

Test class coding and its execution flow

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1. Create a configuration object

2. Load .cfg.xml file into configuration object using configure().

3. Build SessionFactory object using cfg which handles

a. Loading driver class

b. Creating connection

c. Prepare statement objects.

4. use SessionFactory and get Session object to perform Persistence operation.

5. Begin Transacion, if the operation in Non-Select.

6. Now perform operation using Session object.

7. Commit or rollback if transaction has started.

8. close the session at the end.

Note: To specify the configuration details and mapping details we need to write xml file.

if the filename is hibernate.cfg.xml then it promotes automatic loading, otherwise we need to read those data from "FileInputStream".

1. Using hibernate persistence operations can be peformed using methods as shown below

a. insert query

session.save(,)

session.persist(,)

b. select query

session.load(,) => It promotes lazy loading, meaning object will be created and the values will be injected. If record doesn't exists then object won't be created.

if the record is not available it would return "ObjectNotFoundException".

session.get(,) => It promotes eager loading, meaning dummy object will be created whether record exists or not with default values only when we use the Object, it will try to pull the values and keep into the Object.

If the record doesnt exists, it would return null.

c. session.update(,)

session.saveOrUpdate(,)=> first performed selection, record found, so latest values it updated using update query.

=> first performed seelction, record not found, so perform insert operation.

d. deleteQuery

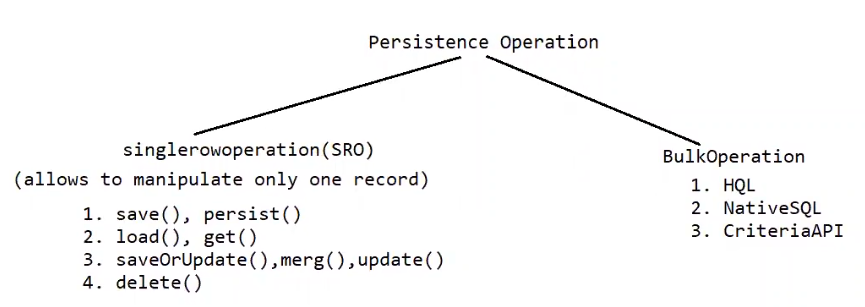
session.delete(,) : Check whether record exists, only if it exists perform deletion.

Eg: HibernateSaveOperation

Eg: SelectOperationUsingLoadMethod

Eg: DeleteOperationUsingDeleteMethod

Eg: SelectOperationUsingGetMethod



save()

=> Serializable .save(Object obj)

=> This method gives instructions to save object and also return the assigned or generated identity value back to the application as the return value.

=> This method is own method of hibernate(not per specification of JPA).

note: if generators are not configure, then value assigned to id property will be returned as identity value.

eg: increment, sequence, hilo, ......

Eg: HibernateSaveOperation

Employee.java

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@ld

@Column(name = "eid")

@GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)

private Integer empld;

As noticed above we have told hibernate to generate the value of empld, so the generated value is "Autolncrement" for MySQLDB

persist()

=>void persist(Object object)

=> return type is void, cannot return the identity value.

=> This method is given by JPA specification and it is implemented by Hibernate.

=> Gives instruction to hibernate to perform save operation on the object.

=> persist() does not allows to work with generators.

Eg: HibernatePresistOperation

Performing loading operation

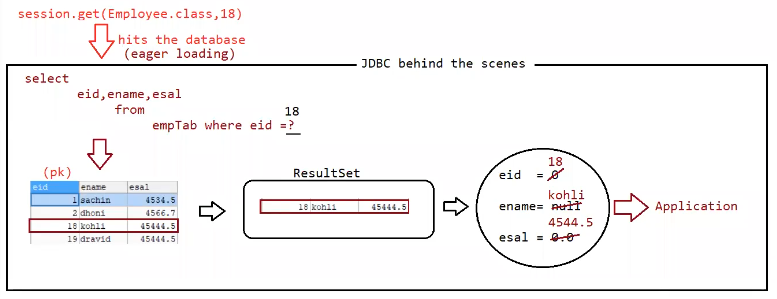
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get()

It perform eager loading.(hits the database and gets the record from dbtable and stores in Entity class object irrespective of whether we use that Object/not)

if we call get(), automatically the hibernate will generate the sqlquery and hits the database.

even if the record is not available still its the database, as a result of which we say get() is costly in realtime applications.



Eg: GetOperationWithXml

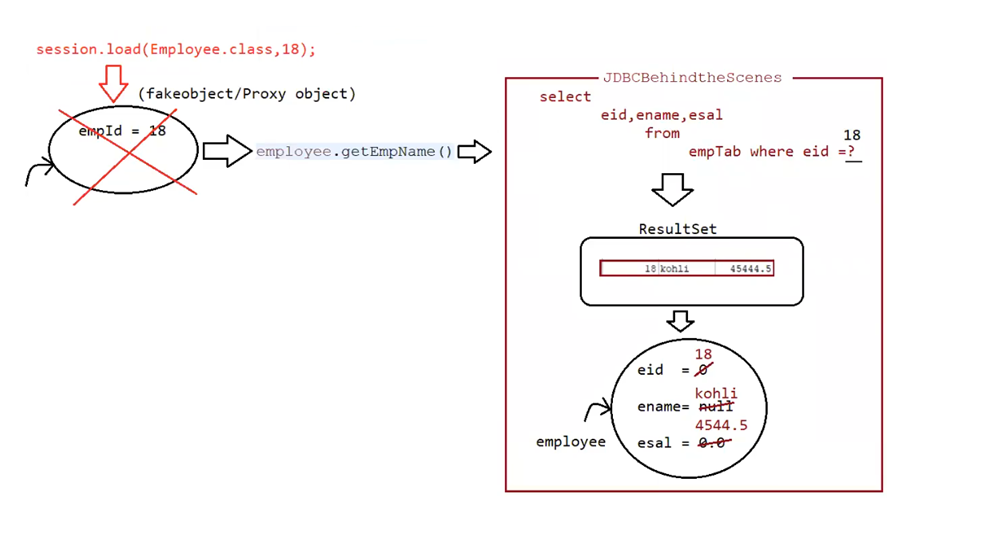
load()

It perform lazy loading(hits the database only when we use the object data other than primaary keyvalue)

Upong lazy loading, first hibernate creates the proxy object and sets only pk value to it.

when we use getter methods on non-primary keyvalue then hibernate will hit the database by executing selectquery.

if the record found then it will create a new object and injects the value to that object, otherwise it would result in "ObjectNotFoundException".



Eg: LoadOperationInternalWorking