# 1. Why hibernate doesn’t really use connection pooling?

Hibernate provides an internal connection manager. Because almost Application Server (like JBoss) or Servlet Containers (like Tomcat) provides connection pooling mechanism by default. Therefore, Hibernate only asks them for the connection.

Hibernate thực sự k tạo connection pool, mà nó chỉ hỏi các application server như jboss hoặc servlet container như Tomcat về connection. Điều cần quan tâm trong kết nối là session và transaction.

# 2. Step to query data using hibernate

## Method 1:

1. Create session via session factory

2. begin transaction

3. session create query and doing query data

4. transaction commit if success or rollback if fail

5. close session

<pre>

\* Session sess = factory.openSession();

\* Transaction tx;

\* try {

\* tx = sess.beginTransaction();

\* //do some work

\* ...

\* tx.commit();

\* }

\* catch (Exception e) {

\* if (tx!=null) tx.rollback();

\* throw e;

\* }

\* finally {

\* sess.close();

\* }

\* </pre>

## Method 2:

However, we can use @Transactional to manage transaction (in org.springframework.transaction.annotation). Therefore, we only need:

1. create session via session factory

2. session create query

**Ví dụ 1:**

SessionFactory factory = new LocalSessionFactoryBean(); // Cái này có thể đưa vào bean

Session session = factory.getCurrentSession();

List<Object> list = (List<Object>) session.createQuery(“from Object”).list();

**Ví dụ 2:**

SessionFactory factory;

Session session = factory.getCurrentSession();

Sql sql = “from Object where name=:name”

Query query = session.createQuery(sql);

query.setParameter(name, “ABC”);

(Object) o = (Object) query.uniqueResult();

Return...

# 3. What is criteria?

<http://khanhspring.com/hibernate-criteria-queries/>

# 4. Difference between get() and load()?

<http://hoclaptrinh365.blogspot.com/2014/03/cau-hoi-phong-van-hibernate.html>