

# Hibernate

2023

## Basic Annotations

Entity, Table, Id, Column etc.

## Embedded Annotations

## OneToMany - ManyToOne

## HQL

Hibernate Query Language.

## OneToOne Relation

## ManyToMany Relation

## Fetch Types

Lazy, Eager

## Get-Load Methods

## Hibernate Session

## Cache Level

First Level - Second Level

## Hibernate Lifecycle

States: Transient, Persistent, Detached, Removed

## JPA EntityManager

# Hibernate

## General Questions

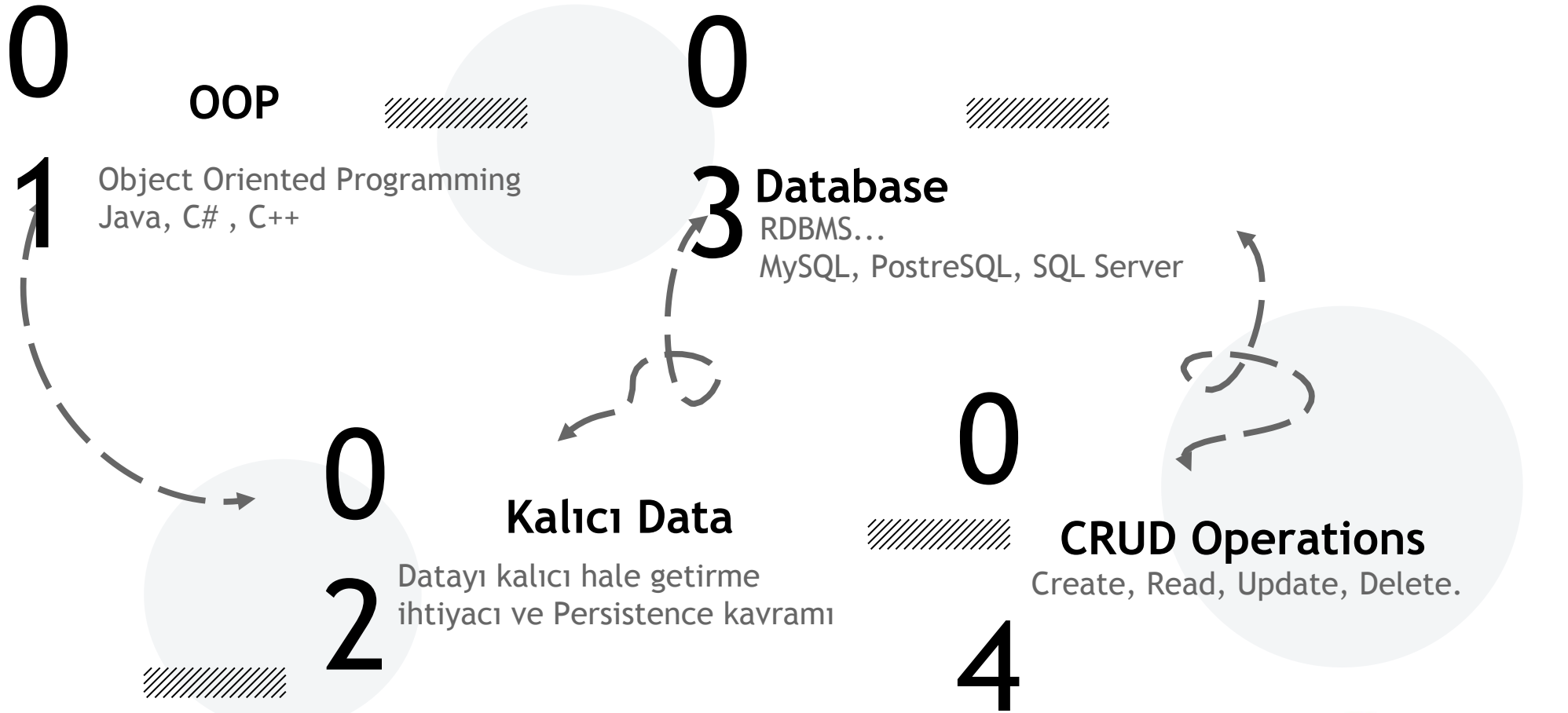
What is Persistence?

What is Hibernate?

What is JDBC?

What is  
JPA?

What is ORM?



# HIBERNATE



- JDBC: Java Database Connectivity API
- ORM Object Relational Mapping
  - + Kalıcı Data ile ilgili Sorunlara Çözüm
  - + JDBC BoilerPlate Kodlar
- ORM ve RDBMS , daha az SQL kodu
- ORM framework / tools: Hibernate, EclipseLink, TopLink, IBatis etc.



# HIBERNATE -

## JPA

-JPA (Java Persistence API)

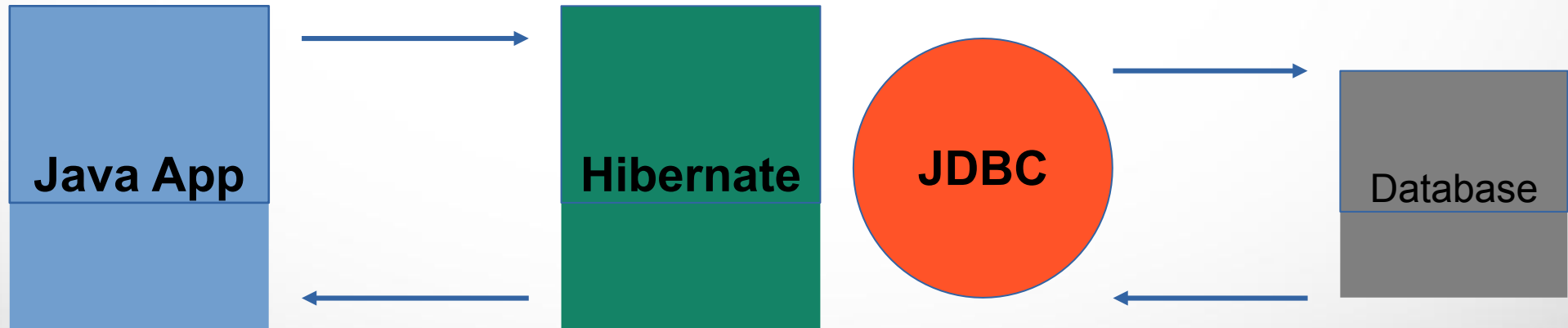
- JPA bir spesifikasyondur
  - Kontrolsüz ORM Frameworkleri
- Hibernate, ORM Framework ler içinde JPA yı implement eden en popüler tool dur.
- The Java Persistence API (JPA) ismini 2019 yılında Jakarta Persistence olarak değiştirdi.



# HIBERNATE - JDBC



- Hibernate bütün database iletişiminde JDBC'yi kullanır
- Hibernate, JDBC'nin bir üst katmanıdır.
- Uygulamamız datayı almak ve kaydetmek için hibernate API'yi kullanır





# HIBERNATE Proje Oluşturma



1. maven project
2. dependencies into pom.xml file
  - Hibernate core
  - PostgreSQL connector
3. Hibernate Configuration File
  - url, username, password , etc.
4. Add Java Class and Annotate It
  - @Entity, @Table, @Id, @Column etc.

# MAVEN DEPENDENCIES

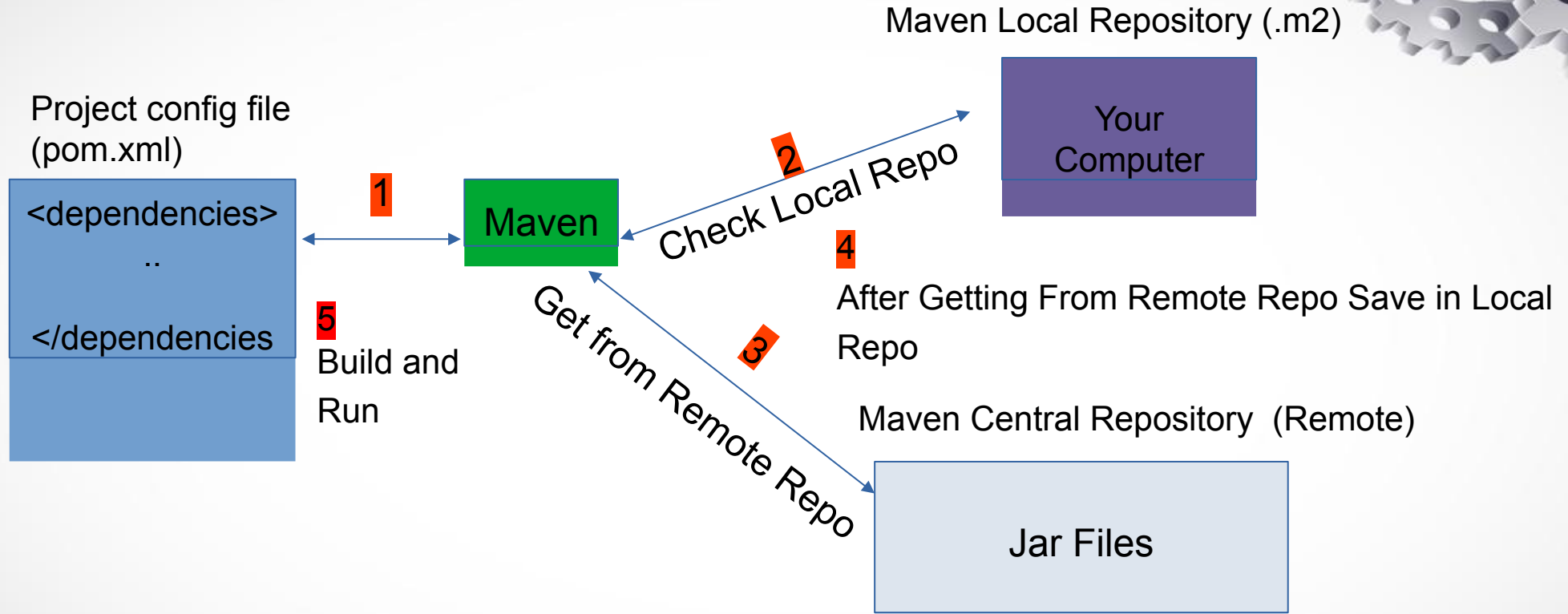


## - Maven dependencies

- `<dependency>`
- `<groupId>org.hibernate</groupId>`
- `<artifactId>hibernate-core</artifactId>`
- `<version>5.6.8.Final</version>`
- `</dependency>`

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.postgresql</groupId>
  <artifactId>postgresql</artifactId>
  <version>42.3.6</version>
</dependency>
```

# MAVEN nasıl Çalışır?



# MAVEN LOCAL REPOSITORY



- Local Repository for Different OS
  - ✓ MS Windows: `C:\Users\your user home\.m2\repository`
  - ✓ MAC and Linux: `~/.m2/repository`

# @Embeddable ve @Embedded



- student table

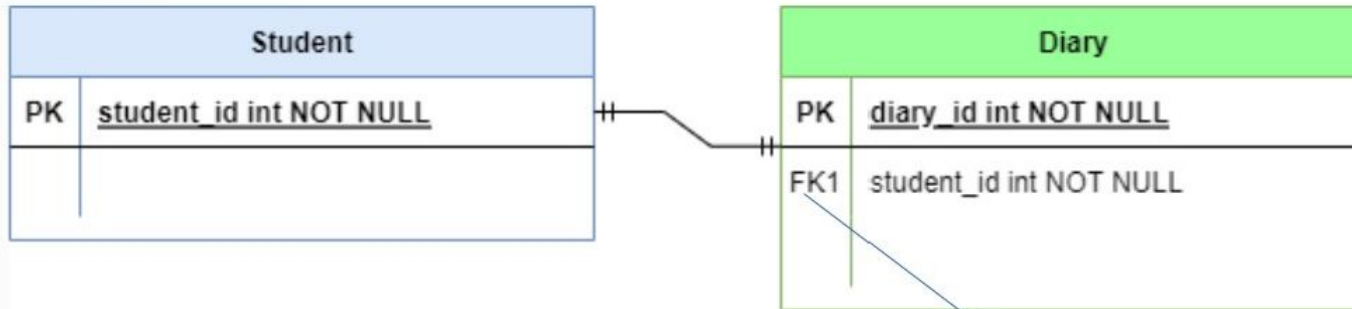
- @Embeddable
- public class Address {
  - private String street;
  - private String city;
  - private String country;
- }
- @Entity
- public class Student{
  - @Id
  - private int id
  - @Embedded
  - private Address address;
- }

```
Student student=new Student();
student.setId(1);
Address address=new Address();
address.set(street);
.
.
student.setAddress(address);
```



# One-to-One

- Bir Student(öğrenci) sadece bir Diary(günlük) ye sahip olabilir : Uni-directional and bi-directional



Foreign Key preserves relationship between tables

# UNI-DIRECTIONAL ONE-TO-ONE MAPPING

```
@Entity
public class Student {
    @Id
    private int id;
    private String name;
}
```

←  
Uni-Direction

```
@Entity
public class Diary {
    @Id
    private int id;
    private String name;
    @OneToOne
    @JoinColumn
    private Student
    student;
}
```





# BI-DIRECTIONAL ONE-TO-ONE MAPPING

@Entity

```
public class Student {
```

@Id

```
private int id;
```

```
private String name;
```

```
@OneToOne(mappedBy = "student")
```

```
private Diary diary;
```

```
}
```

Bi-Direction

@Entity

```
public class Diary {
```

@Id

```
private int id;
```

```
private String name;
```

@OneToOne

@JoinColumn

```
private Student student;
```

```
}
```

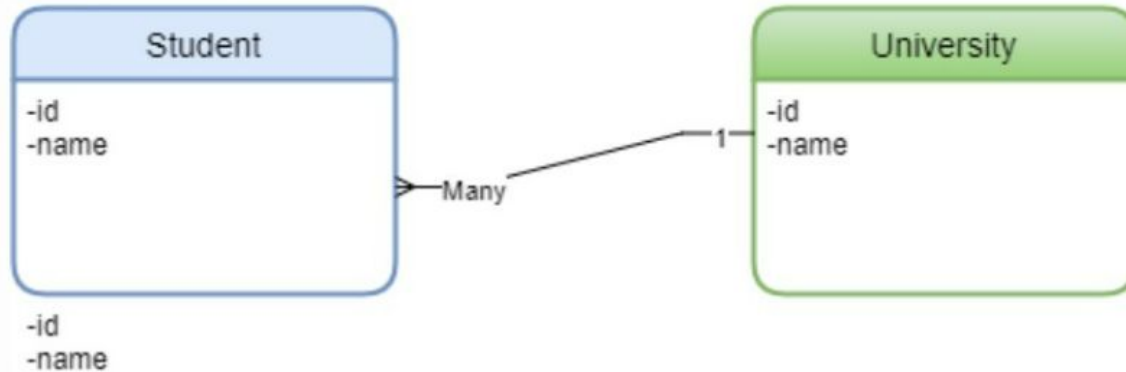


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# Uni-Directional ManyToOne

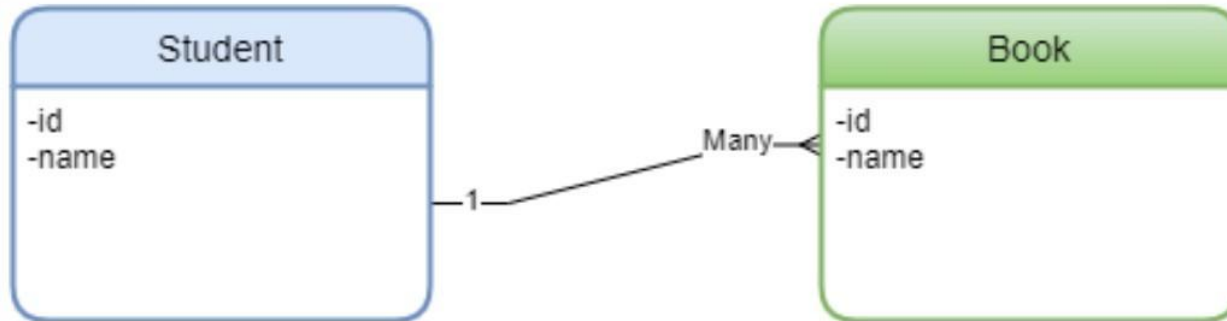
- Bir Üniversite çok Öğrenciye sahip olabilir



- İlişkinin bir tarafı diğer tarafın referansını tutacak
- Sadece tek taraftan irtibat kurulabilecek, ulaşılabilecek.

# OneToMany

- Bir Öğrenci sadece 1 veya daha fazla Kitaba sahip olabilir



- İlişkinin bir tarafı diğer tarafın referansını tutacak
- Sadece tek taraftan irtibat kurulabilecek, ulaşılabilecek.

# OneToMany



- Tek Yönlü
  - ✓ @JoinTable
  - ✓ @JoinColumn
- Çift Yönlü
  - ✓ @JoinColumn and mappedBy attribute

Iyi  
Calismalar...

