boolean or java.lang.Boolean	CHAR(1) ('Y' or 'N')
true/false	boolean or java.lang.Boolean	CHAR(1) ('T' or 'F')

Date & Time Types

Mapping type	Java type	ANSI SQL Type
date	java.util.Date or java.sql.Date	DATE
time	java.util.Date or java.sql.Time	TIME
timestamp	java.util.Date or java.sql.Timestamp	TIMESTAMP
calendar	java.util.Calendar	TIMESTAMP
calendar_date	java.util.Calendar	DATE

Binary & Large Object Types

Mapping type	Java type	ANSI SQL Type
binary	byte[]	VARBINARY (or BLOB)
text	java.lang.String	CLOB
serializable	any Java class that implements java.io.Serializable	VARBINARY (or BLOB)
clob	java.sql.Clob	CLOB
blob	java.sql.Blob	BLOB

JDK - Related Types

Mapping type	Java type	ANSI SQL Type
class	java.lang.Class	VARCHAR
locale	java.util.Locale	VARCHAR
timezone	java.util.TimeZone	VARCHAR

currency	java.util.Currency	VARCHAR

Examples

Create POJO Classes

The first step in creating an application is to build the Java POJO class or classes, depending on the application that will be persisted to the database. Let us consider our Employee class with getXXX and setXXX methods to make it JavaBeans compliant class.

A POJO (Plain Old Java Object) is a Java object that doesn't extend or implement some specialized classes and interfaces respectively required by the EJB framework. All normal Java objects are POJO.

When you design a classs to be persisted by Hibernate, it's important to provide JavaBeans compliant code as well as one attribute which would work as index like id attribute in the Employee class.

```
public class Employee {
   private int id;
   private String firstName;
   private String lastName;
   private int salary;

   public Employee() {}
   public Employee(String fname, String lname, int salary) {
      this.firstName = fname;
      this.lastName = lname;
      this.salary = salary;
   }
   public int getId() {
      return id;
   }
   public void setId( int id ) {
      this.id = id;
   }
   public String getFirstName() {
      return firstName;
   }
   public void setFirstName( String first_name ) {
      this.firstName = first_name;
   }
   public String getLastName() {
      return lastName;
   }
   public void setLastName( String last_name ) {
      this.lastName = last_name;
   }
   public int getSalary() {
      return salary;
   }
   public void setSalary( int salary ) {
      this.salary = salary;
   }
}
```

Create Database Tables

Second step would be creating tables in your database. There would be one table corresponding to each object you are willing to provide persistence. Consider above objects need to be stored and retrieved into the following RDBMS table:

```
create table EMPLOYEE (
   id INT NOT NULL auto_increment,
   first_name VARCHAR(20) default NULL,
   last_name  VARCHAR(20) default NULL,
   salary     INT  default NULL,
   PRIMARY KEY (id)
);
```

Create Mapping Configuration File

This step is to create a mapping file that instructs Hibernate how to map the defined class or classes to the database tables.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE hibernate-mapping PUBLIC
 "-//Hibernate/Hibernate Mapping DTD//EN"
 "http://www.hibernate.org/dtd/hibernate-mapping-3.0.dtd">

<hibernate-mapping>
```

```
   <class name="Employee" table="EMPLOYEE">
      <meta attribute="class-description">
         This class contains the employee detail.
      </meta>
      <id name="id" type="int" column="id">
         <generator class="native"/>
      </id>
      <property name="firstName" column="first_name"
type="string"/>
      <property name="lastName" column="last_name"
type="string"/>
      <property name="salary" column="salary" type="int"/>
   </class>
</hibernate-mapping>
```

You should save the mapping document in a file with the format <classname>.hbm.xml. We saved our mapping document in the file Employee.hbm.xml. Let us see little detail about the mapping document:

- The mapping document is an XML document having <hibernate-mapping> as the root element which contains all the <class> elements.
- The <class> elements are used to define specific mappings from a Java classes to the database tables. The Java class name is specified using the name attribute of the class element and the database table name is specified using the table attribute.
- The <meta> element is optional element and can be used to create the class description.
- The <id> element maps the unique ID attribute in class to the primary key of the database table. The name attribute of the id element refers to the property in the class and the column attribute refers to the column in the database table. The type attribute holds the hibernate mapping type, this mapping types will convert from Java to SQL data type.
- The <generator> element within the id element is used to automatically generate the primary key values. Set the class attribute of the generator element is set to native to let hibernate pick up either identity, sequence or hilo algorithm to create primary key depending upon the capabilities of the underlying database.
- The <property> element is used to map a Java class property to a column in the database table. The name attribute of the element refers to the property in the

class and the column attribute refers to the column in the database table. The type attribute holds the hibernate mapping type, this mapping types will convert from Java to SQL data type.

Create Application Class

Finally, we will create our application class with the main() method to run the application. We will use this application to save few Employee's records and then we will apply CRUD operations on those records.

```
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Date;
import java.util.Iterator;

import org.hibernate.HibernateException;
import org.hibernate.Session;
import org.hibernate.Transaction;
import org.hibernate.SessionFactory;
import org.hibernate.cfg.Configuration;

public class ManageEmployee {
   private static SessionFactory factory;
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      try{
         factory = new
Configuration().configure().buildSessionFactory();
      }catch (Throwable ex) {
         System.err.println("Failed to create sessionFactory
object." + ex);
         throw new ExceptionInInitializerError(ex);
      }
      ManageEmployee ME = new ManageEmployee();

      /* Add few employee records in database */
      Integer empID1 = ME.addEmployee("Zara", "Ali", 1000);
      Integer empID2 = ME.addEmployee("Daisy", "Das", 5000);
      Integer empID3 = ME.addEmployee("John", "Paul", 10000);

      /* List down all the employees */
      ME.listEmployees();

      /* Update employee's records */
      ME.updateEmployee(empID1, 5000);

      /* Delete an employee from the database */
      ME.deleteEmployee(empID2);

      /* List down new list of the employees */
      ME.listEmployees();
   }
   /* Method to CREATE an employee in the database */
   public Integer addEmployee(String fname, String lname, int
salary){
      Session session = factory.openSession();
      Transaction tx = null;
      Integer employeeID = null;
      try{
         tx = session.beginTransaction();
         Employee employee = new Employee(fname, lname, salary);
         employeeID = (Integer) session.save(employee);
         tx.commit();
      }catch (HibernateException e) {
         if (tx!=null) tx.rollback();
         e.printStackTrace();
      }finally {
         session.close();
      }
      return employeeID;
   }
   /* Method to  READ all the employees */
   public void listEmployees( ){
      Session session = factory.openSession();
      Transaction tx = null;
      try{
         tx = session.beginTransaction();
         List employees = session.createQuery("FROM
Employee").list();
         for (Iterator iterator =
                           employees.iterator();
iterator.hasNext();){
            Employee employee = (Employee) iterator.next();
            System.out.print("First Name: " +
employee.getFirstName());
            System.out.print("  Last Name: " +
employee.getLastName());
            System.out.println("  Salary: " +
employee.getSalary());
         }
         tx.commit();
      }catch (HibernateException e) {
         if (tx!=null) tx.rollback();
         e.printStackTrace();
      }finally {
         session.close();
      }
   }
   /* Method to UPDATE salary for an employee */
   public void updateEmployee(Integer EmployeeID, int salary ){
      Session session = factory.openSession();
      Transaction tx = null;
      try{
         tx = session.beginTransaction();
         Employee employee =
                    (Employee)session.get(Employee.class,
EmployeeID);
         employee.setSalary( salary );
              session.update(employee);
         tx.commit();
      }catch (HibernateException e) {
         if (tx!=null) tx.rollback();
         e.printStackTrace();
      }finally {
         session.close();
      }
   }
   /* Method to DELETE an employee from the records */
   public void deleteEmployee(Integer EmployeeID){
      Session session = factory.openSession();
      Transaction tx = null;
      try{
         tx = session.beginTransaction();
         Employee employee =
                   (Employee)session.get(Employee.class,
EmployeeID);
         session.delete(employee);
         tx.commit();
      }catch (HibernateException e) {
         if (tx!=null) tx.rollback();
         e.printStackTrace();
      }finally {
         session.close();
      }
   }
}
```

Compilation & Execution

Here are the steps to compile and run the above mentioned application. Make sure you have set PATH and CLASSPATH appropriately before proceeding for the compilation and execution.

- Create hibernate.cfg.xml configuration file as explained in configuration chapter.
- Create Employee.hbm.xml mapping file as shown above.
- Create Employee.java source file as shown above and compile it.
- Create ManageEmployee.java source file as shown above and compile it.
- Execute ManageEmployee binary to run the program.

You would get following result, and records would be created in EMPLOYEE table.

```
$java ManageEmployee
.......VARIOUS LOG MESSAGES WILL DISPLAY HERE........

First Name: Zara  Last Name: Ali  Salary: 1000
First Name: Daisy  Last Name: Das  Salary: 5000
First Name: John  Last Name: Paul  Salary: 10000
First Name: Zara  Last Name: Ali  Salary: 5000
First Name: John  Last Name: Paul  Salary: 10000
```

If you check your EMPLOYEE table, it should have following records:

```
mysql> select * from EMPLOYEE;
+----+------------+-----------+--------+
| id | first_name | last_name | salary |
+----+------------+-----------+--------+
| 29 | Zara       | Ali       |   5000 |
| 31 | John       | Paul      |  10000 |
+----+------------+-----------+--------+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec

mysql>
```

Hibernate O/R Mappings

So far we have seen very basic O/R mapping using hibernate but there are three most important mapping topics which we have to learn in detail. These are the mapping of collections, the mapping of associations between entity classes and Component Mappings.

Collection Mappings

If an entity or class has collection of values for a particular variable, then we can map those values using any one of the collection interfaces available in java. Hibernate can persist instances of**java.util.Map, java.util.Set, java.util.SortedMap, java.util.SortedSet, java.util.List**, and any **array** of persistent entities or values.

Collection type	Mapping and Description
java.util.Set	This is mapped with a <set> element and initialized with java.util.HashSet
java.util.SortedSet	This is mapped with a <set> element and initialized with java.util.TreeSet. The sort attribute can be set to either a comparator or natural ordering.
java.util.List	This is mapped with a <list> element and initialized with java.util.ArrayList
java.util.Collection	This is mapped with a <bag> or <ibag> element and initialized with java.util.ArrayList
java.util.Map	This is mapped with a <map> element and initialized with java.util.HashMap
java.util.SortedMap	This is mapped with a <map> element and initialized

	with java.util.TreeMap. The sort attribute can be set to either a comparator or natural ordering.

Arrays are supported by Hibernate with <primitive-array> for Java primitive value types and <array> for everything else. However, they are rarely used so I'm not going to discuss them in this tutorial.

If you want to map a user defined collection interfaces which is not directly supported by Hibernate, you need to tell Hibernate about the semantics of your custom collections which is not very easy and not recommend to be used.

Association Mappings

The mapping of associations between entity classes and the relationships between tables is the soul of ORM. Following are the four ways in which the cardinality of the relationship between the objects can be expressed. An association mapping can be unidirectional as well as bidirectional.

Mapping type	**Description**
Many-to-One	Mapping many-to-one relationship using Hibernate
One-to-One	Mapping one-to-one relationship using Hibernate
One-to-Many	Mapping one-to-many relationship using Hibernate
Many-to-Many	Mapping many-to-many relationship using Hibernate

Component Mappings

It is very much possible that an Entity class can have a reference to another class as a member variable. If the referred class does not have it's own life cycle and completely depends on the life cycle of the owning entity class, then the referred class hence therefore is called as the Component class.

The mapping of Collection of Components is also possible in a similar way just as the mapping of regular Collections with minor configuration differences.

Hibernate Annotations

Annotated Class Example

Consider we are going to use following EMPLOYEE table to store our objects:

```
create table EMPLOYEE (
   id INT NOT NULL auto_increment,
   first_name VARCHAR(20) default NULL,
   last_name  VARCHAR(20) default NULL,
   salary     INT  default NULL,
   PRIMARY KEY (id)
);
```

Following is the mapping of Employee class with annotations to map objects with the defined EMPLOYEE table:

```
import javax.persistence.*;

@Entity
@Table(name = "EMPLOYEE")
public class Employee {
   @Id @GeneratedValue
   @Column(name = "id")
   private int id;

   @Column(name = "first_name")
   private String firstName;

   @Column(name = "last_name")
   private String lastName;

   @Column(name = "salary")
   private int salary;

   public Employee() {}
   public int getId() {
      return id;
   }
   public void setId( int id ) {
      this.id = id;
```

```
    }
    public String getFirstName() {
        return firstName;
    }
    public void setFirstName( String first_name ) {
        this.firstName = first_name;
    }
    public String getLastName() {
        return lastName;
    }
    public void setLastName( String last_name ) {
        this.lastName = last_name;
    }
    public int getSalary() {
        return salary;
    }
    public void setSalary( int salary ) {
        this.salary = salary;
    }
}
```

Hibernate detects that the @Id annotation is on a field and assumes that it should access properties on an object directly through fields at runtime. If you placed the @Id annotation on the getId() method, you would enable access to properties through getter and setter methods by default. Hence, all other annotations are also placed on either fields or getter methods, following the selected strategy. Following section will explain the annotations used in the above class.

@Entity Annotation:

The EJB 3 standard annotations are contained in the javax.persistence package, so we import this package as the first step. Second we used the @Entity annotation to the Employee class which marks this class as an entity bean, so it must have a no-argument constructor that is visible with at least protected scope.

@Table Annotation:

The @Table annotation allows you to specify the details of the table that will be used to persist the entity in the database.

The @Table annotation provides four attributes, allowing you to override the name of the table, its catalogue, and its schema, and enforce unique constraints on columns in the table. For now we are using just table name which is EMPLOYEE.

@Id and @GeneratedValue Annotations:

Each entity bean will have a primary key, which you annotate on the class with the @Id annotation. The primary key can be a single field or a combination of multiple fields depending on your table structure.
By default, the @Id annotation will automatically determine the most appropriate primary key generation strategy to be used but you can override this by applying the @GeneratedValue annotation which takes two parameters strategy and generator which I'm not going to discuss here, so let us use only default the default key generation strategy. Letting Hibernate determine which generator type to use makes your code portable between different databases.

@Column Annotation:

The @Column annotation is used to specify the details of the column to which a field or property will be mapped. You can use column annotation with the following most commonly used attributes:

- name attribute permits the name of the column to be explicitly specified.
- length attribute permits the size of the column used to map a value particularly for a String value.
- nullable attribute permits the column to be marked NOT NULL when the schema is generated.
- unique attribute permits the column to be marked as containing only unique values.

Hibernate Query Language

Hibernate Query Language (HQL) is an object-oriented query language, similar to SQL, but instead of operating on tables and columns, HQL works with persistent objects and their properties. HQL queries are translated by Hibernate into conventional SQL queries which in turns perform action on database.

Although you can use SQL statements directly with Hibernate using Native SQL but I would recommend to use HQL whenever possible to avoid database portability hassles, and to take advantage of Hibernate's SQL generation and caching strategies.

Keywords like SELECT , FROM and WHERE etc. are not case sensitive but properties like table and column names are case sensitive in HQL.

FROM Clause

You will use **FROM** clause if you want to load a complete persistent objects into memory. Following is the simple syntax of using FROM clause:

```
String hql = "FROM Employee";
Query query = session.createQuery(hql);
List results = query.list();
```

If you need to fully qualify a class name in HQL, just specify the package and class name as follows:

```
String hql = "FROM com.hibernatebook.criteria.Employee";
Query query = session.createQuery(hql);
List results = query.list();
```

AS Clause

The **AS** clause can be used to assign aliases to the classes in your HQL queries, specially when you have long queries. For instance, our previous simple example would be the following:

```
String hql = "FROM Employee AS E";
Query query = session.createQuery(hql);
List results = query.list();
```

The **AS** keyword is optional and you can also specify the alias directly after the class name, as follows:

```
String hql = "FROM Employee E";
Query query = session.createQuery(hql);
List results = query.list();
```

SELECT Clause

The **SELECT** clause provides more control over the result set than the from clause. If you want to obtain few properties of objects instead of the complete object, use the SELECT clause. Following is the simple syntax of using SELECT clause to get just first_name field of the Employee object:

```
String hql = "SELECT E.firstName FROM Employee E";
Query query = session.createQuery(hql);
List results = query.list();
```

It is notable here that **Employee.firstName** is a property of Employee object rather than a field of the EMPLOYEE table.

WHERE Clause

If you want to narrow the specific objects that are returned from storage, you use the WHERE clause. Following is the simple syntax of using WHERE clause:

```
String hql = "FROM Employee E WHERE E.id = 10";
Query query = session.createQuery(hql);
List results = query.list();
```

ORDER BY Clause

To sort your HQL query's results, you will need to use the **ORDER BY** clause. You can order the results by any property on the objects in the result set either ascending (ASC) or descending (DESC). Following is the simple syntax of using ORDER BY clause:

```
String hql = "FROM Employee E WHERE E.id > 10 ORDER BY E.salary
DESC";
Query query = session.createQuery(hql);
List results = query.list();
```

If you wanted to sort by more than one property, you would just add the additional properties to the end of the order by clause, separated by commas as follows:

```
String hql = "FROM Employee E WHERE E.id > 10 " +
             "ORDER BY E.firstName DESC, E.salary DESC ";
Query query = session.createQuery(hql);
List results = query.list();
```

GROUP BY Clause

This clause lets Hibernate pull information from the database and group it based on a value of an attribute and, typically, use the result to include an aggregate value. Following is the simple syntax of using GROUP BY clause:

```
String hql = "SELECT SUM(E.salary), E.firtName FROM Employee E "
+
             "GROUP BY E.firstName";
Query query = session.createQuery(hql);
List results = query.list();
```

Using Named Parameters

Hibernate supports named parameters in its HQL queries. This makes writing HQL queries that accept input from the user easy and you do not have to defend against SQL injection attacks.

Following is the simple syntax of using named parameters:

```
String hql = "FROM Employee E WHERE E.id = :employee_id";
Query query = session.createQuery(hql);
query.setParameter("employee_id",10);
List results = query.list();
```

UPDATE Clause

Bulk updates are new to HQL with Hibernate 3, and deletes work differently in Hibernate 3 than they did in Hibernate 2. The Query interface now contains a method called executeUpdate() for executing HQL UPDATE or DELETE statements.

The **UPDATE** clause can be used to update one or more properties of an one or more objects. Following is the simple syntax of using UPDATE clause:

```
String hql = "UPDATE Employee set salary = :salary "   +
             "WHERE id = :employee_id";
Query query = session.createQuery(hql);
query.setParameter("salary", 1000);
query.setParameter("employee_id", 10);
int result = query.executeUpdate();
System.out.println("Rows affected: " + result);
```

DELETE Clause

The **DELETE** clause can be used to delete one or more objects. Following is the simple syntax of using DELETE clause:

```
String hql = "DELETE FROM Employee "  +
             "WHERE id = :employee_id";
Query query = session.createQuery(hql);
query.setParameter("employee_id", 10);
int result = query.executeUpdate();
System.out.println("Rows affected: " + result);
```

INSERT Clause

HQL supports **INSERT INTO** clause only where records can be inserted from one object to another object. Following is the simple syntax of using INSERT INTO clause:

```
String hql = "INSERT INTO Employee(firstName, lastName, salary)"
+
             "SELECT firstName, lastName, salary FROM
old_employee";
Query query = session.createQuery(hql);
int result = query.executeUpdate();
System.out.println("Rows affected: " + result);
```

Aggregate Methods

HQL supports a range of aggregate methods, similar to SQL. They work the same way in HQL as in SQL and following is the list of the available functions:

S.N.	Functions	Description
1	avg(property name)	The average of a property's value
2	count(property name or *)	The number of times a property occurs in the results
3	max(property name)	The maximum value of the property values
4	min(property name)	The minimum value of the property values
5	sum(property name)	The sum total of the property values

The **distinct** keyword only counts the unique values in the row set. The following query will return only unique count:

```
String hql = "SELECT count(distinct E.firstName) FROM Employee E";
Query query = session.createQuery(hql);
List results = query.list();
```

Pagination Using Query

There are two methods of the Query interface for pagination.

S.N.	Method & Description
1	Query setFirstResult(int startPosition) This method takes an integer that represents the first row in your result set, starting with row 0.
2	Query setMaxResults(int maxResult) This method tells Hibernate to retrieve a fixed number **maxResults** of objects.

Using above two methods together, we can construct a paging component in our web or Swing application. Following is the example which you can extend to fetch 10 rows at a time:

```
String hql = "FROM Employee";
Query query = session.createQuery(hql);
query.setFirstResult(1);
query.setMaxResults(10);
List results = query.list();
```